### UNIVERSITY OF WESTMINSTER<sup>™</sup>

RDMF20 RDM and Data Sharing/Openness in the Arts – Virtual Forum 3 June 2020

# Taking a holistic approach to practice-based arts research: Our experiences (success and challenges) at the University of Westminster

### Jenny Evans

Research Environment and Scholarly Communications Lead evansje@westminster.ac.uk @jennye iD https://orcid.org/0000-0001-9455-3658 University of Westminster

# About the University of Westminster

4 campuses centrally located in and around the London area

Over 19,000 students from 169 countries

866 academic staff (with just over half engaged in research) and 800 support staff



World leading research in Art and Design and Media and Communications; Internationally excellent research in English, Architecture and the Built Environment and Allied Health; Excellence in Psychology and Neuroscience, Politics, Area Studies and Law (Research Excellence Framework, 2014)

=	Comms at egy and policy	Westminste and <mark>systems</mark>	r	Archivematica pilot (June)
Haplo's Research Manager CRIS system in place Research & Scholarly Communications team came together (Nov)	Practice research rep joined CRIS working group (May)	Launch of 'All Haplo' repository (Sept)	PRAG-UK discussions (Jan) Launch of REF Admin module (July)	RDM Officer joins the team (June) Haplo Data Management Planning module (tbc)
2016	2017	2018	2019	2020-
Took over business ownership of Haplo Research Manager (CRIS)	Paper from practice-research lead (May) RDM Policy approved (June)	Business case for All Haplo repository approved (Jan) OA Policy updated approved (March) Being Westminster (University Strategy) approved (Oct)	University Research Strategy approved (June)	Scholarly Comms team formally reporting to Research & Knowledge Exchange Office (dotted line to Library & Archives Service) (April)

# Inclusive policy

### **Research Data Management Policy**

"Research data can be defined as any digital object created or collected during the course of research (which might include documents, still images, video and audio files, spreadsheets, software, computer code, databases or websites) in addition to physical objects such as sketchbooks, diaries, lab notebooks, portfolios, models, other artefacts and includes the documentation of practice based research."

### Strategy for Research Development and Support 2018-2023

# Focus on research, research activity, research outputs

### **Open Access Policy**

"It is a requirement that all eligible publications or outputs for which open access is appropriate, are made available through open access. The metadata of non-textual material, including the outputs of practice based material, should be added, including attachments where possible."

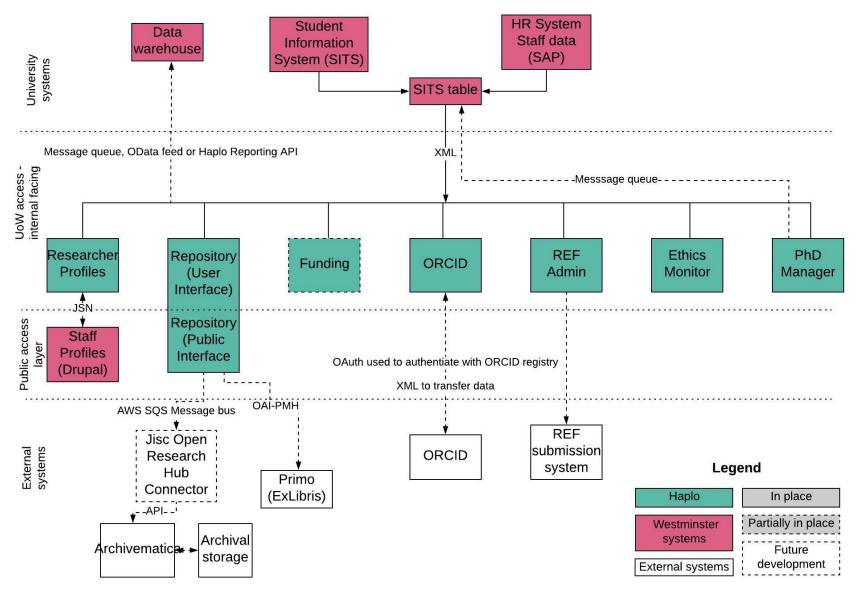
# Being Westminster: Our Strategy 2018-2023

"To develop our research activity and its impact in our areas of excellence to double income from research grants and ensure that 70% of all REF outputs are at 3\*/4\* level."

University of Westminster Open Access Policy University of Westminster RDM Policy Being Westminster: Our Strategy 2018-2023

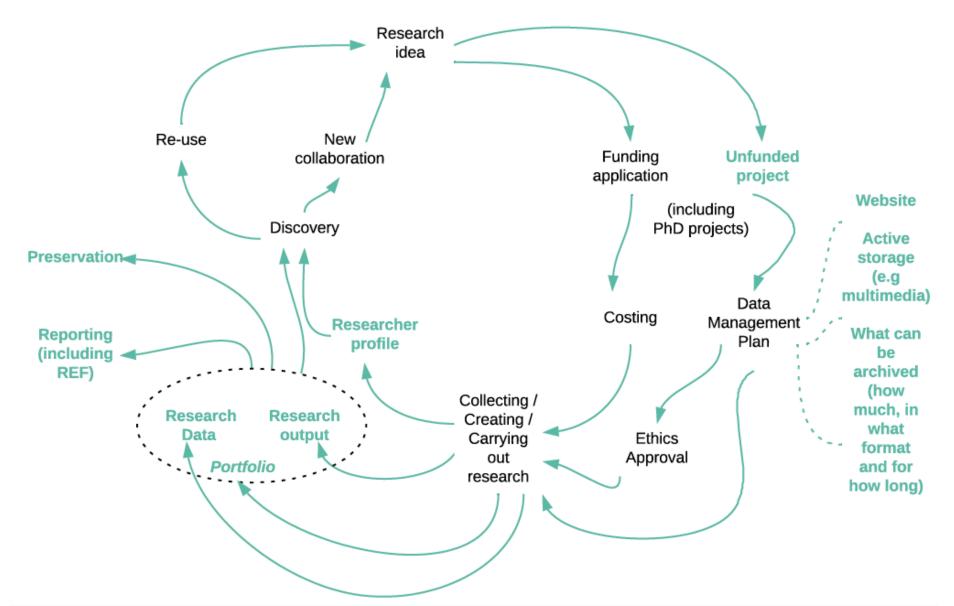
# Inclusive CRIS system

The Virtual Research Environment (VRE) – Haplo's Research Manager



# Research lifecycle diagram

Practice-based research



# One repository with a focus on practice-based arts research

Practice-based (arts) research encompasses a range of disciplines, from fine and performing arts, to architecture and design

Haplo's flexible repository architecture would enable us to maintain and improve on existing (Haplo-Eprints hybrid) OA publications repository, introduce support for datasets + practice-based research

Aim: to capture, make discoverable and to archive all research

Right people were in place and enthusiastic.

Research made up of the non-text creative component, the associated written documentation of research processes – often part of a wider, changing portfolio of work – often with challenges such as IP and copyright = perfect RDM case study

### What is unique to practice-based arts research?

"Whether it is practice-based, practice-led, artistic research - research is research. Whatever method, data, it's the processes that underpin the practice, that's the data working with, the documentation we are thinking about." (Neal White, Professor of Art/Science)

> Vocabulary and User Experience is key Dynamic, changing body (portfolio/collection) of work Unique outputs – not necessarily captured elsewhere Intellectual Property Rights / Copyright challenges Policy and Funding landscape very STEM focused

Evans, J., Gray, A., Kaye, J., Renner, T., Siminson, N. and Watts, N. (2019). Practice-based arts research in repositories: how do we better engage with researchers to capture, manage and enable discoverability of this research? *Open Repositories Conference.* Hamburg, Germany 10 - 13 Jun 2019. Available from: https://westminsterresearch.westminster.ac.uk/item/gv8y2/ [Accessed 27 May 2020]. Motivation? What are their drivers?

Research Excellence Framework (REF) submission – used to make business case for funding and to engage with the community

Portfolio approach they use for REF is a helpful way to approach conversations about outputs

'Practice research is for life – not just for REF'

Prioritising recording/collecting the research before we can even think about open access, discoverability or long term preservation

Open Access looks different to them

### Practice Research Advisory Group (PRAG-UK)

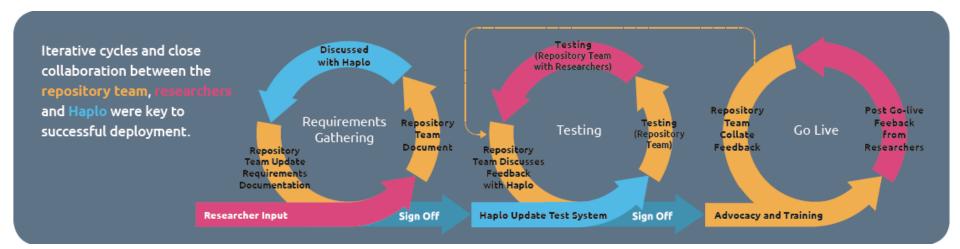
"PRAG's long term aim is to ensure that bodies of Practice Research are visible and searchable, and that the creative and cultural industries can fully contribute to the UK's industrial and creative economy and the advancement of innovative interdisciplinary research. This is a capacity building project. It will produce tangible exemplars, stimulate and focus discussion, and work towards the development of a sustainable framework. In addition, it aims to provide HEIs and researchers with tools, guidance and confidence in the submission of Practice Research for RCUK/UKRI funding and in the preparations for the UK's REF 2021"

"Produce a framework to underpin the development of an archival infrastructure for a 'Web of Arts', as a complement to the Web of Science"

### Our approach to capturing this research Work in collaboration

Be informed by previous work: Kultur, Kultivate, Defiant Objects, KAPTUR<sup>1</sup>

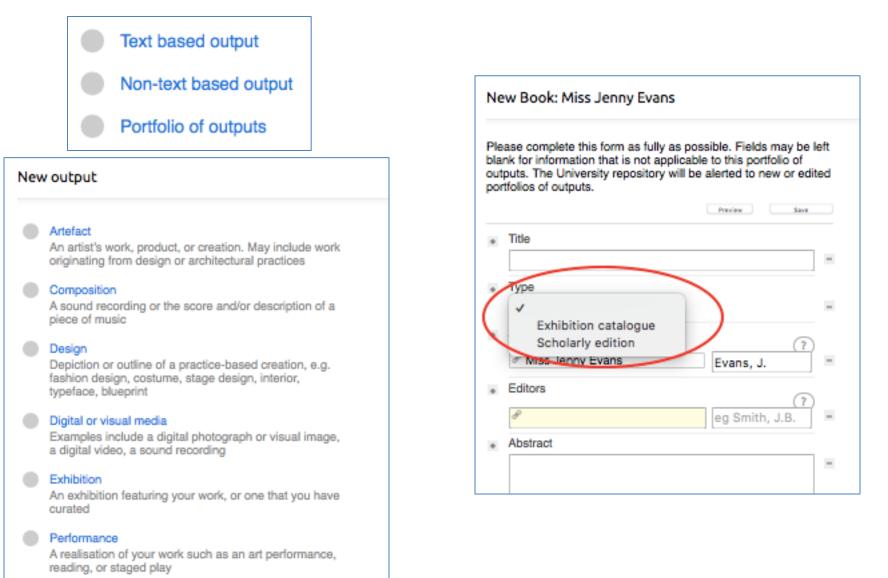
2



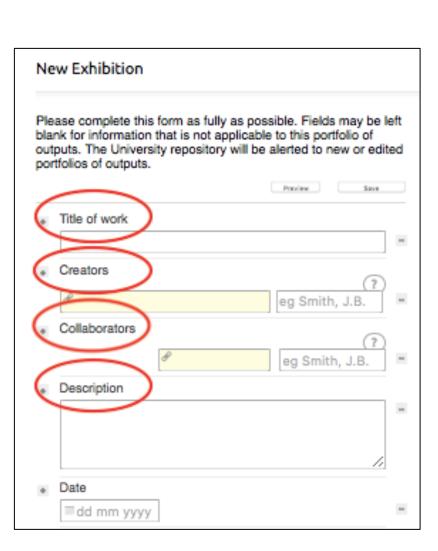
<sup>1</sup>Meece, S., Robinson, A. and Gramstadt, M-T. (2017). *Engaging researchers with the world's first scholarly arts repositories: ten years after the UK'S Kultur project*. New Review of Academic Librarianship, 23, 209-232. Available from: <u>https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/abs/10.1080/13614533.2017.1320767</u> [Accessed 27 May 2020].

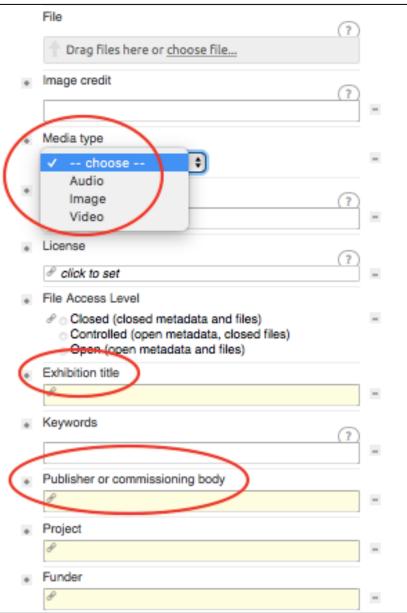
<sup>2</sup> Evans, J., Watts, N. and Renner, T. 2019. Building a single repository to meet all use cases: a collaboration between institution, researchers and supplier [Poster]. Exhibited at: *Open Repositories Conference*. Hamburg, Germany 10 - 13 Jun 2019 [Available online: https://westminsterresearch.westminster.ac.uk/item/qv8xz/building-a-single-repository-to-meet-all-use-cases-a-collaboration-between-institution-researchers-and-supplier]

### How we updated our templates "We want to be able to select non-text outputs"

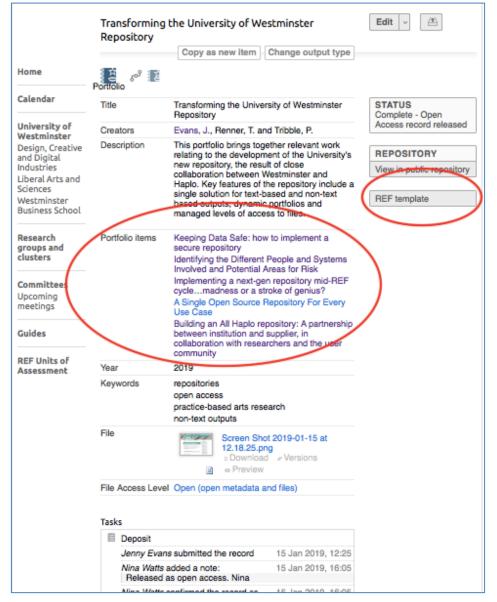


### Making templates user friendly Exhibition output type

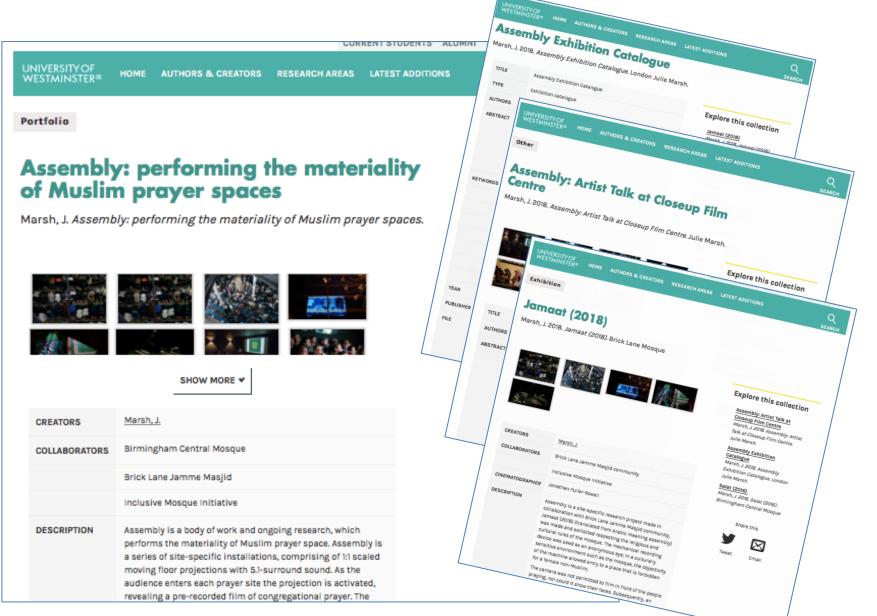




### **Portfolios** Collect individual outputs together



# Portfolio and individual outputs in the public view



https://westminsterresearch.westminster.ac.uk/item/q9y33/assembly-performing-the-materiality-of-muslim-prayer-spaces

Making practice based arts research FAIR? Our repository has been developed in line with the FAIR principles<sup>1</sup>

**Findable** - outputs are assigned DOIs or handles to enable discoverability.

**Accessible** - the repository implements the OAI-PMH protocol to enable discovery by the standard industry discovery tools, and an authentication process will be used to manage access to datasets.

**Interoperable** - appropriate standards (including Dublin Core, CrossRef and Datacite) are applied to enable interoperability.

**Re-usable** - described appropriately and a licence is applied for reuse.

1. Wilkinson, M.D. et al (2016). *The FAIR guiding principles for scientific data management and stewardship*. Scientific Data, 3, Article number 160018. Retrieved from <u>https://www.nature.com/articles/sdata201618</u>

### However we have discovered the standards Are not very 'fair' to these disciplines

Persistent Identifiers and schema have been developed with traditional text based (often STEM) disciplines and outputs in mind

Two elements

- more relevant guidance
- More representative metadata

Contributor roles very STEM-focuse

ORCID - other

DataCite

- Lack of focused guidance

Work category	WORK IDENTIFIERS
Other	Identifier type
Work type*	Pick an identifier type. Start typing to see more options
Artistic/performance	Identifier value
C.	Add ID
Add title	Identifier URL
• add translated title	Add URL
Subtitle	Relationship 🛛
Add subtitle	Self Part of Version of
Publisher	Add other identified
Add publisher name	URL
Add publisher hame	Add URL
Publication date	
Year 🛊 Month 🛊 Day 🛊	Language used in this form
	Country of publication
CITATION	

# Lessons learned?

### Benefits

- Connecting up with REF funding for development work and inclusive systems contributing to open research environment
- > Non-text output templates so much more inclusive
- Ongoing engagement work in partnership with researchers and other professional services teams

### Challenges

- Danger of over-engineering portfolio workflow was a step too far (for now)
- User Experience so much better still not WordPress though
- Still need 121 support
- Standards don't reflect this research
- Other systems 'upgrade' to staff profiles

# Copyright for researchers guide

Developed by Jane Secker for us – published under a CC-BY licence

Collaborative effort with our Academic Liaison and Learning Development team in Library & Archives Service

Connects up with our other Copyright guides UNIVERSITY OF WESTMINSTER<sup>#</sup> Library Guides

University of Westminster / Copyright / Copyright for Researchers / Introduction

Copyright for Researchers: Introduction This guide provides guidance on copyright matters for researchers

Introduction Permissions and reuse Your Research Creative Commons Social Media Open Data
Case Studies Further Help

#### Introduction

This copyright guide is almed at researchers at the University of Westminster who are creating and sharing research outputs, such as journal articles, creative works or data as part of their research activities, whether funded externally or as part of their substantive role. It discusses using other people's content (publications, data or other intellectual property) and when you might need to obtain licences or permission to use their work. It is particularly important to read this guide before you add your research and /or creative outputs to the VRE: Repository to enable sharing in the institutional open access repository **WestminsterResearch**.

The guide considers a number of other related issues including the relevant copyright exceptions that may apply when you are undertaking non-commercial research, identifying openly licensed content including datasets, adding Creative Commons Licences to your work and copyright issues and social media. It also includes three case studies of copyright issues associated with research and sources of further help and advice.

Disclaimer: The guide in no way substitutes for formal legal advice. If you are in any doubt or require further information we recommend you consult the sources of further advice at the end of this guide.

#### What is copyright and why does it matter?

Researchers create a whole variety of copyright works, through the data they generate, the papers they write and other creative outputs they may produce such as works of art or computer software. The need for researchers to understand copyright is now particularly important because of the requirement to deposit research outputs and data sets on open access, following funding mandates from UK Research and Innovation (UKR).

In the UK, the relevant copyright legislation is the <u>1988</u> <u>Copyright, Designs and Patents Act</u>. While researchers do not need to be familiar with the legislation in detail, this guide provides you with an accessible but practically focused guide to the aspects of copyright law that might impact on you.

Some of the examples of when it's important to understand copyright include:

- When you are using other people's creative work (and data) protected by copyright.
- When you create your own works (and underlying data) that qualify for protection and need to understand what protection your work is awarded.
- When you work collaboratively with colleagues either at the University of Westminster or other organisations.
- When you are asked to sign contracts or licence agreements by organisations funding your research.

#### Open access

As a researcher you will also need to understand the requirements for open access when you deposit your work or data in the institutional repository or when you publish your

#### How does copyright relate to other forms of intellectual property?

Copyright is a type of intellectual property right that gives the creator of a work certain exclusive rights, such as the ability to copy a work, to publish the work or to share it on a network. Copyright typically lasts for 70 years after the death of an author although this varies depending on the type of content. In contrast to trademarks and patents, provided a work qualifies for protection, copyright arises in a work as soon as it is created, so there is no requirement to register your copyright protection; it needs to be original and fixed and to fall into a category of works specified in law including: literary, artistic, musical works, sound recordings, film, broadcasts etc. For further information on copyright basics we suggest you consult our Library guide on **Copyright**.

#### Descertient on t

Depending on the nature of your research, your work may also qualify for protection under database rights, performance rights or design rights. If it is an invention then you may seek to protect it using other intellectual property laws, such as by applying for a trademark or patent. These will need to be registered and there are specific checks you need to undertake before applying for such protection. If you need further advice about other aspects of intellectual property then please contact commercialisation@westminster.ac.uk

#### Other guides

This guide should be read in conjunction with the following other guides that cover specific related areas:

University of Westminster Intellectual Property
 Policy
 University of Westminster Open Access Policy

### What next?

### Preservation

- Our pilot of Archivematica via the Jisc Open Research Hub has been de-railed due to priorities (and lack of staffing) over the last year or so (and delay in REF submission)
- Hoping to do some work in June-July 2020
- Our University Records and Archives team are doing amazing work with digital preservation so harnessing their expertise

CRIS / Repository work - Front-end repository development work + researcher profiles work, Data Management Planning

Joining up different discussions – OA repository community, PIDs, Research Data Management, Research Management, CRIS, PRAG-UK

# Community Engagement

Repository Fringe 2018

PRAG-UK Town Hall Meeting – Jan 2019

Jisc / Prag-UK event – Capturing practice research: improving visibility and searchability: 15th March 2019 – written up as a blog post: <u>Practice Research is</u> for life, not just REF

Practice-based arts research in repositories: how do we better engage with researchers to capture, manage and enable discoverability of this research? *Open Repositories Conference.* Hamburg, Germany 10 - 13 Jun 2019 – <u>recording of this panel session</u>.

# Thank you!

### Jenny Evans

### Research Environment and Scholarly Communications Lead

### University of Westminster

evansje@westminster.ac.uk

Transforming the University of Westminster Repository

@jennye



### Persistent Identifiers and schema Discussion Session 1

### **ORCID and A&H worktypes**

Adam Vials Moore - UK ORCID senior community engagement and technical lead

### Datacite

Arts schema

### Datacite

Making the schema more 'practice-research friendly' and also what the schema doesn't address

- Benefits minting DOIs to track reach/citation, interoperability (connects up to other schema)
- Publisher guidance needs to be clearer for these outputs (e.g. like it is for software)
- Public landing page requirement works for closed files with an open metadata record but not for closed metadata records
- Contributor information doesn't reflect the collaborator role so important to these researchers
- > Dynamic collections

With huge thanks to Tom Renner @haplorepo for his input

# Publisher guidance

"The name of the entity that holds, archives, publishes prints, distributes, releases, issues, or produces the resource. This property will be used to formulate the citation, so consider the prominence of the role"

"For software, use Publisher for the code repository. If there is an entity other than a code repository, that "holds, archives, publishes, prints, distributes, releases, issues, or produces" the code, use the property Contributor/contributorType/ hostingInstitution for the code repository."

DataCite Metadata Working Group. (2019). DataCite Metadata Schema Documentation for the Publication and Citation of Research Data. Version 4.3. DataCite e.V. https://doi.org/10.14454/7xq3-zf69

# **Contributor information**

### CRediT – Contributor Roles Taxonomy

Other Contributors	Name field, with individual roles chosen
	from list:
	Actor, Actress, Animator, Author of
	screenplay, Calligrapher, Choreographer,
	Cinematographer, Composer, Conductor,
	Conference organiser, Costume designer,
	Curator, Dancer, Designer, Director,
	Exhibitor, Film editor, illustrator,
	Instrumentalist, Librettist, Lighting designer,
	Lyricist, Musician, Performer, Photographer,
	Printmaker, Producer, Production
	personnel, Programmer, Recording
	engineer, Researcher, Set designer, Singer,
	Translator, Videographer, Vocalist)

'Other Contributors list' from Kultur project Metadata report



CRediT (Contribut Taxonomy) is high-leve including 14 roles, that to represent the role played by contributors scholarly output. The r each contributor's contribution to the sch

### **14 Contributor Roles**

Conceptualization Data curation Formal Analysis Funding acquisition Investigation Methodology Project administration Resources Software Supervision Validation Visualizatio Writing – origina Writing – review δ

Animator Author of introduction Author of screenplay Calligrapher Choreographer Cinematographer Composer Conductor Conference organizer Costume designer Curator Dancer Designer Director Exhibitor Film editor Illustrator Instrumentallist Librettist Lighting designer Lyricist Musician Performer Photographer Printmaker Producer Production personnel Programmer Recording engineer Researcher Set designer Singer Translator Videographer Vocalist

Actor

#### <u>CRediT – Contributor Roles Taxonomy</u>

Sheppard, V. (2009). *Metadata report*. Kultur project. Available from: <u>http://kultur.eprints.org/Metadata%20report%20Final.pdf</u> [Accessed 27 May 2020].

# Haplo repository collaborator roles

# Dynamic collections

The (new) "relatedItem" field in the DataCite schema is useful for describing groups of things. A portfolio record could use that with something like:

<RelatedIdentifier relatedIdentifierType="DOI" relationType="Compiles>10.555/thing/1234</RelatedIdentifier>

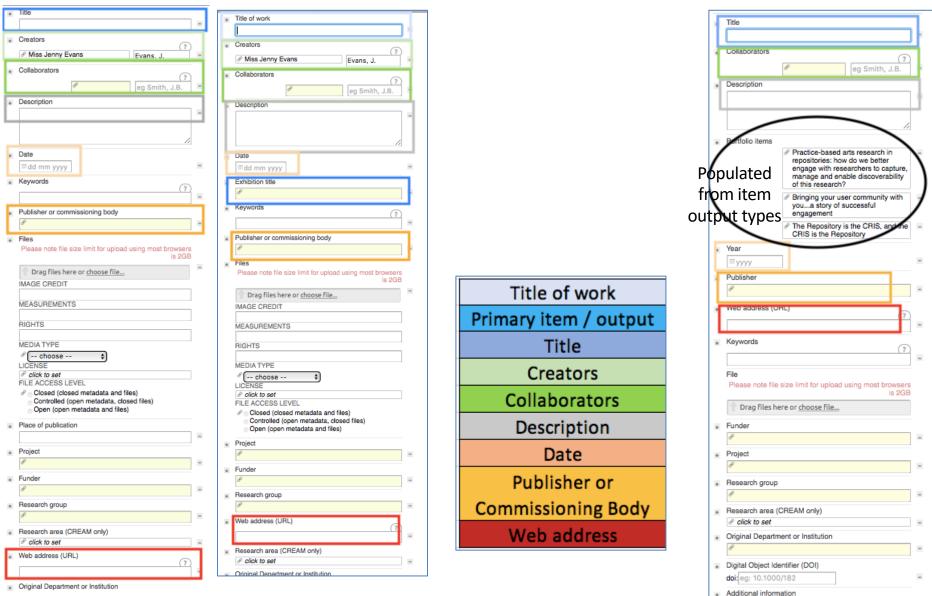
DOIs not really designed for changing records. Cannot update the "mandatory" fields for a record (understandably) but it's also not really expected that you'll update the record for an existing item.

While it is possible to add items to a portfolio via the use of RelatedIdentifier, you couldn't amend the "Creators" of the portfolio on the DOI record after you've minted the DOI

DataCite Metadata Working Group. (2019). DataCite Metadata Schema Documentation for the Publication and Citation of Research Data. Version 4.3. DataCite e.V. https://doi.org/10.14454/7xq3-zf69

## Arts schema...first attempt

#### Portfolio template



#### Item template

#### Exhibition template

### Advocacy and engagement Discussion session 2

Our tips:

- Listen
- Vocabulary is key
- Involve researchers in the development process if you can
- Local champions both academics and support staff
- Visual tools such as workflow diagrams help
- Flexible software and a fab developer make life much easier!
- An ongoing journey

Cooper, H. & Caplehorne, J (2019). Engaging practice researchers in open repositories: Beyond A. B. C. *Open Repositories Conference*. Hamburg, Germany 10 - 13 Jun 2019. Available from: <a href="https://kar.kent.ac.uk/74301/">https://kar.kent.ac.uk/74301/</a> [Accessed 27 May 2020].

Pike, D. & Siminson, N. (2019). Square pegs, round holes: how can we make repositories work for arts research? *Open Repositories Conference.* Hamburg, Germany 10 - 13 Jun 2019. Available from: <u>http://radar.gsa.ac.uk/view/creators/697.html</u>