



APPENDIX A

TOPOGRAPHICAL REPORT

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During the excavation campaign of 2017, the same photogrammetric survey method of the previous year was applied for all the excavation sectors in Girdi Qala and Logardan. The implemented topographic system was attached to the UTM38 projection to be integrated into a KRG general GIS. A three-dimensional survey was realized for each excavation sectors along the campaign: first, in the aim to survey and document in 2D/3D the excavation evolution for each sector, and second, to provide a high-resolution work support for archaeologists as a base for the site analysis and post-excavation work. The work method followed made it possible to carry out for each excavation sector a series of 3D georeferenced models in the topographic system, with possibilities for producing ortho-images in plans, sections and elevations.

GIRDI QALA

The topographic points were measured based on the central point of the Main Tell from the previous year and three electric pylons. Two additional points were added to reinforce the system: ST12 to the north of the main Tell and ST13 to the south. All along the excavation campaign, the two excavation areas (B and D) were surveyed with photogrammetric method and geo-referenced in the topographical system, with 6 documentations for sector B and 6 documentations for sector D. 3D models were created and ortho-image plans and sections were generated (Fig. 1 and 2). The objective of these multiple surveys was to provide the archaeologists with a technical support faithful to reality for analysis and a base for the realization of the architectural plans.



Fig. 1 - Ortho-image of sector B of Girdi Qala at the end of the campaign.



Fig. 2 - Ortho-image of sector D of Girdi Qala at the end of the campaign.

LOGARDAN

The topographic points were measured based on the stations set up the previous year. The two excavation sectors (D and E) were surveyed with photogrammetric method and geo-referenced in the topographical system. All along the excavation campaign, 7 documentations for sector D and 6 documentations for sector E were produced. 3D models were created and ortho-image plans and sectors were generated (Fig. 3 and 4). Here again, the objective of these multiple surveys was to provide the archaeologists with a technical support faithful to reality for analysis and a base for the realization of the architectural plan.



Fig. 3 - Ortho-image of sector D of Logardan at the end of the campaign.

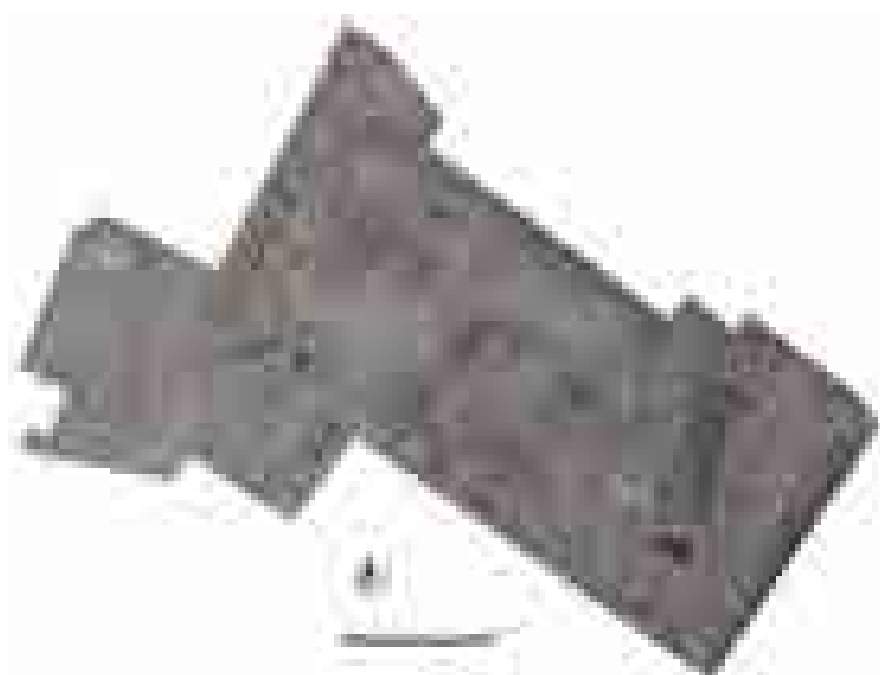


Fig. 4 - Ortho-image of sector E of Logardan at the end of the campaign.

