# How to Interpret the Data

There are discrepancies between the 1909 report on the excavation of the barrows and what is observed and measured on the surface today. Gathering and processing three-dimensional data from the barrows was straightforward if time-consuming. The problem comes in displaying the data for interpretation. Isometric models can be constructed but seeing all the relevant data in these can be difficult, and spreading the results out spatially loses coherence. The technique used here is to complement the three-dimensional models with a sequential 'walk-through' which allows the eye to pick up details and trace them through the sequence.

The top of Barlands Hill was subjected to both resistance and magnetometry surveys. The most distinctive feature in magnetometry was the round ditch of the western barrow, also partially visible in resistance. Yet the eastern barrow did not have a similar ditch and its shape suggested a long barrow.

Magnetometry
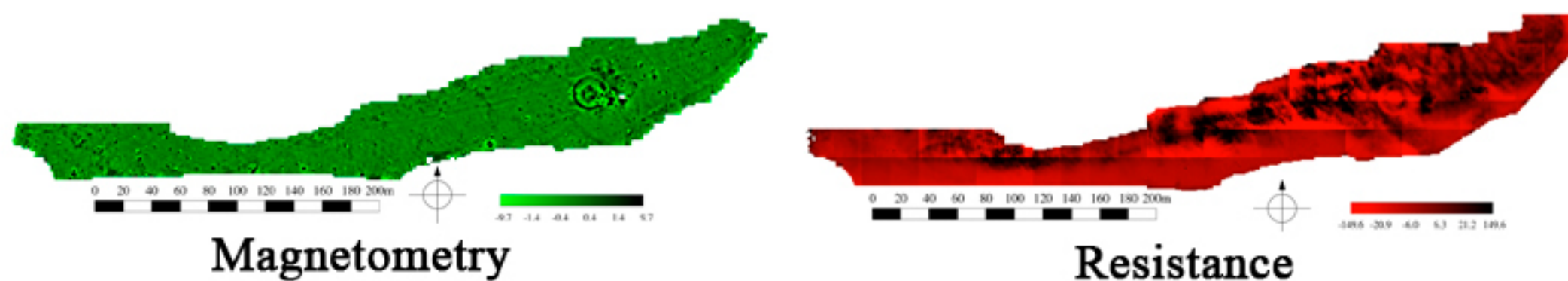
Resistance

Barland Barrows today in the wider landscape. The barrows are located in the centre and marked by the tree growing in the long barrow.

Equipment and Software
For this project we used the TR/CIA resistance meter, adapted for resistivity pseudosection profiling, using 32 probes, and a bacas-proprietary cable loom and distribution box. Heights were measured with a dumpy level and EDM. RES2DINV software provided digital output, and Matlab software was used for the 3D images.

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