

**Jean Sykes**

## Developing a shared national research data service for UK HE: feasibility and costs

### Keynote Item

**Original citation:**

Originally presented at SHARE conference, 13 October 2008, Loughborough, UK.

This version available at: <http://eprints.lse.ac.uk/25595/>

Available in LSE Research Online: November 2009

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# Developing a shared national research data service for UK HE: feasibility and costs

Jean Sykes

13 October 2008

SHARE conference



# What's the problem?

- Research data – an untapped resource
- Often unstructured and inaccessible
- Lack of coherent policies and standards
- Many formats and disciplines
- HE Library and IT services under pressure to help (mainly storage) - unsustainable



# What's the problem?

- Whole data lifecycle, not just storage
- Creation, selection, ingest, storage, metadata, retrieval, review, preservation
- Access/analyse/synthesise others' data
- It's the *management* of the data that needs a UK-wide approach

# Aims of the project

- Develop an understanding of the UK's current and future research data service needs
- Test the feasibility of a UK-wide shared service for the management of research data
- Develop a detailed business plan
- Avoid reinventing the wheel in any proposed solution



# The approach

- SERCO appointed as consultants
- Governance from Steering Committee and Project Management Board
- Over 40 Stakeholder institutions identified and representatives interviewed
- Iterative process to achieve maximum understanding

# The approach

- Four case study universities: Bristol, Leeds, Leicester, Oxford
- Questionnaires and focus groups at first three
- Complementary internal project at Oxford dovetailing with UKRDS
- Total number of individuals consulted: 700



# What have we learned?

- Over 360% growth in data volume expected over the next 3 years
- c50% of data estimated to have a useful life of up to 10 years; 26% seen as having indefinite retention value
- Most research is currently held locally



# What have we learned?

- 21% use a national or international facility
- Most share data within research teams (12% do not); 18% share via a data centre
- 43% would like access to others' data
- Those with no access to a national facility are particularly keen on a UKRDS

# What have we learned?

- There's a lot of good stuff out there already:
- Data repositories with considerable skills and resources (eg UKDA, NERC, ADS)
- Data Curation Centre Life Cycle Model
- Data management plans (Wellcome)
- JANET and JISC's integrated infrastructure



# What have we learned?

- More good stuff out there:
- JISC's Federated Access Management scheme to provide trusted access to data
- Recent studies by JISC (eg data audit framework, data handling skills shortage)
- Recent studies by RIN (eg data stewardship, preservation costs)



# What have we learned?

- Much work is going on in this area in Europe (particularly Germany), USA, Canada and Australia
- A service is probably feasible that brings:
  - coherence to current fragmented and incomplete provision
  - a framework for future development
- A large centralised service is unlikely to work

# Are we in step?

- Cliff Lynch in Nature: “Researchers need to be obliged to manage their data with as much professionalism as they devote to their experiments” and:
- “Universities and funding agencies need to provide and support curation facilities, tools and training”

# Are we in step?

- Canadian government says there is “urgent need for action to propel Canada into a new and transformational data-intensive paradigm for Canadian research” and:
- “The research process generates huge amounts of data that are an important part of Canada’s scholarly record and hold enormous potential as an additional discovery and problem-solving tool for researchers”



# Are we in step?

- Alliance of German Science Organisations wants to equip scientists and scholars “with the infrastructure best suited to meeting their research needs” and:
- “In the digital age, this entails digital access to publications [and] primary research data, available to the user without costs or other barriers”
- This is in the explicit context of “increasing Germany’s competitiveness in world-class research”

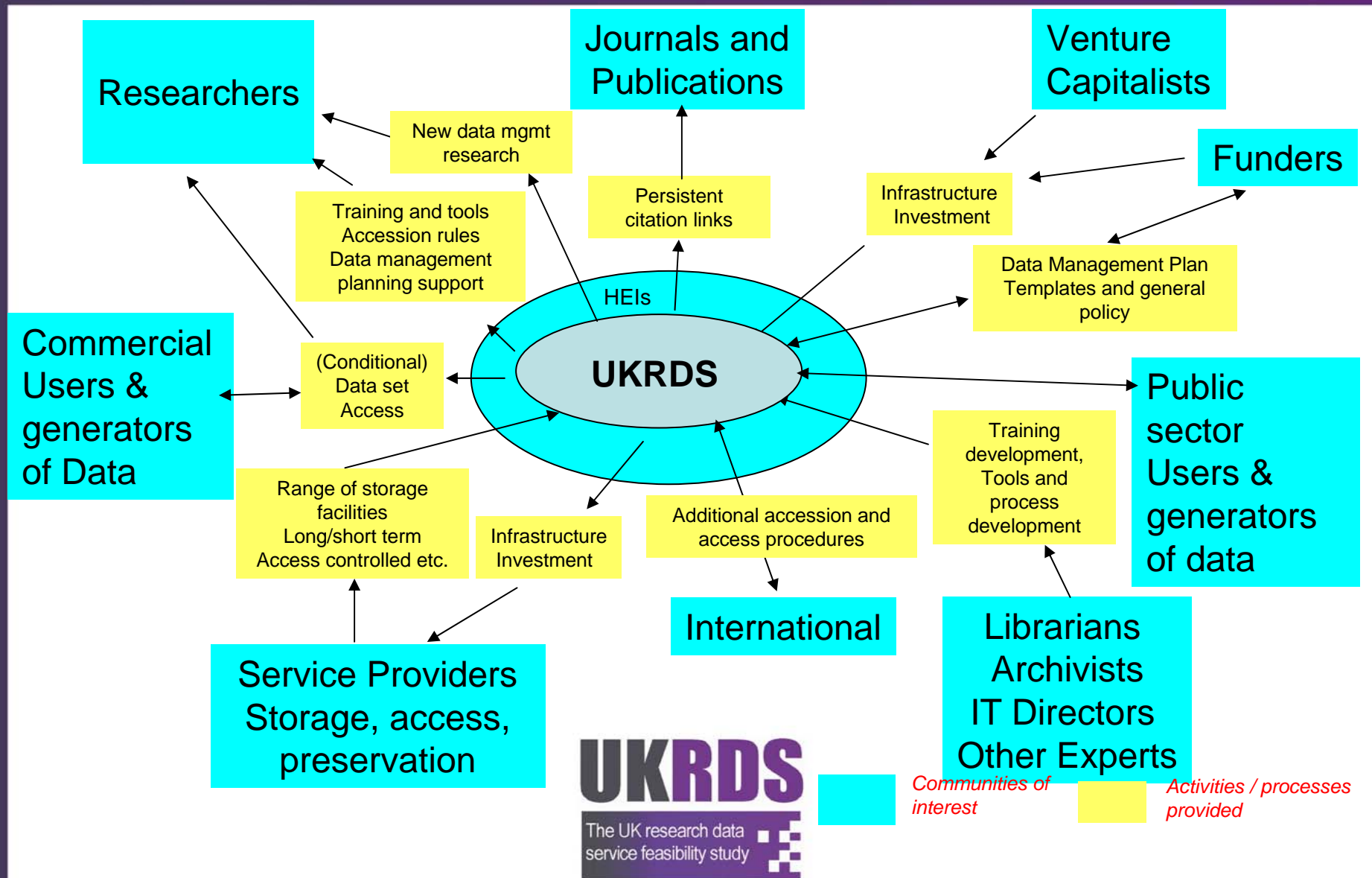


# Interim report recommendations

- UKRDS should add coherence to what is already there and should be a service which:
- Is governed by a set of policies
- Delivers a set of processes
- Supports a set of standards
- Is measured by an agreed set of KPIs
- Is funded to ensure it can be relied on long term







# The next steps

- Cost existing provision
- Estimate likely costs of filling gaps and developing provision without a UKRDS
- Develop process models
- Develop a value proposition
- Develop a business plan and a governance model



# The next steps

- Design a service portfolio, organisation and legal structure and find it a home, ideally in an existing UK HE entity
- Engage stakeholders in the detailed proposals
- Present draft report to Steering Cttee 31 Oct
- Produce final report for HEFCE December 2008



# The next steps

- Seek interim funding in 2009 for a start-up service in co-operation with case study institutions and some existing providers
- Hold an international conference in February 2009 to promote the proposed service and highlight developments in the UK and abroad



# Key messages

- The study is looking for the optimum business case to address the sustainability of what researchers need
- It's not just about storage
- It's about the management of the whole data lifecycle
- It will not reinvent wheels



# Key messages

- Many building blocks already in place in UK
- A UKRDS would embrace rather than replace existing facilities
- There are also significant gaps to be filled
- It's about the leverage of more research value and a higher global research reputation for the UK



# Conclusion

- A UKRDS is likely to be feasible
- Need to work out a practical business case and organisation to make it happen
- Need support of funders, HEIs and other stakeholders to get it established and stable for the long term

