

SACAP

▶ NEWSLETTER

08

How architecture can influence healing and well-being for citizens and healthcare providers

11

Significant growth in the use of PrivySeals

23

A designers process



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South African Council
for the Architectural Profession

About SACAP



The South African Council for the Architectural Profession (SACAP) is legally charged to regulate the architectural profession in South Africa in terms of the Architectural Profession Act No. 44 of 2000 (the Act). The architectural profession includes professional *architects, senior architectural technologists, architectural technologists, architectural draughtspersons* and *candidates* in each of the categories of registration, all of whom are required to be registered with SACAP before they can practice architecture.

SACAP regulates the architectural profession by setting up standards for registration, education and training, professional skills, conduct, performance and ethics. SACAP also keeps a register of candidates and professionals who meet the standards; approve programmes at higher institutions of learning which persons must complete to register; and take action when professionals on our register do not meet the standards.

More information about SACAP is available on
www.sacapsa.com or call 011 479 5000.



SACAP NEWSLETTER

CONTENTS



08



12



23

- | | | | |
|-----------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 03 | President's welcome note: | 17 | Leading Edge Research Covid-19 survey |
| 06 | From the Registrar's desk: The challenge of unregistered persons in the architectural profession | 23 | A designers process |
| 08 | How architecture can influence healing and well-being for citizens and healthcare providers | 24 | Benefits of Canberra Accord |
| 11 | Significant growth in the use of PrivySeals | 25 | Sustainability Summit 2021 |
| 12 | The future of architecture: how Education can be used as a tool for transformation | 26 | Five distinctions matric results changed Tshepang's life from one room shack |
| 13 | Unregistered Persons vs Registered Persons | 27 | The South African Council for the Architectural Profession (SACAP) congratulates Nadia Tromp for being shortlisted for the Architect of the Year - Female Frontier Awards 2021 |
| 14 | Bryan Lovell Wallis resigns from SAIA | 27 | SACAP NewZ worthy |
| 15 | Application of the National Building Regulations in accordance with SANS 10400 | | |
| 16 | Cities Support Programme | | |

THE SACAP JANUARY - MARCH NEWSLETTER

The SACAP Newsletter is published quarterly and distributed to the database of SACAP and other stakeholders. Should you wish to contribute to SACAP newsletter please liaise with the Content Co-ordinator.

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Editor's Note

Welcome to the last newsletter issue of financial year 2020/2021. The year has been the most challenging year due to the pandemic. The pandemic has fast-tracked the world to the new 4th industrial digital world. The publication has been improved to be able to read it through any digital device. The Newsletter is evolving, with the

new look and feel and different approach to contact. This is designed to inspire all stakeholder within the architectural profession interested in issues surrounding the built environment and architecture.

– **Ntokozo Masango**: Stakeholder Relations manager

“We are considerate and relevant to our stakeholders”

Feedback

To all readers – we want to hear from you!

If you have feedback, articles you are interested in submitting, or suggestion regarding the content, let us know by sending to SACAP Stakeholder Relations Manager, **Ntokozo Masango** at **Ntokozo.Masango@sacapsa.com**.

“We are a regulator that is inclusive and transparent”

HAPPY Reading!

Charles Ntsindiso Nduku



MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

Welcome to our last SACAP Newsletter for fiscal year 2020/21. As we are ending our fiscal year, it is very important to inform all our stakeholders on Council progress, status and achievements pertaining to SACAP core statutory mandates. The year 2020 was tough and eventful year not only for our Country, South Africa but for the whole world due to Covid 19.. But even with the pandemic as an omnipresent backdrop, the Council has worked hard to deliver on its mandate, despite the challenges encountered.

SACAP core statutory mandates:

Provide for registration of candidates, professionals and specified categories in the architectural profession:

Candidate Architects	157
Candidate Senior Architectural Technologists	89
Candidate Architectural Technologists	137
Candidate Architectural Draughtspersons	165
Building Control Officers	42
Architectural Students	36
Total	625

Conduct accreditation visits to any educational institution which has a department, school or faculty of the relevant Built Environment Profession and conditionally or unconditionally grant, refuse or withdraw accreditation to educational institutions and educational programs; **SACAP has scheduled accreditation visits to undertake validation of educational programs. The visits will commence in September 2021.**

Conduct examination for purposes of professional registration; **an online Professional Practice Examination for all registered candidates who comply with the monthly training records requirement has been scheduled for May 2021. SACAP also held Professional Practice Examination in March and October 2020 as well.**

Engage the Council for Higher Education (CHE) regarding matter relevant to education in architecture; **a draft Memorandum of Understanding (j)with the CHE has been concluded and SACAP is awaiting a reply.**

The MOU will enable SACAP and CHE to work together on matters of architectural education.

Consult with the South African Qualifications Authority(SAQA) and Voluntary Associations (VAs) to develop competency standards for the purpose of registration. **The SACAP competence standards are in place. However, SACAP intends to consult SAQA and VAs to review the SACAP ten (10)competencies. The matter is being considered by the Education Committee.**

Establish mechanism for registered persons to gain recognition of their qualification and professional status in other countries; SACAP is a member of the Canberra Accord. **The Accord recognizes the equivalence of architectural qualifications between member Countries. This facilitates international mobility of registered professionals and architectural graduates.**

Enter into agreements with any person or body of persons, within or outside the Republic, concerning any examination or qualification for the relevant Built Environment Professions Act; **SACAP has commenced engagement with Botswana, Namibia, Mauritius, Zimbabwe, Swaziland and Ghana with the intention to enter into a mutual recognition agreement to facilitate mobility of registered professionals in Africa by aligning registration requirements, mutual recognition of qualifications, and to promote promote cooperation between the professional regulatory authorities.**

Determine, after consultation with the VAs and Registered Persons, conditions relating to and the nature and extent of continuing education and training; **In 2020, SACAP consulted with the VAs and Registered persons regarding the quality, accessibility and affordability of continuing professional development. Following the survey, a webinar was held. SACAP is currently considering all the submissions.**

Determine, subject to section 25, the requirements with which a Voluntary Association must comply to qualify for recognition by the Council. **The requirements for recognition of Voluntary Associations were published in a gazette in 2016. The recognition will lapse in September 2021. A process of renewal of recognition will commence with requirements with which a Voluntary Association must comply**

to qualify for recognition by the Council being published in a gazette before September 2021.

Advise the Minister, any other Minister or the CBE, on any matter relating to its profession; **The President of SACAP and the Registrar and other Built Environment Councils have quarterly meetings with the Deputy Minister of the National Department of Public Works & Infrastructure to advise the Ministry about matters relating to the profession. The core issues raised related the procurement systems and transformation.**

Encourage research into matters related to its profession; **SACAP entered into a MOU with the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) to help improve the SACAP's research capacity. The research will assist SACAP to identify all challenges in the profession and help to seek solutions to advance the architectural profession. However, due budgetary constraints, the research on demographics could not take place. SACAP is seeking funding to fund its research on matters related to the profession.**

Take the necessary steps to protect public interest, health and safety, improve standards of professional services, and create awareness of the need to protect the environment. Take any steps it considers necessary for the improvement of the standards of services rendered by registered persons. Create awareness amongst registered persons of the importance to protect the environment against unsound architectural practices. **SACAP has entered into a Memorandum of Understanding with SABS to provide training to registered professionals and improve the standard of services rendered by the registered professionals to the public. Part of the MoU action plan is to enable the SABS to provide for training of registered persons on relevant SANS standards and ensure affordability of standards for all registered professionals. SACAP has bought all standards relevant for the architectural profession and all registered persons will have access to the standards for free.**

Establish and administer an education fund for the purpose of education, training and continuing education and training of registered persons and students in the architectural profession. **SACAP has established an education fund. Every year, SACAP distributes R440 000.00 to deserving students. SACAP is currently engaging with the SABS to provide training to registered persons on all the standards.**

Develop and administer a Code of Conduct; **SACAP has reviewed the 2009 Code of Professional Conduct following consultation with stakeholders. A new Code of Conduct has been published. The administration of the Code of Conduct is undertaken by the Investigating Committee.**

Investigate complaints of improper conduct against Registered Persons, issue charges of improper conduct and convene a disciplinary tribunal; **all complainants of improper conduct from the public are duly investigated and if there is evidence of improper conduct. Registered persons are disciplined. Since the beginning of the financial year SACAP has received over 100 complaints from the public. Complainants against unregistered persons are forwarded to the South African Police Services for investigation and prosecution. However, SACAP has not seen much progress on these matters. Therefore, because section 41 of the Act stipulates that it is an offence for a person who is not registered to perform architectural work and such person may be sanctioned in terms of section 41 (3). SACAP intends to prosecute unregistered person through civil suit at the relevant magistrate courts.**

Hear registration and disciplinary tribunal appeals; **every year, the Council hears registration and disciplinary appeals. This financial year alone, the Council has heard 2 disciplinary appeals and 5 registration appeals.**

Publish the finding and sanction imposed in a gazette. **All the findings and sanctions are published in gazette following the decision of the Disciplinary Tribunal, Council or Council for the Built Environment Appeals. This financial year alone, Council has published more than 19 gazettes.**

Recommend to the CBE the type of work which may be performed by persons registered in any of the categories of registration of that profession; **In 2018, SACAP recommended the type of work which may be performed by persons registered in any of the categories of registration to the CBE. Thereafter, on 4 October 2019, the CBE identified the type of work which may be performed by registered in the categories of registration. Following the publication, the Council for the Built Environment (CBE) requested SACAP to ensure that the Identification of Work policy is aligned to the Policy frameworks. This task was completed.**

SACAP also consulted with the Competition Commission on various occasions to discuss the Identification of Work (IDoW) On 29 January 2020, SACAP met with the Competition Commission to once again discuss the IDoW. At the conclusion of the meeting, we agreed that a formal submission should be made with regard to the IDoW and Guideline Professional Fees. On 25 February 2020, SACAP made a formal submission to the Competition Commission and the Competition Commission responded to the formal submission in October 2020, and the submitted recommendations on the IDoW and Guidelines Fees were duly accepted. The Competition Commission thereafter proposed to enter into an MoU with SACAP to effectively coordinate exercise of the Commission's and SACAP's jurisdiction and powers when taking decisions on competition matters within the architectural profession. SACAP and the Commission agreed to ensure that the IDoW does not contravene Competition Laws.

Determine Guidelines of Professional Fees annually and publish fees in the Government Gazette; **SACAP published the Guidelines of Professionals Fees for the first time in 2020 since the last publication in 2015. The Competition Commission recommendation on the publication of Guideline Fees have been accepted. The Competition Commission has undertaken to monitor the impact of Guidelines Fees SACAP is currently conducting a fees survey in collaboration with all VAs to gather data to enable the determination of Guidelines Professionals Fees.**

Print, circulate, sell and administer the publication of, and generally take any steps necessary to publish, any publication relating to the architectural profession and related matters. **SACAP has introduced a newsletter for the architectural profession. The newsletter is published on quarterly basis.**

Make rules with regard to any matter that is required or permitted to be prescribed in terms of the Act. **SACAP has made rules for inquiry into alleged improper conduct. The rules were published together with the Code of Conduct.**

We looking forward for productive fiscal year 2021/22. **Happy reading.**

SAVE THE DATE



STAKEHOLDER CONVENTION

#RebootingTheArchitecturalProfession

26 August 2021, Sandton Convention Centre

A hybrid experience. Get digital access to the live event.



The SACAP Stakeholder Convention 2021 will bring together all SACAP stakeholders, including public and private sectors, who are involved in or influencing the architectural profession.

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develop strategic intervention programmes to drive transformation
- **MAINTAIN CONNECTIONS:**
build relations, new business partnerships and networking with key stakeholder
- **RESPONDING TO CHANGING NEEDS:**
collaborate on best practices to promote a vibrant profession

Be part of the transformation of the architectural profession!

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www.sacap-convention.sacapsa.com

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Advocate (Adv) Toto Fiduli

FROM THE REGISTRAR'S DESK

THE CHALLENGE OF UNREGISTERED PERSONS IN THE ARCHITECTURAL PROFESSION

1. Introduction

Various laws and statutes are put in place to regulate commercial activities in South Africa in order to ensure that the public interest is served. In the case of the architectural profession, the purpose of self-regulation is to protect the public interest from unqualified/unregistered persons and incompetent or unethical registered professionals. It follows that the purpose of regulation is to promote and protect the public interest, protect the profession and promote greater accountability to the public. The only challenge is that professions do not have statutory power to protect public interest against unqualified or registered persons. Although the regulations make it an offence to perform architectural work without being registered and provides for sanctions, no statutory authority is granted to a built environment Council to prosecute unregistered persons.

2. Freedom of trade, occupation and profession

Section 22 of the Constitution provides that every citizen has the right to choose their trade, occupation, or profession without restrictions. However, the practice of trade, occupation or profession may be regulated by law. Section 22 of the South African Constitution is similar to the German Constitution provision which provides that "all Germans have the right freely to choose their occupation or profession, their place of work, and their place of training. The practice of trades, occupations and professions may be regulated by or pursuant to a law.

Accurately construed, section 22 of the South African Constitution accords every citizen a right to choose their trade, occupation, or profession freely. Freely means that freedom to choose trade, occupation, or profession is not restricted by law. However, the actual practice of trade, occupation or profession is regulated by law. Emphasis should be placed on 'regulation' which means professions set standards that must be complied with for a person to practice in a trade, occupation or profession. Professions like architectural profession or legal profession are regulated by law in

order to protect the interests of the general public. In *S v Lawrence*, the Constitutional Court stated as follows:

Certain professions call for particular qualifications prescribed by law and one of the constraints of the economic sphere is that persons who lack such qualifications may not engage in such occupations/trade/profession. For instance, nobody is entitled to practice as a doctor or as a lawyer unless he or she holds the prescribed qualifications, and the right to engage freely in economic activity should not be construed as conferring such right on unqualified persons; nor should it be construed as entitling persons to ignore legislation regulating the manner in which particular activities have to be conducted.

This judgement of the Constitutional Court confirms that a person who is not registered in the profession cannot practice in that profession. The right to engage freely in economic activity should not be construed as conferring such right on unqualified persons. Notwithstanding the above judgement of the Constitutional Court, the architectural profession is battling with the proliferation of unregistered persons who pretend to be registered persons.

3. Regulation of the architectural profession and protection of the public against registered persons

In line with section 22 of the Constitution, Parliament enacted the Architectural Profession Act 44 of 2000 to give effect to the Constitution to regulate the architectural profession. Whereas anyone has the right to choose their trade, occupation, or profession freely but the profession maybe regulated by law. Therefore, the regulation prescribes requirements and standards for a person to practice in a profession he or she chose freely.

Section 14 (g) of the Architectural Profession Act provides that the Council may take any steps it considers necessary for the protection of the public in their dealings with registered persons for the

maintenance of the integrity and the enhancement of the status of the architectural profession. This section gives Council the authority to put measures in place to protect the public and the profession against registered persons.

As result of the measures cited above, section 27 of the Architectural Profession Act provides that the Council must draw up a code of conduct for registered persons and administer it. The Code of Conduct is meant to protect public interest and the profession against improper conduct by registered persons. Thus, the Council investigates all complaints received from the public. If after the investigation, the Council is convinced that sufficient grounds exist to charge a registered person, a charge issued to the registered person.

A registered person found guilty of improper conduct can be cautioned or reprimanded, he or she can be sanctioned by the imposition of a fine not exceeding the amount calculated according to the ratio for one year imprisonment determined in terms of the Adjustment of Fines Act, 1991 (Act No. 101 of 1991); suspend the registration of the registered person concerned for a period not exceeding one year; or cancel the registration of the registered person concerned and remove his or her name from the register referred to in section 11(c).

The above provision of the Act gives Council direct authority to discipline registered persons who are found to have contravened the Code of Conduct.

4. Protection of the public and the profession against unregistered persons

As we have noted above, the Constitutional Court has indicated that some professions require a qualification for a person to be able to practice in those professions. Therefore, persons who lack the required qualifications may not practice in the profession. The right to choose a profession freely does not confer rights to practice in a profession to unregistered persons.

The above decision of the Constitutional Court is in harmony with the Architectural Profession Act, in that section 18 (2) stipulates that a person may not practise in any of the categories contemplated in subsection (1), unless he or she is registered in that category. Furthermore, section 26 (3) stipulates that a person who is not registered in terms of the Act,

- a) may not perform any kind of work identified for any category of registered persons;
- b) pretend to be, or in any manner hold or allow himself or herself to be held out as a person registered in terms of this Act;
- c) use the name of any registered person or any name or title referred to in section 18 or 21; or

- d) perform any act indicating, or calculated to lead persons to believe, that he or she is registered in terms of this Act.

It is clear that unregistered persons are prohibited by law to practice in the profession. While the Architectural Profession Act creates an offence and sanctions for unregistered persons who practice architecture without being registered, the Council is not conferred with the powers to discipline unregistered persons like it does for registered persons.

Unregistered persons Offences and penalties

Section 41 (1) of the Architectural Profession Act stipulates that a person contravening section 18(2) of the Act, is guilty of an offence. Therefore, in terms of s 41(1) of the Act, it is a criminal offence to violate s 18(2) of the Act.

What is of significance is that the punishment is a fine equal to double the remuneration received by him or her for work done in contravention of section 18(2) or to a fine equal to the fine calculated according to the ratio determined or three years imprisonment in terms of the Adjustment of Fines Act, 1991

Adjustment of Fines Act 101 of 1991

The Adjustment of Fines Act provides that where any Act provides for the imposition of a fine, that fine should be calculated according to the ratio of three years imprisonment. The ratio for one year imprisonment is (twenty thousand) R20 000. The ratio is based on section 92 of the Magistrate Court Act, 1944 (Act 32 of 1994) read with Government Notice R 1411 (GG 19435) of October 1998. Thus, a maximum fine that can be imposed per charge is R20 000. The ratio is applied as follows:

- a) **3 Months imprisonment – R 5 000;**
- b) **6 months imprisonment – R 10 000;**
- c) **1 year imprisonment – R20 000;**
- d) **2-year imprisonment – R 40 000;**
- e) **3-year imprisonment – R 60 000.**

5. Conclusion

The Architectural Profession Act expressly confers the power to discipline registered persons to the Council. However, in so far as the discipline of unregistered persons is concern, the Architectural Profession Act is silent on who has authority to discipline unregistered persons and impose the sanctions set out in section 41 (3) of the Act. The circumstances calls for SACAP to issue summons against unregistered persons in the relevant Magistrate Court for deliberate misrepresentation. This will enable a Magistrate to impose the sanctions stipulated in section 41 (3) against unregistered persons. This is something that SACAP is yet to test, we will see how it unfold. In so doing, SACAP will be enforcing section 18 (2) read with section 26 (3) of the Architectural Profession Act to the protect public interest and the profession from unregistered persons.

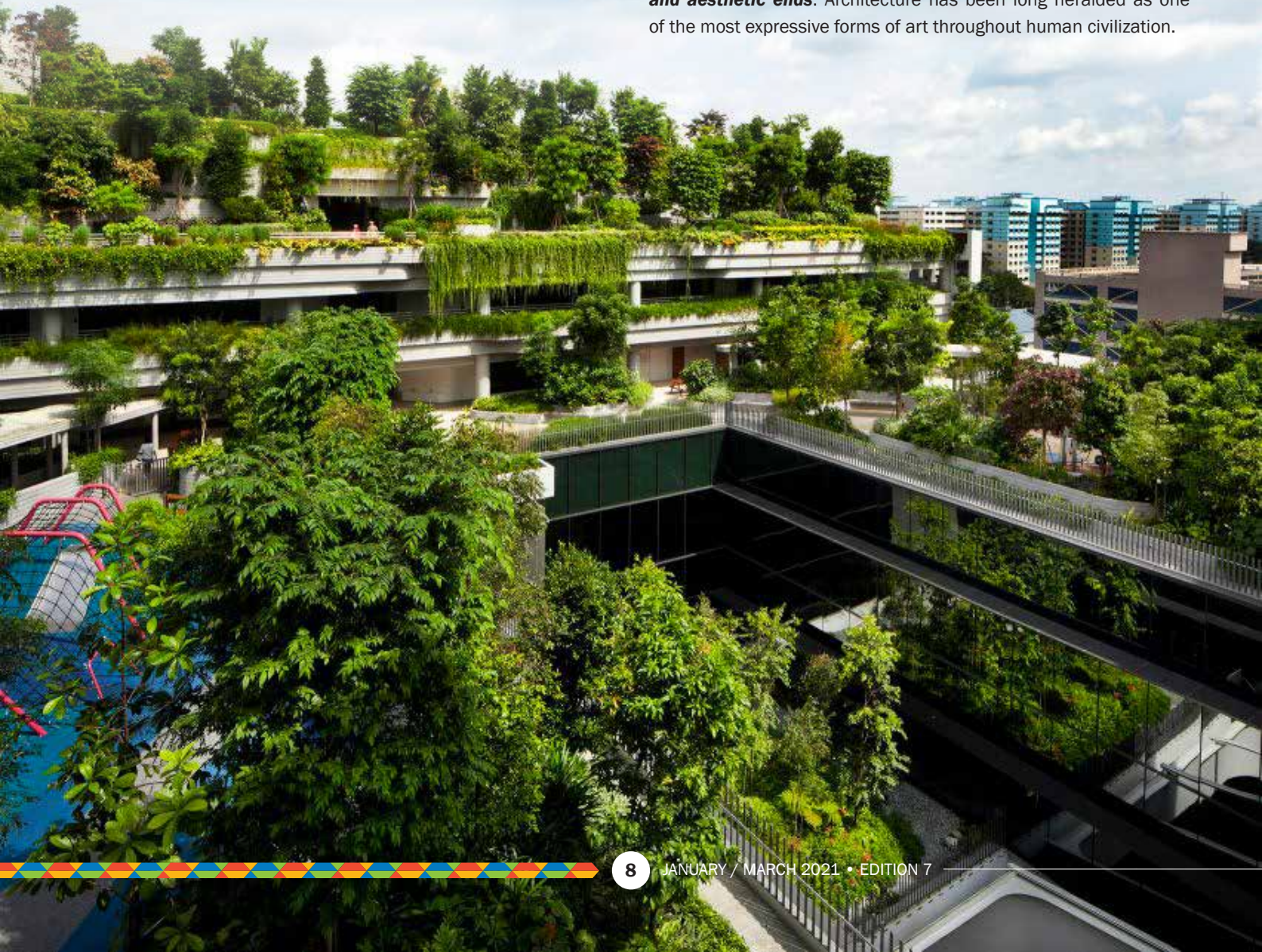
HOW ARCHITECTURE CAN INFLUENCE HEALING AND WELL-BEING FOR CITIZENS AND HEALTHCARE PROVIDERS

Have you ever walked past a magnificent building, stared up at its sky-scraping presence and intricate design, just long enough not to get caught with your dreamy eyes marvelling in the magic of it? Buildings should, on the best days, elicit such a hypnotic presence. Otherwise, the concrete jungle would be one dull place to inhabit.

But there is more to a building than its architectural design. There is a strong relationship between health and the built environment which has been proven over many decades. Let's start with revisiting the definition of architecture, I prefer the one provided by Britannica best.

"Architecture, the art and technique of designing and building, as distinguished from the skills associated with construction. The practice of architecture is employed to fulfil both practical and expressive requirements, and thus it serves both utilitarian and aesthetic ends. Although these two ends may be distinguished, they cannot be separated, and the relative weight given to each can vary widely."

The phrase I want to emphasize on in this conversation is this one – ***The practice of architecture is employed to fulfil both practical and expressive requirements, and thus it serves both utilitarian and aesthetic ends.*** Architecture has been long heralded as one of the most expressive forms of art throughout human civilization.



Looking briefly at the history of this speciality allows us to highlight how it plays such an invaluable role in the healing and wellbeing of employees and healthcare providers. From the Ancient Mesopotamians, the Egyptians, Greek civilizations, and Roman architects, the story of architecture and building design is a lesson in global history. There are many types of architecture of course including landscape, civil, military, religious and naval architecture, each having a unique space in the storytelling of the civilisation it represents. Patina Lee describes it best when she says “The history of architecture is about as long as the history of humanity itself”

With this reality in mind, integrating building design with a clear understanding and vision of the desired effects for the appreciative consumer has been part of the experience. The design of buildings now more than ever will need to transcend the usual expected visual, auditory and tactile performance – be it being comfortable, elegant, modern, lively, or vernacular – they will have to reflect the spirit of THIS time, which to provide the distinct experience of safety, openness with a sprinkling of innovative hygiene-sensitive features.

Health-driven architecture

Up until now, many commercial and industrial buildings including hospitals, have not been seriously considered for their potential influence as psychosocially supportive spaces for patients, healthcare providers, employees and visitors alike. Many of these buildings were originally designed with a factory-esque point of view, leaving little to the imagination or mental stimulation. A global pandemic might be the stimulus this transition needed. With health, safety and particular, the anxiety of employees now at the front seat of the future of office space, architects must be attentive to the psychological value that buildings do offer in the maintenance of harmony, tranquillity, calm and positive health behaviour of those who will frequent them.

Psycho-supportive design as I prefer to call it, should aim at achieving three basic principles of wellbeing:

- It should support the feeling of safety on entry and navigation (low functionality risk);
- It should encourage the individual's sense of control (of particular importance in buildings for commercial purposes such as offices, banks, malls);
- It should focus on factors that keep us well.

Human attention is drawn by both what the eye sees and what the mind perceives, and great design has the power to reduce feelings of anxiety and restlessness. How does it do this? If you've ever heard of the term 'salutogenic' design then this is one of the key areas for architects that requires urgent and more intense focus in the post-COVID era.

According to Dr Alan Dilani, founder of the International Academy for Design and Health and the journal World Health Design, salutogenic design is based on identifying wellness factors that maintain and

promote health. The purpose of this focus is to create environments that stimulate the mind in order to create pleasure, inspiration, safety and enjoyment. There is an important relationship between an individual's health and the characteristics of the physical environment. (HealthManagement, Volume 12 - Issue 4, 2012)

Designing for a Healthier Future

So how do we go about integrating the health and wellbeing experience into future buildings? What are the key questions that architects need to answer?

1. What are the fundamental needs of the human beings for whom the building is designed for?

Having worked both in the public and private sector, I am all too familiar with the patient experience of being ill as well as the road to recovery. From that perspective it should almost seem obvious that every building must meet the most basic requirements that at the very least, does no harm to its occupants. As a medical planner, I have the privilege of sitting with many project teams to work through the health modelling that needs to be embedded with the execution of any piece of architecture that affects citizens.

Some of these key areas that are important to focus on when examining the needs include:

- The need for adequate ventilation and infection control;
- The need for ease of access throughout the building;
- The need for quick emergency exits;
- The need for contactless touchpoints.





built environment where movements such as minimalism, post-modernism and eco-conscious living are now the main demands from the citizen perspective.

Great architecture in the 21st century requires great science. There are of course, many more aspects when designing for a more health-conscious market such as understanding and appreciating the design restrictions for the environment/land on which the building will be erected, and pinning down the distinguishing feature of the building that will be remembered in ten/fifteen/thirty years' time. For hospitals in particular, factors such as oxygenation, lighting, autonomy, freedom of movement, positive interior, use of natural materials, signage, spaces for social cohesion and those for rest and restoration are vital to stimulate the health, healing and wellbeing of patients. This process is a multi-disciplinary approach for architects, involving experts such as doctors, psychologists, behavioural scientists and health economists.

A deeper understanding of how the physical environment affects human health is required after this global season of awakening by practitioners of the built environment. And fortunately, there are existing examples of architecture that meets the eye and promotes wellbeing. You need not look far.

About the author:

Dr Tshidi Gule is an accomplished medical practitioner who has successfully pioneered and implemented health models for multiple sectors within South Africa for more than ten years. She is a sought-after medical advisor and wellness strategist, supporting leaders in health strategy development, employee wellness management and healthcare monitoring. She founded the Medispace Lifestyle Institute in 2006, and has recently been appointed Medical Director at Legulo Africa, driving organisations towards business continuity during the COVID19 pandemic. She is regular voice of health leadership across multiple media and is a regular healthcare contributor and featured health expert in renowned television, radio and print media including IOL, SABC News, SABC Radio, eNCA, Destiny magazine and Talk Radio 702.

2. What is the core purpose of the building?

The built environment has the responsibility to create the best conditions for human beings to not only survive but to thrive. Not every building erected post-COVID can fulfil the psychosocial benefits of a post-pandemic society. But there certainly needs to be a review of hospital, clinic and health building design, especially from a positive psychological standpoint. The exterior and interior navigation experience of these buildings requires some bold thinking and architects need to embrace the innovative and evidence-based insights of qualified medical planners in re-imagining these iconic and significant physical environments that host thousands of vulnerable human beings who frequent it mainly to get better. This will be especially important for architecture in hospitality, healthcare, retail and commercial property.

3. What is the landscape focus for the building?

Buildings that inspire the mind towards a calm, and tranquil mindset shift will be the buildings that will land the recognition in the future. Going beyond beauty and elegance is essential in a

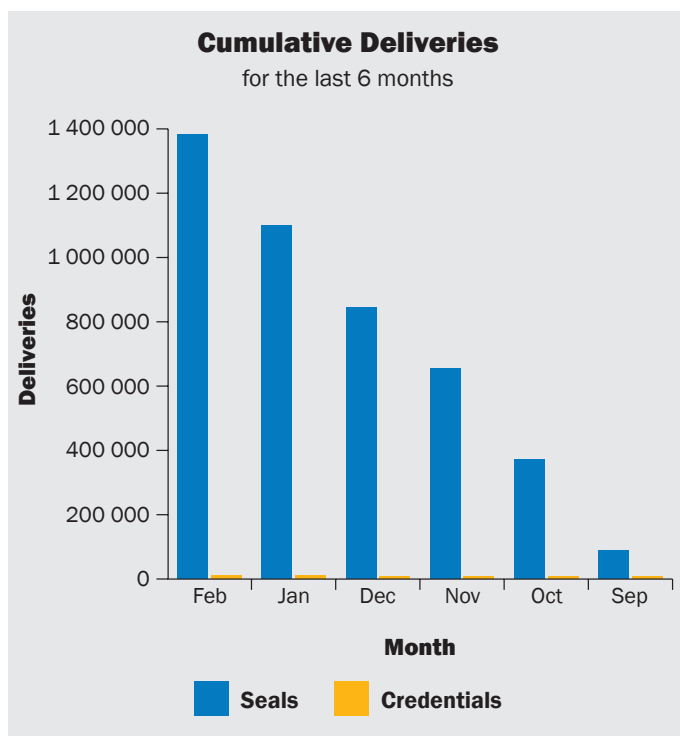


SIGNIFICANT GROWTH IN THE USE OF PRIVYSEALS

“Around 1,4 million SACAP PrivySeals have been viewed since the launch of our anti-fraud digital accreditation program in September 2020.”

Significant growth in use

Around 1,4 million SACAP PrivySeals have been viewed since the launch of our anti-fraud digital accreditation program in September 2020. The growth in use is now at over 300,000 new SACAP PrivySeal views monthly. Certificate views are around 11,000 and growing at over 23% per month.



Tackling fraud together



The increasing success of this initiative is thanks to you, our Registered Persons, who have bought into our anti-fraud drive and are sharing your SACAP PrivySeals in your email footers, on your Plans and Websites. We are really impressed with the positive response to this initiative by our Professionals, see for example <https://www.avoxarchitects.co.za/news/privyseal>.

Display of your SACAP Accreditation on plans



SACAP is making steady progress in its engagements with Local Authorities and SALGA in regards to the requirement for SACAP Certification on Plan submission. It is our intention to continue to require the use of SACAP PrivySeals to eliminate fraud and protect both our Registered Persons and the Public, see <https://www.sacapsa.com/news/news.asp?id=529710>.

We are engaging with CAD software providers and hope to get their support to automate the addition of the SACAP PrivySeals to Plans.

Display of your SACAP Accreditation in email footer



If you have not already done so, please take a few minutes to embed your SACAP PrivySeal in your email footer. You can find guides and tools to do so at [Installing your PrivySeal in your email footer – PrivySeal | Trusted Credentials](#).

Display of your SACAP Accreditation on websites

Registered Persons should also embed their SACAP PrivySeals in their corporate websites.

Track views of your SACAP PrivySeal & Certificate



You can track how many times your SACAP PrivySeal has been viewed at no cost, just sign-up with your email only at <https://ops.prod.privyseal.io/users>.

We will keep you informed of our continued progress and hope to eliminate qualification and certificate fraud and give each of our Registered Persons a competitive advantage by giving you the means to make your genuine and current qualifications highly visible.



THE FUTURE OF ARCHITECTURE: HOW EDUCATION CAN BE USED AS A TOOL FOR TRANSFORMATION

LOCKDOWN

During the onset of Lockdown early last year, institutions of higher education found themselves in an unprecedented situation as they decided the fate of their current academic processes.

Undesirable choices were thrust onto academic teams and decisions were made to furlough staff, adjust curriculum, institute damage control plans and shift education into online spaces. It was in the middle of this chaos that I orientated myself as a lecturer in a tumultuous time for architectural education.

Perhaps it was the space isolation provided to reflect or the urgency of adjustment that led many to reconsider the way institutional procedures previously operated. Indeed, the educational system was under attack and had been severely scrutinized for many of its shortfalls: public access to education was criticised, the lack of support was exacerbated and threats of reform began to surface.

TECHNOLOGY

Technology's role in diminishing years of hard labour in producing robust systems had made even the most rigid of academics - bent on past notions of education - consider that there may be other alternatives to the conventional approach to education: perhaps the most threatening of all was Google's disruption through the development of a 6 month long degree programme.

Whilst such articles described the sector as ripe for disruption, a research team at a private institute in Cape Town had already begun envisioning alternatives to the architectural programme, curriculum and the path toward professional registration...

REFLECTIONS

After a decade of academics, a stint in a sister design industry, experience in the architectural profession, near-retrenchment and the search for new work I had witnessed the benefits and the failures

of becoming an Architect. Amid the turmoil of life, I had stolen out a portion in time to reflect on the entire journey I had just undertaken.

These reflections - to a degree philosophical in nature - resulted in subsequent deeper thoughts: on what defines architecture, why the profession suffered economically and how could there be a progressive future in the field. The investigation into these speculative questions led me on a quest to develop a path in navigating architecture in new age of technology.

OPPORTUNITY

So when I was offered the opportunity by Mario Hugo, my senior manager at the very same private institution in Cape Town, to make my ideas manifest through the development of a unique qualification in Architecture - I earnestly took to the creation of a new paradigm in architectural thinking.

After establishing the research division at the institute, I set on a heavily constrained mission to complete the new qualification in a span of 3 months. With endless nights of writing, lectures given daily, hours of interviews, the loss of staff members and the combination of independent research conducted at An Architect - an online educational platform - we had successfully written the draft of a programme which attempted to envisage a new perspective on architectural education.

Advancements in technologies have resulted in new modes of knowledge production, accessibility of content, foreshortened course durations and innovative approaches to pedagogical, andragogical and heutagogical methodologies. The design of the new qualification intrinsically embedded these alternative attitudes toward producing a multi-faceted, techno-dextrous architectural designer - all done through the power of the internet and the technologies available to us at the time.

SUPPORT

However, what lay core to this new paradigm of what an architect should be was not technological or academic superiority. Rather

modestly, the notion of support would be the most essential ingredient to the success of any vision. So if the idea of the architect was to be reinvented - or at least reintroduced - it would only have been possible through the endorsement of not just architectural colleagues and academics, but from those who regulated them: the professional body for architectural professions, SACAP.

After conducting interviews and consultations on new modes of thinking in the field with prominent architects and professionals around the globe, we began to realise how paramount such support would be: members in the international community experienced much resistance from their own professional bodies and hence many failed at realizing bold projects aimed at achieving similar goals. And so, in an effort to prepare the team, I encouraged them to believe that our plight would be the same.

Upon submission of our first draft to SACAP for review, we anticipated resistance and rejection. Indeed, a series of convincing arguments were rigorously designed proactively, some of which critically discussed how computational design can assist in configurational iterations during the design process, why architects should learn how to programme, when architecture and agriculture should merge and whether extended realities can be used as a tool for deep design investigation.

TRANSFORMATION

To our pleasant surprise, SACAP had reviewed the entire qualification promptly and responded in the positive : welcoming the direction

in which we were taking the field. Our view of educational transformation would not only provide a more accessible view of the potential of Architecture to be implemented, but also ushered in a new era for that of private enterprise looking to find solutions to complex socio-economic issues. And SACAP backed us on our approach toward achieving this.

During this time, several events had occurred: the Lockdown levels had been adjusted, educational institutes returned to some normality, damage control was executed and the shift to online had been achieved. It was at this time I found myself in a space where I began to orientate myself as a researcher toward realizing the Future of Architecture.

* The Future of Architecture is a social media series in the making which documents insights from around the world to transform the architectural industry. Hosted by Akheel Naicker of An Architect, the series interviews a series of local and international guests who share their view on what the future holds for the field. SACAP will be featuring a 3 part article series on the discussions undertaken in the form of articles. Upon the publication of the final article series, a CPD course will be made available on the Future of Architecture via An Architect *

By Akheel Naicker

UNREGISTERED PERSONS VS REGISTERED PERSONS

BRYAN LOVELL WALLIS RESIGNS FROM SAIA

BRYAN LOVELL WALLIS
(SACAP 2336 PrArch – Ret; SAIA – Ret)

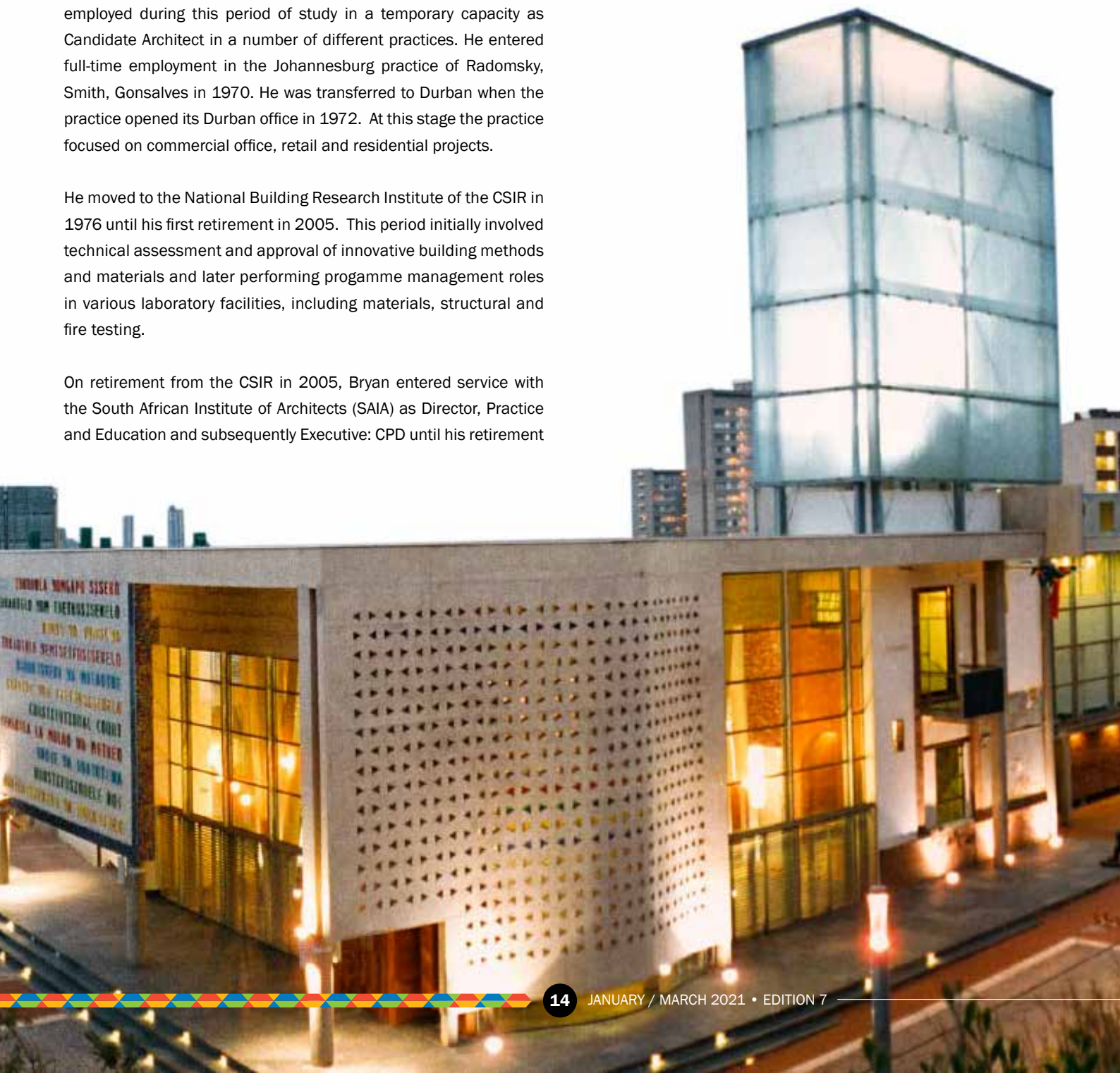
PROFESSIONAL PROFILE

Bryan enrolled to study Architecture at the University of the Witwatersrand in 1962 and Graduated with BArch in 1974. He was employed during this period of study in a temporary capacity as Candidate Architect in a number of different practices. He entered full-time employment in the Johannesburg practice of Radomsky, Smith, Gonsalves in 1970. He was transferred to Durban when the practice opened its Durban office in 1972. At this stage the practice focused on commercial office, retail and residential projects.

He moved to the National Building Research Institute of the CSIR in 1976 until his first retirement in 2005. This period initially involved technical assessment and approval of innovative building methods and materials and later performing programme management roles in various laboratory facilities, including materials, structural and fire testing.

On retirement from the CSIR in 2005, Bryan entered service with the South African Institute of Architects (SAIA) as Director, Practice and Education and subsequently Executive: CPD until his retirement

from SAIA in December 2021. Also served as acting CEO of SAIA for a year in 2018-19. During his time with SAIA, he was privileged to have served the SAIA Practice Committee and to have engaged with many individual Architects, learning and applying a range of professional and administrative skills and knowledge from colleagues and fellow Architects.



SABS



South African Council
for the Architectural Profession

APPLICATION OF THE NATIONAL BUILDING REGULATIONS IN ACCORDANCE WITH SANS 10400

The SACAP has partnered with SABS to ensure that all architectural professionals receive training on building standards. The SABS Academy presents training and mentoring on the interpretation and application of requirements contained within SANS 10400.

This 21 part standard is packaged in a program comprising three modules of theoretical learning, including 2 summative written examinations and a workplace competence assessment.

“Certificate of Competence” for the workplace assessment and “Successful Completion Certificates” for the theory modules will be digitally issued to all learners who achieve the minimum requirements.

All certificates carry the equivalent SACAP Continuous Professional Development recognition (Category 1 CPD Credits).

Join us and our distinguished technical experts to learn more about these standards and benefit your environment by gaining a common understanding of the national regulations.

All 21 standards will be offered at discounted rate to SACAP registered professionals who are in good standing.

For more information and registrations kindly contact SABS.



QUARTER TWO, 2020/21

Data Analytics: a powerful mechanism for understanding challenges and progress

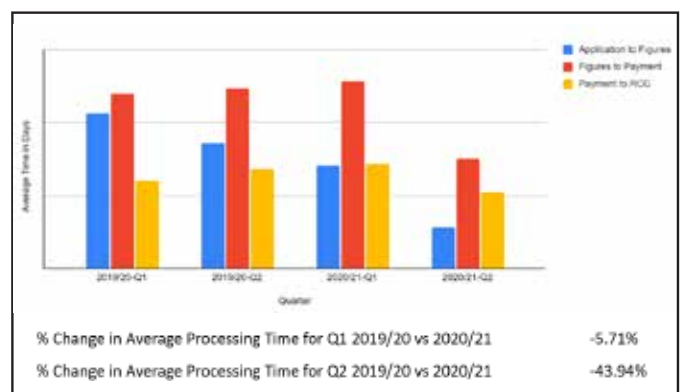
Collecting, analyzing and reporting data can be one of the most onerous tasks municipal officials have to complete. The purpose of collecting data also is not always evident: without proper analysis and contextualisation, data-sets can just look like a collection of numbers that do not necessarily mean anything.

However, as the infamous adage goes, “what gets measured gets done.” In the complex context of municipal governance, where officials are often juggling dozens of responsibilities and are faced with a multitude of challenges, it is not always easy to identify whether progress is being made on a specific programme. When utilised correctly, this is where data comes in: it can provide a powerful tool for understanding whether performance is improving or declining. Various metros have started engaging with the SNDB-team on data-analysis, illustration and interpretation, which can lead to a deeper understanding of changes in performance.

The figures below show two different (real but anonymous) data sets provided by technical teams, which allows us to compare performance data over a specific time period. In the examples below, the data visualisation illustrates the time it took to complete three phases related to registering property. Armed with this basic knowledge, the technical team can further investigate what lies behind the decreased performance, or learn from the improved performance to determine which interventions work.



In Graph 1, the Registering Property Team can see that there was an increase in average time for the rates clearance issuances when comparing two quarters over two different years. When using the raw data, we see a 34% increase in the average total time. This data might not pinpoint the exact reasons causing the delays, but it does tell the team that something is not working, and allows them to investigate.



In Graph 2, the Team can see that they successfully managed to decrease the average total time by almost 25%. While such a significant improvement is cause for celebration, it also allows the Team to assess which of their processes have improved the most. Once they have that understanding, they can look at the changes they made, and share that knowledge with others.

If you believe that your team's work may be assisted with similar data-analysis exercises, we invite you to join the initiative by reaching out to the SNDB-team.

South Africa expected to improve its DB performance by achieving four reforms

The yet-to-be-released *Doing Business 2021* report will show that South Africa has improved its performance in four areas for the first time since the launch of the report:

- **Dealing with construction permits:** Johannesburg's Temporary One-Stop-Shop meant that customers no longer need to interact with four different departments for approval stamps, making it easier for customers to get the necessary approvals by reducing four steps.
- **Registering Property:** SARS's review of the transfer tax-schedule has resulted in a slight reduction in the taxes paid, reducing the cost of registering property. Additionally, transparency was improved by publishing a full list of conveyancing documents required online.
- **Paying taxes:** thanks to the improvement of SARS's tax audit process (relating to VAT and corporate income tax), South Africa made it easier to pay taxes.
- **Starting a business:** the Companies and Intellectual Property Commission launched BizPortal, an online platform where entrepreneurs can register their business and access other related services.

This improvement is a massive achievement for the South African government, and all stakeholders deserve congratulations.

LEADINGEDGE Research

COVID 19 SURVEY Research Report for



SACAP

The South African Council for the Architectural Profession



SAIA

The South African Institute of Architects

BACKGROUND

Since the Covid-19 pandemic and the lockdown throughout the country, reports about the severe hardship that is being endured by architectural professionals have reached SACAP.

The architectural profession is experiencing devastating financial distress as a result of the economic downturn and Covid-19 pandemic.

OBJECTIVES

SACAP (The South African Council for the Architectural Profession) and SAIA (South African Institute of Architects) initiated this survey, with support from the South African Institute of Architectural Technologists, South African Institute of Draughting to collate actual data on the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic.

Invites were sent to SACAP members to complete an online survey assessing their workload, financial position and employee situation during lockdown and the future prospects as the lockdown eases.

The research was managed by Leading Edge Research, an independent market research agency.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1817

Interviews with architectural practices

73%

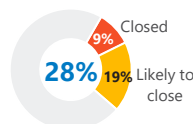
Have had no work during lockdown or only enough to cover 1 month's costs

62%

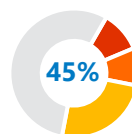
Have unpaid invoices of 30+ days, impacting on cash flow

16% to 27%

Proportion of staff that is likely to be retrenched



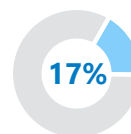
Closed or likely to close the practice



Retrenched or planning to retrench staff



Have applied for Government aid



Have received Government aid

75% rate Government support as poor



A total sample of 1817 practices responded to the survey. It included all four types of practices in the nine provinces.

Who did we speak to

PRACTICE TYPE	Sample	%
Architect	1057	58%
Senior Architectural Technologist	332	18%
Architectural Technologist	162	9%
Architectural Draughtsperson	266	15%
TOTAL	1817	100%

PROVINCE	Sample	%
Gauteng	697	38%
Western Cape	594	33%
KZN	281	15%
Eastern Cape	86	5%
Northern Cape	9	0%
Free State	44	2%
North West	25	1%
Mpumalanga	46	3%
Limpopo	35	2%
TOTAL	1817	100%

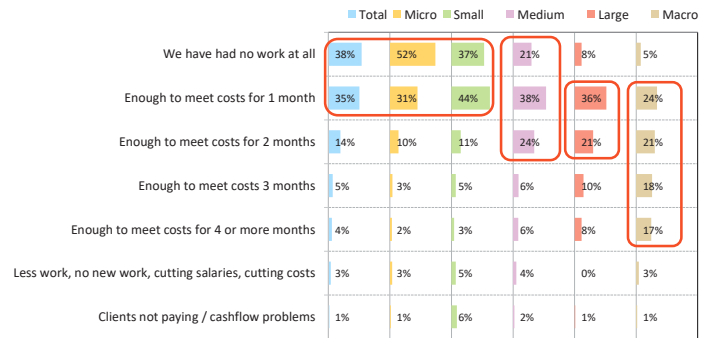
240
13%

The size of the practice is defined by the number of architectural staff

Size of practice	Number of Architectural Staff	Sample	%
Micro	1	843	46%
Small	2-3	457	25%
Medium	4-9	351	19%
Large	10-20	100	6%
Macro	20+	66	4%
TOTAL		1817	100%

Number of Support Staff	Sample	%
0	697	38%
1	537	30%
2-3	408	22%
4-9	125	7%
10+	50	3%
TOTAL	1817	100%

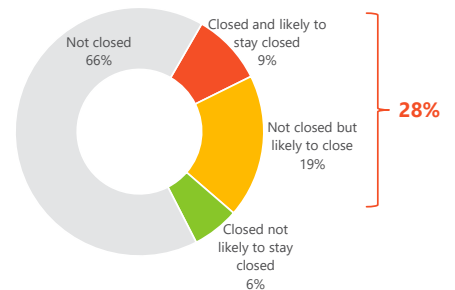
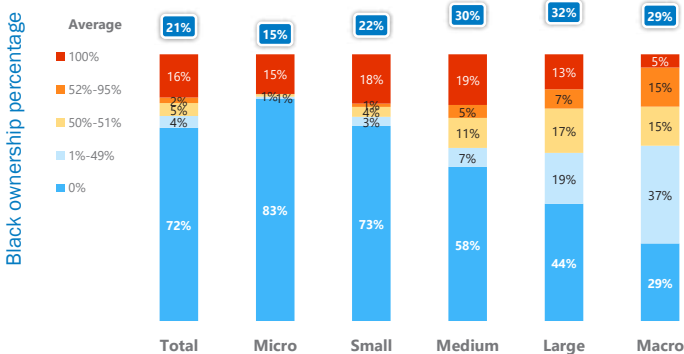
38% of practices say that they have not had any work during the lockdown, and a further 35% say the work has only been sufficient to cover costs for one month. Micro and Small practices have had the least work.



Q. What has been your workload during the Covid-19 lockdown period?

Up to 28% of practices have closed or could close down because of the lockdown.

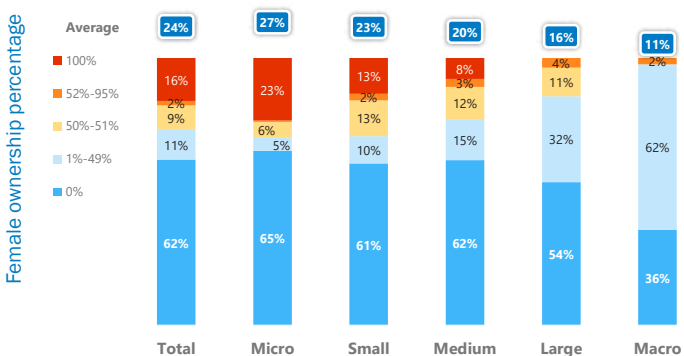
The average Black ownership percentage is 21%. This increases to around 30% in Medium, Large and Macro practices.



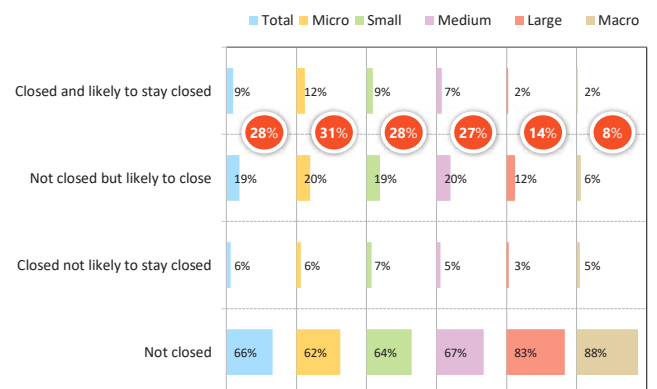
Did you have to close your practice permanently as a result of Covid-19? Does it look likely that you will permanently close your practice in the next month or two, or that you will remain permanently closed

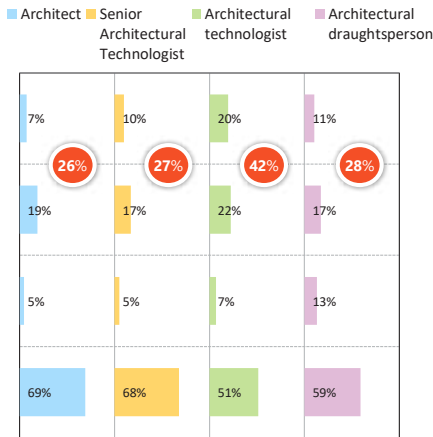
Micro, Small and Medium practices are more likely to close down. Architectural Technologists seem to be the most severely affected.

The average Female ownership percentage is 24%. The Female ownership decreases as the size of practice increases.



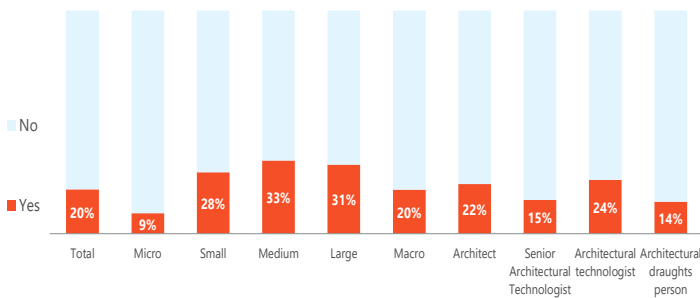
● Closed or likely to close





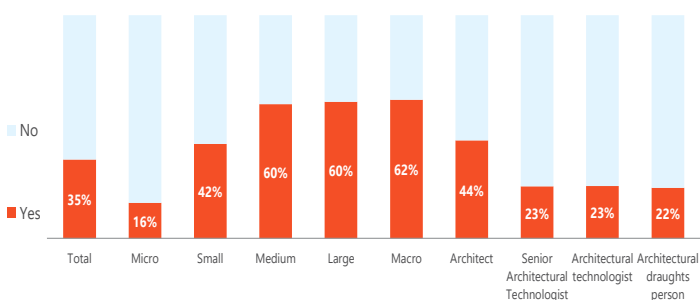
Did you have to close your practice permanently as a result of Covid19?
 Does it look likely that you will permanently close your practice in the next month or two, or that you will remain permanently closed.

20% of practices have retrenched staff during the lockdown.



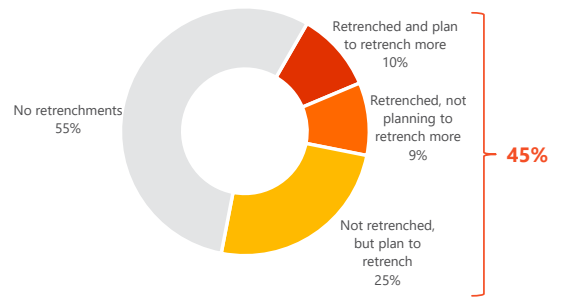
Did you retrench any staff over the last two months due to the COVID-19 lockdown?

35% of practices plan to retrench staff in the next 3 months. It increases to around 60% for Medium, Large and Macro practices.



Do you expect to retrench any staff in the next 3 months?

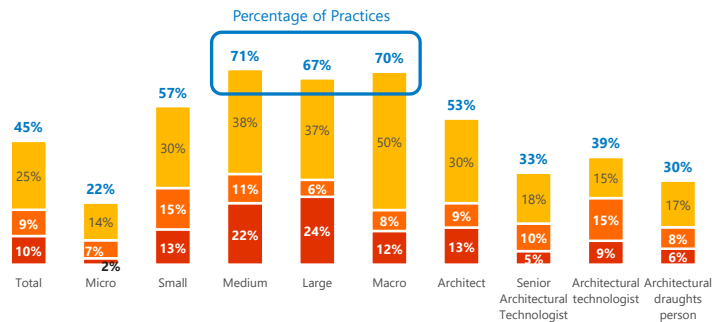
In total 45% of practices have retrenched or plan to retrench staff.



Did you retrench any staff over the last two months due to the COVID-19 lockdown?

Do you expect to retrench any staff in the next 3 months?

In Medium, Large and Macro practices, around 70% of practices have retrenched or plan to retrench staff.



Total retrenched or plan to retrench

- Not retrenched, but plan to retrench
- Retrenched, not planning to retrench more
- Retrenched and plan to retrench more

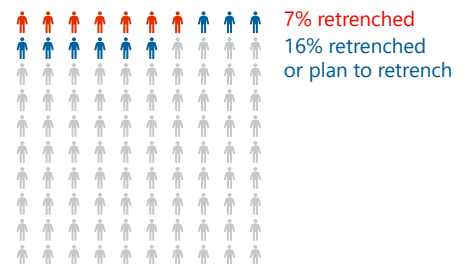
Did you retrench any staff over the last two months due to the COVID 19 lockdown?

Do you expect to retrench any staff in the next 3 months?

12 600 staff are employed by the 1817 practices interviewed. 908 or 7% of staff employed have been retrenched by these practices. Total retrenchments, completed and planned, could be between 16% (best case scenario) and 27% (worst case scenario).

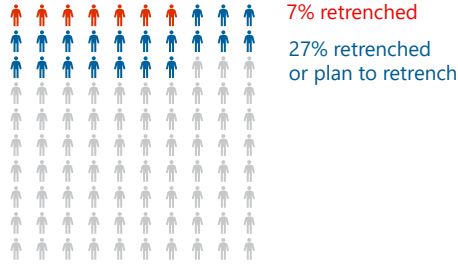
Retrenched in last two months | Plan to retrench in next 1-3 months

BEST CASE SCENARIO



Retrenched in last two months Plan to retrench in next 1-3 months

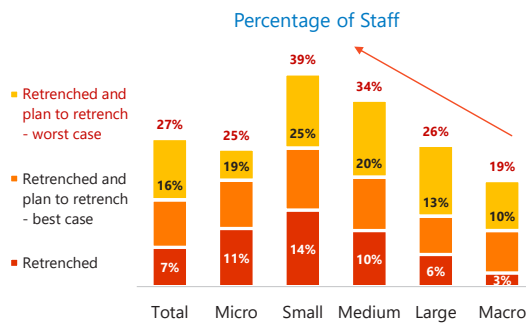
WORST CASE SCENARIO



How many staff you have retrenched over the last two months due to the COVID 19 lockdown?

Please estimate how many staff you expect to retrench in the next 3 months, giving the worst case scenario and the best case scenario?

Macro practices could retrench between 10% and 19% of their staff. This increases to between 25% and 39% for small practices. The 1817 practices in the survey employ over 12600 staff. Between 2000 and 3400 of these could be retrenched in total.



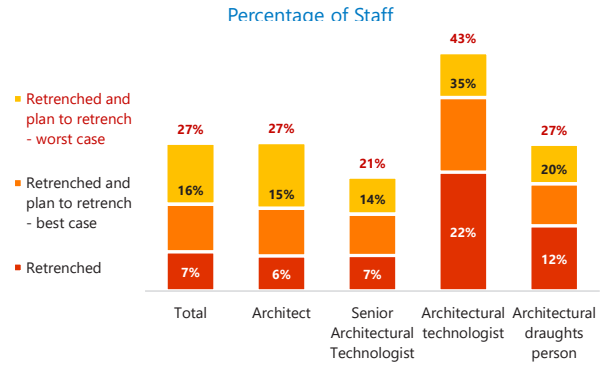
Staff numbers (for practices in the survey)

	Total	Micro	Small	Medium	Large	Macro
Number of practices in survey	1817	843	457	351	100	66
Number of staff employed	12607	1234	1638	3100	1918	4717
Number retrenched to date	908	131	229	317	113	118
Plan to retrench - best case	1093	108	185	301	133	366
Plan to retrench - worst case	2494	178	406	736	381	793
Total retrenched plus plan to retrench - best case	2001	239	414	618	246	484
Total retrenched plus plan to retrench - worst case	3402	309	635	1053	494	911

How many staff you have retrenched over the last two months due to the COVID 19 lockdown?

Please estimate how many staff you expect to retrench in the next 3 months, giving the worst case scenario and the best case scenario?

Architectural technologists appear to be the worst hit. They could retrench between 35% and 43% of their staff. The greatest number, in absolute terms, will however come from those in Architects practices. Of the 10 000 people currently employed by the 1057 Architects practices in the survey, a total of between 1500 and 2800 staff could be retrenched.



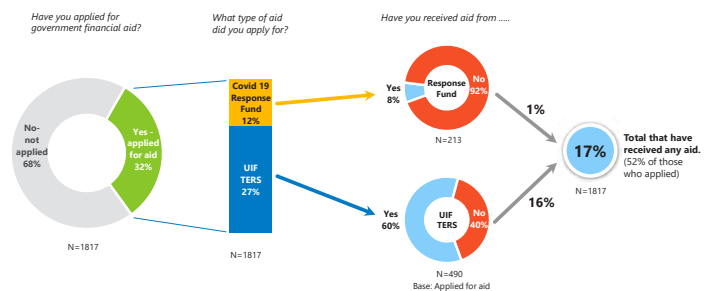
Staff numbers (for practices in the survey)

	Total	Architect	Senior Architectural Technologist	Architectural technologist	Architectural draughts person
Number of practices in survey	1817	1057	332	162	266
Number of staff employed	12607	10335	1228	391	653
Number retrenched to date	908	665	80	85	78
Plan to retrench - best case	1093	897	93	53	50
Plan to retrench - worst case	2494	2137	175	85	97
Total retrenched plus plan to retrench - best case	2001	1562	173	138	128
Total retrenched plus plan to retrench - worst case	3402	2802	255	170	175

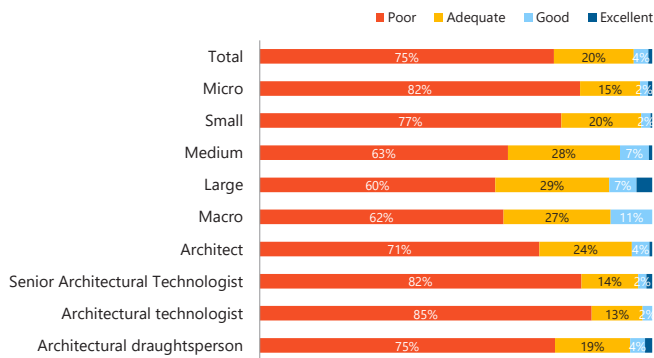
How many staff you have retrenched over the last two months due to the COVID 19 lockdown?

Please estimate how many staff you expect to retrench in the next 3 months, giving the worst case scenario and the best case scenario?

32% of practices have applied for government aid. 27% applied for aid from UIF TERS and 12% from the Covid19 Response Fund. 7% applied for both. Of those who applied, 60% received UIF aid, while only 8% received aid from the CovidResponse Fund. 17% of practices in total have received any form of aid, which is 52% of those who applied.

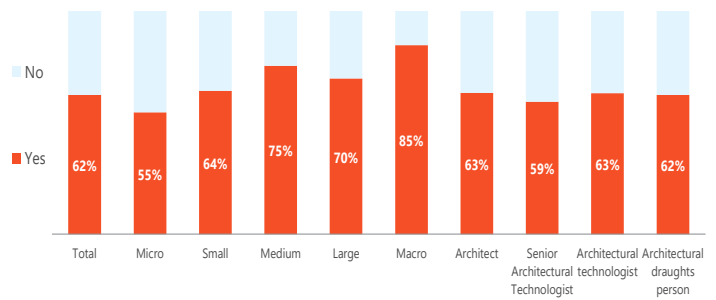


A majority of practices believe that Government support has been poor during the pandemic



Do you consider government support in your case to be... ?

62% of practices have invoices that are outstanding for more than 30 days. This creates cash flow problems for many practices, in particular for those where there is no new work coming in.



Do you currently have any invoices with outstanding payments longer than 30 days?

For the 62% of practices with outstanding invoices, the average value outstanding is R846 000. This increases to over R8M for Macro practices. The total value of invoices outstanding for these 995 practices is R842 million.

	Total	Micro	Small	Medium	Large	Macro	Architect	Senior Architectural Technologist	Architectural technologist	Architectural draughtsperson
Number of practices answering	1595	772	411	297	76	39	920	297	152	226
Number of practices with invoices outstanding	995	421	264	224	53	33	582	176	96	141
Proportion that have invoices outstanding	62%	55%	64%	75%	70%	85%	63%	59%	63%	62%
Average value - amongst those with outstanding invoices	R846,000	R119,000	R431,000	R998,000	R3,488,000	R8,154,000	R1,335,000	R254,000	R110,000	R66,000
Total value of outstanding invoices (R000 000's)	R842M	R50M	R114M	R223M	R185M	R269M	R777M	R45M	R11M	R9M
Proportion in the Public Sector	48%	35%	47%	58%	80%	21%	49%	47%	12%	24%
Proportion in the Private Sector	52%	65%	53%	42%	20%	79%	51%	53%	88%	76%

Data
Information
Knowledge
Wisdom
Imagination



Where is the life we have lost in living? Where is the wisdom we have lost in knowledge? Where is the knowledge we have lost in information?
T.S. Eliot



vincent@leadingedgeresearch.co.za



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My high school years were spent in East Africa and this had a huge impact on how I viewed the world, for example and east African homestead, market or city in the 90's had a very different energy, design and utility to its European counterparts and though my experience of Africa felt quite isolated, my curiosity never waned and kept me abreast with the challenges that were happening at the time in southern Africa. What was quite apparent was that in Africa, everything was hands on, and approached from a human scale. Human experience and comfort levels were imperative in interactions with your fellow man and this is where my EGO came into play.

The external influences presented my reality, the reality that no matter how big an audacious goal or dream I had envisioned, if it couldn't be made or realised what was the point or purpose of said dream or goal? If your client needs a certain religious requirement for their home in order for it to serve their daily needs, it does not matter whether your beliefs align, or your design ID is screaming to be heard, realistically you need to realise your clients' needs in your design offering. These external factors come into play during the design process and a battle between your ID and EGO to produce a design versus your client's ID and EGO and the interactions henceforth.

In the early 2000's I found myself in the University of Pretoria's Architectural Department, and I had to acclimatise to the different cultures and languages of South Africa. The one skill though that saved me and was hammered into me during my first year of university was that, where language failed, sketches and drawings became the ultimate medium of design communication and I have carried this skill with me since. With the advent of Computer Aided Design (CAD) we transitioned to a digital form of design expression and the University of Pretoria's embodiment of the Bauhausian teaching methodology, which calls upon the young designer to always be aware of how things are constructed, also managed to create space for one's design ID to run wild.

The SUPEREGO however is what makes you feel guilty for not producing that which satisfies your ID and EGO. Your SUPEREGO is critical, conscientious and in the never-ending pursuit of the ideal self. For example, a client might want their kitchen in a specific location in their home, and as a designer you explain to them that that might not be the optimal position for the kitchen, but they demand that this is what they want. At this point, you know that you will have to compromise but still produce the best design that will serve their culinary needs, however a challenging feat it may deem. A design compromise resulting in the designer's ID versus EGO battle, results in a solution that satisfies the clients SUPEREGO. Your client demands always need to be satisfied and unfortunately a designer can't always enforce their design ideals.

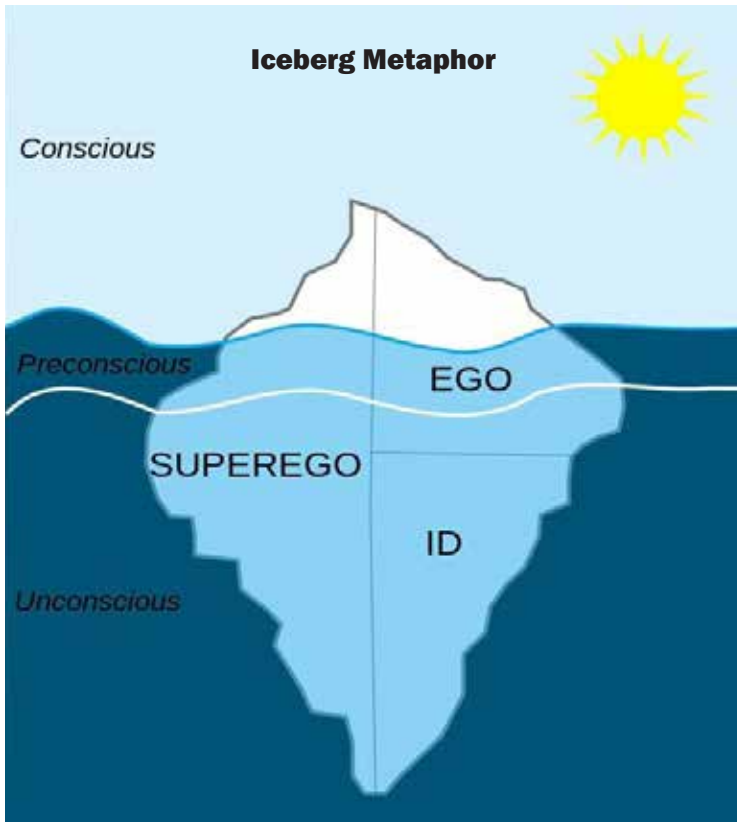
So how does one go about this balance? Is it a challenge? Absolutely. So why don't we openly talk about this discomfort as designers? We develop coping mechanisms be it depression or quitting the practise of design to teach design and vice versa but avoid the conversations altogether.

A DESIGNERS PROCESS

Sigmund Freud's structural model of the psyche was introduced in his seminal paper published in 1923 entitled *"The Ego and the Id"*, where he coined the terms ID, EGO and SUPER EGO to describe the different systems of the brain and how these developed at different stages of our lives. After a deep interrogation with self I discovered that this is how I design and approach design on a daily basis. However, this also true of how the various stages of my life have contributed and influenced how I view and practise this art form.

My design journey started in the 80's, the summer I turned 5 to be specific, when my family spent time in Italy. I vividly recall my curiosity for design peaking having been surrounded by beautiful buildings, frescos and marble sculptures particularly the nude statue of David and wondering why no one remarked at his state of undress. What I now know about children in their formative years, is that they are driven by their instincts, this is their first response and call to action. When uncomfortable they will mention it and when something is inspiring, it gets imprinted in their minds eye, as the splendour of Italy was impressed in mine, and thus began my obsession with cities, buildings, art and music.

ID is that which we intrinsically have, it is uncorrupted, it is the designer's instinct that makes us know without a doubt, that our work is good, it is the confidence we have in our innate ability, however primitive it may be, but with time and influence, be it through your peers championing hip-hop music over your love for a classical aria or your art classes releasing in you a new-found love for the cubist movement versus the romantic period, these external influences all affect your ID, and this happened to me in the 90's.



The Iceberg Metaphor illustrates the relationship between our conscious and unconscious mind. It also illustrates the relationship between the three psyches Freud coined the ID, EGO and SUPEREGO. What the Iceberg Metaphor clearly illustrates is that our ID resides in our unconscious mind and it rarely comes to the surface, whereas that which rules our conscious mind is the EGO with a balance of SUPER EGO for good measure.

My challenge to designers is to tap into the unconscious, your ID, for no two designers are the same because none of our ID's are identical. If we all tapped into that innate part of our selves our uniqueness will unfold as will our singularity and creativity as designers. What this will curb is the repetitive nature of our designs across the board a result of our SUPEREGO in the form of our clients, bosses, peers, self-criticism, guilt and or a knock on your self-esteem and my hope for you is that you tap more and more into your subconscious.*

**(This article is an extract of a Lecture series Juliet Kavishe presented at the DAS Conference in March and September 2020 under the title 'Design ID vs EGO: a creative process')*

By Juliet M. Kavishe

BENEFITS OF Canberra Accord on Architectural Education

The Canberra Accord recognises the substantial equivalency of validation systems in architectural education of its Signatories. “Substantial” equivalency identifies a programme as comparable in educational outcomes in all significant aspects, and indicates that it provides an educational experience meeting acceptable standards, even though such program/me may differ in format or method of delivery. The Canberra Accord is intended to facilitate the portability of educational credentials between the countries whose validation agencies have signed the Accord.

The Canberra Accord references the three (3) “E’s” of professionalism. These are in progression: Education, Experience, and Examination. Graduates with qualifications from validated programmes in architecture in the signatory countries recognised by the Canberra Accord, are expected to have commonly held attributes including the ability to:



1. Apply the acquired knowledge for the design, operation, and improvement of systems, processes, and environments;
2. Formulate and solve complex architectural problems;
3. Understand and resolve the environmental, economic, and societal implications of architectural work;
4. Communicate effectively with clients, peers, and community;
5. Engage in lifelong learning and professional development following graduation;
6. Act in accordance with the ethical principles of the profession of architecture;
7. Make the case publicly for better human environments in contemporary society.



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FIVE DISTINCTIONS MATRIC RESULTS CHANGED TSHEPANG'S LIFE FROM ONE ROOM SHACK

Tshepang for Diepsloot ext 6 didn't allow her circumstances to stop her from pursuing her dream. Tshepang obtained 5 distinctions in the matric results despite living in 1 bed room shack with her family. Tshepang mentioned that she would stay up late waiting for everyone to sleep before she could study. She said that besides being in the small shack house, the neighbours would play loud music even at night. Tshepang has a dream to study architecture and design beautiful houses.

The South African Council for the architectural profession (SACAP) discovered through a social media platform that Tshepang's dream is to become a qualified professional architect and join a highly male dominated profession. Her dream resonated well within SACAP because transformation of the architectural profession in terms of race and gender is one of the key strategic objectives.

SACAP is a regulatory body established in terms of section 2 of the Architectural Profession Act 44 of 2000 (the Act) with a mandate to regulate the architectural profession. The architectural profession includes professional architects, senior architectural technologists, architectural technologists, draughtspersons, specified categories

and candidates in each of the categories of registration, all of whom are required to be registered with SACAP before they can practice Architecture.

Once we had received her interest to study architecture and the financial challenges she faced before she can achieve her dream of becoming a Professional Architect, we immediately communicated with the Minister of the Department of Public Works & Infrastructure to consider awarding the aspirant Professional Architect a bursary. The Minister did not hesitate to award her a full bursary to study architecture.




During the process, we also learned that Tshepang's application at University of Cape Town was declined due to the fact that she had used grade 11 results to apply. The grade 11 results did not meet the requirements for admission to study architecture. Therefore, when she received her grade 12 results with 5 distinctions, she had not applied to any University to study architecture.

SACAP immediately engage the University of Johannesburg and requested the Head of the School of Architecture to consider the application of Tshepang. The University of Johannesburg duly considered her application and accepted her to study architecture. SACAP intends to ensure that during her study, Tshepang has mentors to guide her during the tough years of studying architecture.

We wish to profusely thank the honourable Minister Patricia De Lille for granting Tshepang a bursary to study architecture. We certainly wish her the best in her architectural studies.

SACAP would like encourage more female students to do architectural studies for the profession to be transformed.

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Nadia Tromp (Professional Architect)

THE SOUTH AFRICAN COUNCIL FOR THE ARCHITECTURAL PROFESSION (SACAP) **CONGRATULATES NADIA TROMP FOR BEING SHORTLISTED FOR THE ARCHITECT OF THE YEAR - FEMALE FRONTIER AWARDS 2021**

Nadia Tromp, is registered with SACAP as Professional Architect. She is an internationally acclaimed South African Profession Architect best known for her work in social architecture and spatial transformation. In 2008 she founded Ntsika Architects, one of the handful female black-owned architectural practices in the country.

Tromp's particular interest is in the spatial fragmentation of South African cities and the need for increased density and integration. She says, as a practice, we are concerned about the scars left on our landscape by apartheid planning and strive to push the boundaries of conventional thinking around the power of architecture to transform the quality of the environment, through meaningful engagement with the communities in which we work.

Tromp served as the President of the Gauteng Institute for Architecture (GIFA), a region of the South African Institute of Architects (SAIA),

2017-2019. She is currently the Director of the International Union of Architects (UIA) Community Architecture: Architecture & Human Rights work program; a board member of SAIA; and the chairperson of the SAIA Habitat Committee.

Tromp has recently been shortlisted for the **Architect of the Year - Female Frontier Awards 2021**, which recognizes remarkable, talented and visionary women of all ages, at every level across Architecture. SACAP is proud to be affiliated with Tromp as a registered Professional Architect and we wish to congratulate Tromp on this outstanding achievement of being shortlisted among the best Professional Architects. "This is an achievement on its own, and is the statement to years of hard work and excellence in the architectural profession. Congratulations to Tromp and SACAP wishes her all the success for these awards, you are a winner already," said the President of SACAP, Mr. Nduku

SACAP NewZ WORTHY

PUBLISH OF CODE OF CONDUCT AND THE RULES OF IMPROPER CONDUCT

The South African Council for the Architectural Profession (SACAP) would like to express sincere appreciation to all recognised Voluntary Associations and Registered Persons who submitted comments during consultative engagements on the review of the Code of Professional Conduct.

SACAP received many comments from the entire profession. We confirm that all comments were duly considered by the Investigating Committee, most comments were included in the final Code of Conduct and some did not positively assist SACAP in achieving its objectives on this exercise. The conversation however remains, Registered Professionals are encouraged to continuously engage SACAP for the growth and protection of the industry.

The Code of Conduct was gazetted on 19 February 2021.



[Click here to access the Code of Conduct](#)



[Click Here to access the Rules of Improper Conduct](#)

SACAP NewZ WORTHY

CONTINUING PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT (CPD)

SACAP would like to thank all Registered Professionals who submitted claims for CPD credits on their online profiles. Please be assured that we are working tirelessly to do the necessary evaluation and approval of all the claims submitted.

We are however faced with the task to evaluate between 8 500 and 10 000 CPD claims. Taking into consideration the volume of work associated with the evaluation of all claims; the finalisation of CPD claims is unfortunately taking longer than anticipated.

Please take notice that the claims for of all Registered Professionals that had to renew their registration in 2020 are currently receiving

attention, as their certificates expired at the end of December 2020. Registered Professionals that must renew their registration in 2021 can be assured that the validity of their PrivySeal certificates have been extended to 31 December 2021. This will be amended as soon as the evaluation of submissions has been finalised and there is compliance with the requirements for the renewal of registration.

CPD Credits must be claimed online by signing in on your profile, and selecting '**Manage My CPD**' and click on '**Add Entry**'. Please ensure that all personal and contact details on your online profile are correct at all times.

 **The CPD Conditions can be found on SACAP's website (www.sacapsa.com).**

We value your patience and understanding and assure you that we are attending to the evaluation and approval of all submission as quickly as possible.

 **All queries relating to CPD must be sent to: info@sacapsa.com.**

UPLIFT MORATORIUM ON RPL

The South African Council for the Architectural Profession (SACAP) would like to announce to the architectural profession that the 5th term Council has taken a decision to lift the moratorium which it placed on the Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL). All architectural professionals who are registered, in good standing and meet all the requirements are encouraged to apply.

The RPL, Special Consent and Special Limited Dispensation policies and all requirements to apply will be made available in due course to the architectural profession. In addition, comprehensive information regarding the application process will be made available to all registered professionals in due course.

Requirements for RPL 

Continued on following page

SACAP NewZ WORTHY

RECOGNITION OF PRIOR LEARNING (RPL)



South African Council
for the Architectural Profession

RPL requirements for a Professional Architectural Draughtsperson (PAD) to upgrade to a Professional Architectural Technologist (PAT).

In order for a person registered as PAD to apply for an RPL Assessment, he/she must:

- Have been registered as a PAD for a minimum of 3 years;
- Must be in good standing with SACAP;
- Must submit an RPL application, online or by hand, in the prescribed format.

If the application satisfy all the requirements, an applicant must submit the following documents for assessment to the RPL Assessment Panel.

- A letter motivating why he/she is applying for this assessment;
- A portfolio of work;
- Project details (previously submitted as part of the initial application);
- Reference letters from clients and/or employers.

The applicant will be assessed on the following outcomes:

OUTCOME FIELDS	LEARNING LEVEL
1. ARCHITECTURAL DESIGN	Application
2. ENVIRONMENTAL RELATIONSHIPS	Understanding
3. CONSTRUCTION TECHNOLOGY	Application
4. BUILDING STRUCTURES	Understanding
5. CONTEXTUAL & URBAN RELATIONSHIPS	Understanding
6. ARCHITECTURAL HISTORY, THEORY & RELATIONSHIPS	Understanding
7. BUILDING SERVICES & RELATED TECHNOLOGIES	Application
8. CONTRACT DOCUMENTATION & ADMINISTRATION	Application
9. COMPUTER APPLICATIONS	Application
10. OFFICE PRACTICE, LEGAL ASPECTS AND ETHICS	Application

If the RPL assessment is successful and an applicant can articulate to the next registration category, he/she will be required to write the Professional Practice Examination (PPE) if this was not done in the past.

SACAP NewZ WORTHY

RECOGNITION OF PRIOR LEARNING (RPL)



South African Council
for the Architectural Profession

RPL requirements for a Professional Architectural Technologist (PAT) to upgrade to a Professional Senior Architectural Technologist (PSAT).

In order for a person registered as PAT to apply for an RPL Assessment, he/she must:

- have been registered as a PAT for a minimum of 3 years;
- must be in good standing with SACAP;
- must submit an RPL application, online or by hand, in the prescribed format.

If the application satisfy all the requirements, an applicant must submit the following documents for assessment to the RPL Assessment Panel.

- A letter motivating why he/she is applying for this assessment;
- A portfolio of work;
- Project details (previously submitted as part of the initial application);
- Reference letters from clients and/or employers.

The applicant will be assessed on the following outcomes:

OUTCOME FIELDS	LEARNING LEVEL
1. ARCHITECTURAL DESIGN	Problem Solving
2. ENVIRONMENTAL RELATIONSHIPS	Application
3. CONSTRUCTION TECHNOLOGY	Problem Solving
4. BUILDING STRUCTURES	Application
5. CONTEXTUAL & URBAN RELATIONSHIPS	Application
6. ARCHITECTURAL HISTORY, THEORY & RELATIONSHIPS	Application
7. BUILDING SERVICES & RELATED TECHNOLOGIES	Problem Solving
8. CONTRACT DOCUMENTATION & ADMINISTRATION	Problem Solving
9. COMPUTER APPLICATIONS	Application
10. OFFICE PRACTICE, LEGAL ASPECTS AND ETHICS	Problem Solving

If the RPL assessment is successful then an applicant can articulate to the next registration category, he/she will be required to write the Professional Practice Examination (PPE) if this was not done in the past.

SACAP NewZ WORTHY

RECOGNITION OF PRIOR LEARNING (RPL)



South African Council
for the Architectural Profession

RPL requirements for a Professional Senior Architectural Technologist (PSAT) to upgrade to a Professional Architect (PrArch).

In order for a person registered as PSAT to apply for an RPL Assessment, he/she must:

- have been registered as a PSAT for a minimum of 3 years;
- must be in good standing with SACAP;
- must submit an RPL application, online or by hand, in the prescribed format.

If the application satisfy all the requirements, an applicant must submit the following documents for assessment to the RPL Assessment Panel.

- A letter motivating why he/she is applying for this assessment;
- A portfolio of work;
- Project details (previously submitted as part of the initial application);
- Reference letters from clients and/or employers.

The applicant will be assessed on the following outcomes:

OUTCOME FIELDS	LEARNING LEVEL
1. ARCHITECTURAL DESIGN	Problem Solving
2. ENVIRONMENTAL RELATIONSHIPS	Problem Solving
3. CONSTRUCTION TECHNOLOGY	Problem Solving
4. BUILDING STRUCTURES	Problem Solving
5. CONTEXTUAL & URBAN RELATIONSHIPS	Problem Solving
6. ARCHITECTURAL HISTORY, THEORY & RELATIONSHIPS	Problem Solving
7. BUILDING SERVICES & RELATED TECHNOLOGIES	Problem Solving
8. CONTRACT DOCUMENTATION & ADMINISTRATION	Problem Solving
9. COMPUTER APPLICATIONS	Application
10. OFFICE PRACTICE, LEGAL ASPECTS AND ETHICS	Problem Solving

If the RPL assessment is successful then an applicant can articulate to the next registration category, he/she will be required to write the Professional Practice Examination (PPE) if this was not done in the past.

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EMAIL COMMUNICATION

Please note that any enquiries relating to Professional Registration, including Annual Fees, Registration, CPD etc may be directed to the following email addresses:

CONTACT CENTRE

General enquiries - Registration, Upgrades, Professional Practice Exams (PPE), Continuing Professional Development (CPD), frequently asked questions (FAQ)

Email: info@sacapsa.com

FINANCE UNIT

Account - Annual Fees and other fees accounts including CPD renewal fees, re-registration fees

Email: accounts@sacapsa.com

IDOW - COMMITTEE

Identification of Work (IDoW) - Matrix and Exemptions

Email: idow@sacapsa.com

LEGAL

Filing a complaint and lodging an affidavit

Email: legal@sacapsa.com

SACAP NEWSLETTER

THANK YOU