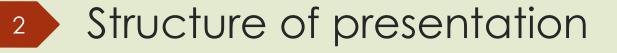
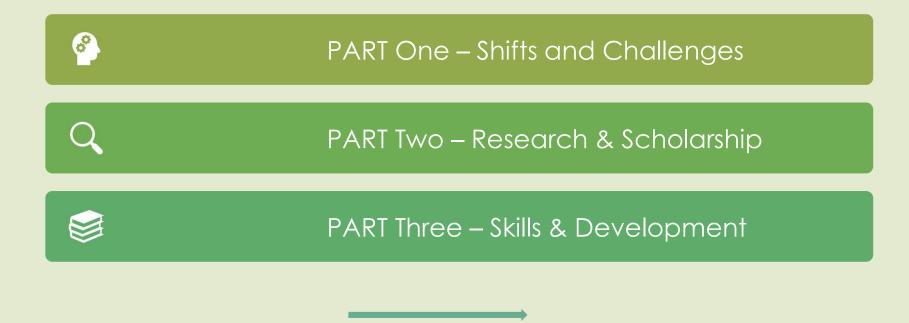
#### Destination Unknown: responding to challenges of a shifting library landscape

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Solent University – Southampton, UK











## Southampton Solent University



## Advanced Technology Centre – Bradford, UK







#### SHIFTS & CHALLENGES

Shifting landscape for <u>research</u> - 4<sup>th</sup> industrial revolution

New research methods triple helix -Mode 3 Knowledge Production system

Dramatically reduced costs of access to knowledge through the internet

Shifting landscape for <u>Universities</u>; rising demand for higher education worldwide

Globalisation of Higher Education; global rankings systems for universities

Student demographics and expectations about graduate skills and knowledge

Nexus 1: 'datafied' scholarship – research increasingly underpinned by large datasets and digital artefacts, involving open, networked, algorithmically-driven systems

Nexus 2: connected learning – new pedagogies supported by technologyenabled flexible learning

Pinfield, Cox & Rutter 2017

Nexus 3: service-oriented libraries – libraries shifting their strategic emphasis from

collections to services

Nexus 4: blurred identities – boundaries between professional groups and services being broken down with more collaboration and new skills development

Pinfield, Cox & Rutter 2017

Nexus 5: intensified contextual pressures – a myriad of political, economic and other pressures creating demands on higher education and libraries

Pinfield, Cox & Rutter 2017



Libraries following, and influenced by, the lead of their institutions

Print to digital; Collections to services; Social learning spaces

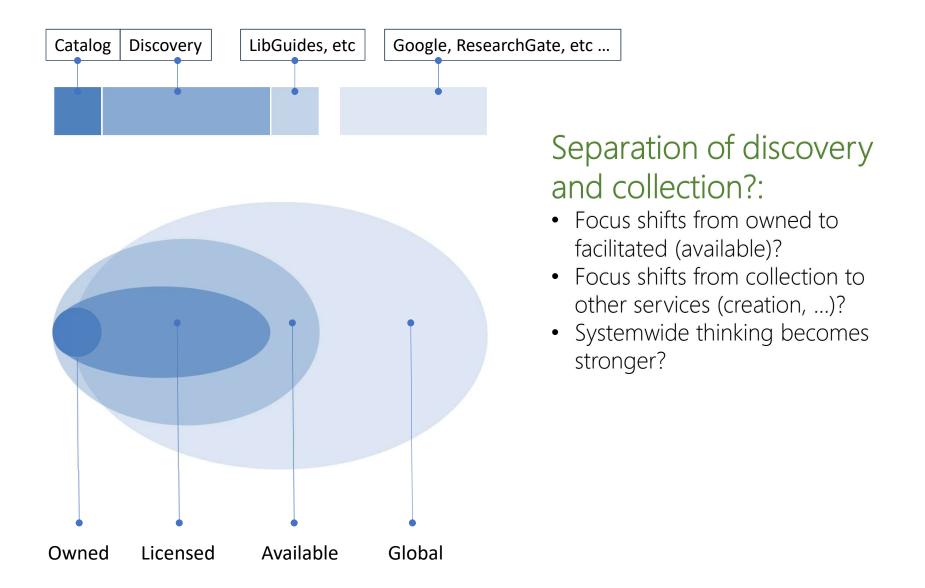


Figure: Discoverability redefines collection boundaries. OCLC Research, 2015.

The proliferation of digital content is part of the evolution, revolution, or crisis in scholarly communication, depending on the perspective taken.

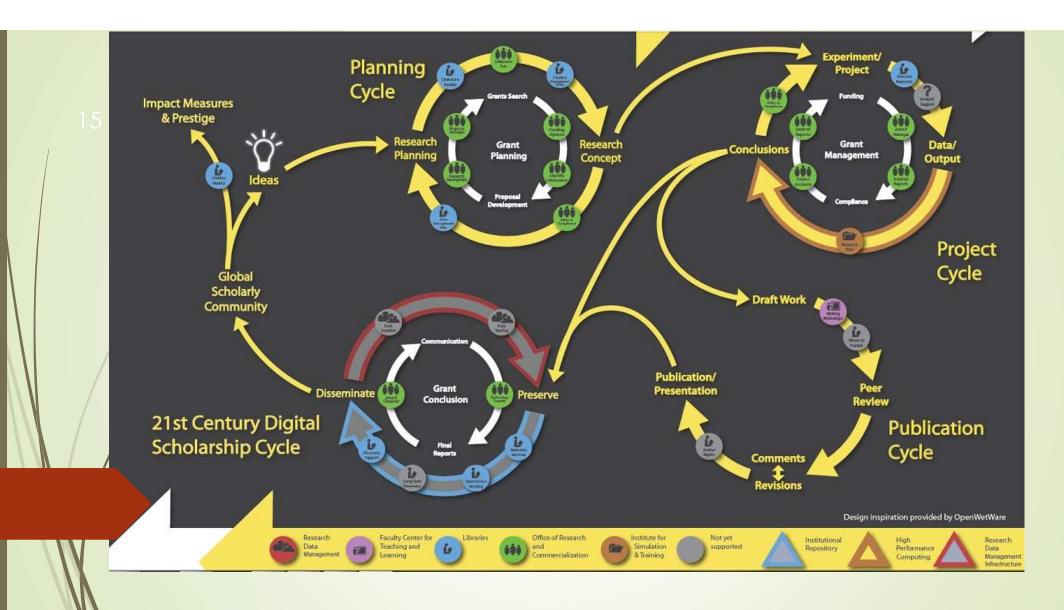
Authors, libraries, universities, and publishers are wrestling with the trade-offs between traditional forms of publisher-controlled dissemination and author-or institution-controlled forms of **open access** publishing.

At issue are the forms of peer review, the speed of dissemination, the ease of access, the cost, who pays the cost (e.g., the author, library, or reader), and preservation.

(Borgman, 2010, p. 9)



#### RESEARCH & SCHOLARSHIP



Research Lifecycle at UCF - University of Central Florida Libraries 2013

#### **Research** Questions

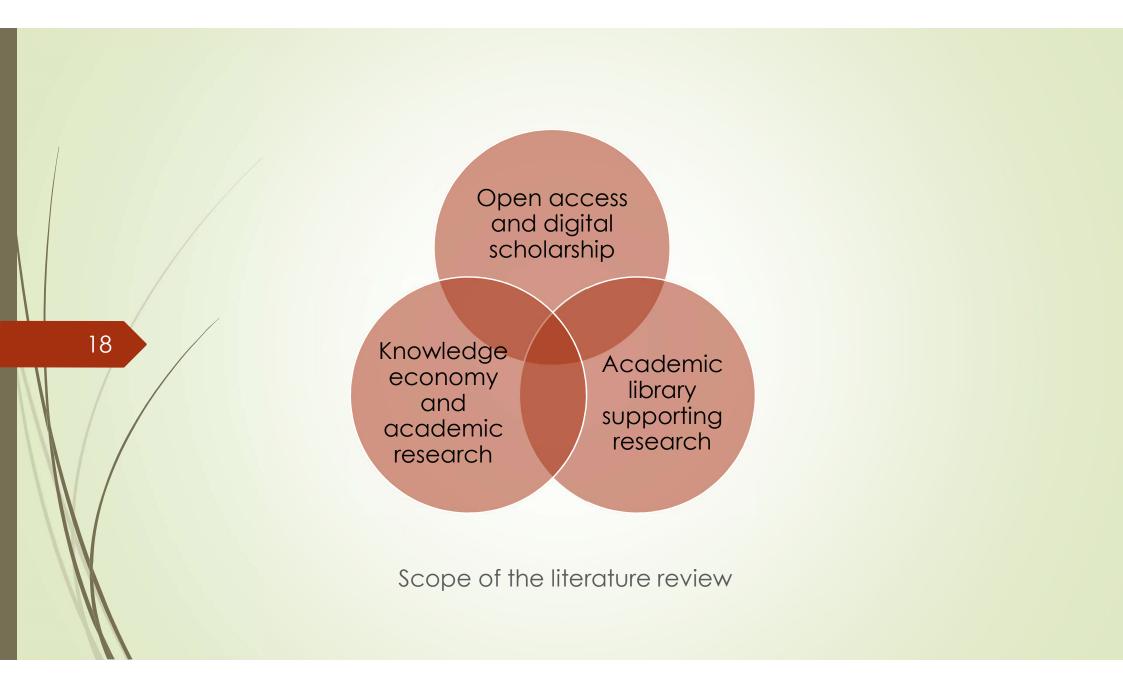
- How is the external environment disrupting and changing the research process?
- How is open access instigating change in the structure and functional support of research?
- What might be the impact of open access on those stages of the research lifecycle supported by the library?
- How might disruptive changes reshape the library?
- What is the response of the library to the changes in open access research?
- What are the important and pressing issues library leadership needs to address?

#### Methodology = Delphi study

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Context; Literature Review; Identified themes; Delphi Technique.

Re-engaged with the literature contextualised and synthesised.



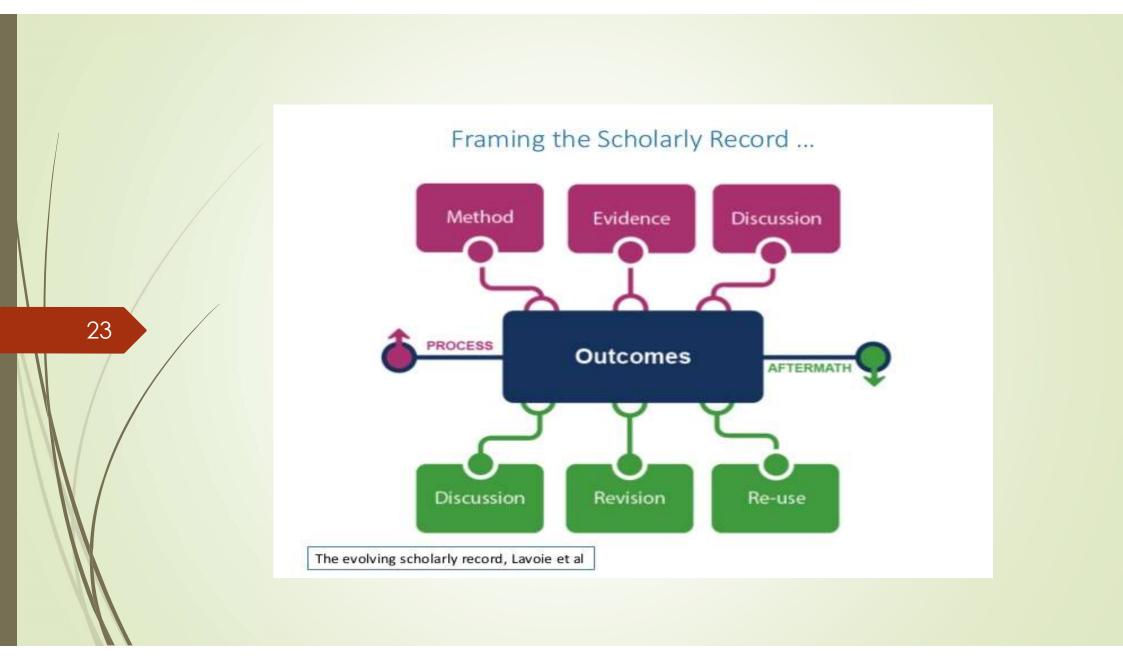
| THEME                           | SUB-THEME   |  |  |  |
|---------------------------------|---|--|--|--|
| Open Access policy and strategy |   |  |  |  |
| Sinclegy                        | Open Access and library leadership                        |  |  |  |
| Scholarly communication         |   |  |  |  |
|                                 | Research Data Management                                  |  |  |  |
|                                 | Institutional repositories /University<br>Presses         |  |  |  |
|                                 | Bibliometrics and Altmetrics                              |  |  |  |
| Role of library                 |   |  |  |  |
|                                 | Library positioning (and perception) for research support |  |  |  |
|                                 | Library skills and workforce development                  |  |  |  |

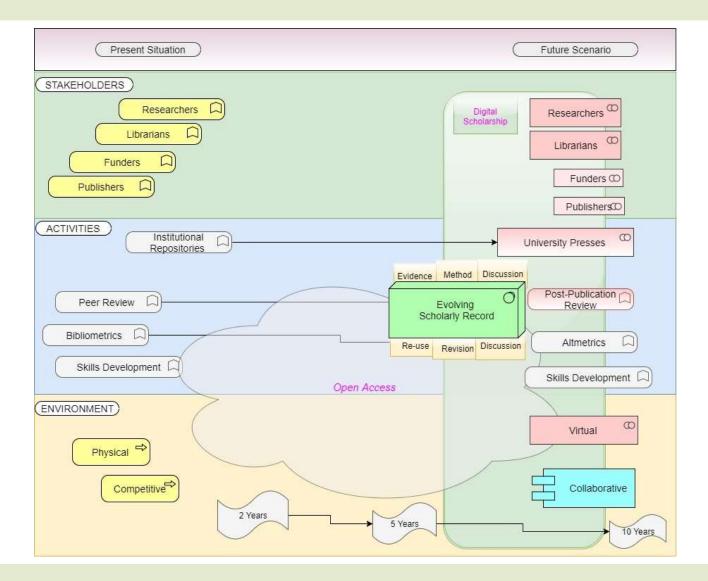
|  | Prediction Questions -<br>B4 – Two Year Horizon  | Likely/<br>desirable  | Likely/<br>undesirable | Unlikely/<br>desirable | Unlikely/<br>undesirable | Total |
|--|--|-----------------------|------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|-------|
|  | <b>B4.1</b> Library strategy will<br>shift towards supporting<br>research data<br>management   | <mark>30 (86%)</mark> | 2 (6%)                 | 2 (6%)                 | 1 (3%)                   | 35    |
|  | <b>B4.2</b> Librarians will add<br>value (e.g. enhance<br>discoverability) to<br>research data | 25 (71%)              | 1 (3%)                 | 8 (23%)                | 1 (3%)                   | 35    |
|  | <b>B4.3</b> Universities will have effective institutional repositories                        | 23 (66%)              | 1 (3%)                 | 10 (29%)               | 1 (3%)                   | 35    |
|  | <b>B4.4</b> The RDM function will fall within the remit of a dedicated research support unit   | 15 (43%)              | 6 (17%)                | 8 (23%)                | 6 (17%)                  | 35    |

|   | Rank            | Five years' time statements                                     | Score* |
|---|-----------------|---|--------|
| / | 1 <sup>st</sup> | An effective open scholarly communications model                | 124    |
|   | 2 <sup>nd</sup> | An effective research funding model                             | 116    |
|   | 3 <sup>rd</sup> | Increasing the data management skill levels of librarians       | 79     |
|   | 4 <sup>th</sup> | Sharing research outputs across institutional repositories      | 77     |
|   | 5 <sup>th</sup> | Repositioning the library to respond to research support issues | 73     |
|   | 6 <sup>th</sup> | Other   | 35     |

## Main Findings

- The complexity of the policies and strategies associated with open access
- Their potentially profound impact on the concept and character of the academic research library
- The extent to which university and library leaders have yet to fully appreciate the potency and urgency of digital scholarship
- There is a skills and training gap that needs to be filled.







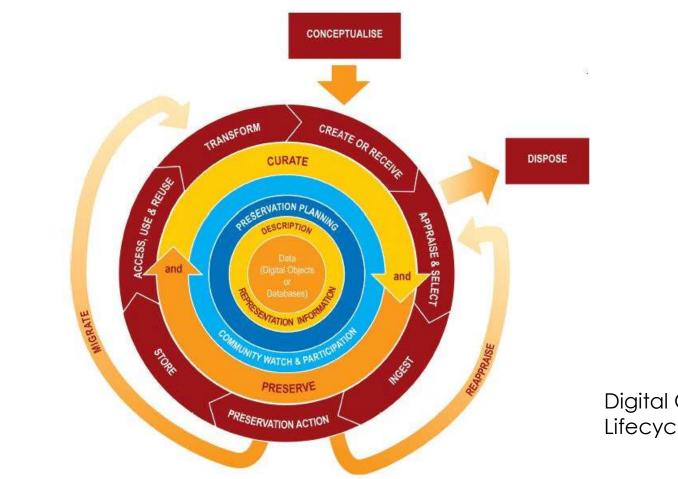
## What will librarians need to do?

- Scholarly Communications open access, university press
- Research data management

- Curating evolving scholarly records
  - Innovation, enabling research and finding funding
  - Discovery & literature review
  - Data collection and assembly
  - Training and skills development



Chartered Institute of Library & Information Professionals (UK)



Digital Curation Centre Lifecycle Model (UK)

#### Conclusions

- Embrace transformative change and cultural shift across the entire research lifecycle, rather than simply responding with local, iterative change
- Directors need to take the long view
- Structural change within the organisation
- Step forward and start to shape that future ourselves

# QUESTIONS?

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