Research & Impact

Effective use of the Library for Doctoral Students: Faculty of Life & Health Sciences

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Open Access
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Open Access refers to material that is free to all readers at the point of use. There are two routes into Open Access - gold or green.

**Gold Open Access** is where the author makes their article Open Access in a journal, sometimes for a fee. This journal may be exclusively Open Access, or it may have a mixture of Open Access and subscription-only articles.

**Green Open Access** is where the author publishes in a journal and then deposits the accepted version of their article into a subject or institutional repository, such as Ulster Institutional Repository.
Why Should I Make My Research Open Access?

- Open Access makes your research available to far more people than a subscription-only journal article does. There is evidence that this can lead to an increase in citations of your work.

- Open Access encourages public engagement with research, which is often paid for out of public money.

- Your funding body may have a mandate which requires you to make your research available in an Open Access source.
Why Should I Make My Research Open Access?

Ulster University requires you to deposit (copyright permissions allowing) a copy of all forms of published research in the Ulster Institutional Repository (UIR) so as to support OA and meet the requirements of the growing number of research funders in the UK (and internationally) who now encourage or mandate OA.
Why Should I Make My Research Open Access?

Post-2014 REF: HEFCE policy states that, to be eligible for submission to the post-2014 REF, authors’ final peer-reviewed manuscripts (journal articles and conference proceedings) must have been deposited in an institutional or subject repository on acceptance for publication. This policy applies to research outputs accepted for publication after 1 April 2016.
Example of Fully Open Access Journal

PLOS Journals

PLOS publishes a suite of peer-reviewed Open Access journals featuring quality research, expert commentary and critical analysis across all areas of science and medicine. Each journal is editorially independent and specialized with regard to both its selection criteria and breadth of content.
Example of journal with Open Access Content

**ISSN:** 0007-1145 (Print), 1475-2662 (Online)

**Editor:** G C Burdge *University of Southampton, UK*

**Editorial board**

*British journal of Nutrition* is a leading international peer-reviewed journal covering research on human and clinical nutrition, animal nutrition and basic science as applied to nutrition. The journal recognises the multidisciplinary nature of nutritional science and includes material from all of the specialities involved in nutrition research, including molecular and cell biology and the emerging area of nutritional genomics.
Consumption of whole grains, fruit and vegetables is not associated with indices of renal function in the population-based longitudinal Doetinchem study

Gerrie-Cor M. Herber-Gast, Marijke Boersma, W. M. Monique Verschuren, Coen D. A. Stehouwer, Ron T. Gansevoort, Stephan J. L. Bakker, Annemieke M. W. Spijkerman

Journal: British Journal of Nutrition / Volume 118 / Issue 5 / September 2017
https://doi.org/10.1017/S0007114517001726
Published online: 13 September 2017, pp. 375-382
Ulster's policy is for green OA. However, the Library is participating in a number of agreements which allow Ulster authors to benefit from reduced APCs where you have decided to use gold OA.
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What is an “Accepted Version”?  

What is an ‘Accepted Version’?  
‘The accepted manuscript is 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. They do not include other publisher value-added contributions such as copy-editing, formatting, technical enhancements and (if relevant) pagination.’  
(Elsevier, 2017  
https://www.elsevier.com/about/our-business/policies/sharing#)
Any questions?

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