

Sharing your resources and retaining ownership

The London Schools Excellence Fund projects have produced a range of resources. Projects should consider carefully the issues of ownership, intellectual property and the best way to share these resources with other schools.

Creative Commons is a useful framework which enables the resources to be shared widely whilst protecting the rights of the resources and the creator. This is now becoming more widely used and recognised, for example the TES is moving to this system.

It is straightforward and free for non-commercial licences.

Creative Commons licence definition¹

A licensing concept created by Creative Commons builds upon traditional [copyright](#) practices to define possibilities that exist between the standard "all rights reserved" full copyright and public domain "no rights reserved". A Creative Commons licence lets you dictate how others may use your work. The Creative Commons licence allows you to keep your copyright but allows others to copy and distribute your work provided they give you credit and only on the conditions you specify. For online work you can select a licence that generates "Some Rights Reserved" or a "No Rights Reserved" button and statement for your published work.

Examples of Creative Commons



Flickr was one of the first major online communities to incorporate Creative Commons licensing options into its user interface, giving photographers around the world the easy ability to share photos on terms of their choosing. As the Flickr community grew, so did the number of CC-licensed images — currently there are well over 200 million on the site — establishing Flickr as the Web's single largest source of CC-licensed content.



[TES connect](#) provides a platform for over six million teachers around the world to support each other. It allows teachers to download, change, adapt and share resources is a key part of a teacher's working life – Creative Commons is used to facilitate and protects this process. TES connect require that every free resource uploaded to the TES site is given a Creative Commons licence.



Google has utilized CC licences in a variety of instances throughout their digital services. Either by [enabling CC-search capabilities](#) through their main search engine, [image search engine](#), and [book search engine](#), or by allowing users to CC license their own content in Picasa, Google Knol, and documentation at Google Code. YouTube, which is Google-owned, has added the CC BY licensing option for video uploads.



Wikipedia recently migrated its licensing structure from the GNU Free Documentation Licence to a Creative Commons Attribution-ShareAlike licence. The world's largest and most cited collaborative encyclopedia made this move via a community vote and for good. By changing to a CC BY-SA licence, Wikipedia (and the entire collection of Wikimedia sites) allows

¹ http://www.webopedia.com/TERM/C/Creative_Commons_license.html

content to legally flow in and out of the site with ease, enabling one of the great cultural resources of the digital revolution to legally interact with an endless array of similar cultural institutions.

Range of licences



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For more information about the licence deeds and the legal codes for each of these licences please view the following link: <https://creativecommons.org/licenses/>

The Creative Commons is supported by terms of use which are multi-layered

Legal Code	Our public copyright licenses incorporate a unique and innovative “three-layer” design. Each license begins as a traditional legal tool, in the kind of language and text formats that most lawyers know and love. We call this the Legal Code layer of each license.
Human Readable	But since most creators, educators, and scientists are not in fact lawyers, we also make the licenses available in a format that normal people can read — the Commons Deed (also known as the “human readable” version of the license). The Commons Deed is a handy reference for licensors and licensees, summarizing and expressing some of the most important terms and conditions. Think of the Commons Deed as a user-friendly interface to the Legal Code beneath, although the Deed itself is not a license, and its contents are not part of the Legal Code itself.
Machine Readable	The final layer of the license design recognizes that software, from search engines to office productivity to music editing, plays an enormous role in the creation, copying, discovery, and distribution of works. In order to make it easy for the Web to know when a work is available under a Creative Commons license, we provide a “machine readable” version of the license — a summary of the key freedoms and obligations written into a format those software systems, search engines, and other kinds of technology can understand. We developed a standardized way to describe licenses that software can understand called CC Rights Expression Language (CC REL) to accomplish this.

Further information:

Two videos which explain the basics of Creative Commons and an explanation of some of the types:
<http://www.dontwasteyourtime.co.uk/video/creative-commons-explained-video/>
<https://www.tes.co.uk/content/creative-commons>

To read more details on each of these individual licences open the following link:
https://wiki.creativecommons.org/Considerations_for_licensors_and_licensees#Considerations_for_licensors

To help you decide which licence is correct for you follow this link:

