HADRAMAUT

4

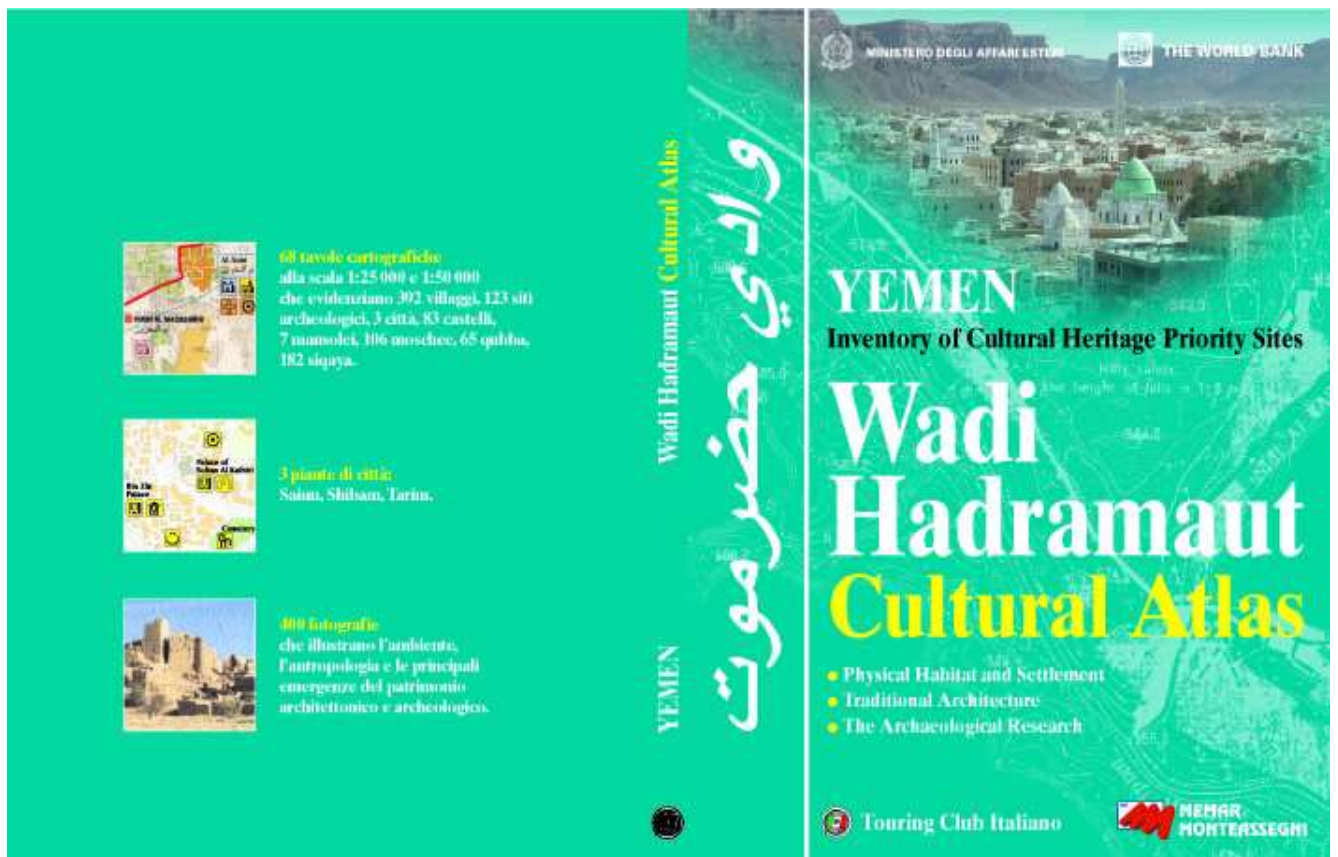### ♦ **Cultural Atlas** – Touring Club

The volume, whose prototype will be realised in about 20 copies, will be developed at the Touring Club's headquarters under the technical supervision of Andreina Galimberti with the aid of Memar.
This will involve one-to-two trips to San'a'

The contribution of the TOURING CLUB will develop in two areas:
1. in realizing an ATLAS of WADI HADRAMAUT
2. the STUDY FOR THE EXPLOITATION OF THE CULTURAL LANDMARKS OF WADI HADRAMAUT.

The stages, periods, consultants and estimated costs are set forth in detail as follows.

A – **VARIOUS**
1. Cover, Frontispiece and Colophon
2. Publisher's presentation
3. Preface
4. Legend
5. Technical filecards

B – **SECTORS**
1. Yemen
2. Wadi Hadramaut

C – **LEGEND**: the following elements of cultural and environmental interest will be highlighted:
1. ARCHAEOLOGICAL AREAS
2. CITIES and VILLAGES
3. MONUMENTS (accessible ones will be marked)
4. ROADS (asphalted roads, dirt roads)
5. FARMLANDS (date palms)
6. NATURAL AREAS (desert)
7. PANORAMIC SPOTS
8. VISUAL CONES ON COMPLEXES AND MONUMENTS

Also to be identified and highlighted:
1. VARIOUS FACILITIES AND SERVICES (suqs, airports, hotel, restaurants, etc.)

Lastly:
2. TOPONOMASTICS in English and in Arabic

D – **TERRITORIAL CHARTS**: cartography on a 1/25,000 scale; and oriented raster will be developed on these maps.
E – **CHARTS OF URBAN CENTRE**: the representation of the major urban centres of the valley (Seyun, Shibam and Tarim) with highlighting of landmarks.
F – **TOPONYMS**: in English and in Arabic.
G – **BOUNDARIES**: in addition to being represented in the Atlas, they will be given in the vectorial files.
1. Province boundary
2. Wadi boundary

HADRAMAUT

5

Cultural Landmarks' Exploitation Program

Notes for defining a CULTURAL LANDMARK EXPLOITATION PROGRAM of wadi Hadramaut

The utilisation of a homogeneous cultural area like wadi Hadramaut can be implemented through a combination of co-ordinated interventions which can effectively conserve, safeguard and favour a wider fruition of the architectural and archaeological landmarks by the local population and by foreign scholars and visitors.

The contents of the proposal derive from a knowledge acquired in nearly two years of working in situ and of developing an inventory of the historical and archaeological landmarks with the executives of the GOAMM and the GOPCHY in the course of an entire work year. Thus to realise such a program we suggest using a procedure that grapples with the reality of the wadi and concerns human and financial resources, keeping duly in mind local customs and state legislation.

The **definition** of a PROGRAM will require first of all that legal and sustainable PROCEDURES be used; it will also be necessary to have the financial backing of international INSTITUTIONS capable of proceeding with its **implementation** through a commitment of human and economic RESOURCES. An indispensable element will be the presence of local OFFICES capable of taking over the everyday **management** of interventions.

YEMEN HADRAMAUT

6

software

SEM

Version 1.00

The **SEM- YEMEN** application has the chief purpose of allowing the user to create and/or modify the catalogue cards compatible with the European norm. To do so **SEM-YEMEN** makes available a series of tools which facilitate and speed up data input and control operations. SEM-YEMEN also implements a complete DBMS of search, consultation, import and export function. In particular the program creates methods for sending and receiving card and image packages that are compatible with European norms.

Application

SEM-YEMEN is an application for Windows95, Windows98, Windows2000 or Windows NT 4.0 Workstation of the MDI (multi-document interface) type. It is therefore an application characterised by a main window within which other windows are placed with specific functions which can never "leave" the area defined by the main window. Its interface meets the standard set by latest generation Windows applications and makes use of visual elements and interactive models that are extremely common in this platform. **SEM-YEMEN** can use any connected printer configured in Windows. Of course for photo prints it is preferable to use a colour printer.

..............*FOR COMPILATION*

SEM

historical & archaeological site

CD   REFERENCE

TSK	Type of filecard
	Code defining the filecard model.
	Closed and controlled vocabulary:
	SEM

NCT	**IDENTIFICATION**

NCTR	Geo-political code
	Identification code composed of one or more letters followed by two numbers corresponding to the region (governorate) to which the recorded cultural asset belongs.
	Closed controlled vocabulary:
	Y05 [*Hadramaut*]

NCTN	Reference code
	Combination of letters and numbers that uniquely identifies each inventoried asset in the data bank.
	A / H / S: *archaeological/historical/mixed site*
	00001: *five figures progressively enumerating the listed sites that are to be created by separating them by type (archaeological / historical / mixed).*

RV **HIERARCHY**

RVE	LEVEL
RVEL	Level *Type of the recorded cultural asset.* *Closed controlled vocabulary:* ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE HISTORICAL SITE MIXED SITE
RVM	**CROSS REFERENCE TO WIDER RELATED RECORDS**
RVMM	WIDER LEVEL *The position occupied by the filed object within the context.* *Opened controlled vocabulary:* ARCHAEOLOGICAL MISSION ……………
RVMN	Denomination *Official name of the mission. Opened controlled vocabulary:* MISSIONE ARCHEOLOGICA ITALIANA ……………
RVMR	Reference number *Report the code of the mission filecard. Opened controlled vocabulary:* I_mis1 ……………

OG **OBJECT**

OGT	OBJECT
OGTD	TYPE *Generally an interpretation of the site by its form or function.* *Opened controlled vocabulary:* TOWN (MUDIRIYYA HEADQUARTERS) SETTLEMENT VILLAGE …………. *In some cases the inventoried landmark cannot be considered buildings*

	or works, but only parts of these or mobile artifacts.

OGTQ	CATEGORY
	Broad functional or descriptive category to which the site pertains.
	Opened controlled vocabulary:
	
	    FUNERARY
	    HABITATION
	    HYDRAULIC
	    MILITARY
	    ....

SGT	**SUBJECT**
SGTI	Official Denomination *Free text allowing identification of monument or of complex by its name or by its common.* Ex.: AL MAR'I
OGA	**OTHER DENOMINATION**
OGAD	Name *For other contemporary denominations and other historical denominations, field repetition is to be used.* Ex.: MAKAN AL MAR'I

OGAG	Category
	To clarify the type of alternative or previous denomination identified.
	Opened controlled vocabulary:
	
	    OFFICIAL
	    IDIOMATIC
	    HISTORICAL

OGAL	Language
	Language in which the denomination is expressed.
	Opened controlled vocabulary:
	
	    ENGLISH
	    TRANSLITERATION
	    ………………………

OGAS	**Source** *Data related to the source from which the information has been gathered. As for the bibliographic sources the code is recorded as a quotation of the sub-field.* *Open controlled vocabulary:* ORAL SOURCE CARTOGRAPHY OF THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND AGRARIAN REFORM (SCALE 1:25.000) BY000123 ……………
CLS	**Class** *Number of buildings as resulting from the last census.* NUMBER OF HOUSES: 67 (CARTOGRAPHY REPUBLIC OF YEMEN, SCALE 1:100.000)

LC   LOCATION

PVC	**ADMINISTRATIVE LOCATION** *To use for indicating other administrative subdivisions on which the site depends. According to the administrative structure of each country, it may be necessary to indicate different values, as in Tunisia where the regions are divided into Governorate and Delegations.*
PVCS	**Country or nation** *Closed controlled vocabulary:* YEMEN
PVCR	**Geo-political unit** *To use for indicating the geographic or political division of the country where the site is located. Closed controlled vocabulary:* HADRAMAUT GOVERNORATE
PVCP	**Administrative sub-division** *Subfield to complete with a vocabulary associated with the vocabulary of the preceding subfield. Closed controlled vocabulary:* MUDIRIYA OF TARIM MUDIRIYA OF SHIBAM MUDIRIYA OF SAIUN MUDIRIYA OF AL QATN MUDIRIYA OF WADI DAW'AN MUDIRIYA OF AS SAH MUDIRIYA OF HODEIDA

	MUDIRIYA OF HAURA AND WADI AL'AIN MUDIRIYA OF ASSUM
PVCC	Municipality / District *The denomination of territory is used to refer to an area seat.* *Subdivision recognised in the official administrative sections.* *Closed controlled vocabulary*
PVCL	Town or Village *When the site is located in an extra-urban area, it is necessary to note the nearest inhabited place and to add.* *Ex:* SAIUN SAIUN (NEAR)
PVL	**LOCALITY**
PVLN	Name *Name of the town, or of the wadi (in case there are no near urban centres), to which the cultural asset belongs.* *Ex.:* DHARIH AHMED BIN 'ISA
PVLG	Category *Controlled vocabulary:* OFFICIAL IDIOMATIC HISTORICAL
PVLL	Language *Language in which the denomination is expressed.* *Opened controlled vocabulary:* ENGLISH TRANSLITERATED
PVLS	Source *Data related to the source from which the information has been gathered. As for the bibliographic sources the code is recorded as a quotation of the sub-field. Controlled vocabulary:* ORAL SOURCE CARTOGRAPHY OF THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND AGRARIAN REFORM (SCALE 1:25000) BIBLIOGRAPHY BY000123 ...
UBV	**ADDRESS**

UBVD	**Road name** *Type of road or denomination.* *Ex.:* WADI SAR ROAD SAIUN-TARIM ROAD …
UBVN	**Road number** *Road number or if there is no number, the distance expressed in km from the nearest town. Free text* *Ex.:* Km 19 FROM SHIBAM IN THE WESTERN DIRECTION TOWARDS THE ENTRANCE OF WADI DAW'AN. ………………………..
OSL	**DESCRIPTION**
OSLA	**Accessibility** *Brief description of the route leading to the site from the nearest known point. Free text.* *Ex.:* AFTER 5 KM OF ASPHALTED ROAD TILL MARYAMA, TURN RIGHT ON A DIRT TRACK FOR OTHER 2 KM.
OSLR	**Relationship with the context** *Description of the natural and agronomic context surrounding the site. Free text.* *Ex.:* FARMING AREA TO THE NORTH AND THE WEST, MOUNTAIN TO THE OTHER SIDES.
OSLM	**Morphology** *Description of the ground on which the site is located.* *Free text.* *Ex.:* AT THE FOOT OF THE MOUNTAIN IN THE WADI FLOOR
OSLI	**Hydrography** *Definition of the catchment basin in which the site is located.* *Free text.* *Ex.:* WADI HADRAMAUT WADI DAW'AN / WADI LAYSAR
OSLV	**Vegetation** *Description of the vegetation found in the site.* *Free text.* *Ex.:* CULTIVATED FIELDS, PALM TREES.

CR **CARTOGRAPHIC IDENTIFIER**

CRS	Spatial referencing system *This field specifies the spatial or cartographic referencing system employed. Controlled vocabulary:* GAUSS-KRASOVSKY UTM WGS 84 ………..
CRT	Topology *Indicate if co-ordinates are related to a point, a line or an era. Indicate by free text in parentheses the position used with the same numbers which are used on the sketch. Controlled vocabulary:* P [*single point*] L [*two point or more*] A [*three points more*]
CRM	Methodology *Identification of the cartographic co-ordinates through the choosen instrument. Free text.* Ex.: INSTRUMENTAL READING OF THE X,Y-CO-ORDINATES; FOR THE Z-CO-ORDINATE: USE OF THE MAP OF THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND AGRARIAN REFORM.
CRC	**COORDINATES**
CRCN	Sequence number *Sequence number of the position used for the co-ordinates definition.* 1
CRCZ	Significant altitude (Z-co-ordinate)
CRCX	Significant longitude (X-co-ordinate)
CRCY	Significant latitude (Y-co-ordinate)

RE   **HISTORICAL COMMENTARY / DESCRIPTION**

REN	**COMMENTARY**
RENR	Reference to part *The connection among the different parts of a site is guaranteed by this field. Opened controlled vocabulary:* ENTIRE SITE *…*
RENS	Type of event

	Opened controlled vocabulary: EXCAVATIONS FOUNDATION ….
RENN	## Notice *Free text.* THE CITY HAS BEEN FULLY POPULATED SINCE THE SECOND THOUSAND B.C.
RENF	## Source - methodology *Indicate which dating method has been attributed to the monument or to the context. Opened controlled vocabulary:* BIBLIOGRAPHY CONTEXT EPIGRAPHIC DATA MATERIALS ANALYSIS OF STRUCTURES …………………….
REX	## **CHRONOLOGY**
REXE	## From *Cultural period or phase. When possible, the most ancient century or date. Controlled vocabulary:* BEGINNING/END MID FIRST HALF SECOND HALF FIRST QUARTER SECOND QUARTER THIRD QUARTER LAST QUARTER END BEGINNING Ex.: III A.D., LAST QUARTER 1640 A.D
REXT	## **To** *Cultural period or phase. When possible, the most recent century or date. Controlled vocabulary:* BEGINNING/END MID FIRST HALF SECOND HALF

	FIRST QUARTER SECOND QUARTER THIRD QUARTER LAST QUARTER END BEGINNING Ex.: III A.D., LAST QUARTER 1640 A.D

AU ASSOCIATED PERSONALITIES AND ORGANISATIONS

AUT	PERSONALITIES AND ORGANISATIONS
AUTN	Name *Name of persons or agencies linked to the history of the monument.* Ex.: SAYYID AL IMAM 'ALI BIN 'ALAWI
AUTA	Personal data *Century or year.* Ex.: KNOWN AS KHALI' QASAM, HE CAME TO TARIM FROM THE TOWN OF BEIT GUBEIR
AUTR	Role and intervention reference *Opened controlled vocabulary:* Ex.: THE FOUNDER OF THE MOSQUE PATRON PLANNER ....…
AUTM	Attribution method *Opened controlled vocabulary:* BIBLIOGRAPHY ORAL SOURCE ASH SHILLI (d. 1682) ....…

MT TECHNICAL DATA

MTC	Materials & Techniques
	Specialized term or phrase indicating the material – or materials – with which the vertical or horizontal structure. Free text. Ex.: MUD BRICKS (HOUSES OF THE OLD CENTRE) EMBELLISHED, WHITEWASHED AND PLASTERED MUD BRICKS (PALACES) CONCRETE AND STONES (REBUILT MOSQUES) CONCRETE (NEW HOUSES)

	…………………………………

CO PHYSICAL CONDITION

STC	CONDITION
STCR	**Reference to part** *Connection among the various site parts and the different states of conservation is guaranteed by this field: if it is desired to utilise the paragraph only once, for this field the term "whole site" is to be used; if it is necessary to indicate several states of conservation, the sub-field is to be compiled indicating the part each time.* *Opened controlled vocabulary:* WHOLE SITE CENTRAL BODY THE NEW AREA ....
STCC	**State of conservation** *The purpose of this chapter is to write the state of monument integrity in its entirety.* *ARCHAEOLOGY - Opened controlled vocabulary:* PARTIALLY EXPLOITED NOT EXPLOITED PRESENCE OF COVERING …………………………………… *HISTORICAL SITE - Opened controlled vocabulary:* GOOD MEDIOCRE POOR …………..
STCS	**Description** *Free text* *Ex.:* HOUSES RECENTLY BUILT WELL CONSERVED

DA ANALYTIC DATA

DES	DESCRIPTION

DESO	**Description** *Enumerate, in free text, all the notable parts of the site.* *Ex.:* STRATIFICATION WITH FREQUENT STONES AND RARE FRAGMENTS OF POTTERY. A LARGE HEAP OF SQUARED STONE BLOCKS, WITH FREQUENT FRAGMENTS OF LIMESTONE SLABS, OFTEN WITH TRACTS OF SOUTH ARABIAN (MUSNAD) INSCRIPTIONS WOULD SUGGEST THE RUINS OF A TEMPLE.
DESE	**Exploitation** *The presence of signs is to be indicated, such as road or tourist signs, which may be found in guides and/or on routes; the visibility of the site and the possibility of identifying it is to be referred. In the case of sites open to the public, conditions of access are to be noted.* *Ex.:* NOT EXPLOITED PARTIALLY EXPLOITED (HOTEL, FUNDUQS, LOCAL RESTAURANTS, MUSEUM..)
DESR	**Risks** *Indicate all the risks the object is exposed to.* RECONSTRUCTION IN CONCRETE, ABANDONMENT-NEGLIGENCE
DESA	**Environmental quality**
DESM	**Architectural quality**
ISR	**INSCRIPTIONS & MARKINGS**
ISRP	**Position** *Position of the inscription, or of the markings related to the object. Free text*
ISRC	**Belonging category** *Indicate the class to which the inscription, stone, plaque, armorial bearings or emblem belongs. Opened controlled vocabulary:* MEMORIAL INSCRIPTION LAUDATORY INSCRIPTION RELIGIOUS INSCRIPTION SEPULCHRAL INSCRIPTION STATE BEARINGS ...

ISRL	Language
	Language in which the inscription is expressed.
	Opened controlled vocabulary:
	ARABIC
	…
ISRS	Writing technique
	Indication about the writing technique or the symbol working technique.
	Opened controlled vocabulary:
	HIGH-RELIEF
	CARVING
	…
ISRT	Type of scripts
	Information on the graphic form. To be filled in only in case of inscriptions. Opened controlled vocabulary:
	MUSNAD
	ROQ'I
	FARISI
	DIWANI
	…
ISRI	Transcriptions
	Transcription of the inscription text, or general description of the inscription category.

PC	CONSTITUENT PARTS
	A description of the site's most significant parts.

PCE	**ELEMENTS**
PCER	Reference to part
	Ex: ENTIRE SITE
PCET	Type
	Opened controlled vocabulary:
	MOSQUE
	QUBBA
	MAUSOLEUM
	PALACE
	……………

PCED	**Name** *The denomination of the constituents part.*
PCEC	**Code** *The monument's code, as assigned by the inventory.*
PCEO	**Description** *Eventual notes.*
PCEN	**Quantity** Ex: 1

TU   **PROTECTION STATUS**

VIN	**DESIGNATIONS**
VINL	**Law or decree** EX: LAW N.8/1997 AS INTEGRATION TO THE LAW ON ANTIQUITIES N. 21/1994 SUGGESTION OF THE CATALOGUE
VINR	**Date** Ex: 1997
VINE	**Extension** *Definition of the part the measure relates to.* *Opened controlled vocabulary:* ENTIRE SITE VAST AREA AROUND THE POPULATED CENTRE THE SETTING OF THE PERIMETER OF THE AREA TO BE PROTECTED, IS LEFT TO A LATER EXECUTIVE EXAMINATION ………………
VINA	**Text** *Quote the text of the measure.* SUBURBAN AREA OF PARTICULAR ENVIRONMENTAL VALUE URBAN AREA of PARTICULAR ENVIRONMENTAL VALUE

DO   **CROSS REFERENCE TO DOCUMENTATION**

BIB	**DOCUMENTATION**

BIBX	Category
	Document type linked to monument
	Opened controlled vocabulary:
	
	    BOOK
	    ARTICLE
	    CARTOGRAPHY
	    …..

BIBA	Author Ex.: LURAGHI E.
BIBT	Title Ex.: YEMEN LA PORTA DELL'ORIENTE
BIBD	Year of edition Ex.: 1998
BIBN	V., p., pl., n° Ex.: 123
BIBH	Identification code *Number or combination of characters uniquely identifying each document.* *Ex.:* BYb09011 *Syntax:* *B = source document.* *Y = Yemen* *b = book* *456 = progressive number*
FTA	IMAGES

FTAP	Category
	Opened controlled vocabulary:
	
	    INVENTOTORY
	    BIBLIOGRAPHY
	    ……………..

FTAN	Original *Photography code.* Ex.: A00001_P01
FTAT	Caption *Information on the subject. The image viewpoint in parentheses.*

FTAA	**Date** Ex.: 1998
FTAD	**Digital image** *Photography code with the digital format extension.* Ex.: A00001_P01.jpg

AN ANNOTATIONS

OSS	**ANNOTATIONS**
OSST	**Observation's object** *Denomination of the field object of the observation.*
OSSD	**Description** *Free text.* Ex.: VILLAGE NOT INDICATED IN THE 1:25.000 CARTOGRAPHY. THE AMERICANS ATTRIBUTE THE MEGALITH M002 TO AN OTHER SITE MORPHOLOGICALLY AND TYPOLOGICALLY DIFFERENT (S-67); BECAUSE OF THEIR PROXIMITY AND HOMOGENEITY WE PREFER CONSIDER THE 2 MEGALITHS AS TWO SIGNIFICANT EVIDENCES OF THE SAME SITE.

CM CATALOGUE

CMP	**COMPILERS**
CMPJ	**Editing and updating** *Name of organization responsible for registration If index card is updated, the updated parts are to be indicated in parentheses.* Ex.: MEMAR MONTEASSEGNI
CMPD	**Date of compilation** *Date on which index card was edited.* Ex.: 2000/ 01/ 31
CMPN	**Originator of reference** *The operator's name.* *Ex.:* BRAHIM M. B. / AS SAQQAF A. / MUSMECI M. FRISINA M. / AL AIDAROUS H. / EIDEED H.

YEMEN HADRAMAUT

7

software

GeoSEM - GIS

The data making up the cultural heritage informational system is of several kinds, though it can be arranged in three broad categories:

texts: heritage records, documentary source records, "control" words, relations, norms,

images: documentary photos, historical photos, aerial photos, official and historic cartography, surveys, sketches,

cartography: "oriented" raster cartography, vectorial themes, instrumental surveys, GPS points.

First an **area-wide computerised informational system** serves to link together all this information, which would otherwise remain in separate

archives: the images are linked to records and therefore to the territory, while the present is linked to the past. Records and photos can be interrogated starting with the area and vice versa; links can be created among the entire heritage and between it and the past.

This system of easy utilisation has already been created for the "**Tunisia: Management of the Cultural Heritage** " project, for the «**Rumania: Informative System for the priority archaeological site management**» and for the «**Yemen: Inventory of Cultural Heritage Priority Sites**», to which, naturally, changes and improvements have been made.

Following is an analysis and description of the activities and functions that must be carried out in order to create an Informational System for cultural heritage management. The descriptions are of:

1. **Products utilised**
2. **Data format**
3. **Data acquisition**
     3.1. Creation of charts
     3.2. Creation of maps
4. **Database products and respective relationships**
5. **Topographic survey**

1. Products utilised

Data loading activities, whether graphic or alphanumerical, will be carried out with the following computer tools:

Access – used to load all alphanumerical data concerning survey records, in the form of charts structured according to a predefined outline.

ArcView – used to create data banks of the territorial informational system (S.I.T.) of historical and artistic landmarks.

MapObject – used to deliver the data to the client in its definitive version.

2. Data Format

The software tools used make it possible to generate structured files and already available as acquisition files, in standard market formats:

MDB for Access.

DXF and DWG

ShapeFile for ArcView.

TIF for cartographies acquired in the form of raster images,

JPG and TIF for photographic images.

3. Data Acquisition

Data acquisition is subdivided into:
- the creation of structured charts utilising the outline adopted by the Council of Europe;
- the creation of a cover type raster cartography of the national territory and of a vectorial cartography with indication of all the themes making up the integrated S.I.T.;
- Acquisition of photographic images by setting recognition keys.

3.1. CREATION OF CHARTS

The alphanumerical charts are the fruit of a data entry activity directly linked to the descriptive records created during the heritage inspection and survey activity.

This activity is carried out in Access and produces an database archive in MDB format.

The archive produced is structured to guarantee any kind of logical relationship indicated in the project, and in particular makes possible a link of the various databases with the relative cartographic objects.

3.2. CREATION OF CARTOGRAPHY

The survey and the correct placement of cultural heritage objects impose the subdivision of cartographic elements into two categories:

- raster cartography;
- vectorial cartography.

4. Database

All the information that makes up the management system and describes the cultural landmarks' heritage makes use of a structure that has been certified and tested by the Council of Europe.

Consequently the records of sites, complexes, monuments and restrictions will be the primary ones, univocally identifying the objects surveyed and reported in the cartography.

Each of these objects may contain further information of a descriptive type which is reported in other charts (sub-records) linked to the main ones by means of logical relationships.

The sub-record "documentation" indicates, for each type of primary chart, the documents associated with it; specifically: archives, bibliographies, drawings and photos.

All the charts which are part of the alphanumerical database have, where it is possible to activate normalisation, conditioned the vocabulary intake (dictionaries).

5. Topographical survey

It has therefore been established that on certain experimental areas, which will be agreed upon, a topographic precision survey of an instrumental type will be carried out for placement in the W.G.S. 84 co-ordinate system.

The objective is the create a model of "accurate" representation on a "land registration" scale for the representation of **sites**, and of the **complexes** and **monuments** contained in them, in the absence of a true land registration service.

This operation has been carried out with a mixed GPS total instrumental survey and has elaborate, in the form of digital images, the survey carried out, which, in its turn, has been inserted in the territorial informational system.