

# Filston Farm Geophysical Resistivity Survey of a Roman Site, Shoreham, Kent



by

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# Introduction

The Roman site at Filston Farm in the Darent Valley (TQ517608) was discovered during the excavation of a pipe trench by Brian Philp . Roman tile and pottery was found along a significant length of this trench (Staveley, D 2011). This resistivity survey was carried out in response to a magnetometry survey carried out by David Staveley during February 2011, as part of the ongoing investigations by the Darent Valley Archaeology Project and WKAS.

## Methodology

The site was surveyed using a RM15 Resistivity Meter, using 20 x 20m grids, with the lines separated by 1m and readings taken every 1m, making a total of 400 data points per grid.

The results were processed using Snuffler geophysics software and the following filters were used to clarify the initial data;

- 1) Destripe
- 2) Destagger of 0.5m
- 3) Despike
- 3) Interpolation

## Results

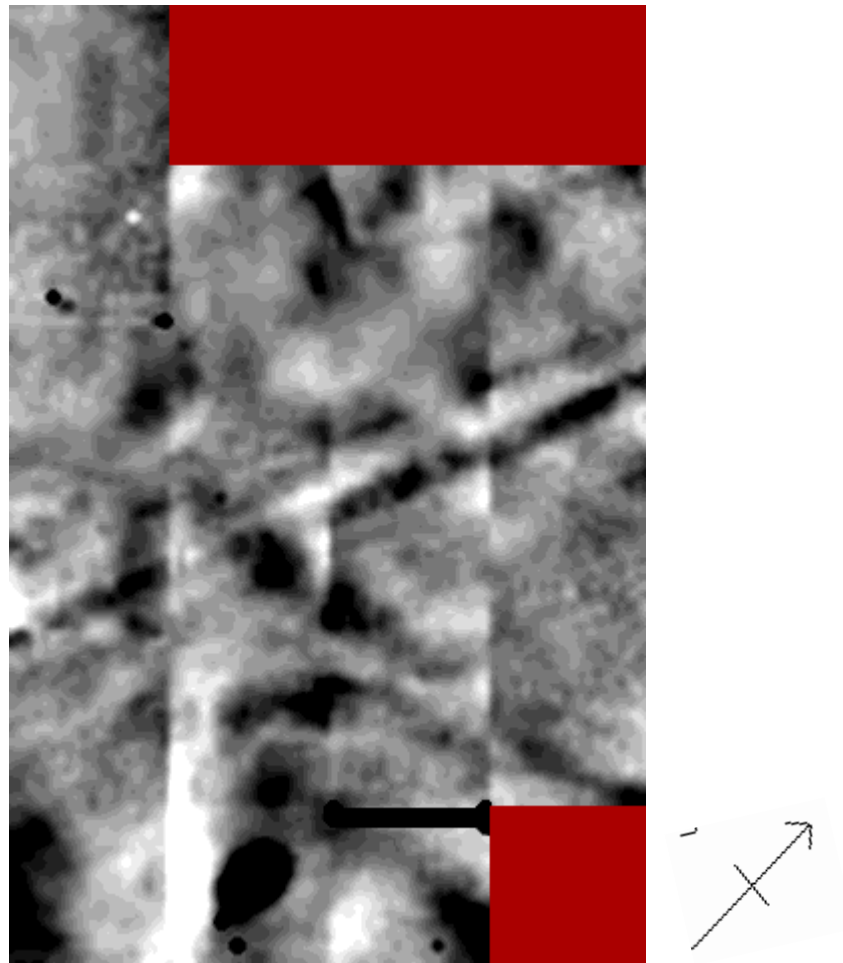


Fig1. Resistivity survey results February 2011

Grid size: 80.00 x 120.00

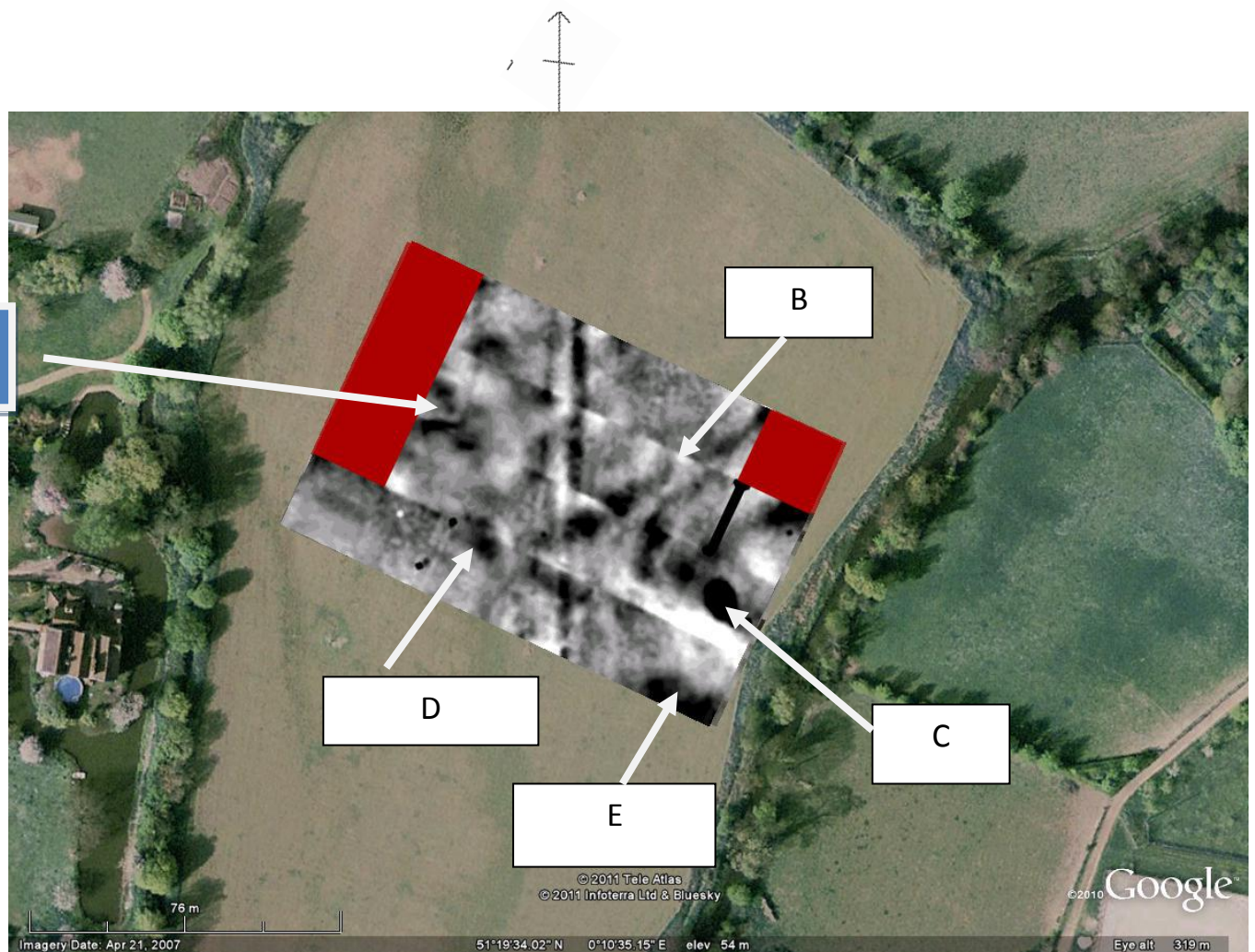


Fig 2. Resistivity survey overlaid onto Google earth

The resistivity survey clearly shows the main sewer that runs through the site and is the pipeline laid during the time Philps was investigating the site. The large paleochannel clearly seen on aerial photographs can be seen on the resistivity survey as it is on the magnetometry survey carried out by David Staveley. The resistivity survey clearly shows a number of targets that should be investigated. There is a potential linear feature to the west of the pipeline (A), another potential linear feature (B) can be seen to the East of the pipeline. Other targets to investigate include (C), (D) and (E).