

I think that the availability of GE is the most important development in aerial archaeology since the introduction of computational methods to deal with such pictures in my lab back in 1976, and there will be many more new uses to follow.

(Irwin Scollar, email, 24 June 2008)

Yes... but....

Google Earth – the good and the bad

Advantages

Disadvantages

Freely available

Resolution varies

Records modern land use

Records some archaeological sites

No stereo viewing possible

Records some natural features

Includes 'Historical' layers but it is recent 'history'

Can be rotated for optimum viewing

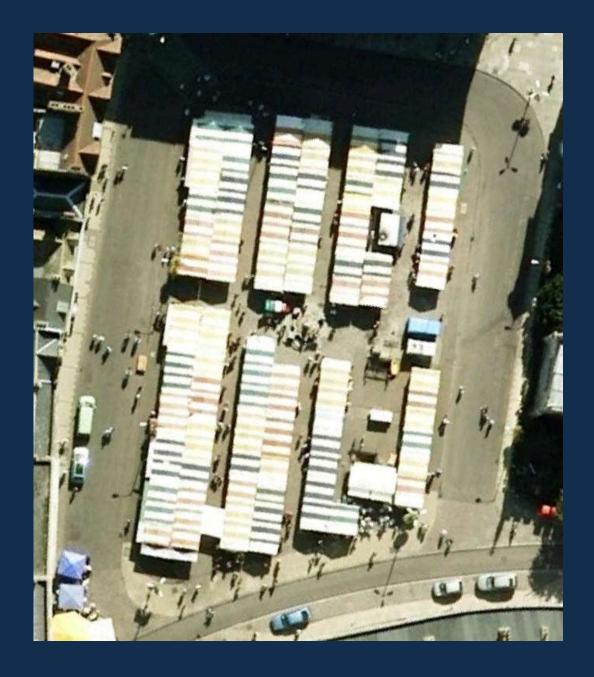
KMZ files are good for 'indexing' and communicating sites to others

Anyone can now 'interpret' aerial pictures

Cambridge market, UK

Aerial photograph:

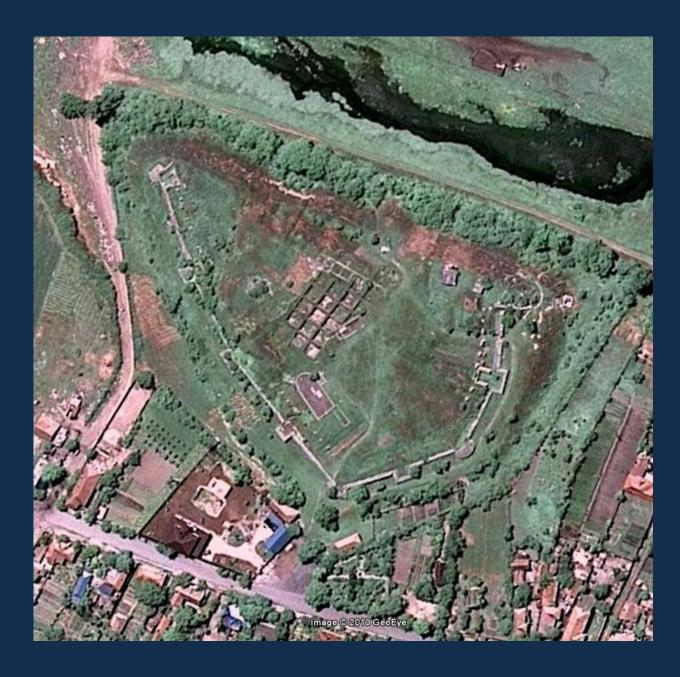
Resolution (in GE) may be 50-60cm



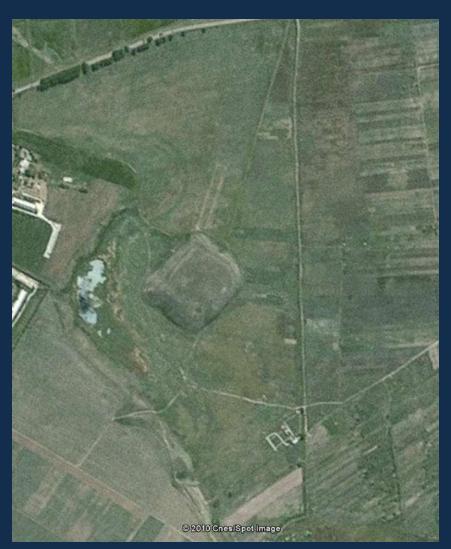
Fortress at Sucidava (Celeiu)

GeoEye satellite

Resolution of about 1m



Tell at Gumelnita SPOT satellite: resolution 2m(?)



Tell at Magura-Bran SPOT satellite: resolution 5m(?)



Seimeni, Romania: suggested to be a huge neolithic ritual site. But...

North to the top

South to the top



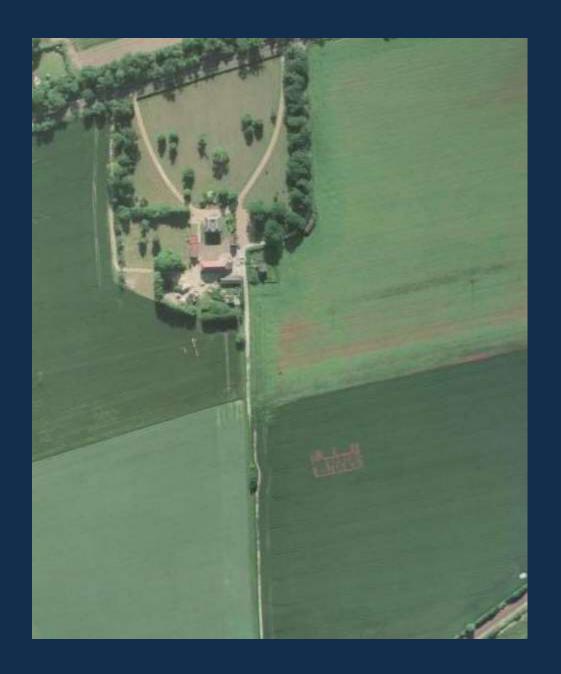


.. is very similar in appearance to this oil storage depot at Constanta.



Fordham, Cambridgeshire:

Suggested to be a Roman villa...



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Suggested to be a Roman villa...

...but it is an area of crop trials

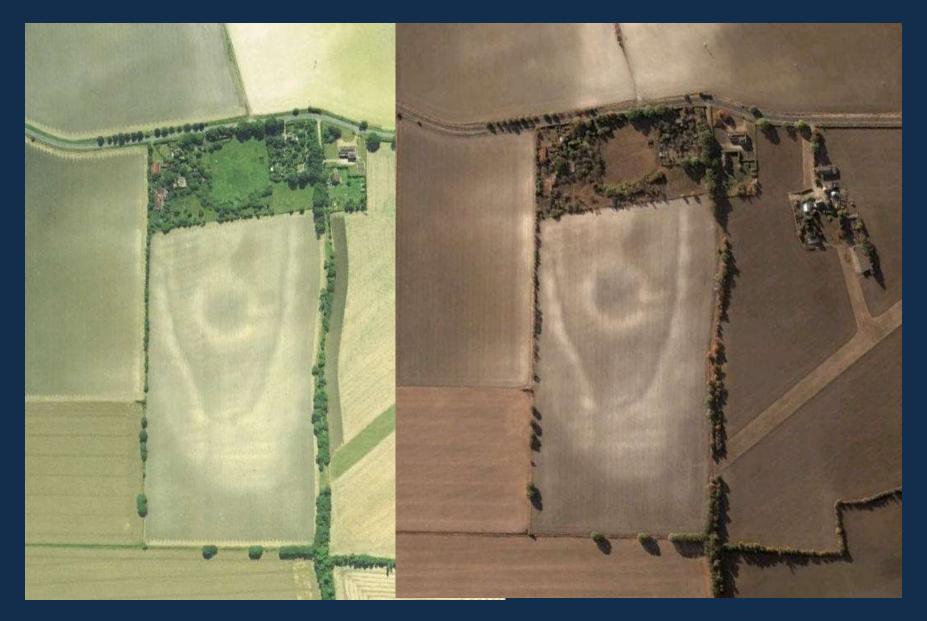


Great Eversden, Cambridgeshire: summer 2003. Suggested to be a hillfort with an internal henge



Spring-summer 2003

16 October 2003



Context....and reference to a map that names it Claypit Hill = non archaeological

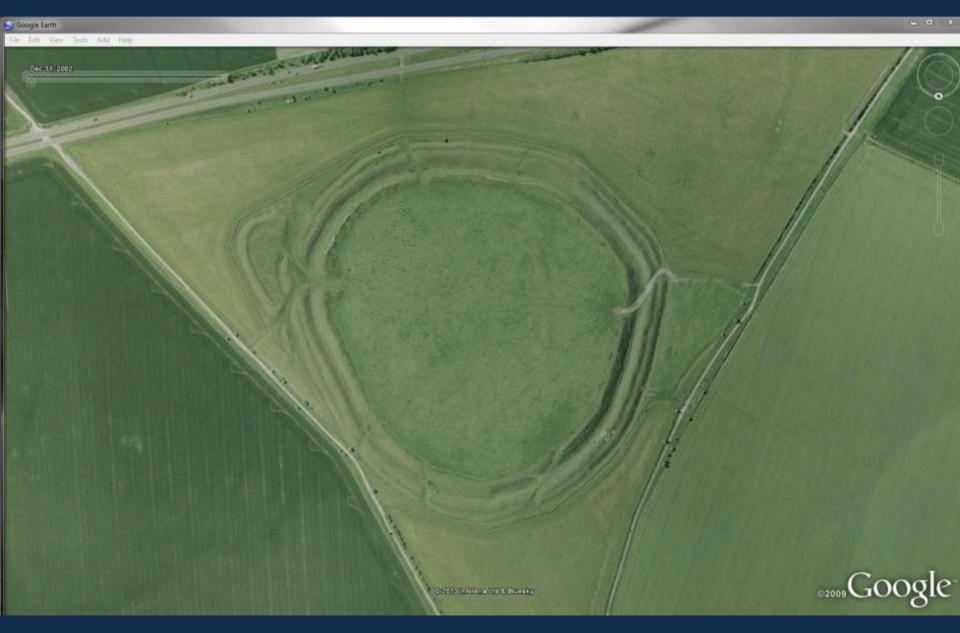


...but sometimes people find genuine archaeological sites

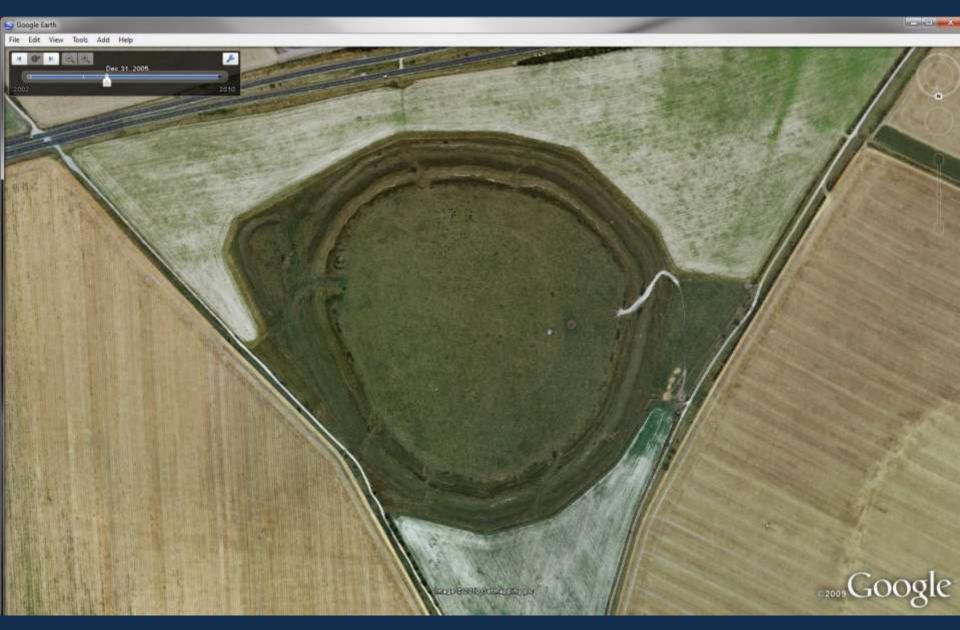


Changes in the appearance of archaeological sites:

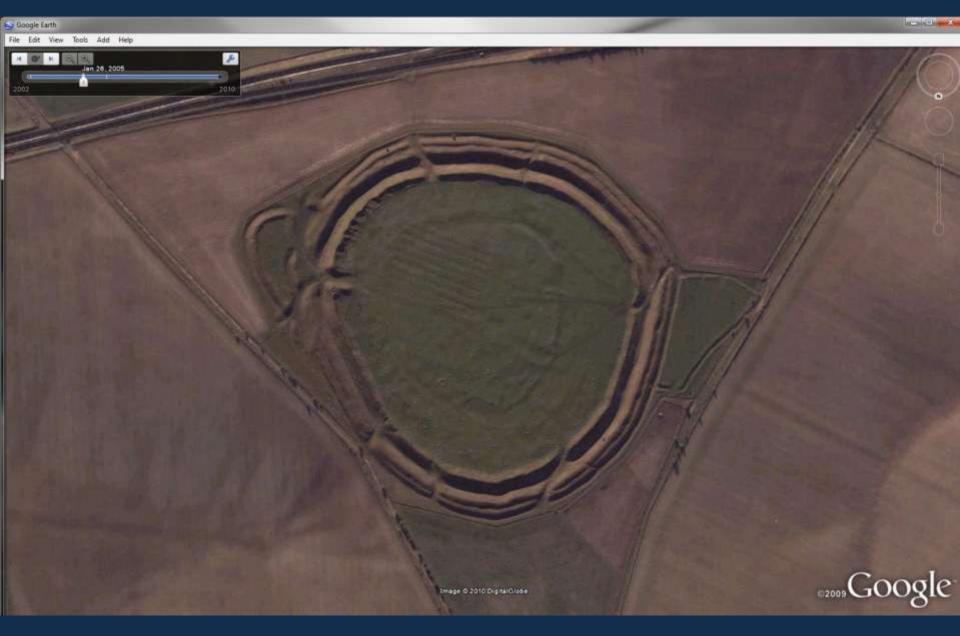
1. Upstanding site. Iron Age hillfort at Yarnbury, Wiltshire, UK



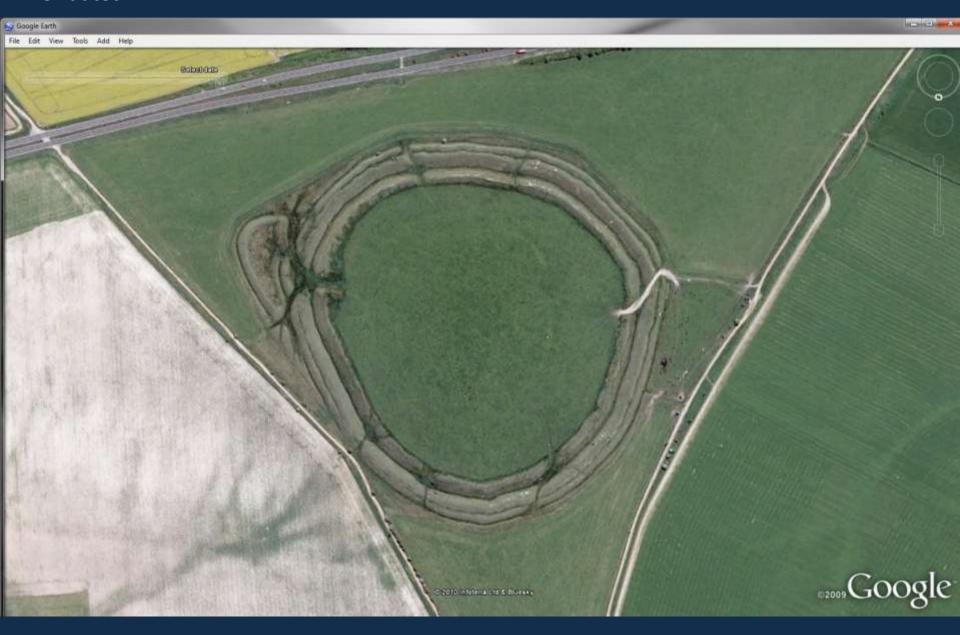
2005

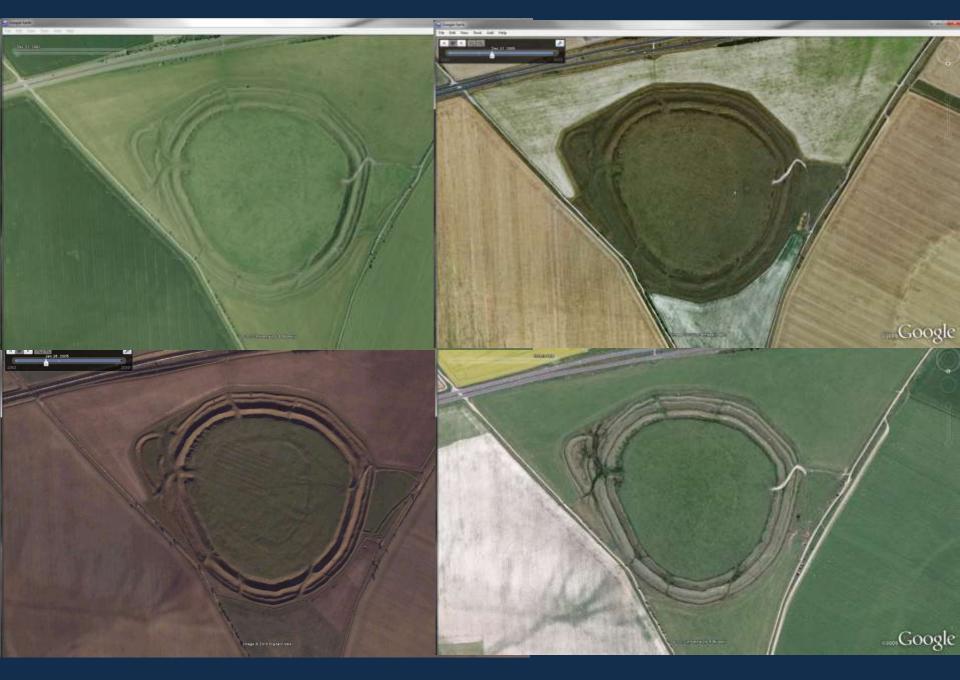


26-01-2005



Undated

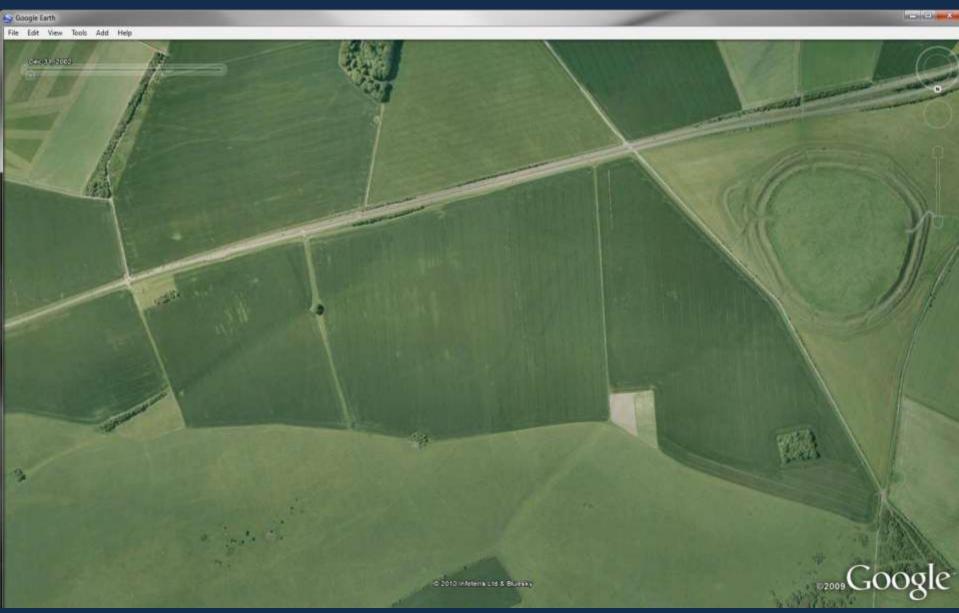


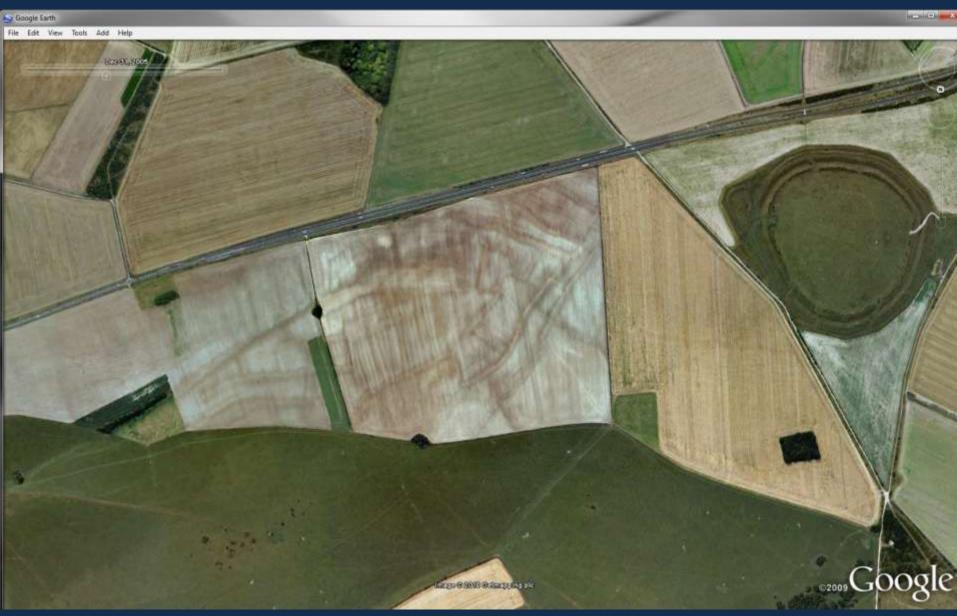


Changes in the appearance of archaeological sites:

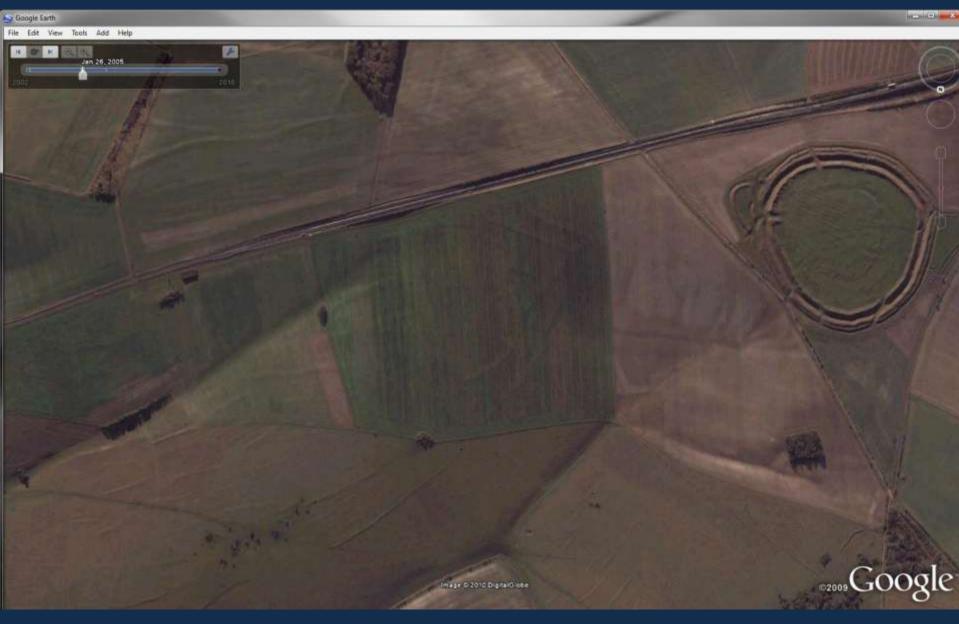
2. Iron Age field system east of the hillfort at Yarnbury, Wiltshire, UK

(these are upstanding and levelled)





26-01-2005



Undated

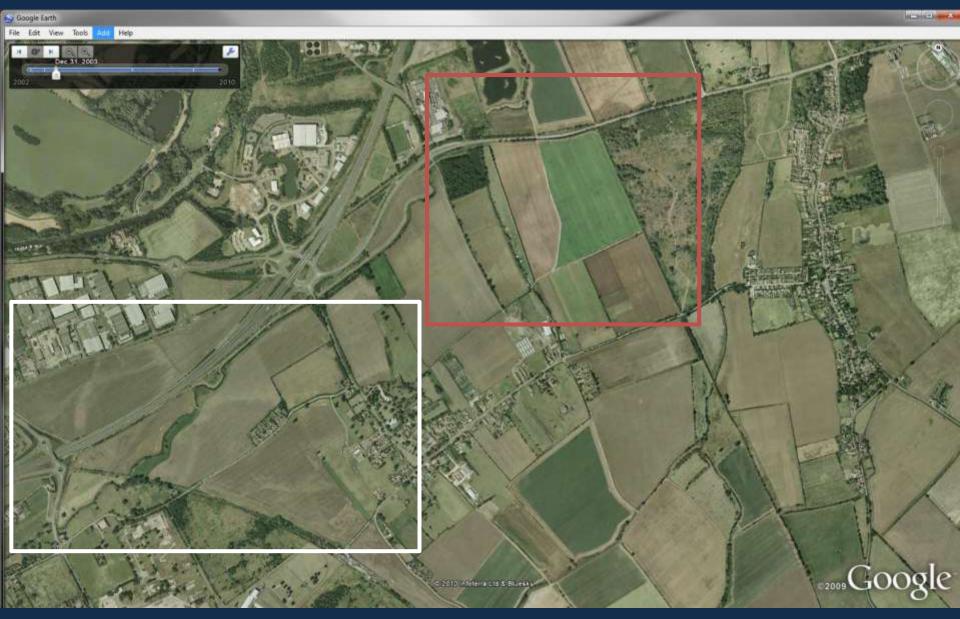


Changes in the appearance of archaeological sites:

3. An arable landscape at Cardington, Bedfordshire, UK

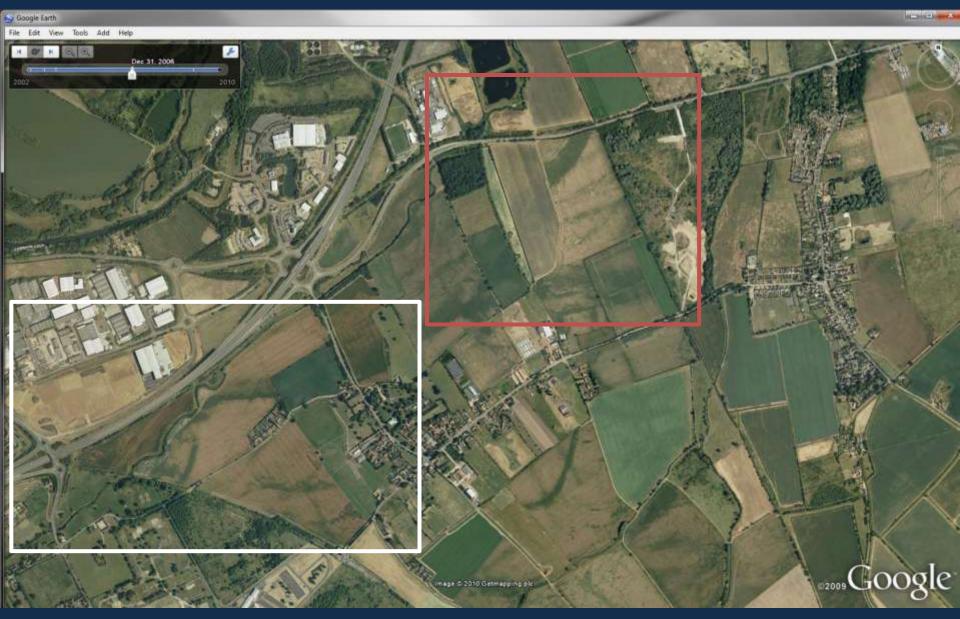


Bucharest



15-07-2003







mage 2 2010 Getmapping sk

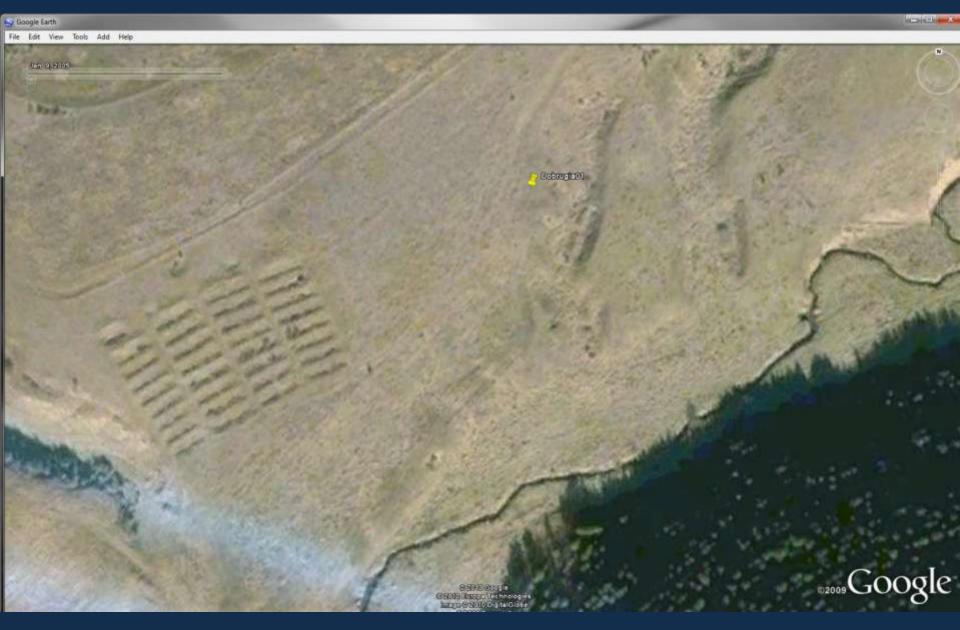
Changes in the appearance of archaeological sites:

4. Upstanding features in Dobrugia, Romania

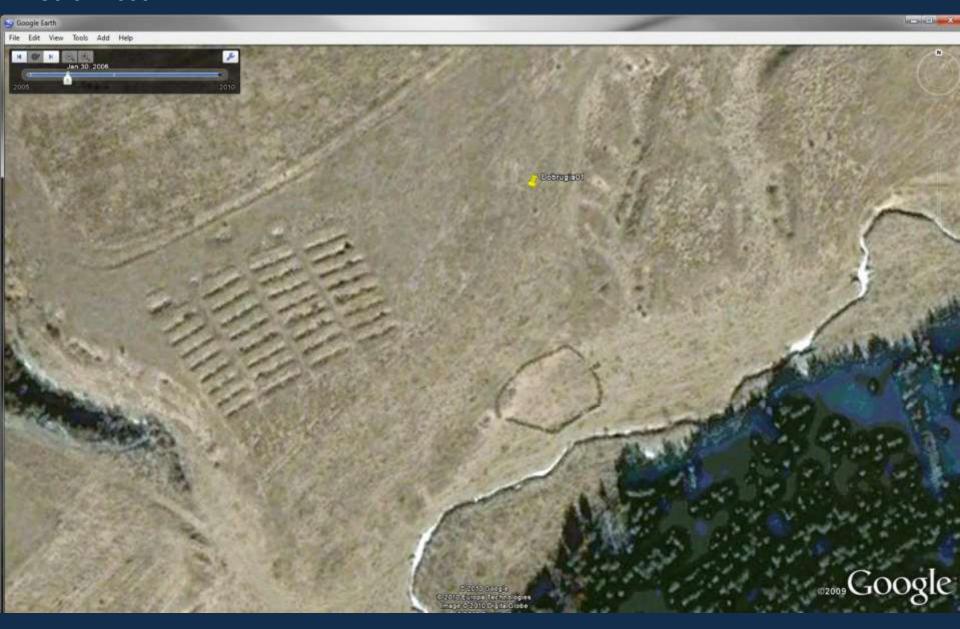
09-01-2005 (all with north to the top)



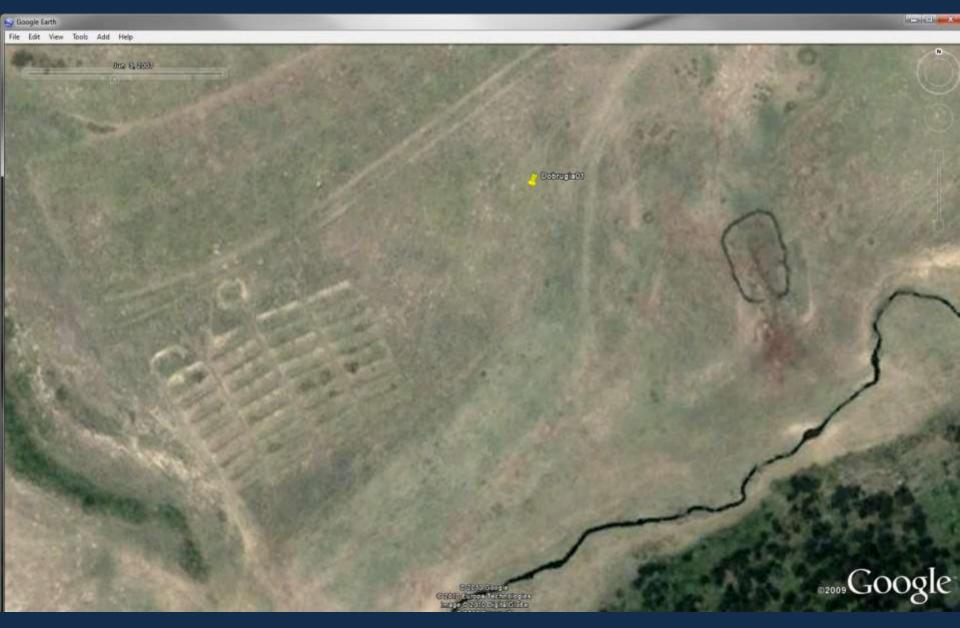
09-01-2005



30-01-2006

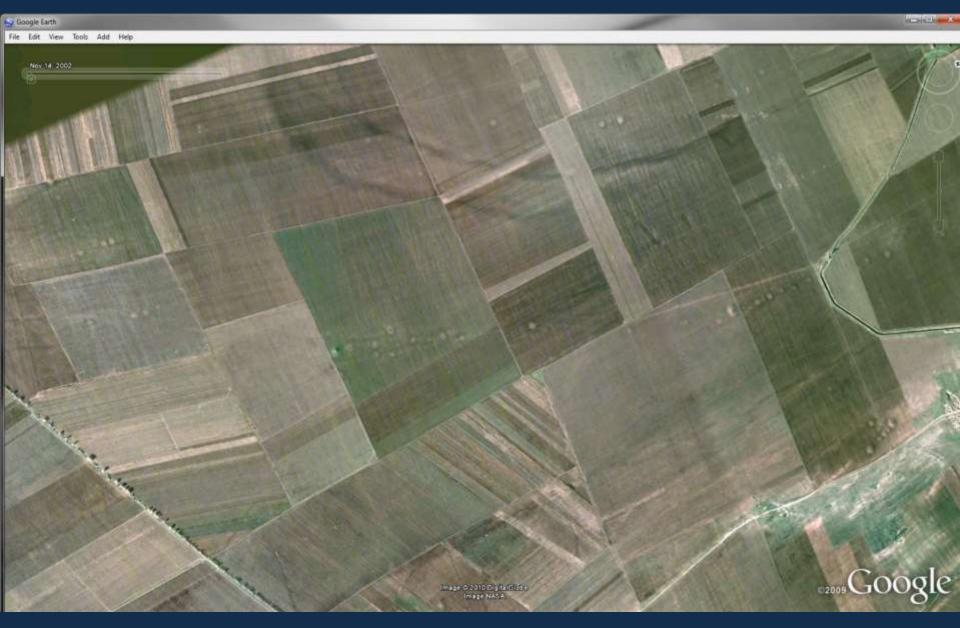


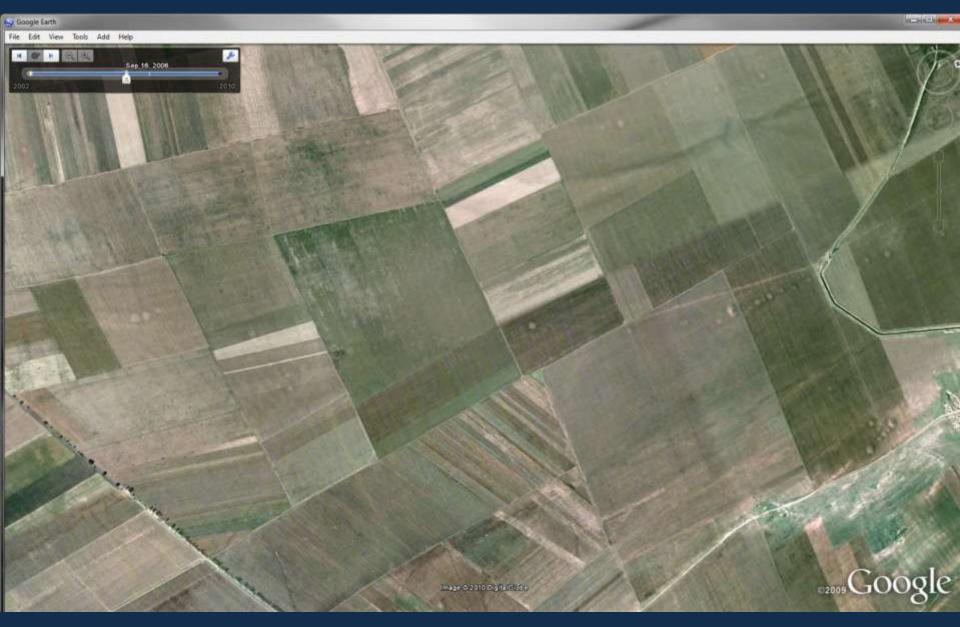
03-06-2007

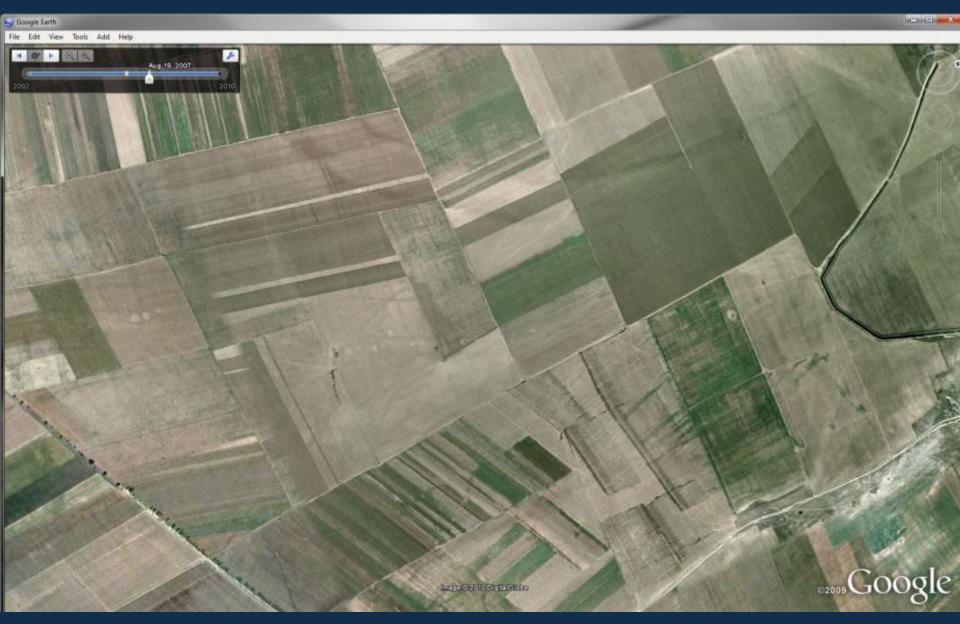


Changes in the appearance of archaeological sites:

5. Arable landscape with burial mounds in Dobrugia, Romania







... but how might these look on other photographs? Will other photographs provide different views and perhaps more information?

Photographs covering (parts of) Romania include:

vertical photographs (at least WW2 - now)

CORONA cold war satellite photographs (1960s – 1970s)

public-domain ortho-photos (dates?)

recent satellite images (eg DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, ?SPOT)

targeted oblique photographs in some areas (1970s - now)

.... these (and any others) should also be examined

Conclusion:

Google Earth is a wonderful free tool

but

A photo interpreter will want to examine all available photographs

therefore

Google Earth is one of many sources of aerial photographs