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volume 10/2020

	CONTENTS	PAGES
EDITORIAL		5
DOSSIER - ARCHAEOLOGY: FROM THE AGENDA 2030 TO THE WORLD POST-COVID		
G.P. Brogiolo,	A. Chavarría Arnau Archeologia e sostenibilità nell'era post (?) COVID-19	7
P. Gould	Resilience and innovation: an economic contemplation on public-facing archaeology after COVID-19	21
P. Gelabert	Past diseases: present questions and future perspectives from an archaeogenetic approach	35
C. Holtorf	An archaeology for the future: from developing contract archaeology to imagining post-corona archaeology	57
P. Everill	Quo vadis? What next for British archaeology?	73
D. Henson	Archaeology's place in education: under threat or an opportunity?	91
A. Rey da Sil	va Sailing the waters of sustainability. Reflections on the future of maritime cultural heritage protection in the global sea of development	107
R.J. Williams	resilience of cultural heritage using novel technologies: the perspective from a UK volunteer-led site	135
C. Rynne	Waterpower and sustainable energy in 19 th -century Europe and the USA. An archaeology of the water turbine	147
RESEARCH - RETHINKING THE LATE ANTIQUE COUNTRYSIDE		
C. Corsi	The villa- <i>mansio</i> in the Late Antique Mediterranean: between historiographical creation and archaeological impotence	165
T. Lewit	"terris, vineis, olivetis": wine and oil production after the villas	193

N. Conejo	Coins and <i>villae</i> in late Roman Lusitania: collapse of the Roman currency economy?	219
A. Carneiro	Adapting to change in rural Lusitania: zooarchaeological record in the Horta da Torre Roman villa (Portugal)	247
R. Montagne	tti, D. Pickel, J. Wilson, F. Rizzo, D. Soren New research in the Roman villa and late Roman infant and child cemetery at Poggio Gramignano (Lugnano in Teverina, Umbria, Italy)	279
J.M. Nolla, M	. Prat, A. Costa, N. Corominas, L. Palahí La visualización de los visigodos en Gerunda y sus entornos. Datos significativos de un problema sin resolver	303
BEYOND THE THEME		
N. Tsivikis	Moving beyond the Invisible Cities of Byzantium	325
P. Todaro, G.	Barbera, A. Castrorao Barba, G. Bazan <i>Qanāts</i> and historical irrigated landscapes in Palermo's suburban area (Sicily)	335
S. Bianco, E. A	Allué, S. Riera Mora, A. Fernández, M. Soberón Rodríguez, C. Miró Alaix The evolution of wood fuel exploitation in the El Born Market site (Barcelona, Spain) during the 15th_18th centuries starting from charcoal analysis	371
A.R. Staffa	La transumanza in Abruzzo fra tarda antichità e medioevo	401
P. Marcato	Analisi diacronica del paesaggio storico delle malghe di Brentonico (TN) tra XIX e XXI secolo	449
REVIEWS		473
E. Dodd, Roman and Late Antique Wine Production in the Eastern Mediter- ranean: A Comparative Archaeological Study at Antiochia ad Cragum (Turkey) and Delos (Greece) - by T. Lewit		
M. Cavalieri, F. Sacchi (eds), <i>La villa dopo la villa. Trasformazione di un sistema insediativo ed economico in Italia centro-settentrionale tra tarda antichità e medioevo</i> - by G.P. Brogiolo		
F. Grassi, J.A. Quirós Castillo (eds), Arqueometría de los materiales cerámicos de época medieval en España - by C. Citter		
G.P. Brogiolo, A. Chavarría Arnau, <i>Archeologia postclassica. Temi, strumenti, prospettive</i> - by A. Guidi		
C. Giostra (ed), <i>Migrazioni, clan, culture: archeologia, genetica e isotopi stabili</i> - by V. La Salvia		
E. Guttmann-Bond, <i>Reinventing Sustainability: How Archaeology Can Save the Planet</i> - by M. Fecchio		
I. Huvila (ed), <i>Archaeology and Archaeological Information in the Digital Society</i> - by L. Durjava		
C. Holtorf, A. Pantazatos, G. Scarre (eds), <i>Cultural Heritage, Ethics and Contemporary Migrations</i> - by A. Borsato		

EDITORIAL

In August 2010, while discussing the state of medieval archaeology in Italy, the editors concluded that unlike other branches of archaeology there were few academic forums for multidisciplinary, innovative publications on the postclassical period. Those which existed (the main journals at that time were — and still are — "Archeologia Medievale" and "Archeologia PostMedievale") were focused principally on Italian research and on subjects linked to historical questions. Dissemination of their content was mainly limited to Italy and Spain, firstly because of the language of the papers and secondly because they were not online.

We felt the need to create a new scientific platform from which innovative Mediterranean research could be launched on the European scene; and at the same time to bring the contemporary framework of broader European research to Italian readers. Many exciting scientific innovations applied within archaeology were just starting to revolutionise several traditional topics and questions, but in many cases were published in highly specialist scientific journals with a mainly methodological focus, so that they were sometimes incomprehensible to archaeologists. Most importantly, often these papers were not exploring the potential multidisciplinary application to archaeological contexts or historical understanding. This was probably due to the forums in which they were published and to the fact that publications in "traditional journals" did not positively impact scholars' careers.

The European Journal of Post-Classical Archaeologies was initiated in this context to be an international and free journal, exploring archaeology which is "postclassical" in both a chronological and a methodological sense. Its objective was to publish innovative interdisciplinary papers which could also be understood by archaeologists and in which new methods of research could be harnessed and provide solutions to debates on exciting old and — more often — new questions. The "low impact" tendency of humanities journals could be overcome not only by its quality but also by its free and online character. This would also

empower young early career researchers, an approach enhanced by our "young researcher award".

The journal has published papers related to spatial urban analysis (PCA 2 and 8), "marginal" uses of medieval landscape (PCA 4), stable isotope analysis applied to diet and migration (PCA 3), disasters and resilience (PCA 5), recycling processes (PCA 6), and waterways (PCA 7). In the "dossier" section, we wanted to debate different aspects of archaeological heritage management such as changing Italian legislation (PCA 3), open access (PCA 5), preventive and rescue archaeology in Europe (PCA 2), or participatory research in archaeology projects (PCA 9). We have also published dynamic ongoing projects and a section on how medieval archaeology has been developing in different countries with different focus and chronologies (Poland in PCA 2, Germany in PCA 3, Sweden in PCA 4, Anglo-Saxon countries in PCA 5, Russia in PCA 6, Switzerland in PCA 7. Ireland in PCA 9).

The present issue was conceived (as was the first) as a reflection on archaeology today and the prospects and future of archaeology based on the principles of the Agenda 2030 for a sustainable Europe (C. Holtorf), ranging from future jobs (P. Everill), education (D. Henson), the sea (A. Rey da Silva), technology (C. Rynne), climate change (R.J. Williamson et al.) and health (P. Gelabert). The COVID-19 crisis occurred unexpectedly when the volume had already been finished and during the editorial process, but we decided that the new situation required a quick "colpo di timone" (change of direction) and further reflection on the present and future situation, although many current problems were already developing before the current crisis.

The second part of the journal, by contrast, offers papers on one of the "classic" subjects of Mediterranean archaeology (the transformation of late Roman countryside) although none of them deals directly with "the end of the villas". For some time it has been understood that although the architectural transformation of farms and residences after the 5th century was a widespread phenomenon, it possibly does not fully reflect what was happening at this time in terms of local properties and production, and a wider perspective is needed, exploring the continuity of production and its significance (T. Lewit), numismatics (N. Conejo), and the broader information that multidisciplinary research can bring to the subject, such as in the studies offered by A. Carneiro, R. Montagnetti et al. and J. Nolla et al.

We wish to express our thanks to all the authors who have published with us over the past ten years, especially those who did so when this was a new and unknown journal, as well as to all the members of the editorial board who have worked with us and contributed to the journal's success.