



The Roman Park *Sorviodurum* at Straubing, Germany – Combining different geophysical prospection methods as planning criteria of a touristic park

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The city of Straubing in eastern Bavaria is known for its Roman roots. Besides many Roman age findings in an around the city the remnants of a Roman Castel and its Vicus is one of the last archeological features of that kind which is within the city on an unimproved empty space. Aerial images and initial excavations indicated numerous findings and structures hidden in the subsurface which the city plans to use for a future touristic commercialisation. However, these excavations showed that around 1500 years of intensive agricultural land use destroyed a lot of subsurface information and the preservation quality is ambiguous from site to site. Therefore in the run-up of a park construction a multi-methodological geophysical prospection was planned to locate and visualize ancient buildings, roads, the Castel and others.

Beside adaptive equalization and interpretation of aerial images we use the geophysical methods megnetometry, resistivity and ground penetrating radar. Total station measurements ensured a precise localization of the numerous survey grids. The results of the different methods allow the reconstruction of the ancient road system, the documentation of the old trenches and many remnants of buildings with a formerly different utilization. It can be documented, that the blending of the different outcomes of the several methods show best results. Due to the ambiguous preservation conditions the different methods supplement each other and provide enough information which can be used for future plans.