

*Making ones way in the world: the
footprints and trackways of prehistoric
people*

Book

Supplemental Material

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Figure 1.1 Footprint-track of a Mesolithic child aged 8-9, c 5500 cal BC, Goldcliff, Wales (photo E. Sacre).



Figure 1.2 Microscopic evidence for human and animal activity and movement: (a) macro-charcoal particle resembling *Phragmites* reed (image courtesy Dr P. Dark); (b) *Gelasinospora* (carbonicolous fungus); (c) egg of the intestinal parasite *Trichuris* ; (d) egg of the intestinal parasite *Ascaris* ; (e) Faecal spherulite; (f) *Podospora*, dung spore; (g) *Sporormiella* (dung spore) cluster. Images b-g courtesy L. Morandi.

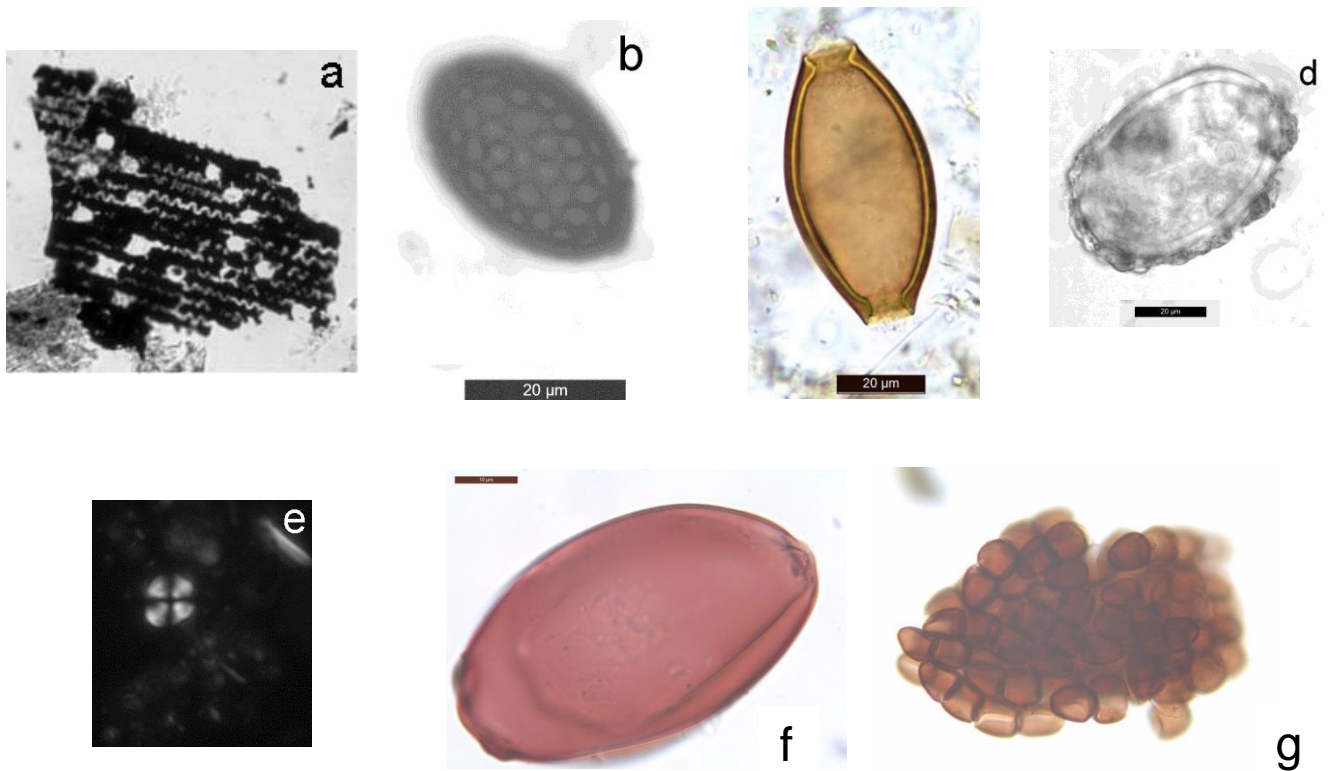


Figure 1.3 The cover of W.G. Hoskins' book *The Making of the English landscape* (1974) illustrating the concept of retrogressive landscape analysis.

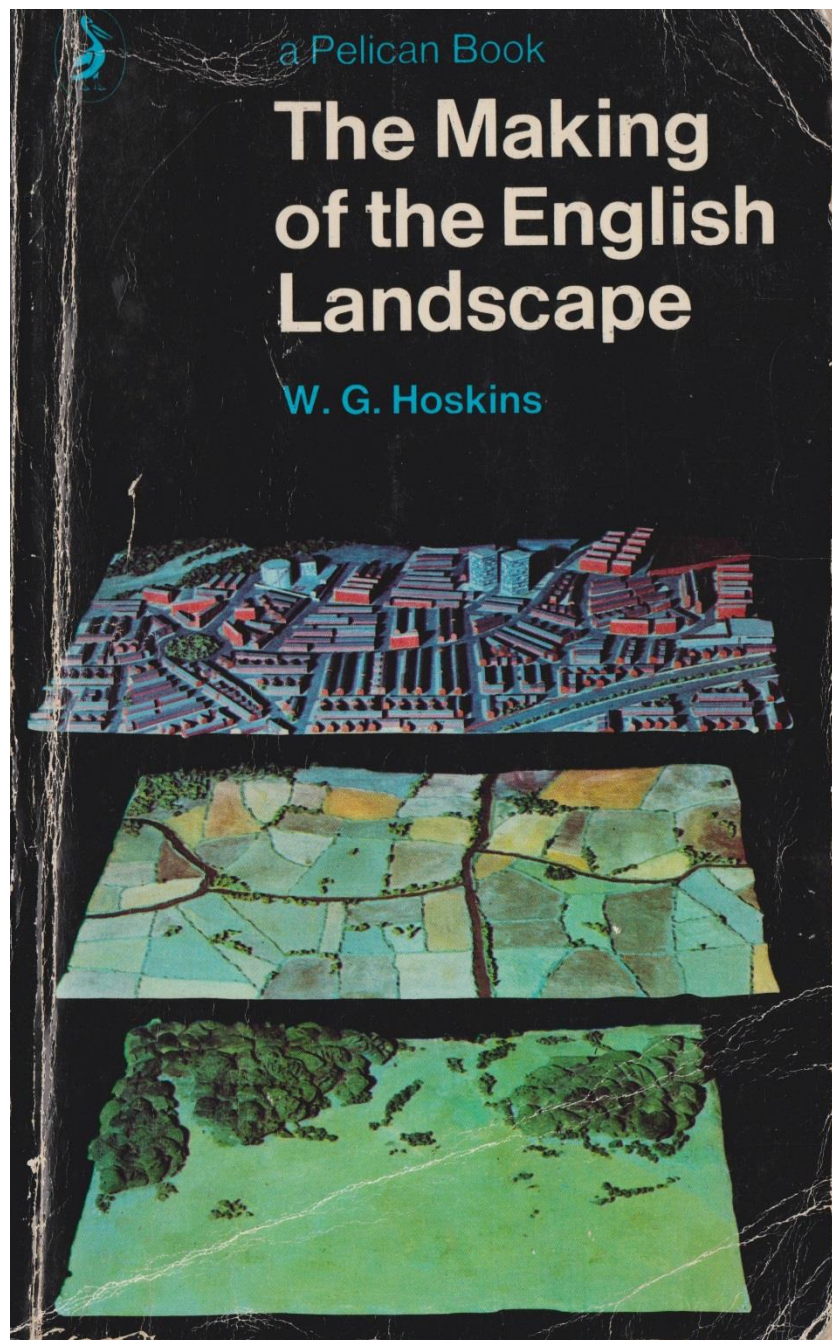


Figure 1.4. A model of time-space geography, with time on the vertical axis, space and place on the horizontal axis. It depicts a day in the life of four rural individuals, 2 males (dashed lines) and two females (solid lines); places are vertical pillars (graphic J. Foster after Carlstein 1982, fig 2.7).

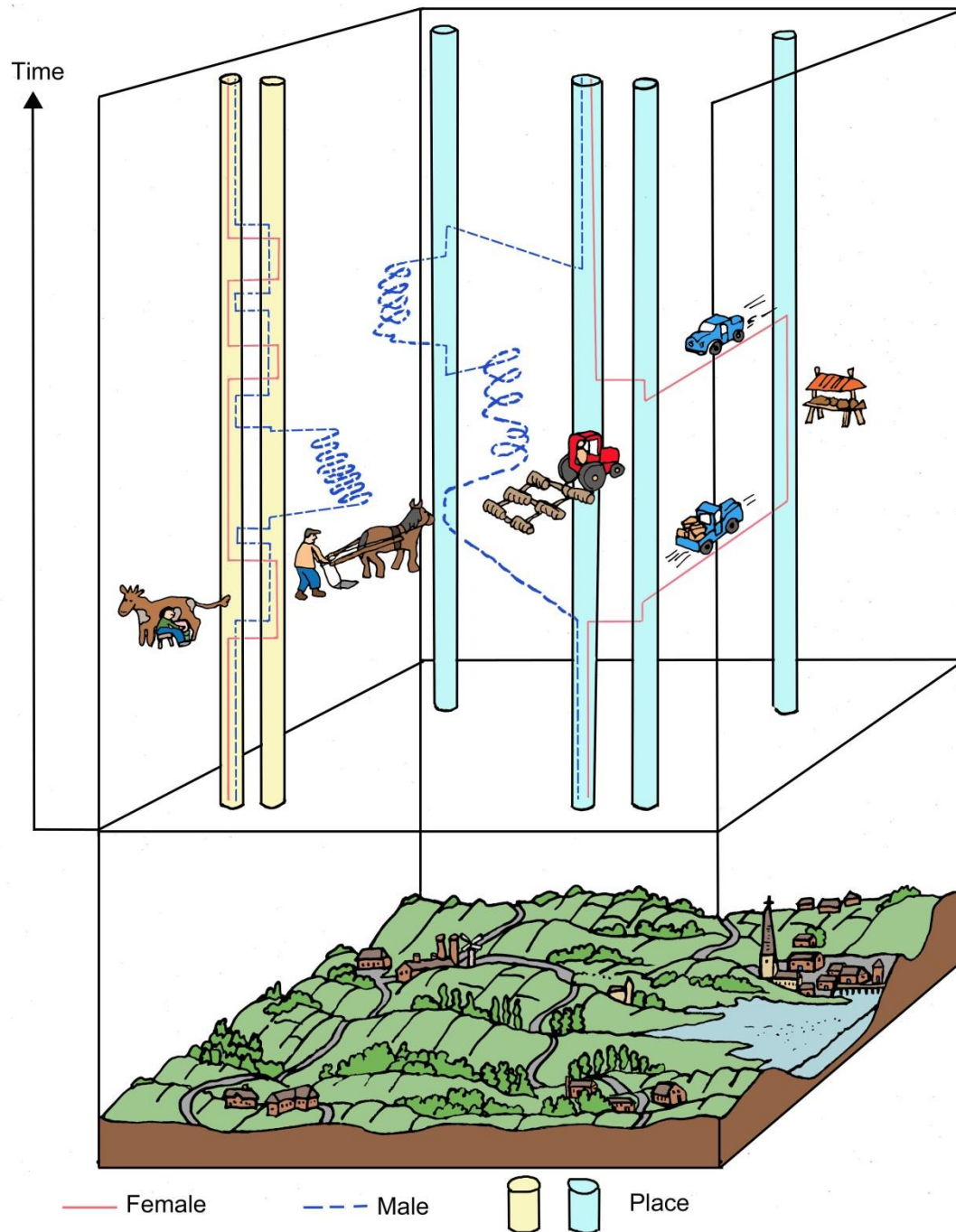


Figure 1.5. Images of the lifeworld: (a and b) the lifeworld as seen from an experiential centre compared to the global world that the environmentalist envisages today (after Ingold 2000, fig 12.1); (c) Yup'ik cosmology in cross section (after Ingold 2000, fig 12.3); (d) the cosmology of Walbiri aboriginal communities in Australia representing the relationship between camp sites (circles) and paths (lines) (after Munn 1973, fig. 1); (e) Walbiri iconography showing kangaroo footprints and tail trails moving towards a camp (after Munn 1973, fig. 2).

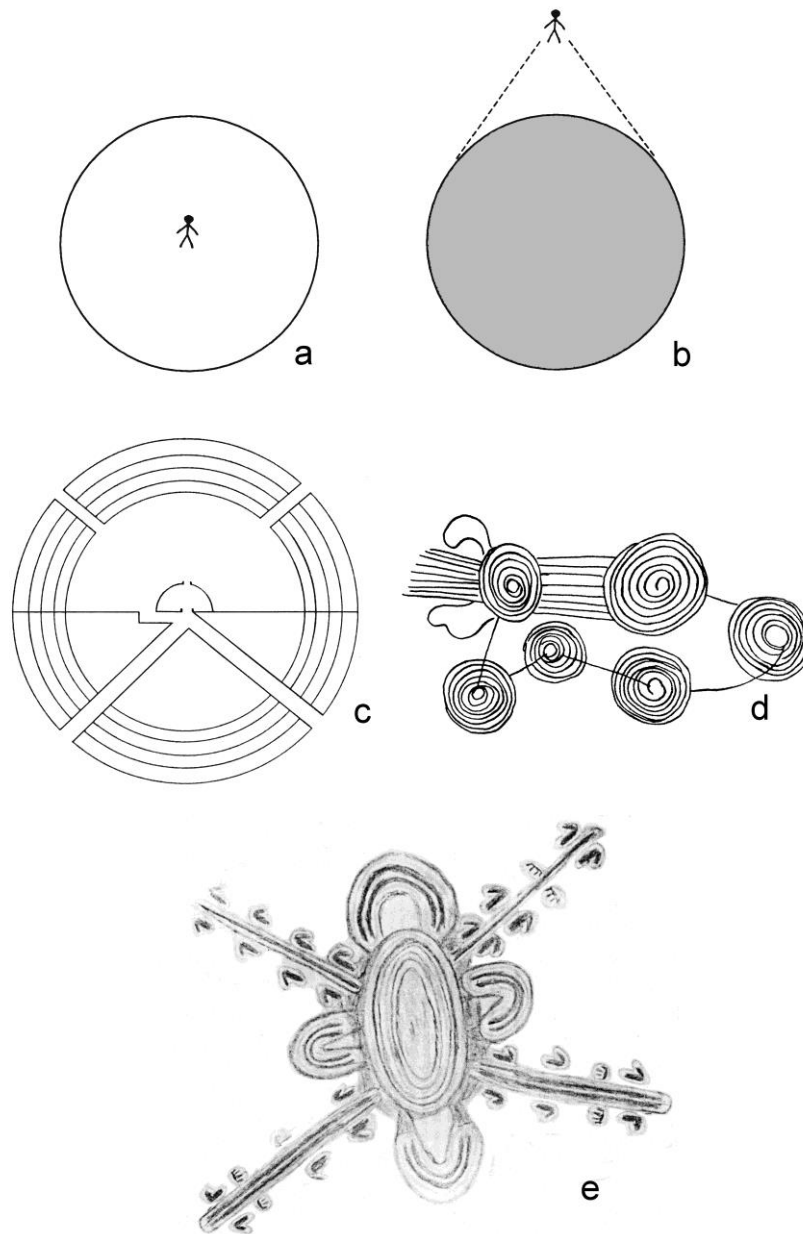


Figure 1.6 Thinking through one's feet: path at the Hunebedder Centre, Borger, Netherlands where children can experience walking barefoot on a range of surfaces (photo M. Bell).



Figure 1.7 A deeply incised hollow way in North Chideock, Dorset. This was the landscape in which Household (1939) set *Rouge Male* (photo M. Bell).



Figure 1.8. Hollow ways on Jazira Plain, Iraq: (a) Radiating hollow ways at Tell al-Hawa which provided local access to cultivated areas, identified from sherd scatters, around tells (after Wilkinson 2003, fig 6.17), (b-d) Longer distance routes on the plain related to settlements between the fifth and third millennia BC; large circles towns, smaller circles definitely occupied (solid) or probably occupied (open) sites (after Wilkinson 1992, fig 3). Graphics J. Foster.

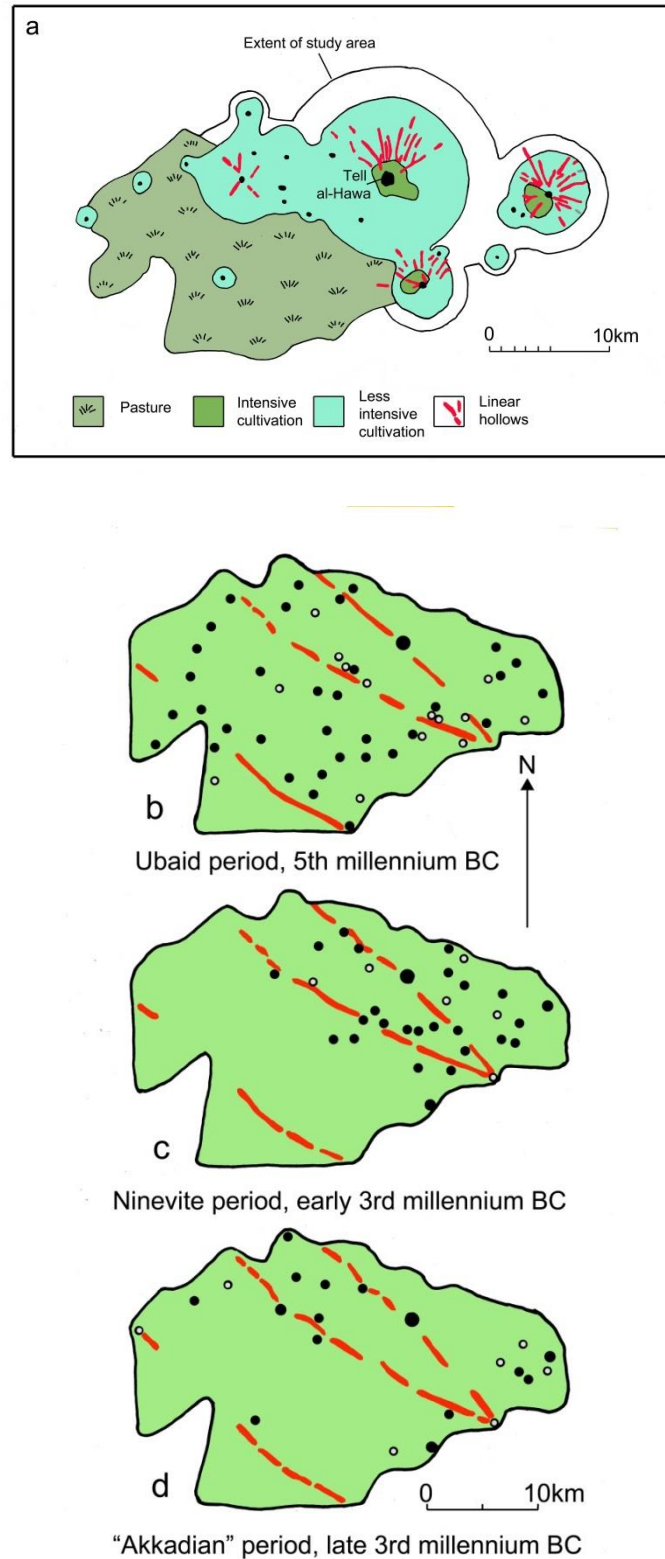


Figure 1.9. Chalk Paths by Eric Ravilious 1935.



Figure 1.10 A beaver path at Nature Park, Lelystad, The Netherlands (photo M. Bell).



Figure 2.1 A man of Nootka Sound, Vancouver Island; drawing by John Webber on the Cook expedition of 1778 (now in Peabody Museum, Harvard).



Pl. 37. Man of Nootka Sound
Drawing by Webber.—Peabody Museum, Harvard University

Figure 2.2 James Douglas (Hudson Bay Company) map of 1840 showing the route from the Cowlitz Plain to the Nisqually River, as a chain of small prairies within forest (courtesy Information Management Services BA Archives, Victoria; Call no AB40 D75. 2a).

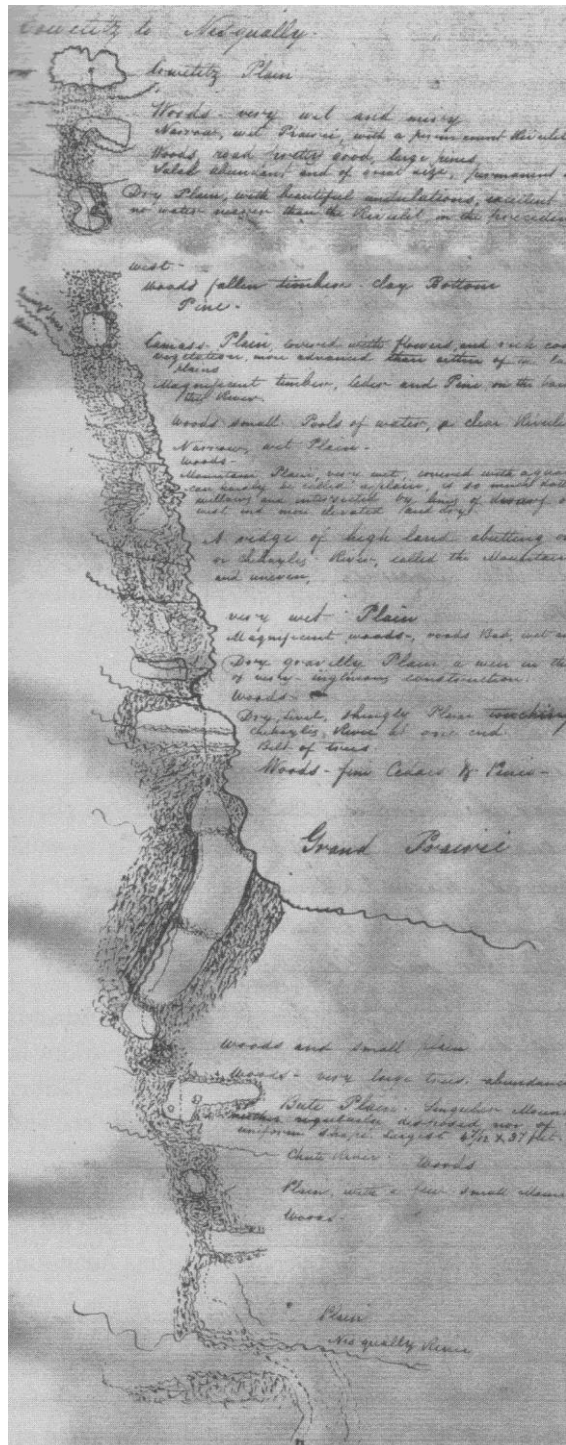


Figure 2.3 The North West coast of North America: Oregon, Columbia and Washington, USA and British Columbia, Canada showing key sites mentioned in the text (graphic J. Foster).

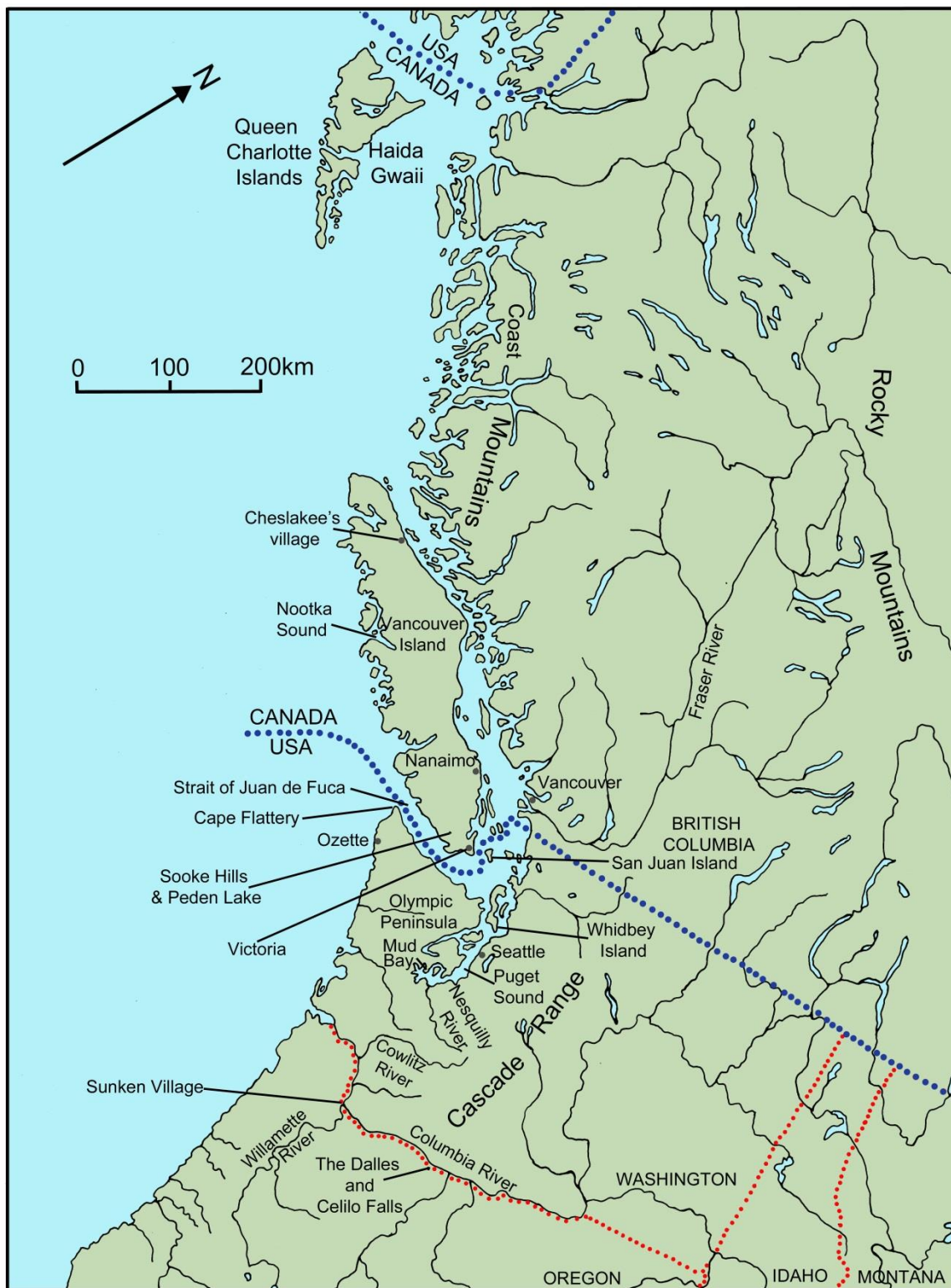


Figure 2.4 A Haida settlement reconstruction at the Museum of Anthropology, University of British Columbia, Vancouver, Canada showing winter cedar plank houses, totem poles and mortuary post (photo. M. Bell).



Figure 2.5 A trail marked by a curvilinear depression in the rock and a small, probably later cairn, Sooke Hills, Vancouver island (photo. M. Bell).



Figure 2.6 Small stone cairns along trail, Padern Lake, Vancouver Island (photo. M. Bell).



Figure 2.7 'Sea wolves' at the Petroglyph Park, Nanaimo, Vancouver Island (photo M. Bell).



Figure 2.7 'Sea wolves' at the Petroglyph Park, Nanaimo, Vancouver Island (photo M. Bell).



Figure 2.8 Fish trap dated c 1450 AD crossing a channel at Mud Bay, Washington (photo. M. Bell).



Figure 2.9 Bear faeces on a trail, Sooke Hills, Vancouver Island (photo. M. Bell).



Figure 2.10 First Nations trail blazing from the Americas generally: (a-e) bark removal: (a) marks the trail, (b) left turn, (c) right turn, (d) bark blaze, (e) beaver trapping rights; (f-h) stone blazes: (f) marking a trail, (g) right turn, (h) left turn; (i) bent sapling indicates route; (j) three trees after 2 centuries; (k) lopped sticks mark river crossing; (l) cleft stick with grass marks direction and pointed stick marks branch to follow (graphic J. Foster after Jaeger 1948, Plate 11).

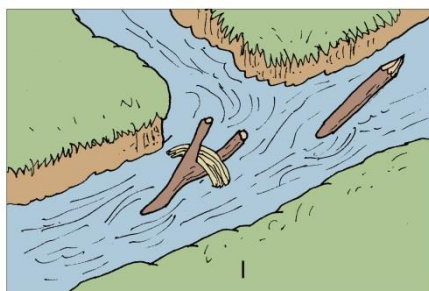
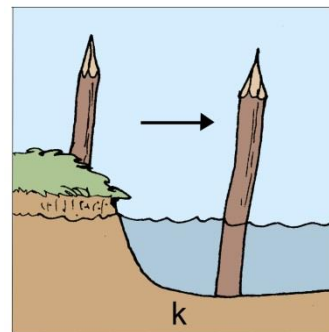
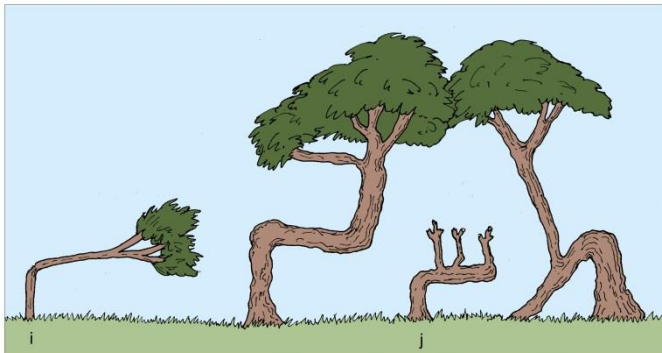
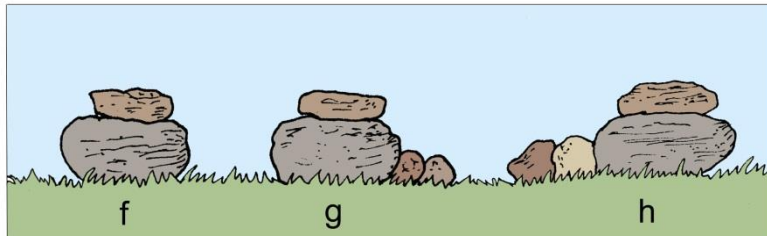
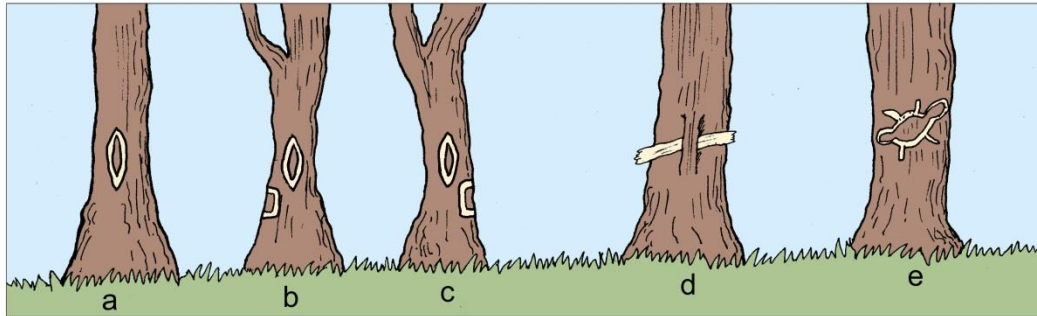


Figure 2.11 Willamette valley: a painting by Henry Ware 1845 showing oak savanna (Courtesy the Amon Carter Museum, Fort Worth no 1996.4.10)



Figure 2.12 Beacon Hill Park, Victoria, Vancouver Island; park savanna with stone burial cairns (photo. M. Bell).



Figure 2.13 Camas plants, a favoured First Nations food item, at Cattle Point, Vancouver Island (photo Edwin Taylor).



Figure 3.1 Mesolithic sites in Britain and evidence of vegetation disturbance (See Supplementary Appendix 3.1 for a gazetteer with details of sites shown. Graphic J. Foster).

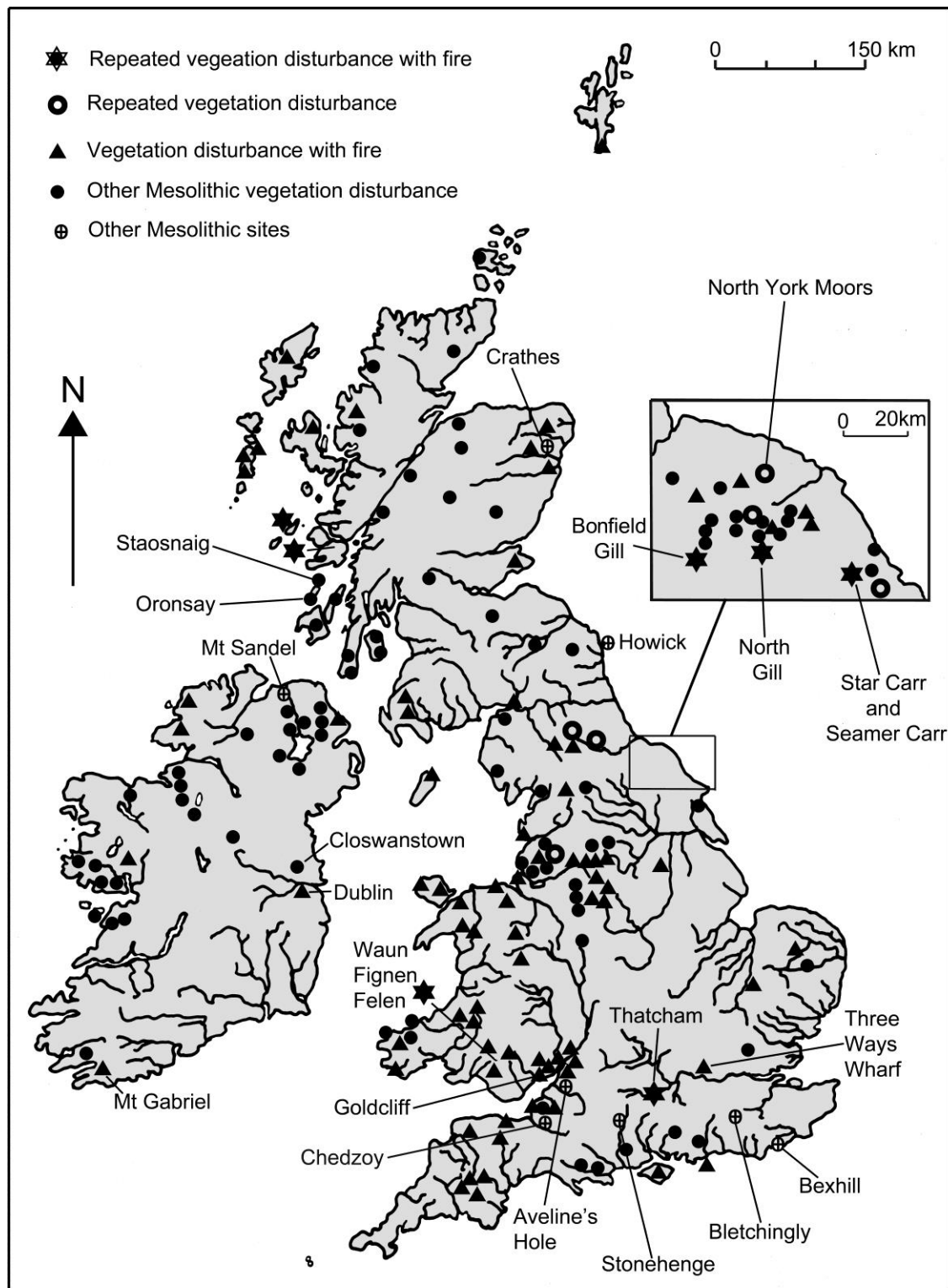


Figure 3.2 Ethnographic evidence for patterns of movement by non-agricultural communities: (a) Nunamiut of Alaska (after Binford 1983, fig. 49); (b) Skolt Lapps (after Nickel 1948); (c) Kutchin traplines and camps in Alaska (after Nelson 1973); (d) Migration paths of Swedish mountain Lapps (after Manker 1953). Graphics J. Foster.

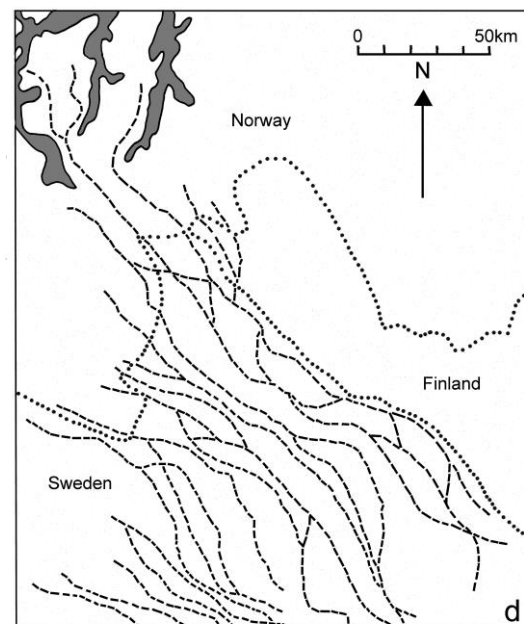
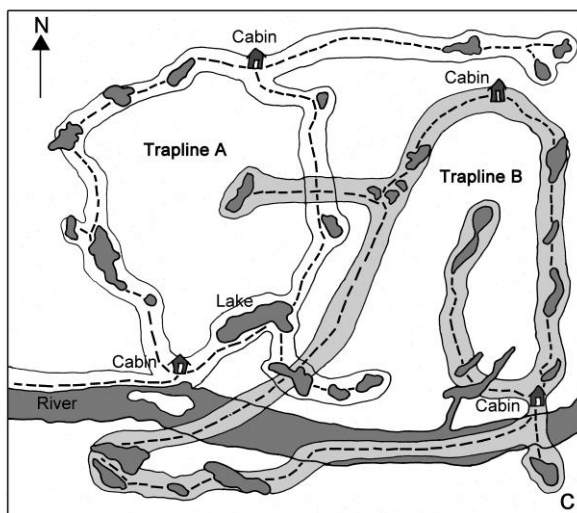
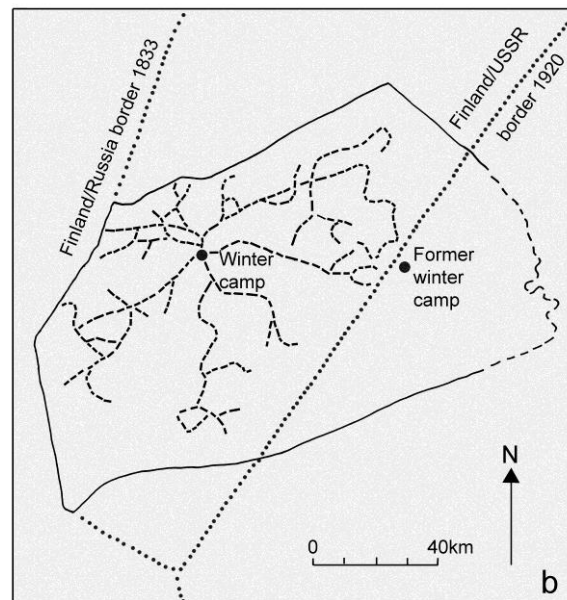
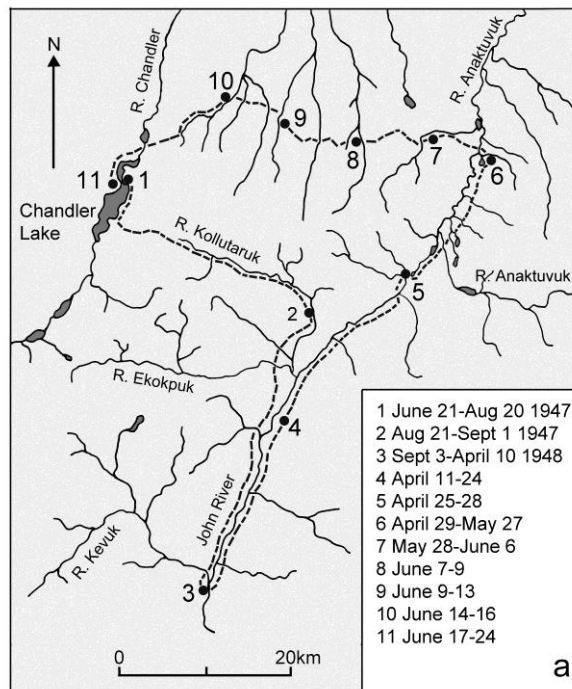


Figure 3.3 Creswell Crags, UK, a limestone gorge with many caves occupied in the Middle and Upper Palaeolithic on a 'natural' routeway. The lake is a recent feature (photo. M. Bell).



Figure 3.4 Submerged forest tree, Goldcliff, Wales which was associated with charcoal (photo. E. Sacre).



Figure 3.5 Multiple trees felled by a storm Brighton, Sussex, 16.10.1987 (photo. M. Bell).



Figure 3.6 Neolithic Beaver-gnawed wood from Shapwick Heath, Somerset, UK (photo. M. Bell).



Figure 3.7 The Avebury area, Wiltshire, UK, showing (a) the modelled susceptibility of topography to tree-throw; (b) predicted pre-Neolithic clearances and pathways based on (a). (Image courtesy of Dr D.Wheatley and Dr M. Gillings; Gillings *et al* 2008).

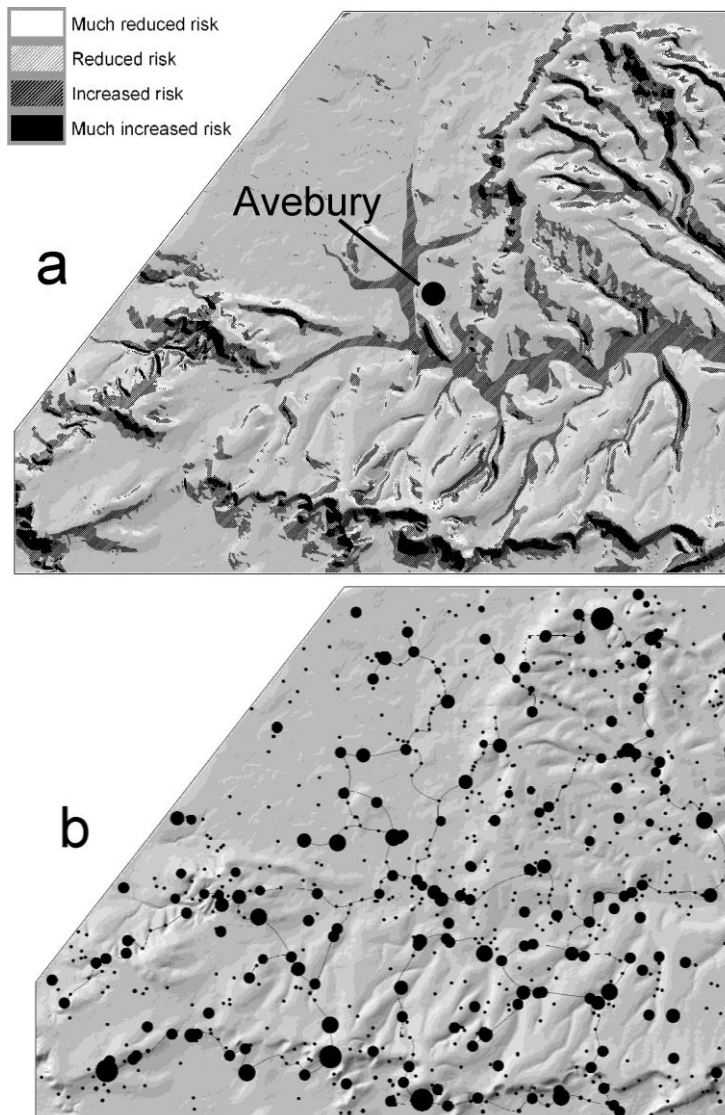


Figure 3.8 Mesolithic vegetation disturbance in Britain. (a) Sources of early evidence (b) Radiocarbon dates of vegetation disturbance (c) Heights above sea level of vegetation disturbances (graphic J. Foster. Source: Supplementary Appendix 3.1).

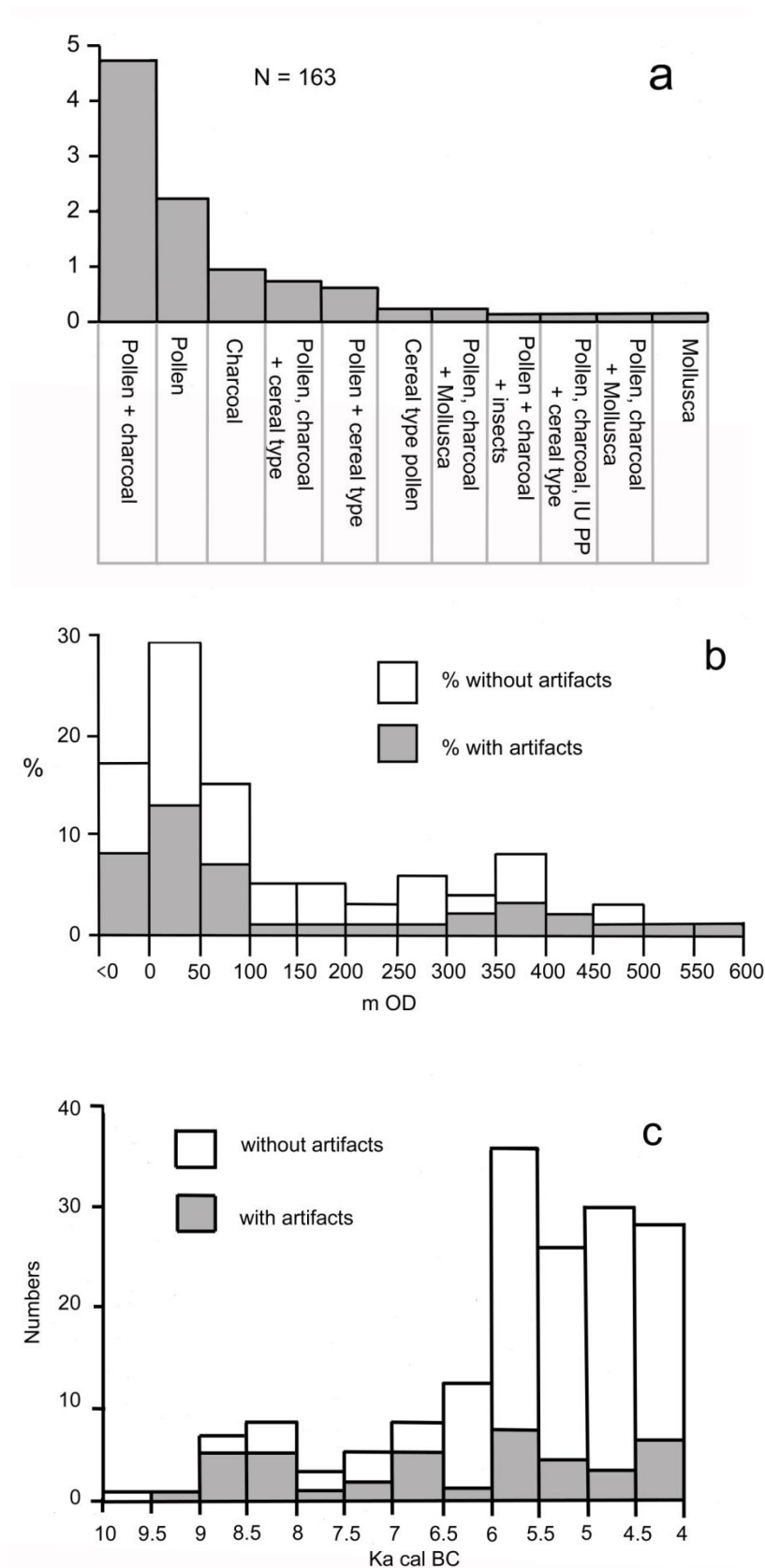


Figure 3.9 Kennet Valley showing the location of Late glacial and Mesolithic sites (graphic J. Foster).

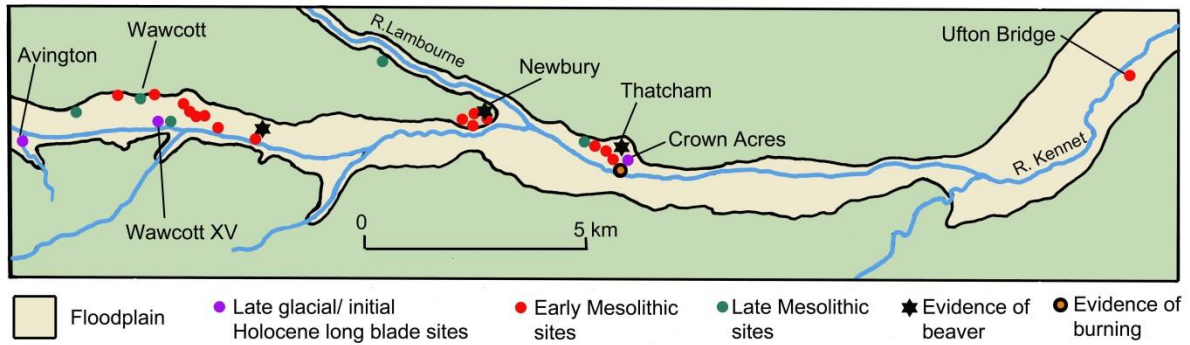


Figure 3.10 Hypothetical model of Mesolithic annual movement based on evidence from western Britain (After Bell 2007a; graphic M. Matthews).

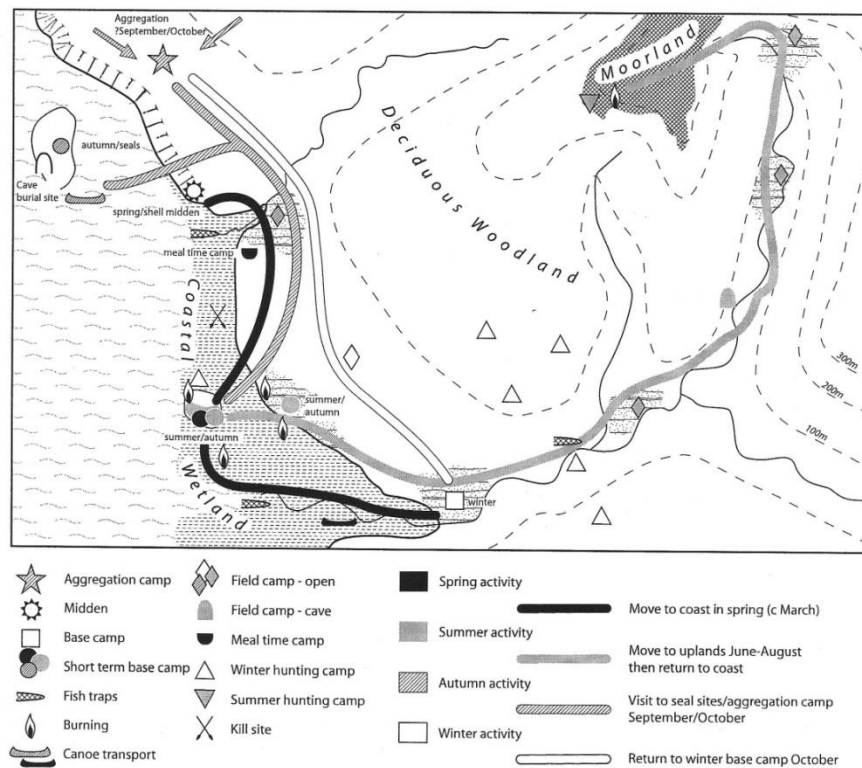


Figure 3.11 Early Mesolithic sites in Britain and north west Europe with evidence for fire and vegetation disturbance. The coast is shown as it was at the beginning of the Holocene c 9500 cal BC (graphic J. Foster; coast after Shennan *et al* 2000).



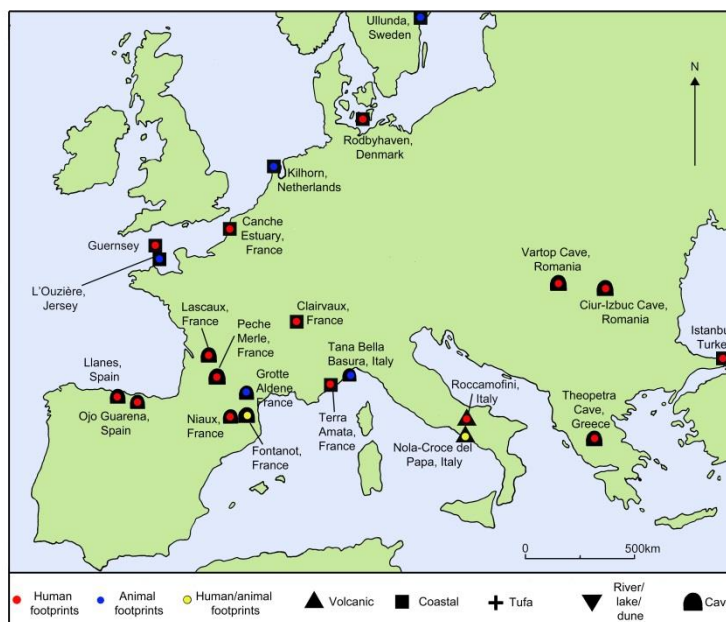
Figure 4.1 Goldcliff East, Wales: the Mesolithic footprint-track of a young person aged 10-12 (photo. M. Bell).



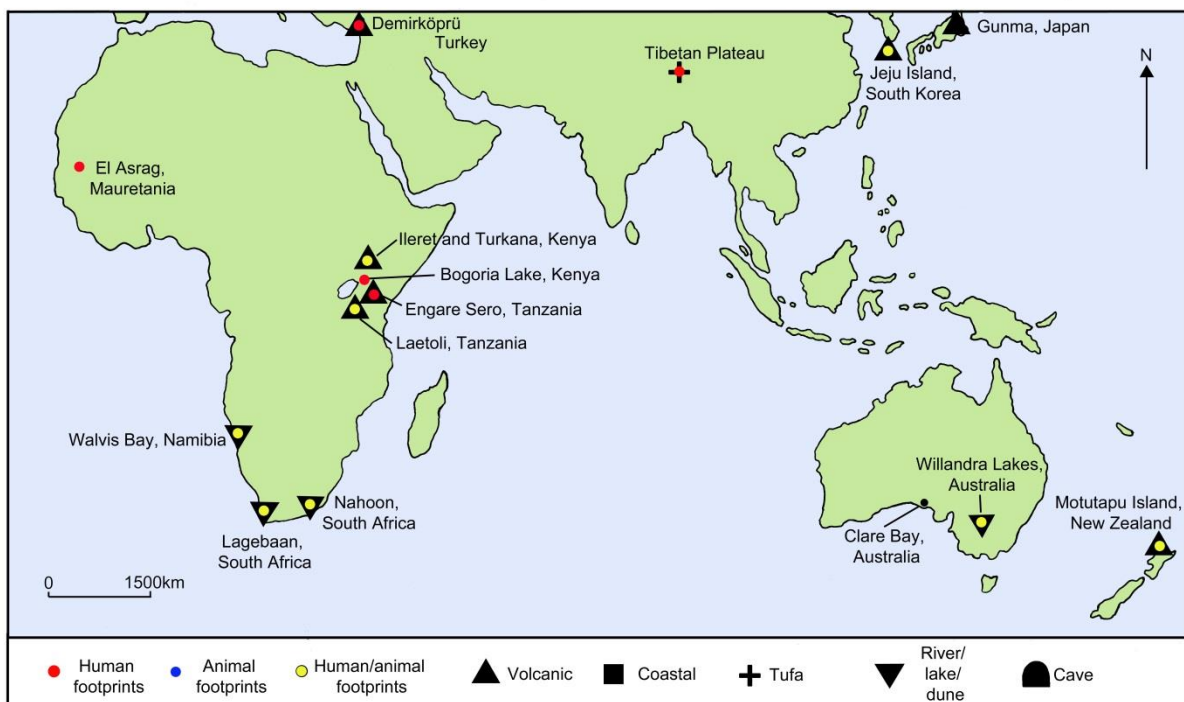
Figure 4.2 The geographical distribution of Pliocene, Pleistocene and Holocene human and animal footprint-tracks in: (a) the British Isles, (b) Europe, (c) Africa, Asia and Australasia, (d) the Americas (graphics J. Foster; sources in text and supplementary table).



a



b



C



d

Figure 4.3 Terminology used in the description of human and animal footprint-tracks: (a) plan view, (b and c) cross sections, (d) human, (e) bird, (f) generalised cloven hoof, (g) dog. Arrows show direction of movement (graphic J. Foster after J.R.L. Allen).

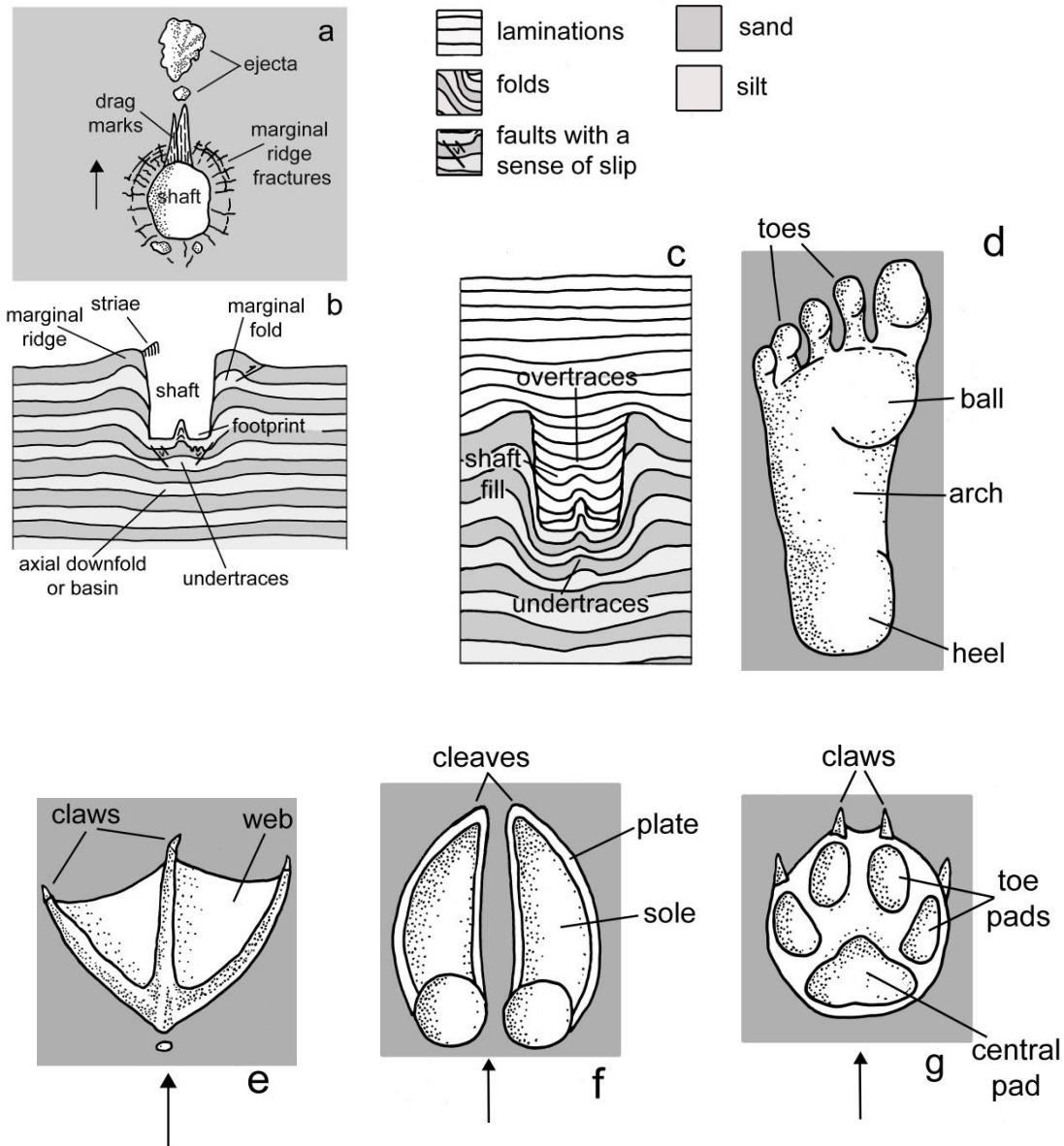
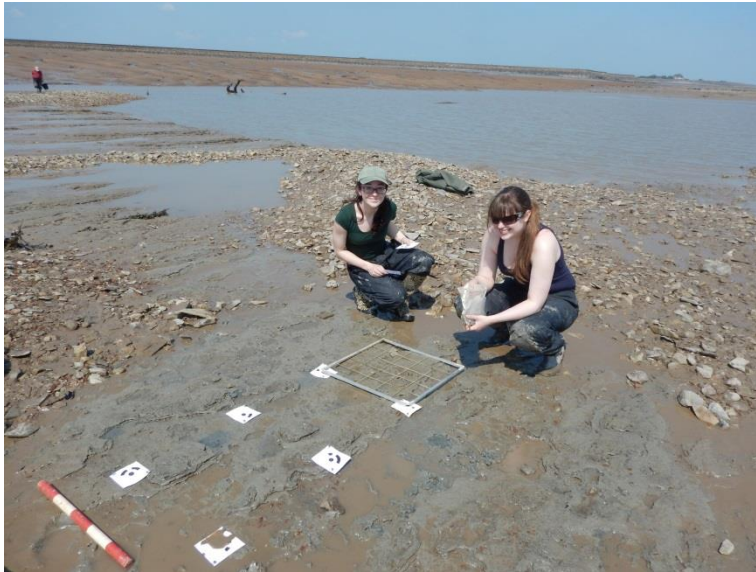
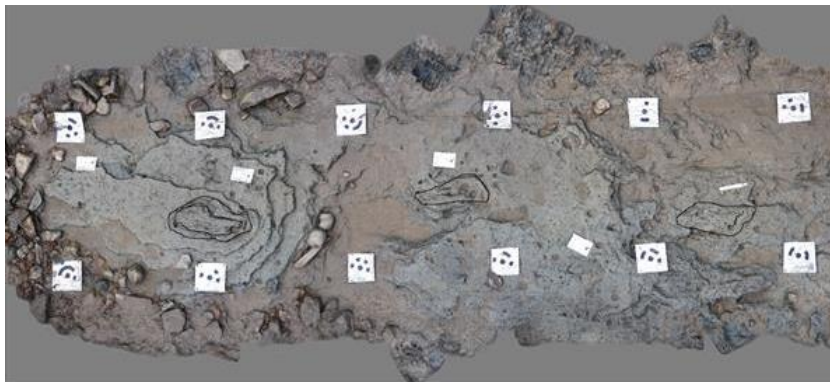


Figure 4.4 Photogrammetric recording of Mesolithic human footprints at Goldcliff East, Wales: (a) targets along a trail, (b) 3D model of footprin-tracks (a. photo M. Bell, b. photo courtesy of K. Barr).



a



b

Figure 4.5 Graph of the relationship between age and foot size in modern human populations. Broken line error margin for males (graphic J. Foster after Bennett and Morse 2014, fig 6.7).

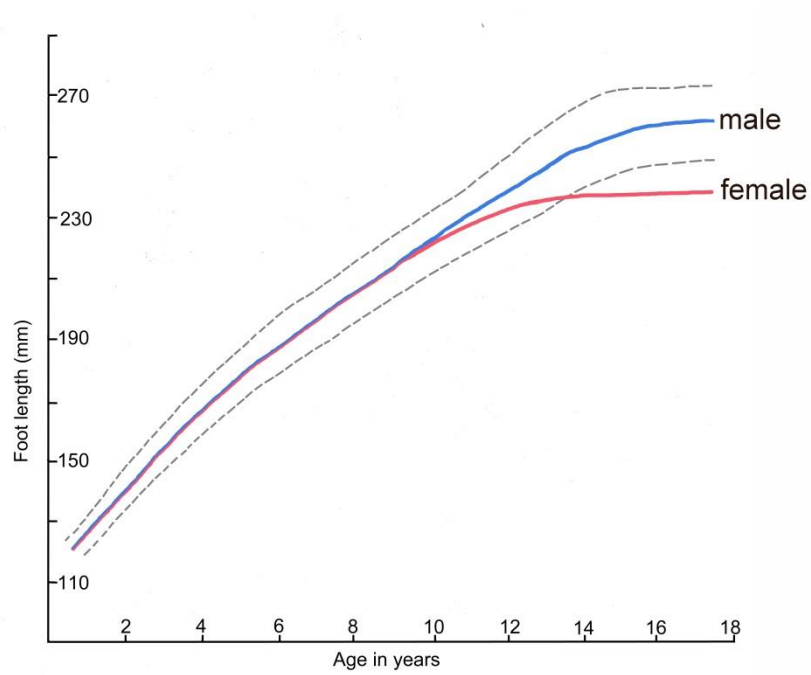


Figure 4.6 Laetoli, Kenya: footprint-tracks of three hominid individuals crossed by the trail of a three-toed horse *Hipparion* and its foal (photo. National Geographic Society: ??John Reader).



Figure 4.7 Happisburgh, Norfolk, footprint-tracks (image courtesy N. Ashton).

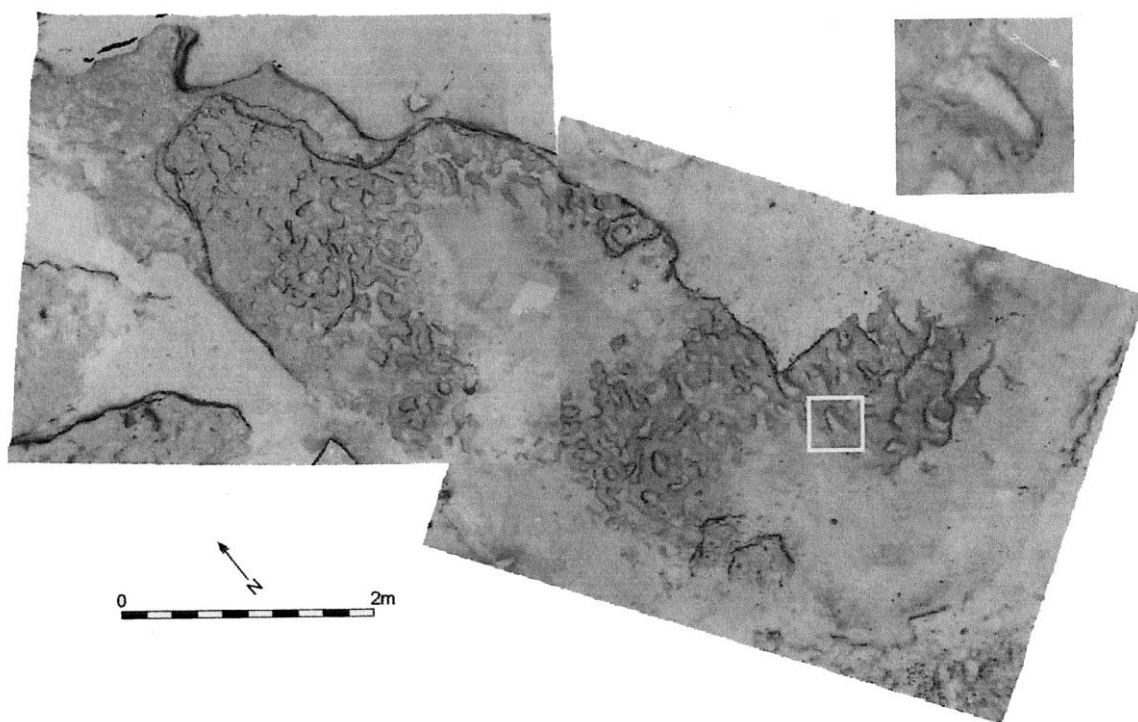


Figure 4.8 Willandra Lakes, Australia: multiple human footprint-tracks dating to 23-19 ka BP (graphic J. Foster after Webb *et al* 2006; Webb 2007).

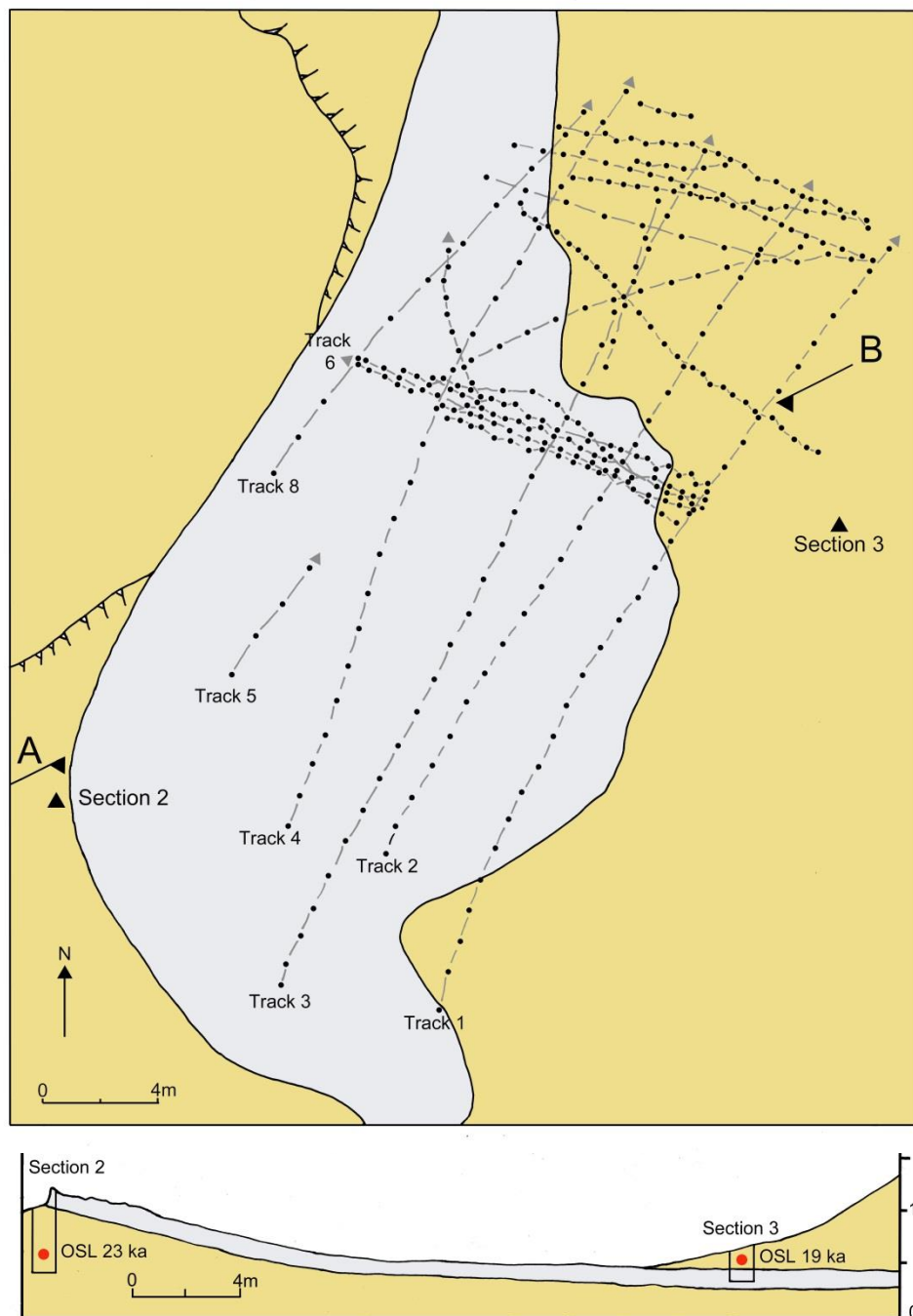


Figure 4.9 Uskmouth, Wales: Mesolithic red deer footprint-tracks (photo. M. Bell).



Figure 4.10 Footprint-tracks at Goldcliff East, Wales: (a) landscape context in relation to former island, with intertidal peat exposures, excavated Mesolithic occupation sites, and the axes of Mesolithic movement indicated by footprint-tracks; (b) stratigraphic section (Graphics J. Foster).

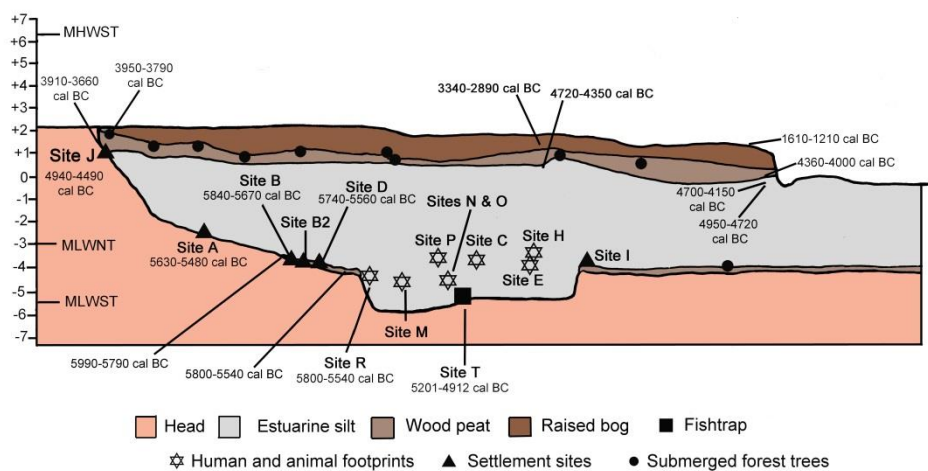
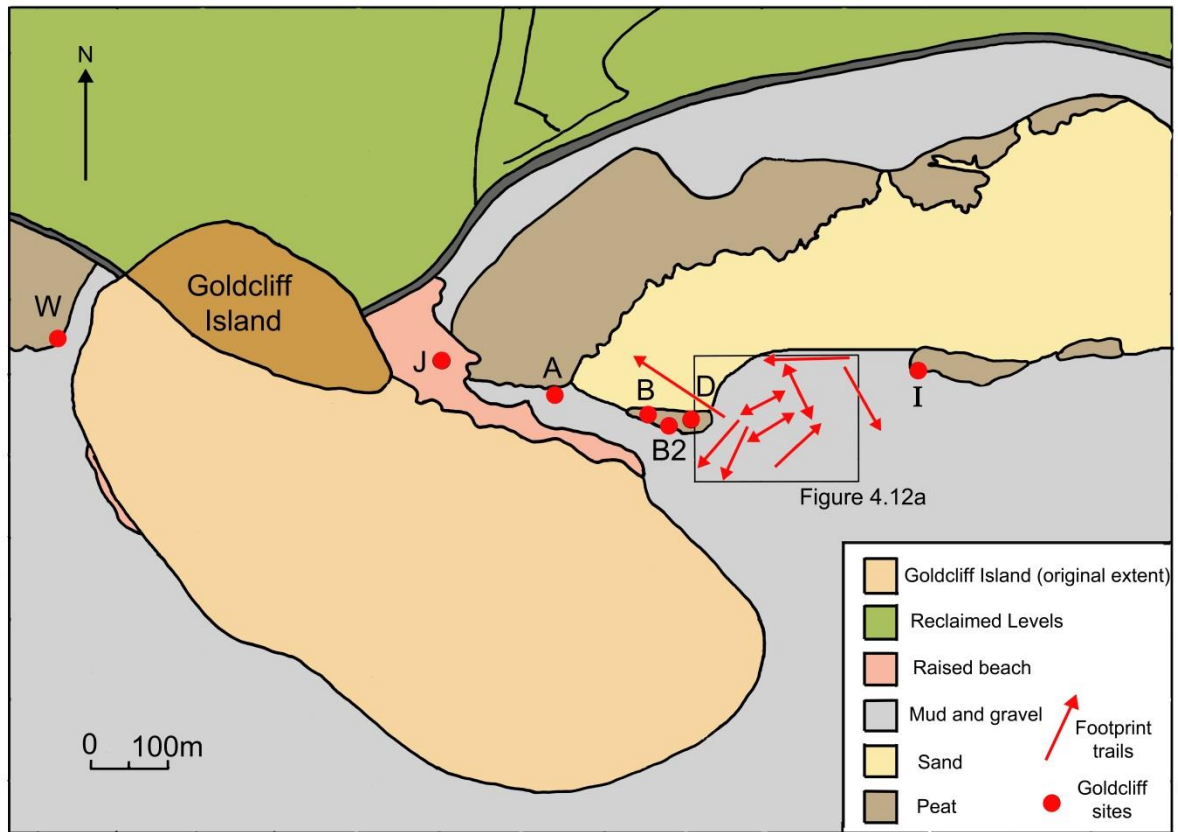


Figure 4.11 Footprint-tracks revealed within laminated sediments (a-c) by successive stages of excavation at Site E at Goldcliff East, Wales, which revealed the tracks of four individuals walking together; (e) At the end of the excavation, tidal erosion revealed an excellently-preserved footprint (Footprint 6/1) at a lower level, arrowed in next to the scale in (b) and shown in detail in (d). (Graphic J. Foster; photos E. Sacre).

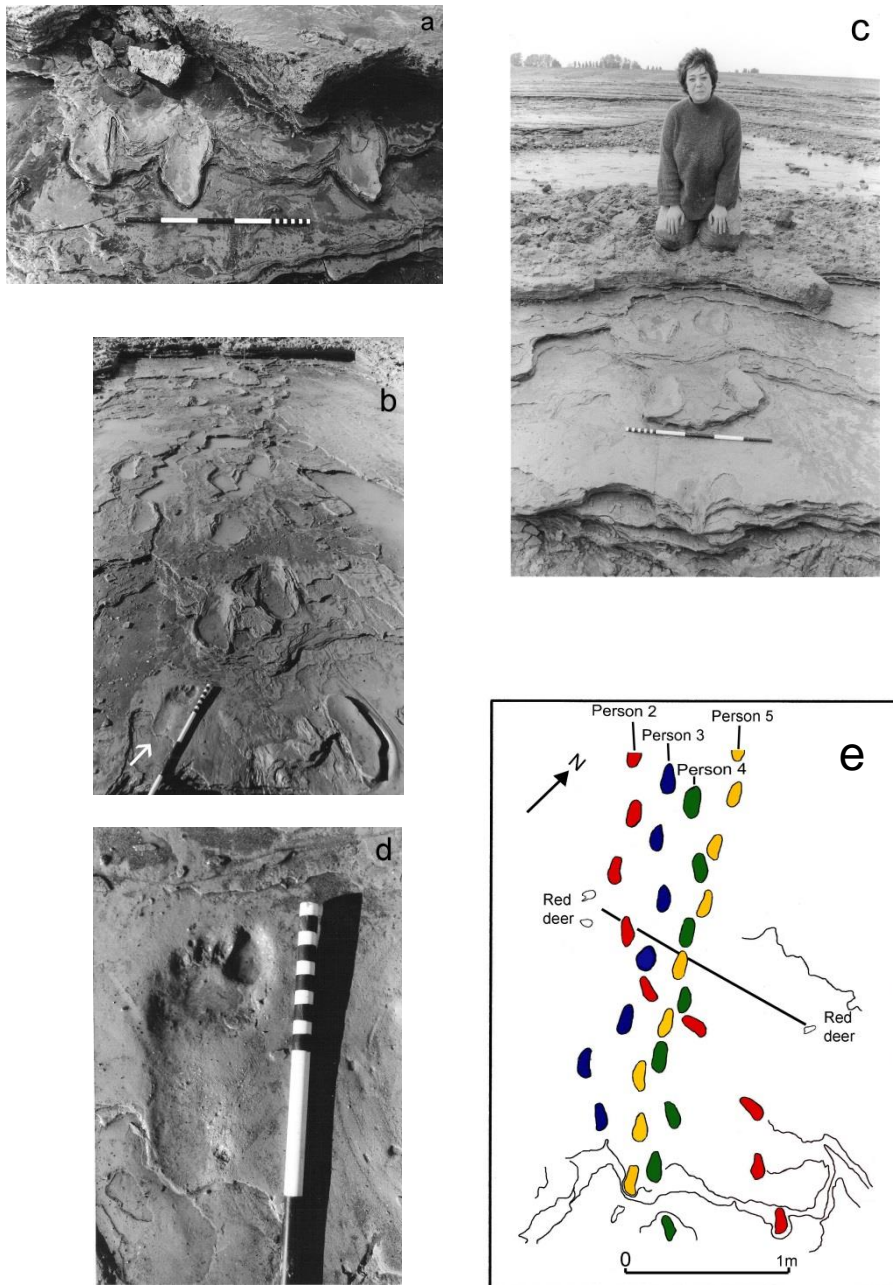
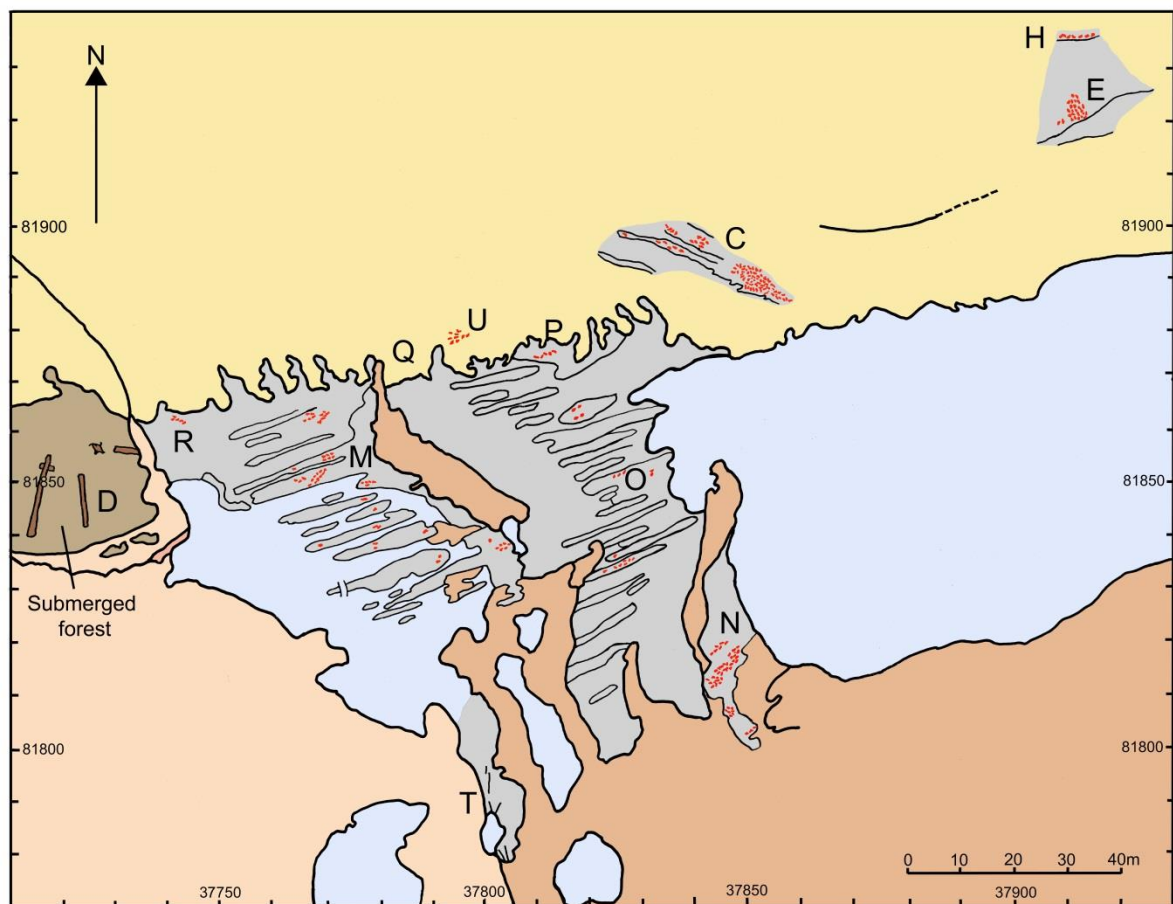
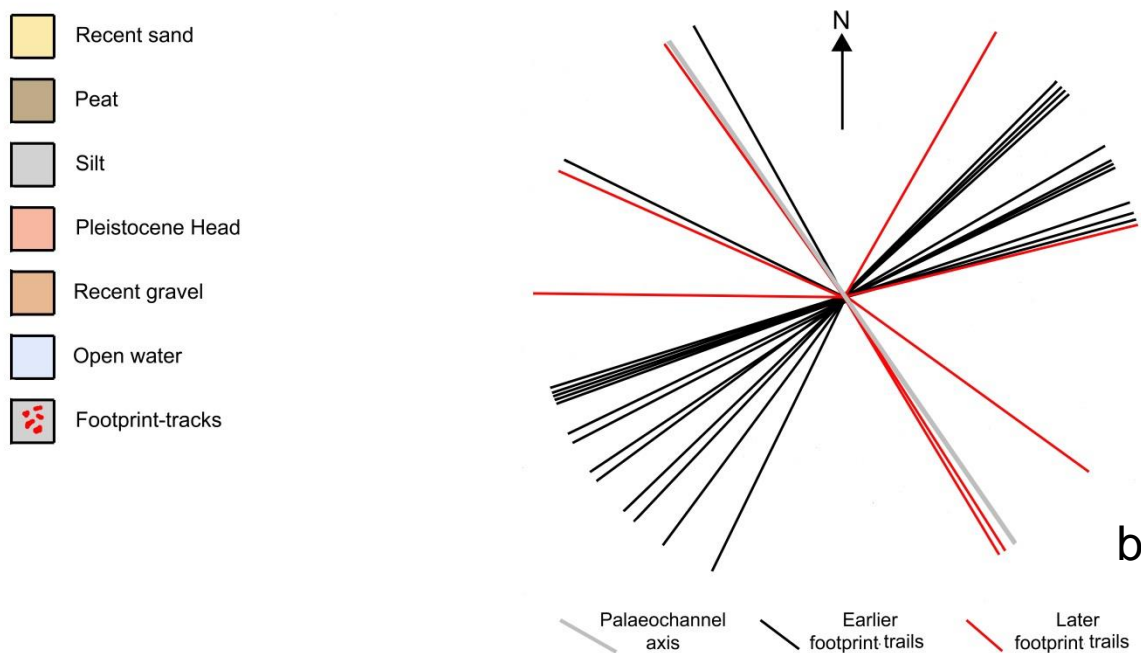


Figure 4.12 (a) Goldcliff East showing sites with Mesolithic footprints in relation to Quaternary sediments; (b) Rose diagram showing the orientation of Mesolithic footprint trails (Graphics J. Foster).



a



b

Figure 4.13 Goldcliff Site N showing Mesolithic footpaths (graphic J. Foster).

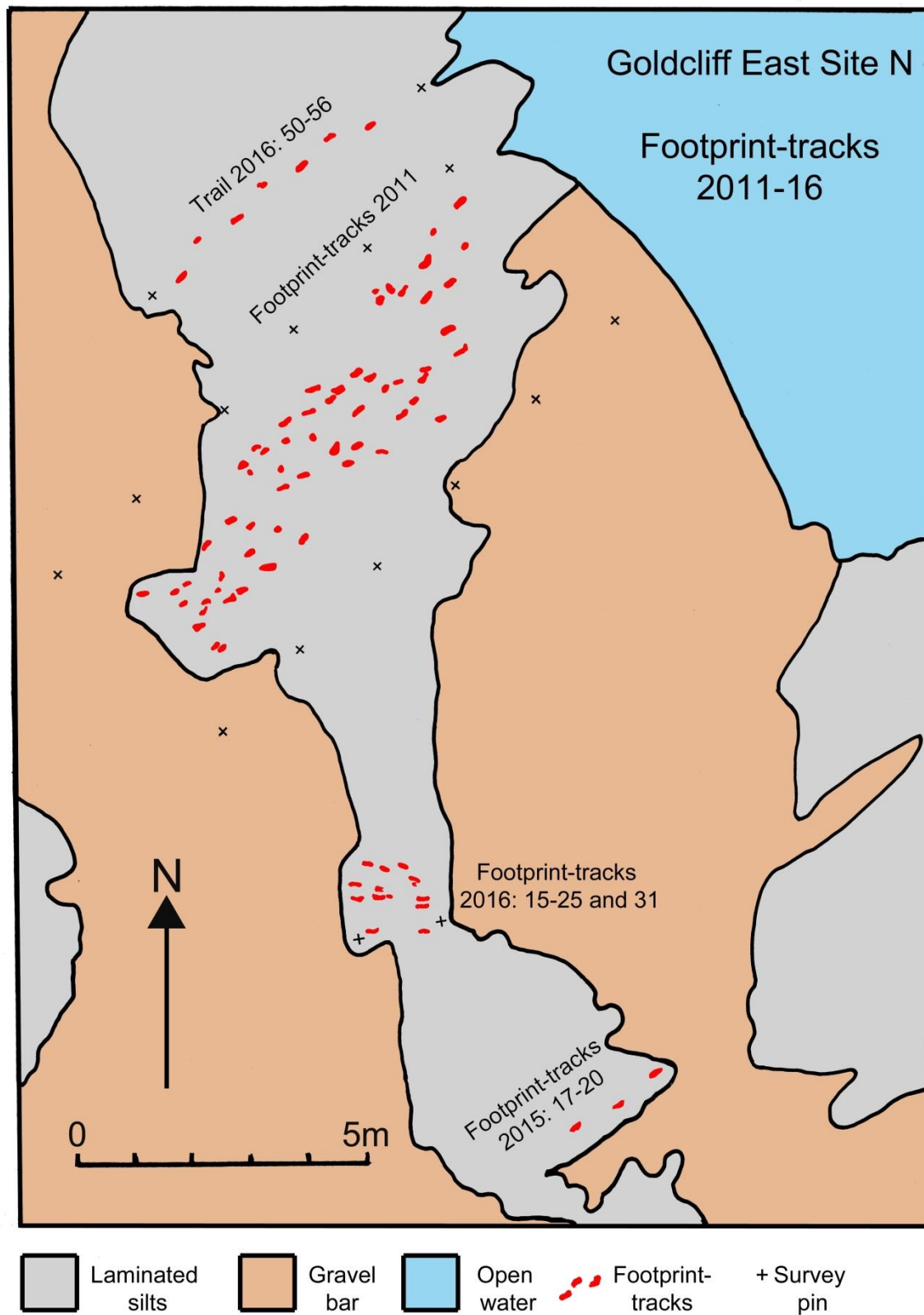


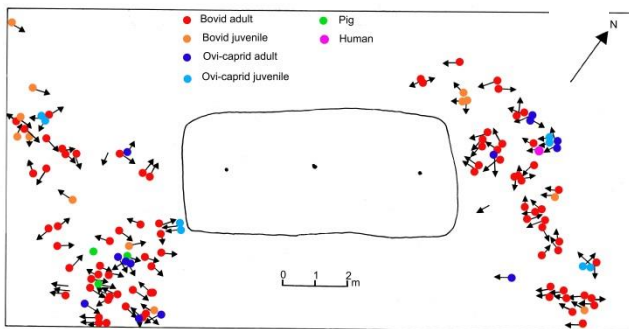
Figure 4.14 Middle Bronze Age seasonal settlement at Redwick, Wales: (a) Building with animal footprint-tracks in flanking palaeochannels, (b) directions of animal movement in relation to buildings, (c) footprint of a child aged c 5-6, (d and e) cattle footprints, (f) reconstruction of scene around the building (Photos. E. Sacre, graphic J. Foster, reconstruction S. Allen).



a



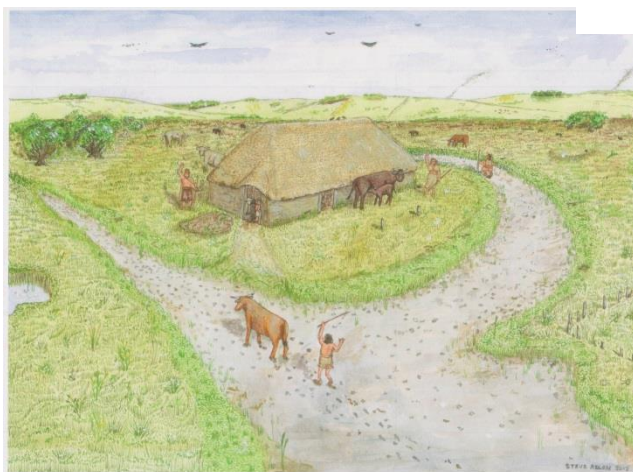
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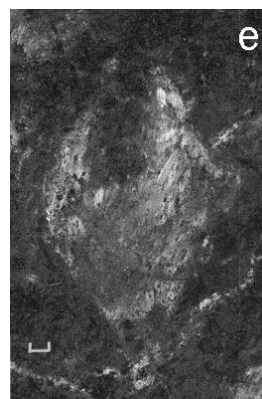
b



d



f



e

Figure 4.15 The emerging picture of human and animal footprint track evidence in terms of (a) geography, (b and c) sedimentary context, (d) age groups represented, (e) human and animal footprints, (f) archaeological context, (g) dates of footprints; note changes of scale marked by vertical lines. Based on supplementary Appendix 4.1.

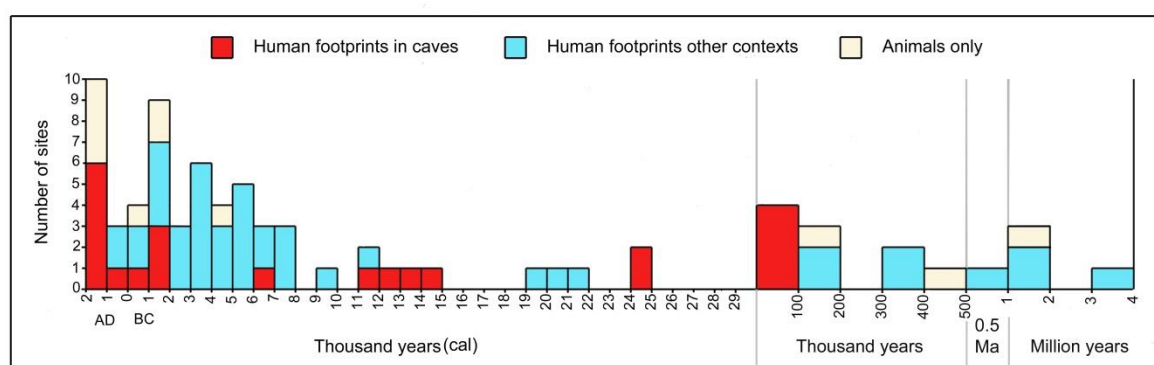
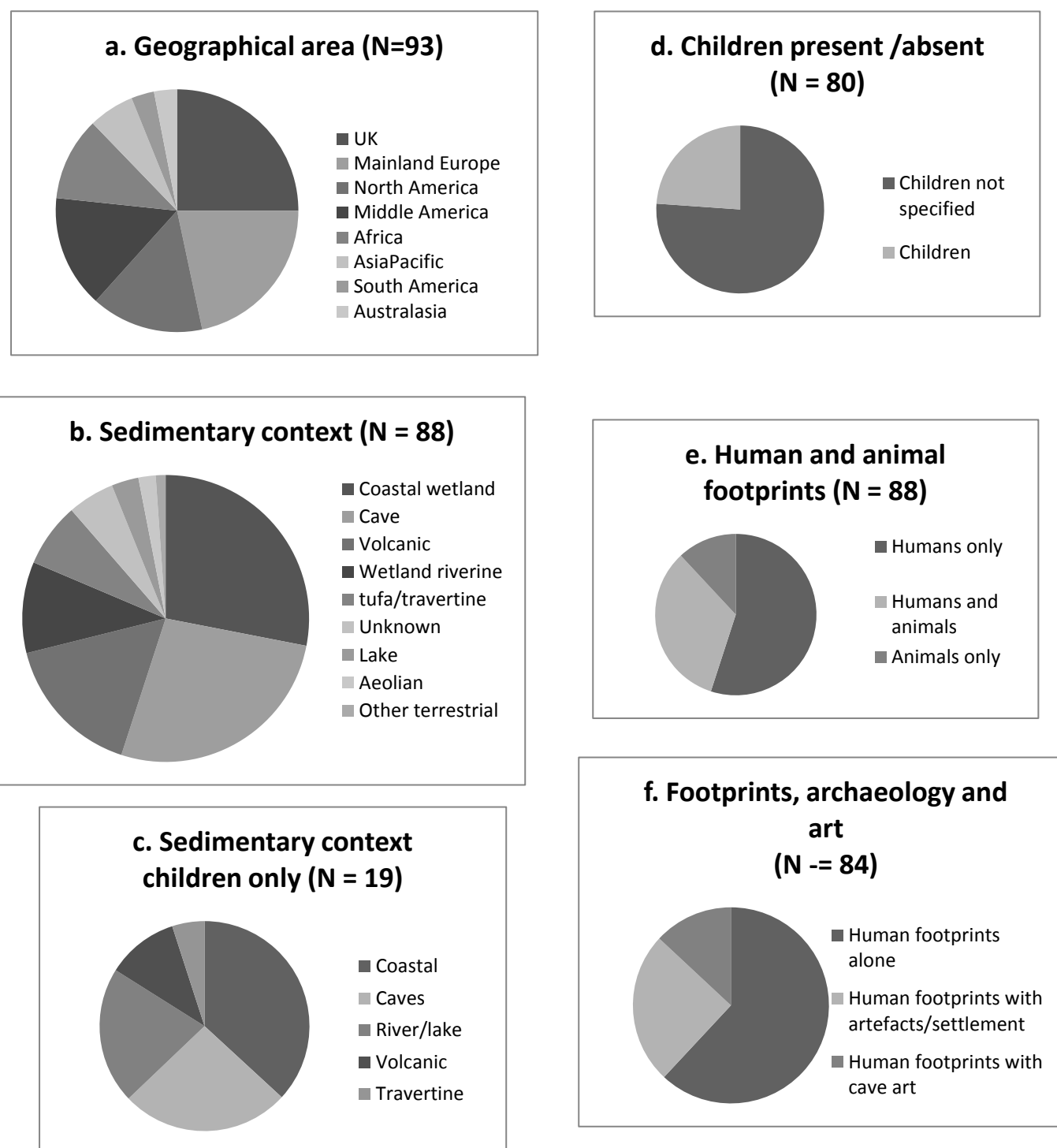
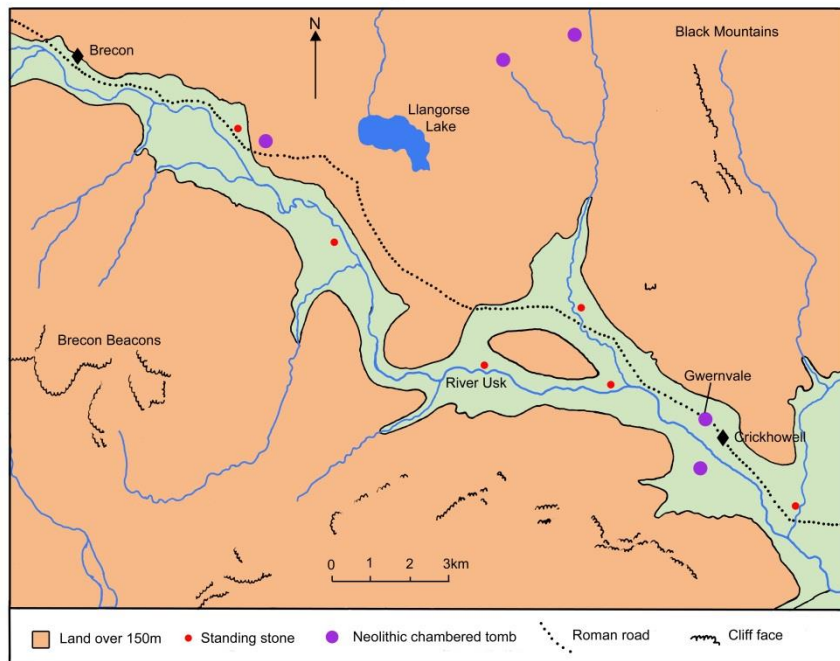


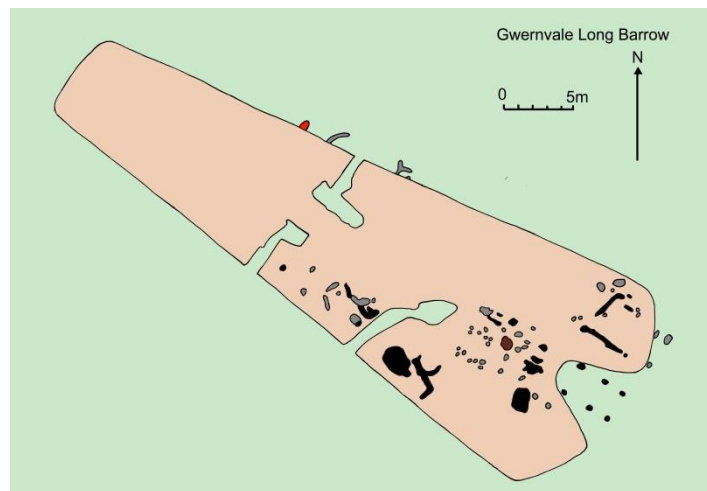
Figure 5.1 Monte Bego, Italy: prehistoric rock art with two cattle drawing a plough (photo M. Bell).



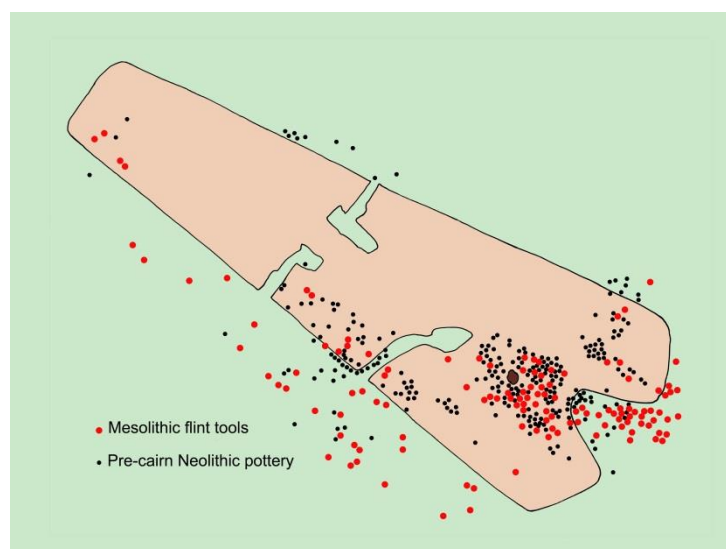
Figure 5.2 Neolithic chambered tomb at Gwernvale, Wales showing successive phases of activity. (a) Position of tomb in relation to other tombs and standing stones; (b) Pre-tomb features and building; (c) Pre-tomb Mesolithic and Neolithic artefact distributions (graphic J. Foster; source Britnell and Savory 1984).



a



b



c

Figure 5.3 Rudston, Yorkshire: five cursus monuments in relation to topography and the river Gypsy Race. The tall standing stone is marked by a star (graphic J. Foster; source Woodward 2000, fig 5.1).

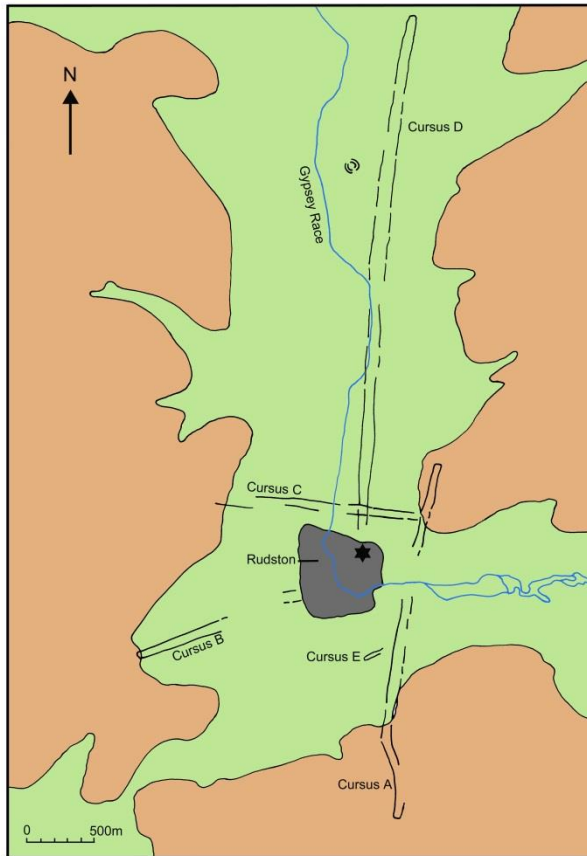
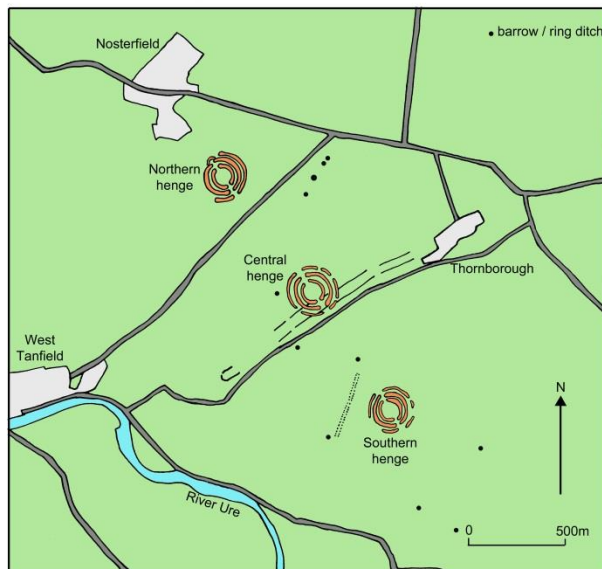
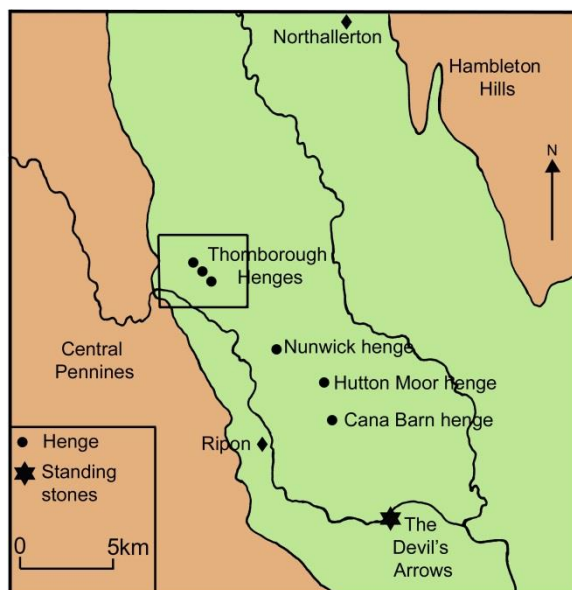


Figure 5.4 (a) Thornborough Henges, Yorkshire. (b) associated monuments indicating a routeway (graphic J. Foster; source Harding 2013).



a



b

Figure 5.5 Avebury, Wiltshire: the henge in relation to the avenues and other key prehistoric sites (graphic J. Foster).

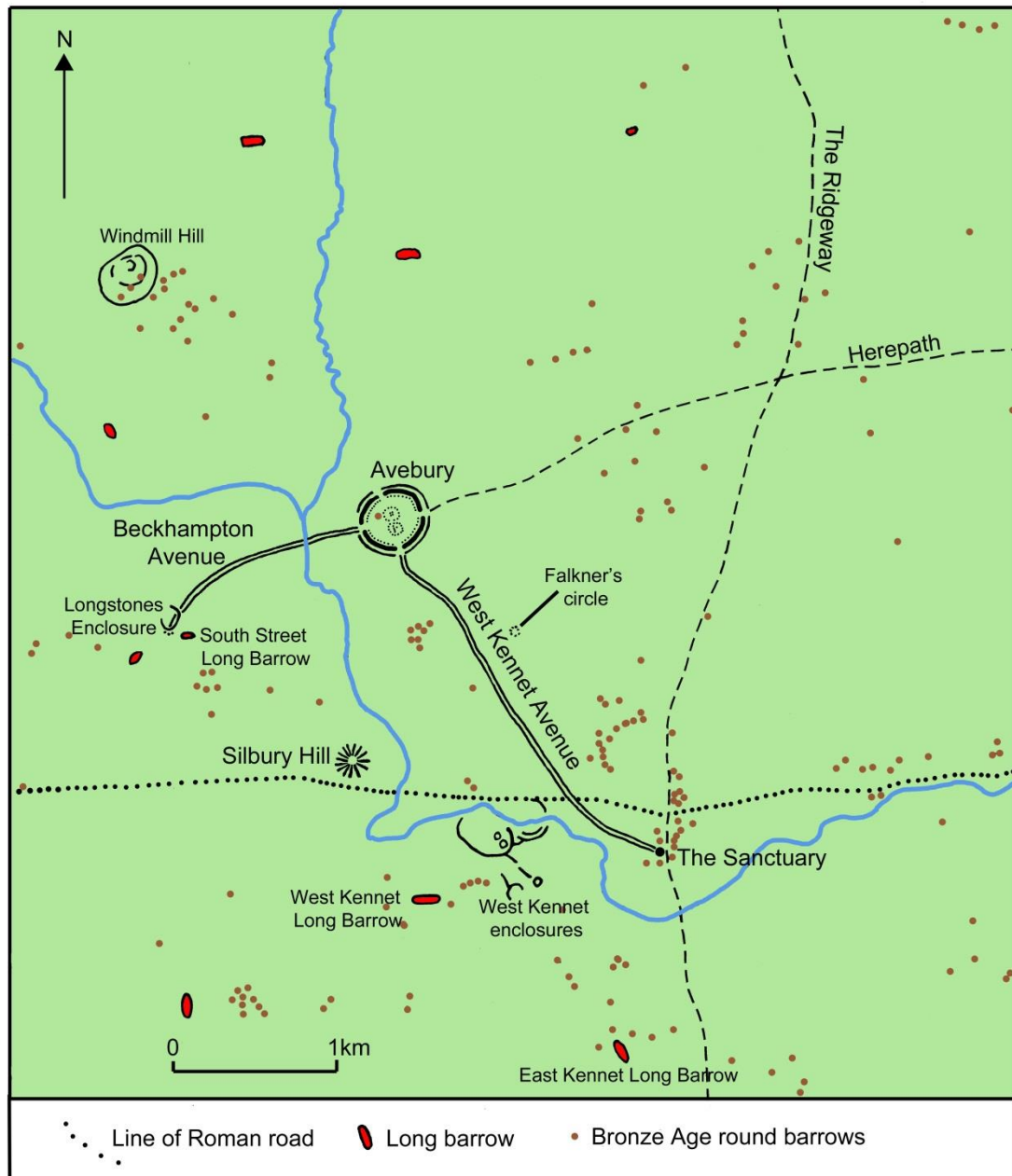


Figure 5.6 Stonehenge landscape, Wiltshire (graphic J. Foster after figures in Bowden *et al* 2015).

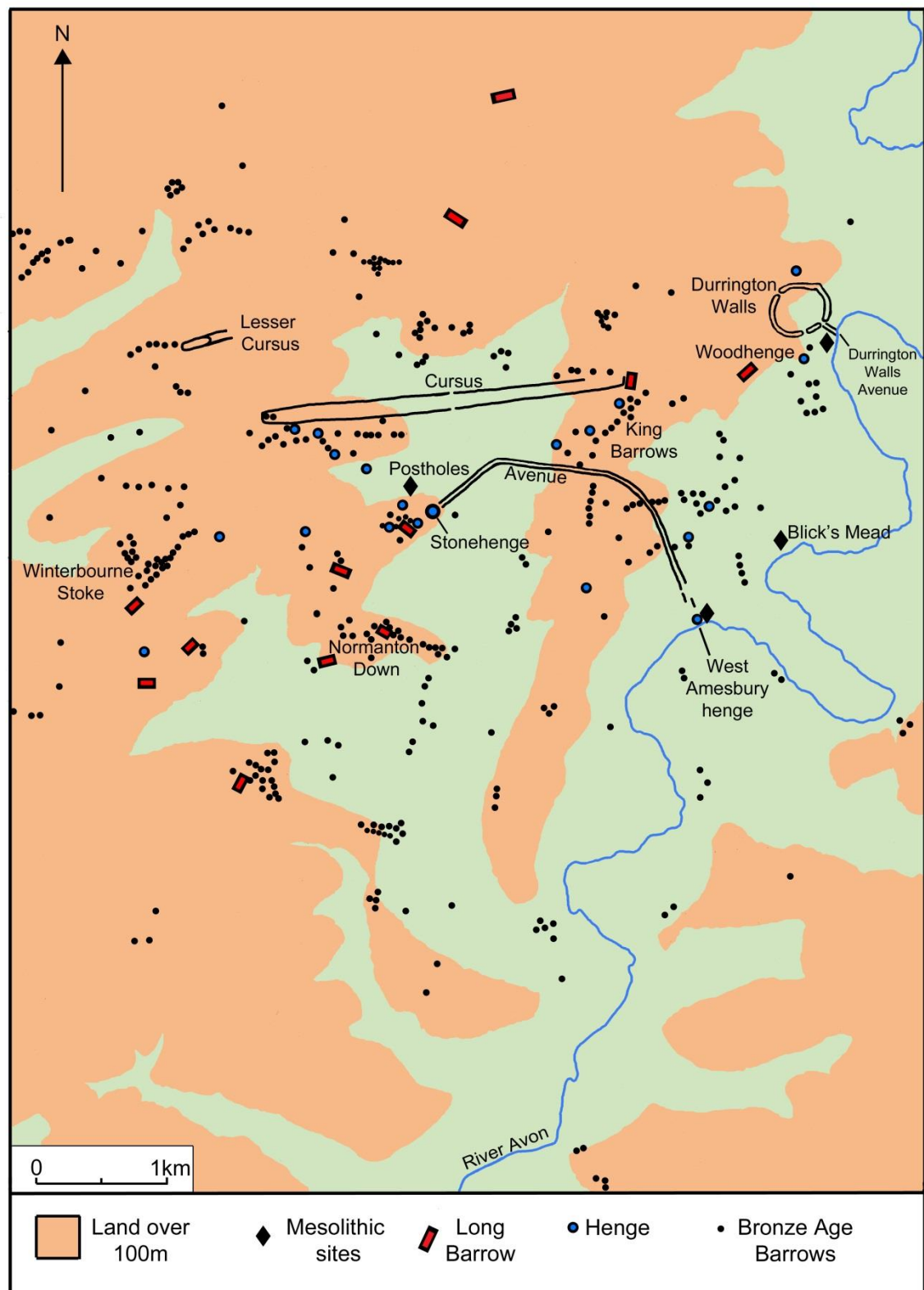


Figure 5.7 Dorchester area, Dorset, a linear pattern of Neolithic and Bronze Age monuments (graphic J. Foster after Smith *et al* 1997).

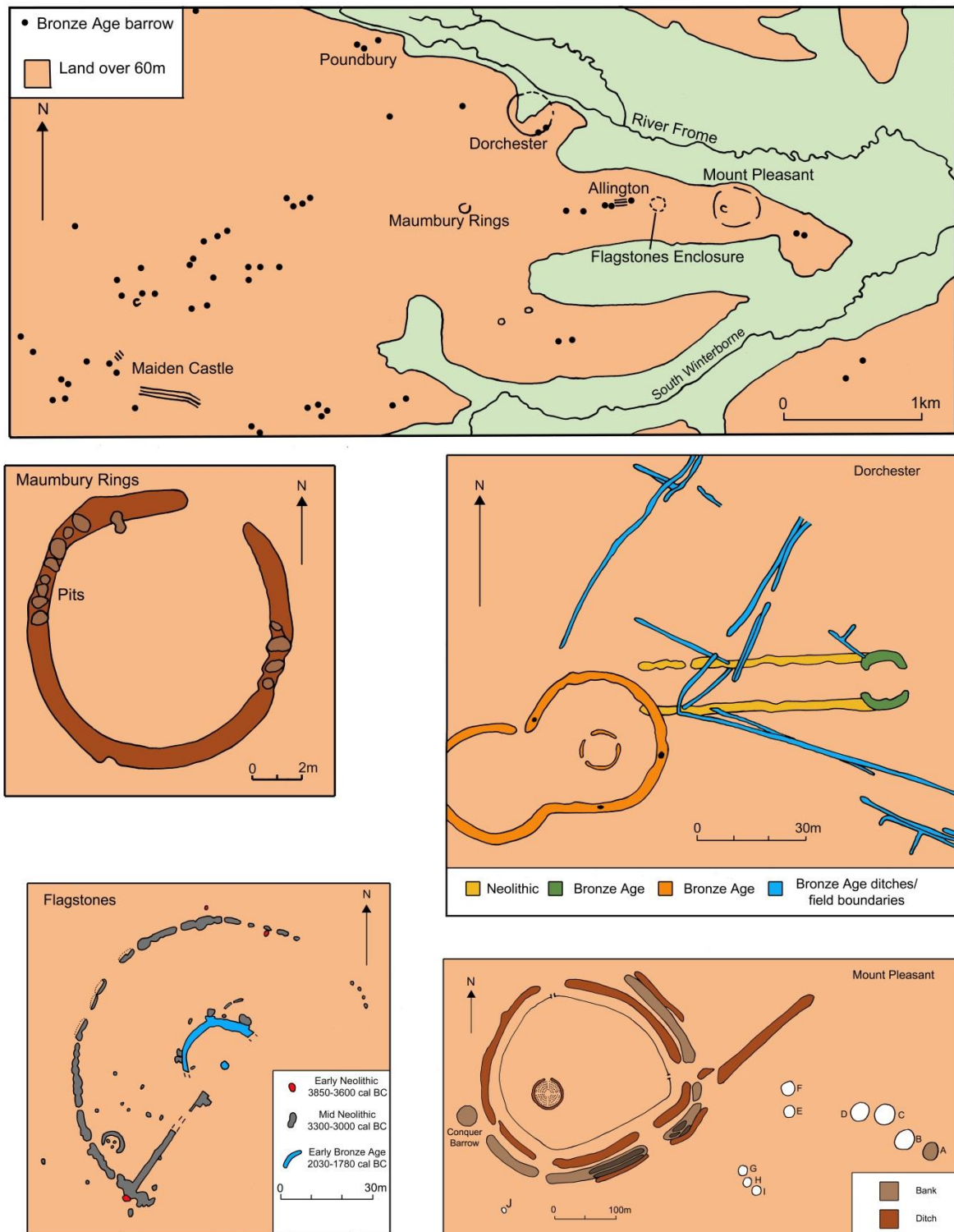
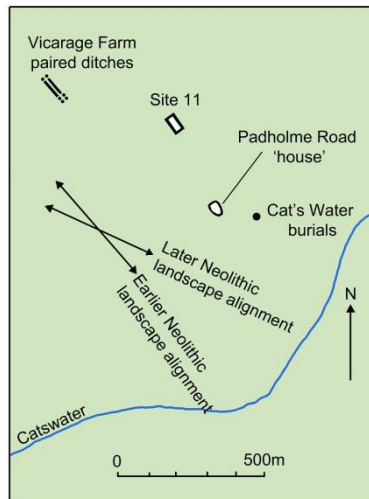
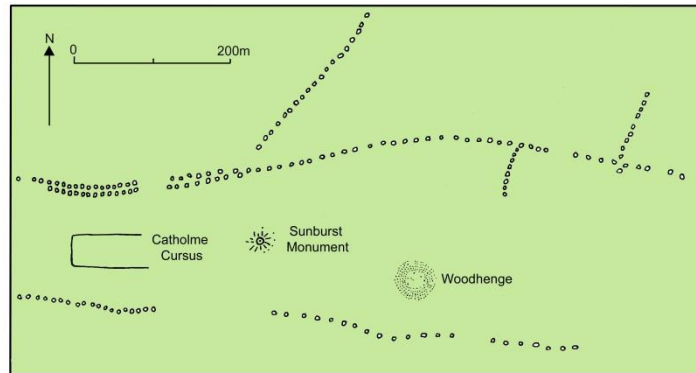


Figure 5.8 Monument alignments (a) Fengate, Cambridgeshire: Neolithic sites in a linear relationship (graphic J. Foster after Pryor 1991, fig. 28). (b) Catholme, Midlands: linear arrangement of prehistoric monuments and pit alignments (graphic J. Foster after Buteux and Chapman 2009).



a



b

Figure 6.1 Examples of the diverse types of prehistoric wood trackways (graphic J. Foster, multiple sources in text).

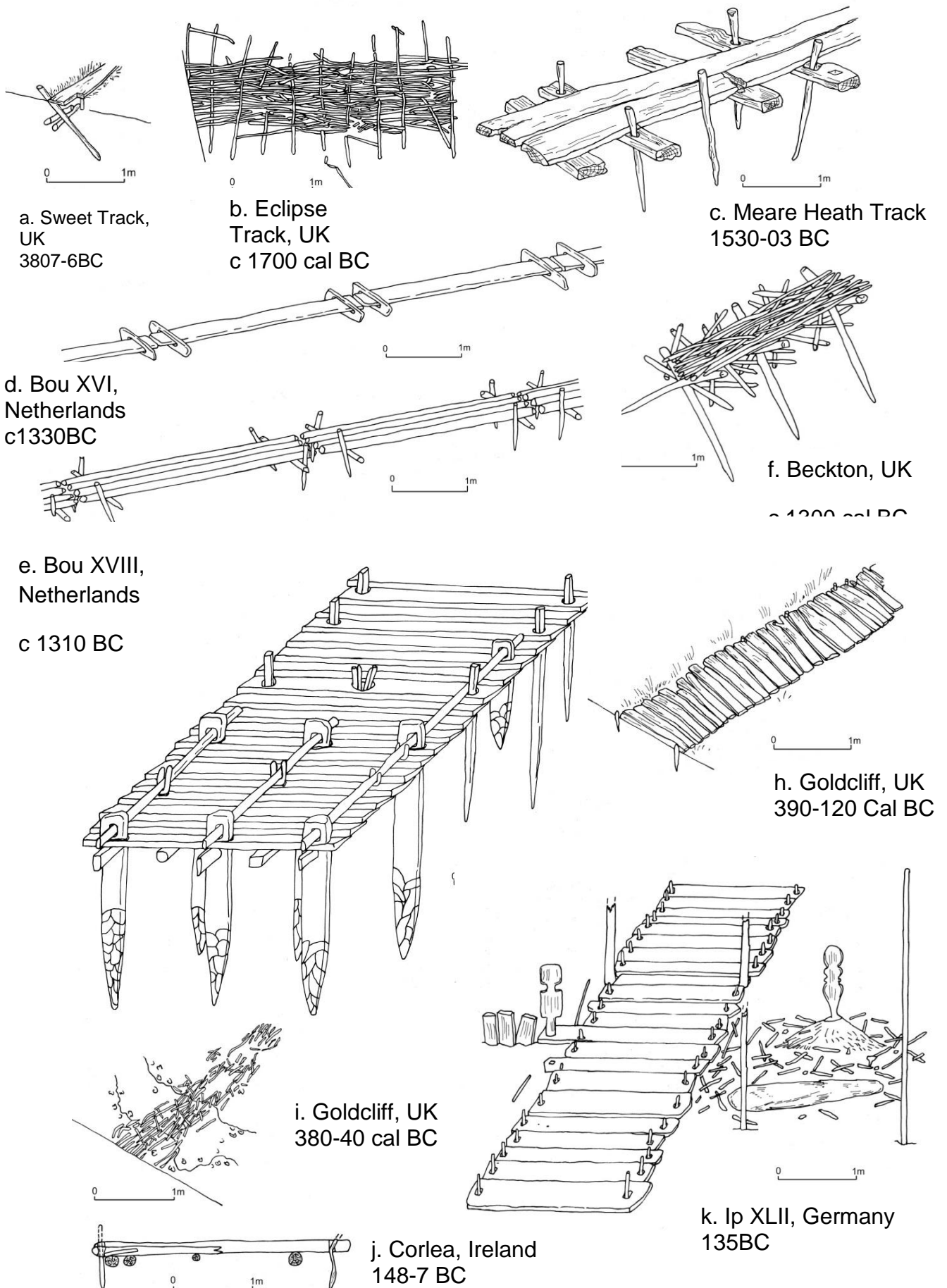


Figure 6.2 The dates of trackways in areas of North West Europe (graphic J. Foster).

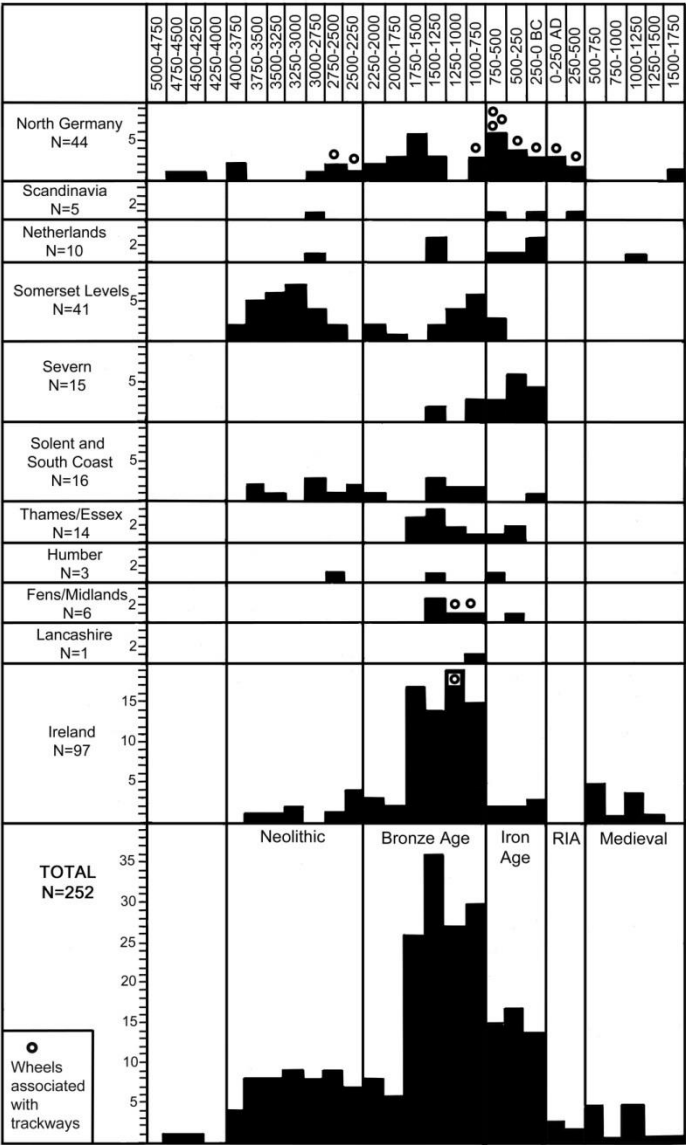
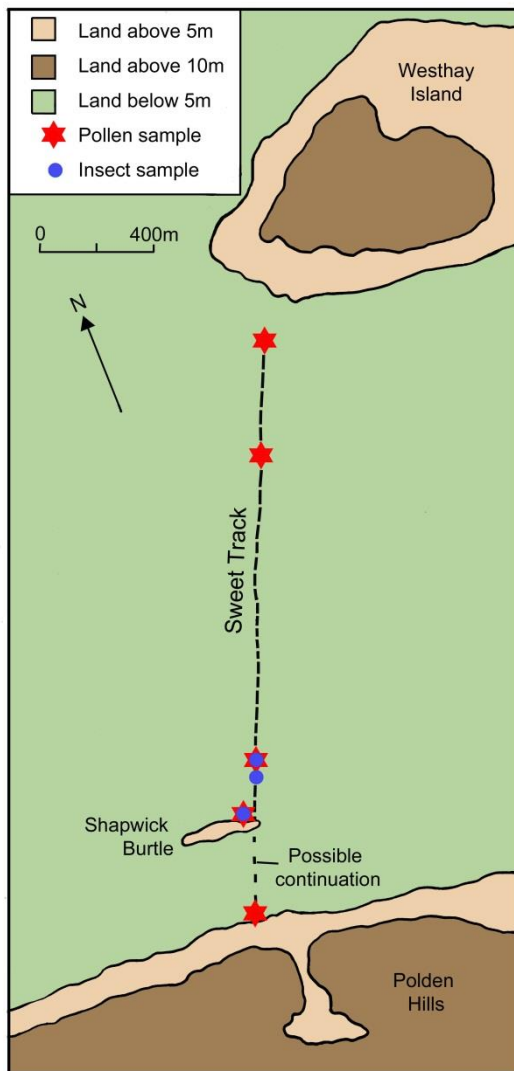


Figure 6.3 The Sweet Track Somerset, UK: (a) the line of the trackway in relation to topography (graphic J. Foster after Coles and Orme 1984; Coles 1987; Beckett 1979); (b) the excavated trackway (© John Coles/ Somerset Levels Project).



a



b

Figure 6.4 Borremose, Denmark, paved road across wetland leading to enclosed settlement (Photo M. Bell).



Figure 6.5 Broskov, Denmark: stone roadway of several phases between 300-1000 AD, with a cup marked stone at one end. Of particular significance are the multiple hollow ways converging on the road which are associated with the lynchets of a field system (graphic J. Foster, source National Museum, Denmark, photos M. Bell).

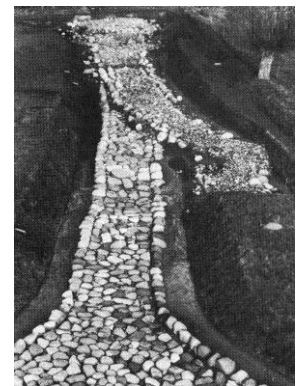
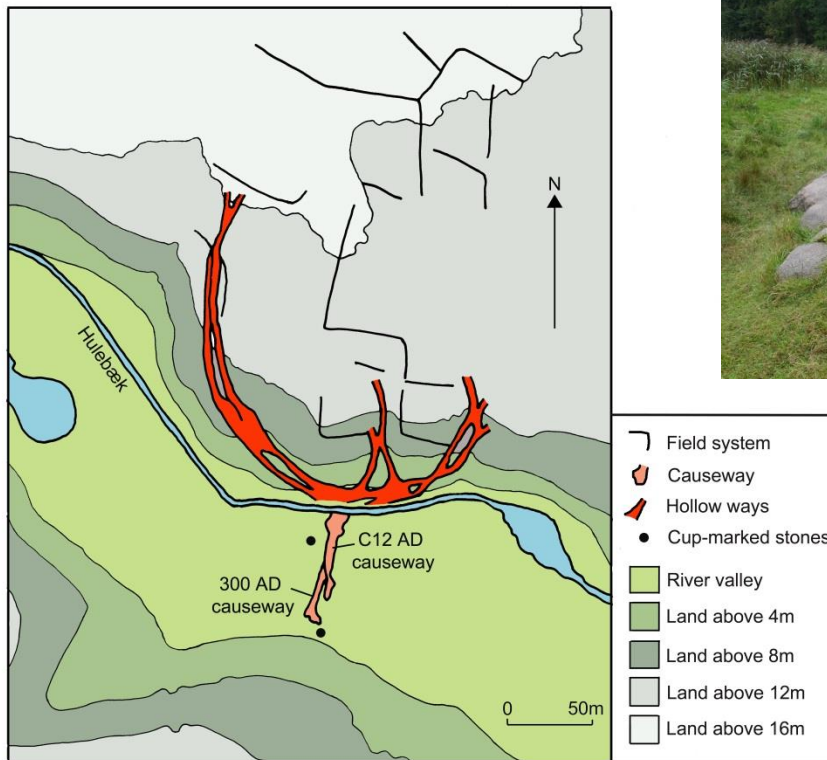
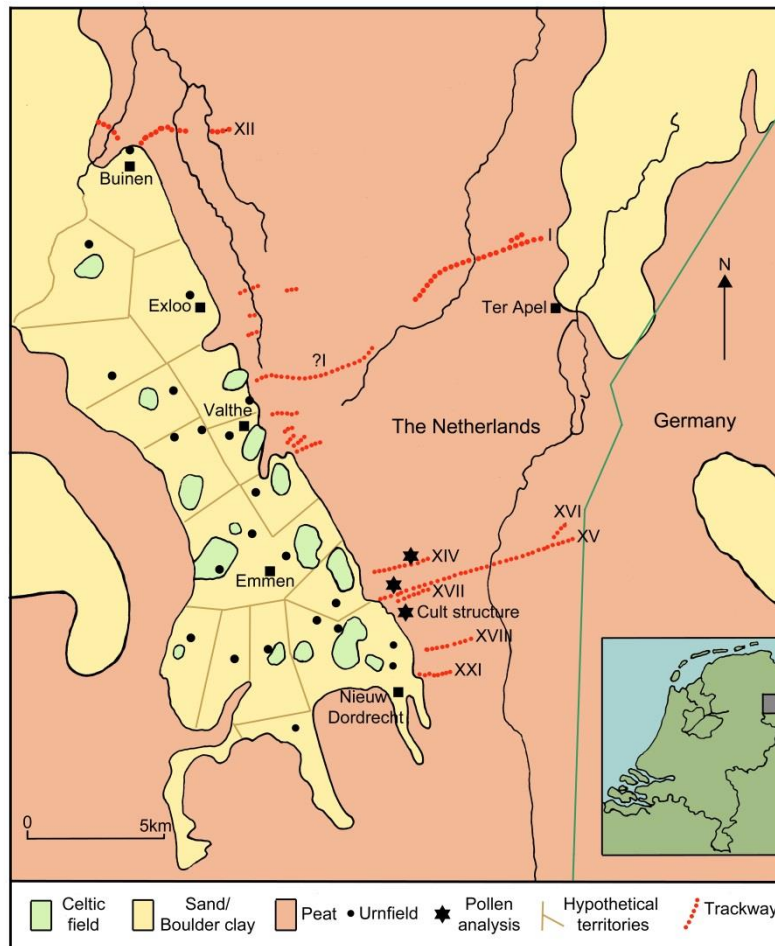
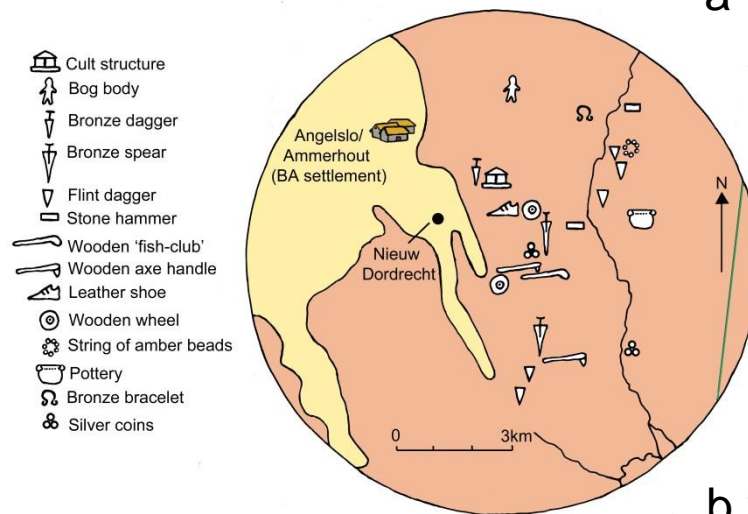


Figure 6.6 The Emmen area of the Netherlands showing wetland and dryland activity in later prehistory: (a) Bourtranger Moor trackways (after Casparie 1987), 'Celtic fields' urnfields and hypothetical territories (after Louwe Kooijmans 2005); (b) Ritual deposition of artefacts in the south-east part of this area (after van den Broeke 2005). Graphic J. Foster.



a



b

Figure 6.7 The Somerset Levels, UK, showing the Bronze Age trackways and other finds (graphic J. Foster after Coles and Coles 1986, fig 35).

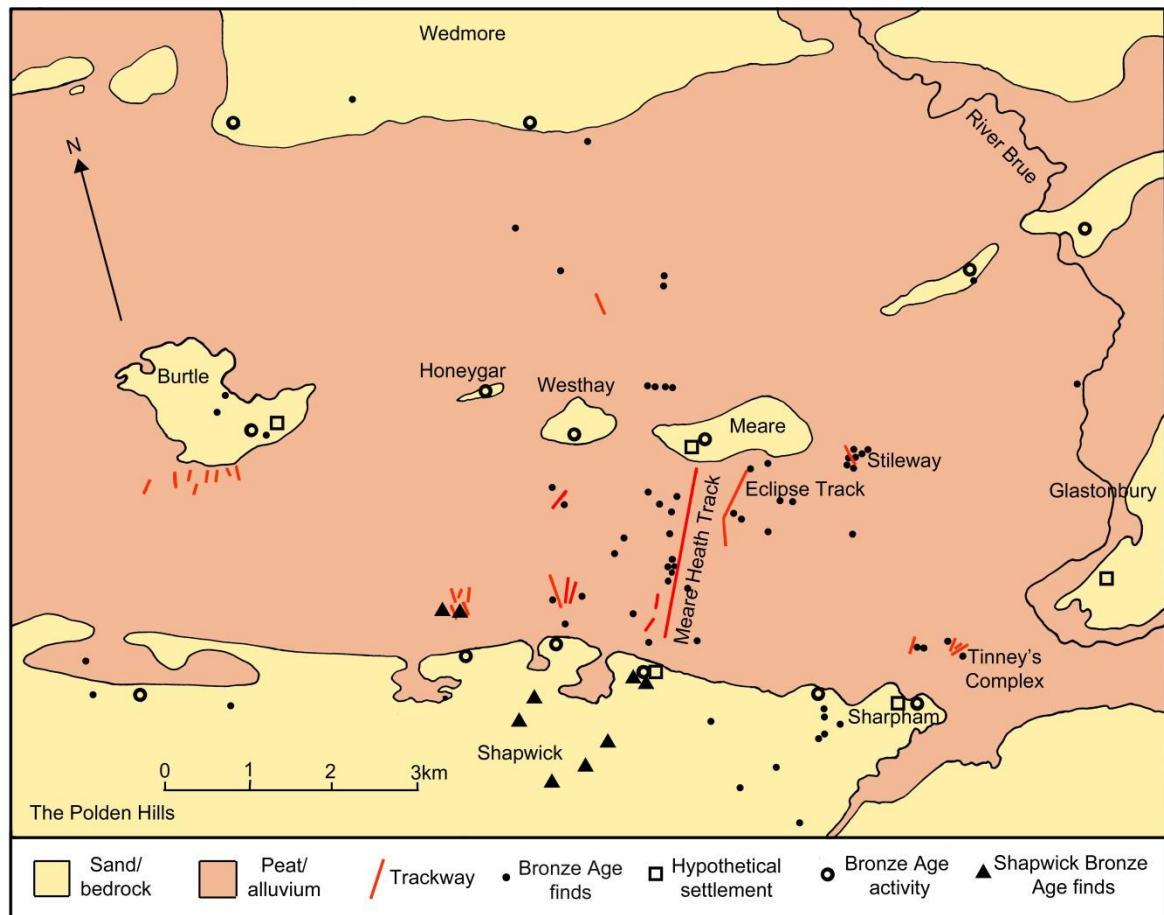


Figure 6.8 Goldcliff, Wales: Iron Age trackways: (a) brushwood track 1103, dated 390-70 cal BC; (b and c) corduroy track 1130 dated 390-120 cal BC; (d) The orientation of trackways showing the relationship to buildings and convergence points which may indicate lost or buried activity areas (photos M. Bell, graphic J. Foster).

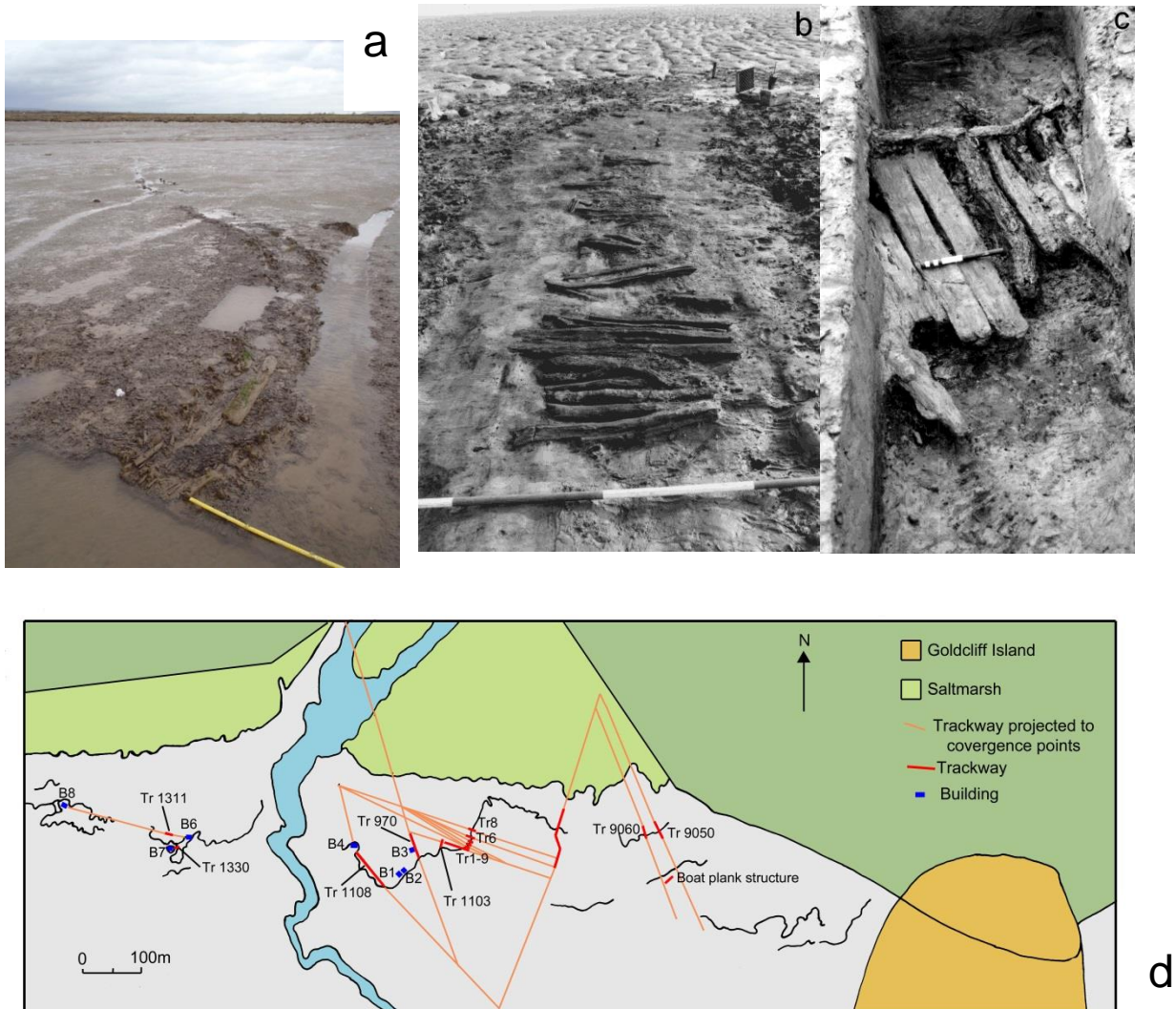
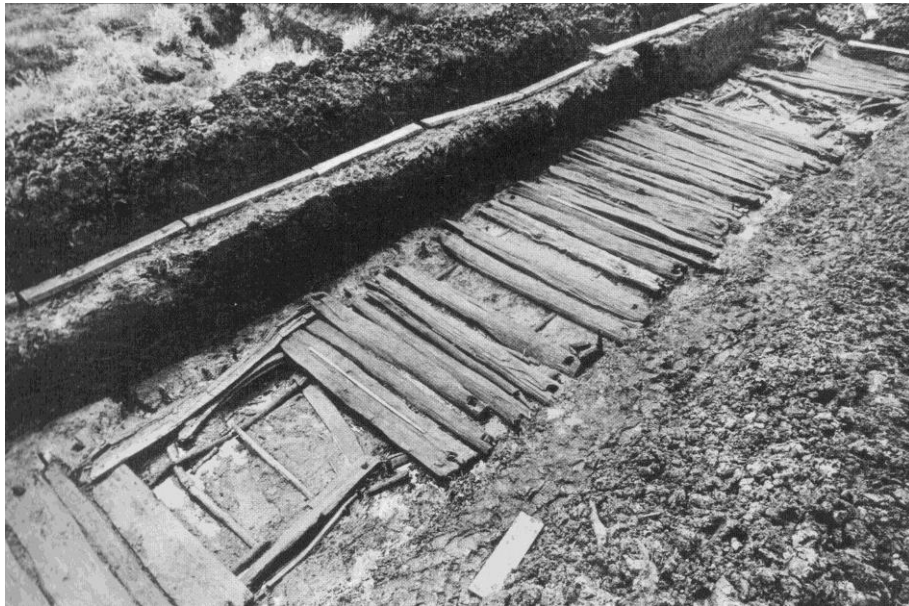
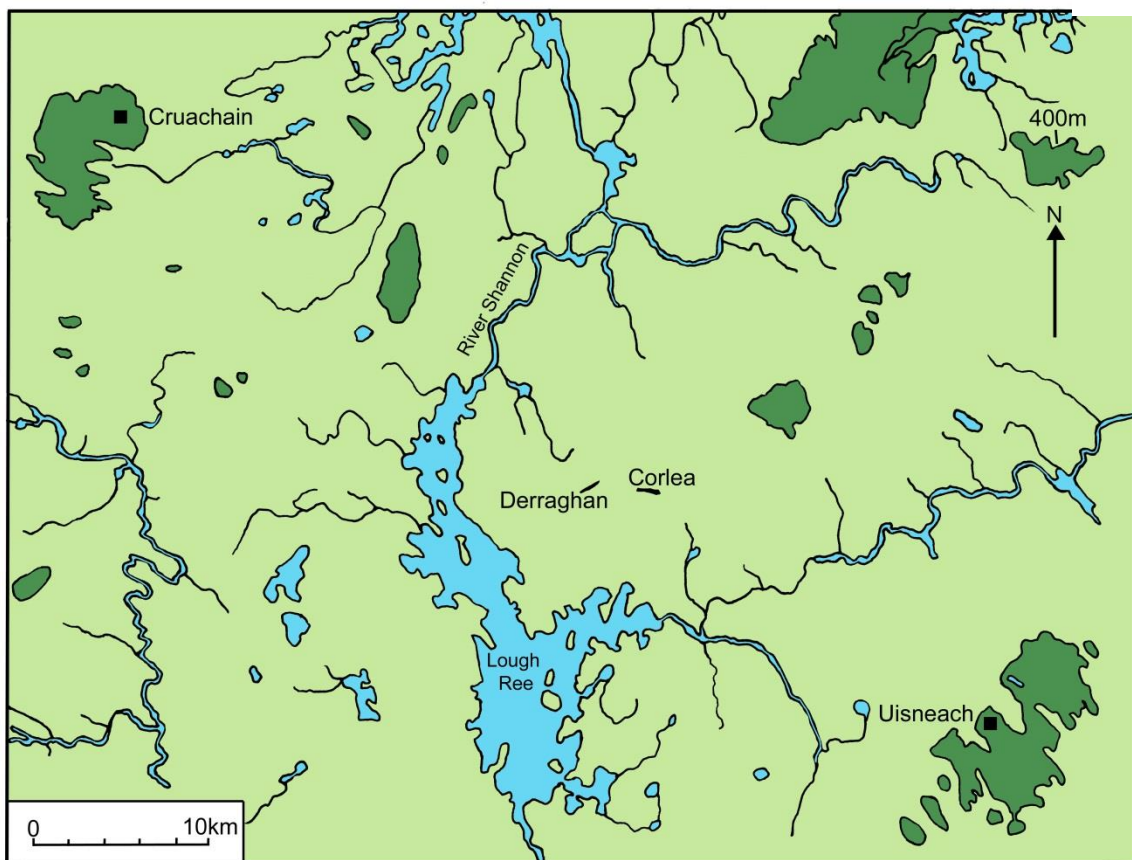


Figure 6.9 Corlea, Ireland, trackway 1: (a) the excavated trackway (photo courtesy the late Prof Barry Raftery); (b) the Corlea / Derraghan trackways in relation to topography, lakes and the Celtic ritual centres at Uisneach and Cruachain (graphic J. Foster after Raftery 1990, fig 57).

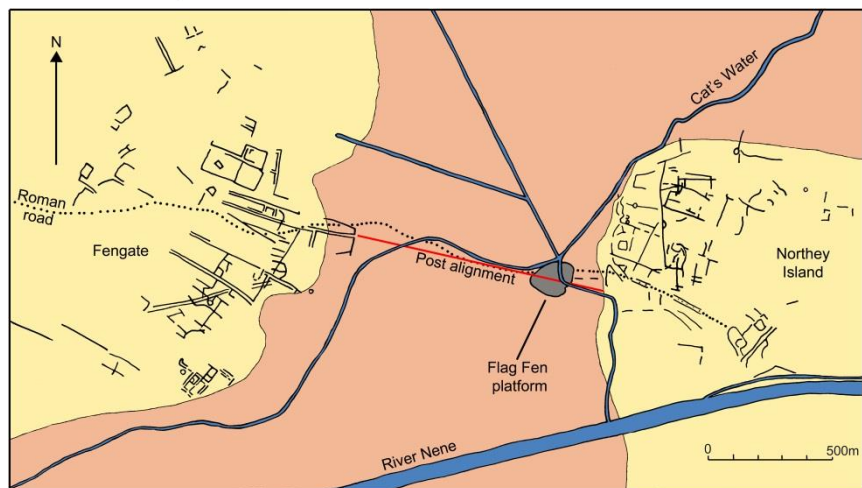


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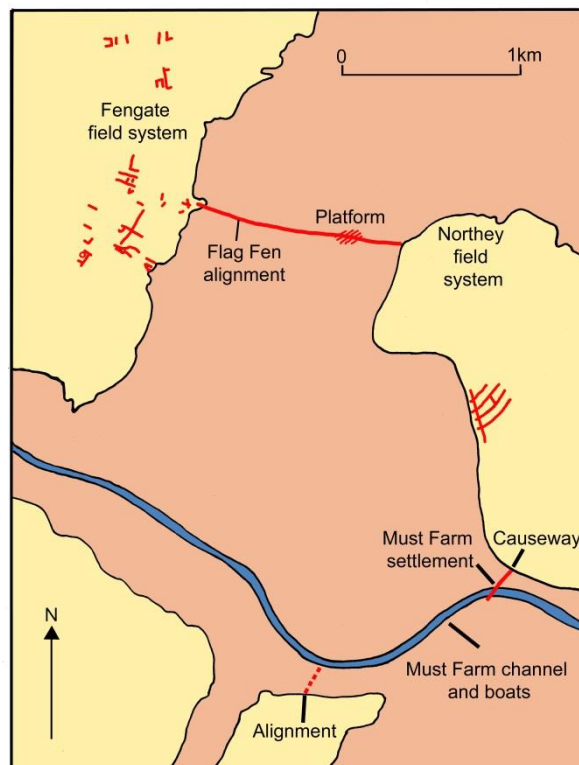


b

Figure 6.10 The Fengate, Flag Fen and Must Farm landscapes, UK: (a) Fengate and Flag Fen showing the main alignments of Bronze Age droveways and fields on dryland at Fengate and Northey and the post alignment and platform across the wetland between (source Pryor 2001); (b) the wider landscape of Flag Fen and Must Farm showing post alignments (source XXX). (graphic J. Foster).



a



b

Figure 6.11 Must Farm alignment formed of two rows of large posts crossing a palaeochannel and underlying the excavated Bronze Age palisade and settlement (photo courtesy Dr M. Knight, Cambridge Archaeology Unit).



Figure 6.12 Harter's Hill alignment, Somerset, hypothetical reconstruction of the alignment by Peter Lorimer (image Somerset County Council).



Figure 6.13 The Ebbsfleet Valley, Kent, a hypothetical Bronze Age routeway along the saltmarsh edge represented by a possible bridge, short lengths of brushwood track, pit clusters and barrows (graphic J. Foster, after Bates and Stafford 2013, fig 86).

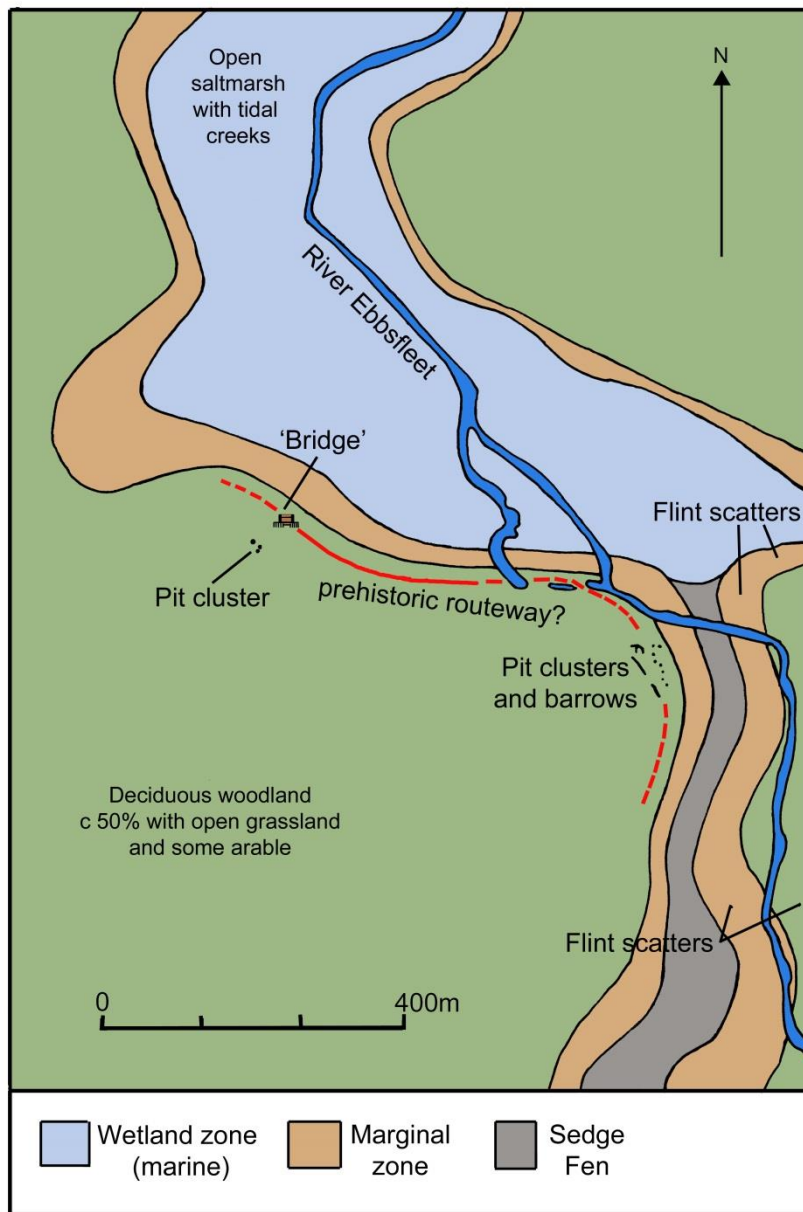


Figure 6.14 Yarnton, Thames Valley, UK Iron Age stone causeway (photo courtesy of Oxford Archaeology).



Figure 7.1 Denmark, early routeways: (a) Prehistoric and historic road traces in the Danish National Inventory, (b) barrows marking the Oldtidsvejen prehistoric road just south of the Limfjorden (graphic J. Foster after Bang 2013, figs 1 and 2).

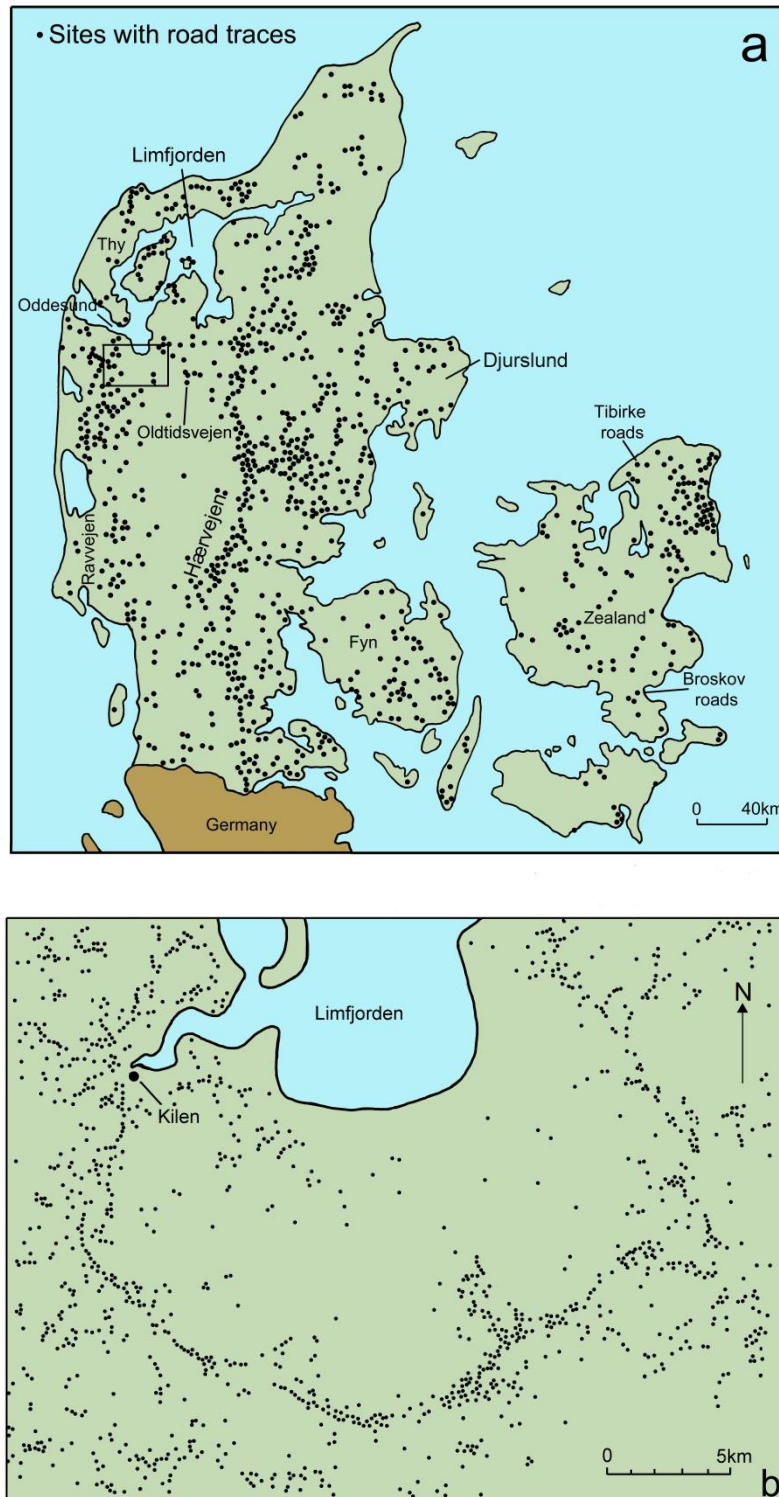


Figure 7.2 Barrow alignments in the Fousing/ Kilen area in west Jutland, Denmark (location on Figure 7.1b). The barrows are Neolithic and Bronze Age and the location of Neolithic enclosures at Molbjerg are marked. Photos b-e are marked on (a) and described in the text (graphic J. Foster modified after Klassen 2014; photos M. Bell).

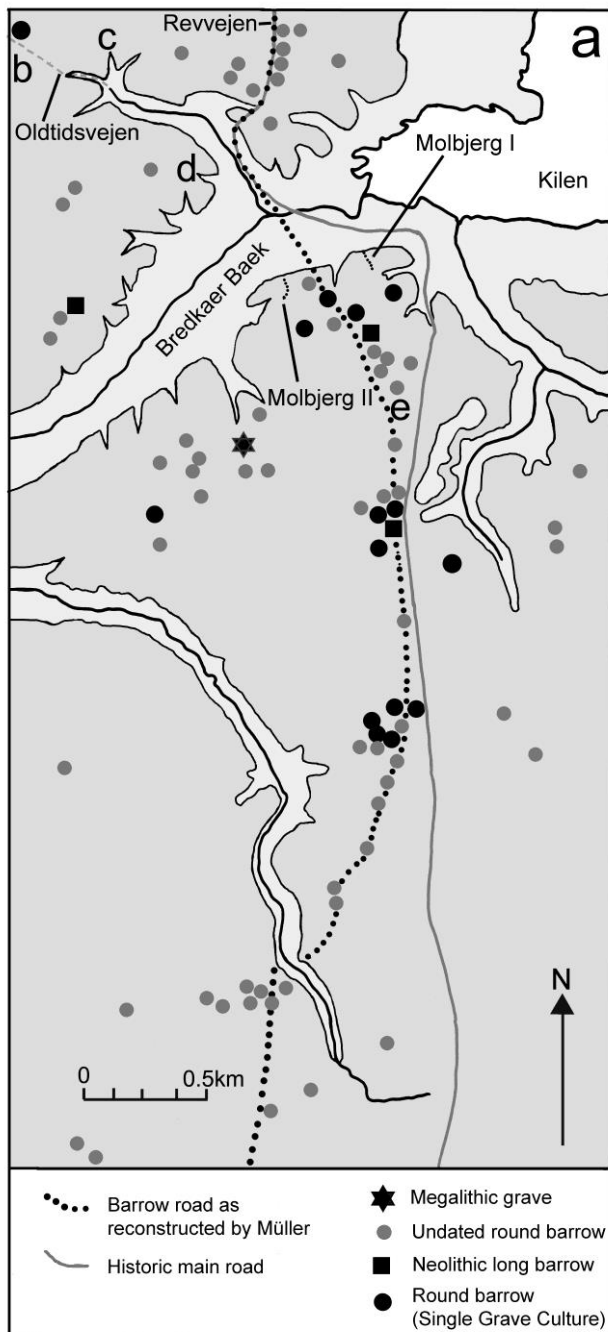
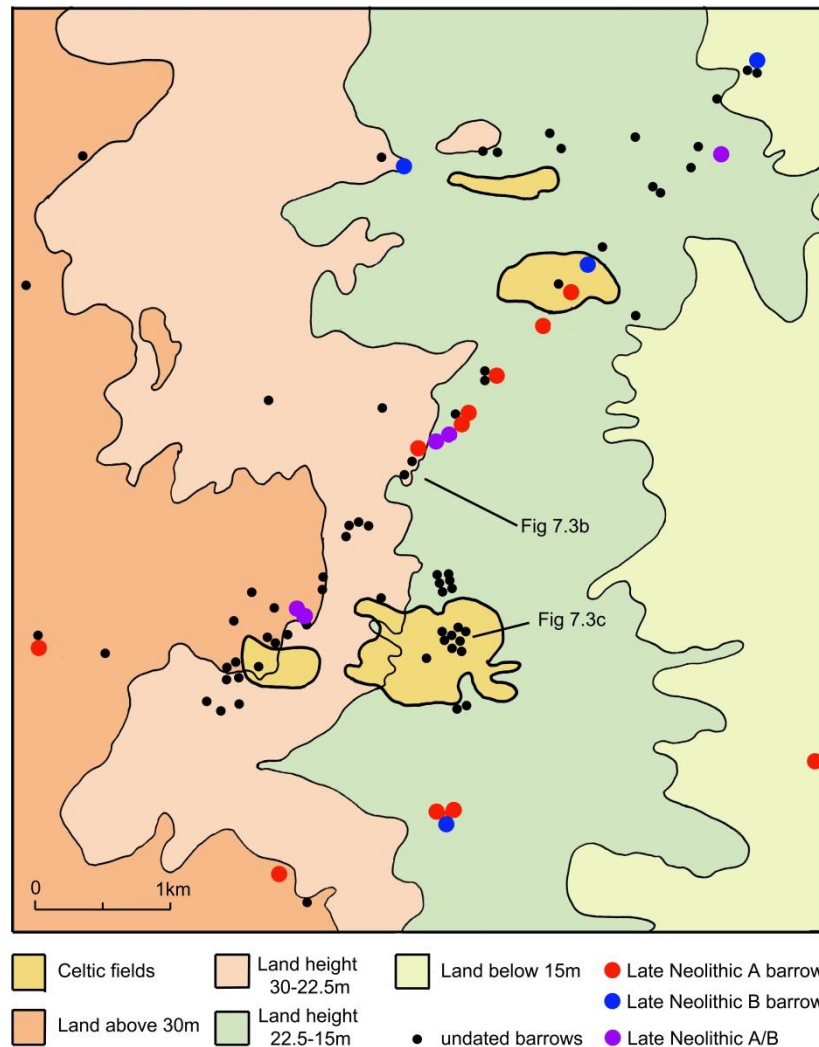


Figure 7.3 Barrow alignments in Veluwe, Netherlands: (a) plan of barrows; hatched areas are 'Celtic fields' (graphic after Bakker 2008), (b) barrows in former heathland, now wooded, (c) geocache beside barrow; present day walkers along the route learn about its past. (photos M. Bell).

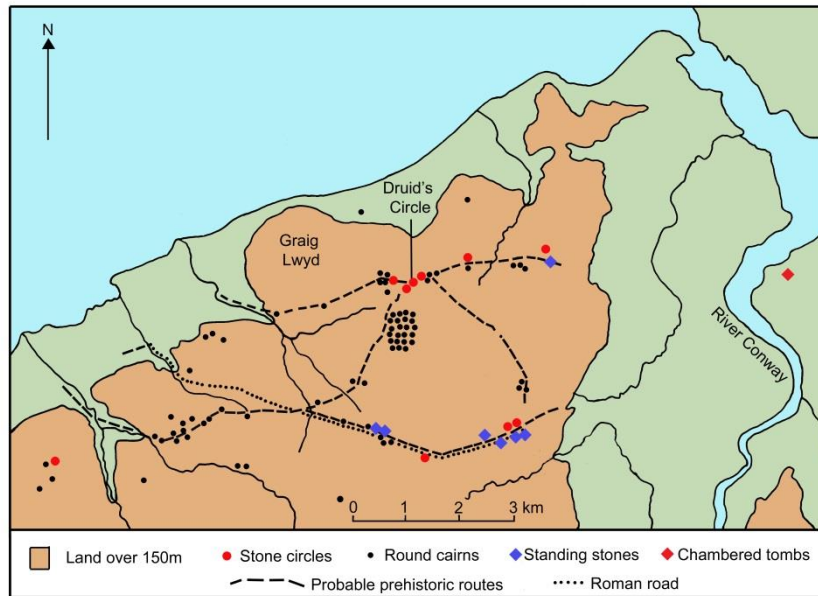


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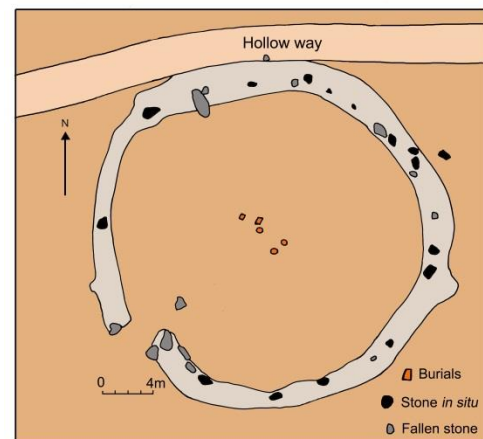
Figure 7.4 Penmaenmawr, north Wales, UK: (a) possible upland routes indicated by alignments of prehistoric monuments; the southernmost is followed by a later Roman road; (b) The Druid's Circle; (c) Plan of the Druid's Circle which appears distorted respecting an earlier hollow way (graphics J. Foster after Griffiths 1960, photo M. Bell).



a



b



c

Figure 8.1 Map showing the distribution of sites in England discussed in Chapters 7 and 8. It also shows the supposed ridgeway routes, distinguishing those on the Ordnance Survey maps of the Iron Age (1962) and Roman Britain (1956) and other ridgeways. South East England is shown in more detail in Figure 10.1. (Graphic J. Foster).



Figure 8.2 Sketches of types of evidence for trackways in agricultural landscapes. For details of actual illustrated examples see Table 8.1 (Graphic J. Foster).

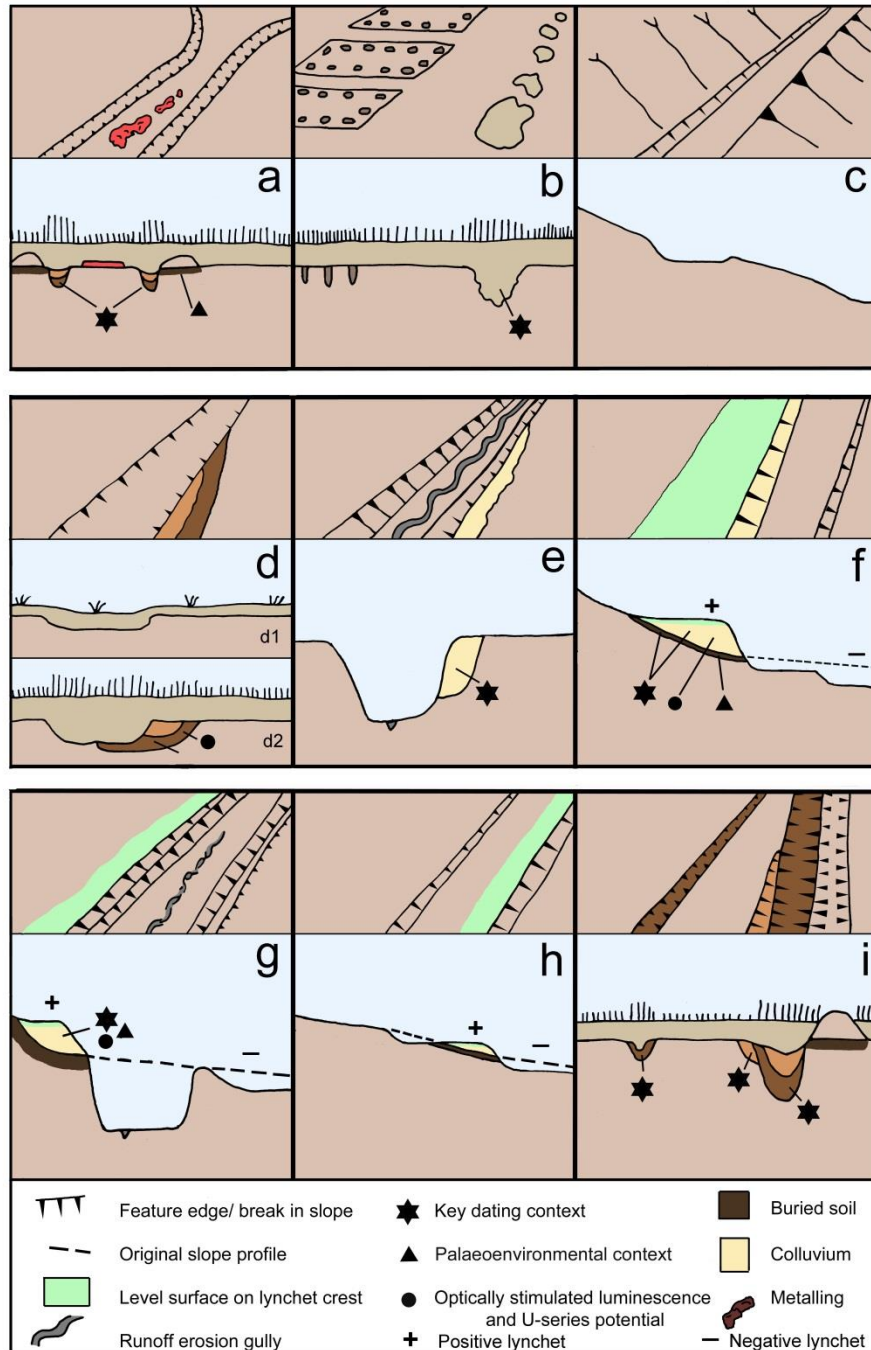


Figure 8.3 Isometric diagram showing some typical relationships between colluvial deposits, lynchets, trackways and hollow ways (Graphic J. Foster).

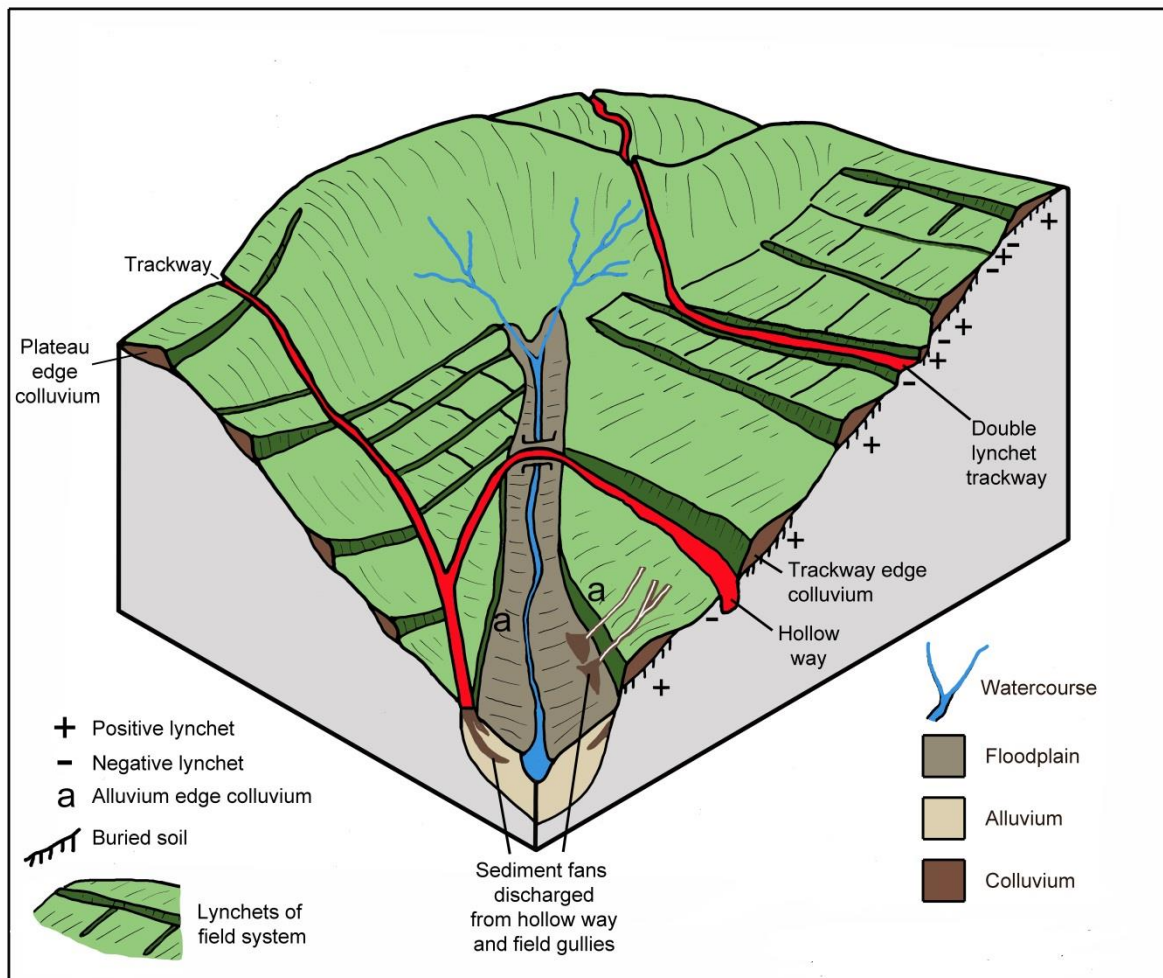


Figure 8.4 Retrogressive landscape analysis as a guide to relative dating: (a) Hypothetical case in which dog-legs indicate A pre-dates B; (b) Oval enclosure at Rowfold, West Sussex which pre-dates north/south routes and long linear landholdings (after Chatwin and Gardiner, 2005, fig 4); (c) East/ west coaxial routes pre-date Roman Ermine Street at Cheshunt Park, Hertfordshire (after Bryant *et al* 2005, fig 3). (Graphics J. Foster).



Figure 8.5 Multiple hollow ways descend the escarpment from the Marlborough Downs to the Vale of Pewsey at All Cannings, Wiltshire (photo. M. Bell).



Figure 8.6 Bronze Age landscapes on Dartmoor, Devon: (a) Holne Moor: tracks through fields marked by closely spaced parallel lines, with one discontinuous route marked AB (after Fleming 1988); (b) Throwleigh Common (after Newman 2011). (Graphics J. Foster).

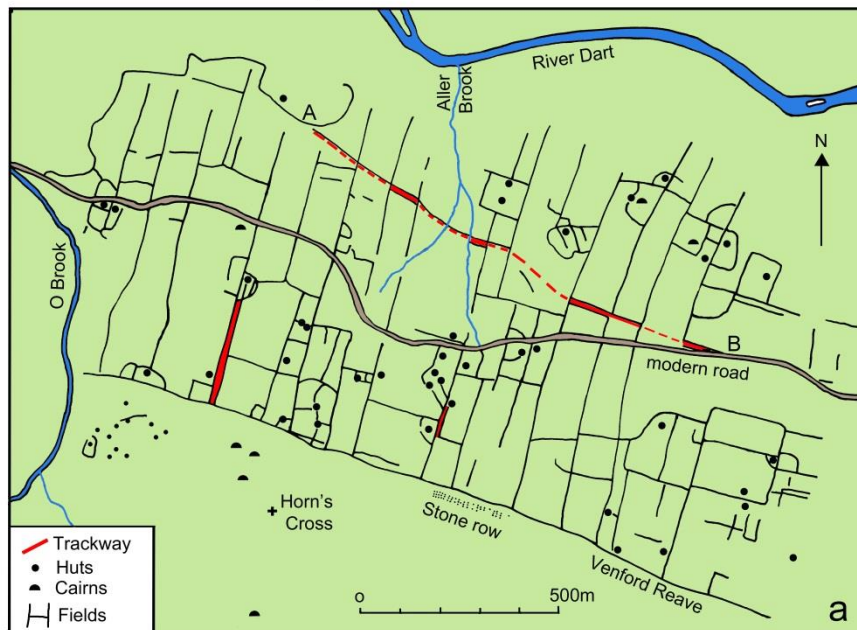


Figure 8.7 Yorkshire Wolds: (a) Trackways, linear ditches and barrows in the Wetwang Slack and Garton Slack areas (after Stoertz 1997, fig 36); (b) Wetwang Slack Iron Age cemetery in relation to trackways and linear ditches (after Dent 1982, fig 3); (c) Wetwang trackway with funnel entrance, location bottom left on (a) (after Stoertz 1997, fig 23); (d) Wetwang Slack, cart burial (after Dent 1985, fig 3).
(Graphics J. Foster).

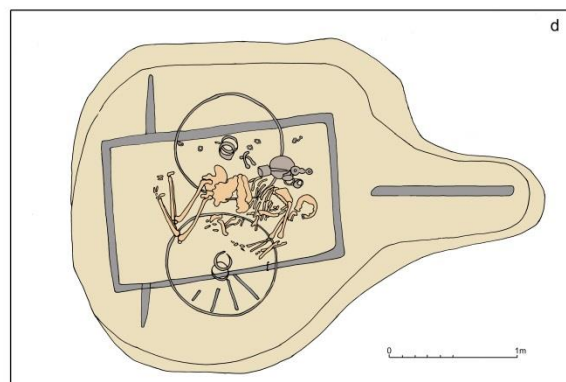
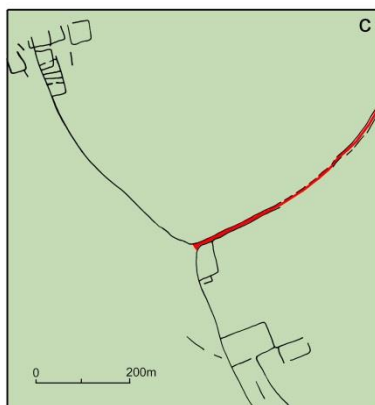
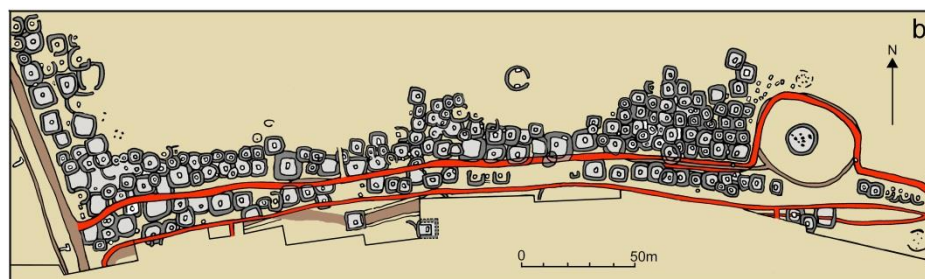
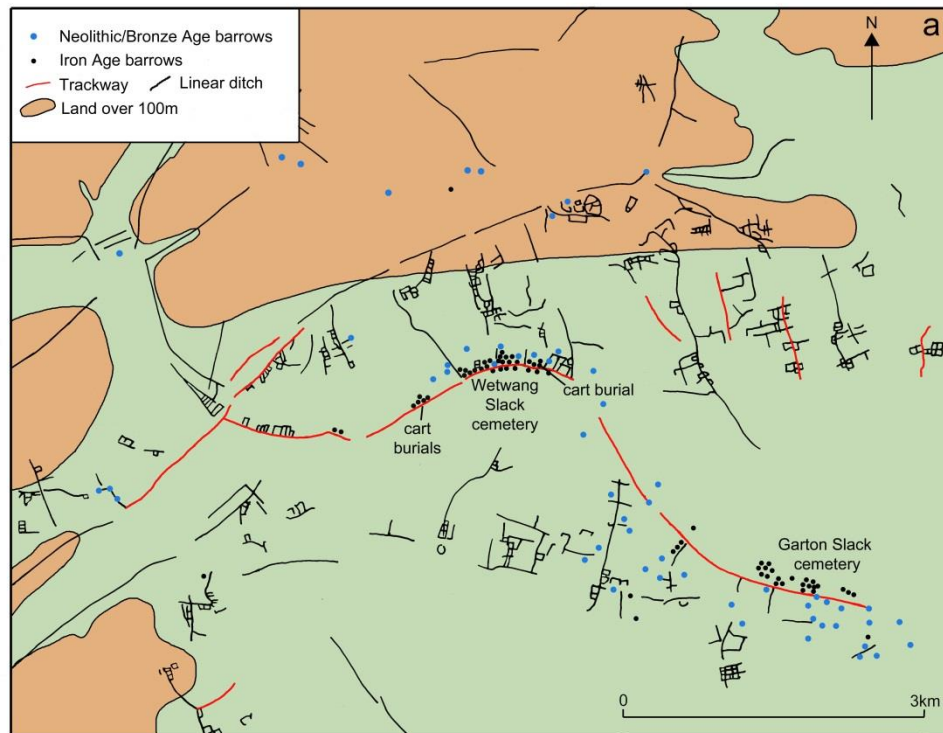


Figure 8.8 Bronze Age landscape of fields and trackways revealed by excavations at Heathrow Terminal 5 (graphic J. Foster after Lewis *et al* 2010).

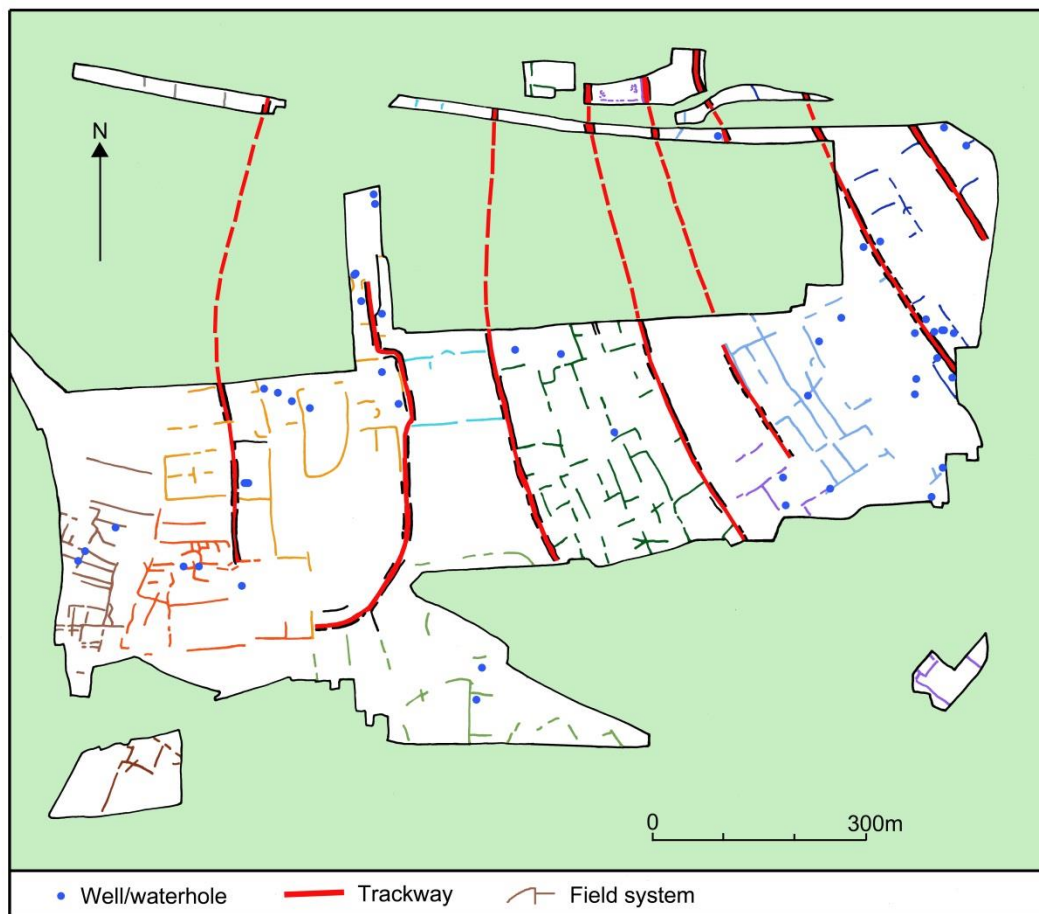
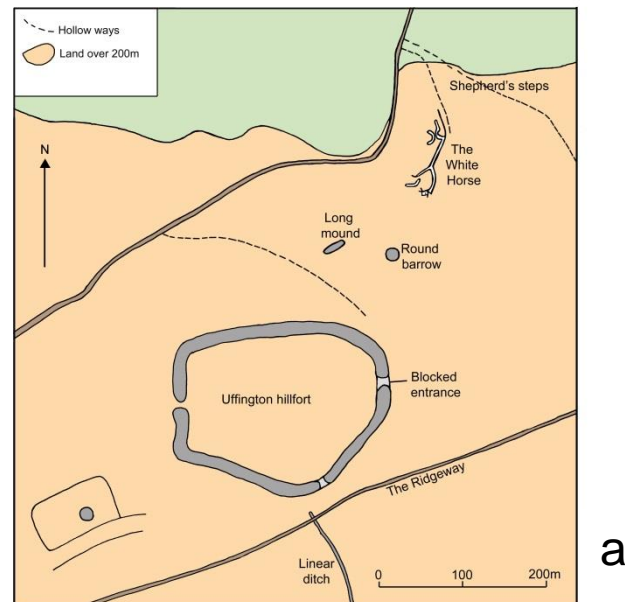


Figure 8.9 Uffington hillfort, the Ridgeway, hollow ways and the White Horse: (a) plan (graphic J. Foster after Miles *et al* 2003); (b) the White Horse, Uffington hillfort and hollow ways (left) descending the escarpment (photo by C. Speed); (c) the Ridgeway near Wayland's Smithy with Uffington hillfort in the distance (photo M. Bell).



a



b



c

Figure 8.10 Holne Seahenges in relation to the line of the Icknield Way: (a) Map of the seahenges in relation to early routes (graphic J. Foster); (b) Seahenge on the foreshore (photo: English Heritage).

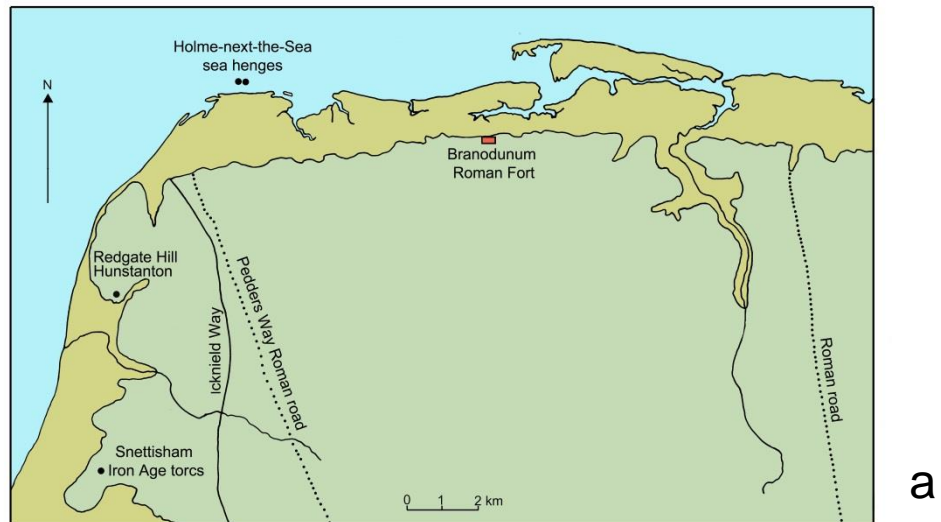


Figure 8.11 Sharpstone, Shropshire: Roman road overlying roads of Iron Age date (graphic J. Foster after Malim and Hayes 2011; photo xxxx).

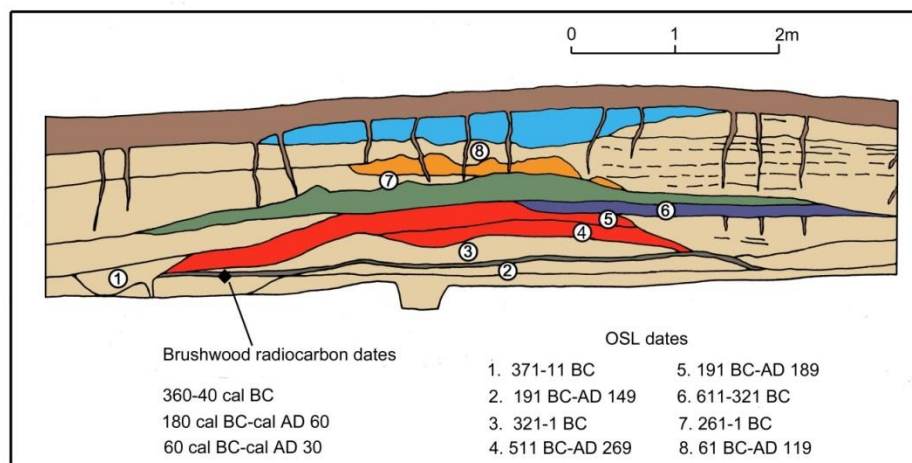


Figure 9.1 Dugout boat under excavation at the Mesolithic site of Hardinxveld De Bruin, Netherlands (Photo. Betuweroute project).



Figure 9.2 (a) Reconstruction of a Danish Mesolithic dugout canoe of the type found at Tybrind Vig, Denmark , (b) the locations of dugout canoe finds and paddles in Denmark (graphic Tybrind Vig project); (c) Decorated paddle from Tybrind Vig (Graphics J. Foster all after Andersen 2013).

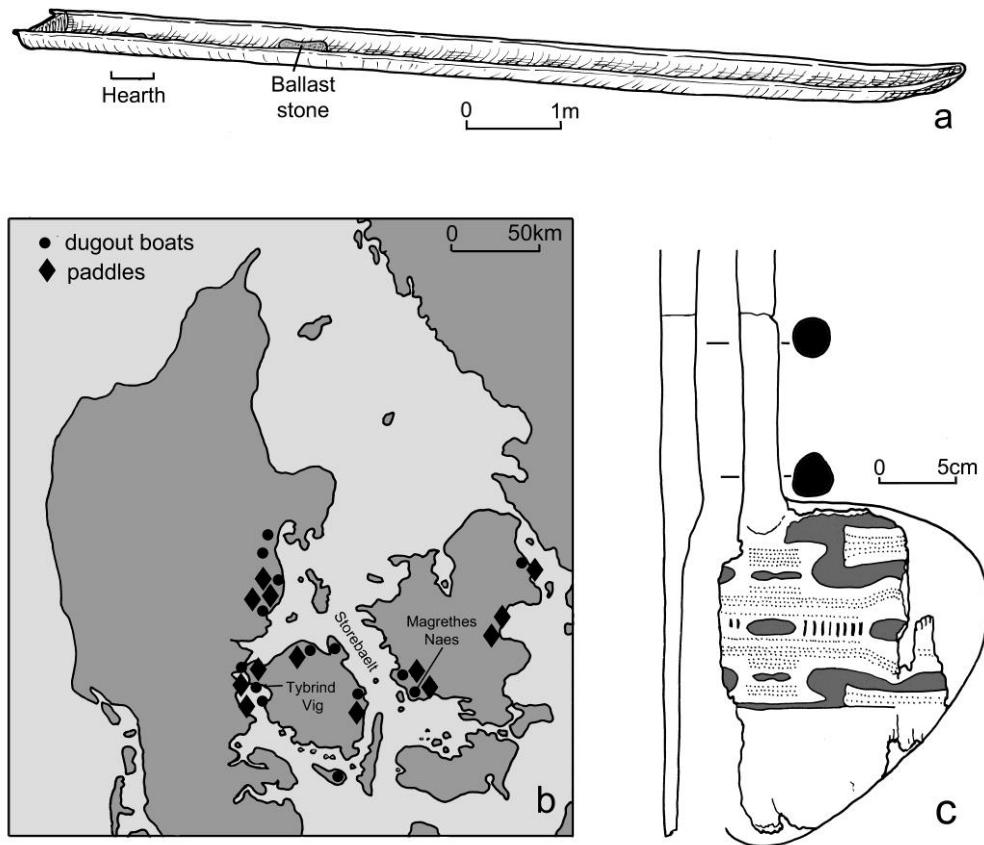
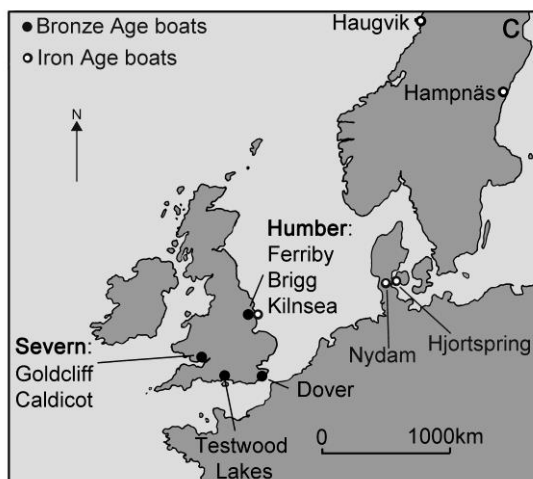


Figure 9.3 Sewn plank boats: (a) a fullsize reconstruction of the Ferriby boat built at the National Maritime Museum, Falmouth (photo. Prof R. van de Noort), (b) Half size reconstruction of the Dover Boat (photo. M. Bell), (c) The distribution of prehistoric sewn plank boats (and Nydam), (d) The dates of North-west European sewn plank boats (and Nydam) (graphics (c) and (d) J. Foster).



	2000	1500	1000	500	0	AD 500
Ferriby 3	—					
Ferriby 2	—					
Ferriby 1	—					
Caldicot	—					
Kilnsea A	—					
Dover	—					
Goldcliff			—			
Brigg			—			
Ferriby 4			—	—		
Ferriby 5				—	—	
Hjørtspring				—		
Hampnäs					—	
Haugvik					—	
Nydam						—

Figure 9.4. Denmark showing the distribution of 'wheatsheaf' motif on Mesolithic bone objects (graphic J. Foster after Terberger 2006, Fig 39).

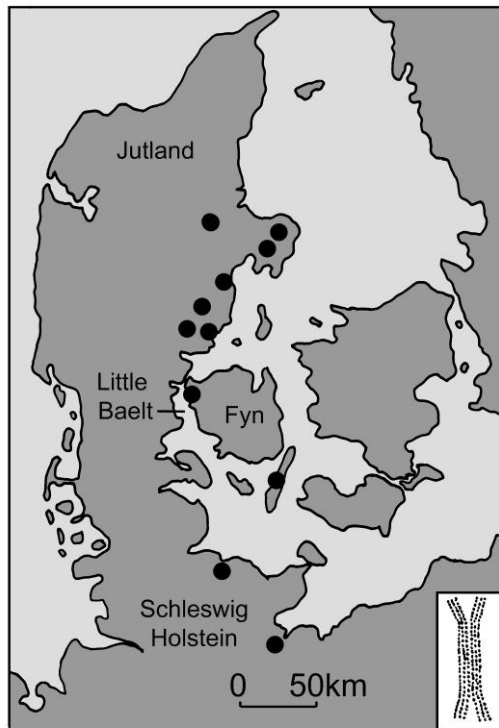


Figure 9.5 Maritime connections indicated by metalwork: (a) Gold lunula from Harlyn, Cornwall (after Hencken 1932), (b) Atlantic distribution of gold lunulae (after Cunliffe 2001a), (c) Distribution of gold, silver, amber and shale cups and embossed gold ornaments, (d) Distribution of amber in southern Britain (c and d after Needham and Parfitt 2006) (Graphics J. Foster).

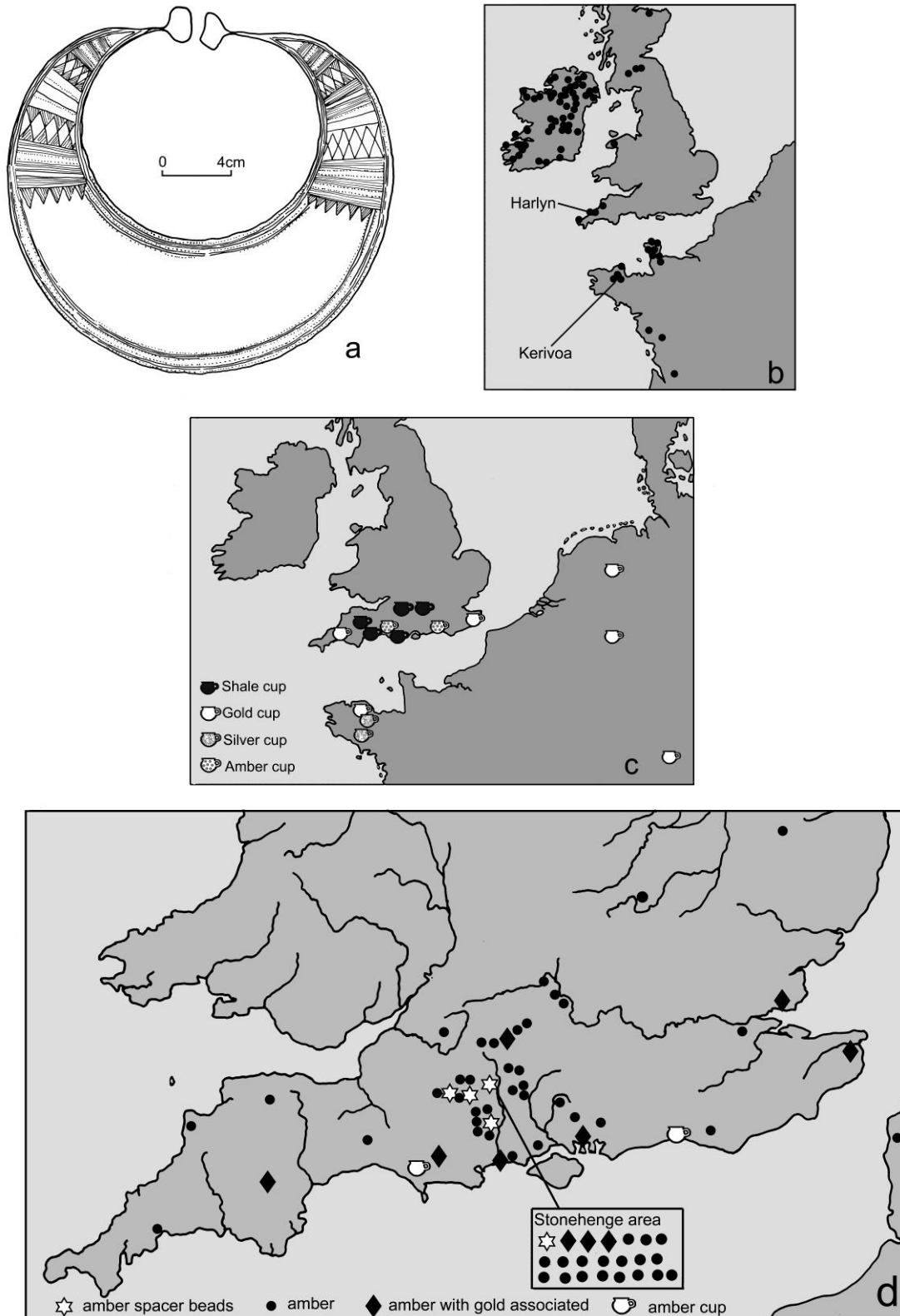


Figure 9.6 Boats in rock art: (a) Soletorp, Tanum, Sweden (photo M. Bell).



Figure 10.1 The Weald in South East England showing (a) the distribution of trackways sites discussed, the Ridgways and the geology, (b) a north-south section showing the geological structure and topography (graphic J. Foster after Wooldridge and Golding 1953).

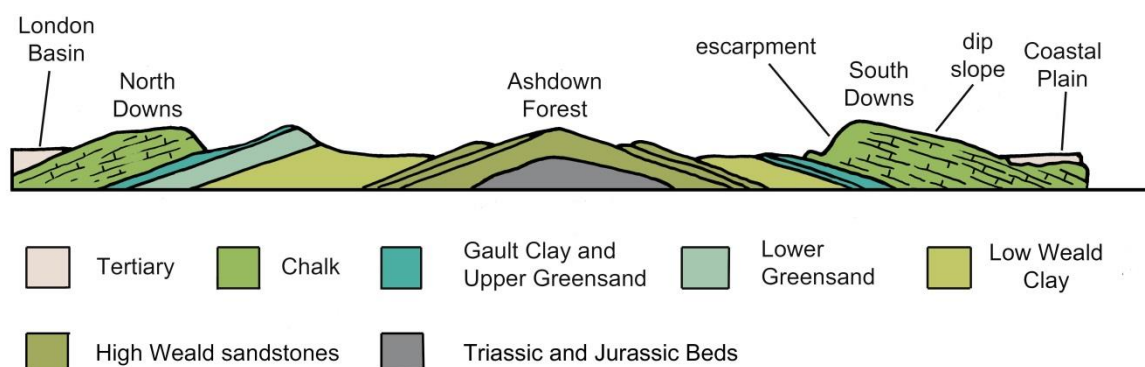
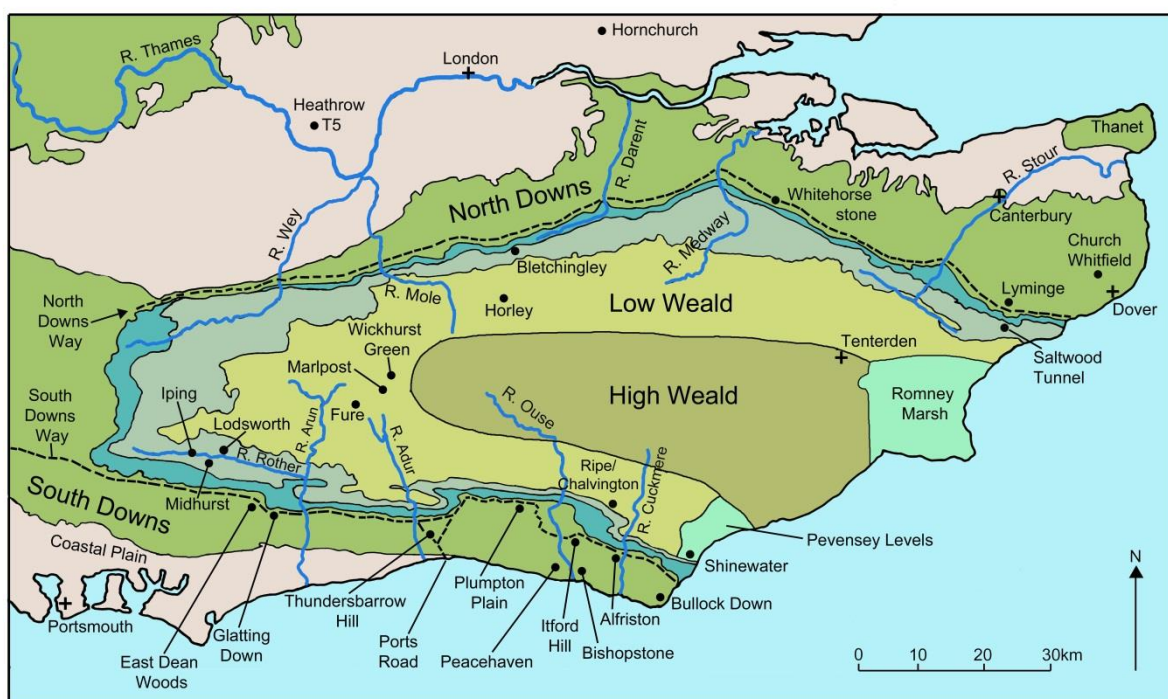


Figure 10.2. Fields and trackways at (a) Plumpton Plain middle Bronze Age settlement (after Holleyman and Curwen 1935). (b) Itford Hill and Itford Bottom (after Bell 1983). Graphics J. Foster.

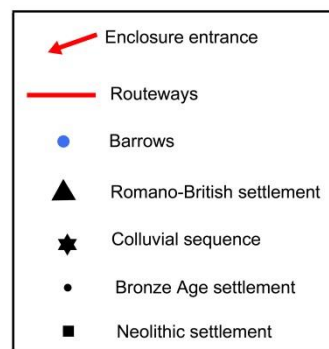
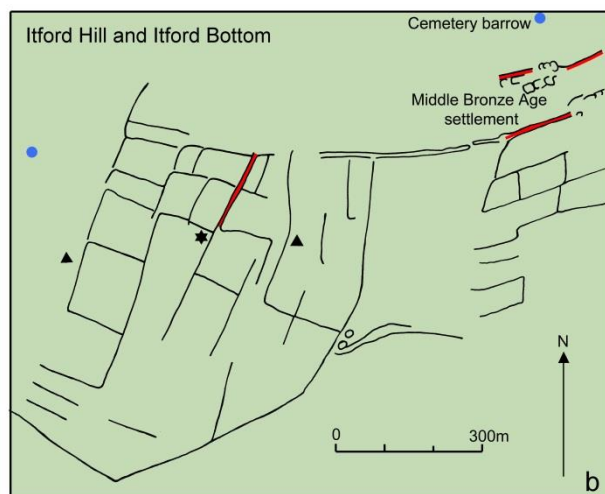
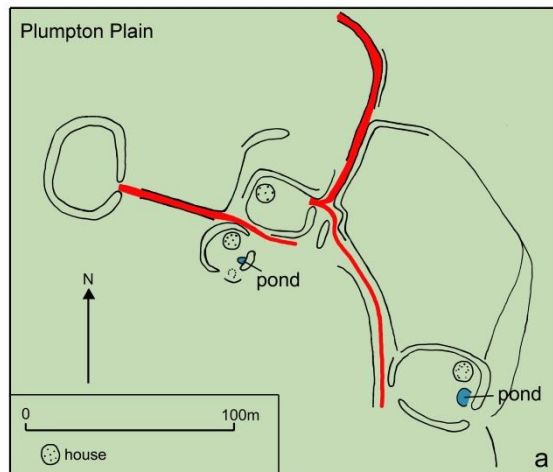


Figure 10.3 Bishopstone, Sussex, UK: the relationship between barrow alignments, Neolithic pits, an Iron Age enclosure and later features indicating a 'ghost' routeway (graphics J. Foster after Bell 1977).

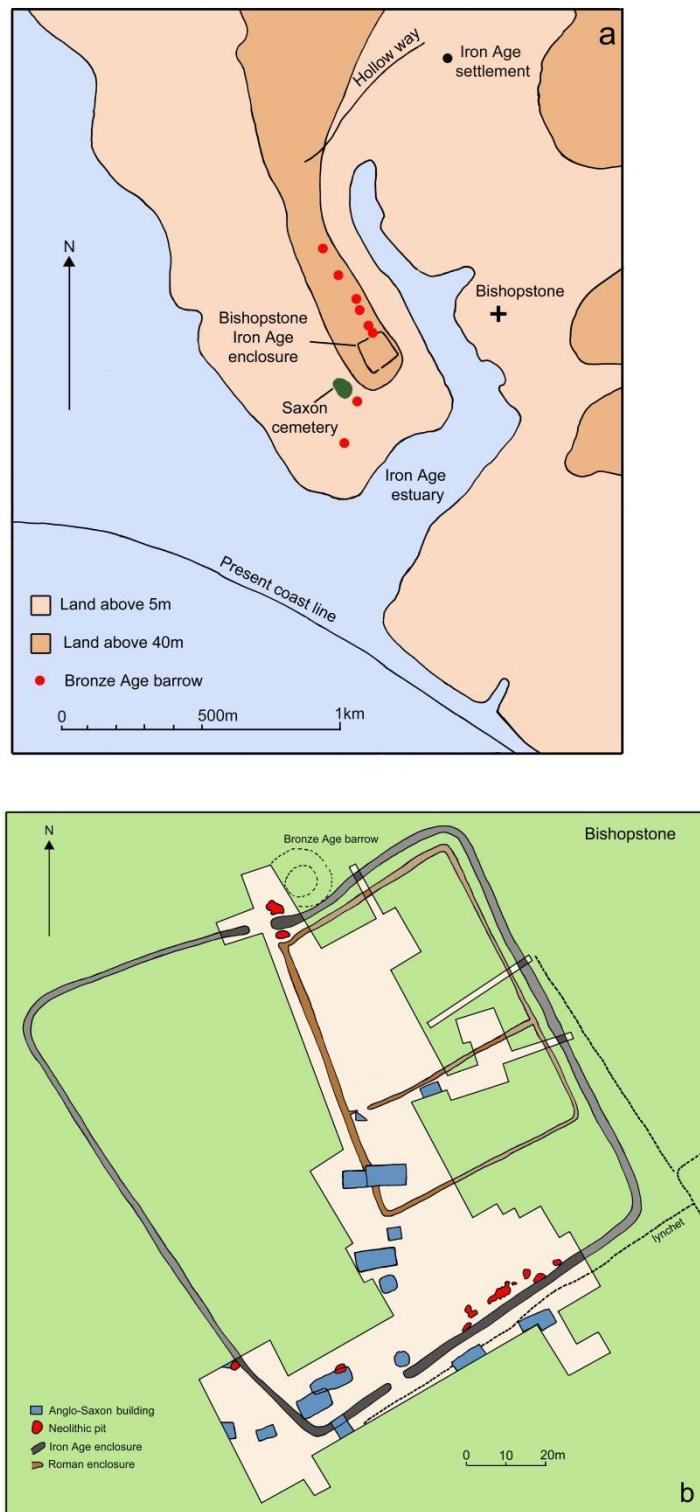


Figure 10.4 Fields and trackways at Bullock Down, East Sussex (graphic J. Foster after Drewett 1982).

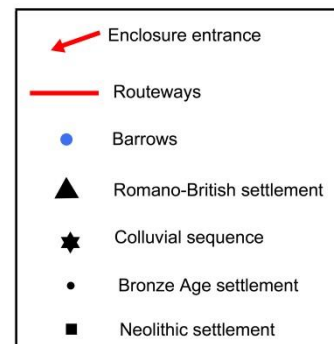
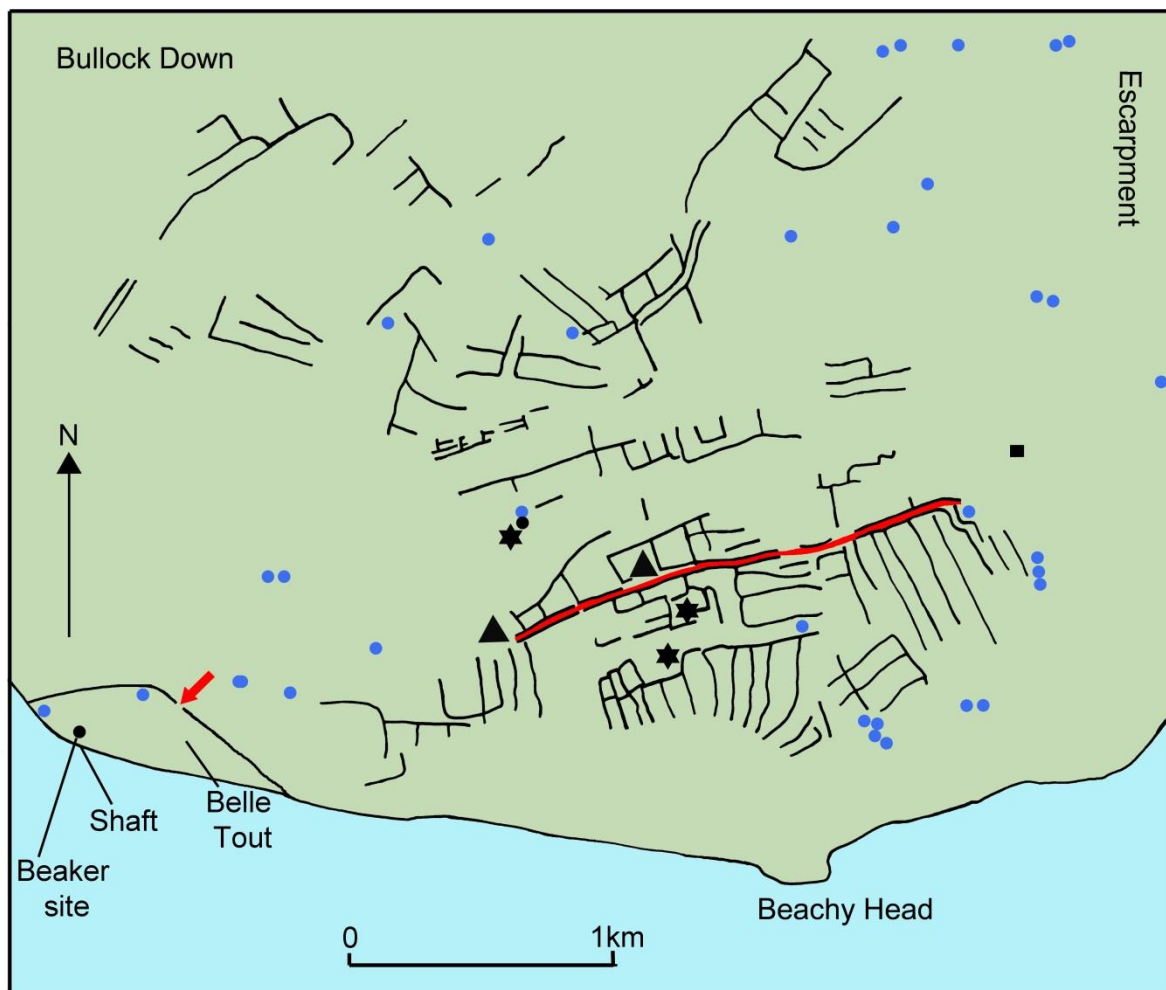


Figure 10.5 Peacehaven, East Sussex: extensive excavated area with Neolithic and early Bronze Age linear alignments, Bronze Age and Iron Age trackways, fields and settlements (graphic J. Foster after Hart 2015).

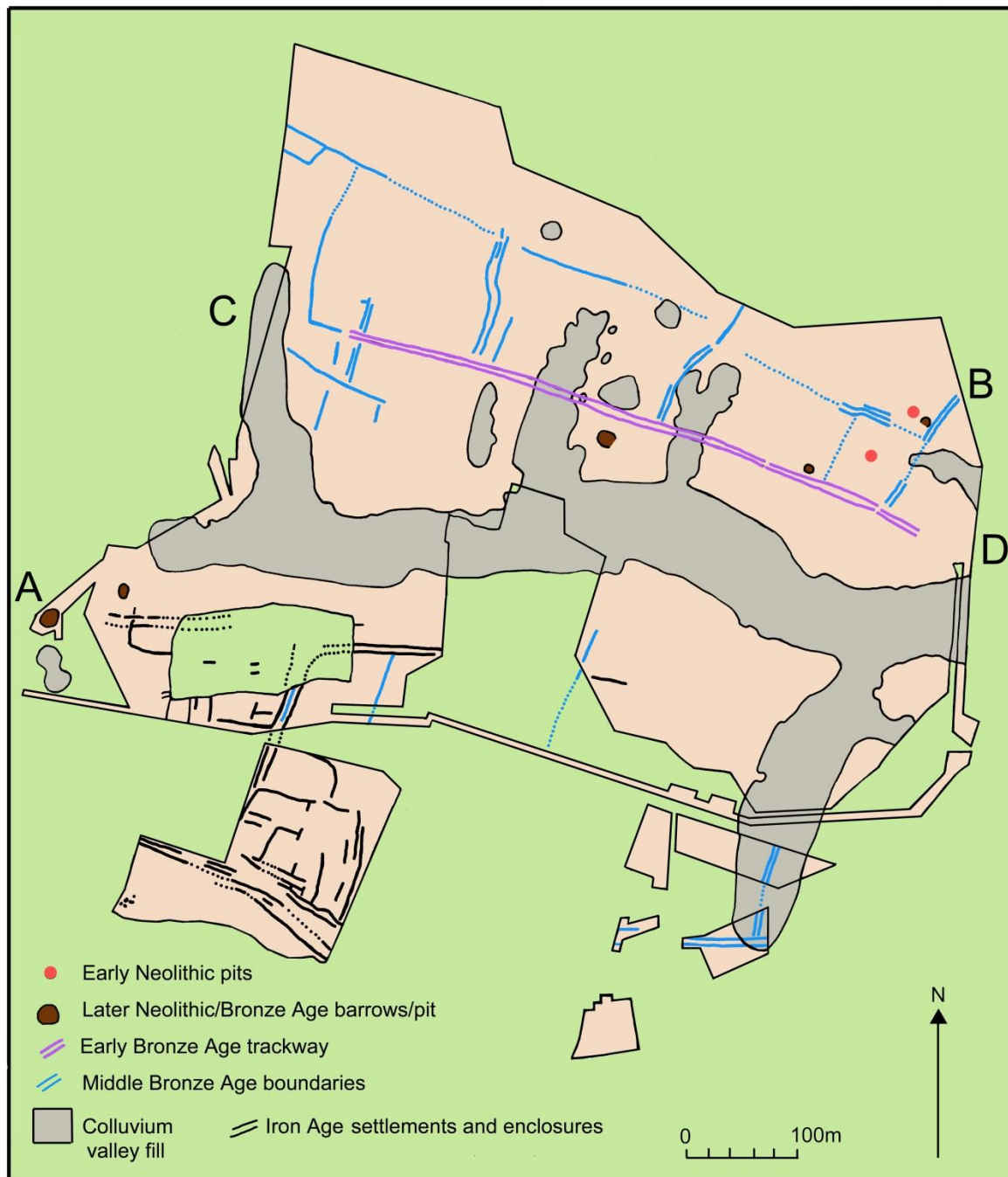


Figure 10.6 The South Downs, East Sussex in the Saddlecombe / Ports Way area showing (a) trackways, mostly on dip slope spurs (graphic J. Foster after Shields 2005), (b) double lynchet trackway on south side of Round Hill, (c) double lynchet trackway on the crest of Round Hill with barrow on lynchet to right (photos M. Bell).

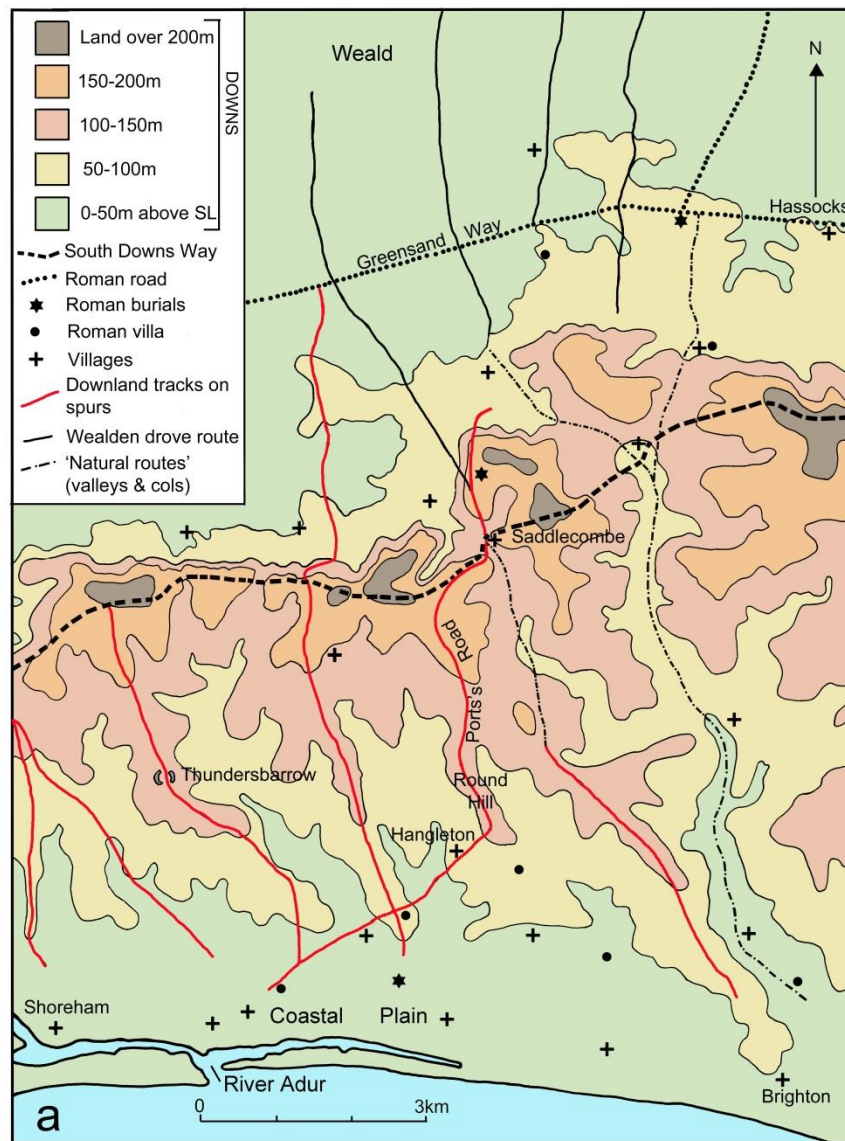


Figure 10.7 Trackways at Saddlecombe, East Sussex: (a) plan (after Curwen and Curwen 1914), (b) view of the trackways, (c) hollow way, (d) terrace way, (e) Romano-British pottery from lynchet (photos (b-d) M. Bell, (e) Curwen and Curwen 1914).

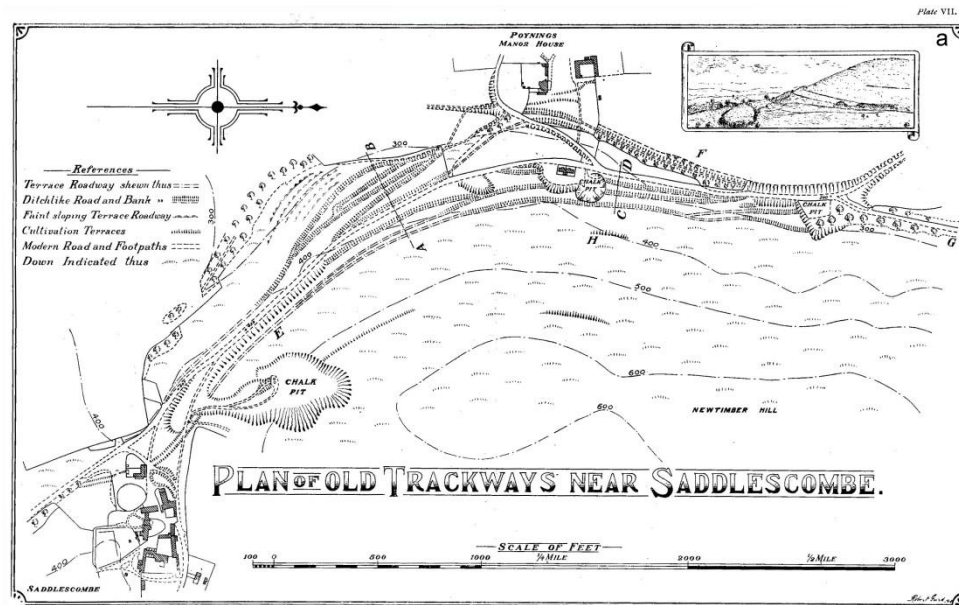


Figure 10.8 Thundersbarrow Hill, East Sussex showing the relationship between enclosures, routeways and fields (graphic J. Foster after Curwen 1933).

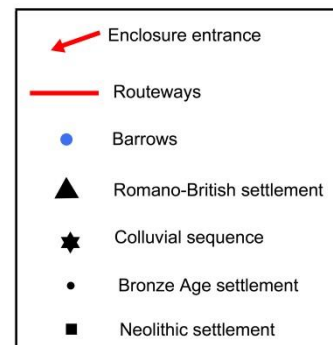
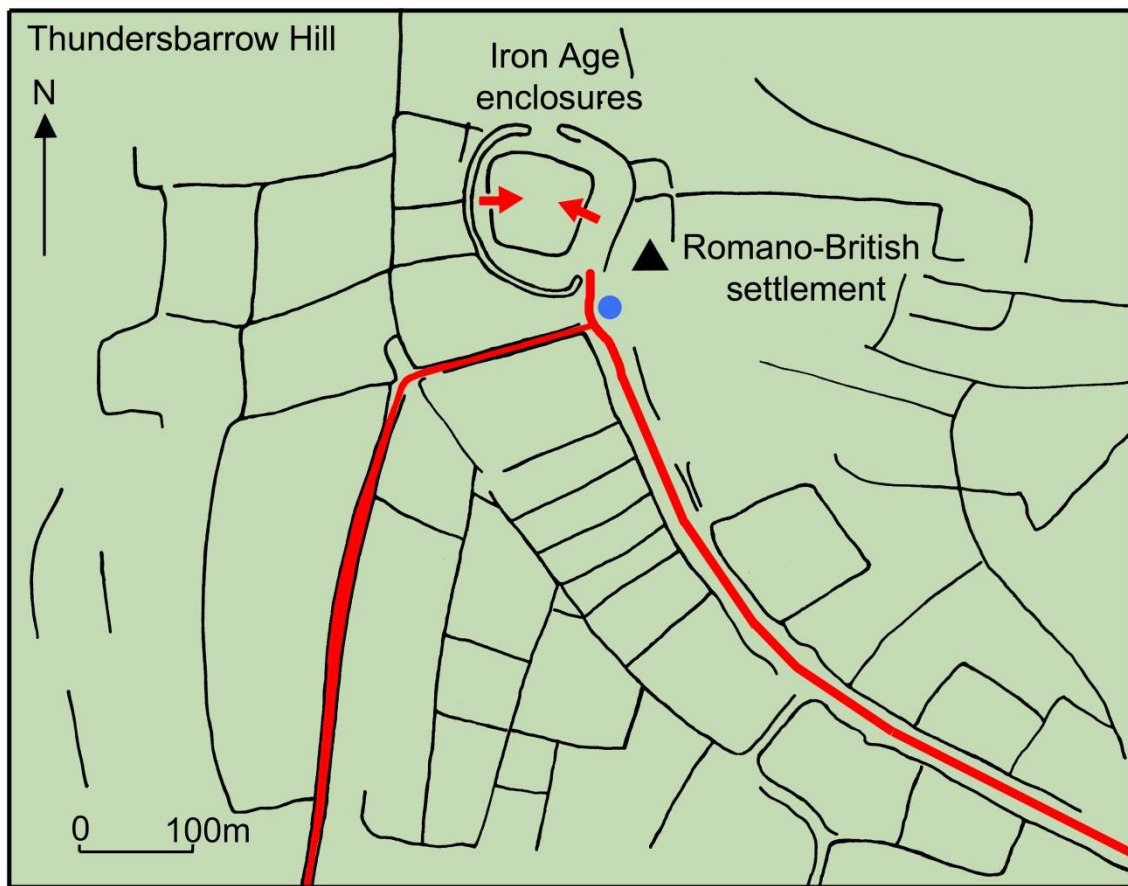
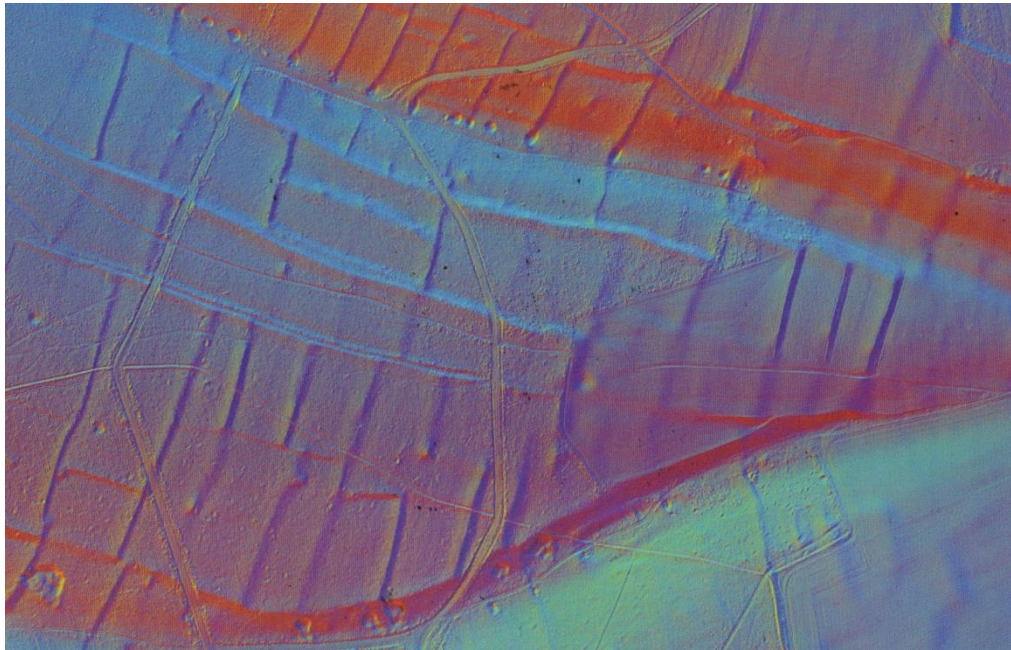


Figure 10.9 East Dean Woods: (a) Lidar image of fields and trackways, (b) Section across double lynchet trackway, marked by 2m scale (images courtesy of Secrets of the High Woods Project, South Downs National Park).

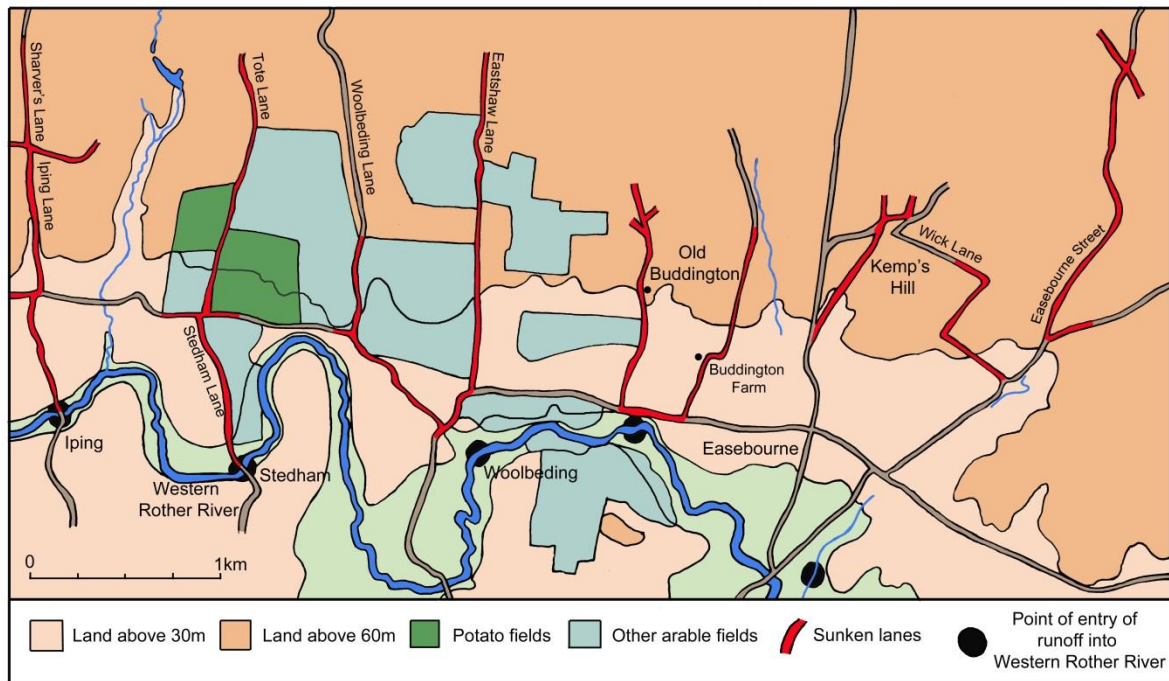


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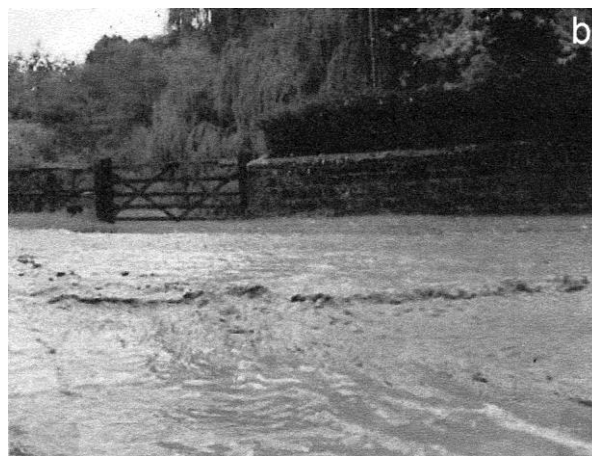


b

Figure 10.10 Sunken lanes in the valley of the River Rother, West Sussex, UK: (a) map (graphic J. Foster), (b) water carrying sediment on the road at Stedham bridge close to the river (photo. J. Boardman), (c) Sunken lane at Lodsworth, (d) the same lane deeply incised approaching the river at Ambersham Bridge. (Photos (c) and (d) M. Bell).



a



b



c



d

Figure 10.11 The North Downs east of the River Medway, Kent: (a) map showing North Downs Way and Pilgrims Way and droveways at right angles to these and the escarpment. Whitehorse Stone is top left, (b) Whitehorse Stone excavations in relation to early routeways (graphics J. Foster after Booth *et al* 2011).

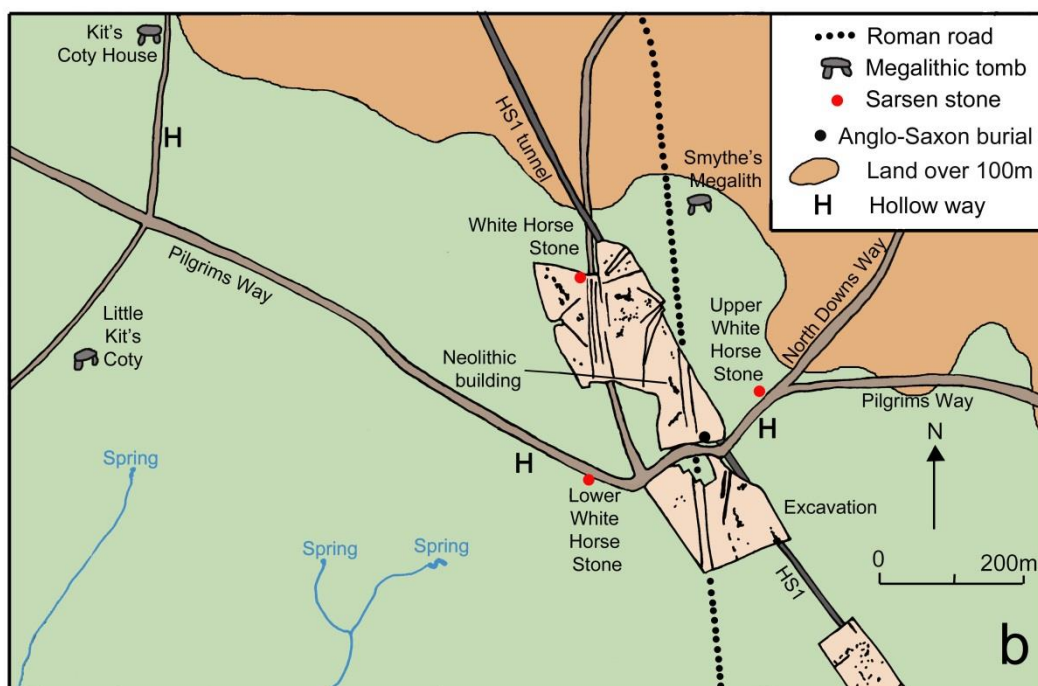
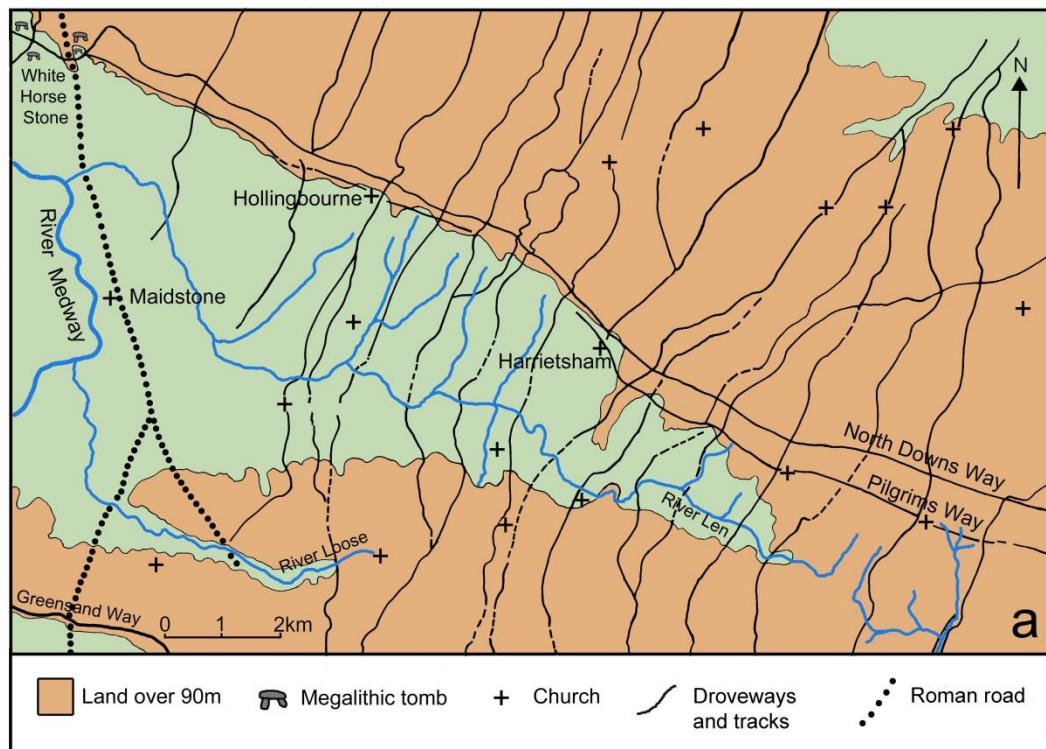


Figure 10.12 Saltwood Tunnel, Kent: barrow alignments, prehistoric to Roman ditches and trackways showing long term continuity into recent tracks and boundaries (graphic J. Foster after Booth *et al* 2011).

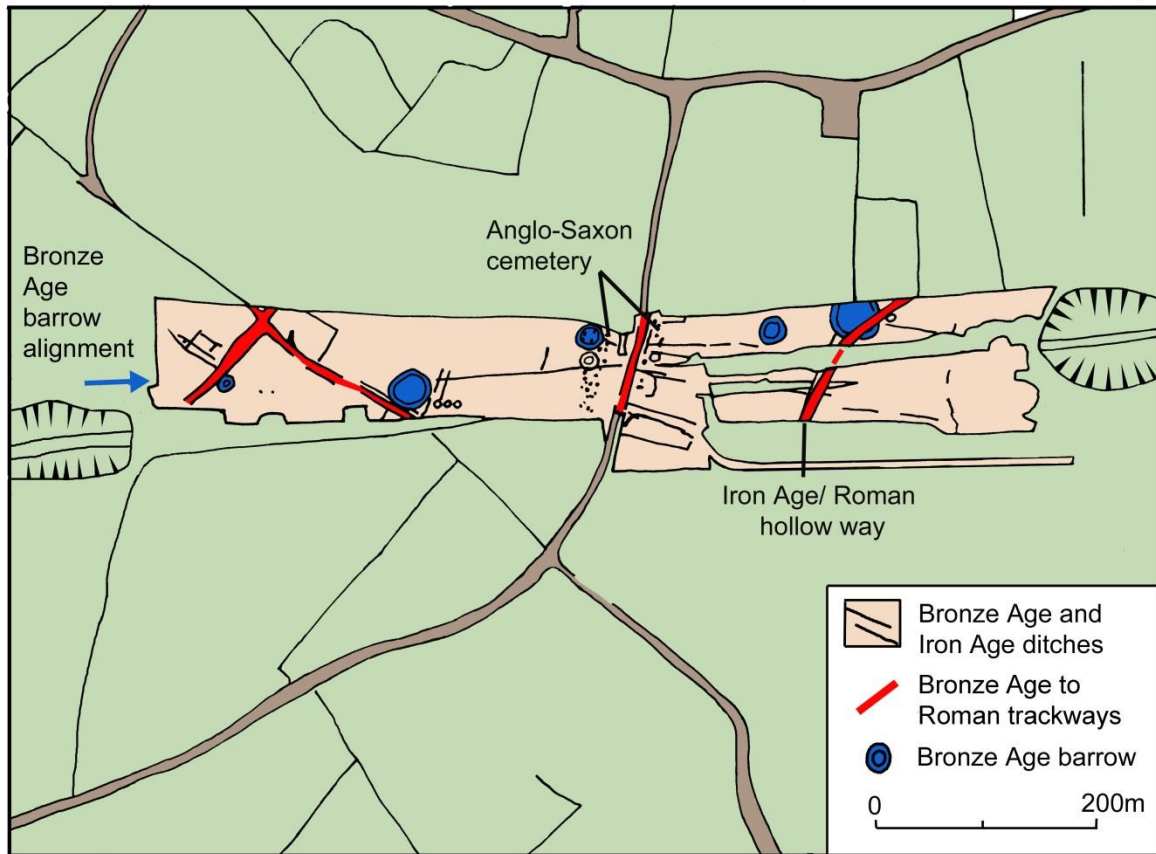


Figure 10.13 Lyminge, Kent: (a) Map showing Lyminge area; (b) Section of lynchet; (c) Land mollusc *Monarcha cantiana*; (d) Land mollusc *Candidula intersecta*; (e) Uranium Series dates from molluscs and Optically Stimulated Luminescence dates from sediments in the lynchet; (f) land mollusc diagram with dates (GL = OSL, U = Uranium Series) (graphics J. Foster; photos M. Bell).

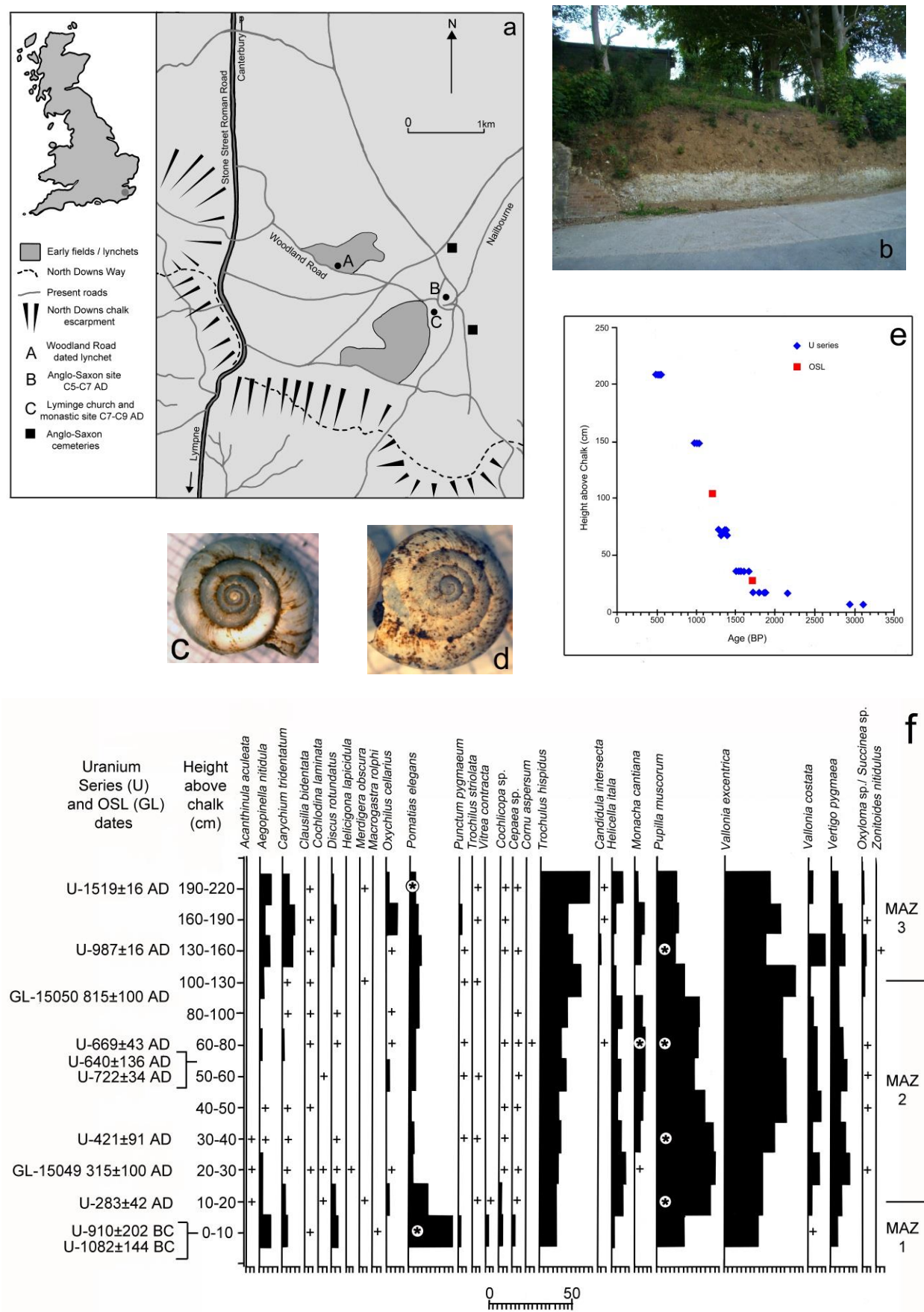


Figure 11.1 Human footprints in estuarine silts at Goldcliff ,Wales; two young people were represented with estimated ages 4-5 and 10-11 (photo. E. Sacre).



Figure 11.2 Bronze Age rock art Tanum, Bohuslan, Sweden: iconic images associated with movement. There is a large spear-carrying figure with feet in skewed perspective to show footprints, and 2 separate feet depicted on the left (arrowed). The scene also shows boats, animals, some probable horses, and a wheel or sun motif (photo. M. Bell).

