



***Traditional, vernacular and historical architecture***



**Erasmus+**

## Traditional, vernacular and historical architecture.

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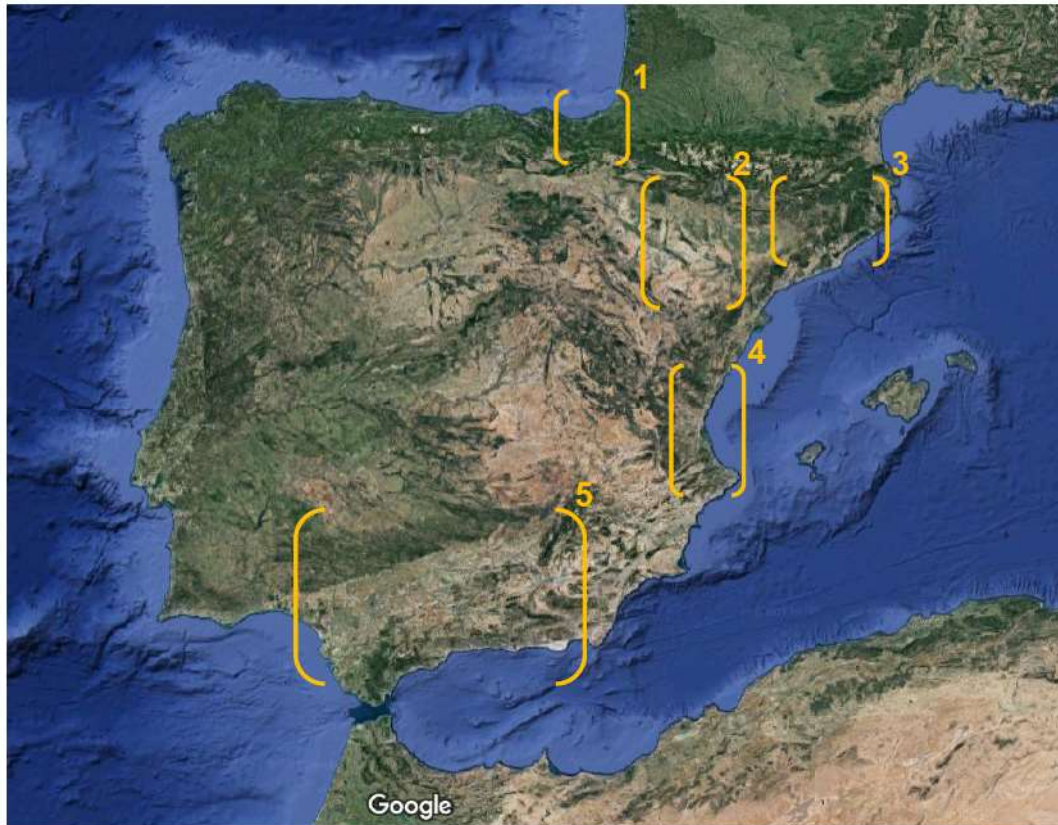
1. Introduction to vernacular architecture.
2. Main climatic areas around the world and bioclimatic strategies. Low latitude climates.
3. Main climatic areas around the world and bioclimatic strategies. Medium latitude climates.
4. Main climatic areas around the world and bioclimatic strategies. High latitude and undefined location climates.
5. Materials and constructive systems in vernacular architecture.
6. Vernacular architecture in Europe: Mediterranean coast.
7. Vernacular architecture in Europe: Atlantic coast.
8. Vernacular architecture in Europe: Central Europe.
9. Vernacular architecture in Europe: Nordic area.
10. Vernacular architecture in Europe: High mountain areas.
11. Vernacular architecture: Singularities I: Caves.
12. Vernacular architecture: Singularities II: Architecture and production.
13. Vernacular architecture: Singularities III: External Influences.
14. Vernacular architecture and landscape.
15. **Spanish traditional architecture.**

## Traditional, vernacular and historical architecture.

### LESSON 15. Spanish traditional architecture



# SPANISH TRADITIONAL ARCHITECTURE



Spain is a country with multiple differentiated regions, each one with different climatic characteristics, socioeconomic activities and cultural roots. There are many different types of vernacular architectures. This lesson shows some cases of housing typologies in different areas.

## 1. Basque farmhouse (*Caserío vasco*)



These farmhouses are dispersed on the green Basque landscape. They usually are related to agriculture.

Due to climate the Basque farmhouse has a compact shape without patios. The plan is rectangular with some additions for the ovens and sheds.

# 1. Basque farmhouse (*Caserío vasco*)



Source: Camila Burgos Vargas

The building is simple, without any particular focus on aesthetic. There usually is an imposing entrance in stone with a beam in stone or wood, and if the opening is very wide there is a column in the middle.

When the entrance is centred in the façade, it usually has above it a balcony.



## 1. Basque farmhouse (*Caserío vasco*)



[Source](#)

At the ground level there were the stable, a space for the tools and the kitchen. Above it there were the living room and the bedrooms. The space under the roof sometimes was used to dry fruit.

The main materials used were stone and wood masonry. The upper part of the pediment could be made of bricks and wood to let the air flow.



## 2. The northern Aragon house (*Casa altoaragonesa*)



[Source](#)

This type of house was usually located in groups to pass better the cold season.

The entrance had a gallery or balcony above it. The façade had few small openings. The gable roof, with a very pronounced inclination, was made of slate or other stone slabs.

The exterior was very stark.

## 2. The northern Aragon house (*Casa altoaragonesa*)



[Source](#)

The access to the house was made through a patio with a stone pavement. Next to it there were the stable, stores and the wine cellar. In the ground floor there was also an entrance hall and the big kitchen, with a large hood and *cadieras*: wooden seats with a high back and a mobile table to have lunch next to the fire. Next to the kitchen there was the *recocina* (like an auxiliary kitchen).

The meals were made at the *cadieras* during cold weather and at the *recocina* the rest of the year.

## 2. The northern Aragon house (*Casa altoaragonesa*)



[Source](#)

From the entrance hall there were also access to a small living room and some bedrooms.

At the main floor, upstairs, there was the family living room and their bedrooms.

At the back of the house there were stables, a coop and a firewood holder.



### 3. The Catalan farmhouse (*Masía catalana*)



[Source](#)

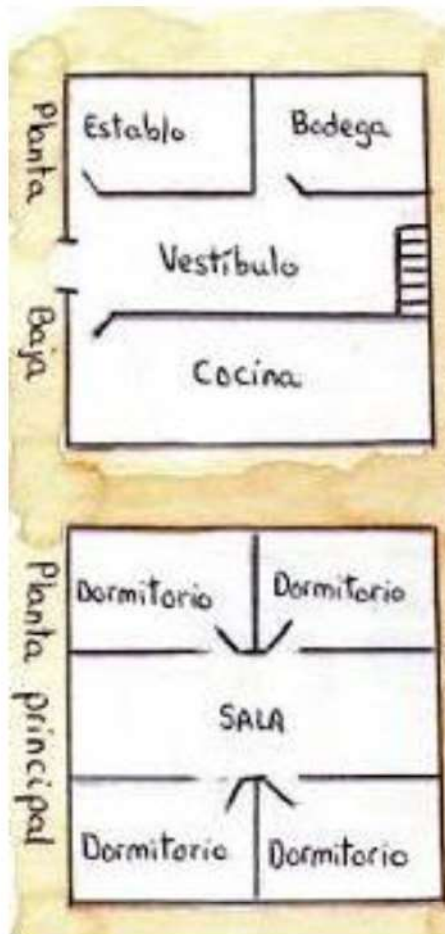
There was a wide range for this type of houses, from a modest house for peasants to a lordly house.

It had a rectangular plan with a gable roof. The main façade was symmetric with an entrance in the middle and three windows.

The space was divided in three corridors.



### 3. The Catalan farmhouse (*Masía catalana*)

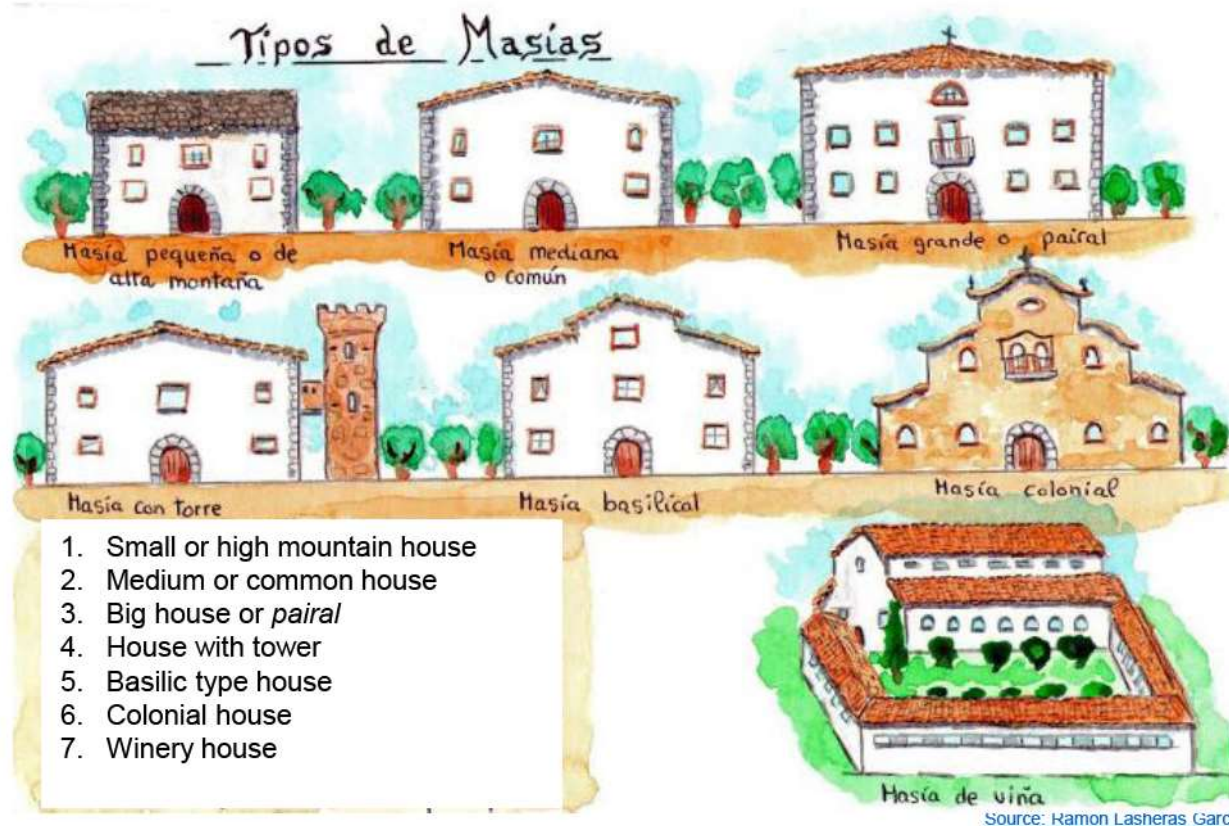


Source: Ramón Lasheras García

The central corridor had the hall and the stairs, the left one had wine cellars and granaries and the right one had the kitchen, the dining room and the stable.

The main floor had in the middle the family living room and on the sides the bedrooms and other spaces.

### 3. The Catalan farmhouse (*Masía catalana*)



The houses were built with masonry, with not many ornaments. Since the Baroque it could be included some ornament in clay or forge.

When the houses were located near the coast they could have galleries or porticoes.

#### 4. The Valencian cabin (*Barraca valenciana*)



[Source](#)

The Valencian cabin was mainly a basic building for farmers and their families.

They were built with the materials available right in the fields: clay, reed, black poplar wood and straw.

The walls were made of adobe. The perimeter had an embankment with plants to avoid humidity in the walls.

#### 4. The Valencian cabin (*Barraca valenciana*)



Barraca Valenciana

[Source](#)

The entrance was located in the south façade, with a bench and a window on the opposite side.

Once in there were three bedrooms with a corridor in which was located the kitchen. The oven was in a smaller independent cabin to avoid fires.

There was an intermediate floor to dry and store products and another one to breed silkworms.



## 5. The Andalusian country house (*Cortijo andaluz*)



[Source](#)

The *cortijo* was the house of the landlord, with the houses of the workers and the auxiliary spaces for the labour attached to it, creating a single entity.

The whole was a concatenation of patios that organised the elements: The entrance through a wall led to the big patio, that served to the labour. From that patio there was an access to the main one, where the owner's house was.

## 5. The Andalusian country house (*Cortijo andaluz*)



[Source](#)

Behind the owner's house there was usually a garden.

The roofs were made of tiles and the walls were usually white because of the lime covering.

The basic volume was broken by some higher elements like stair towers or elements from the mills.



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