



BAMBURGH
Research Project

BRADFORD KAIMS ARCHAEOLOGY PROJECT

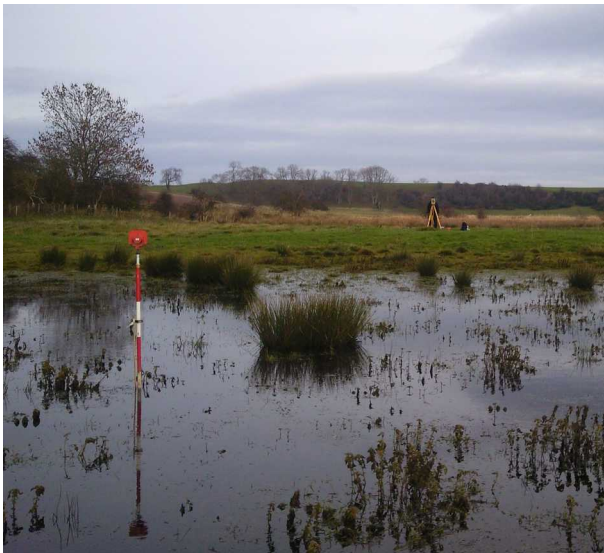
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY



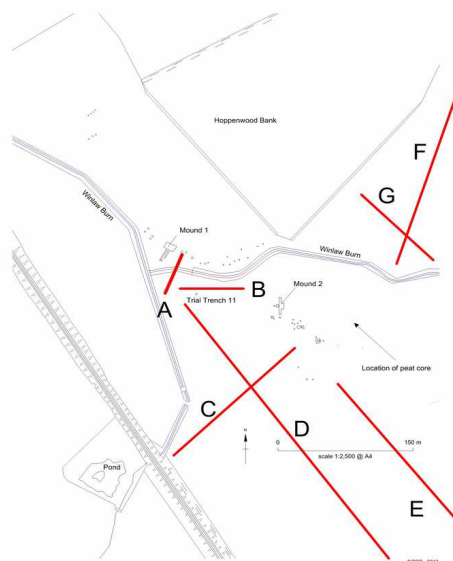
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In addition to coring to investigate the below ground contours within the bog, ground based survey has been used in order to explore the varied landscape where Hoppenwood Bank descends into Embleton's Bog.

Using an electronic survey tool called a Total Station we gather 3D data in order to reconstruct the lumps and bumps of the ground surface over a wide area.

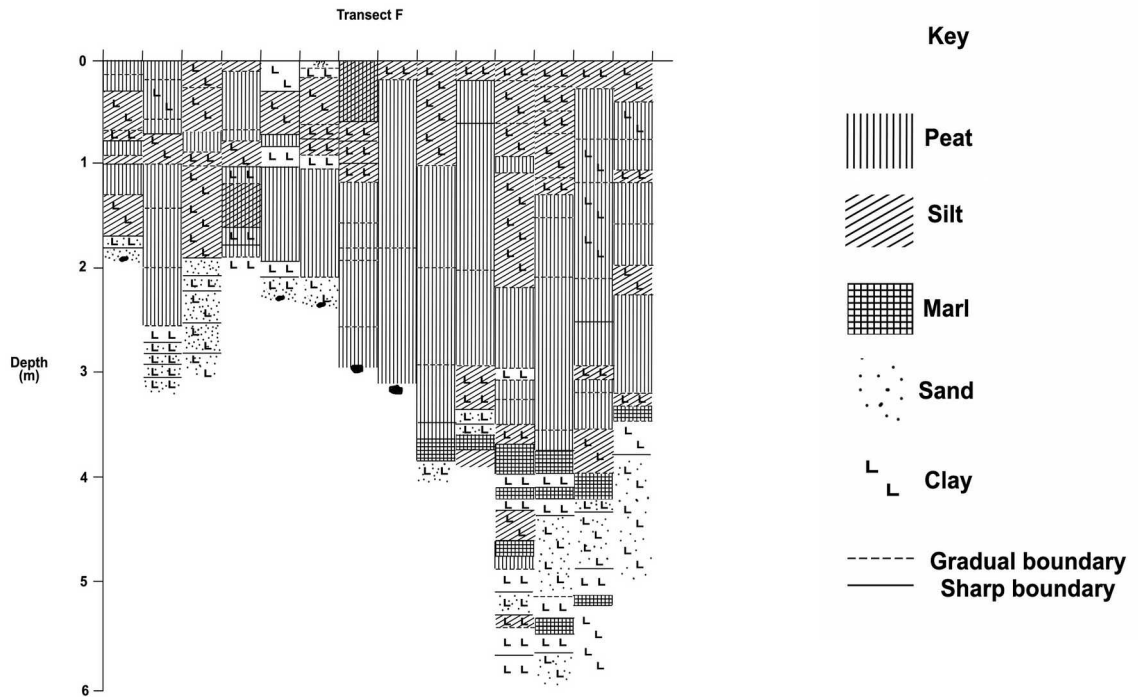


The Total Station works by projecting a beam of infra-red light to a reflector (seen in the standing in the water) then back to the instrument (on the dry ridge). It can record hundreds of 3D points, allowing us to make detailed maps of the area.

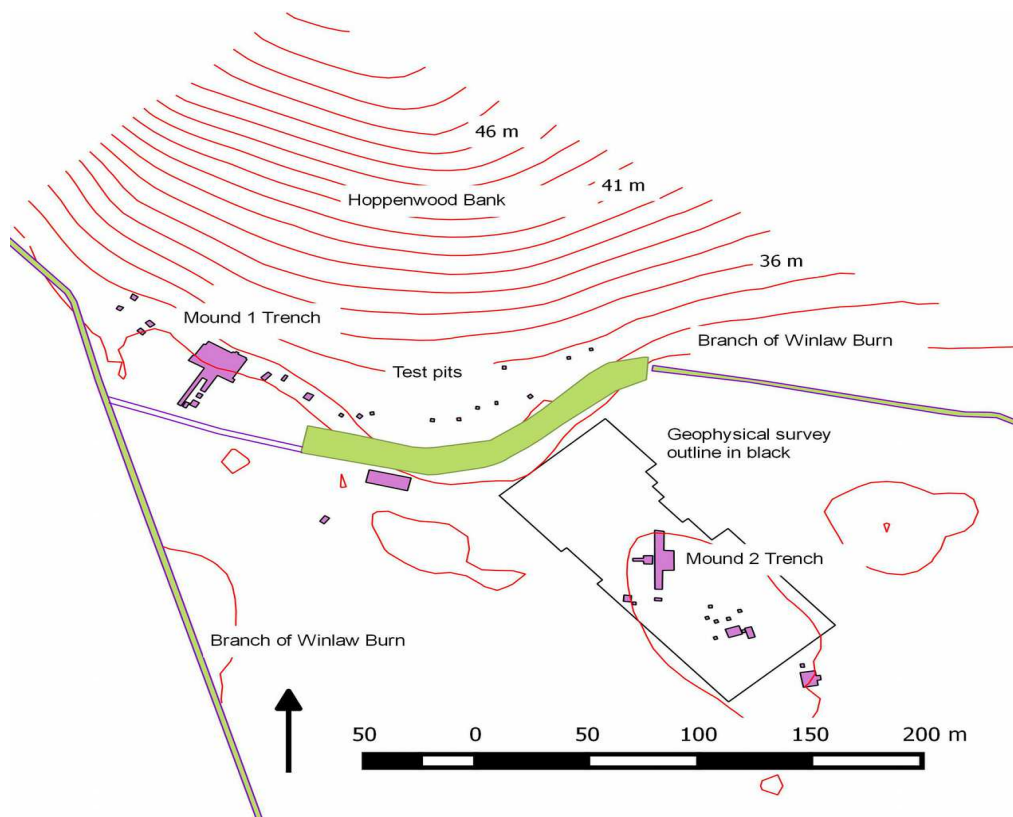


The map to the right shows a number of the coring lines taken across Embleton's Bog in order to map the layers below the ground surface.

The results, below, are from Transect F and show the different layers seen at different depths in each core. Since the cores were taken in a line across the bog, it gives us a crude profile of the lake bed and the sediment layers that fill it up to the present ground surface.



The topographic map, below, with 1m contours, clearly shows the slope of Hoppenwood Bank, down to the area of pasture around the Winlaw Burn, beneath which lies the peat filled former lake.



This second contour map, below, has contours with 10 cm intervals, which means that it shows much more detail, allowing the narrow ridge of slightly higher ground, where burnt mound 2 was excavated to be identified.

