

Repository Training Programme for Cultural Heritage Professionals

Session 2: Getting started with heritage GLAM repositories

Role of repository infrastructure in open access to heritage research
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23 March 2023

Scope

This session covers the topics on role of repository infrastructure in open access to heritage research and positioning research repositories in an organisation including policy and development.

This session will help you to;

- Understand benefits of making GLAM collections openly available,
- Understand the value of research repositories,
- Understand policy and legal considerations in managing repositories,
- Be aware of key communities to engage to establish repositories,
- Frame the process to position a repository in your institution.

Benefits of research repositories

The repository acts as a 'shop window' of the organisation's research.

Repositories maximise visibility, dissemination and use.

Repositories enable metadata harvesting of their content which amplifies visibility and discoverability, especially by aggregators.

Repositories are not limited to published articles and monographs.

Repositories provide PID-based infrastructure, connects research entities with long lasting references.

Trustworthy repositories are commitment to digital preservation or, at the very least, a robust exit strategy.

Repositories support policy compliance for funded research.

Adapted from Ramsey, Sally. The Many Benefits of Repositories - COAlition S and Repositories (Part II) | Plan S. 2021, <https://www.coalition-s.org/blog/coalition-s-and-repositories-part-ii/>.

What do repositories do?

- Provide a highly discoverable, accessible location for your content
- Stable digital platforms that can adapt to high traffic
- Allocate persistent identifiers to all works and/or files to allow easy citation tracking and use of products such as Altmetrics
- Can provide reporting on downloads, views and be helpful for end of year reporting in terms of numbers of items your organisation has produced
- Feeds outwards: repositories can also use a protocol called OAI-PMH that allows other services to harvest metadata (not the files)

Why have a repository?

Motivations to have a repository vary depending on the type and size of your organisation, as well as the volume of research outputs your colleagues produce.

External funding for research projects may require outputs to be made available.

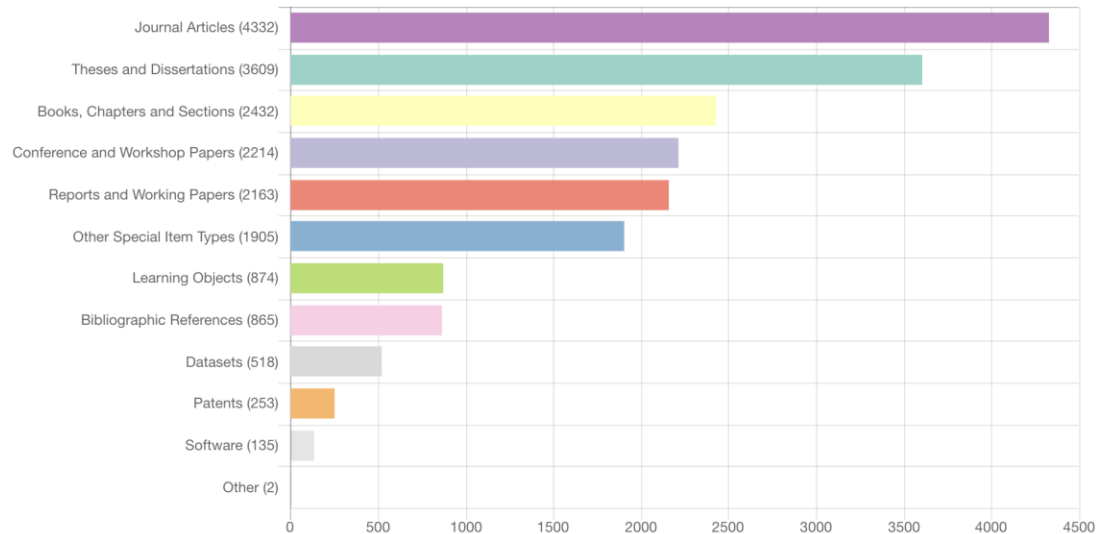
To help colleagues recognise the shape of their research journey (i.e. they have to make it open at some point) and the impact of their research, and indeed that much of what they do is making an original contribution to their field, i.e. research!

... Because putting it on a website isn't really providing stable access!

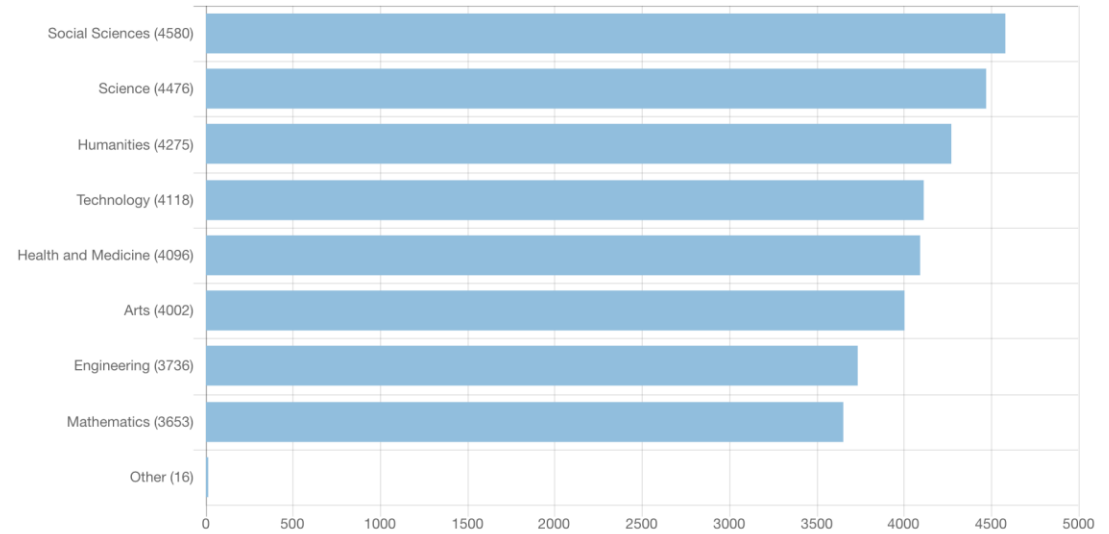
Repository landscape

OpenDOAR (Directory of Open Access Repositories) have 6016 registered repositories

Content Types Overview



Content Subjects Overview



Open GLAM platforms

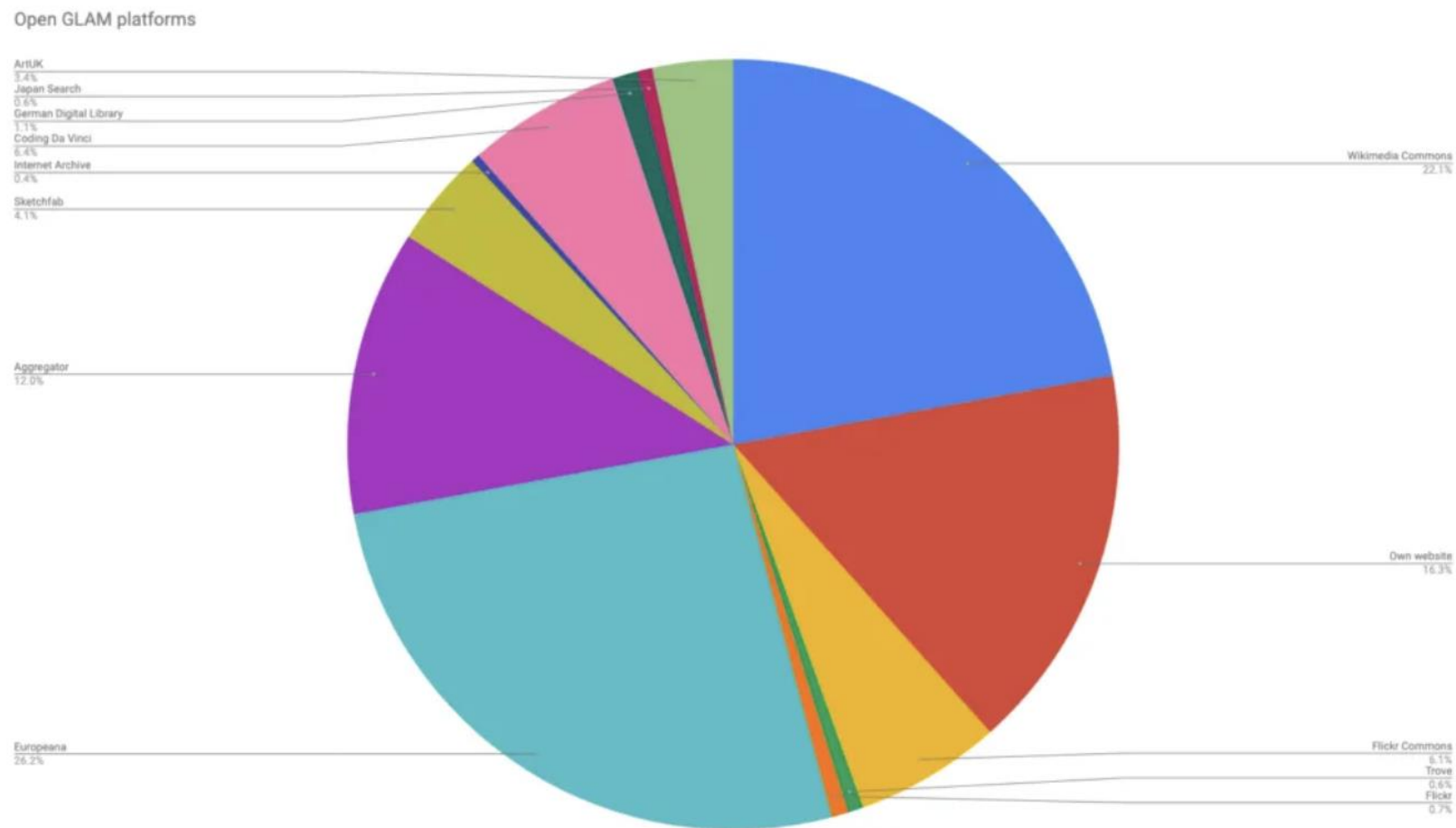


Fig. 4: Open GLAM platforms in the Open GLAM survey, March 2022

Types of repositories

Type	Scope	Examples
Institutional	Outputs produced by staff/students of that organisation. Can be any version of a published item.	British Museum Research Repository ; UCL Discovery ; WestminsterResearch
Pre-print repositories	Early version of a paper intended to be submitted to a conference or journal, known as a 'pre-print' or 'submitted version'.	arXiv (mostly physics/computer science)
Subject	Outputs grouped by subject or theme. Can be any version of a published item.	Dryad ; Social Science Research Network (SSRN) ; Archaeology Data Service (ADS)
Generalist repositories	Predominantly science focussed but open to all subjects and researchers from any organisation, including independents.	Zenodo
Aggregators	All repositories, harvested data.	CORE