



Open Access Journal Publication

methods of implementation and copyright issues

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Introduction

- This is a talk of two halves:
 - discussion of open access (OA) publishing
 - copyright issues related to map publication
- Based around experiences gained in the first year of operation of the Journal of Maps (JoM)
- Including a current contract with EDINA on scoping digital repositories
- This talk is **not** meant to be an endorsement /advert for JoM
- However it should be taken within this context; I am not an international expert on OA and copyright!!

Journal of Maps: Establishment

- Established October 2003 in response to a perceived decline in the publication of research based maps
- This is in part due to the stereotypical "B&W A4" journal
- Maps don't fit this mould because:
 - they are often large
 - they are often colour
- Maps are also:
 - not seen as a publication goal in their own right
 - focus upon the communication of research results

Journal of Maps: Operation

- JoM launched in May 2004 and published its first issue in January 2005
- There is an anticipated bi-annual publication (next issue November 2005)
- Accept maps from *any* discipline
- Rule of thumb: "quality, bespoke, maps"

Journal of Maps: Management

- Only economic publication route was electronic
- Developed our own web site for:
 - user management
 - map submission
 - peer-review
 - publication
- Able to remove most of the inherent time/costs of journal management
- Low overheads meant we could self-publish
- Entrenched the ideals of free-access to content by going OA

OA: What?

- Open Access can be defined as journal material that is “free at the point of consumption”
- Although simple in concept (i.e. you “give” content away) it has many permutations based around variations in funding

OA: Why?

- Over 60% of university research in the UK is funded by the government (RCUK, 2005)
- the government (and anyone else) has to then pay journals in order to read the results
- Journals provide an important role in peer-reviewing research, **but**
 - they place a financial burden upon academic institutions
 - it will never be free to publish a journal, however they need to be appropriately funded

OA: Why?

- The Research Councils will require, from this year (RCUK, 2005), all findings from grant holders to be deposited in an institutional repository
- A similar move was announced by the National Institutes of Health (USA)
- OA *can* shift costs away from institutions to granting bodies
- It has been endorsed by the British Medical Journals
- OA is a valid publication model that needs further research (Rightscom, 2005)

OA: How?

- **Author Pays**
 - Public Library of Science www.plos.org
 - BioMed Central www.biomedcentral.com
 - places the burden on publication costs with the granting body
 - produces barriers to those with little funding
- **Those that can afford**
 - British Medical Journals (bmj.bmjournals.com)
 - immediate and long term viewing is free. Medium term viewing is paid for by the institution
 - allows rapid, free, dissemination of important research results

OA: JoM

- JoM operates an “author-pays” model to fund its operation
- This is currently £30, enabled by our low running costs
- It is payable upon receipt of the manuscript to process the peer-review; it does not guarantee publication and is non-refundable

Copyright

- Two aspects of copyright:
 - copyright of material published by JoM
 - copyright of third party data incorporated in to material published by JoM

Copyright: Publication

- Copyright traditionally falls in to two camps:
 - Full Copyright: the owner retains full rights
 - Public Domain: the creator retains no rights
- What happens if you want to do something “in-between” (e.g. retain copyright, but free distribution)?
- Creative Commons offers one solution:



Copyright: Creative Commons

- Allows the originator to retain the copyright whilst specifying how the material may be used
- Used by the Creative Archive Group*
- JoM allows the author to retain full copyright
- JoM retains an irrevocable license to publish the material using a CC license

Sampling



Public Domain



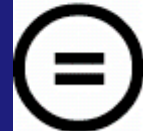
By Attribution



Share Alike



No Derivatives



Non-commercial



*BBC, the bfi, Channel 4, Open University

<http://creativearchive.bbc.co.uk/>



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Copyright: Third Party Data

- JoM can only publish maps within copyright restrictions of third party data
- Data collected at the federal level (in the US) is typically copyright free (e.g. SRTM, Landsat)
- This allows unrestricted use within other products
- Predominant supplier of geospatial data in the UK is the Ordnance Survey
- Within HE institutions, this is usually supplied by EDINA

Copyright: OS Data

- Use of OS data in posters and presentations is relatively open
- For instance I can legally show this map based on PanoramaTM, Colour Raster, Meridian2TM, Strategi[®]



Copyright: OS Data

- However I can't publish it !!
- **All** electronic, internet facing, maps come with very stringent restrictions based upon:
 - maximum size of individual image
 - maximum ground area
- This varies by product but generally means that any map larger than A5 is unpublishable

Copyright: OS Data

- It gets worse !!!!
- If you derive any of your data from an OS data source (e.g. Panorama™) then it inherits the same copyright restrictions
- The probability surface in the previous example falls in to this category

Key Issues

- Derived data can be categorised as:
 - Quantitative: an empirical process derives a new data set from an old one (e.g. buffering a river in a GIS)
 - Qualitative: visual interpretation/subjective assessment where “value” is added (e.g. mapping glacial landforms)
- Should this alter the interpretation/restrictions of derived data?
- Should the OS be less restrictive about publication in non-commercial areas?
- This area is **critical** as JISC investigates the potential for digital geospatial data repositories

Conclusions: Open Access

- OA initiatives are an increasingly important publication avenue
- government, JISC and RC's think this is important
- all journals need to be funded; this can be achieved in different ways
- JoM is one solution to OA publication within the cartographic domain
- JoM supports map *and* data publication

Conclusions: Copyright

- The increased availability of digital data has brought copyright issues to the fore
- this effects map *and* data distribution
- the OS operates an outdated copyright policy
- maps based upon OS data are effectively not publishable in any journal
- electronic, internet facing, distribution is severely restricted (e.g. A5 publication size)
- has important implications for original *and* derived datasets

Conclusions: A Solution?

- Non-profit use of OS data is vital to the societal wealth and innovation of the nation
- government, JISC and RCUK have moved on research outputs
- This will inevitably extend to derived data
- Can we persuade the OS to adopt Creative Commons licensing?
- Giles Lane (www.proboscis.org) has discussed CC licensing with the OS
- Currently seeking funding to perform a "double bottom-line" analysis to present the benefits