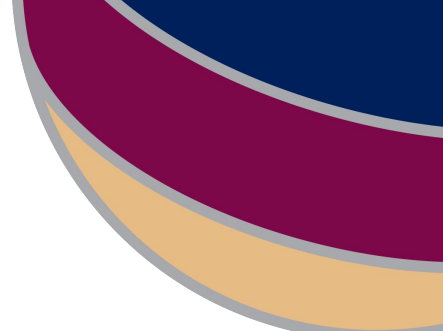


Digital Publication & Data Papers

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What is a data paper?

Data Papers

Adding a signpost to your digital archive - a 'window' onto your data

Sometimes the level of recognition gained from depositing archaeological research data with an accredited archive or repository is limited, so in an attempt to redress this, Internet Archaeology has established a 'data papers' series. You have put a lot of effort into creating your data and a data paper allows you to get credit for it, to publicise and share it with the community, providing an extra signpost to and window onto your data.

What is a Data Paper?

A data paper is a short, peer-reviewed publication that is designed to raise awareness of a dataset and its re-use potential. It describes the contents of a dataset deposited (or soon to be deposited) with a trusted, accredited repository (such as [ADS](#), [tDAR](#) and [Open Context](#)), the methods used to create that dataset and, most importantly, what further avenues of research are possible.

A data paper is an extension of the 'integrated publication' model Internet Archaeology has been developing with ADS since our very earliest issues, where links to the underlying data are provided within the article narrative. Where it differs is that the publication is much shorter (published more quickly), and it uses open peer commentary, and in doing so, explicitly credits the referee and makes their comments available to all. The referee statement aims to point out potential areas of future research using the data, a feature particularly helpful if you are seeking a dissertation or research topic. A data paper may be used to complement and enhance a related Internet Archaeology publication or add context to a stand-alone digital archive.

<https://intarch.ac.uk/authors/data-papers.html>

Data Paper: Maeshowe RTI

Maeshowe: The Application of RTI to Norse Runes (Data Paper)

Altmetric 51
Citations 2

Nicole Smith*¹, Gareth Beale², Julian Richards¹ and Nela Scholma-Mason¹

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2. School of Humanities (Archaeology), University of Glasgow, UK

Cite this as: Smith, N., Beale, G., Richards, J. and Scholma-Mason, N. 2018 Maeshowe: The Application of RTI to Norse Runes (Data Paper), *Internet Archaeology* 47. <https://doi.org/10.11141/ia.47.8>

Dataset Location

This dataset has been deposited with the Archaeology Data Service. <https://doi.org/10.5284/1050103>

Referee

[Referee statement](#) by Antonia Thomas

Dataset content

The Maeshowe digital archive (Smith *et al.* 2018) comprises the processed outputs and original source images from a series of Highlight-RTIs captured between the 21st–25th July 2016 in the Maeshowe chambered cairn in Stenness, Orkney. Each RTI file, accompanying assembly files, and the source images from which the final (.ptm) file is derived are stored in a single folder within the archive. The content of each RTI and its location within the cairn is described in the body of the paper.

Background

In July 1861, an excavation led by James Farrer unexpectedly revealed several runic inscriptions inside the chambered cairn of Maeshowe, Stenness, Orkney. These have since been extensively studied (see



Maeshowe: The Application of RTI to Norse Runes

Nicole Smith, Nela Scholma-Mason, Julian D Richards, Gareth Beale, 2018. <https://doi.org/10.5284/1050103>. How to cite using this DOI

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University of York
King's Manor
Exhibition Square
York






Downloads

Documentation (all files)

RTI metadata	XLSX	14 Kb
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RTI Files

Please select an RTI file from the table below.

	Inscription 4 Description: This RTI aimed to record Inscription 4. (Mhw16-019_insc_4).
	Inscription 4 Description: This RTI aimed to record the central portion of Inscription 4, with focus on lighting the inscription from the edge of the stone. (Mhw16-020_insc_4).
	Inscription 4 Description: This RTI shows Inscription 4, focusing lighting on the upper portion of the inscription. (Mhw16-024_insc_4).
	Inscription 4 Description: This RTI shows Inscription 4, with closer lighting than other attempts. (Mhw16-025_insc_4).
	Inscription 8 Description: This RTI was recorded to see if the whole length of

<https://intarch.ac.uk>

Archaeological Excavations and Social Impact at Pontefract Castle (data paper)

Indie Jago and Manda Forster

Cite this as: Jago, I. and Forster, M. 2023 Archaeological Excavations and Social Impact at Pontefract Castle (data paper), *Internet Archaeology* 61. <https://doi.org/10.11141/ia.61.9>

1. Dataset Location

The dataset has been deposited with the Archaeology Data Service. DigVentures (2023) Gatehouse Project, Pontefract Castle: Community Archaeology Project [data-set]. York: Archaeology Data Service [distributor] <https://doi.org/10.5284/1113009>

Referee statement by [Neil Redfern](#)

2. Project Background

The Gatehouse Project, Pontefract Castle (funded by Historic England with funding allocated under the terms of the NPPF Emergency Investigation Assistance) took place between September 2019 and August 2020. The archaeological data were generated by Chris Casswell, Nat Jackson and Indie Jago (2019–2020); the community data were collated by Johanna Ungemach, Brendon Wilkins, Harriet Tatton and Jodie Hannis (2021).

The project design was created in response to an Invitation to Tender (ITT) and WSI created by West Yorkshire Archaeology Advisory Service, Wakefield MDC and Historic England (ITT - Wakefield MDC [2018](#); WSI - WYAAS [2018](#)). In addition to the requirements of the archaeological method and outcomes outlined in the WSI, procurement documents highlighted the desire to achieve tangible public engagement and social outcomes as a result of the project's delivery. The procurement process enabled responses to the tender which demonstrated the proposed archaeological methodology alongside the design for public impact as key demonstrations of quality, rather than relying on price as a primary evaluation criteria. The resulting Project Design consequently included public engagement as one of five archaeological aims, embedding meaningful social impacts within the project model from the outset (Casswell *et al.* [2019](#)).

HS2 Phase One: Heritage GIS Digital Archive (Data paper)

Fred Farshid Aryankhesal

Cite this as: Aryankhesal, F.F. 2023 'HS2 Phase One: Heritage GIS Digital Archive (Data paper)', *Internet Archaeology*, HS2 publications.
<https://doi.org/10.11141/ia.hs2.1>

1. Dataset location

The data archive has been deposited with the Archaeology Data Service.

HS2 Phase One: Heritage GIS Digital Archive: <https://doi.org/10.5284/1113006>

HS2 Phase One: Heritage GIS Digital Archive - Raster Data: <https://doi.org/10.5284/1113005>

Referee statement by [Thomas Cromwell](#)

2. Content of the dataset

High Speed Two (HS2) GIS data comprise both evaluation and mitigation spatial data from HS2 Phase One Historic Environment Programme.

For [Archaeology Data Service](#) (ADS) data deposition purposes, the HS2 Historic Environment GIS data has been divided into different GIS data packages, based on Area of Interests (Aoi) along the line of the route. Each Aoi is a 1km buffer around the boundary of a local authority.

According to the nature of historic environment surveys and activities data collection, there are five different GIS Schemas, each with their own datasets as follows:

- LSWSIs (Location Specific Written Scheme of Investigations), Project plans and their relating objectives and document lists, Intervention areas, Archaeological features, and Archaeological finds (Vector data and their relating tables);
- Geophysical Survey results (Raster data in RasterCatalog and TIFF format and their interpretation feature classes in Vector format);
- Cultural Heritage Settings (Vector data)
- Surface Collection survey results (Vector data)
- Remote Sensing survey results interpretations (Vector data)

Data Papers recap

- Increase data visibility and accessibility
- Formal citation and attribution
- Documentation and facilitating reuse and reproducibility
- Encourages collaboration
- Supports open science

Data papers essentially shift focus toward data as a standalone research output, providing a structured and accessible way to share valuable information with the broader scientific community.