Institutional Policy and Guidance for Research Data Workshop

Welcome

Dr Michael Fraser <mike.fraser@oucs.ox.ac.uk>
Head of infrastructure Systems and Services, OUCS
0930 – 0945  Welcome & Introduction
0945 – 1045  The Oxford and Melbourne Experience – developing policy and turning this into practice
1045 – 1115  Institutional policy perspective I: University of Edinburgh
1115 – 1145  Institutional policy perspective II: University of Southampton
1145 – 1215  Implementing an Effective Data Sharing Policy: a UK Public Funder's Perspective (BBSRC)
1215 – 1300  Discussion
1300 – 1400  Lunch (in the Acland Room)
Institutional context

“The University of Oxford is committed to supporting researchers in appropriate curation and preservation of their research data, and where applicable in accordance with the research funders’ requirements. It recognises that this must be achieved through the deployment of a federated institutional data repository. This repository has to be supported by a suitable business model, and where possible funded through full economic cost recovery, so that the University can guarantee that the data deposited there will be managed over the long term. The data repository will be a cross-agency activity developed and supported by a number of departments within the University and will build, as far as possible, on existing services, including the Oxford University Research Archive (ORA). It will be overseen by a Steering Group which reports to the University Research Committee. The management and curation of research data will be addressed in cooperation with specialist agencies, research funders and other institutions in the UK and internationally. Oxford is committed to playing a significant role within the foreseen UK Research Data Service Pathfinder activities.”
EIDCSR Overview

<http://eidcsr.oucs.ox.ac.uk>

1. Embed institutional data curation services in research
2. Add value to everyday scholarly work by facilitating curatorial practices within research
3. Develop policies and economic models for the management of research data;
4. Develop a deeper understanding of research workflows and how they may interface with institutional services for supporting data management.

Cardio Mechano-Electric Feedback Group & Computational Biology Group

Research Services  Library Services  Computing Services  Oxford e-Research

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EIDCSR Data Lifecycle

1. Policies and cost models help research groups to plan and cost data curation activities

7. The data generated by computational resources can be moved back to departmental data storage

2. Data are created/received and stored on departmental local storage

6. The data is made accessible to be shared in between departments and collaborators

3. Provenance metadata is automatically captured and stored with the data

5. Data and metadata can be stored on central data archival resources for long-term curation

4. Appraise & select

Ingest

Preservation action

Store

Create or receive

Transform

Access, use & reuse

Information

Computational resources

29 March 2010
EIDCSR: Policy Development

- **EIDCSR Aim:** To map research data management policies at the institutional, local and service level in Oxford as well as funding body policies; and develop an over-arching institutional research data and records management framework, including the initial evaluation of key policies.
  - “Provision of curation policies within HE institutions is patchy. Several reports have recently issued concerns that few institutions have policies in place to guide the creation, maintenance and long-term preservation of digital resources.” (Jones, 2009)
  - Institutions are tending towards including management of research data and record-keeping within a ‘code of good research conduct’.
  - “Research Councils expect those who receive funding to...take responsibility for the curation, management and exploitation of data for future use.” (RCUK, 2008)
  - “Unacceptable conduct includes each of the following... Mismanagement or inadequate preservation of data and/or primary materials, including failure to:
    - keep clear and accurate records of the research procedures followed and the results obtained, including interim results;
    - make relevant primary data and research evidence accessible to others for reasonable periods after the completion of the research: data should normally be preserved and accessible for ten years, but for projects of clinical or major social, environmental or heritage importance, for 20 years or longer;
    - manage data according to the research funder’s data policy and all relevant legislation;
    - wherever possible, deposit data permanently within a national collection.
  - *Responsibility for proper management and preservation of data and primary materials is shared between the researcher and the research organisation.*” (RCUK, 2009)
References


