



International Federation of Landscape Architects EUROPE

IFLA Europe is a democratic non-profit, non-governmental organisation that promotes education and practice in sustainable landscape design, planning and management.

CHARTER

Landscape has an important public interest role in cultural, ecological, environmental and social fields. It constitutes a resource favourable to economic activity and to the formation of local cultures. It is a basic component of European natural and cultural heritage, contributing to human well-being and consolidation of European Identity.

Landscape is an important part of the quality of life for people everywhere: in urban areas and in the countryside, in degraded areas as well as areas of high quality, in areas recognised as being of outstanding beauty as well as everyday areas.

Developments in agriculture, forestry, industrial and mineral production techniques and in regional planning, town planning transport, infrastructure, tourism and recreation and at a more general level, changes in world economy, are in many cases accelerating the transformation of landscapes.

Landscape is a key element of individual and social well-being and that its protection, management and planning entail rights and responsibilities for everyone.

Extracts from the Preamble to the **European Landscape Convention**
adopted by the Committee of ministers of the **Council of Europe**
on the 19th July 2000.

To date, 39 Council of Europe Member States have ratified the Convention: Andorra, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Republic of Moldova, Montenegro, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, San Marino, Serbia, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, "the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia", Turkey, Ukraine and the United Kingdom. Two States have signed the Convention: Iceland and Malta.

In accordance with the 2017 IFLA GLOBAL ACCORD, the European Region of the International Federation of Landscape Architects – **IFLA EUROPE** promotes the landscape architecture profession with a collaborative partnership of the allied built-environment professions, demanding the highest standards of education, training, research and professional practice, and providing leadership and stewardship in all matters.



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1.0 INTRODUCTION

The profession of Landscape Architect has its origins in garden design. Since the beginning of civilisation, gardens have been considered as an important attribute to the lives of the privileged. Indeed, in Europe, following the Renaissance, as wealth passed from the church to private individuals, the design of gardens as extensions to grand houses swept across the continent. Much the same happened in other parts of the world. Such gardens were not simply designed for casual enjoyment and secure recreation; they were also often overt demonstrations of wealth and power. As recognition of the art of garden design became more sought after, talented professionals emerged.

Until relatively recently, the majority of people lived in the countryside and regarded landscape as that which surrounded them; fields, woodlands, rivers, lakes, mountains and beaches, and those who lived in cities generally benefited little from the countryside. With the Industrial Revolution, mass migration created a need for public open space and recreation for growing urban populations. Now, at the end of the 20th century, the vast majority of people in Europe live in towns and cities. We are essentially an urban society.

The modern profession of Landscape Architecture began in the early 20th century with garden designers and architects coming together to specialise in a new discipline. Many maintained their roots in garden design or architecture. Even now Landscape Architects are often still thought of as being, simply designers. However, much has changed and is continuing to change. Many are now closely engaged with landscape science and landscape management. Indeed, the way that land is managed impacts far more on landscape and society than simply new designs. Responding to new environmental legislation and the need for environmental studies, Landscape Architects are regularly charged with assembling teams of specialists, such as ecologists, geologists, hydrologists, agronomists, highway engineers, planners and architects, to produce detailed studies and proposals for major infrastructure projects. As such, Landscape Architects now work at the heart of urban and rural redevelopment projects, airports, power stations, bridges, dams, as well as, managing sensitive landscapes such as National Parks, Nature Conservation Areas and World Heritage sites. Climate change, the processes of globalisation, the loss of cultural identities, the degradation of rural landscapes, industrial contamination, and numerous other processes are central to European Landscapes and the work of Landscape Architects is central to providing coherent solutions to these challenges.

This **CHARTER** defines **The European Region of the International Federation of Landscape Architects - IFLA Europe**. It further defines the role of Landscape Architects, the importance of their education and their professional practice. It describes the organisation, its governance, and its responsibility in protecting, sustaining and managing landscapes by ensuring the expert professionalism of Landscape Architects.

Landscape is undeniably a most valuable asset. It is the medium in which human and indeed all life unfolds. Investment in landscape not only helps to ensure harmonious and socially cohesive societies, in which cultural and economic development can flourish, but it also defines the way in which many communities live, work and play. Recognition of the importance of this investment is crucial to people's livelihoods. Such an investment responds to socio-economic needs as well as to ecological issues and confronts the realities of climatic change and prevents unsustainable exploitation as well as responding adequately to growing urbanisation, industrialisation and pollution. Ensuring innovation, sustainability, and quality of life is essential now and crucial for the well-being and future of humanity.

The role of the Landscape Architect is fundamental to an integrated and holistic planning process developing landscape strategies alongside social, economic and environmental policies. Ensuring a democratic vision capable of reasserting collective interests, surpassing cultural differences, strengthening the links between people and their environment, as well as establishing landscape policies and programs that will ensure plural and collective participation, is central to this role of Landscape Architect.



2.0 SUMMARY

2.01 IFLA EUROPE

The organisation comprises, national, or multi-national associations, of landscape architects of member countries of the *European Union*, the *European Economic Area*, or signatories to bilateral accords recognising the European Union's Directives concerning the free movement of labour, member countries of the *Council of Europe*, and other countries, not forcibly located in the European Region, but empowered to participate in regional activities of IFLA EUROPE because of the importance of their representative character.

This includes for example, member countries of the European Union, the European Economic Area, or signatories to bilateral accords recognising the European Union's Directives concerning the free movement of labour, member countries of the Council of Europe, and Israel.

2.02 DECLARATION

This CHARTER reinforces the fundamental principles concerned with the active stewardship of, advocacy for, and enhancement of landscapes within the regional responsibility of IFLA Europe. It serves to act as a set of guiding principles for the member associations that comprises IFLA Europe, landscape architects and educators within this region. As such, it is a frame of reference for decision-makers about the broad scope of landscape matters, the competence, the education and the practice of professionally qualified landscape architects. The CHARTER confirms the importance of the protection, planning, enhancement, design and management of landscapes within the region of IFLA Europe¹, and provides a framework through which other disciplines, national government, governmental agencies and departments, local authorities and other stakeholders can cooperate on landscape and landscape-related issues.

2.03 GOVERNANCE

The CHARTER sets out the organisation and structure of IFLA Europe making reference to the articles, the statutes and regulations which control its governance as well as the non-executive function of its Board of Auditors and Board of Trustees.

2.04 EDUCATION AND TRAINING

The CHARTER supports the advancement of professional education and training and sets out principles, objectives and criteria for professional educational programmes in landscape architecture within its sphere of influence as well as guidance on procedures for the recognition and accreditation of such programmes.

2.05 PRACTICE

The CHARTER also sets out principles and values associated with the practice of landscape architecture, the independence of landscape professionals, and the quality of their work, ethics, insurance and intellectual property.

¹ But may be transposed to other IFLA Regions as the principles can be expected to apply to all landscapes.



3.0 DEFINITIONS

as stated in *Chapter 1 - General Provisions of the European Landscape Convention*

- 3.1 Landscape** An area, as perceived by people, whose character is the result of the action and interaction of natural and/or cultural factors.
- 3.2 Landscape policy** An expression by the competent public authorities of general principles, strategies and guidelines that permit the taking of specific measures aimed at the protection, management and planning of landscapes.
- 3.3 Landscape quality objective** For a specific landscape, the formulation by the competent public authorities of the aspirations of the public with regard to the landscape features of their surroundings.
- 3.4 Landscape protection** Actions to conserve and maintain the significant or characteristic features of a landscape, justified by its heritage value derived from its natural configuration and/or from human activity.
- 3.5 Landscape management** Action from a perspective of sustainable development, to ensure the regular upkeep of a landscape, so as to guide and harmonise changes which are brought about by social economic and environmental processes
- 3.6 Landscape planning** Strong, forward-looking action strategy to enhance, restore or create landscapes.

In addition, the following terms and their definitions are also used in this document.

- 3.7 Cultural landscapes** Landscapes that embrace the diversity of manifestations of the interaction between humankind and its natural environment. These include designed, organically evolved and associative landscapes. (As defined by ICOMOS-IFLA International Scientific Committee on Cultural Landscapes and the Operative Guidelines to the World Heritage Convention (UNESCO)).
- 3.8 Landscape architecture** The profession that applies aesthetic and scientific principles to the analysis, design, planning and management of both natural and built environments (as defined by the European Landscape Convention).
- 3.9 Landscape Architect** Professionally qualified person recognised by an IFLA registered professional association (or otherwise, as regulated by national law) operating in the field of landscape architecture.
- 3.10 Sustainable development** A pattern of resource use that aims to meet human needs while preserving environmental values for both their own sake and to meet human needs for both present and future generations.



4.0 GOVERNANCE

4.01 REGISTERED OFFICE

The registered office of the International Federation of Landscape Architects – Europe (IFLA Europe) is established in the administrative Region of Brussels Capital, Belgium. The address is as follows:

WAO rue Lambert Crickx 19, 1070 Brussels,

The legal status of the Federation is as an *Association Internationale Sans But Lucrative* – AISBL. It conforms with Belgium Law with the registration (BEO) 440.441.960 with the full name – The European Region of the International Federation of Landscape Architects – *La Région Européenne de la Fédération Internationale des Architectes Paysagistes*.

4.02 ORGANISATION AND STRUCTURE

The governance of IFLA Europe is proscribed in its Statutes and Regulations as described below. Copies of IFLA Europe regulatory documents are on the IFLA Europe website². It is also noteworthy that IFLA Europe is also subject to IFLA World By-Laws and Constitution. These important regulatory documents are therefore well aligned.

4.03 STATUTES

The Statutes, originally drafted for the European Foundation for Landscape Architecture in 1989, were adopted and amended subsequently with the establishment of IFLA Europe, the successor organisation. The last amendment was made in 2014 in Oslo, Norway. The STATUTES determine the legal standing of the organisation, its membership, categories of membership, its organisation including its committee structure, the aims and objectives of the organisation, its relationship with IFLA (world organisation), its official language, its resources, the functioning of its General Assembly and the Executive Council including their respective authority, a Board of Auditors, a Board of Trustees, its School Recognition Panel, financial accounts and budgets. It also deals with such matters as the modification of statutes and internal rules of procedure (the REGULATIONS). The STATUTES deal with communication, delegated powers and duties, roles and responsibilities of elected members and serving officers, such as President, Secretary General, Treasurer, Vice-President Education, and Communications and Executive Secretary.

4.03 REGULATIONS

Regulations originally drafted for the European Foundation for Landscape Architecture, were amended subsequently in line with the approved STATUTES noted above. The REGULATIONS provide rules for the efficient, effective and economic operations of IFLA Europe. The REGULATIONS set out rules for the financial administration of the organisation, including reimbursement of expenses for accommodation, subsistence and travel. The REGULATIONS set out the agreed method of calculation for the annual fee contributions from the member associations. The REGULATIONS reiterate the *IFLA/UNESCO 'Charter for Landscape Architecture Education' 2012* and the requirement that member associations must accept this basic qualification to comply with the membership requirements of IFLA Europe.

4.04 GENERAL ASSEMBLY (GA), EXECUTIVE COUNCIL (ExCo) AND COMMITTEES

The composition of the General Assembly (GA), its functioning, powers and responsibilities are set out in the STATUTES. The GA is obliged to meet at least once a year. The Executive Council (ExCo), which comprises the President, the Secretary General, the Treasurer, the Vice-Presidents of the Education,

² <http://iflaeurope.eu/organisation/regulatory-documents/statutes/>



Professional Practice and Communications, are obliged to meet at least twice a year. Committees of IFLA Europe are as follows:

- a. Education
- b. Professional Practice
- c. Communications
- d. Finance, Administration and Sponsorship

4.05 BOARD OF AUDITORS (BoA)

A Board of Auditors comprising three nominated eligible voting members are responsible for auditing final/estimate accounts for the previous/current financial years. The BoA is responsible to the ExCo.

4.06 BOARD OF TRUSTEES (BoT)

A Board of Trustees comprising three nominated eligible voting members esteemed as unbiased, trustworthy and expert are appointed by the GA and serve for a minimum of two years. The BoT is responsible for matters relating the IFLA Europe's member's behaviour concerning the Code of Ethics and Professional Conduct. The BoT may intervene at the request of either the ExCo or the GA. Their findings and recommendations are reported to the ExCo. Counter measures/disciplinary action agreed by the ExCo require ratification by the GA.

5.0 GENERAL PRINCIPLES

5.01 LEGAL RECOGNITION

The Council of Europe, through the offices of the European Landscape Convention requires that there...

... is a recognition in law that landscapes are an essential component of people's surroundings, an expression of the diversity of their shared cultural and natural heritage, and a foundation of their identity.

5.02 EDUCATION AND TRAINING

The Council also recognises the need for the training of specialists in the domain of landscape architecture and for the establishment and support of...

... schools and university courses, which in the relevant subject areas, address the values attaching to landscapes and the issues raised by their protection, management and planning.

as well as the need...

... for training specialists in landscape appraisal and operations, that multi-disciplinary training programmes in landscape policy, protection, management and planning are necessary for professionals in the private and public sector.

IFLA Europe concurs with these fundamental aims and is committed to raising awareness and meeting these needs through ensuring the appropriate education of landscape architects and through their continuous professional development and professional practice.



5.03 AREA OF EXPERTISE – PROFESSIONAL COMPETENCE

The IFLA World Council held in Banff 2003 defined the work of a Landscape Architect for the purpose of the International Standard Classification of Occupations International Labour Office, Geneva, as follows.

- a. To conduct research and advise on planning, design and stewardship of the outdoor environment and spaces, both within and beyond the built environment, and its conservation and sustainability of development.
- b. developing new or improved theories, policy and methods for landscape planning, design and management at local, regional, national and multinational levels;
- c. developing policy, plans, and implementing and monitoring proposals as well as developing new or improved theories and methods for national parks and other conservation and recreation areas;
- d. developing new or improved theories and methods to promote environmental awareness, and undertaking planning, design, restoration, management and maintenance of cultural and/or historic landscapes, parks, sites and gardens;
- e. planning, design, management, maintenance and monitoring functional and aesthetic layouts of built environment in urban, suburban, and rural areas including private and public open spaces, parks, gardens, streetscapes, plazas, housing developments, burial grounds, memorials; tourist, commercial, industrial and educational complexes; sports grounds, zoos, botanic gardens, recreation areas and farms;
- f. contributing to the planning, aesthetic and functional design, location, management and maintenance of infrastructures such as roads, dams, energy and major development projects;
- g. undertaking landscape assessments including environmental and visual impact assessments with view to developing policy or undertaking projects;
- h. inspecting sites, analysing factors such as climate, soil, flora, fauna, surface and subsurface water and drainage; and consulting with clients and making recommendations regarding methods of work and sequences of operations for projects related to the landscape and built environment;
- i. identifying and developing appropriate solutions regarding the quality and use of the built environment in urban, suburban and rural areas and making designs, plans and working drawings, specifications of work, cost estimates and time schedules;
- j. monitoring the realisation and supervising the construction of proposals to ensure compliance with plans, specifications of work, cost estimates and time schedules;
- k. conducting research, preparing scientific papers and technical reports, developing policy, teaching, and advising on aspects regarding landscape architecture such as the application of geographic information systems, remote sensing, law, landscape communication, interpretation and landscape ecology;
- l. managing landscape planning and design projects;



- m. performing related tasks;
- n. supervising other workers

This is now adopted as part of the ILO definitions. c.f. ISCO Definition 2162. Landscape Architect.³

5.04 PRACTICE

The practice of Landscape Architecture is described as a liberal profession. According to the European Commission such professions *require special training in the arts or sciences, and their activities are usually closely regulated by national governments or professional bodies*. A person who practices a liberal profession acts in the best interests of the client and the community, is often subject to a code of ethics and specific legislation and is personally responsible and liable for their professional deeds. Practising as a liberal professional usually excludes a person from engaging in other commercial activities in the same market. Such activities are considered to represent a potential conflict of interest and should be avoided. Landscape Architects work in both the public sector providing core services of general and specialist interest as well as for private clients helping to generate economic growth whilst being crucially aware of the importance of sustainable development.

Currently Landscape Architects are only recognised and regulated in a minority of countries. IFLA Europe is actively working to have this issue raised both by the CoE and EC. It is important that the profession receives the recognition and appropriate level of regulation to ensure consumer protection, to promote the well-being of landscape and society, and to ensure the continued education and high-quality service expected of Landscape Architects.

5.05 LOCAL DEMOCRACY

One of the objectives of the European Landscape Convention is - *to establish procedures for the participation of the general public, local and regional authorities, and other parties with an interest in the definition and implementation of landscape policies*. Landscape Architects, whether in public or private practice, are encouraged to remind their employers and/or their clients of the importance of public participation and consultation in the design and planning processes of both major and local projects. The main goal is to improve the efficiency, transparency and public involvement in developments, or laws and policies.

*Landscape Democracy – Declaration IFLA Europe
General Assembly Oslo, Norway, October 2014⁴*

Opening statement

Landscape Democracy is a form of planning and design in which all citizens are meant to participate equally, either directly or through elected representatives on the proposal, development and establishment of the rules by which their landscape and open spaces are shaped.

³ <http://www.ilo.org/public/english/bureau/stat/isco/docs/d3b.pdf>

⁴ <http://iflaeurope.eu/wp-content/uploads/sites/2/2015/03/IFLA-EU-resolution-Landscape-democracy.pdf>



6.0 EDUCATION AND TRAINING

6.01 EFLA DECLARATION 1989

This Declaration identified the wide-ranging skills required of a Landscape Architect and as such forms a cornerstone of the common curriculum that Landscape Architects study.

1. Create and sustain landscapes that satisfy human and natural demands;
2. Identify and meet the needs of society in general and individual clients within the constraints imposed by economic, ecological and cultural factors, and technical feasibility.

Their work is the synthesis of their knowledge of:

3. the histories and theories of landscapes and the related arts, technologies and human and natural sciences, with their interrelationships;
4. the fine arts as an influence of the quality and aesthetics of landscape design;
5. ecology and the use of natural elements as a basis for landscape conservation, planning, design and management;
6. the architectural and engineering needs associated with landscape;
7. the physical problems and technologies affecting the external environment;
8. the preservation, conservation and restoration of historic landscapes;
9. the relationships between man and environment;
10. the role of landscape architecture as part of international, national, regional, local design and planning process;
11. the methods of investigation, preparation of the brief for a landscape project and environment assessments;
12. the communication skills and presentations techniques;
13. the industries organisations, regulations, and procedures involved in translating planning, design and management into landscape;
14. legislation relating to the environment and the practice of landscape architecture.

6.02 HIGHER EDUCATION - GENERAL CONSIDERATIONS

IFLA UNESCO Charter for Landscape Architecture Education (August 15 2005)

The modern world presents complex challenges with respect to ecological, social and functional degradation of human settlements and regional landscapes. This makes it essential for education and research conducted in academic institutions to formulate new solutions for the present and the future.

1. The ideals of landscape architecture including providing for the quality of the natural and built environments, the way landscape relates to buildings and infrastructure, and respect for our natural environmental and cultural heritage are matters of public concern.



2. It is in the public interest to ensure that landscape architects are able to understand and to give practical expression to the needs of individuals, communities and the private sector regarding spatial planning, design organisation, construction of landscapes, as well as, conservation and enhancement of the built heritage, the protection of the natural balance and rational land use planning for the utilisation of available resources.
3. Methods of education and training for landscape architects are varied and that this fact be recognised as a cultural richness which should be preserved.
4. We require a common ground for future action with the aim of achieving an appropriate elevated level by establishing criteria which permit countries, schools and professional organisations to evaluate and improve the education given to the future landscape architects.
5. The increasing mobility of landscape architects between the different countries calls for a mutual recognition or validation of individual diplomas, certificates and other evidence of formal qualification.
6. The mutual recognition of diplomas, certificates or other evidence of formal qualification to practice in the field of landscape architecture has to be founded on objective criteria, guaranteeing that holders of such qualifications have received and maintain the kind of training called for in this Charter.
7. The vision of the future world, cultivated in landscape architectural schools, should include the following goals:
 - a a decent quality of life for all the inhabitants,
 - b an approach to landscape planning and design interventions which respects the social, cultural, physical and aesthetic needs of people,
 - c an ecologically balanced approach assuring sustainable development of the built environment,
 - d a public realm landscape which is valued and expressive of local culture.

6.03 HIGHER EDUCATION - EDUCATION OBJECTIVES **IFLA UNESCO Charter for Landscape Architecture Education (July 2012 Cape Town)**

This conference determined that 'educational qualifications to practice in the field of landscape architecture are to be founded on a vision that is sensitive to the diverse needs of society as reflected below:

- a To improve the quality of life for communities and all the inhabitants and users.
- b To recognize and nurture cultural diversity and biodiversity.
- c To add social and cultural value to sites and outdoor public space.
- d To promote an approach to landscape planning and design interventions which enhances social sustainability, cultural and aesthetic needs, and the physical requirements of people.



- e To employ an ecological approach to land use planning, design and landscape regeneration, that ensures sustainable development of the built environment through the appropriate integration of biological, land, water and atmospheric systems.
- f To recognize the role of public realm landscape as a place for social and cultural expression interchange and make these accessible to all individuals and communities.
- g To promote equity through work with disadvantaged groups or communities and the development of solutions that are affordable and accessible to the broad population.

Landscape architecture incorporates architectural, artistic, ecological, engineering and scientific principles, and therefore landscape architectural education should build the capacity to conceptualise, coordinate and execute integral designs rooted in human traditions and the knowledge of natural and human-made systems.

1. Design project work must be a synthesis of acquired knowledge and skills. The landscape architectural curriculum should include the subjects referred to under the educational objectives of this Charter. Individual studio project work with direct teacher/student dialogue must form a substantial part of the teaching and learning process. Landscape architectural education involves the acquisition of knowledge and skills within the following areas:
 - a History of cultural form and an understanding of design as a social art ·
 - b Social, political, economic and natural systems ·
 - c Natural sciences such as geology, hydrology and biology. ·
 - d Plant material and horticultural applications
 - e Site engineering including materials, methods, technologies, construction documentation and administration, and applications
 - f Theory and methodologies in design, planning and research
 - g Landscape design, management, planning and science at all scales and applications
 - h Ecological studies and principles of sustainability
 - I Information technology and computer applications
 - j Public policy and regulation
 - k Communications and public facilitation
 - l Ethics and values related to the profession

Additional knowledge and skills may be required at a regional or local level.

2. The balanced acquisition of knowledge and skills outlined above requires a long period of maturation. The education and training of landscape architects encompasses both



the academic and the post-graduate/professional elements. First professional degrees in landscape architecture may be offered at the undergraduate or the graduate levels. An undergraduate degree is generally not be less than four years of full-time studies in a university or an equivalent institution. Graduates from three-year programmes are required to undergo further training and development before being fully qualified by the profession. The pathway to full professional status requires continuing education after graduation and is based on development and mentoring in order to fully prepare the graduate for professional life. A graduate degree will normally require a minimum of two years of full-time study or for an acceptable period on a part time basis. Entrance into graduate programmes will require an undergraduate university degree in landscape architecture or other fields accepted by the institution. This diversity serves to accommodate local practice needs, research and/or specialisation. Research degrees may also be offered at the PhD level.

3. Each teaching institution must adjust the number of students according to its teaching capacity. Criteria for the selection of students shall be in relation to the aptitudes required for a successful training in landscape architecture and will be applied by means of an appropriate selection process organised by the schools at the point of entry in the programme.
4. Adequate studios, facilities for research, advanced studies, information and data exchange for new technologies should be provided at schools of landscape architecture. Computer technology and the development of specialised software should be incorporated into appropriate aspects of landscape architectural education.
5. Continuous interaction between practice and teaching of landscape architecture must be encouraged and protected.
6. Research should be regarded as an inherent activity of academic staff in landscape architectural programmes. Landscape architectural research may be founded on project work, methodologies, technologies, ecological and social issues, and other relevant topics. Peer-review is to be encouraged to evaluate landscape architectural research and publication.
7. Educational institutions are advised to create, with the support of the profession, accreditation systems for self-evaluation and peer-review conducted at regular intervals. Included in the review panel should be teachers from other schools, practicing landscape architects and others.

6.04 SCHOOLS RECOGNITION PANEL (SRP)

In order to assist with the development of Landscape Architecture programmes and to maintain standards in existing accredited programmes a Schools Recognition Panel is established under the authority of IFLA EUROPE's Education Committee. Procedures for the composition of the panel, its functioning, powers and responsibilities are set out in the STATUTES⁵ (c.f. Statutes Section XVI, Statutes 44 to 47). Membership of the panel includes two members of ECLAS – European Council of Landscape Architecture Schools as observers. Decisions of the SRP are reported to the Executive Committee (ExCo) for ratification. Appeals are permitted.

⁵ <http://iflaeurope.eu/wp-content/uploads/sites/2/2014/01/Standing-IFLA-Europe-STATUTES-2014-ENG.pdf>



6.05 PROFESSIONAL EDUCATION PROGRAMMES

Guidance Document for Recognition or Accreditation – Professional Education Programmes in Landscape Architecture 2008

The following criteria (which concord with the EHEA Bologna Process – see Reference Documents) are recommended for a programme to achieve recognition. This is based on the IFLA document of 2008 with addenda for EFLA/IFLA Europe⁶.

1. The programme degree description is to include the term ‘Landscape Architecture’. Other degree names may be used for related specialities such as ‘Landscape Planning’.
2. The institution offering the programme must be accredited to offer degrees by the government institutional accrediting body of its region or nation.
3. *A first-professional undergraduate degree should be of at least four full-time academic years in duration. (see note below)*
4. *A graduate first-professional degree is a master’s equivalent to a minimum of full-time study at graduate level, in addition to the completion of a prescribed undergraduate course of study or other degree. (see note below)*

Note: Period of study.

Subsequent to the Guidance Document referred to above, most of the countries in the European Region have signed up to the Bologna Declaration with its commitment to comparability of degrees, the promotion of mobility and quality assurance. The duration of degrees is no longer described in years but on a credit system based on **ECTS** (European Credit Transfer system). Therefore within IFLA Europe the period of study in landscape architecture should not be less than 240 ECTS for a primary degree at Bachelor level and a graduate degree at Masters level will not be less than 120 ECTS.

5. There is a designated programme leader who holds a qualification in landscape architecture.
6. The programme staffing should include at least three FTE (full time equivalent) academic faculty who hold degrees in landscape architecture. If the institution has two first-professional degree programmes (undergraduate and graduate levels), at least six academic FTEs are recommended, of whom have degrees in landscape architecture with an active programme of scholarship and research.
7. The educational programme(s) should cover the knowledge areas and other requirements outlined in the IFLA Charter on Landscape Architectural Education and as prescribed by the country or region in question.

6.06 PROFESSIONAL PRACTICE TRAINING

In order to finalise their studies in Landscape Architecture, graduates in some countries are required to **complete a minimum two years professional practice experience** following the award of their degree. In other countries there are **no requirements** concerning post qualification experience. Where a period of study is required to be undertaken, it is normally under the tutelage of a qualified professional. Indeed, in some countries, a professional practice examination is also required to be passed before the candidate is accepted as a practising full member that countries professional association.

⁶ The guidance document is available at <http://iflaeurope.eu/wp-content/uploads/sites/2/2014/01/IFLA-Guidance-Document-for-Recognition-or-Accreditation.pdf>



These specific requirements, which differ, are currently left to the discretion of each National Association and reflect the regulations as they exist at present in each member country. However, it is recognised that there is a need for a Common Training Framework (CTF) as prescribed in the Professional Training Directive. (See also 7.8)

7.0 PROFESSIONAL PRACTICE

7.01 PUBLIC AND PRIVATE PRACTICE

Landscape Architects work in both the public domain and in private practice for public and private clients. Although there is a distinction between a Landscape Architect working for example, for a local government or a government agency to one who is working either on his own, or within a group, as a principal or as an employee, there is no difference with their general responsibilities in the provision of their services. Professional responsibility, probity and adherence to a Code of Conduct apply to all qualified landscape architects regardless of where they work.

7.02 PROFESSIONAL RESPONSIBILITY

Landscape Architects as practitioners in a liberal profession (see 5.04) have a duty of care not simply to their clients, but also their employees, as well as the public at large. Professional responsibility covers many areas but the following deal with the most common. Complaints made to Professional Associations concerning their members are taken very seriously.

- a. Conflicts of interest
- b. Incompetence
- c. Mishandling of client's money
- d. Dishonesty

IFLA Europe places a strong emphasis on the integrity, competence and professionalism of its members and therefore encourages member associations to adopt the **Code of Ethics and Professional Conduct**⁷ approved by 2014 General Assembly (Oslo, Norway). The Code generally sets out the moral duty of a professional to apply their knowledge in a manner, which will benefit their client, and society, without causing harm or damage to either. The code sets out a number of standards (32) concerning professional attitudes, professional competences, professional relations, and landscape and the environment.

7.03 PROFESSIONAL INDEPENDENCE

The guiding principle which IFLA EUROPE adheres to through its Professional Associations is that their practicing members should be able to function, operate and give advice, with objectivity and due care, expertly with knowledge, competence and skill, without undue influence from any external party, or constraints that would prevent a correct course of action being pursued.

7.04 PROBITY

Probity may be defined as a high standard of correct moral behaviour, ethically above reproach and having integrity, being trustworthy and truthful. Member associations of IFLA EUROPE are established to ensure the probity of their professional members. Sanctions may be applied to professional members who fail in this respect. Landscape Architects who have been expelled from their Professional Association may also be refused Professional Indemnity Insurance – see below.

⁷ http://iflaeurope.eu/wp-content/uploads/sites/2/2014/01/150218-IFLA-Europe-Code-of-Ethics_CBr.pdf



7.05 PROFESSIONAL INSURANCE

In many of the member countries of IFLA EUROPE it is a requirement of the Professional Association that all members operating in the field of private practice are covered by Professional Indemnity Insurance (PII). The terms of this insurance will vary from country to country and from professional association to professional association, however, generally, the insurance should cover claims for loss and damage, legal fees, and financial settlements. In some cases this will also cover civil liability insurance. Coverage does not include criminal prosecution. A mistake, which causes financial damage to another, can occur in almost any professional transaction. It is therefore in the interests of the public, the client and the professional to ensure that Professional Indemnity Insurance (also referred to as Errors and Omissions Insurance) is established before a contract is placed.

7.06 PROFESSIONAL SECRECY

It is a fundamental right in the practice of a liberal profession that professional secrecy is regarded as normal practice. Practicing Landscape Architects have a duty of confidentiality towards their clients. Such a concept may be reinforced and incorporated in a Professional Code of Conduct, or a Code of Professional Ethics, as noted above. This requirement not only responds to the need and respect of in particular of commercial secrecy and official secrets, but also in the day to day contact with clients and the exchange of information.

7.07 INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY

Intellectual Property Law varies from country to country. Intellectual property rights are given to person or persons to protect the creations of their minds that may have a moral or commercial value. In some countries, intellectual property requires registration to give it legal authority. Designs, particularly those which could be repeated for commercial use and gain, may be considered as *industrial property* and are protected under World Trade Organisation guidelines for a minimum of 20 years.

7.08 PROFESSIONAL QUALIFICATION DIRECTIVE

Directive 2005/36/EC on the recognition of professional qualifications came into force in 2007. The directive was updated as 2013/55/EU⁸. The Directive is a cornerstone of the EC *Internal Market Strategy for Services* laid out in Lisbon in March 2000 and encapsulates the right to pursue a profession, in a self-employed or employed capacity, in a Member State other than the one in which they have obtained their professional qualifications. IFLA EUROPE has responded to this Directive and advice on Profession Mobility is now available – see sections below. There are currently on-going discussions with the European Commission and the Council of Europe on improving the formal recognition of the profession.

7.09 PROFESSIONAL MOBILITY

In accordance with the 2005/36/EC Directive on Professional Qualifications, the Presidents' Council, with the full support of the General Assembly at IFLA EUROPE's General Assembly held in Oslo (Norway) in October 2014, agreed the need for a more cohesive Federation that would strongly support the mobility of professionals in Europe. At the General Assembly held in Lisbon (Portugal) in October 2015 a PROCEDURE was agreed to assist and formalise the migration of professionally qualified Landscape Architects between the member countries of IFLA EUROPE. The PROCEDURE reinforces the academic and professional practice requirements as well as requiring an attestation from the member association of the validity of the aspiring migrant. Forms are available from IFLA EUROPE in Brussels.

⁸ <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/ALL/?uri=CELEX%3A32013L0055>



7.10 PROFESSIONAL INVOLVEMENT IN PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

In accordance with paragraph 5.05 of this Charter Landscape Architects, whether in public or private practice, are encouraged to remind their employers and/or their clients of the importance of public participation and consultation in the design and planning processes of both major and local projects.

7.11 PROFESSIONAL REMUNERATION

Landscape Architects in employment in a private office or a public office are remunerated as effectives, functionaries or civil servants by a salary determined under normal employment law which also governs such matters as tax, pensions, holidays, and sick leave.

Landscape Architects in private practice are remunerated by fees and honorariums paid by their clients. A fee agreement, which is a formal contract between the Landscape Architect and the client will normally determine the services required from the Landscape Architect, the duration of the contract, the level of remuneration, whether stage payments are to be paid, whether monthly or quarterly payments are to be made, whether payments on account are to be made, whether percentage fees based on construction costs are to be applied, where lump sum or hourly charges will be made. The fee agreement will also normally identify where expenses can be recharged such as travel, lodging, printing and postage.

A detailed, regulated, common fee structure is considered to be illegal with the EU in so far as it restricts competition. Some professional associations issue broad guidelines but these will differ from country to country.

The landscape architect in private practice, unless an employee (see above), remains solely responsible for his own costs with regard for making pension provision, paying taxes, dealing with sickness and holidays. Nevertheless, it needs to be recognised by clients that professional fees must include overheads as well as providing for basic professional services. Landscape Architects are advised to keep detailed records relating to time engaged on a project, activities undertaken, meetings, site visits and expenses. Detailed record keeping is essential to keeping a client well informed and avoids conflicts.



8.0 REFERENCE DOCUMENTS

8.01 GENERAL

European Landscape Convention: Council of Europe (2000). "Explanatory Report to the European Landscape Convention". 7 July 2012; "Recommendations" 6 February 2008; "Resolution" 20 February 2008.

European Foundation for Landscape Architecture: Aims and Objectives, Agreement to form EFLA, Aims and Objectives of Landscape Architecture Education, Reciprocal Recognition of Academic Qualifications in Landscape Architecture; Brussels 4 April 1989

Definition of the Profession of Landscape Architect for the International Standard Classification of Occupations / International Labour Office / Geneva: IFLA World Council; Banff 2003

IFLA Europe Statutes: approved by General Assembly Oslo, Norway, October 2014

IFLA Europe Regulations: approved by the General Assembly held in Lisbon, 16-18 October 2015.

Landscape Democracy – Declaration IFLA General Assembly Oslo, Norway, October 2014

8.02 EDUCATION

IFLA/UNESCO World Charter for Landscape Architecture Education: IFLA Europe, Brussels, July 2012

Guidance Document for the Recognition or Accreditation, Professional Education in Landscape Architecture: IFLA World Council; 28 June 2008

ECLAS: Tuning Landscape Architecture Education in Europe, Version 27, January 2011

EHEA European Higher Education Area, Framework of Qualifications for the European Higher Education Area May 2005

8.03 PROFESSIONAL PRACTICE

IFLA EUROPE Code of Ethics and Professional Standards: Approved by IFLA General Assembly Oslo, Norway, October 2014

International Labour Office: International Standard Classification of Occupations, Structure group definitions and corresponding tables; ISCO – 08; Geneva 2012



9.00 ANNEXE and APPENDICES

1. Date of adoption

The Charter was adopted on Sunday 9th September 2018 by the General Assembly at their meeting in London.



2. Modifications

a. Added 15th May 2019

*Statement of the European Landscape Convention – Extract from
Report CEP-CDCPP (2019) 20E -13May 2019*

COUNCIL OF EUROPE EUROPEAN LANDSCAPE CONVENTION

10th COUNCIL OF EUROPE CONFERENCE ON THE EUROPEAN LANDSCAPE CONVENTION

Conference organised under the auspices of the Presidency of Finland of the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe

REPORT

Council of Europe Palais de l'Europe, Strasbourg 6-7 May 2019

8.1.1. Statement of the Conference of the member States of the Council of Europe to the European Landscape Convention on the professional recognition of landscape architects

Adopted by the 10th Council of Europe Conference on the European Landscape Convention, in Strasbourg on 7 May 2019⁹

The Conference of the member States of the Council of Europe to the European Landscape Convention,

Considering that the aim of the Council of Europe is to achieve a greater unity between its members for the purpose of safeguarding and realising the ideals and principles which are their common heritage;

Having regard to the European Landscape Convention (ETS No. 176), which states that “the landscape is an important part of the quality of life for people everywhere: in urban areas and in the countryside, in degraded areas as well as in areas of high quality, in areas recognised as being of outstanding beauty as well as everyday areas”;

Recalling its preamble, according to which “the landscape has an important public interest role in the cultural, ecological, environmental and social fields, and constitutes a resource favourable to economic activity and whose protection, management and planning can contribute to job creation”;

⁹ Based on the conclusions of the Report : “*Professional recognition of landscape architects*”, prepared in the framework of the Work Programme of the Council of Europe for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention, by Mr Michael Oldham as expert of the Council of Europe, and presented at the 10th Council of Europe Conference on the European Landscape Convention, Strasbourg, 6-7 May 2019 [Document: [CEP- CDCPP \(2019\) 6E](#)]. Note: a completed version of this Report [Document [CEP-CDCPP \(2019\) 6E rev.](#)] will be available soon.



Considering the importance of the physical and mental health benefits and social, cultural and economic benefits that result from investing in the landscape;

Recalling that the Convention “applies to the entire territory of the Parties and covers natural, rural, urban and peri-urban areas” and “concerns landscapes that might be considered outstanding as well as everyday or degraded landscapes”;

Considering that the landscape of urban and peri-urban areas, of everyday life and degraded, must be the object of a particular attention;

Recalling that Article 6.B of the Convention, relating to specific measures to put landscape policies into effect, states that each Party undertakes to promote “training for specialists in landscape appraisal and operations”, “multidisciplinary training programmes in landscape policy, protection, management and planning, for professionals in the private and public sectors and for associations concerned”, and “university courses which, in the relevant subject areas, address the values attaching to landscapes and the issues raised by their protection, management and planning”;

Recalling that Article 6. E of the Convention states that each Party undertakes to “introduce instruments aimed at protecting, managing and/or planning the landscape”;

Referring to the provisions of Recommendation CM/Rec (2008)3 of the Committee of Ministers to member States on the guidelines for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention, on training;

Wishing to promote the professional recognition of landscape disciplines, including landscape architects

Encourages the State Parties to the European Landscape Convention:

- 1. To formally recognise the profession of landscape architects at national and international level;**
- 2. To support a multidisciplinary approach to landscape, through co-operation of all relevant professions in all phases of the planning process;**
- 3. To increase the diversity of disciplines in the training in landscape professionals, particularly regarding science, management and planning.**



3. List of Member Associations

Austria

Österreichische Gesellschaft für Landschaftsplanung und Landschaftsarchitektur (ÖGLA) - Austrian Society for Landscape Planning and Landscape Architecture

Belgium

Belgische Vereniging Voor Tuinarchitecten En Landschapsarchitecten/Association belge des Architectes de Jardins et des Architectes Paysagistes – Belgian Association of Garden and Landscape Architects (B.V.T.L.- A.B.A.J.P.)

Bulgaria

СЪЮЗ НА ЛАНДШАФТНИТЕ АРХИТЕКТИ (СЛА) - Union of Landscape Architects of Bulgaria (ULAB)

Croatia

Hrvatsko Društvo krajobraznih arhitekata (HDKA) - Croatian Association of Landscape Architects (CALA)

Czech Republic

Společnost pro zahradní a krajinnou tvorbu (SZKT) - Czech Association for Landscape Architecture, section of the Landscape and Garden Society (CZALA)

Denmark

Danske Landskabsarkitekter (DL) - Association of Danish Landscape Architects

Estonia

Eesti Maastikuarhitektide Liit (EMAL) - Estonian Landscape Architects' Union (ELAU)

Finland

Suomen maisema-arkkitehtiliitto ry (MARK) - Association of Finnish Landscape Architects

France

Fédération Française du Paysage (FFP) – French Landscape Federation

Germany

Bundesarchitektenkammer (BAK) – German Chamber of Architects

Greece

Πανελληνιος Σύλλογος Αρχιτεκτόνων Τοπίου (ΠΣΑΤ) - Panhellenic Association of Landscape Architects (PHALA)

Hungary

Magyar Tájépítész Szövetsége - Hungarian Association of Landscape Architects (HALA)

Iceland

Felag Islenskra Landslagsarkitekta (FILA) - The Icelandic Association of Landscape Architect
Iceland

Ireland

Irish Landscape Institute (ILI)

Israel

האיגוד הישראלי לאדריכלי נוף - The Israeli Association of Landscape Architects (ISALA)

Italy



Associazione Italiana di Architettura del Paesaggio (AIAPP) – Italian Association of Landscape Architecture

Latvia

Latvijas Ainavu arhitektu asociacija (LAAA) - Latvian Association of Landscape Architecture

Lithuania

Lietuvos Krastovaizdzio Architektu Sajunga (LKAS) - Lithuanian Association of Landscape Architects (LALA)

Luxembourg

Association Luxembourgeoise des Architectes Paysagistes (ALAP) - Luxembourg Association of Landscape Architects

Netherlands

Nederlandse Vereniging voor Tuin en Landschapsarchitectuur (NVTL) – Netherlands Association for Garden and Landscape Architecture

Norway

Norske Landskapsarkitekters Forening - Norwegian Landscape Architects Association (NLA)

Poland

Stowarzyszenie Architektury Krajobrazu (SAK) - Landscape Architecture Association

Portugal

Associação Portuguesa dos Arquitectos Paisagistas (APAP) – Portuguese Association of Landscape Architects

Romania

Asociația Peisagistilor Din Romania (ASOP) - Romanian Landscape Architecture Association

Russia

Ассоциация ландшафтных архитекторов России (АЛАОС) - Association of Landscape Architects of Russia

Serbia

Urduzenje pejzaznih arhitekata Srbije (UPAS) - Serbian Association of *Landscape Architects*

Slovakia

Spolok architektov Slovenska (SAS) - Slovak Architects Society

Slovenia

Društvo krajinskih arhitektov Slovenije (DKAS) – Slovenian Association of Landscape Architects

Spain

Asociación Española de Paisajistas (AEP) - Spanish Association of Landscape Architects

Sweden

Sveriges Arkitekter (SA) - Swedish Association of Architects

Switzerland

Bund Schweizer Landschaftsarchitekten (BSLA) – Swiss Association of Landscape Architects

Turkey

Peyzaj Mimarları Odası - Turkish Chamber of Landscape Architects (CTLA)



Ukraine

Guild of Landscape Architects of Ukraine (GLAU)

United Kingdom

The Landscape Institute (LI)

4 List of Recognised Schools

COUNTRY	UNIVERSITY/ FACULTY/DEPARTMENT	PROGRAMME TITLE	ECTS	DURATION
AUSTRIA	Universität für Bodenkultur Wien Dpt. Landscape, Spatial & Infra. Sciences	BA Planning & Landscape Architecture	180	3 y
		MA Landscape Planning & Landscape	120	2 y
BELGIUM	Erasmus Hogeschool Brussel	B Sc Landscape Architecture	180	3 y
	ISla Huy-Gembloux	B Sc Landscape Architecture	180	3 y
	University College Ghent. (HoGent)	Bachelor in Garden and Landscape Architecture	180	3 y
	ULG Liege, ULB Brussels, Haute Ecole Charlemagne	Bachelor after Bachelor in Landscape Development	60	1 y
		Bachelor in Landscape Architecture	180	3 y
		Master in Landscape Architecture	120	2 y
BULGARIA	University of Forestry, Sofia	Landscape Architect Master's Degree	300	5 y
CZECH REPUBLIC	The Czech University of Life Sciences Prague	Garden and Landscape Architecture, Bachelor programme + elective studies	209	3 y
		Garden and Landscape Architecture, Master programme, 2 Years, 123 ECTS (plus elective studies)	123	2 y
DENMARK	Aarhus School of Architecture	MA Performative Landscapes Urban Design Landscape architecture	120	2 y
	The Royal Academy of Fine Arts - School of Architecture/ Department Urbanism and Landscape	Master in Architecture and Landscape		
FINLAND	Aalto University, School of Arts, Design and Architecture/ Department of Architecture/ Landscape Architecture (Former Helsinki University of Technology, TKK)	BSc. Landscape Architecture	180	3 y
		Masters in Landscape Architecture	120	2 y



	HAMK University of Applied Sciences (Hämeen ammattikorkeakoulu, Hämeenlinna) Degree programmes in Horticulture and Landscape Design	BA Natural Resources		4 y
	OAMK University of Applied Sciences Oulun seudun ammattikorkeakoulu, Oulu)	MA Natural Resources		1 y
	NOVIA University of Applied Sciences (Yrkeshögskolan NOVIA, Raasepori)	BA Natural Resources		4 y
FRANCE	Ecole Nationale Supérieure d'Architecture et de Paysage Bordeaux	MA Landscape Architecture (Bachelor+ Master combined)	300	5 y
	Ecole Nationale Supérieure d'Architecture et de Paysage Lille (ENSAPL Lille)	MA Landscape Architecture Master Degree (Bachelor+ Master combined)	300	5 y
	Ecole Supérieure d'Architecture des Jardins (ESAJ) Paris	Paysagiste ESAJ (Landscape Architect ESAJ), Bachelor	240	4 y
	Departement Ecole de la Nature et du Paysage (ENP) – Institut National des Sciences Appliquees (INSA Blois)	Diplôme d'etat de Paysagiste (DEP)+ Master Degree (Bachelor+ Master combined)	300	5 y
	Ecole Nationale Supérieure de Paysage de Versailles ENSP Versailles	Diplôme d'Etat de Paysagiste Landscape Architect State Diploma, Master degree	180	3Y
	Agrocampus Ouest Angers	MA Landscape Architecture	300	5 y
GERMANY	Hochschule für Wirtschaft und Umwelt Nürtingen-Geislingen (FH)	Diploma Landscape Architecture & Landscape Planning		4 y
		B.Eng. Landscape Architecture	240	4 y
		B.Eng. Landscape Planning	210	3.5 y
		IMLA Landscape Architecture	120	2 y
	Hochschule Osnabrück	BA Landscape Development		3 y
	Hochschule Geisenheim University	BA Open Space Planning		3 y
		Master of Engineering Landschaftsarchitektur und Regionalentwicklung		2 y
		B.Eng. Landschaftsarchitektur (Landscape Architecture)	210	3.5 y
		Landschaftsarchitektur / Landscape Architecture (dual) Bachelor of Engineering (B. ENG)	210	3.5 y
		Landschaftsarchitektur / Landscape Architecture Master of Science	120	2 y
	Hochschule Anhalt (FH)	B.Eng. Landschaftsarchitektur und Umweltplanung		4 y



		MA Landscape Architecture		2 y
	Leibniz Universität Hannover	BA LA & Environmental Planning	180	3 y
		MA Landscape Architecture	120	2 y
	Technische Universität München	MA Environmental Planning	120	2 y
		BA Landscape Architecture & Planning		4 y
	Universität Kassel	MA Landscape Architecture		2 y
		BA Landscape Architecture & Planning	180	3 y
		MA Landscape Architecture & Planning	120	2 y
	HSR Hochschule für Technik Rapperswil (CH) Hochschule für Wirtschaft und Umwelt Nürtingen-Geislingen (DEU) Hochschule Weihenstephan-Triesdorf (DEU)	IMLA International Master of Landscape Architecture		2 y
	Technische Universität Dresden	Bachelor of Science Landschaftsarchitektur	180	3 y
		Master of Science Landschaftsarchitektur	120	2 y
	Beuth Hochschule für Technik Berlin	B.Eng. Landschaftsarchitektur	210	3.5 y
		M.Eng. Urbanes Pflanzen- und Freiraummanagement	120	2 y
	Fachhochschule Erfurt	Bachelor of Engineering Landschaftsarchitektur	240	3 y
		Master of Engineering Landschaftsarchitektur	120	2 y
		Landschaftplanung Bachelor	210	3y
	Hochschule Ostwestfalen-Lippe, Standort Höxter	B.Sc. Landschaftsarchitektur	240	4 y
	Hochschule Neubrandenburg (FH)	M.Sc. Landschaftsarchitektur	60	1 y
		B.Eng. Landschaftsarchitektur und Umweltplanung	240	4 y
	Hochschule Weihenstephan-Triesdorf	M.Sc. Landschaftsarchitektur und Umweltplanung	120	2 y
		Bachelor of Engineering Landschaftsarchitektur		3.5 y
		IMLA International Master of Landscape Architecture (Master of Engineering)		2 y
GREECE	The Aristotelean University of Thessaloniki	MA Landscape Architecture	120	2 y
	The Agricultural University of Athens, Laboratory of Floriculture & Landscape Architecture	MA Landscape Architecture	120	2 y



HUNGARY	Corvinus University	BSc in Garden Construction and Landscape management	180	3,5 y
		MSc Landscape Architectur	120	2 y
	Szent István University, Budapest, (SZIU)	Landscape management and garden construction with specialization in A. garden construction, B. landscape management C. urban management	180	3.5 y
		Okleveles tájépítésmérnök/Certified Landscape (MSc) Architect	120	2 y
		Tájépítész és kertm Űvész/Garden art and landscape designMaster	120	2 y
		MA Landscape Architecture	120	2 y
IRELAND	University College Dublin	BA Landscape architecture		4+1 y
		Master (linked to 4y Bachelor)		1 y
		MA Landscape architecture		2 y
ITALY	Università degli Studi di Firenze	MA Landscape Architecture		3 y
	Università degli Studi di Roma "La Sapienza"	BA Landscape Architecture & Garden Design		3 y
		MA Landscape Architecture		2 y
	Università di Genova	BSc. Landscape Architecture		3 y
LATVIA	Latvia University of Agriculture	Higher professional study program in Landscape Architecture & Planning	300	5 y
NETHERLANDS	Van Hall Larenstein, Wageningen University	Landscape Architecture Bachelor	240	4 y
	Amsterdam Academie Van Bouwkunst	Landscape Architecture		4 y
NORWAY	Norwegian University of Life Sciences (UMB)	Masters Programme Landscape Architecture 1st and 2nd cycle (3+2)	300	5 y
	The Oslo School of Architecture and Design	MA Landscape Architecture	120	2 y
	BAS Bergen arkitektskole, Bergen school of architecture			
	UiT in cooperation with AHO – a course: Further studies in landscape architecture			
POLAND	Cracow University of Technology (CUT)	Full Programme - (BA, MA) Landscape Architecture		5 y
		Eng in Landscape Architecture	210	3,5 y



		MA Landscape Architecture		1,5 y
		Combined Engineer and Masters in LA	120	2 y
		Masters in LA	90	2 y
	JPII University of Lublin	Eng in Landscape Architecture	210	3,5 y
		MA Landscape Architecture	90	2 y
	Warsaw University of Life Sciences	Eng in Landscape Architecture		3,5 y
		MA Landscape Architecture		1,5 y
PORTUGAL	Universidade de Evora	BA Landscape Architecture	180	3 y
	UTAD Universidade de Trás-os-Montes e Alto Douro	MA Landscape Architecture	120	2 y
		BA Landscape Architecture	180	3 y
		MA Landscape Architecture	120	2 y
	Universidade do Algarve	BA Landscape Architecture	180	3 y
		MA Landscape Architecture	120	2 y
	Universidade do Porto	BA Landscape Architecture	180	3 y
		MA Landscape Architecture	120	2 y
	Universidade Técnica de Lisboa	BA Landscape Architecture	180	3 y
		MA Landscape Architecture	120	2 y
	Escola Universitária Vasco da Gama, Coimbra	BA Landscape Architecture		
		MA Landscape Architecture		
SLOVAKIA	SPU Nitra - Slovak University of Agriculture in Nitra, Faculty of Horticulture and Landscape Engineering, Department of Garden and Land Arch	Bachelors in Landscape Architecture	180	3 y
		Masters in Landscape Architecture	120	2 y
		Postgraduate Doctorat Studies	180	3 y
	Slovak university of technology in Bratislava, Faculty of Architecture	Bachelors in Landscape Architecture and Landscape Planning	180	3 y
SLOVENIA	University of Ljubljana, Biotechnical Faculty, Department of Landscape Architecture	Bachelor in Landscape Architecture	180	3 y
		Master in Landscape Architecture	120	2 y
		PhD in Bio-sciences - study field: Landscape Architecture	180	3 y
SPAIN	Universitat Politècnica de Catalunya (Escuela Técnica Superior de Arquitectura de Barcelona)	MA Landscape Architecture (MAP)	90	2 y
		Master Universitari en Paisatgisme (MUP)	120	2 y



	Universidad Autónoma de Barcelona	Máster en Intervención y Gestión del Paisaje y del Patrimonio	84	2 y
	Universidad Politecnica de Valencia	Master Universitario en Jardinería y Paisaje	60	2 y
SWEDEN	Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences Upsala	BA Landscape Architecture		5 y
		MA Landscape Architecture		5 y
	Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences-Alnarp	MA Landscape Architecture		5 y
TURKEY	Adnan Menderes University /Faculty of Agriculture/ Dept.of Land.Arch.	BSc Landscape Architecture	240	4 y
	Istanbul Teknik University /Faculty of Architecture/ Dept.of Land.Arch.	BSc Landscape Architecture Bachelor degree	240	4 y
		MSc Landscape Architecture	120	2 y
		PhD Landscape Architecture	240	4 y
	Kahramanmaraş Sütçü İmam University /Faculty of Forestry/ Dept.of Land.Arch.	BSc Landscape Architecture	240	4 y
		MSc Landscape Architecture	120	2 y
		PhD Landscape Architecture	240	4 y
	Karabük University /Faculty of Forestry/ Dept.of Land.Arch.	BSc Landscape Architecture	240	4 y
		MSc Landscape Architecture	120	2 y
		PhD Landscape Architecture	240	4 y
	Karadeniz Teknik University /Faculty of Forestry/ / Dept.of Land.Arch.	BSc Landscape Architecture	240	4 y
		MSc Landscape Architecture	120	2 y
		PhD Landscape Architecture	240	4 y
	Kastamonu University /Faculty of Engineering And Architecture/ Dept.of Land.Arch.	BSc Landscape Architecture	240	4 y
		MSc Landscape Architecture	120	2 y
		PhD Landscape Architecture	240	4 y
	Kilis 7 Aralık University /Faculty of Engineering And Architectur / Dept.of Land.Arch.	BSc Landscape Architecture	240	4 y
		MSc Landscape Architecture	120	2 y
		PhD Landscape Architecture	240	4 y
	Mustafa Kemal University /Faculty of Architecture / Dept.of Land.Arch.	BSc Landscape Architecture	240	4 y
		MSc Landscape Architecture	120	2 y



		PhD Landscape Architecture	240	4 y
	Namık Kemal University /Faculty of Fine Arts, Design and Architecture / Dept.of Land.Arch.	BSc Landscape Architecture	240	4 y
		MSc Landscape Architecture	120	2 y
		PhD Landscape Architecture	240	4 y
	Nevşehir Hacı Bektaş Veli University /Faculty of Engineering And Architectur/ Dept.of Land.Arch.	BSc Landscape Architecture	240	4 y
		MSc Landscape Architecture	120	2 y
		PhD Landscape Architecture	240	4 y
	Niğde University /Faculty of Architecture/ Dept.of Land.Arch.	BSc Landscape Architecture	240	4 y
		MSc Landscape Architecture	120	2 y
		PhD Landscape Architecture	240	4 y
	Okan University /Faculty of Engineering And Architectur / Dept.of Urban Design and Land. Arch.	BSc Landscape Architecture	240	4 y
		MSc Landscape Architecture	120	2 y
		PhD Landscape Architecture	240	4 y
	Ordu University /Faculty of Agriculture / Dept.of Land.Arch.	BSc Landscape Architecture	240	4 y
		MSc Landscape Architecture	120	2 y
		PhD Landscape Architecture	240	4 y
	Pamukkale University /Faculty of Architecture and Design/ Dept.of Land.Arch.	BSc Landscape Architecture	240	4 y
		MSc Landscape Architecture	120	2 y
		PhD Landscape Architecture	240	4 y
	Selçuk University /Faculty of Agriculture/ Dept.of Land.Arch.	BSc Landscape Architecture	240	4 y
		MSc Landscape Architecture	120	2 y
		PhD Landscape Architecture	240	4 y
	Siirt University /Faculty of Agriculture/ Dept.of Land.Arch.	BSc Landscape Architecture	240	4 y
		MSc Landscape Architecture	120	2 y
		PhD Landscape Architecture	240	4 y
	Süleyman Demirel University /Faculty of Forestry / Dept.of Land.Arch.	BSc Landscape Architecture	240	4 y
		MSc Landscape Architecture	120	2 y



		PhD Landscape Architecture	240	4 y
	Toros University /Faculty of Fine Arts/ Dept.of Land.Arch.	BSc Landscape Architecture	240	4 y
		MSc Landscape Architecture	120	2 y
	Trakya University /Faculty of Architecture// Dept.of Land.Arch.	PhD Landscape Architecture	240	4 y
		BSc Landscape Architecture	240	4 y
		MSc Landscape Architecture	120	2 y
		PhD Landscape Architecture	240	4 y
	Uludağ University /Faculty of Agriculture / Dept.of Land.Arch.	BSc Landscape Architecture	240	4 y
		MSc Landscape Architecture	120	2 y
		PhD Landscape Architecture	240	4 y
	Uşak University /Faculty of Agriculture And Natural Sciences / Dept.of Land.Arch.	BSc Landscape Architecture	240	4 y
		MSc Landscape Architecture	120	2 y
		PhD Landscape Architecture	240	4 y
	Yeditepe University /Faculty of Fine Arts/ Dept.of Land.Arch.	BSc Landscape Architecture	240	4 y
		MSc Landscape Architecture	120	2 y
		PhD Landscape Architecture	240	4 y
	Yüzüncü Yıl University /Faculty of Agriculture / Dept.of Land.Arch.	BSc Landscape Architecture	240	4 y
		MSc Landscape Architecture	120	2 y
		PhD Landscape Architecture	240	4 y
UNITED KINGDOM	Birmingham City University	BA (Hons) Landscape Architecture		
	Edinburgh College of Art	MA Lands Architecture		
		BA (Hons)	180	3 y
		MSc Landscape Architecture F/P/M	120	2 y
	Hadlow College, University of Greenwich,	BSc (Hons) Landscape Management		
	University of Greenwich	BA (Hons) Garden Design		
		BA (Hons) Landscape Architecture		
		Diploma Landscape Architecture		
	Kingston University	BA (Hons) Landscape Architecture		



		Diploma Landscape Architecture		
	Sheffield Hallam University	BSc (Hons) Environmental Conservation		
	University of Gloucestershire	BA (Hons) Landscape Architecture	180	3 y
		Diploma Landscape Architecture (extendable to MA)		
		Certificate + MSc Landscape Planning and Assessment		
		Certificate + MA Landscape Architecture		
	Writtle College	BSc Landscape and Garden Design	180	3 y
		BSc Hons Landscape Architecture	180	3 y
		Diploma Landscape Architecture F/P		
		MA Landscape Management		
	University of Bath	MSc Conservation of Historic Gardens and Cultural Landscapes		
	Cranfield University	MSc Land Management (Reclamation and Restoration)		
		MSc Land Management (Ecological Conservation)		
		MSc Land Management (Natural Resource Management)		
		MSc Land Management (Soil Management)		
	Leeds Metropolitan University	BA Landscape Architecture & Garden Design		2 y
		MA Landscape Architecture		4 y
	Manchester Metropolitan University	BA Landscape Architecture	180	3 y
		MA Landscape Architecture	90	1-2 y
	University of Sheffield	BA Architecture and Planning + Master of Landscape Architecture	180-240	3+1 y
		BSc Landscape Architecture with Ecology + Master of Landscape Architecture (MLA)	180-240	3+1 y
		BA Architecture and Landscape + Master of Landscape Architecture (MLA)	180-240	3+1 y
		Postgraduate Diploma/MA in Landscape Architecture	120-150	1-2 y