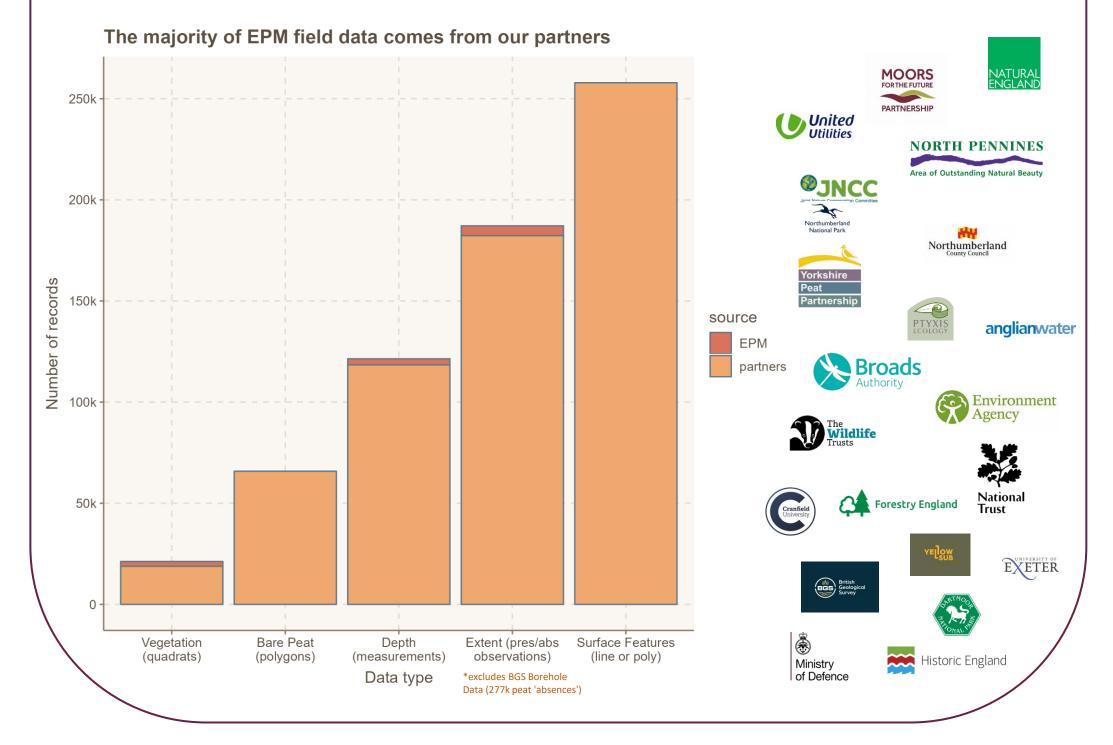
Peatland data: more deviation than standard

1) We collated over 400k records from over 30 partners...

As part of the **England Peat Map** project we have engaged with colleagues and stakeholders to locate and collate field data about the extent, depth and condition of peatlands. External data makes up vast majority of peat extent (shown below), depth and vegetation on peat. For bare peat and surface features) it is our ONLY source.

Not all the data is directly observed in the field. Bare peat and surface features data are a combination of field observation and digitising from aerial imagery. We also have over 277,000 peat absence points, derived from BGS core data.

We will publish as much of it as we can in March 2025, but it's been hard to licence it all for publication.



2) ... but putting it together was hard!

Already standard Almost universally **adopted** standards:

- Peat depth in cm
- Veg abundance in % cover
- Location: eastings / northings
- Date of survey included
- Electronic data (.csv or .shp)

ing	Northing	1	2	3	4	Depth (m)	Deviations	Deviations %	Accuracy (m)	Archaeological, PC = Peat Cutting	Site	Acti		Number Units Unit	Type Loc Ty
000	68250	0.39	0.56	0.39	0.3	0.41	0.108628	26.49459	4.57		Twizle Hear		t Depth	380 cm	Gully
250	68250	0.2	0.15	0.21	0.33	0.2225	0.076322	34.30188	4.57	D – Sheep/Cattle	Twizle Hear		t Depth t Depth	200 cm 190 cm	Gully
500	68250	0.24	0.21	(0.1	Pea	t_dept T	reatment	t	Surve	y_da Date_start	Date_finish			Date_uploaded	
_	10000		10000			17 Ir	ntact veg	etation	20120	0110 02/10/2011	24/01/2012	422305	388723.6	27/09/201	2 Private (k
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582	shutt	shuttling.barrel.suitably			-	224		0					-	Restorate	-
582		stage.organist.attention			D	Survey date		Time		GMT or BST	iample point ID	Grid referenc	e GPS acc		Peat de
582	comp	composed.aspect.impressed												(pre/post)	(cm)
582	chipp	chipper.scrum.replaying			2	20/02/2023				GMT	9156 N	Z014109038	1 sub me	etre Pre	90
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Lots of deviation Frequently missing:

- Definitions:
 - Peat, peaty, organic soil?
 - Hag, gully, grip, erosion
 - Width
 - Veg classification system
- Full depth or something else (i.e. was mineral soil reached)
- Methods and tools
- Location accuracy
- Purpose of survey
- Single measurement or average?

3) Data standards benefit us all

The big picture

- To make the case for peatlands we need to combine data from many projects
- Funders will set de-facto data standards: community should lead
- Innovation, tools and software can be driven by standardisation
- Peatlands are long-term, and long-term data needs standards
- Project level
- Improves evidence to support effective restoration
- Easier to share (interoperability), better comms
- Easier to do quality assurance
- Off-the shelf solutions based on standards

4) Standards are emerging

Co-development of peatland data standards for research and conservation University of Leeds, contact <u>R.Grayson@leeds.ac.uk</u>

Leeds University WaterLANDS UK (supported by UKRI Impact Acceleration Account) working to:

- a. identify and map data standardisation needs for peatland monitoring organisations;
- b. consult on data and monitoring protocols library;
- c. publish data and monitoring protocols for UK peatland monitoring (version 1);
- d. create a data standards implementation roadmap by engaging with IUCN, DEFRA and peatland practitioners
- e. develop and deliver training materials for the implementation of data standards



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Surface Features

LEEDS

Nation

Initiated by National Trust, contact tia.crouch@nationaltrust.org.uk

Provides standard terms for bare peat, hagg, gully, grip, peat cutting, peat

• Easier to make comparisons between projects

5) What can I do today?

Existing data:

Just add metadata!

- methodology
- equipment
- definitions
- purpose & sampling strategy
- people
- dates

Work out who it can be shared with (e.g. check contracts)

New survey / project:

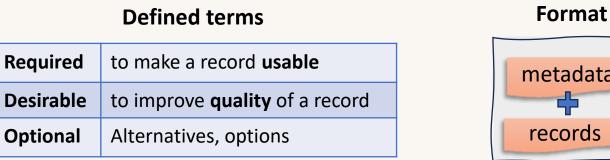
- Just add metadata! (see above)
- Is there an emerging standard?

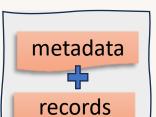
Help out:

- **Share** your protocols with WaterLANDS (see below)
- **Lead** the development of a standard, e.g.
 - Condition monitoring
 - Restoration monitoring
 - Biodiversity (e.g. veg, inverts, etc.)
 - Hydrology
- Tell us what you need: contacts below
- Ask yourself:

What do I need to record in the field to make this data more useful long-term?

Components of a data standard





Peaty soil surveys

E.g.:

Initiated by Natural England, contact PeatMap@naturalengland.org.uk

Provides standard terms and minimum requirements for surveys of peat(y) soil, including presence, depth, equipment and whether full depth was measured.

pipe, drains and non-peatland features. E.g.:

Field Name	Alias	Data Type	
RegionsCountries	Region or Country	Text	
PropertyGroup	Property Group	Text	
PropertyName	Property Name	Text	
FeatureType	Surface feature type	Text	Surface feature type
	Head or Edge pipe outlet	Text	Peat pipe (collapsed see
	Width		Pipe origin
	Depth		Pipe outlet
	Aspect	Text	Pipe vent hole
	Base type	Text	
Method	Mapping method	Text	——▶ <mark>Method</mark>
DateCreated	Date Created		Traced from aerial phot
DateAP	Date of aerial photographs		Remote sensing technic
ResAP	Resolution of aerial photographs		Mapped in field
Notes	Notes	Text	Unknown
DeliveredBy	Delivered by	Text	
DataOwner	Data owner	Text	

Attribute	Description	Example	Data Evaluation Standard for Post
surfacePeatDepth	Maximum depth of surface peat (organic soil depth), measured from the surface, specified in centimetres. Depth may be zero if there is no surface peat.	143	Data Exchange Standard for Peat Surveys England Peat Map Project June 2023
peatDepthResolution	The description of the potential error, if any, associated with the peatDepth measurement, e.g. was peat depth measured to the nearest 1cm, or 10cm, or was the bottom difficult to ascertain with certainty (in which case peatDepthRemarks should provide details)?	Nearest 1cm	
probeType	Type of peat probe or other sampling method. Values: peat probe avalanche probe cable rod drainage rod threaded rod peat borer ² soil corer open end corer stick other The "other" option may be used for devices used that are not actually peat probes, e.g. surface level rods, supported by peatDepthRemarks for additional details.	avalanche probe	
probeReachedBottom	Was the base of the peat layer(s) reached, e.g. was probe long enough to measure the full depth of peat? As opposed to suspecting that peat continued to lower depths that could not be measured. "No" means that the full depth of peat was not measured, and hence the peatDepth recorded is a minimum value only. Values: Yes No	Yes	

Christoph Kratz, Tom Hunt, Oliver Gutteridge, Alex Hamer, Sam Dixon, Chris Miller, Sarah Lamb, Jacob Podesta, Oliver Power & Andrew Webb. Natural England. 🖂 PeatMap@naturalengland.org.uk Thanks to Richard Grayson, University of Leeds and Tia Crouch, National Trust.

