

# Recycling the Repository

14<sup>th</sup> November 2022



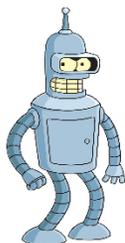
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# What is Open Access?

- “Open Access (OA) literature is digital, online, free of charge, and free of most copyright and licensing restrictions” (Peter Suber, Director of the Harvard Office of Scholarly Communication, 2004 <https://legacy.earlham.edu/~peters/fos/overview.htm>)
- Open Access resources include journal articles, conference papers, ebooks, preprints, theses, Open Educational Resources
- The Open Access movement dates back to the early 2000s, although some disciplines developed earlier initiatives.
- One of the first formal declarations of the principles of the Open Access movement was the [Budapest Open Access](#) initiative (2002), which defined as a public good, the:

*“world-wide electronic distribution of the peer-reviewed journal literature and completely free and unrestricted access to it by all scientists, scholars, teachers, students, and other curious minds.”*



**Not all readers are human!** – Open Access makes scholarly outputs accessible to machines, facilitating the application of powerful analytical techniques such as text and data mining

# What is Open Research?

- Open Access is part of a broader movement referred to as ‘**Open Research**’. ‘Open Research’ is used interchangeably with the terms ‘Open Science’ or ‘Open Scholarship’.
- Open Research refers to extending the principles of openness to all aspects of the research lifecycle
- The principles of Open Research apply across all subject areas. The key concept is that the underlying data, processes and outputs of research should be made as open and as transparent as possible.
- Open Research supports the **reproducibility** of research
- Open Research also helps scholars to [boost the impact and visibility of their work.](#)



## Open Access and the Climate Crisis

*“If we are going to solve the world’s biggest problems, then the knowledge about them must be open” - [OA Week 2022](#)*

- Open Access widens the reach of research and accelerates the research process
- However, Open sharing of research outputs is still not the default

# The Open Climate Campaign

<https://openclimatecampaign.org/>

The Open Climate Campaign aims to promote Open Access to research to accelerate progress towards solving the climate crisis and preserving global biodiversity



CLIMATE CHANGE, AND THE RESULTING HARM TO OUR GLOBAL BIODIVERSITY, IS ONE OF THE WORLD'S MOST PRESSING CHALLENGES

The Open Climate Campaign has **11 goals** to promote open access to research to accelerate progress towards solving the climate crisis and preserving global biodiversity



1. Campaign messaging
2. Where are we at now on OA
3. Identify legal and policy barriers
4. OA Policies - Government
5. OA Policies- Funders
6. OA Policies - Environmental Organizations
7. Inclusion in international frameworks
8. Secure endorsements
9. Collaborations with traditionally excluded voices in open knowledge
- EN 10. Unbinding closed research
11. Special public-interest priority for climate and biodiversity research

# Strathprints

<https://strathprints.strath.ac.uk/>



[Login](#)

## Strathprints: The University of Strathclyde institutional repository

The Strathprints institutional repository is a digital open archive of University of Strathclyde research outputs. It has been developed to disseminate Open Access research outputs, expose data about those outputs, further the goals of open research, and enable the management and persistent access to Strathclyde's intellectual output. Explore Strathprints by searching and browsing.

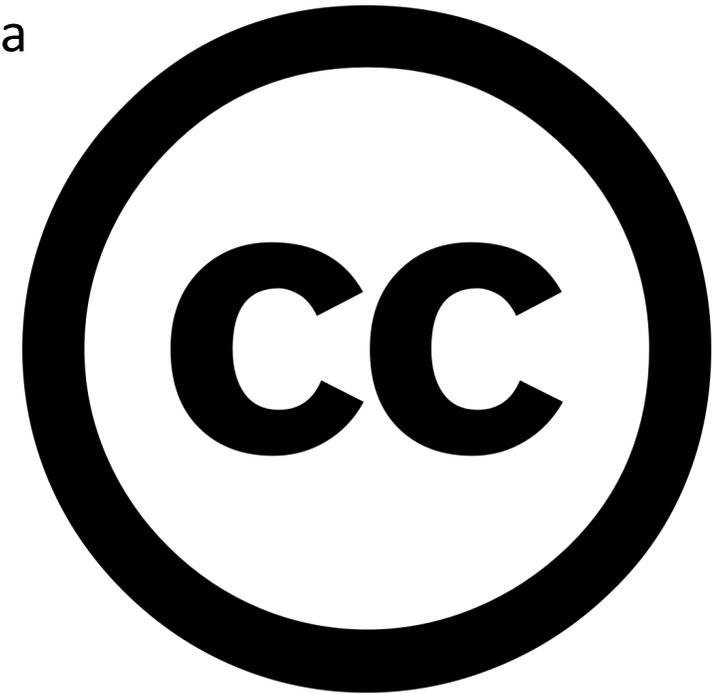
[Browse research content](#)

- [By author or creator](#)
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- [By subject](#)
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<https://creativecommons.org/licenses/>

- Much of the research in Strathprints is available under a Creative Commons licence
- A Creative Commons licence is issued by the copyright holder (e.g. a researcher) to allow anyone else to use the work in a manner consistent with that licence
- Creative Commons licences are typically added to online content. Search engines are able to identify content shared under these licences
- There are **six** different types of licence, with CC-BY being the most permissive and CC-BY-NC-ND (Creative Commons Attribution Non-commercial No-Derivatives) being the most restrictive.
- All of the six different licences **require the original creator to be credited**



## ... and Other Animals

- As well as Creative Commons licences, much of the open material on Strathprints is available under 'silent' licence terms (where the licence terms are not explicitly stated)
- In these cases, our re-use of Strathprints materials would be covered under the Exceptions under UK Copyright Law for ['Non-commercial research and private study'](#), and ['Teaching'](#) provided that:
  - the use is 'fair dealing' (i.e. not copying the whole work)
  - sufficient acknowledgment to the original creator

# What is ecopoetics?

**Eco-poetics** is the study of poetry written about the natural world, environmental justice, ecology, and climate change. Beyond subject matter, eco-poetics also examines eco-poetry **for how formal elements might embody ecological concepts**, transformations, or aesthetics. (Craig Santos Perez, *Big Energy Poets*)

“Eco” here signals—no more, no less—the house we share with several million other species, our planet Earth. “Poetics” is used as *poesis* or **making**, not necessarily to emphasize the critical over the creative act (nor vice versa). Thus: ecopoetics, a house making. (Skinner, *ecopoetics*).

**ecopoetics** would ideally function as an **edge** (as in edge of the meadow, or shore, rather than leading edge) where different disciplines can meet and complicate one another (Skinner, *ecopoetics*).

# What is conceptual poetry?

Conceptual poetry is an early twenty-first century literary movement, self-described by its practitioners as an act of "uncreative writing." In conceptual poetry, appropriation is often used as a means to create new work, focused more on the initial concept rather than the final product of the poem (poets.org).

What we're dealing with here is a basic change in the operating system of how we write at the root level (Goldsmith, *Against Expression*)

How has the internet and new open access repositories such as Strathprints change not only how we access information but also how we write creatively and critically?

# Ecopoetics and conceptual poetry

- What happens when we employ methods of recycling, remix, cut-up and wildcard searching to environmentally-minded repository materials?
- Can the creative act help us think about different perspectives on climate, environment and justice from different angles?
- How might creative reuse as a method embody the kinds of transformations and encounters between disciplines, species, subject areas which Jonathan Skinner writes about?

# The open text

You've heard about open access and open source, but what about the open text?

'The "open text," by definition, is open to the world and particularly to the reader. It invites participation, rejects the authority of the writer over the reader and thus, by analogy, the authority implicit in other (social, economic, cultural) hierarchies. It speaks for writing that is generative rather than directive. [...] The "open text" emphasises or foregrounds process, either the process of the original composition or of subsequent compositions by readers, and thus resists the cultural tendencies that seek to identify and fix material and turn it into a product' (Hejinian, *The Language of Inquiry*).

# Acknowledgment

Some of the information on the Creative Commons licences has been adapted from the 'Copyright for Researchers: Creative Commons' LibGuide by Jane Secker, available at:

<https://libguides.westminster.ac.uk/copyrightresearchers/creativecommons>

(Accessed 28 October 2022) [CC BY-NC]

Works cited available on handout!

Thank you for listening!