
The Livelet Park: education, didactic and experimental archaeology (Revine Lago, Treviso, Italy)

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Résumé

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The prehistoric remains found in Colmaggiore di Tarzo and the desire to promote the history and the environment of the lakes, led to the Livelet Teaching Archaeology Park project, desired by the Province of Treviso. This park is an outdoor museum partner of Exarch. It is located on the west shore of the Lago lake, one of the two Revine lakes, in the beautiful setting of the Pre-Alps, in the north of Treviso province (Italy).

All the area surrounding the lakes is very important at an archaeological level. Starting from 1926 and excavation carried out to construct a channel, unearthed two *Sauerbrunn type* swords, dated back to the Middle Bronze Age, and a *Peschiera type* dagger, dated to the Middle and Upper Bronze Age. In the 1989 the Archaeological Authority of Veneto Region promoted a multidisciplinary research. Between the other archaeological remains, fragments of ceramics, flints, bones, copper pins and traces of construction stilts have been highlighted.

The first experimental approach was the reconstruction of the pile-dwelling village, based on studies of the type of settlements found in archaeological sites in wet or lakeside environments in Northern Italy and on ethnographic studies. The three pile-dwellings are in full-scale, lie in the proximity of the water and have been built in three different ways: on dry land, partly on a reclaimed area and on the water. According to this order of construction, the interiors reproduce respectively Neolithic, Copper and Bronze Age, namely the periods when the Revine lakes was inhabited in prehistory. The reconstructions were made using methods and materials that were also available in the past.

The park is comprised of workshops and teaching areas. The guided tours are characterized by interaction with materials and reconstructed tools that were used in everyday life from Neolithic to Bronze Age.

From 2013 the Livelet's staff began to carry out some research, which led to the reconstruction of new tools and clothing dating back to the Neolithic, as well as the organization of two days of *Living History* addressed to this period. One of the most important activities carried out, a bronze sword of *Sauerbrunn* type (15th century B.C.) has been archaeologically replicated through the use of prehistoric technologies.

In addition an exhibition centre reveals utensils, accessories, materials, hunting weapons and farming tools.

Mots-Clés: Archaeological park, Neolithic, Copper and Bronze Age, pile, dwelling village, bronze sword.