Cambridge’s journey towards Open Access

Dr Arthur Smith
Policies
Response
Systems
Impact
Future
Policies
The Open Access policy landscape in the UK is complex.
HEFCE runs the Research Excellence Framework (REF) which determines the block grant funding to universities.

**Green Open Access policy**

12 month embargo in STEM fields
24 month embargo in AHSS fields

Accepted manuscripts must be deposited in a repository *within 3 months of being accepted for publication.*
HEFCE Open Access Policy

We can’t know which papers will be used in the REF so we have to make them *all* Open Access.

Our goal: 10,000 manuscripts/year
Green Open Access policy

6 month embargo in STEM fields
12 month embargo in AHSS fields

Gold Open Access policy

When an APC is paid the paper *must* be made available immediately under a CC BY licence.
All articles should have a statement describing how to access underlying research data.

Data should be stored for at least 10 years or for 10 years from the last request for access to the data.
Charities Open Access Fund

Gold Open Access policy
Preferred option, but paper **must** be made available immediately under a CC BY licence and deposited in PMC.

Green Open Access policy
6 month embargo in Europe PMC

Sanctions for non-compliance.
How does this all work?

That’s just three policies!
What is the University’s position?

“The University of Cambridge is committed to disseminating its research and scholarship as widely as possible... All journal articles and conference proceedings should be submitted to the University’s Open Access Service based in the Office of Scholarly Communication.”

“The payment of additional funds to publishers on top of subscriptions (known as ‘hybrid’ publishing) is considered to be an ineffective transition mechanism towards a wider OA system.”
Office of Scholarly Communication formed January 2015

“The Office of Scholarly Communication works in a transparent and rigorous manner to provide recognised leadership and innovation in the open conduct and dissemination of research at Cambridge University through collaborative engagement with the research community and relevant stakeholders.”
Accepted for publication?

From 1 April 2016 you must upload all manuscripts to be eligible for the REF.

www.openaccess.cam.ac.uk
Cumulative spend (£, millions)

- Average APC approx. £2000
- A lot of paper work
- Most expensive single article >£6500
- No reduction in subscription spend

April 2017
£7,050,821
University wide emails

Average 2.5 replies per ticket
Systems
Accepted for publication?
Make sure your work can meet REF and other funders’ Open Access requirements

Upload manuscript

What do I need to do?

When your article or conference proceeding is accepted by a journal, or when the journal asks you to sign a copyright agreement, or choose an open access option, if that comes first, upload it. Every Cambridge author who is submitting their work in the next REF is affected.

We’ll check your funder and journal policies and advise on how to comply with REF and funder requirements.

Find out more

Open Access policies

The HEFCE open access policy requires research articles and conference proceedings to be available through an institutional repository to be eligible for the next REF.

We will continue to advise on other funders’ policies and to pay eligible Open Access costs for papers funded by RCUK and the Wellcome Trust.

Find out more
We need some more details

Title *

Enter the title of your manuscript

What department are you uploading for? *

Start typing for department suggestions

Corresponding author *

E.g. "Ivan Rogers"

Is this corresponding author at the University of Cambridge? *

Yes    No

Journal or conference title *

A note on Open Access charges

Start typing for journal suggestions

Acceptance date *

DD/MM/YYYY

I don't know the acceptance date

Was this research funded by any external funders? *

Yes    No

If yes, please specify Source
From here we do a lot of cutting and pasting...
The problem...

OA publications
In-house submission form

Zendesk helpdesk
Respond to article and data submissions

Symplectic Elements
Add / claim publications and link to research grants

Research datasets
External submission form

Theses
Ad hoc collection usually via email

DSpace@Cambridge
Manual deposit of articles, data and theses into the repository
The integrated solution

Repository Tools 1
- Automatic deposit of data (<2 GB/file) and articles in Apollo via Elements

Enhanced reporting
- Open Access Monitor: compliance data available from a single source

Enhanced visibility of outputs
- Automatic updates from publishers
- ORCID integration

Automatic DOI minting
- Submitters receive immediate email confirmation of their dataset DOI

Java Zendesk API
- Tickets are created in the workflow step

Automatic updates from publishers

ORCID integration
Rare and low-frequency coding variants alter human adult height

Citation

Abstract
Height is a highly heritable, classic polygenic trait with ~760 common associated variants identified so far through genome-wide association studies; here, we report 83 new height-associated coding variants with lower minor allele frequencies (range 0.1-4.9%) and effects of up to 3 cm on height (e.g., in the ST3C, ABF1 and CST11 loci). These exert a modest average effect of common variants. In functional follow-up studies, rare height-increasing variants of ST3C (+2.2 (95% CI +0.5 to +3.9)) compromised proteolytic inhibition of RAFF3 and increased dosage of SFRP4 in vitro, resulting in higher osteoblastic cell proliferation and lower osteoclast bone resorption. These height-associated variants overlap genes involved in mesenchymal growth disorders and highlight new biological candidates (e.g., APART2, SLLEA, INH5) and pathways (e.g., proteoglycans/glycosaminoglycans synthesis) involved in growth. Our results demonstrate that polygenic traits such as height can converge rare and low-frequency variants of modest to large effect associated with human clinical phenotypes, and that these variants localize relevant genes and pathways.

Sponsorship
Cancer Research UK Wellcome Trust A full list of acknowledgments appears in the Supplementary Notes. Part of this study was conducted using the UK Biobank resources.

Embargo Lift Date
2017-08-01

Identifiers
External DOI: https://doi.org/10.1038/nature21399
This record’s URL: https://doi.org/10.1038/nature21399
http://www.repository.cam.ac.uk/handle/1810/662931

See more details

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Login

Enter the following information to request a copy of the document from the responsible person. Please note that if requesting a thesis, there may be a charge for this service.

Long and low-frequency coding variants alter human adult height

Your name:

Your email address:

This email address is used for sending the document.

Files:

- All files (of this document) in restricted access.
- Only the requested file.

Message:

Request a copy.
Impact
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<th>Since upgrading to 5.x</th>
<th>Since 2015 we’ve added</th>
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<tr>
<td>1,000,000 bitstream downloads</td>
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In 2015, there were 9714 publications.

- 48% are Not OA
- 52% are OA
- 26% are in Apollo
- 13% are in other repository
- 26% are in EPMC
- 12% are OA according to WoS
- 13% are DOAJ OA journal
- 2% are OA on publisher website
How Open is Cambridge?

Papers published in 2015

Average JIF
Not OA 4.33
OA 6.04

Authors are self-selecting and depositing their ‘best’ manuscripts

We need to find new strategies to capture 100% of outputs
Embargoed article requests

- 8 requests per day for embargoed content
- Over 3000 requests since May 2016

- 59% articles
- 37% theses
- 1% data

- >20% of article requests occur before publication
Future
Symplectic Elements upgrade to Repository Tools 2

Apollo upgrade to DSpace 6 and/or 7

Brexit...
Across the sector we’ve spent a lot on Gold Open Access >75% going towards hybrid journals

In 2015 the UK as a whole spent:
  £22.6 million from RCUK
  £6.6 million from COAF

Researchers are equating Open Access with Gold

What we really need is cultural change from researchers and policy changes from funders (stop paying for hybrid!)
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Jisc
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