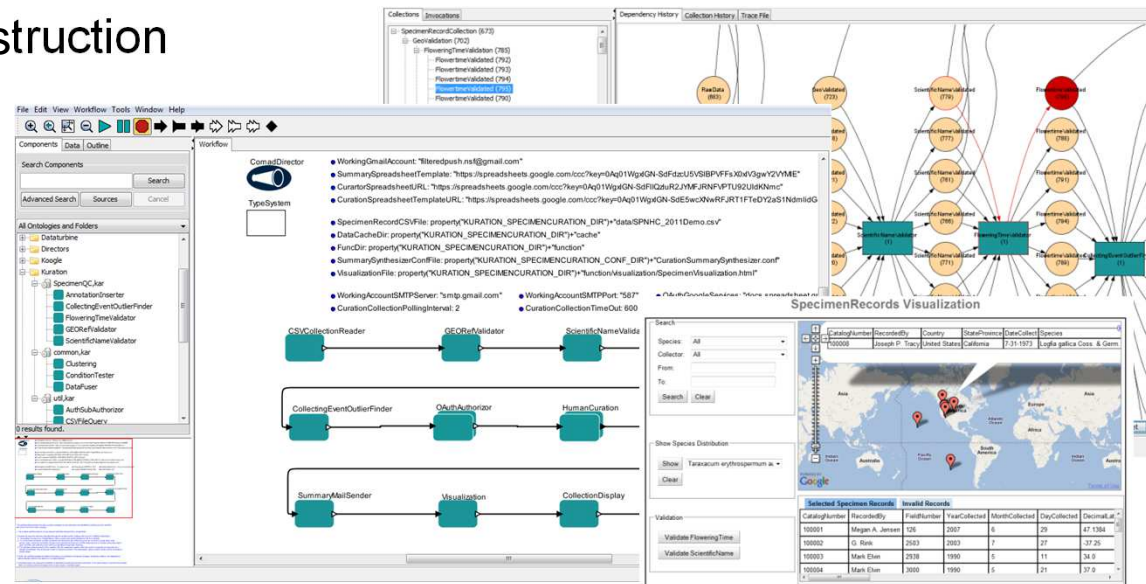






Automating Data Curation By Using Kepler Workflow Technology

- Problems with the current data curation pipeline
 - Lots of manual work
 - Hard to maintain, extend and share
- Kepler scientific workflow platform automates curation pipeline via workflow development, schedule and management
 - Convenient workflow construction
 - Evolvability
 - Modularity & reusability
 - Re-run capability
 - Provenance Tracking
 - Fault-Tolerance
- Kepler Curation Package





BlogForever Overview

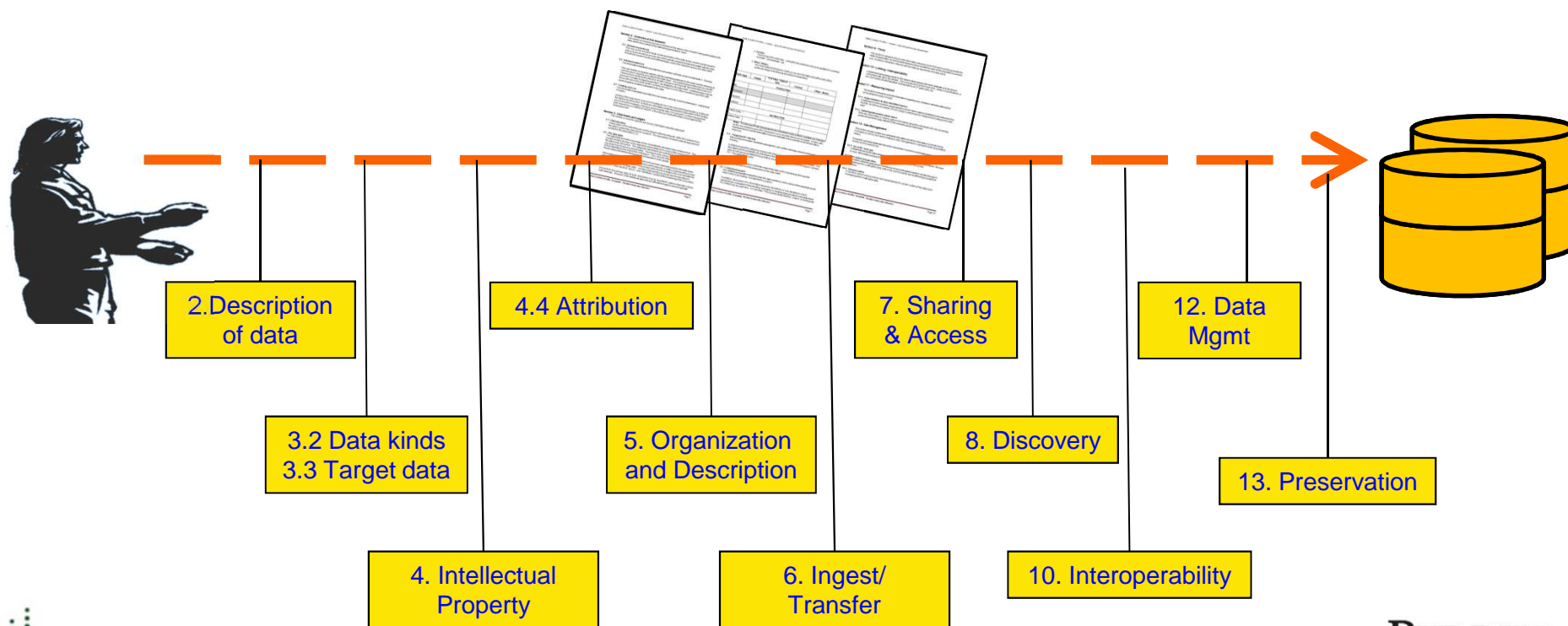
- **Vision** is to build a digital archiving solution for blogs safeguarding their authenticity and integrity to promote open access to information. Its key objective is to develop robust digital preservation, management and dissemination facilities for blogs
- The main **scientific** and **technical objectives** are:
 - Study blog structure and semantics
 - Define a generic data model for blog metadata and semantics
 - Define a robust digital preservation policy for blogs
 - Implement a blog digital repository
 - Implement specific case studies
- **BlogForever** is a collaborative (12 partners) EU funded project under the Information and Communication Technologies theme. Its duration is March 2011 - Sep 2013.
- Learn more:
 - <http://blogforever.eu>
 - <http://twitter.com/blogforever>

Managing data in collaborative research





Data Curation Profiles can help negotiate deposit



“Data Curation Profiles and the Role of Gatekeeper” D. Scott Brandt, Purdue University Libraries

funded by grants from IMLS: LG-06-07-0032-07 (w/ UIUC GSLIS) & RG-06-10-0101-10 (w/ Jake Carlson)

PURDUE
UNIVERSITY
LIBRARIES





DM Vitals: A Data Management Assessment Recommendations Tool

Researcher Interview
Response



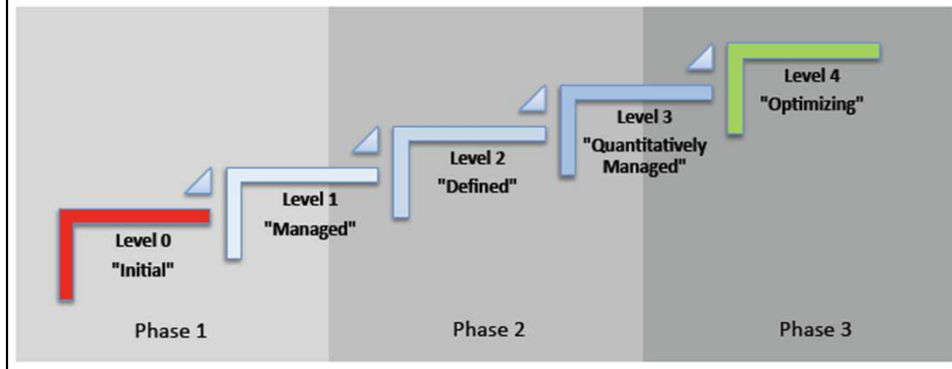
Data Management
Maturity Level



Implementation Plan
Tasks grouped into phases

Primary Data Management Issues (From Excel Worksheet)

Average		
File Formats Data Types	3	Good
Organization of Files	2	Satisfactory
Security Storage Backups	2.666666667	Satisfactory
Copyright Privacy Confidentiality	4	More Sustainable
Data Documentation Metadata	0.222222222	Least Sustainable
Cumulative	2.377777778	Satisfactory





UNIVERSITY OF
OXFORD

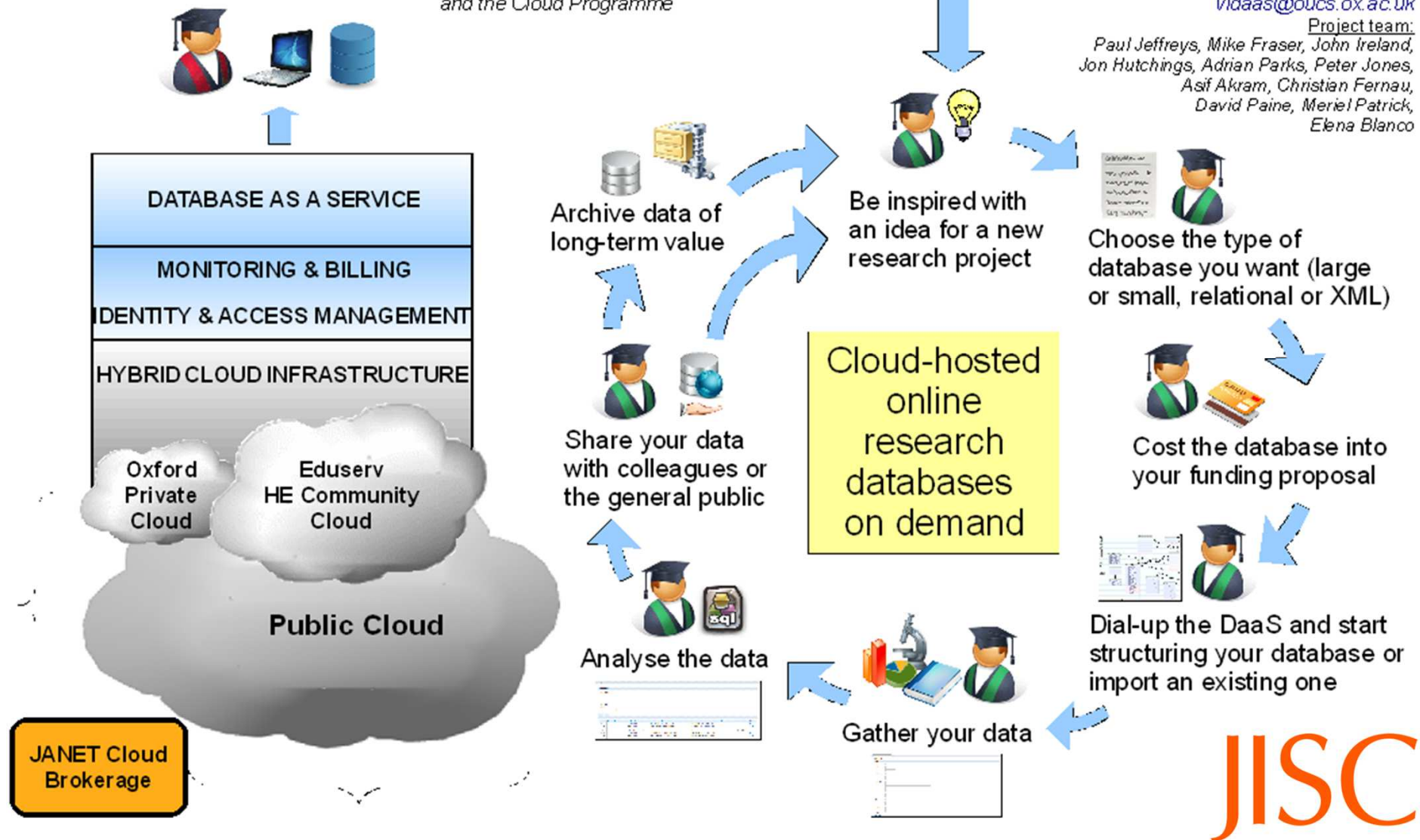
VIDaaS – VIRTUAL INFRASTRUCTURE with DATABASE AS A SERVICE

Funded by the JISC UMF Shared Services
and the Cloud Programme

James A J Wilson, University of Oxford
vidaas@oucs.ox.ac.uk

Project team:

Paul Jeffreys, Mike Fraser, John Ireland,
Jon Hutchings, Adrian Parks, Peter Jones,
Asif Akram, Christian Fernau,
David Paine, Meriel Patrick,
Elena Blanco





“Reimagining the institutional repository as an open data archive”

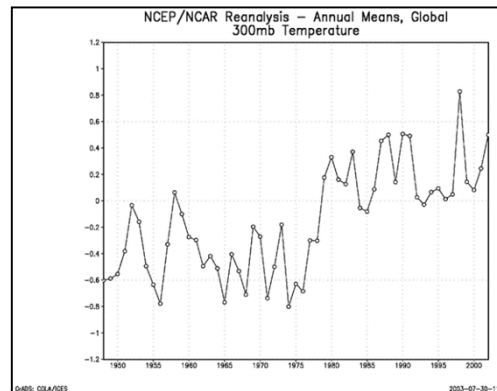
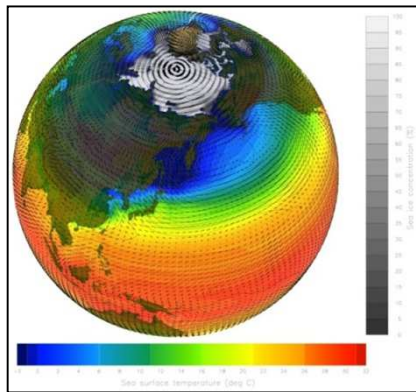
- A. IRs make scholarship openly available and persevered for long-term access.
- B. Research Data is scholarship that must be shared and preserved.
- C. Therefore...let's archive data in our IRs.
 - Size limits
 - Format recommendations
 - Metadata requirements
 - Many kinks to work out, but the service is there...just need to reimagine it for data!



Enabling Professionals for Digital Curation and Digital Archiving: DAS and DigCCurr - Christopher A. Lee and Helen R. Tibbo, UNC at Chapel Hill

- The DigCCurr Matrix was developed within the context of graduate education, used to guide curriculum development
- In 2010, the Society of American Archivists (SAA) formed the Digital Archives Continuing Education Task Force (or DACE) that used the DigCCurr Matrix to shape the resulting Digital Archives Specialist (DAS) curriculum, involving four tiers of study: foundational, tactical and strategic, tools and services courses, and transformational
- We point out DAS curriculum learning objectives that resonate with the DigCCurr Matrix and highlight aspects of the Matrix that intersect with long-standing archival competencies

Making Data Visible: Data Citation Policy and Implementation at NCAR



Matthew Mayernik, Karon Kelly, Mary Marlino, & Mike Wright

NCAR Library/Integrated Information Services

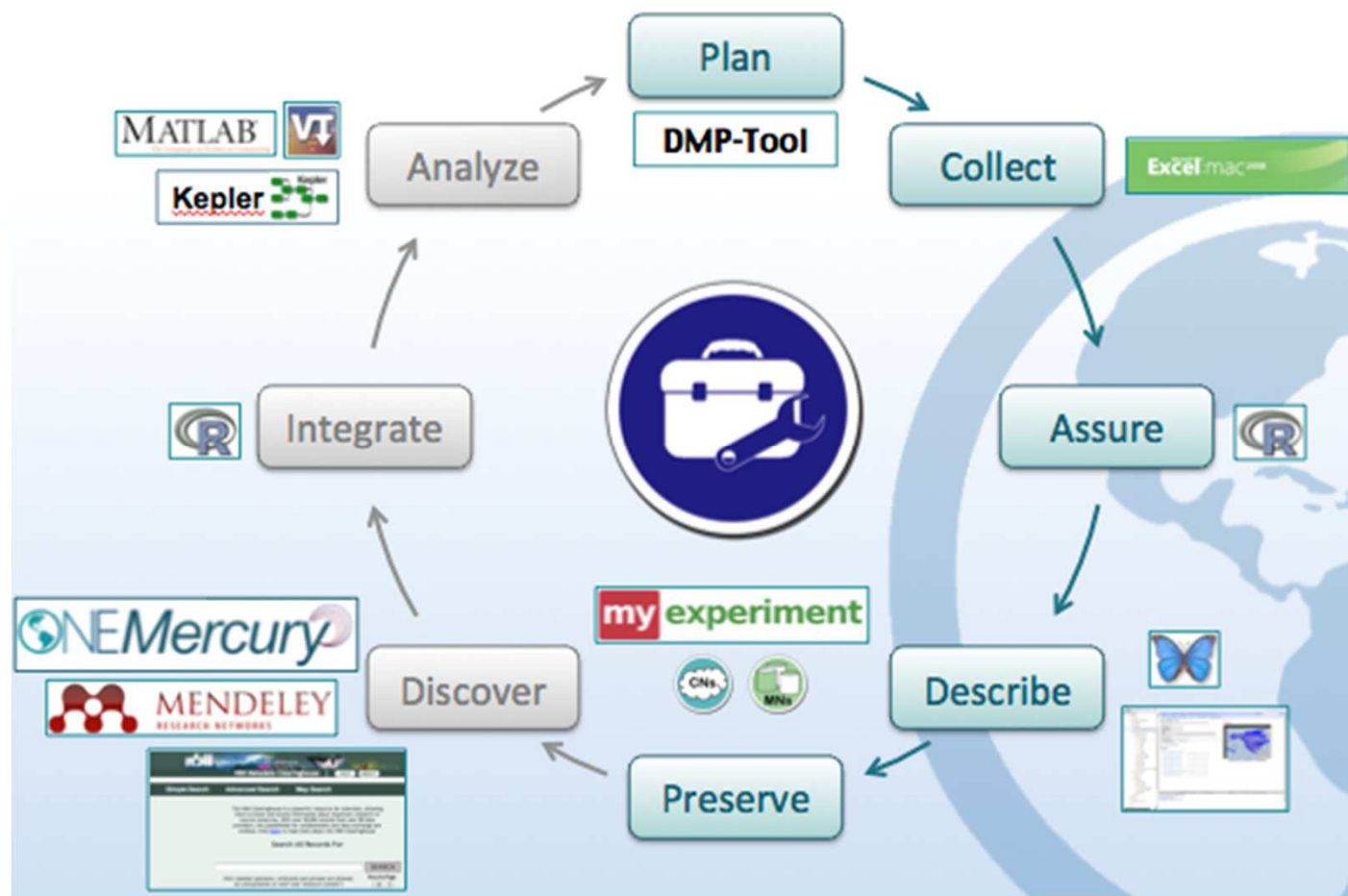
National Center for Atmospheric Research/

University Corporation for Atmospheric Research

Boulder, CO, USA



DataONE: Enabling New Science by Supporting the Management of Data Throughout its Life Cycle





BitCurator

Tools for Digital Forensics Methods and Workflows
in Real-World Collecting Institutions

Saving the bits

Safe, accurate disk imaging and image processing metadata creation

Data Analytics and Reporting

Knowing what you have, finding sensitive info, identifying problem areas

Forensic Augmentation of Existing Workflows

Every workflow has weak spots and compromises. BitCurator will provide forensic software tools that act as supporting microservices, operate alongside existing components, and can be run from dedicated VMs.

Find out more:

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IDCC11 - 5-7 December 2011 – Minute Madness



DIGITAL PRESERVATION TRAINING PROGRAMME

DP^{TP}
DIGITAL PRESERVATION
TRAINING PROGRAMME

Three day intensive entry level course in digital preservation

Offers practical techniques and methodologies for all digital preservation practitioners, both open and in-house courses offered. Scholarships available for DPC members.

Pedagogical approach to delivery makes course dynamic and interactive. Participation and interaction key to course. A kinaesthetic approach to learning.

Contents include planning and strategy, OAIS, tools, metadata, costs, risk management, legal issues and much more.

“Fantastic! If you only do one digital preservation course - do this one!”
Gary Brannan, West Yorkshire Archives



www.dptp.org

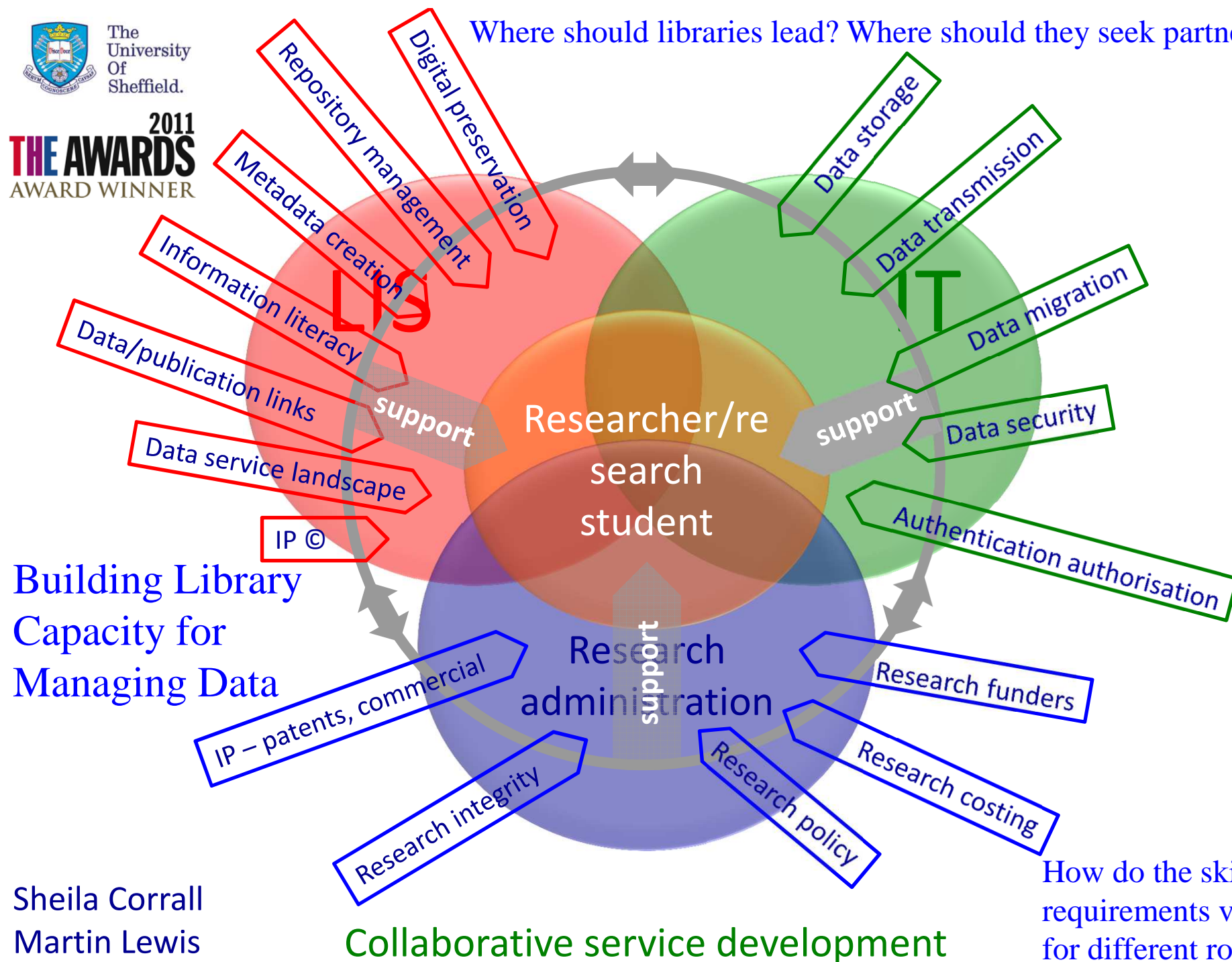




The University
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THE AWARDS
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Where should libraries lead? Where should they seek partners?





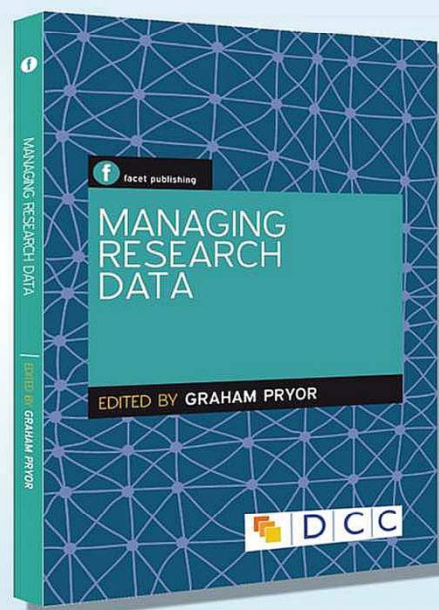
facet publishing MANAGING RESEARCH DATA

EDITED BY GRAHAM PRYOR

This international collection:

- provides an introduction to all the **key data issues** facing the HE and information management communities.
- defines what is required to achieve a **culture of effective data management**.
- offers **practical advice** on the skills required, legal and contractual obligations, strategies and management plans and the data management infrastructure of specialists and services.

Contact: graham.pryor@ed.ac.uk



Contents

- Why manage research data?
Graham Pryor
- The lifecycle of data management
Sarah Higgins
- Research data policies: principles, requirements and trends
Sarah Jones
- Sustainable research data
Brian F. Lavoie
- Data management plans and planning
Martin Donnelly
- Roles and responsibilities – libraries, librarians and data
Sheila Corral
- Research data management: opportunities and challenges for HEIs
Rob Procter, Peter Halfpenny and Alex Voss
- The national data centres
Ellen Collins
- Contrasting national research data strategies: Australia and the USA
Andrew Treloar, William Michener and G Sayeed Choudhury
- Emerging infrastructure and services for research data management and curation in the UK and Europe
Angus Whyte

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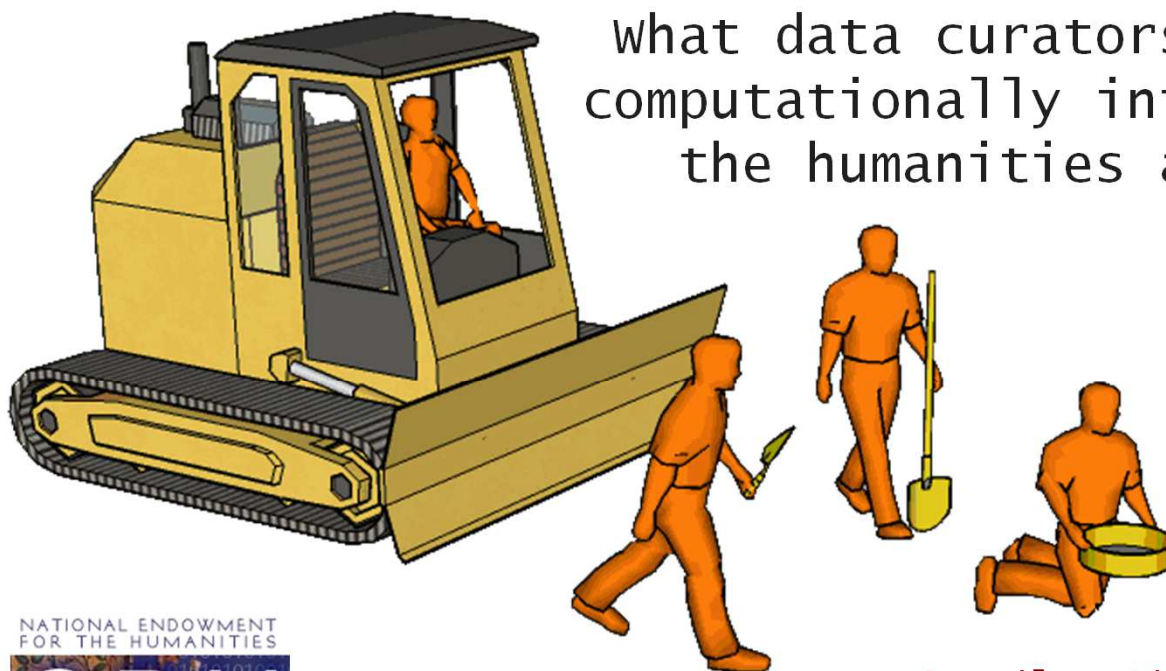
Alex Voss is a Lecturer in Software Engineering in the School of Computer Science at the University of St Andrews.

Angus Whyte is a Curation Research Officer (Research Liaison) with the Digital Curation Centre in Edinburgh.



Lessons from the Digging into Data Challenge

what data curators should know about
computationally intensive research in
the humanities and social sciences



Christa Williford
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Modelling Digital Preservation Costs for ISIS Instrument Data

Alice LEFORT – a.e.lefort@gmail.com

Esther CONWAY – esther.conway@stfc.ac.uk

Cranfield
UNIVERSITY

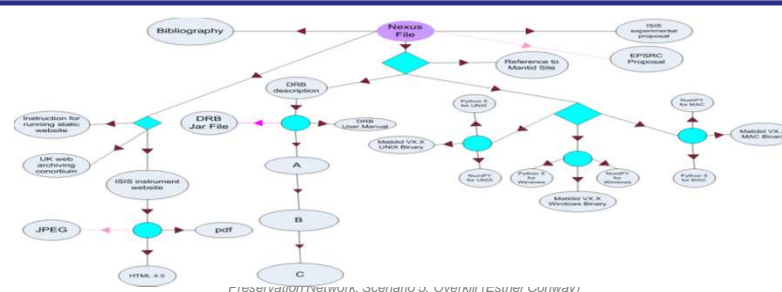
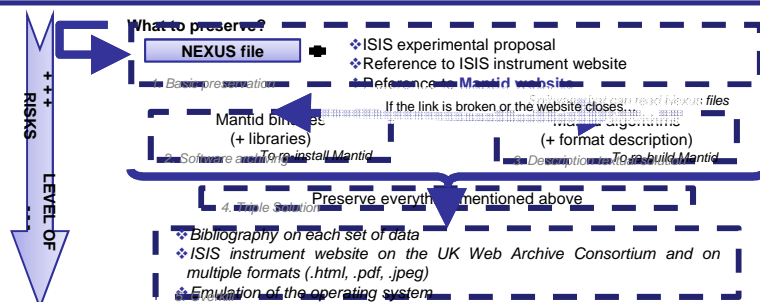


Science & Technology Facilities Council
Rutherford Appleton Laboratory

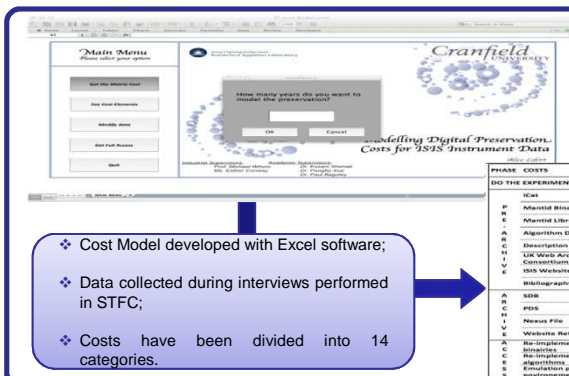
AIM

To develop a long-term preservation cost model for scientific data, estimating five preservation scenario costs in ISIS facility.

PRESERVATION SCENARIOS



COST MODEL



- ❖ Length of preservation is the only input of the model;
- ❖ Two case study (5 and 100 years preservation) are presented;
- ❖ Access costs have to consider the risk acceptance of retrieving data.

MATRIX - COSTS PER EXPERIMENT										TIME OF THE PRESERVATION		5	YES
SCENARIOS	Access from	PRE-ARCHIVE		ARCHIVE		ACCESS		TOTAL		RE-DO (5 YEARS)	WCS	BCS	
		WCS	BCS	WCS	BCS	WCS	BCS	WCS	BCS				
1	Binaries	£107.08	£84.59	£86.50	£68.08	£0.00	£0.00	£293.36	£132.67				
2a	Binaries	£422.78	£300.94	£86.50	£68.08	£133.64	£48.08	£922.88	£417.08				
2b	Binaries	£426.15	£303.82	£86.50	£68.08	£133.64	£48.08	£926.29	£419.08				
3a	Algorithms	£223.88	£132.67	£86.50	£68.08	£45,454.55	£38,461.54	£45,764.52	£38,662.28				
3b	Algorithms	£228.12	£133.99	£86.50	£68.08	£45,454.55	£38,461.54	£45,769.18	£38,665.00				
4	Binaries	£482.97	£351.90	£86.50	£68.08	£133.64	£48.08	£935.11	£468.05				
	Algorithms					£45,454.55	£38,461.54	£46,024.02	£39,881.51	£24,262.02	£24,238.42		
	Binaries					£133.64	£48.08	£1,350.11	£896.47				
5	Store raw	£996.85	£690.93	£84.62	£67.46	£46,000.00	£46,000.00	£46,536.02	£39,210.33				
	Build VCL					£45,000.00	£36,100.00	£82,081.47	£31,258.38				
	Buy VCL					£200.00	£200.00	£1,281.47	£958.39				

MATRIX - COSTS PER EXPERIMENT								TIME OF THE PRESERVATION				100
SCENARIOS	Access from	PRE-ARCHIVE		ARCHIVE		ACCESS		TOTAL		RE-DO (5 YEARS)	WCS	BCS
		WCS	BCS	WCS	BCS	WCS	BCS	WCS	BCS			
1	Binaries	£1,039.59	£821.34	£467.27	£378.89	£0.00	£0.00	£1,497.26	£800.43			
2a	Binaries	£1,285.67	£737.89	£467.47	£378.89	£133.64	£48.08	£1,866.77	£1,164.85			
2b	Binaries	£1,289.08	£740.77	£467.47	£378.89	£133.64	£48.08	£1,870.18	£1,167.74			
3a	Algorithms	£1,086.81	£569.82	£467.47	£378.89	£45,454.55	£38,461.54	£47,006.48	£39,430.00			
3b	Algorithms	£1,087.57	£570.22	£467.47	£378.89	£45,454.55	£38,461.54	£47,009.59	£39,430.65			
4	Binaries	£1,345.90	£788.85	£467.47	£378.89	£133.64	£48.08	£1,927.00	£1,215.81			
	Algorithms					£45,454.55	£38,461.54	£47,367.91	£39,626.28			
	Binaries					£133.64	£48.08	£1,937.39	£1,227.40			
5	Store raw	£1,897.85	£1,134.26	£453.89	£373.06			£2,351.74	£1,507.32			
	Build VML					£81,000.00	£65,500.00	£146,500.00	£117,000.00			
	Buy VML					£200.00	£200.00	£2,523.75	£1,708.32			

CONCLUSIONS

- ❖ Pre-archive costs increase with scenario complexity and preservation length;
- ❖ Archive costs are identical through scenarios and increase with preservation length;
- ❖ Access costs are identical through the years, however, the risk acceptance and the number of sets of data required have to be considered;
- ❖ Running costs are defined for one day.

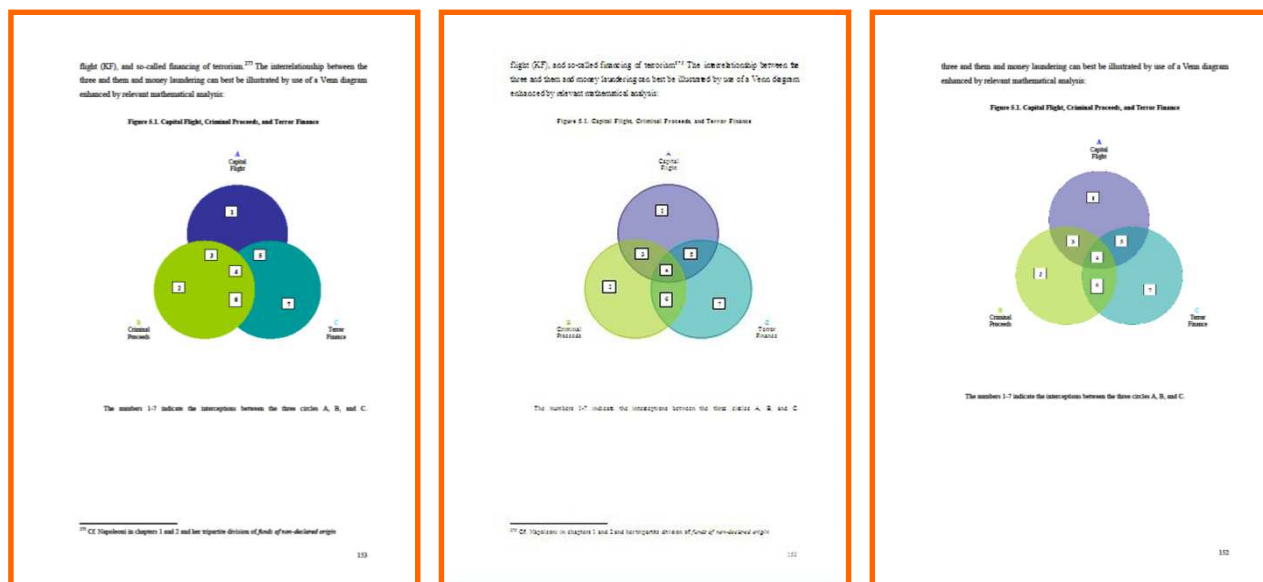
FURTHER WORK

- ❖ Add more details inside input data (cost drivers and activities not considered);
- ❖ Handle technological changes;
- ❖ Develop tools inside the cost model to manage particular scenarios (number of files required, length of experiments, ...);
- ❖ Case study for the clinical trial of the ENSURE project.



EPIC: A Journey into Preservation Planning

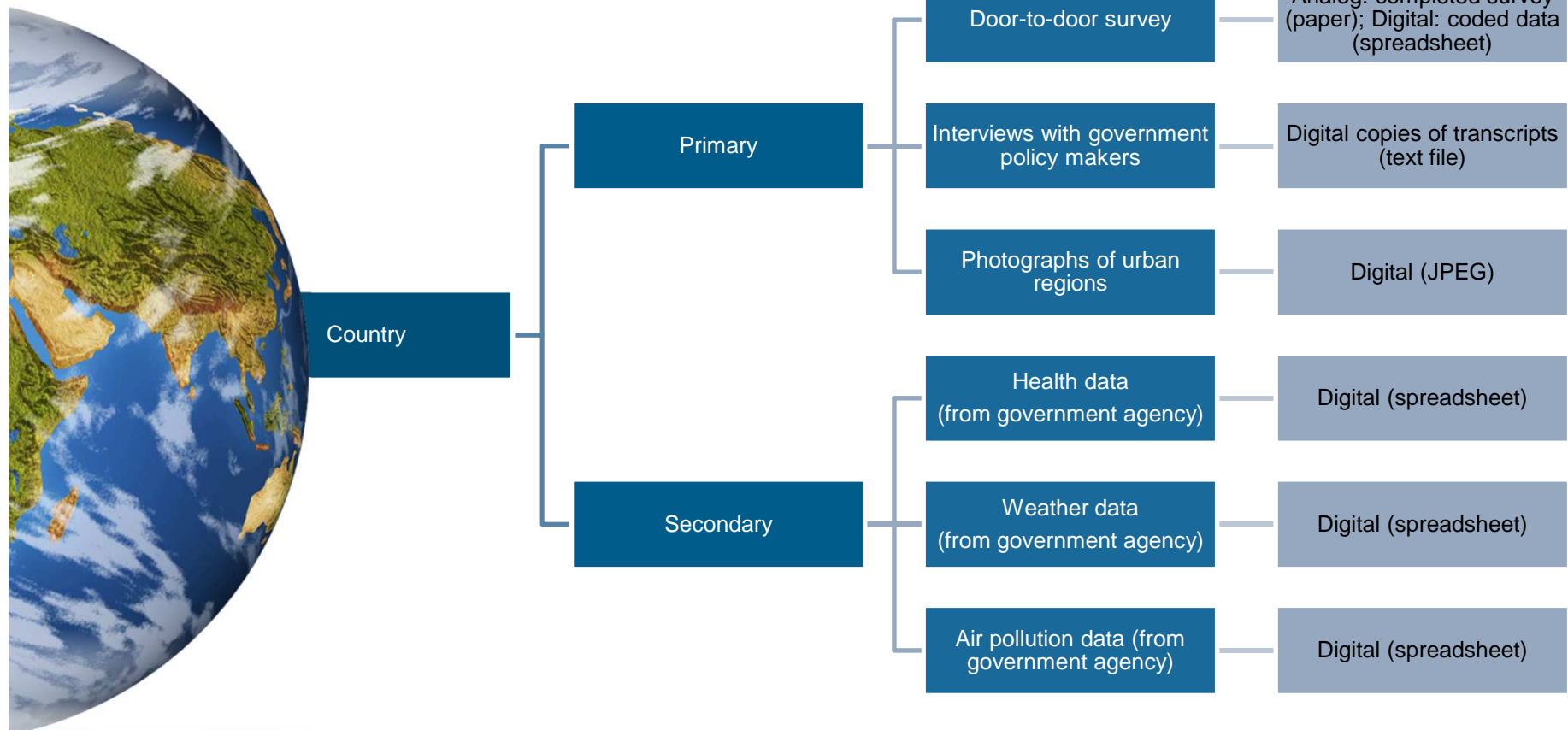
Spot the difference:



Can we ensure that digital documents retain their important characteristics in the future?

International Waters: the case of interdisciplinary research data management

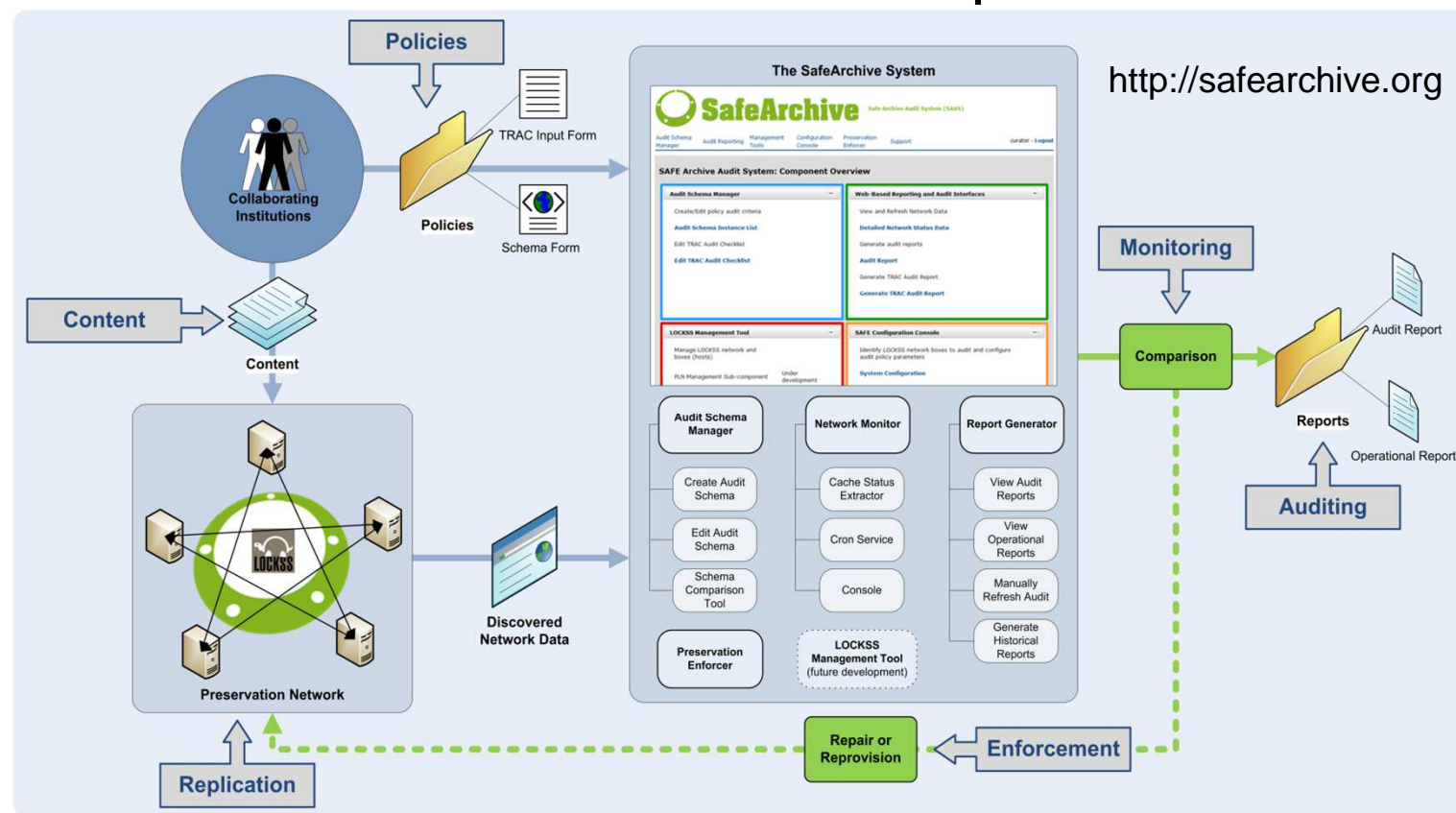
T. Chao, University of Illinois- GSLIS





The SafeArchive System

An Open-Source System for Automatic Policy Based Collaborative Archival Replication



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SERVICES

Digital
Library
of the
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POLITICAL AND
SOCIAL RESEARCH

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at Harvard University

Roper
CENTER



Reuse at data repositories: User and staff perspectives on the dissemination process

1. How do ICPSR staff anticipate data reuse?
2. What aspects of ICPSR staff work do ICPSR users recognize, value, or overlook?

www.dipir.org

Kriesberg, A., Faniel, I., Yakel, E., & Fear, K.



One Thing is *Missing* or Two Things are *Confused* An Analysis of OAIS Representation Information

GRADUATE SCHOOL OF LIBRARY AND
INFORMATION SCIENCE
The iSchool at Illinois



Simone Sacchi, Karen M. Wickett, Allen H. Renear, David Dubin {sacchi1, wickett2, renear, ddubin}@illinois.edu
Center for Informatics Research in Science and Scholarships — GSLIS — University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign

We describe two alternative interpretations of **OAIS Representation Information** and show that both are flawed. The first is insufficient to formalize a model of preservation, and the second leads to category mistakes in conceptualizing the nature of digital artifacts.

OAIS Information Model

The OAIS Reference Model (CCSDS, 2002) claims that:

Data [Objects] interpreted using its Representation Information yields Information

And provides the following definitions:

Data Object: either a Physical Object or a Digital Object

Information: any type of knowledge that can be exchanged

Representation Information: information that maps a Data Object into more meaningful concepts

The example

The following example is offered as an illustration:

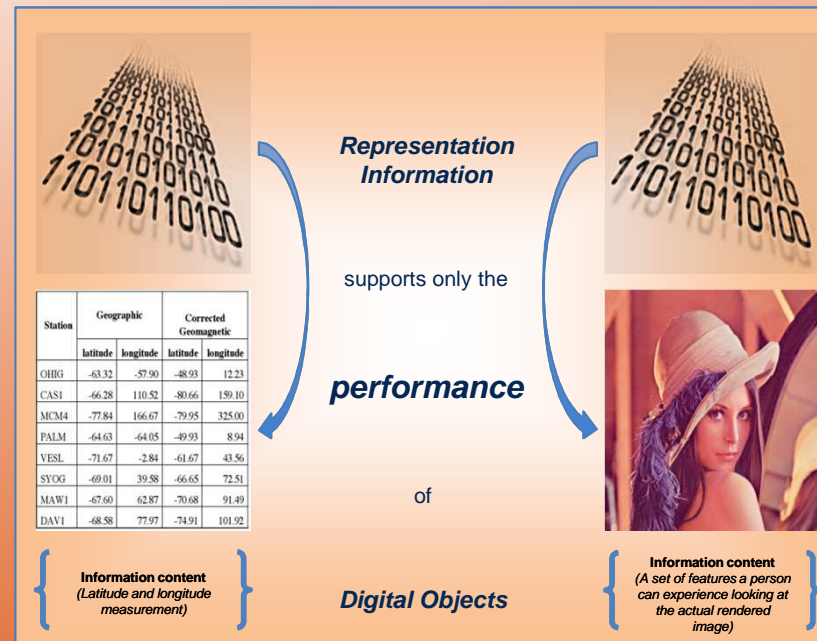
"The information stored within a CD-ROM file is expressed by the bits (the data) ... Assume the bits represent an ASCII table of numbers giving the coordinates of a location on the Earth measured in degrees latitude and East longitude. The Representation Information will typically include the definition of ASCII together with descriptions of the format of the numbers and their locations in the file, their definitions as latitude and longitude, and the definition of their units as degrees" (CCSDS, 2002).

Two possible (flawed) interpretations

If Data Objects "interpreted using Representation Information" **do directly** "yield Information" then either:

- there is a conflation of entities: information content (latitude and longitude measurements) and its expression (the **primary symbol structure**, a table of numerals) conflated with the Information Object entity; or
- the primary symbol structure, the one expressing content, is not represented at all.

Both these interpretations will result in confusion and vulnerability if reflected in preservation systems designs.



Information content
(Latitude and longitude
measurement)

Digital Objects

Information content
(A set of features a person
can experience looking at
the actual rendered
image)

Restructuring OAIS Representation Information

To have a correct, and sufficiently fine-grained representation of digital artifacts our model should include:

- Digital objects** (the OAIS Data Objects): a lower level symbol structure in the form of a bit sequence
- Primary expressions:** the table of numeral or the rendered image (in our examples)
- Information content:** latitude and longitude measurement or the a set of feature a person can experience from a rendered image (in our examples)

**Representation information support only the performance of a digital object
(the decoding of the primary symbol structure or the rendering of the image from the bits)**

Our interpretation

Data Objects "interpreted using ... Representation Information" **do not** directly "yield Information".

- Data Objects are symbol structures and interpretation via Representation Information "yields" (more precisely, is mapped to) not information, but another symbol structure – and it is this symbol structure that expresses information.

In particular:

- There is a table (a structure) of numerals (symbols)
- That table expresses latitude and longitude measurements (*information content*).
- This table is encoded by an ASCII file — an OAIS Data Object — which is a lower level symbol structure (Sacchi et al., 2011).

In this case, however, **Representation Information** supports only the encoding and decoding of particular *expressions* of information content — the *performance* (Heslop et al., 2002) of a digital object.

Conclusion

Preservation actions like migrations can only be assessed if preservation models reflect a correct, complete, and sufficiently fine-grained representation of digital artifacts. Restructuring the OAIS account of Representation Information as described above will bring us closer to this.

But our analysis also reveals that there is still more work to be done: an account of how the primary (*expressing*, not *encoding*) symbolic expression (the *performance* of a digital object) is connected to content must also be provided. This is part of our ongoing research related to interpretive frames (Dubin et al. 2011).

References

- [report] CCSDS, J. (2002). Reference Model for an Open Archival Information System (OAIS). CCSDS 650.0-B-1, Blue Book.
- [proceedings] Dubin, D., Wickett, K. M., & Sacchi, S. (2011). Content, format, and interpretation. In B. T. Usdin (Ed.), Proceedings of balisage: The markup conference. Montreal, Quebec.
- Heslop, H., Davis, S., & Wilson, A. (2002). An Approach to the Preservation of Digital Records.
- [proceedings] Sacchi, S., Wickett, K. M., Renear, A. H., & Dubin, D. S. (2011). A Framework for Applying the Concept of Significant Properties to Datasets. Proceedings of the 74th ASIS&T Annual Meeting on Bridging the Gulf: Communication and Information in Society, Technology, and Work. New Orleans, Louisiana, October 9-12, 2011

Acknowledgments



The research reported here is being carried out at the Center for Informatics Research in Science and Scholarships (CIRSS) at the University of Illinois at



Data Management Skills Support Initiative (DaMSSI)

The Data Management Skills Support Initiative (DaMSSI)

Laura Molloy and Kellie Snow

Digital Curation Centre (DCC), and HATII, University of Glasgow

Background

- To review, synthesise and augment the training offerings of the JISC Research Data Management Training Materials ('RDMTrain') projects: CAIRO, DataTrain, DATUM for Health, DMTPSych, MANTRA.
- To test usefulness of the Vitae Researcher Development Framework ('RDF') and SCONUL Seven Pillars of Information Literacy model ('7P') in RDMTrain context.

Two skills development models for describing and embedding data management training

- RDMTrain training materials were mapped to the RDF and Seven Pillars models to highlight generic and discipline-specific elements. We found:
- Overall consistency in the data management skills required across the disciplines;
- Examples of discipline-specific variations through interviews and case studies.

Discipline	Topic	Skills
Archaeology	Archaeological data management	Archaeological data management
Biological Sciences	Biological data management	Biological data management
Chemistry	Chemical data management	Chemical data management
Computer Science	Computer science data management	Computer science data management
Earth Sciences	Earth science data management	Earth science data management
Engineering	Engineering data management	Engineering data management
Health Sciences	Health science data management	Health science data management
Humanities	Humanities data management	Humanities data management
Life Sciences	Life science data management	Life science data management
Mathematics	Mathematical data management	Mathematical data management
Physical Sciences	Physical science data management	Physical science data management
Psychology	Psychological data management	Psychological data management
Social Sciences	Social science data management	Social science data management

Models useful for:

- Coherently describing learning outcomes of training courses;
- Helping to embed courses within institution's continuing professional development curriculum.

Models could be improved by:

- Information-handling / data management lens for the RDF;
- User-friendly language / terminology;
- Including all stages of the data curation lifecycle.

Findings of synthesis of training approaches

- Generic RDM principles apply across all disciplines;
- Need for discipline-specific definitions, examples, case studies, exercises, etc;
- Data management plan (DMP) templates and guidance need discipline-specific interpretation or customisation to be of most value to students and early career researchers;
- Some disciplines require a more granular approach for data management training;
- Training providers should avoid the use of specialist language from the information or preservation worlds;
- A considered balance between discipline-specific detail with general RDM training works well.

Need for data management skills in various professions

DaMSSI produced a series of career profiles to emphasise the role that good data management practice plays in many professions. Disciplines covered in the series so far include archaeology, conservation, social sciences, clinical psychology and data management.

The profiles can help:

- Illustrate how data management is core to many professions;
- Secure engagement with professional bodies;
- Advertise educational and training courses to prospective students.



Recommendations for postgraduate data management training providers:

- Offer training in the basic principles of data management at an early stage in postgraduate studies;
- Be concise and avoid data management / preservation jargon;
- Provide training face-to-face with access to high quality online learning resources;
- Stress the potential benefits associated with good data management practice;
- Keep overviews and central descriptions of topic areas basic and generic;
- Interleave generic with discipline-specific examples, references and case studies;
- Work closely with discipline experts to ensure that terminology used within courses is accurate and clear;
- Offer access to customised DMP guidance for the discipline;
- Use trainers with knowledge of discipline practice;
- Work with professional bodies and funders to endorse and promote good data management practice.

This work was jointly funded by the Research Information Network (RIN) and Joint Information Systems Committee (JISC), and in collaboration with the Digital Curation Centre (DCC).





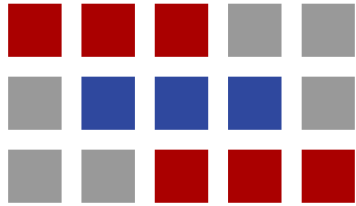
DCC: Working with Institutions

- New DCC Institutional Support Team
- Now working with a number of universities to help them utilise the tools and knowledge already available in RDM
- Can offer support in use of tools, policy development, training, costing, risk management etc.
- Lessons learnt will be shared with sector
- Would your institution like to benefit?



| D | C | C

REDm-
MED



KAPTUR - managing visual arts research data

what?

a highly collaborative research project funded by the JISC Managing Research Data Programme from October 2011 to March 2013

why?

- to investigate the nature of visual arts research data
- to support visual arts researchers through institutional infrastructure

how?

- user engagement
- modelling
- technical structure
- training and support
- sustainability



Denise Wren. 1960s. 21 small tiles, saltglaze tests on stoneware.
© Rosemary Wren/Crafts Study Centre 2004. Photo: David Westwood.



MiSS (MaDAM into Sustainable Service)

Delivering a Research Data Management Infrastructure at the University of Manchester

JISC Managing Research Data Programme – Research Data Management Infrastructure Strand – MiSS Project, October 2011-March 2013 – IDCC 2011, Bristol



MiSS (MaDAM into Sustainable Service) – Delivering a Research Data Management Infrastructure at the University of Manchester

<http://www.manchester.ac.uk/miss/>

Mary McDerby, Meik Poschen, June Finch, Rob Procter, Jon Besson, Phil Butler, Lorraine Beard

Aim:

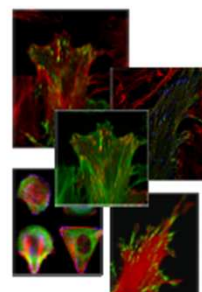
To deliver a Research Data Management Infrastructure (RDMI) at the University of Manchester, including a Research Data Management Policy, together with a supporting Service and the necessary human infrastructure to provide the Research Data Management needs across the institution.

Rationale:

- 1) Researchers need to be supported to manage their data well and comply with legal and funder policies.
- 2) Funders want to ensure public money spent on research is maximised – this means ensuring research data is preserved for reuse.
- 3) Potential future value in data assets needs to be preserved.

Background

- 18 month project time frame starting Oct 2011
- MiSS builds on the previous experience of the JISC funded MaDAM project.



Up to 12 different file types
From 0.5MB to 17GB/file
'Raw data'

Technical Architecture

Building on the technical services created by MaDAM, the aim is to refine, extend and integrate them into the Manchester Working Environment (the University's strategic information system platform).

Institutional Research Data Management Policy

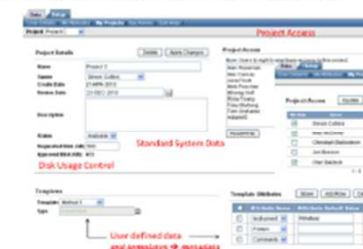
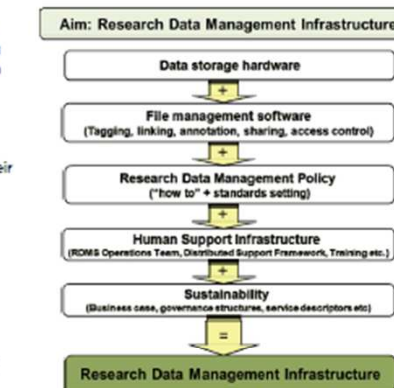
MiSS will define a policy for data management, preservation and publication and put the policy into practice through the University of Manchester's Research Data Management Working Group; a high-powered group consisting of AVPs for Research and Data Integrity, Deputy Secretary of the University, Director of John Rylands University Library (JRUL), Director of IT Services, Director of Research and Business Engagement Support Services, Head of IT Services for Research, Head of Digital Technology and Services at JRUL, eScholar Manager, TRAC Manager, and members of the MiSS project team.

User Communities

To ensure that the MiSS RDMI is capable of meeting the needs of all University of Manchester researchers, user case groups, consisting of key researchers and core facilities have been recruited from each faculty, with requirements across the full research data lifecycle:

- Engineering and Physical Sciences: Henry Moseley X-ray Imaging Facility, and University of Manchester's Diamond Light Source beamline project.
- Life Sciences: The Bioinformatics Core Facility.
- Medical and Human Sciences: The Northwest Institute for Bio-Health Informatics (NIBHI).
- Humanities: The Cathie Marsh Centre for Census and Survey Research (CCSR).

These groups will also form the basis of a user committee which will encompass other interested parties from around the University.



Human Support Infrastructure and Sustainability

The aim is to investigate and establish human support infrastructure requirements for an effective RDMI:

- Research Data Management Service Operations Team: Establish the service centre and liaison structures.
- Distributed Support Framework required to support RDMI throughout the institution (e.g., Research Office, IT Services, Trainers, School level contacts, Manchester eScholar etc.).
- Training courses and materials
- Governance

Faculty of
Arts



Arts Faculty
Digital Support



Research & Enterprise Development

Project Team



Simon Price (*project manager*)
Stephen Gray
Dr Virginia Knight
Damian Steer

Library

David Boyd



Advanced Computing
Research Centre

Caroline Gardiner
Dr Bob Cregan

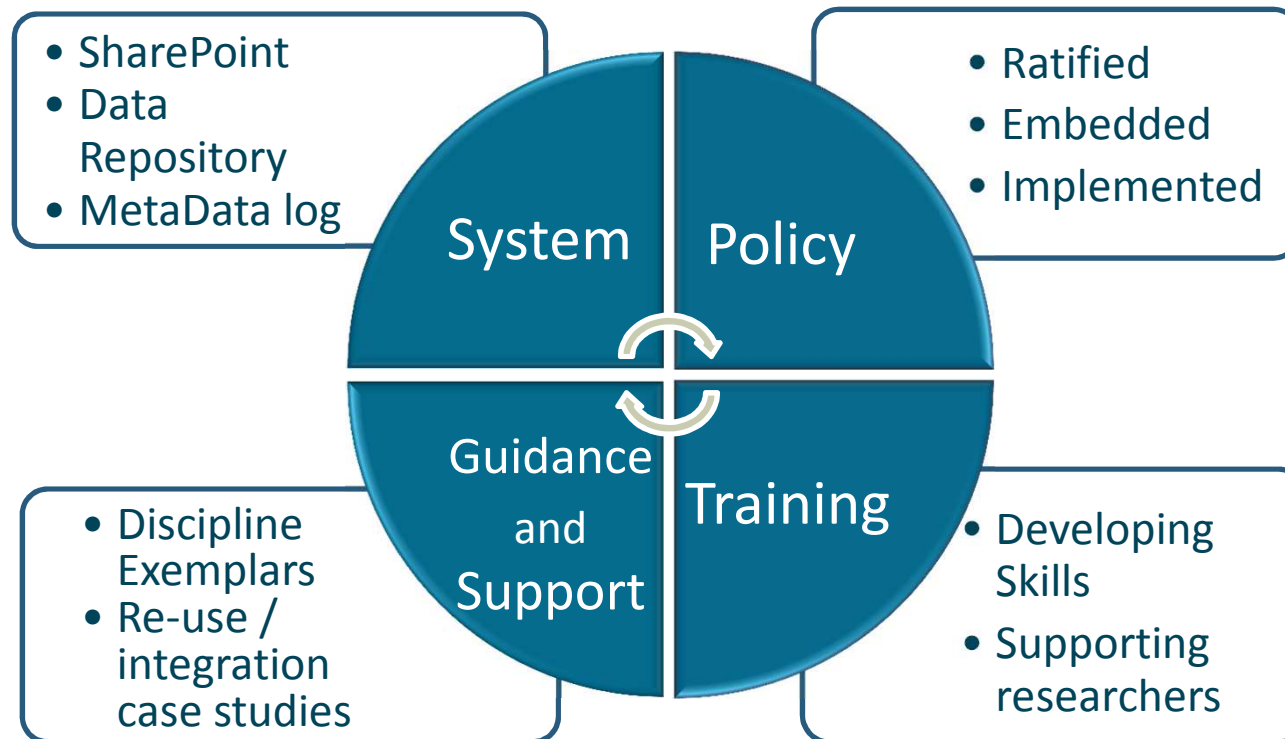


Blue Peta



JISC DataPool Project

Building Capacity, Developing Skills, Supporting Researchers





Research 360 @ Bath

Managing Data Across the Institutional Research Lifecycle

Research360

Managing data across the institutional research lifecycle

The Research360 Project will develop technical and human infrastructure for research data management at the University of Bath, as an exemplar research-intensive university within the 1994 Group.

Overview

Research360 uses a multi-level planning approach and builds on the I2S2/KRDS Benefits Toolkit with a focus on faculty research data drivers for the REF. It draws on a cross-Faculty Doctoral Training Centre as a central hub for data management planning and training activities. A transferable Faculty cascade approach will be adopted to scale the RDM implementation across the whole institution.

We will build on and extend selected Digital Curation Centre services and tools by applying them in the novel context of data management practice closely linked to multidisciplinary industrial and private sector research partnerships. We anticipate the data requirements and management challenges that these particular business partnerships highlight will be very valuable for many other HEIs who also work closely with corporate partners. We will capture this knowledge and experience in a new DCC Briefing Paper and "How to Guide", which will inform the wider JISC community.

Key objectives

The project will:

- Build on a 360-degree institutional research lifecycle model which is transferable to other research-intensive HEIs;
- Focus on issues and challenges that arise from private sector partnerships and research collaborations;
- Describe the roles and responsibilities of institutional stakeholders required to meet funder expectations;
- Target the research practitioner, Faculty, support services and senior institutional managers in the development of RDM plans;
- Position funder expectations and the Research Excellence Framework (REF), as key drivers for change;
- Deconstruct the process that results in institutional research data management policy;
- Develop an extensible technical infrastructure for RDM within the Faculties of Science and Engineering & Design, as a proof-of-concept for the Faculty cascade model;
- Use Doctoral Training Centres as hubs for the development and delivery of training and advocacy modules in partnership with librarians.

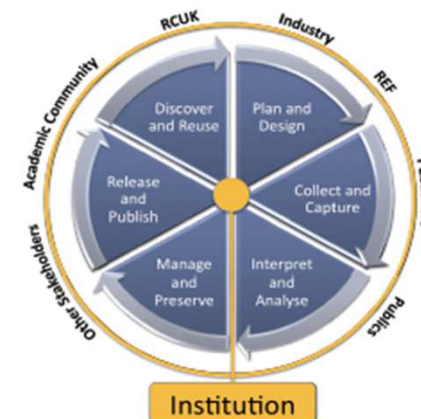
Project team

Pro-vice Chancellor's Office (research)
Professor Jane Miller
Dr Maria Wells

Faculty of Science
Professor Matthew Davidson
Jez Cope

UKOLN/Digital Curation Centre
Dr Liz Lyon
Alex Ball

Bath University Computing Services (BUCS)
John Howell
Dr Roger Jardine



Major outputs

- Roadmap / Implementation Plan which addresses funder expectations (EPSRC).
- Faculty-Industry Data Requirements Report.
- Institutional RDM4REF Business Case
- Draft University of Bath Research Data Management Policy
- Faculty-Industry RDM Case Studies
- Faculty-Industry Data Storage Guidelines
- DCC How-to Guide on Managing Faculty-Industry Research Data
- RIM Guidelines for Data-driven Reporting and Institutional Benchmarking
- VRE (Saka) training module.

Research Development and Support Office
Robert Head
Katy McKen
David Allen

University of Bath Library
Kara Jones
Linda Humphreys

Charles Beagrie Ltd
Neil Beagrie

Contact details

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<http://go.bath.ac.uk/research360>

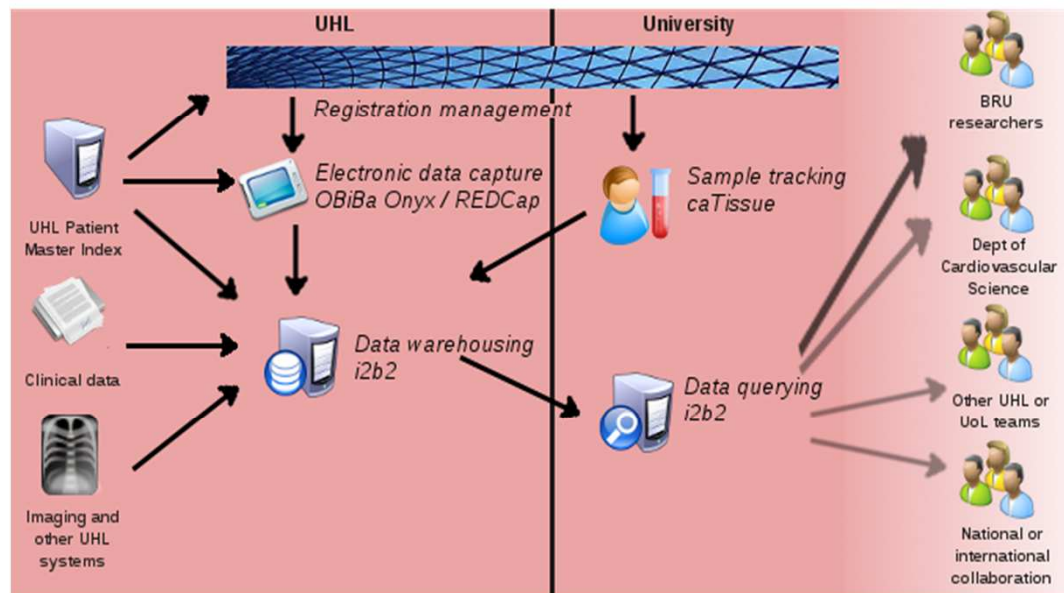


Biomedical Research Infrastructure Software Service (BRISKit)

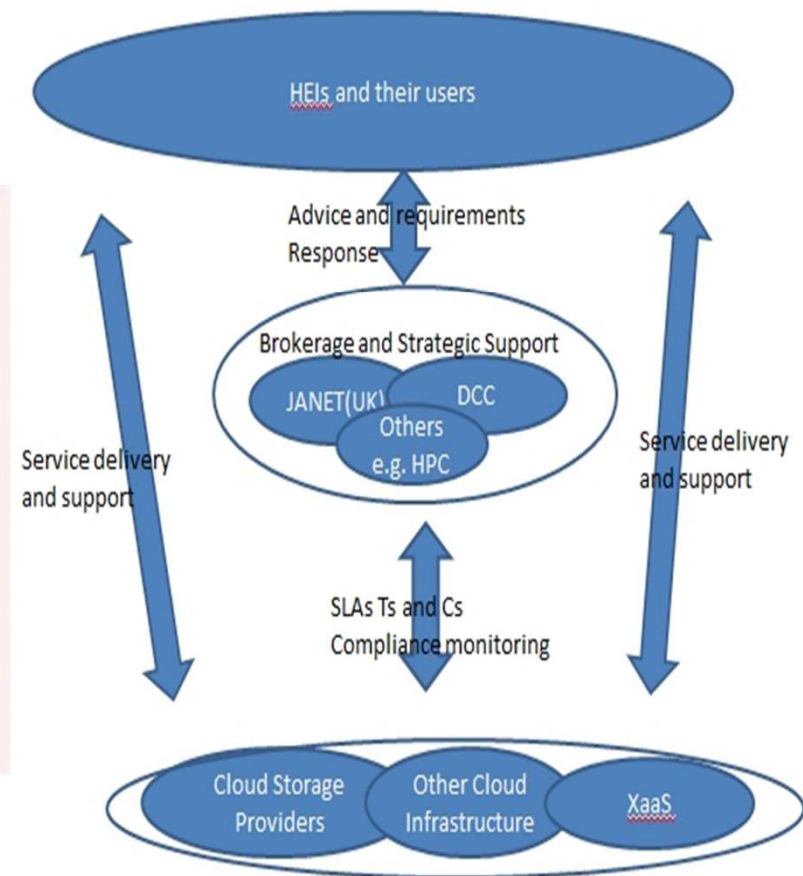
<http://www.le.ac.uk/brisikit> JISC University Modernisation Fund 2011/12

Jonathan Tedds jat26@le.ac.uk @jtedds

Eduserv UMF cloud platform for brokered by JANET network

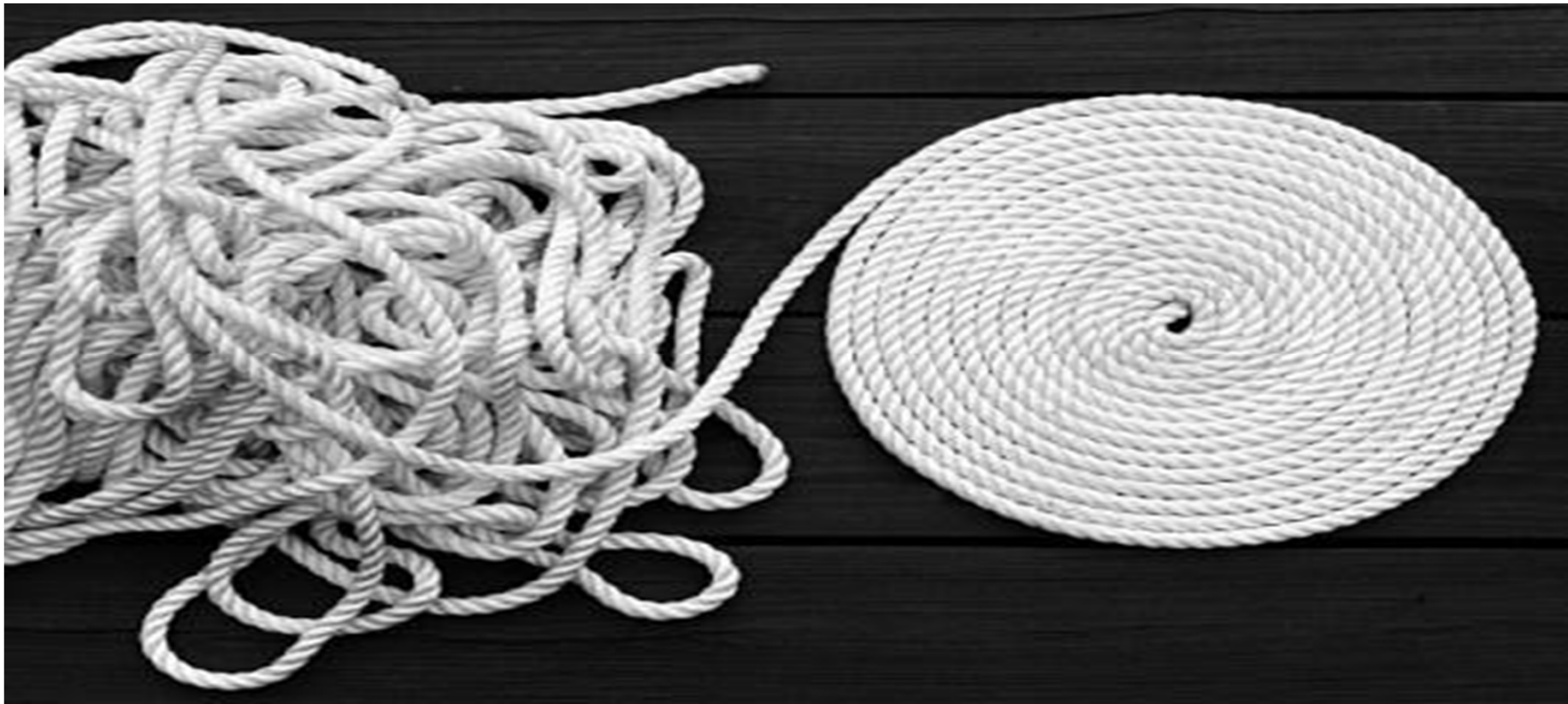


- open source IT infrastructure for biomedical research
- web services bridge healthcare / research domains
- host, implement, deploy biomedical research DBs
 - **Remove duplication** of highly skilled development effort via
 - Design from scratch
 - Buy & administer



Workshop - Thurs 19th Jan 2012, Leicester BRU

Managing research data: a pilot study in Health and Life Sciences





MIT Exhibit: an open source data publishing and visualization platform for the web

MacKenzie Smith, MIT

Eric Miller, Zepheira



