UAB
Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona

Archaeology of Architecture and Planning

Code: 100737
ECTS Credits: 6

2024/2025

Degree	Type	Year
2500241 Archaeology	OB	3

Contact

Name: Esther Rodrigo Requena

Email: esther.rodrigo@uab.cat

Teachers

Pedro Castro Martínez

Josep Maria Vila Carabasa

Esther Rodrigo Requena

Teaching groups languages

You can view this information at the end of this document.

Prerequisites

There are no special prerequisites, beyond having attended the first and second degree courses of the Archeology Degree, which are essential to understand the historical and technical projection of this knowledge.

Objectives and Contextualisation

This subject is theoretical and practical and enables students to successfully face archaeological reading related to architectural structures and social spaces

Classroom Practice Group 11 (Prehistory) will review the social keys of the architectural structuring and the economic and political-ideological configuration of the social spaces in settlements. Theoretical-methodological bases are aimed at the development of Social Archaeology. Special attention will be paid to the material expression of social practices, from architectural production (land, materials, technologies and work) to activities carried out by social groups, and its articulation in architectural units, as well as the organization of spaces in settlements (urbanism).

Classroom Practice Group 12 (Ancient and Medieval History) will emphasize the archaeological reading of the stratigraphic of the built heritage. The main objective is to define buildings as repositories of archaeological information and to train them to be able to register and interpret it, as is done in sites where only the remains deposited below level 0 are studied. In this way, it is intended, firstly, to teach techniques of representation of architectural structures and, secondly, to apply the method of recording the walls stratigraphic units and the chronological horizons of which they form part. Thirdly, the clues for his interpretation are given, in such a way

that it can be translated into archaeological information relating to the dating and formal evolution of the elements, buildings, groups or urban structures and place them in their historical context.

Competences

- Carrying out and managing archaeology fieldwork: excavation and survey.
- Generating innovative and competitive proposals in research and professional activity.
- Managing the main methods, techniques and analytic tools in archaeology.
- Students must be capable of applying their knowledge to their work or vocation in a professional way and they should have building arguments and problem resolution skills within their area of study.
- Students must be capable of collecting and interpreting relevant data (usually within their area of study) in order to make statements that reflect social, scientific or ethic relevant issues.
- Students must be capable of communicating information, ideas, problems and solutions to both specialised and non-specialised audiences.
- Students must develop the necessary learning skills to undertake further training with a high degree of autonomy.

Learning Outcomes

1. Applying both knowledge and analytical skills to the resolution of problems related to their area of study.
2. Applying implementing protocols of fieldwork and sample collection.
3. Applying proper techniques and analytical tools in case studies.
4. Autonomously searching, selecting and processing information both from structured sources (databases, bibliographies, specialized magazines) and from across the network.
5. Drawing up conventional graphic documents: planimetry, topography, cartography, explanatory drawing.
6. Mastering specific techniques and instrumental resources of archaeological laboratory analysis.
7. Reflecting on their own work and the immediate environment's in order to continuously improve it.
8. Transmitting the results of archaeological research and clearly communicating conclusions in oral and written form to both specialised and non-specialised audiences.
9. Using the specific interpretational and technical vocabulary of the discipline.

Content

The subject is configured in its contents from two groups of Classroom Practices, aimed especially at Prehistoric Archaeology (Group 11) and Classical and Medieval Archaeology (Group 12).

GROUP 11 (PREHISTORIC ARCHAEOLOGY)

1.-SOCIAL SPACE AND SOCIAL PRACTICES.

-Archaeology of Settlements as Social Archaeology.

-Theories of Social Space.

-Landscapes, Scenarios, Ruins and Monuments.

-Functionality and Efficiency: Systemic of Space.

-Fenomenologies and Social Construction of Space.

-Social Materiality of Space.

-The Social Practices and the Social Space

-Areas of Activity and Social Structures

-Social Spaces vs Settlements

-Temporality: Provisionality, Precariousness, Mobility and Sedentarization.

-Discontinuities of Settlements: Settlement Pattern.

2.-ARCHAEOLOGICAL RECORDS IN SETTLEMENTS (PREHISTORIC ARCHAEOLOGY).

-Archaeological Sites and Settlements.

-Formation of Archaeological Sites: Phases (Temporary Sequence) and Conservation Problems.

-Theories of Archaeological Excavation: Record Methodologies. Levels, Strata, Stratigraphic Units and Sets.

-Records: Descriptive Units.

3.-ARCHAEOLOGY OF THE ARCHITECTURE: 1. SOCIAL LABOUR AND ARCHITECTURE.

-Architecture: Monuments, Art and Popular Architecture.

-Labour and Architecture

-Terrains and Material

-Basic Matter and Architectural Techniques.

-Architectural Typology of Structures.

-Production of Architectural Maintenance.

4.-ARCHAEOLOGY OF THE ARCHITECTURE: 2. SOCIAL PLACES AND SETTLEMENTS.

-The Social Places: Reality of the Social Life.

-Social PLaces: Form, Function, and Use.

-Domestic Units: Domestic Groups, Families and Kinship Groups.

-Singular Places.

-Specialized Places (Economic, Political and Ideological).

-Necropolis: Funerary Places.

-Places ofCirculation, and Places of Meeting.

-Demography and Social Groups.

-Use, Possession and Property of the Space

-The Fallacy of the Private and the Public

-Politics and Coercion in Social Spaces

-Dailyness and Excepcionallity in Social Places.

5.- COMMUNITY, CITY AND URBANISM.

-Campaments, Villages and Cities

-Spaciality and Specialization

-Centralization vs Segmentation

-Jerquization vs. Horizontalization.

-Urbanism, City and State.

6.-CASE STUDIES. PREHISTORIC SETTLEMENTS (Selection).

-IBERIC SOUTH-EAST: HORIZON OF VILLENA (1500-1200 cal ANE).

-MALLORCA: HORIZON OF SON FERRAGUT (700-450 cal ANE).

-SOUTH COAST OF PERU: HORIZONS OF CERRO DE EL TRIGAL (700-100 cal ANE).

-SOUTH COAST OF PERU: HORIZONS OF CAHUACHI (100 cal ANE-400 cal DNE)

GROUP 12 (CLASSICAL AND MEDIEVAL ARCHAEOLOGY)

ARCHEOLOGY OF ARCHITECTURE: CLASSICAL PERIOD

1. The study of architecture in classical archeology: problems, approaches and preliminary qüestions

2. The concept of architecture in the ancient world:

• The architectural treatises: Vitruvius and the Ten Books of Architecture

• The epigones of Vitruvius, the last treatises of Roman times

3. Building materials and their use in Antiquity:

• The stone, types and techniques of extraction, transport and work.

• The mud: mud wall, adobe, brick.

• Mortars and masonry.

• The wooden construction work.

4. Constructive Techniques in Antiquity. The construction process. Main structural elements of the building

5. The elements of the building and their characteristics:

• Elevations and the various operas of the facings

• Roofs: types, materials, construction solutions.

• The foundations

• Floors: materials and types:

o Paved floors

o Mortar and concrete pavements: types of pavement work

o Mosaic floors

• Coatings: Stuccos, plasters, mortars and other waterproofing and decoration elements (painting and parietal mosaic).

6. Historical metrology: Principles, relationships and metric values during antiquit

STRATIGRAPHIC ANALYSIS OF HOUSEHOLD APPLIANCES. MEDIEVAL AND LATER PERIOD BUILDINGS

Theory

1. Archaeology of architecture. General definition. Discipline training

2. The stratigraphic method applied to the study of buildings

3. Archaeology of architecture and architectural restoration

4. Historical and archaeological research on unified

- Recognition and intervention project

- Initial research

- Historical-documentary study

- Integral archaeological analysis: Use of the archaeological method (Identification-description-relation-dating-interpretation)

- Complementary analysis (artistic, materials, coatings...)

- Initial synthesis: application in the project

- Monitoring of the work

- Conclusions and final analysis

- Dissemination of results

5. Archaeological analysis of urban plots

PAUL

- Exposure to class of specific cases

PCAM

- Analysis of examples on the ground

Activities and Methodology

Title	Hours	ECTS	Learning Outcomes
Type: Directed			
Classroom Practices	75	3	
Lectures	10	0.4	
Visits to Archaeological Sites	15	0.6	
Type: Supervised			
Completion of guided learning exercises	5	0.2	
Tutorials	15	0.6	

Type: Autonomous			
Research of documentation and comprehensive reading of texts	20	0.8	
Writing papers and study	10	0.4	

• Lectures and debate sessions.

• Group 11 of Classroom Practice (Prehistoric Archaeology): Course work on cases of architectural structuring and social spaces in settlements.

• Group 12 of Classroom Practices (Classical and Medieval Archaeology): Analysis of cases in class. Field work, both individual and group, of several historical buildings and archaeological sites.

• Presentation and debate of the results of course work.

Annotation: Within the schedule set by the centre or degree programme, 15 minutes of one class will be reserved for students to evaluate their lecturers and their courses or modules through questionnaires.

Assessment

Continous Assessment Activities

Title	Weighting	Hours	ECTS	Learning Outcomes
Follow-up and participation	50%	0	0	
Presentation and discussion of course	50%	0	0	3, 2, 1, 4, 6, 5, 7, 8, 9

This subject/module does not incorporate single assessment.

The final grade will be obtained from the evaluation carried out within the framework of the Classroom Practice Groups.

Group 11 (Prehistoric Archaeology)

-Participation in discussions, relevant issues, attendance at field activity and design in tutorials of the contents and script of the Course Work (25%)

-Class presentation of the Analysis of Social Spaces in a Settlement, self-evaluated by the students (25%).

-Written presentation of the Critical Analysis of the Publication of the Studies of Social Spaces in a Settlement (50%). Reassessable.

Group 12 (Classical and Medieval Archaeology)

One practical work in group, and a written test. The minimum is 5 for each test

Classical block: written exam (50%)

Medieval block: Practical works (50%)

Not Presented: The student not presented will be the one who does not deliver anything or who delivers only half of the evaluable ones.

Reevaluation: According to the "Reevaluation Protocol" of the Faculty of Letters, a reevaluation will be made at the end of the semester. Students who have presented all the evaluable evidence will have the right to a reevaluation. In no case will the reevaluation be used as a second call.

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Software

The usual in this type of subject: photogrammetry and drawing programs

Language list

Name	Group	Language	Semester	Turn
(PAUL) Classroom practices	1	Catalan	second semester	morning-mixed
(PCAM) Field practices	11	Catalan	second semester	morning-mixed
(PCAM) Field practices	12	Catalan	second semester	morning-mixed
(PCAM) Field practices	13	Catalan	second semester	morning-mixed
(TE) Theory	1	Catalan	second semester	morning-mixed