

## ARC LFM95 LITTLESTOCK FARM

### Survey Results

#### 54 Site Information

- 54.1 The area under investigation lies immediately to the north of the Ashford to Folkestone railway line, approximately 2 km southwest of the village of Brabourne Lees. The survey transect occupies a gently undulating field that was ploughed and weathered at the time of survey. The soils of the survey area are slowly permeable, seasonally waterlogged, fine silty stagnogley soils over silty/clayey alluvium. As the alluvium contains few clastic inclusions the pedological variations in C are expected to be minor. Fieldwalking over this transect located a scatter of worked flint and medieval pottery.

#### 55 Display of Data

- 55.1 A plan showing the anomalies noted during scanning are provided in Figure 72. A greyscale image and interpretation plan of the magnetic susceptibility data are shown in Figures 73 and 74. All diagrams are produced at a scale of 1:1000.

#### 56 Results of Magnetic Scanning

- 56.1 The level of background noise varied across the site and scanning was hindered to some extent by passing trains.
- 56.2 At the western limit of the transect a small pipe has been located. An area of noise (1) extends for approximately 30m eastwards from the presumed pipe and coincides with a topographic hollow. It seems likely therefore, that this band of noise is due either to material from the pipe trench or localised pedological variations associated with the hollow.
- 56.3 A band of increased noise (2) was located towards the centre of the transect. Brick and slag was visible on the surface in this area, which occupies a west facing slope of a hollow. It is unclear whether the surface material is archaeological or associated with the railway line that lies immediately to the south.
- 56.4 A strong response was noted along the eastern limit of the transect. This could be due to either a pipe running along the edge of the field or, possibly, reinforcement of the bank forming the adjacent road cutting.

#### 57 Results of Magnetic Susceptibility Survey

- 57.1 The magnetic susceptibility results are fairly uniform over the survey area and there are no topsoil susceptibility readings of obvious archaeological significance. Although the enhancement within the eastern section of the survey may be archaeological, recent land use and contamination are equally plausible causes.

**58 Conclusions**

- 58.1 Scanning located two bands of increased noise and while these may be significant, a natural or modern origin seems more plausible. The magnetic susceptibility survey does not reveal any significant pattern of enhancement.