ARCHITECTURAL OCCUPATIONS

This sheet covers Architects, Overseas Qualified Architects, Architectural Technicians/Technologists, Landscape Architects, and Programme Architects (Click on the occupation that you wish to view)

Architectural occupations are those of planning and designing buildings and their surrounding space, urban design and planning, interior design and client briefing.

ARCHITECT

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Architects are involved in most stages of development, from initial feasibility studies through design and construction until final completion of the building. Architects are also involved in post occupancy work taking on board feedback from occupiers and building users.

INDUSTRY REQUIREMENTS

Architects are required to have gained qualifications in architecture recognised by the Architects Registration Board (ARB). There are two methods of gaining qualifications; through full or part time study at schools of architecture recognised by the Architects Registration Board (ARB) and the Royal Institute of British Architects (RIBA). This route Involves five years full-time study (longer for part-time study) at degree level (Parts I and II), two years practical training experience and passing a Professional Practice examination (Part III). A fully qualified architect will have gained Parts I, II, and III.

The other route is via the RIBA Examination for office based candidates. This route is the only non-degree route into architecture. It is a programme which allows mature students employed in architects' offices, with six years experience in an architectural practice, to study whilst continuing in full-time employment. A fully qualified architect will have attained Parts I, II and III.

A worker with an HND level qualification may be employed to undertake non-professional tasks but would need to undertake further degree level study to become a registered architect.

Architects with overseas qualifications apply to the ARB to have their qualifications assessed against ARB criteria (agreed jointly with the RIBA) at Parts I and II. Architects are normally required to gain ARB/RIBA Part III, to become a fully qualified UK Architect. (See Appendix 1) The Assessment Panel (now called the ARB "examination") carries out interviews in the UK for those who wish to come to the UK to continue their architectural studies at a UK university, or to gain UK professional work experience, in order to take an examination in professional practice. This will qualify them to register as an architect in the UK or to become a member of RIBA.

The ARB does not directly recognise overseas qualifications. Even those candidates with RIBA recognised qualifications overseas need to be individually assessed by ARB in order to register as an architect in the UK.

REGISTRATION WITH THE ARB

In order to use the professional title 'Architect' in the course of business, applicants must register with ARB. They can become a 'chartered architect' if they also join RIBA as a corporate member. In most cases, overseas-qualified architects will need to complete a period of practical training under the supervision of an architect in the UK prior to gaining the Part III qualification.

WORK PERMITS (UK) TREATMENT

B&C: If the overseas worker has ARB/RIBA Parts I and II, they will meet work permit criteria, but they will not be classified as 'Architects' unless they have Parts I, II and III and are ARB registered. Only fully qualified architects with ARB/RIBA Parts I II and III and ARB registration fall within the category of a shortage occupation.

Caseworkers should not reject an application for a graduate experienced architect who is not ARB registered, on the basis that the job title or advertisement includes the word 'architect, if it meets the work permit criteria. However, workers cannot legally call themselves an Architect until they have registered with ARB and obtained RIBA Part III. They can not register with ARB unless they have completed all of their training including RIBA Part III. Until they have passed this and are registered with ARB, we should ensure that they are classified on their permit as Overseas Qualified Architect not Architect. They will only have received ARB registration if they have previously worked and/or studied in the UK. [The responsibility for proper use of the title lies with the worker and their employer.]

Landscape Architect and Programme Architect do not need to be ARB registered, where it is clear that the job described does not involve the planning and design of buildings. These occupations do not meet the work permit criteria as architects and are not shortage occupations; however they may meet work permit criteria in their own right.

TWES Training

Part I and II qualifications are not suitable for TWES Training as these are available for full time study, therefore TWES applications for training towards these qualifications should be refused.

Part III is based upon a programme of professional experience and study whilst the worker is in employment. Caseworkers should consider whether the worker is required to do an actual job. Applications should only be approved under TWES Training, when the employer can demonstrate that the post in which the worker will undertake their TWES Training is additional to

the employers normal staffing requirements. In all other cases the application should be considered under the B&C criteria.

TWES Work Experience

This occupation is suitable for work experience when the worker is a qualified architect and holds appropriate RIBA registration.

SALARY

Architects may earn between £22,000 to £60,000 (senior posts) depending on experience and location.

ADVERTISING

Only ARB registered Architects are on the Shortage Occupation list for March 2005.

(See below for advertising, further information and appendices.)

ARCHITECTURAL TECHNICIAN/TECHNOLOGIST

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Architectural Technicians/Technologists specialise in the technical design and the technical specification aspects of the design of buildings by establishing the purpose, method and techniques required. These are not clearly defined roles as they cover a broad spectrum of skills and experience. The professionally qualified Architectural Technologist and Architectural Technician are vital components within the construction process and complementary to fellow professionals associated with the construction process. The British Institute of Architectural Technologist (BIAT) serves as a benchmark for anyone seeking to employ the services of an Architectural Technologist or employing an Architectural Technician in the UK.

INDUSTRY REQUIREMENTS

Many workers start their careers by entering employment with GCSE's or A levels, and gain further qualifications through part-time study. Some gain a degree level qualification before entering employment.

There are a number of qualifications available including BTEC National Certificate/Diploma in building studies, Advanced GNVQ in the built environment, HND/C in architectural design, degree in architectural technology or related subject, and the NVQ/SVQ level 4 in Architectural technology. There are 35 full and part time architectural technology degrees in the UK and Republic of Ireland. Twenty seven of these degrees accredited by the British Institute of Architectural Technologist (BIAT), [the professional body for the sector] including Technology and Technical design, Design, Procedures and Professional Practice & Procurement and Contracts.

REGISTRATION REQUIREMENTS

There are no compulsory registration requirements. Workers may wish to choose to join BIAT, the professional Institute representing over 6,500 people working and studying in the field of architectural technology in the UK and overseas. (A list of overseas qualifications that provide eligibility for associate membership of BIAT is provided in Appendix 3).

WORK PERMITS (UK) TREATMENT

B&C: Architectural Technicians/Technologists may meet the criteria if the post requires an applicant with at least three years experience working at NVQ/S Level 3. As the roles of Architectural Technicians/Technologists cover a wide variety of duties carried out at different levels, from NVQ to degree level and are dependent on experience, caseworkers should ensure that the applicant has the skills and experience at a level consistent with the role described in the job advertisement. However, caseworkers can consider the Occupational Skills Criteria (OSC) to be met when the post on offer requires a worker who has one of the following BIAT memberships - MBIAT (Full Member), TBIAT (Technician member), or an ABIAT, Associate member. Architectural Technician

TWES Training

This occupation is not suitable for TWES training.

TWES Work Experience

TWES work experience may be appropriate if the person has relevant qualifications or work experience in line with the TWES work experience criteria and where the work experience provide the worker with tasks appropriate to that workers skills and qualifications.

SALARY

Architectural Technologists & Technicians may earn between £19,000 to £120,000 (senior level) depending on experience and location.

ADVERTISING

Architectural Technologists & Technicians are not on the shortage occupation list for March 2005.

Architectural posts may be also advertised in relevant sections of national newspapers and on Eures. Posts may be advertised on the BIAT website at www.biat.org.uk. Posts are also advertised on job seeker websites such as www.gisajob.com, www.constructor.co.uk/construction/jobs www.monster.co.uk. Posts are normally advertised in specialist architectural journals, for example: -

Architectural Technology, BIAT, 397 City Road, London EC1V 1NH, Tel: 0207 278 2206.

Architects Journal, EMAP Architecture & Computing Publications Ltd, 33-39, Bowling Green Lane, EC1R 0DA Tel: 0207 837 1212

Building, Building (Publishers) Ltd, Builder House, 1 Millharbour, Isle of Dogs, London E14 9RA, Tel: 0207 537 2222

Building Design, Morgan-Grampian(Construction Press) Ltd, Morgan Grampian House, 30 Calderwood St, London SE18 6QH, Tel: 0181 855 7777

FURTHER INFORMATION

Architects Registration Board, 8 Weymouth Street, London, W1W 5BU Tel: 0207 580 5861 Website: www.arb.org.uk E-mail: info@arb.org.uk

Royal Institute of British Architects, 66 Portland Place, London W1B 1AD Tel: 0207 580 5533 Websites: www.architecture.com, www.careersinarchitecture.net www.riba.org, www.riba-jobs.com

British Institute of Architectural Technologists, 397 City Road, London EC1V 1NH, Tel: 0207 278 2206. E-mail: info@biat.org.uk, Website: www.biat.org.uk.

APPENDIX 1

Overseas schools of architecture that have Architectural Courses recognised by RIBA.

The educational institutions named below are those RIBA, class as only suitable for exemption from RIBA Part I examinations in architecture.

Students who pass these courses are still required to undergo individual assessments of their qualifications through the system managed by ARB. This allows them to enter a UK professionally recognised university course or to undertake UK professional employment experience as required to sit RIBA Part II and III.

India	Kamla Raheja Vidyyanidhi Institute for Architecture and Environmental Studies Mumbai Manipal Institute of Technology, Manipal
Uganda	Makerere University

The educational institutions named below are those RIBA, class as normally suitable for exemption from RIBA Part I and II examinations in architecture.

Students who pass these courses are still required to undergo individual assessments of their qualifications through the system managed by ARB. This allows them to enter a UK professionally recognised university course or to undertake UK professional employment experience as required to sit RIBA Part III.

Argentina	University of Mendoza
Australia	University of Canberra University of Technology, Sydney University of New South Wales University ofNewcastle, New South Wales University of Sydney Queensland University ofTechnology, Brisbane University of Queensland, Brisbane University of South Australia,Adelaide University of Adelaide University of Tasmania, Launceston Royal Melbourne Institute of Technology, Victoria University of Melbourne Deakin University, Victoria Curtin University of Technology, Perth University of Western Australia, Nedlands
Bulgaria	University of Architecture, Civil Engineering and Goedesy, Sofia, Bulgaria
Chile	Central University Santiago University of Chile, Santiago University of the Bio Bio, Concepcion University of La Serena, La Serena Pontifical Catholic University of Chile, Santiago University of Valparaiso University of Talca (candidate course)
China	Chinese University of Hong Kong University of Hong Kong
Columbia	National University of Columbia, Bogota National University of Columbia, Manizales National University of Columbia, Medellin Catholic University of Columbia, Bogota Pontifical University of Bolivariana, Medellin
Egypt	Arab Academy of Science and

	Technology – Alexandria Arab Academy of Science and Technology – Cairo (candidate)
Ghana	University of Science and Technology, Kumasi
Hong Kong	Chinese University of Hong Kong University of Hong Kong
India	Rizvi College of Architecture, Mumbai
Ireland	University College, Dublin
Jamaica	University of Technology
Kenya	Jomo Kenyatta University of Agriculture and Technology, Nairobi
Malaysia	University of Malaya
New Zealand	University of Auckland UNITEC Institute of Technology, Auckland Victoria University of Wellington
Papua New Guinea	Papau New Guinea University of Technology
Poland	Cracow Institute of Technology
Romania	"Ion Mincu" Institute of Architecture, Bucharest
Russia	Moscow Architectural Institute
Singapore	National University of Singapore, Kent Ridge Campus, Singapore
South Africa	University of Cape Town, Cape Town University of Natal, Durban University of Free State, Bloemfontein University of Port Elizabeth, Port Elizabeth University of Pretoria Pretoria Technikon University of Witwatersrand, Witwatersrand
South Korea	The Korean National University of the Arts (candidate)
Sri Lanka	University of Moratuwa
Switzerland	Swiss Federal Institute ofTechnology, Zurich
United States of America	University of Maryland

APPENDIX 2
Recognised Diplomas

Australia	Royal Melbourn Institute of Technology TAFE – associate Diploma in Architectural Technology
India	Diploma in Architectural Engineering,

	Industrial Institution of Technology
Iraq	University of Baghdad, BSc in Architectural Engineering (1980)
Jamaica	College of Art, Science and Technology, Diploma in Architectural Technology (1983-1998)
New Zealand	Taranaki Polytechnic, Certificate of Architectural Draughting
Singapore	Singapore Polytechnic Diploma in Architectural Draughtsmanship (1982-1987) Diploma in Architectural Technology (1987 to date)
South Africa	Technikon Witwatersrand National Diploma in Architecture (1992 to date) Port Elizabeth Technikon National Diploma in Architecture (1984 to date) Technikon Natal National Diploma in Architecture (1992 to date)

Appendix 3
Qualifications recognised by BIAT

Australia	Royal Melbourn Institute of Technology TAFE – associate Diploma in Architectural Technology
India	Diploma in Architectural Engineering, Industrial Institution of Technology
Iraq	University of Baghdad, BSc in Architectural Engineering (1980)
Jamaica	College of Art, Science and Technology, Diploma in Architectural Technology (1983-1998)
New Zealand	Taranaki Polytechnic, Certificate of Architectural Draughting
Singapore	Singapore Polytechnic Diploma in Architectural Draughtsmanship (1982-1987) Diploma in Architectural Technology (1987 to date)
South Africa	Technikon Witwatersrand National Diploma in Architecture (1992 to date) Port Elizabeth Technikon National Diploma in Architecture (1984 to date) Technikon Natal National Diploma in Architecture (1992 to date)