

The UCLPRESS logo, with "UCL" in black and "PRESS" in red, both in a bold, sans-serif font. A small icon of a building with a dome is positioned to the left of the "UCL" text.

Open Access Megajournal project Town Hall

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<https://doi.org/10.14324/111.1234>





Wellcome Open Research

UCL mega journal launch – 16th January 2017

Robert Kiley, Wellcome Trust

Head – Open Research (r.kiley@wellcome.ac.uk)

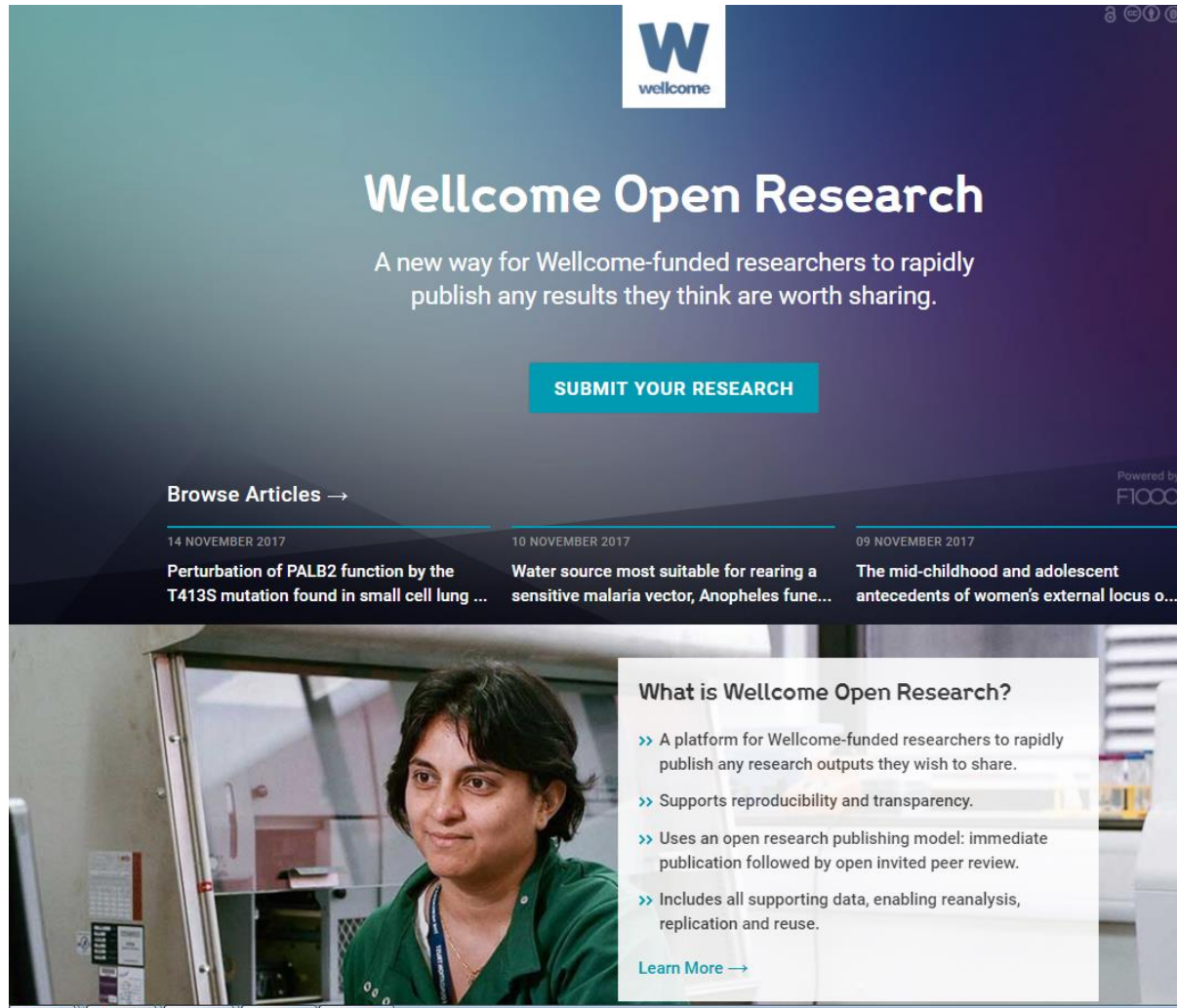
ORCID: [0000-0003-4733-2558](https://orcid.org/0000-0003-4733-2558)

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Wellcome Open Research



The screenshot shows the homepage of Wellcome Open Research. At the top left is the Wellcome logo (a blue 'W' with 'wellcome' below it). The main heading is 'Wellcome Open Research' in white text on a dark blue background. Below it is a sub-heading: 'A new way for Wellcome-funded researchers to rapidly publish any results they think are worth sharing.' A prominent blue button with white text says 'SUBMIT YOUR RESEARCH'. Below this is a section titled 'Browse Articles →' with three article previews. The first article is dated '14 NOVEMBER 2017' and titled 'Perturbation of PALB2 function by the T413S mutation found in small cell lung ...'. The second is dated '10 NOVEMBER 2017' and titled 'Water source most suitable for rearing a sensitive malaria vector, Anopheles fune...'. The third is dated '09 NOVEMBER 2017' and titled 'The mid-childhood and adolescent antecedents of women's external locus o...'. In the bottom right corner of the screenshot, there is a 'Powered by F1000' logo. Below the article list is a photograph of a woman in a green lab coat. Overlaid on the right side of the photo is a white box with the heading 'What is Wellcome Open Research?' and a list of four bullet points: 'A platform for Wellcome-funded researchers to rapidly publish any research outputs they wish to share.', 'Supports reproducibility and transparency.', 'Uses an open research publishing model: immediate publication followed by open invited peer review.', and 'Includes all supporting data, enabling reanalysis, replication and reuse.' A 'Learn More →' link is at the bottom of the box.

Wellcome

Wellcome Open Research

A new way for Wellcome-funded researchers to rapidly publish any results they think are worth sharing.

[SUBMIT YOUR RESEARCH](#)

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14 NOVEMBER 2017
Perturbation of PALB2 function by the T413S mutation found in small cell lung ...

10 NOVEMBER 2017
Water source most suitable for rearing a sensitive malaria vector, Anopheles fune...

09 NOVEMBER 2017
The mid-childhood and adolescent antecedents of women's external locus o...

What is Wellcome Open Research?

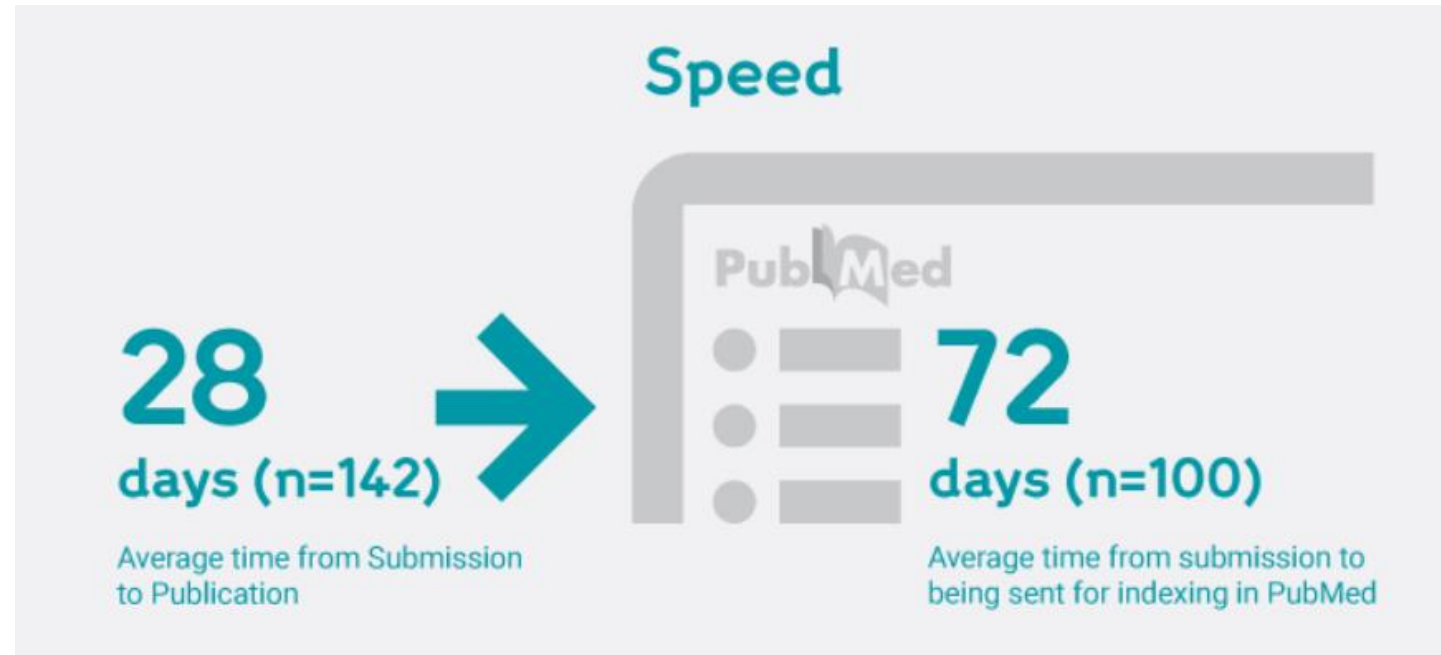
- » A platform for Wellcome-funded researchers to rapidly publish any research outputs they wish to share.
- » Supports reproducibility and transparency.
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- » Includes all supporting data, enabling reanalysis, replication and reuse.

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Wellcome Open Research: making the sharing of results.....

- **Faster**
- Transparent
- Reproducible
- Inclusive
- Cost-effective



Wellcome Open Research: making the sharing of results....

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Open Peer Review

Referee Status: ✓✓✓✓

	Invited Referees			
Version(s)	1	2	3	4
REVISED Version 2 published 21 Jun 2017		✓ read report		✓ read report
Version 1 published 18 Nov 2016	✓ read report	? read report	✓ read report	? read report




- 1 **Yiannis Ioannou**, Mount Sinai School of Medicine, USA
- 2 **Andrew P. Lieberman**, University of Michigan Medical School, USA
- 3 **Maximiliano Gabriel Gutierrez**, Francis Crick Institute, UK
- 4 **Céline Cougoule**, Institute of Pharmacology and Structural Biology (IPBS), France
Catherine Astarie-Dequeker, Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique, France

[All reports \(6\)](#), [Responses and comments \(4\)](#)

Open Peer Review

Referee Status: ✓✓✓

	Invited Referees		
Version(s)	1	2	3
Version 1 published 22 Jun 2017	✓ read report	✓ read report	✓ read report

- 1 **Michael Metzger** , Columbia University, USA
- 2 **Nicolas Bierné** , Institute of Evolutionary Science of Montpellier (ISEM), France
- 3 **Beata Ujvari** , Deakin University, Australia

[All reports \(3\)](#)

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Referee Status: ✗✗

	Invited Referees	
Version(s)	1	2
Version 1 published 24 Feb 2017	✗ read report	✗ read report

- 1 **Charles Affourtit**, Plymouth University, UK
- 2 **Philip Newsholme**, Curtin University, Australia

[All reports \(2\)](#)

Comments on this article

[All comments \(0\)](#)
[Add a Comment](#)

Wellcome Open Research: making the sharing of results....

- Faster
- Transparent
- **Reproducible**
- Inclusive
- Cost-effective

Data availability

Dataset 1 Zenodo: [10.5281/zenodo.163506](https://zenodo.org/record/163506)¹⁸

Dataset 2 Zenodo: [10.5281/zenodo.268899](https://zenodo.org/record/268899)¹⁹

The cumulative list of all scored phenotypes analysed in this study is presented in Dataset 1 (homozygous mutants) and Dataset 2 (wild type embryos). The intermediate and high level slims of the MP ontology used in the analysis are presented in [Supplementary table 2](#) and [Supplementary Table 3](#). All data used in this study is also available from the DMDD web site (<https://dmdd.org.uk>) where phenotype annotations are available in tabular format by embryo and by line. In addition, they are identified at their appropriate locations within each 3D dataset of embryo images, which can be viewed in all three orthogonal section planes.



Wellcome Open Research: making the sharing of results....

- Faster
- Transparent
- Reproducible
- **Inclusive**
- Cost-effective



Wellcome Open Research: making the sharing of results....

- Faster
- Transparent
- Reproducible
- Inclusive
- **Cost-effective**

Article Processing Charges

All content published on Wellcome Open Research is fully Open Access immediately on publication. The publication costs are covered through article processing charges, which are funded centrally by Wellcome. This means that researchers funded by Wellcome can publish on the platform without direct cost to them. Authors will only be asked to provide details of their Wellcome grant on submission.

Article processing charges levied by the service provider, F1000, are based on word counts (of the manuscript main body), irrespective of the article type. Wellcome is only charged a fee for submissions that pass the pre-publication checks and are published. Wellcome receives a 10% discount on F1000's standard fees; this discount is included in the listed price:

WORD COUNT	PRICE *
up to 1000 words (short article)	£116
1000-2500 words (medium article)	£387.50
over 2500 words (long article) #	£775

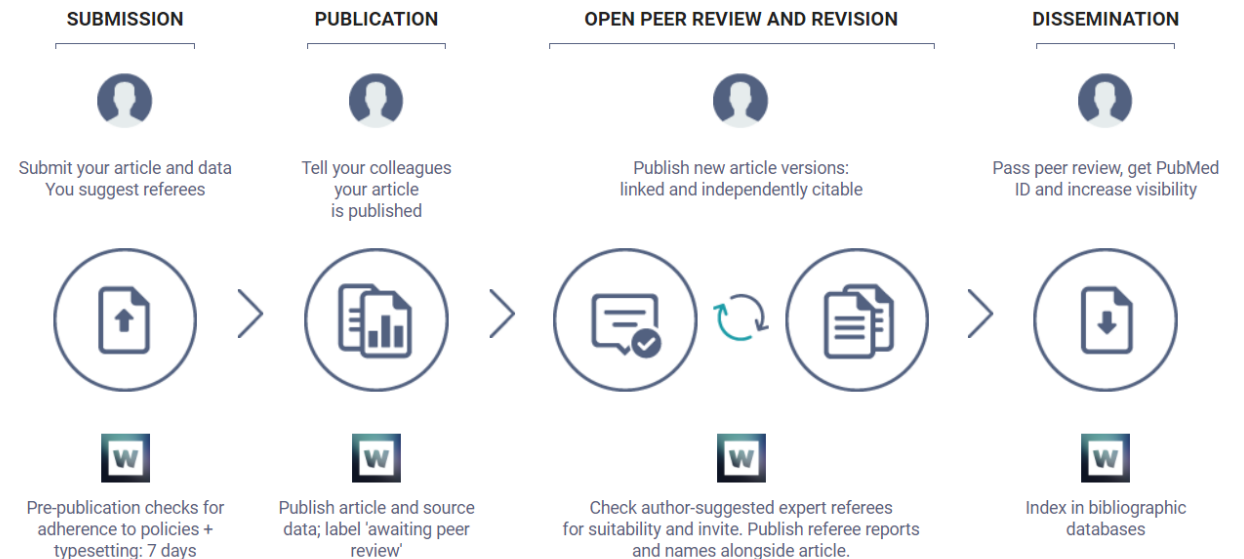
Average APC for Wellcome Open Research - £830 (inc VAT)

Average APC across all journals used by Wellcome authors - £2044 (inc VAT)

Wellcome Open Research: a researcher-centric way of publishing

Researchers decide:

- What to share
- When to share
- Who is best placed to review it
- How to respond to reviewer comments
- When to update/revise an article



Wellcome Open Research: Year 1

- Published 142 articles; 100 of which indexed in PubMed
- Articles now indexed by Scopus
- 35 articles have at least one citation
- Most cited [article](#) is a data note (6 citations); most viewed [article](#) with over 3500 views is a method paper



Rise of funder platforms....

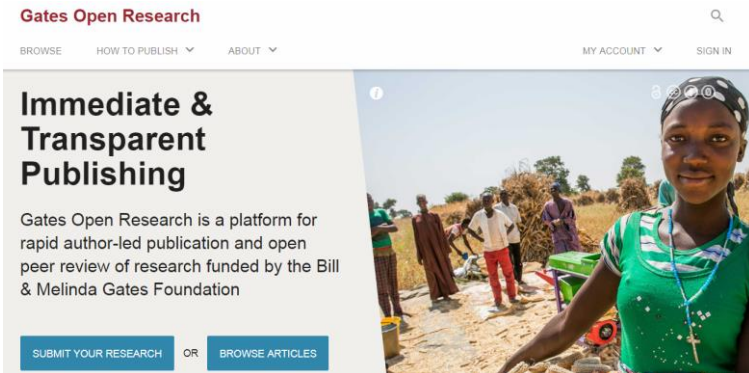
- Growing number of funder platforms – including Gates, Health Research Board, and others
- EC seeking to develop Open Research Europe
- Development of Open Research Central
 - Currently an aggregation service
 - In time, potentially a “funder agnostic” publishing platform



Open Research Central
The central portal for open research publishing

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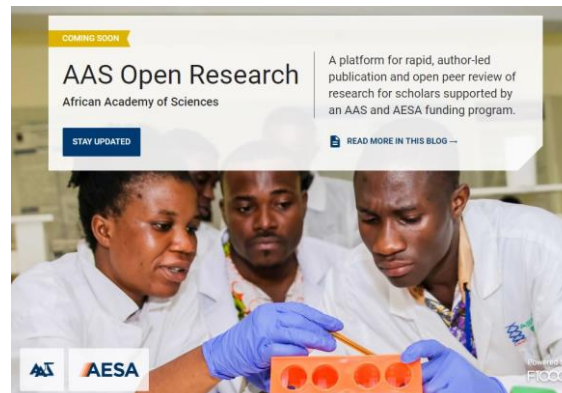
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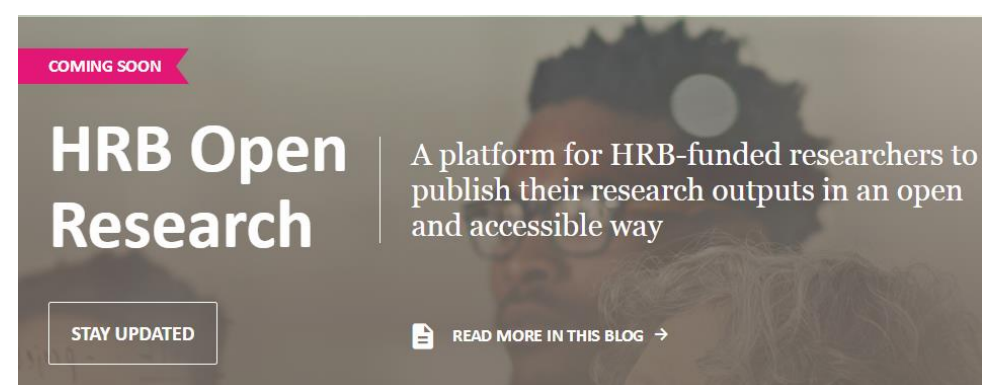
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African Academy of Sciences

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AAS **AESA**



COMING SOON

HRB Open Research

A platform for HRB-funded researchers to publish their research outputs in an open and accessible way

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Questions?



A complex network diagram with numerous black nodes connected by thin grey lines, forming a dense web-like structure. A large green rectangular area is overlaid on the top half of the image, containing the main title and event information.

ScienceOpen: Research in Context for UCL Press

UCL Town Hall, London 16 January 2018
@Science_Open @SDawsonBerlin



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we previously defined simply as photography. It is after the introduction of the reading of one of these articles in a paper series that it reveals the various strands of this new phase of digital photographic imaging. It does so in the belief that these two particular, if unrelated phenomena, reveal their own particular insights into how the digital image may today, interact with our conceptualization of architectural forms and urban spaces.

Related collections

Computation and the Impact of New Technologies on the Photography of Architecture and Urbanism

Authors: Mitchell Schwarzer

Publication date (Electronic): April 2017

Journal: Architecture_MPS

Publisher: UCL Press

DOI: 10.14324/111.444.amps.2017v11i4.001

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There is no author summary for this article yet. Authors can add summaries to their articles on ScienceOpen to make them more accessible to a non-specialist audience.

Abstract

Over the course of history, the meanings of buildings have repeatedly been expanded and altered via the creation of technologically driven information realms. In



ARCHITECTURE_MEDIA_POLITICS_SOCIETY

Amps

Research in Context
Architecture_MPS

UCLPRESS

1/17/2018

ScienceOpen technical infrastructure underlying discovery environment

Metrics

Usage dashboard
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Beyond the journal webpage

 **UCLPRESS**



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Narratives of Urban Resistance: The Community Land Trust

Udi Engelsman, (2016)

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UCL

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Patient Preference and Adherence	1

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Narrow by journal

International Journal of Social Pedagogy	29
International Journal of Educational Research	4
Actualidades Investigativas en Educación	2
Children Australia	2
Educación y Educadores	2

Narrow by discipline

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social pedagogy

Exact match

74 results

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Search 🔍

RECORD ABSTRACT ARTICLE

Toward a social pedagogy of classroom group work

Peter Blatchford, Ed Baines, Peter Kutnick, Maurice Galton (2003)

🏠 1 views 0 recommend 🔄 6 ☆☆☆☆☆ 0

Altmetric 13

RECORD ABSTRACT ARTICLE

Educação social de rua: bases históricas, políticas e pedagógicas

Walter Oliveira (2007)

Aborda a educação social de rua como sistema pedagógico, surgido na América Latina ao final da década de 1970, quando chamava a atenção o crescimento das populações de rua, sobretudo crianças e adolescentes. Os primeiros educadores sociais de rua foram agentes de pastoral, na praça da S. Show more

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Altmetric 5

A full suite of usage statistics on ScienceOpen

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Publication statistics

Article count

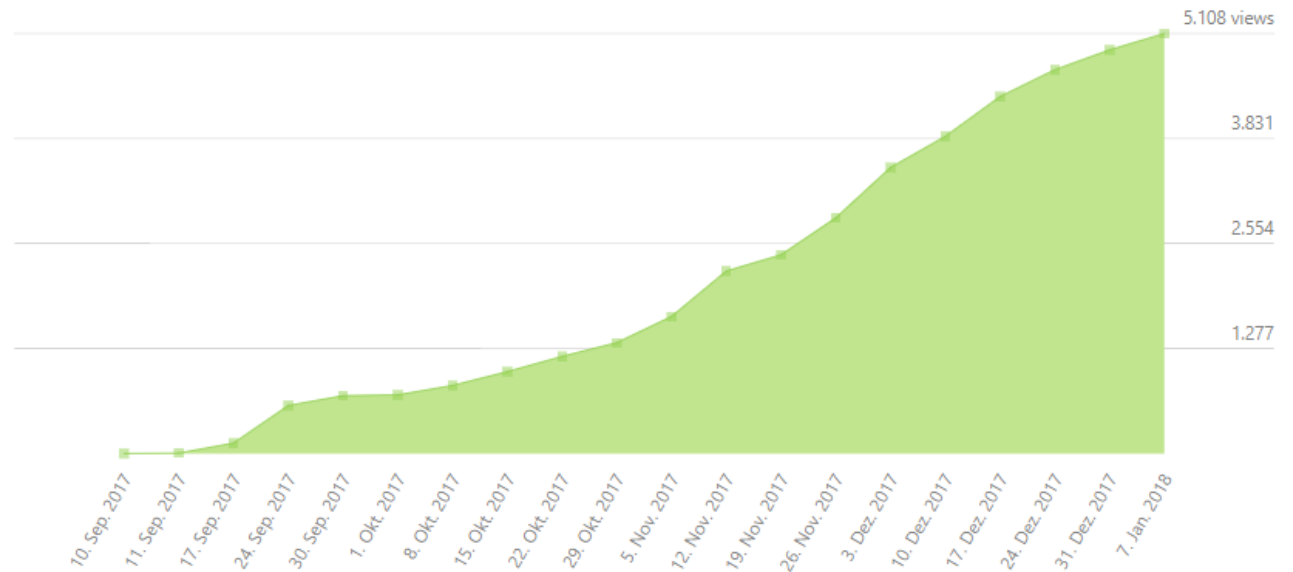
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Article view count



Public Post-Publication Review



Open post-publication peer review mit ScienceOpen / Integration mit CrossRef, ORCID

Review by Lauren Collister

[Review](#)



Lauren Collister evaluated the article as:



What are the benefits and drawbacks of using a smartphone app to crowdsource language change data?

Publication date: 01 September 2016

DOI: 10.14293/S2199-1006.1.SOR-UNCAT.A4699763.v1.RZVXZU

Level of importance: ★★★★★

Level of validity: ★★★★★

Level of completeness: ★★★★★

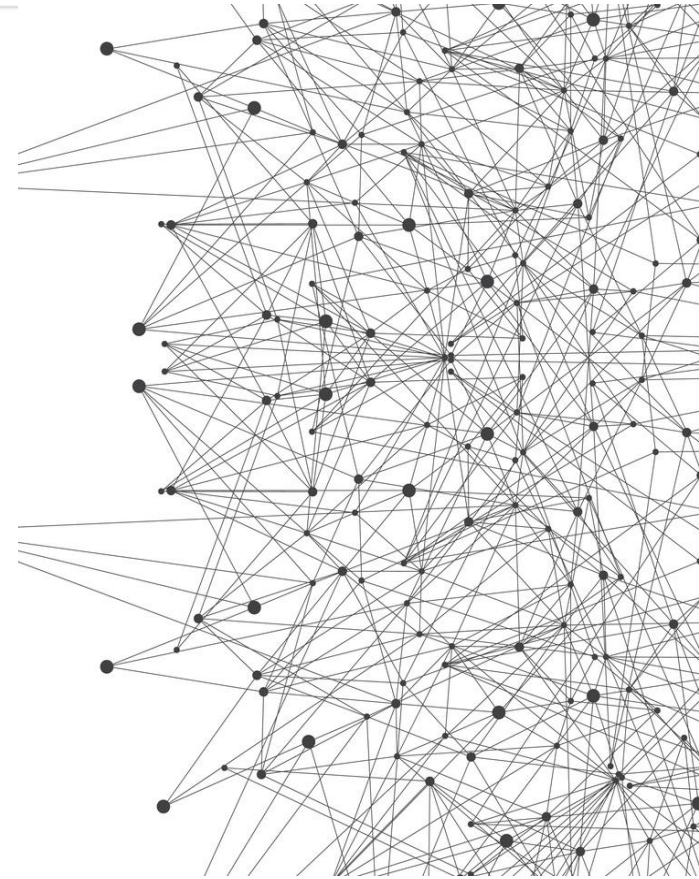
Level of comprehensibility: ★★★★★

Competing interests: None

Recommend this review: 2 people recommend this

Comments

This project is an interesting one and provides a step into the logical next step of studying language change. Using crowdsourcing via a mobile app available for iOS, the authors collected age and location data for Swiss German speakers and also collected their use of different variables. These data were compared to a 70-year-old dialectological survey of Swiss German to investigate language change.



Versioning on ScienceOpen

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Reviews for article **Version 2**

2

Review by John Smith

Review by Alexander Doe

Reviews for article **Version 1**

3

Review by Jason Barr

Review by Pahlad Budrakim

Review by Alexander Doe

Similar articles

25,795

Introducing a teaching module to impart communication skills in the learning anaesthesiologists

Authors: Vajjayantri Nitin Gadre, Kalpana Kelkar, Vidyia Kelkar ...

Soft tissue profile in Anatolian Turkish adults: Part II. Comparison of different soft tissue analyses in the evaluation of beauty.

Authors: Cem M Caniklioğlu, E Erbay

Spin demographic profile of

REVIEW



Review of 'Student evaluations of teaching (mostly) do not measure teaching effectiveness'

Author: Jason Barr

Publication date: 07 January 2016

DOI: 10.14293/S2199-1006.1.SOR-EDU.AETBZC.v1

Keywords: Assessment, Evaluation & Research methods, Labor law, Nonparametric Statistics, Disparate Impact, Gender Bias, Permutation Tests

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⚠ This review is for a previous version of this article (Version 1). The most recent version is Version 2.

The Boring et al. study falls short of other studies investigating gender and student ratings.

Level of importance: ★★☆☆☆

Level of validity: ★★☆☆☆

Metadata

Article: Crossref DOI (with version)

Author: ORCID ID

License: Creative Commons, Machine-Readable

Funding body/Grant #: FundRef

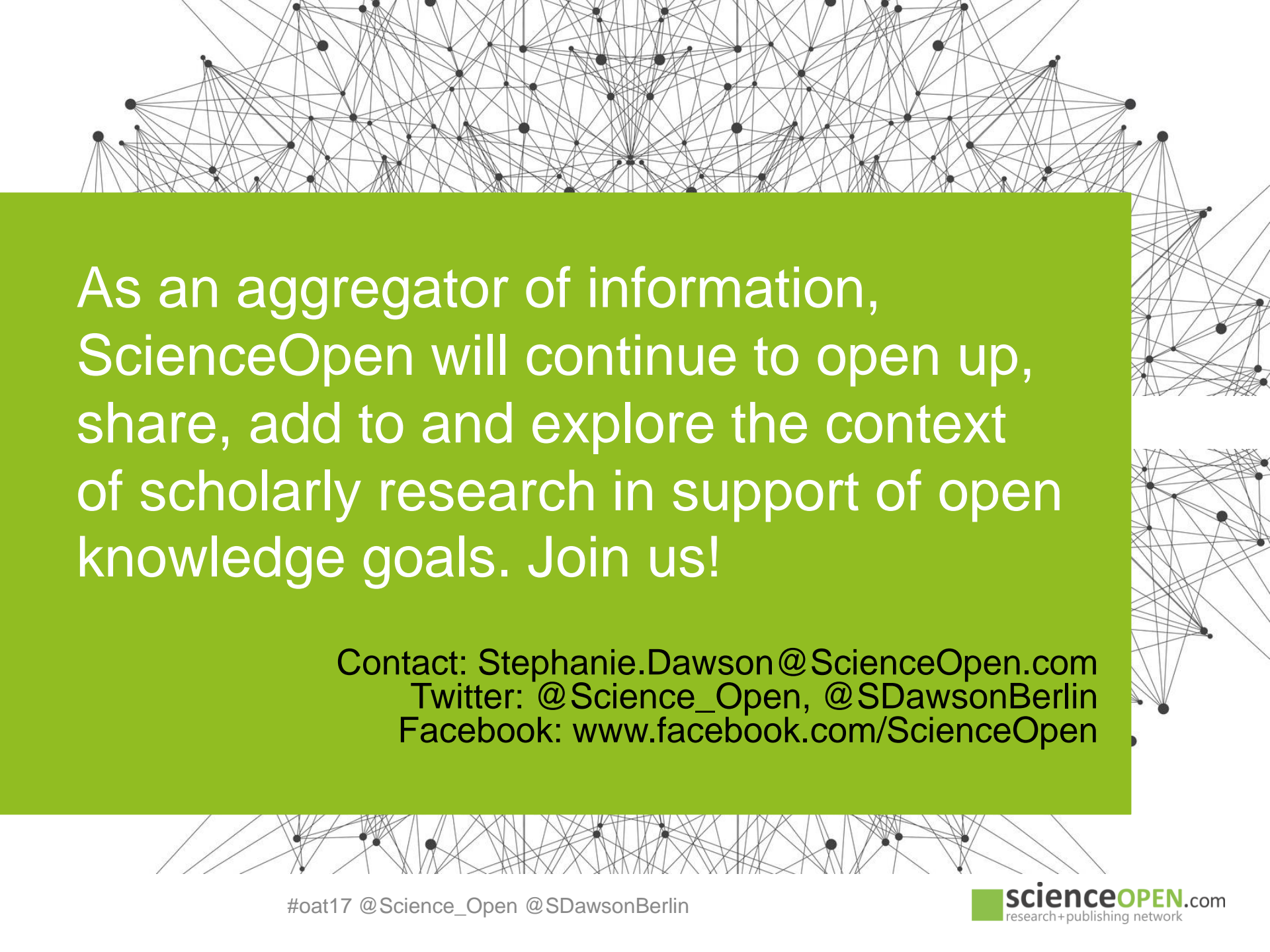
Affiliation: Ringgold, GRID

Data: DOI Figshare, Zenodo, Dryad



Discovery depends on machine-readable metadata with persistent identifiers.



A complex network diagram consisting of numerous black dots (nodes) connected by thin, grey lines (edges). The nodes are distributed across the entire page, with a higher density in the upper and lower portions. The lines form a dense, interconnected web, suggesting a global or multi-disciplinary network.

As an aggregator of information,
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Research Communication: Open Science & the perverse evaluation cycle

Catriona J. MacCallum
Director of Open Science
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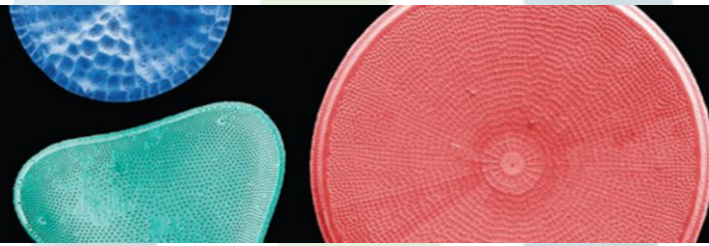
UCL Town Hall London
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Transitioning Subscription Journals: The Hindawi–Wiley OA Partnership Pilot

September 2017

Richard Bennett November 17th, 2016



The scholarly journals market has undergone huge transformations in recent years; print subscriptions gave way to electronic distribution, the big deal (for better or worse) came to be the dominant business model used to purchase journals, and open access moved from a small radical movement to become a core part of a scholarly publishers journal strategy.

November 2016

Hindawi signs publishing partnership agreement with AAAS

Richard Bennett September 11th, 2017



Hindawi today announced the signing of a publishing partnership agreement with the American Association for the Advancement of Science (AAAS). Hindawi will support AAAS by providing post-acceptance publishing services for AAAS's new *Science Partner Journal* publishing program. AAAS anticipates its first partner journal will launch in early 2018.

Open Science?



Jeff Rouder

@JeffRouder

What is Open Science? It is endeavoring to preserve the rights of others to reach independent conclusions about your data and work.

8:47 PM - 5 Dec 2017

$$\text{Open Science} = \underbrace{(\text{Open Outputs} + \text{Open Infrastructure})}_{\text{Access, reuse \& discoverability}} \times \text{Culture (change)}$$

Evaluation & Researcher behaviour

Why

How

“Open science is about the way researchers work, collaborate, interact, share resources and disseminate results.

....will bring huge benefits for science itself, as well as for its connection with society. “

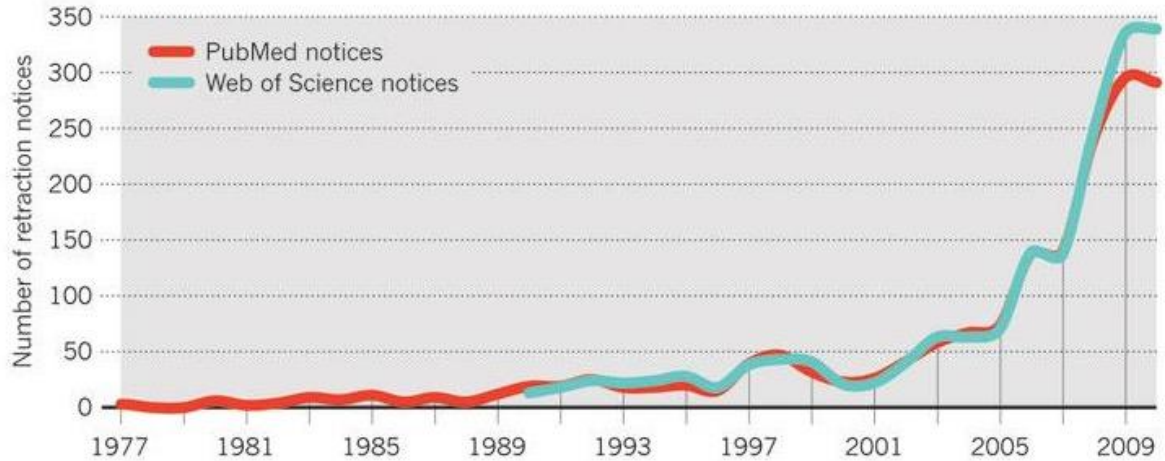
Amsterdam Call For Action April 2016

<https://english.eu2016.nl/latest/news/2016/04/05/eu-action-plan-for-open-science>

“Current incentive structures in science, combined with existing conventions such as a significance level of 5%, encourage rational scientists to adopt a research strategy that is to the detriment of the advancement of scientific knowledge.”

Higginson AD, Munafò MR (2016) Current Incentives for Scientists Lead to Underpowered Studies with Erroneous Conclusions. PLoS Biol 14(11): e2000995. <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pbio.2000995>

Retraction trends



In same period, volume of papers increased by 44%

Is science (communication) trustworthy?

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ESSAY

Why Most Published Research Findings Are False

John P. A. Ioannidis

Published: August 30, 2005 • DOI: 10.1371/journal.pmed.0020124

13,307 Saves	1,792 Citations
1,448,771 Views	4,859 Shares

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Most Published Research Findings Are False—But a Little Replication Goes a Long Way

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Abstract

Modeling the Framework for False Positive Findings

Bias

Testing by Several Independent Teams

Corollaries

Most Research Findings Are False for Most Research Designs and for Most Fields

Claimed Research Findings May Often Be

Abstract

Summary

There is increasing concern that most current published research findings are false. The probability that a research claim is true may depend on study power and bias; the number of other studies on the same question, and, importantly, the ratio of true to no relationships among the relationships probed in each scientific field. In this framework, a research finding is less likely to be true when the studies conducted in a field are smaller; when effect sizes are smaller; when there is a greater number and lesser preselection of tested relationships; where there is greater flexibility in designs, definitions, outcomes, and analytical modes; when there is greater financial and other interest and prejudice; and when more teams are involved in a scientific field in chase of statistical significance. Simulations show that for most study designs and settings, it is more likely for a research claim to be false than true. Moreover, for many current scientific fields, claimed research findings may often be simply accurate measures of the prevailing bias. In this essay, I discuss the implications of these problems for the conduct

- Poorly Designed studies
 - small sample sizes, lack of randomisation, blinding and controls
- ‘p-hacking’ (selective analyses) widespread¹
- Poorly reported methods & results²
- Negative/inconclusive results are not published
- **Data not available to scrutinise/replicate**

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OPEN ACCESS

ESSAY

How to Make More Published Research True

John P. A. Ioannidis

Published: October 21, 2014 • DOI: 10.1371/journal.pmed.1001747

1 Save	29 Citations
91,123 Views	1,610 Shares

¹Head ML, Holman L, Lanfear R, Kahn AT, Jennions MD (2015) The Extent and Consequences of P-Hacking in Science. PLoS Biol 13(3): e1002106.

doi:10.1371/journal.pbio.1002106

²Landis SC, et al. (2012) A call for transparent reporting to optimize the predictive value of preclinical research. Nature 490(7419): 187–191.

Does prestige ensure ‘quality’?

- Higher ranked journals have more papers retracted¹
- Papers in higher ranked journals are more likely to report either no or inappropriate statistics^{2,3}
- Papers from highly ranked institutions have poorer reporting standards³

¹Fang, Ferric C., and Arturo Casadevall. “Retracted Science and the Retraction Index.” *Infection and Immunity* 79, no. 10 (October 1, 2011): 3855–59. doi:10.1128/IAI.05661-11.

²Tressoldi PE, Giofre D, Sella F, Cumming G. High impact = high statistical standards? Not necessarily so. *PLOS ONE* 2013; 8(2):e56180. doi: 10.1371/journal.pone.0056180 PMID: 23418533

³Macleod MR, et al. (2015) Risk of Bias in Reports of In Vivo Research: A Focus for Improvement. *PLOS Biol* 13(10): e1002273. doi:10.1371/journal.pbio.1002273

Incentives drive culture

The biggest barrier to data sharing are the perverse incentives in the reward and evaluation systems that make authors reluctant to share

- The primacy of publications and the journal as a proxy of quality with which to award grants and assign tenure (the impact factor...)
 - Financial bonuses
- Lack of reward for data and other outputs
 - Lack of transparency & poor reporting
 - Publication bias



“As competition for jobs and promotions increases, the inflated value given to publishing in a small number of so-called “high impact” journals has put pressure on authors to rush into print, cut corners, exaggerate their findings, and overstate the significance of their work.

Such publication practices, abetted by the hypercompetitive grant system and job market, are changing the atmosphere in many laboratories in disturbing ways.”

Rescuing US biomedical research from its systemic flaws
Bruce Alberts , Marc W. Kirschner , Shirley Tilghman, and Harold Varmus
PNAS | April 22, 2014 | vol. 111 | no. 16 | 5773–5777
doi: 10.1073/pnas.1404402111

The letter

ECRs: sign the letter

Non-ECRs: support the campaign

Press coverage

Contacts

Interact

Additional actions

The Bullied Into Bad Science campaign is an initiative by early career researchers (ECRs) for early career researchers who aim for a fairer, more open and ethical research and publication environment.
(University of Cambridge)

Bullied into bad science

We are postdocs and a reader in the humanities and sciences at the University of Cambridge. **We are concerned about the desperate need for publishing reform** to increase transparency, reproducibility, timeliness, and academic rigour of the production and dissemination of scholarly outputs (see [Young et al. 2016](#), [Smaldino & McElreath 2016](#)).

We have identified actions that institutions and managers can take to better support ECRs (below). These actions are crucial for our success because we are eager to publish openly and at places that keep profits inside academia in accordance with many modern online publication venues ([Logan 2017](#)). However, **ECRs are often pressured into publishing against their ethics** through threats that we would not get a job/grant unless we publish in particular journals ([Carter et al. 2014](#), [Who is going to make change happen?](#), [Kent 2016](#); usually these journals are older and more familiar, have a print version, a high impact factor, and are not 100% open access). These out of date practices and ideas hinder ECRs rather than help us: evidence shows that publishing open access results in increased citations, media attention, and job/funding opportunities ([McKiernan et al. 2016](#)). Open dissemination of all research outputs is also a fundamental principle on which ECRs rely to fight the ongoing reproducibility crisis in science and thus improve the quality of their research.

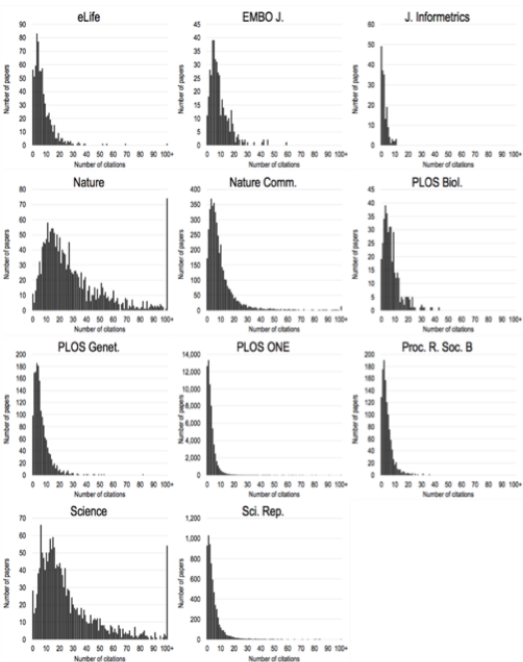
To support ECRs in this changing publishing landscape, we encourage funders, universities, departments, and politicians to

Hindawi



Impact factors mask huge variation in citations - if you use it you are dishonest and statistically illiterate
[@Stephen Curry](#) [#COASP](#)

COASP7 'Research and researcher evaluation' (2015), Stephen Curry (Imperial College London) – available soon from OASPA website



Reciprocal Space



Home About Stephen

← ICYMI No.7: a day in the life of a naked scientist

Ways of Seeing →

Pride and Prejudice and journal citation distributions: final, peer reviewed version

Posted on September 12, 2016 by Stephen

Today sees the publication on bioRxiv of a revised version of our preprint outlining “[A simple proposal for the publication of journal citation distributions.](#)” Our proposal, explained in more detail in [this earlier post](#), encourages publishers to mitigate the distorting effects on research assessment of journal impact factors (JIFs) by providing a simple method for publishing the citation distributions that are so incompletely characterized by the JIF.



Clinical trial registration: Looking back and moving ahead

(Published mid 2007)

New Eng. J. Med. 45 (53.298)

Lancet 24 (38.278)

J. Am. Med. Assoc. 21 (30.026)

Annals Int. Med. 11 (16.733)

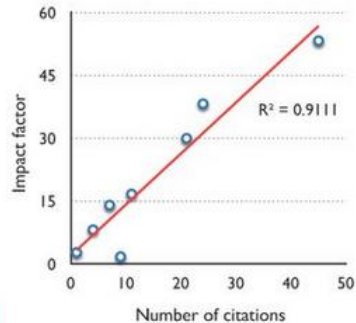
Brit. Med. J. 7 (14.093)

Can. Med. Assoc. J. 4 (8.217)

Med. J. Aust. 1 (2.813)

Croat. Med. J. 9 (1.796)

Total citations until the end of 2011
(2011 Impact Factor)



Current culture embeds status quo

- Researchers gain from publishing in 'designer' journals
 - Journals gain financially from their brand/ Journal Impact factor
 - Institutions gain financially by hiring and firing based on where researchers publish, not on what they publish (or the mission of the University)
 - Research assessment by funders often based on very few publications and brand/impact factor (some are changing)
 - Entrenched sub-conscious bias
- 

Higher Education Network Occam's corner

It's time for academics to take back control of research journals

The evolution into a highly-profitable industry was never planned. Academics must make the case for lower-cost journals



Stephen Curry Professor of structural biology at Imperial College London @Stephen_Curry

Thursday 25 May 2017 07:30 BST



Academic publishing originated as a vehicle for communication for the gentlemen scholars. Photograph: David Levene for the Guardian

"Publish or perish" has long been the mantra of academics seeking to make a success of their research career. Reputations are built on the ability to communicate something new to the world. Increasingly, however, they are determined by numbers, not by words, as universities are caught in a tangle of management targets composed of academic journal impact factors, university rankings and scores in the government's research excellence framework.

Untangling academic publishing: a history of the relationship between commercial interests, academic prestige and the circulation of research



Research output: Book/Report > Other report

- Overview Citation formats Activities and awards Funded projects

Standard

Untangling academic publishing : a history of the relationship between commercial interests, academic prestige and the circulation of research. / Fyfe, Aileen; Coate, Kelly; Curry, Stephen; Lawson, Stuart; Moxham, Noah; Rostvik, Camilla Mork.

St Andrews : University of St Andrews, 2017. 26 p. Research output: Book/Report > Other report

Harvard

Fyfe, A, Coate, K, Curry, S, Lawson, S, Moxham, N & Rostvik, CM 2017, Untangling academic publishing: a history of the relationship between commercial interests, academic prestige and the circulation of research. University of St Andrews, St Andrews. DOI: 10.5281/zenodo.546100

APA

Fyfe, A., Coate, K., Curry, S., Lawson, S., Moxham, N., & Rostvik, C. M. (2017). Untangling academic publishing: a history of the relationship between commercial interests, academic prestige and the circulation of research. St Andrews: University of St Andrews. DOI: 10.5281/zenodo.546100

DOI

10.5281/zenodo.546100 Final published version

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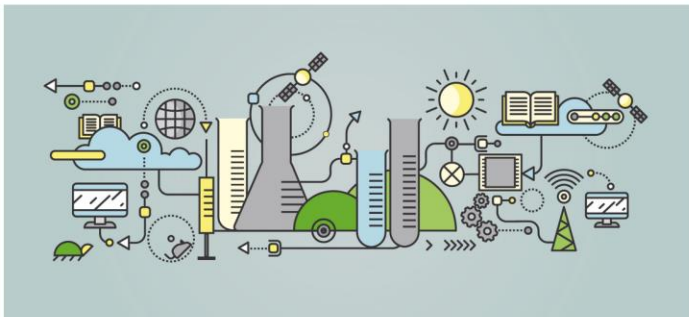
Publisher as service provider

- Encourage and facilitate better forms of credit
 - ORCID
 - CRediT taxonomy
 - Data /software citations
- Protocols
- Preprints
- Citation distributions
- Encourage data / software / materials sharing
- Provide high quality metadata
- Reduce friction
 - Enable connections and discovery
 - Adopt relevant persistent identifiers
 - Reduce the burden on researchers
 - Reduce the burden for funders and institutions
 - Enable a machine readable ecosystem



A radically open approach to developing infrastructure for Open Science

Paul Peters October 23rd, 2017



Hindawi's CEO, Paul Peters, explains the problems inherent in proprietary solutions for Open Science infrastructure and presents a proposal for how things can be done differently.

Should commercial companies have a role in developing infrastructure for an Open Science future?

most of the data needed to support Open Science is controlled by commercial companies, both big and small. This growing reliance on a handful of companies to provide proprietary analytics and decision tools for research funders and universities poses serious risks for the future

Community ownership

Open Source

- prevents monopolistic control
- requires an active community of users and service providers to develop and maintain infrastructure

Open Data

- metadata about the research process itself, such as funding data, publication and citation data, and “altmetrics” data

Open Integrations

- standard metadata formats and open APIs

Open Contracts

- completely open (public) and no lock-in (e.g. Non-Disclosure Agreements, multi-year contract terms, and privately negotiated prices)



 **UCLPRESS**

Open Access Megajournal Project

Ian Caswell

Journals Manager, UCL Press

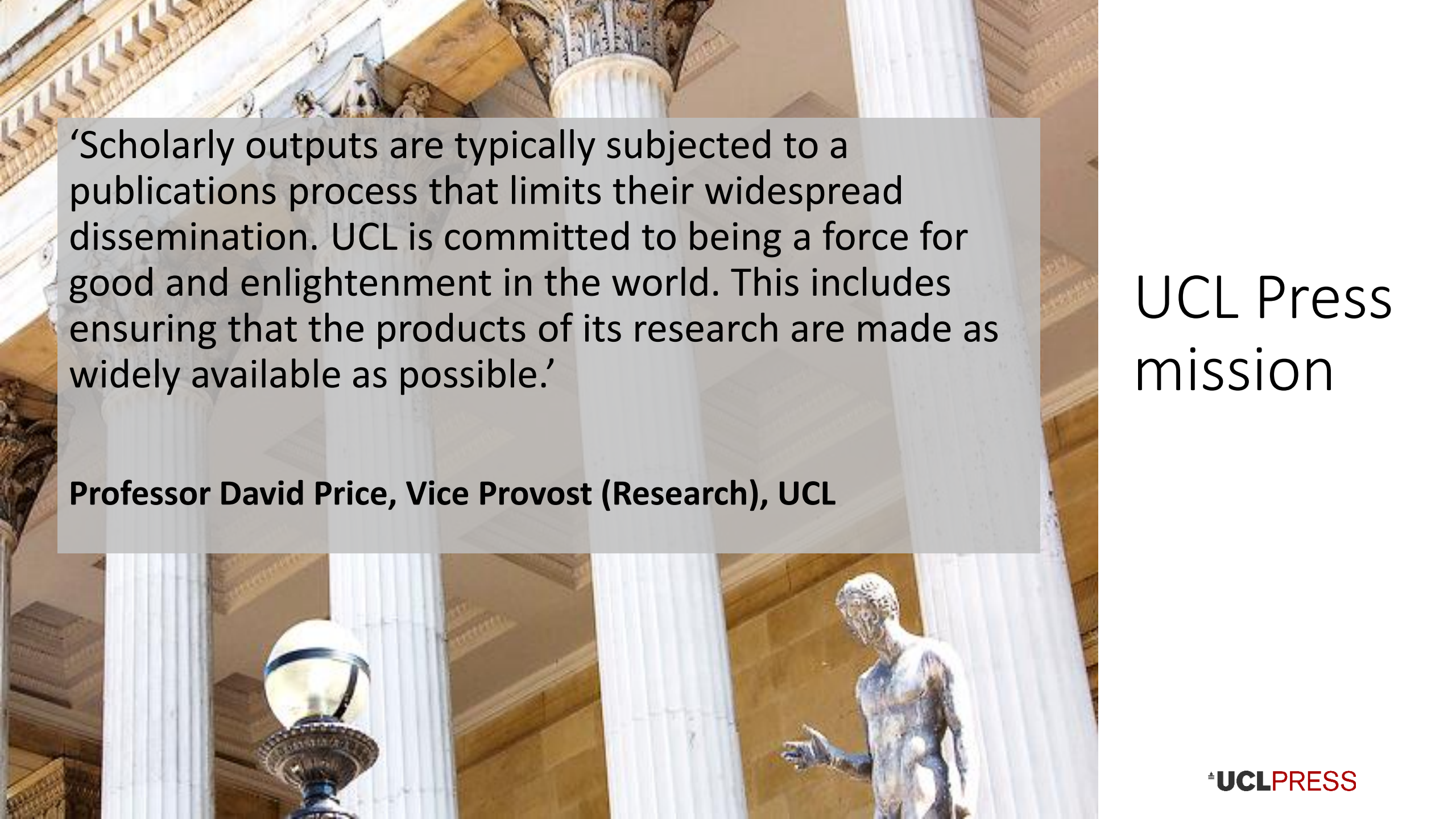
i.caswell@ucl.ac.uk



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The background of the slide is a photograph of a grand, classical building interior. It features several tall, white, fluted columns supporting a high ceiling. In the lower right, a bronze statue of a muscular man stands. In the lower left, a decorative lamp with a glowing globe is visible. The overall atmosphere is one of academic tradition and grandeur.

‘Scholarly outputs are typically subjected to a publications process that limits their widespread dissemination. UCL is committed to being a force for good and enlightenment in the world. This includes ensuring that the products of its research are made as widely available as possible.’

Professor David Price, Vice Provost (Research), UCL

UCL Press mission

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Innovative open peer review



Interdisciplinary collaboration
and community driven

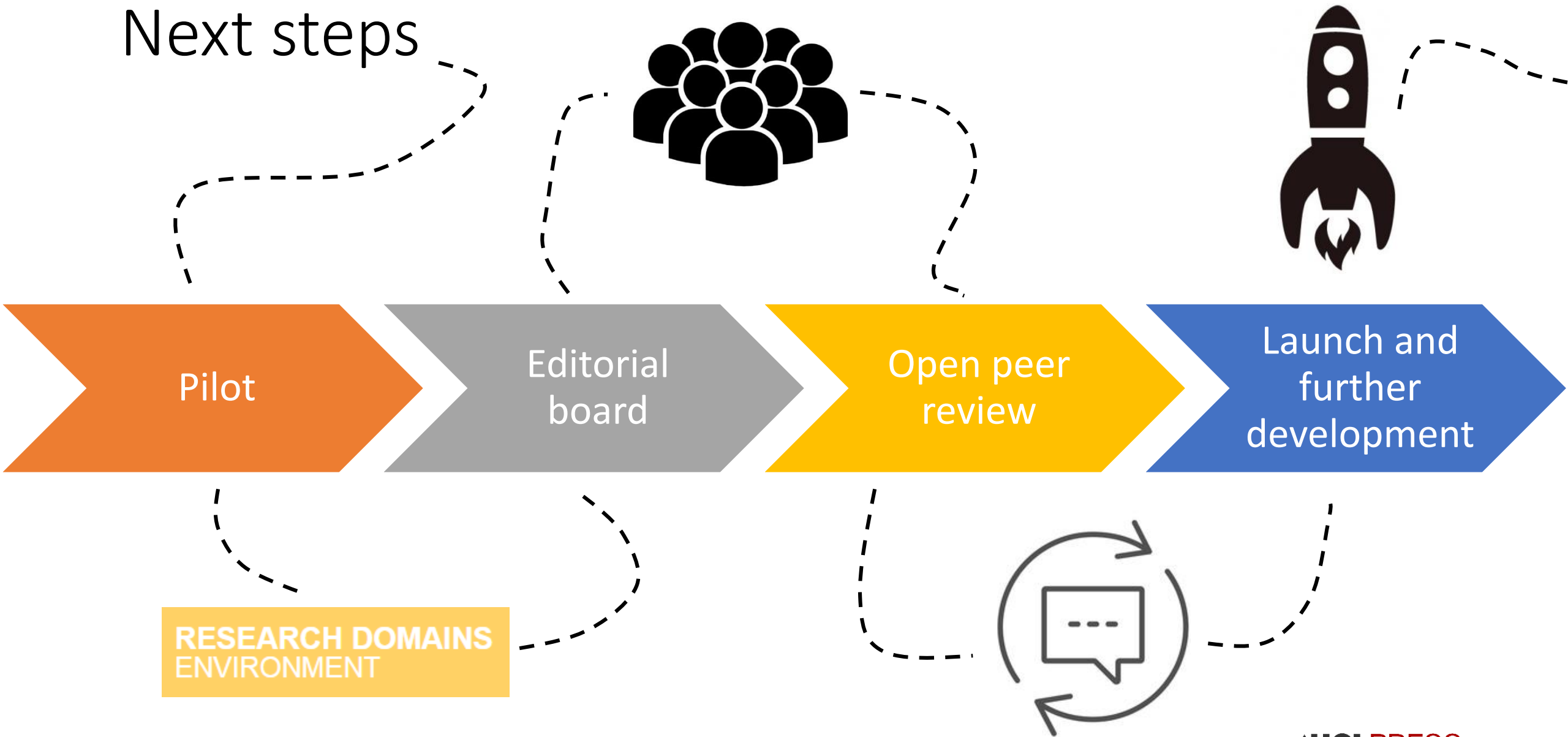


Reduced administrative burdens



Providing a home for diverse research
outputs

Next steps



Our platform



See the UCL Press journals at

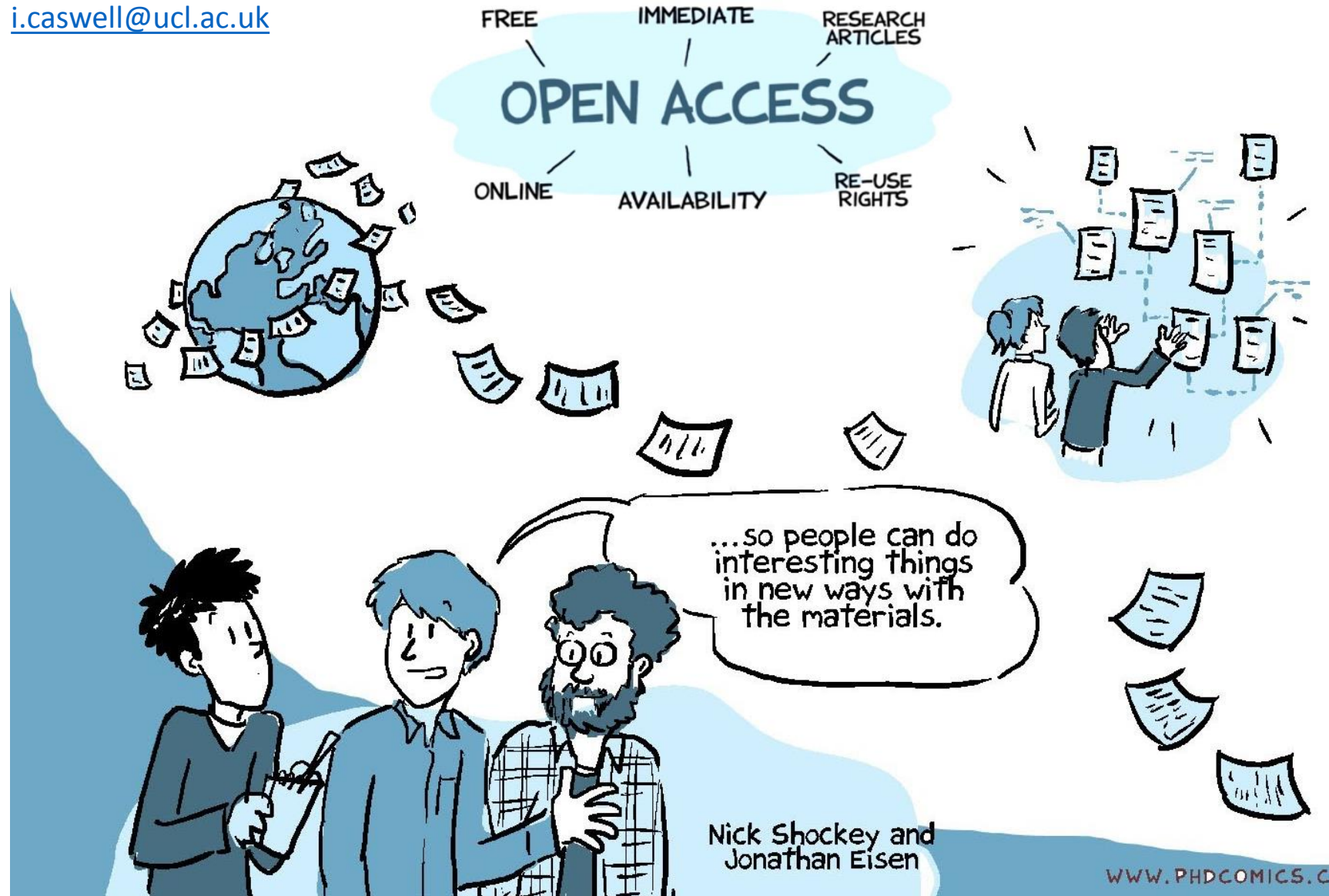
<https://www.scienceopen.com/collection/UCLPress>

Stay in touch and get involved, contact:

Ian Caswell

Journals Manager, UCL Press

i.caswell@ucl.ac.uk



Source: www.phdcomics.com

Panel Q&A

Chair: **Prof David Price**, *UCL Vice-Provost (Research)*

Dr Paul Ayris, *Pro-Vice-Provost (UCL Library Services)*

Robert Kiley, *Wellcome Trust*

Stephanie Dawson, *ScienceOpen*

Catriona MacCallum, *Hindawi*

Ian Caswell, *UCL Press*