



Working with preventive archeological data : the efficient case of Evena project research

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Working with preventive archeological data : the efficient case of *Evena* project research

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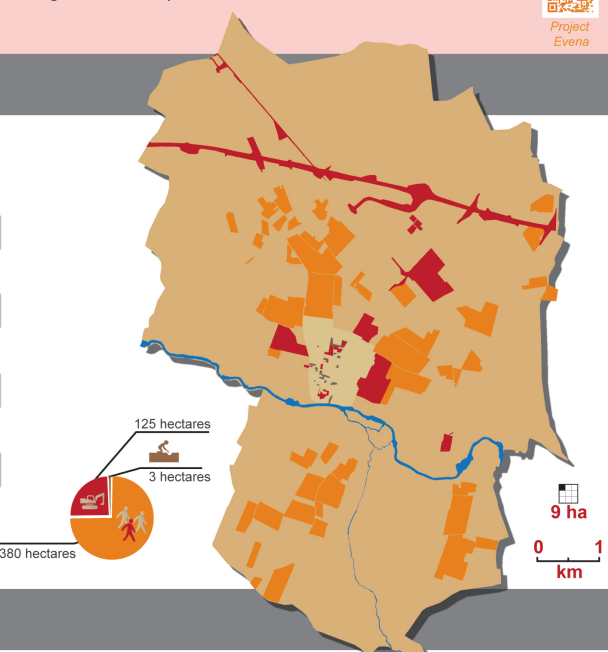
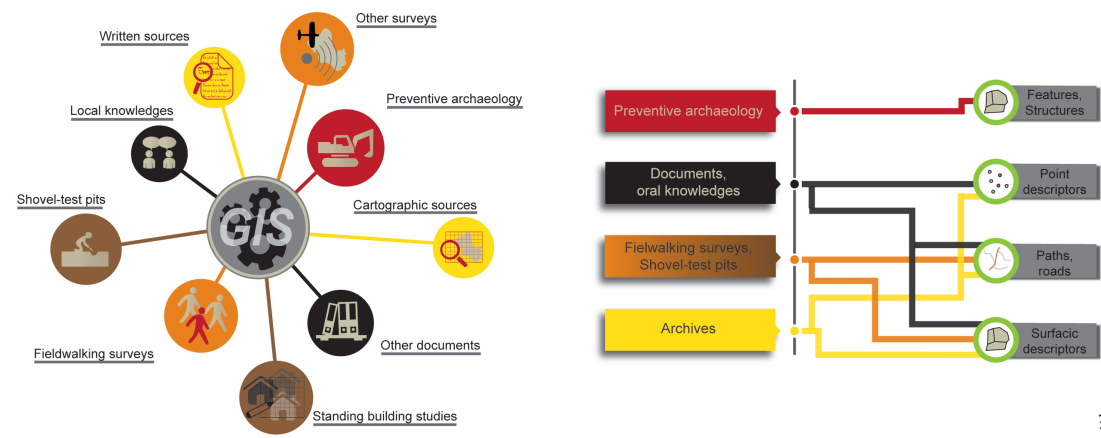
Projet
Evena

Evena project is one of the research program managed by CITERES Laboratory and Inrap. The purpose of this program is the archeological assessment of the village of Esvres (Indre-et-Loire, Centre of France, Loire Valley), whose origins go back at the late Latenian period, and his surrounding landscape. We study the long term settlement systems, using several sources.

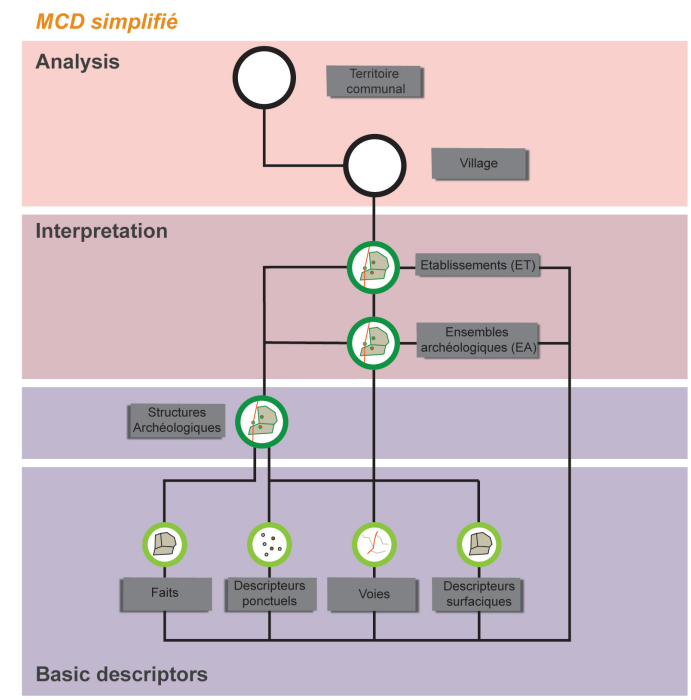
SOURCES

Several archaeological investigations have been carried out on the territory of Esvres.

Field evaluations and rescue excavations provide the main data. We also use many additional sources as field walking in ploughed ground, shovel test pits in the village, historical archives, oral sources and local knowledge. All this data are gathered in a Geographic Information System (GIS) called *SEec*, specifically designed for the program.



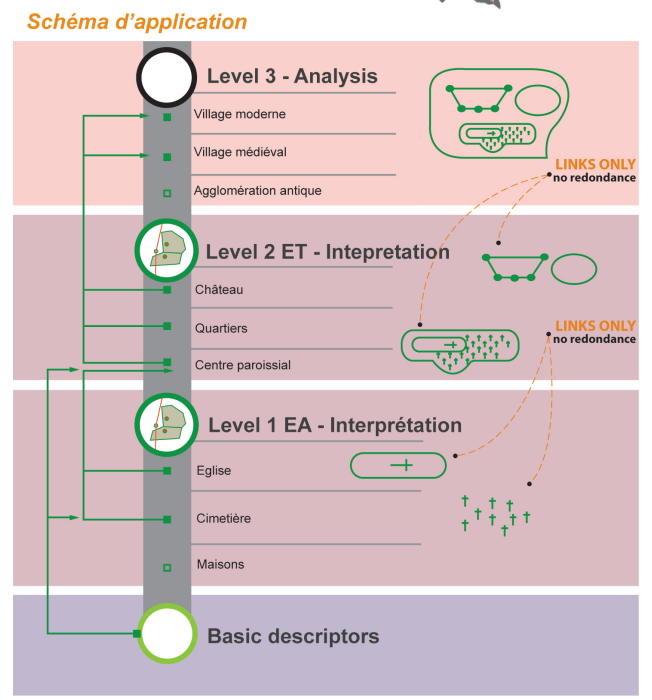
METHODS



The *SEec* system allow us to manage all the data. It has been designed to work at different scales and to integrate all the investigation's data, whatever they are.

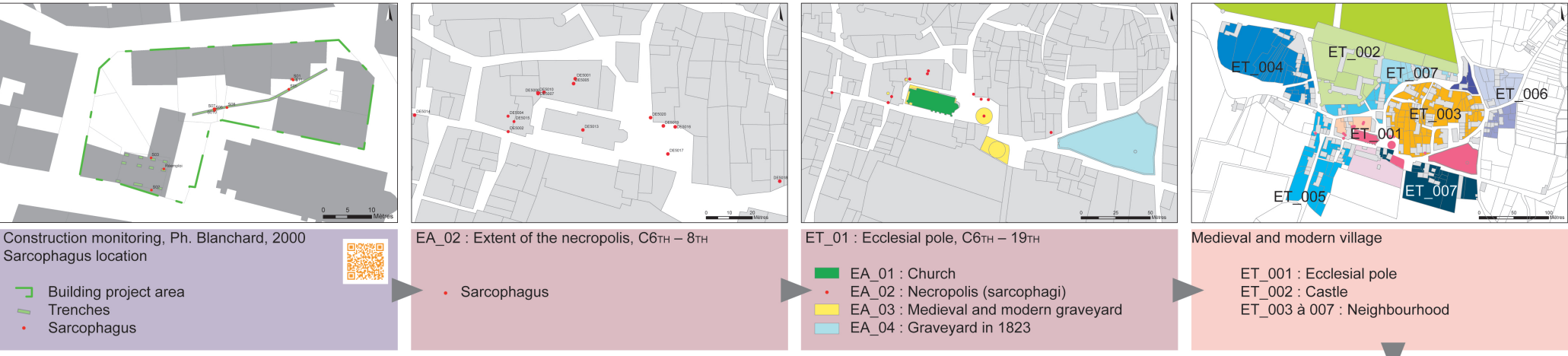
SEec consists of different levels, created to work at various scales. The system works in a hierarchic way, a bit similar at some Russian dolls. Entities of each level are composed by features called here descriptors. These descriptors are themselves composed by features in the lower levels. Basic descriptors (DE) are the primary objects of the system; these primary objects are issued from the data recording. We defined some scales to study the population dynamics of the village and his rural territory: the Ensembles archéologiques (EA) and the Etablissements (ET). Entity of each analysis levels are defined by a function, a spatial shape and a period.

The objects from the different levels are built with attribute links, allowing us to use entities from the lower levels. In this way, we can propose some aggregations gathering several types of geometric entity: to associate polygons, points and lines. The whole system is implemented into a geodatabase (ArcGIS). And in each analysis levels, we created some equivalent features class to manage more easily our data: centroids for polygons and buffers for points.



EXAMPLES

1. EA_002 : from the acquisition of the data to the study of the ecclesial pole



2. EA_036, the «Grandes Maisons» : from an excavation rescue to the study of a rural medieval settlement

