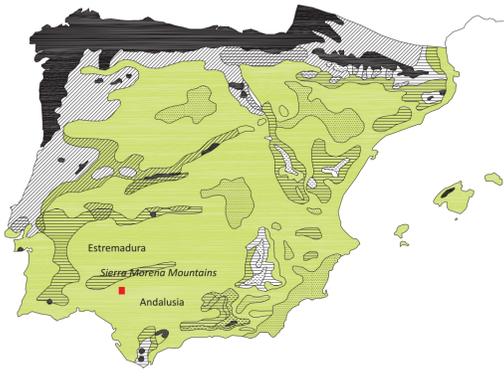


# VerSus International Student Competition

## Poster 1: Analysis and Concepts

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# 1

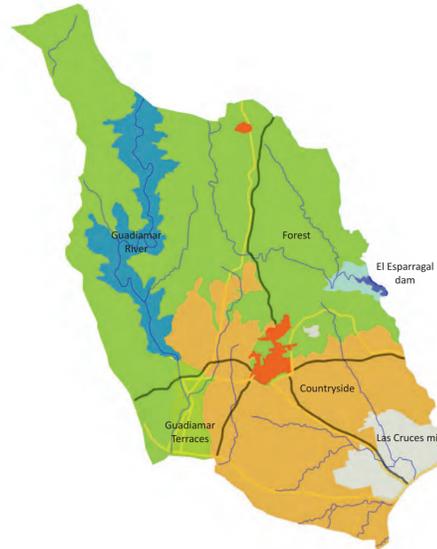


■ Municipality of Gerena, Seville  
 Boreoalpine  
 Oromediterranean  
 Mediterranean-Saharan  
 Subatlantic  
 Submediterranean  
 Mediterráneo

Climatic types of the Iberian Peninsula



Municipalities of the Metropolitan Area of Seville



Environmental Units

The municipal district is divided in four different contexts: the Sierra Granítica, Sierra Primer Escalón, the front and foot of the mountain of Sierra Morena and the countryside. On its western side the valley of the Guadimar river is formed. The altitude of the district varies between 280 m in the north area to 20 meters high in the south, letting the urban nucleus nestled in the 80 m contour line.

The municipal district of Gerena belongs to the basins of the Guadimar river and Los Molinos stream (a tributary to the Rivera de Huelva river); the divide between both basins flows from North to South through the first third of the municipal district. The remaining hydrological net is formed by a deep net of secondary inflows and ravines which only carry water in the rainy seasons and dry out during the summer drought. Besides, a lot of the watercourses concentrate in dams and swamps destined mainly at watering, where El Esparragal dam highlights.

The southern area (with big farming potential lands) is totally focused on these purposes. The mountainous northern area, is full of meadows of Holm and cork oaks covering the whole surface except for the rivers and streams. The main bush are Chamaerops humilis, Genista monosperma, Calluna vulgaris, ...



1. Countryside
2. Las Cruces Mine
3. El Esparragal Farmhouse
4. Foot of the mountain
5. El Esparragal dam
6. Olivar
7. Grassland, dehesa

### Location

The project's uses programme is about a "Local Arts and Crafts and Forestry School in Gerena", a town which belongs to the metropolitan area of Seville, Andalusia, Spain.

The chosen plot is located in the suburbs of the urban nucleus of Gerena. It is a not to be developed land with an agricultural character, which borders to the East and West with two seasonal streams, North with the cattle road "Ruta del agua" (water route) and the foot of the mountain and South with the road A-477. As regards the sevillian countryside, the plot is placed in the limit in an elevated position, with a strong fertile vocation in relation to the water and the appropriated soil. The area is accessible by foot and car, connecting the local and territorial net, allowing the required visibility for a public facility.



### Vernacular architecture on both sides of Sierra Morena

The preindustrial vernacular architecture is a fresh source of arts and crafts experience, responds to general climate varying locally. Natural and typical materials and constructed shapes add such a pleasant living sight to stare at. Popular architecture on both sides of Sierra Morena belonging to western Andalusia and southern Extremadura have common characteristics and specific variations that make them very similar one to each other but involved in different traditions.



Casa del Labrador, Province of Seville.

This sort of dwelling was traditionally developed by the greater part of inhabitants dedicated to the harvest of the land, influenced by climate and the availability of construction materials. One floor buildings, with or without attic (doblaio); buildings between party walls in urban nucleus; small façade openings with the door centred; no balconies or ornaments; the horizontal dimension exceeds the vertical. The common materials for walls are brick, rammed earth or adobe, timber for gabled roofs finished off with curved tails.



Country Church, Gerena



### Colada House

The "colada", a central corridor characteristic of southern Spain, organises the house and gives way to the backyard. The house has two living floors and attic, divided in two by the patio which separates it apart from the animal and agricultural tools. This example also allows accessing an independent toilet different to the main one.

In Extremadura case the roofs of the buildings have vaults and covered solid wood and brick tile curve while in western Andalusia vaults are replaced by wooden mezzanines.

The traditional active and passive climate control system used in popular architecture in southern Extremadura are:

- o Thick stone, rammed earth and clay walls
- o Cross ventilation through central corridor from street to backyard
- o Upper floor or attic (doblaio) as an isolation cavity composed by wood beam filling, wood plank and ceramic tile
- o Great Chimney
- o Wooded patio and wells as refrigeration centre

### El Esparragal Farmhouse, Gerena

The cottages are owned by large landowners. Large-scale agricultural units are edifications sets associated with large farms. Closed appearance, due in part to its defense origin, shows marked differences between the rooms of the working class and the owner. They differ likewise the animal areas, crop management and industrial production. Usually are organized around courtyards that organize and divide the interior life. The building systems are based on the rammed earth and the adobe, torque and row cover and curved tile.



Gerena



Quercus ilex grasslands, North of Gerena



Mill on Los Molinos Stream, Gerena



Vegetable fiber and stone hut (Chozo) north of Sierra Morena, Badajoz, Extremadura.

Social classes lower income, and strongly linked to the countryside, grazing or agriculture, built their houses with vegetable fibers such as those from *Genista monosperma*, *Calluna vulgaris* and *Phragmites australis*. Those could be fixed or mobile transport by animals.



Sedentary variant nomadic huts in Extremadura are called low huts of stone huts and whose tradition leads to the construction of vaults or approach of lines on stone walls. These constructs were linked to maintaining a land of another owner.



Farmhouse indoor in Seville

Ceramic vaults are built to build the roof of houses and farmhouses all over the land.



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