



# **The UK Scholarly Communications Licence:** *What it is, and why it matters for the Arts & Humanities*

March 2018

## **Introduction**

Many British universities are currently considering adopting the United Kingdom Scholarly Communications Licence (UK-SCL). What is UK-SCL, and how will it affect you? In response to a number of enquiries the Council of the Royal Historical Society (RHS) has prepared this guide and discussion document, which we hope will enable historians and colleagues in cognate disciplines to engage fully with what has become an increasingly sensitive set of issues.

For many historians the issues raised by the UK-SCL, as with earlier debates around the relationship between UK funding bodies and Open Access, will appear to be distant from their intellectual concerns. However, institutional (or sector-wide) adoption of UK-SCL will have a direct impact on UK research and publication practices in and beyond the university sector (including for historians, for example where universities intersect with e.g. museums--witness Open Access PhD deposit rules for AHRC collaborative doctoral students). It is vital that historians appreciate the significance of what is under discussion, and the specific implications UK-SCL adoption may have for History/Arts & Humanities authors, students, research, and the dissemination and use of academic scholarship.

To that end, this document provides an explanation of what UK-SCL is, briefly sketches the context and chronology of its development, provides definitions and a glossary of key terms needed to understand the operation of UK-SCL, offers a bibliography for further reference and explores some potential implications of UK-SCL for Historians and Arts & Humanities constituencies in particular.

*We are very grateful to Dr Michael Jubb, Prof. Peter Mandler (former RHS President) and Prof. Jane Winters (Chair, Digital Committee) for their comments on earlier drafts. We should also gratefully acknowledge various public sources, including the open access projects and Wikipedia, utilised in the definitional sections.*

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## Table of Contents

1. Summary of UK-SCL	3
2. Timelines: UK-SCL, HEFCE Policy, & REF	4
3. Potential Implications of UK-SCL for Arts & Humanities Scholarship	6
4. Open-Access: A Glossary of Key Terms & Concepts	11
5. Copyright, licencing & <i>Creative Commons</i> : A Glossary of Key Terms & Concepts	14
Appendix: Sample of Journal Subscriptions	16
Further Reading	17

## 1. Summary of UK-SCL

Readers will find a glossary of key terms and concepts below, pp. 11-15.

*From the UK-SCL Policy Summary <http://ukscl.ac.uk/policy-summary>:*

“The UK-SCL is a model open access policy with a standard set of licence terms designed for adoption by UK HE Institutions. It has been drawn up in response to researcher concerns about growing requirements to assign their copyright to a publisher at the point of acceptance, and in response to [funder calls for a transition](#) to a more open access environment. Implementation of the UK-SCL ensures that authors retain the right to share their manuscripts freely, and to reuse their research outputs in their own teaching and research. Authors retain copyright and, by extension, [moral rights](#) and are free to publish in the journal of their choice and, where necessary, to assign copyright to the publisher. The model is seen as an interim measure until a sustainable open-access publishing model is implemented that facilitates sharing of scholarly outputs without delays or barriers.

Research institutions will implement the UK-SCL Model Policy via their own approval/committee procedures, in line with established institutional governance processes. The most likely route for the implementation of the UK-SCL is through the institution’s Open Access Policy. To be considered to have implemented the UK-SCL Model Policy, an institutional policy needs to include the following conditions:

- Make [accepted manuscripts](#) of scholarly articles of its staff available online
  1. on or shortly after the date of first publication, be it online or in any other medium
  2. with a Creative Commons licence that allows non-commercial reuse as long as the authors are fully credited (CC BY NC 4.0)
- Allow authors and publishers to request a temporary waiver for applying this right for up to 12 months for AHSS and 6 months for STEM (aligned to REF panels).
- Where a paper is co-authored with external co-authors, the institution will:
  1. Automatically sub-licence this right to all co-authors credited on the paper and to their host institutions.
  2. Not apply the licence if a co-author (who is not based at an institution with a UK-SCL-based model policy) objects.
  3. Honour waiver requests granted by other institutions which have adopted the UK-SCL model policy.
- Where an output is available immediately on publication with a CC-BY licence, the accepted manuscript will remain on closed deposit.

These rights do not allow the university or anyone else to use the manuscript commercially, and they do not affect the version of record. The UK-SCL model gives universities the option to waive the rights listed above for a certain period, if explicitly requested by staff. For the first two years of the policy publishers can be granted a blanket waiver of 6/12 months (aligned to REF panels).

Institutions will need to ensure that local IP policies and employment contracts work alongside their open access policy.”

## 2. Timelines: UK-SCL, HEFCE Policy, and REF

UK-SCL compliance is **not** at present (January 2018) either explicitly recommended or mandatory for academic staff submitting outputs (or materials for Impact case studies or Environment templates) in REF2021. However, the four UK HE funding bodies believe that the outputs of research should be as widely accessible as possible. Accordingly, they have introduced new open access requirements for REF2021 and subsequent assessments.

Since 2014, these policies—detailed chronologically below and further amplified in the subsequent glossary of key terms such as ‘Gold’ and ‘Green’ Open Access—have placed new demands on universities (and especially their libraries) in terms of time, cost and staffing. The creation of institutional repositories, the navigation by their staff of complex, highly diverse legal rights and the monitoring of academic authors’ compliance have all been costly for universities. This expenditure has increased in parallel with continued rises in the cost of journal subscriptions in some (especially STEM) subjects (see Appendix).

Beyond its appeal as a vehicle that promises further to open up university research to the public, UK-SCL understandably appeals to many university managers faced with the dual challenges of repeated changes to HEFCE’s open access policies and escalating subscription charges and compliance expenses. Understanding this complex landscape is essential when discussing UK-SCL and its institutional adoption.

### *Research articles accepted for publication 1 April 2016-30 March 2018*

To be eligible for submission to REF2021, authors’ final peer-reviewed manuscripts must have been deposited in an institutional or subject repository. This requirement applies only to journal articles and conference proceedings with an International Standard Serial Number. Deposited material should be discoverable, and free to read and download, for anyone with an internet connection.

This policy will **not** apply in REF2021 to monographs, book chapters, other long-form publications, working papers, creative or practice-based research outputs, or data. This evolving policy applies to research outputs accepted for publication after **1 April 2016**.

### *Research articles accepted for publication on or after 1 April 2018*

From **1 April 2018** the REF2021 Open Access policy will require outputs to be deposited as soon after the point of acceptance as possible, and no later than **three months** after this date. However, HEFCE will introduce a **deposit exception** to this new version of Open Access. This exception will allow outputs unable to meet the three month deposit timescale, to remain compliant if they are deposited up to three months after the **date of publication**.

The exception reads: 'The output was not deposited within three months of acceptance date, but was deposited within three months of the earliest date of publication.' <http://www.hefce.ac.uk/rsrch/oa/Policy/> This exception will remain in place for the rest of the **REF 2021** publication period.

### *What is proposed for the REF after 2021?*

HEFCE are committed in principle to the introduction of Open Access protocols for books (monographs) and other forms of extended research outputs into the REF exercise *after* that projected for 2021, although at present this is a 'direction of travel', with recognition on all sides that much remains to be done for such protocols to be viable and internationally accepted.

Colleagues working in England will be aware that as of **1 April 2018**, HEFCE's research and knowledge exchange functions will transfer to Research England within the overall UK Research and Innovation (UKRI) framework, as announced in the Higher Education Bill of spring 2016. From this date, REF-related and broader Open Access research policies in the UK will lie increasingly within UKRI's ambit.

### **3. Potential implications of the UK-SCL for historians and humanities scholarship**

Under present REF protocols, when an article by a historian or humanities scholar is accepted by a journal for publication, the author deposits the accepted version in their university digital repository, and then (after a prescribed embargo period lasting a maximum of two years under present 'Green' OA policy) this version becomes publicly available. As indicated earlier, medical historians funded by the Wellcome Trust will follow the alternative 'Gold' publication route, an Article Processing Charge funding immediate OA release.

If your university implements the UK-SCL, this will change: under the UK-SCL, the author is required to grant a non-exclusive licence to the university, who will then immediately release the accepted version (meaning it will be fully publicly available via an institutional repository). The UK-SCL requires the university licence to be granted before, or at the time of, first submission to a given journal.

There are a number of potential short-, medium- and long-term issues raised by UK-SCL. These fall under five main headings: A) third party ownership of sources/data; B) distortion of authors' arguments through unrestricted use; C) pedagogic implications (at university level) of versioning and re-use; D) UK researchers' continued access (as authors) to non-UK scholarly journals; and E) impact on the UK Humanities scholarly landscape with respect to learned and professional societies. We note that both B) and C) potentially have significant implications for undergraduate, Masters and PhD teaching and training in History and the Humanities in the UK and internationally.

#### **(A) Third party ownership of sources/data**

Historians (as well as, for example, art historians, literary scholars and musicologists) often publish images and other third-party-owned materials in their journal articles and books, securing permission from the copyright owners to publish them in copyright-protected journals. But will these copyright-holders allow us to immediately publish our work via institutional repositories in Open Access form, including the copyright-holders' material? Journal publishers are well used to navigating this terrain, but many of our libraries are not (especially in less research-intensive institutions) and nor are they resourced to become so. These demands on institutions will increase when open access monograph mandates are implemented. Having previously underestimated the institutional cost of implementing the current

'gold' and 'green' system, it is surely wise to consider in advance whether UK-SCL may likewise unintentionally impose new costs and liabilities for UK universities, and if so whether these can be mitigated.

### **(B) Distortion of author's arguments through unrestricted use**

At present most Humanities authors grant an exclusive licence or assign copyright to journals when they publish their articles, and these journals then protect this published work by ensuring that it is not misused in ways that breach the licence or copyright. However, under UK-SCL universities will release these accepted articles under a CC BY NC Creative Commons license, **which allows for virtually unrestricted non-commercial re-usage**. Because of the distinctive characteristics of humanities research—the USP of humanities method and argument—this has major (and hitherto unexamined) implications for how our articles may be used (and potentially abused) by others, because it explicitly allows **derivative** usage. This means that it permits *any* use of our words (without quotation marks), not just of the whole work, but dismembered, reconfigured, partially rewritten. Our 'worked example' (below) illustrates this type of usage and its potential implications. Authors' names will still appear, along with the re-user's name, but they will have almost no control over the nature of that re-use. It can be argued, of course, that under existing publishing protocols similar scope for non-author-approved derivative works exists in practice, and there will clearly be scholars working in (for example) areas of the digital humanities where this freedom to re-version will be welcomed. The UK-SCL does nonetheless permit potential derivative outcomes with which many historians and humanities scholars will be uncomfortable.

#### ***'Worked Example' for historians***

Simon P. Newman, 'Rethinking runaways in the British Atlantic World: Britain, the Caribbean, West Africa and North America,' *Slavery & Abolition* 38, 1 (2017), 55.

'Virginia-born Jamie Montgomery escaped from enslavement in Port Glasgow in south-western Scotland in late April of 1756. We know a great deal more about this case than many others because Montgomery's escape and eventual recapture resulted in a lawsuit which preserved the words of runaway and master alike. It is therefore possible to recount his story in more detail and at greater length than is possible with most runaways.'

*Historiographical context: there are several historians who argue that there was **no** slavery in 18th century England and Scotland, and that blacks and whites had similar roles and rights as employed servants. These historians suggest that slavery in 18th century Britain is an invention of 'politically correct' historians such as the author of the original extract. Under the UK-SCL one of these historians could use the original text in a published piece as follows:*

'Virginia-born Jamie Montgomery escaped from *his position as a servant* in south-western Scotland in late April of 1756. We know a great deal more about this case than many others because Montgomery's escape and eventual recapture resulted in a lawsuit which preserved the words of runaway and master alike. It is therefore possible to recount his story in more detail and at greater length than is possible with most runaways.'

Under UK-SCL, a footnote or similar would need to include 'appropriate credit' to the original author, and a link to the licensed version on the relevant university website. But it would not need to point out which words were the original author's, and which were the words of the second author who was using the original. While there is a theoretical minimal level of protection of the original author's 'moral rights', and the new work should not be prejudicial to the original author's reputation, this is all very vague, and would be reliant on policing and legal enforcement by the licensor (e.g. a university library). In practice such policing is virtually non-existent. There is also an obvious tension here with what History students are routinely taught about plagiarism, as many departmental plagiarism policies make very clear.

So, by deleting four words of the original author's text, and substituting five new ones (shown in bold italic), the second author would have *completely* changed the meaning of the original article text. This could be done without explanation, and yet the original author's name would still be associated with the piece (very probably in an acknowledgements section or in the first footnote). Hence the enthusiasm of many historians and humanities scholars for the CC BY NC ND license (on which more below), which specifically prohibits this sort of derivation, and which is currently regarded by HEFCE as REF-compliant: major funders like RCUK and its successor bodies may take a different view but that does not counter the fundamental point about the importance of words (not data, but *words*) being made here.

### **(C) Pedagogic implications (at university level) of versioning and re-use**

For tutors of undergraduate and Masters students and for PhD supervisors, both the issues raised in (B) above and the existence of multiple versions of a single publication in the public domain raise pedagogical issues. Some of these no doubt will be amenable to resolution: teaching students which version in the public domain should be used in essays and dissertations (and why) will require time and thought, for example, but accepted practices will no doubt emerge that allow scholarly standards to be maintained alongside significantly enhanced open access. However, the types of distortion detailed in the worked example (above) raise more challenging, and more troubling, pedagogical issues. Unless considered and discussed frankly, they run the risk of encouraging forms of referencing that run directly counter to present-



day historical (and wider humanities) practices with regard to plagiarism, for example.

**(D) UK researchers' continued access (as authors) to non-UK scholarly journals**

By licensing the article to your university who then make it public, you may risk alienating journals who have managed the peer review process and invested editorial time to improve your work, and who then recoup the costs arising with the income from various sources, including journal subscriptions and JSTOR downloads: JSTOR (short for *Journal Storage*) is a digital library founded in 1995 which provides the on-line presence of many important journals used by historians and humanists, including the *William and Mary Quarterly*.

In addition, the editorial boards of several established non-UK and UK-published journals (e.g. the *American Historical Review* and *Past & Present*) have indicated that they are unlikely to agree to publish an article which has already been published via an institutional repository. In this context, there is a real danger that the UK-SCL will actively penalize those UK-based scholars who wish to publish with international and (especially) foreign-language journals not concerned with the protocols of British research management. This danger is magnified where UK-based scholars are engaged in international collaboration with scholars not working in the United Kingdom and not exposed to the UK-SCL, and this could be distinctly unhelpful at a time when such partnerships are already under threat from other political developments.

**(E) Impact on the UK Humanities scholarly landscape with respect to learned and professional societies**

Many of the journals in which arts and humanities scholars publish are very small operations run by learned and professional societies on tight budgets, and they depend on these income streams which could be reduced if the societies no longer have exclusive publication rights. The UK-SCL is fundamentally a STEM initiative, first formulated in this British context at Imperial College for (quite legitimate) institutional reasons, not least as a means of achieving compliance with the various protocols of major research funders. Whilst there is an obvious appeal in reducing university administrative complexity, and sending a defiant message to very large and high-profit-making commercial publishers, damaging the financial models of small journals in the arts and humanities, and the organisations which publish them, could prove very short-sighted indeed. (The Appendix illustrates the very different financial costs associated with institutional subscriptions of History and STEM journals).

Here we (the Royal Historical Society) declare a two-fold interest. On the one hand, our annual *Transactions* are not offered to our subscribers via open access, but rather provide the Society with regular income for our charity. On the other hand, as advocates of open access publications, we have chosen to deploy RHS income to subsidise the establishment of a new open access monograph series, *New Historical Perspectives*. The duality of our own position in the open access landscape reflects the wider complexity of the issues and implications raised by UK-SCL.

## *Conclusions*

Modifications to UK-SCL may of course mitigate some of the issues raised above. Most universities are promising that waivers may be granted to those who cannot publish in their chosen journals under UK-SCL. However, as yet there are no guarantees that waivers will be freely granted upon request (which is the case at Harvard, the ostensible model for this new system: at Harvard participation is voluntary, and waivers freely available), although various central negotiations are in train. The significant financial and managerial-compliance imperatives driving adoption of UK-SCL may well encourage university libraries to push hard for universal adoption of UK-SCL in the near future.

Colleagues may recall that many of the issues we raise here around the UK-SCL were discussed openly in policy debates when earlier REF mandates were introduced, and significant changes were then wrought (reflected in the conciliatory overall approach of HEFCE to these complex issues). Like the RHS, many Arts and Humanities academics support the principles of Open Access publication, and are eager to find sustainable ways to facilitate the broadest dissemination possible of their research. But as presented by its advocates to date, the UK-SCL is a blunt instrument with the potential to impact our teaching and research as well as the peer-reviewed journals which disseminate our scholarship. Given the intrinsic character of humanities research and argument, any one-size-fits-all solution that recognizes both the very complex existing protocols that govern the communication of research and the needs of researchers working in different disciplines will inevitably be problematic, and require open, informed discussion prior to implementation and/or modification.

## Open Access: A Glossary of Key Terms and Concepts

*'Open-access (OA) literature is digital, online, free of charge (to readers), and free of most copyright and licensing restrictions'.<sup>1</sup>*

**Open Access (OA)** refers to online research outputs that are free of all restrictions on access (e.g. access fees) and free of many restrictions on use (e.g. certain copyright and licence restrictions). Open access can be applied to all forms of published research output, including peer-reviewed and non-peer-reviewed academic journal articles, conference papers, theses, book chapters, and monographs.

Two degrees of open access can be distinguished: *gratis* open access, which is online access free of charge, and *libre* open access, which is online access free of charge plus various additional usage rights. These additional usage rights are often granted through the use of various specific Creative Commons licenses (see below).

*Libre* open access is related to the influential definitions of open access in the 2002 **Budapest Open Access Initiative (BOAI)**, the 2003 the **Bethesda Statement on Open Access Publishing**, and the 2003 **Berlin Declaration on Open Access to Knowledge in the Sciences and Humanities**, and informs initiatives like the United Kingdom Scholarly Communications Licence (UK-SCL) under discussion in this document.

The [2017 restatement of the BOAI](#) states that

*'By 'open access' to this literature, we mean its free availability on the public internet, permitting any users to read, download, copy, distribute, print, search, or link to the full texts of these articles, crawl them for indexing, pass them as data to software, or use them for any other lawful purpose, without financial, legal, or technical barriers other than those inseparable from gaining access to the internet itself. The only constraint on reproduction and distribution, and the only role for copyright in this domain, should be to give authors control over the integrity of their work and the right to be properly acknowledged and cited.'*

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<sup>1</sup> Peter Suber, Director of Harvard Open Access Program: <http://bit.ly/oa-overview>

## *Common Types of Open Access*

Gold Open Access	Green Open Access
<p>In this model, the Version of Record (see glossary) is made immediately available, and an Article Processing Charge (APC) or Book equivalent is paid by the author (with appropriate institutional or grant support) to make this possible: the article/book is free to the reader. Within the UK this model was that favoured by <a href="#">The Finch Committee</a> of 2012 and is that chosen by e.g. The Wellcome Trust: for medical historians and others working in the medical humanities and funded by the Wellcome Trust, gold open access is now the standard publication requirement.<sup>2</sup></p>	<p>In this model, articles to be published in subscription ('paywalled') journals are loaded on to open institutional or publisher or disciplinary repositories, sometimes after an appropriate embargo period (which may be anything from 6 to 24 months depending on discipline). Precisely <i>what</i> is being embargoed (whether the Author Accepted Manuscript or the Version of Record) has not always been clear.</p>

### *Article Processing or Article Publishing Charge*

An **article processing charge** or **article publishing charge** (both terms are used by publishers, and mean the same thing, hereafter referred to as an APC) is a fee charged to authors to make a work available with open access. An APC does not guarantee that the author retains copyright to the work, or that it will be made available under (e.g.) a Creative Commons license. The fee is often paid by the author's institution or research funder rather than by the author themselves, and some publishers waive the fee in cases of hardship.

### *Author Accepted Manuscript*

The manuscript of an Article that has been accepted for publication and which typically includes author-incorporated changes suggested during submission, peer review, and editor-author communications (Elsevier definition).

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### *Book Processing Charge*

Identical in concept to the APC, but applied to books (usually research monographs).

### *Institutional and Subject Repositories*

An **institutional repository** is an archive for collecting, preserving, and disseminating digital copies of the intellectual output of an institution, particularly a research institution. An institutional repository can be viewed (as by Wikipedia) as a "...a set of services that a university offers to members of its community for the management and dissemination of digital materials created by the institution and its community members."

For a university, this includes materials such as monographs, e-prints of academic journal articles—both before (preprints) and after (author accepted manuscripts) undergoing peer review—as well as electronic theses and dissertations. An institutional repository might also include other digital assets generated by academics, such as datasets, administrative documents, course notes, learning objects, or conference proceedings. Deposit of material in an institutional repository is sometimes mandated by that institution, although in practice the power of such mandates varies significantly.

Amongst the main objectives of an institutional repository are to provide open access to institutional research output by self-archiving in an open access repository, to create (possible) global visibility for an institution's scholarly research, and to store and preserve other institutional digital assets, including unpublished or otherwise easily lost ("grey") literature such as theses, working papers or technical reports.

Within the sciences, there are important instances of what are effectively subject repositories, providing many similar services at disciplinary level: perhaps the best known is arXiv (pronounced "archive"), a repository of electronic preprints in fields like mathematics and physics. Papers are approved for public scrutiny and archiving on arXiv after moderation, and many are subsequently published in mainstream journals.

### *Version of Record*

A **Version of Record** is defined by the National Information Standards Organization as a 'fixed **version** of a journal article that has been made available by any organization that acts as a publisher by formally and exclusively declaring the article "published"'.

## Copyright, licencing and *Creative Commons*: A Glossary of Key Terms and Concepts

All historians need to understand the difference between copyright and licence. A copyright safeguards the ownership of an intellectual property. If you hold *copyright* to some intellectual property, you have several rights regarding that property, and you can assign (sell or give) some or all of those rights to others, including learned societies and publishers. A *Licence*, on the other hand, is a document that lets someone use your intellectual property, whilst you retain the moral rights as author and the copyright. Many historians grant learned societies or publishers the 'exclusive licence' to publish their articles or books under the terms stated in the article memorandum or book contract.

### *Creative Commons and Creative Commons Licensing*

Creative Commons (CC) is a US non-profit organization devoted to expanding the range of creative works available for others to build upon legally and to share. CC has released several copyright licenses known as Creative Commons licenses (NB: US spelling) free of charge to the public. These licenses allow creators to communicate which rights they reserve, and which rights they waive for the benefit of recipients or other creators. It is important to remember that the CC licensing system was developed within the context of US intellectual property law, which differs in important respects from that prevailing in the UK, and (even more so) in continental Europe, notably Germany and France

A **CC license** can be used when an author wishes to give people the right to share, use, and build upon their work. CC licenses were initially released in 2002, and there have now been five versions of the suite of CC licenses, gradually broadening in international legal suitability: the licenses differ by several combinations that condition the terms of distribution.




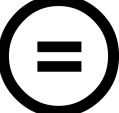
CC provides some author flexibility (for example, an author might choose to allow only non-commercial uses of their own work) and protects the people who use or redistribute an author's work from concerns of copyright infringement as long as they abide by the conditions that are specified in the license by which the author distributes the work. CC licenses vary considerably in the degree of freedom they permit to licensees in reusing, replicating, re-versioning or otherwise transforming the work of others. Nonetheless within the range of CC licenses lies very considerable latitude and scope for both misunderstanding and misinterpretation, particularly in

the 'non-commercial' domain and what that might mean, and it is vital that researchers understand the significant differences between them.

### *Creative Commons Terminology and Licenses*

From <https://creativecommons.org/licenses/>

**CC licences take 7 main forms, reflecting different combinations of 4 key uses/restrictions:**

	<b>Attribution (BY)</b>	Licensees may copy, distribute, display and perform the work and make derivative works and remixes based on it only if they give the author or licensor the credits (attribution) in the manner specified by these.
	<b>Share-Alike (SA)</b>	Licensees may distribute derivative works only under a license identical ("not more restrictive") to the license that governs the original work. Without share-alike, derivative works might be sublicensed with compatible but more restrictive license clauses, e.g. CC BY to CC BY-NC.)
	<b>Non-Commercial (NC)</b>	Licensees may copy, distribute, display, and perform the work and make derivative works and remixes based on it only for non-commercial purposes.
	<b>No Derivative Works (ND)</b>	Licensees may copy, distribute, display and perform only verbatim copies of the work, not derivative works and remixes based on it.

The 7 resulting licences are:

1. **CC O**                      No restrictions on re-use
2. **CC BY**                    Re-use with Attribution required alone
3. **CC BY-SA**                Re-use with Attribution and Share Alike
4. **CC BY-NC**                Non-Commercial reuse with Attribution only
5. **CC BY-ND**                Attribution and No Derivatives
6. **CC BY-NC-SA**            Attribution + Noncommercial + ShareAlike
7. **CC BY-NC-ND**            Attribution + Noncommercial + NoDerivatives

Of these, the first three cited are generally seen as the most fully 'open', and the last four as more restricted, and less in line with aspirational statements like (e.g.) the Budapest OA Initiative.

## Appendix: Sample of Journal Subscriptions

### *As of January 2018*

<i>Journal</i>	<i>Print</i>	<i>On-Line</i>	<i>Bundle</i>	<i>Issues per annum</i>
American Historical Review	£221.00	£268.00	£351.00	5
English Historical Review	£377.00	£310.00	£409.00	6
Past and Present	£266.00	£196.00	£289.00	4
Historical Journal	£444.00	£381.00	£462.00	4
Economic History Review	£345.00	£345.00	£432.00	4
Journal of Economic History	£245.00	£212.00	£259.00	4
Journal of Social History	£88.00	£102.00	£111.00	4
Journal of Ecclesiastical History	£461.00	£396.00	£491.00	4
Journal of Modern History	£288.00	£262.00	£301.00	4
Annales ESC	N/A	£166.00	£208.00	4
Speculum	N/A	£165.00	£206.00	4
Journal of British Studies	£229.00	£349.00	£428.00	4
William and Mary Quarterly	£137.00	JSTOR	£428.00	4
Agricultural History Review	£100.00	N/A	£100.00	2 (+2 supp)
Furniture History	£40.00	JSTOR	JSTOR	1
Garden History	£75.00	JSTOR	JSTOR	1

### *Some Science Comparisons*

<i>Journal</i>	<i>Print</i>	<i>On-Line</i>	<i>Bundle</i>	<i>Issues per annum</i>
PNA		£2,250.00	N/A	52
Journal of Fluid Mechanics	£4,217.00	£3,924.00	£4,372.00	24
Journal of Molecular Biology	£5,480.00	Science Direct		24/(50 online)
American Journal of Epidemiology	£785.00	£612.00	£852.00	12
The Computer Journal	£1,225.00	£1,040.00	£1,332.00	12
Genes to Cells	N/A	£2,058.00	N/A	12



## Further Reading

*There is now a huge literature, both scholarly and polemical, on open access publishing protocols and policies: the very brief listing below lists only those works most relevant in the context of the UK-SCL and the next Research Excellence Framework exercise*

<http://www.hefce.ac.uk/rsrch/oa/Policy/>

Current HEFCE policy on Open Access and the Research Excellence Framework of 2021 (and beyond).

<http://ukscl.ac.uk/>

The official website of the United Kingdom Scholarly Communications Licence.

<https://scholarlykitchen.sspnet.org/2017/07/26/missing-target-uk-scholarly-communications-license/>

A blog piece from July 2017 by Karin Wulf and Simon Newman (recent RHS Vice-President) on the implications of the UK-SCL for historians, with an extended, and animated comment chain.

<https://poynder.blogspot.co.uk/2017/12/open-access-and-its-discontents-british.html>

A blog piece from December 2017 by Richard Fisher (current RHS Vice-President) on some implications of Open Access for the Arts, Humanities and Social Sciences, with an extended comment chain on issues around the UK-SCL.