

WEST KENT

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY

Geophysical Report

“Farningham Cricket Club” Farningham, Kent

19th October 2014

Andrew Putman

Project Documentation	
Spatial Coverage	TQ5481066996 – TQ5497166953
Administrative Area	Sevenoaks District
Country	Kent, England
Geology	Chalk Formation (Undifferentiated) Bedrock, with superficial deposit being alluvium
Duration	18/10/2014 – 19/10/2014
Weather	Overcast, dry
Soil Condition	Damp
Land Use	Pasture/Cricket Pitch
Monument Type	
Monument period	
Scheduled Ancient Monument Number	Not scheduled
Surveyor	West Kent Archaeological Society
Client	West Kent Archaeological Society
Related Archives	
Copyright	West Kent Archaeological Society

Geophysical Survey	
Survey Type	Earth Resistance
Instrumentation	Geoscan RM85
Area Surveyed	35 Grids
Method of Coverage	Regular Grid
Traverse Separation	1 metre
Reading Interval	1 metre
Sampling Position	.5 metre in both directions
Grid Size	20 metre x 20 metre
Accuracy – Spatial	Grid layout may contain positioning errors through use of taped measurements
Accuracy - Readings	Automatic trigger, positioning by taped guide lines

Survey Purpose

To investigate the possible continuation of buildings and features associated with Farningham Manor identified in previous surveys in the adjacent field as well the close proximity of metal detecting finds of Saxon origin.

Introduction

Previous geophysical surveys by West Kent Archaeological Society, see 'Market Meadow' report, identified the location and plan of Farningham Manor house previously discovered by a rescue archaeological dig in 1973 as well as the moat which extended further than previously through, another outbuilding and potential water management ponds.

This survey aimed to show whether this manor complex extended beyond our previous survey and to also locate potential features associated with Saxon metal finds that had been found close by.

Method

The earth resistance survey was conducted over the land indicated in red in Figure 1 using a Geoscan RM85 resistivity meters with a twin probe array spaced at .5 metre. Readings were taken at 1metre x 1 metre intervals.

20 x 20 metre grids were laid out by tape using canes as grid markers.

The survey area consisted of 35 grids over 2 days, covering the cricket field except for the main cricket square.

Survey data was processed using Snuffler freeware software.

Processing consisted of Edge Correction and horizontal and vertical Interpolation.

Results

Figure 2 show the completed survey, figure 3 shows the survey overlaid onto Google Earth. The results of the survey show a number of areas of interest which are highlighted in figure 4.

Points A show circular low resistance features of varying sizes that might indicated the location of pits.

Points B show high resistance anomalies

Point C shows an large circular area of low resistance

Points D show long linear low resistance features.

Points E show Point F appears to show a faint circular low resistance ring.

Conclusion

The survey identified a number of possible archaeological features of interest.

However, points B are likely to be explained the presence of large pitch covers which were moved to survey that area of the field, the ground under the covers was dry and hard in comparison to the rest of the soft, damp field.

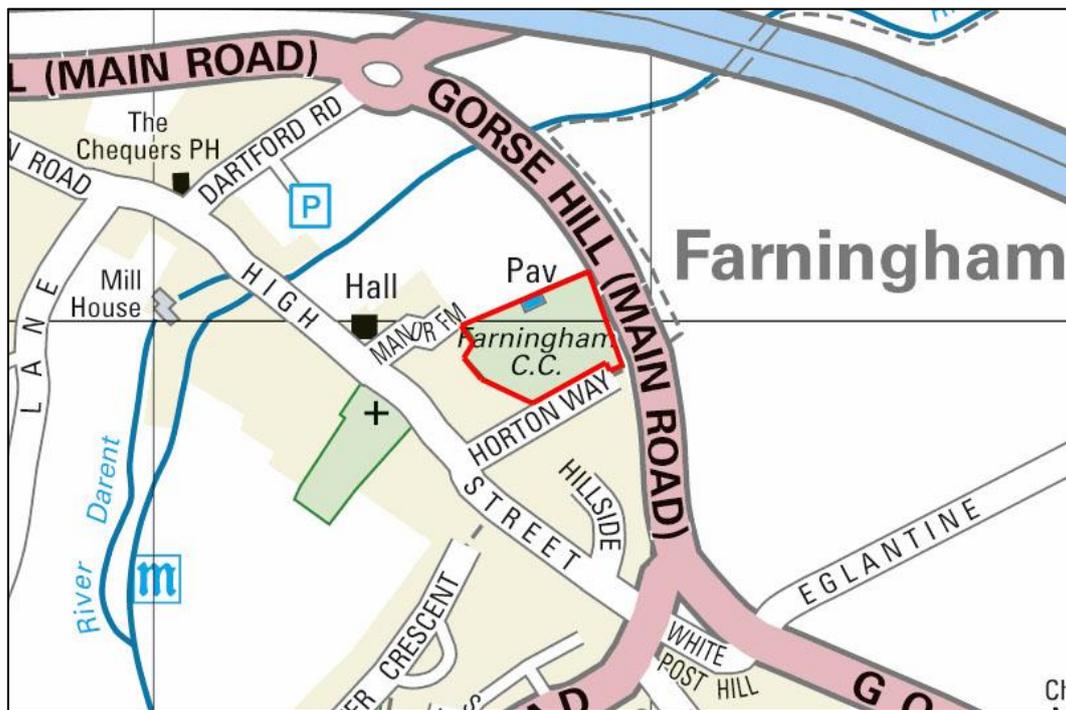
Point C is a large area of modern burnt material, currently used as a burning area for the cricket club.

Points A and D are unexplained features which would require further investigation, but it should be considered that points D are water or waste services running from nearby house and of course from the cricket pavilion. D could also be higher moisture levels built up against river terrace gravels (see Point E)

Points E could possibly be geological river terrace deposits.

Point F appears to show a low resistance circular feature that could be a small ditch.

Figure 1.



Farningham Cricket Club Survey Extent

Figure 2.

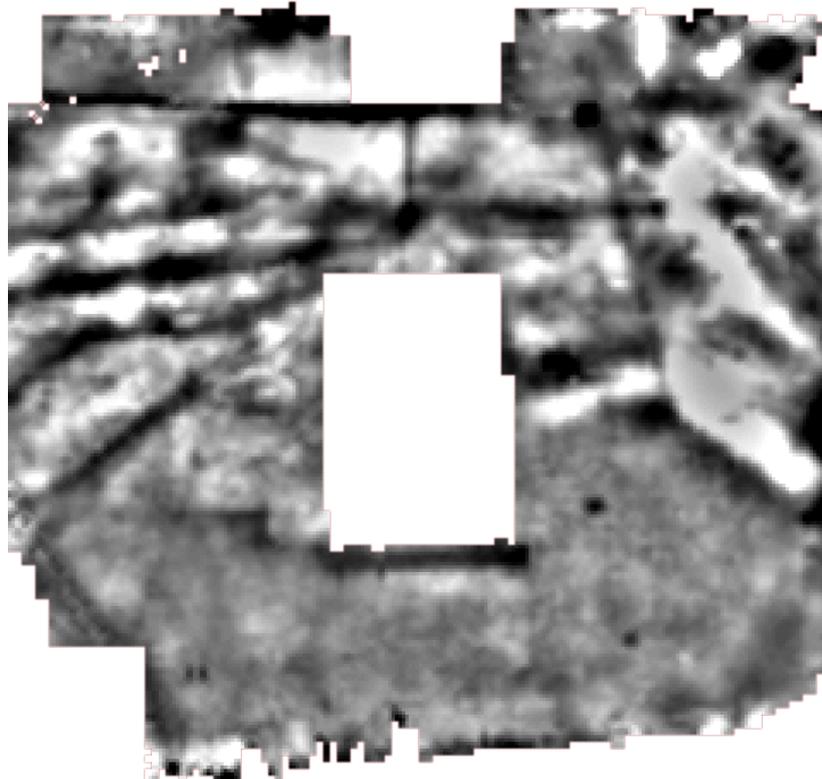
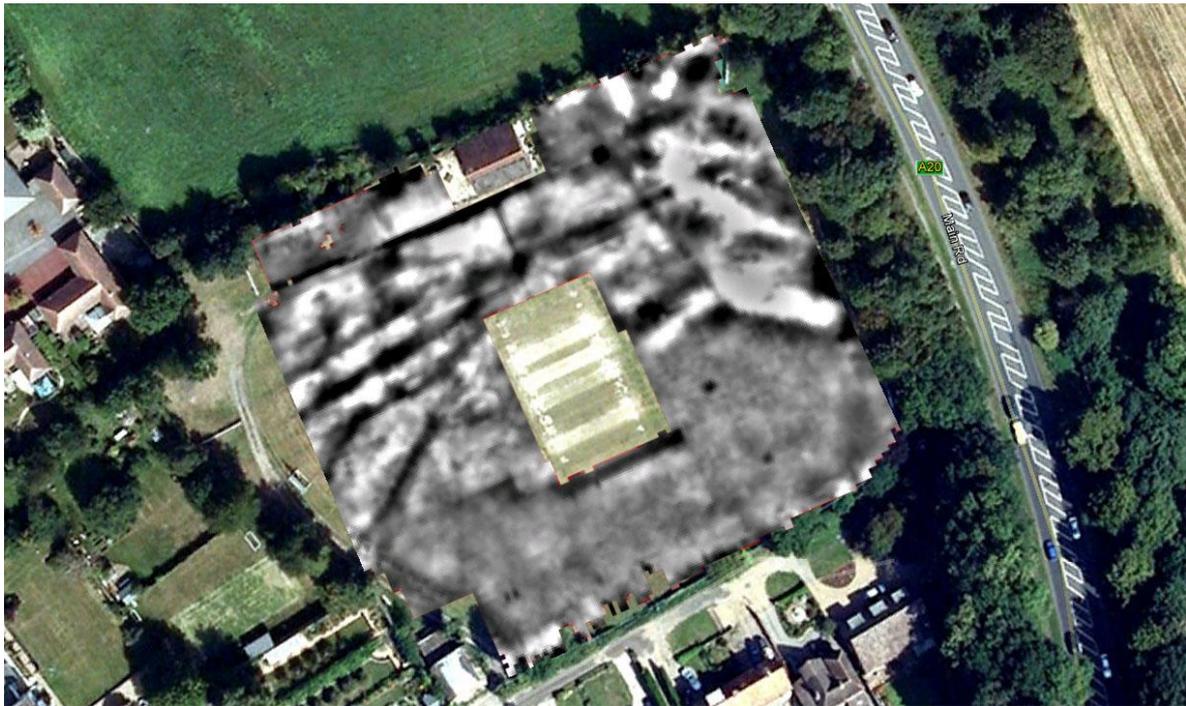


Figure 3.



Survey overlaid on Google Earth

Figure 4.

