

## **Reuse of Domestic Vernacular Architecture in the Current Context: Residential Analysis of the Hallway, Patio and Backyard House<sup>1</sup>**

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*This paper is the result of the joint research process carried out by the authors in the context of the visiting professor programme of Sapienza University of Rome, in which they have had the opportunity to participate on several occasions. It focuses on the analysis of the methodological difficulties inherent to the documentation of vernacular domestic architecture and the possibilities opened up by new technologies. As a case study, we take the hallway, patio and backyard house, a typology typical of the southwest of the Iberian Peninsula, identified and characterised by the authors in previous works. Starting from the typological definition of the hallway, patio and backyard house, the paper analyses the strategies used in Andalusia for the documentation of vernacular domestic architecture and contrasts them with the application of new survey systems based on laser scanning. Finally, as a reflection of the potential of these tools, the residential capacity of the hallway, patio and backyard house is analysed, an analysis that would be impossible to carry out with the techniques previously employed.<sup>1</sup>*

### **Introduction**

This work analyses the capacity of vernacular domestic architecture to solve, at least partially, the current housing needs in the historic cities in which it is located, as well as the need for a correct documentation of this architecture both to respond to this functional objective and for its own valuation and conservation. To this end, the case of the hallway, patio and backyard house, studied by the authors in previous works, is taken as a reference. The text is organised into four fundamental points.

Firstly, the hall, courtyard and farmyard house is described, giving it its correct cultural context.

It then goes on to analyse the documentation and protection strategies developed in its geographical context.

This is followed by an experience of documentation by means of a photogrammetric survey of a hallway, patio and backyard house in Lebrija.

And finally, an analysis of its potential for residential use in accordance with the design standards established by the regulations for social housing in its geographical area.

The paper closes with the relevant conclusions and a list of the bibliography used.

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1. This text is the result of the collaboration of the authors, who have produced the chapters independently. Maria Grazia Turco words 1 to 1290 (1st to the 4th page) and Vidal Gómez Martínez words 1291 to 5000 (5th to the 16th page).

### **Hallway, Patio and Backyard House**

The hallway, patio and backyard house is a type of vernacular house widely found in the province of Seville and neighbouring areas. There is documentary evidence of this type of building in the towns of Carmona, Cazalla de la Sierra, Lebrija, Arahál, Constantina and Utrera, where similar typologies can also be found and where they have often been grouped under denominations linked to the social position of their original inhabitants - small and medium-sized owners' houses, labourers' houses, ...

It is an exclusively urban house - with no documentation or reference to this type of building in rural areas - associated with the growth and densification that took place once the period of uncertainty following the conquest of the Kingdom of Seville by the Crown of Castile had been overcome. It's dated from the 14th century to the beginning of the 20th century, when the technicalisation of construction and changes in functional requirements imposed new construction systems and typological schemes. The vast majority of the conserved buildings are dated between the 18th and 19th centuries. This is due both to the modest constructive entity of the buildings - which makes the conservation of the oldest ones difficult - and to transcendental moments throughout the centuries, such as the densification of the cities in the 16th and 17th centuries with the improvement of the economic conditions or natural disasters such as the Lisbon earthquake of 1755 - which had disastrous consequences in the whole south-west Iberian Peninsula.

This is linked to urban fabrics of medieval origin, as well as its processes of densification and expansion in modern times. These urban patterns are characterized by the organization in large blocks arranged from the main roads, which generates a division into plots with a lot of depth and little front. A representative plot of houses identified with this typology would have a frontage of approximately 8 metres and a depth of 30 metres, with areas of around 300 square metres.

In this historical, urban and geographical context, the hallway, patio and backyard house is developed according to a typological scheme defined by the alternation of built bodies parallel to the façade with interior free spaces, in accordance with the sequence: façade body, patio, intermediate body and rear corral. The built bodies are in most cases of double bay, allowing the lighting and ventilation of all the rooms of the house to open spaces. In the courtyard are located auxiliary elements such as kitchens and galleries, while in the back yard are located warehouses and spaces for tools and small farm animals such as chickens, rabbits or pigs. The whole complex is registered by a system of independent passages consisting of the hallway - "zaguán" in Spanish - at the entrance and the passageway of the intermediate body, which allowed access to the back of the plot with cargo animals without affecting the domestic uses of the rooms. It is a ground-floor house, with spaces for storing tools and crops on a low first floor known as the "soberado", which over time has grown in height to accommodate living quarters until it has reached the height of a full floor.

It is a house of simple formalisation, characterised by whitewashed walls and the absence of decorative elements. The façades are characterised by the opacity of the walls, which are only perforated by the entrance door and - generally - a

window on the ground floor. The sovereign usually has only a small window. When it has a first floor, there are windows that do not always synchronise their position with those on the ground floor - only buildings of more recent chronology have ordered façades with vertical alignment of the openings. The upper edge of the façade is defined by the free edge of the curved tile roof, without eaves, although sometimes a simple cornice with a straight profile can be used to improve water drainage. Within the simplicity of the type, some decorative elements are incorporated, such as the doorways or the projecting windows. The access doors can be highlighted with a doorway, with a simple projection and a slatted top - typical of the Mudejar tradition - in those of an older chronology - or they can be configured with lateral pilasters and an upper frieze - in what it's identified as popular baroque - corresponding to the XVII and XVIII centuries.

The construction is based on a structure of load-bearing walls parallel to the façade made of rammed earth, brick or masonry. The span of the bays is reduced to be resolved by means of wooden slabs both in the case of the ground or first floor and in the case of the roof. The floor slabs can be made of both wooden beams and wooden joists and brick blocks for each slab. The roofs of this type are pitched with curved ceramic tiles, directly on the pitched roof slab.<sup>2</sup>

### **Vernacular Domestic Architecture Documentation Experiences in Andalusia**

The vast majority of the urban fabric of cities - both today and throughout history - is made up of different architectural responses to the housing needs of their inhabitants. Thus, historic cities are made up of thousands of examples of traditional domestic architecture, the in-depth knowledge of which is often displaced by the study of monumental buildings. However, a large part of our culture has developed in these houses, which are the support and reflection of our culture. Therefore, it is fundamental for a complete knowledge of our Cultural Heritage, the correct documentation and knowledge of the residential architecture of the historic city, which is usually included in the concepts of vernacular, traditional or popular architecture.

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2. Gómez Martínez, V. *La casa sin nombre (The noname house)*. Mértola: Campo Arqueológico de Mértola, 2020.



**Figure 1.** *Hallway, Patio and Backyard House Characterization*

Source: *La casa sin nombre*.<sup>3</sup>

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3. Gómez Martínez, V. *La casa sin nombre (The noname house)*. Mértola: Campo Arqueológico de Mértola, 2020.

Interest in the vernacular house - in Spain the concept of popular house is used - began in the first half of the twentieth century with the studies of García Mercadal<sup>4</sup> and Torres Balbás,<sup>5</sup> which gave way in the 1970s to the work of Carlos Flores<sup>6</sup> and Luis Feduchi<sup>7</sup>. These are works of a general scope and national scale, focused on identifying the most significant typologies in the different regions of the country. They are therefore based on a synthetic process of the fundamental characteristics of this architecture, often offering an image that goes beyond the concept of typology per se, to establish mechanisms of generic identification of the most significant typologies in the different regions of the country.

Following the delegation of competences in the protection of the Historical Heritage from the central government in the 80's, Andalusia plans to carry out an inventory for the cataloguing of its popular architecture, organized in three biannual campaigns by uses (1992-93 productive architecture, 1994-95 residential and 1996-97 social). The success of the first campaign contrasts with the methodological problems that called failure to the second and suspension of the third. However, the experience has served as a reference,<sup>8</sup> included in the National Plan of Traditional Architecture.<sup>9</sup> For the inventory of popular residential architecture, teams of anthropologists organized by provinces were established, which had to document elements representative of each area from a series of field data sheets, based mainly on literal descriptions and photographs.<sup>10</sup> The lack of interdisciplinarity of the teams, the lack of connection between them and the initial selective approach gave the way to the aspirations of the organizing team, unable to identify the different typologies, carry out extensive documentation work and offer a synthetic reading of each typology that would allow a reading of it in its true cultural and heritage dimension.<sup>11</sup>

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4. García Mercadal, F. *La casa popular en España (The popular house in Spain)*. Bilbao: Espasa-Calpe SA, 1930.

5. Torres Balbás, L. *La vivienda popular en España (The popular dwelling in Spain)*. España, Folklore y Costumbres de España, tomo III (Spain, Folklore and Customs of Spain, Vol. III). Barcelona: Editorial Alberto Martín. P. 137-502.

6. Flores, C. *Arquitectura popular española (Spanish popular architecture)*. Madrid: Aguilar SA de ediciones, 1973.

7. Feduchi, L. Borrego, F. Temprano, J. *Itinerarios de arquitectura popular española (Spanish popular architecture itineraries)*. Barcelona: Editorial Blume, 1978.

8. Agudo Torrico, J. Delgado Méndez, A. Santiago Gala, N. "Inventarios de arquitectura tradicional. Propuestas metodológicas y ficha-tipo" (Traditional architecture inventories. Methodological proposals and sample sheet) in *Plan Nacional de Arquitectura Tradicional (National Plan for Traditional Architecture)*. Madrid: Ministerio de Educación, Cultura y Deporte. Secretaría General Técnica. Subdirección General de Documentación y Publicaciones, 2015.

9. Carrión Gútiérrez, A. (Eds.). *Plan Nacional de Arquitectura Tradicional (National Plan for Traditional Architecture)*. Madrid: Ministerio de Educación, Cultura y Deporte. Secretaría General Técnica. Subdirección General de Documentación y Publicaciones, 2015.

10. Melero Melero, M. L. *Inventario andaluz de arquitectura popular (2ª fase): uso preferente habitación. Provincia de Sevilla. Catálogo fotográfico, fichas de inventario e informe final (Andalusian inventory of popular architecture (2nd phase): preferential use of habitation. Province of Sevilla. Photographic catalogue, inventory sheets and final report.)*. Sevilla: Consejería de Cultura y Medio Ambiente. Dirección General de Bienes Culturales, 1995.

11. Melero Melero, M. L. *El inventario de la arquitectura popular en la provincia de Sevilla: metodología y resultados (The inventory of popular architecture in the province of Sevilla: methodology and results)*. Sevilla: Consejería de Cultura y Medio Ambiente. Dirección General de Bienes Culturales, 1995.

The vernacular residential architecture in Andalusia does not have its own figure of patrimonial protection, which can be applied to each element. The only regulatory figure that offers them protection is that of Historical Ensemble (Conjunto Histórico in Spanish), defined as:

*“Artículo 25. Clasificación.*

*Los bienes inmuebles que por su interés para la Comunidad Autónoma sean objeto de inscripción como Bien de Interés Cultural en el Catálogo General del Patrimonio Histórico Andaluz se clasificarán con arreglo a la siguiente tipología:*

- a) Monumentos.*
- b) Conjuntos Históricos.*
- c) Jardines Históricos.*
- d) Sitios Históricos.*
- e) Zonas Arqueológicas.*
- f) Lugares de Interés Etnológico.*
- g) Lugares de Interés Industrial.*
- h) Zonas Patrimoniales.*

*Artículo 26. Conceptos.[...]*

*2. Son Conjuntos Históricos las agrupaciones de construcciones urbanas o rurales junto con los accidentes geográficos que las conforman, relevantes por su interés histórico, arqueológico, paleontológico, artístico, etnológico, industrial, científico, social o técnico, con coherencia suficiente para constituir unidades susceptibles de clara delimitación<sup>12</sup>”*

The Andalusian Historical Heritage Law obliges the drafting of Historical Ensembles Special Protection Plans for their correct protection, which have become the best tool for documenting popular residential architecture in Andalusia to date. The catalogue of these plans includes most of the elements of heritage interest in the Historic Ensemble, including the vernacular architecture and with a few duly justified exceptions, so that they offer a fairly reliable panoramic image of these elements. These catalogues are made up of cards, with relevant data, literal descriptions,

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and results). *Demófilo revista de cultura tradicional de Andalucía (Demófilo magazine of traditional Andalusian culture)* no. 31 (1999): 95-110.

12. Which would translate into English as:

Article 25. Classification.

Immovable assets which, due to their interest for the Autonomous Community, are subject to registration as an Asset of Cultural Interest in the General Catalogue of Andalusian Historical Heritage shall be classified according to the following typology:

- a) Monuments.
- b) Historical Ensembles.
- c) Historic Gardens.
- d) Historic Sites.
- e) Archaeological Areas.
- f) Sites of Ethnological Interest.
- g) Sites of Industrial Interest.
- h) Heritage Areas.

Article 26. Concepts.[...]

2. Historical Ensembles are groups of urban or rural constructions together with the geographical features which make them up, relevant for their historical, archaeological, palaeontological, artistic, ethnological, industrial, scientific, social or technical interest, with sufficient coherence to constitute units susceptible of clear delimitation.

photographs and floor schemes of most of the buildings, which allow us to analyse them in some depth and to establish analogies between different Historic Ensembles.

However, the elaboration of these files is so far based on manual documentation work, which relies on digital tools only in the process of storing the documentation. It is therefore a slow and costly process, which does not guarantee access to all the information generated and does not allow for an agile review of the information.

### **A New Paradigm for Vernacular Domestic Architecture Documentation**

In recent decades, architectural documentation has undergone a strong technification and digitalisation that has allowed us to reach levels of precision that would have been unimaginable a few years ago. Photogrammetric restitution techniques and laser scanning offer us flat and three-dimensional models of historical architecture with a high level of detail. However, this level of detail is achieved through iterative processes or technologies that are relatively costly economically speaking, but above all, very costly in terms of both human and digital processing resources. Thus, photogrammetric restitution allows the correct survey and characterisation of elevations, requiring a large number of hours of processing by specialised technicians. High-resolution laser scanning, on the other hand, is very demanding in terms of processing and digital alignment, in order to handle and store points clouds, which are becoming increasingly more precise and heavier.

This process of technification is feasible for the documentation of monumental architecture, since we are dealing with specific elements, even though they can reach great size and complexity, but each monument is, after all, one monument. However, the documentation of vernacular architecture is greatly conditioned by two fundamental factors.

Firstly, it is a heritage reality made up of an infinite number of similar elements that are often not even found in the same place, but are spread over a more or less extensive territory that has been home to a culture, whose support and built reflection is vernacular architecture. Even the analytical resource of the concept of typology loses consistency when it is used by different teams studying the same phenomenon in different places, without being able to establish the appropriate relationships. The hallway, patio and backyard house, for example, can be found scattered in different denominations: corridor house in Carmona, medium-sized owner's house in Lebrija or traditional popular house in Cazalla de la Sierra, among others – according to its denomination in each Historical Ensemble Protection Special Plan.



**Figure 2.** Cataloguing in the Historical Ensemble of Lebrija Special Protection Plan  
 Source: Images of the process elaborated by the author and the resulting catalogue card extracted from the plan itself.

In addition, the necessary concurrence of professionals from different fields in the study of historical heritage takes on special emphasis in the case of the study of domestic vernacular architecture, since we are often dealing with living organisms that have conserved their uses over the years. The participation of architects, archaeologists, historians and anthropologists is therefore necessary for their correct study and documentation. The direct study of the source by these teams in situ



becomes a completely unbearable task for both the teams and the inhabitants of the houses that are still in use.

Therefore, the documentation of domestic vernacular architecture needs its own mechanisms to resolve the difficulties inherent to its documentation: the enormous quantity of elements that make up this heritage reality and the need to undertake the studies in a coordinated manner by different disciplines and teams of diverse origin. To this end, it is necessary to employ agile mechanisms - which are adjusted to the level of detail necessary for the documentation of this architecture - and accessible - which allow the review of the complete object by different specialists or teams from different locations with no need for repeated visits to the buildings.

This work is based on a pilot experiment - developed with the collaboration of Alejandro Jardí and the ARTETOP surveying team - for the documentation of vernacular domestic architecture by means of low-resolution infrared scanning of a hallway, patio and backyard house. Specifically, a house in Lebrija, that was scanned with Matterport Pro 2 equipment, which combines infrared scanning with 360-degree photo capture and GPS georeferencing, with a resolution of 1 pixel per centimetre and 99% accuracy in GPS positioning.

The documentation process of these buildings developed by the Historical Ensemble Special Protection Plan - carried out by the author of this paper - consisted of making ground floor diagrams from the cadastral plan, taking measurements of singular elements, making a photographic report of the building, literal description, delineation in CAD, incorporation into the database and GIS plans and obtaining the catalogue cards - previously configured as reports from the database.

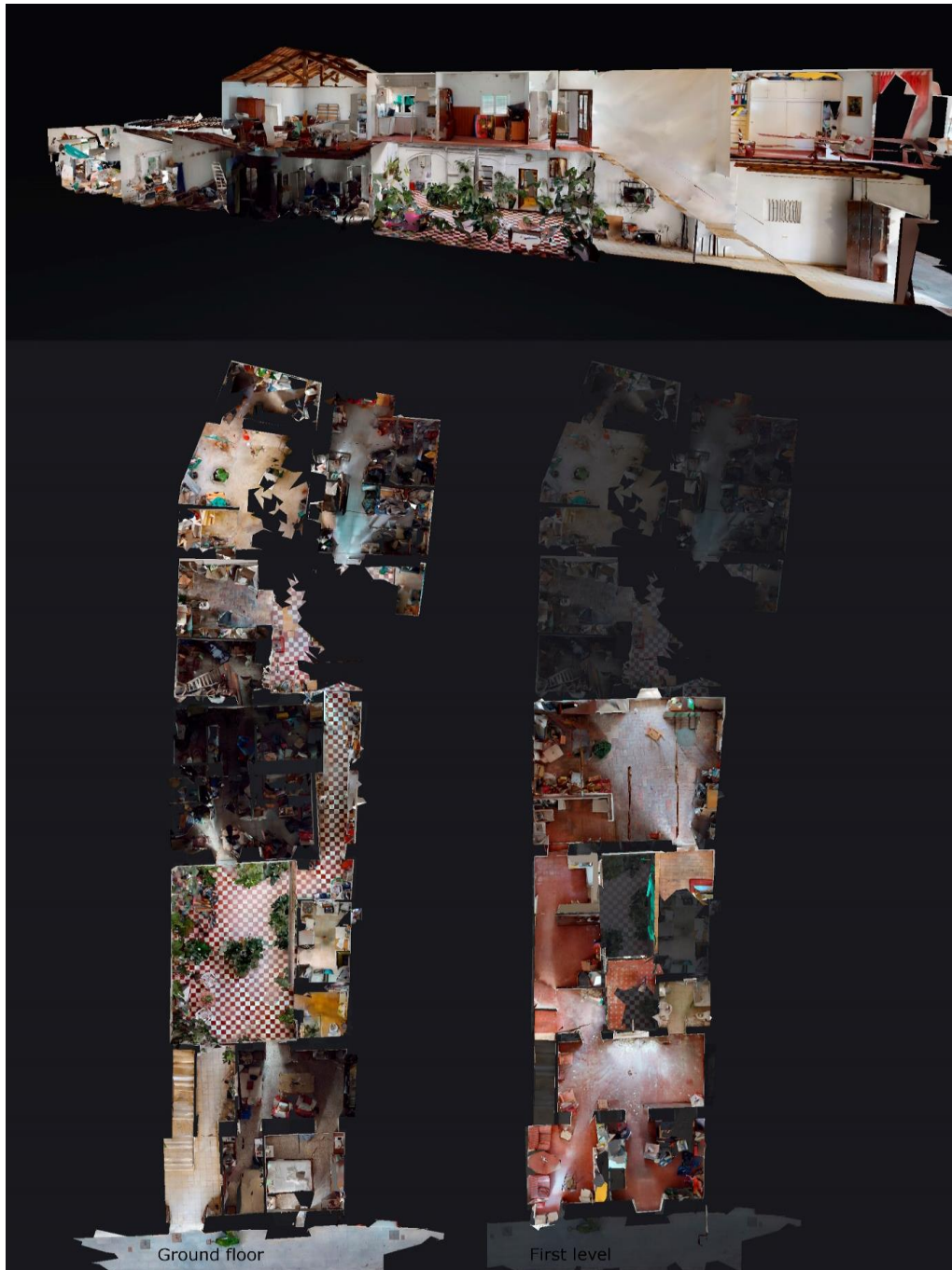
Compared to this laborious process, three-dimensional scanning offers numerous advantages such as the reduction of hours of data acquisition and processing; the preparation of precise and complete planimetry of the buildings in plans, elevations and sections (as opposed to the simple floor plans made by hand); the possibility of revisiting the buildings through their digital model that allows elements to be reviewed, images to be extracted or measurements to be taken and the obtaining of ex-novo models, avoiding the accumulation of errors in the initial cartographic base.

Of all these advantages, probably the most useful on a social level is the precise documentation of the built and useful areas of these buildings, as well as their heights, interior open spaces and construction systems, as, beyond collaborating in their documentation and protection, they offer invaluable information on the capacity of these buildings to adapt to current housing needs, both in terms of habitability and in terms of responding to the demand for social housing through public-private collaboration programmes, they offer invaluable information on the capacity of these buildings to adapt to current housing needs, both in terms of habitability and in terms of response to the demand for social housing through public-private collaboration programmes such as the Seville City Council's Empty Housing Capitation Programme<sup>13</sup> or the Patios de la Axarquía project in the Historical Ensemble of Cordoba<sup>14</sup>.

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13. Sevilla llena: todos ganamos. Campaña de captación de viviendas vacías en alquiler y venta (Full Seville: everyone wins. Campaign to attract empty homes for rent and sale.). Retrieved from <http://www.emvisesa.org/tag/captacion-de-viviendas-vacias/>.

14. Redaelli, G. PAX – Patios de la Axarquía. Rehabilitación urbana y de casas-patio con procesos cooperativos (Axarquía patios. Urban and patio-house rehabilitation with cooperative processes.) in *La*



**Figure 3.** *Hallway, Patio and Backyard House in Antonio de Nebrija Street, Lerbrija*  
Source: Matterport survey by ARTETOP. Images produced by the author.

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*casa. Espacios domésticos, modos de habitar (The House. Domestic spaces, ways of living).* Madrid: Adaba Editores, 2019.

## The Residential Capacity of the Hallway, Patio and Backyard House in Lebrija

The dimensions and typological configuration of the hallway, patio and backyard house have allowed its gradual adaptation to the functional needs of the house over the last few centuries, mainly by enlarging the storage spaces to convert them into living spaces and thus be able to house several generations of the same family, a very common intergenerational coexistence until the first century. Over time, these interior functional divisions are fossilized, becoming effective divisions of building ownership that in Lebrija are popularly referred to as "house parts", but rarely reflect property records. Through this process, houses usually spread their spaces either by plants or by constructed bodies. In the case of larger buildings and smaller dwellings, each house is located on a level of each built body.

To analyse the response capacity of these buildings to current housing needs, the current regulations in Andalusia on social housing are taken as a reference, being applied with the criterion of absolute conservation of the heritage values of the reference building. That is, a proposal for the rehabilitation of a hallway, patio and backyard house is proposed in order to obtain the maximum useful surface of the house, preserving both the typological and architectural and constructive values, trying to preserve both the totality of walls and slabs, as well as passage openings and existing vertical and horizontal communication elements.

The case study is a hallway, patio and backyard house on Antonio de Nebrija Street, dated according to the Historical Ensemble Special Protection Plan in the 19th century, although it shows great modifications, especially on the first floor. It is currently divided by floors into two house parts, one on the ground floor and the other on the upper floor. It presents a good general state of conservation, although it denotes the lack of maintenance in some areas. The catalog card reflects the surfaces that appear in the cadastre: 450 m<sup>2</sup> of built surface on a 325 m<sup>2</sup> plot. While the survey confirms a constructed area of 489 m<sup>2</sup> on a 339 m<sup>2</sup> plot, which confirms the lack of precision of these data (obtained through orthophotogrammetric planimetry), especially on the built surfaces, but which serve as a basis for documentation of this architecture due to the impossibility of obtaining their own data in on-site documentation campaigns based on the schematization of the plants.

The building rehabilitation proposal organizes the dwellings inside each of the floors of the three built bodies that compose it, to eliminate the impact on both horizontal and vertical distribution spaces and avoid the need to install lifting devices as indicated in the current regulations in Andalusia regarding accessibility. The formal configuration is preserved, keeping the existing façade holes and introducing a single hole that opens to the backyard. The structural system is also preserved (at the level of architectural conceptualization), conserving all the walls, arches and supporting structures - only openings in an interior wall are modified.

The result is a complex of 6 dwellings - two two-bedroom and four one-bedroom dwellings - designed in accordance with the social housing criteria in force in Andalusia, which adapt naturally to the building, benefiting from its original typological structure based on built bodies parallel to the façade and with a system of independent passages that permits the introduction of independent interior dwellings without causing typological alterations to the building. The presence of

this system of passages - originally arranged for the access of pack animals to the corral - also permits the use of the free spaces and auxiliary constructions for the parking of personal mobility devices such as bicycles or electric scooters, which together with car parks on the immediate periphery of the Historical Ensembles must guarantee the mobility of the new inhabitants, given that the conformation of these buildings makes it impossible in the majority of cases for them to house car parks without compromising their heritage values. The proposal does not take into consideration the buildable area proposed by the Historical Ensemble Special Protection Plan ( $1.6 \text{ m}^2/\text{m}^2$  with a total of  $782.40 \text{ m}^2$ ), but is limited to the rehabilitation of the building in its current configuration, obtaining an average-built area of  $81.50 \text{ m}^2$  per dwelling.



**Figure 4.** *Hallway, Patio and Backyard House in Antonio de Nebrija Street, Lerbrija. Current Status Plants with Typological Indications*

*Source:* images elaborated by author.



**Figure 5.** *Hallway, Patio and Backyard House in Antonio de Nebrija Street, Lebrija. Six Dwelling Proposal Plans with Typological and Architectural Conservation*  
 Source: images elaborated by author.

Obviously, the data obtained in a single case study cannot be extrapolated mathematically to the rest of the elements in its category, but if we analyse the importance of vernacular domestic architecture in the Historical Ensemble of Lebrija, we can obtain an enlightening idea of the capacity of these buildings to respond to the housing demand. The plan catalogues 154 buildings out of the 928 that make up the Historical Ensemble. Of these, only 64 (41.56%) correspond to buildings of monumental architecture. The other 90 (58.44%) correspond to different examples of vernacular domestic architecture, among which the presence of 39 houses with

a hallway, patio and backyard (25.32% of the total number of listed buildings) stands out. The large presence of these buildings, together with their generous dimensions, offer a total of 15,418 m<sup>2</sup> of construction area (395.33 m<sup>2</sup> on average), on a total plot surface of 12,864 m<sup>2</sup> (329.84 m<sup>2</sup> on average), offering an average density of 1.19 m<sup>2</sup>/m<sup>2</sup>. In relation to the data obtained above and disregarding the buildable area proposed by the plan, the hallway, patio and backyard house in Lebrija would have the capacity to contain a total of approximately 190 dwellings.

## Conclusions

Domestic vernacular architecture is a Cultural Heritage as valuable as it is fragile due to the difficulties in its valorisation by society and the humbleness of its constructive solutions. We can draw very valuable conclusions from the analysis of its residential capacities and the techniques and strategies employed and which can be used in the documentation and diffusion of this architecture.

We need to carry out a thorough documentation of domestic vernacular architecture. This must be done imminently, due to the gradual disappearance it is facing, and this documentation must be extensive, accurate, complete and accessible. This documentation process must be extensive, gathering all the elements that make up this dispersed reality for its correct knowledge and valorisation. It must use techniques that allow for the complete documentation of each of the elements, avoiding the tabs and partial notes that are usually used to document this type of architecture. These surveys must be exhaustive, detailed and of the totality of each of the elements, with plans, elevations and sections, as well as photographic reports or photogrammetric surveys that allow the recognition of these elements without the need to physically revisit them. At the same time, the documentation techniques must be sufficiently agile so that the field and office work can be assumed in terms of labour costs and offer results that are accessible to computer equipment without specific requirements, in order to guarantee the correct management and storage of the information. The result must be accessible, both for those responsible for the documentation work and for researchers and the general public, so that the transfer of knowledge to society is direct and immediate. Access to the documentation must be guaranteed by means of tools that are valid for non-specialised users.

One of the results that the extensive documentation of domestic vernacular architecture will offer will be its capacity in terms of built surface, usable surface that can be destined to housing and surface and dimensions of interior free spaces - patios and backyards - that allow the ventilation and illumination of interior rooms, as well as the development of collective activities in the open air. This information will make it possible to establish strategies for the revitalisation of Historical Ensembles, based on the rehabilitation and repopulation of the vernacular house through mechanisms of collaboration between public and private entities or individual citizens.

The house with hallway, patio and backyard presents optimal conditions for its adaptation to the current needs of housing, both single-family and multi-family. Its size, free interior spaces and the passage system independent of the interior rooms allow it to offer contemporary housing solutions, even allowing access for

personal mobility vehicles such as bicycles, scooters, motorbikes and even small vehicles.

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### Legislation and Planning

Boletín Oficial de la Junta de Andalucía Nº 248 de 19 de diciembre de 2007 – Ley 14/2007, de 26 de noviembre, del Patrimonio Histórico de Andalucía (Law 14/2007, of 26 November, on the Historical Heritage of Andalusia).

Boletín Oficial de la Provincia de Sevilla Nº34 de 11 de febrero de 2016 – Plan Especial de Protección del Patrimonio Histórico de Cazalla de la Sierra. Documento de Aprobación Provisional (Special Plan for the Protection of the Historical Heritage of Cazalla de la Sierra. Provisional Approval Document).

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