



Department of Architecture

College of Engineering

University of Salahaddin

Subject: Vernacular Architecture

Course Book (Year 5 Students)

Lecturers: Prof. Dr. Faris Ali Mustafa Mzoori

Dr. Lana Abubakr Ali

Academic Year: 2023/2024 (1st semester)

Course Book

1. Course name	Vernacular Architecture (year 5 students)
2. Lecturer in charge	Asst. Prof. Dr. Faris Ali Mustafa Mzoori
3. Department/ College	Architecture, Engineering
4. Contact	e-mail: faris.mustafa@su.edu.krd
5. Time (in hours) per week	Theory: 4 hours/week
6. Lecture time per week	Sunday from 9:00 AM to 1:00 PM
7. Course code	
8. Teacher's academic profile	<p>Dr. Faris Ali Mustafa is an Assistant Professor and a member of the post-graduate studies committee at the Department of Architecture, College of Engineering, Salahaddin University – Erbil, Iraqi Kurdistan Region. He was the Head of the Quality Assurance Committee in the same department from 2011-2013. He is a member of the Commission on Certificate Equivalency in the Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research, Kurdistan Region, Erbil, Iraq, from 2012 until the present.</p> <p>He was appointed as a deputy head of the department of architectural engineering, at the same university in 2004-2005. He was also a consultant architect and the founding member of Nvar Center for architecture in Erbil city in 2000. A registered architect in the Iraqi Engineers Union (IEU) and Kurdistan engineers union (KEU) since 1994. His specialization is architectural design studies. His researches particularly address building design and its functional efficiency and performance by applying space syntax theory and its techniques and methods. His research interests are in Space Syntax, Interior Design, Building Performance Evaluation (BPE), and Architectural Design.</p>
9. Keywords	Vernacular Architecture, Form and space, Social and culture, Erbil city
10. Course overview:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The course will cover the subject of vernacular architecture of selective topics together with different references which deal with the architecture of the people or un-designed architecture that relates to the different cultures and ways of life. ▪ The course begins with definitions for this kind of architecture, and then studies the social and cultural factors that affect the form determination in vernacular architecture both as spatial distribution and configuration and also the elements and components of the elevations (Formally & Spatially). 	

11. Course objectives:

1. **Narrowing down the subject of vernacular architecture to make a path of knowledge with our vernacular architecture in Kurdistan region, and Erbil city specifically.**
2. **The student will recognize his built environment, especially the traditional architecture, and understand that the process of producing vernacular architecture is ongoing until today.**
3. **At the end of the course the student will be able to recognize the vernacular architecture;**
4. **Also, the student will be familiar with the relationship between the concept of culture and vernacular architecture as a cultural form, and how to make benefit from the vernacular solutions in contemporary design to produce an architecture that is socio-culturally orientated and accepted by society.**
5. **Based on this scenario this course offers the student a knowledge base for dealing with the conservation of historic towns and urban areas to protect and save his built vernacular heritage.**

12. Student's obligation

To get the best out of the course, it is suggested that you attend classes as much as possible, and read the required lectures, and teacher's notes regularly as all of them are foundations for the course. Lecture notes are for supporting and not for submitting the reading material including the hand-outs. Try as much as possible to participate in classroom discussions, and prepare the assignments given in the course.

13. Forms of teaching

Different forms of teaching will be used to reach the objectives of the course: PowerPoint presentations for the head titles and definitions and summary of conclusions, classification of materials, and any other illustrations, furthermore students will be asked to prepare research papers on selective topics in English individually and even in a group. There will be classroom discussions and the lecture will give enough background to solve, analyze, and evaluate problem sets, and different issues discussed throughout the course.

14. Assessment scheme

The students are required to do one closed book exam in the mid of the semester besides other assignments including one research paper. The exam has 35 marks, classroom activities, assignments and reports, and short quizzes together counting 15 marks. There will be a final exam on 50 marks. So that the final grade will be based upon the following criteria:

Mid-semester exam: 35%
2 quizzes, Classroom participation, and assignments 15%
Final exam: 50%

Constructive classroom participation, submitting assignments, and attending class will be evaluated by the lecturer over the semester and used in borderline cases to determine the final grade. Exams and assignments require analytical work and not just memorization of topics or articles.

15. Student learning outcome:

At the end of the course the student will be able to recognize the vernacular architecture and its characteristics and properties, its form and spatial features, the mechanism of analyzing and surveying vernacular buildings, and also the relationship between the concept of culture and vernacular architecture as a cultural form, and how to make benefit from the vernacular solutions in the contemporary design and projects to produce an architecture that is culturally orientated and accepted by the society. The focus of the course will be on the local case study of Erbil city which considers of the most distinguished cases in the world. The student after graduating can work with one of the institutions and organizations that care about the cultural heritage of vernacular architecture either locally or globally.

16. Course Reading List and References:

- House, form, and culture, Amos Rapoport (1969).
- Lindsay Asquith, Vernacular architecture in the 21st century (2006).
- Paul Oliver, Encyclopedia of vernacular architecture of the world (1997).
- Paul Oliver, Dwellings: Vernacular houses worldwide, (2007).
- Built to meet needs: cultural issues in vernacular architecture, Paul Oliver (2006).

17. The Topics:

Lecturer's name

1. Introduction, Definitions, and Terms
2. Characteristics of Vernacular Architecture
3. Culture and its Relationship with Form Determinants in Vernacular Architecture
4. Change in formal types in vernacular architecture-1
5. Change in formal types in vernacular architecture-2
6. The Formal Elements of Vernacular Houses and its Composition
7. The sociocultural factors affecting form determinants in vernacular houses (Family, Privacy, Social intercourse)
8. Surveying process for the elevations of traditional vernacular houses
9. Factors affecting the spatial configuration of the house layout in

<p>vernacular architecture</p> <p>10. Change and evolution of house layouts over time</p> <p>11. Traditional courtyard house layouts in Erbil city</p> <p>12. Zoning of the main spaces and activities of traditional courtyard house layouts in Erbil city</p> <p>13. The conservation of historic towns and urban areas</p> <p>14. The built vernacular heritage</p>	
18. Practical Topics (If there are any)	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The process of surveying the elevations of traditional vernacular houses - The process of analyzing and surveying the spatial configuration and documentation of vernacular buildings in Erbil city - Documentation of vernacular projects (residential, commercial, educational, religious... etc.) 	Report
<p>19. Examinations:</p> <p>1. Compositional:</p> <p>Example:</p> <p>Q. What do we mean by the chronological change in vernacular architecture, and who is addressed this issue?</p> <p>2. True or false type of exams:</p> <p>Example:</p> <p>Q. Put (T) for the correct answer and (F) for the false answer, with corrections for the following:</p> <p>1. The word vernacular is derived from “vernaculos” which means nature. native (vernaculus)</p> <p>3. Multiple choices:</p> <p>Example:</p> <p>Q. Choose the correct answer for the following:</p> <p>1. Who addressed the form of the houses generation, and made comparisons between the design idea for a vernacular and a modern designer?</p> <p>a. Paul Oliver b. Amos Rapoport c. Thomas Hubka d. Tom Porter</p>	
20. Extra notes:	
21. Peer review	