



INTERDISCIPLINARIA ARCHAEOLOGICA
NATURAL SCIENCES IN ARCHAEOLOGY

homepage: <http://www.iansa.eu>



Editorial IANSA 2/2017

Developments of the IANSA Journal

Ondřej Mlejnek

Since the last issue we have organized two editorial board meetings, one in Brno and the other in Plástovice in South Bohemia (Figure 1). Our journal was also presented at the CE TAG (Central Europe – Theoretical Archaeology Group) Conference in Vienna. The IANSA Editorial Board meetings discussed several important changes to the journal:

Professor John Chapman has announced his intention to step down from the post of Chair of the Advisory Board

by the end of this year. We would like to express our many thanks for all his work for the IANSA journal and to wish him much success for the future.

We have also decided to prepare a new version of the Guidelines for authors. This new version describes all the steps of the editorial process when using the IANSA online editorial system, available after registration on www.iansa.eu. From the next issue we are also going to use



Figure 1. Plástovice, a village with buildings constructed in the South Bohemian Folk Baroque style, was the venue of an IANSA Editorial Board meeting, which took place here on 19th October 2017.

the Harvard British Standard citation norm instead of our own norm that we have used up to now. We hope that these steps will simplify the submission of papers to the IANSa Journal and the overall editorial process.

Another adopted decision was to broaden the number of institutions that cooperate in the publishing of this journal. We are glad to welcome the Institute of Archaeology and Museology of the Faculty of Arts of Masaryk University in Brno, and the Faculty of Arts of the University of Hradec Králové, who have both decided to support our journal. We hope that it will help to improve the quality of the papers published in the IANSa Journal over the next years.

Concerning this IANSa general issue, it contains another five scientific contributions, a book review, and a report describing public education in an Italian archaeological park. All the articles discuss interesting topics and are very diverse thematically, chronologically, as well as geographically.

In the first paper written by Milan Horňák and Ján Zachar, the authors describe the current state of research in the field of LiDAR prospecting in service for Slovakian preventive archaeology. The article focuses upon detailed descriptions of case studies that present particular examples of LiDAR application possibilities, as well as its limitations.

In the next paper, Miroslav Marić and Jugoslav Pendić present the possibilities and advantages of digital documentation compared to the traditional methods of analogue documentation. As a case study they use the documentation of the excavation at the Idjoš Gradište prehistoric site in the Serbian part of Banat, where an integrated GIS- and image-based modelling approach has been used.

Another article by Bitā Sodaei and Poorya Kashani describes the results of the archaeometallurgical analysis of six slag pieces from the Iranian site of Chaltasian, dated to the local Iron Age II. Wavelength dispersive X-Ray fluorescence (WDXRF) was employed, followed by an analysis of one sample under the polarizing microscope with the use of plane polarized light (PPL) and cross polarized light (XPL). According to the low amount of slag present on site and the

application of relatively advanced extraction technology proved by the analyses, this research introduces Chaltasian as a small copper production centre in the Central Plateau of Iran with a locally-developed copper extraction technology.

Slovenian scientist Nika Lužnik Jancsary presents multiple computer visualizations of the possible original appearance of the Roman villa in Stari Trogir located in Croatian Central Dalmatia, based on the documentation of remains recently interpreted in 2004. In her paper she also discusses the importance of these kinds of visualizations for telling stories about archaeological sites to local residents and tourists alike, thus inducing their respect towards the history, as well as a desire to preserve and protect archaeological monuments.

The next paper written by Lenka Lisá *et al.* presents the results of micromorphological analysis of sediments in a medieval underground granary excavated in the Moravian capital Brno (Czech Republic). The analysis was able to prove that this granary was used repeatedly and that the walls as well as the bottom of the granary were sealed with straw. Burning of the interior parts of the granary was probably their way of cleaning it. The information ascertained during this excavation can be used for the clarification of general ways of use for this kind of medieval granary. The results of this research also confirm the assumption that the local inhabitants of this medieval town applied the older rural tradition known from the surrounding village areas.

Jaromír Beneš and Tereza Majerovičová have prepared a comprehensive book review of the Oxford Handbook of the Neolithic Europe and they recommend this publication to all colleagues interested in European Neolithic.

Finally a paper by Giovanna Bosi *et al.*, published in the Backstory (A look into a region) section, presents the authors' experiences with public education in the Terramara Archaeological Park of Montale in Emilia-Romagna in northern Italy.

As already described, this IANSa issue is more generally focused and presents a group of interesting submissions, fully deserving your attention. We hope you will find here much new and important information useful for your work.