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Aerial reconnaissance in Northamptonshire

by Glenn Foard

Introduction

This chapter represents the first substantial review of the history of aerial reconnaissance in Northamptonshire, although a brief overview of the history of aerial reconnaissance in Northamptonshire up to the late 1970s was published by this author in 1979 (Foard 1979a, 91). This chapter briefly considers the work of all practitioners but focuses primarily upon the intensive reconnaissance programme of Northamptonshire County Council between 1977 and 1996. The analysis is based on published reports, flight logs by Foard and Cowley 1977–96, unpublished reports, and the SMR photo index. Although the latter was substantially updated as part of the NMP as a record of the project, there were

various limitations in the potential for the present analysis resulting from inconsistencies in the entries in the index; but it is not believed that these limitations have significantly compromised the analysis presented here.

Aerial reconnaissance by others

There have been six substantial programmes of archaeological aerial reconnaissance that included all or part of the county: conducted by Hollowell, Upex, Pickering, RCHME, CUCAP and NCC (Everson and Cowley 1974–5; Foard 1976–96). The remainder of the reconnaissance by others comprises together no more than perhaps 300 frames (Table 2.1 and Fig 2.1). There are two major archives of aerial photographs

Table 2.1 Number of photographs by photographer listed in the SMR photo index

<i>photographer</i>	<i>dates</i>	<i>cropmark photographs</i>	<i>earthwork photographs</i>	<i>soilmark photographs</i>	<i>total number of photographs</i>
NCC	1973–1997	10259	3176	1269	15406
CUCAP	1947–2000	1791	2810	79	5129
RCHME	1971–2000	1963	402	76	3184
Pickering	1963–1986	779	113	13	1008
Hollowell	1961–1977	329	4	0	446
Upex	1971–1979	285	77	18	449
Others	—	209	32	0	283
OTHERS					
Ashmolean	—	0	5	0	5
Baker	—	25	0	0	30
Buckinghamshire Museum	—	8	2	0	34
Crawford (RAF)	—	3	1	0	13
Field	—	22	0	0	26
Foster	—	4	2	0	6
Hartley/Leics Museum	—	25	3	0	28
Lyll	—	14	0	0	14
Moore	—	73	6	0	79
Poulton	—	15	0	0	15
Rollings	—	4	4	0	8
Warhurst/Nor thampton Museum	—	6	9	0	15
Williams	—	10	0	0	10

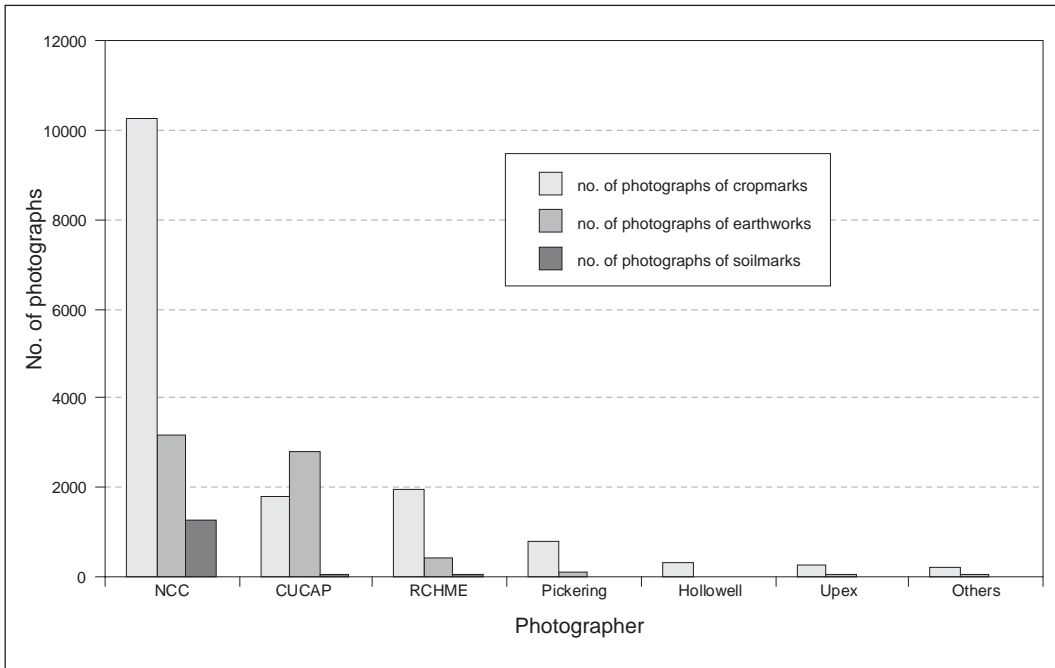


Fig 2.1
Number of photographs by photographer listed in the SMR photo index.

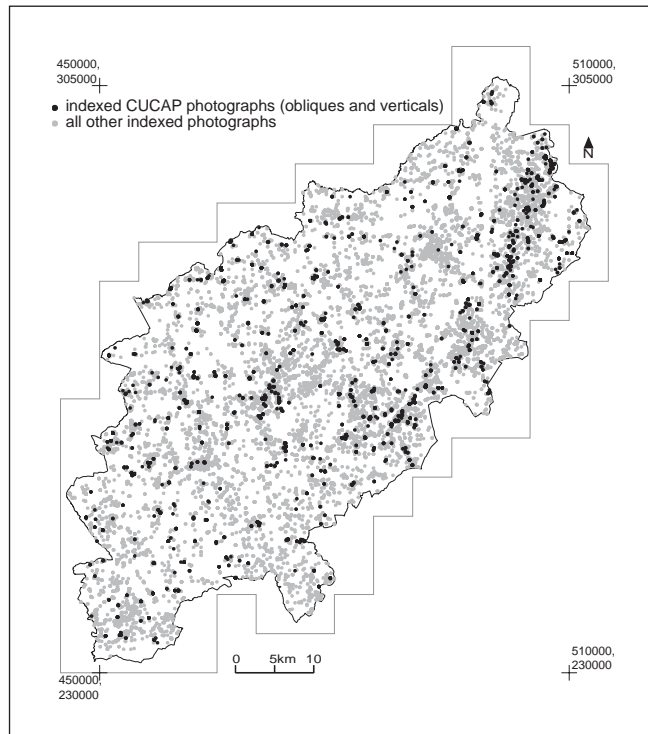
for the county: one in the National Monuments Record Centre (NMRC) in Swindon and the other in the Northamptonshire SMR, which was established with the SMR in 1973. The latter was, at first, largely a collection of photographs taken by other aerial archaeologists, mainly copies of CUCAP and NMR photographs, but also included some of Hollowell's material. However, the Northamptonshire SMR collection rapidly came to be dominated by the photographs from NCC reconnaissance, and by 1980 it comprised some 5,000 frames and in 2000 the total was more than 20,000, more than 15,000 of which had been taken by NCC.

The earliest archaeological aerial photographs of Northamptonshire, now in the NMRC, are the handful of RAF verticals taken in the 1920s and collected by Crawford. Significant archaeological reconnaissance only began in the late 1940s with the work of CUCAP. This represents the most important oblique air photo evidence of earthwork sites in the county, in some cases recording sites not long before they were levelled by cultivation. It is also the second most important collection in terms of cropmarks. It is almost completely catalogued in the photo index of the SMR, but copies of only a small percentage of the photographs are held in the SMR. The spatial distribution of CUCAP photographs broadly matches the overall distribution of photography countywide (Fig 2.2).

From the early 1970s onward this was supplemented by the national survey programme of the RCHME (Fig 2.3).

This reconnaissance has been fairly evenly distributed across the county, but with the poorest coverage in the south-west. The regional reconnaissance of Jim Pickering also extended into Northamptonshire, mainly in the north-west of the

Fig 2.2
Distribution of CUCAP photographs relative to all other photographs listed on the SMR photo index.



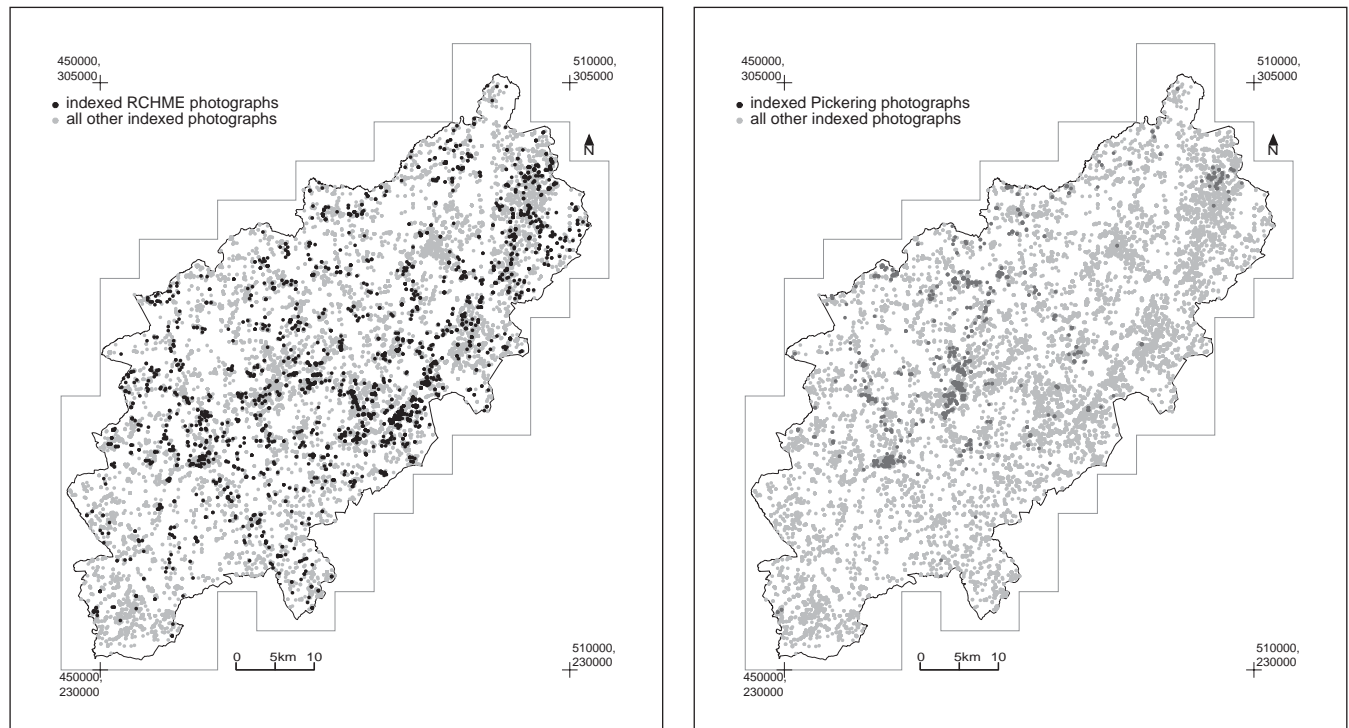


Fig 2.3
Distribution of RCHME photographs relative to all other photographs listed on the SMR photo index.

Fig 2.4
Distribution of Pickering's photographs relative to all other photographs listed on the SMR photo index.

county, with images taken between the early 1960s and the late 1980s (Fig 2.4). These two collections are largely catalogued in the SMR photo index, but prints of only a proportion of the images are held there.

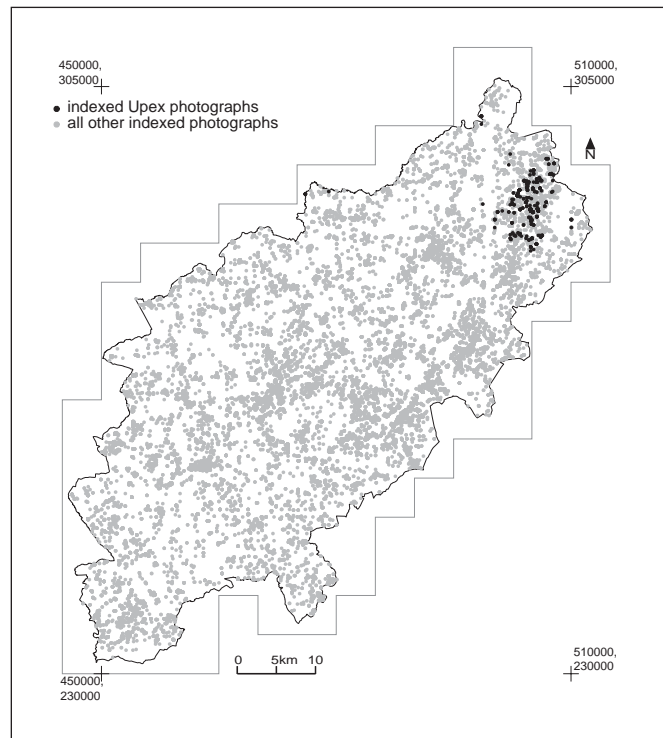
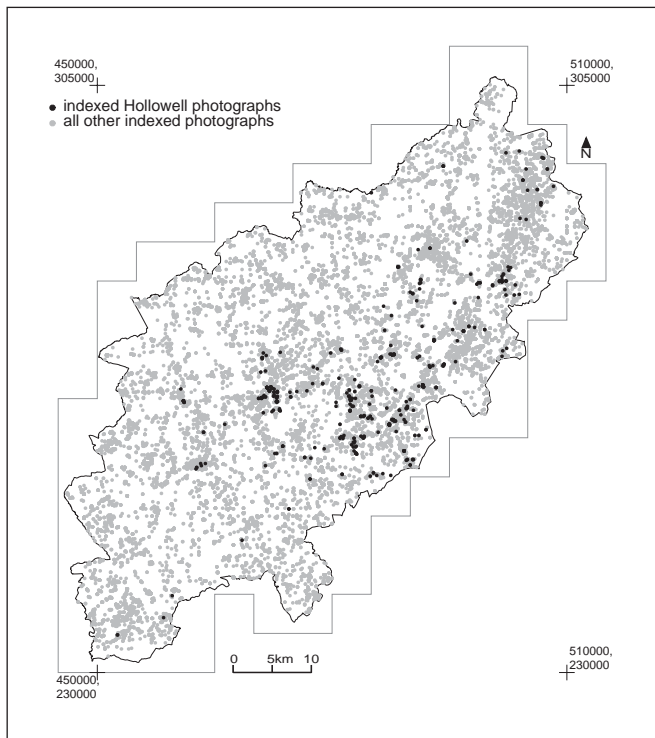
Locally, various archaeologists, both amateur and professional, have conducted aerial survey ranging from just a few flights to extensive reconnaissance over many years.

A rapid assessment of this work was undertaken in 1977, and the results integrated into the SMR photo index and summarised in print (Foard 1979a, 91). This revealed that in 1959 Warhurst (Northampton Museum) made several flights, leaving a small collection of aerial photographs in the Northampton Museum collection, all now copied in the SMR. In the early 1970s there were several others who carried out flights. The late Alex Rollings had a collection of *c* 200–50 transparencies, mainly of sites along the middle and upper Nene. Although the location of his archive is not known, copies of a few of his images are in the SMR. Ken Field photographed a number of sites, especially on the Northamptonshire/Buckinghamshire and Bedfordshire border, and copies of some of these are in the SMR. Others include Moore (Northampton Museum), whose slides are in the Northampton Museum collection but

are copied in the SMR, and Williams (Northampton Development Corporation) whose whole archive is in the SMR.

By far the most important of this early local work was that conducted by Hollowell. Impressed by the results achieved by Warhurst, Hollowell persuaded various pilots to allow him to accompany them on flights (Moore 1980). Working from 1961 to the early 1970s his aerial reconnaissance was concentrated in central Northamptonshire, especially immediately to the north and east of Northampton and along the Nene valley as far as Nassington (Fig 2.5) (Brown 1998). The results of this reconnaissance together with his ground-breaking field-walking survey and other fieldwork, were reviewed in a volume edited by Brown in 1971, which included sketch plans of several of the most extensive cropmark complexes (Hollowell and Brown 1971). The slide copies and copy-negatives for this book, comprising an almost complete copy of the Hollowell collection, have been deposited in the SMR and the NMRC. The original slides from his work were retained by Hollowell until his death in 1998, but their current whereabouts are not known.

The other significant local work was by Upex (Nene Valley Research Committee), who carried out intensive reconnaissance 1971–9 in the Middle Nene Valley from



Oundle north-eastward, including the Soke of Peterborough, producing an archive of more than 2,500 frames (Fig 2.6) (Upex 1977). While some of Upex's early photographs were available to the project, results from more recent reconnaissance was not mapped as part of the Northamptonshire NMP project.

In addition to this oblique, specifically archaeological photography there are the wide range of vertical surveys from the 1940s onwards by the Luftwaffe, RAF, Ordnance Survey and others, most of which are held in the NMRC. There are also a number of vertical surveys of the county conducted for or purchased by NCC, which can be accessed there. The most important are from 1979 and 1990, as well as the 2000 national survey, for which NCC holds a copy of Northamptonshire in GIS format.

South Northamptonshire Council also hold a district-wide vertical survey conducted in 1999.

While the verticals held in the NMRC were generally used for the NMP mapping, the locally-held vertical surveys were not.

Aerial reconnaissance by NCC

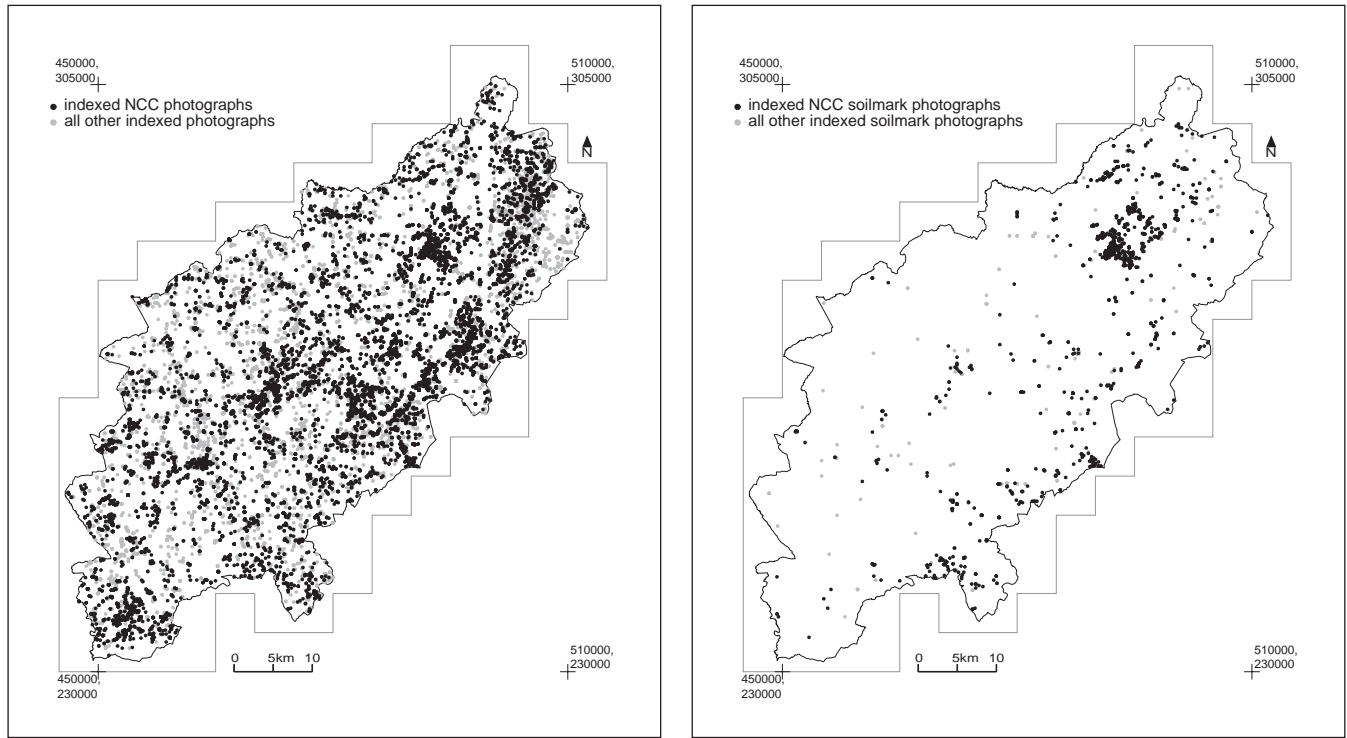
The air photo collection produced by NCC reconnaissance is by far the largest of all such collections for the county, comprising more than 15,000 frames. It dominates

the cropmark record for the county, is the only collection with substantial soil mark evidence and in earthwork coverage is exceeded in terms of the range and importance of targets only by the CUCAP collection. Although the distribution is still inevitably dominated by the effects of geology and land use, especially through its influence on cropmark formation, the collection provides by far the most consistent countywide coverage. In the south and south west of the county it is almost the only significant cropmark record and in Rockingham Forest it provides almost the only soilmark coverage (Figs 2.7 and 2.8).

The County Council began archaeological reconnaissance following the appointment of Paul Everson as the first Northamptonshire County Archaeologist, 1973-4. He carried out a number of flights with pilot Derek Cowley, the Deputy County Architect. Cowley continued survey work in the year following Everson's departure. The author, who was appointed as SMR Assistant in December 1976, joined Cowley as the photographer on most of the flights undertaken in 1977. A re-assessment of the reconnaissance programme was conducted at the end of that season. This indicated that earthwork photography, which had dominated the earlier work, was not the most productive use of the limited

Fig 2.5
Distribution of Hollowell's photographs relative to all other photographs listed on the SMR photo index.

Fig 2.6
Distribution of Upex's photographs relative to all other photographs listed on the SMR photo index.



*Fig 2.7
Distribution of NCC
photographs relative to all
other photographs listed on
the SMR photo index.*

*Fig 2.8
Distribution of NCC
soilmark photographs
relative to all other soilmark
photographs listed on the
SMR photo index.*

resources. Thereafter, such photography was only to be conducted incidentally with other reconnaissance or under exceptional weather conditions: good snow/frost, the very best clear winter weather with low angle sunlight or exceptional parchmark conditions. The focus was to be upon cropmark photography where major new discoveries were to be expected from a systematic survey programme.

From 1978 until 1996 reconnaissance flights were undertaken on a regular basis when conditions were favourable. Thereafter, up to 2002, only a handful of flights were undertaken. When and where significant cropmark development was identified, more intensive survey was undertaken, limited only by the level of resources and the availability of aircraft. The programme of reconnaissance was developed in the context of the ongoing threats to the archaeology of the county and the priorities defined for the management of that resource (Foard 1979b).

While the earlier photography was simply integrated into the SMR, in 1978 the first annual report was published, together with a brief review of previous aerial archaeology in the county. This compared the results of 1978 with all previous photography and provided plans and analysis of two of the major sites photographed, Irchester Roman town and a

major complex adjacent to the causewayed enclosure north of Northampton (Cowley and Foard 1979). Progress was reviewed in a more substantial fashion in 1980 (Foard 1980b). The reconnaissance programme was outlined and an analysis of the distribution of results achieved during 1978–80 was presented, considering the likely reasons for the recovery pattern. It also challenged the view expressed previously by Taylor, in the light of his review of aerial archaeology data for the RCHME Inventory of the county, that cropmark evidence had not significantly enhanced our understanding of the archaeology of the Northamptonshire. Annual reports were also published on the 1979, 1980, 1981 and 1982 seasons (Cowley and Foard 1980; Foard 1981a, 1982a, 1982b, 1983).

Given the increasing volume of new data generated and other SMR commitments it was only possible to integrate the data into the SMR and no further reports were published. A further review of the reconnaissance programme 1977–94 was conducted for RCHME in 1995 (Foard 1995). Extensive use was made in 1995 of the reconnaissance results for the publication of an education resource pack on Aerial Archaeology in the county (Shaw and Foard 1995). A brief review of the soilmark evidence for the medieval charcoal