

# WELCOME 10 AM

Collaborative process CTF LA

May 7, 2021



The first part of this session will be recorded, if you do not want to be seen, you can switch off your camera.



# INNOLAND

## COLLABORATIVE PROCESS CTF & STAFF TRAINING EVENT

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**GINTARAS STAUSKIS**

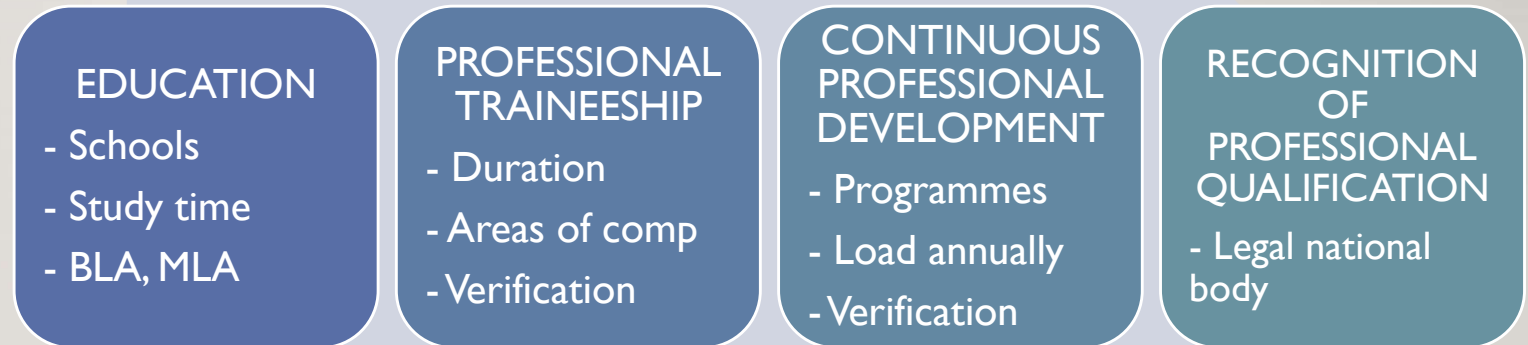
VILNIUS TECH

MAY 7, 2021

# COMMON TRAINING FRAMEWORK



- Harmonise
- Facilitate
- For all EU
- Transparent
- Inclusive
- Legally regulating



# Agenda



10:00-10:10	<b>Welcome to the next step of the development of the CTF for LA in the framework of the InnoLAND project</b> <i>Dr. Gintaras Stauskis, coordinator of Erasmus+ SP InnoLAND project, Professor Vilnius Tech</i>
10:10-10:30	<b>PRA report Professional recognition in IFLA EUROPE countries: Problems and opportunities at national level</b> <i>Katerina Gkoltsiou, IFLA EUROPE Vice President Professional Practice (PHALA, Greece)</i>
10:30-10:55	<b>Where are we in the process, material for discussion, draft CTF in development</b> <i>Jeroen de Vries, LE:NOTRE Institute</i>
10:55-11:00	<b>Short break, 5 minutes</b>
11:00-11:50	<b>Discussion on the following subjects:</b> <b>1. Ten points CTF like in the Warsaw declaration or more extensive with subject-specific competences</b> <b>2. Structure of LA programmes and flexible structure of competence blocks</b>
11:55-12:00	Next steps - End of the meeting – closing <i>Dr. Gintaras Stauskis, coordinator of Erasmus+ SP InnoLAND project, Professor Vilnius Tech</i>

EUROPEAN REGION OF THE INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTS

10:10

# PROFESSIONAL RECOGNITION IN IFLA EUROPE COUNTRIES: PROBLEMS AND OPPORTUNITIES AT NATIONAL LEVEL



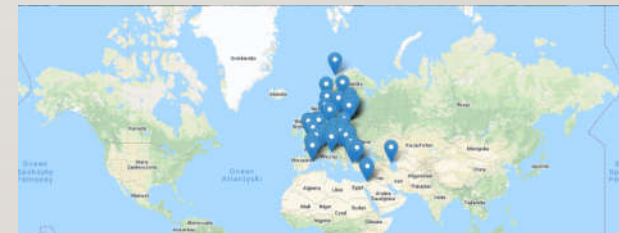
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**KATERINA GKOLTSIOU**

IFLA EUROPE VICE PRESIDENT PROFESSIONAL PRACTICE  
(PHALA, GREECE)



**IFLA EUROPE**  
INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION  
OF LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTS





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ARCHITECTS

**IFLA EUROPE**



**Katerina Gkoltsiou, IFLA Europe Vice President for Professional Practice (PHALA Greece)**

**Professional Recognitions Assistance Working Group:**

Katerina Gkoltsiou, Ursula Forczek-Brataniec (*Ex Secretary General*),  
Diana Culescu (*President of ASOP Romania*), Uta Muhlmann (*delegate of AIAPP*),  
Nikola Watté (*delegate of FFP*) and Fritz Auweck, (*delegate of BAK-BDLA*).



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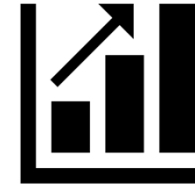
**PROFESSIONAL RECOGNITION ASSISTANCE SURVEY:  
PROBLEMS AND OPPORTUNITIES AT NATIONAL LEVEL**

**The goal:** In combination with the IFLA database and PQD survey, to give an overall picture of the profession per country and to help all member states to use it for the benefit of their professional recognition and development.

**The aims are to identify:**

- a) the upto date problems for each country, regarding the state and procedures of landscape architect professional recognition and regulation,
- b) any good practices or procedures regarding the process of achieving the professional recognition, or any good examples which help the professional accreditation and development,
- c) the future trends of the profession,
- d) the obstacles or opportunities regarding the professional mobility.





**PROFESSIONAL RECOGNITION ASSISTANCE SURVEY:  
PROBLEMS AND OPPORTUNITIES AT NATIONAL LEVEL**

**The steps:**

1. Compilation of the questionnaires (*one for recognized and regulated and one for non regulated countries*)
2. Send to all delegates and National Associations of IFLA EUROPE members (July 2020)
3. Address repeatedly the call and last deadline was set on March 2021.
4. Receive till today 26 answers
5. Collection of all the answers in one report
6. Decoding of the answers and creating diagrams and graphs
7. Writing the first final draft and send to delegates for corrections
8. Receive till today (1) extra questionnaire and corrections from (4) members







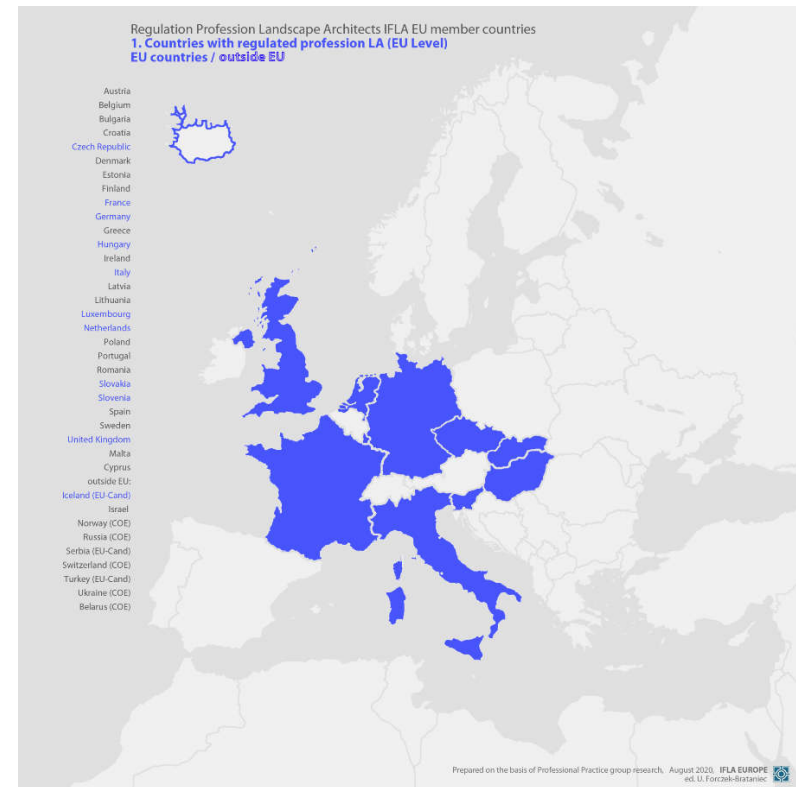
**(26) IFLA EUROPE members sent their answers:**

**1. NON-REGULATED COUNTRIES**

(Belgium, Denmark, Spain, Portugal, Greece, Sweden, Croatia, Romania, Finland, Norway, Lithuania, Latvia, Poland, Serbia)

**2. REGULATED COUNTRIES**

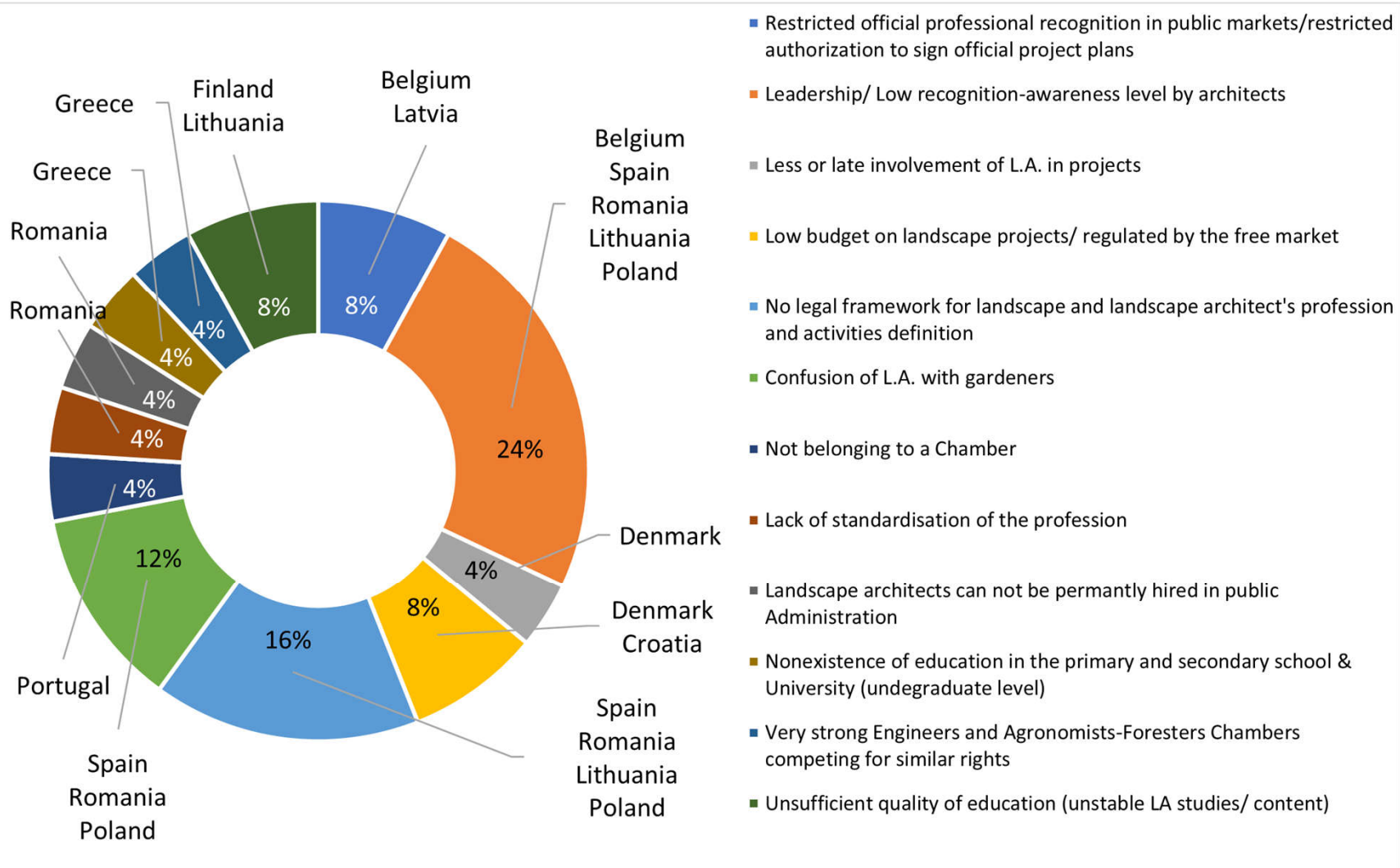
(Germany, Italy, Hungary, Czech Republic, Luxemburg, France, Slovenia, Israel, Turkey, Estonia, Austria, Netherlands)





Q1. Name three main reasons for the unsatisfactory professional situation of landscape architects in your country

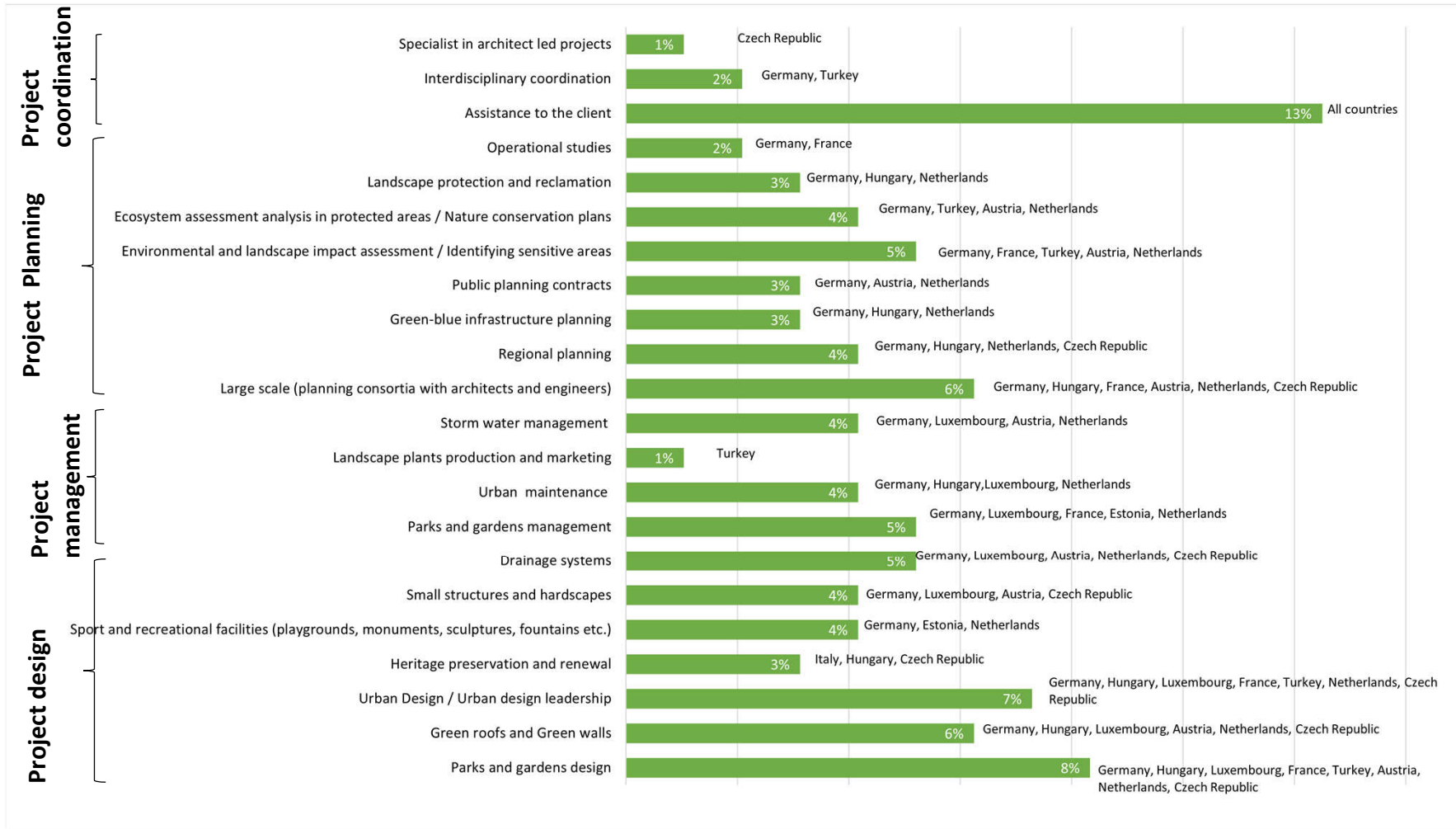
**Countries where the profession is not regulated**





Q2a. Describe the role of landscape architect profession in your country, in any public or private project.

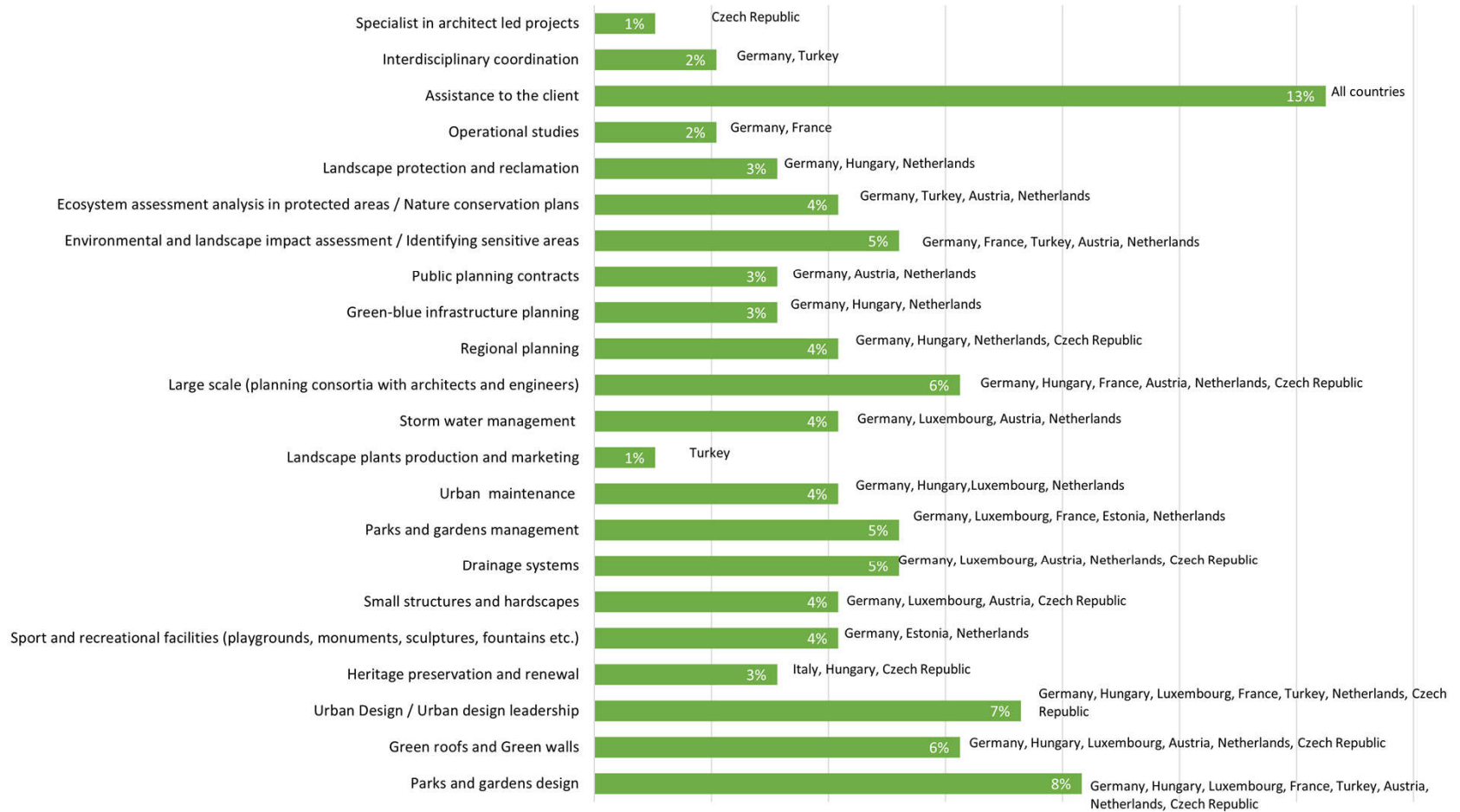
**Countries where the profession is regulated**





Q2a. Describe the role of landscape architect profession in your country, in any public or private project.

**Countries where the profession is not regulated**





Q2b. Please mention all national laws (if any) that shape the current situation or role (in terms of number, year and scope of the law).

**Countries where the profession is regulated**

- (Luxembourg). Law describes the access to some liberal professions as landscape architects or landscape engineers.
- (France) Laws for :
  1. reclaiming biodiversity, nature and landscape, recognizing the title of landscape architect
  2. mandatory intervention of a landscape architect (or architect) for the establishment of the architectural and landscape architectural project
  3. setting the conditions of access and the terms and conditions of organization of competitive examinations for the recruitment of territorial engineers
  4. Introduction of the title of landscape architect in the European Commission's database of regulated professions.
- (Slovenia/Estonia). Building law prescribes that the project manager must be from the profession that predominates in the project/ occupational qualifications system
- (Turkey). Law on the Approval of the European Landscape Convention
- (Austria, Czech Republic) **Indirect laws** (e.g. - Planned Areas Zoning, Public Procurement Law, Conservation of Cultural and Natural Heritage, Environmental Impact Assessment Regulation, Building Inspection Application Regulation, Regulation on Reclamation of Lands Degraded by Mining Activities)





Q2b. Please mention all national laws (if any) that shape the current situation or role (in terms of number, year and scope of the law).

**Countries where the profession is not regulated**

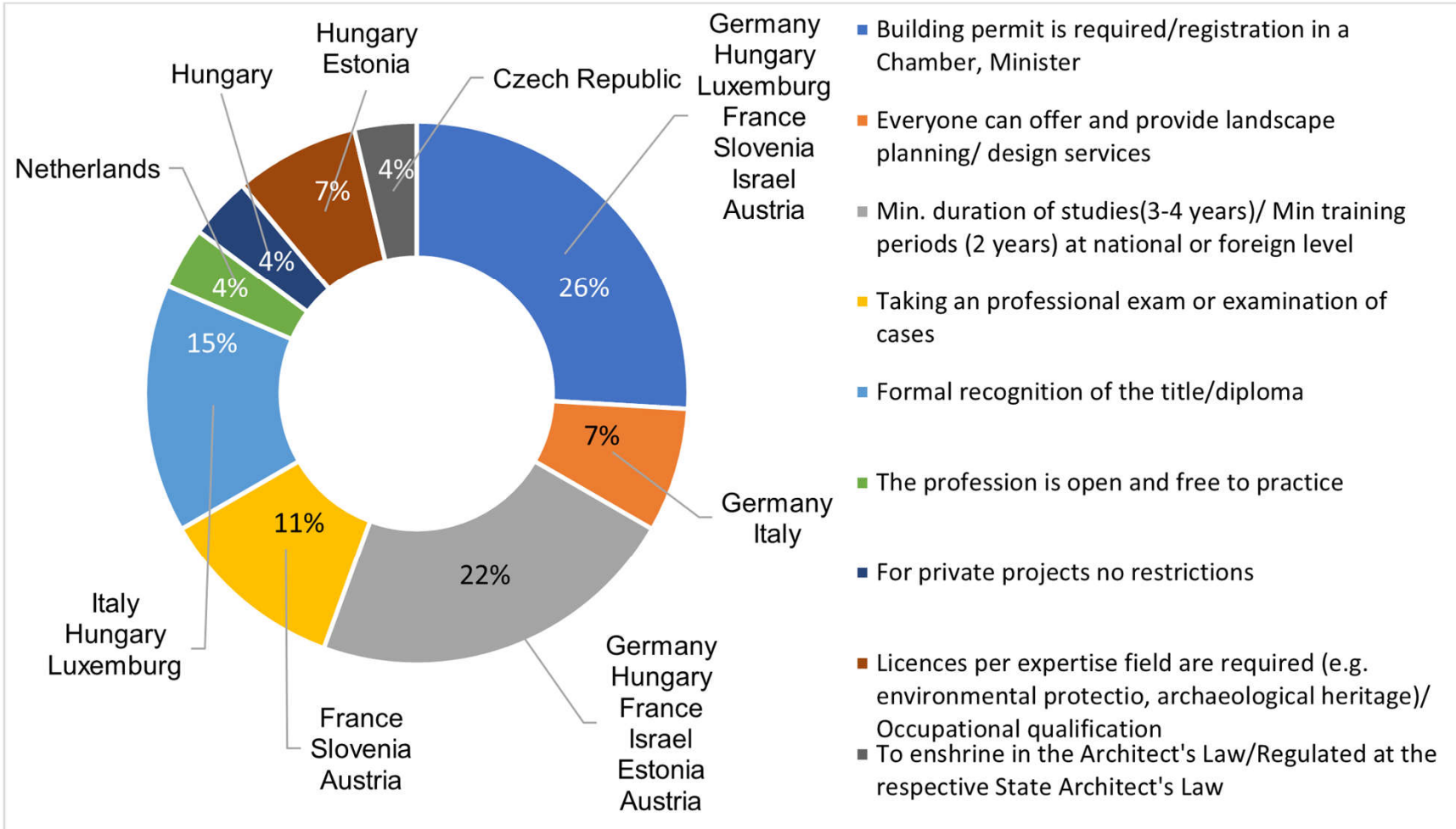
- (Spain) Absence of professional recognition means that the presence of LA is not required even in competitions.
- (Portugal). The legislation establishes the Services provided by the architect and landscape Architect in the scope of urbanism and landscape planning.
- (Greece). Recent law about the professional definition of engineers exclude LA
- (Croatia) Physical Planning and Building Tasks and Activities
- (Sweden/Croatia) **Indirect laws** (e.g. Plan and Building Law, Environmental Law, Public Procurement law, Policies by the Swedish Agency for housing, building, and planning/Physical Planning and Building Tasks and Activities)
- (Romania) **Indirect Laws** that shape the current role of landscape architects (e.g. authorization of the implementation of construction works, Law of the profession of Architect, on spatial and urban planning, regulating the administration of green spaces in urban areas, remuneration of staff paid from public funds)
- (Finland) Bidding processes of the governmental, regional level and municipal level projects (defining who is doing landscape design and spatial planning)
- (Norway) Planning and Building Act





Q3. What is the basis for practicing the profession in your country?

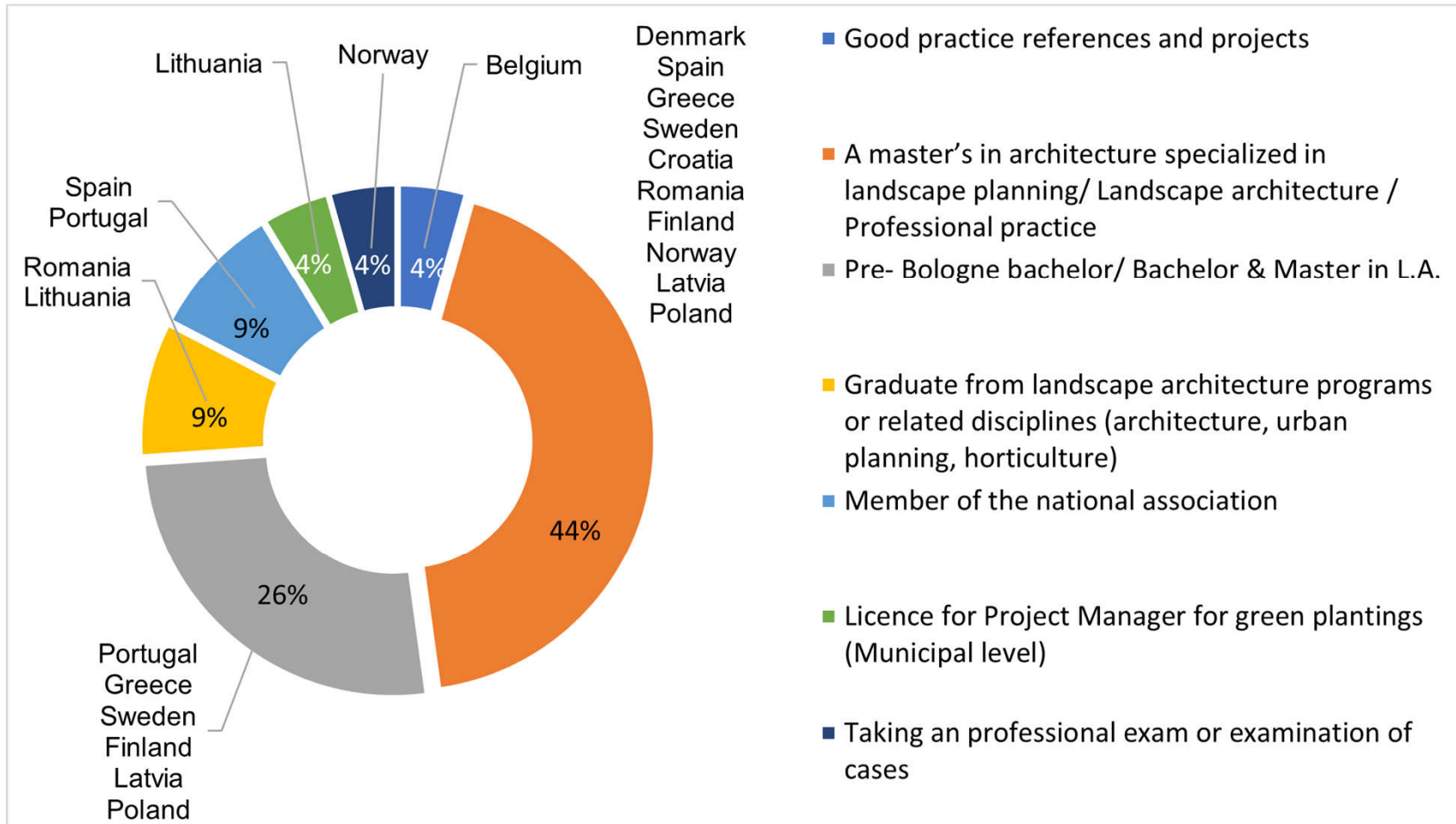
**Countries where the profession is regulated**





Q3. What is the basis for practicing the profession in your country?

**Countries where the profession is not regulated**

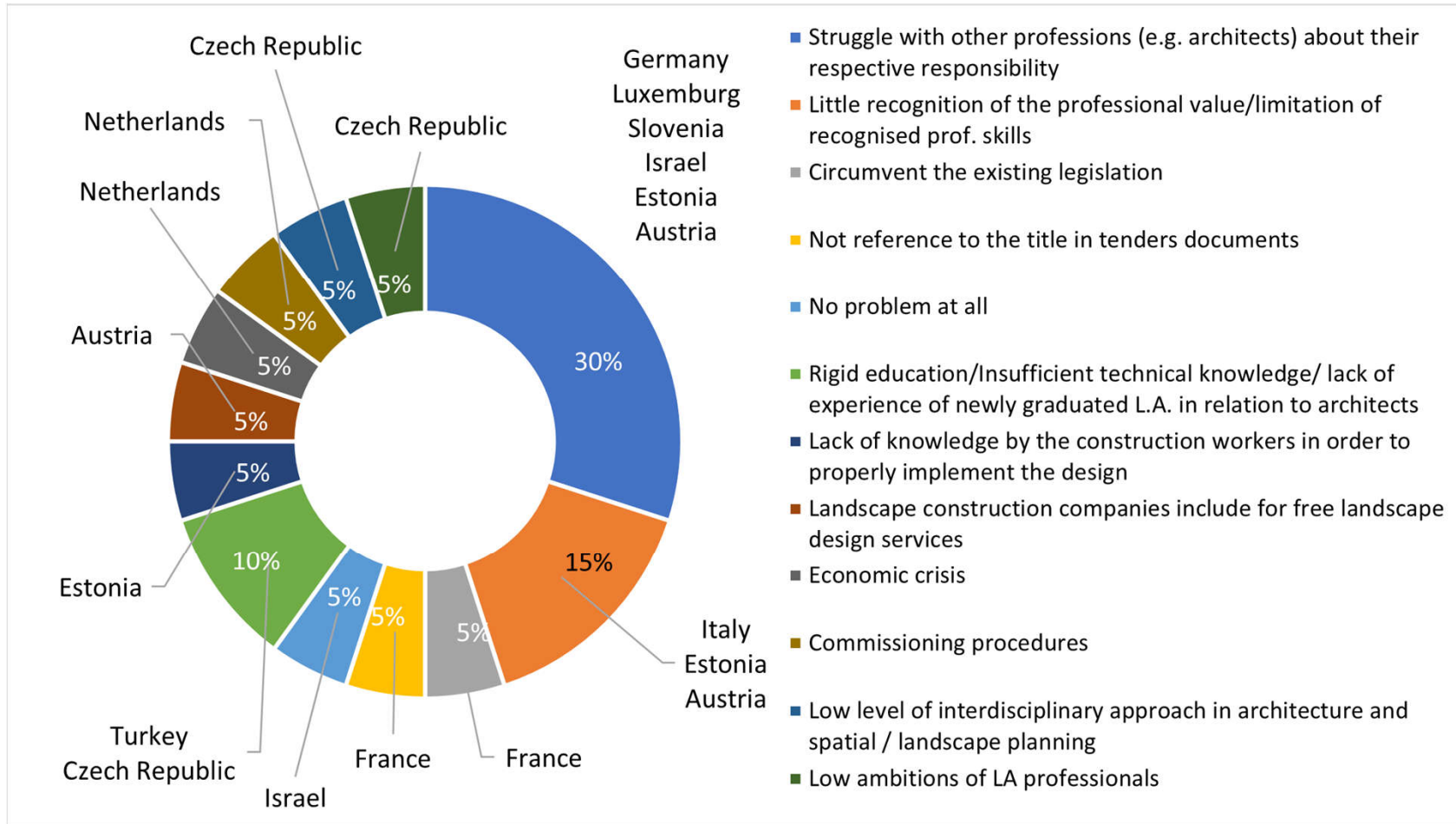






Q4. Which are the main problems that landscape architects are facing regarding the ability to work?

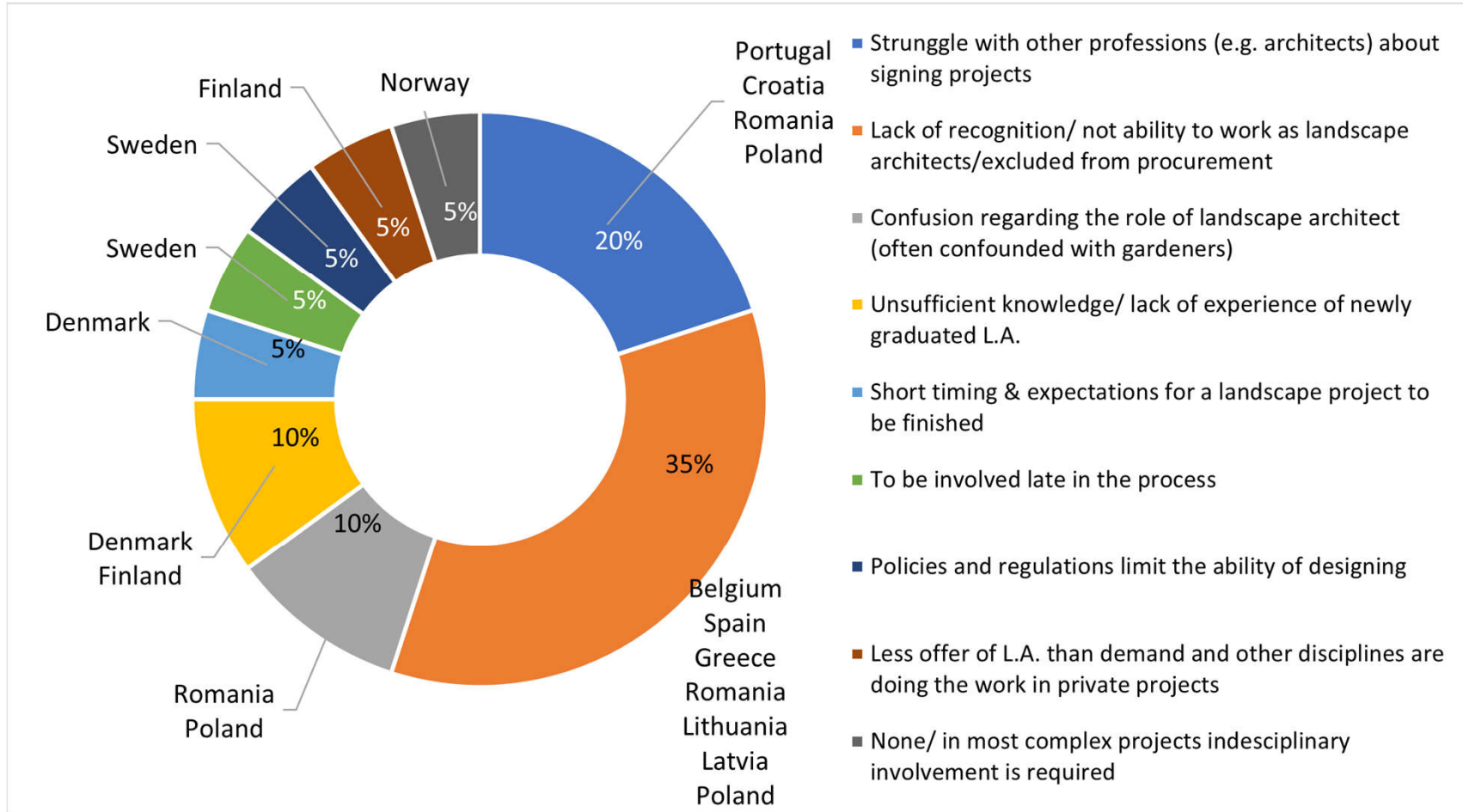
**Countries where the profession is regulated**





Q4. Which are the main problems that landscape architects are facing regarding the ability to work?

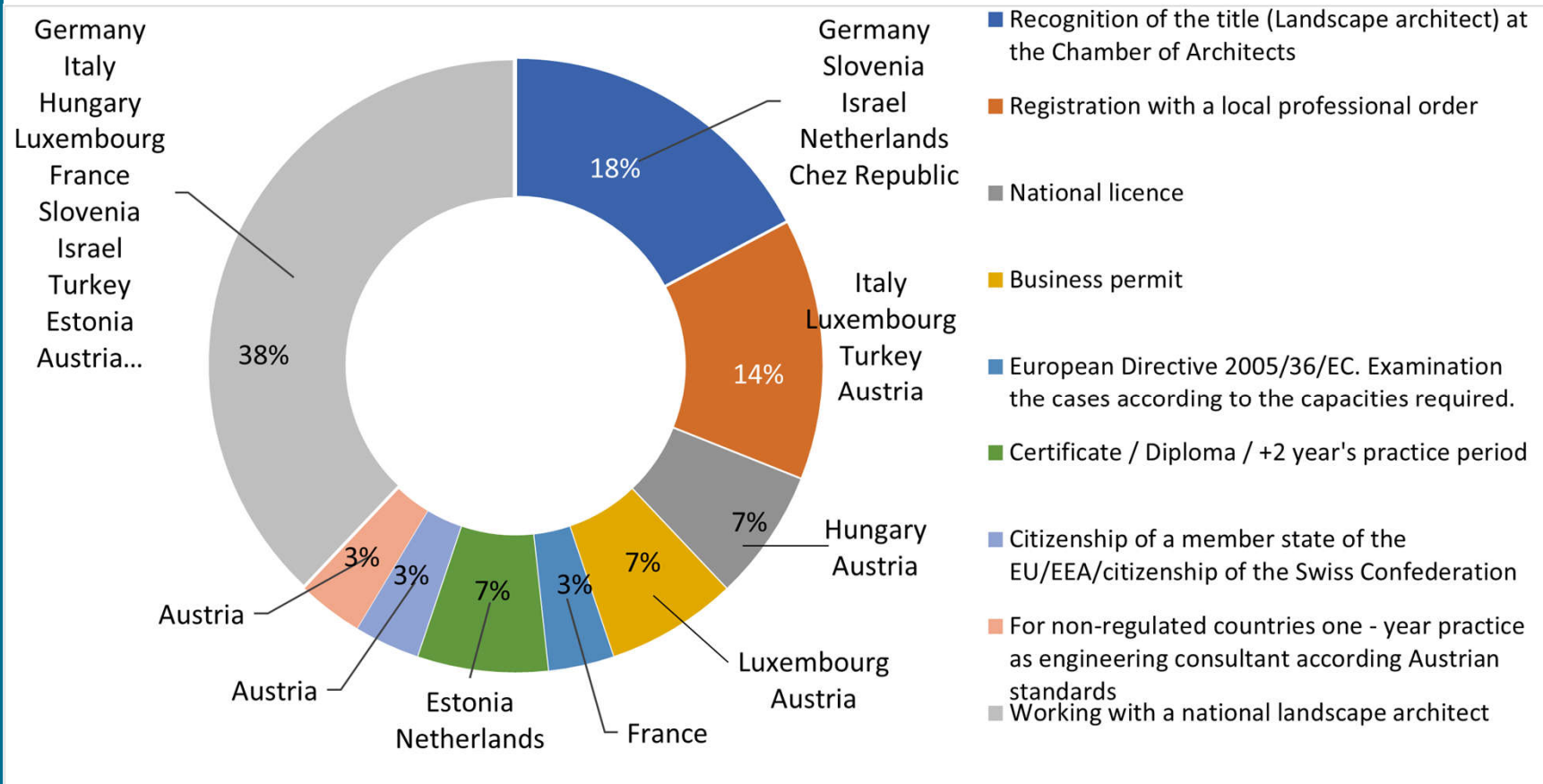
**Countries where the profession is not regulated**





Q5. Can a foreign landscape architect work in public or private projects in your country? Please describe the requirements and the procedure that should be followed.

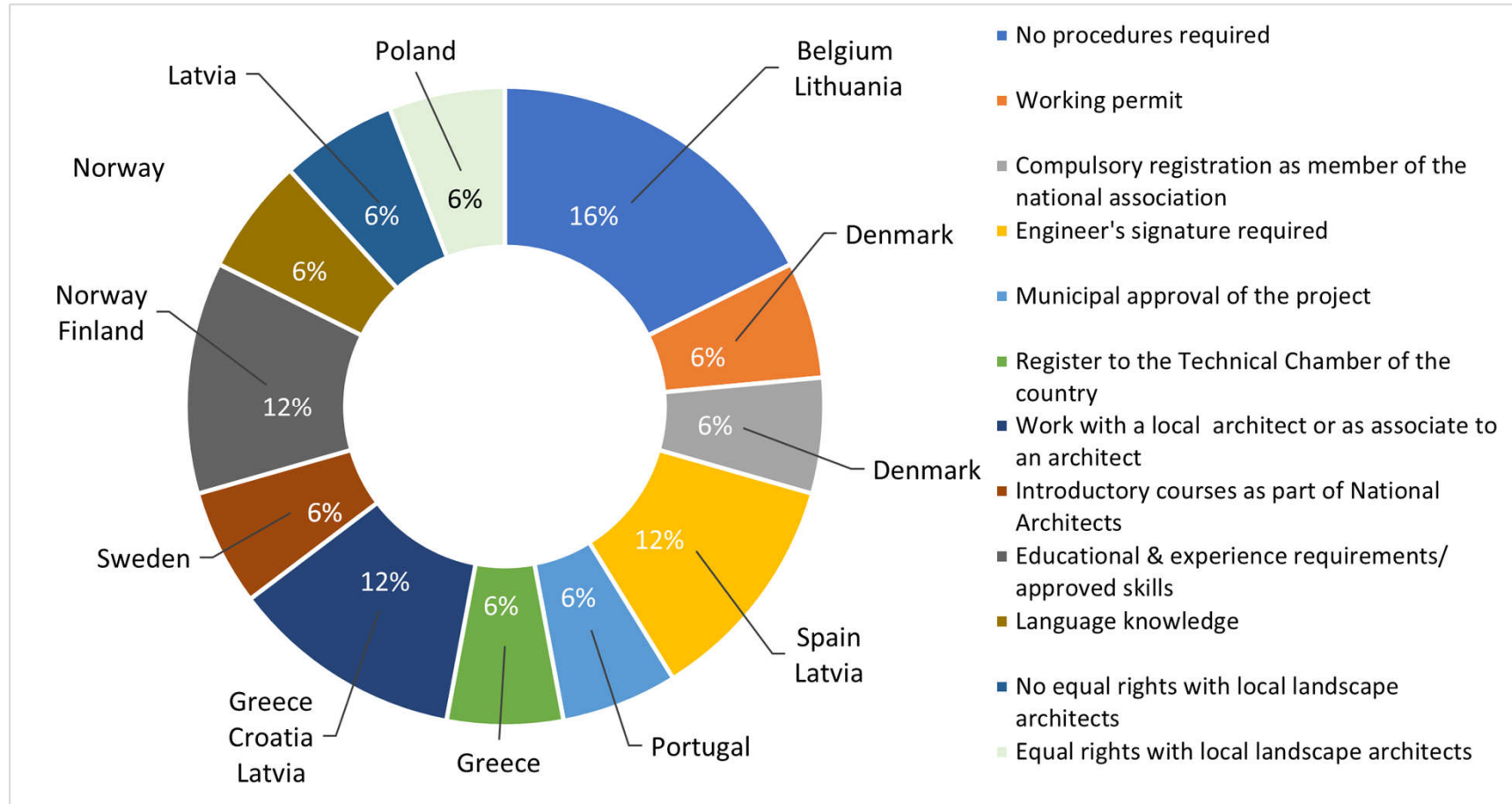
**Countries where the profession is regulated**





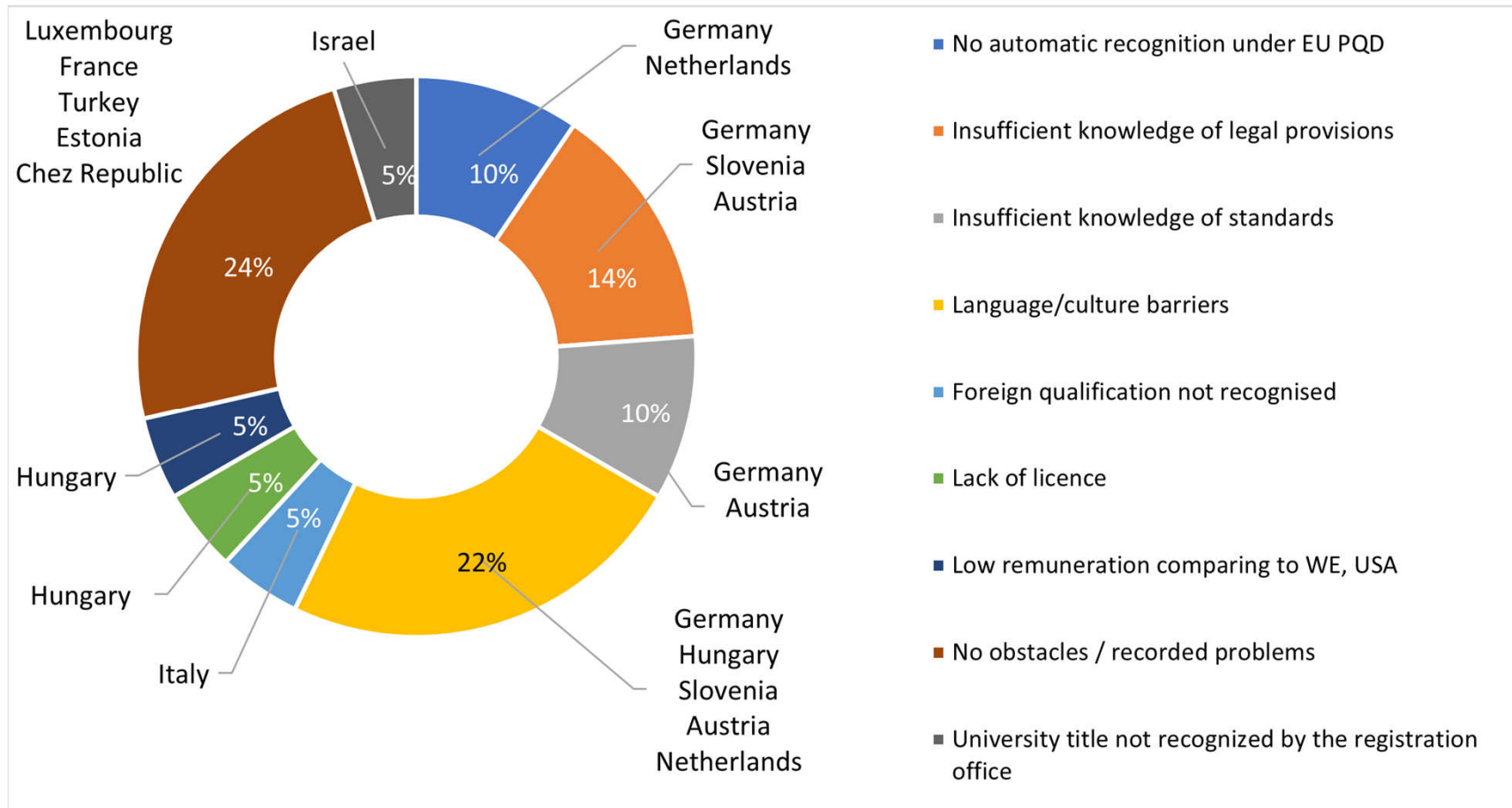
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**Countries where the profession is not regulated**



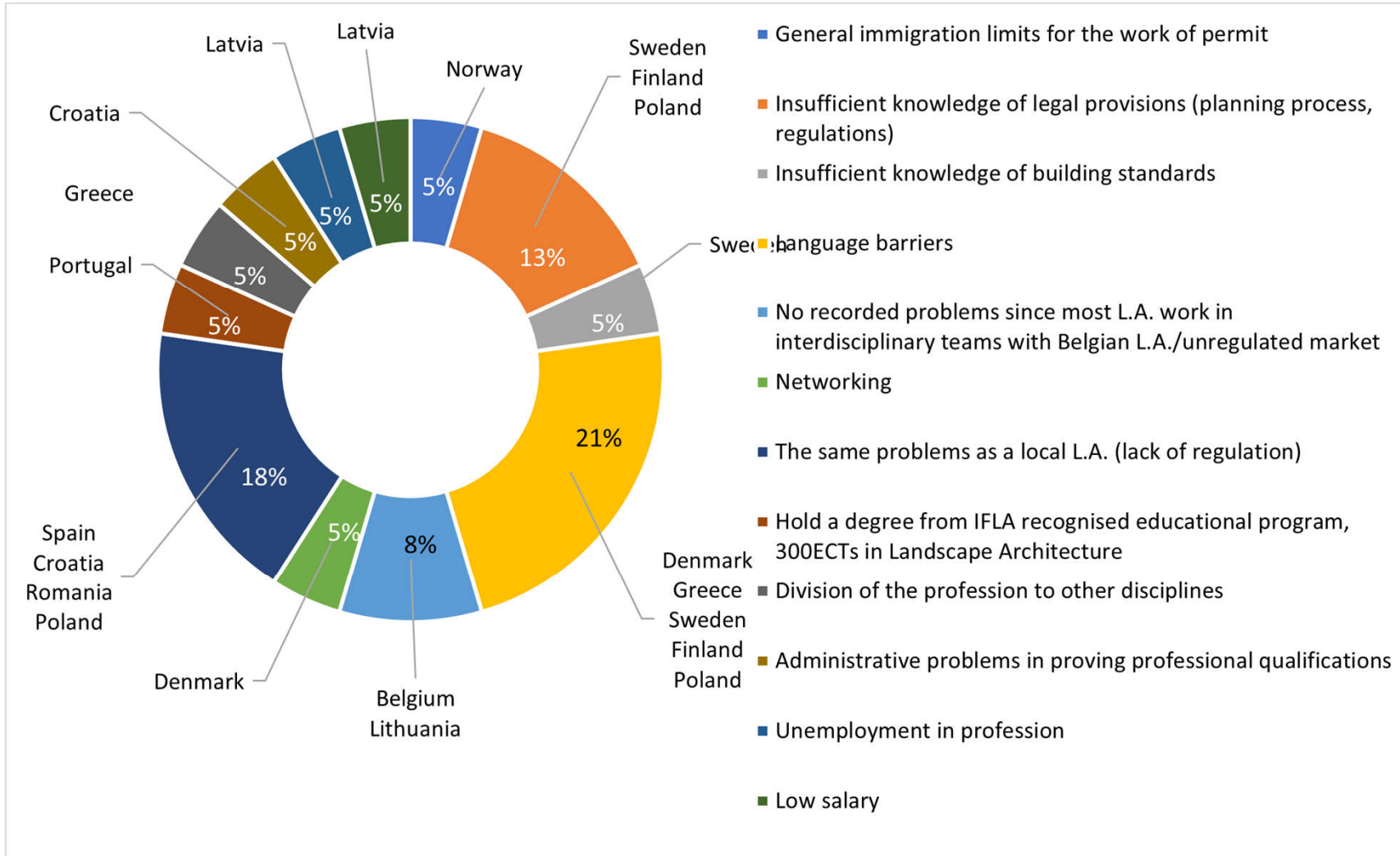


**Countries where the profession is regulated**





**Countries where the profession is not regulated**



Reporting of the answers



## CONCLUSIONS

- A clear definition of the title is needed in order to present the richness of the profession and not to be confused or misinterpreted with other professions

New International Labour Organisation Definition of Landscape Architect

- It is imperative that legislation should shape the role of landscape architects and define their tasks.

CTF is not an instrument to force the member states to regulate according to certain standards. It means where there is this already common body of understanding of what the profession and its activities are, only then, combined with other requirements such as need for more mobility for example, only then the required circumstances for common training framework to be considered.

- A good educational system with min duration of 2 years as well as a formal recognition of the title or diploma form a good basis for practicing the profession

CTFs shall not replace national training programmes unless a Member State decides otherwise under national law. CTFs would have no effect on existing qualifications and no retroactive effects





## CONCLUSIONS

- It proved that in regulated countries, registration into a Chamber is imperative
- The profession still struggle to prove its value and make the difference in contradiction to other disciplines (e.g. Architects)

It will be needed to assess whether creating such Common training framework for landscape architects can really make the market more achievable.

The idea for the Common Training Framework is not to be used just for the regulation and for the protection of the profession – it should be used to enhance the economic flow within a given economic sector







## CONCLUSIONS

- Regarding the ability to work abroad, in most countries is necessary to be registered in a Chamber or working with a local landscape architect and overcome all the problems.
- Most obstacles/ problems which a foreign landscape architect might encounter working abroad are mostly related to language, cultural barriers.
- However, not real problems were stated regarding mobility.

Whereas if the profession is still in stage where there is heterogeneity between countries, it becomes less plausible that such a project might have a success because these frameworks need to be approved and endorsed by members states and there must be a common level of understanding.





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## International Labour Organisation Definition of Landscape Architect

Old definition....

*2162: Landscape architects plan and design landscapes and open spaces for projects such as, parks, schools, institutions, roads, external areas for commercial, industrial and residential sites, and plan and monitor their construction, maintenance, management and rehabilitation.*

**New definition** and how we evolved and how much the profession has gained...

*2162: Landscape Architects plan, design and **manage natural, rural and built environments**, applying aesthetic and scientific principles to address the sustainability, quality and health of landscapes, **collective memory, heritage and culture, and territorial justice**. By leading and coordinating other disciplines, landscape architects deal with the interactions between natural and cultural ecosystems, such as adaptation and mitigation related to **climate change and the stability of ecosystems, socio-economic improvements**, and community health and welfare to create places that anticipate social and economic well-being.*



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Thank you



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Katerina Gkoltsiou, Vice President Professional Practice (PHALA, Greece);



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I0H30  
INNOLAND  
PROCESS, DOCUMENTS, & DISCUSSION THEMES

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**JEROEN DE VRIES**

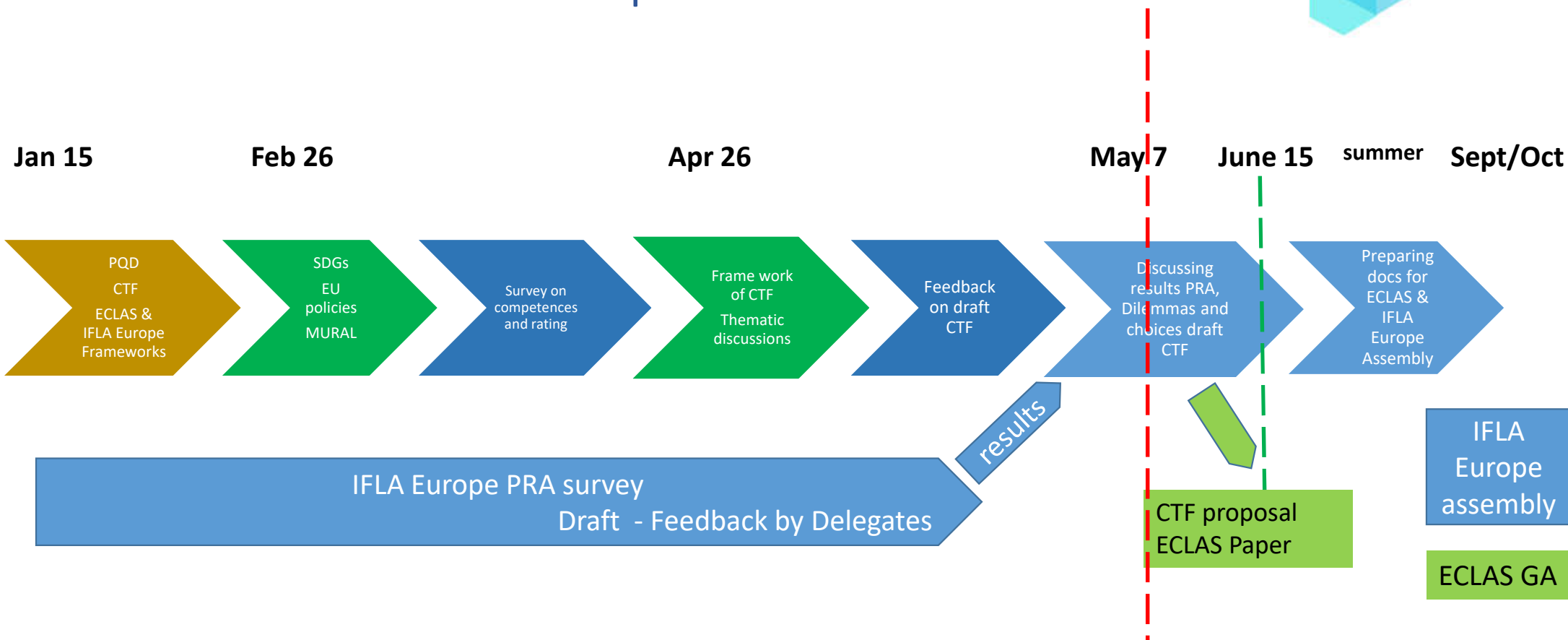
LE:NOTRE INSTITUTE

# Information on the current process

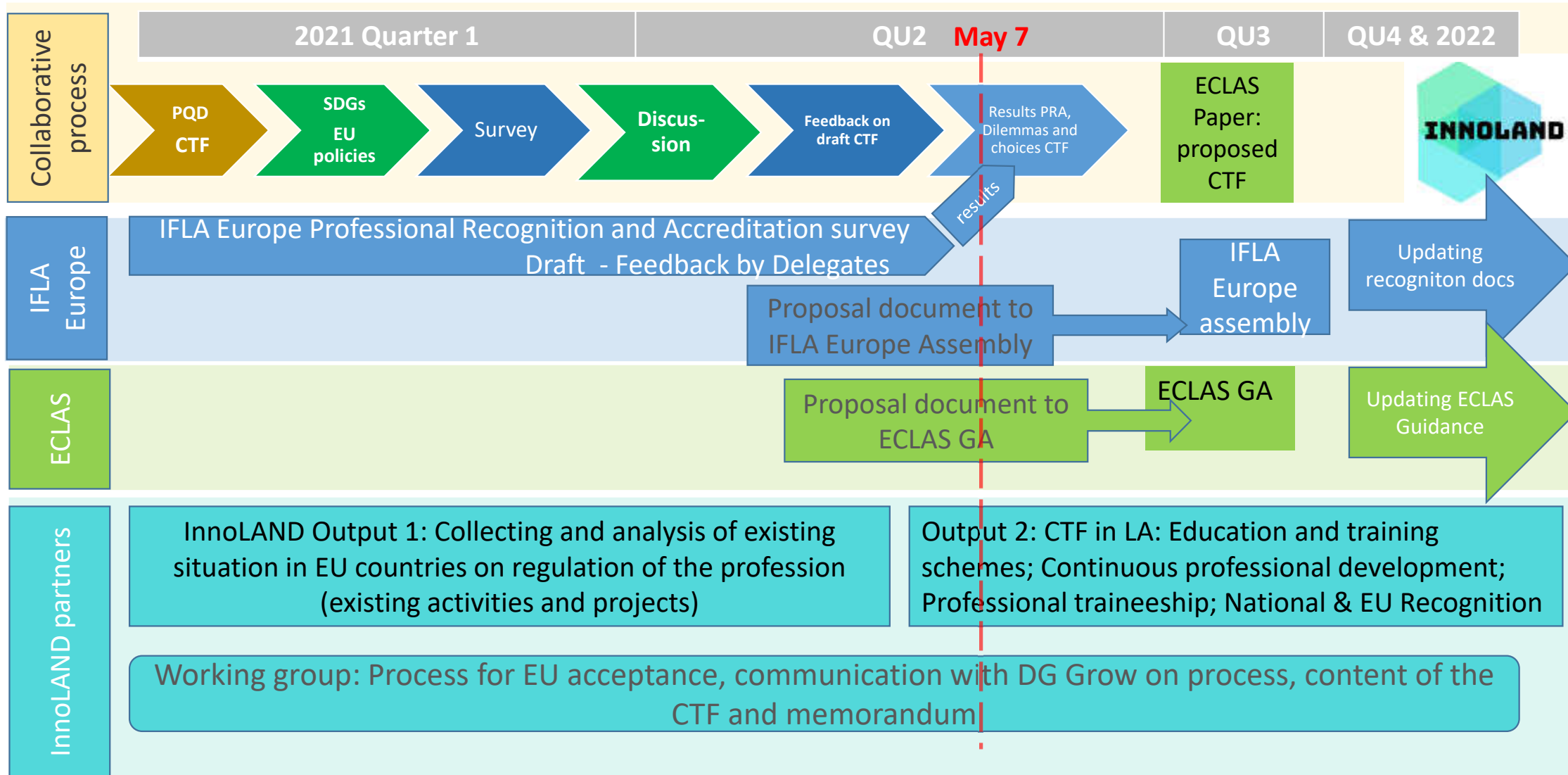


- Presentation, Recording and Results of the discussion of April 16 available on the InnoLAND webpage of LNI:  
*<https://www.landscape-portal.org/landing-page/innoland/>*
- First draft of paper on CTF was sent out for comments, by mail on April 27
- Comments received until May 5 by Andreja Tutundzic, Vesna Koscak Miocic-Stosic, Aurora Carapinha, Maria Freire, Zydi Teqja, Radmila Fingerova, Sophia Meeres, Frederico Meireles, Richard Stiles; in addition 1 anonymous comment on the Padlet.

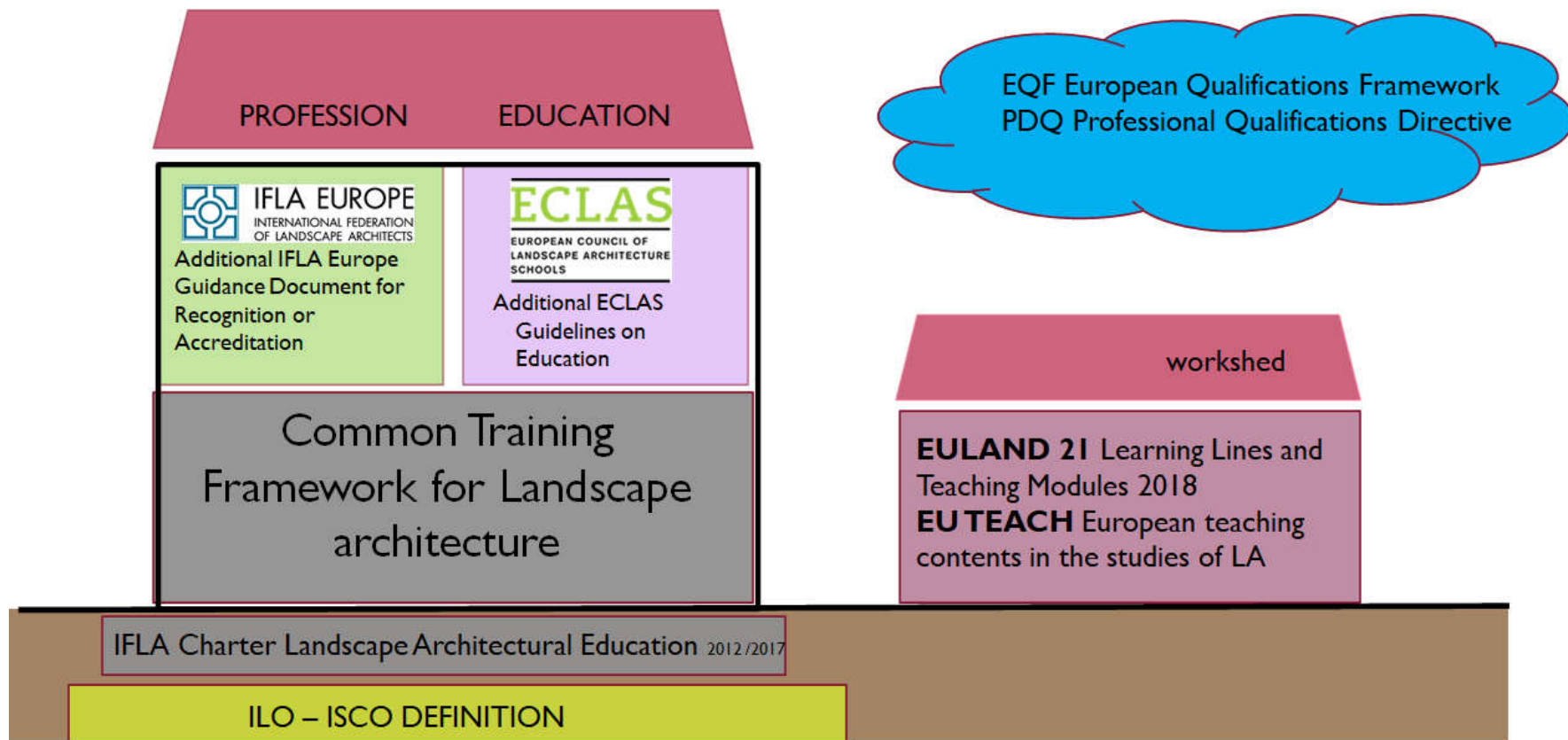
# Where are we in the process?



# Process of InnoLAND Erasmus+ project 2021



# The foundation and context of the CTF





# Warsaw declaration – 10 points (1)

A. To be recognised as a component of professional recognition, landscape architecture programmes delivered by university level institutions must **teach competence in the core area of the discipline**, which is **landscape planning, design and management**. This is carried out through the conception, development, communication and implementation of landscape projects, programmes and policies, involving intervention in the landscape at different scales of time and space.

B. To ensure that these projects, programmes and policies grow out of and fit into their social, environmental, political and cultural context, with the participation of all relevant actors and are both feasible and sustainable, **landscape architecture programmes must teach knowledge, skills in and understanding** in the following areas:

1. The **structure of the physical landscape as well as the natural systems and processes** operating to shape it
2. The **historical development** and the land use and management systems that have led to today's typical patterns of vernacular cultural landscapes
3. The development, morphology and function of **urban settlements**, including their characteristic built form and building types and in particular their related **open space structures**
4. The ways in which **individuals, social groups and society** as a whole, both past and present, **have perceived, and continue to perceive, value and interact** with their landscapes

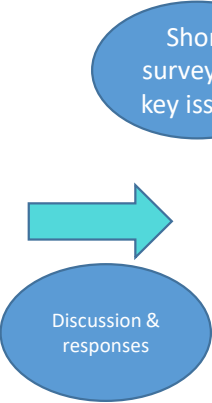
## Warsaw declaration (2)

5. **The legal, political, institutional and policy frameworks** which influence the conservation and development of the landscape, and how they come into being, as well as the **contemporary discourse** relating to environmental planning and design
6. Approaches, methods and techniques for **representing and analysing** the landscape, and for understanding the **needs and expectations of its actual and potential users** and other relevant actors
7. The **canon of historic and contemporary** parks, gardens, planned and designed landscapes, landscape designs and plans together with the **ideas and individuals** behind them
8. **Practical planning, management and design principles** and skills for landscapes, as well as the underlying **theories and concepts** on which they are based.
9. The **materials, both living and inert, and techniques** relevant for landscape projects, together with related design and construction standards involved in project implementation and aftercare
10. The **professional practice** of landscape architecture, including the development and role of the professions, professional **ethics**, the stages of the **planning and design process** and the practices of project management and interdisciplinary collaboration

# Documents related to the CTF

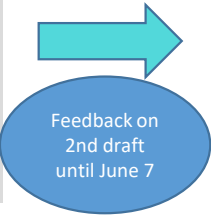


Draft 1  
CTF  
04-24



Short survey on key issues

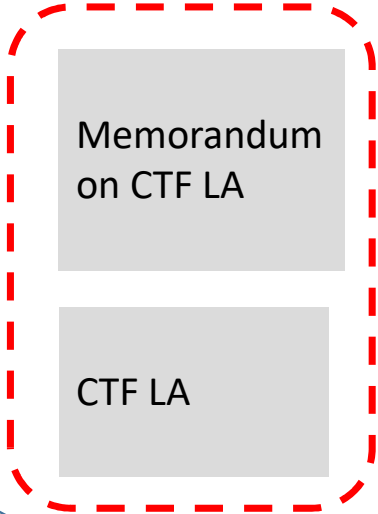
Draft 2  
CTF  
05-27



CTF Paper  
ECLAS  
Conf

Discussion conference

Final Draft  
CTF



Updated ECLAS Guidance

Information and questions on main principles: process, areas of competences,

Letter ECLAS GA

Decision of ECLAS GA on principles

Letter IFLA Europe GA

Decision of IFLA Europe Assembly

Updated Recognition procedures IFLA Europe



## Additions based on the feedback



*Better clarifying what a CTF is and its legal status*

*Including a statement on Continuous Professional Development*

*Requirements of a traineeship after graduation*

*Usefulness for new and integrating EU-members for consolidating LA education*

*Explanation on the relation between the CTF and the recognition documents of IFLA Europe and the ECLAS guidance*

*Short description of EU-TEACH (now only in the figures)*

*Additional references*

## Discussion based on the feedback (2)



*Purpose of the first draft (as a paper for the ECLAS conference) – multiple audience: -> community of ECLAS and IFLA Europe, professionals and academics in the field of landscape architecture*

*CTF for both professional recognition and recognition of education*

## Discussion based on the feedback (3)



*Clarifying why and how the profession contributes to the public interest: based on laws, regulations, and policies*

*Core competences: should be based on the new ILO definition*

*Terminology: Education outcomes, Competences, Areas of Knowledge, Skills and Understanding*

Discussion based on the feedback (4)



*Length of study programmes: IFLA Europe now 4 years*

*Master degree recommended – level in European  
Qualification Framework: EQF 7*

*Development of the IFLA Global Recognition Policy*



# DISCUSSION ON THREE THEMES

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# Discussion: Concise Common Training Framework of More Elaborated



CTF with the form of the CTF for Architects and the Warsaw declaration of ECLAS and IFLA Europe (10 points)

*Richard Stiles, TU-Wien and LE:NOTRE founding member*

More elaborated: 1.Context of the profession 2.The contribution of the specialists

*Jeroen de Vries, LE:NOTRE Institute*

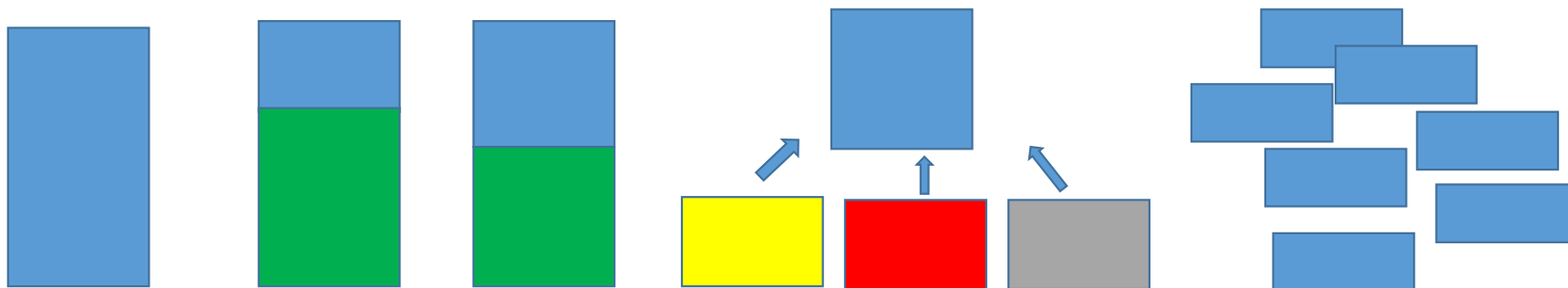
*Moderator: Gintaras Stauskis, Vilnius Tech, project coordinator InnoLAND*

# Discussion: Structure of LA Education



Combination of a bachelor and master

Structure of modules such as the EU proposes with combination of minicredentials, traineeships, individual work followed by an integral assessment



*Introduction: Hungarian University of Life Sciences*

*Moderator: Attila Tóth, Nitra University of Agriculture, LE:NOTRE Chair*



# NEXT STEPS

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## Next steps



- You will receive the feedback form that explains how the response will be integrated in the ECLAS paper.
- Short survey on some key discussion issues: May 12-May 27
- For you all: Between May 27 and June 7 possibility to comment on the second draft, that also includes the result of the PRA survey
- InnoLAND: June 15, deadline for handing the paper on the proposed CTF and a presentation for the ECLAS 2021 conference.
- Writing a letter to ECLAS GA and IFLA Europe Assembly with information on the process, key decisions, and outlook on the next steps (IFLA Europe, ECLAS in collaboration with InnoLAND)



# INNOLAND

## CONCLUSION & WRAP UP

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**GINTARAS STAUSKIS**

VILNIUS TECH

MAY 7, 2021

# Common Training Framework for Landscape Architecture



**ECLAS**  
EUROPEAN COUNCIL OF  
LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE  
SCHOOLS



**IFLA EUROPE**  
INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION  
OF LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTS

You will receive the powerpoint of today's presentation by mail.  
The recording of the first part can be seen from May 12 on the LNI InnoLAND webpage:  
<https://www.landscape-portal.org/landing-page/innoland/>  
**Thanks for your contribution**