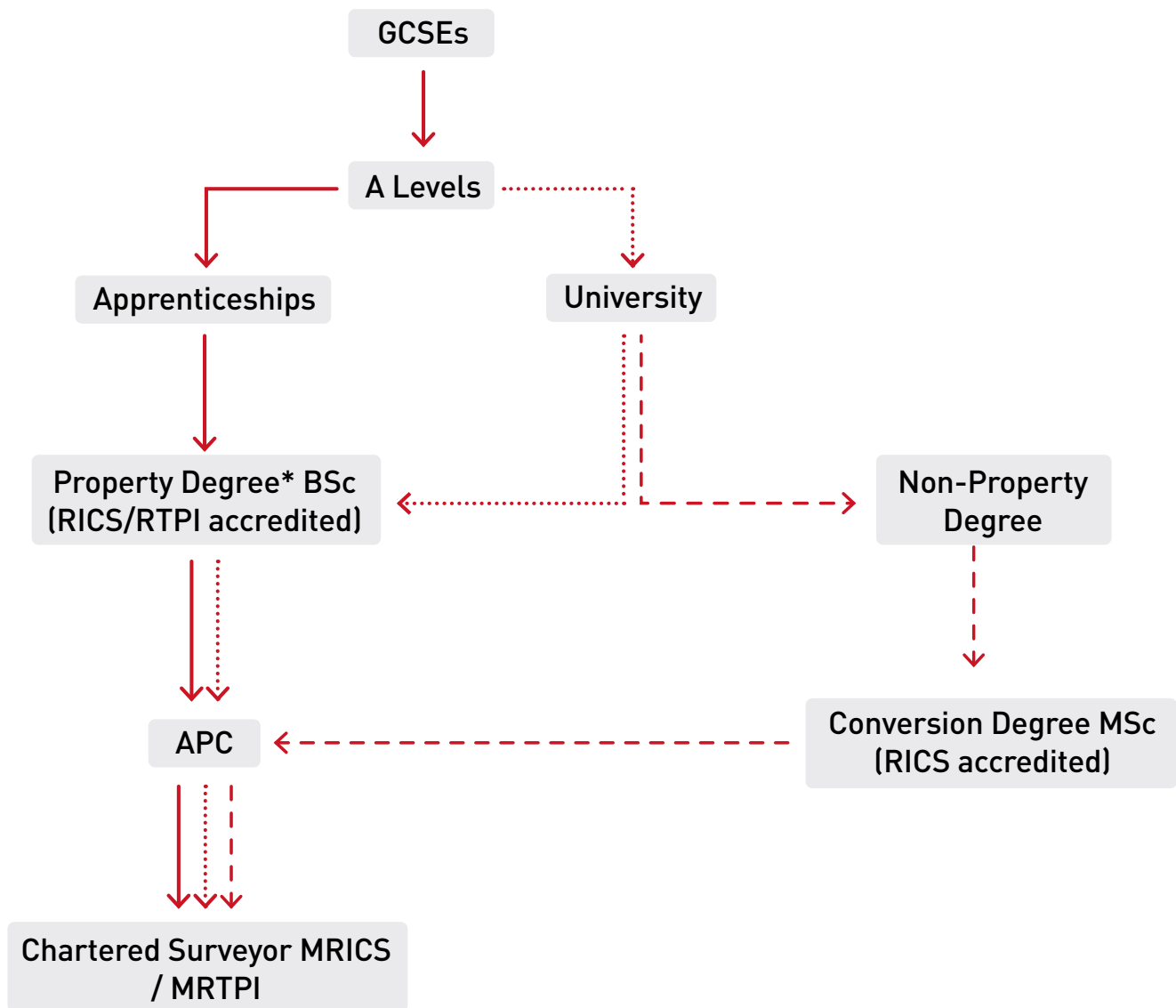


ROUTES TO THE SURVEYING PROFESSION



*Typical examples of RICS accredited property degrees

BSc Real Estate

BSc Real Estate Management

BSc Real Estate Finance

BSc Planning & Real Estate

BSc Urban Planning & Development

BSc Building Surveying

BSc Quantity Surveying

BSc Construction Project Management

GLOSSARY

GCSE: The foundation of your career and the essential first step. Maths and English to score 4/5 or higher are usually required.

A-LEVEL: Universities and employers will likely look at your A-Level grades. To become a surveyor, there are no specific subjects you must study at A-Level, although geography, business studies and economics are all popular (but not essential) choices.

UNIVERSITY: Where you can go to study for a degree in your chosen subject. Most universities will require you to achieve certain grades at A Level (or equivalent) to study a particular course with them.

APPRENTICESHIP: An alternative to going to university, apprenticeships offer you the opportunity to be employed by a company and earn a salary whilst studying for a related qualification at the same time. So, you effectively 'earn while you learn.'

DEGREE APPRENTICESHIP: An apprenticeship where you study for a degree alongside your work. Unlike going to university full-time, you study the degree on a part-time basis. Some universities have distance learning degrees where you study and attend classes online. The employer pays for the course fees. Degree apprenticeships are hard work and require a lot of commitment, but they work well.

CHARTERED SURVEYOR DEGREE APPRENTICESHIP: This is the specific apprenticeship you apply to if you want to become a surveyor. This apprenticeship takes 5 years to complete and includes the RICS accredited property degree and the APC which you must pass to become qualified.

RICS: Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors. RICS is the professional body which governs surveyors and the surveying industry.

RTPI: Royal Town Planning Institute is also a professional body but specifically for Planners.

PROPERTY DEGREE: A degree which is accredited by the RICS and/or RTPI. If you wish to become a chartered surveyor, you must first complete a RICS accredited degree. You can do this by going to university or by doing a chartered surveyor degree apprenticeship. There are lots of different degrees you can choose from depending on what area of surveying you want to get into.

NON-PROPERTY DEGREE: A degree in any other subject, which is not accredited by the RICS/RTPI. You do not necessarily have to study a property degree at university to become a surveyor, but after your degree you will then have to study a conversion course which is a master's degree (MSc) which is RICS accredited.

GRADUATE SCHEME: Those who wish to go off to university and study for a degree, can apply to join a graduate training scheme to become a chartered surveyor once they have finished university and graduated. The graduate training programme takes 2 years (or 2.5 years if you do not have a property degree) to complete and ends with the APC assessment.

APC: The Assessment of Professional Competence is the end point assessment which all trainee surveyors must pass to become chartered (qualified) with the RICS. Whether you opt to go to university and then join a graduate scheme or choose the apprenticeship route after your A-Levels, you will have to pass the APC at the end of it. Once you pass your APC you are a chartered surveyor and can display the letters MRICS after your name!

GRADUATE ROUTE: 3 years at university + 2 years APC training = 5 years in total (minimum)

APPRENTICE ROUTE: Includes the degree and APC training overlapped = 5 years total (minimum)