

SHERPA Roadshow Final Version - April 2007

*Presentations from the roadshow are available from:
<http://www.sherpa.ac.uk/guidance/speaking-diary2007.html>*

Common IR Terminology

Copyright Transfer Agreement (CTA)

A legal form whereby an author transfers copyright of a particular work to a publisher. Also sometimes termed. Copyright Assignment Form (CAF).

Ingest

The act of, or rate at which materials are deposited into a repository. Sometimes used as a metric for the response to particular advocacy campaigns or developments in the wider scholarly community.

Institutional Repository

A website that aims to collect, preserve and proffer electronically the intellectual output of an institution without charge to the World. Generally considered more stable locations for the medium-long term accessibility of materials due to proven institutional longevity. e.g. *Nottingham EPrints, Institutional Archive Universiteit Gent, IUScholarWorks* cf. Subject repository.

Mandated deposit/archive

The required deposition of material into a repository as a consequence of a research funder's policy. May be achieved by Self or Mediated deposition. cf. JULIET.

Mediated deposit/archiving

The deposition of materials into a repository by an approved intermediary, commonly a repository manager or similar worker. Potentially allows deposition to be time-trivial for author, although may delay the appearance of the work on the repository site. cf. Self-archiving/deposit & Mandated deposit.

Postprint

The final version of an academic article or other publication - after it has been peer-reviewed and revised into its final form by the author. As a general term this covers both the author's final version and the version as published, with formatting and copy-editing changes in place.

Preprint

In the context of Open Access, a preprint is a draft of an academic article or other publication before it has been submitted for peer

Self-archiving/deposit

The process by which an academic author deposits the metadata (bibliographic reference, abstract, etc.) and an electronic full text for one or more of his/her publications in an open access repository. cf. Mediated deposit/archiving & Mandated deposit/archiving.

Subject Repository

A website that aims to collect, preserve and proffer electronically the intellectual output of a distributed subject community without charge to the World. Often associated with particular projects or individuals which can have consequences for their long term existence. e.g. JORUM, arXiv, Open Marine Archive etc. cf. Institutional repository.

See the **SHERPA Glossary** for more examples.

Stakeholders in Open Access

- Academics as authors (creators)
- Academics as researchers (end users)
- Repository administrators
- Library & support staff
- General Public
- Funding agencies
- University administrators
- Publishers

It is notable that each of these groups have their own particular interests and concerns over the development, or otherwise, of Open Access. Supporting services and projects (such as SHERPA) are careful to consider, consult and model the needs and engagements that each of these stakeholders possess in their developments.

Current & Future Use of Institutional Repositories

At their simplest level institutional repositories are sites for the storage and timely free retrieval of scholarly publications by the global research community. However, it is notable that a range of uses beyond these is beginning to emerge, and it may be that the future utility of these service may well broaden even further. Some examples that are already evident in the global community include:

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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Access to material • Citation analysis • Overlay journals • Review projects • Evidence based work • Data-mining • Cross-institutional research group virtual research environments | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • RAE-like submissions, activities and management • Archival storage • Showcase of work • Facilitate industrial links • Career-long personalised work spaces |
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Next Steps for Authors

The following is offered as advice, or suggestions, for the step subsequent to today's presentation that any author can take to further explore the issues of Open Access, or to make use of the repositories that are already in operation.

1. Save electronic copies of your publications pre-review versions as well as those finally submitted. Not all publishers will allow final versions or their own PDFs to be deposited. In this way you will be able to ensure that your work can be stored and made as widely available, and read, as possible through the repository network.
2. DO deposit in the Nottingham repositories. Studies (shown below) have demonstrated repeatedly that articles made openly accessible are cited more often by other researchers.
3. Make use of the SHERPA team to coach or train on a 1-2-1 or small group basis. Being based in Nottingham, but with access to a broad range of partner institutions means they will be able to advise on many different aspects of scholarly communication.

4. DO read and submit to Open Access journals. See the DOAJ for their listings. Remember these are peer-reviewed and scholarly titles, and are achieving excellent impact ratings for their cited works. The Public Library of Science (PLoS) series in particular is well worth your time.
5. DO use the SHERPA Website – it has been developed over the past 4 years to provide access to a wealth of information. In the near future both the DRIVER & RSP Websites will also host yet more information for authors, researchers, administrators and the like.
6. Read & sign the EU-Petition Petition for guaranteed public access to publicly on OA, and encourage your colleagues to do likewise – it may be the single most important development in Open Access in 2007.

IPR, Copyright and Funders Mandates

JISC-SURF License to Publish <http://copyrighttoolbox.surf.nl/>

Project RoMEO, <http://www.lboro.ac.uk/departments/ls/disresearch/romeo/>

SHERPA Advocacy resources <http://www.sherpa.ac.uk/guidance/advocacy.html>

SHERPA/JULIET, <http://www.sherpa.ac.uk/juliet/>

SHERPA/RoMEO, <http://www.sherpa.ac.uk/romeo.php>

Open Access Repositories: Technical Considerations

Repository Software

GNU EPrints, <http://www.eprints.org/>

DSpace, <http://www.dspace.org/>

Fedora, <http://www.fedora.info/>

PDF-Making Software

Adobe Acrobat, <http://www.adobe.com/products/acrobat/>

2007 Microsoft Office Add-in – ‘Save as PDF’, <http://www.microsoft.com/downloads/>

Some Alternatives – Among others used by SHERPA Partners

pdfFactory, <http://www.pdffactory.com/>

Gnostice PDFWiz, <http://www.gnostice.com/PDFWiz.asp>

Click to Convert, <http://www.clicktoconvert.com/index.html>

Example Outsourcing Providers

EPrints Services, <http://www.eprints.org/services/>

ProQuest Digital Commons, http://umi.com/products_umi/digitalcommons/

Miscellaneous

Open Archives Initiative - Protocol for Metadata Harvesting (OAI-PMH),
<http://www.openarchives.org/OAI/openarchivesprotocol.html>

Further Reading

- Antelman, K. (2004) Do open-access articles have a greater research impact? College & Research Libraries. 65(5), 372-382. <http://eprints.rclis.org/archive/00002309/>
- Beckett, C. & Inger, S. (2007). Self-archiving and journal subscriptions: Co-existence or competition, Publishing Research Consortium, <http://www.publishingresearch.org.uk/prcweb/PRCWeb.nsf/0/657AA6CADF0D69BE8025722000534132?open>
- Bielefeld Academic Search Engine (BASE), <http://www.base-search.net/>
- Directory of Open Access Journals (DOAJ), <http://www.doaj.org/>
- DRIVER, <http://www.driver-repository.eu/>
- Glossary of Open Access abbreviations, acronyms & terms, <http://www.sherpa.ac.uk/glossary.html>
- Gruss, P (2003) Berlin Declaration on Open Access to Knowledge in the Sciences and Humanities, <http://www.zim.mpg.de/openaccess-berlin/berlindeclaration.html>
- Harnad, S. (2001). The self-archiving initiative: freeing the refereed research literature online. Nature, 410, p1024
- Testa, James and McVeigh, Marie E. (2004) The Impact of Open Access Journals: A Citation Study from Thomson ISI, <http://www.isinet.com/media/presentrep/acropdf/impact-oa-journals.pdf>
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- Hubbard, B. (2005). Nottingham eprints: Biosciences briefing. http://www.sherpa.ac.uk/documents/BioSciences%20Nov05_pub.PPT
- Hubbard, B. (2004). The move towards open access of research output: Briefing paper, http://www.sherpa.ac.uk/documents/open_access_briefing3.pdf
- International Association of Scientific, Technical & Medical Publishers. (2007). Brussels Declaration on STM Publishing. <http://www.stm-assoc.org/documents-statements-public-co/2007%20BRUSSELS%20DECLARATION%20130207.pdf>
- JISC (2005) Open Access Briefing Paper, http://www.jisc.ac.uk/uploaded_documents/JISC-BP-OpenAccess-v1-final.pdf
- JISC. (2005). Digital repositories: Briefing paper for FE Sector. http://www.jisc.ac.uk/uploaded_documents/FE_repositories_briefing_paper_2005.pdf
- Jones, R. et al. (2006). The Institutional Repository, Chandros, Oxford
- Lawrence, S. (2001). Free online availability substantially increases a paper's impact. Nature, 411(6837):521.
- OpenDOAR, <http://www.opendoar.org/>
- Petition for guaranteed public access to cubically funded research results (2007) <http://www.ec-petition.eu/>
- Repositories Support Project, <http://www.rsp.ac.uk/>
- Request template for authors, http://www.sherpa.ac.uk/documents/request_template.html
- SHERPA Update, <http://www.sherpa.ac.uk/update/> (restricted to SHERPA Partners & Affiliates only)
- Suber, P. Open Access News, <http://www.earlham.edu/~peters/fos/fosblog.html>

Suber, P. (2006). Open access overview, <http://www.earlham.edu/~peters/fos/overview.htm>

Swan, A. (2005). Open access: JISC Briefing Paper,
http://www.jisc.ac.uk/uploaded_documents/JISC-BP-OpenAccess-v1-final.pdf

Wellcome Trust Open Access Mandate, http://www.wellcome.ac.uk/doc_wtx025191.html

Xia, J. & Sun, L. (2007) Assessment of Self-Archiving in Institutional Repositories: Depositorship and Full-Text Availability, *Serials Review* 33,1. pp14-21

Gareth J Johnson, SHERPA, University of Nottingham, April 17th 2007