



## **Data Management Plan (update 1)**

### **Deliverable D1.4**

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Prof Guy Ziv & Jodi Gunning, *University of Leeds*  
Prof Anna Cord & Stephanie Roilo, *Technische Universität Dresden*  
Dr Michael Beckmann, Felix Wittstock & Anne Paulus, *Helmholtz Centre for Environmental Research - UFZ*  
Dr Tomáš Václavík, *Palacký University Olomouc*  
Dr Joan Masó, *Centre for Ecology Research & Forestry Applications*  
Prof James Bullock & Dr Paul Evans, *UK Centre for Ecology & Hydrology*  
Dajana Vujaklija, *Biosense Institute*

### **BESTMAP**

**Behavioural, Ecological and Socio-economic Tools for Modelling  
Agricultural Policy**



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Project coordinator: Dr. Guy Ziv  
School of Geography,  
University of Leeds, UK  
<http://bestmap.eu/>

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## **Preface**

This document is the second version of the Data Management Plan of the H2020 BESTMAP project. The original Data Management Plan was submitted in month 6 (D1.2) and is intended as a living document. One further updated version of this document will be produced in month 36 (D1.6).

The scope of the Data Management Plan is to describe the data management life cycle of all data sets that will be collected, processed or generated by the BESTMAP project, what methodology and standards will be applied, whether and how this data will be shared and/or made open, and how it will be curated and preserved. It also outlines any data that can not be made open, due to confidentiality or personal data protection rules. This document outlines how research data will be handled during the BESTMAP project, and after the project is completed. Moreover, the document presents the different aspects of making data Findable, Accessible, Interoperable and Re-usable (FAIR).

## **Summary**

Data will be used in the several work packages and also in the five case studies;

WP2, Co-design and co-development, will collect qualitative data on the functionality and appearance of the dashboard through the co-design workshops at CS level and EU level.

WP3, Farming System Archetypes, will collate and generate geospatial data on biodiversity and ecosystem services and as outputs from socio-economic models and FSAs. WP3 will utilise existing data to create case study and European base-layers and modelling frameworks.

WP4, Agent-based modelling, will use predominantly data from farmer interviews, a large scale quantitative questionnaire as well as CS spatial data to create ABMs.

WP5, Upscaling, will work with spatial data to create models of how land management options affect ecosystem services at a European level. Also, transferability analysis will be undertaken using FADN data, to determine how transferable CS regions are across the rest of the EU, linking CS models to European-wide ABMs and ecosystem service models.

WP6, will only work with data in terms of code for the implementation of the dashboard.

## 1. Data Summary

- 1.1. For each work package using data please find below;
- a) Types and formats of data to be generated/collected; the purpose of data collection/generation; and its relation to the objectives for the project.
  - b) Reuse of existing data.
  - c) Origin of the data.
  - d) Expected size of the data.
  - e) Data utility (whom might the data be useful to).

### Work Package 2: Co-design & Co-development

- a) Data type, collection/generation & purpose  
Qualitative data will be collected from the discussions that will take place in the co-design workshops at CS level and EU level. A compendium of the co-design session outputs (report type) will be created (D2.1). This will be confidential, (only accessible by members of the consortium, including Commission Services).
- b) Reuse of existing data  
Co-design workshops at CS level and EU-level (WP2): national new CAP strategies report will be used as baseline material for preparing the workshops.
- c) Origin of the data  
Co-design workshops at CS level and EU-level (WP2): Public reports from National Ministries.
- d) Expected size of the data  
Co-design workshops at CS level and EU-level (WP2): 500 Mb
- e) Data utility  
The data collected will be of use to the other WPs of the project, project stakeholders, researchers, and management authorities of the agriculture sector. Decision makers. National and International governments. Non-governmental organizations.

### Work Package 3: Farming System Archetypes

- a) Data type, collection/generation & purpose
- Two harmonised geospatial databases, one across the CSs (Case Study Base Layer) and another on the European level (European Base Layer) that will be used throughout BESTMAP
  - Biodiversity, ecosystem services and socio-economic models (including their code and parameterization for different CSs)
  - Farming System Archetypes (FSAs) for all CSs (typology and geospatial data), including the proto-FSA for interview stratification to select a representative sample of farmers for the interview campaign
- b) Reuse of existing data  
Base layers are based on existing data sources that are harmonized within BESTMAP (e.g. soil inventories, weather recordings, biodiversity, land use/land cover and farm structure data at the national and European level); see MS3, D3.1 and D3.2 for detailed information on the data sources used in the Case Study Base Layer, and in the European Base Layer. Moreover, Farm Accountancy Data Network

(FADN) data will be used to upscale the model outputs from the CSs to the European level.

Models: Existing models (e.g. InVEST, statistical models, etc.), are being implemented and adapted to model ecosystem services and biodiversity in the CSs. The BESTMAP modeling framework is described in detail in the MS4.

- c) Origin of the data  
Base layers: A combination of case study-specific and European datasets are used. These are described in detail in the deliverables D3.1 and D3.2.
- d) Expected size of the data  
Thus far, hundreds of GB of data have been compiled for the CS and the European base layers.
- e) Data Utility  
Base layers and models will provide essential inputs for the CS scale ecosystem service and agent based models (WP4) as well as for the European scale ecosystem service and agent based models (WP5). Base layers will be used as background information for the biophysical and socio-economic models and for the development and mapping of the FSAs. Model outputs will be translated into indicators and incorporated in the BESTMAP dashboard (WP6).

#### Work Package 4: Agent-based Modelling & Analysis

- a) Data type, collection/generation & purpose
- ABM: qualitative and quantitative data from interviews and questionnaires with farmers in the form of interview transcripts and textual analyses; ABM parameters additionally from literature
  - Spatial data on bundles of ecosystem services, biodiversity and socio-economic characteristics (standard data formats: (shapefiles/geodatabases for vector data, csv/txt for text files, geotiff/ascii for raster)
  - As part of the dashboard implementation task, code will be produced.
- b) Reuse of existing data
- ABM: modelling framework and parameters adapted from available literature
  - Bundles and trade-off analysis will use data from ESS models developed for each CS in WP3
  - Indicators: database of existing CAP and SDGs indicators will be used as a starting point for translating bundles into policy indicators.
- c) Origin of data
- 1. ABM: Input data will be collected from the qualitative farmer interview campaign and subsequent quantitative questionnaires
  - ESS model outputs from WP3; CS-specific datasets from CS Base Layers harmonized within BESTMAP
- d) Expected size of the data
- In the order of tens/hundreds of GB

- Indicators: depending on the number of indicators selected to be computed (around 2 Gb)

e) Data Utility

ABM predicted changes will be used to infer changes in ESS, biodiversity and socio-economic outputs. The results of bundles and trade-off analysis will be translated into policy indicators. Data from individual CS will be synthesized to develop policy notes for policy-makers.

### Work Package 5: Upscaling

a) Data type, collection/generation & purpose

Data will be collected so that it can be used within various ecosystem service models at the EU-scale. The data generated will be for the purpose of allowing any stakeholders/policy-makers to see how land management options may affect future ecosystem service provisions. Data generation and collection relates mainly to objectives 2 and 4 of the BESTMAP proposal: '2. To operationalize the BESTMAP-PIAM modelling architecture, using co-design workshops, existing georeferenced datasets, farmers interviews, modelling and analyses and impact-focused dissemination.' and '4. To synthesise results in the regional CSs, demonstrate the potential of the approach at EU/Global scales, and build a road-map to upscale the approach to European-wide and international applications'.

Data collected: spatial data relating to climate and weather, agricultural products, soil, biodiversity, and social-economic variables.

Data generated: spatial data (most likely rasters) relating to different ecosystem services

b) Reuse of existing data

Most of the data will be derived or taken directly from previous EU datasets. These include datasets from the JRC, Copernicus, FADN, and ESDAC. FADN data for transferability and European-wide ABM.

c) Origin of the data

Various origins, recorded at various scales, but mostly from EU data sources.

d) Expected size of the data

Several to 100s of Gigabytes depending on the particular dataset.

e) Data utility

Ecosystem services modellers within the project initially, followed by policy-makers once the data is displayed via the online dashboard.

### Work Package 6: Capacity Building & Dissemination

a) Data type, collection/generation & purpose

As part of the dashboard implementation task a list of suggestions will be generated of new indicators that will fill existing gaps. Creation of spatialized outputs of the indicators developed during the modelling process will be made available through the dashboard (D4.3).



- b) Reuse of existing data  
Dashboard implementation: Data and tools generated in WP3, WP4 and WP5 will be linked to the dashboard. Existing independent and reusable modules open standard modules (such as MiraMon Map browser) and APIs will be used.
- c) Origin of the data  
Dashboard implementation: Results from previous projects (H2020 Ecopotential / PhenoTandem) available at GitHub.
- d) Expected size of the data  
Dashboard implementation: depending on the data that will be displayed (around 10Gb)
- e) Data Utility  
The data presented will be of use to project stakeholders, researchers, and management authorities of the agriculture sector. Decision makers. National and International governments. Non-governmental organizations.

## 2. FAIR Data

### 2.1. Making data findable, including provisions for metadata

The project will adopt a single 'OpenBESTMAP' identity (e.g. username) across multiple community websites to develop a link to the project during and after its lifetime.

#### Work Package 3: Farming System Archetypes

Case Studies and European Base Layers: Efficient data management is ensured by utilizing the UFZ GeoNetwork application (<https://geonetwork.ufz.de>). Access to the BESTMAP instance of the UFZ GeoNetwork requires a registered account. The software GeoNetwork opensource is a catalogue application to manage spatial data. It contains tools to edit, search and report metadata as well as a web map viewer functionality (<https://geonetwork-opensource.org>). Metadata is compiled in accordance with the ISO19139 standard. The record includes information on spatial and temporal extent of the dataset, keywords, a contact person and a download link to the data. A unique dataset identifier code is generated automatically. Details on the storage, access, meta-data curation and handling of the geodata can be found in the reports accompanying the base layers, D3.1 and D3.2.

Naming conventions will be followed as below;

- For the CS base layer: \$CSCountryCode\_ \$Year\_ \$DatasetName.\$FileExtension, e.g. DE\_2018\_SoilOrganicCarbon.shp
- For the European Base Layer: \$EU\_ \$Year\_ \$DatasetName.\$FileExtension, e.g. EU\_2013\_TopsoilOrganicCarbon.tif
- For interview transcripts CS\_case code \_FSA code\_interview date, e.g. DE\_A1\_DE1N01CON05COCM\_2020-02-06 For details see [guidelines for interview analyses](#).

For the CS base layer these keywords will be provided: CS Country, CS Name, "BESTMAP", "Case Study Base Layer", and a selection among the categories: Soil, Climate, Land Use/Land Cover, Terrain, Biodiversity or Agriculture. For the European Base Layer, the keywords used will be "EU", "European Base Layer", and a category equivalent to those used for the CS base layer records. Using the UFZ GeoNetwork will establish long-time data availability since BESTMAP's GeoNetwork instance will be continued beyond the running time of the project. Weekly backups ensure data security. Data can be retrieved through UFZ data search and improving discoverability through geonetwork's API is currently being discussed by UFZ IT staff.

Sensitive data which cannot be shared among the whole BESTMAP team are instead stored into password protected Google GSuite drives visible only to a subgroup of BESTMAP members, or in network drives with restricted access and that are hosted at the institution which has access rights to the data.

#### Work Package 4: Agent-based Modelling & Analysis

The data will be stored and managed in the UFZ GeoNetwork application (<https://geonetwork.ufz.de>). The software GeoNetwork opensource is a catalogue application to manage spatial data. It contains tools to edit, search and report metadata as well as a web map viewer functionality (<https://geonetwork-opensource.org>). Metadata is compiled in accordance with the ISO19139 standard.

Different versions of the ABM models will be documented for internal purposes. Only the final ABM model will be made available online.

All metadata for the ABM models will be documented in detail using the standard ODD+D protocol (cf. Müller et al. 2013 EnvModSoftw).

Other data sets will follow the metadata standards implemented in the UFZ GeoNetwork application in accordance with the ISO19139.

#### Work Package 5: Upscaling

Most data that will be used in WP5 can be found on EU websites. Data produced will have metadata and DOIs.

WP5 will follow their own naming convention, which suggests that names should be short, with no spaces or special characters, and will reflect the content.

Keywords will be provided that optimize possibilities for re-use.

Clear version numbers will be provided.

Metadata relating to dates, assumptions and original data used.

## **2.2. Making data openly accessible**

#### Work Package 2: Co-design & Co-development

As per DoA, the project outcomes will be integrated with European knowledge hubs and initiatives such as GitHub, Zenodo, OpenAire, OPPLA and RIA. Dashboard code will be deposited in GitHub repository.

It will be possible to access the data using any general GIS software

No documentation will be needed to access the data, but a guideline will be produced if it is deemed as necessary.

It will be possible to include the relevant software. The dashboard will be developed under JSON.

#### Work Package 3: Farming System Archetypes

Biodiversity and ES models: code produced in BESTMAP will be deposited in an open-access GitHub repository.

#### Work Package 4: Agent-based Modelling & Analysis

The final ABMs for each CS, including their conceptual framework, parameterization and implementation, will be clearly documented using the ODD+D protocol. The protocol and model codes will be made open access and deposited to an online code repository, e.g. GitHub, CoMSES Net (<https://www.comses.net/>).

#### Work Package 5: Upscaling

Used data will already be available from EU websites. Produced data will be made openly available via deposition in CEH's repository. No software tools will be needed to access the data.

It will be possible to include the relevant software (e.g. in open source code), if required. Data and associated metadata, documentation and code will be deposited in CEH's repository. Access will be provided via request form entry. There will be no need for a data access committee. There are well described conditions for access. The identity of the person accessing the data will be attained using their name, email address, and the organisation they work for will have to be entered.

## **2.3. Making data interoperable**

#### Work Package 2: Co-design & Co-development

Dashboard user interface will be developed using standard protocols whenever possible. In fact, one of the partners of the project, Dr. Joan Masó from CREAM, is an expert of interoperability, quality and certifications; member of the Technical Committee of the Open Geospatial Consortium (OGC) and editor of standards and Spanish representative of ISO19115-1 and ISO19157.

#### Work Package 3: Farming System Archetypes

For the Case Study Base Layers, CS-specific datasets were named uniformly, clipped to the CS areal extent, and projected to the geographic ETRS89/Lambert Azimuthal Equal Area projection coordinate reference system (EPSG: 3035) (in meters). Standard data formats are used (.shp for vector data, .csv for text files, .tif/.grd/.asc for raster) in order to facilitate data exchange and compatibility with standard open source software such as R.

The same harmonisation process is applied to the data collated for the European Base Layer. The Case Study Base Layer provides the base for the biophysical and socio-economic models, which will feed into the definition and mapping of the Farming System Archetypes in each of the CSs.

#### Work Package 4: Agent-based Modelling & Analysis

Interoperability of developed ABMs will be secured through the standard documentation of ABM models using the ODD+D protocol. This protocol describes decision-making, adaptation and learning of the agents in a comprehensive and transparent way. The ODD + D protocol will also incorporate a section on 'Theoretical and Empirical Background' to

ensure that model design and model assumption are closely documented in relation to general theories, on which other ABMs may build on.

#### Work Package 5: Upscaling

Data produced in WP5 will be interoperable, but metadata vocabularies, standards or methodologies have yet to be decided. Standard vocabularies for all data types present in the data set will be used. If it is unavoidable to use uncommon or to generate project specific ontologies or vocabularies, mappings to more commonly used ontologies will be provided.

### **2.4. Increase data reuse (through clarifying licences)**

#### Work Package 3: Farming System Archetypes

Data will be licensed to permit the widest re-use possible. Data will be made available for reuse at the end of the project plus any embargo periods. Data will be usable by third parties but it is not yet known for how long. Licensing for every dataset will be reported in the metadata record in the UFZ GeoNetwork.

#### Work Package 4: Agent-based Modelling & Analysis

Data will be licensed to permit the widest re-use possible. Data will be made available for reuse at the end of the project plus any embargo periods. Data will be usable by third parties but for it is not yet known for how long.

#### Work Package 5: Upscaling

Data will be licensed to permit the widest re-use possible. Data will be made available for reuse at the end of the project plus any embargo periods. Data will be usable by third parties but for it is not yet known for how long.

### **3. Allocation of Resources**

For all work packages, no additional costs are expected compared to how all beneficiaries currently store data as part of their normal work. The only exception is for UFZ and Biosense institute who will each purchase a new dedicated laptop to store and work on the FADN data for WP3 and WP5. Resources for long term preservation will be decided in due course.

### **4. Data Security**

Provisions in place for data security (including data recovery as well as secure storage and transfer of sensitive data). How the data is safely stored in certified repositories for long term preservation and curation.

#### Work Package 2: Co-design & Co-development

Sensitive data generated during the Co-design sessions will be stored in BESTMAP G-Suite. Dashboard code and data ingested in it will be mainly stored at CREAM facilities or at other secured repositories of the project. Data recovery at CREAM is guaranteed by regular back-ups. Data stored at CREAM facilities will be preserved for at least 5 years after the end of the project.

### Work Package 3: Farming System Archetypes

Base layers: Geodata for the base layers will be securely stored in the UFZ GeoNetwork. Data, and recovery will be guaranteed by regular backups from the server. Access to sensitive data is restricted either through password protected Google GSuite drives or network drives with restricted access. Encryption softwares (e.g. BoxCryptor, BitLocker) will be used to ensure high safety standards for sensitive data storage. Furthermore, it is planned to create a repository where versioning of data is granted. The curation process is under development and will be fully implemented in the future.

Interviews: Personal data such as contact information are stored in a protected data cloud at UFZ Leipzig. Personal data from farmer interviews have been pseudonymized before the transcription of audio recordings; only transcripts without personal data will be used for further analyses; the original audio records will be stored on local hard-drives secured in locked office shelves.

### Work Package 4: Agent-based Modelling & Analysis

Geodata for CS and European base layers will be securely stored in the UFZ GeoNetwork. Data recovery will be guaranteed by regular backups from the server. Access to sensitive data will be restricted by implementing a user and group management with varying access rights. Furthermore, it is planned to create a repository where versioning of data is granted. The curation process is under development and will be fully implemented in the future.

Data from farmer interviews and questionnaires have two levels of security. First, they are pseudonymized, so no sensitive data can be associated with specific individuals or companies. Second, only transcripts of interview or coded data are used for the development of ABMs. The actual interview recordings are saved on local (off-line) hard drives stored in locked shelves at project partner institutions.

Codes for ABM models and scripts for bundles and trade-off analyses will be deposited in a certified online repository (e.g. GitHub).

### Work Package 5: Upscaling

CEH has back-up servers, and has high security measures. Transfer of sensitive information is strengthened by CEH's encrypted emails and level of security.

WP5 will also use FADN data for transferability analysis and for upscaling to the European-wide ABM. The FADN data will be used by the four beneficiaries (University of Leeds, TU Dresden, Helmholtz UFZ and Biosense Institute) and will be stored by each of these partners in one of two ways;

- Data stored on a secure network drive which is protected by a firewall and further encrypts the data both at rest and in transit to industry standard AES256.
- Data stored and used on a dedicated laptop, newly bought for this purpose which is encrypted to industry standard AES256 and only accessible to named members of the research team.

## **5. Ethical Aspects**

Any ethical or legal issues that can have an impact on data sharing. Can also be discussed in the context of the ethics review.

Informed consent for data sharing and long term preservation included in questionnaires dealing with personal data.

Personal data protection refers to protection of information that relates to an identifiable natural person—a person who can be identified by referencing to a name, id number, location data or other identifier. Protection of personal identifiable information is regulated by GDPR

#### Case studies

Interviews: All data gathered during face-to-face interviews has been stored and processed in compliance with the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR), and following ethical approval procedures in the relevant partners. Refer also to D7.1 H - Requirement No.1 which describes ethical procedures regarding the case study interview campaigns in detail.

Data collected via the interview was subsequently pseudonymised and stored in the project's G-Suite for Education, (specifically Drive for data storage), which encrypts data using the TLS standard, (the HTTPS connection standard), on local machines. The data is then unencrypted then re-encrypted using 128-bit AES when stored on the cloud storage server. The AES encryption keys that were used to encrypt the data are also encrypted with a rotating set of master keys.

#### Work Package 2: Co-design & Co-development

For the co-design sessions, a consent form is distributed among the attendees before the workshops start. All data gathered during the sessions will be stored in the project G-Suite for Education.

#### Work Package 4: Agent-based Modelling & Analysis

WP 4 uses anonymized, aggregated data from farmer interviews and questionnaires. See paragraphs above on their handling and security measures. No other personal or sensitive data will be used.

#### Work Package 5: Upscaling

WP5 will use FADN data for transferability analysis and for upscaling to the European-wide ABM. We will use FADN data mainly for (a) developing statistical regression based models; (b) as input to an agent-based model whose outputs are aggregated at NUTS3 or coarser level. We do plan to link FADN records with environmental data, and may use NUTS3 and elevation bands for this purpose. However, in all use cases for FADN data, we will not de-anonymize FADN farms.

#### Work Package 6: Capacity Building & Dissemination

An important part of the BESTMAP communication effort is dedicated to Social Media Networks. BESTMAP project is actively present on three different platforms – LinkedIn, Twitter and Facebook. The strategic goal of BESTMAP activities on Social Media is to inform the audience about project activities, to attract people to join and to disseminate project results.

Posting content on Social Media has many ethical concerns from how to adopt transparency to how to protect private data of either followers or participants of the project. In the process of collecting and analyzing data for other activities of the BESTMAP project, some information might be interesting for sharing on Social Media. Nevertheless, in order to respect ethical codex, none of the personal or confidential data will be shared on BESTMAP

social media accounts under any circumstances. Information such as general conclusions or aggregated statistics will be considered for sharing if their content might be useful for a wider community or if they may contribute to better understanding BESTMAP project results.

## **6. Other Issues**

No further issues are foreseen at this time.