









OUTPUT T.1.1

Web-GIS based mapping of historic sites and relative networks in the reference territories



























Web – GIS Database









Web – GIS Database

The user can inquire into each entity – path, architecture or site – by parametric or spatial interrogation, based on the toponym or a free search on the objects.



eg-IPA CBC

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Campo	Attributo		
toponym	Swabian Castle of Bari		
Id_Serial	10		
Picture	<u>Bab</u>		
Foundation Period	Xi secolo A.D.		
Typology	Fortification		
Accessibility	Open		
Virtual Tours	https://3dimpact.poliba.it/vt/architecture/10/		
FORM	https://3dimpact.poliba.it/architecture.php%id=10		
Detailed Info	true		
Country Id	TI		
Current use	Museum and Temporary Exhibitions		
Surface	15		
Present property	Public		
Listed Building	true		
Historic Info	The Castle of Bari, erected since the 1131 by the Norman King Ruggero II, is located in the Northwest side of the ancient settlement of the Apulan chief town, in a strategic position for the monitoring and domination of the city. After the		

3D-Imp-Act



In addition, she/he can access added contents, such as highlights related to a certain architecture / site, by running specific queries within the table.











Interreg-IPA CBC Italy - Albania - Montenegro **3D-IMP-ACT**

VIRTUAL REALITY AND 3D EXPERIENCES TO IMPROVE TERRITORIAL ATTRACTIVENESS, CULTURAL HERITAGE, SMART MANAGEMENT AND TOURISTIC DEVELOPMENT



Architectures

VIRTUAL NETWORK

From the window, it is possible to see the Virtual Tour, the Website and several information about the selected architecture

VR	Virtual Tour
STO WEB	Website
\overline{i}	Information

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Campo	Attributo	
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irtual Tours	https://3dimpact.poliba.it/vt/architecture/6/	SP130
ORM	https://3dimpact.poliba.it/architecture.php?id=6	
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urrent use	Museum and Temporary Exhibitions	X /HI
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resent roperty	Public	30

<u>3D-Imp-Act</u>













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VIRTUAL REALITY AND 3D EXPERIENCES TO IMPROVE TERRITORIAL ATTRACTIVENESS, CULTURAL HERITAGE, SMART MANAGEMENT AND TOURISTIC DEVELOPMENT



UCG

Univerzitet Crne Gor



INSTITUTI KOMBËTAR I FRASHËGIMISË KULTURORI

MUSEALE

DELLA PUGLIA



3D-ImpAct Map Abou

VIRTUAL REALITY AND 3D EXPERIENCES TO IMPROVE TERRITORIAL ATTRACTIVENESS, CULTURAL HERITAGE. SMART MANAGEMENT AND TOURISTIC DEVELOPMENT





Swabian Castle of Trani Foundation Period XIII A.C. Typology: Fortification Accessibility Open Country Italy Current use: Museum and Temporary Exhib Surface: 6,000 sqm nt oroperty: Public

VIRTUAL TOUR

Historic Informations Architectural Informations

The Castle of Trani, built since the 1233 A.C. is one of the most significant fortification erected in Apulia (South Italy) by the Swabian Emperor Frederick II. Located on the North side of the historical waterfront of Trani, the castle was built in a strategic position for the protection and defence of the entrance to the port and of the access roads of the town

The morphology of the castle can be interpreted as the results of three main constructive chases, historically identified with Swabian Renaissance and Nineteenth-century periods.

During the Swabian Period (about XIII century), the Castle was a strategic military architecture for the defence and the domination of the city. Since its erection - witnessed by the inscriptions placed on the top of the two ancient access portals on the West side - the castle had a guadrangular plant, bordered on the North side by the sea and on the remaining perimeter by a deep and large flooded most (Fig. 4). Its large central courtyard was protected by four fortified square towers located at the comers.

The Renaissance Age (XVI century) marked the passage to the Angevin-Spanish domination with significant interventions on the castle (Fig. 5) the fortification was deeply modernized in order to cope with the Saracen raids in the Meditemanean Sea. Under the direction of Ferdinando De Alarcon, administrator of the castles of the kingdom of Sicily, the South side of the castle was fortified (1533) and two bastions were built on the Southwest and Southeast corners (1540-41). The first one had a 'bec d'aperon' shape, while the second one was guadrangular

During the Nineteenth century period, the castle was converted to a prison. Since the 1831 it came under the control of the Interior Ministry of the Reign, by the order of the King Ferdinand II of Bourbon. The fortification was senaibly refurbished between the 1832 and 1848, in order to adapt the structure to the new function (Ein. 6) new fabrics were built to house offices, cells woodworking and laundry among the others, the central courtyard and the mantime front were equipped by wall walks: the clock tower was positioned at the East access of the castle close to M square, as well as the stone drawbridge. After the abandonment of the structure, in the 1976 the Superintendency of Cultural Hentage of Apulia started managing and restoring the castle, giving to this fortified complex the actual architectural and functional configuration.

Other Architectures



Castle of Bashtova

Country: Albania Foundation: XV A.C. Accessibility: Open Surface: 7,171 sqm

Castle of Pegin Country Albania Foundation: XV A.D. Accessibility Open Surface: 4,017 sqm





Country Albania Foundation: 320 A.D. Rurface: 136,000 pgr

Castle of Scasmpinus (Elbasan)

of Kotor Country: Mor



Fortress of

Gijrokastra

Country: Albania Foundation: XV A.C.

Accessibility Onen

Surface: 589,000 sqr Present property: Pul

Norman-Swabian Castle of Gioia del Colle Country, Italy Foundation: DL - XIII A.C. Accessibility: Open Surface: 2,287 sgm Present property: Public





From the website it is possible to select other architectures and view a lot of the information of the architecture selected.

3D-IMP-ACT Map About

ARCHITECTURE DETAILS



Historic Informations

Architectural Informations

The ancient town of Medun, located 13 kilometers northeast from Pogdorica, dates back to the IV century B.C., when a fortified outpost was erected on the top of a hill by the Illyric civilization. The foundation nucleus was known as Medeon or Meteon. Particularly, the Illyrians Labeates, which lived close to the Skadar Lake between the IV and the III centuries, built and used the fortress until the conquests of the Romans, Occurred











Castle of Medun

« Map Virtual Tour »

Foundation Period: IV B.C. Typology: Fortification Accessibility: Open Country: Montenegro Current use: Memorial Museum, partially abandoned Surface: 2 sqm Present property: Public







Northest tower Swabian Castle of Trani, Italy

neters higher than the close wall ourtains, the entran wer is possible only from the second level of the cas

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Castle of Bashtova

nod XII A

Northeast To

curtre Rab

"San Francesco"

Highlight

From the Virtual Tour, it is to possible open the website and view specific highlights











Tower I-II-III-IV-V and VI Castle of Bashtova

eriod XV A.D.

lso the rise of the ground level of 1.7 m, they reached about 1 ss of their walls is 1.25 - 1.40 m

Related Highlights

Related Highlights vpe: Tosse

Southwest Towe

Semaford

Minorenni















Type: Towe





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Settlements

VIRTUAL NETWORK

From the window, it is possible to see the Virtual Tour, the Website and several information about the selected settlement

VR	Virtual Tour	•
SITO WEB	Website	•
(i)	Information	

Web – GIS Database







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RASHËGIMISË KULTURORI











Politecnico di Bari













From the Virtual Tour, it is possible to open the website and view specific highlights



Trajan Way

Aerial view of the Trajan Way, built since the I century A.C. as alternative route of the ancient Appian Way: the urban segmen ad had a limestone floor with sidewalks and hollard

« Settlement Details: Egnati







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