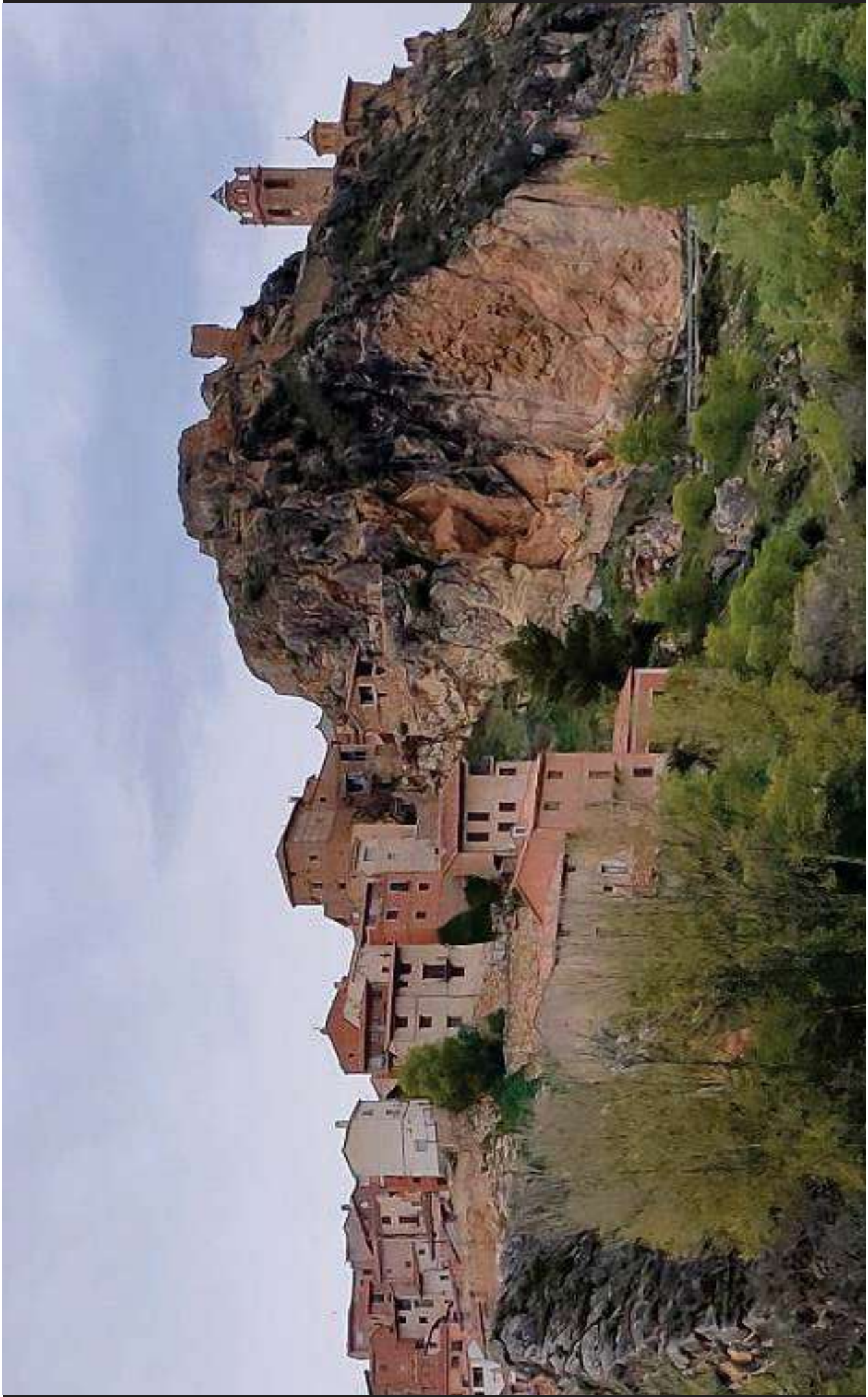


**CENTRO DE DINAMIZACIÓN CULTURAL
RINCÓN DE ADEMUZ_ CASTIELFABIB**



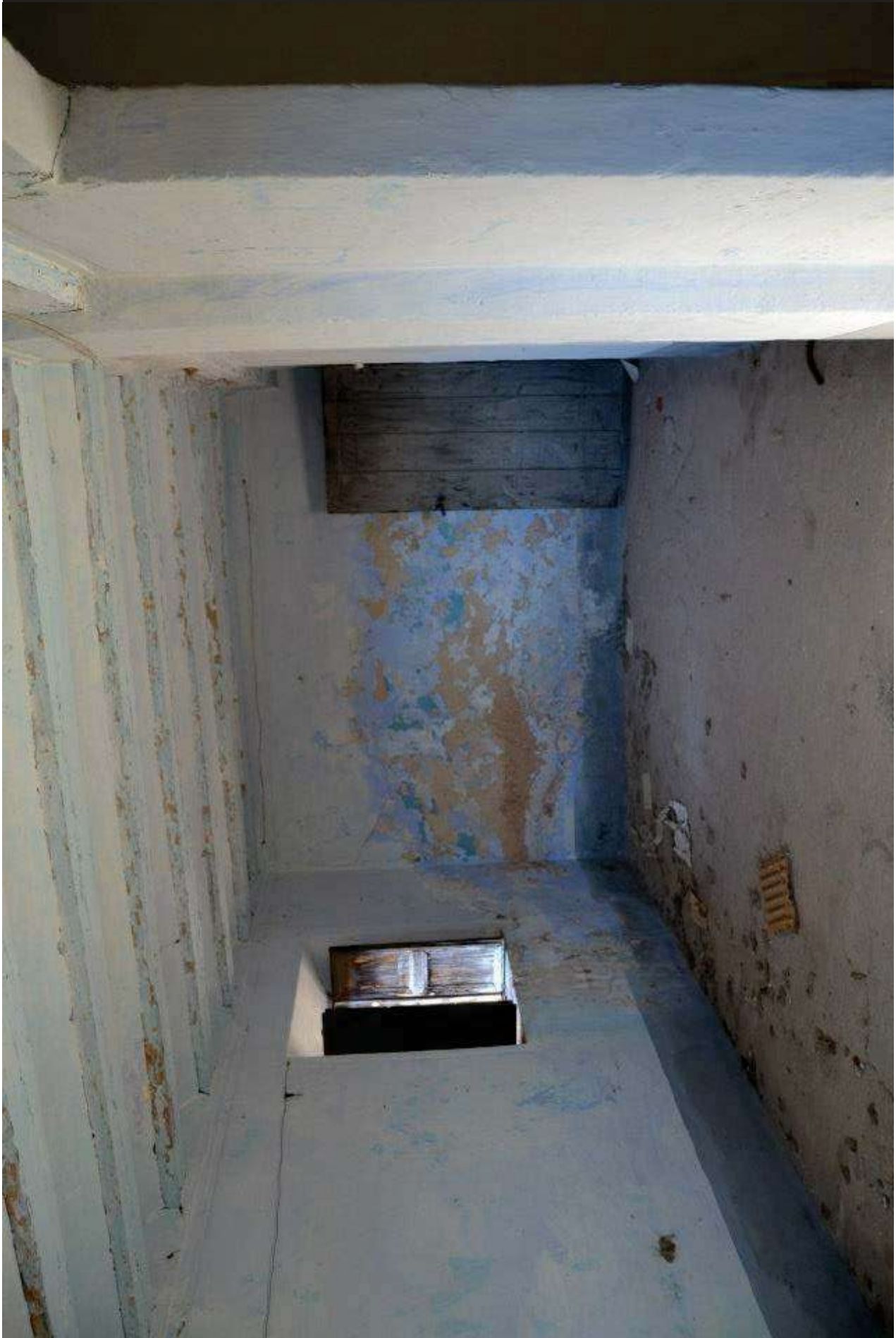




















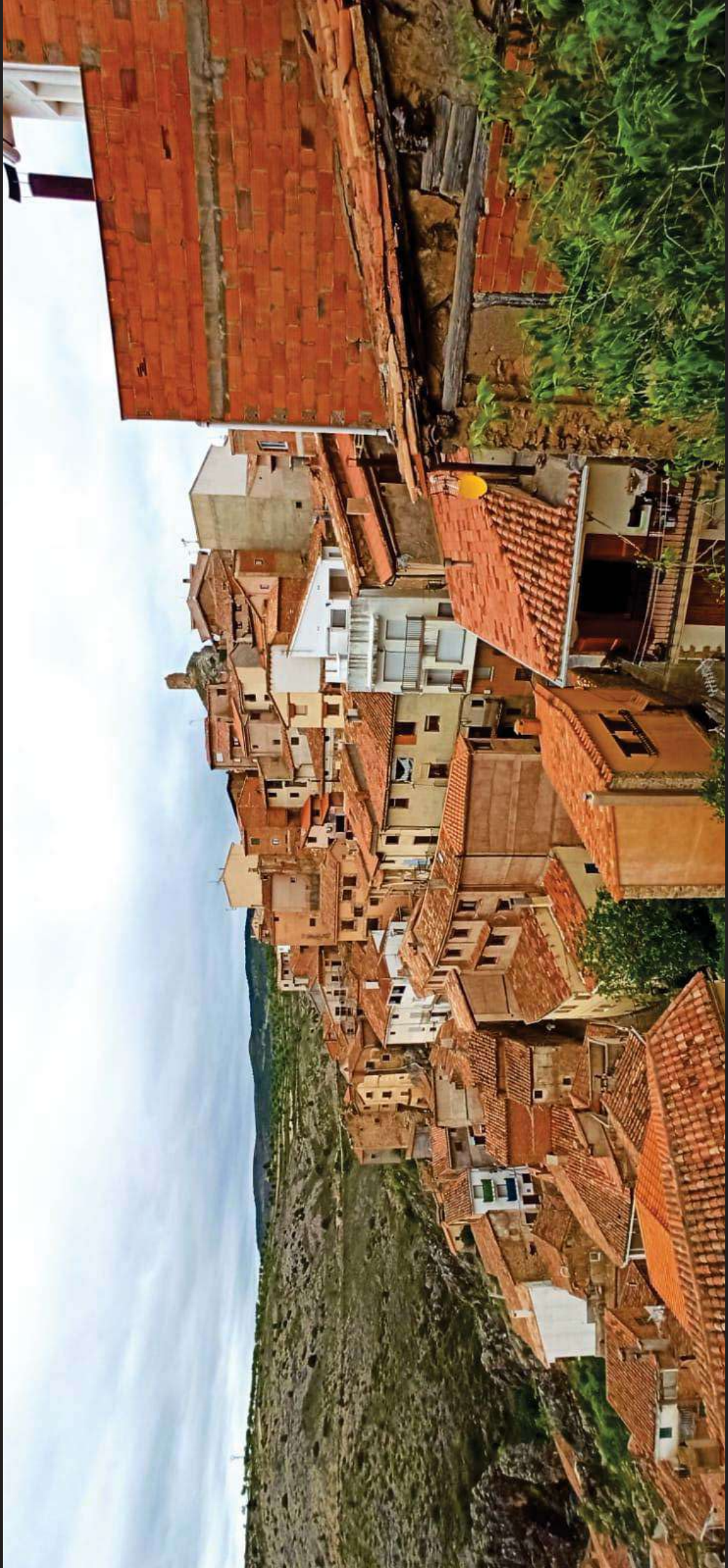


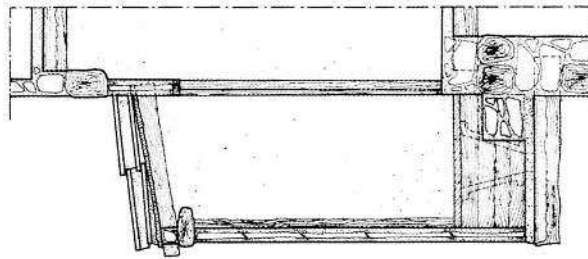
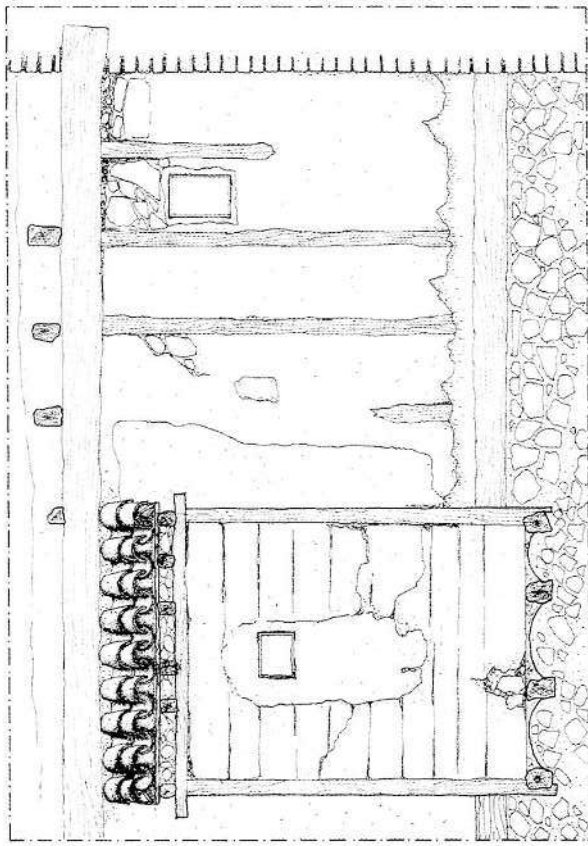
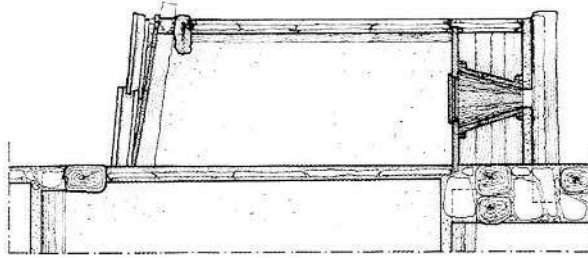


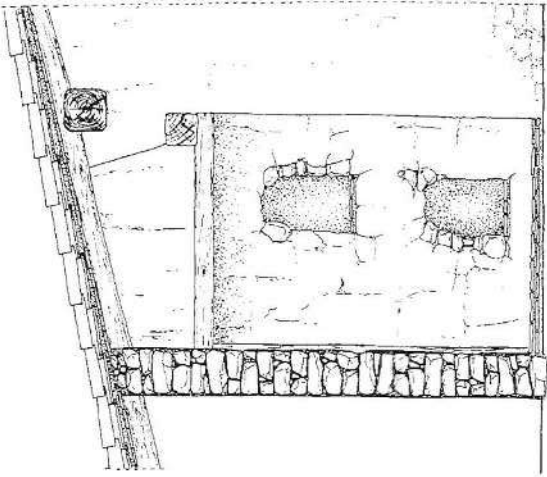




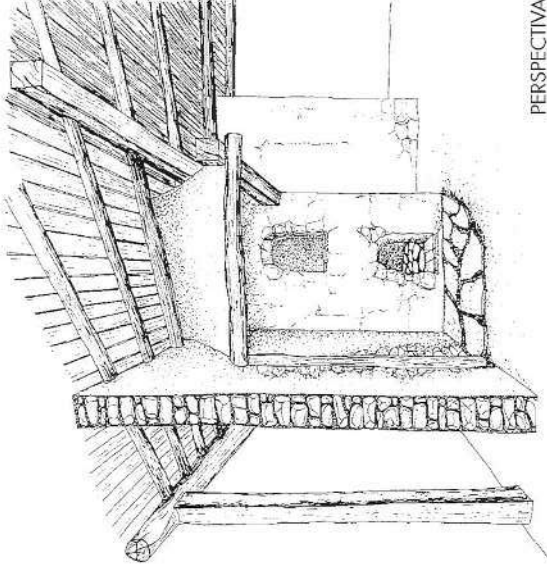




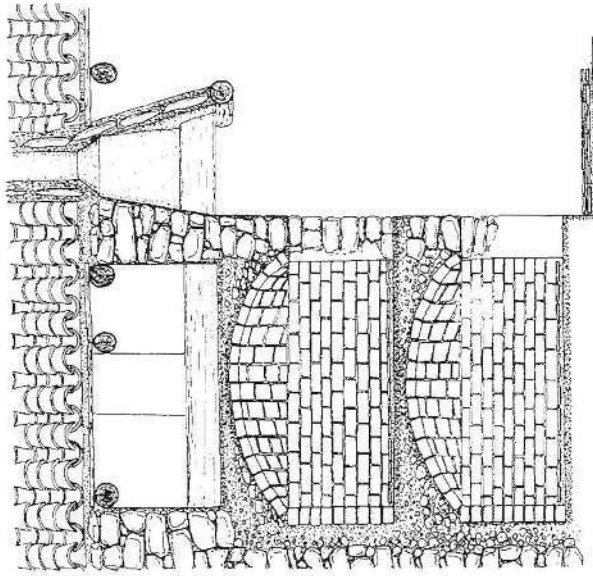




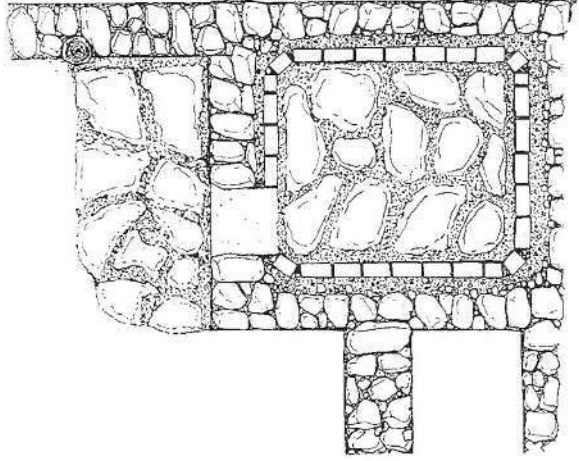
ALZADO INTERIOR



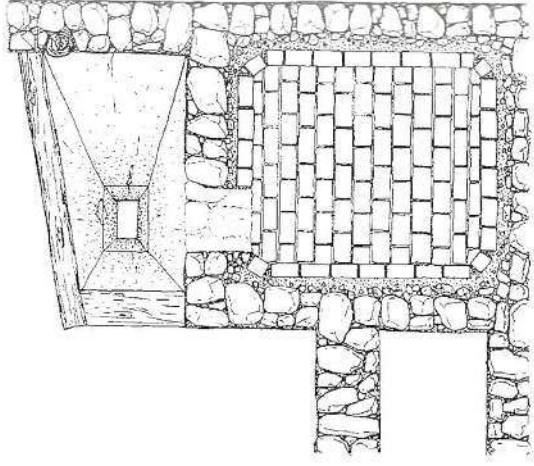
PERSPECTIVA



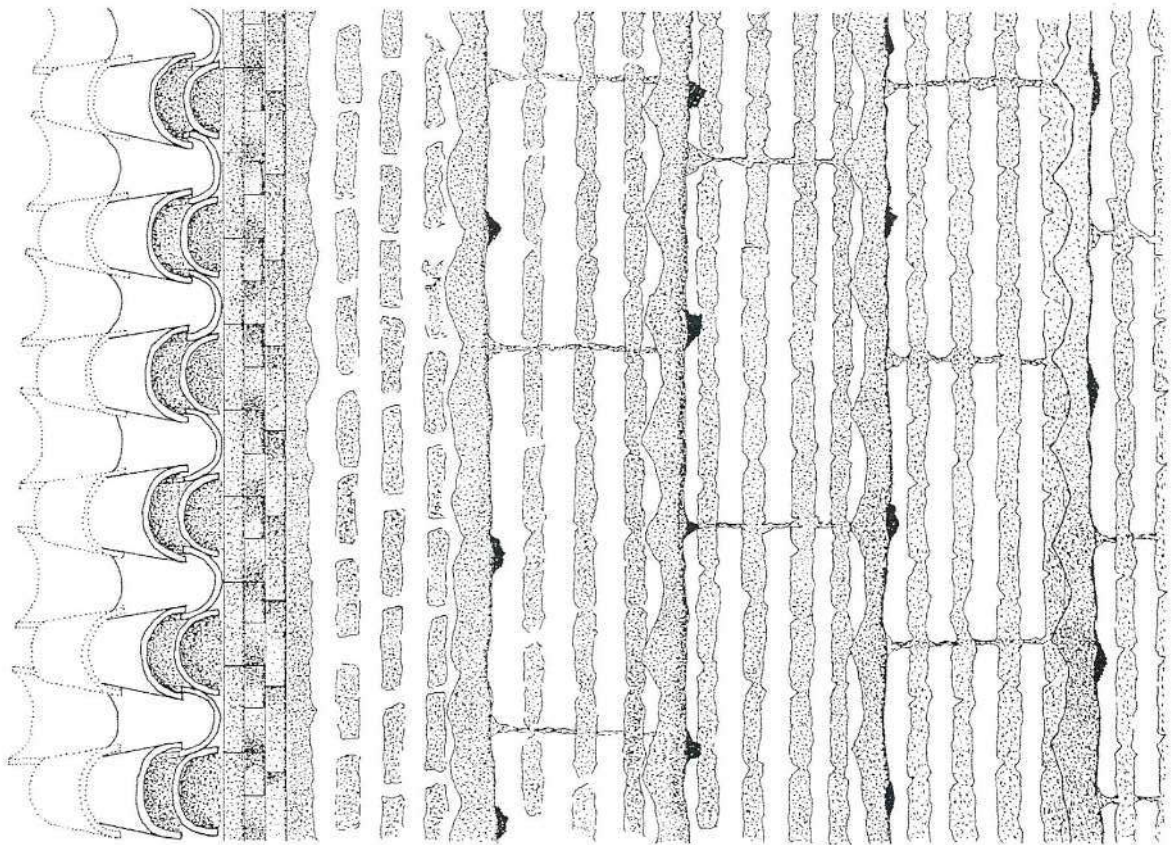
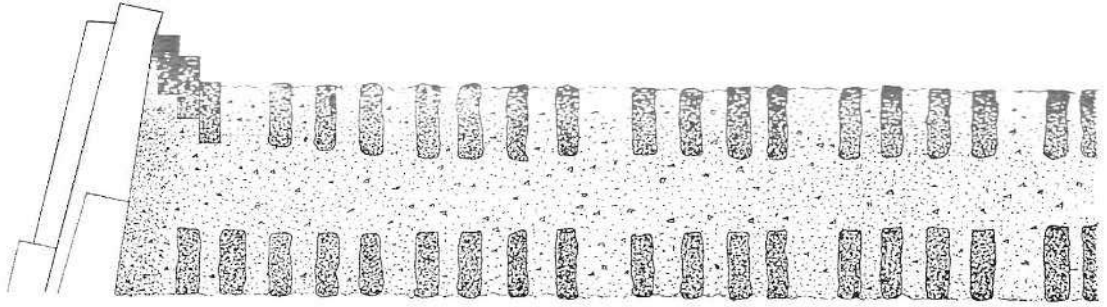
SECCIÓN TRANSVERSAL



PLANTA DEL HORNO



PLANTA CENTRAL



Itinerario cultural
 Itinerari cultural / Cultural path
Recinto amurallado CASTIELFABIB
 Recinte emmurallat / Walled enclosure

SECCION TRANSVERSAL
 SECCION TRANSVERSAL DEL RECINTO AMURALLADO DE CASTIELFABIB. Sección transversal del recinto amurallado de Castielfabib. Sección transversal del recinto amurallado de Castielfabib.

PLANO DEL RECINTO AMURALLADO
 PLANO DEL RECINTO AMURALLADO DE CASTIELFABIB. Plano del recinto amurallado de Castielfabib. Plano del recinto amurallado de Castielfabib.

DESCRIPCIÓN DEL RECINTO AMURALLADO
 El recinto amurallado de Castielfabib, situado en la zona sur de la villa, es un ejemplo de arquitectura defensiva medieval. Está formado por una muralla de mampostería y un foso exterior. El recinto amurallado de Castielfabib. Situado en la zona sur de la villa, es un ejemplo de arquitectura defensiva medieval. Está formado por una muralla de mampostería y un foso exterior.



LEGENDA DE LOS PUNTO DE INTERÉS

- 1. Torre de San Mateo
- 2. Torre de San Mateo
- 3. Torre de San Mateo
- 4. Torre de San Mateo
- 5. Torre de San Mateo
- 6. Torre de San Mateo
- 7. Torre de San Mateo
- 8. Torre de San Mateo
- 9. Torre de San Mateo
- 10. Torre de San Mateo



Casa Abadía

EN También denominada Casa del Cura, esta edificación perteneció al s. XVII, se sitúa en una posición de dominio privilegiado, sobre un terreno rodeado por un muro de mampostería. Su ubicación en el trazado de la muralla de Castielfabib remite a la existencia de una zona defensiva en el límite del casco urbano, que simboliza la defensa de la villa frente a las incursiones de los ejércitos. Este edificio fue la residencia del párroco de la villa hasta la década de los 60. De hecho, en un momento de la historia de la villa, se utilizó como cuartel general de la milicia local. La casa fue reformada con mampostería y yeso, una vez terminada y a finales de la década de los 60. La casa fue reformada con mampostería y yeso, una vez terminada y a finales de la década de los 60. La casa fue reformada con mampostería y yeso, una vez terminada y a finales de la década de los 60.

EN Also named as Casa del Cura (Priest House), this building was built between 17th century and the present by an unknown architect. It is a large stone building with a tower. The building is located in the town of Castellón, in the province of Castellón, Spain. The building is a good example of the architecture of the time. The building is a good example of the architecture of the time. The building is a good example of the architecture of the time.

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Map of the Rincón region in the Valencian Community, Spain, showing the location of Castellfabib.

TYPE OF FORMWORK WALLS



Abbey House in Castellfabib

A COMBINATION OF BOTH + STONE REINFORCEMENT = STONE-REINFORCED RAMMED EARTH. A SIGN OF PRESTIGE

This type of wall is the most expensive and is used for the most prestigious buildings. It is a combination of rammed earth and stone reinforcement. The stone reinforcement is made of irregular stones of different sizes, which are embedded in the rammed earth. This type of wall is very strong and durable, and it is also very aesthetically pleasing. It is a sign of prestige and is used for the most important buildings in the region.

Abbey House in Castellfabib

The Abbey House in Castellfabib is a prime example of stone-reinforced rammed earth. It is a two-story building with thick walls and a flat roof. The walls are made of rammed earth with stone reinforcement, which gives them a unique texture and appearance. The house is a well-preserved example of traditional architecture in the region.

VERNACULAR ARCHITECTURE IN RINCÓN'S REGION
The vernacular architecture in Rincón's region is characterized by its use of rammed earth. This type of construction is traditional and has been used for centuries. The walls are made of rammed earth, which is a mixture of earth and water. This type of construction is very strong and durable, and it is also very aesthetically pleasing. The architecture in this region is a reflection of the local culture and traditions.

GYPSUM ARCHITECTURE

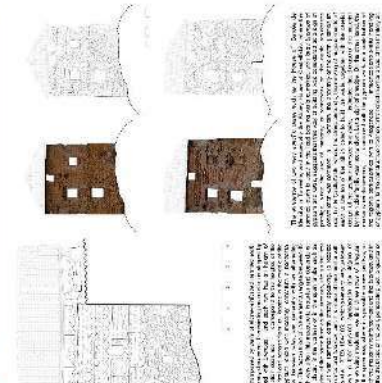
Gypsum architecture is another type of vernacular architecture found in Rincón's region. It is made of gypsum, which is a natural material found in the region. Gypsum architecture is very light and airy, and it is also very aesthetically pleasing. It is a reflection of the local culture and traditions.

RAMMED EARTH ARCHITECTURE

Rammed earth architecture is the most common type of vernacular architecture in Rincón's region. It is made of rammed earth, which is a mixture of earth and water. This type of construction is very strong and durable, and it is also very aesthetically pleasing. It is a reflection of the local culture and traditions.

Castle of Marçella House in Torrevieja

The Castle of Marçella House in Torrevieja is a prime example of rammed earth architecture. It is a two-story building with thick walls and a flat roof. The walls are made of rammed earth, which gives them a unique texture and appearance. The house is a well-preserved example of traditional architecture in the region.



Castle of Marçella House in Torrevieja

CONCLUSIONS

The study of vernacular architecture in Rincón's region has shown that rammed earth is a traditional and sustainable construction method. It is a sign of prestige and is used for the most important buildings in the region. The study has also shown that gypsum architecture is another type of vernacular architecture found in the region. The study has provided valuable information about the traditional architecture of the region and its construction methods.

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