



Euroopa Liit
Euroopa Sotsiaalfond



Eesti tuleviku heaks



ESF programm „Kutsete süsteemi arendamine“

Occupational standard

Diploma landscape architect (EstQF level 7)

The occupational standard is a document that describes the job and competence requirements, i.e. a set of skills, knowledge and attitudes required for successful job performance in a particular occupation.

Application areas of the occupational standard

- 1) Drafting of curricula and training programmes meeting the requirements of labour market.
- 2) Evaluation of competence of the people, incl self-evaluation and conformity evaluation upon awarding an occupational qualification.
- 3) Description and introduction of occupational qualifications.
- 4) Career planning and creation of a basis for lifelong learning.
- 5) Identification of personnel training needs and planning of training.
- 6) Drafting of job descriptions and recruitment of employees.
- 7) Comparison of occupational and educational qualifications.

Occupational qualification title	Estonian qualifications framework (EstQF) level
<i>Diploma landscape architect, level 7</i>	<i>7</i>

PART A JOB DESCRIPTION

A.1 Job description

Landscape architecture is a field of profession which deals with spatial landscape (external space) designing and planning (landscape planning in the meaning of the European Landscape Convention). In landscape architecture the definition of landscape is similar to the one in the European Landscape Convention where landscape is defined as an area, as perceived by people, whose character is the result of the action and interaction of natural and/or human factors. The landscape architecture object is landscape or total external space and a landscape architect deals with both built, to be built and natural environment despite its actual condition or legal status. A landscape architect's task is to plan measures and activities necessary for enhancing, creating or restoring landscapes.

As referred to in the current standard a **landscape architecture design project** is a separate building design project for a landscape architecture object or a landscape architecture design part of any building design documentation (incl layout).

The objective the job of a landscape architect is to prepare a complete spatial solution that considers cultural (incl technological, technical, artistic, etc), social, economic and ecological aspects. Qualified landscape architects are able to understand and mediate the needs of the related parties in the field of spatial planning, landscape architecture design, building, preserving and recognising cultural heritage and keeping natural balance. In one's job a landscape architect follows the code of occupational ethics and good planning, building design and building practice.

A diploma landscape architect, level 7, works with landscape architecture objects in public or semi-public space under the supervision of a chartered landscape architect or independently with the limited scope of responsibility and with non-public space objects.

In the professional field of a landscape architect, in addition to a diploma landscape architect, level 7, there are the following occupational qualifications:

A chartered landscape architect, level 7, is a specialist who is, independently and on one's own responsibility, able to prepare, assess and manage complete solutions of spatial planning of land and water areas, cities and other settlements and of landscape architecture design projects, and assess built environment. A chartered landscape architect is able to give regular expert assessments in his field of profession. If required, a chartered landscape architect participates in juries of local landscape-related contests and is capable of working as an expert in one's field in the government and local authorities.

A chartered landscape architect-expert, level 8, is a senior specialist who has a doctoral degree or other comparable academic degree or is an internationally recognised creative person who is, independently and on one's own responsibility, able to prepare, assess and manage complete solutions of spatial planning of land and water areas, cities and other settlements and of landscape architecture design projects, and assess landscape and built environment. A chartered landscape architect-expert works out new methods to solve one's tasks. A chartered landscape architect-expert, level 8, is able to give more complicated expert assessments in his field of profession and participate

in juries of international architectural contests. A chartered landscape architect-expert is able to work as a top specialist in one's field in the government and local authorities and universities as a top specialist in one's field.

A.2 Units

OBLIGATORY UNITS

A.2.1 Preparing landscape architecture design projects in all stages.

A.2.2 Preparing the landscape architecture part of a spatial plan in all types of spatial plans.

A.2.3 Studying and assessing landscape.

A.2.4 Preparing landscape protection plans and/or management plans.

A complete list of units and tasks is given in Annex 1 "Units and tasks".

A.3 Working environment and specific aspects of work

A landscape architect works predominantly in an office but also in field conditions on a site, public authorities and elsewhere. The work is generally creative but sometimes mentally stressful periods may occur. The work load may be spread unevenly. The work is moderately physically strenuous taking place in various natural and weather conditions and getting in touch with different social environments.

A.4 Tools

In one's job a landscape architect uses regular office tools, different communication techniques, office and engineering software, maps and modelling tools. Also tools necessary for field work like measuring and fixing devices (eg camera, die, altimeter, rangefinder, etc).

A.5 Personal characteristics necessary for this job: abilities and personality traits

Mental abilities: spatial perception and ability to imagine and compose space, creative thinking, visual memory, rational thinking and ability to generalise, independence and decision-making skills, sense of responsibility and accuracy, ability to cooperate and emphasise, communication skills and ability to work in stressful situations, need for accomplishment, sense of beauty and good taste.

Physical abilities: seeing, hearing, tolerance for moderate physical activity

Personality traits: adaption skills, stress tolerance, cooperation skills, learning skills, sense of responsibility, reliability, emotional stability, correctness, self-discipline, willingness for communication, sociability, creativity, decision-making skills and independence, need for accomplishment.

A.7 Occupational training

A diploma landscape architect has a master's degree or a comparable educational level in the field of profession.

The professional field is regulated by the following international documents:

- Definition of the profession of landscape architect for the International Standard Classification of Occupations. International Labour Office, Geneva. Final Version approved by the World Council 2003, Banff, Canada of the International Federation of Landscape Architects, IFLA. <http://www.iflaonline.org/images/PDF/landscapeArchi/ladefinalversion30.pdf>
- ILO Resolution concerning updating the International Standard Classification of Occupations http://www.iflaonline.org/images/PDF/landscapeArchi/Update_ILO_Nov2008.pdf
- Redrafted Definition of ISCO-08 unit group: Landscape Architect. September 2009 http://www.iflaonline.org/images/PDF/landscapeArchi/2162_las_updated_september2009.pdf
- IFLA Charter for landscape architectural education (with EFLA addenda) (15.08.2005) <http://europe.iflaonline.org/images/PDF/education/iflacharterforlaeducationeflaaddenda.pdf>



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A.7 Possible job titles

At the time of drafting the occupational standard, landscape architects are holding the following positions: landscape architect, municipal gardener, planner, environmental protection specialist, designer, consultant, municipal landscape architect, rural municipality architect, architect, architect-planner, landscape engineer

The workgroup engaged in preparing the occupational standard recommends using the following job titles: landscape architect, landscape architect-consultant, county landscape architect, town landscape architect, rural municipality landscape architect, landscape architect-planner.

A.8 Regulations

PART B

COMPETENCE REQUIREMENTS

B.1. The structure of the occupational qualification

Verification of competencies B.2.1 - B.2.4 and ja B.2.5 (transfersal competence) is required upon applying for this profession.

B.2 Competences

B.2.1 Preparing landscape architecture design projects in all stages	EstQF level 7
<u>Performance indicators:</u>	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) having regard to the objective of the project concerning non-public space, identifies and analyses the location, the needs of the users, the possibilities of the client and after specifying the initial task prepares the operational plan for the design project; participates in the preparation of the operational plan for the analysis of source information and design of public and semi-public space; 2) having regard to the initial task, creates a vision, spatial concepts and different preliminary solutions by applying the widest imagination possible and finding a functionally, socially, ecologically, constructively, aesthetically and economically balanced solution; participates in preparing concept(s) and sketch(es) regarding public and semi-public space; 3) according to the sketches prepares landscape architecture solutions for the preliminary, principal and operational building design documentation to the appropriate extent and in compliance with the other parts of the building design documentation, ensuring the spatial integrity of the solution in the course of the whole designing and building process; participates in preparing the building design documentation of public and semi-public space; 4) understands the needs of the parties and finds reasonable solutions to the substantive problems raised in the course of the approvals process; participates in the approvals process of a building design documentation concerning public and semi-public space; 5) documents the graphical and textual part of the building design documentation concerning public, semi-public and non-public space clearly, legibly and understandably by using appropriate technical devices; 6) in drawing up documents uses the correct Estonian language and occupational terminology; 7) in order to protect one's authorsip rights carries out the author's supervision and checks the compliance of the building to the building design documentation; if necessary, clarifies and supplements the building design documentation during the building process; 8) if necessary, prepares instructions for maintenance and use. 	
<u>Supporting knowledge:</u>	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) has a command of the principles of the development, creation and functioning of landscape (external space); 2) has a command of graphical design and word processing programs (visualising and wording skills); 3) has a command of the basic principles of the building design process and knows the requirements arising from the stages of the building design. 	
<u>Assessment method(s):</u>	
Interview with a portfolio.	

B.2.2 Preparing the professional part of the planning in all types of planning	EstQF level 7
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<u>Performance indicators:</u>	
<p>1) as a member of the working team participates in the analysis of the planned area considering the long-term tendencies and needs of its cultural (incl historical), natural, economical and social environment; participates in identifying spatial possibilities and restrictions of the spatial plan considering the interests and needs of the widest range of members of the society;</p> <p>2) documents spatial visions and sketches of a spatial plan;</p> <p>3) having regard to the selected sketch solution, participates, as a member of the working team, in preparing a complete spatial solution which establishes grounds for the creation of an integral environment and is in compliance with the other parts of the spatial plan and the surrounding (urban) landscape;</p> <p>4) participates in the approvals and the disclosure process of the spatial solution; in cooperation with the members of the working team considers and balances the justified interests of the interested parties (incl users, owners, local governments, state authorities, the public) through spatial solutions;</p> <p>5) documents the graphical and textual part of the spatial plan clearly, legibly and understandably by using appropriate technical devices; in drawing up documents uses the correct Estonian language and occupational terminology.</p>	
<u>Supporting knowledge:</u>	
<p>1) has a command of the principles of the development, creation and functioning of landscape (external space);</p> <p>2) has a command of graphical design and word processing programs (visualising and wording skills);</p> <p>3) has a command of the basic principles of the spatial planning process and knows the needs arising from the level of detail of the spatial plan.</p>	
<u>Assessment method(s):</u>	
Interview with a portfolio.	
B.2.3 Studying and assessing landscape	EstQF level 7
<u>Performance indicators:</u>	
<p>1) participates, according to the methodology chosen by a principal specialist, in describing communities (eg plant community, etc) and/or taxonomic units (eg species, forms, sorts, etc) and, if necessary, their state, perspective, etc; if necessary, cooperates with experts (eg dendrologist, botanist, ecologist, arborist, gardener, etc); does field work;</p> <p>2) participates, according to the methodology chosen by a principal specialist, in studying the cultural-historical development of landscape and/or a landscape object and in identifying its value; if necessary, cooperates with experts (eg historian, archeologist, restorer, etc); does field and archive work and map analysis;</p> <p>3) participates, according to the methodology chosen by a principal specialist, in studying the spacial, cultural, ecological, social, functional, aesthetical, etc aspects of landscape; if necessary, cooperates with experts (eg geographer, sociologist, historian, etc); does field work.</p>	
<u>Supporting knowledge:</u>	
<p>1) knows the basic principles of the development and functioning of landscape;</p> <p>2) knows and considers generally accepted approaches and methods of studying landscape objects;</p> <p>3) knows plant material and cultural history.</p>	
<u>Assessment method(s):</u>	
Interview with a portfolio.	
B.2.4 Preparing landscape protection plans and/or management plans	EstQF level 7
<u>Performance indicators:</u>	
participates, according to the methodology chosen by a principal specialist, in collecting source	

information, in planning and doing field work; participates in analysing results and preparing a plan based on the results considering existing values (incl spatial cultural, aesthetical, ecological, etc) and interests of the parties.

Supporting knowledge:

- 1) knows the basic principles of the development and functioning of landscape;
- 2) knows and considers generally accepted approaches and methods of studying landscape objects;
- 3) is familiar with the legislation regulating protection management;
- 4) knows plant material and cultural history.

Assessment method(s):

Interview with a portfolio.

B.2.5 Transfersal competencies

EstQF level 7

Performance indicators:

- 1) knows how to create complete and balanced spatial solutions relating their aesthetical and technical quality with the values of natural and built environment and cultural and historical context;
- 1) understands and considers human relationship with built environment and the relationship of the environment to be built with the existing environment taking into account the compliance of landscape (external space) with the needs of a human and the nature;
- 2) analyses relationship between external and internal space, relations of public, semi-public and non-public space in different settlements;
- 3) in creating quality landscapes follows the principle that spatial planning, engineering, building, use of buildings and preserving the environment is a single continuous comprehensive process;
- 4) understands and applies methods of research and those used in related professions in preparing terms of reference and spatial solutions;
- 5) senses the wide selection of options, tests, analyses and assesses different spatial solutions, makes conclusions and choices which are based on sufficient theoretical, creative and practical grounds;
- 6) understands and considers functional relations in spatial planning and landscape architecture design;
- 7) knows and applies different engineering knowledge at the level which enable to set tasks to the specialists preparing different parts of planning and building design projects;
- 8) considers the needs of landscape users by combining them with possibilities and restrictions and the principles of sustainable development;
- 9) in the planning, design and management process uses most widespread communication tools;
- 10) understands the social role of the landscape architect's profession, takes social aspects into account and in one's activity follows the code of professional ethics;
- 11) is willing to actively participate in civil society and has a tolerant attitude towards a diversity of approaches and values;
- 12) participates in team work, shows respect to one's colleagues and knows work culture;
- 13) perceives space and sees the influence of spatial change on a time line;
- 14) visualises and words spatial development scenarios and future solutions.

Supporting knowledge:

- 1) History and theories of landscape architecture and related fields;
- 2) The principles of spatial composition, ecological processes;
- 3) Typology of urban planning and landscape architecture;
- 4) The basics of architecture-related science and engineering, building techniques and technologies;
- 5) Legal acts regulating spatial development, planning and building design and other acts of law related to the profession;
- 6) knowledge about the basic relations between a human and the physical and socio-cultural



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- environment; general understanding of changes over time in values, attitudes, beliefs and behaviour;
- 7) knowledge about establishing cultural landscapes and their changes in time;
 - 8) knowledge about different land use types, their development in time, their inner functioning and their territorial requirements, interdependence and suitability;
 - 9) knowledge and skills about inventory and giving assessments to landscapes and sights, using geographical information systems and using computers both in the design and planning process;
 - 10) economic and entrepreneurial environment and their general trends;
 - 11) knowledge about physical and biological principles of natural systems and ability to recognise their natural and potential value;
 - 12) knowledge about biology sciences (incl botany, dendrology, phytopathology);
 - 13) knowledge about environmental sciences, landscape sciences, geodesy and topography, soil science;
 - 14) knowledge about social sciences;
 - 15) planning landscape maintenance;
 - 16) recovering, reconstructing, restoring landscapes.

Assessment method(s):

Transfersal competencies are assessed integrated with other competences in the course of assessing the competences described in the occupational standard.

PART C

GENERAL INFORMATION AND ANNEXES

C.1 Information on the preparation and approval of the occupational standard, on the body awarding occupational qualifications, and reference to the location of the occupational standard in classifications	
1. Designation of the occupational standard in the register of occupational qualifications	19-06062012-2.12/1k
2. The occupational standard is compiled by:	Mart Hiob, Artes Terrae OÜ, Estonian Landscape Architects' Union Katrín Koov, Estonian Academy of Arts Andres Levald, E-Konsult OÜ, The Union of Estonian Architects Toomas Muru, Estonian University of Life Sciences, Estonian Landscape Architects' Union Nele Nutt, Tallinna Tehnikaülikool, Estonian Landscape Architects' Union Sulev Nurme, Artes Terrae OÜ, Estonian Landscape Architects' Union Sirle Salmistu, Estonian Landscape Architects' Union
3. The occupational standard is approved by	Sectoral Council for Culture
4. No. of the decision of the Sectoral Council	12
5. Date of the decision of the Sectoral Council	06.06.2012
6. The occupational standard is valid until (date)	05.06.2017
7. Occupational standard version No.	1
8. Reference to the Classification of Occupations (ISCO 08)	code 2162, Major group 2 „Professionals“
9. Reference to the level in the European Qualifications Framework (EQF)	EQF tase 7
C.2 Title of occupational qualification in foreign languages	
Inglise keeles - landscape architect	
Saksa keeles - landschaftsarchitekt	
Vene keeles - ландшафтнýй архитектор	
Soome keeles - maisema-arkhitekt	
Prantsuse keeles - architecte paysagiste	
Hispaania keeles - arquitecto paisajista/ arquitecto del paisaje	
C.3 Annexes	
Annex 1 Units and tasks	
Annex 2 Occupational terms	
Annex 3 Computer skills criteria	
Annex 3 The scale of language level assesment	

UNITS AND TASKS

1. Preparing landscape architecture design projects in all stages
1.1. Analysing source information and preparing a project plan for the design process
1.2. Preparing concept(s) and sketch(es)
1.3. Preparing a landscape architecture design project
1.4. Participating in the approvals process
1.5. Documenting a landscape architecture design project
1.6. Participating in the process of applying for a building permit and building and in the process of receiving an occupancy and use permit
2. Preparing the professional part of the planning in all types of planning
2.1. Studying the area of planning, analysing space and identifying possibilities and restrictions
2.2. Preparing spatial visions and planning sketches
2.3. Preparing a complete spatial solution for the planned area
2.4. Supplementing and, if necessary, modifying the planning solution according to the proposals received from the approvers and interested parties
2.5. Documenting planning solutions
3. Studying and assessing landscape
3.1. Studying and assessing flora
3.2. Drawing up historical certificates
3.3. Studying and assessing landscape
4. Preparing landscape protection plans and/or management plans
4.1 Preparing a landscape protection plan and/or a management plan



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OCCUPATIONAL TERMS

Annex 2

Landscape – an area, as perceived by people, whose character is the result of the action and interaction of natural and/or human factors (European Landscape Convention) or outer space – total space outside the inner space of buildings comprising of the natural, cultural and social environment, or in other words, external space (in the meaning of a landscape architecture design project described in the standard EVS 907:2010).

Landscape architecture design project - a separate building design project for a landscape architecture object or a landscape architecture design part of any building design documentation (incl layout) / the landscape architecture design project, as referred to in the standard EVS 907:2010, is a building design project, the object of which is landscape. In the standard EVS 907:2010 described as a set of necessary documents for designing landscape (architectural design, garden design, park architecture, urban design, etc), visual landscape assessing, landscape protection plans, restoring old parks, etc according to engineering regulations and standards and other relevant normative documents.

Landscape architecture object or landscape architecture part – total external space.

Professional field of architecture and building – in the meaning of ISCO.

Landscape planning – strong forwardlooking action to enhance, restore or create landscapes (European Landscape Convention)

Public, semi-public and non-public space – external space and object(s) in it that the public uses freely (public space) or with restrictions (semi-public space) or that is not open to the public (non-public space).