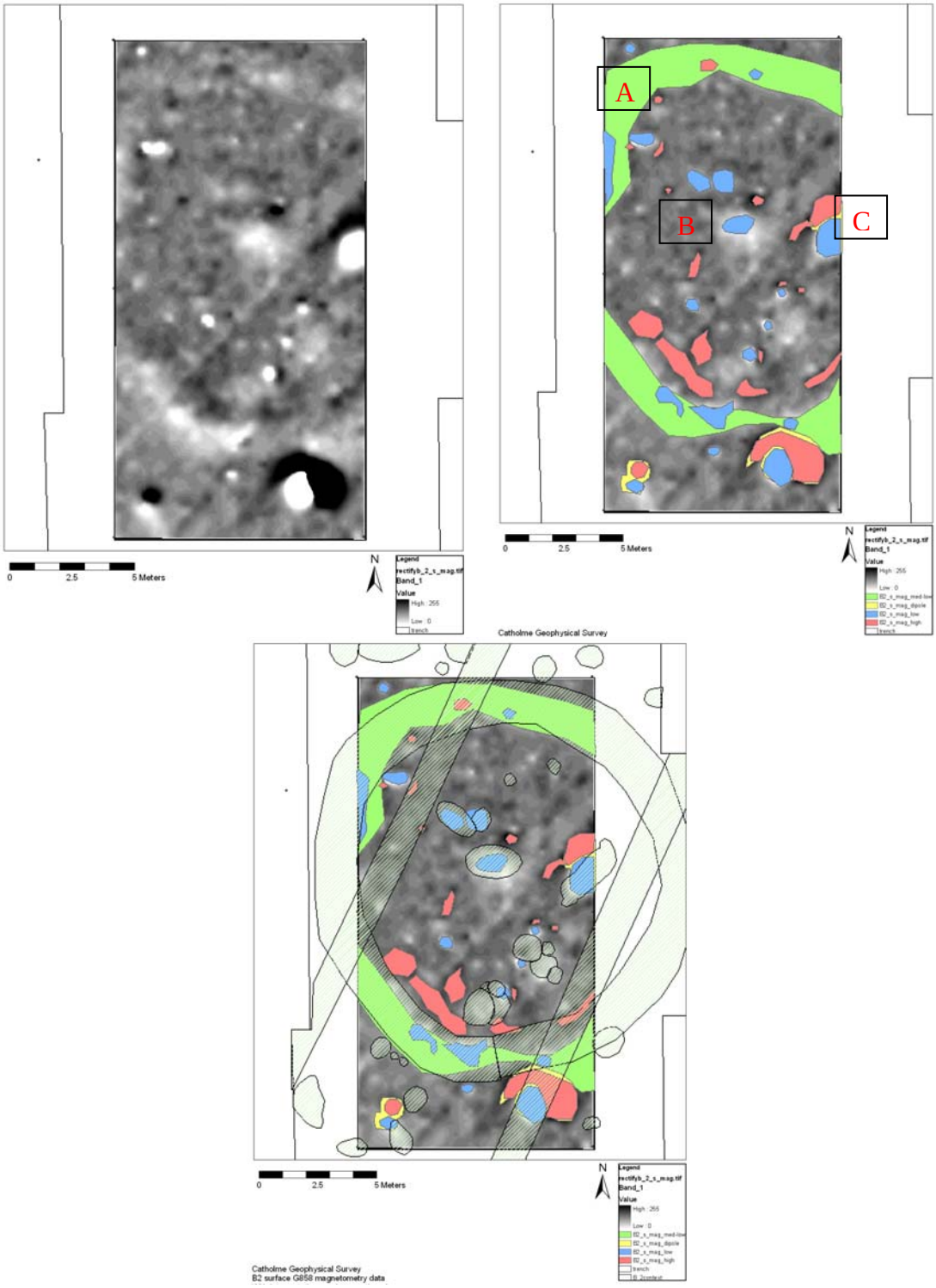

Figure 76. B2 surface magnetometry map (top left) with interpretations (top right) and overlain excavation plan (bottom left).

Re-survey after the removal of the topsoil provided a detailed and sensitive map of the magnetic properties of the archaeological features with little variation in the background material. The image below shows the detail of the magnetic field strength that defines each feature.

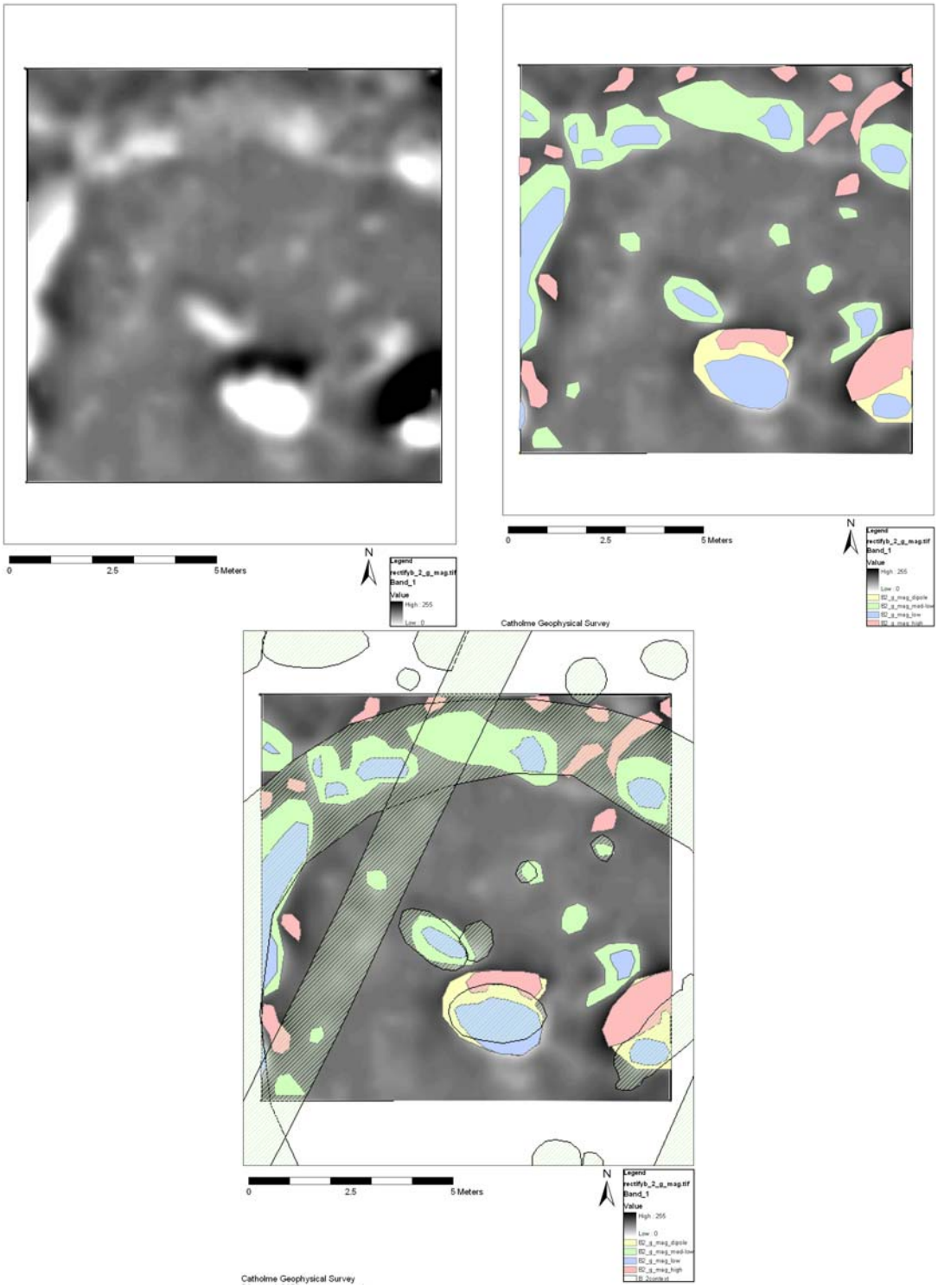

Figure 77. B2 gravel magnetometry map (top left) with interpretations (top right) and overlain excavation plan (bottom).

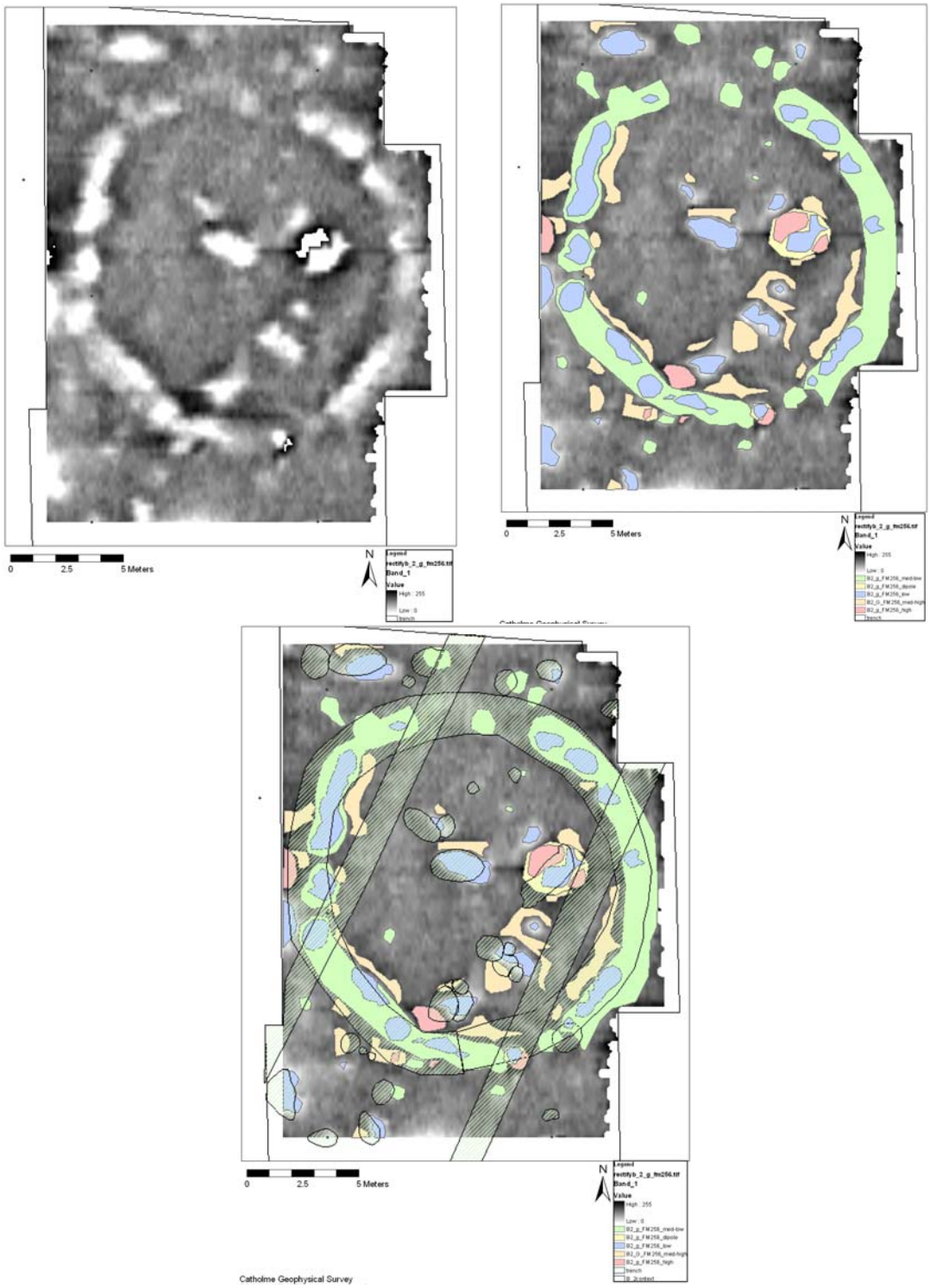

Figure 78. B2 gravel FM256 magnetometry map (top left) with interpretations (top right) and overlain excavation plan (bottom).

The natural subsoil magnetic surveys with the G858 and the FM256 (entire area survey) provided high quality magnetic maps of the 'Sunburst' feature. The irregular magnetic signature of the ring ditch suggested areas with concentrations of materials that have a lower magnetic value than the background. The features mapped through the magnetic survey include: the ring ditch, pits, post-holes, *in situ* burning, the central burial and detail into the magnetic structure of some of these anomalies.

Further integration of these maps with excavation results and other soil analysis methods should provide the background for a detailed understanding of the magnetic properties of the archaeological features and their relationship to the surrounding materials.

5.3.2 Magnetic Susceptibility Results

The magnetic susceptibility survey from the surface level of B2 did not reveal anomalies that could be identified as archaeological. The image below shows a random distribution of magnetic susceptibility properties.

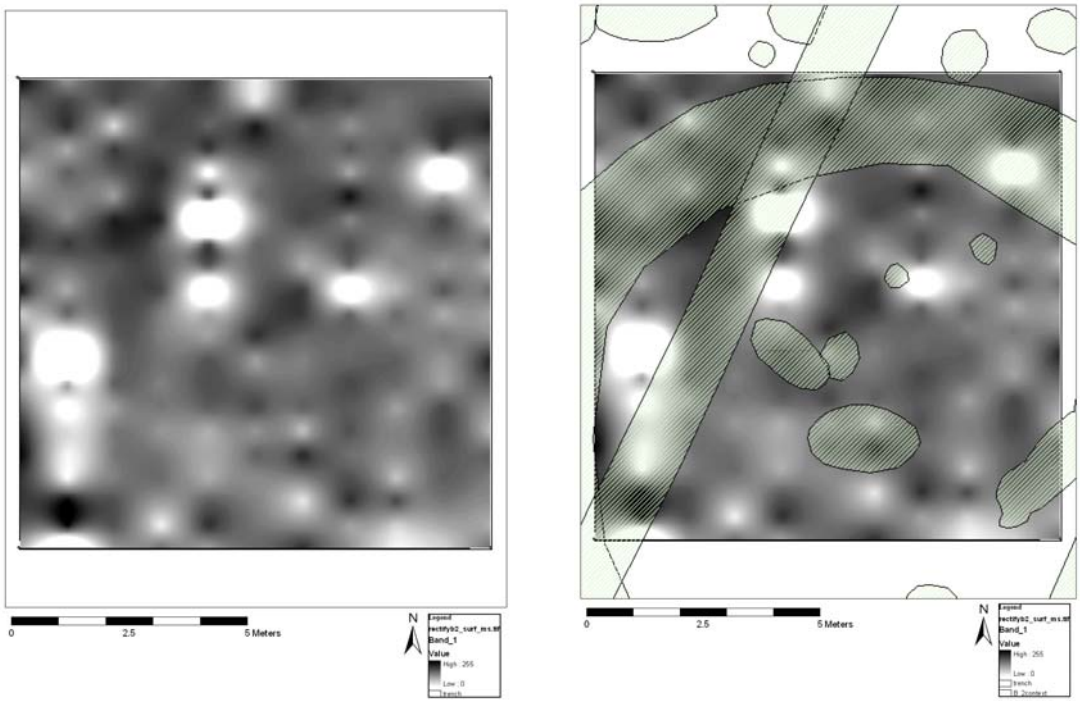

Figure 79. B2 surface magnetic susceptibility results (left) with overlain excavation plan (right).

The magnetic susceptibility map from the natural subsoil of B2 clearly delineated the ring ditch as a medium low feature with three separate areas of low susceptibility. The central burial also appeared clearly as a low susceptibility feature. The square-appearing white anomaly in the northeastern part of the area is most likely an artefact introduced through data interpolation.

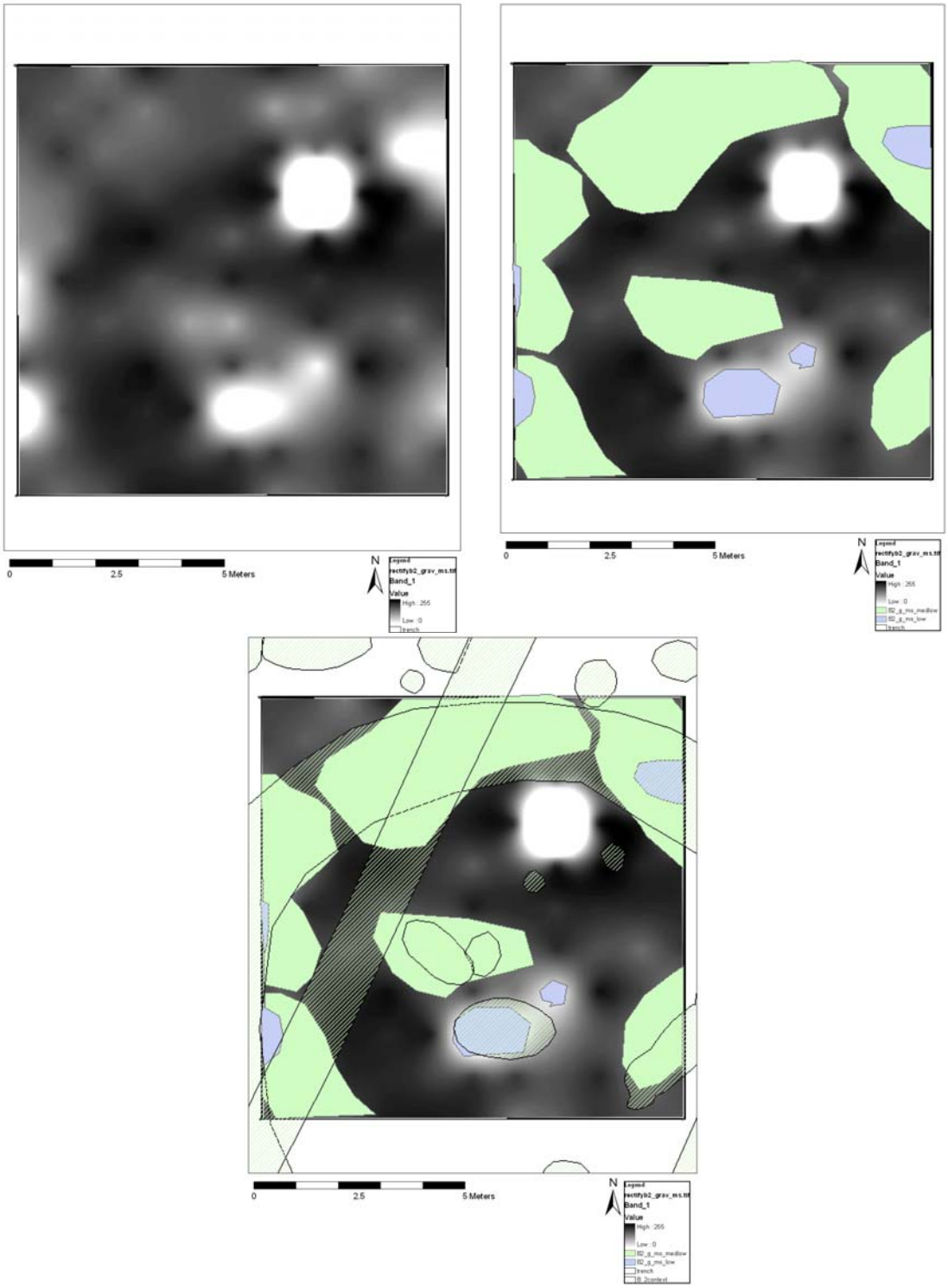

Figure 80. B2 gravel magnetic susceptibility results (left) with interpretations (right) and overlain excavation plan (bottom).

5.3.3 Resistivity Survey Results

The surface resistivity survey of B2 was not strongly affected by effects of ploughing (like surveys in field F and A1) but revealed more about the geological background of the area versus the archaeological features.

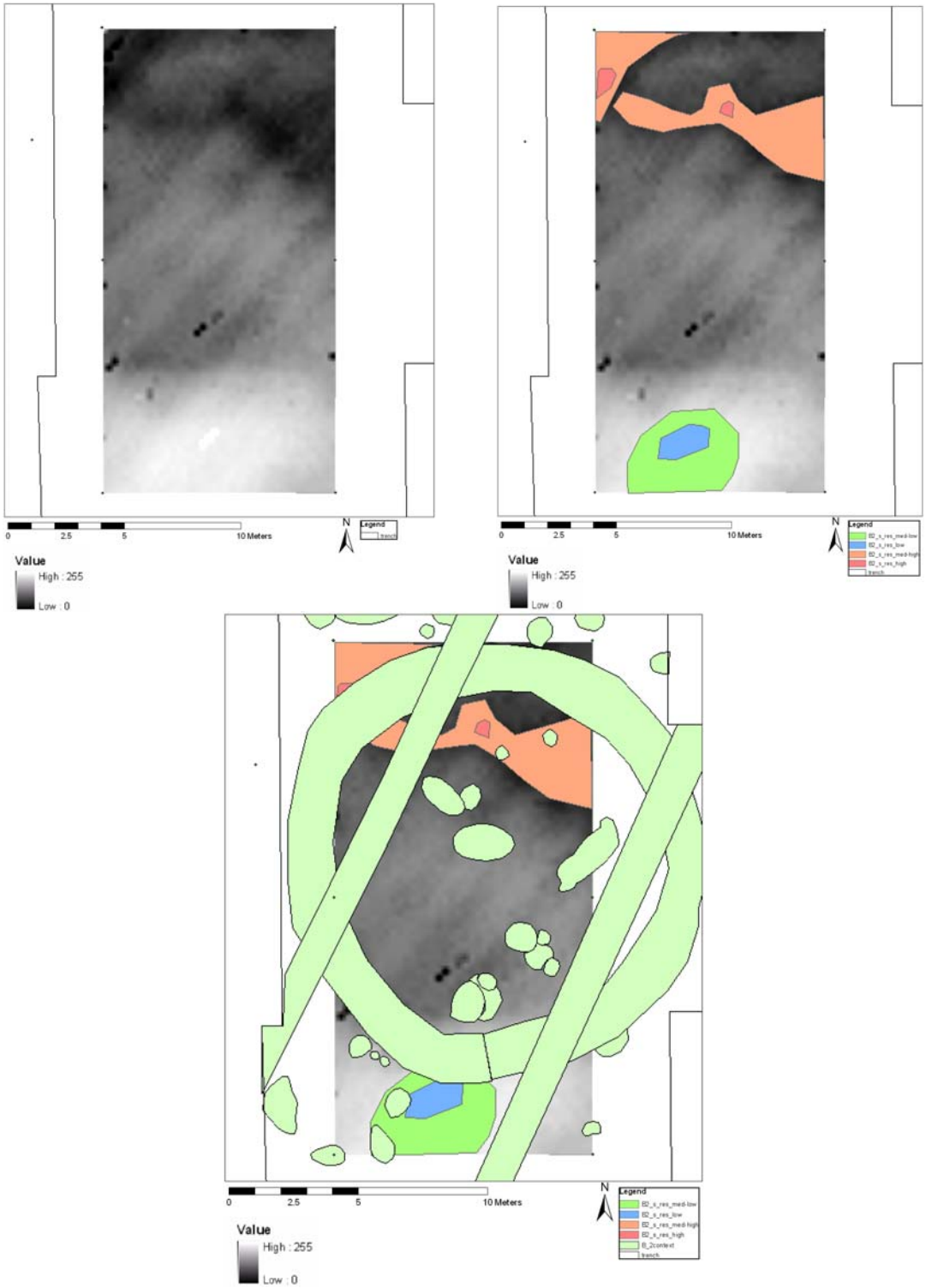

Figure 81. B2 resistivity surface survey (left) with interpretations (right) and overlain excavation plan (bottom).

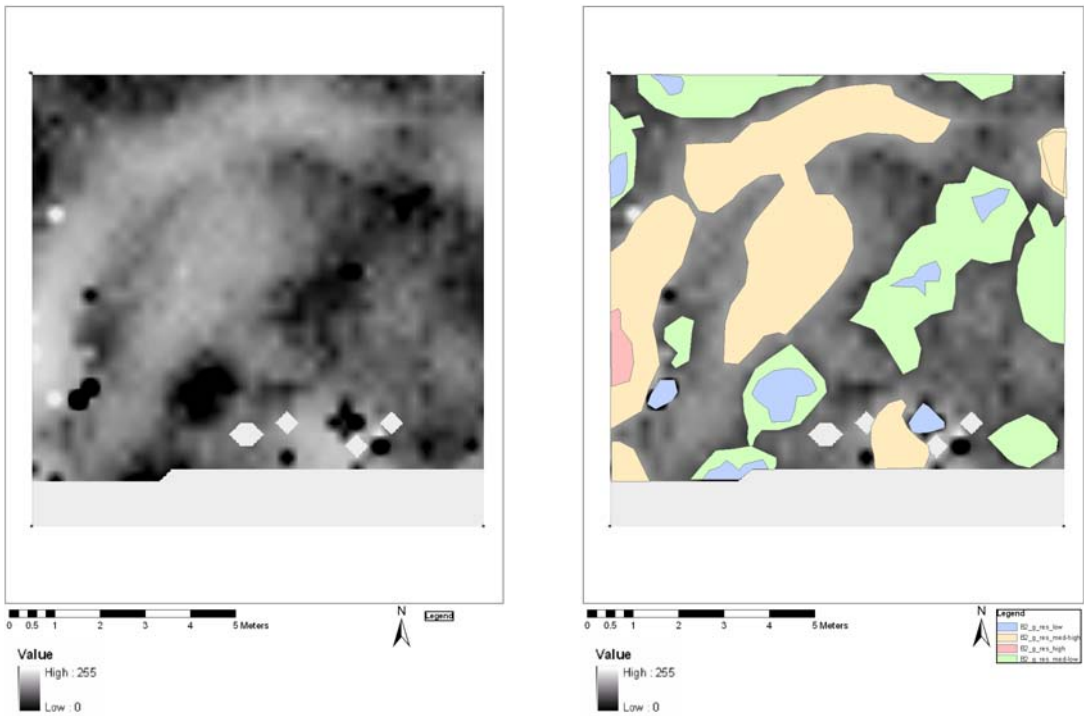

Figure 82. B2 resistivity gravel survey at 0.25m (left) with interpretations (right).

The gravel survey provided a good map of the archaeological features. The ring ditch was identified as a medium-low anomaly with one area of lower resistivity. Other pits and post-holes appeared, but did not coincide exactly with the archaeological plan. This may be attributed to issues with mapping discrepancies, the data collection method, or the fact that since they do not correspond with mapped features, some anomalies may simply represent variation in the background material resistivity.

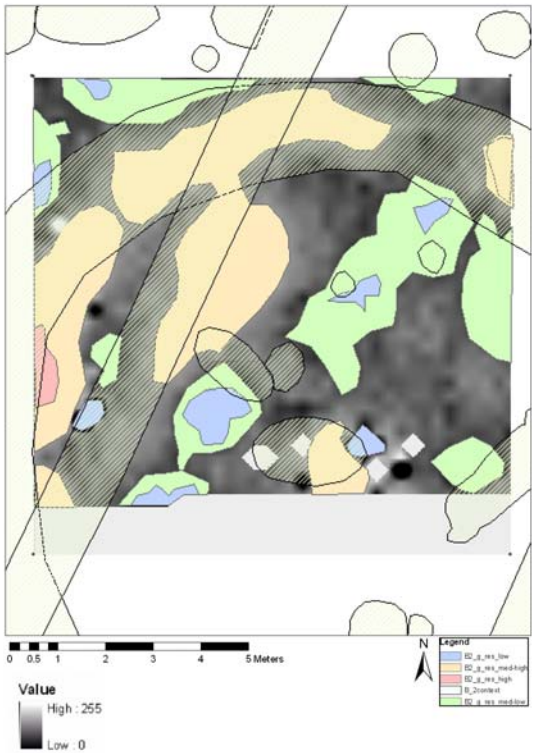

Figure 83. B2 resistivity gravel survey at 0.25m with interpretations and overlain excavation plan.

As depth increased the character and definition of the archaeological features changed so that at 1.25 and 1.50m depth the ring ditch properties inverted from low resistivity to medium-high. At this point however it is necessary to reiterate the issue of pseudosection inversion discussed in the A1 Resistivity Survey Results section before drawing detailed conclusions as to data interpretations.

5.3.4 GPR Survey Results

Surface GPR survey mapped the ring ditch clearly beginning at approximately 0.20m from the surface down to approximately 0.65m. The pit fill appeared as a low amplitude reflector in contrast to the slightly stronger reflection from the surrounding sandy gravels. Distinct areas of high amplitude reflectors appeared throughout the data from near surface to the bottom of the trace (approximately 2.25m deep). The distribution of these patches of high amplitude reflectors were clustered mainly within the area delineated by the ring ditch. The clustering of these anomalies helped identify the position of the ring ditch and geometric pattern suggested human impact in this area. Once the ring ditch no longer appears in the GPR data, at approximately 0.65m, the areas of high amplitude were more evenly distributed across the survey area and suggested a natural geological cause.

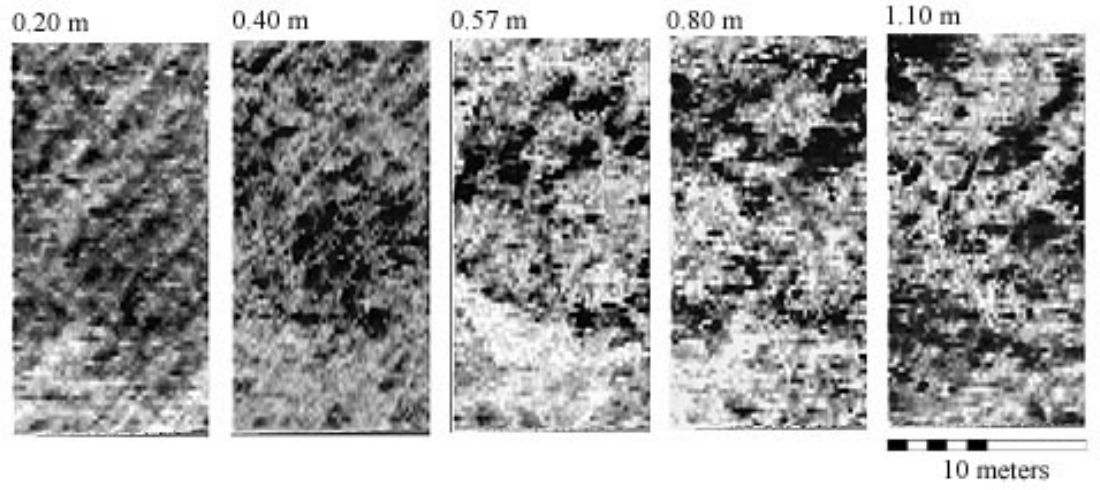

Figure 84. B2 surface GPR plan views showing the appearance of the ring ditch.

Though the ring ditch was visible it is not a distinct circular looking anomaly. The central burial was not clearly visible in the data nor were the pits that are present in the survey area. This may be a result of the GPR not being able to distinguish between the topsoil and the pit fill materials.

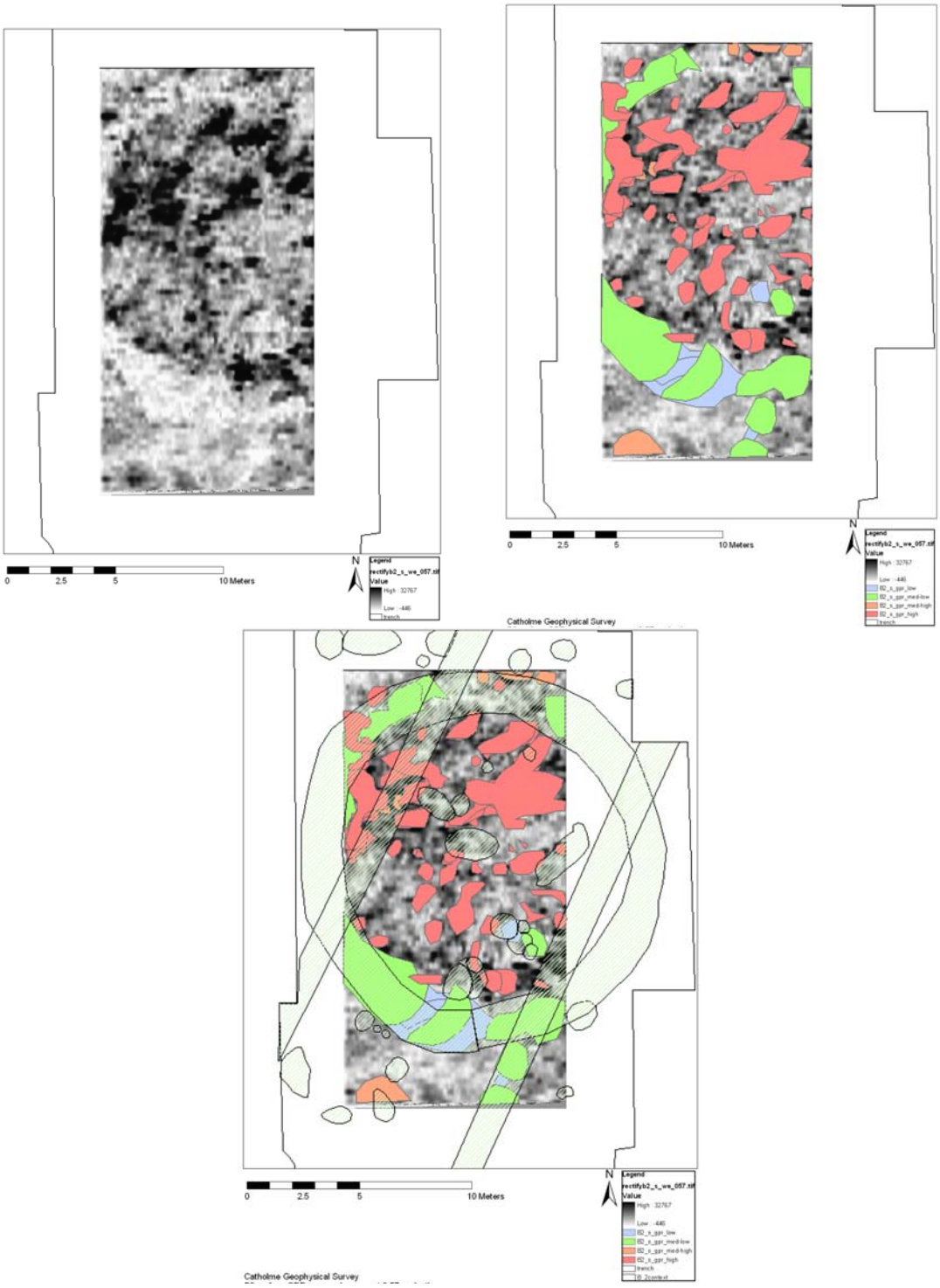

Figure 85. GPR surface survey plan map at 0.57m (left) with interpretations (right) and excavation plan (bottom).

The ground coupling map of the B2 gravel survey clearly delineated all of the archaeological features visible. The map also contains additional information that reflected the geological nature of the surface.