

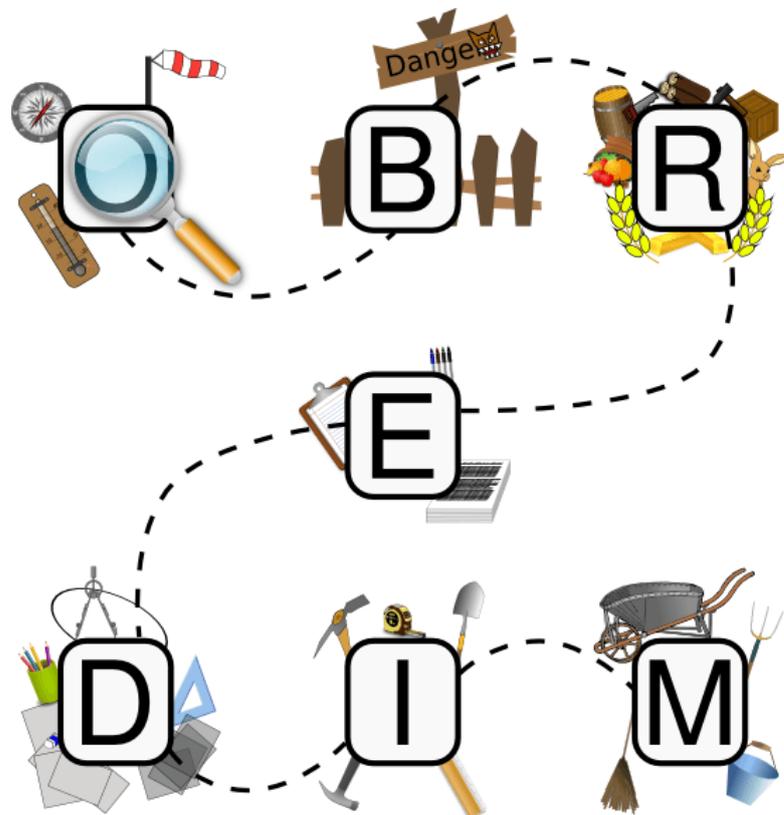


## Diagnosis of the land

Now you have a plot of land for the shared garden, so you will carry out a detailed analysis of its potential.

To begin, draw the overall plan of the parcel from the cadastre, for example ([cadastre.gouv.fr](http://cadastre.gouv.fr)).

Then, go out into the field with your plan to do an observation survey. To help you, use the first four steps of the OBREDIM(ET). OBREDIM(ET) stands for Observe; Boundaries; Resources; Evaluate; Design; Implement; Maintain; Evaluate; Tweak.





Based on these observations made in situ, research with administrations or websites, complete the questionnaire entitled "field diagnosis" below.

**Diagnosis of the land**

**Description of the site:**

**1. SITUATION**

- cadastral references of the parcels
- Categorization of the plots in urban mapping
- Presence of protective perimeters

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**2. SURFACE**

- Total
- Arable
- Composition: grassland / fields / woods / hedges / lake ...

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**3. FRAME**

- Reception options
- Storage

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**4. PLAN and PHOTOS (including aerial or satellite)**

**5. ORIENTATION**

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**6. TOPOGRAPHY, RELIEF: ridges, valleys, slopes...**

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**7. CLIMATE**

- Prevailing winds .....  
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- Sunshine .....  
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- Temperatures: average, minimum, maximum, frost periods .....  
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- Rainfall (quantity, distribution throughout the year, wetlands in case of heavy rain) .....  
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- Possible microclimates (frost pockets, heat traps) .....  
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- Occurrence of violent events: hail, thunderstorms, floods, fires, etc. ....  
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- Length of the growing season (sunlight, UV> 10 hours per day) .....





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**8. GROUND**

- Soil type (depth, texture, structure, fertility,...). See simple soil diagnostic tools)

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- Have soil analyses been carried out (organic matter content, pH, etc.)?

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**9. HISTORY OF LAND USE**

- Agricultural crops grown in the past.

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- Technical itineraries implemented: tillage, fertility management

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- Practiced agriculture: conventional, organic: phytosanitary problems encountered...

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- Possible pollution

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**10. HYDROLOGY**

- Rivers, water points, springs (permanent, temporary)
- Wetlands, swamps, accumulation areas





- Water table: depth, hydromorphism
- Water quality
- Importance of water runoff/infiltration
- Greywater treatment
- Existing water recovery, presence and types of roofing
- Drainage area

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**11. VEGETATION**

- Types of vegetation on the site: spontaneous, cultivated
- Hedges, trees

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**12. FAUNA**

- Wildlife (including insects, aquatic animals, nocturnal birds, beneficial insects, potential predators and pests, etc.)
- Livestock, domestic animals

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**13. NETWORK ON SITE**

- Traffic: pedestrian paths, vehicle paths, fences, maintenance status for each.
- Electricity, telephone, internet, gas, water, underground networks (adapted, to standards?)

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**14. NETWORKS AROUND THE SITE**

- Accessibility of the site / transport possible

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**15. SITE RESOURCES**

- Wood
- Water
- Sand, clay,
- Vegetation for processing (manure, decoction)
- Vegetation necessary for biodiversity

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**16. FRAME**

- Shed, workshop, shed, shelters....
- Maintenance status
- New building needs

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**17. BEAUTY point of view, potential...**

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