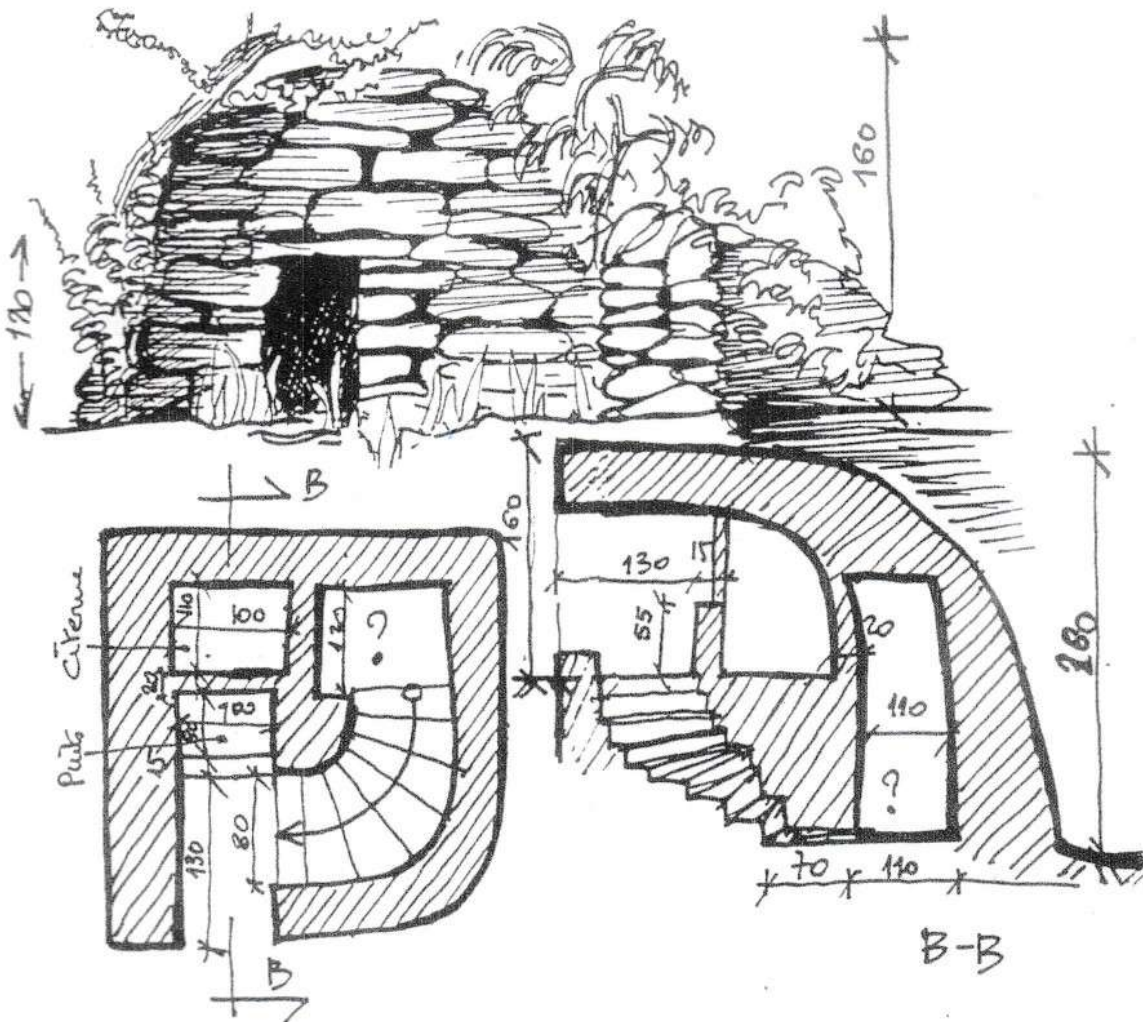


MARE

PRE-INVENTORY INTRODUCTION BOOKLET ENGLISH VERSION

PRODUCED IN APRIL 2022 BY THE ASSOCIATION MARE
FOR THE NGO VOLUBILIS

EUROPEAN LEADER PROJECT OF COOPERATION BETWEEN
THE GAL VENTOUX (FRANCE) AND THE LAG OF THE ISLAND OF BRAC (CROATIA)



Pre-inventory introduction booklet
English version

Produced in April 2022 by the association MARE
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European LEADER project of cooperation between
the LAG Ventoux (France) and the LAG of the island of Brac (Croatia)

HISTORICAL INTRODUCTION OF MALEMORT AND METHAMIS

The conquest of the land

The development of hilly and mountainous terrain using dry stone reached its peak in our region between 1750 and 1850, the date of the demographic and economic boom in Europe. The increase in population and the fear of food shortages led the authorities to issue decrees encouraging the clearing of new land in marshy areas, on the banks of rivers and on the slopes of rugged mountainous areas.

From 1745 onwards, the economy and trade were booming, leading to an unprecedented demographic boom. Until around 1850, the ager was fully developed right up to the top of the hills: land that had previously been considered inaccessible or had been left uncultivated was developed. It was at this time that the cultivated area was the largest and, in return, the soil capital was the most threatened. Overpopulation led to excessive clearing, which resulted in unstable soil and vegetation, causing a series of disasters through torrential erosion. An agriculture at risk is created. Similarly, in the highlands, the expansion of livestock and timber exploitation is undermining the natural balance: the woods are diminishing in size and quality, grazing land is gradually being washed away, and bare and rocky surfaces are emerging.

These critical situations forced the authorities to intervene with regulations. The royal edict of 1766 introduced an

authorisation to clear land as well as decrees against the abusive rearing of goats, against grubbing, for the protection of residual forests etc.

A strict framework for land clearing

This royal decree of 31 August 1766 on land clearing in France was taken up by the Parliament of Provence on 1 April 1767 and gave the same rights to the inhabitants of Provence and to foreigners living there. However, these rights can only be exercised subject to compatibility with the rights and customs of the communes and individuals.

Clearing procedures and constraints

Those wishing to clear «... in Provence in hilly and sloping areas...» that had been uncultivated for more than forty years were required to file a request with the clerk of the local royal court and to «submit a request to the Chamber of Water and Forests to obtain permission, which could only be granted on condition that a wall or bank planted with boxwood or other shrubs was built for the support of the land, at every metre of slope.

The establishment of a system of compulsory terraces to prevent landslides and the formation of torrents is thus clearly mentioned. These

prescriptions were undoubtedly a stimulus for the professionalization of the implementation of terraces through the in-depth knowledge of the soil and water.

Fines and penalties

People who cleared land without authorisation were punished with heavy fines, especially as many forest areas belonging to the nobility, the clergy or the communes were protected by regulations prohibiting clearing.

These fines could ruin the offender and lead him to flee the commune with his family, thus causing a loss of arms. The ruling considers that in any case, 'the most severe sentences cannot restore the state of degraded places, such as the clearings which in mountainous places have caused the earth to sink, and given rise to the formation of torrents, either when forests have been cut down, or by destroying the woods along the rivers, the banks have been cleared of what was used to prevent the overflowing'.

Information for illiterate land clearers

A very interesting clause in the decree takes this problem into account and mentions «illiterate people who are unaware of most of the Ordinances, and who only learn by public noise the provisions of those that come to their knowledge, extend their object and ignore their exceptions: a worker on the

land who learns that the King, by an ordinance, has invited his subjects to clear uncultivated land, believes all the old laws which hindered the freedom of clearing to be abolished... «It is therefore fundamental that when «an owner, a farmer, a ploughman or a foreigner wishes to clear a piece of land, he must inform the clerk's office, who will post his request at the church door, if within forty days no complaint is made, he may proceed with the work and will be exempted for 15 years from all taxes and duties, and the cleared land may be given as an inheritance to his children or his family without any additional fees. «

And the Comtat Venaissin?

The villages of Méthamis and Malemort depended on the Comtat Venaissin, which was managed by the papacy through a vice-legate residing in Avignon. Over the centuries, the kings of France did not give up their attempts to reconquer this enclave, which was invaded many times. From 1768 to 1774 the King's army occupied the Comtat.

It is possible that the 1767 decree was distributed there and had a significant influence on the development of the hills and mountains, even though we have no definite proof of this.

A thorough study of the archives concerning the regulations and decrees would perhaps allow us to lift the veil on this subject.

Birth of new landscapes

This decree strongly stimulated clearing and deforestation, especially as the settlers were exempt from paying tithes for a period of fifteen years, and when the cleared land had no owners, it belonged to the person who cleared it..

The forests, already heavily attacked by users and herds, were even more so despite the laws and decrees issued by the local authorities.

The villages of Malemort and Méthamis, like all the villages of Provence, show in their dry-stone landscapes this period of expansion which allowed the «landscape builders» to express their knowledge and techniques of stone and hydraulic work.

Bibliography

- Arrest of the parliament holding the chamber of waters and forests. 12 April 1767
- George Pierre, Ancient and new forests in the Mediterranean region, 1933
- Blanchemanche Philippe, Bâisseurs de paysages, Editions de la MSH, Paris 1990
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I. PRE-INVENTORY AND METHODOLOGY

In order to carry out the different actions of the Gal Ventoux program, it is important that the commune has a good knowledge of the history and geography of its territory concerning dry stone elements. It is important not to isolate a dry stone structure from its environment; it is the organization and historical use of the territory that will explain the creation and location of the dry stone structures, and link them together in their functionality.

The pre-inventory on the whole of a communal territory makes it possible to select remarkable constructions or developed places from the heritage and environmental point of view. Among these elements, a certain number can be the object of restitution, protection and insertion in the heritage, ecological and tourist economy of the region. (see the table of the dry stone tree)

The survey is a preliminary stage of the pre-inventory, carried out before the pre-inventory, its aim is to know all the dry-stone works on the territory of the commune and to allow the planning of the pre-inventory: either exhaustive, or on selected remarkable elements, or on remarkable places for their agrarian organization (geographical and qualitative hierarchy of elements)

The purpose of this sheet is to summarize the different points to be taken into account before starting a survey in the framework of a pre-inventory. Preparation and anticipation before starting will save time and ensure quality work.

1. Locating the pre-inventory site

It is advisable to make an initial identification of the inventory site by means of aerial photographic surveys, old maps or other sources of exploitable documentation (the archives of the commune for example). The Géoportail site (www.geoportail.gouv.fr) allows you to visualize different map backgrounds in France. If historical documentation of the site, the municipality and the region is available, it is possible to collect information that will serve to contextualize the surveyed work in a broader historical framework.

Important information can be of different kinds: where the access to the site is located, the evolution of the surrounding vegetation cover, the dwellings in the vicinity, the number of the parcel on the cadastre and sometimes the name of the owner of the land.

2. The visit of the site.

The objective is to visualize the land and the work to be surveyed in order to estimate the necessary equipment and the problems related to this inventory. It can be carried out before or after the location of the site on Geoportal, depending on the case. This visit will allow to know if it is necessary to take equipment to clear the vegetation of the structures to be surveyed (it will also allow to maintain them at the same time). It will be necessary to make an initial estimate of the survey to be carried out, for example how many structures there are to be surveyed, what are their historical or functional links, what surface area of the site must be surveyed, etc.

It is also necessary to plan to make a first

photographic survey of the state of the ground and the works during your first visit. These photos provide a first source of information for the future inventory but can also allow you to see the evolution of the site over time.

3. Preparation of the material

During the pre-inventory on the site, different tools will be used to carry out the surveys. This list is indicative and can be completed by tools appropriate to the problems of the field, or even built to meet specific needs.

The preparation of the survey site can be done with a branch cutter to clear the vegetation, stakes and rope to locate the area to be surveyed.

Survey equipment: camera, tape measure, decameter, laser rangefinder, topofil, telescopic measuring rod, GPS, field sight, tablet, paper and pencils.

It is advisable to pre-fill in the inventory form beforehand to save time in the field and to have in mind the unknowns to be completed.

4. Field Surveys

The technique of surveying consists of transferring the work or material object (borie, dry stone wall, cistern...) to an image (whether linguistic, graphic or photographic). This transfer is accompanied by an inevitable loss of information, most often the third dimension, but this inevitable impoverishment is also necessary because it makes the image all the easier to use, to classify and to compare.

Most of the time the measurements are done in groups, for efficiency and complementarity, for example someone

takes the measurements and the other the notes. In the time allotted, it will be necessary to do :

- a photographic survey (see How to take photos of structures)
- a survey of the ground plan and topography (see the sheet How to make a ground plan survey)
- a survey of the structure in plan, elevation and vertical section
- complete the pre-inventory form (see the pre-inventory forms in the appendix)
- a drawing of the structure, if possible

5. Restitution and clean-up

Once the field surveys have been completed, the information must be compiled for transmission to databases, the town hall or for other uses.

The hand survey is not accurate enough in its proportions to be used directly, so it must be cleaned up. It is possible to clean it up on another sheet of paper with a pencil, a compass and a ruler or to do it on the computer using digital drawing software (see the sheet: How to transcribe a survey into a plan on Sketchup).

Note: the term «pre-inventory» is used because the term «inventory» corresponds to a methodology formalized at the beginning by the DRAC and the Ministry of Culture. The PSV and Union APARE-CME inventories were carried out in accordance with these specifications. This competence has been decentralized to the Region, which is now responsible for the inventories. The new method is rigid and regulatory. Expensive tools are needed to meet the specifications, so associations with little financial means carry out a pre-inventory.

II. HOW TO CARRY OUT A PHOTOGRAPHIC SURVEY

The purpose of this sheet is to define a methodology for taking photographs that can be used for a pre-inventory or an archaeological study.

The photos will allow the site to be visualized in its entirety after the survey. Ideally, the site must be sufficiently clear to allow a complete picture of the structures in their environment. It is therefore preferable to cut branches or vegetation hiding the dry stone structures. It is also important to tidy up the site, to avoid having parasite elements that will make it more difficult to understand the site, such as bags and belongings.

The use of a graduated marker placed on the photographed structures will serve to represent the scale. It is possible to use a measuring stick placed against a wall or an unrolled meter depending on the size of the frame and the angle of the photo.

During the shooting, it is important to be methodical and organized so as not to forget any elements. The order of the shots will be as follows:

- the site from a distance
- the environment
- the structure with its environment
- the outside of the structure
- the interior
- the details and the degraded parts

It is advisable to start by taking the building in its environment. The surrounding context should also be photographed to understand its insertion in a larger landscape.

For a site with a single structure, the whole structure must fit into the photo frame and will be centered between the earth and the sky ideally. The operation is repeated at the other possible viewpoints. (fig.1)

On a site with several structures the methodology is the same, photograph in several points to capture the whole area. (fig.2)

To photograph the exterior of a structure, it is necessary to find the right distance between the camera and the building to capture it with a slight margin in the frame. For example, for a hut, if you start taking the first photo at 2m from the building, you must continue to stay at this distance when you turn around to photograph it at 360°. If the distance varies, it will be more complicated to exploit the photos afterwards and some details may have disappeared. (fig.3)

The method for taking pictures of the interior of the building is the same as the previous one. The whole of the walls must be taken in photograph as well as the ceiling if it is possible according to the possible distance and the lens of the camera. (fig.4)

If some construction details are considered important for the inventory, a photo of the detail is taken.

Beforehand, it is preferable to make a diagram with the different shots to be taken to be sure not to forget any elements to be photographed.

Note: the format and quality of the photos

depend on the final use. In the context of a pre-inventory, it is important that the files do not exceed the size of 2 Mb in png or jpeg format with a definition of 200 dpi minimum and 300 dpi maximum.

PHOTOGRAPHER UN TERRAIN AVEC PLUSIEURS OUVRAGES

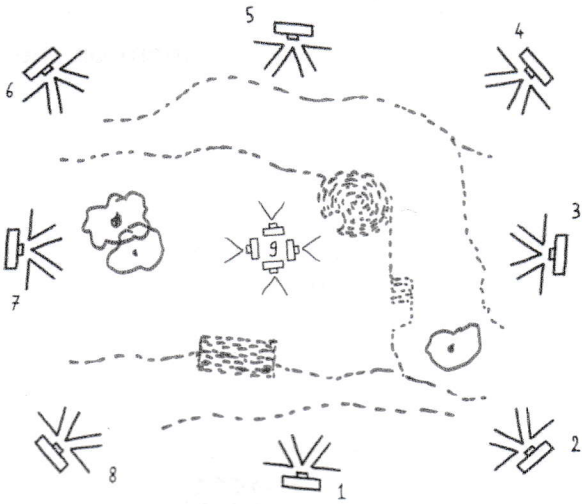


Fig. 1

PHOTOGRAPHER L'EXTERIEUR D'UNE CABANES

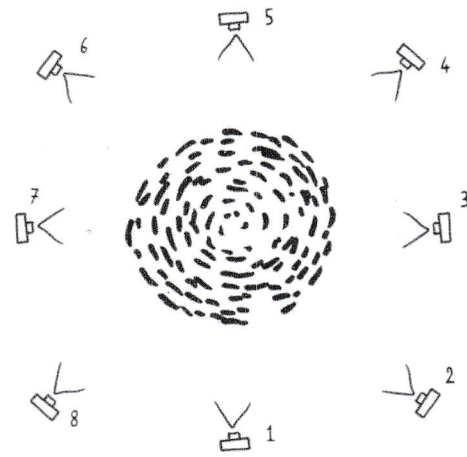


Fig. 3

PHOTOGRAPHER UN MUR EN PIERRE

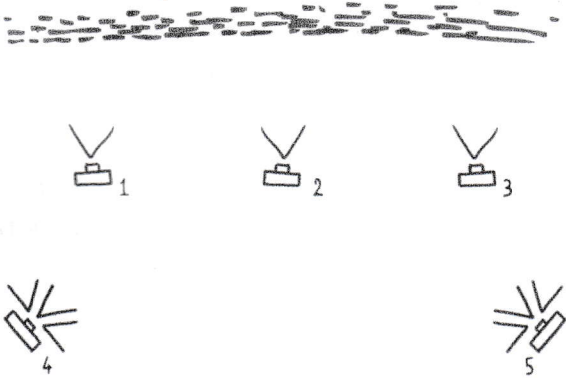


Fig. 2

PHOTOGRAPHER L'INTERIEUR D'UNE CABANES

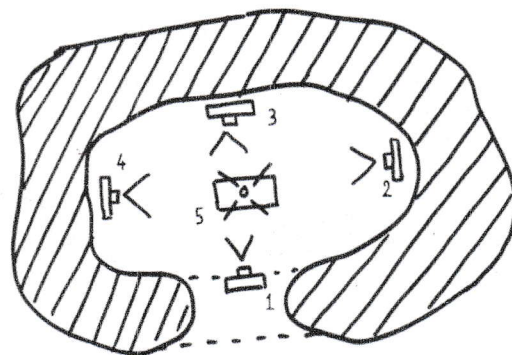


Fig. 4

III. HOW TO DRAW A GROUND PLAN WITH LEVELS

The purpose of this sheet is to define a methodology to carry out a survey of the constructions and of a plot of land. This survey includes a plan with the heights of the structures and their locations on the land.

The survey starts with a preparatory sketch with the important architectural and environmental elements to be surveyed: huts, walls, tanks, pipes, trees, cliffs, etc. On this sketch it is important to note points of interest, for example the corners of a structure, which will be used to measure distances and heights. (fig. 5) We can mark these points with stakes on the ground.

Once the points have been marked on the plan, it is necessary to draw the

RELEVÉ D'UN TERRAIN PAR TRIANGULATION

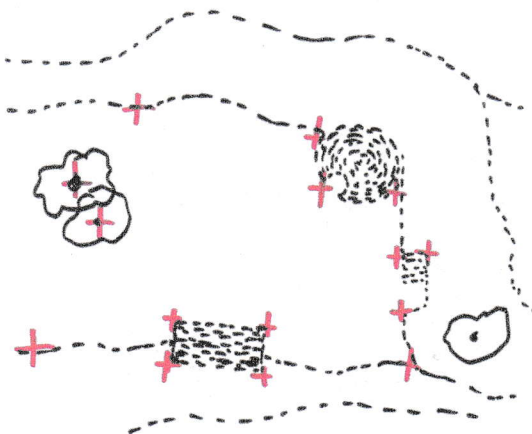


Fig. 5

measurements to be taken by creating triangles. (fig. 6) This step is very important, it allows to anticipate the measurements to be taken and not to forget any during the survey.

It is now possible to take the measurements between the stakes or reference points on the ground and to annotate them on the sketch.

RELEVÉ D'UN TERRAIN PAR TRIANGULATION

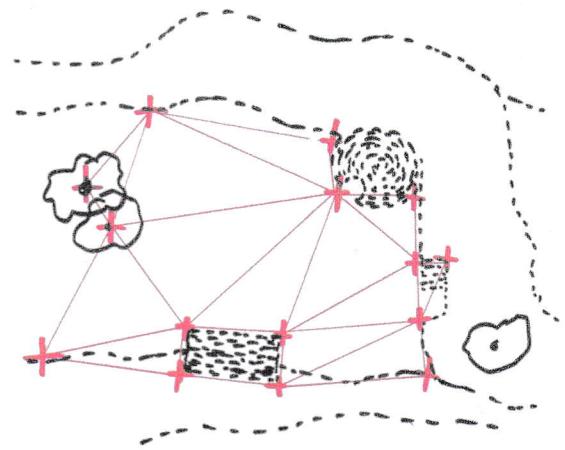


Fig. 6

The level differences are to be made with a construction level. (fig. 7) The points to be measured are those already marked for the drawing and the low or high points of the ground. For any new elevation point to be surveyed, we will apply the triangulation method to locate it on the plan.

Option :

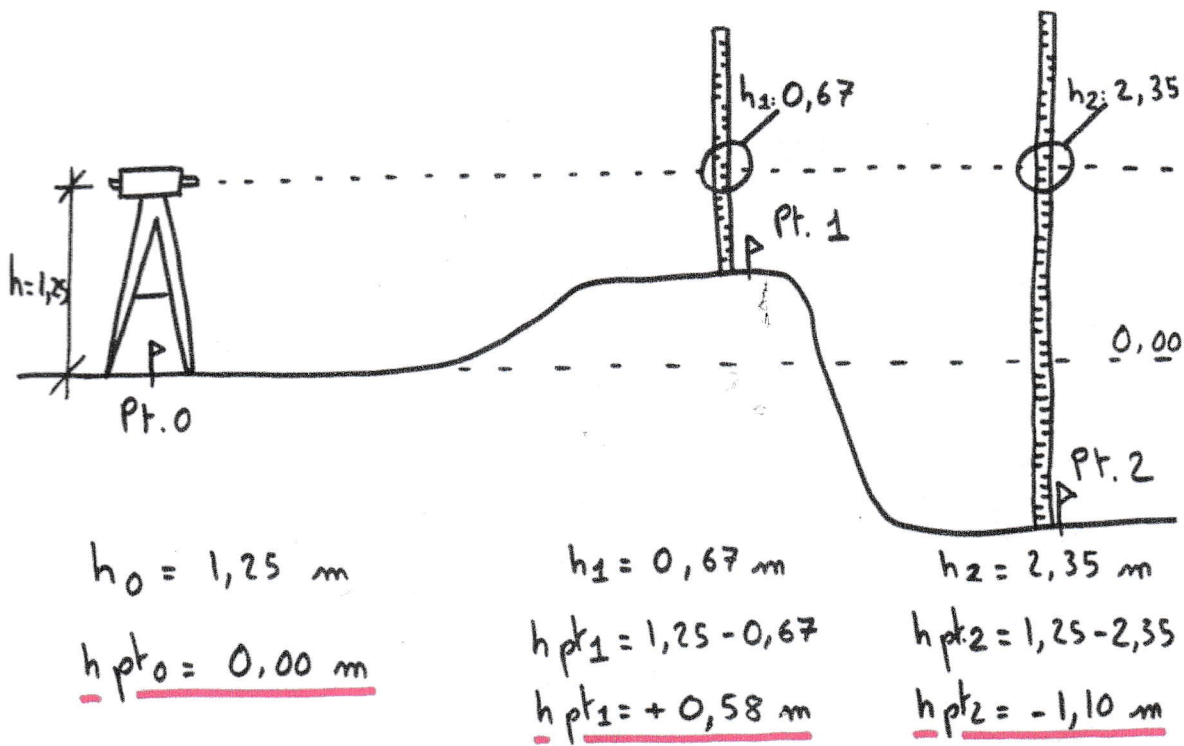


Fig. 7

In order to facilitate the taking of measurements, it is also possible to make a grid with a string on the ground to be surveyed. This technique cannot be applied to all environments and it will be necessary to adapt to the constraints. The advantage of having a grid is that it allows you to draw and survey the elements with more precision.

The cleanup of the survey requires choosing a scale to represent reality in its exact proportions. It is to be determined according to the maximum distance recorded in reality and the size of the sheet. A4 and A3 size sheets are to be preferred to be able to scan them and integrate them easily into a paper file. The scales commonly used are $1/10^\circ$, $1/20^\circ$, $1/25^\circ$, $1/50^\circ$, $1/100^\circ$, $1/200^\circ$ and $1/500^\circ$. For example, at the $1/50^\circ$ scale, one meter in reality is equivalent to 2 cm in plan. (fig. 8)

| | $1/10^\circ$ | $1/20^\circ$ | $1/25^\circ$ | $1/50^\circ$ | $1/100^\circ$ | $1/200^\circ$ | $1/500^\circ$ |
|---------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| REALITE | 1M | 1M | 1M | 1M | 1M | 1M | 1M |
| EN PLAN | 10CM | 5CM | 4CM | 2CM | 1CM | 0.5CM | 0.2CM |

Fig. 8

In order to facilitate the reading of surveys, we propose the use of a graphic chart. It is a basis for making a clear and easily readable survey. (fig. 9)

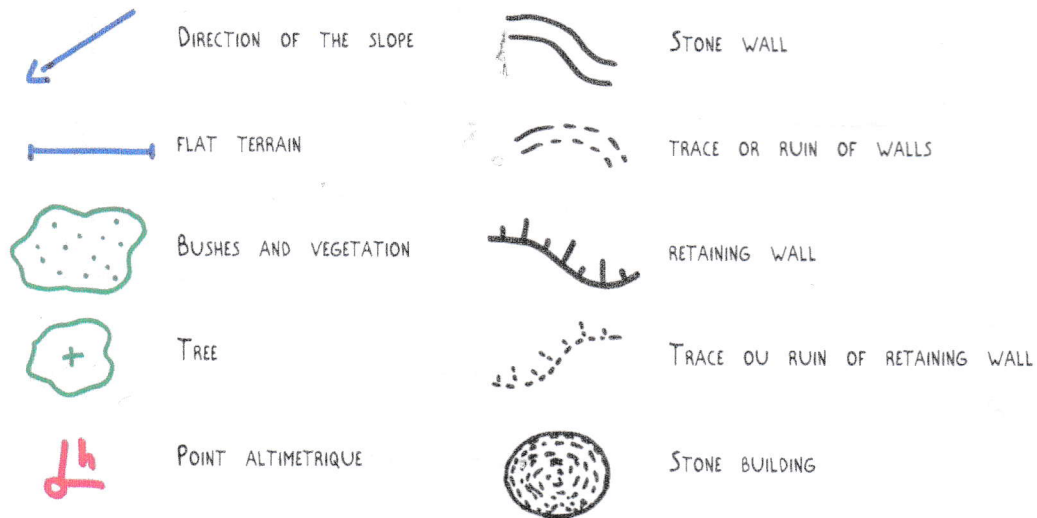


Fig. 9

The triangulation will allow to locate the points in relation to each other, the use of a compass and a ruler is necessary at this stage. (fig. 10)

Once the points have been placed on the plan, it is necessary to draw the traces according to the graphic chart, to form a wall or a hut for example.

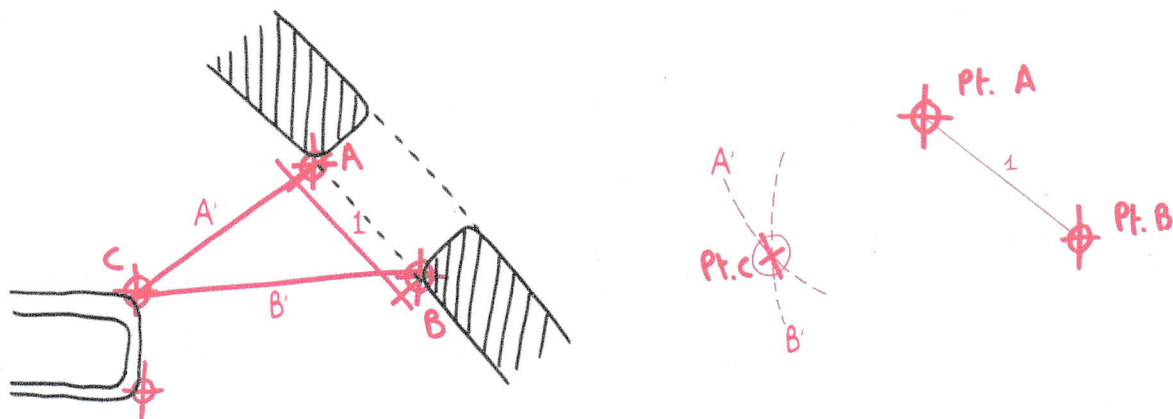


Fig. 10

IV. HOW TO CLEAN UP A STATEMENT IN SKETCHUP

The purpose of this sheet is to define a methodology for drawing a survey as part of a pre-inventory on the sketchup software.

Link in french and english subtitle :

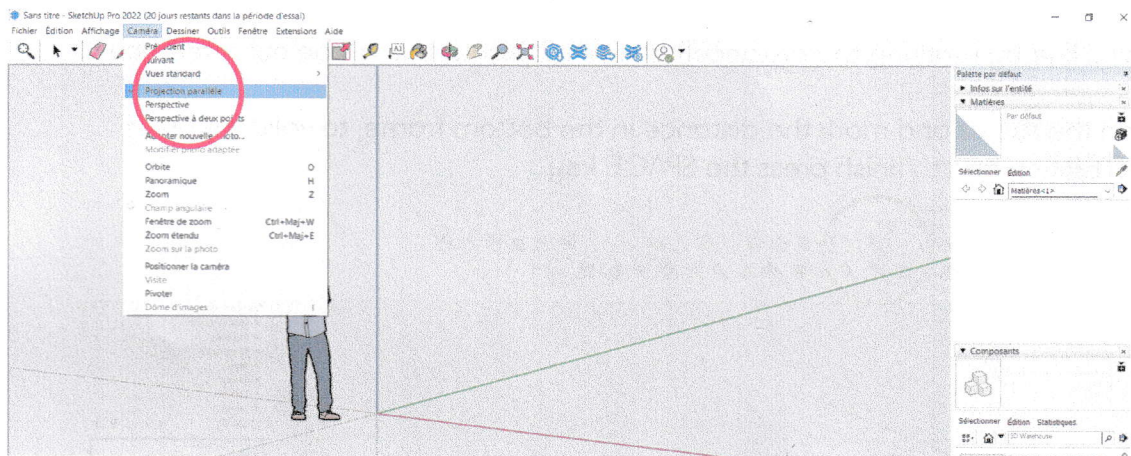
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=li5ND0D_7RA

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=DKStn7Df6aU>

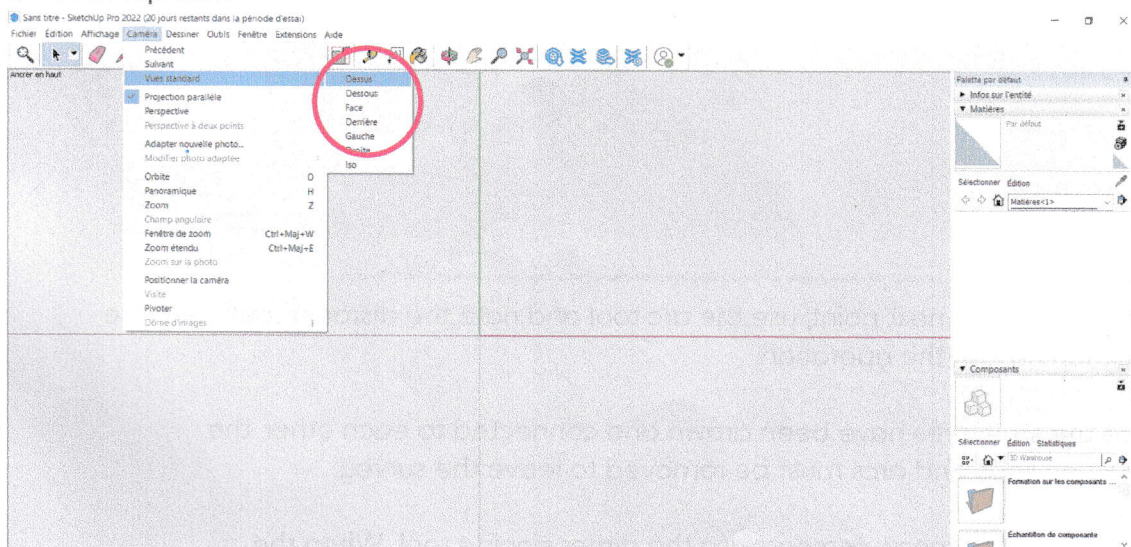
Simplified method of use :

1. Delete the character by selecting it and using the DELETE key

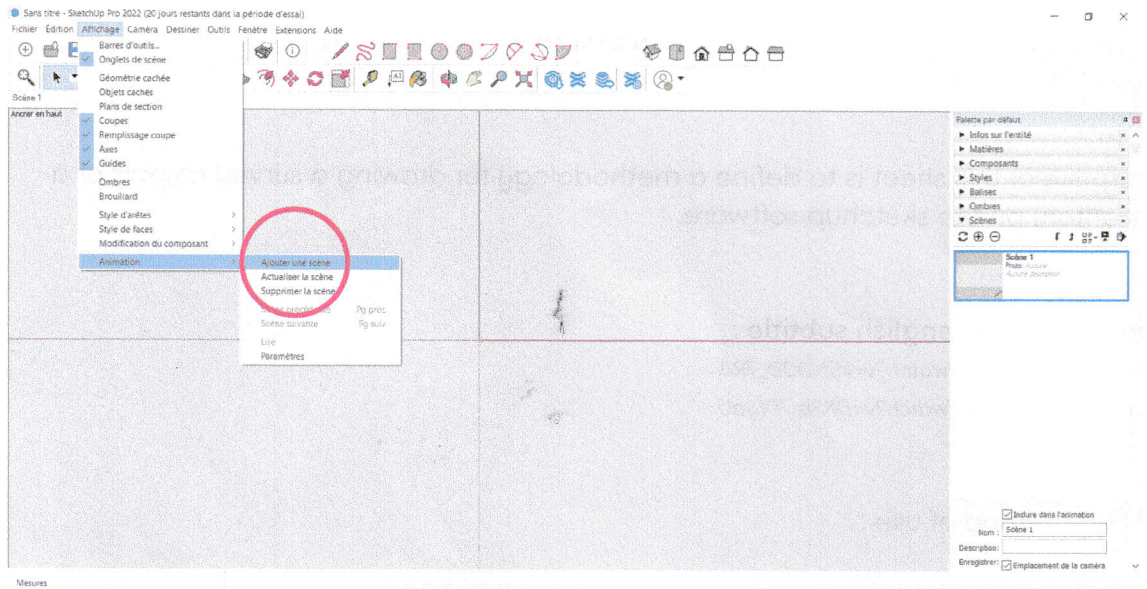
2. Put in axonometric view



3. Put in top view



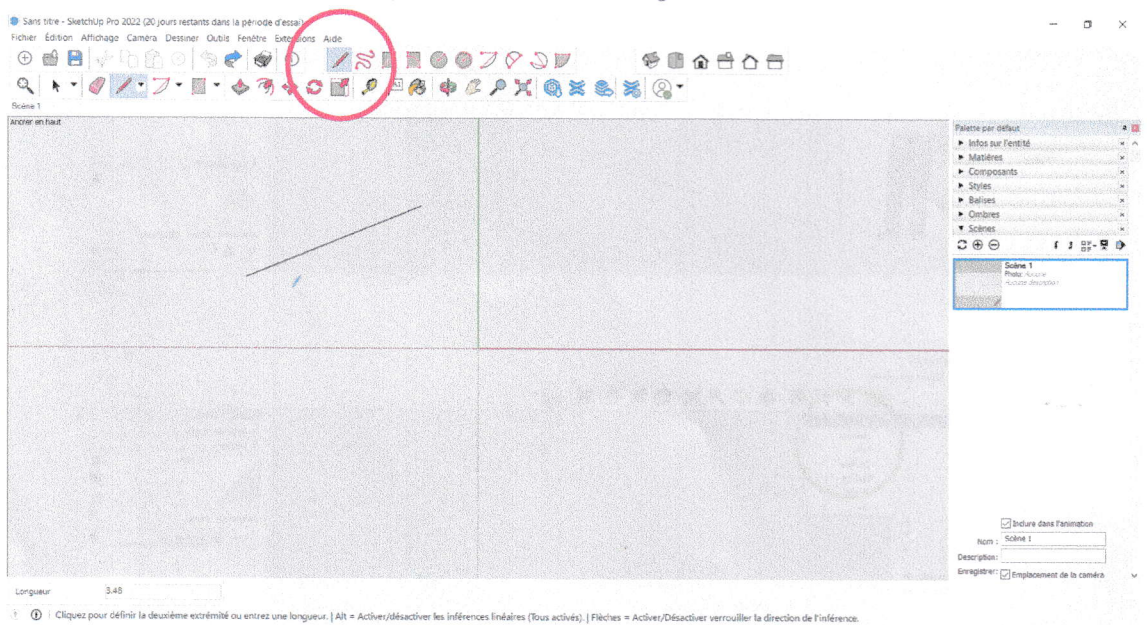
4. Save the scene by naming it «2D scene».



5. To move use the pan tool (it's the hand) if the view is not in plan anymore, use the «2D scene».

6. Draw a line by marking the distance between 2 points, this will be our reference base.

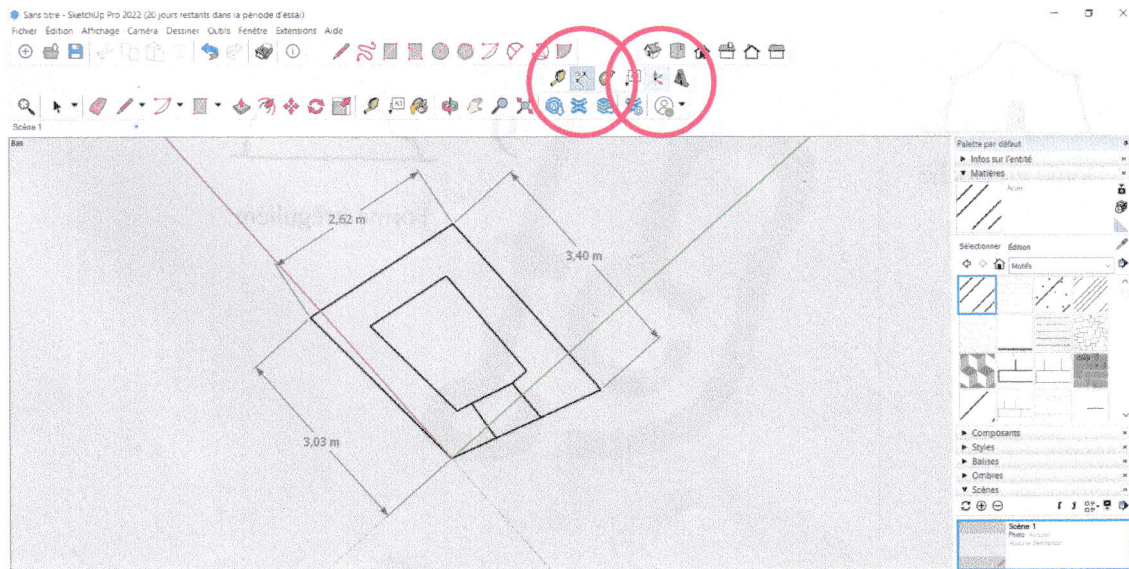
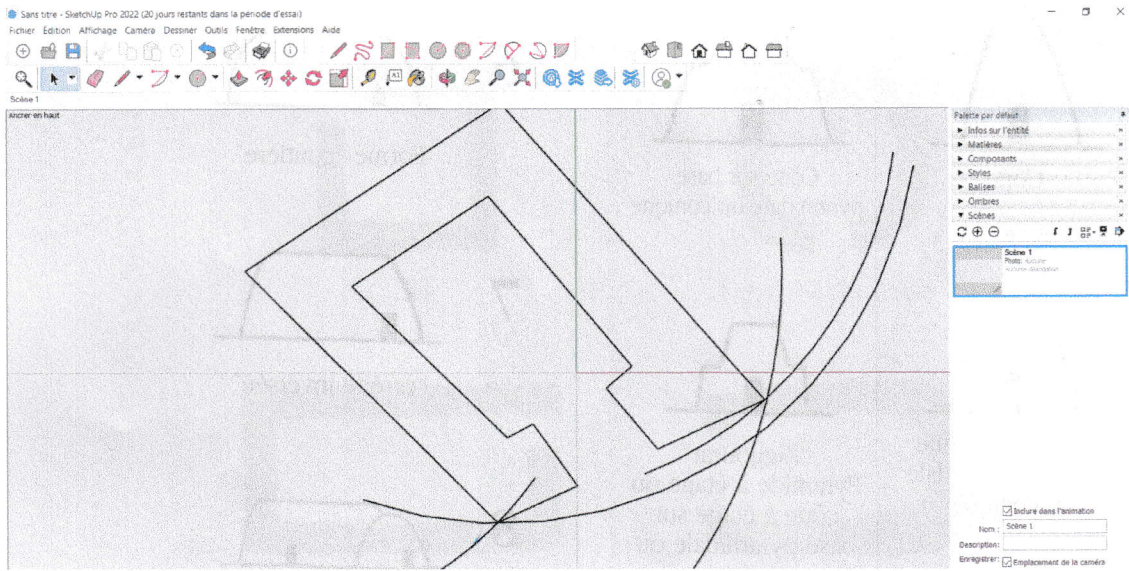
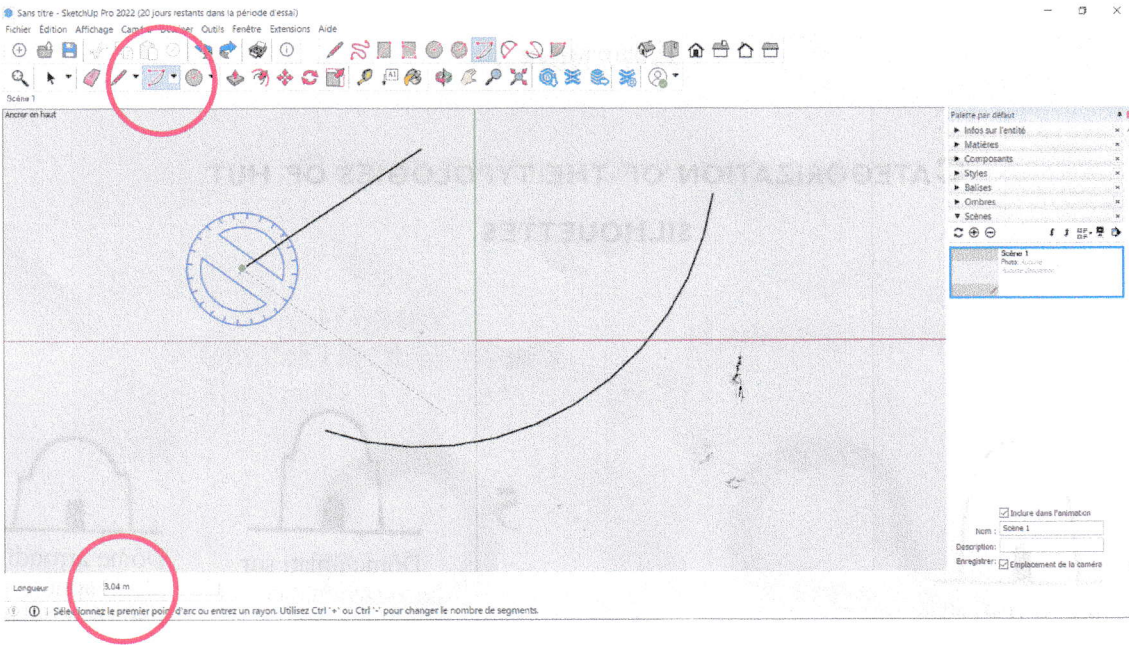
Click on the radius and mark the distance in the bottom frame, to validate press the ENTER key and to finish press the SPACE key



7. To determine the next point, use the arc tool and note the distance between the points; then repeat the operation

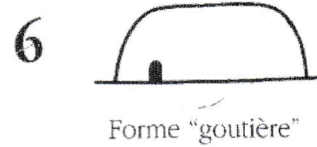
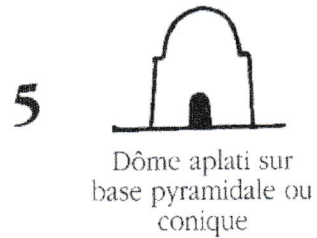
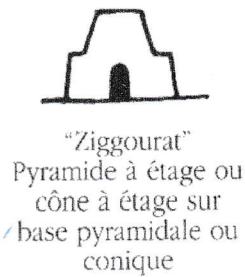
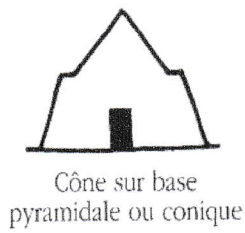
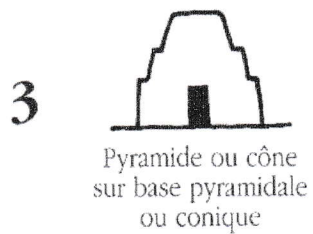
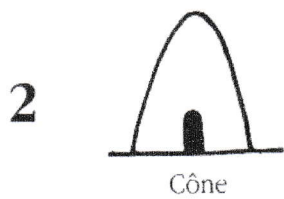
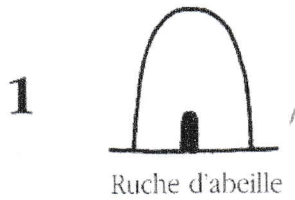
8. Once the structures have been drawn and connected to each other, the construction lines and arcs must be removed to leave the survey.

9. To annotate the measurements use the dimensioning tool. When the dimensioning is not on the x or y axis set in SketchUp you can change it using the axis tool.



APPENDIX I

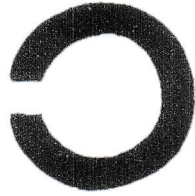
CATEGORIZATION OF THE TYPOLOGIES OF HUT SILHOUETTES



APPENDIX 2

CATEGORIZATION OF PLAN TYPES

FORMES
GÉOMÉTRIQUES PURES



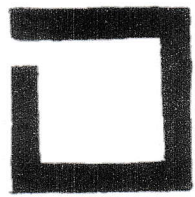
Rond

FORMES DÉRIVÉES

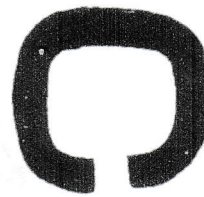


Dérivée du cercle

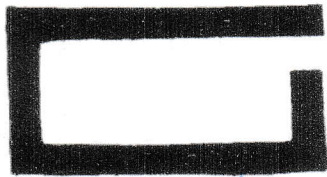
PLAN MONOCELLULAIRE



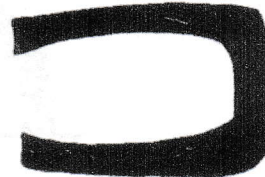
Carré



Dérivée du carré

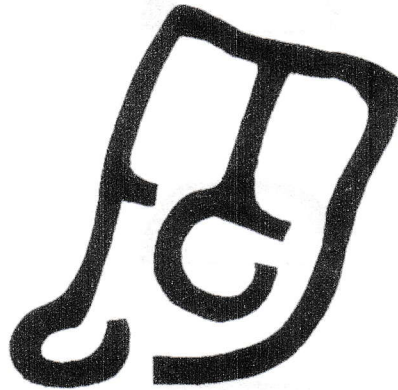


Rectangle



Dérivée du rectangle

PLAN MULTICELLULAIRE



Forme complexe

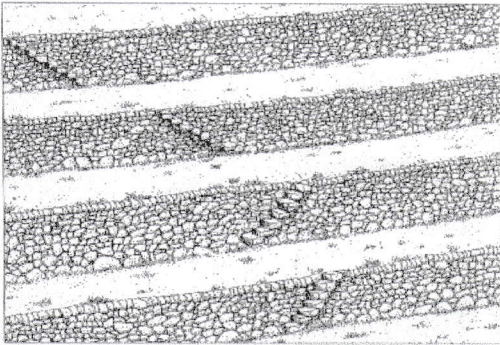
APPENDIX 3

CATEGORIZATION OF THE TYPOLOGIES OF VAULTS

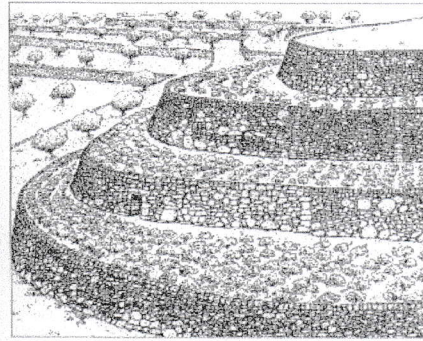
| | | COUPE | VOLUME INTÉRIEUR |
|--------------------------------------|--|-------|------------------|
| Formes géométriques simples | Cône sur base circulaire | | |
| | Cône sur base carrée | | |
| | Voûte en continuité avec les murs de base | | |
| "Cône" aux lignes légèrement courbes | Rupture de pente entre la base et la voûte | | |
| | Voûte aux tracés brisés | | |
| | Voûte en "gouttière" | | |
| | Voûte en carène inversée | | |
| | | | |

APPENDIX 4

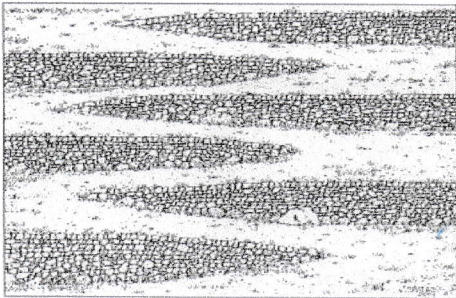
CATEGORIZATION OF TERRACE ORGANIZATIONS



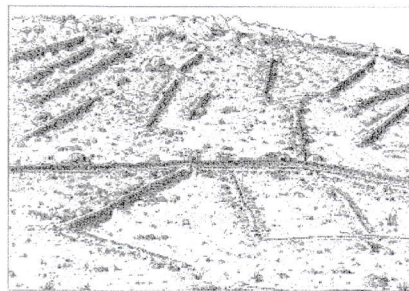
REGULAR AND CONTINUOUS



CONCENTRIC



PARALLEL DISCONTINUOUS



IRREGULAR

HUT PRE-INVENTORY

1-IDENTIFICATION

ORGANIZATION :

YEAR :

INVESTIGATOR :

OBJECT NUMBER :

OBJECT NAME :

OBJECT TYPE :

2-LOCATION

MUNICIPALITY :

REGION :

LOCALITY :

LOCATION MAP 1/25,000 :

COORDINATES (COORDINATE SYSTEMS): LONGITUDE, LATITUDE

OWNER'S NAME :

TERMS OF ACCESS :

OBSERVATION :

3- SITE AND ENVIRONMENT

GEOLOGY :

ESTABLISHMENT IN THE PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT :

ALTITUDE :

EXPOSURE :

SLOPE :

PLANT ENVIRONMENT :

- DOMINANT WOODY (< 2M)
- WOODY SUBDOMINANT
- TOTAL RECOVERY PERCENTAGE
- DOMINANT SHRUBS
- SUBDOMINANT SHRUBS

DEVELOPMENT OF THE IMMEDIATE SURROUNDINGS: OTHER BUILDINGS, CONTIGUOUS, NON-CONTIGUOUS

ANCIENT LAND USE :

CURRENT LAND USE :

COMMENTS :

4- DESCRIPTION OF THE OBJECT

PLAN :

COVERAGE :

OUTER SURFACE :

INTERIOR SURFACE :

NUMBER OF PIECES :

EQUIPMENT :

REGISTRATIONS :

OBSERVATION :

DATING :

ORIGINAL FUNCTION :











CURRENT FUNCTION :

STATE OF CONSERVATION :

COMMENTS :

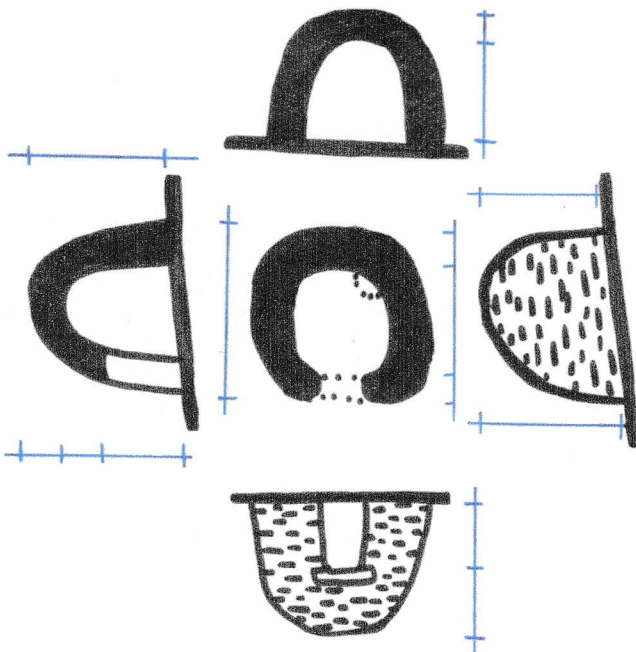
HUT AND ENVIRONNEMENT - GROUND PLAN

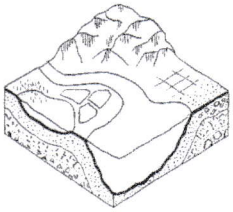
LEGENDE :

| | | | |
|---|------------------------|--|---------------------------------|
|  | DIRECTION OF THE SLOPE |  | STONE WALL |
|  | FLAT TERRAIN |  | TRACE OR RUIN OF WALLS |
|  | BUSHES AND VEGETATION |  | RETAINING WALL |
|  | TREE |  | TRACE OU RUIN OF RETAINING WALL |
|  | POINT ALTIMETRIQUE |  | STONE BUILDING |

HUT - SKETCH

EXAMPLE :





MARE

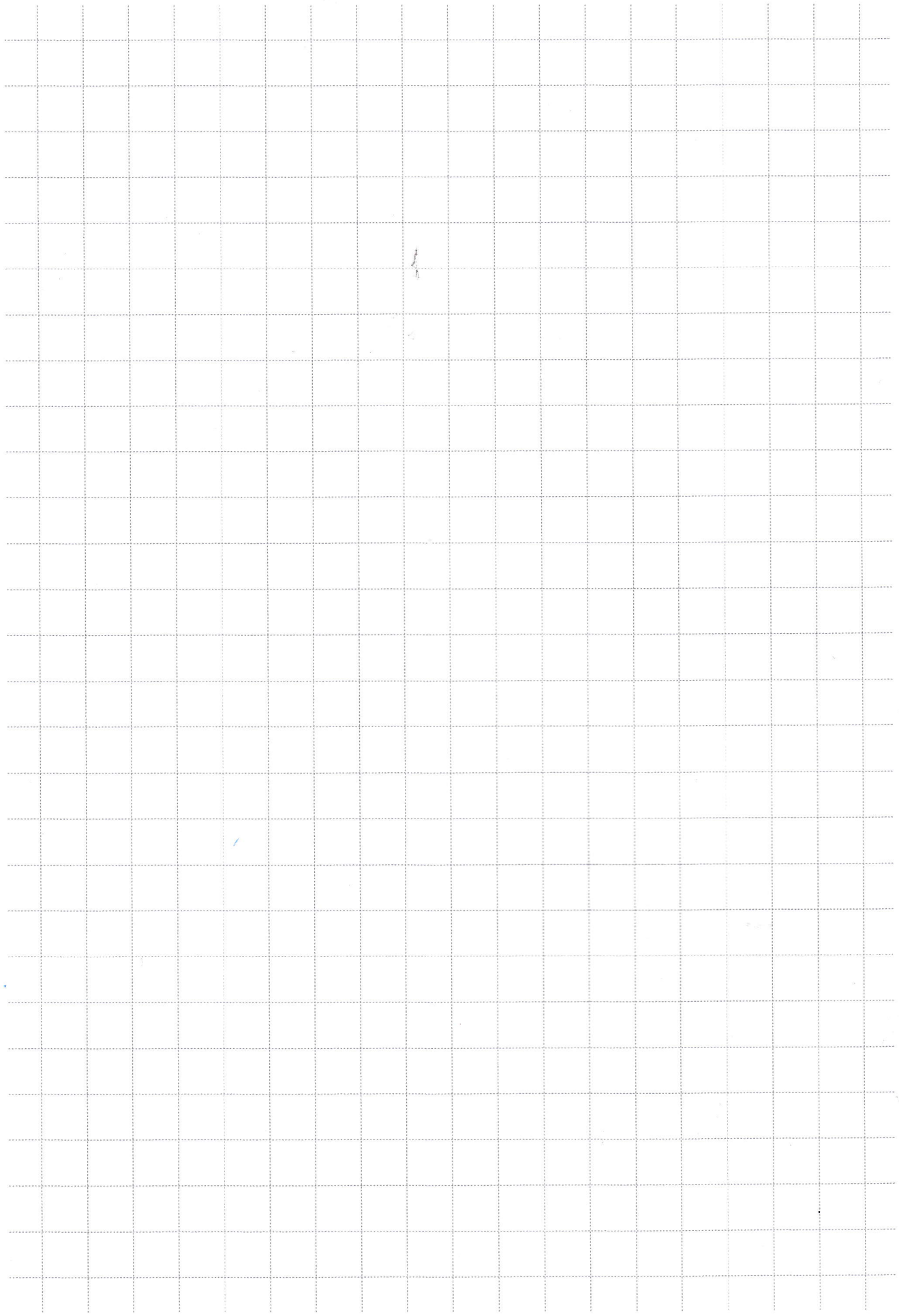
TERRACES PRE-INVENTORY BOOKLET
ENGLISH VERSION

PRODUCED IN APRIL 2022 BY THE ASSOCIATION MARE
FOR THE NGO VOLUBILIS

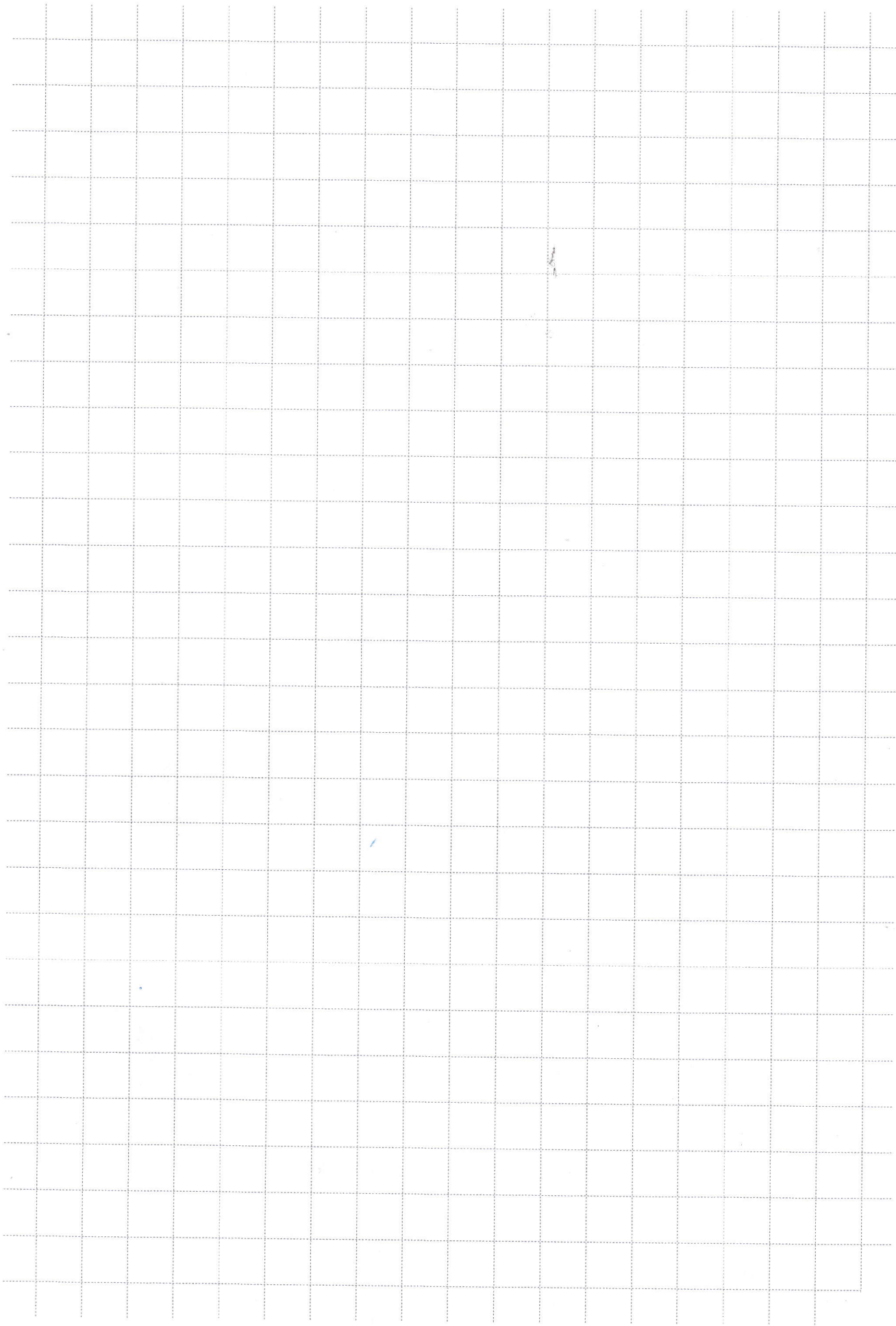
EUROPEAN LEADER PROJECT OF COOPERATION BETWEEN
THE GAL VENTOUX (FRANCE) AND THE LAG OF THE ISLAND OF BRAC (CROATIA)

| ELEMENTS HAUT DU MUR | BOTTOM ELEMENTS OF THE WALL | ACCESS BETWEEN HIGH AND LOW | OTHER ELEMENTS | CONSERVATION STATUS | CAUSE OF DEGRADATION | BACKUP ACTION |
|-------------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|------------------|
| | | | | | | |

GROUND PLAN - SKETCH



TRANSECT - SKETCH

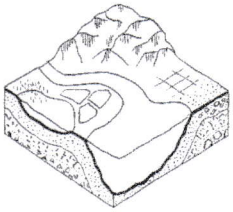


Pre-inventory introduction booklet

English version

Produced in April 2022 by the association MARE
for the NGO Volubilis

European LEADER project of cooperation between
the LAG Ventoux (France) and the LAG of the island of Brac (Croatia)



MARE

TERRACES PRE-INVENTORY BOOKLET
ENGLISH VERSION

PRODUCED IN APRIL 2022 BY THE ASSOCIATION MARE
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EUROPEAN LEADER PROJECT OF COOPERATION BETWEEN
THE GAL VENTOUX (FRANCE) AND THE LAG OF THE ISLAND OF BRAC (CROATIA)

TERRACES PRE-INVENTORY

NAME(S) OF WORK(S) :

COUNTRY :

REGION :

DEPARTMENT :

DATE OF SURVEY :

CITY :

RECORD NUMBER :

ZIP CODE :

PLACE :

ORGANISME

INVESTIGATOR

NAME :

NAME :

ADDRESS :

ADDRESS :

TELEPHONE :

TELEPHONE :

PROPERTY

LOCALISATION

NAME OF THE OWNER :

LOCATION MAP :

ADDRESS :

LONGITUDE (x) :

LATITUDE (y) :

TELEPHONE :

CADASTRAL PARCEL(S) :

REMARKS :

MODALITES D'ACCES :

GENERAL COMMENTS ON THE TERRACES

SURFACE OF THE TERRACES ON THE SAME SLOPE :

(ATTACH GROUND PLAN OR AERIAL PHOTO)

LENGTH AND WIDTH :

MINIMUM AND MAXIMUM ALTITUDE IN RELATION TO THE SEA LEVEL :

DIRECTION OF EXPOSURE OF THE TERRACES :

SURROUNDING CONTEXT :

(NORTH, EAST, SOUTH, WEST)

VEGETATION PRESENT ON THE TERRACES :

TYPE OF SOIL :

MATERIALS OF THE WALLS :

TRACE OF THE WALLS (CONTINUOUS, DISCONTINUOUS, CURVILINEAR, RECTILINEAR, BREAK OF ORIENTATION) :

PRESENCE OF OTHER STRUCTURES:

OLDER VOCATION AND USE:

CONTEMPORARY VOCATION AND USE:

DATING:

CONSERVATION STATUS (MAINTAINED, ABANDONED, UNDER RESTORATION):

CONSERVATION INTERESTS :

SAFEGUARDING PLAN:

OTHER COMMENTS:

PHOTOGRAPHS

NUMBER OF THE PHOTO SERIES :

SAMPLE - GROUND PLAN

PLAN NUMBER :

IDENTIFICATION:

CADASTRAL PARCEL(S):

CHOICE OF THE ZONE OF THE GROUND PLAN :

SURFACE OF THE SURVEY :

LENGTH AND WIDTH :

ELEVATION DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THE HIGHEST AND LOWEST POINTS:

SCALE OF THE SURVEY :

SURVEY METHOD USED:

STRUCTURES ON THE GROUND PLAN:

OBSERVATIONS :

SAMPLE - TRANSECT

NUMBER OF THE PLAN AND SECTION :

IDENTIFICATION :

CADASTRAL PARCEL(S) :

CHOICE OF THE TRANSECT AREA :

STARTING POINT OF THE TRANSECT

LONGITUDE (X) : LATITUDE (Y) : ALTIMETRY (Z) :

TRANSECT END POINT

LONGITUDE (X) : LATITUDE (Y) : ELEVATION (Z) :

SURVEY AREA :

TOTAL DISTANCE OF SURVEY :

SURVEY SCALE :

ELEVATION DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THE HIGHEST AND LOWEST POINTS :

AVERAGE SLOPE :

NUMBER OF TERRACES :

STATE OF CONSERVATION OF THE TERRACES :

COMMENTS :

HYDRAULIC FACILITIES :

(TERRACE DRAINAGE, CANAL EVACUATION, PATHWAY, WATER RECOVERY)

SAFEGUARDING ACTION :

YEAR :

COMMENTS :

DESCRIPTION AND OBSERVATIONS :

