



Grey Literature, Institutional Repositories and the Organisational Context

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Introduction to the context

CCLRC: “one of Europe’s largest multidisciplinary research organisations supporting scientists and engineers world-wide.”

- Operation and development of experimental facilities
- Research by staff and visitors
- Collaborative projects, sometimes very large scale

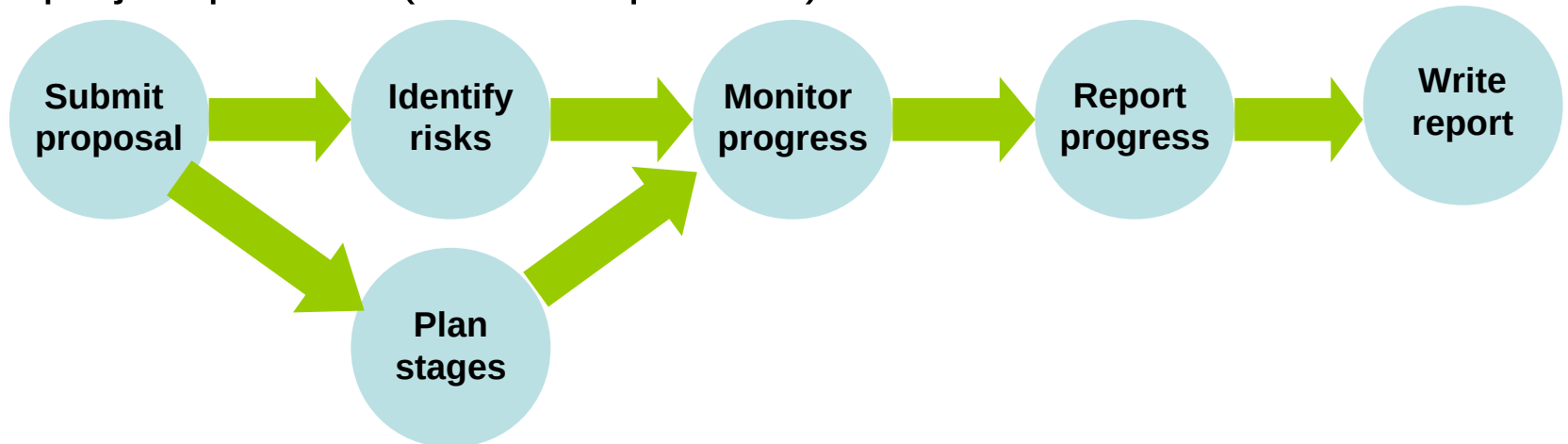


The processes at work

The research process



The project process (business process)



Also: the digital curation process; the publication process

How the processes interlock

- Shared information
 - The organisational context
 - Matching activities in parallel processes
- Grey literature is key
 - Records the progress of the processes
 - A memory of the work of the organisation
 - Stored (partly) in an institutional repository
 - GL itself maintained via reconciliation with other systems

The role of grey literature

- Each activity in the processes is associated with the production and consumption of grey literature
 - Plans
 - Deliverables
 - Technical Reports
 - Formal project management documents
 - ...
- Data generated in science is also “GL”
 - Need to maintain metadata
 - Establish links to publications

Reclaiming Technical Reports

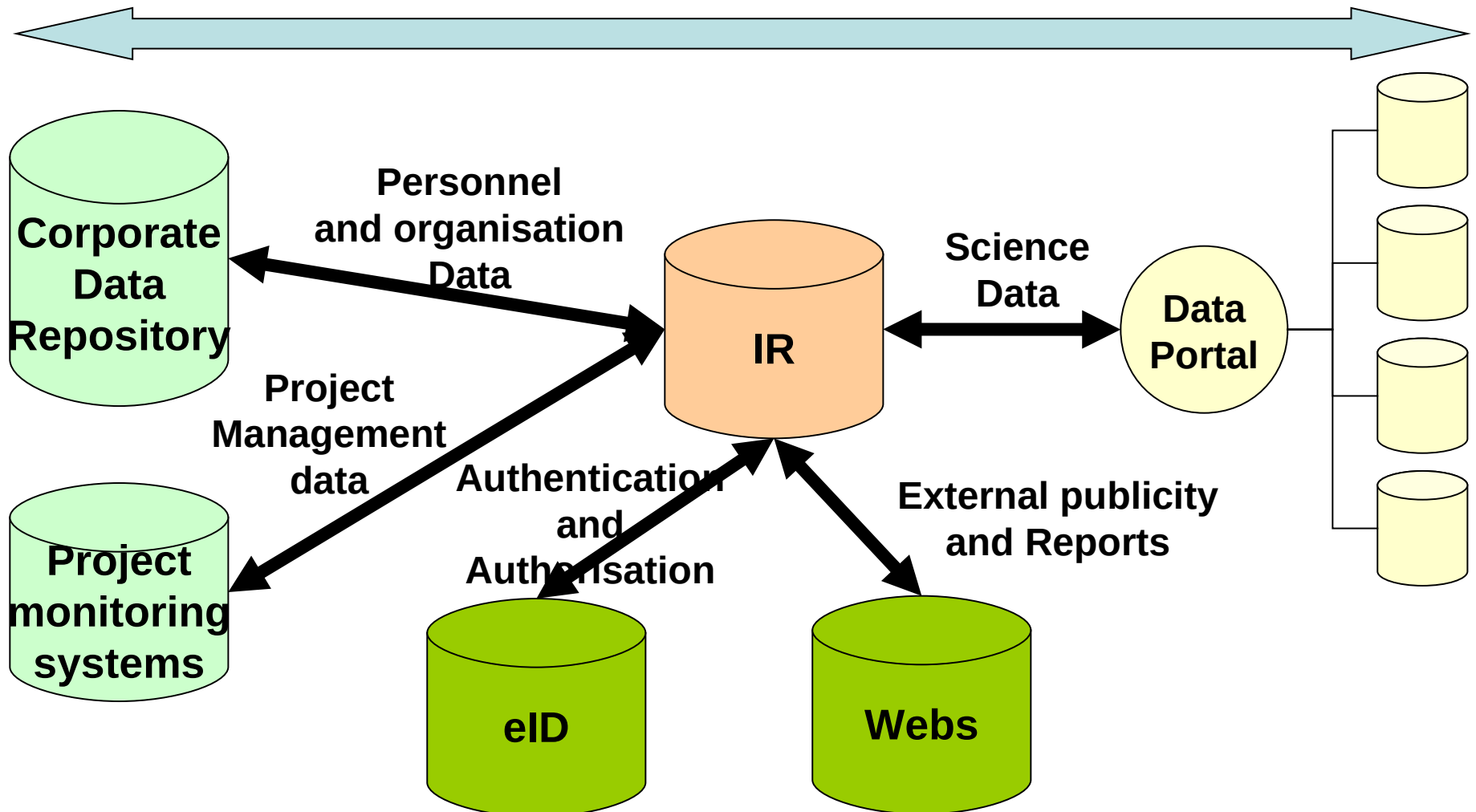
- CCLRC has built up detailed and specialised technical knowledge from development of facilities.
 - This knowledge has a long useful life.
- But now less incentive to produce formal printed reports.
 - The format is in decline.
- “Grey” versions of the material are produced.
 - Potential problems of limited dissemination and uncertain recovery
 - Also of version control
- The CCLRC institutional repository (“e-Pubs”) can help to make this material visible and managed.

Scope for integration of the IR

- Links with other business systems
 - Personnel systems
 - Financial systems
 - Project management/monitoring systems
 - Security infrastructure

Integration of the IR

Business Process System



Benefits of integration

- Accuracy of information
 - E.g. allocation of publications to individuals
- Quality Control
 - Can ensure that all necessary stages are met
 - Can be placed within a ISO 9000 context
- Efficiency of metadata collection
 - E.g. collect metadata at application stage and trace through
- Adherence to policies and procedures
 - E.g. approval processes for paper submission
- Traceability and accounting
 - Science output can be traced and recorded to individuals and projects
 - Research Assessment Exercise and annual report generation

The role of the institutional repository

- The IR is a support for integration
 - A central point within the organisation for literature and data
 - Stores multiple manifestations for the different parts of the process
 - Brings clarity to work and version relationships
 - GL can be recorded and retrieved according to accurate and up to date personnel, project and business unit structure
- IR integrated as part of the *institutional memory*