



**Goldsmiths Research Online and Open Access:
an introduction for researchers**

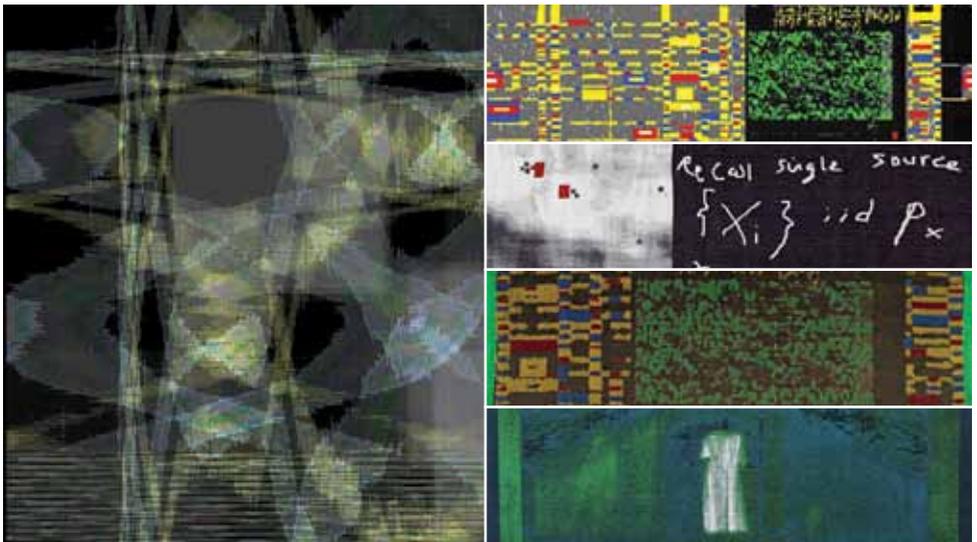
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Janis Jefferies in collaboration with the Hexagram Institute, *The Narrative Cloth: Textiles, Translations and Transmissions*, selection of project images, 2007. Photos by Hesam Khoshnevis, Diane Morin, Linda Worbin and Mikey Siegel. For more information go to eprints-gro.gold.ac.uk/98



Janis Jefferies and Tim Blackwell, *A Sound You Can Touch*, selection of captured screen shots from live performances, 2006. All images © Tim Blackwell. For more information go to eprints-gro.gold.ac.uk/97

Introduction

This booklet provides an overview of Goldsmiths' institutional repository, Goldsmiths Research Online (GRO), as well as an introduction to key aspects of the Open Access (OA) philosophy and its relevance for researchers.

Like most leading research universities, Goldsmiths has developed a repository that makes publicly available details of its research output. The benefits of such a repository are twofold: it gives you a stable setting to showcase, distribute and manage your research output, and it provides a globally accessible platform for the Goldsmiths research community, enhancing its international exposure.

GRO allows you to self-archive your work, that is, to deposit details of your research as well as full texts and audio-visual material within a publicly accessible database. In line with funders' requirements and with a view to the expanded assessment criteria of the new Research Excellence Framework, GRO facilitates the worldwide dissemination of research output and extends research impact as well as readership and visibility.

GRO is meant to be used by all academic staff and encourages deposit of all research output (text-based as well as multimedia material), whether formally published or not. Hence, GRO offers a host of ways to record and document the context in which non-text based research has been made public (exhibitions, workshops, presentations, performances etc.). In relation to traditionally published text-based research, GRO enables the clear identification of peer-reviewed work.

Complementing traditional closed-system scholarly publication, self-archiving in institutional repositories is increasingly supported by journals and publishers. We have compiled a list of resources and services that assist you in finding out publishers' policies and in understanding, retaining and negotiating your author's rights. In addition, we have included a range of references and sources that comprehensively explain the practice of self-archiving and the nature of OA.

OA and depositing your work in GRO is strongly recommended as it increases your citation count and public profile while also providing you with a consistent and user-friendly environment to manage your research output.

What is Goldsmiths Research Online (GRO)?

Goldsmiths Research Online (GRO) is Goldsmiths' Open Access institutional repository, developed and maintained by Goldsmiths Library. GRO can be found at www.goldsmiths.ac.uk/openresearch. It includes details of Goldsmiths research output (such as bibliographic information, exhibition details, descriptions of musical works etc.) and copies of research papers (journal articles, book chapters, conference papers etc.) as well as audio-visual materials and other objects. All of the 1994 Group of universities now have institutional repositories. Unlike most other institutional repositories, GRO facilitates the inclusion of a wide range of materials in order to reflect the diverse nature of Goldsmiths research output.

GRO affords the widest possible sharing of works by collecting research outputs, providing free and unrestricted online

access to them (and in some cases, preserving them). Compliance with the Open Archive Initiative (OAI) ensures that all information is standardised, allowing it to be exchanged, harvested, citation-linked and searched seamlessly in one global archive.¹ Thus, repositories like GRO are interoperable and let users search and find their contents through independent interfaces such as Google Scholar or international repository networks like ROAR and OAIster.² In GRO's 6-month trial period (January-June 2007), GRO's top ten full-text deposits were downloaded, on average, 40 times per item per month.³

GRO uses EPrints, the first professional software platform for building high quality OAI-compliant repositories, which is currently used by around 270 universities worldwide, including Harvard, Oxford, CalTech, UCL, Birkbeck and Lancaster.

¹ The Open Archives Initiative develops and promotes interoperability standards that aim to facilitate the efficient dissemination of content. For further information visit www.openarchives.org

² The Registry of Open Access Repositories can be found at <http://roareprints.org>
OAIster, the catalogue for online resources is at www.oaister.org

³ At that time, GRO contained about 250 items, mainly drawn from the Department of Psychology and some early adopters. The most downloaded (250 times) full-text was Hill, Elisabeth L. (2004) "Executive dysfunction in autism", *Trends in Cognitive Sciences*, vol. 8, no. 1, pp. 26-32. This was followed by a video clip, *Relato III: Wandering Tehuanita* (2005), the work of Josefina Anaya-Morales, a recent PhD graduate in Textiles, which was watched 194 times.

Funders requirements

Research Councils UK (RCUK) are dedicated to making publicly-funded research available and accessible for public use and scrutiny, as widely and rapidly as practicable. In their 2006 position statement RCUK states their position on self-archiving (see Section 4) as follows:

Research councils agree that their funded researchers should, where required to do so, deposit the outputs from research councils funded research in an acceptable repository as designated by the individual research council. This requirement will be effective from the time indicated in the guidance from the individual research council. This guidance will be published on individual Research Council websites and will, where appropriate, require funded researchers to:

Personally deposit, or otherwise ensure the deposit of, a copy of any resultant articles published in journals or conference proceedings, in an appropriate repository, as designated by the individual research council.

Wherever possible, personally deposit, or otherwise ensure the deposit of, the bibliographical metadata relating to such articles, including a link to the publisher's website, at or around the time of publication.

The individual research councils relevant for Goldsmiths have articulated the following positions:

AHRC

The AHRC has added self-archiving to its terms and conditions of award. It requires that funded researchers:

- ensure deposit of a copy of any resultant articles published in journals

or

- conference proceedings in appropriate repository wherever possible, ensure deposit of the bibliographical metadata relating to such articles, including a link to the publisher's website, at or around the time of publication. Full implementation of these requirements must be undertaken such that current copyright and licensing policies, for example, embargo periods and provisions limiting the use of deposited content to non-commercial purposes, are respected by authors.

ESRC

The ESRC promotes OA to all of the research that it wholly or partially funds.

This Open Access Policy sets out the ESRC's commitment to this principle, including related topics aimed at making the deposit of research outputs as easy and practical as possible.

For all grants awarded as a result of applications since 1 October 2006, it is mandatory at the earliest opportunity to:

- deposit a copy of any resultant articles published in journals or conference proceedings, in the ESRC Social Sciences Repository
- wherever possible, deposit the bibliographical metadata relating to such articles, including a link to the publisher's website, at or around the time of publication, in the ESRC Social Sciences Repository

The ESRC also encourages, but does not formally oblige, all grant holders to ensure deposit of articles arising from grants awarded as a result of applications before 1 October 2006.

Grant holders are also encouraged to submit copies of resultant publications and/or associated metadata with institutional and other appropriate repositories.

The pragmatic view holds that open access fundamentally enhances visibility, readership and, ultimately, impact. The key motivations for publishing are almost always to disseminate the results of your research, advance your career, and contribute to the public good.

EPSRC

EPSRC Council agreed at its December 2008 meeting to mandate OA publication, however, academics should be able to

choose whether they self-archive in an online repository or pay-to-publish in an OA journal (see Section 4). Further details are set to be published in spring 2009.⁴

HEFCE

In a recent meeting, Paul Hubbard, Head of Research Policy at HEFCE, has noted HEFCE's position on the nature of research by stating that research is a process of investigation leading to new insights that is, intrinsically and effectively, shared.⁵ HEFCE acknowledges that sharing advances knowledge, brings scholars recognition and exponentially increases exposure. HEFCE has stressed principles of intellectual influence, social and economic impact, and public awareness and understanding. HEFCE is in favour of measures that increase the quality, rate and reach of research and encourages the earliest and widest circulation of findings from publicly-funded research.

Although detailed instructions for the new Research Excellence Framework (REF) are still in preparation, it is clear that REF will, where appropriate, deploy bibliometric indicators like citation counts. Such an approach will most certainly favour OA output as this is more likely to yield a broader reach and wider citation. This reflects recent findings that established a close correlation between total citation counts for articles submitted to the UK Research Assessment Exercise (RAE) and departmental RAE rankings.⁶

⁴ At the time of printing, no statement had been issued.

Please consult www.epsrc.ac.uk/AboutEPSRC/AccessInfo/ROAccess.htm

⁵ Research in the Open: How Mandates Work in Practice, workshop, Royal Institute of British Architecture, 29 May 2009.

⁶ Smith and Eysenck (2002)

The aims of GRO and Open Access

GRO complements the traditional academic publishing and scholarly communications processes. The aims and objectives of GRO are to:

- Facilitate performance-evaluation, research asset management and institutional record-keeping
- Enable rapid dissemination of research output
- Enhance research impact
- Extend visibility and readership
- Increase usage and public understanding
- Support worldwide recognition of Goldsmiths research
- Facilitate the management of your research output
- Enable the generation of usage statistics (e.g. number of views and downloads)
- Support the generation of citation reports and similar reports
- Provide a cross-disciplinary discovery environment
- Educate authors about their rights
- Provide safe storage for research
- Serve as showcase for research
- Bring scholars together

Who should contribute and what should be included

All members of Goldsmiths academic staff must deposit bibliographic or other details as appropriate of their research output in GRO. We encourage the deposit of full texts where possible. Co-authored papers or collaborative work should also be deposited as long as one of the creators is a Goldsmiths researcher. Work that has been done at another institution can also be included in GRO as this allows you to maintain a comprehensive listing of your research.

Regarding the question of what to include, we encourage the deposit of any academic research output. This may include, among other things, journal articles, book sections, monographs, conference papers, workshop proceedings, presentations, posters, transcripts, working papers, research reports, images, scores, performances, exhibitions, patents, or software. Basically, any research which you would like to disseminate and record may be deposited in GRO this includes peer-reviewed materials but also other work (draft or unpublished papers, press articles etc.). GRO allows for the clear identification of peer-reviewed work.

Please be aware that some funders require the deposit of any research that is an outcome of their grants within an OA repository.

Output from the creative and performing arts

GRO encourages the deposit of audio-visual material and other output from the creative and performing arts. We recognise that copyright issues might be limiting the extent to which materials can be made publicly available, which is why GRO offers a range of different ways to document and present your work.

You can deposit metadata pertaining to the artwork, recording or performance (name, media, composition type, commissioning body etc.) as well as details about its display or performance (venues, dates, festivals) and links to relevant websites (festival websites, reviews, gallery website etc.). In addition, you can deposit documentation (photographs, press releases, artist statements etc.) as well as excerpts of the composition.

In this respect, GRO functions not just as an archive but as an additional public platform to showcase your work and its context.

[Login](#) | [Create Account](#) **Then and Now**

Potter, Laura, 2007. *Then and Now*. In: *Then and Now* [exhibition], Barret Marsden Gallery, 18052007 - 23/06/2007.
[Show/Exhibition]



[Image \(JPEG\) \(Exhibition documentation\) - Supplemental Material](#)
514kb

Official URL: <http://www.bmgallery.co.uk/>

Abstract

The work presented was part of an ongoing exploration into the sentimental significance of jewellery, and was aimed towards new interpretations of archetypal forms. The 13 jewellery pieces produced for this exhibition integrated a variety of materials, both precious and non-precious, and a mixture of found and fabricated elements. The overall aim of the exhibition was to consolidate a current trend amongst contemporary jewellers, which involves incorporating elements of the past whilst making objects that speak about the present. Already established as one of the UK's leading 'object' galleries, this was Barret Marsden's first ever jewellery exhibition. The exhibition idea was developed and curated by Caroline Broadhead, who is an established and respected practitioner and academic. The show was designed to reflect a breadth of activity being undertaken within a specific genre of jewellery practice (art-jewellery). This brought together 13 makers from 8 different countries, and included important international names in the field such as Olo Bakker (Netherlands) and Karl Fritsch (Germany). A previous project exhibited by Potter and Cheung (*Treasure - contemporary notions of sentimentality in jewellery* 2003) was cited by Broadhead as a significant precursor to the current trend identified in 'Now and Then'. The work was built upon previous examinations of attachment to jewellery through personal engagement, but extended these themes by introducing new methods of acquisition (i.e. Ebay as a source of gold with an approximate history and Argos as a means by which consumers can design individual items).

Item Type: Show/Exhibition

Documentation: catalogue. Reviews: the project attracted a great deal of online attention including reviews at *Benchtop*, *Idm02* and various blogs. A review was planned to appear in *Findings*, the magazine of the Association for Contemporary Jewellery later in 2007.

Uncontrolled Keywords: contemporary jewellery

Departments, Centres and Research Units: [Design](#)

ID Code: 297

Deposited On: 27 Jun 2008 14:23

Last Modified: 05 Aug 2009 13:55

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Malk, Suhail and Beech, Amanda and Escha, Charles and Phillips, Andrea and Poole, Matthew and Sassen, Saskia, 2007.
Discussion panel for Pilot 3. In: *Venice Biennale, Summer 2007, Atelier Fondazione Bevilacqua La Masa, Venice*.



[Audio \(MP3\) \(Status in Oystidms\)](#)
Available under License [Creative Commons Attribution Non-commercial No Derivatives](#).
55Mb

Item Type: Conference or Workshop Item (Other)

Uncontrolled Keywords: art; politics; economy

Departments, Centres and Research Units: [Art - Staff output](#)

ID Code: 303

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Selection of OA Journals. Clockwise from top left:
Culture Machine www.culturemachine.net
Cultural Analysis: an interdisciplinary forum on folklore and popular culture socrates.berkeley.edu/~caforum
Invisible Culture: An Electronic Journal for Visual Culture www.rochester.edu/in_visible_culture
eSharp: international online journal for postgraduate research in the arts, humanities, social sciences and education www.gla.ac.uk/esharp
MDIA: Michigan Discussions in Anthropology quod.lib.umich.edu/m/mdia
Kunsttexte www.kunsttexte.de
Genomics, Society and Policy www.gspjournal.com
Art & Research: A Journal of Ideas, Contexts and Methods www.artandresearch.org.uk

Open Access

OA refers to content that is accessible to anyone online at no charge and that may have relatively few restrictions on reuse. OA is an alternative to the traditional closed, subscription-based access system of scholarly communication and removes barriers for scholarly and educational re-use. In addition, OA content is made available immediately upon publication and on a permanent basis. Practising OA places you in control of how your work can be accessed, distributed and used.

OA principles were formalised in response to new opportunities for research afforded by digital technologies. They were articulated in three consecutive statements that were drafted and signed by representatives from research institutions, universities, funding agencies, libraries, archives and museums: the 2001 Budapest Declaration, the 2003 Bethesda Statement on Open Access Publishing and the 2003 Berlin Declaration on Open Access to Knowledge in the Sciences and Humanities.⁷

According to these declarations, to qualify as OA, a contribution must satisfy two conditions:

1. The author(s) and copyright holder(s) grant to all users a free, irrevocable, worldwide, perpetual (for the lifetime of the applicable copyright) right of access to, and a licence to copy, use, distribute, perform and display the work publicly and to make and distribute derivative works in any

digital medium for any reasonable purpose, subject to proper attribution of authorship, as well as the right to make small numbers of printed copies for their personal use.

2. A complete version of the work and all supplemental materials, including a copy of the permission as stated above, in a suitable standard electronic format is deposited immediately upon initial publication in at least one online repository that is supported by an academic institution, scholarly society, government agency, or other well-established organisation that seeks to enable open access, unrestricted distribution, interoperability, and long-term archiving.

There are essentially two ways by which to achieve OA: through publishing in open-access journals and through self-archiving.

Open Access journals

OA journals make their content freely available to the reader. There are currently around 5,000 OA journals, a list of them can be found at www.doaj.org. There are also so-called “hybrid journals” that have been established, in response to calls for OA, by a number of publishers, including Elsevier, Wiley and Springer. These journals offer authors a hybrid OA option where, upon the author paying a fee, their articles are immediately made available to non-subscribers on publication.⁸

⁷ For full wording of the Budapest Initiative see www.soros.org/openaccess for the Bethesda Statement see www.earlham.edu/~peters/fos/bethesda.htm

for the Berlin Declaration see <http://oa.mpg.de/openaccess-berlin/berlindeclaration.html>

⁸ See RIN (2009) for a guide on OA publication charges.

All UK research councils (and most funders) allow for OA fees to be included in the budget of the proposed research project. Although Goldsmiths does not yet have an institutionally-coordinated approach to payment of OA fees, many institutions are moving toward including these fees in their central funds.

Self-archiving

Self-archiving refers to the practice of putting pre- (prior to peer review) or post-print (after peer review) versions of works in institutional repositories or on personal homepages that are compliant with the Open Archive Initiative. Self-archiving does not require laborious efforts (a recent study suggests that it only takes about 10 minutes to create a record and upload your work).⁹

GRO facilitates self-archiving, that is, it provides authors the tools and resources to effectively self-archive their work within its repository.

Open access and publishers

Publishers have adopted different policies with regard to the demands of OA. In some cases, authors are allowed to deposit the final publisher's formatted version or the author's final manuscript (before publisher editing but after peer review). Sometimes, these are tied to embargos (from 6 months to 6 years, depending on publisher and discipline).

For easy navigation through publishers' OA policies, journals are colour-coded according to their level of OA support. Green journals allow self-archiving of both post-prints and pre-prints, blue journals allow self-archiving of post-prints, yellow publishers allow self-archiving of pre-prints, and white publishers do not formally support self-archiving.

green	can archive pre-print and post-print or publisher's version/PDF
blue	can archive post-print (i.e. final draft post-refereeing) or publisher's version/PDF
yellow	can archive pre-print (i.e. pre-refereeing)
white	archiving not formally supported

An example of a publisher that has adopted a green policy is Blackwell Publishing:

Blackwell Publishing recognizes the importance of the Open Access debate for scholarly communications and its aim to deliver unrestricted access to academic research to all those who seek it. As the world's leading society publisher, Blackwell has a responsibility to ensure that viable high quality society publishing continues to flourish. As well as making an active contribution to the OA debate, we have also made a public commitment to support Open Access models which contribute to this goal. This now includes allowing the author to retain the copyright of their Article while granting Blackwell exclusive rights to publish it. The author may also self-archive their final version of the Article on personal websites or institutional repositories, while providing a link to the definitive published version for users to refer to.¹⁰

A comprehensive list of journals and their policies has been compiled by the SHERPA/RoMEO initiative (currently containing information on over 600 publishers). This resource can be accessed and searched (by journal name or publisher's name) via their website at www.sherpa.ac.uk/romeo or from within GRO.

⁹ Carr and Harnad (2005)

¹⁰ <http://blackwellpublishing.com:443/static/selfarchive.asp>

Advantages of Open Access and GRO

Communicating results and research outcomes to peers, advancing knowledge as well as career are key motivations for scholars publishing their work. In other words, you publish to have an impact on your field and beyond. OA represents a potent and effective way to accomplish these goals. By supplementing subscription-based access with OA using self-archiving, you increase your works' visibility, distribution and circulation. This, in turn, leads to broader audiences, more frequent usage and citation.¹¹

Citation and impact

Citation is today's standard metric for measuring a work's impact. Highly cited articles have a considerable and measurable impact. You can track your citations as well as citation and impact rates of individual journals through Thomson Reuter's ISI Web of Knowledge (requires Goldsmiths login) which provides journal citation reports, journal impact factor reports and author citation reports (articles that cite a person's work).¹²

Numerous empirical studies published since the early 1990s have established a correlation between OA materials and citation counts. The consensus in many disciplines is that openly accessible work is cited more frequently.¹³ Antelman (2004) notes that freely available articles were more frequently cited than those in restricted places in electric engineering (+51%), mathematics (+91%), philosophy (+45%) and political science (+86%). A 2006 cohort study of OA and

non-OA articles showed that OA articles were twice as likely to be cited in the first 4 to 10 months after publication, with the odds ratio increasing to almost 3 in the 10 to 16 months after publication.¹⁴ A study carried out by Hajjem et al (2005), which looked across disciplines (including sociology, law, political science, education and economics), also established a correlation between citation and OA.

Citation indicators will play an important role in the forthcoming Research Excellence Framework. Hence, the success of Goldsmiths research depends on your academic output being circulated as widely and as early as possible.

Apart from facilitating (and increasing) citation count, GRO enables a host of new measures for research impact by, for example, recording "hits" and, for openly accessible material, downloads. Again, studies have demonstrated a strong positive statistically significant relationship between downloads and citations for digital papers and a correlation between downloads and higher impacts.¹⁵

Using a range of add-ons that generate and process statistics (Google Analytics, IRStats, AWStats) about the usage of GRO, we can produce reports on: which items have been viewed and downloaded; geographical location of hits; paths through which users access GRO materials; and search terms that have lead to GRO materials.

¹¹ A comprehensive bibliography on the effect of open access and downloads on citation impact can be found at <http://opcit.eprints.org/oacitation-biblio.html>

¹² <http://apps.isiknowledge.com>

¹³ Hajjem, Harnad and Gingras (2005) and Swan (2007)

¹⁴ Eysenbach (2006)

¹⁵ Brody et al (2006), Davies (2008) and O'Leary (2008)

Enhancing knowledge

OA allows for new ways of enquiry as OA repositories bring together data, knowledges and scholars. They constitute discovery environments by presenting diverse materials and issues through a coherent, uniform interface thereby establishing links between otherwise unrelated objects.

New tools facilitate faster discoveries and accelerate the progress of knowledge production. By making a discipline more OA, one also increases its use in multi- and interdisciplinary research programmes. In other words, it will become more relevant to other disciplines and that, in turn, helps make a case in the policy (funding) arena.

Bridging the divide

In 2005 a study commissioned by the Joint Information Systems Committee (JISC) noted that more than half of the 750 researchers (53.4% for arts and humanities) surveyed had difficulties gaining access to resources, mostly journal articles, books and conference papers, they required for their research.¹⁶ OA allows scholars and researchers at institutions without specific journal subscriptions and interested individuals outside the academy immediate access to scholarly work. Moreover, making work publicly accessible means opening it up to a global public. For example, it allows developing countries access to up-to-date research and affords the opportunity to apply this knowledge to development efforts. Thus, bridging the gap between centre and periphery is often stated as a key motivation for OA.

Readership

OA extends readership by facilitating easy, instant and unrestricted access to scholarly work. This, in turn, enhances the public value of research and increases public participation and public interest in knowledge.

Ethics

Aside from statistics, impact rates and the progression of knowledge, OA points to a more profound rationale that touches upon the very nature of public research and knowledge production: Research is conducted and published “in order to be used and applied, not in order to generate revenue for the journal publishing industry. In order to be used, applied, and built upon, research needs to be accessible to all its potential users (and not only to those that can afford access to the journals in which the research happens to be published).”¹⁷ Ultimately, lack of access to research impedes learning and enquiry.

Practical advantages

Institutional repositories like GRO, unlike many personal websites, offer a stable URL thereby ensuring the longevity of information on the web and avoiding the occurrence of dead links. They provide you with a “home” repository which is easy to use and, more importantly, easy to update. It facilitates the export of bibliographies (for example, for CVs) and can be used to collect citation statistics. You can include a link to your GRO page in your email signature, which would direct people to a list of your research output. For the institution, GRO provides one place to store research output and associated information, hence facilitating the monitoring and management of research activity.

¹⁶ Sparks (2005)

¹⁷ Harnad (2007)

Author's rights

As the creator of the work, your basic rights should include such fundamentals as the right to use your work in the institution in which you are working, in a classroom or on the Virtual Learning Environment (VLE). However, you should also consider less immediate uses such as the right to share your work with peers via an email list, to self-publish on your home or departmental website (as in self-archiving) or to deposit in an institutional repository.

Importantly, OA is congruous with the provision of copyright law. Like any other publications, OA works are protected by copyright. The author remains the holder of rights and, in an OA model, makes his or her works available to a broader audience than those works published using a subscription-based model. Whether or not you can deposit publications in an institutional repository is dependent on the terms of any publishing and copyright agreements you sign. Hence, adopting an OA practice makes you more conscious of the wider copyright landscape and, importantly, enables you to actively engage in negotiating and exercising your rights.

Even though copyright restrictions may potentially prevent you from depositing a published article in the repository, a majority of publishers consent in advance to the deposit of postprints (i.e. post peer-review) into institutional repositories. Many more journals, however, will grant permission to deposit preprints and/or will issue consent on a case-by-case request. For example, Elsevier routinely granted individual requests until 2004 when it adopted a blanket permission instead.¹⁸

RoMEO, a resource established by the SHERPA project, can be used to check on publishers' copyright rules and their policies on depositing in institutional repositories.¹⁹ Journal policies can be identified using the SHERPA/RoMEO (www.sherpa.ac.uk/romeo) database. JULIET (www.sherpa.ac.uk/juliet) offers an overview of funding agencies' grant conditions for self-archiving of research output.

You can retain your rights by either negotiating with the publisher and amending a publishing agreement, or by choosing a less restrictive publishing policy. Initiatives like the Scholarly Publishing and Academic Resources Coalition (SPARC) offer resources and templates that guide and support academics in negotiating their rights and in exercising more control over how work is accessed, disseminated and, ultimately, used. They provide practical advice on how to retain essential rights by carefully reading any agreement, talking to publishers, amending agreements and, where appropriate, question publishers on their policies.

Alternative licences

Once you do make your work OA, you may also choose to permit readers to make certain constructive uses of it. GRO allows Creative Commons licences that let you retain copyright and designate levels of permitted uses of your work. Creative Commons licenses are not an alternative to copyright. They work alongside copyright, affording you the possibility to modify copyright terms to best suit your needs.

¹⁸ Swan and Brown (2005)

¹⁹ The SHERPA partnership involves research-led universities and helps develop open-access institutional repositories in universities to facilitate efficient worldwide dissemination of research. It is funded by JISC, RLUK, Open Society Institute, SPARC Europe, Wellcome Trust and the EU's Framework Programme 7.

Open Access, peer review and academic publishing

OA is compatible with peer review and even revenue. OA aims to free peer-reviewed material from the constraints on impact and access that are imposed by subscription-based system. It is not aimed at relegating or abolishing peer review or the generation of revenues around scholarly publishing. As Peter Suber notes

The question is not whether scholarly literature can be made costless, but whether there are better ways to pay the bills than by charging readers and creating access barriers.²⁰

On the same topic, the Budapest Open Access Initiative's FAQ states that

"Free" is ambiguous. We mean free for readers, not free for producers. We know that open-access literature is not free (without cost) to produce. But that does not foreclose the possibility of making it free of charge (without price) for readers and users.²¹

Given that 61% of all publisher listed in the RoMEO allow for pre- and postprint archiving, we can safely assume that publishers are not only interested in OA

publishing but that OA and subscription-based publishing can coexist (as they do already). The 2009 JISC report on the economic implication and viability of alternative publishing models suggests that subscription-based publishers can benefit from OA as it

- advances the development of more sustainable business models (more predictable and stable income)
- makes work more visible and, consequently, attracts more submissions and advertising (as well as readers and citations)
- is more attractive to authors (offering self-archiving)
- reduces costs for authentication and controls
- reduces distribution costs
- improves peer review (ease and speed of access to cited material)
- provides new revenue streams through add-ons and overlay services.²²

²⁰ Peter Suber's "Open Access Overview" is at www.earlham.edu/~peters/fos/overview.htm

²¹ Budapest Open Access Initiative FAQ at www.earlham.edu/~peters/fos/boaifaq.htm

²² Houghton et al (2009)

GRO policies and Terms of Use

The GRO policies provide information for authors and readers about rights to materials in the repository. They also set out the way in which materials are managed and how they may be used.

By using the Goldsmiths institutional repository, Goldsmiths Research Online you agree to abide by UK copyright law and the repository's policies, chiefly:

commercial sale or exploitation of material without prior permission of all the relevant copyright owners is expressly prohibited.

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I have read and will abide by the general terms and conditions of use of the Repository, and in particular the 'Take Down' policy.

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a violation of publishers' rules or other relevant concern, the item involved will be removed from the repository as quickly as possible pending further investigation.

Where the grounds for complaint are considered plausible, the material will be permanently withdrawn from the repository. (N.B. This may take some time if it is necessary for Goldsmiths to seek legal advice to resolve the complaint).

Disclaimer

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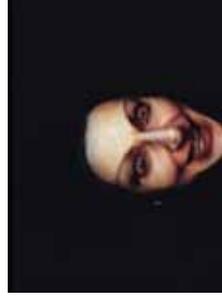
Constructing Frameworks



Elysa Lozano, *Constructing frameworks*, video, 2005. At <http://eprints-gro.gold.ac.uk/150>



Dafna Ganani-Tomares, *Jaffa Bollywood part 2*, video, 2005. At <http://eprints-gro.gold.ac.uk/227>



Anita Ponton in collaboration with Flip Wibbly Jelly, *[still]*, performances re-staged for camera, 2005. At <http://eprints-gro.gold.ac.uk/177>

Open Access Mandate for Goldsmiths

June 2009 saw University College London follow Harvard University and mandate OA, effectively making all its research available free on the internet.²³ Many other universities, such as Humboldt University of Berlin, University of Edinburgh, University of Southampton, University of Bergen, MIT and Cornell officially endorse OA principles and have formulated institutional policies to support those.

There are currently 13 funder mandates and 9 institutional/departmental mandates in the UK, making it the world's highest proportion of OA mandates. Open Access to research outputs has almost doubled in the year after Harvard University's Faculty of Arts and Sciences adopted its OA mandate in May 2008.

The UCL mandate is based on recommendations agreed at the Berlin 3 Open Access meeting, which was held at the University of Southampton in 2005:

In order to implement the Berlin Declaration institutions should implement a policy to:

1. require their researchers to deposit a copy of all their published articles in an open access repository and
2. encourage their researchers to publish their research articles in open access journals where a suitable journal exists (and provide the support to enable that to happen).

In the next few years we hope to find ourselves considering a similar OA mandate for Goldsmiths. In the meantime, we would urge you to discuss and take up OA strategies and practices within your department in order to expedite an institutional commitment to OA principles.

²³ List of OA policies and adoption through ROARMAP at www.eprints.org/openaccess/policysignup

Useful resources

Depositing your work

GRO, Goldsmiths Institutional Repository: www.goldsmiths.ac.uk/openresearch

SHERPA/RoMEO resource for checking publishers/journals' policies on self-archiving:
www.sherpa.ac.uk/romeo

Self-archiving FAQ produced by Prof. Stevan Harnard of Southampton University:
www.eprints.org/self-faq

SPARC, the Scholarly Publishing and Academic Resources Coalition, provides overview of and resources for authors' rights: www.arl.org/sparc

SPARC Europe, an alliance of European research libraries, library organisations and research institutions that provides advocacy and resources for scholars in relation to authors' rights and academic publishing: www.sparceurope.org

RCUK, position on access to research output: www.rcuk.ac.uk/access/default.htm

AHRC policy on Open Access:
www.ahrc.ac.uk/FundingOpportunities/Documents/access%20to%20research%20outputs.pdf

ESRC policy on Open Access:
www.esrcsocietytoday.ac.uk/ESRCInfoCentre/Support/access

EPSRC policy on Open Access: www.epsrc.ac.uk/AboutEPSRC/AccessInfo/ROAccess.html

Find out more about Open Access

The Berlin Declaration of Open Access:
<http://oa.mpg.de/openaccess-berlin/berlindeclaration.html>

The Budapest Open Access Initiative: www.soros.org/openaccess

An overview of Open Access by Peter Suber, a Fellow at Harvard University and Professor of Philosophy at Earlham: www.earlham.edu/~peters/fos/overview.htm

Open Access Now, a comprehensive resource on OA principles, history, issues and advocacy maintained by BioMed Central, a pioneering OA publisher:
www.biomedcentral.com/openaccess

Open Access Publishing in European Networks, an OA publishing project for humanities and social sciences by university-based academic publishers: www.open.org

A comprehensive bibliography on the effect of OA and downloads on citation impact: <http://opcit.eprints.org/oacitation-biblio.html>

Open Archives Initiative: www.openarchives.org

Other collections and tools

ISI Web of Science (maintained by Thompson Reuters), resource for journal and author citation reports (please note that you will need your Goldsmiths password to access): <http://apps.isiknowledge.com>

Directory of Open Access journals (maintained by Lund University): www.doaj.org

Kultur, the OA repository developed for the University of the Arts London offers comprehensive guides for IP issues (includes decision workflows): <http://kultur.eprints.org/documents.htm>

JISC Digital Media provides help with formatting and optimising image, video and sound files for IRs: www.jiscdigitalmedia.ac.uk

SHERPA-LEAP, the University of London partnership, led by UCL, which has created open access institutional repositories at 13 UoL institutions (including Goldsmiths): www.sherpa-leap.ac.uk

LASSO, a cross-searching interface to SHERPA-LEAP repositories: www.sherpa-leap.ac.uk/lasso.html

ROARMAP, Registry of Open Access Repository Material Archiving Policies: www.eprints.org/openaccess/policysignup

OAster, union catalogue of digital resources: www.oaister.org

OpenDOAR, an authoritative directory of academic open access repositories which includes a search for repositories and a search of repository contents: www.opendoar.org

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