The LERU Roadmap to Open Access

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British Isles
Mappa Mundi, (Hereford, England), with Scotland at the top of the picture and southern England at the bottom
http://www.herefordcathedral.org/visit-us/mappa-mundi-1

'... it is without parallel the most important and most celebrated medieval map in any form, the most remarkable illustrated English manuscript of any kind, and certainly the greatest extant thirteenth-century pictorial manuscript.'

Christopher de Hamel
1. Benefits of Open Access

- Open Access Benefits
  - Institutional
    - Provides a front-end to the whole of a University’s research output
    - Supports marketing for a University’s offering across the globe
  - Personal
    - Citation advantage for those who disseminate in Open Access
  - Society
    - Enables new communities outside Higher Education to view blue-skies research, e.g. SMEs
  - Political
    - Decision and Policy Makers will have full access to University’s research
2. Signposts on the Open Access roadmap

- LERU Working Group will consider
  - 6 top-level steps

1. Establish a Open Access repository in your University
2. Draw up an advocacy/communications strategy which will support Open Access amongst University staff and students
3. Shape your policy around benefits of ‘Green’ or ‘Gold’ route
2. Signposts on the Open Access roadmap

4. Embed your Open Access efforts into pan-University Strategies
   - Research/Teaching and Learning
   - Copyright/IPR
   - Publications

5. Underpin your Open Access activity with an institutional Open Access mandate

6. Work in collaboration with regional/national/institutional bodies to avoid duplication of effort

Stage 2

Throughout the process
3. Documentation to support the roadmap

- Advocacy materials
3. Support for advocacy

- At a policy and academic levels
  - EOS (Enabling Open Scholarship)
    - Materials on Open Access available
- Materials available regionally/nationally
  - JISC has advocacy materials which can be re-used
- European Workshops to skill key Open Access staff
  - OAI Workshops in Geneva
    - OAI7 in Geneva 22-24 June 2011
Open Access

Open Access provides the means to maximise the visibility, and thus the uptake and use, of research outputs. Open Access is the immediate (upon or before publication), online, free availability of research outputs without any of the restrictions on use commonly imposed by publisher copyright agreements. It is definitely not vanity publishing or self-publishing, nor about the literature that scholars might normally expect to be paid for, such as books for which they hope to earn royalty payments. It concerns the outputs that scholars normally give away free to be published – journal articles, conference papers and datasets of various kinds.

The three original, formal definitions of Open Access are the Budapest (2002), Bethesda (2003) and Berlin (2003) definitions and they are usually referred to as a consolidated ‘OSF definition’.

Not only scholars benefit from Open Access. They are the most obvious beneficiaries, perhaps, because their work gains instant worldwide visibility, and they also gain as readers if much more world research is available on an Open Access basis for them to access freely and read. But there are many other beneficiaries, too.
Open Access

Open Access enhances scholarly communication by making the results of publicly funded research available to all.

Why Open Access?

Opening the knowledge base to all means more researchers can build on it and there is less duplication of effort. Researchers can reach a greater audience and find that their work is more widely read and cited, institutions gain an enhanced reputation as their research becomes more visible, funding agencies see a greater return on their investment, and publishers find that the impact of their journals increases.

As a result, publicly-funded research has more impact and society as a whole benefits.

JISC has been at the forefront of the Open Access debate from the very beginning. In the UK it is supporting institutions in the move to greater Open Access by funding programmes to build and enhance institutional Open Access repositories. It is helping researchers to use those repositories more effectively, and making it easier for them to do so through technology. JISC is also working with publishers to explore new business models for Open Access scholarly communications. Internationally, JISC is engaging with the wider academic research community and with policy-makers to transform attitudes towards Open Access within Europe and beyond.
3. Documentation to support the roadmap

☐ Current Research Information System
4. Open Scholarship/Open Knowledge

- Open Definition provides criteria for openness in relation to data, content, and software services.
- The Open Knowledge Definition (OKD) sets out principles to define ‘openness’ in knowledge – that’s any kind of content or data ‘from sonnets to statistics, genes to geodata’. The definition can be summed up in the statement that “A piece of knowledge is open if you are free to use, reuse, and redistribute it — subject only, at most, to the requirement to attribute and share-alike.”.
The Open Software Service Definition (OSSD) defines ‘openness’ in relation to online (software) services. It can be summed up in the statement that “A service is open if its source code is Free/Open Source Software and non-personal data is open as in the Open Knowledge Definition (OKD).”

- Open Knowledge Foundation
- OKF is currently working on a series of additional guidance documents for material in specific domains – such as open data in science and open government data.
5. Benefits of the roadmap

- A tool for policy and decision makers
- Will provide a framework which can be used by Universities for further development
- ALL European Universities can use the same roadmap
- LERU Chief Librarians can maintain and develop the roadmap
  - supported by partnership with European organisations, e.g. LIBER and SPARC Europe
And finally…

- Thanks for listening
- Happy to hear views