

# ABSTRACTS

## **forum UNESCO / University and Heritage**

11th International Seminar

Florence 11-15 september 2006

*Documentation for conservation and development  
New heritage strategy for the future*



Firenze University Press



**Virtual representation in the study of the relationship between Architecture and Territory.  
Analysis of the sea-frontier on the Tyrrhenian coast of Lucania in the 16th century**

**ITALIA**

**Antonio Bixio**

Ph.D.

Università degli Studi della Basilicata, Facoltà di Ingegneria, D.A.P.I.T. Dipartimento di Architettura, Pianificazione e Infrastrutture di Trasporto, Potenza

The coast has always been an element of discontinuity in the anthropic settlement. It has represented a real frontier for the territory defence by the risks coming from the sea. The inhabited settlements' evolution on the Kingdom of Naples coasts has been depended by the buccaneers raids. For this reason, it was necessary to protect productive and merchant activities, which were the economic engines of the coast.

In 1563 Don Parafan de Ribera issued an Edict, in which the Kingdom of Naples aimed to widen the existing fortified line using new military garrisons, in order to guarantee the defensive covering without any discontinuity. This plan led to an articulate and minute project, which was linked to the conformation of the coast.

Nowadays the towers built on the Kingdom of Naples coast are tangible traces of this historic event. These towers, having different use and being in different state of conservation, represent a valuable patrimony which has to be protected and revalued, in order to preserve the historic memory of these "stones" for a long time.

The PHD research activity analysis of the Tyrrhenian coast, from the Basilicata to the neighbouring areas of the Campania and the Calabria regions, is very interesting to understand the building of the towers concerning the orographic territory conformation, which is strongly anomalous and rich in penetration stitches of access to the hinterland.

The coast of Maratea and the northern coast of the Calabria region are easy to read in the attractive relationship between the built and the landscape context, and also in the imperceptible completion between the human action and the nature one. The developed analysis has tended to test a methodology knowledge based on survey and representation. In fact, using design and virtual simulation, it is possible to own these objects, to preserve them in a paper sheet, to manage them on a PC monitor and to try to preserve them from a possible ruin.

This research was born with the wish to make these ruins live again. These "stones" give a great value to this attractive territory. The search also intends to make the tower garrisons' original domination role discover again and to use these sites, physically and visually, creating possible tourist routes. The wish to "check" this territory and its widespread military architectures, has become true through the elaboration of an analytical checkable tool. It is a virtual model which is able to handle something difficult to check, due to the analyzed object extent. In fact, the coast and the towers virtual model has allowed to analyze the landscape-architecture system details from far and near, studying individual and complex elements, trying to interpret the constructive and settling logic.

This powerful tool has allowed us to discover again some ancient sighting points in the area, but also to create virtual landscapes which can no longer be used, but easily perceptible, simulating a "waste reality".

€ 40,00

ISBN 88-8453-494-1



Organized by  
Università degli Studi di Firenze  
Dipartimento di Progettazione dell'Architettura

Supported by Regione Toscana  
Provincia di Firenze  
Comune di Firenze