

ritual locations and monuments of the previous millennia.

In summary, the hunter-gatherer landscape is transformed during the Neolithic into a monumental landscape. This was not an abrupt transformation, but occurred more gradually as part of the process of constructing the Neolithic itself. Underlying the process was a complex view of the world originating in the Mesolithic period, which involved meeting at special locations and processing through the landscape, in addition to subsisting within it. These traditions and practices changed only slowly over two millennia during the Neolithic, as people's view of the world and their place within it changed. These changes demanded a different, more formalised architecture within which to practise the ceremonies. The dominant feature of this landscape was the *cursus*, which linked and unified the ritual locations of the past while at the same time marking an end to that past.

By the Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age, the monuments can be seen as ceremonial and sacred struc-

tures in their own right, but they also served to define the landscape as a large monument within which people worshipped and lived.

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An apology

WE APOLOGISE to readers and to all concerned with the article 'Across the Saxon town: three new sites in *Lundenwic*', which was published in the

previous issue. For reasons which we do not understand, the illustrations as printed were not of the same quality as those submitted to us. In particular, the map (Fig. 1) was seriously distorted, and we are therefore republishing it below.

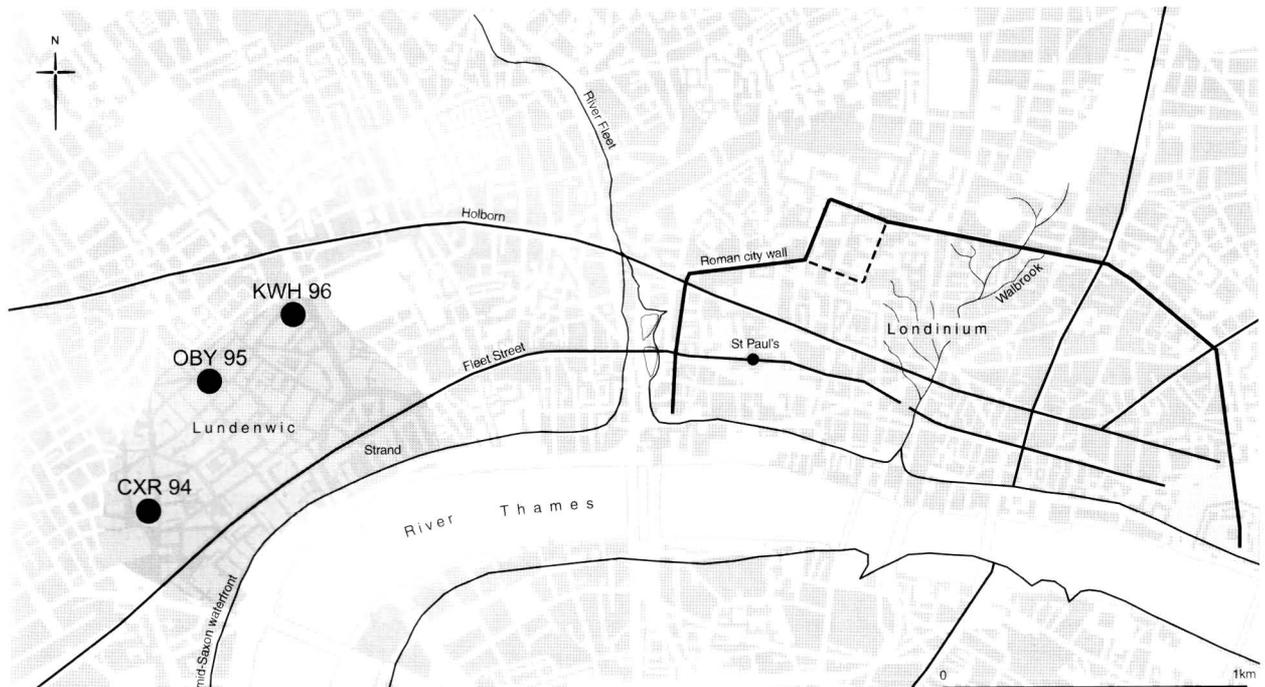


Fig. 1: map showing locations of the three sites in relation to the *Lundenwic* settlement and the walled Roman City