THE PATRIMONY ATLAS OF SEINE-SAINT-DENIS

1. Introduction

The Patrimony Atlas of Seine-Saint-Denis (a department located in the north of Paris) – initially developed within the framework of the cultural de-centralization protocol signed on 27 November 2001 between the Ministry of Culture and the General Council of Seine-Saint-Denis – is a documenting tool relating to the archaeological, architectural, and environmental patrimony of Seine-Saint-Denis, accessible online at http://www.atlas-patrimoine93.fr/. It is in line with the project of the Ministry of Culture that aims at putting in place, at diverse territorial levels, platforms of restitution, distribution and exchange of localized data relative to the patrimony. This project involves various partners: State, Region of Ile-de-France and, eventually, some private partners.

This localized data infrastructure ensures access to catalogues of documents issued from works realized by the Cultural Heritage Service of the Department of Seine-Saint-Denis, the Regional Archaeological Service of Ile-de-France, and the Regional Inventory Service of Ile-de-France, within the frame of the archaeological map and of the inventory of the architectural patrimony of Seine-Saint-Denis. It comes as a natural complement to the national databases of the Ministry of Culture: Mérimée for buildings, Palissy for movable cultural property, Mémoire for iconography, and Archidoc for the library relative to the 19th and 20th centuries' architectural patrimony.

The Architecture and Patrimony Atlas of Seine-Saint-Denis is also in line with the departmental project of the General Council of Seine-Saint-Denis by facilitating access for all to the knowledge relating to the Seine-Saint-Denis patrimony. It promotes these resources and encourages new practices, especially in the urban development sector. Thus it is in line with Agenda 21 relating to culture, adopted on 8 May 2004 by the Porto Alegre Forum of Local Authorities for Social Inclusion, aiming especially, in its Article 31, «at promoting the socialization and access to the numerical dimension of projects and of local or universal cultural patrimony».

In these conditions, the Architectural and Patrimony Atlas favours the open data-storage formats, and uses free software for its development. The structuring of the data uses the applying norms, when applicable, especially the XML scheme of the Ministry of Culture Direction of Architecture and Patrimony used for patrimonial data.

In its present version (2.5.3, uploaded in March 2008), the Patrimony Atlas of Seine-Saint-Denis, which receives 12,000 to 14,000 hits each month, is organized in three main sections.

2. The bases of documentation

2.1 *The geographical catalogue*

The geographical catalogue is an inventory of the layers of copyright-free and geo-referenced geographical information put at our disposal by the data producers contributing to the enrichment of the Atlas of the Patrimony. The 50 available layers of geographical information, in vector or raster format, are distributed in "reference" data ("base maps") and "trades" data, produced by the patrimonial services associated with the Atlas of the Patrimony project, in the domains of management of the patrimony, ground occupancy, and the environment and its documentation (Tab. 1).

Trades data	
Management of the Patrimony	
Sensitive Nature Area	Sensitive nature areas located in the Seine-Saint-Denis department.
Archaeological Operations	Authorized archaeological operations and fortuitous observations without any corresponding authorization that took place in Seine-Saint-Denis from 1964 to 2008.
Protections	Modes of protection of the architectural patrimony monuments and sites classified or registered, fully or in part, under the 1913 and 1930 laws, in process of being classified, ZPPAUP (Area of Protected Environmental, Urban, and Architectural Heritage), co-visibility perimeters of the monuments.
Archaeological Zones	Delimitation of systematically protected zones of geographical interest of the Regional Archaeological Service during redevelopment work within the frame of the 17 January 2001 Law.
Land Occupancy	
Administrative divisions at the end of the Old Rule	Parishes, salt storehouses and sub-delegations covering the territory of Seine-Saint-Denis at the end of the Old Rule.
Religious divisions at the end of the Old Rule	Parishes, deaneries and archidiaconates covering the territory of Seine-Saint-Denis at the end of the Old Rule.
Microtoponimy at the beginning of the 19th century	Place names entered on the Napoleonic cadastre.
Land occupancy mode in 1720	Land occupation mode in 11 posts including the wire drawing of roads as well as ferries, bridges and isolated farms.
Land occupancy mode in 1800	Land occupation mode in 9 posts including the wire drawing of roads as well as ferries, bridges and isolated farms.
Land occupancy mode in 1835	Land occupation mode in 11 posts including the wire drawing of roads as well as ferries, bridges and isolated farms.
Land occupancy mode in 1875	Land occupation mode in 15 posts including the wire drawing of roads and rail tracks as well as stations, bridges and isolated farms.
Land occupancy mode in 1900	Land occupation mode in 18 posts including the wire drawing of roads and rail tracks as well as stations, bridges and isolated farms.
Land occupancy mode in 1935	Land occupation mode in 18 posts including the wire drawing of roads and rail tracks as well as stations, bridges and isolated farms.
Land occupancy mode in 1972	Land occupation mode in 17 posts including the wire drawing of roads and rail tracks as well as stations, bridges and isolated farms.
Land occupancy mode in 2002	Land occupation mode in 21 posts including the wire drawing of roads and rail tracks as well as stations, bridges and isolated farms.

Architectural patrimony	Buildings accounted for within the frame of the Seine-Saint-Denis inventory made by the Inventory Office of Seine-Saint-Denis and the Ile-de-France Regional Inventory Service.
Archaeological Sites	Functional archaeological sites (sites properly dated and interpreted), occupation index (sites poorly dated and/or poorly interpreted) and isolated discoveries known through the documentation of the Archaeology Office of Seine-Saint-Denis and validated by the Archaeological Regional Service of Ile-de-France. Several sites may be encompassed into one global site.
Traffic zones at the beginning of the 19th century	Wire drawing of the road network entered on the Napoleonic cadastre and/or on the notes of the Etat-Major map (1818-1820).
Roman roads	Confirmed or restored layout of the main roads of Roman origin crossing Seine-Saint-Denis.
Environment	
Simplified geological map	Simplified geological map, with a legend in two posts distinguishing the formations of the Tertiary and Quaternary Periods.
Underground components	Main components of the geological formations on the four sheets of the geological map of France covering Seine-Saint-Denis.
5 m contour lines	Constant contour interval of 5 metres.
Forests in the 18th century	Limits of the wooded zones entered around 1740 on Abbé Delagrive's map.
Hydrography	Actual hydrographical network, including the canals.
Hydrography at the beginning of the 19th century	Rivers, brooks, and stretches of water entered on the Napoleonic cadastre and the notes of the Etat-Major map (1818-1820).
Highest known water levels	Extension of the greatest measured floods.
Wetlands in the 18th century	Zones of wet grassland, willow trees, willow beds mentioned on the Map of the Hunting Grounds
Intensity of the slopes	Intensity of the slopes, in degrees, characterising the relief of Seine-Saint-Denis.
MNT 50m	50 metres altimetric scale
MNT 10m	10 metres altimetric scale
MNT 5m	5 metres altimetric scale
Documentation	
Delagrive Map, 1730-1740	Sheets I, II, VIII, and IX of Abbé Delagrive's map of the Paris region, drawn up in 1740. The sheets show the traffic zone, hydrography, ground occupancy (exterior built space, ploughed fields, meadows, woods, vine, vegetable and fruit growing), several objects of the landscape: fourches patibulaires (gallows), lookouts, crossroad crosses, seigneury markers, etc… the figuration of the division is not exact.
Cassini Map, 1756	Details of the first sheet from the first geometrical map of France, the so-called "Cassini Map".
Map of the Hunting Grounds, 1764-1808	Sheets 3 and 6 of the topographic map of the Versailles vicinity, called Carte des Chasses du Roi (Map of the King's Hunting Grounds), drawn up in 1764, and published between 1804 and 1807. The sheets show the road network, buildings, ground occupancy mode (ploughed land, meadows, vine, vegetable and fruit growing, woods, sheds, parks), the hydrography (with the Saint-Denis Canal and the Ourcq Canal), the relief; the figuration of the division is not exact.
Plans d'intendance, 1781-1787	The plans have been carried out by collecting parishes and blocks of land with the same land use from 1781 to 1787 during the realization of the cadastre of the generality of Paris.
Napoleonic cadastre, 1808-1839	Vectorization and assembling of the section sheets from the Napoleonic cadastre.

Sketches of the map of France, so called Carte d'Etat-Major, 1835	Sketches drawn up by the officers of the Etat-Major corps between 1825 and 1835. The designs subsequent to the first series of sketches of 1818-24, which are at a scale of 1:10,000, are at a 1:40,000 scale. The Carte d'Etat-Major was published at a 1:80,000 scale between 1832 and 1839.
The Atlas of the Communities of the Seine Department, 1854	Atlas of the Communities of the Seine Department in 28 sheets, drawn up in 1854. Each community is represented on either one or two sheets. The sheets represent the road network, hydrography, buildings, the microtoponimy, and infrastructures.
Hydrologic map of the Seine Department, 1862	Hydrographic map of the Seine Department, drawn by the Engineer Delesse on the initiative of the Prefect Hausmann. The contour lines, geology, waterways, and underground water are particularly shown on the map.
The Atlas of the Communities of the Seine Department, 1869-1874	Revision of the Atlas of the Communities of the Seine Department in 28 sheets, drawn up from 1869 to 1874. Each community is represented on either one or two sheets. The sheets represent the road network, hydrography, buildings, the microtoponimy, and infrastructures.
Blueprints of the Paris Region, 1872-1879	Blueprints and maps of the Paris Region, drawn up between 1872 and 1879, in 24 sheets. The sheets show the road network, hydrography, infrastructures, buildings, and relief through contour lines.
Map of the Paris surroundings, 1877	Map of the Paris surroundings, drawn up in 1877 and revised in 1887, in 9 sheets.
The Atlas of the Councils of the Seine Department, 1895-1900	Atlas of the Seine Department in 37 sheets, drawn up between 1895 and 1900. The sheets show the road network, hydrography, relief through contour lines, buildings, and microtoponimy. They have been scanned by the Office of the Patrimony of the Seine-Saint-Denis Department.
The Atlas of the Seine Department, 1930-1939	A revision that occurred between 1930 and 1939 of the Atlas of the Seine Department that was drawn up between 1895 and 1900, in 37 sheets. The sheets show the road network, hydrography, relief through contour lines, buildings and microtoponymy.
Blueprints of the Paris Region, 1933-1936	A 1933 to 1936 revision of the blueprints and maps of the Paris Region, drawn up between 1872 and 1879, in 24 sheets. The sheets show the road network, hydrography, infrastructures, buildings, and relief through contour lines.
Reference data	
Communities	List of the communities constituting the Seine-Saint-Denis Department.
Residential blocks	Outline of residential blocks.
Orthophoto, 2002	Aerial orthophotographs covering the entire Seine-Saint-Denis department.
Perdif (Plan d'Ensemble de la Région d'Ile-de-France – General Plan of the Ile-de-France Region)	Plan of paper origin prior to 1983 and partially updated until 1990.
POS	Nature and holdings of the zones reported on the approved POS kept by the Direction de l'Equipement.

Tab. 1

The catalogue consists of three information levels:

1. The first information level is made of a list of layers with a summary description and a state of availability. Each layer is the subject of a precise description of the dataset and of the entities' characteristics that entitle them to state benefits for the vector layers (cfr. *supra*).

Fig. 1 – Geographic catalogue, metadata of the files (Département de la Seine-Saint-Denis).

2. The second level of information is made of the description of the dataset (Fig. 1). The description sheet structure is taken from a selection of fields from the European standard ENV 12657 Geographic Information Data Description, prescribed by the National Council for Geographic Information. The characteristics of the fields within the table describing the attributes of the entities are also indicated.

3. The third level of information is made of a visualization in SVG format on a background of city limits and residential blocks (Fig. 2). The vector layers of information can sometimes be visualized in several tracing backgrounds

Fig. 2 – Geographic catalogue, visualization interface of the raster maps (Département de la Seine-Saint-Denis).

based on a classification of the entities with an attribute set prior to the creation of the SVG: the archaeological sites are therefore distributed in several backgrounds, according to chronological periods.

The visualization interface is equipped with functionalities allowing zooming, centring, and displaying of information about the entities (Fig. 3).

The layers of information can be downloaded in several formats. The nature of the geometrical objects representing the entities – polygons, dots, lines – within the SIG format is specified in the description of the datasets. The native representation of the entities can therefore be different from the SVG representation, which privileges the dots over the polygon.

Fig. 3 – Geographic catalogue, visualization interface of the raster maps (Département de la Seine-Saint-Denis).

A special mention must be made about one of its layers of information, whose structure was the subject of a major work of graphical acquisition between 2002 and 2008. This is the Napoleonic cadastre, whose 448 section plans, dated from 1808 to 1839, have all been vectorized from their scans that were undertaken by the Departmental Archives Service of Seine-Saint-Denis.

An AutoCAD file has been created for each section plan. The objects have been distributed in 34 backgrounds:

– polygons: parcel, road, secondary road, towpath, waterway, isles and islets, building, ruined building, light building, church, cemetery, locality, ditch,
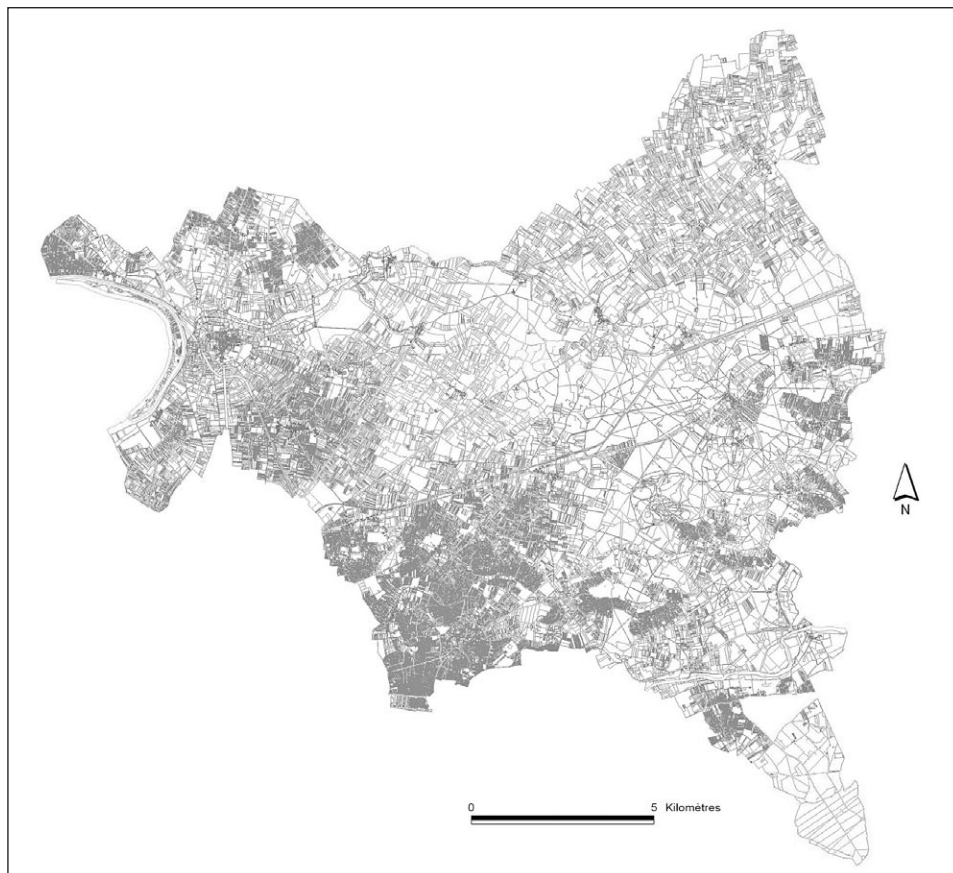
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Fig. 4 – Vectorization of the Napoleonic cadastre, in the present state (Département de la Seine-Saint-Denis).

defensive ditch, quarry, cadastral section, sheet, unnumbered parcels, parcel with multiple numbers;
– points: mill, bridge, ferry, cross, well;
– lines: scale, grid, legend, orientation, others;
– texts: toponyms, doubtful toponyms, name of the sheet, name of the section.

The section plans are then georeferenced and supported on a 1:2000 parcelar plan, the PERDIF (Plan d'Ensemble de la Région Ile-de-France – General Plan of the Ile-de-France Region). The section plans are then grouped together at the community level and the graphical discontinuities between sheets are corrected. These community groups are then assembled and, as

in the previous step, the graphical discontinuities between communities are corrected (Fig. 4). The final result is therefore a division plan of the department which precision allows a use up to 1:2500, being understood – and this is one limitation to point out regarding its application – that this document does not represent a real state at a particular time, as the realization of the section plans was undertaken over a 30 year period.

In order to complete this graphical component, the sorting out of the cadastral matrixes is under way. The following data is taken into consideration: first and last name of the owner; quality of the owner; address of the owner; content with unit; soil occupancy, type of cultivation; parcel number; section; locality; class (comparison valid by community); tax rate.

2.2 *The bibliographical repertory*

The bibliographical repertory, with a current total of about 3700 references, inventorizes the printed material and the academic literature (reviews, reports, university works, etc.) related to the patrimony of the Seine-Saint-Denis Department, that is, any bibliographical reference whose subject has an implication whether historical or spatial, as well as a first set of sources (archives).

The references are indexed by communities, chronological period, and subject. The referenced document may eventually be associated with its information.

The sorting out realized in this framework to the benefit of the archaeological map and the inventory of the architectural patrimony of the Department includes the ensemble of references giving information, in one way or the other, about the evolution of the departmental landscape, from its origins to the present day. However, press articles are taken into consideration only when they inform about archaeological discoveries in a new manner. The community monographs have been sorted out for the period covered by the archaeological map. The periodicals, exposition catalogues, colloquial acts, have been subjected to analytic research. As for the reviews, only those related to works in a foreign language are integrated within the repertory[1].

The subject indexation is realized with the help of a hierarchical lexicon elaborated for the indexation of the library of the Service of the Cultural Patrimony of the Seine-Saint-Denis Department, whose basis covers archaeology, history, art history and European architecture, from prehistory to the 20th century. As such, parts of the descriptors are also used in the indexation of the bibliography relative to the patrimony of Seine-Saint-Denis.

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[1] The structure of the notices goes back to the recommendations of Ch. DESSEAUX, C. THILLOU, *Constitution of the bibliographical references: booklet of technical prescriptions* [online], Ministry of the Culture, 2001 [updated September 2001] which goes back to Regulations Afnor Z 44-005, Z 44-060 and Z 44-061.

Fig. 5 – Bibliographic repertory, detail of the display of the results of a request (Département de la Seine-Saint-Denis).

This lexicon has been realized from elements borrowed from several specialized lexicons:

– the architecture thesaurus from the General Inventory, notably used in the Mérimée and Mémoire national databases;
– the thesaurus of movable cultural property of the General Inventory used in the Palissy and Mémoire national databases;
– the subject thesaurus from the national management application of the Patriarche archaeological map;

– the Sujet lexicon of the PACTOLS thesaurus and Frantig network, whose bases have been extended to cover the medieval, modern, and contemporary periods;
– the subject lexicon used by the library of the Departmental Archaeology Department of Val-d'Oise.

The matching of these different lexicons has been undertaken within the framework of a DESS memoir about design and management of information and documentations networks defended in 2003 at the Paris 8 University[2]. The resulting lexicon is made of about 4500 descriptors divided into 9 semantic fields: art, economy, history, methodology, environment, space occupancy, patrimonial policy, religion, society. Within each semantic field, the terms are organized according to a five-level hierarchy. The lexicon (hierarchized and alphabetical), in its October 2005 updated version is downloadable from the Atlas of the Patrimony website.

The simple search mode allows for a simultaneous query of the community, subject, and chronology fields.

The advanced search allows for a simultaneous query of the above-mentioned fields, as well as the author, title, title of the main document, publication year, collection, university work fields, with the added possibility of using the AND/OR operators.

The localization of most bibliographical references is specified by stressing the Department's local resources: departmental archives, Service of the Cultural Patrimony of the General Council, etc. (Fig. 5).

2.3 *The iconographic catalogue*

The iconographic catalogue, which is comprised today of about 2800 pictures, holds digitized pictures of graphic documents and photographs relative to the patrimony of Seine-Saint-Denis: direct views of buildings, sites and archaeological objects; maps and plans; engravings; drawings; postcards, etc. The pictures are indexed by localities, chronological period, and subject.

The simple search mode allows for a selection of images according to type of document, interpretation, date and communal location of the site or building. The advanced search allows to take into account, in addition to the services producing the picture, the legend as well as the name of the site or building, with the possibility of using the AND/OR operators. The visualization interface is fitted with zooming and panoramic movement functionalities within the picture (Fig. 6). The user also has the possibility of displaying search results in a cartographic mode.

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[2] Ch. Devaud, *The Atlas of the Architecture and Patrimony of Seine-Saint-Denis. Digital space of diffusion and exchange of information*, DESS Mémoire, Université Paris 8, 2003.
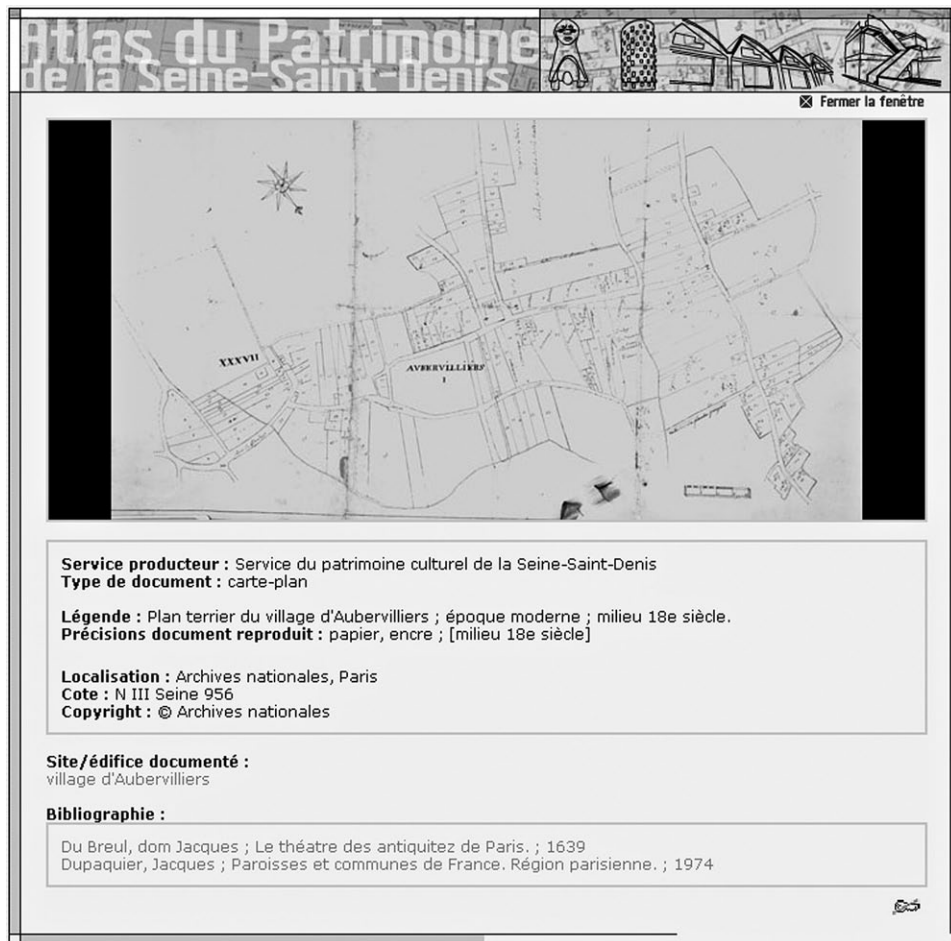
Fig. 6 – Iconographic catalogue, visualization interface of one of the pictures following a request (Département de la Seine-Saint-Denis).

2.4 *Archaeological sites and buildings notices*

The 2000 site or building notices, accessible from their list or from the map created from it, are extracted from the archaeological map or from the inventory of the architectural patrimony of the Department (Fig. 7).

The departmental archaeological map has been enriched since 1991 within the framework of a work associating the Archaeology Office of the Seine-Saint-Denis Department and the Regional Archaeological Service of
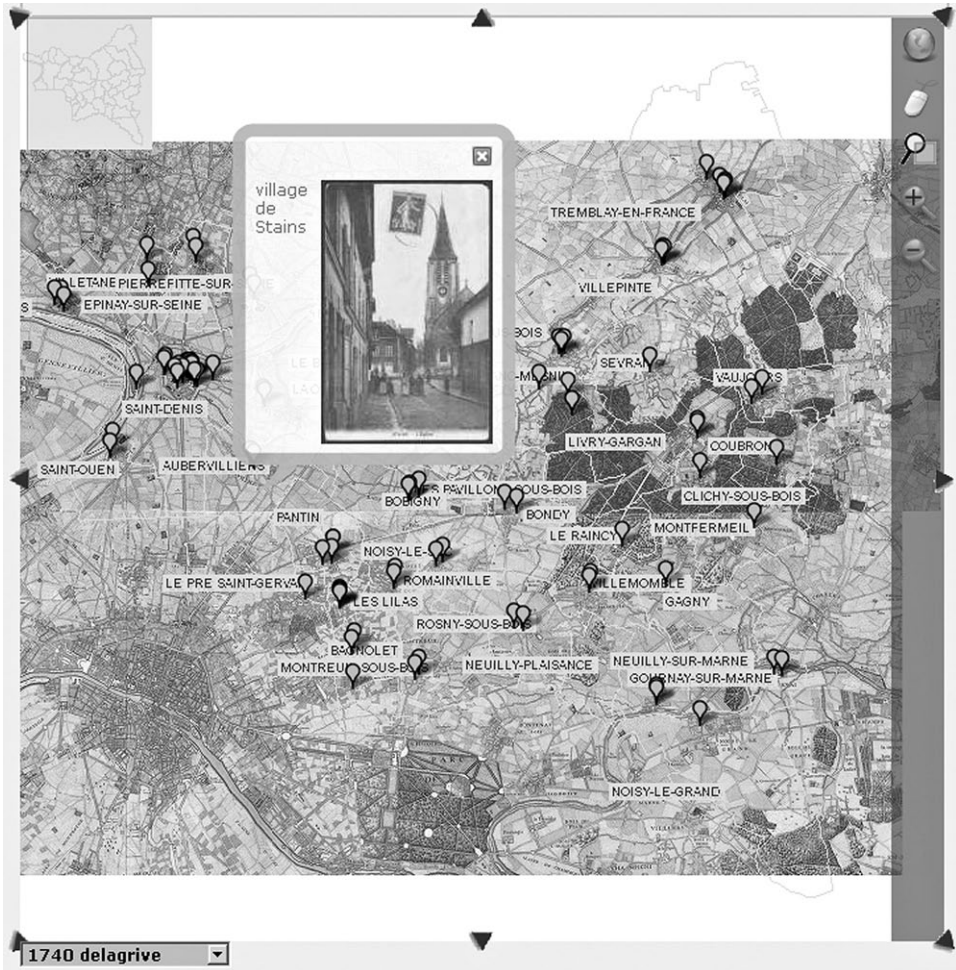
Fig. 7 – Repertory of the sites and buildings, detail of the display interface of the results of a request in a cartographic form, with display on a map background of an ancient document (Département de la Seine-Saint-Denis).

Ile-de-France. It inventorizes all the significant elements of soil occupancy prior to the beginning of the 19th century, whether they are known through archaeological works or historical sources: archaeological sites in the strict sense of the term, settlements (villages, hamlets, isolated farms), artisanal structures (mills, quarries, etc.), seigneurial residencies (castles, manors, fortified houses), delimitation or boundary marking elements (boundary posts,

fourches patibulaires, seigneury posts), miscellaneous infrastructure, especially of a hydraulic nature (fountains, aqueducts, waterholes, etc.). However, and in conformity with Article 69 of the 2004-490 decree of June 3, 2004, the Atlas of the Patrimony does not give any precise localization elements for the kept and easily accessible sites or those sites in the process of archaeological digs.

The inventory of the departmental patrimony has taken place since 2000. It is made in association with the Seine-Saint-Denis Department and the Regional Service of the Inventory of Ile-de-France. Particularly concerned with the contemporary architectural patrimony, it crosses several types of searches made either by the Patrimony Office (1 to 5) or the Regional Service of the Inventory of Ile-de-France.

1. Social housing is studied within the framework of a study at the department scale on the basis of criteria relative to social housing and history of architecture.

2. The industrial patrimony has been subject to an exhaustive localization work completing the work undertaken in the 90s by the CAUE 93. Special attention is given to the sites in the urban fabric.

3. The departmental day-nurseries were the subject of an exhaustive inventory, following a request from the Day-Nurseries Service of the Department of Children and Family of the Seine-Saint-Denis Department. The corpus has been enriched with a sampling of the municipal nurseries.

4. The realization of architect André Lurçat in Seine-Saint-Denis (in Saint-Denis and in Blanc-Mesnil) are studied within the framework of a partnership associating the Office of the Patrimony of Seine-Saint-Denis Department and the French Institute of Architecture (Institut Français de l'Architecture – IFA). The land localization will be completed by a documentary study of the architect's archive kept at the IFA.

5. Some campaigns of speedy inventory are made within the framework of patrimonial contributions, baptized patrimonial diagnostics, to the elaboration of the local urbanism plans. The entire municipal land is surveyed during the localization phase, but the sorting of the documentary data remains partial.

6. The horticultural patrimony and the industrial patrimony of the city of Montreuil were subjected to a thematic inventory. The other patrimonies are subjected to a topographic inventory.

This diversity in the approaches naturally translates into diversity, intentionally not reduced, in the writing of the notices, which are, however, submitted to the application of elementary rules of homogenization. One should therefore always take care in referring to the field type of study when consulting the notices to properly appreciate the context of the study.

3. The "views of the territory"

3.1 *Maps and plans*

An interface searchable with a single click on a map of the Department displays all the ancient georeferenced cartographic documents regarding the selected point.

The search takes place within a catalogue of 13 documents:
– Map of the Paris region of Abbé Delagrive, 1740
– Cassini map, 1756
– Map of the Hunting Grounds, 1764-1808
– Plans d'intendance of the Paris Generality, 1781-1787
– Minute drawings of the Etat-Major map, 1835
– Atlas of the Councils of the Seine Department, 1854
– Hydrological map of the Seine Department, 1862
– Atlas of the Councils of the Seine Department, 1869-1874
– Blueprints of the Paris region, 1872-1879
– Map of Paris surroundings, 1877-1887
– Atlas of the Seine Department, 1895-1900
– Atlas of the Seine Department, 1930-1939
– Blueprints of the Paris region, 1933-1936.

3.2. *The Napoleonic cadastre*

The section sheets of the Napoleonic cadastre kept in the departmental archives of Seine-Saint-Denis are accessible through a single click within a list or an assembly table. As for the maps and the plans, the visualization interface is equipped with zooming and panoramic viewing facilities within the picture.

4. Documents

4.1 *The documents in .pdf format*

98 documents in .pdf format are accessible and downloadable online. They are the results of archaeological excavations made by the Department of Seine-Saint-Denis, patrimonial diagnostics, thematic studies, articles and monographic or methodological notices, synthesis maps.

4.2 *The hypertext documents*

The Atlas of the Patrimony presents three hypertext documents:
– "One territory, many networks" recounts, in a Flash presentation, the evolution of the mode of soil occupancy in Seine-Saint-Denis from the early 18th

century to the present day, associating texts, maps organized as backgrounds, and images.

– "The library of materials" allows a simultaneous search of all the databases of the Atlas of the Patrimony and to so have at ones disposal, for a set of building materials, an ensemble of documents of a various nature, as well as a notice of synthesis.

– The "College Atlas" allows to have at one's disposal, for each college of the department, a detailed notice built in a dynamic way from records taken from within the data in the Atlas.

The development works taking place presently have as an objective to equip the Atlas with a co-visualization interface of cartographic resources with attributive and spatial simple search functions on the vector layers, based on a Mapserver/PostGreSql solution.

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ABSTRACT

The Patrimony Atlas of Seine-Saint-Denis (north of Paris) is an information tool related to the archaeological, architectural and landscape patrimony of Seine-Saint-Denis, accessible on the Internet address http://www.atlas-patrimoine93.fr/. It is distributed by the Cultural Patrimony Service of the Department of Seine-Saint-Denis, and is registered in the National Patrimony Atlas project of the Ministry of Culture. It is organized into three categories. The documentation platforms gather: a geographical catalogue which includes 50 levels of information geographically referenced, which are free of copyrights and can circulate online; a bibliography with 3700 references classified according to borough, subject and time period; an iconographic catalogue with 2800 images, the issues of archaeological maps and patrimony inventory that collect and collate past data. The "territorial views" offer a rapid access to a selection of ancient maps that represent a selected point on the territory on a contemporary basis, like the Napoleonic cadastre tables. The "Documents" file gathers the documents in .pdf format: university projects, thematic studies, articles and monographs, methodologies, summary charts, as well as hypertext documents, a presentation of the evolution of the road network in the latter part of the 18th century, a "Mathériauthèque numérique" dedicated to construction materials, and an "Atlas des collèges" of Seine-Saint-Denis. In its present version (2.5.3, put online in March 2008), the Seine-Saint-Denis Patrimony Atlas receives between 12,000 and 14,000 hits per month.