**Deliverable 7.5: Report on Task 7.4**

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Networking and Communities Outreach within the Framework of the HIRMEOS Project

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Executive Summary

This document is the HIRMEOS deliverable 7.5 ‘Reporting on Task 7.4’, i.e. fostering and strengthening communication with a network of key stakeholders and scientific communities (with special focus on fields with low Open Science uptake). It presents the results of the joint efforts of the HIRMEOS Task 7.4 members from Göttingen University (UGOE), University of Turin, DARIAH-EU, Max Weber Stiftung, EKT e-Publishing, and all the members of the consortium. The work has been led by UGOE.

The document reports about the activities of community outreach aimed to strengthen the networks of stakeholders involved in the realization, use and dissemination of Open Access Monographs. It shows how the different services and tools implemented in the course of the HIRMEOS project could contribute to increasing the interest of different communities for Open Access Books.

The document is structured as follows: The first part presents activities and deliverables of the WP7, focusing on the most important aspects of our community outreach and exploitation activities.

In the second part, the report presents the results of our strategy to strengthen the OA scholarly book in relation to three groups: the scientific community, the research libraries as providers of publishing services, and the funding institutions.
Background

The Task 7.4 Alignment and Exploitation

The Task 7.4 (led by UGOE) was charged with fostering and strengthening communication with network of key stakeholders and scientific communities (with special focus on fields with low OS uptake). In order to fulfil this task, four key activities have been planned:

- Integrate user feedback channels into HIRMEOS web portal to support alignment of technical developments with user needs
- Develop training and dissemination templates for technical WPs to support their interaction with target groups
- Develop and organise liaison activities for engagement with stakeholders and communities to align with HIRMEOS’ technical developments with user needs, face-to-face and virtual (how to webinars, knowledge cafés, all hands workshops, etc.).
- Develop integration scheme (organisational, legal, technical) to allow other platforms to implement HIRMEOS services. Develop benchmarking and reporting schema for successful interaction with stakeholders and communities. Foster international cooperation via endorsements and joint activities

General Aspects of the HIRMEOS Communication Strategy

The communication strategy developed by the WP7 was based on the following general insights:

- the scholarly monograph is an essential tool for the humanities and social sciences (HSS);
- this format takes advantage of its integration into the Open Science (=OS) system, i.e. of digitalization and OA;
- this integration encounters specific difficulties;
- overcoming these challenges requires more than a generic advocacy for OA publishing and OS, concrete incentives for the realization and use of OA monographs.

The incentives provided in the framework of the HIRMEOS project were technical ones, i.e. services for digital publishing platforms developed on the basis of open source tools.

Therefore, the activities of community outreach and exploitation by WP 7 focused on these technical incentives by pursuing three main lines of action:

- providing information about the services and tools implemented;
• contributing to their critical development and diversified implementation through an exchange with the various interested communities;
• promoting their use by involving users directly in various activities.

To reach a wider target audience in the field of OS, communication activities have been coordinated with the communication strategy of OPERAS, an European Research Infrastructure for the development of open scholarly communication in the social sciences and humanities. Thus, the connection between HIRMEOS’ and OPERAS’ networks was exploited to improve the outreach of the communication activities and general sustainability of the project.
Part 1: Activities, Publications and Dissemination Material

1.1 Conferences and Presentations

2. DARIAH-EU Annual Event, Berlin, Germany, 26-27 April, Pierre Mounier, Talk on HIRMEOS.
3. AEUP Conference, Stockholm University Library, Sweden, 16-17 May, Pierre Mounier, Talk on OPERAS.
7. Open Science Fair, Athens, 6-8 September 2017, Marina Angelaki & Irakleitos Souyioulatzoglou, Poster Presentation.
11. ZBW Leibniz Information Centre for Economics, Hamburg (Germany), May 2018, Francesco de Virgilio, Talk: “Metrics and Altmetrics Service in the HIRMEOS Project”, *metrics Repository Workshop (COAR).*
15. The Digital Humanities at Oxford Summer School (DHOxSS).
16. PUBMET Conference, University of Zadar, Croatia, September 2018. Andrea Bertino, Talk: "Leveraging concept in Open Access Publications".
21. CONFOA conference, Lisbon, Portugal, 2-4 October 2018, Marie Pellen, Talk: OPERAS: “Um modelo de infraestrutura colaborativa para as Ciências Sociais e Humanas”.
22. DARIAH_FOSTER Workshop “How to make the most of your publications? Discover evolving trends in open access”, 21 January 2019, Pierre Mounier, Talk: “Open Scholarly Monographs, from Technology to Usage”.
27. HIRMEOS Workshop, “Shaping new Ways to Open the Book”, Marseille, France, 2 June 2019, All HIRMEOS WP Leaders, Presentations of the services.
29. AEUP conference, Brno, Czech Republic, 12-14 June. Andrea Bertino, talk: “Festina lente – Developments and Mission of a University Press in the Context of an Infrastructural Project”; Pierre Mounier, talk: “From open access as a movement to open science as a policy (and why it is a challenge for us)”.

General considerations
The participation in several conferences was initially aimed at raising awareness of the project’s tasks and its specific implementations. In this initial phase we have therefore carried out numerous poster presentations at conferences and workshops on scholarly publishing.
and digital humanities. This allowed us to come into contact with different communities. In general, we privileged posters that do not contain too much textual information in order to stimulate personal conversations during the poster presentation. Overall, these presentations proved to be very useful, also to clarify some misunderstandings about the nature of HIRMEOS, which was often identified as a new platform and not as a project. This erroneous conception is meaningful because it demonstrates that there is a general need for large and efficacious aggregators which, through appropriate forms of crosslinking, can connect monographs published on different platforms. In addition, a topic often discussed during these presentations was the non-commercial but open source nature of the different implementations. A large part of the interest in the project was due to the fact that each implementation can be easily used by other publishing platforms not involved in the project.

In a second phase, especially presentations on specific project activities and implemented services took place. Among the various talks on the different services, those on the metrics service and entity-fishing have received particular interest. At the ELPUB conference 2018 in Toronto, officers from Ubiquity Press explained the general structure of their HIRMEOS Working Group, exploring the different drivers, communication across the services and the principle of separation of concerns when dealing with altmetrics at the publisher level. They received good feedback, even if at that point in time the implementation of some components was still pending.

At the PUBMET conference 2018, Andrea Bertino showed how entity-fishing annotations can improve both the research and publishing process. On that occasion, book editors showed a particular interest in this service and the possibility of creating indexes in a semi-automatic way. Although the technical resources offered by NERD technologies are considered relevant by this category, they emphasize the importance of editorial work and the involvement of the book author in the realization of indexes.

In the last months there were presentations aimed at better reflecting the meaning of HIRMEOS in the broader context of the Open Science. Specifically, Pierre Mounier’s key talk at the AEU conference interpreted the possible further development of HIRMEOS in the context of OPERAS as manifestation of a more general process of institutionalisation of the various activities and projects related to OA scholarly publishing. At the same conference, Andrea Bertino stressed the possibility that local actors such as small non-profit university presses could have a decisive impact on the global system of scientific communication through participation in infrastructural projects.

In general, experience has shown that presentations were more successful where they were able to combine information about the project activities with some more general statements about the opportunities, challenges and prospects concerning scholarly communication and the role of OA Monographs in HSS. In this way, presentations help to develop broad narratives which may constitute a horizon of meaning useful to support new policies and concrete lines of action to support the publication in OA of scholarly books.
Fig 1: A poster frequently used during the course of the project.
1.2 Workshops organized

2. HIRMEOS Workshop: Entity-Fishing for Digital Humanities and Scholarly Publishing, 4 September 2018, Göttingen (Germany).
4. HIRMEOS Workshop: Open Annotation, 10 January 2019, Paris (France).
6. HIRMEOS Workshop: Shaping new ways to open the Book, 2 June 2019, Marseille (France).

General considerations

Workshops have been one of the most important parts of HIRMEOS communication activities. They allowed us to combine classic frontal presentations with moments of broad discussion: In all the workshops organized, we have favored a format that always combined these two formats, reserving broad space for final panel discussions. In addition, we have involved in these events representatives of different communities: IT developers, academics, librarians and publishers.

During The first HIRMEOS Workshop in Turin some common controversies, needs or concerns related to the usage of persistent identifiers were highlighted:

- scarce awareness on the benefit of identifiers like ORCID among researchers;
- one of the most needed identifiers turned out to be the funders’ one;
- the lack of standards affects practices like citation counts;
- citation count can also be useful to draw and visualize research networks-common interest nodes;
- in SSH, attention should also be put on references and notes analysis as often citations could be context-sensitive; moreover, disciplinary differences must be taken into account as practices may vary a lot;
- more training concerning the use of persistent identifiers is needed both for authors and administrative supporting people.

The workshop on entity-fishing was essentially aimed at discussing some possible applications proposed by publishing service providers outside the HIRMEOS consortium. On the one hand, this allowed new use cases of the NERD technology to be critically tested together with the developers of entity-fishing. On the other hand, broader discussions developed about the present difficulties of the applications of these technologies in scholarly publishing. Ultimately, the overall impression is that the future use and realization of digital books will make intensive use of text mining techniques. However, in order to be really useful
and effective, it needs to develop and implement these technical resources through a continuous exchange between developers, publishers and readers. Research infrastructures are the best place to host and stimulate this exchange.

In cooperation with the projects Métopes and the Association of the European University Presses (AEUP) we organized our second workshop ‘From Text to Structured Edition – Producing XML-TEI Content’. This workshop, while giving space to a general presentation of the HIRMEOS Project, was not dedicated to any of the services implemented within the project. The event was aimed at editors and publishers who wanted to acquire knowledge and gain first-hand experience with tools for creating standardized documents in XML. The choice of this topic was motivated by the fact that many text mining techniques, as well as many recommendations from OA policies such as PlanS, make it urgent for many publishers to be able to publish formats other than PDF as well. This workshop also confirmed another important aspect of communication activities related to technical innovations for OA publishing: a holistic approach is required. The different services cannot be considered in their isolation but as related parts of complex system. This also applies for example to annotation and metrics services, or to the identification service and all other services implemented. Such an approach requires, however, a network of different specialists providing information and support in a coordinated and synergistic way.

The workshop ‘Why does Open Annotation matter?’ focused on possible applications of the annotation tool in scholarly research and teaching, scientific blogging and open peer review. Remarks and comments, when made public, can be considered an indicator of resonance, influence and impact. Therefore, any service aimed at a bibliometric analysis of scholarly production must also pay attention to text annotations. To this aim, the HIRMEOS Project implemented an online annotation tool, hypothes.is on its publishing platforms and the WP5 and WP7 tried to push its use. The workshop started with considerations on the cultural-historical aspects of annotating texts with Christian Jacob from EHESS. Afterwards, the hypothes.is tool for annotation of digital documents was presented by Heather Staines from hypothes.is. Implementation and use on the digital platforms involved in the HIRMEOS project was then presented by Hirmeos officers. Three specific usage scenarios in context outside the HIRMEOS consortium were then presented by invited speakers: open education (Micah Vandergrift), scientific blogging (Mareike König), open peer review (Edit Gorogh). Discussion on those specific scenarios were then held to allow participants to get some practical experiences with the annotation of digital texts. General recommendations for the use of the annotation tool on digital monographs and other forms of texts were formulated at the end of the project.

The workshop ‘Metrics and Altmetrics for Open Access Monographs’ was focussing on the HIRMEOS service aimed at collecting and visualizing metrics and altmetric data for OA monographs in HSS. The first part of this workshop was dedicated to presenting the implementation on the digital platforms involved in the HIRMEOS project and the technical challenges that were involved. The second part was dedicated to the presentation of the use of metrics in national evaluation cultures (in France (Didier Torny), within ENRESSH infrastructure (Iona Galleron), and Italy (Elena Giglia)). Afterwards, together with scholars
from HSS, digital platform providers, members of funding institutions and librarians, we considered the impact of metrics on scholarly publishers, research organisations and libraries, above all discussing in which way metrics tools can contribute to an informed decision-making in research evaluation and library management (s. Hirmeos Deliverable 6.3 “Minutes of the workshop on new book metrics”).

The final HIRMEOS workshop ‘Shaping new Ways to Open the Book’, organized in the context of the 23rd ELPUB Conference, was dedicated to sustainability and future perspectives in scholarly monograph publishing. After Lucy Montgomery’s keynote Don’t talk to me about metrics! I write books!, we discussed how the HIRMEOS services enable and incentivize innovative scholarly practices and how such practices could be better integrated into everyday scholarly, librarian and publishing workflows. In the second half of the day, we invited early-career researchers to jointly outline future perspectives and the next steps in the development of open scholarly monographs.

In the course of the workshop, crucial issues concerning the publication in OA of scholarly monographs as well as the acceptance of the OS paradigm in the field of HSS were addressed several times. Thanks to a lively exchange between participants from different communities, some general recommendations were pointed out. These should be taken into account in future actions of research infrastructures which, like OPERAS, intend to support the integration of HSS disciplines into the OS system.

- The current tenure and promotion criteria is recognized as a major impediment for innovations in OA monograph publishing. Increasing transparency in peer-review and sensible implementing of book usage metrics can contribute to enriching the evaluation culture by situating the assessment of quality and resonance in a broader context than the traditional prestige economy.
- It is not always easy for scholars and librarians to keep track of the increasingly diverse and complex routes that a book can take on its journey from writer to reader. Community-driven services or registries should contribute to develop a dynamic overview of these.
- Scholars should be better involved in the book publication process and be more informed of choices about the dissemination strategies for their work. To this aim different initiatives are possible, e.g. supporting collaboration between research groups and academic publishers through some kind of OA Book network, participating in the Radical Open Access Collective or developing some kind of OA Book navigator service.
Fig. 2: Final workshop: overall satisfaction

Fig. 3: Final workshop: Relevance of content
1.3 Webinars

- Entity-fishing for scholarly monographs, 5 March 2018.

General considerations

The webinar is a simple and effective tool to disseminate information about project activities and collect feedback from different communities. In the course of the HIRMEOS Project, two webinars were organised, one on the NERD service and the other on the peer-review certification system. In the former, representatives of publishing platforms and IT-Officers presented different aspects of the development of publishing services on the basis of the entity-fishing tool. In the latter, we have shown why the HIRMEOS certification system is of great importance for early-careers researchers, university publishers and librarians. Both webinars have been recorded and made available on the HIRMEOS website.

1.4 Peer-reviewed Papers


General considerations
Publications (3),(4) and (5) presented general aspects of the HIRMEOS Project or of the situation of the digital monograph in today's publishing landscape. These three contributions have been peer-reviewed and published in internationally prestigious journals. Publications (6) and (7) ran through a peer-review process and were published accompanied to the international conference ELPUB for electronic publishing; while (6) considers the connection to OPERAS and the benefit for small organisations to involve themselves in these types of projects, (7) argues how the metrics service has been designed to work for all sort of organisations, therefore emphasising its inclusivity.

Papers (1) and (2) are official deliverables of our project (D 7.3 One research publication on NERD and enabling new forms of academic publication and D 7.4 Research Publication on the annotation tool) and were also published after peer review.

The paper (2) addresses the integration of the Named Entity Recognition and Disambiguation (NERD) service within OA publishing platforms and considers its potential impact on both research and scholarly publishing. In the paper, we focus on the specific issues related to its integration on the five platforms participating in HIRMEOS and we show that entity-fishing annotations can improve both research and publishing process. Also concerning other service implemented in the course of the project, paper (7) presents the contribution of Open Book Publishers to create and populate, in the framework of HIRMEOS, a database of title-specific usage data with metrics across multiple different platforms and formats, normalised in a standard that allows clear identification of the meaning of these numbers and their origin.

Concrete examples and recommendations for exploiting the potential of mass annotation in academic research and teaching are discussed in the paper (1). After presenting the open annotation tool of Hypothesis, the article focuses on its use in the context of HIRMEOS. The general line and the aims of the post-peer review experiment lead by OpenEdition, as well as its usage in didactic activities concerning monographic publications lead by SUB
Göttingen were presented and proposed as potential best practices for similar annotation activities.

Basing upon the findings of the OPERAS Design Study the paper (6) presents the concept of network sustainability and thus offers a good conceptual basis for the development of infrastructure cooperation initiatives which, as in the specific case of an OA book network, could contribute significantly to the realization and acceptance of the OA scholarly monograph.

1.5 Other Publications


Fig. 5: Conceptual map realized for the hands-on lab at the German Librarian Days 2018
1.6 Fact-sheets

1. *Entity-fishing* for scholarly monographs
2. Annotation service for digital monographs

**General Considerations**

The aim of the factsheets was to present, both in digital and printed format, use cases and recommendations for some of the implemented services. This was essential for the NERD tool and the annotation service, whose possible applications are still to be fully explored and need exemplification of use cases and guidelines. In the first case, the use cases described were intended to help publishing service providers assess the impact which text mining services based on this technology can have on consolidated workflows and the organization of editorial processes. In the case of the annotation service, two practices were highlighted – open annotation for post-peer-review and annotation for educational purposes – whose uptake by many academic communities is still very low.
Fig. 6: Fact-sheet on the annotation service
1.7 Other Dissemination Materials

- 2 Flyers
- 1 Postcard
- Different Stickers

Fig. 7: One of the flyers developed at the beginning of the project

1.8 Video & Hypervideo

The HIRMEOS project [https://vimeo.com/260765668](https://vimeo.com/260765668)

General considerations

The video was particularly useful for presenting the project quickly and vividly on various occasions like lighting talks at conferences, individual meetings, webinars, etc.

Together with the dissemination of the video, an attempt was made to integrate into the HIRMEOS website a hypervideo presenting the same video together with a series of external links to textual documents or other kinds of resources on the topic of the OA digital monograph. This attempt was only partially successful, as the specific open source technology used to realize the hypervideo does not yet allow excellent visualization. However, this experiment remains relevant as a general idea to realize a crowdsourcing
system aimed at filling a public bibliography on the topic of the OA monograph that may be continued after the project is completed, perhaps in the context of an Open Access book network.

1.9 Website and Social Networks

**Relevant Numbers (1 April 2017-28 June 2019)**

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**Website**

Our website has played a key role in our communication strategy, being the core of the HIRMEOS identity and providing information about the project activities and the realized deliverables. Its contact form has enabled 103 visitors to register for the HIRMEOS mailing list.
Fig. 8: HIRMEOS website analytics (April 2017-June 2019)
Social Networks

At the beginning of the project, communication channels on Google+, Facebook and Twitter were activated. Over time, the primary importance of Twitter for our community outreach has become apparent and we have therefore focused our social networking on this medium. Twitter was used both to present the publication of new results and to promote participation in the events we organized, to make the activities of the project partners visible and to inform about initiatives, publications, conferences, etc. that are of interest for the topic of the digital monograph.

28 day summary with change over previous period

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Fig. 10: Twitter last 28 days (28 June 2019)
Fig. 11: Twitter Impressions from April 2017 to 28 June 2019

Fig. 12: A tweet on our last webinar
PART 2: Strengthening the OA Book in different Communities

2.1 Academic Communities

2.1.1 Context of the Communication Activities

A generic advocacy in favor of the use and production of OA books seems to be destined to remain ineffective until an added value is created for this form of scholarly communication. In fact, the mere prospect of better dissemination through OA is thwarted by the priority of most scholars to remain visible to specific scientific communities using well-established communication channels – i.e. traditional publishers not publishing in OA – which are also likely to better ensure the recognition of the scientific quality of their publications.

In addition to concerns about the recognition of the quality of OA monographs, the impact of metrics on research evaluation is also problematic. Together these have been identified as two of the main obstacles of the dissemination of this type of publication.

The availability of tools for open annotation was often unknown or not clearly perceived by many scholars and publishers as an opportunity to increase interaction with digital monographs.

2.1.2 Results and Perspectives

Faced with these concerns, the HIRMEOS WP 7 has first tried to show, both through conference presentations and face-to-face meetings, how publishing platforms can assure the recognition of scientific quality by certifying the peer review processes.

Then, during the HIRMEOS Workshop on “Metrics and Altmetrics for Open Access Monograph” organized in Paris, we placed particular emphasis on the need to develop metrics services according to the needs of the specific scholarly communities in the HSS. Also during our final workshop ‘Shaping new ways to open the Book’ in Marseille, we have highlighted the following aspects and presented them to of many early-career researchers in HSS:

- The development of metrics should not be interpreted as an attempt to reduce the scientific quality of publications to their impact by reproducing some perversions that have characterized the use of the impact factor in STEM disciplines.
- The visualization of bibliometric data and altmetrics must not lead to a ‘gamification’ of the research activity. It is necessary to avoid an indistinct merging of different kinds of metrics data by presenting them in a single indicator supposed to represent use and/or resonance of a specific publication. Rather, preference must be given to dashboards and widgets that can present all different types of captured data clearly.
and transparently, so that the user can then interpret the value of that data in the best way.

As for the use of open annotation tools – also a specific object of an experiment of open peer-review in WP 5 (s. Deliverable 5.3 Report on post-publication open peer review experiment) – we have focused the activities of WP7 on a discipline particularly reluctant to publish in OA and use innovative tools, namely philosophy. The Göttingen university library supported lecturers and students at the University of Göttingen in annotating through the hypothesis.is tool a monograph interpreted in a philosophy seminar. Lecturers used the tool to facilitate the preparation and follow-up of the individual seminar meetings, each of which deals with a specific part of the discussed book.

By the time this report was drawn up, the activity had not yet been completed, but after less than two months almost 100 annotations had been made. The experiment has a meaning that goes beyond the mere fostering of the use of Open Annotation tools for digital monographs:

- By emphasizing the need that a monograph, in order to be public annotable, must be published in OA, the activity helped to spread the message that research and teaching need OA resources in order to use innovative tools. This is in line with the general idea that inspires our communication strategy, according to which the best form of advocacy is through concrete technical incentives and direct involvement of communities in the use of new tools.
- This practice has supported the production of a considerable amount of so-called grey literature. Some highly articulated and well-formulated annotations may be of interest to other students outside the specific course involved in the experiment. This helps to draw the attention of students, scholars and publishers to new forms of OA publications. Considering this specific case, it is conceivable that in the near future forms of enhanced monographs, like annotated seminar readers, may be realized.
- The experiment draws attention to the essential role of research libraries. They can play a crucial role in the introduction of new tools for digital publications in three ways:
  - by supporting training in the use of these tools;
  - by providing appropriate repositories for the long-term preservation of texts and annotations;
  - by providing publishing services for the realization of enhanced publications based on primary literature and user annotations.

Philosophy has also been at the centre of general efforts to promote the benefits of OA publishing. As part of these activities, we have tried to involve several scholars directly in editorial projects, and finally we were able to start an OA book project with a german author:

Werner Stegmaier, Europa im Geisterkrieg. Studien zu Nietzsche, eds. by A. Bertino, Cambridge (Open Books Publisher) 2019, DOI: 10.11647/OBP.0133.
Beyond its scientific value, this publication can represent an exemplary case for an entire discipline, not only in German-speaking countries, for at least two reasons:

- The author of this book has a consolidated scientific profile but this book is his first OA publication. He works in a research field where there is practically no relevant OA scientific literature. Also the endorsements published on the book come from established scholars who have never published in OA.
- The publication was realized in cooperation between a German author and an English publisher, and under the coordination of the HIRMEOS Officer. The decision due to the lack of a university press or a publishing service at the author's university has once again demonstrated the importance of infrastructural solutions in the absence of suitable publication models at national level.

About a year after its publication, the monograph, albeit in German and very subject-specific, was consulted more than 1500 times, from different countries.

Fig. 13: OA Book realized with OBP: Online readership
2.2 University Presses and Libraries

2.2.1 Context of the Communication Activities

University presses as well as university libraries providing archiving and publishing services play a key role in integrating monographs into the OS landscape. Although they often primarily serve a restricted local community, by participating in infrastructural projects they can have an impact on the entire scientific publishing system by supporting the implementation of new services. It is precisely their non-profit character that allows them to experiment, with a certain freedom, the use of various tools whose impact on the scholarly community and editorial work is not yet clear.

2.2.2 Results and Perspectives

During the project, we reach several publishing service providers outside the project. Especially during the implementation of the entity recognition Service, we were able to involve in the test of new use cases Edition Open Access, the publishing service of the Max Planck Research Library for the History and Development of Knowledge, and Septentrio Academic Publishing, the publishing service provided by the University Library of Tromsø. In addition, the AG Univerlage working group, which brings together many German-speaking university presses, have taken up our activities with interest, hosting some of our
presentations and facilitating individual exchanges about the various services implemented by HIRMEOS, in particular the peer-review certification system and the metrics service.

Also with the **Association of the European University Press (AEUP)** we cooperated very intensively. With more than 40 members from many European countries, AEUP represents an extremely important network for the activities of HIRMEOS. Our consortium organised together with AEUP a workshop on XML offering hands-on experience with Métopes software. The participants of the workshop had been asked to bring documents with various kinds of content to experiment on. They learned the basic steps, such as organizing files and folders and navigating the Métopes software, proceeding to more specific requirements of formatting. After tackling the issue of exporting the prepared file to XML format, different export formats from XML were discussed and practiced (epub, InDesign files etc.). The practical part included work on different data levels (chapter, article, whole book) and content elements (tables, pictures etc). As many publishers work with Adobe InDesign, the last day of the workshop was largely devoted to specific issues of importing XML to InDesign. The feedback from the participants of the workshop was very positive. Many suggestions were made regarding specific requirements of the publishers (such as integration with OJS), and future cooperation with Métopes was regarded as highly fruitful. The role of AEUP in this cooperation is best described as an intermediary and an aggregator of ideas.

At the 7th German Librarians Congress in Berlin, we critically discussed the relevance of **enhanced publications and the role of research libraries** in their realisation. In fact, today digital platforms for education or research can support research and teaching, paving the way for innovative publication formats. However, collaboratively created results on platforms do not automatically become publications that are fully accepted and subsequently used in their respective disciplines. In our hands-on lab we have worked out which prerequisites research libraries could create in order to turn these results into citable, extended publications. In particular, we focused on enhanced publication resulting from the interaction of several people through virtual research environments, such as handbooks, readers, anthologies, editions, etc. The following aspects were particularly focused on: Integration of additional material (images, data, etc.); Versioning / citation information; Standard formats for further processing and re-use; Persistent identifier for interoperability and proof of use; quality assurance; Long-term availability of publications.

The HIRMEOS hand-on lab helped to address the key challenges that need to be considered when designing new services for enhanced publications:

- If innovative forms of publication are based on modular media types or technologies, sustainability must exist for individual components and vertical integration.
- Enhanced publications often contain complex legal and licensing relationships, which influence technology and consulting.
- Publications must remain reliably citable for many years: Service development thus has a "long tail".
- Disciplinary expectations of innovative forms of publication, such as quality assurance, branding, or scientific traceability.
2.3 Funding Institutions

2.3.1 Context of the Communication Activities

Funding Institutions can make a significant contribution to the acceptance of OA monographs by formulating policies requiring the OA dissemination of publicly funded research projects. The development of such policies goes beyond the aims of the HIRMEOS project. However, during the course of the project, we had several opportunities to highlight the importance of the contribution of funding institutions to maximize the impact of the technical solutions developed by our consortium.

2.3.2 Results and Perspectives

At the workshop ‘Die Zukunft des wissenschaftlichen Buches: Monographien in Open Access’ (engl. ‘The Future of Scientific Books: Monographs in Open Access” organized by the Allianz der Wissenschaftsorganisationen in Bonn, we presented the HIRMEOS project and in particular its contribution to ensuring the scientific quality of OA publications and to the development of appropriate metrics services - issues of particular importance to funding institutions. During this event we had the opportunity to draw the attention of delegates of the German Research Council (DFG) to their possible contribution to an efficacious implementation of identification services. For example, the German Research Council and other national funding institutions could make a significant contribution to better identification of authors by requiring, as already in many European countries, the creation of an ORCID account by researchers applying for funding. This would make it possible to improve not only to the cross-linking of OA books, but also to the implementation of metric services, which always rely on the identifiability of authors and publications. With the work done by the WP2 for identification Service, HIRMEOS has created the technical basis for the visualization of persistent identifiers on the publishing platforms involved in the project. Now, appropriate policies must explicitly support the implementation of good scientific and editorial practice.

The partner organization DARIAH-EU acted as a connector between the diverse research communities in arts and humanities and key policy bodies such as the Open Science Policy Platform. In 2018 and 2019, DARIAH participated in a range of high-level consultations about scholarly communication. During these consultations and briefings DARIAH officers find especially important to raise funders’ and policy-makers’ awareness to the innovation that HIRMEOS was realizing. For instance, in our statement on Plan S, we argue for increased support for developments of this kind and suggest to complement Plan S by a 5-year open monograph strategy that is flexible enough to stay compliant with the different national policies.

Joining forces and actively collaborate with complementary organizations like OPERAS or the European Alliance for Social Sciences and Humanities (EASSH) enables us to act as a critical mass in creating a sustainable environment for Open Access monographs and optimizing the research environment for the long-term good of our communities.
## Abbreviations

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<th>Abbreviation</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>HSS</td>
<td>Humanities and Social Sciences</td>
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<td>OA</td>
<td>Open Access</td>
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<td>OS</td>
<td>Open Science</td>
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