

# **PLAN FOR SCIENTIFIC AND ARTISTIC RESEARCH**

**KADK 2016-2020**



Det Kongelige Danske Kunstakademis Skoler  
for Arkitektur, Design og Konservering



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# Introduction

The purpose of KADK's Plan for Scientific and Artistic Research 2016-2020 is to chart the course for the coming five-year period and to describe KADK's efforts to live up to our own ambitions.

The plan is part of the ambition to create an inclusive quality culture at KADK, and to reflect this, the plan has been phrased with the inclusion of staff at all levels. In line with this, the plan will form the basis for a forward-looking staff-involving effort to realise the plan's ambitions.

The plan is the first combined plan for the three merged schools, and it has been phrased both with due respect for academic differences among the schools and with attention to promoting KADK's overall purpose: To provide education at the highest scientific and artistic level and to conduct scientific and artistic research at the highest level.

Happy reading!

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# Vision and Philosophy: Scientific and Artistic Research at a 21st Century Academy of Fine Arts

## Vision

KADK is an academy of fine arts. To the KADK's schools, it is a given that students and academic staff develop with an appreciation of the fact that the academy's focus is on actions that create and/or preserve. Contemporary competence and learning thinking, which shifts focus from curricula to what students learn 'to do', 'to be able to', is in line with the academy tradition's understanding of education.

In contrast to earlier times, educational programmes at modern academies of fine arts must now also be supported by scientific research. It is in keeping with the academy tradition when this requirement is addressed with attention to how students learn to work not only with the results of research, but also with the tools of research, its 'doings' and thus, how knowledge is created.

In general, KADK distinguishes between scientific research, which is hypothesis-based, and artistic research, which is orientated towards synthesising work creation. At KADK, we do not aim to explain the work – and the artistic research – scientifically. Science and artistic research are two different and mutually supplementary forms of creation, which influence our work, and which we teach students to master<sup>1</sup>.

On the one hand, we teach students to create syntheses: to design. They learn this by doing, by practising. We need 'material' that documents not only works, but also the process of creating the works. The work and the documentation of how it was created, and the reflection on the work, is what we call artistic research.

<sup>1</sup> In the report, Artistic Development Work – An Analysis of the Knowledge Basis at Institutions of Further and Higher Education, developed and published by the Ministry of Culture in 2012, it is recommended that 'kunstnerisk udviklingsvirksomhed' (which can literally be translated as 'artistic development work') should be translated into English as 'artistic research', as this is the term which is used in English-speaking countries. A Danish translation of the term 'artistic research' would, however, be 'kunstnerisk forskning' and this term would not provide a sufficient indication of the difference between 'artistic development work' and 'scientific research', which the report about 'artistic development work' sets out to emphasise. Hence the linguistic problem.

On the other hand, it is our ambition to teach students to ask – and work with – scientific questions that challenge existing knowledge in a competent way and create new knowledge that can influence the syntheses (works) created by the students. The scientific work creates informed knowledge about sub aspects that are relevant to the design work and can be included in the work synthesis.

The different academic environments at KADK are characterised by, among other things, research-based expertise in a variety of fields, while at the same time, the environments at the School of Design and the School of Architecture, respectively, base the degree programmes on practice and artistic research.

The School of Conservation has its origin in craftsmanship and art as well as in the humanities and natural sciences, but the school's focus in terms of research and teaching is cognitive and systematic analysis, diagnosis and problem-solving as a basis for practical conservation and restoration. Students at the School of Conservation learn to practise conservation as both craft and science.

Similarly, the School of Design and the School of Architecture work with systematic analyses and other scientific approaches to their subject fields, but they also give priority to teaching how to prepare proposals that synthesise and gather what science needs to identify separately. Students at the School of Design and the School of Architecture learn not only to practise in the design or architecture profession, but also to work both scientifically and artistically with design and architecture.

It is a general vision for KADK's Plan for Scientific and Artistic Research to ensure that the foundation for the degree programmes contributes to teaching students to practice their subject with an appreciation of how you create new knowledge, and at the School of Architecture and the School of Design also how to tackle, through design, new challenges that have not traditionally been tackled.

With this Plan for Scientific and Artistic Research, it is a general vision that KADK proactively supports the individual environments in meeting challenges of societal significance, which require not only in-depth understanding of knowledge that has already been acquired and of tradition, but also resources for posing new questions and thereby developing the answers contained in tradition.

## **Philosophy**

KADK is the result of a merger between three different schools, each with a variety of educational programmes and their own profiles for scientific and artistic research. However, as the three schools share a number of challenges and ambitions, it makes sense to create a combined plan for scientific and artistic research inspired both by the differences – the specific – and by the common ground.

The common ground:

The surrounding society expects a number of things from KADK, as expressed in the national qualification framework for higher education programmes, the Ministerial Order on the PhD Programme, assessments of KADK's applications for external research funding, KADK's collaboration with other institutions, the business community, and the surrounding society, both nationally and internationally.

Both internal and external evaluations continually assess whether KADK complies with the targets we set ourselves to meet the different expectations and requirements. In the continual evaluations, KADK can – and must – make sure that the quality of the educational programmes, research and artistic research is improved. In a few years' time, KADK is to be accredited as an institution, and we will have to demonstrate how we consistently, and with an emphasis on our tradition-bound experience, academically measure up to that which society expects from us.

KADK's Plan for Scientific and Artistic Research has been developed with attention to how the institution's educational, scientific and artistic research environments can also honour society's expectations of the institution in future.

The specific:

It is important to avoid that KADK's environments are pulled in mutually different uncoordinated directions by the many external requirements that we have to meet. It is essential that the requirements be met in the form of professional environments that are able to tackle the many requirements via a focus on convergence with the main task: that teaching at Bachelor's, Master's and PhD level is based on scientific and artistic research at the very highest level. It should be stressed that KADK's degree programmes also – and as a distinctive feature – are based on a highly qualified practice dimension.

In other words, the ambition is that KADK's scientific and artistic research in itself is of a high quality, and that the two activities combined with the practice basis constitute a solid foundation for the programmes' knowledge base, thus contributing to qualifying graduates for the current and future labour market.

KADK's Plan for Scientific and Artistic Research has been developed through the involvement of the environments, which have prepared plans for the best way to handle the challenges within their Bachelor's and Master's programmes, and for the best way to develop our PhD School and embed PhD students as an asset in the research and educational environments.

# Quality Development of Scientific and Artistic Research

KADK is an academy of fine arts that conducts scientific and artistic research as an institution of higher education. Further to conducting scientific and artistic research at the highest level in its own right, KADK has an ambition to integrate scientific and artistic research in the educational programmes, and to integrate the educational programmes in the scientific and artistic research.

In addition to this, the ambition is that scientific and artistic research will sustain a mutual dialogue and a dialogue with the practice basis in such a way that real synergy is created across academic activities.

## Quality development of scientific research

KADK aims for the highest level of scientific research. With the quality and peer policy, the ambition is to ensure that the results of the staff's research efforts are continually accredited, both externally and internally, so that both the original research results, which we disseminate widely and via many channels, and the continued research work, which influences our degree programmes, remain at the highest level.

At KADK, it is a key research policy objective that research be quality-assured by peer-recognised external environments, and that the internal peer environments continually contribute to ensuring that the individual researcher reaches the highest level. KADK gives priority to 'critical mass' that can guarantee externally and/or internally both the level of the scientific research and that the scientific research through teaching-attentive peer activity contributes to ensuring that our students from Bachelor's level over Master's level to PhD level live up to the targets of the qualification framework. This is to be achieved by basing the programmes on updated, original and explorative knowledge creation (cf. the appendices 'Quality System for Scientific Research' and 'Good Publishing Practice for Scientific Research at KADK').

## Quality development of artistic research

KADK aims to reach the highest level with its artistic research. With its quality and peer policy, KADK ensures that the results of the staff's artistic research at both the School of Design and the School of Architecture are continually quality-assured, both internally and externally, by virtue of assessments of the connection between the work creation and the associated reflection developed in accordance with criteria that place emphasis on aesthetical dimensions ('clarity'), technical dimensions ('density'), and meaning-related dimensions ('depth'). It is also a key ambition that the quality-assured artistic research is disseminated widely.

At KADK, it is a clear policy objective that peer-recognised environments internally and externally continually contribute to ensuring that the individual researcher reaches the highest level with his/her artistic research. KADK gives priority to 'critical mass' that can guarantee the level of the artistic research and that the artistic research by virtue of its documentation and teaching-attentive peer activity contributes to ensuring that students from Bachelor's to Master's level live up to the targets of the qualification framework. This is to be achieved by basing the programmes on 'clear', 'dense' and 'deep' artistic research at the highest level (cf. the appendices 'Criteria for Artistic Research' and 'Dissemination and Peer Review of Artistic Research at KADK').

# Organisation

Scientific and artistic research is organised at institution, school and institute level, respectively. Each level has distinctly delimited tasks, contributes to the coordination between the individual levels, and advises the management at the individual level. The representatives in the committees at the different levels are also charged with ensuring that the committee's activities are coordinated with the activities that take place in the academic environments. The intention with the committee organisation is, firstly, to provide synergy between the academic activities and the management prioritisation, secondly, to contribute to improving the academic quality of the completed activities, and, thirdly, to guarantee a dialogue between the academic environments and the management at the different levels at the institution.

## **KADK's Committee for Scientific and Artistic Research**

The purpose of the committee is to secure progress in KADK's general ambitions within scientific and artistic research, including in relation to the realisation of KADK's Plan for Scientific and Artistic Research.

The committee also serves as advisers on other aspects in relation to scientific and artistic research that are of relevance across KADK, including developing and evaluating KADK's quality assurance policy. In addition, the committee is to improve the research-related quality of KADK's external applications with a view to increasing external funding in KADK's subject areas and thus contributing to creating robust academic environments. The committee, which is headed by KADK's head of research, coordinates its activities with rector and the institution's institutes.

In addition to the head of research, the committee is made up of the heads of school for the School of Architecture, the School of Design, and the School of Conservation, respectively. The heads of school are responsible for informing the management at the three schools about the committee's activities, and for coordinating said activities with the management at the three schools. Representatives from KADK's institutes also participate in the committee. These members, who are researchers and/or practitioners of artistic research, are responsible for coordination with their respective heads of institute and for providing information about the committee's activities at the institute council meetings. The library manager and the head of research administration also participate in the committee and handle coordination with and information to the rest of the administration.

## **KADK's PhD School**

The purpose of KADK's PhD School is to offer research education at the highest international level to KADK's PhD students, with a focus on relevant PhD courses, competent PhD guidance, enriching academic environments, and relevant collaboration with other research institutions and businesses.

The general tasks for the PhD School are handled by the PhD School's PhD Committee, which coordinates its task handling with the three research programmes for architecture, design and conservation, respectively.

All institutes are represented at the PhD School, and members of the PhD Committee and the research programme committees are responsible for informing their respective head of school, head of institute and institute council about the committees' activities, and for coordinating said activities with their respective head of school, head of institute and institute council.

### **Institute council meetings**

Each institute has appointed an Institute Council, at which the institute's member of the PhD School Committee and KADK's Committee for Scientific and Artistic Research, respectively, inform about the committee's activities and secure coordination and dialogue with the institute's academic environments.

# Strategic Focus Areas

## Critical mass

With the merger of the Royal Danish Academy of Fine Arts School of Architecture, Denmark's Design School and the Royal Danish Academy of Fine Arts School of Conservation, KADK became the largest artistic educational institution in Denmark. The result of having a number of academically very different educational programmes, which are based on scientific and artistic research as well as practice, is a combined staff composed of people with very diverse competences. This poses high demands on KADK's academic staff who must be able to participate in academic environments consisting of a great variety of competences, and be able to contribute to creating synergy across this diversity. The ambition for the plan period is that KADK's academic environments are robust, but that they also retain academic dynamics in relation to the necessary competences within both practice and scientific and artistic research at the individual institutes, and in relation to the development of the individual educational programmes, considering that the dialogue across the individual environments is the prerequisite for a high level of academic quality – regardless of whether this is internally at KADK or, for instance, externally via publishing communities or major projects. Internationalisation will be a significant means to realising the ambitions.

In concrete terms, KADK will do the following during the plan period:

- Ensure that all educational programmes are based on scientific and artistic research corresponding to the programme's profile.
- Improve the balance of junior researchers (PhD / postdoc / assistant professor) during the plan period in relation to the practice-based teachers with a view to securing a recruitment basis for the institution and other employers of KADK's PhD students.
- Create better balance between the number of senior researchers (associate professor / professor) and practice-based teachers with a view to securing sustainable academic environments and programmes based on scientific and artistic research at the highest level.
- Ensure that all researchers and practitioners of artistic research are anchored in academically relevant environments.
- Secure relevant organisation formats, including centres, clusters, laboratories, networks etc. that can support the development of critical mass.

## Improve academic quality

During the plan period, KADK will focus on the internal and external peer dialogue with a view to improving the academic quality of the scientific and artistic research. In order for KADK's scientific and artistic research to be at the highest level, it is essential that KADK's activities can perform well in external competition – regardless of whether this is in relation to research funding or publishing

in/with the most prestigious journals/publishers. It is also an ambition to improve international relations as well as international recruitment as a means to raising the academic quality.

In concrete terms, KADK will do the following during the plan period:

- Increase scientific publishing in/with BFI-approved journals/publishers.
- Increase external funding of the school's scientific and artistic research.
- Prepare and implement criteria for artistic research with a view to securing systematic assessments at the highest level.
- Focus on improving the academic quality via a clear balancing of expectations at all levels in the organisation.
- Prepare and implement a quality assurance policy for scientific and artistic research.

### **Convergence: Improve the scientific and artistic research basis for KADK's degree programmes**

During the plan period, KADK will improve the connection between the activities that take place in the individual academic environments. It is crucial for an institution such as KADK that scientific and artistic research, practice and education converge with each other at all levels, and that this does not take place as activities without mutual contact. Focus will be directed particularly at integrating scientific and artistic research in the educational programmes, and at integrating the programmes in the scientific and artistic research. Furthermore, it is a clear ambition that PhD students are integrated fully and completely in the academic environments and in the teaching in the Bachelor's and Master's programmes.

In concrete terms, KADK will do the following during the plan period:

- Improve the connection between scientific and artistic research and the scientific research-based and the artistic research-based teaching.
- Give priority to subject fields that contribute to the mutual enrichment between scientific and artistic research, practice and teaching.
- Strengthen the PhD students' teaching qualifications via an improved integration in the Bachelor's and Master's teaching.

### **Improve social relevance and visibility**

KADK's scientific and artistic research addresses significant social challenges within architecture, design and conservation. It is an important ambition for KADK during the plan period to improve the social relevance of KADK's scientific and artistic research in collaboration with the business community and other institutions. Furthermore, it is a significant ambition for KADK to ensure that research results not only contribute to the scholarly dialogue within the relevant academic environments, but that they are also made visible via wider dissemination to the business community and society.

In concrete terms, KADK will do the following during the plan period:

- Prepare an Open Access policy with a view to contributing to securing free access to the results of KADK's scientific and artistic research.
- Improve dissemination of KADK's activities on our own platforms, in the press and in relevant journals.
- Improve participation in innovation projects, including industrial PhDs and innovation networks.

### **Pilot project: Scholarship programme for artistic research**

In order to maintain a strong profile as an academy of fine arts, KADK will contact a number of other artistic institutions of higher education with a view to exploring the possibilities of launching a pilot project within artistic research that would facilitate qualification within artistic research. Currently, qualification from Master's level via the PhD level to the assistant professor level is only possible within scientific research. There is a need for a corresponding possibility within artistic research that would make it possible to qualify for the assistant professor level within the framework of the Royal Danish Academy of Fine Arts, and thus create both a clear and transparent career path and a foundation for talent development within artistic research.

In concrete terms, KADK will do the following during the plan period:

Prepare a proposal for qualification within artistic research that will make it possible to qualify for the assistant professor level within the framework of the Royal Danish Academy of Fine Arts. This work will take its starting point in international experience in the field, among other things. The prerequisite is that support can be generated from the other artistic institutions of higher education in Denmark.

- Enter into dialogue with the ministry about the necessary legal base for the pilot programme to be realised.
- Enter into dialogue with the ministry and create focus on the need for government funds exposed to competition to be allocated to artistic research at the highest level in parallel to government funds exposed to competition being allocated to scientific research.
- Develop formats for publishing of artistic research, including testing the biennale format for artistic research.

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# Appendix 1.

## Quality System for Scientific Research

KADK wishes to be among the internationally leading institutions within architecture, design and conservation. This presupposes an internationally recognised research culture based on commonly accepted quality rules for research.

One of KADK's core areas is the institution's research and research-based educational programmes. All of KADK's researchers contribute to the institution's conducting outstanding research, which guarantees research-based education.

It goes without saying that research must be original; otherwise it would not be research, but copying. Hence, the researcher must have contributed significantly to the development of new knowledge and understanding within the research area in a way that directly or indirectly contributes to qualifying the teaching and advancing the knowledge base for the fields within which KADK's schools provide education.

Research at KADK takes place in the context of a number of projects, which are conducted by individuals and big or small groups of researchers.

Normally, a researcher is part of one or more research groups in collaboration with other researchers, internal as well as external. In these forums, the groups discuss and optimise the research issues.

The school's management commits itself to holding an annual research meeting, with food and drink, for orientation, inspiration and exchange about ongoing and upcoming research projects. The management will present overviews of what has happened in terms of research in the past year.

It is essential that researchers are part of one or more research groups and/or present their projects at an institute colloquium, as this will serve as motivation for the academic dialogue, which contributes to optimising the research projects. A well-functioning research environment should, over time, become a productive educational environment for young researchers, holding colloquiums and seminars, providing supervision for PhD students and running PhD courses.

Research results are published in international journals, books and as conference presentations with peer review. KADK takes the initiative to ensure that all institutes are made familiar with the peer review scheme and what it entails (reviewers' comments are considered and incorporated into the articles to the necessary extent). KADK also takes the initiative to ensure that all institutes are made familiar with the bibliometric factors and their significance. To KADK, the most relevant groups are:

15: Archaeology, archaeometry and conservation science

64: Architecture, design, product development and urban planning<sup>2</sup>

It is the responsibility of the head of institute to take stock of the relevant employee's research in the past year in connection with the annual staff appraisal interview, including their participation in research environments and networks, reviews, academic assessments, PhD supervision etc., and to plan objectives for the coming year. This is done in a continual process.

<sup>2</sup> KADK researchers are either new or re-selected members for 2017-2019 in the following groups:

Bibliometric factor group 8: "Art history and visual art"

Associate professor, Henrik Oxvig, Institute of Architecture, Urbanism and Landscape

Bibliometric factor group 13: "Philosophy and history of ideas, philosophy of science"

Associate professor, Dag Petersson, Institute of Architecture and Culture

Bibliometric factor group 15: "Archaeology and archeometry"

Associate professor, Morten Ryhl-Svendsen, Institute of Conservation

Bibliometric factor group 17: "Pedagogy/teaching and education, didactics"

Associate professor, Niels Grønnebæk, Institute of Architecture and Culture

Bibliometric factor group 18: "Antropology, ethnology, ethnography, minority studies, culture- and language studies"

Associate professor, Kirsten Marie Raahauge, Institute of Architecture and Design

Bibliometric factor group 28: "GEO-subjects and Climate" climate (geophysics, geology, physical geography, meteorology, geoinformatics, earth observation, land surveying, GIS, polar research)

Associate professor, Jonna Maigaard Krarup, Institute of Architecture, Urbanism and Landscape

Bibliometric factor group 36: "Building and civil engineering" (including residential planning, indoor climate, energy-efficient building, path, road and marine technology)

Professor, Anne Beim, Institute of Architecture and Technology

Bibliometric factor group 45: "System-, technology- and service development and facility management, entrepreneur science"

Professor Olga Popovic Larsen, Institute of Architecture and Technology

Bibliometric factor group 64: "Architecture, Design, Product Development and Urban Planning (The Humanities, Natural and Technological Science)

Associate professor, Ida Engholm, Institute of Visual Design

Associate professor, Deane Alan Simpson, Institute of Architecture, Urbanism and Landscape

Bibliometric factor group 65: "Sports science (The Humanities, Natural and Health Sciences)

Associate professor, René Kural, Institute of Architecture, Urbanism and Landscape

Bibliometric factor group 66: "Digital communication (Interactive media and design, medialogy"

Professor, Mette Ramsgaard Thomsen, Institute of Architecture and Technology

The head of institute checks that the projects are placed centrally in relation to the institute's subject area and the institute's research plan. It is the responsibility of the head of institute to ensure that the individual researcher always has time and space (in the widest sense) to fulfil his/her research obligation, and to procure seed funding.

KADK's objective as an institution of higher education is to be able to offer research-based education at all levels continually, and to contribute to professional development at the highest level within all of KADK's academic main areas and specialisations. The objective is that both practical and theoretical teaching in the Bachelor's and Master's degree programmes are fully based on and provided with the results of the latest research. To this end, the inclusion of students in research activities is improved wherever this is relevant, in order to introduce them to the research environment and allow them to contribute actively to the scientific discussion and development. KADK's research is currently conducted at the institutes within the same organisational framework as the corresponding research-based teaching. This provides good opportunities for monitoring the connection between research and teaching.

## Appendix 2.

# Criteria for Artistic Research

Artistic research is a reflected artistic practice. It creates a work and develops a reflection on the meaning, presentation and appearance of the work.

The criteria and documentation requirements mentioned below describe the fundamental framework for artistic research at KADK. They consider the criteria for scientific research, but are defined in such a way that they pay regard to the difference between scientific and artistic practice. In essence, artistic research rests on a criterion about new meaning in parallel to science's criterion about new knowledge.

Scientific research and artistic research form part of a continuum on equal terms. When artistic practice is supreme in relation to exterior demands, artistic research is integrated into the artistic practice with established criteria for reflection and documentation. This creates knowledge that retains, develops and disseminates insight related to the artistic practice.

As artistic research creates a work and develops a reflection, the material that is produced has two levels. This means that the reflection is closely linked to the work and can be included directly in the degree programme and the profession. It also means that the reflection can be developed in various ways in both an artistic and a scientific direction.

In extension of this, it is essential that it is the correlation between reflection and work that can be assessed by means of the criteria. The reflection will never be able to identify all of the aspects that are tied together in the work, but it can shed light on carefully selected artistic issues. The criteria are therefore not the basis for an explanation of the work, but for an opening of perspectives in its investigation.

### Criteria

The three criteria, clarity, density and depth, denote the aesthetic, technical and meaning levels that are brought into play in artistic research. Along with these criteria, there are requirements on the documentation and the character of the material that is produced.

#### Criterion 1: Clarity

The appearance of the work is effective. It should be possible to identify the *modus operandi*, what works, and how it works.

This criterion is about the relation between the concept on which the work is based and the work's expression. Here, a reflection takes place on the particular time-spatial context and the work's specific materiality. What is the effect of the work here and now, and how does it appear in relation to its premisses and conditions? Reflections on the work's aesthetics and the chosen idiom are described.

#### Criterion 2: Density

The work involves phenomena and structures in contexts that are not established in advance. It should be possible to understand what is made effective together in the work's appearance, and in what way the connection is established.

The problematics of the work are developed through the specific way in which a number of different conditions are gathered in the work's material. As the individual work is unique, the technique is never quite the same from one work to another, which means that it transgresses the scientific method's requirements about reproducibility. In compliance with this criterion, a description must be given of the work with different material conditions, concepts and functions, which are not necessarily related from the outset, but which meet through the work in contexts that create new meaning.

#### Criterion 3: Depth

The work sets out new rules for the artistic practice and establishes a new framework for interpretation of the surroundings. It should be possible to identify relations with existing meaning-making in culture and society.

The objective of the artistic practice is primarily to produce new meaning. It should therefore be possible to place the work nationally and internationally, and to ask in which way it contributes to our understanding of the cultural conditions in question. The work should fit into a class of works within the profession that has demonstrated relevance to its development. What does it build on, and what does it add?

## Documentation

The documentation must describe the criteria mentioned above. The artistic research must be available in a publically accessible and permanent material, consisting of one or more works and of a medium through which the reflection takes place.

The three criteria address mutually related dimensions in the artistic practice and should be seen together in order for the work to be reviewed. The structure and the format of the documentation is therefore up to the individual artist.

As a rule, the reflection is textual. However, the crucial factor is that dissemination takes place in a medium that can be acknowledged and used for peer review. The reflection is typically developed by the artist himself/herself. However, it will be possible to enter into collaborations where the participants take up different roles in the overall work.

## Documentation forms

Below follows a list of the media through which artistic research can be reviewed. The list is open, as the decisive requirement is that the documentation form meets the criteria mentioned above. It is therefore presumed that there may be other forms than those mentioned.

It should also be noted that the work might well have been made in other contexts, but that it does not appear as artistic research until the moment it is accompanied by a reflection.

### 1. Presentation of work

This item covers a number of documentation forms that place emphasis on the importance of the works' appearance. This includes e.g. exhibition, demonstration and certain digital presentation forms.

These are not necessarily accompanied by a reflection, and it should therefore be considered when, in which way, and through which medium this takes place.

Similarly, the presentation of the works is not necessarily permanent and typically requires other media in order to be documented.

### 2. Conference, symposium and seminar

The conference, the symposium and the seminar share the condition that the artist presents his/her work to an audience, making it available for a discussion. It is a prerequisite that the documentation presents both a work and a reflection. The three forms offer different possibilities of presenting the two levels of the material.

The three forms are not permanent and therefore require other media in order to be documented.

### 3. Publication

The publication covers a number of formats, i.e. monographs, anthologies, articles etc. It contains a textual reflection as well as a visual material that document the works concerned.

The publication will tend to emphasise the textual reflection rather than the works' appearance. However, it should be stressed that the relation varies a lot due to the character of the different works. The publication as an object can also be an integrated part of the artistic research.

The publication is a permanent material. On the other hand, it has to be distributed in order to be publically accessible.

The documentation forms mentioned all contain a combination of work and reflection. Each of them has different conditions as regards public accessibility and permanence. Although the first two presuppose that at some stage, subsequent documentation will be produced – often a publication – it is important to retain them as independent documentation forms. This is because they offer essentially different frameworks for the dissemination and review of the work. It is therefore possible that the subsequent documentation will exceed the framework for a normal publication, thus reflecting the strengths of the respective documentation forms.

It is also recommended that KADK establish an archive with the objective of gathering examples of artistic research. This archive should contain selected works and the media through which the reflection has taken place. It will play a key role in the documentation and dissemination of artistic research internally among researchers and between researchers and students.

## **Peer review**

In general, we distinguish between two forms. The first is aimed at the internal, critical dialogue at KADK. The second is aimed at established peer review systems.

The first is a framework for experience exchange internally at the institution. The core of the exchange between peers is that the work is exposed to a critical view, which sharpens the viewpoint in question. This does not have to be a 'blind' review. Instead, its objective can be to bring together representatives from different practice forms in a constructive dialogue. Within the KADK framework, it can be organised as a reciprocal presentation and discussion of the material that is being developed by the individual researchers. Likewise, networks can be created across institutions, creating a fertile environment for the development of artistic research at KADK, and peers can be invited to review certain works, such as publications, exhibitions etc.

On the one hand, it is important that artistic knowledge and cognition are understood and discussed within the normative scope of the relevant practice.

On the other hand, it is important that artistic research serves as a framework for critical reflection. A given group of peers should, as far as possible, consist of representatives from the relevant artistic practice, representatives from other artistic points of view, and/or people with a background in a relevant scientific research field. This combination ensures knowledge of the values that characterise the relevant artistic viewpoint and a critical dimension.

In extension of this, and still within the KADK framework, a recurrent review of the entire material within the artistic research field could be established. The idea is that a researcher at KADK could send his/her material to the relevant committee with a view to having it reviewed. The purpose of the review should be merely to assess whether the work falls within the described criteria.

In the next place, it is important that the reflection produced in connection with artistic research can have different forms, of which some will be able to meet peer review in established scientific contexts. Certain conferences and journals have been established as scientific forums with a particular interest in the relation between scientific and artistic practice.

This results in the following general list, of which the first three items are organised internally, and the last two are examples of possibilities for external peer review.

1. Peer review in the form of colloquiums, seminars and similar
2. Peer review of specific works (book, exhibition etc.), where external peers are invited
3. Peer review in a KADK committee
4. Peer review of a conference or similar
5. Peer review of a journal or similar

## **PhD dissertation**

The dissertation will follow the fundamental criterion for artistic research. It must include a work and a reflection. In this context, however, the reflection must comply with scientific criteria. This means that the dissertation must consist of a work production and a scientific dissertation. In this connection, it is crucial to observe the following items.

1. The two parts must be dimensioned in a way that can realistically be completed.
2. The difference between scientific and artistic research must be respected.

It is recommended that a work be launched to define the framework for such a dissertation.

# Appendix 3.

## Good Publishing Practice for Scientific Research at KADK

This memo is aimed at researchers at KADK, their superiors and any external partners. It contains guidelines for what we as an institution consider good publishing practice within scientific research.

### The Danish Code of Conduct for Research Integrity

Research at KADK endorses the guidelines of The Danish Code of Conduct for Research Integrity (the Ministry of Higher Education and Science, 2014), which says, among other things: "Researchers have a right and an obligation to publish and communicate their results. Research should be published in an honest, transparent and accurate manner. Readers should be given all relevant information, e.g. about limitations in connection with data analysis, the role of the study sponsor, previous publication, re-use of data and results etc. Researchers should provide correct references to the work of other researchers."

Here, publication is defined as the process of reporting research results to the research community through articles, reports etc. in periodicals, journals or other academic media.

For details, please see: <http://ufm.dk/publikationer/2015/den-danske-kodeks-for-integritet-i-forskning>

### Peer review

KADK considers it of great importance that all publishing of research is submitted to peer review. KADK takes its starting point in the minimum criteria for peer review that have been defined by the Danish Agency for Science, Technology and Innovation. According to these, the peer review of a manuscript must involve the preparation of a written review that substantiates its scientific quality.

In addition, the following requirements are posed on the peer review:

1. Peer review must always take place before publishing.

Peer review is a process that always takes place before the publishing process. This means that e.g. a book review cannot be defined as a peer review.

2. At least one reviewer must be external in relation to the publisher/institution.

A manuscript (be that a book or an article) must, as a minimum, be reviewed by one external reviewer who is an expert within the field. There are no requirements on whether an external reviewer must be known or anonymous.

3. Reviewers must be knowledgeable about research.

An external reviewer must, as a minimum, have research competences at PhD level. Both national and international reviewers may be used, and reviewers may be brought in from any environment, as long as they comply with the minimum requirement.

4. The review must consider the originality and the scientific quality of the work. The written assessment of the manuscript must include details about how the work stands out in relation to professional novelty value and general scientific quality.

For details, please see:

<http://ufm.dk/forskning-og-innovation/statistik-og-analyser/den-bibliometriske-forskningsindikator/fagfaellebedommelse/definition-af-fagfaellebedommelse-mar-2015.pdf>

The above-mentioned criteria are minimum criteria.

If the publisher does not have their own practice for finding peer reviewers, it is possible for the researcher to suggest 5-6 peer reviewers to the publisher, who will then select the reviewers. However, the publisher is under no obligation to make use of these. It is always the publishing channel (publisher, conference committee or journal) alone who selects, engages and instructs peer reviewers, with due consideration for ineligibility and conflicts of interest.

## **Publication formats**

KADK applies the same definition of publication formats for research as the Danish Agency for Science, Technology and Innovation.

1. Scientific monographs

I.e. monographs with a scientific aim, which are published via a publishing channel that complies with the requirement on peer review, and which have an ISBN. A monograph can have one or more authors.

2. Scientific articles in journals, book series and conference series

I.e. articles with a scientific aim (including conference papers), which are published via a publishing channel that has routines for peer review, and which have an ISSN (and for book series, an individual ISBN for each book in the series).

3. Scientific articles in anthologies

I.e. articles that constitute a part of a larger scientific work, which are published via a publishing channel that complies with the requirement on peer review, and which have an ISBN.

#### 4. Patents

i.e. publications about patented inventions, which have been issued and registered in the most reputable patent databases.

#### 5. Doctoral dissertations

For details, please see:

<http://ufm.dk/forskning-og-innovation/statistik-og-analyser/den-bibliometriske-forskningsindikator/publikationsformer>

In connection with the Agency's list of publication formats, it should be noted that although PhD dissertations are not included as an independent publication format, the dissertation is of course the concluding format of a PhD course, whether it takes the form of a monograph or a plurality of works.

PhD dissertations may count as monographs if, after the defence, they are published as monographs by a reputable publisher, who is included in the Danish Bibliometric Research Indicator list (BFI). Likewise, the individual works in a dissertation with several parts may each count as an article in relation to the BFI, provided they have been published in journals, series or conference series on the BFI list.

It should also be noted that the list of publication formats is not exhaustive. The individual researcher must assess in each case how the specific work is best published, including via other formats, such as scientific reports, multimedia publications or conference posters. The decisive issue is that the work must always be peer-reviewed in accordance with the above minimum requirements.

### **Publishing channels**

As a starting point, KADK recommends that researchers familiarise themselves with the BFI lists, as these are considered to indicate the most relevant and prestigious Danish and international series for conferences, journals and books. KADK encourages researchers at the institution to aspire to reach the highest international level by publishing via these channels. However, it should be stressed that KADK is not officially subject to the BFI system as regards credit accumulation and distribution of the universities' new basic funds.

The BFI lists can be accessed here:

<http://ufm.dk/forskning-og-innovation/statistik-og-analyser/den-bibliometriske-forskningsindikator/autoritetslister>

KADK also attaches importance to researchers considering targeting other subject area groups' journals and series, as well as the possibility of having articles or books published by publishing houses that are not featured on the BFI list, but which are of particular relevance to the researcher's field of study.

The crucial factor is that the article or the book must always be peer-reviewed in accordance with the above-mentioned minimum requirements.

The library monitors the publishing channels that are typically used by KADK's researchers. This may potentially lead to new journals being recommended for inclusion on the BFI lists after knowledge sharing / consultation with the subject area environments.

## **Internal discussions and communication**

It is considered of great importance that the research environments use each other as sounding boards internally. This may, for instance, be at monthly meetings, where those who are writing an article or a book, present this and receive feedback. It will be an advantage if the institutes establish fixed meetings of this character.

In this connection, the affiliation of research and teaching is an important parameter.

## **Rendering research visible**

One significant aspect of KADK researchers' publishing practice is to make sure that published research is rendered visible and accessible. Using recognised publishing channels with peer review is not always in itself sufficient to ensure that research reaches the relevant research environments. This applies particularly to research fields, which, as is the case for many environments at KADK, often have some level of interdisciplinarity, and which are not necessarily focused on just a few, recognised publishing places. It is therefore of great importance to make sure that research publications can be reached via a wide range of relevant portals.

All publications at KADK must be entered into KADK's Research Database.

KADK's Research Database is based on the international registration system PURE, whose purpose it is to handle and disseminate research information. Everything that is registered is harvested for The Danish National Research Database and for Google Scholar. This means that by registering in the local research registration system, researchers make sure that their research is accessible internationally.

In addition to the PURE system, a number of both publisher-run and independent Internet-based

portals currently list and provide access to publications and register how these are accessed and quoted. KADK encourages each individual researcher to register and familiarise themselves with the way in which her/his research appears on the following portals: Orchid (which secures a unique research identity digitally), Researchgate and Google Scholar.

## Open Access

KADK will endeavour to follow Denmark's National Strategy for Open Access (the Ministry of Higher Education and Science, 23/06/2014), among other things in recognition of the fact that Open Access is increasingly a requirement on research supported by public funds, including The Danish Council for Independent Research and European research programmes.

The strategy includes the following targets:

1. To achieve by 2017 via digital archives – repositories – unimpeded, digital access for all to 80 per cent of Danish peer-reviewed scientific articles from Danish research institutions published in 2016.
2. To achieve from 2022 and onwards unimpeded, digital access for all to 100 per cent of all Danish peer-reviewed scientific articles from Danish research institutions published from 2021 and onwards.

The overall vision for Open Access is to create free access for all citizens, researchers and companies to all research articles from Danish research institutions financed by public authorities and/or private foundations. Read the entire strategy here, including a detailed description of different publication models for so-called 'green' and 'golden' Open Access:

<http://ufm.dk/forskning-og-innovation/samspil-mellem-viden-og-innovation/open-access/billeder-og-filer/danmarks-nationale-strategi-for-open-access.pdf>

Green Open Access refers to publishing in a quality-assured journal coupled with parallel filing of the final quality-assured version of the researcher's article in a digital archive – a repository – to which there will be open access for anyone interested via the Internet – potentially after a waiting period if required by the journal. Often, this parallel filing will not have the same layout as the actual publication, but may, for instance, consist merely of text and images set up in a Word document (pre-print version). This makes it possible to avoid too much competition with the actual publication.

Green Open Access does not imply a change of existing quality assurance on the part of the publishing houses. It merely means that the final quality-assured version of the article is filed in and disseminated from a repository subject to Open Access.

Golden Open Access covers a model where the journal as such is published as Open Access, and all its articles are made directly accessible online. The costs are covered either by a publishing organisation or through author publication charges that are paid for each individual article.

Researchers at KADK are encouraged to use Green Open Access and to use KADK's Research Database as repository as a matter of course.

In case a specific publisher is not interested in parallel publishing, the researcher is encouraged to conclude an agreement with the publisher about the right to publish the article – e.g. in a pre-print version – six months or a year after the article has been published in the journal. In case of doubts about this form of negotiation with publishers, the library and the head of institute are available to offer guidance.

In the long term, KADK will work to set up an interface between KADK's Research Database and [www.kadk.dk](http://www.kadk.dk), so that uploaded articles will be communicated in a reader-friendly and visible way on KADK's website.

## **Follow-up on staff appraisal interviews**

At KADK level, no fixed quantitative targets are set up for the number of publications. Instead, the number, quality and character of publications are determined individually by agreement with the head of institute and/or the research project manager. Planning and assessment of this can be a natural part of the annual staff appraisal interview (MUS in Danish).

The library contributes by serving as a sounding board and providing guidance on good publishing practice, publishing channels, registration in digital archives etc.

This memo will be updated continually by the Research Administration and the library. It will be revised at a meeting in KADK's Committee for Scientific and Artistic Research every two years.

## Appendix 4.

# Dissemination and Peer Review of Artistic Research at KADK

This memo is directed at all staff at KADK who are employed to conduct scientific and/or artistic research, to their superiors and any external partners. It contains guidelines for what we as an institution consider good publishing practice within artistic research.

In cases where the artistic research is documented in a scientific documentation form, please see the memo on Good Publishing Practice for Scientific Research at KADK (appendix 3).

This memo deals solely with the type of artistic research that is disseminated by means of artistic research formats and assessed on the basis of the three general artistic research criteria (clarity, density and depth), that have been defined by KADK, see the appendix Criteria for Artistic Research.

### Framework

KADK endorses the guidelines of the Ministry of Culture's report, 'Artistic Research – Report on the knowledge base at the higher artistic educational programmes' from 2010:

[http://kum.dk/uploads/tx\\_templavoila/Kunstnerisk%20udviklingsvirksomhed\\_links\\_2012.pdf](http://kum.dk/uploads/tx_templavoila/Kunstnerisk%20udviklingsvirksomhed_links_2012.pdf)

Here, artistic research is defined as follows:

"Artistic research is an integrated part of an artistic process that leads to a publicly accessible result and is accompanied by a reflection on both the process and the presentation of the result".

The report recommends that the individual institutions continue to develop and promote their artistic research, including by establishing strategies, structures and guidelines for the artistic research at the institution. In extension of this, KADK has developed its own set of criteria for assessment of the quality of artistic research at KADK, which therefore constitutes the framework for this memo about good publishing practice for artistic research (see appendix on criteria for artistic research).

### KADK's criteria for artistic research

In general, KADK works with three criteria for artistic research: clarity, density and depth. These criteria denote the aesthetic, technical and meaning levels that are brought into play in artistic research. Along with these criteria, there are requirements on the documentation and the character of the material that is produced.

### 1. Clarity

The criterion addresses the work's aesthetic dimension. It must be possible to assess how the work distinguishes itself clearly in relation to its premises and conditions. Under this criterion, the work's effect and the chosen idiom are discussed.

### 2. Density

The criterion addresses the work's technical dimension. It should be possible to understand what is made effective together in the work's appearance, and in what way the connection establishes a density. Under this criterion, an account is given of how material conditions and ideas meet in new contexts.

### 3. Depth

The criterion addresses the work's meaning dimension. It should be possible to identify the depth in the work's relation to meaning-making in culture and society. Under this criterion, the work is placed in a class of works that have demonstrated relevance to the development of the subject, and its contribution is discussed.

## Peer review

KADK considers it important that publication of artistic research always be peer-reviewed based on the above-mentioned criteria.

KADK follows the minimum criteria for peer review that have been defined by the Agency for Science and Technology in relation to scientific research.

According to these, the peer review of a manuscript must involve the preparation of a written review that substantiates the quality of the work.

In addition, KADK poses the following requirements on the peer review:

1. Peer review must always take place before dissemination of the artistic research work. Peer review is a process that always takes place before dissemination.
2. At least one reviewer must be external in relation to the institution. A manuscript, an exhibition, a work etc. must, as a minimum, be reviewed by one external reviewer who is an expert within the field. There are no requirements on whether an external reviewer should be known or anonymous.
3. Reviewers must be artistically competent within the work's field. A given group of peers should, as far as possible, consist of representatives from the relevant artistic practice and/or representatives from other artistic points of view. Both national and international reviewers may be used.

4. The review must consider the criteria for artistic research defined by KADK, as no international or national criteria currently exist.

The above-mentioned criteria are minimum criteria.

It is possible for the practitioner of artistic research to propose 5-6 peer reviewers for the dissemination channel (conference committee, exhibitor, publisher etc.), who will then select the reviewers. However, the dissemination channel is under no obligation to use these, but selects, engages and instructs peer reviewers alone, with due consideration for ineligibility and conflicts of interest.

## **Dissemination channels for artistic research**

The artistic research must be available as a publically accessible result, and must be accompanied by a reflection.

The reflection must be textual, and it is essential that it be presented in a medium that can be approved and used for peer review. The reflection is developed by the artist himself/herself.

Artistic research can be disseminated, for instance, via an exhibition, a digital presentation or a variety of written formats, such as monographs, anthologies, articles etc.

The list is open, as the decisive requirement is that the documentation form meets the general criteria for artistic research, and that the work is always peer-reviewed in accordance with the above-mentioned criteria.

KADK considers it important that researchers orientate themselves towards recognised dissemination institutions, e.g. museums, exhibition places, publishers (preferably from the BFI list), or conferences that operate with peer review. The crucial factor is that the article, the book or the exhibition must always be peer-reviewed in accordance with the above-mentioned minimum requirements.

## **Rendering research visible**

One significant aspect of KADK's publishing practice for artistic research is to make sure that published artistic research is rendered visible and accessible. Using recognised publishing channels with peer review is not always in itself sufficient to ensure that artistic research work reaches the relevant artistic environments. This applies particularly to works, which, as is the case for many environments at KADK, often have some level of interdisciplinarity, and which are not necessarily focused on just a few, recognised publishing places. It is therefore of great importance to make sure that publications can be reached via a wide range of relevant portals.

All publications at KADK must be entered into KADK's Research Database. In relation to documenta-

tion and publishing in connection with the production of works / lasting materials, this must be photo-documented and registered in the database. KADK cannot undertake the task of storing the physical materials and works.

KADK's Research Database is based on the international registration system PURE, whose purpose it is to handle and disseminate research information. Everything that is registered is harvested for The Danish National Research Database and for Google Scholar. This means that by registering in the local research registration system, researchers make sure that their research is accessible internationally.

In addition to the PURE system, a number of both publisher-run and independent Internet-based portals currently list and provide access to publications and register how these are accessed and quoted. KADK encourages each individual researcher to register and familiarise themselves with the way in which her/his artistic research fits in with the following portals: Orchid (which secures a unique research identity digitally), Researchgate and Google Scholar.

## Open Access

KADK will endeavour to follow Denmark's National Strategy for Open Access (the Ministry of Higher Education and Science, 23/06/2014), among other things in recognition of the fact that Open Access is increasingly a requirement on research supported by public funds, including The Danish Council for Independent Research and European research programmes. This applies to scientific research and must similarly apply to the completed artistic research work.

The strategy includes the following targets:

To achieve by 2017 via digital archives – repositories – unimpeded, digital access for all to 80 per cent of Danish peer-reviewed scientific articles from Danish research institutions published in 2016.

To achieve from 2022 and onwards unimpeded, digital access for all to 100 per cent of all Danish peer-reviewed scientific articles from Danish research institutions published from 2021 and onwards.

The overall vision for Open Access is to create free access for all citizens, researchers and companies to all research articles from Danish research institutions financed by public authorities and/or private foundations. Read the entire strategy here, including a detailed description of different publication models, so-called 'green' and 'golden' Open Access:

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Green Open Access refers to publishing in a quality-assured journal coupled with parallel filing of

the final quality-assured version of the researcher's article in a digital archive – a repository – to which there will be open access for anyone interested via the Internet – potentially after a waiting period if required by the journal. Often, this parallel filing will not have the same layout as the actual publication, but may, for instance, consist merely of text and images set up in a Word document (pre-print version). This makes it possible to avoid too much competition with the actual publication.

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Golden Open Access covers a model where the journal as such is published as Open Access, and all its articles are made directly accessible online. The costs are covered either by a publishing organisation or through author publication charges that are paid for each individual article.

Researchers at KADK are encouraged to use Green Open Access and to use KADK's Research Database as repository as a matter of course.

In case a specific publisher is not interested in parallel publishing, the researcher who conducts artistic research is encouraged to conclude an agreement with the publisher about the right to publish the article – e.g. in a pre-print version – six months or a year after the article has been published in the journal. In case of doubts about this form of negotiation with publishers, the library and the heads of institute are available to offer guidance.

In the long term, KADK will work to set up an interface between KADK's Research Database and [www.kadk.dk](http://www.kadk.dk), so that uploaded documentation for artistic research will be communicated in a reader-friendly and visible way on KADK's website.

## **Follow-up on staff appraisal interviews**

At KADK level, no fixed quantitative targets are set up for the extent of dissemination activities related to artistic research. Instead, the number, quality and character of artistic research works are determined individually by agreement with the head of institute and/or the artistic research project manager. Planning and assessment of this can be a natural part of the annual staff appraisal interview (MUS in Danish).

The library contributes by serving as a sounding board and providing guidance on good publishing practice, publishing channels, registration in digital archives etc.

This memo will be updated continually by the Research Administration and the library. It will be revised at a meeting in KADK's Committee for Scientific and Artistic Research every two years.







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