Know Moore About...

Copyright

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This webinar is not legal advice!
Basics of UK copyright

How does this impact your research?

What can you use in your work?

What can you do with your work?
Copyright basics
Copyright conditions

- Original work in a fixed form
- Copyright does not protect ideas
- Economic vs moral rights
Copyright onion

- Layers
- Duration
- Rights holders

But … offer tasty rewards
What can I use in my work?
Incorrect referencing & unintentional infringement = Plagiarism & academic misconduct = Potential penalties
3rd party materials

- Text extracts
- Tables
- Figures
- Diagrams
- Maps
- Charts
- Music
- Video
- Audio
- Graphs
- Images
- Illustrations

Material created by other people
Copyright exceptions

What are they?
Certain actions allowed for educational reasons

What are they not?
An excuse to infringe copyright

Academic assignments, teaching purposes, printed theses

Uploading to a VLE, publication, online sharing of theses
Fair dealing

“How would a fair minded and honest person deal with the work?”

Research & private study

Quotation, criticism & review

Illustration for instruction

Caricature, parody & pastiche

A legal defence rather than a copyright exception
Seeking permission

- Locate copyright holder – start early!
- Explain what and why
- Get permission in writing and acknowledge it
- Keep trying … but not too hard!
- Remember – no reply does ≠ permission
What can I do with my work?
Copyright and OA

1st October 2017

Requirement for all PhD theses at Cambridge to be deposited in Apollo

Benefits of OA:

- Complies with funder policies
- Enhances your profile
- Protects against plagiarism
- Provides long-term preservation
Using images

Key questions:

- Why are you using the image?
- Who created the image?
- What/who is in the image?

Safe image sources

Pixabay ■ Pexels ■ Unsplash ■ Nappy.co ■ Smithsonian Institute

Redacting images

Image removed for copyright reasons

Fig 1: Full reference to material
Publication agreements

- Check and keep any agreements
- Are you retaining any rights? What are your responsibilities?
- Which version can you share?
Social networks

- Remember: available ≠ Open Access
- Check that you have permission to share
- Link to legal versions of your work
- Credit any third party content
What is Creative Commons?
Designed as a way to ease tensions between copyright restrictions and the opportunity for sharing works.
Anatomy of a Creative Commons licence
**Licence elements**

**Attribution**
Must acknowledge the author of the work

**No-derivatives**
Cannot change or remix the work

**Non-commercial**
Only the original author can make money

**ShareAlike**
New creations must be shared under the same rules
Licence elements

cc BY

cc BY NC SA

cc BY SA

cc BY ND

cc BY NC

cc BY NC ND
What is CC0?

CC0 indicates that content can be used freely, without any restriction, including attribution.

By applying CC0 to their works, the creator waives all rights.
Using Creative Commons licences
1. Use the Creative Commons selector tool:
   https://creativecommons.org/choose/

2. Format your statement:
   This work is licensed under a Creative Commons [type and version number]
   by [name of creator]

3. Think about how open the work is:
   Are people really able to use it?
Thinks to think about

- Is the format appropriate?
- Is the work copyrightable?
- Do you have the right to place a licence?
- Which part(s) of the work does it apply to?
Using CC content

Use a dedicated search tool:
Creative Commons search
Wikimedia Commons

Use public domain materials

Attribute the materials:

T = title
A = author
S = source
L = license

Consider if your use falls under an exception to copyright
Protecting creator rights

- Creators can waive their right to attribution
- Creators can request removal
- CC-BY *does not* imply endorsement
- CC licences are legal licenses
For creators: clear and concise way to specify what you want others to do with your work

For users: easy to understand, standardised guidance

Too many cooks?
Test your knowledge

Introduction to Creative Commons Licenses

You’ve uploaded some of your photographs to an image sharing site. You are happy for other people to use your photographs, but:

• You want to be named as the photographer.
• You don’t want anyone to change your images or add anything to them.
• You don’t want anyone to make money from your images.

Which Creative Commons license would you choose?

Select a license below and then press Next to see if it is correct! (required)

- CC BY-NC-ND
- CC BY-ND
- CC BY-SA

https://uniofcam.libwizard.com/f/CreativeCommons
Help!

ONLINE LEARNING HUB
A range of resources and learning materials to help you master your research - no matter what stage you are at.

https://moore.libraries.cam.ac.uk/online-learning-hub

Copyright for Researchers: 3rd party copyright

What is 3rd party copyright?
Third party copyright is when the rights to materials you may want to use belong to someone else, for example images of artworks or extracts of text.

If you are using this material in your work you will need to ask permission from the person or organisation which holds the copyright. This will involve explaining exactly what you want to do with the material and may involve paying a fee.

Although there are some exceptions to this when using material for educational reasons these do not apply when publishing your work or when making a copy of your thesis available via Open Access. A hardboard copy of your thesis submitted for educational purposes is classed as an unpublished work and educational exceptions can be used to justify the use of materials. However, making a digital copy available is viewed as publishing and so normal copyright restrictions apply.

Feir dealing exceptions

Obtaining permission

Although some uses of copyright material fall under exceptions for education, most of the time you will need to seek permission. The first step in doing this is to establish the identity of the copyright holder which in many cases will be either the author or the publisher.

You should check the work you want to use for any copyright statements which give this information e.g. © The author. Publishers often have a Rights and Permissions section on their website which can also be useful. If you want to use material from a website try contacting the webmaster.

You need to obtain informed open consent to use materials. This means that you need to...

Text and Data Mining

Text and Data Mining (TDM) is the process of extracting high quality information from text. This often involves working with and manipulating works which are under copyright although a 2014 amendment to the UK Copyright Act has made provisions for this. More detailed information about TDM can be found on the Cambridge TDM Library.

https://moore.libraries.cam.ac.uk/online-learning-hub/copyright

https://libguides.cam.ac.uk/copyright/researchers/introduction
Questions?

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