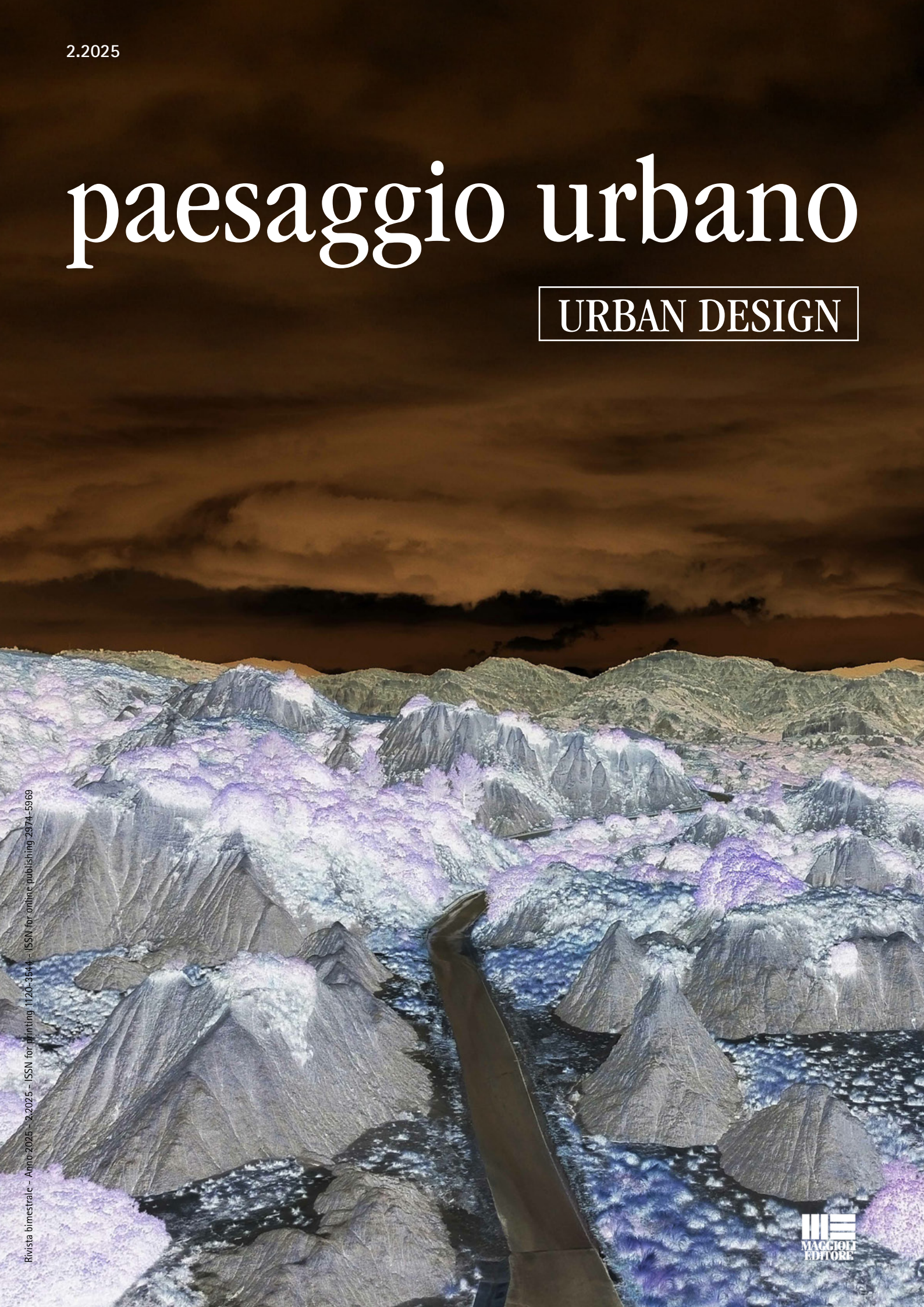


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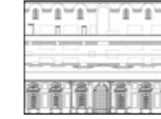


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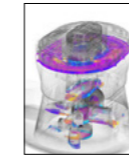


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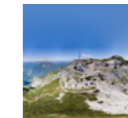


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Digital Intelligence and Cultural Heritage: Integrated Survey and Perceptual Mapping for Small Historic Centres

Intelligenza digitale e patrimonio culturale: rilievo integrato e mappatura percettiva per piccoli centri storici

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This research investigates the digital documentation and interpretation of small- and medium-sized historic centres through the integration of integrated surveying, perceptual mapping, and AI-driven visualisation. Conducted partially within the iNEST framework, it combines metric, morphological, and psychological analyses to explore the relationship between built heritage, landscape, and space perception. The data acquisition and management of two case studies of Piazzola sul Brenta (Italy) and Amparo (Brazil) is presented, in order to demonstrate two examples of documentation, interpretation and enhancement of cultural heritage through digital tools. By merging quantitative and qualitative data within interoperable digital models, the study proposes a methodology for interpreting architectural and environmental complexity beyond mere representation. The use of AI-generated imagery extends this approach, transforming digital tools into cognitive instruments for exploring the boundary between reality and imagination.

Questa ricerca studia la documentazione digitale e l'interpretazione dei centri storici di piccole e medie dimensioni attraverso l'integrazione di rilevamenti integrati, mappatura percettiva e visualizzazione basata sull'intelligenza artificiale. Condotta in parte nell'ambito del progetto iNEST, combina analisi metriche,

00.

Real patterns to generate
imaginary cities.

morfologiche e psicologiche per esplorare la relazione tra patrimonio edilizio, paesaggio e percezione dello spazio. Viene presentata la fase di acquisizione dei dati di due casi studio relativi a Piazzola sul Brenta (Italia) e Amparo (Brasile), al fine di illustrare due esempi di documentazione, interpretazione e valorizzazione del patrimonio culturale attraverso strumenti digitali. Unendo dati quantitativi e qualitativi all'interno di modelli digitali interoperabili, lo studio propone una metodologia per interpretare la complessità architettonica e ambientale al di là della semplice rappresentazione. L'uso di immagini generate dall'intelligenza artificiale estende questo approccio, trasformando gli strumenti digitali in strumenti cognitivi per esplorare il confine tra realtà e immaginazione.

INTRODUCTION

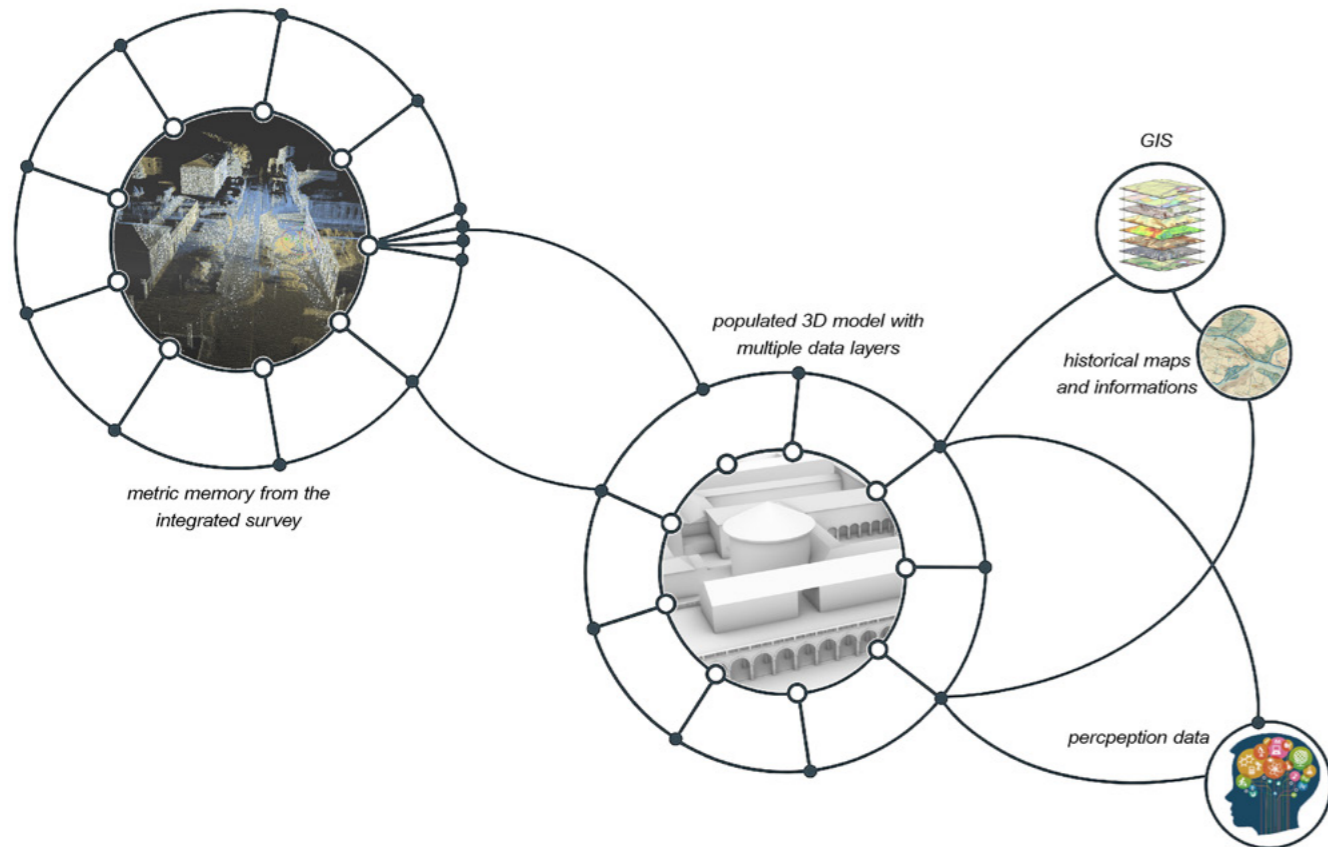
This paper presents part of a research that investigates the complexity of cultural heritage within small- and medium-sized historic urban centres, exploring how digital visualisation and interoperable communication tools can support the study and understanding of historical architecture within urban systems. This doctoral study, which is based at the Department of Civil, Environmental and Architectural Engineering of the University of Padua, is conducted within the broader framework of the *Interconnected Nord-Est Innovation Ecosystem* (iNEST), a large-scale innovation program funded by Italy's *National Recovery and Resilience Plan* (PNRR) under the *Next Generation EU* initiative. The research has a profound interdisciplinary nature and benefits from collaboration with other departments within the same university (for the case study of Piazzola sul Brenta), as well as from other universities (for the case study of Amparo). In accordance with the call for papers to which this article belongs, the data acquisition phase of the survey campaign will be described in detail, in order to present to the scientific community two examples of documentation, interpretation and enhancement of cultural heritage through digital tools.

The case study on the historic centre of Piazzola sul Brenta (Italy) develops within *Spoke 4 – City, Architecture and Sustainable Design*, coordinated by the Ieva University of Venice, and more precisely within *Research Topic (RT) 3.1 – Interaction between environments and human beings in the construction and sustainable design sectors*, led by the Department of General Psychology of the University of Padua, analyzing tangible and intangible dimensions through the integration of quantitative morphological and metric data, historical cartographic sources, and qualitative information derived from psychological surveys. Outside the iNEST framework, the study also investigates a second case study – the historic city of Amparo, in the State of São Paulo (Brazil) – to expand the comparative understanding of small and medium-sized urban systems across different cultural and environmental contexts. Considering that the landscape in which we live is not the visible manifestation of the cultural, economic, and social stratification of the place [Cosgrove, 1998], the safeguarding of small historic centres does not simply concern architectural conservation, but also the transmission of intangible cultural values, narratives, and practices embedded in the built environment [UNESCO, 2011]. For this reason, both case studies are studied using the powerful tool of integrated survey methods, aimed at reconstructing the geometric memory of place and digitally recording spatial data of the built and natural heritage, enriched with the use of complementary analytical tools: psychological survey data for Piazzola sul Brenta and façade identification

documents for Amparo. In both contexts, the research experiments with visual and perceptual mapping techniques to represent the relationship between the built historical space and its surrounding landscape, thereby contributing to a broader reflection on how digital and AI-based visualisation tools can enhance the interpretation of architectural and environmental complexity. Finding new strategies of communication of the cultural heritage, also through new technologies, is a fundamental tool of preservation and safeguarding of places, their history, and our collective awareness, knowing that cultural memory can be regarded as a strategic resource to enhance community resilience.

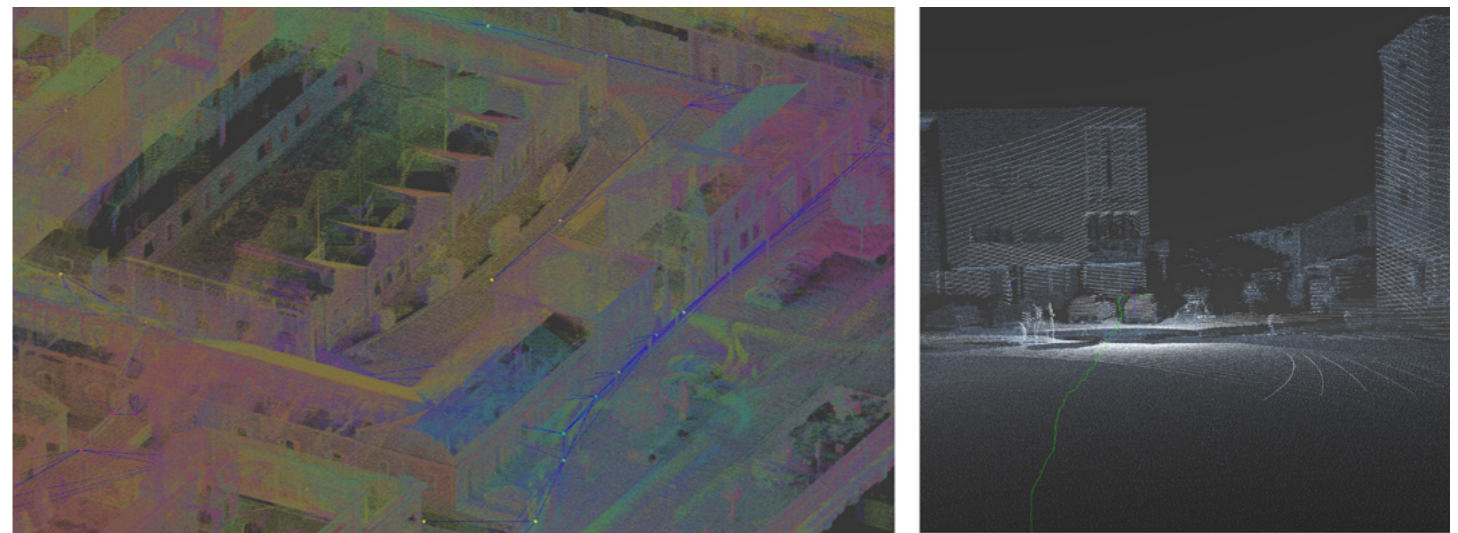
RESEARCH CONTEXT AND METHODOLOGY

The documentation and analysis of small historic centers open a broad and multifaceted field of investigation. Numerous research projects in the domains of architectural survey and representation—both analogical and digital—have long confronted the challenge of capturing the layered essence of these places. Within this context, small and medium-sized towns embody a set of values that are particularly significant in the contemporary debate on cultural heritage: the preservation of local identity, the sense of belonging to a community, and a form of spontaneous sustainability that often derives from their resilient dialogue with the surrounding landscape. Assuming that the majority of Italy's architectural heritage is concentrated in small towns and villages [Arena, 2023; Maietti, 2023], the study of these contexts becomes central to this research. Such urban environments are understood as living ecosystems, where historical architecture coexists with intangible cultural layers—traditions, social behaviours, and perceptual habits—that continuously shape the experience of space. From a methodological standpoint, the research employs a metric morphological survey as the fundamental analytical tool to dissect and reconstruct the geometric memory of place. Through the precise measurement and representation of forms, structures, and decorative systems, the survey enables a critical reading of the built environment, revealing its structural logic and its historical craftsmanship [Tucci et al. 2022]. In this sense, the act of documentation becomes not merely a technical process but a cognitive and interpretative operation, a fundamental step towards understanding and preserving the identity of the urban and architectural organism; the documentation phase is enriched by the analysis of historical maps available for each case study, thus becoming a fundamental step in the research process. The acquisition of data during the metric survey is conceived as a preliminary phase for three-dimensional modelling, which plays a key role not only in visual communication but also in risk assessment and preventive conservation. The creation of 3D digital models is now an important tool that allows for the simulation of potential vulnerabilities—such as material decay, deformation, or hydrological instability—and for the integration of environmental and climatic data within a single interoperable platform [Parrinello et al. 2021]. This approach strengthens the connection between digital representation and heritage management, aligning with the broader objectives of resilience and sustainability promoted at the European level. However, beyond quantitative and measurable data lies an intangible dimension that is equally constitutive of the identity of small historic centres. The stratification of social practices, perceptual patterns, and collective memories shapes the lived experience of these spaces, extending the notion of survey beyond its traditional scope. This multidimensional approach aims to reveal the invisible but perceptible character of place, bridging geometry, memory, and perception. At the European level, a growing body of research recognises the strategic role of small and medium-sized historic centres as laboratories for sustainable and inclusive transformation, in a vision where such places are no longer regarded solely as heritage to be preserved, but as active agents of territorial innovation. Complementary programs further

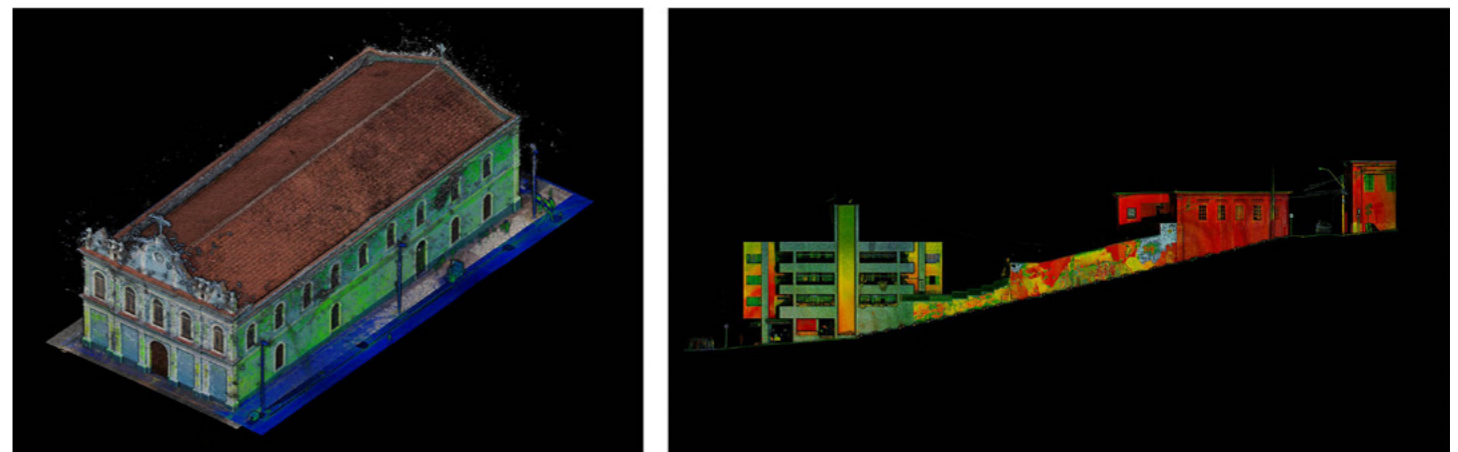


01.
Knowledge-Based Model: tools for integrating tangible and intangible data.

reinforce this orientation: *Horizon Europe* promotes research and innovation on cultural heritage and inclusive societies [European Commission, 2024, 2025a], while the *New European Bauhaus* initiative mobilises design and community practices to make villages and towns more sustainable, inclusive, and accessible [European Commission/NEB, 2021–2027; ERRIN, 2025]. Within this framework, this study contributes to a broader reflection on how digital and AI-assisted visualisation tools can help interpret, rather than merely reproduce, the architectural and perceptual complexity of small historic centres in relation to their landscapes. Within a study that focuses on small to medium-sized city centres, taking its lead from and remaining part of the context of iNEST and the Research Topic in which it is embedded, it concentrates on a multi-level urban analysis, taking advantage of the interdisciplinary context enjoyed by iNEST, specifically closing in on the field of architectural survey and representation. The aim of this research therefore is to develop a methodology for the critical analysis of small to medium-sized historic centres, revealing the historical and socio-cultural "layers" in which historic architecture lies, not for the sake of a crystallised enhancement of Architectural Cultural Heritage, but rather to reveal the contexts in which we live every day and to become aware of their history and ours. The historical landscape will be treated as a book to be read and translated, like an ancient palimpsest overwritten several times. With knowledge of a place, awareness of its value can be increased, thereby strengthening citizens' bond with the territory and, consequently, their care for it. For this reason, a survey that aims first and foremost to safeguard a place must take into account both tangible and intangible data as a whole, considering the physical landscape, but also the perception of it.



02.
Extraction of point clouds and path maps from the survey of Piazzola sul Brenta.



03.
Photomodelling and point cloud of the Amparo survey.

In the specific case of Piazzola sul Brenta, the research begins with a detailed study of historical maps, in collaboration with the Department of Cultural Heritage of the University of Padua, comparing them with the current state of the urban fabric to identify patterns of transformation over time [Montanari et al. 2023]. This diachronic analysis provides valuable insights into the use of natural resources, anthropogenic modifications of the landscape, and the evolution of the urban structure. Special attention is given to the urban grid and the socio-economic influence of Villa Contarini Camerini, whose monumental presence has historically shaped the morphology and identity of the town. The second phase of the research involves a dual campaign of data acquisition: one conducted by the Department of General Psychology through citizen questionnaires [Miola et al. 2023] aimed at collecting perceptual and emotional responses to urban and landscape spaces; and the other focused on metric and morphological surveys for the precise documentation of the built environment. In a subsequent stage, the data obtained from both sources are processed and analysed using dedicated digital tools and software for visualisation, spatial analysis, and interpretation. The

objectives and its educational purpose, thus combining research activities with pedagogical experimentation. The urban layout of this city reflects a typically colonial structure, heavily influenced by Portuguese planning traditions, while the town's fabric is organised according to an orthogonal grid composed of *quadras*—regular blocks measuring approximately 200 to 300 meters—bounded by *ruas* (streets) that are generally between 10 and 15 meters wide, accommodating two lanes of traffic and lateral parking. Within this urban configuration, the *Igreja Matriz de Nossa Senhora do Amparo* occupies a central role, both religiously and spatially, where its presence, alongside other smaller ecclesiastical buildings, testifies to the enduring influence of Portuguese colonial culture on the urban and architectural identity of the settlement. Today, the historic centre of Amparo presents a rather hybrid character, largely as a result of the limited protection and inconsistent conservation measures implemented over time.

The survey was designed to focus on a specific portion of the historic centre, encompassing the area where the city's two principal churches are located: the *Cathedral Nossa Senhora do Amparo* and the *Igreja Nossa Senhora do Amparo*. The definition of the methodology and the organisation of the workflow were established with consideration of the project's educational nature, as the activity was conducted within the framework of a didactic workshop involving students, as already described. To ensure an efficient workflow and the traceability of all data collected during the field campaign, it was essential to establish a clear organisation and nomenclature of data, in order to transform a large set of raw data into a structured, reliable, and shareable information system and surely these measures are particularly important in educational and interdisciplinary contexts, where multiple operators contribute to the same dataset. The laser scanning survey, carried out using a Leica BLK 360, was designed according to three closed scanning loops, each approximately corresponding to one *quadra* (urban block), a configuration intended to distribute potential measurement errors evenly across the surveyed area and improve the accuracy of the final alignment. Regarding photogrammetric acquisition, both aerial and terrestrial campaigns were performed; meanwhile, integrated digital survey—combining laser scanning and photogrammetry—was complemented by a systematic documentation activity focused on the facades of the urban fronts. For this purpose, a customised survey form was developed, designed specifically for this case study, with the structure of the form partly derived from categories adopted by ICCD inventory protocols [Standard catalogafici – ICCD] and partly adapted to address the specific research objectives and local context of Amparo. This cataloging form, which is filled out for each building on each street front, collects a set of data that characterizes the building and its connotations and is designed to provide an in-depth analysis of the facades from a formal and material point of view, georeferencing information relating to morphological and constructional characteristics, the transformation process, and the state of conservation of the urban backdrops on a map, providing a useful knowledge base for operational purposes. typological and constructional characteristics, the process of transformation and the state of conservation of the urban backdrops, providing a knowledge base that is also useful for operational purposes. This data structure, in relation to facades with different characteristics, is a useful tool for systematising the survey process, comparing results, and verifying the information potential of the card. This combined methodological approach—merging advanced digital techniques, structured data management, and educational engagement—enabled the generation of a detailed, multi-layered representation of the urban fabric.

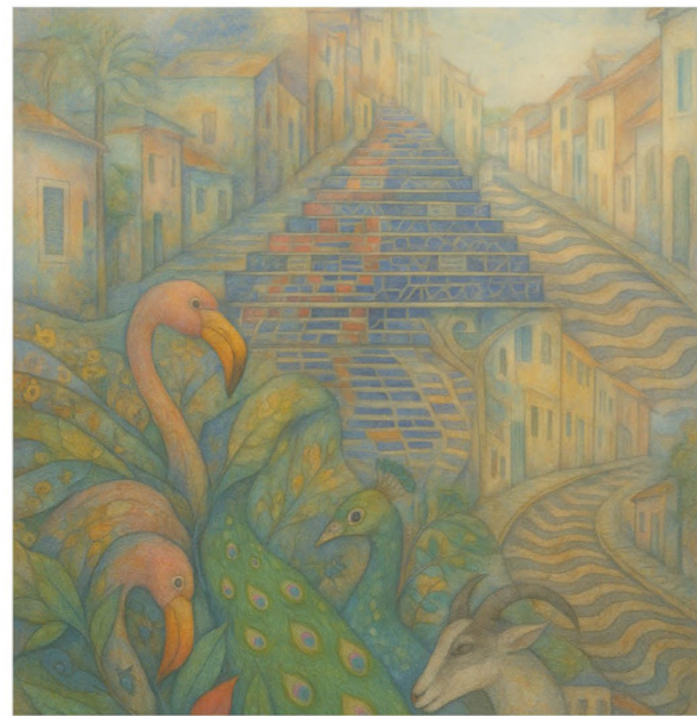
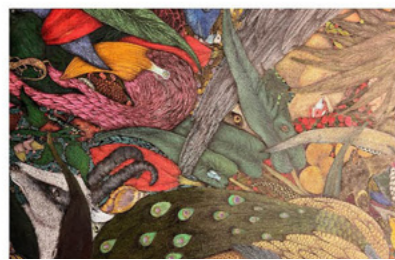


05.

Simulation of different landscapes through image manipulation using AI technology. Real image on the left.

DIGITAL INTELLIGENCE AND PERCEPTUAL VISUALISATION

In recent years, the increasing accessibility of artificial intelligence (AI) tools and generative visualisation techniques has opened new possibilities for the representation, interpretation, and communication of cultural heritage. Within this research, digital intelligence is not understood merely as an automated or computational process, but rather as an expanded cognitive framework — a way of extending human perception through algorithmic mediation. The use of AI-driven visualisations becomes, therefore, a tool for exploring the relationship between reality and imagination, between the measurable precision of the survey and the intangible emotional response that space can evoke. In the specific case of Amparo, image elaboration with AI-assisted visual transformations is used to generate abstract representations of the city and its surrounding landscape, with visualisations that do not aim to replace reality, but rather to reveal hidden dimensions of it — the atmospheres, memories, cultural resonances, materials [Fig. 06.], or also to produce alternative scenarios due to the change of the background landscape [Fig. 05., 07.]. The aim is to simulate analysis through the creative elaboration of patterns evoked from intangible and tangible urban elements, shifting in environmental conditions and landscape perception. This approach finds resonance with the generative art experiments of contemporary digital artists such as Refik Anadol, who explores the expressive potential of data in his series *California Landscapes: Generative Studies* [2023],



06.

Representations of the city using AI technology to synthesise urban morphologies, materials and local artistic productions.

where the relationship between nature, technology and memory is explored using artificial intelligence algorithms and large-scale datasets. Working with AI-generated images inevitably raises a wide range of critical issues, particularly those related to the need for transparency in generative processes: artificial intelligence systems applied to cultural heritage should provide clear and explainable accounts of their outputs in order to support interpretation by human experts [Gîrbacia, 2024]. Moreover, the increasingly close integration of augmented reality and artificial intelligence is fostering interpretative processes that approximate human cognitive patterns, while simultaneously reinforcing a reliance on technologically mediated interpretations. This growing dependence has the potential to shape—and in some cases distort—the public's understanding of the "original" cultural artifact [Giordano et al., 2023]. Therefore, AI-generated images in this research do not function as illustrations but as visual hypotheses, capable of questioning how we perceive and remember historical and natural environments, experimenting with a new paradigm of digital heritage visualisation, where data interoperability and emotional cognition coexist within the same digital ecosystem.

CONCLUSIONS

The research presented here proposes two case studies which present a similar methodological approach but a different purpose and context. In both cases, understanding of digitalisation of data and artificial intelligence remains a critical and interpretive tool for the study and for the valorisation of cultural heritage, integrating them with data from analogue documentation. Furthermore, by combining metric precision and human perception, technological innovation and cultural interpretation, the project develops a methodology capable of addressing the complexity of small and medium-sized historic centres — places where the tangible and intangible dimensions of heritage are deeply interwoven. The resilience of these centres derives from their ability to transmit intangible values alongside tangible heritage, reflecting practices, traditions, and social interactions embedded in space [Riegl, 1982], making them crucial case study for the development of integrated methodologies that connect architectural conservation with landscape protection, in line with the principles of the European Landscape Convention [Council of Europe, 2000]. Such an approach allows researchers and practitioners to move beyond a fragmented vision of heritage, embracing instead a holistic perspective in which the built environment, the natural context, and human perception are inseparably intertwined [Settis, 2010]. The integration of advanced surveying techniques, perceptual mapping, and AI-driven visualisation demonstrates how digital databases can evolve from a mere collection of information into a dynamic cognitive device, incorporating data from different disciplines — geometry, psychology, history, and environmental studies — and translating them into new visual and analytical forms. On the other hand, the manipulation of digital images and spaces should also be viewed through a broader lens, as it remains intrinsically tied to the digital domain. Artificial Intelligence becomes a medium through which the landscape can be explored creatively, its reality distorted, and its imaginary forms hypothesised. Yet, the identity of the landscape — the intangible data that defines a place, the perception of complex historical spaces — remains, in my view, deeply rooted in the real world: in the connection between the individual and the environment, and in the identity of the community that inhabits the place and preserves its collective memory.



07.

Simulation of different landscapes through image manipulation using AI technology. Real image on the left.

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