



# CEH Environmental Information Data Centre support to NERC- funded researchers



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EIDC

# Background



‘It is essential that data generated through NERC supported activities are properly managed to **ensure their long-term availability.**’

## NERC Environmental Data Centres

- For NERC funded research data
- provide support and guidance in data management
- responsible for the long-term management of data

# NERC Environmental Data Centres

Atmospheric science

Earth sciences

Earth observation

Marine science

Polar science

Science-based  
archaeology

Terrestrial & freshwater  
sciences and hydrology



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**Support & guidance**

**Long-term data curation**



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# Expectations on researchers

- Funders: e.g. NERC Data Policy
- Legislation
  - E.g. UK Location Strategy – INSPIRE, FOI/EIR

EIDCs job is to make your life as easy as possible in meeting these.



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# NERC Data Policy

- covers **environmental data** acquired, assembled or created through research, survey and monitoring activities that are **either fully or partially funded by NERC**
- environmental data of **long-term value** must be offered to **NERC data centres**
- All environmental data held by the NERC data centres will be made **freely available without any restrictions on use**
- '**right of first use**' normally two years from the end of data collection.
- **full data management plan**: in conjunction with the relevant NERC data centre
- all **research publications** arising from NERC funding must include a **statement** on how the supporting data and any other relevant research materials **can be accessed**

# Benefits to researchers

- Credit for output datasets
- Long-term access to coordinated, well curated data & documentation. Standards-based.
- Dealing with legal aspects Eg.UK / EU, FOI/EIR

EIDCs job is to make your life as easy as possible in attaining these.



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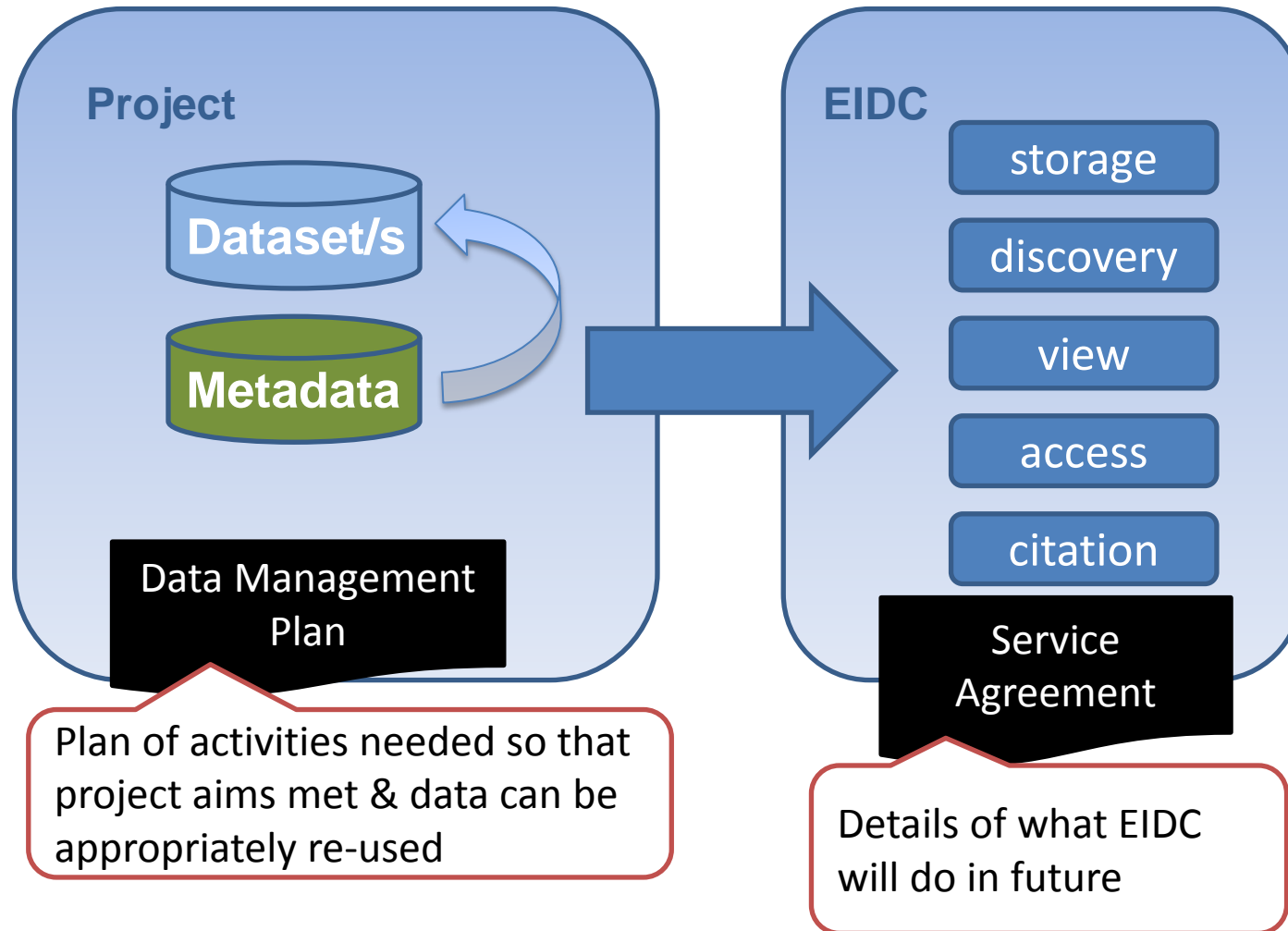


# Support

- Programme
  - Data Policy – NERC (& any others)
  - Keywords
- Project
  - Translate policy into practice
  - Support & guidance in planning data tasks
  - Cross-project comms / data search
  - Not providing data manager for project /dictating how data stored & used in project

# Project & EIDC communications

EIDC and the project Data Manager will develop key documents....





# Linking citation to data record

Journal of Environmental Radioactivity xxx (2012) 1–6



Contents lists available at SciVerse ScienceDirect

Journal of Environmental Radioactivity

journal homepage: [www.elsevier.com/locate/jenvrad](http://www.elsevier.com/locate/jenvrad)



## Observations of Fukushima fallout in Great Britain

N.A. Beresford<sup>a,\*</sup>, C.L. Barnett<sup>a</sup>, B.J. Howard<sup>a</sup>, D.C. Howard<sup>a</sup>, C. Wells<sup>a</sup>, A.N. Tyler<sup>b</sup>, S. Bradley<sup>b</sup>, D. Coppelstone<sup>b</sup>

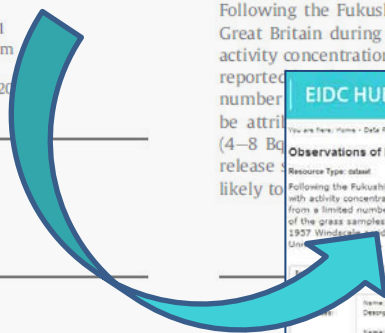
“....the data have been allocated a digital object identifier.”



Article history:  
Received 4 August 2011  
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Available online xxx

Keywords:  
Fukushima  
Iodine-131  
Grass  
Milk  
Caesium

Following the Fukushima accident in March 2011, grass samples were collected from 42 sites around Great Britain during April 2011. Iodine-131 was measurable in grass samples across the country with activity concentrations ranging from 10 to 55 Bq kg<sup>-1</sup> dry matter. Concentrations were similar to those reported elsewhere in Europe. The highest concentrations were found in grass samples collected from sites close to the coast. The presence of Iodine-131 in grass samples collected from sites in the south of England (4–8 Bq kg<sup>-1</sup> dry matter) is likely to be attributable to the release of Iodine-131 from the Fukushima Daiichi nuclear power plant.



**EIDC HUB DATA HOLDINGS**

You are here: Home > Data Resource Holdings > Observations of Fukushima fallout in Great Britain

**Observations of Fukushima fallout in Great Britain**

Resource Type: dataset

Following the Fukushima accident in March 2011, grass samples were collected from 42 sites around Great Britain during April 2011. Iodine-131 was measurable in grass samples across the country with activity concentrations ranging from 10 to 55 Bq per kg dry matter. Concentrations were similar to those reported elsewhere in Europe. The highest concentrations were found in grass samples collected from sites close to the coast. The presence of Iodine-131 in grass samples collected from sites in the south of England (4–8 Bq kg<sup>-1</sup> dry matter) is likely to be attributable to the release of Iodine-131 from the Fukushima Daiichi nuclear power plant.

Quality	Details
Name: <b>Dataset</b> (informal)	Description: Download the data
Name: <b>Dataset</b> (informational)	Description: Documents available to assist with re-use of this dataset.
Name: <b>Dataset paper</b> (informational)	Description: Beresford, N.A., Barnett, C.L., Howard, B.J., Howard, D.C., Wells, C., Tyler, A.N., Bradley, S., Coppelstone, D. (2011) Observations of Fukushima Fallout in Great Britain. <i>Journal of Environmental Radioactivity</i> . doi:10.1016/j.jenvrad.2011.12.004

Distribution: **Commons-related values**

Default(s): **media:2011-08-05**  
Publication: 2011-12-31

URI: **URI Collection: CEH-ESDC**  
Unique Resource Identifier: 10.22272/222406

Permanent link to this page:  
<http://dx.doi.org/10.22272/222406>

Full Metadata (UK GEMINI 2.1 Discovery Metadata)  
<http://data.ceh.ac.uk/metadata/10.22272/222406>

**Important info:**  
abstract, authors,  
embargo, T&Cs etc

**Links to detailed description, data access etc**

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Beresford, N. A., Barnett, C. L., Howard, B. J., Howard, D. C., Tyler, A. N., Bradley, S., Coppelstone, D. (2011) Observations of Fukushima Fallout in Great Britain. *Journal of Environmental Radioactivity*. doi:10.1016/j.jenvrad.2011.12.004

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# Benefits of EIDC Services

## As a NERC Data Centre, EIDC guarantees:

- Secure long-term storage and retrieval
- Future usability of data (always current format)
- Web-based discovery, view and access of data based on international standards and meeting legal and funders requirements (NERC, GEMINI2, INSPIRE, UK Location)
- Licence and embargo management
- Persistence of web-accessible, linked contextual information
- Citation reference (if required)
- Dealing with data requests including those falling under Environmental Information Regulations

# Next Steps

**EIDC will assign named contact & work with named project Data Manager**

**In first 3 months, more details on.....**

- Data management procedures to be followed during the lifetime of the grant
- List of existing datasets to be used
- List of datasets being generated

*Guidance from EIDC*

# Next Steps

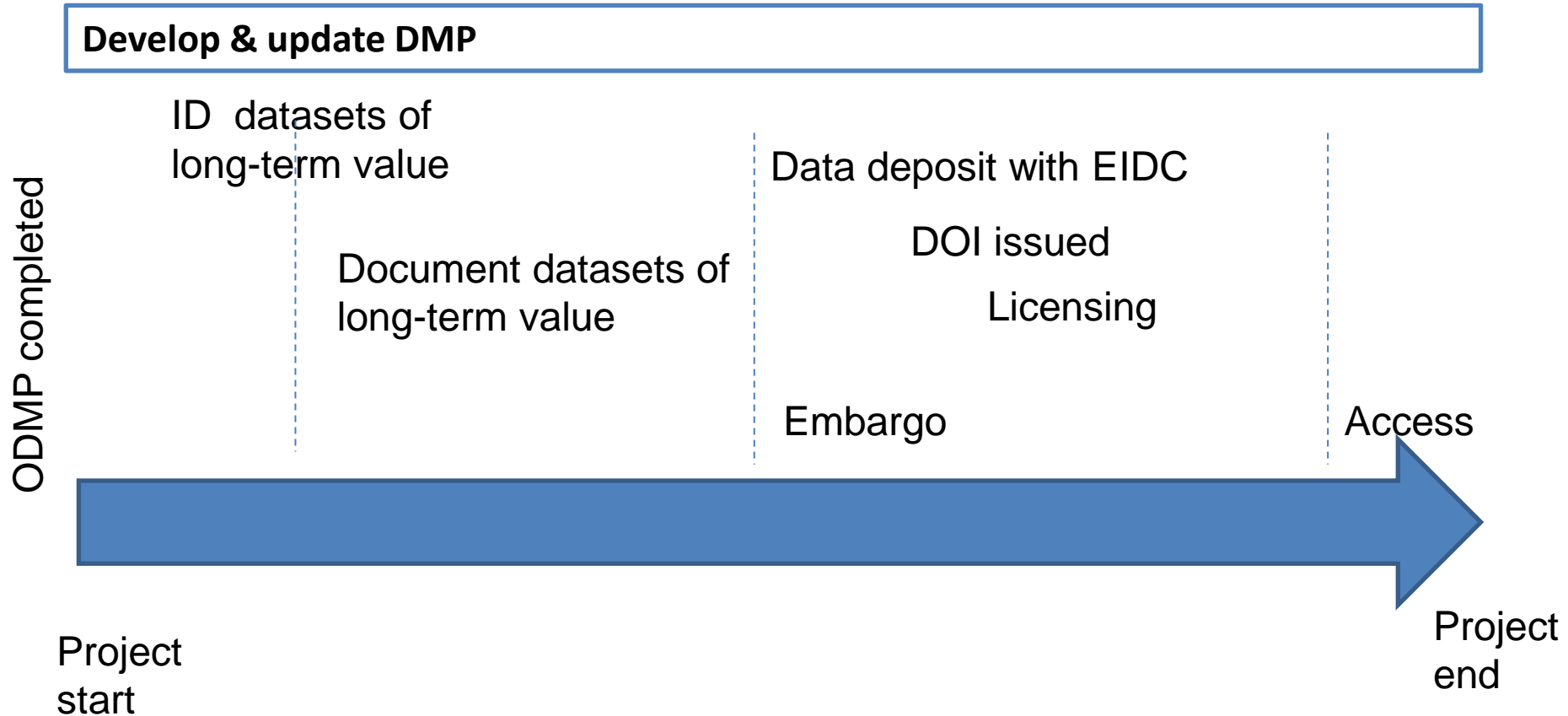
## Data Management

### Beyond 3 months...

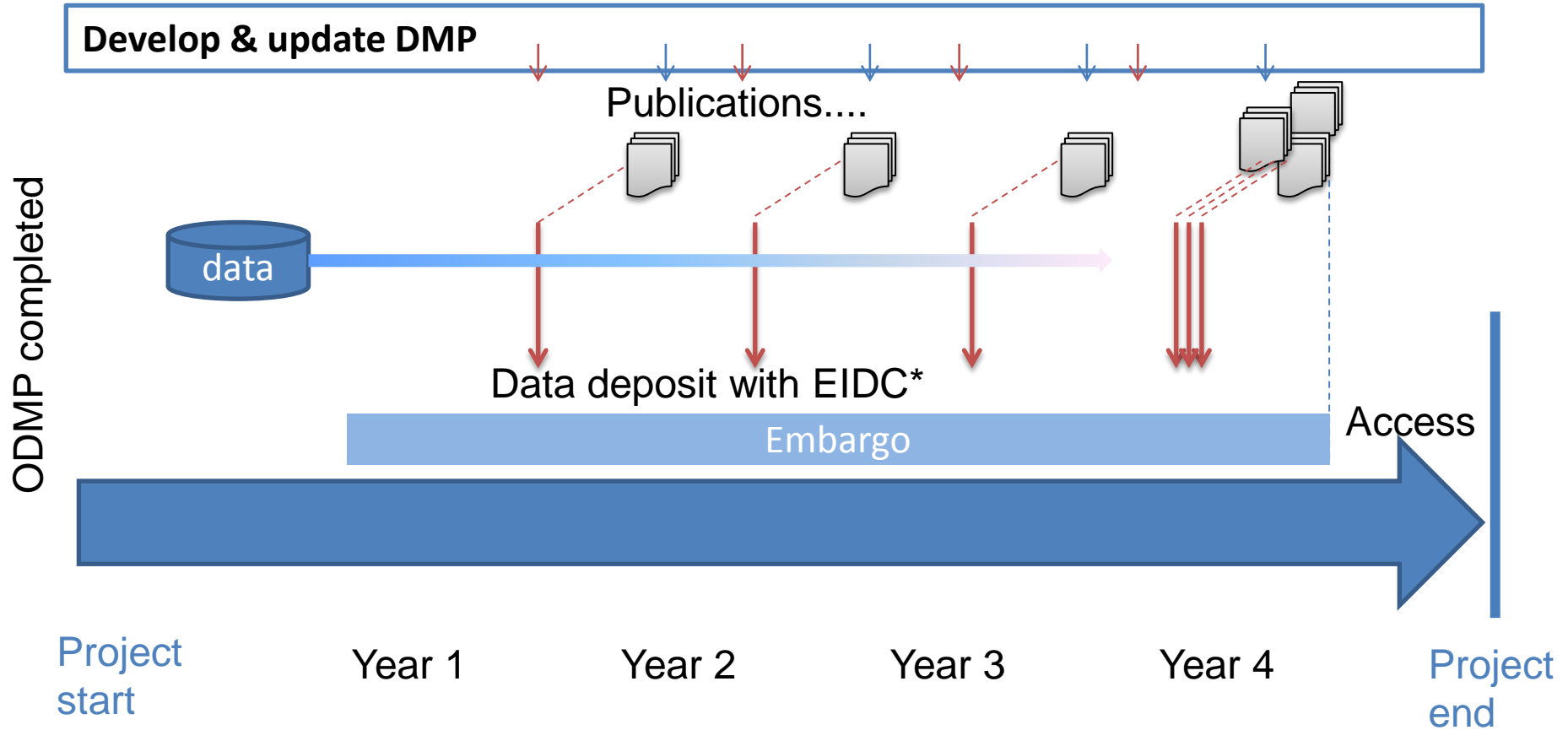
- Schedules for data activities to be followed during the lifetime of the grant
- Plans for documentation of key data activities
- Plans for deposit of datasets (of long-term value) being generated to EIDC – rough dates fine

*Guidance from EIDC*

# Example Timeline



# Example Timeline - deposit



# Questions?

Q: I don't want my data accessible for a couple of years, can I give it to EIDC then?

A: EIDC can impose an embargo period only for *data they hold*. Better to hand to EIDC now & ensure all correct info is in place (no additional effort years down the line), get a DOI to include in any publication and let EIDC worry about embargo management.



Q: Should I wait till the end of the project to deposit data to EIDC?

A: It's best to hand to EIDC as soon as complete. EIDC can ensure all correct info is in place e.g. Licensing so there is no additional effort years down the line, get a DOI to include in any publication, put in place any embargoes etc and ensure a master copy is safe and secure.

Q: What format should data be in?

A: generally for long-term management data are best in non-proprietary formats e.g. csv rather than MS Excel. However some are OK e.g. ESRI ArcGIS.

EIDC and the project Data Manager will agree what format each dataset needs to be in when handed over – this does not dictate what the project uses.

Q: do I have to hand over all data?

A: No, only data of long-term value – that which would be useful to start with in future (could be raw data or could be processed if raw data too large to keep).

All data that underpins a publication would be deemed of long-term value.

Q: how will i find data handed to EIDC?

A: 1) The DOI is guaranteed to dereference to information about the dataset incl how to access.

2) EIDC uses international standards and protocols to make metadata records widely accessible.

Searching the following will lead to the same reference record.....

- Google (and similar)
- NERC Data Discovery Service
- CEH Information Gateway
- EIDC Hub Holdings
- Data.gov.uk
- Any EU INSPIRE portal