

2 **Odsey Report**

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5 In February 2012 Archaeology RheeSearch Group carried out magnetometry and resistivity  
6 surveys on this site.

7 **Members participating:** Pat Davies, Brian Bridgland, Bruce Milner, Liz Livingstone, Ian  
8 Sanderson, Gill Shapland, Maureen Storey and Tony Storey.

9 **Site Liaison:**

10 **Site conditions:** Close cropped grass.

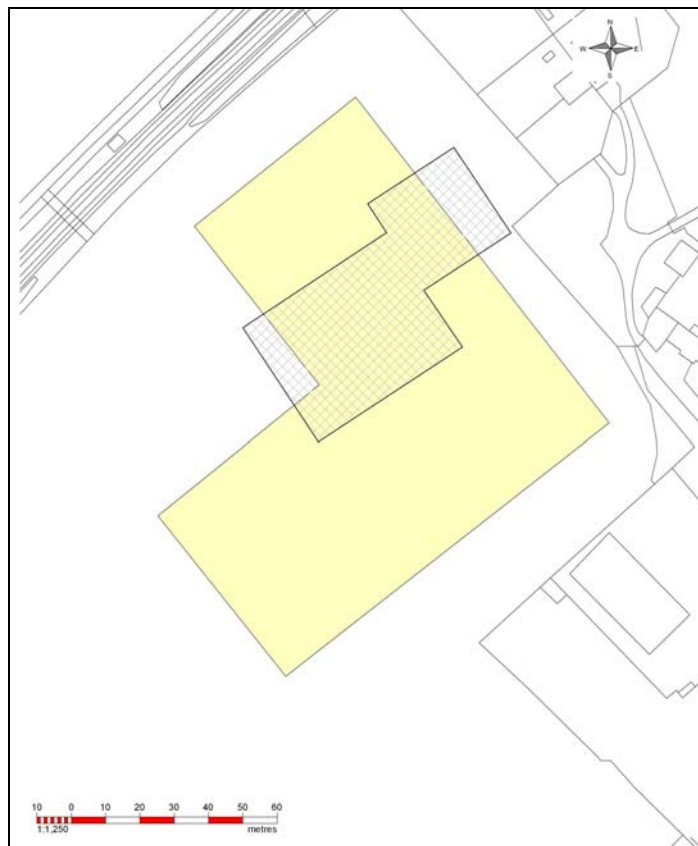
11 **Equipment:** Bartington 601 gradiometer; TRCIA 50 cm twin probe.

12 Magnetometry readings: 8/m, 1 m separation.

13 Resistivity readings: 1 m interval, 1 m separation.

14 Raw data are available as separate appendices.

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16 **Location:** TL 292 381, Odsey Grange, Odsey, Cambs.



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22 **Location plan: Survey areas**

23 (resistivity survey areas hatched, magnetometry areas solid)

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26 **Purpose of survey:** The purpose of this survey was to determine if any subsurface features  
27 could be detected.

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29 **Site topography:**

30 The site comprised a slightly sloping, close cropped field abutting a railway line to the NW.  
31 The NE boundary was post and wire. A short avenue of trees and some individual trees were  
32 within the survey area.

34 **Results:**

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37 *The images in this section are orientated for presentation. The images are not to a common*  
38 *scale.*

39 Resistivity

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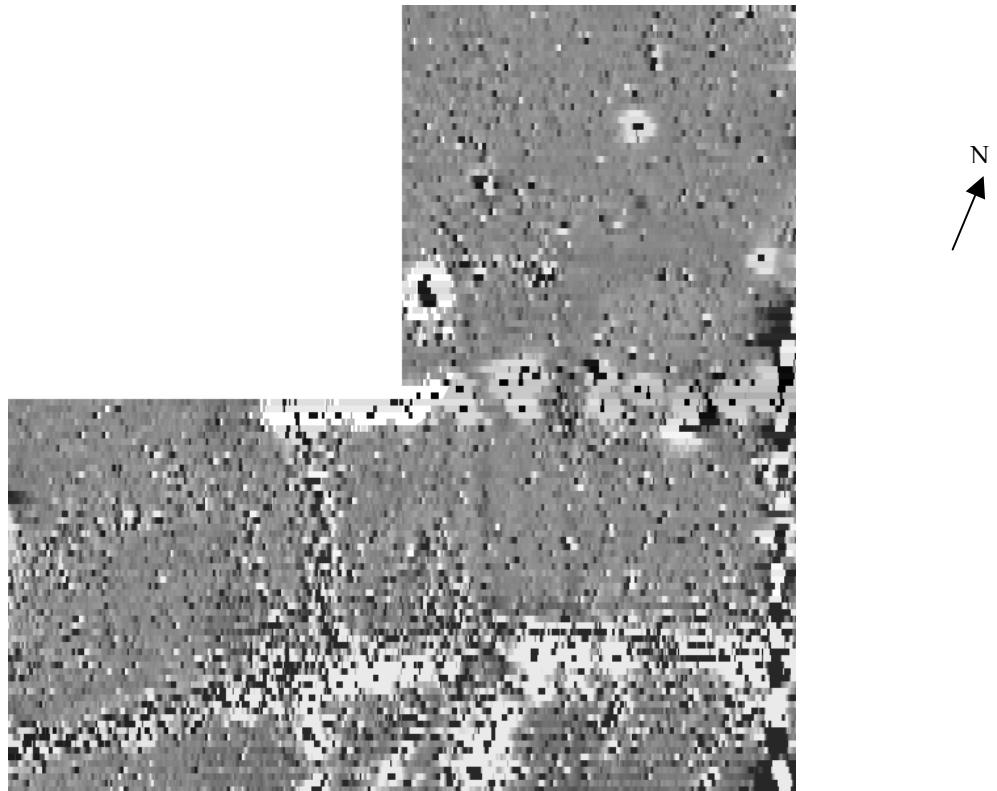
		<p>Resistivity 80 m x 50 m</p> <p>Raw data</p> <p>N ↑</p>
		<p>Resistivity 80 m x 50 m</p> <p>High pass filter 5</p> <p>N ↑</p>
<p>(black – low, white – high, red – null)</p>		<p>(purple/blue – low, red – high, white – null)</p>

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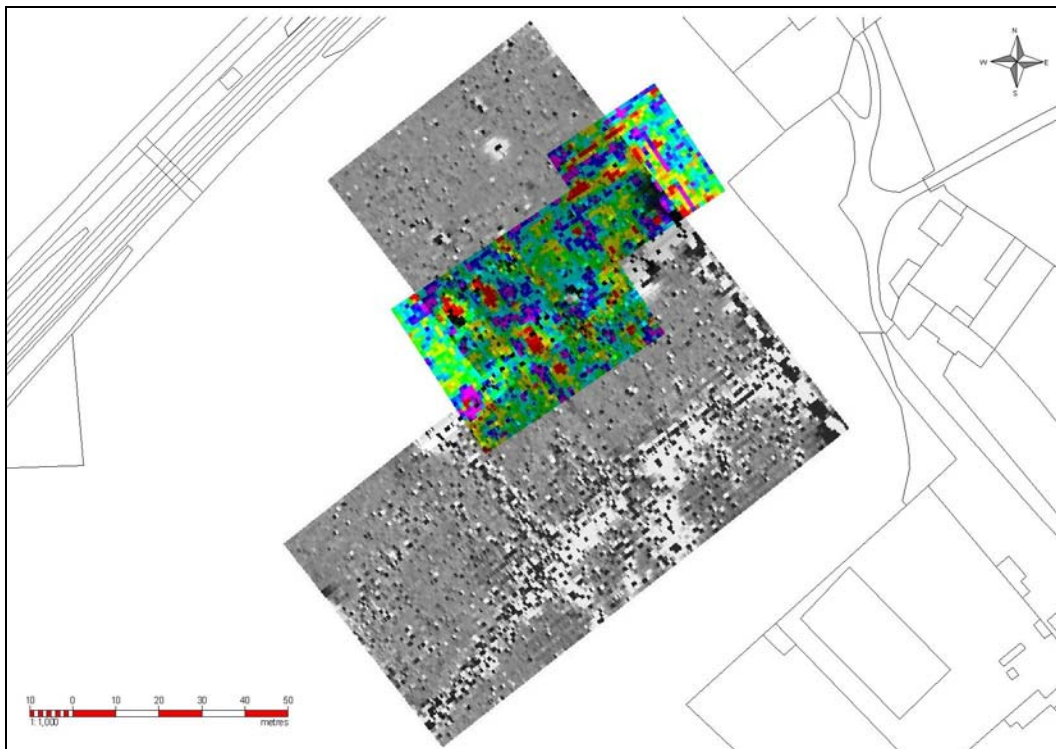
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46 Magnetometry  
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Magnetometry 120 m x 120 m range +26 to -19 nT

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Superimposition of resistivity and magnetometry results

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59 **Discussion:**

61 This site had a very high magnetic background which masks any subtle  
62 archaeological signals. Some features were visible as discrete lines of particularly noisy  
63 responses. One of these lines runs NW—SE and corresponds to the line of a footpath.  
64 The most prominent line runs NE—SW to the S corner of the survey. The latter has an  
65 offshoot towards farm buildings to the SE. Discussion with a local suggested that rail bedding  
66 stone may have been used to metal these routes which might account for the responses.  
67 A line, or two lines, of point anomalies runs NE to SW across the survey and terminates in  
68 the line of the footpath metalling. On the ground at this point there was an upstanding metal  
69 pipe. This suggests a vent piping system where the joints of the pipe have a much stronger  
70 magnetic signal than the pipe itself, possibly to a chamber near the middle of this line where  
71 the point anomalies are slightly further apart. The magnetometry survey also detected a  
72 service conduit line along the E edge.  
73 The E side of the Resistivity survey is dominated by a series of four linear features running  
74 NE—SW three of which continue after a right angle turn. The lines are alternate high and low  
75 values. This arrangement of responses often indicates building foundations however in this  
76 case the arrangement may be coincidental. The most southerly low response line corresponds  
77 to an enclosure boundary line, possibly a ditch. The low value line after its right angle turn is  
78 not matched by an enclosure boundary but corresponds to the line of a service pipe running  
79 along part of the E edge of the magnetic survey. The other NE—SW low response line  
80 corresponds to a line of trees, no longer present, shown on a first county series ordnance  
81 survey map. The removal of those trees and the subsequent levelling is likely to have left  
82 moisture retentive soil. The return on this line is particularly sharp but is unexplained. The  
83 slightly diffuse NE—SW high response line is probably due to the drainage to either side, the  
84 return is again unexplained. The most northerly high values line is much sharper than the  
85 other high response line which could represent a wall foundation or a footpath along the N  
86 side of the trees, although this gives no detectable magnetic signal. This is the line which has  
87 no right angle turn.  
88 The E part of the resistivity survey has a comparatively wide interrupted line of high value  
89 running NW—SE which aligns with the magnetic disturbance offshoot to the farm buildings  
90 to the SE. There is a faint line in the magnetometry survey which runs along the W side of the  
91 high resistance values which suggests it might have been the route from the farm to the NW  
92 before the railway formalised a crossing point.

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