

## Editorial

The readership of *DJA* continues to grow apace with over 3000 full-text downloads from Denmark, the UK, USA and elsewhere at the end of June 2014, up from 880 in September 2013. It is a growth rate that our publishers consider unique given the *DJA*'s comparative 'youth', i.e. its new form. It thus fulfils our most important aim: making current Danish and Scandinavian archaeological research and debates, exciting new finds and theoretical discourses available to both a national and an international public. *DJA* is now the forum for Danish and other Scandinavian archaeologists wishing to communicate their research to a widespread international readership. In the meantime, we are continuing to promote *DJA* extensively via *press releases*, an *introductory online access offer* and at *conferences* (e.g. EAA, Nordic TAG). At EAA in Krakow 2013 and Istanbul 2014, *DJA* attracted a great deal of attention and many people expressed their enthusiasm about the revitalized *DJA* since there was a lack of a forum to publish especially empirical contributions in English and for a wider audience. To further promote *DJA*, we have targeted digital campaigns, measured by, e.g. Webpage 'views' and Social Media 'Shares' in order to promote the journal and gain more readers and contributions. At least for our Danish readers, it is interesting to note that *DJA* will now be indexed as a level 1 journal and we are on course to attain level 2 ranking in the near future.

A crucial new tool is *Editorial Manager* '[www.editorialmanager.com/rdja/](http://www.editorialmanager.com/rdja/)' where authors can easily submit their contribution to the *Danish Journal of Archaeology*. This website allows authors to upload manuscript files for review and also to follow the editorial processing of the article. *Editorial Manager* is used for the review process and all reviewers would have to upload their comments via the website. This will speed up the process, for as soon as manuscripts are accepted in their final form, the contribution will appear online, offering unique opportunities for dynamic and rapid publication, and the ability to participate in current debates. However, we as editors will not be anonymous to the authors. All contributions will have an editor in charge who may be contacted, if necessary.

At the same time, the discussion on open access continues. All authors are given the option to publish their article with *gold open access*, but, even more important is the possibility to use *green open access*, which enables

authors to post the accepted version of their paper immediately on a personal and/or departmental (internal) website. However, a quarantine period of 18 months is applied to university repositories, open databases, etc.

The new issue 3.1 is as broad as volumes 1 and 2 and covers a wide range of topics and time periods. It also contains research articles and reports, brief communications and discussion articles. Mortensen *et al.*'s article, 'Vegetation development in southeast Denmark', clearly demonstrates how the combination of pollen and plant macrofossils can give a detailed and accurate reconstruction of the local environment. A different environmental theme and its impact on society is addressed in Bondesson and Bondesson's *brief communication* article 'On the mystery cloud of AD 536' in which they offer a specific mechanism or middle-range link for how the sixth-century agrarian societies of the Iron Age may have been affected by the suggested environmental downturn at that time.

Karg *et al.*'s research report, 'Vegetal grave goods in a female burial on Bornholm from the Late Roman Iron Age period', shows the potential of combining methods in natural science with archaeology. Here, the authors discuss the possible interpretation of healing processes based on finds of amulet boxes and vegetal objects that were analysed with gas chromatography/mass spectrometry. New aspects on 'The Typology and function of Late Bronze Age and Early Iron Age cremation graves' are presented in Harvig *et al.*'s article. In Wood's article, 'The pictures on the greater Jelling stone', the imagery of the stone is discussed and interpreted in unorthodox ways. Wienberg's article, 'Four churches and a lighthouse – preservation, creative dismantling or destruction', published online earlier this year, has already attracted much attention, and this issue contains no less than three discussion articles that all debate Wienberg's approach to the dismantling of heritage objects and his use of the notion 'creative dismantling'.

Issue 3.2 will also offer a wide range of articles, such as 'First evidence of lime burning in Southern Scandinavia' and 'Repertoires of landscape regulations: southern Scandinavia in the Late Bronze Age and Pre-Roman Iron Age'. Furthermore, as a part of 3.2, we have invited three scholars to reflect on Jørgen Jensen's *The Prehistory of Denmark: From the Stone Age to the Vikings*. This book is an abridged and slightly updated version of Jørgen Jensen's seminal four-volume, *Danmarks Oldtid*, which was published in 2001–2004; the English version was translated by James

Manley and published in 2013. It is considered to be a continuation of a Danish archaeological tradition going back to 1836 and the publication of the seminal book *Ledetråd til Nordisk Oldkyndighed (Guide to Northern Antiquity)* by C.J. Thomsen. Common to these archaeological descriptions of our past is that while they discuss Danish origin and identity, they also reflect the most important archaeological issues at the time of their publication. How these issues are approached in Jensen's book and how they are presented to the wide world will be discussed by the reviewers.

The endeavour to place *DJA* on a firm footing continues, and its success so far is thanks to our readers, reviewers and authors, as well as our good collaboration with the team at Taylor & Francis, support from *Jysk Arkæologisk Selskab* (Jutland Archaeological Society), *Det Kongelige Nordiske Oldskriftselskab* (Royal Society of Northern Antiquaries) and the National Museum of Denmark, and the financial support from *Kulturarvsstyrelsen* (the Heritage Agency of

Denmark). Our aim is to continue and follow up on the positive trend and to secure *DJA* as an active forum for our colleagues in all Danish museums and universities as well as make Danish and Scandinavian archaeological research and debate visible to a larger international public.

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