



Session IX – 1:
*Resilience and Landscape:
The Use of Resilience Framework in
Landscape Archaeology and
Archaeogeography*

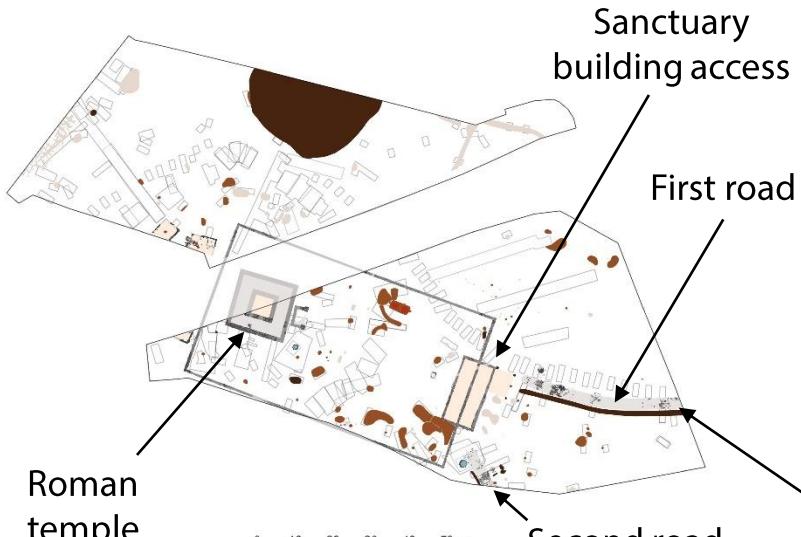
USING THE CONCEPT OF RESILIENCE TO UNDERSTAND PROTOHISTORICAL ROAD NETWORK THE LOW VALLEY OF THE SEINE RIVER (NORMANDY, FRANCE)

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Did road networks emerge during the Roman period?

II^d century AC



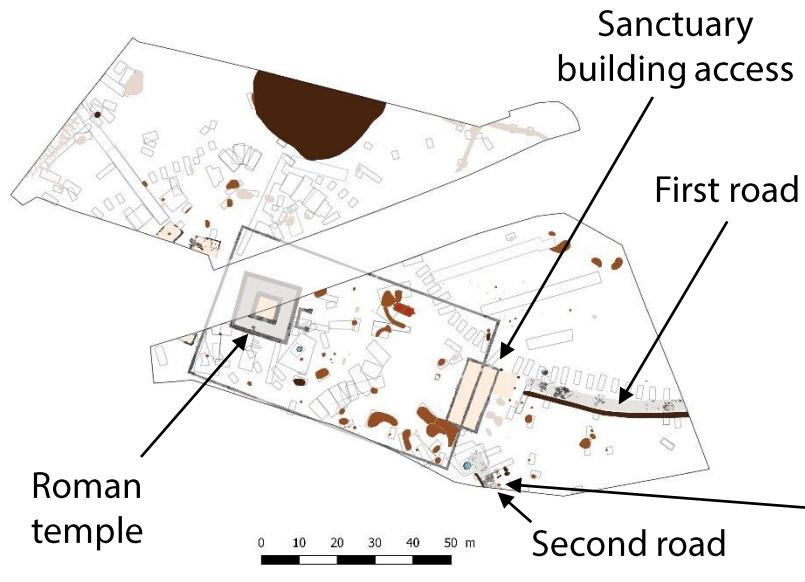
Map of the roman sanctuary of « Herouvillette »
(J. SPIESSER)



Photography of the roman road of « Herouvillette » (J.SPIESSER)

Did road networks emerge during the Roman period?

II^d century AC



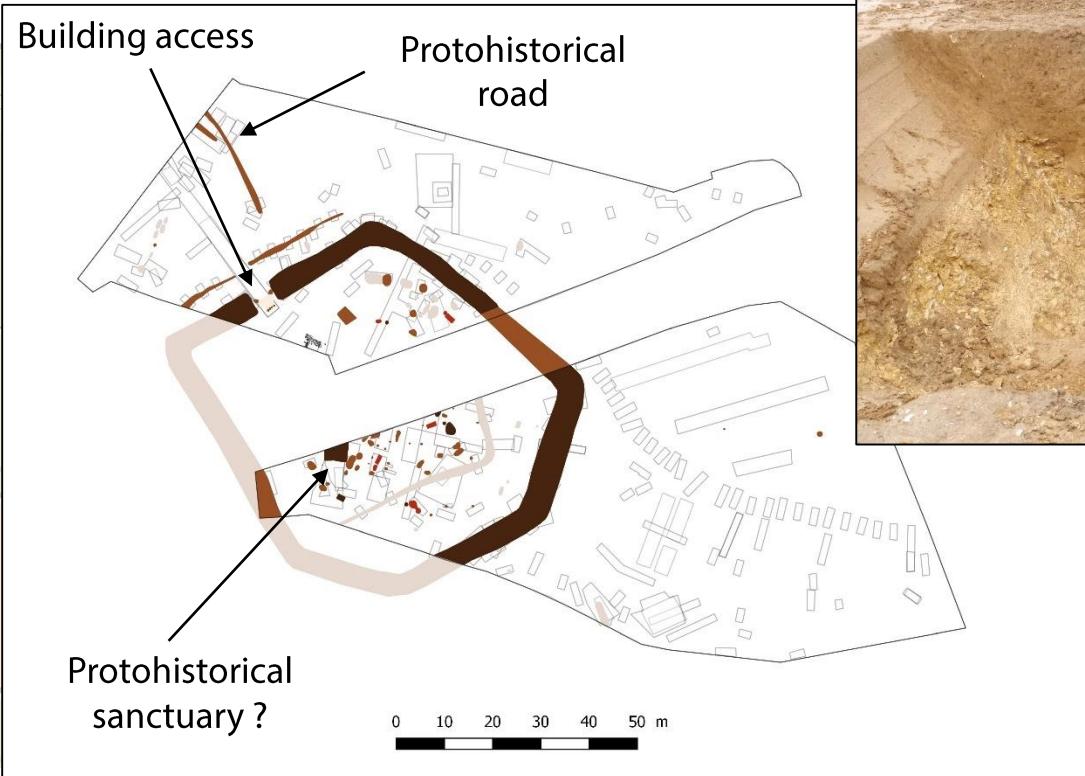
Map of the roman sanctuary of « Herouvillette »
(J. SPIESSER)

Road during the II^d century AC



Photography of the second roman road of « Herouvillette » (J.SPIESSER)

Did road networks emerge during the Roman period?



Photography of the protohistoric ditch of « Herouvillette » (J.SPIESSER)

Map of the probable protohistoric sanctuary of « Herouvillette »
(J. SPIESSER)



Protohistorical roads exist, but do they form a network ?

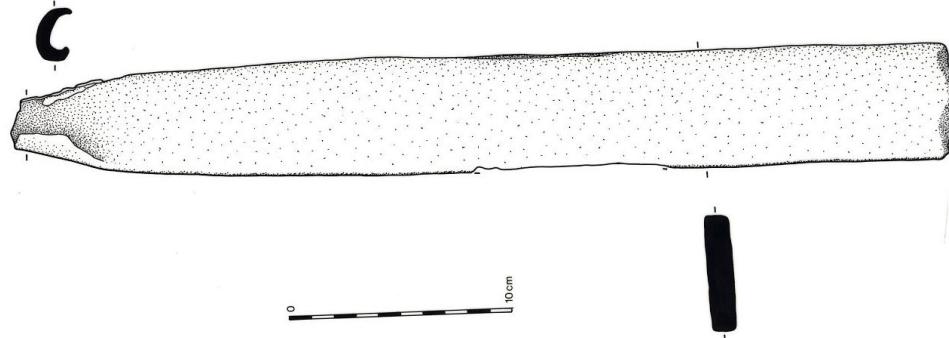
At the begining of the 1st century (18 AC), Strabon wrote that freight transport crossed Gauls using vehicles
(Strabon, *Geography*, IV, 1, 2)

A small excavation revealed 268 Italic *amphorae*



LiDAR of the « Orival » oppidum
(C. BASSET 2014)

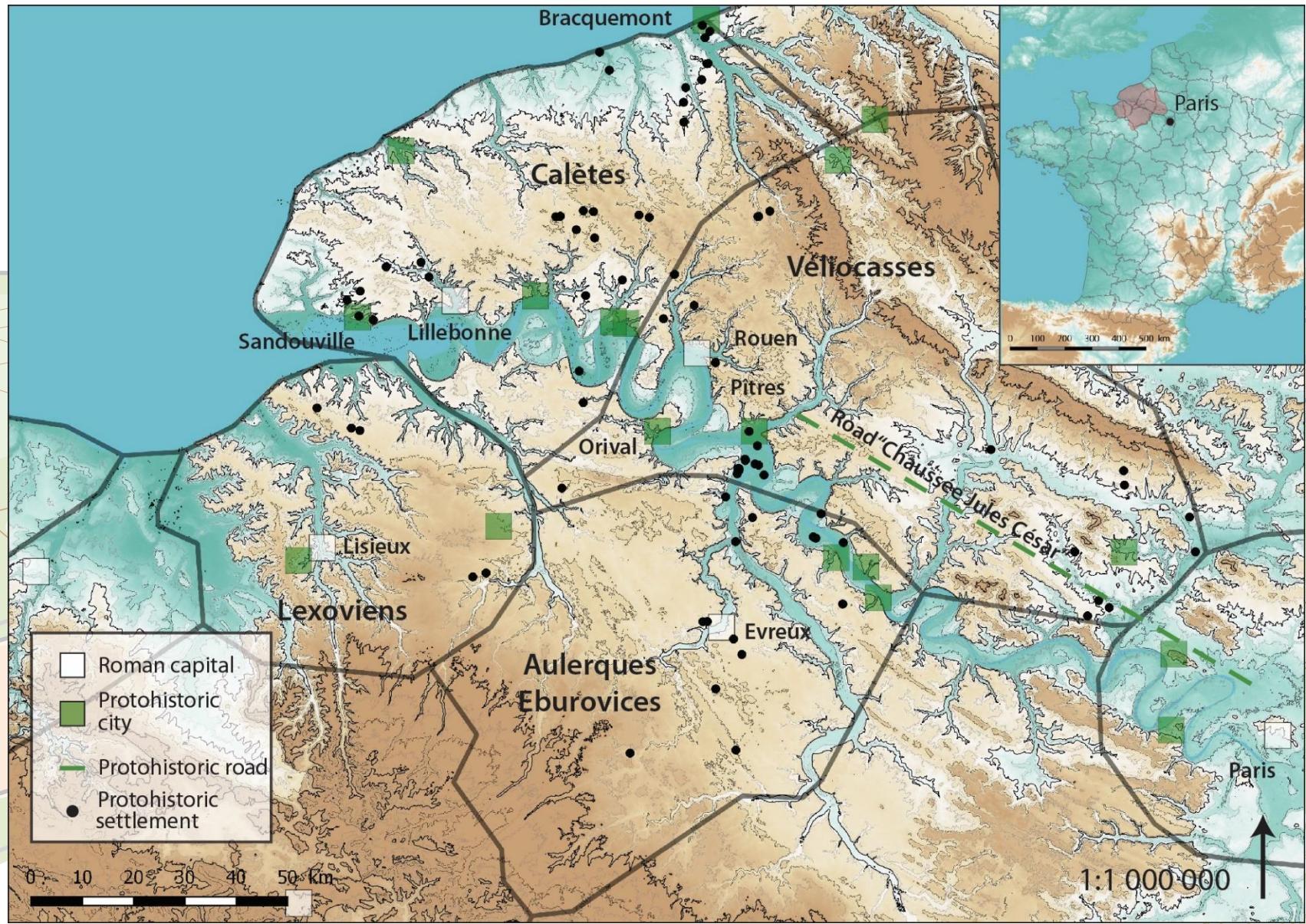
Briton currency bar



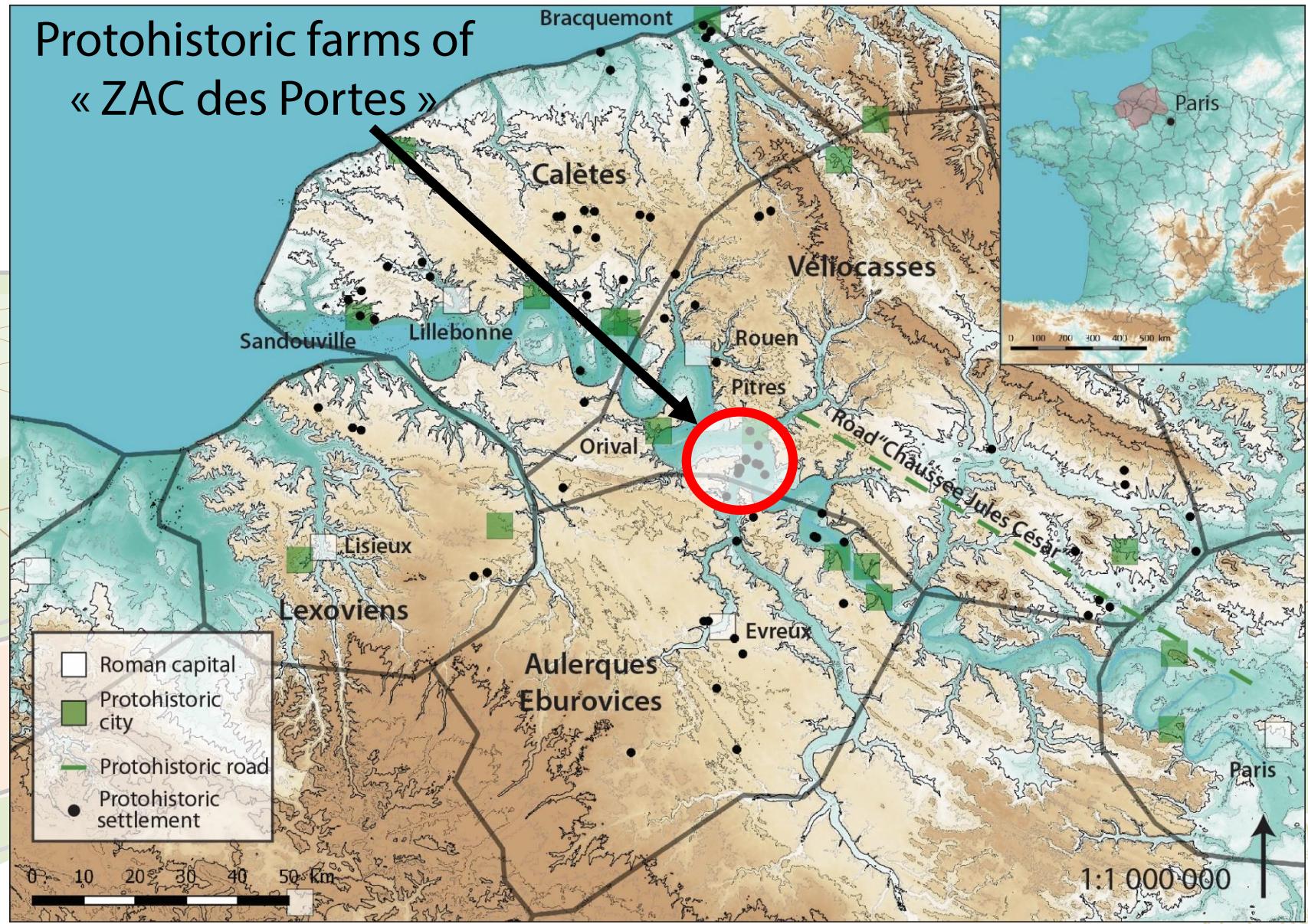
Drawing of a currency bar discovered on the protohistoric farm of « Hautot-le-Vatois » (Normandy)
(G. BLANCQUAERT 2003)



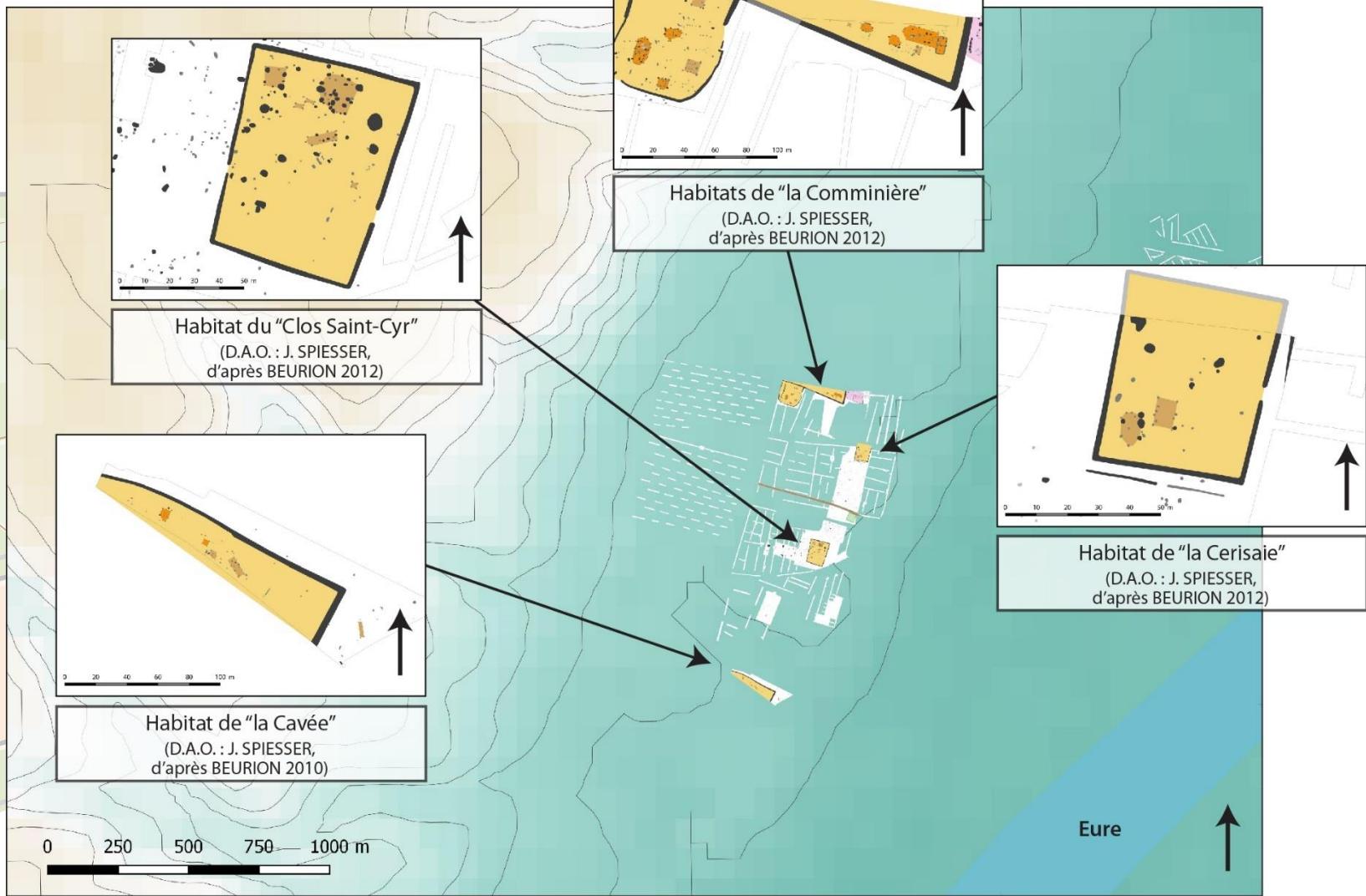
The Low valley of the Seine (Normandy, France)



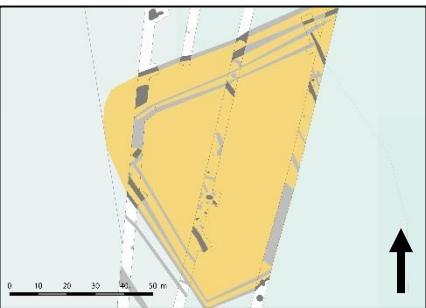
The Low valley of the Seine (Normandy, France)



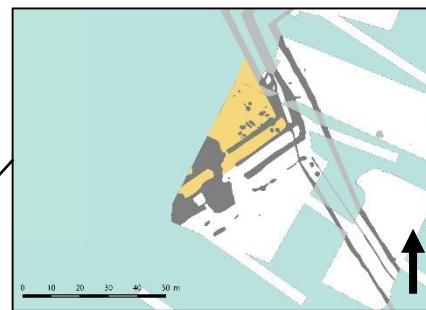
Common Protohistoric organisation



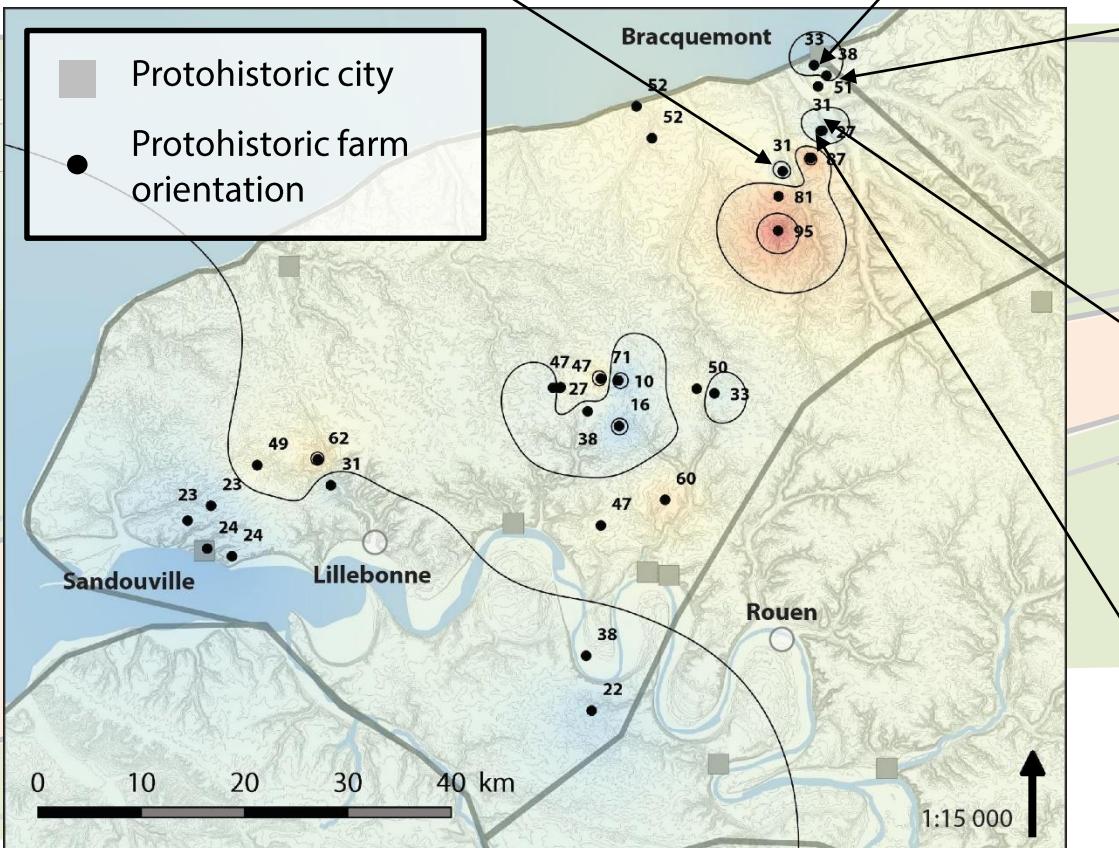
Common Protohistoric organisations



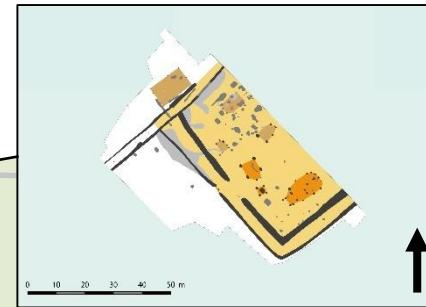
The protohistoric farm of
« Manéhouville »
(J. SPIESSER according to
BRETON 2011)



The protohistoric farm of
« Dieppe »
(J. SPIESSER according to
CHOLET 2013)



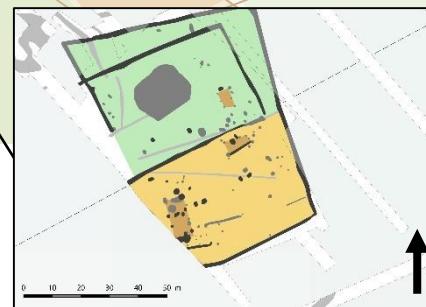
Protohistoric orientations in the city of *Caletii* (J. SPIESSER)



The protohistoric farm of
« Martin-l'Eglise »
(J. SPIESSER according to
MERLEAU 2000)



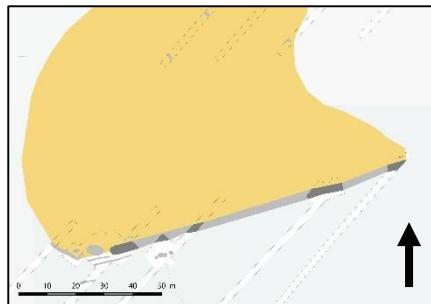
The protohistoric farm of
« Arques-la-Bataille 2 »
(J. SPIESSER according to
BRETON 2015)



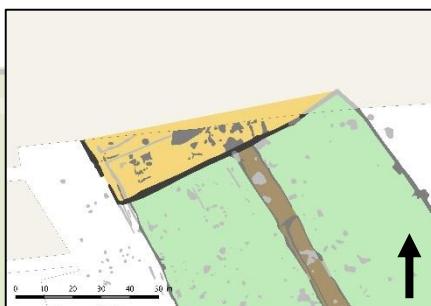
The protohistoric farm of
« Arques-la-Bataille 1 »
(J. SPIESSER according to
BRETON 2015)

Common Protohistoric organisations around « Sandouville » oppidum

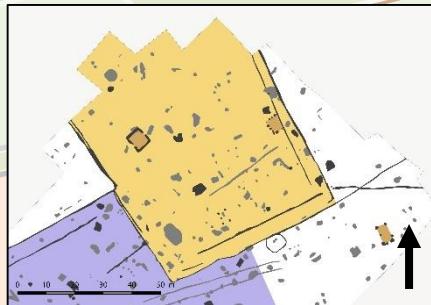
The protohistoric farm of « Saint-Aubin Routot, Le Four à chaux » (J. SPIESSER according to BLANCQUAERT 1994)



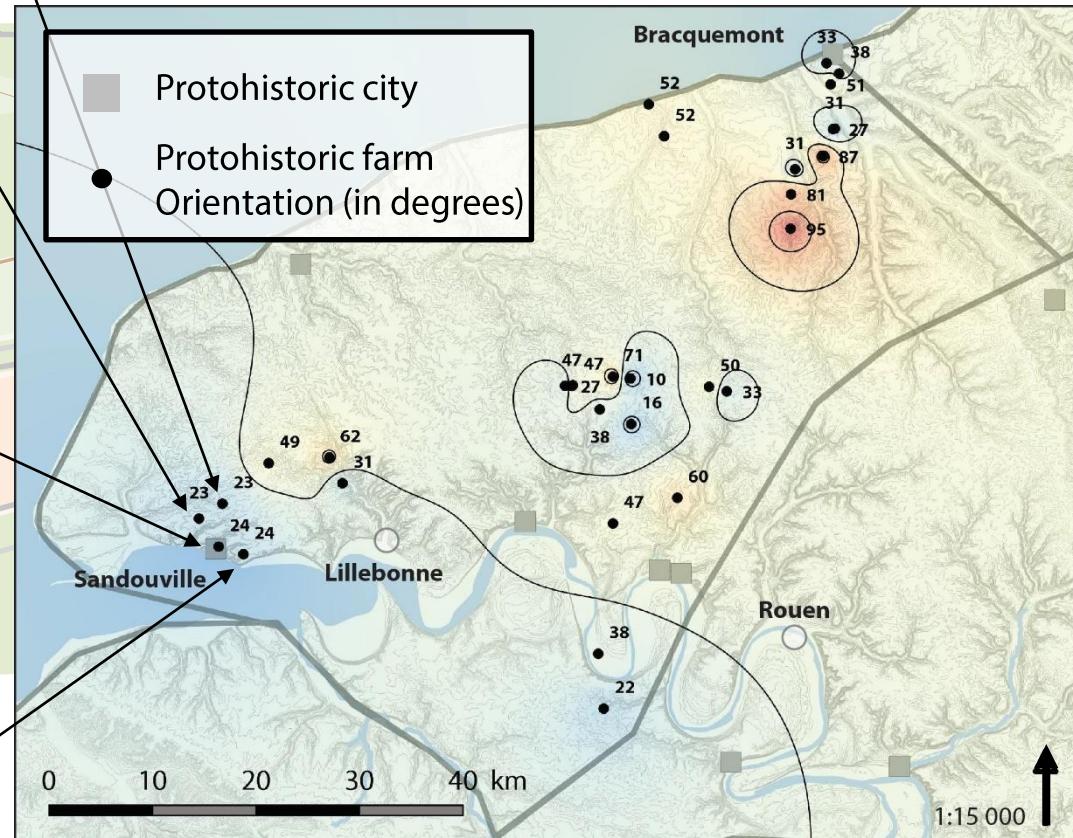
The protohistoric farm of « Saint-Aubin Routot, Maison d'Arret » (J. SPIESSER according to MICHEL 2008)



The oppidum of « Sandouville » (J. SPIESSER according to MICHEL 2008)

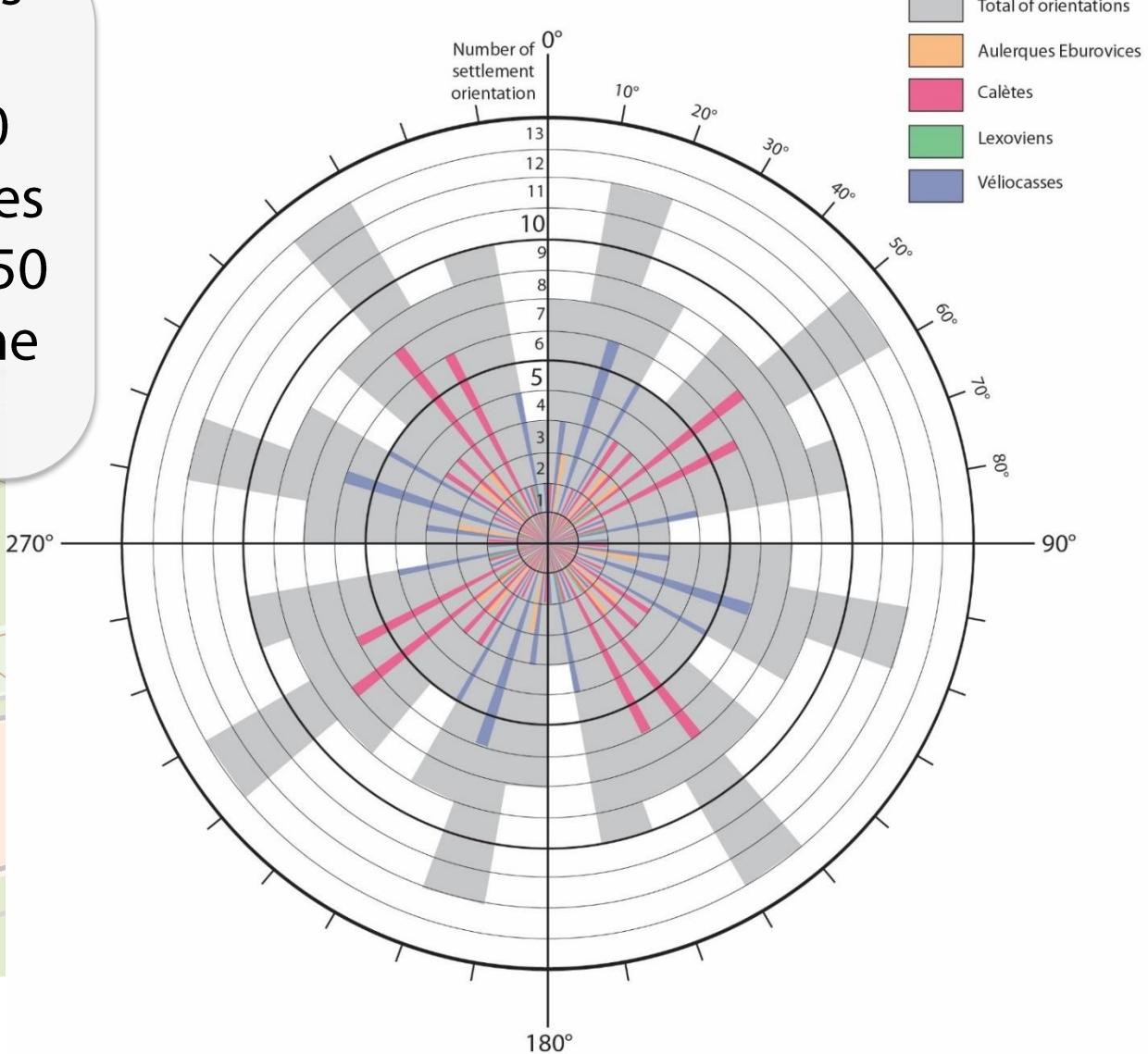


The protohistoric farm of Saint-Vigor d'Ymonville » (J. SPIESSER according to GUBELINI 2008)



Protohistoric orientations in the city of *Caletii* (J. SPIESSER)

These structurations
are essentially
between 10 and 30
degrees in Veliocasses
cities, and between 50
and 70 degrees in the
Caletii.



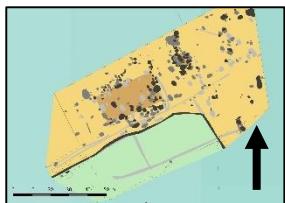
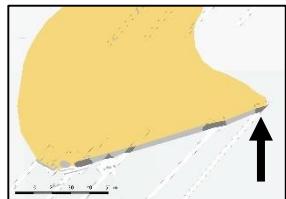
Common farm orientations in the four cities (J. SPIESSER)



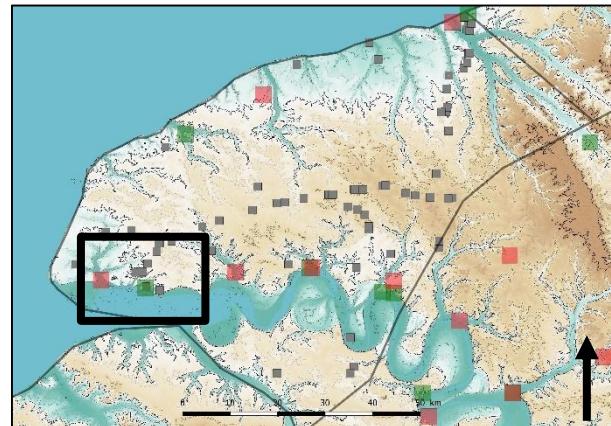
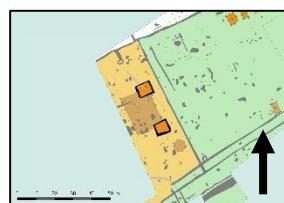
Resilience of protohistoric organisations

The roman farm of
« Rolleville »

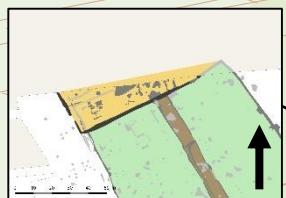
(J. SPIESSER according to DELAUNAY 2011) (J. SPIESSER according to MICHEL 2011)



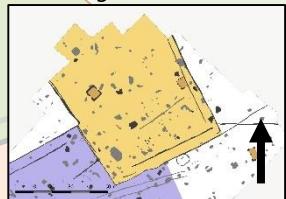
The roman farm of
« Fontaine-la-Mallet »



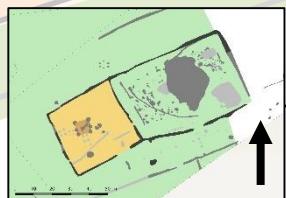
The protohistoric farm of
« Saint-Aubin Routot - Le Four à
chaux » (J. SPIESSER according to
BLANCQUAERT 1994)



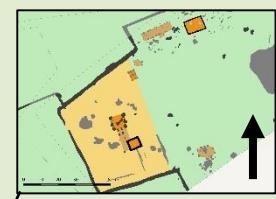
The protohistoric farm of
« Saint-Aubin Routot -
Maison d'Arret » (J. SPIESSER
according to MICHEL 2008)



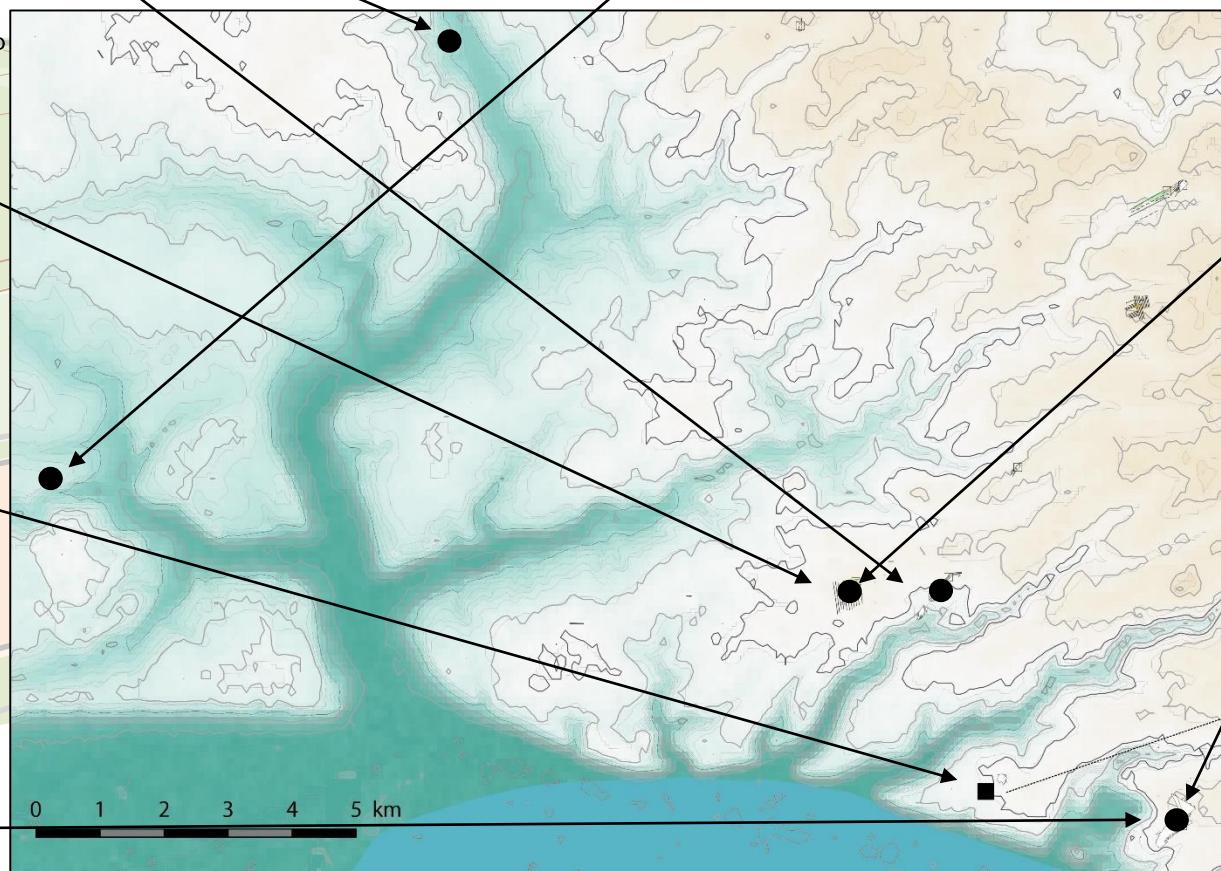
The oppidum of « Sandouville »
(J. SPIESSER according to
MICHEL 2008)



The roman farm of
« Saint-Aubin Routot -
Maison d'Arret »
(J. SPIESSER according to
MICHEL 2008)

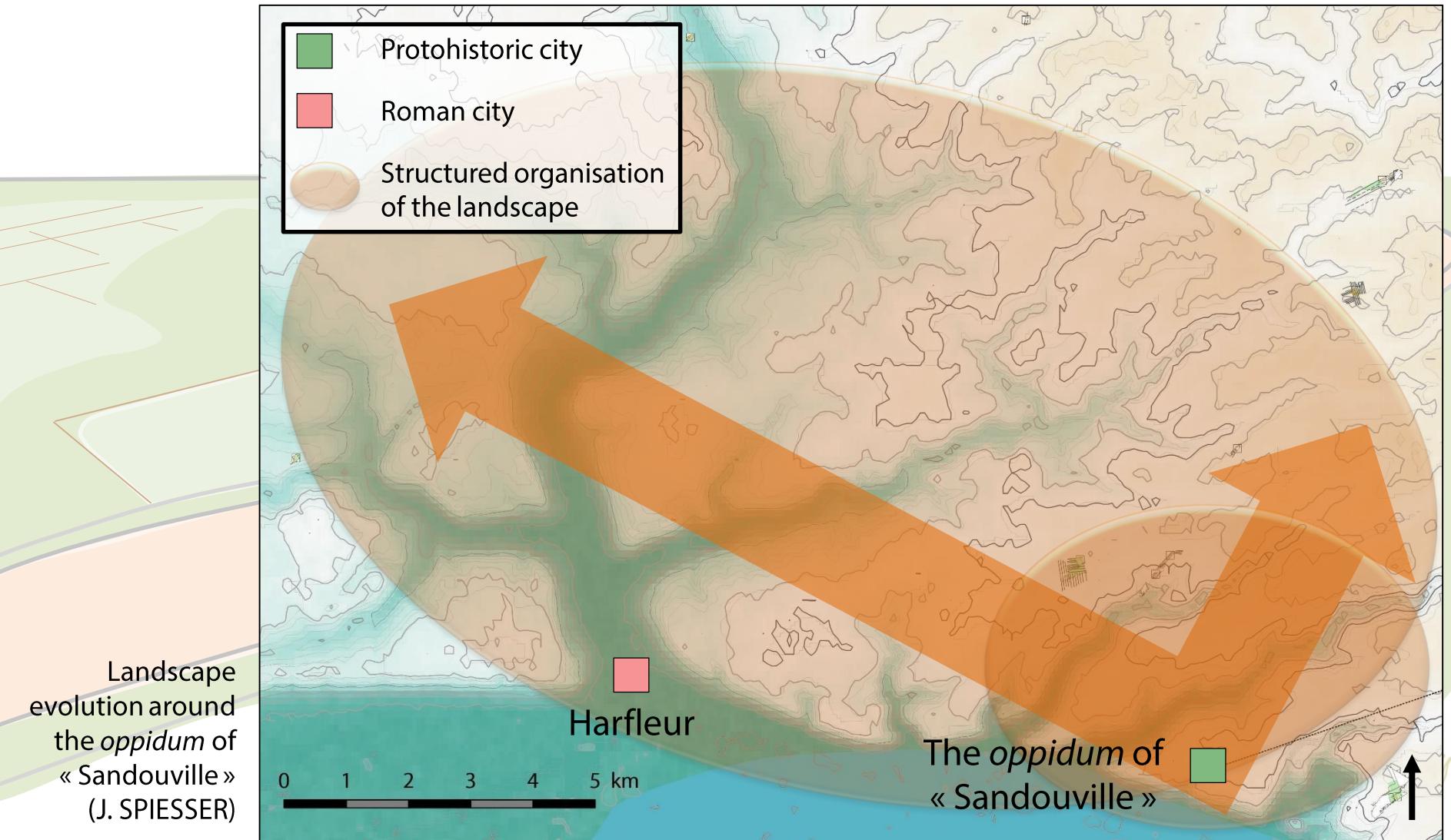


The roman farm of
« Saint-Vigor d'Ymonville »
(J. SPIESSER according to
GUBELINI 2008)

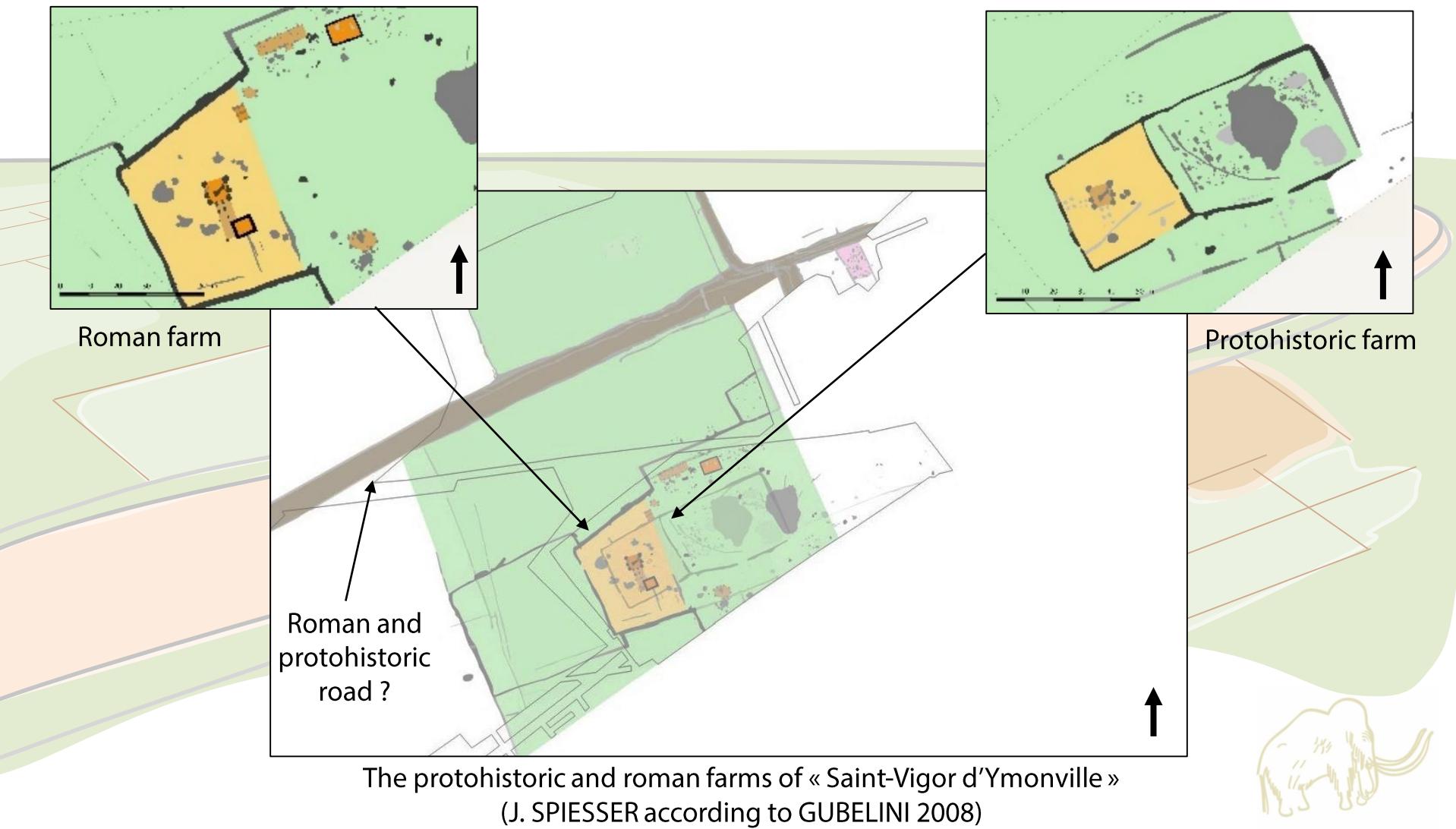


Protohistoric and roman orientations around the oppidum of « Sandouville » (J. SPIESSER)

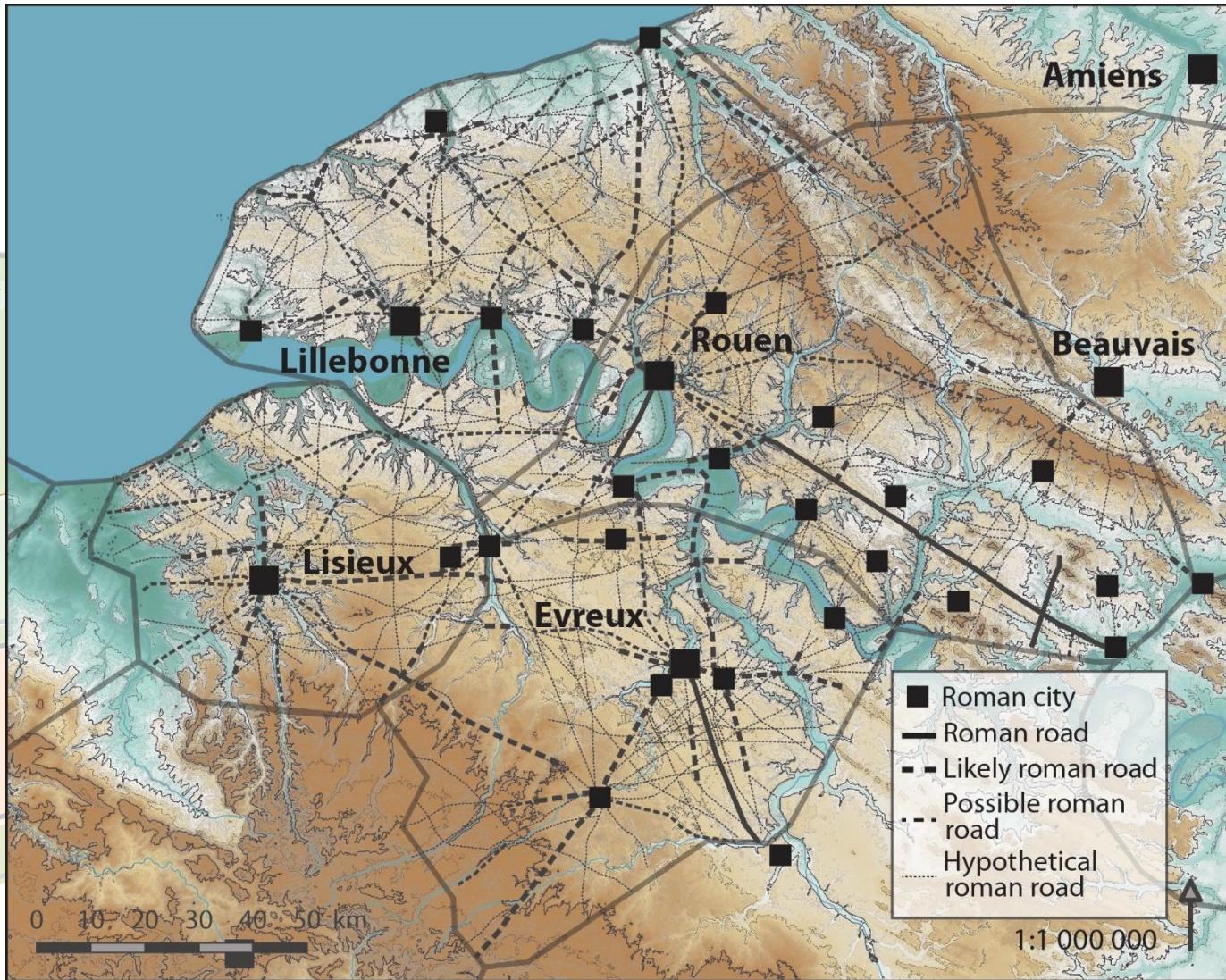
Protohistoric landscape organisation around the *oppidum* are maintained and developed during the roman period, particularly nearby new towns.



Resilience of protohistoric orientation during roman period could be an argument for the identification of a potential protohistoric road in place of a roman road.

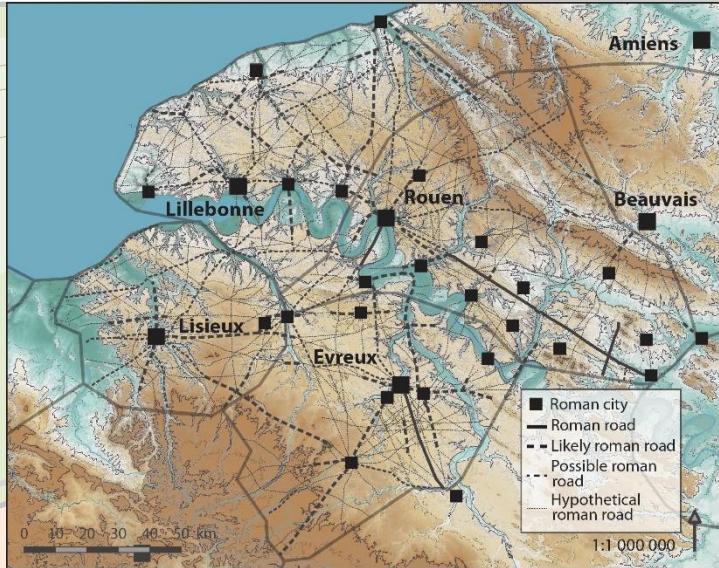


Roman roads have been well documented for two centuries, by a total of 33 scientists.

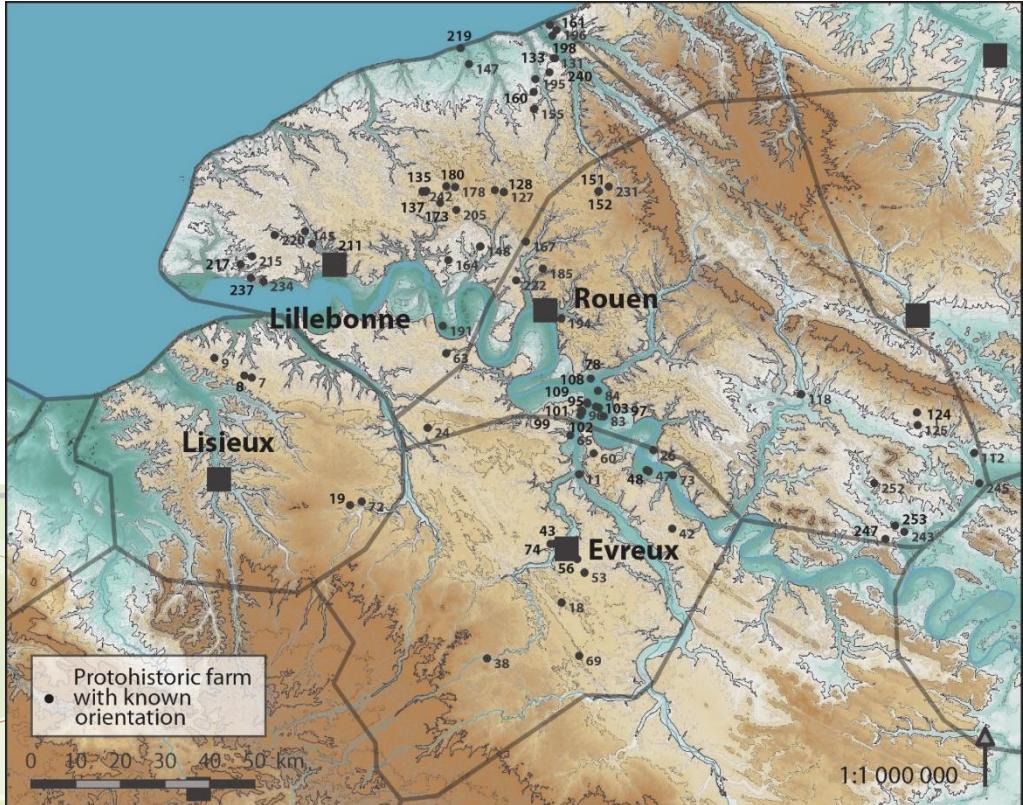


State of research on roman roads (J. SPIESSER)

Comparison of roman roads orientations and protohistoric farms orientations.



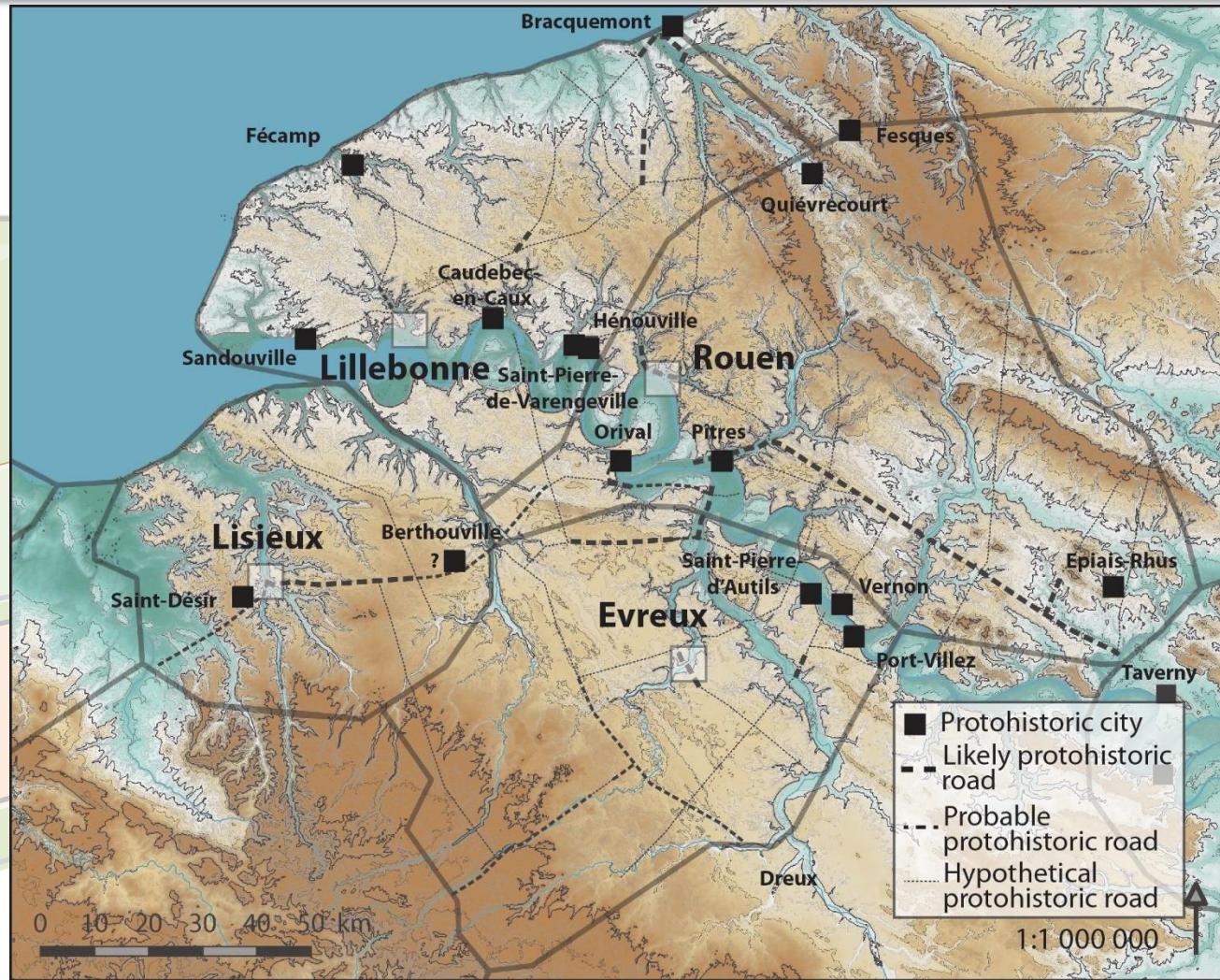
State of research on roman roads (J. SPIESSER)



- 7 Quetteville « La Gohaigne »
- 8 Quetteville « Les Heurtres » 2
- 9 Saint-Gatien-des-Bols « Le Vert Buisson »
- 11 Acquigny « Les Diguits »
- 18 Avrilly « Le Clos des Forges »
- 19 Bernay « La Rangée Boivin »
- 24 Bosrobert « La Météairie »
- 26 Bouafles « Carrrière RD313 »
- 38 Condé-sur-Iton « Le Moulin Renault »
- 42 Douains « Normandie Parc »
- 43 Evreux « ZAC Cambolle »
- 47 Gaillon « La Garenne »
- 48 Gaillon « Le Pot à l'Eau »
- 53 Guichainville « Devant-de-la-Garenne »
- 56 Guichainville « Le Long Buisson »
- 60 Heudebouville « La Butte Colas »
- 63 Hougoumarre « Le Moulin Vacquet »
- 65 Louviers « Rue des Oliseaux »
- 69 Marcilly-la-Campagne « Les Longs Champs »
- 72 Menneval « Le Pré Hardy Ouest »
- 73 Notre-Dame de l'Isle « La Plaine du Moulin à Vent »
- 74 Parville « Le Bois de Parville »
- 78 Pîtres « Le Fossoulin »
- 83 Porte-Jole « Les Pérelles »
- 84 Poses « Sur la Mare »
- 95 Val-de-Reuil « La Comminière » 1
- 96 Val-de-Reuil « La Comminière » 2
- 97 Val-de-Reuil « Le Chemin des Errants » 1
- 99 Val-de-Reuil « Le Clos Saint-Cyr »
- 101 Val-de-Reuil « La Cerisaie »
- 102 Val-de-Reuil « La Cavée »
- 103 Val-de-Reuil « La Salle »
- 108 Val-de-Reuil « Le Raquet » 1
- 109 Val-de-Reuil « Le Raquet » 2
- 112 Belle-Eglise « Le Bois Saint-Ladre »
- 118 Egragny-sur-Epte « Le Pâtius aux Moines »
- 124 Saint-Crépin-Ibouvillers « Le Tabary »
- 125 Villeneuve-les-Sablons « Le Bois des Saules »
- 127 Ancretierville-Saint-Victor « La Crevonnerie »
- 128 Ancretierville-Saint-Victor « Le Bois Boulan »
- 131 Arques-la-Bataille « RN27 Zone 1 »
- 133 Arques-la-Bataille « RN27 Zone 2 »
- 135 Baons-le-Comte « Les Baons » 1
- 137 Baons-le-Comte « Les Baons » 2
- 145 Bolbec « Les Maréchaux »
- 147 Bourg-Dun « Route de Beaufournier »
- 148 Bouville « A150 Site 6B »
- 151 Cottevard « La Plaine de la Bucaille » 1
- 152 Cottevard « La Plaine de la Bucaille » 2
- 155 Criquetot-sur-Longeville « Les Rouges Monts »
- 160 Crosville-sur-Siecle « La Plaine de Crosville »
- 161 Dieppe « Le Val d'Arquet »
- 164 Epinay-sur-Duclair « Le Hameau des Hayes »
- 167 Eslettes « Le Manoir Bosquet »
- 173 Flamanville « A150 Tranche 1A »
- 178 Grémontville « Le Bois Thillant »
- 180 Grémontville « Le Gal » 1
- 185 Houpperville « Rue de la Voie Maline »
- 191 Jumièges « Le Marais de Jumièges »
- 194 Le Mesnil-Esnard « Route de Darnétal »
- 195 Manéhouville « RN27 Partie 1-1A »
- 196 Martin-l'Eglise « Rue Louis Lumière »
- 198 Martin-l'Eglise « Chemin des Meuniers »
- 205 Motteville « A150 Site 10 »
- 211 Saint-Antoine-la-Forêt « Le Clos Pestel »
- 215 Saint-Aubin-Routot « Le Four à Chaux » 1
- 217 Saint-Aubin-Routot « Maison d'Arrêt »
- 219 Saint-Aubin-sur-Mer « Plaine de Saussemare »
- 220 Saint-Gilles-de-la-Neuville « La Chouette »
- 222 Saint-Jean-du-Cardonay « Le Petit Mont »
- 231 Saint-Saëns « La Plaine du Pucheuil »
- 234 Saint-Vigor-d'Ymonville « La Mare des Mares »
- 237 Sandouville « La Route du Vachat »
- 240 Tourville-les-Arques « RN27 tranche 2 ZoneB »
- 242 Veauville-les-Baons « D37 »
- 243 Cergy « ZAC des Limandes »
- 245 Champagne-sur-Oise « Les Basses Coutures »
- 247 Courdimanche « La Touffe » 1
- 252 Marines « La Pièce du Tonnerre »
- 253 Puiseux-Pontoise « ZAC de la Chaussée Puiseux »

Protohistoric farm with a known orientation (J. SPIESSER)

Probable protohistoric road sections appeared in roman network, as the sections follows protohistoric landscape structuration.

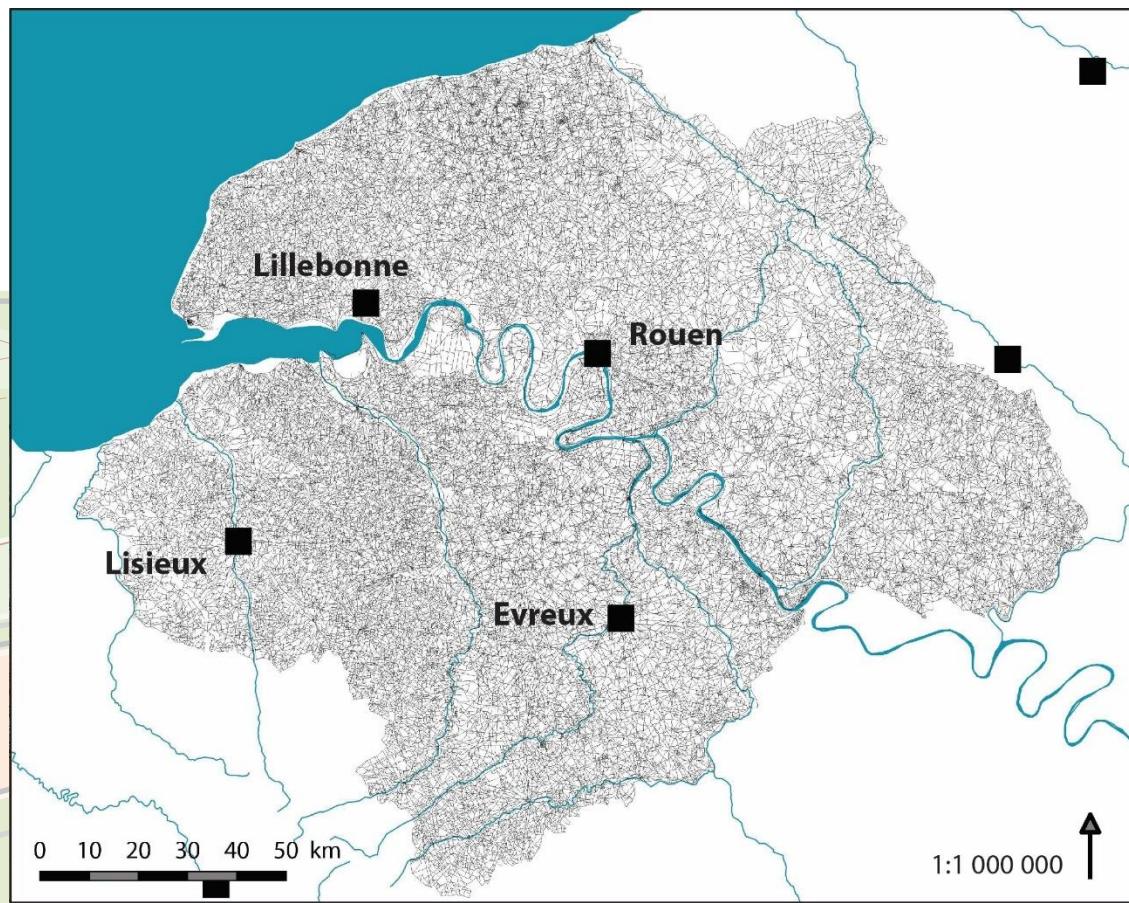


State of research on protohistoric roads after analysis (J. SPIESSER)

Complementarily:
Protohistoric farm
orientations were
compared to 332 383
modern road sections.

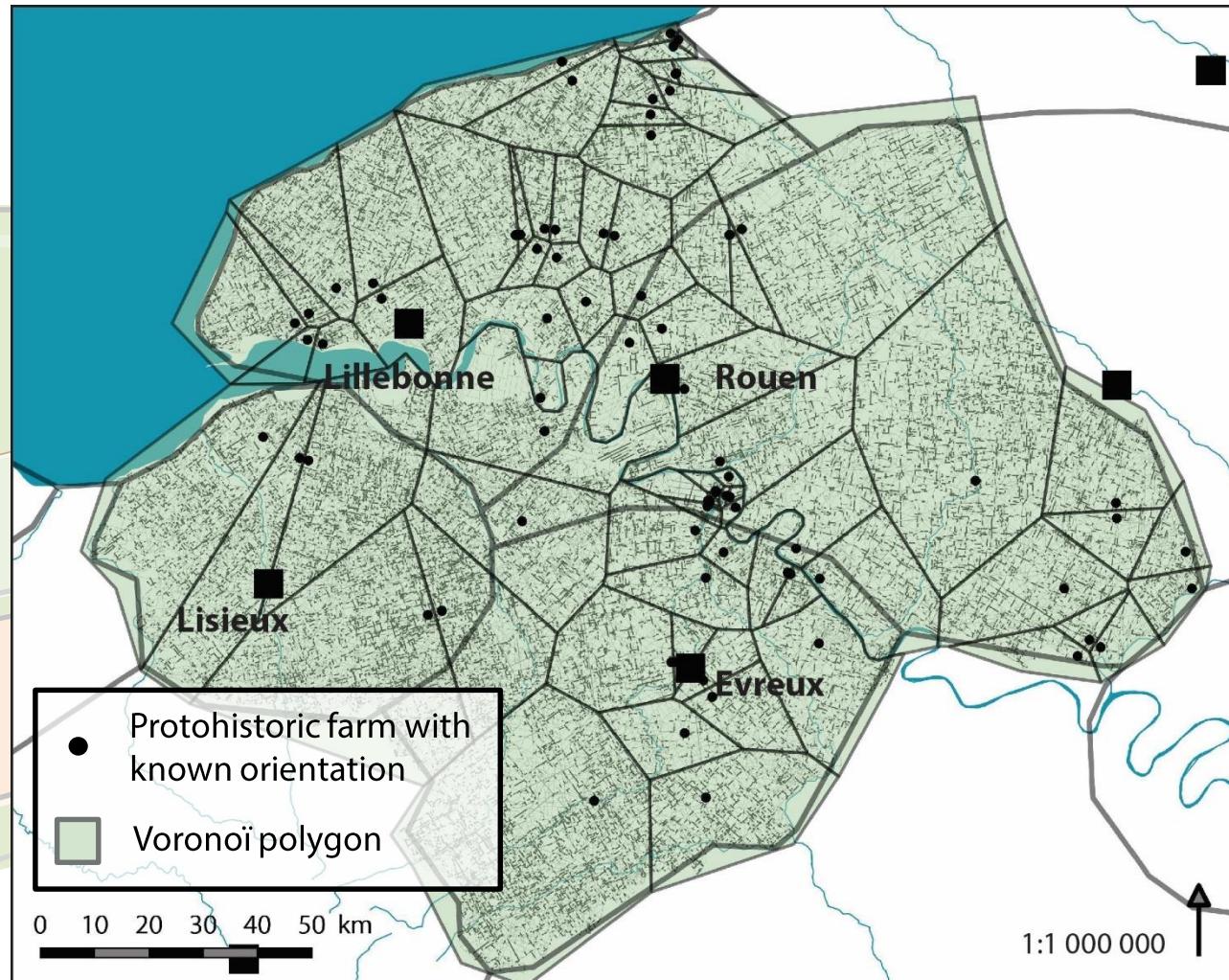


The ordonnance survey map (1818-1854)

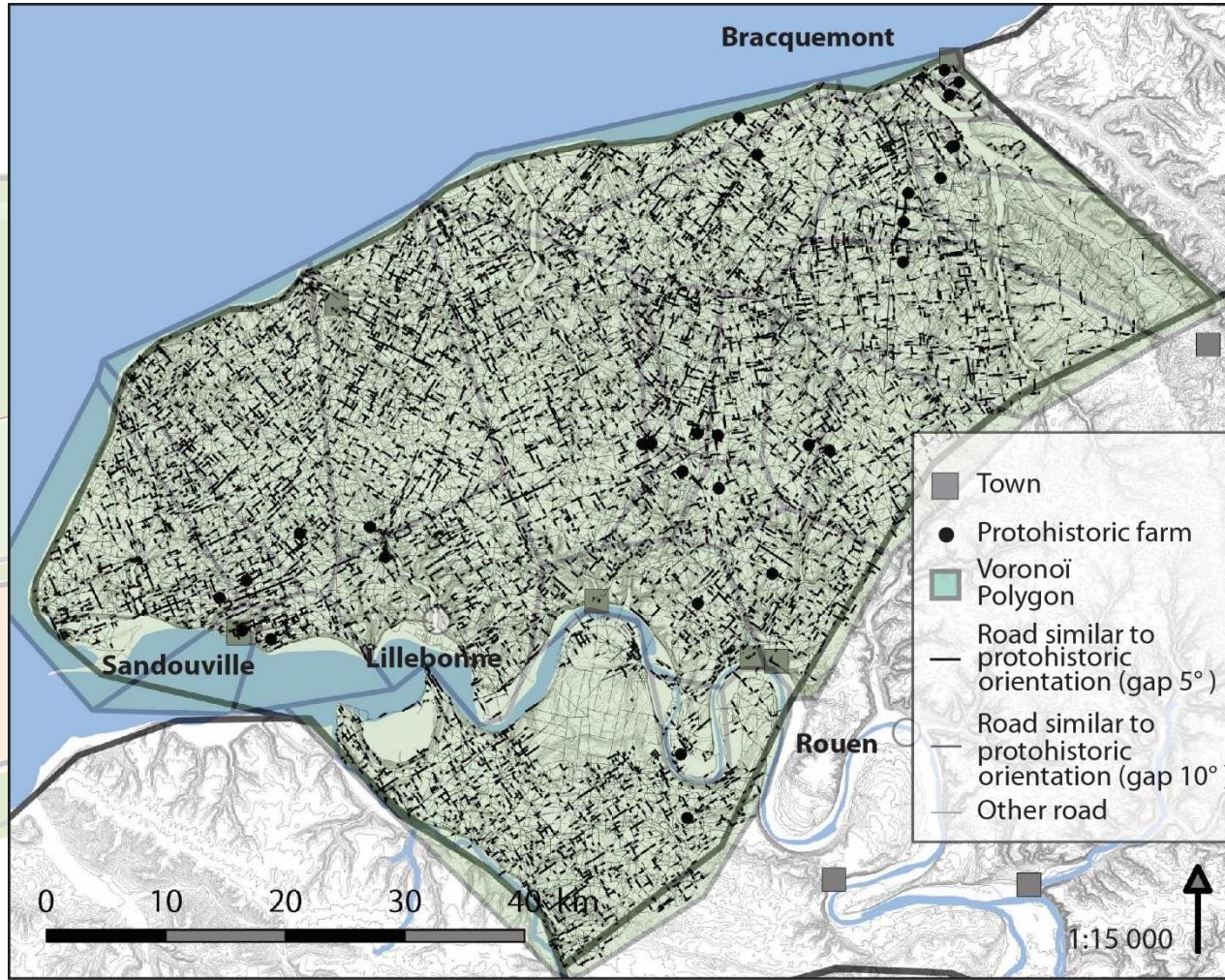


Map of modern road (J. SPIESSER)

Every modern road sections are compared with protohistoric farm orientation located nearby.



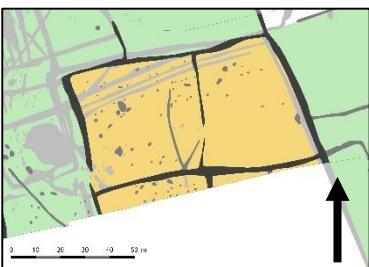
After the creation of Voronoï polygons around protohistoric farms, modern road sections have been analyzed in order to highlight potential ancient road.



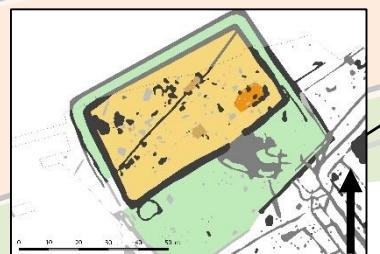
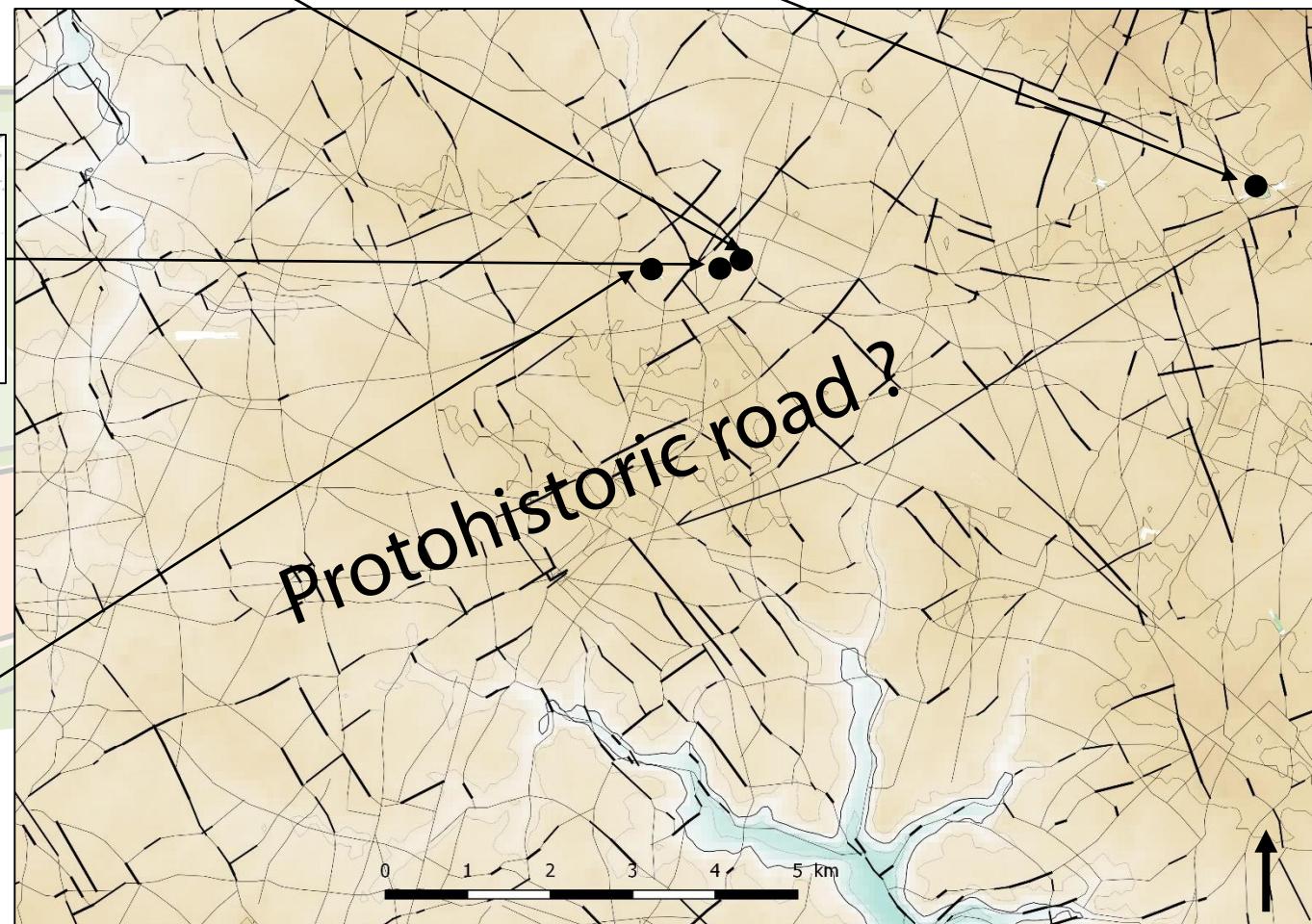
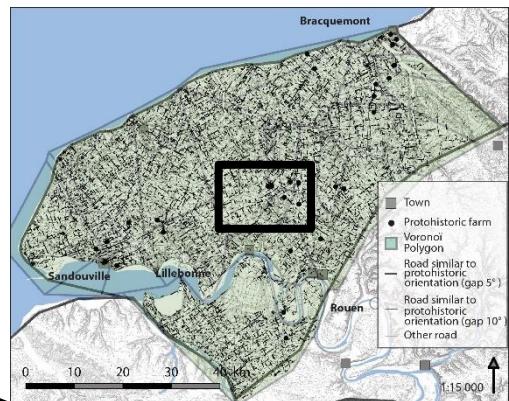
Comparison between protohistoric orientations and modern roads in the city of *Caletii* (J. SPIESSER)



The protohistoric farm
of « Baons-le-Comte 2 »
(J. SPIESSER according to
DEFOSSES 1993)

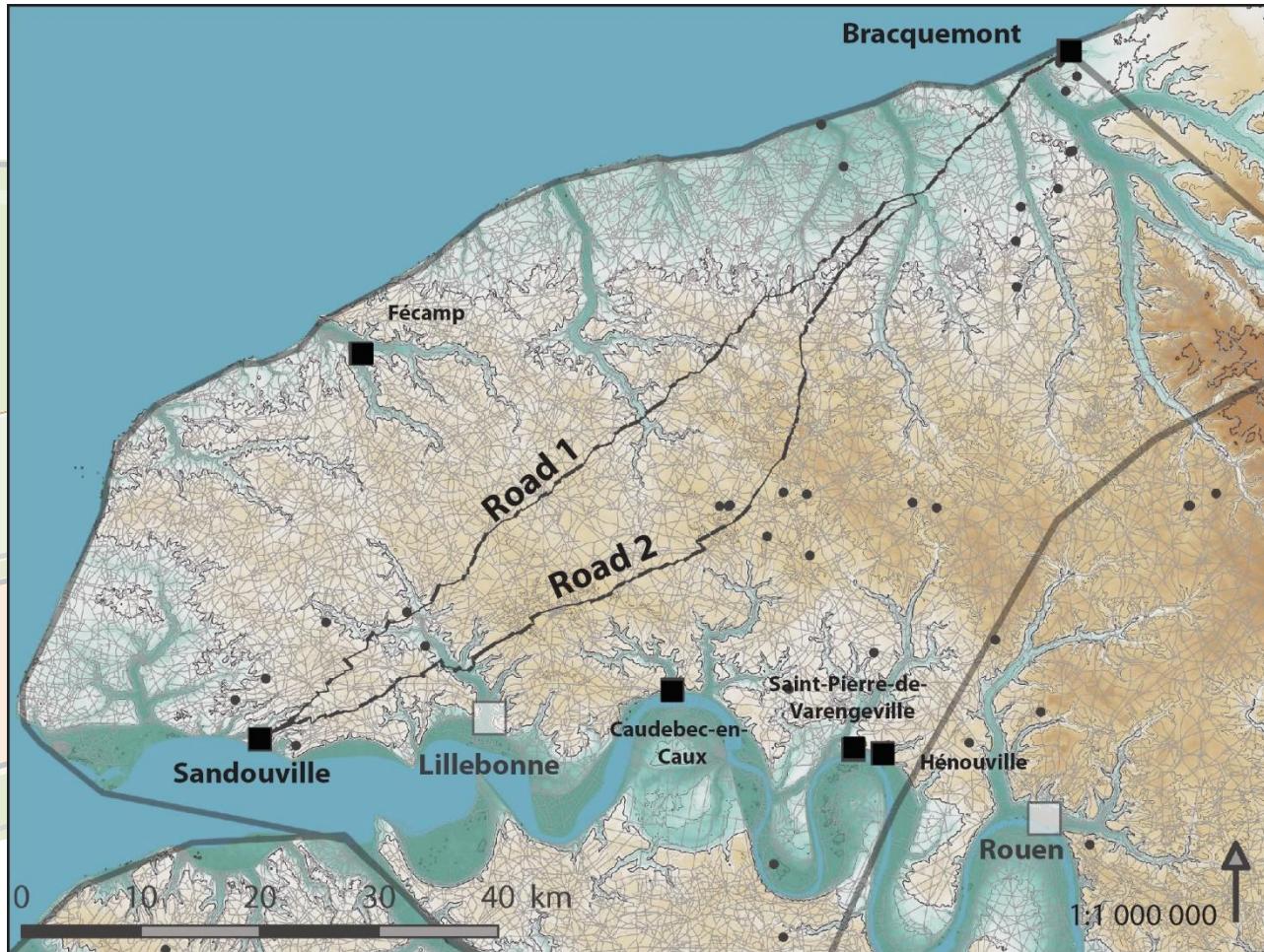


The protohistoric farm of
« Grémonville »
(J. SPIESSER according to ROUGIER 1996)



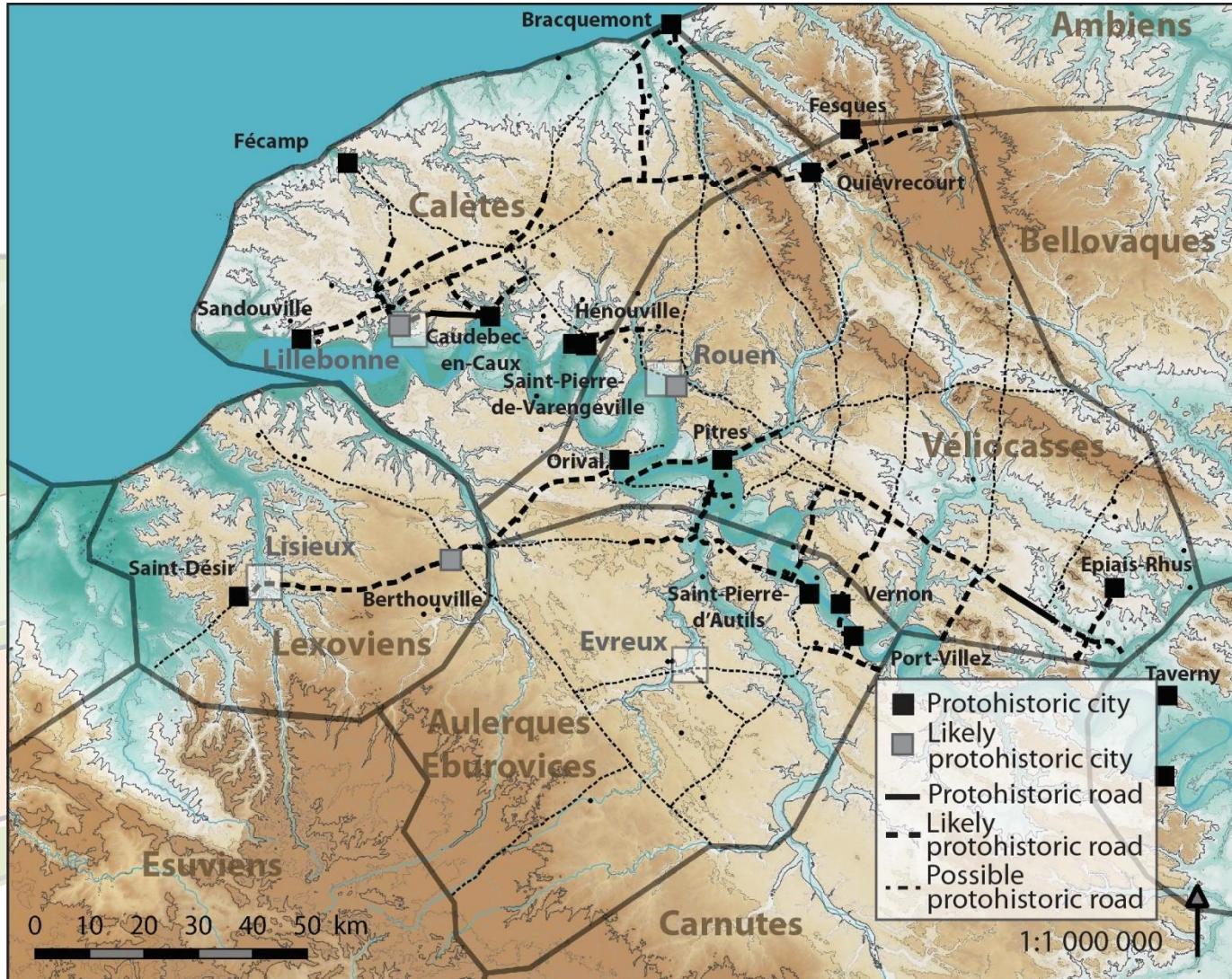
The protohistoric farm of
« Veauville-lès-Baons »
(J. SPIESSER according to
DEFOSSES 1993)

Between « Sandouville » and « Bracquemont » oppida, only 20,8 % of the length of the straightest road is in adequacy with the orientation of protohistoric farms, whereas it amounts to 42,6 % of the second road. Therefore, the second road has twice the chance of being the protohistoric path between these oppida.



Comparison between protohistoric orientations and modern roads in the city of *Caletii* (J. SPIESSER)

To conclude with, we are able to identify protohistoric road in roman and modern network by their resilience in the landscape.



State of research on protohistoric roads (J. SPIESSER)

Thank you for your attention !

For more informations : jerome.spiesser@hotmail.fr



The low valley of the Seine (J. SPIESSER)

