



cottage labs

Looking up from the Weeds

**Knowing what's next for OA by
learning from the past**

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Who am I and what is this?

An OLD MAN of Open Access Software Development

...

Responsible for implementing the visions of the Great and the Good of Open Access

2001 - University of Edinburgh, Repo developer

2004 - University of Bergen, Repo developer

2006 - Imperial College London, Repo developer, CRIS integrations

2007 - Hewlett-Packard

2008 - Symplectic, CRIS Integrations

2011 - Cottage Labs Founder, Repos and OA Infrastructure

Observation (without proof)

Approximately once a year someone announces that Open Access:

- Is dead
- Has failed
- Isn't worth it

This is a journey into time to see if this is true, or if there is something for us in the future.

THE BEFORE TIME

In the
beginning
there was
light

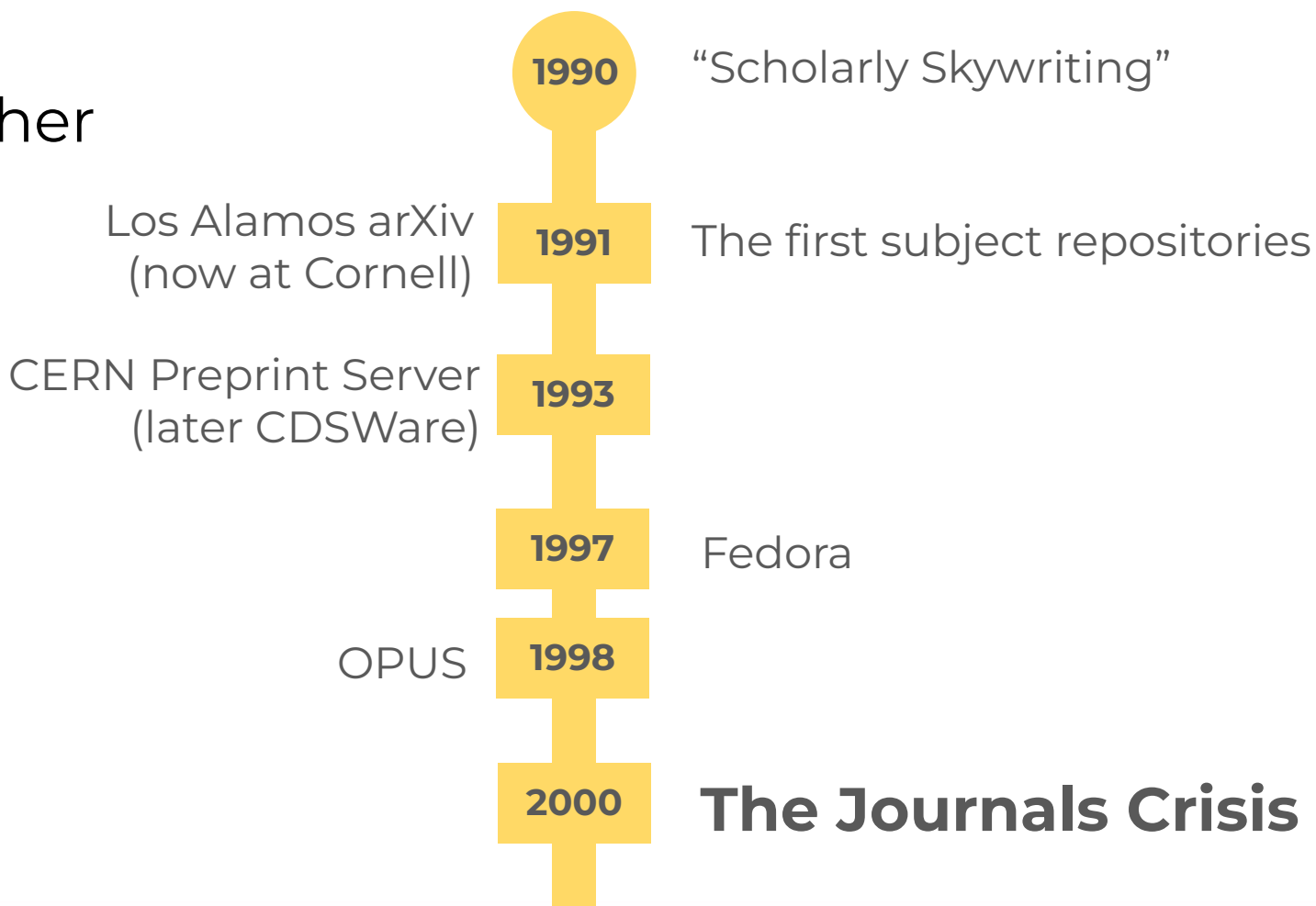


1990

Gardner and Harnad

*"Scholarly Skywriting
and the Prepublication
Continuum of Scientific
Inquiry"*

Researcher driven growth



Researcher
driven
growth

CERN

This is the only time
that researchers
have been the
driving force for
Open Access

1990

“Scholarly Skywriting”

1991

The first subject repositories

1993

1997

Fedora

OPUS

1998

2000

The Journals Crisis

Researcher
driven
growth

Los Alamos arXiv

1990

“Scholarly Skywriting”

1991

The first subject repositories

1993

In reality, the journals crisis had
been unfolding for years.

Libraries hoped Institutional
Repositories would put pressure
on the publishers.

They were, unfortunately, wrong.

1997

Fedora

2000

The Journals Crisis

Libraries
get
interested

EPrints

2000

The first institutional
repositories

OAI-PMH

2001



I join the University
of Edinburgh

Early CRIS
systems

DSpace

2002

ETheses

BOAI

DOAJ

2003

EThoS at British
Library

Berlin Declaration of Open Access

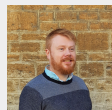
THE AGE OF ENLIGHTENMENT

Getting
serious
about
repositories

DSpace
Foundation

SWORD

OAI-ORE



We form Cottage
Labs

2004

SHERPA
APCs

2007

2008

CRIS/Repo integrations

2011

Hydra
(later Samvera)

2012

**The Great Shift to the
Right**

Getting
serious

DSpace
Foundation

2004

SHERPA
APCs

Publishers are adapting their
business models to OA

2007

2008

CRIS/Repo integrations

2011

Hydra
(later Samvera)

2012

**The Great Shift to the
Right**



We form Cottage
Labs

Getting
serious
about
repositories

Found success with the same
kind of expansive community
building as DSpace



Labs

DSpace
Foundation

SWORD

2004

SHERPA

Became a role model for
good community
engagement

2007

2008

CRIS/Repo integrations

2011

Hydra
(later Samvera)

2012

**The Great Shift to the
Right**

Getting
serious
about
repositories

DSpace
Foundation

2004

SHERPA

SWORD

2007

Simple Fire and Forget
deposit, still the most
popular use-case today.

OAI-ORE

2008



We form Cottage
Labs

2011

Hydra
(later Samvera)

2012

**The Great Shift to the
Right**

THE INFRASTRUCTURE EXPLOSION

Research
funders get
involved

ResourceSync

OA Button
(later OA.Works)

cOAlition S and Plan S

Journal Comparison Service

2012

2013

2014

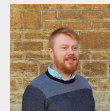
2015

2018

2019

2021

Research Data



We become DOAJ's
technical partner

Invenio 3

Journal Checker Tool

Research funders get involved

ResourceSync

OA Button
(later OA.Works)

cOAlition S and Plan S

Journal Comparison Service

2012

Research Data

2013



We become DOAJ's technical partner

2014

Despite modern architecture, it has not been able to unseat OAI-PMH as the go-to harvesting protocol

2015

2018

2019

Journal Checker Tool

2021

Research funders get involved

ResourceS

This needs a whole presentation of its own, there's a lot to say.

Historically overlooked by publishers, it's a fertile ground for repositories

Journal Comparison Service

2012

Research Data

2013



We become DOAJ's technical partner

2014

2015

Invenio 3

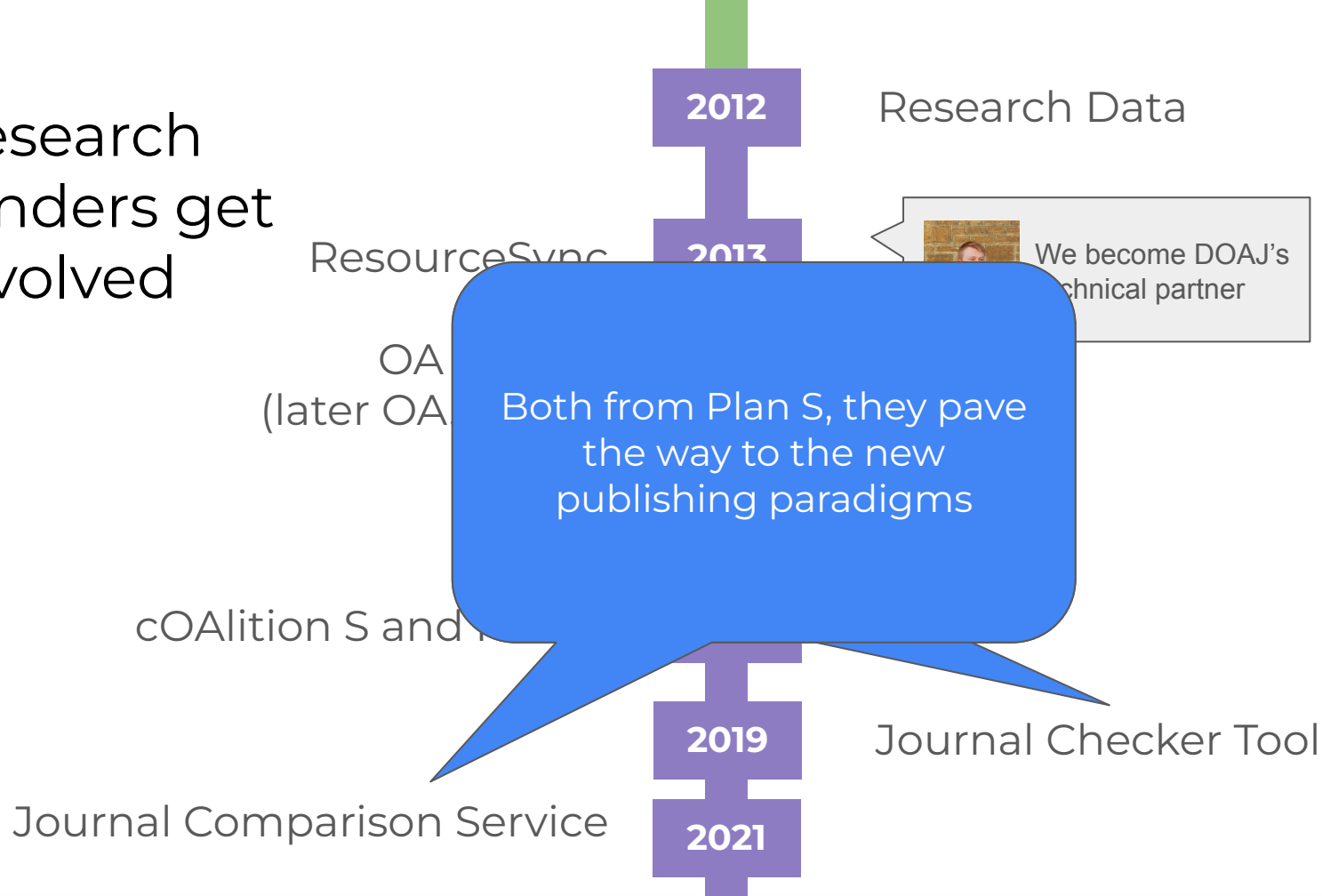
2018

2019

Journal Checker Tool

2021

Research funders get involved



INTROSPECTION

The Publisher Trade-off

| Before | | Now |
|---|---|---|
| Virtually zero free-to-read articles | ➡ | Lots of OA options |
| Cost for access is on the reader | ➡ | Cost for access is primarily on the writer |
| What's this self-archiving thing? | ➡ | Self-archiving is a commonly available option for authors |
| The publishing sector extracts a lot of money from institutions | ➡ | The publishing sector extracts a lot of money from institutions |
| Theoretical publishing equity | ➡ | Reduced publishing equity |
| Poor readership equity | ➡ | Good readership equity |

We traded publishing equity for readership equity

What I learned

1. We can't cut the publishers out
2. Researchers won't drive OA
3. Good community and governance is critical
4. We need big infrastructure and small experiments
5. Simple is better, and for standards especially
6. Whoever has the money will have the most say

Is Open Access Dead?

Hopefully it's obvious that Open Access is not an “all or nothing” thing.

AHEAD

what?

Open Peer
Review and
Overlay
Journals (PRC)

needs?

Academic buy-in
Infrastructure and standards
Repositories

has?

The repo community
COAR Notify
Services like Peer Community In
and Episciences

challenges?

Will be no doubt be opposed by
publishers
Will require academics to accept
these journals

what?

Diamond Open Access

needs?

Funder and Institution buy-in
Service infrastructure to scale

has?

Existing base of support
Representation in DOAJ
Funder interest

challenges?

Unlikely to overturn publisher
business models
Publishers may co-opt

what?

More and
better data
repositories

needs?

Better software support
More understanding of user
needs

has?

Existing repository software
Established institutional practice

challenges?

Only technical ones, a very good
opportunity!

what?

Content reusability

needs?

A change of mindset -
repositories cannot be the end
state for the data, must be an
enabler instead

has?

Some prior art in Machine
Learning and AI content reuse

challenges?

Existing software may be a
barrier to innovation

Did I not mention your thing?

I'm sorry, there's so much, and I only had 15 - 20 minutes. I focused on those that I was involved in directly, or which impacted on my day-to-day work.

There's lots more out there, and the thing that's missing is just as important as the others.



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The End

?

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