



LEXICAL OF LANDSCAPE EUROPEAN DOCTORAL STUDIES (IN THE PROCESS OF VALIDATION)

FEBRUARY 2009

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The examples have been selected in the field of landscape architecture.

Bachelor

See *Licence*.

Bologna Process

Declaration signed in Bologna in 1999 by several Ministers of the European Council, which aims to establish a European area of Higher Education. It harmonizes the European architecture by organizing the European Higher Education system in 3 main cycles: Licence (L) in 3 years, Master (M) in 2 years and the Doctorate (D) in 3 years: LMD or LiMaDo. Each year gives a credit of 60 ECTS (European credit transfer system). Regarding the Master level, the declaration doesn't notice two years but specifies 90 to 120 ECTS.

Joint Thesis

The joint thesis gives the opportunity to PhD Students in any fields, to complete their thesis under the joint supervision of two countries. After the signature of an agreement between two academic institutions in two different countries, the doctoral thesis is completed on one part in one country and the second part in the other country. The PhD student is supervised by two thesis supervisors. The writing language and the place for the academic defense are defined in the agreement. After completion of the academic defense, the researcher is graduated from the two countries. The joint thesis allows the young Doctor to get the recognition of his work in both countries.

DEA

DEA refers to *Diplôme d'études approfondies* or "Master of advanced studies" (A level + 5 years). In French speaking countries, DEA corresponds to the Diploma (prior to the (research) Master established by the Bologna Process) which aimed to introduce and train the student to the doctoral research methods.

Carrier opportunities (for Doctorate)

The Doctorate is the Diploma required in most of the countries to access to the position of Research Professor or Researcher in an University or equivalent academic institutions. It also gives access to carriers in the field of research and development Industry, as well as national and international carriers in territorial public service.

DESS

DESS refers to *Diplôme d'études supérieures spécialisées* or "Diploma of higher specialized Studies". In France, DESS was the professionalizing Diploma (A level + 5 years) prior to the (professional) Master established by the Bologna Process.

Diploma

In Scotland, the Diploma is awarded after 9 months of postgraduate study in architecture (the Master is awarded after 12 months). In Germany, the Diploma is the term equivalent to the Magister: 5 years of undergraduate study after the A level, before the Bologna Process (see Bologna Process).

Doctor (*docteur in France, doktor in Germany, dottore di ricerca in Italy, doutor in Portugal*)

Doctor refers to the title given to the holder of a research doctorate or a professional doctorate (especially for the carriers in Health field).

Docteur honoris causa

In English Universities, *Docteur honoris causa* refers to the formal title awarded to a person for his outstanding achievement or contribution to a particular field.

Doctorate (*doctorate, philosophy doctorate: Ph. D. ou D.Phil., PhD degree, dottorato di ricerca, doktorat*)

Doctorate is the national grade or equivalent title corresponding to the highest level Diploma in University or equivalent administrative and academic institutions. The HDR (see *Habilitation*) has a higher ranking than the Doctorate in some countries (France, Germany).

The research doctorate aims at the learning of the position of researcher. It includes the writing of a thesis and its defense before an academic committee.

The professional doctorate, especially in the carriers of Health, does not imply research studies. It usually corresponds to the second cycle in University (Master). E.g: Doctorate of Medicine.

PhD school

PhD school refers to the administrative and academic organization for doctoral studies following the national law of each country. The PhD schools in France, in Denmark and in Italy establish compulsory doctoral studies. The admission requires generally a Master or a Master grade diploma, the validation of a research project and the allowance of a doctoral bursary or a research grant. E.g.: The doctoral school of cultural studies in the Copenhagen University, with the collaboration of the Royal Academy of Arts and the Architecture department. In Great Britain, the doctoral programs are open to students, holder of a Bachelor or/and a Master. In Italy, student can apply with a di Laurea Specialistica diploma (A level + 5).

European master degree

European master degree refers to a Master Diploma completed in the frame of Erasmus mundus. See European Master.

Fachhochschule

German University of Applied Sciences without doctoral programs, currently in the process of restructuring in order to deliver a Master degree.

Doctoral Studies

See *PhD School*.

In Finland, in landscape architecture field, the doctoral studies aim at the acquisition of a deep comprehension of the artistic researches in this particular field.

Master Grade

In France, term given, after the Bologna Process, to the national Diploma corresponding to the level of Master (A level + 5 or 6 years) delivered by the Grandes Ecoles and not the Universities.

e.g.: The Diploma of Agricultural Engineer of AgroParisTech (Agriculture Ministry) and the Diploma of landscaper DPLG (Agriculture and Culture Ministries) are Master grade.

Graduate school, Graduate studies, Graduate course = post graduate

Academic cycle after a Master or a Bachelor.

Habilitation to conduct researches (HDR, Habilitation in German).

In Germany, in Austria, and in France, the Habilitation is the academic Diploma requiring the candidate to defend a second thesis (habilitationsschrift) before an academic committee or to present published articles in scientific revues before a reading committee. It corresponds to the highest academic recognition, which gives the official ability to conduct researches. In France, this Diploma refers to the State Doctorate, which is not anymore awarded.

Higher doctorate

In Great Britain, the higher doctorate refers to the Diploma awarded to the person who achieved several years' of fruitful research: DSc or ScD. It is prior to the PhD introduced in 1917 following the American model.

Laurea

Laurea refers to the Italian postgraduate Diploma prior to the Bologna Process (4 or 5 years).

Laurea Triennale

Laurea Triennale refers to the Italian postgraduate Diploma (A level + 3 years). It gives access to the first level of Master (one year) or to the Laurea Specialistica studies. It corresponds to the Licence (see Licence).

Laurea Specialistica

The Laurea Specialistica refers to the Italian postgraduate Diploma (A level + 5 years), open to student holder of a Laurea Triennale Diploma.

Licence/bachelor's degree (*Baccalauréat* in Quebec, *Licenciat* in Sweden, *Bakkalaureus* in Germany, *Laurea Triennale* in Italy and *Licenciatura* in Portugal).

Licence refers to the Diploma awarded to the student who achieved the three first years of study (180 ECTS) in the frame of the Bologna Process. In the current transition period, it can sometimes last 4 years.

E.g.: Bachelor of Arts/ Bachelor of Science in Landscape Architecture. BA. LA/BSc.LA.

Licenciatura

In Portugal, Licenciatura refers to the final postgraduate Diploma prior to the Bologna Process (A level + 4 or 5 years, except the Health study + 6 years). After the Bologna Process, it corresponds to the Licence.

e.g. : In the Evora University, the Licenciatura em Arquitectura Paisagista lasts 3 years and the Mestrado integrado 2 years.

Magister ou Diploma

In German University, before the Bologna Process, it referred to the Diploma awarded to the student who achieved 5 years of study. It is currently in the process of being replaced by the Master.

Maitrise

In French University, before the Bologna Process, it referred to the Diploma awarded to the student who achieved 4 years of study. It has been usually replaced by the first year of the Master (Bologna Process).

Master's degree (Master in France, Mestrado in Portugal, Maestria in Spain, Laurea Specialistica in Italy)

In the Bologna Process, Master's degree refers to the Diploma awarded to the student who achieved 2 years of study (120 ECTS) after the Licence.

In Great Britain and in the Wales, the Master can last only one year on full time. Distinctions are usually made between a Master of Science (MSc), a Master of engineer (MEng) and a Master of Arts (MAA, in the field of arts, literature and social science).

E.g.: The Master of Science and Technologies of Environment of AgroParisTech is an MSc.

E.g.: The AgroParisTech Engineer Master grade corresponds to a MEng.

E.g.: The DPLG landscaper Master grade at the ENSP in Versailles is equivalent to a Master of Arts (MA) in architecture landscape.

European Master

The European master refers to a Master organized in 2 years in the frame of Erasmus Mundus. It requires to study in at least 4 different countries (3 European and one third) and implies the mobility of the students (in minimum 2 movements).

Master of Arts (MA)

In USA, Great Britain, Australia, New Zealand and India, the Master of Arts refers to a postgraduate Diploma. This Diploma concerns the fields of Arts, social science and theology.

In Scotland, it refers to an undergraduate academic diploma in the fields of social science and humanities. In Oxford and Cambridge, this Diploma is awarded to the student holder of a Bachelor of Arts after 5 or 6 years study.

Master of Science (M.Sc, M Sci or MS)

The Master of Science refers to an academic postgraduate Diploma delivered by a large number of Universities in many countries. It concerns the fields of science and occasionally social science.

In Great Britain, it refers to a 1 or 2 years full time postgraduate degree requiring the attendance to conferences, the achievement of exams and of a short project.

In Germany, it refers to a Diploma awarded in the fields of natural science, mathematics, computer science, economy and engineering.

See *Master*.

Professional or Research Master

See *DESS* and *DEA*.

It refers to the French distinction established between the two diplomas DESS and DEA prior to the Bologna Process. This distinction doesn't exist since August 2006. Today, in France, some Master curriculum proposes an option of research preparing to the admission in a doctoral thesis. (See *doctoral program*).

Specialized Master

The Specialized Master refers to the academic study, lasting usually one year, proposed after a Master Degree (in the Bologna Process).

NARIC, National Academic Information Center

Information center linked or not to a ministry, in charge of establishing the equivalent rating of qualification between the UE countries.

Ph.D, Philosophy doctorate, doctorat en philosophie

Introduced in Great Britain in 1917.

See *Doctorate*.

Post Doc

For post-doctoral research fellow. It refers to the contractual position in a research organization, generally in a foreign country, essential to get a titular position of researcher (public servant).

Postgraduate programmes

In Great Britain, it refers to the academic study proposed after the Bachelor degree, which gives access to the Master's degree (in one or two years), and then to the Doctorate (in 3 or 5 years). A postgraduate program includes theoretical studies and a research project.

E.g.: In Edinburgh College of Art Herriot-Watt (Arts faculty), the MSc of Landscape studies.

See *research program*.

Research program (research laboratory, research group or “Unité mixte de recherche” in France)

In United Kingdom and in the Netherlands, in a graduate school, it refers to subjects and research projects proposed by the researchers and research Professor to Master and Doctoral students. The research program can last 3 to 4 years.

E.g.: At the Edimburgh College of Art Herriot-Watt, a research program in Landscape architecture gives access to a Master of Landscape architecture and to a PhD.

E.g.: The Wageningen Institute, in Alterra – Research Institute for the Green World-proposes three research programs for PhD students: Landscape architecture group, Land use planning group and Sociospatial analysis group.

E.g.: At the ENSP of Versailles, the LAREP proposes to Master and PhD students three different research issues: public policy in landscape, epistemology and history of project in gardening and landscape, critics and practices of landscape project.

Rapporteur

It refers to the research Professor or confirmed researcher who reads in details the text of a doctoral Thesis. Each of the rapporteur (usually two) writes a critic report on the thesis. According to the reports and the conclusions, the PhD student is authorized by the President of the University who delivers the Diploma (or all organization authorized according the country) to defend his thesis before an academic committee.

Academic Defense

The academic defense for the Doctoral Thesis is not an exam. The authorization to defend the thesis gives the quasi certitude to the candidate to get the Title of Doctor. It corresponds to the recognition of the value of the work achieved and the official recognition- generally 6 public- of the candidate as a young researcher (recognition of his value of researcher by his peers).

Thesis (thèse in French, tesi in Italian)

The thesis refers to the writing document, which finalizes the academic study for the second and third cycles. The text, more or less illustrated, exposes the researches, presents the works and synthesizes the results. In Italy, the

Thesis refers to the document presented at the end of the Laurea Specialistica study (tesi di laurea specialistica) or the research doctorate (tesi di dottorato).

The nature of the doctoral research thesis varies according the fields - science, literature, history or law- and the research methods. However, in any case, the thesis has to present original results and has to be validated by an academic committee.

In Europe, the completion of a doctoral research thesis lasts usually 3 (180 ECTS) to 4 years (240 ECTS).

Undergraduate students

Students in a Licence programme (bachelor).

The text, still in an updating process, is based on different sources: websites of Universities and European Grandes Ecoles, encyclopedias and dictionaries available online. It is currently in the process of been validated by the European TOPIA correspondents.