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architettonico, archeologico e paesaggistico*

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Abstract

The architectural products of a determinate culture reflect a complex net of causes in which we can identify natural and geographical conditions, material and technical possibilities, formal resources, ways of life, hierarchic relations, etc. Consequently, it is not possible to acknowledge all the cultural implications of the architectural object without a systematic approach that involves most of dimensions around the object. In that sense, the characterisation of an entity by using more general ideas, such as the ontological description, can be a useful approach. The entity causes, identified by Aristotle, can be applied to the architectural object in order to obtain in a systematic and comprehensive way a complete characterisation from four points of view: the matter or physical material that constitutes the object; the form and its geometric and spatial consequences; the final cause or purpose of the object; the efficient cause as agent of dynamic change. The proposed case of study is the hypogeum church of San Pietro in Morrone, located in the ancient city of Matera, in Italy. The church was probably built before the 13th century and it had different stages of use until its abandon in 1960, due to the eviction laws applied to the historical city. The recent revelation of this building and a growing interest about its possible re-use make necessary an accurate study and documentation with methodological basis. The information about the material cause is widely documented since it is a direct consequence of the geologic nature of the region and the history of the *Sassi di Matera* as well as the harnessing of a particular material, that of calcarenite stone also known as *tuffo*. The efficient cause lays on the understanding of the society that produced this building as a means of satisfying a specific need with on-site conditions and technical resources. Actually, the efficient cause is deeply related to the final cause not only regarding the origin of the church, but also the different uses it has had throughout the history, parallel to the social and urban changes. Finally, the formal cause can be understood by a geometric characterisation of the building that can be accurately obtained by using modern tools such as three-dimensional models obtained from photographic images. As a result of this methodological approach some valuable conclusions can be obtained. These conclusions will support project decisions and also help to identify specific values in the object.

Entre forma y apropiación: la puesta en valor de los pueblos indígenas Chiquitanos como patrimonio cultural de Bolivia

Between form and appropriation: the enhancement of the Chiquitanos indigenous settlements as a cultural heritage of Bolivia

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Parole Chiave: Patrimonio cultural, apropiación espacial, pueblos indígenas, chiquitanos, Bolivia

Keywords: Cultural heritage, spatial appropriation, indigenous settlements, Chiquitanos, Bolivia

Resumen

El presente artículo tiene por objetivos, por un lado, analizar la apropiación espacial de las comunidades indígenas chiquitanas, con el fin de trazar una lectura de las transformaciones del paisaje rural y la relación de los padrones morfológicos y tipológicos a partir de la observación, levantamiento fotográfico y registro de planos del recorte en estudio. Por otro lado, motivar a la toma de decisiones para la puesta en valor del paisaje cultural de las comunidades emplazadas en la Tierra Comunitaria de Origen Turubó Este, localizadas en el departamento de Santa Cruz, Bolivia. La puesta en valor conlleva a identificar, proteger, recuperar, interpretar y difundir, para fortalecer la cultura e identidad de los pueblos indígenas. Los resultados demuestran que las comunidades presentan un paisaje de gran valor histórico y cultural, que entrelaza dos periodos históricos importantes, impresos en la forma de apropiación del espacio y los elementos construidos en armonía con el paisaje natural, los cuales a pesar del tiempo transcurrido fue perpasados de generación en generación. El artículo presenta una breve evolución histórica y contextual a partir de las fuentes de datos bibliográficos. Las observaciones incorporadas fueron realizadas junto a las etapas de levantamiento de campo de los aspectos físico/espacial, conforme la estrategia metodológica propuesta.

Abstract

The aim of this article is, on the one hand, to analyze the spatial appropriation of the Chiquitan indigenous communities, with the purpose of reading the transformations of the rural landscape and the relation of the morphological and typological patterns of the observation, photographic survey and registration of cutout planes in studio. On the other hand, motivate decision-making to enhance the value of the cultural landscape of the communities located in the Turubó East Community Land of Origin, located in the department of Santa Cruz, Bolivia. The enhancement leads to identify, protect, recover, interpret and disseminate, to strengthen the culture and identity of indigenous peoples. The results show that the communities present a landscape of great historical and cultural value, which interweaves two important historical periods, printed in the form of appropriation of the space and the elements constructed in harmony with the natural landscape, which in spite of the time elapsed passe through from generation to generation. The article presents a brief historical and contextual evolution from the sources of bibliographic data. The incorporated observations were made along with the phases of field survey of the physical / spatial aspects, according to the proposed methodological strategy.

Ambienti costruiti e paesaggi ereditati: cultura, segni e modelli bionimetrici della città resiliente

Built environments and inherited landscapes: culture, signs and bionimetric models of the resilient city

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Parole Chiave: Tecnologia, Bionimetrica, Ambiente
costruito, Progettazione ambientale

Keywords: *Technology, Bionimetric, Built Environment,
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