

OCTOBER / DECEMBER 2020 EDITION 6

# SACAP

▶ NEWSLETTER

**08**

Post-COVID-19  
Perspectives for  
architecture in South Africa

**12**

Beyond the now, an  
off-the-cuff look at the  
profession beyond 2020

**18**

Creating the future:  
health keys to  
architecture success



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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](http://www.sacapsa.com) or call 011 479 5000.**



**SACAP NEWSLETTER**



# CONTENTS



**02** President's welcome note:

**04** From the Registrar's desk:  
Ownership of copy right in architectural drawings

**06** Kaelo Lifestyle

**08** Post-COVID-19 Perspectives for architecture in South Africa

**12** Beyond the now, an off-the-cuff look at the profession beyond 2020

**14** Registration of persons with qualifications

**15** Identification of Work

**16** Elegant security solutions for holiday homes

**18** Creating the future: health keys to architecture success

**22** Progress on mass public employment programmes

**24** Design and construction as an integrated system

**25** SACAP award candidates who performed well in Professional Practice Exams (PPE)

**26** SACAP NewZ worthy

Charles Ntsindiso Nduku



*“Placing the architectural profession at the heart of the new world that will be created following the pandemic will ensure that our sector remains relevant and sustainable.”*

As the year ends, I wish to thank all our stakeholders for the continuous commitment to regulate the architectural profession for the best interests of the public, registered persons and the built environment. The year 2020 has been an exceedingly difficult and eventful year, not only for our Country, but for the entire world. The COVID-19 Pandemic with the resultant national lockdown declared in March 2020 by our President Cyril Ramaphosa, caused immense havoc to the architectural profession, as most of the practices are very small the effect of the lockdown was quite disastrous.

I am cognizant of the fact that some of the architectural practices had to close down permanently and others had to retrench their staff to survive. Accordingly, even after declaration of level 3 lockdown, some practices could not recover. Despite the fact that the threat of the Corona Virus Pandemic has not completely left us, the architectural profession has however proved to be quite resilient.

The post-COVID-19 world that must be imagined – which promotes healthy, livable spaces – must be led by the architectural profession. Placing the architectural profession at the heart of the new world that will be created following the pandemic will ensure that our sector remains relevant and sustainable.

It is often said that; ‘necessity is the mother of invention’ and this is the perfect time to help redesign our spaces. As a profession we have learned to work smarter and have adopted the use of technology to our advantage. The future prospects for the profession are indeed looking bright.

On behalf of the entire 5th term Council, management, staff and stakeholders, I would like to take this opportunity to once more thank you for your continuous support and commitment and we wish you all and your families a restful and prosperous festive season.

## MESSAGE FROM THE **PRESIDENT**





*From our Family to your Family*

*The SACAP family wishes you and  
your loved ones a peaceful happy holiday  
season and prosperous New Year.*

*Remember, to love a little more, give  
a little more and return rejuvenated  
and refreshed as we tackle a 2021  
full of possibilities.*

*Happy Festive Season*





Advocate (Adv) Toto Fiduli

# FROM THE REGISTRAR'S DESK

## OWNERSHIP OF COPY RIGHT IN ARCHITECTURAL DRAWINGS

### 1. Introduction

Architectural professionals are often engaged to provide a wide range of architectural services including preparing drawings, designs, plans and/or models of buildings. It is of paramount importance to understand who rightfully owns copyrights for the designs embodied in architectural drawings produced by architectural professionals in terms of intellectual property laws in South Africa.

This piece examines architectural professional intellectual property rights in relation to works of architecture. The key emphasis is on copyright protection in relation to architectural works, in particular, building plans and designs. Consequently, the Copyright Act 98 of 1978 and case law will be considered. The paper will also assess where does copyrights subsists between an employer and an employee of the architectural practice.

### 2. Overview of copyrights protection in South Africa

In South Africa, protection of intellectual property is derived from an act of Parliament and various court judgements that interpreted the Copyright Act. The copyright laws protect original works against unauthorised reproduction or adaptation. Copyright subsists automatically in artistic work provided that the work is original, i.e. a product of independent effort on the part of an architectural professional. Therefore, there is no requirement of registration to be able to claim protection against unlawful exploitation of intellectual property.

In terms of section 1 of the Copyright Act 98 of 1978 (as amended) artistic work include **works of architecture, being either buildings or models of buildings; or works of craftsmanship.**

In terms of section 7 of the Copyright Act, copyright in an artistic work grants exclusive rights to the author to reproduce the work in any manner or form whatsoever; or to make adaptation of the work in any

form whatsoever. In the main, the copyright owner has exclusive rights to make reproductions or adaptations on architectural drawings.

Based on section 1 and 7 of the Copyright Act, it is clear that architectural professionals are afforded protection on a wide range of architectural works, including sketches, drawings and models of buildings, as well as the actual building itself. It does not matter whether the sketches or drawings were hand drawn or created by software, the Copyright Act affords protection to the author.

### 3. In whom does copyright subsists on architectural drawings

In terms of section 21 (a) (d) of the Copyright Act, copyright vests with the author of architectural drawings except in cases where architectural work was performed by an employee of an architectural practice in the course of employment, in such circumstances, copyright subsists with the employer.

In the matter between *Marais v Bezuidenhout* a claim was instituted for infringement of copyrights due to unauthorised reproduction of architectural drawings. The court confirmed that architectural drawings constitute artistic work and they are protected under the Act.

The court had to grapple with the issue of where does copyright subsist in architectural drawings. An argument was raised that copyright on architectural drawings subsisted not with the architectural professional but with a client who commissioned and paid for the architectural drawings. It was noted that under the Copyright Act of 1965, a client who had paid an architectural professional in full for the work commissioned was the owner of copyright in architectural drawings. Following the amendment of the Copyright Act of 1965, and the enactment of the 1978 Act, copyright in architectural drawings is now conferred to the architectural professional. Thus, copyright in architectural drawings is vested with the architectural professional or a practice and not a client.



In order to answer the question of who does copyright subsists with on architectural drawings. The court drew a distinction between an architectural professional in private practice who contracts with a client specifically to provide architectural services for a specific job and an architectural professional who performs architectural work in terms of a contract of employment on an ongoing basis in a practice.

The court held that in cases where an architectural profession provides architectural service in the course of his or her duties as an employee, copyrights subsists with the architectural practice and not the employee who performed the work. This is due to the fact that architectural work was undertaken by the employee during the course of employment.

The court arrived at this decision by drawing a distinction between a contract of service and a contract of work. A contract of service as set out in section 21 (d) does not include contract of work. The objective of contract of service is to render personal services by the employee to the employer. In contrast, a contract of work is the performance of certain specified work for a client but the person is not obliged to perform the services personally, such work can be delegated. The employee under a contract of service is a subordinate to the employer who performs work under supervision.

It is clear that in terms of the Copyright Act 98 of 1978 and the *Marais v Bezuidenhout* matter, copyright in architectural drawings subsist with the author. Therefore, an architectural professional commissioned by a client to prepare architectural drawings owns copyright. Secondly, architectural professionals who are employed by practices and who performs architectural work under an employment contract do not own copyright of architectural drawings, the copyright subsists with the employer unless the contract of employment provide otherwise.

#### 4. Rights of clients to use architectural drawings

Section 15 (2) of the Copyright Act, stipulates that copyright in a work of architecture or in the relevant drawings shall not be infringed by the reconstruction of that work on the same site in the same style as the original.

The Copyright Act grant architectural professionals copyright in architectural drawings, building plans and actual buildings that they create. However, a client who have commissioned the work is entitled to use the copyright solely for the purpose of the project for which they have paid the architectural professional for in full. Consequently, a client who commissions the architectural works has licence to use the architectural drawings for the purpose for which they were commissioned. The implication is that even if a client terminates a

contract of service with an architectural professional and appoint another architectural professional, such client is entitled to use the designs for the project they were commissioned for. However, a client may not reproduce some parts of the architectural drawings for reuse such architectural drawings or building plans in another project.

#### 5. Infringements of copyrights and remedies

In terms of section 23 of the Act copyright shall be infringed by any person who, without the licence of the owner of the copyright does any of the exclusive acts reserved for the copyright owners. Thus, any unauthorised reproduction, directly or indirectly, or adapting artistic work in a two-dimensional or three-dimensional form amounts to copyright infringements. Infringement occurs when reproduction or adaptation takes place in relation not only to the work but also in relation to any substantial part thereof.

Based on the above provision, an architectural professional will not avoid infringement of copyright if additions or modifications are made on the architectural drawings or building plans of another architectural professional. Particularly when important features and elements of the original architectural drawings or building plans are replicated in the new architectural drawings. Even if not all features of the original architectural drawings were replicated, infringement will not be avoided.

In terms of section 24 of the Act, infringements of copyright shall be actionable at the suit of the owner of the copyright, and in any action for such an infringement a relief which maybe sort is damages, interdict, and/ or delivery of infringing copies. Consequently, the main remedies which can be sought by an architectural professional whose architectural drawings have been reproduced or modified without authorisation is an interdict and an award for damages suffered as a result of infringement of copyright.

#### 6. Conclusion

The Copyright Act protects the original work of all architectural professionals, this protection is afforded to all architectural professionals automatically and there are no requirements for registration. In addition, an employee of an architectural practice does not own copyright on architectural drawings, copyrights subsist with the architectural practice. Architectural professionals should be proactive in order to maximise protection afforded by the Copyright Act on their architectural work. It is important that before undertaking to perform architectural work, an architectural professional has set out the terms of appointment in writing with express terms that the client is only entitled to use the architectural drawings for the relevant project and the architectural drawings may not be reused or duplicated in another building or modified or adapted in any way whatsoever.





It's been a tough year, and we almost at that time when we ready to wind down, relax and take advantage of spending much needed and valued time with loved ones.

Here are some tips to help you keep yourself, your family and your home safe, sound and protected throughout the holiday season:

#### If you're travelling...

- Plan your trip and check the road and weather conditions
- Have a vehicle safety check to ensure that your car is in good shape – tyres (including the spare), brakes, windscreen, indicators, lights, exhaust and engine
- Make sure you have airtime on your cell phone, with a phone charger in your vehicle – this will enable you to make emergency calls if and when needed
- Take bottles of water with you as well as snacks, to help you stay awake and alert
- Have information easily accessible – like your road assistance phone number, medical aid information and insurance policy numbers
- Carry your driver's licence with you and make sure all passengers always wear seatbelts

#### If you're leaving your home unoccupied...

- Test your alarm and your electric fence, if you have these
- Install lights with timers or solar so that your property is well lit at night
- If you have private security, inform the company when you'll be away and have them do routine patrols to inspect your property
- Ask neighbours to keep an eye on your home and to collect things like newspapers and post that may accumulate at the door
- Park vehicles in locked garages and don't leave things like gas braais, bicycles, tools, ladders, garden equipment and patio electronics outside
- If your house is going to be unoccupied, close all windows and lock all doors, including internal doors – also make sure your front and back doors and all sliding doors are secure
- Complete a check list to ensure all safety measures have been taken and all unnecessary appliances switched off

#### When you're out and about...

- Keep your kids safe – make sure they know your cell phone number so they can always contact you if they get lost (give them tips about who to approach if they need help)
- Keep small children safe – if they're too young to know personal information, write your cell phone number on their arm with permanent ink or put it on a bracelet or necklace tag
- Be stringent about water safety to avoid drownings
- Use sunscreen, hats and clothing to prevent sunburn
- Always set up a meeting point for family/friends in the event that someone gets lost
- Always keep an eye on your bag, phone and wallet, especially if you're in a busy public place
- Don't walk around remote or dangerous areas – day or night
- Don't be too relaxed about security – even at your holiday destination lock doors, close windows and don't leave things lying around or outside at night at holiday accommodation.

#### COVID 19....

- Despite restrictions having been relaxed, it is still vital important to take the necessary precautions to stop the spread of the virus and avoid a second wave of infections
- Wear a mask in public settings and anywhere you may be around other people
- Maintain a safe social distance from anyone who is not from your household.
- Be mindful of social distance in high density areas, such as restrooms and eating areas.
- Wash your hands often with soap and water for at least 20 seconds or use hand sanitizer, remember to keep sanitiser in your car and carry one with you
- Avoid touching your eyes, nose, and mouth
- Avoid busy eating areas, such as restaurants during high volume mealtimes
- Minimize gestures that promote close contact consider waving and verbally greet others
- Consider outdoor open events/activities versus those that take place in doors
- Always take note of the number of people in an event gathering

**We want you to be safe, healthy and happy over the festive season. Should you require any support, remember that our AskNelson counsellors can be contacted 24/7, even on public holidays.**





## What are financial triggers?

➤ We all have financial or spending triggers, which are emotions that cause us to give in to spending temptations. Which are unwise financial decisions.

Identifying your personal financial triggers and know how to handle them more effectively is crucial so that your financial plans are not derailed.

## What are financial triggers?



## What are financial triggers?



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 Send a 'please call me' to 072 620 5699  
 ✉ email: asknelson@kaelo.co.za  
 🌐 web: www.kaelo.co.za  
 Standard call rates apply





# Join us online in conversations on POST-COVID-19 PERSPECTIVES FOR ARCHITECTURE IN SOUTH AFRICA

A COLLABORATION BETWEEN:

STADIO  
— HOLDINGS —

Open Architecture



**Authors: Dr Hermie Delport, Prof Lone Poulsen, Ms Jolanda Morkel**

There can be no doubt that the COVID-19 pandemic has impacted all of us and presented us with a 'new normal' and all the uncertainties that come with that. The pandemic has brought into sharp focus the social, spatial and environmental inequalities that exist in our society and in our cities, especially so in South Africa. As architectural professionals, we need to seize this opportunity to reinstate the importance of design thinking, not as a nice-to-have, but as an essential component of creating responsive and appropriate architecture. Our special skill is to translate issues and ideas into built form through the design process. How will the pandemic shape the future of urban design and architectural thinking and practices?

To address this question, the School of Architecture and Spatial Design at STADIO Higher Education, OpenArchitecture (OA) and the Architectural Education Forum Africa (AEFA) decided to collaborate

on a series of **five online Perspectives**. The Cape Institute for Architecture (Cifa) accredited the Perspectives for CPD and the South African Institute of Architects (SAIA) endorsed the series.

This online series was specifically focused on the South African context and particularly on the impact of the pandemic on the architectural and urban design professions. The conceptual idea of the five Perspectives was to consider the challenges and opportunities foregrounded by COVID-19 at three different built environment scales. It started at the scale of the city, moved to the scale of the district and neighbourhood, then to the scale of the complex and the building and finally, the impact of these challenges and opportunities on architectural and urban design practice and education was explored.

In framing each of the 5 Perspectives, panelists with different backgrounds and experiences were invited to present their ideas



in the hope of stimulating and provoking a broader conversation - not to find specific solutions but rather to open up the thinking around how we might move forward progressively under the challenging circumstances that the pandemic has brought into focus.

**LONE POULSEN FACILITATED PERSPECTIVE 1, WHICH ASKED HOW COVID-19 IMPACTED THE CITY AND HOW WE ADDRESS URBAN DEVELOPMENT.**

Rehana Moosajee, the Barefoot Facilitator, discussed the inner architecture of the built environment professional as a potential springboard for transformation. She focused on the importance of being connected with the self and nature and on being conscious of the impact that rapidly urbanising environments have on the inner state of those who rush through them. She said we now have the opportunity to transform the way we meet and interact with each other in public spaces and to respond creatively to the needs of those who are severely stressed through the state of the built environment. Richard Ballard of the Gauteng City-Region Observatory (GCRO) framed his conversation around six spatial trends in Gauteng which impact how the city-region is currently developing: population growth; the conversion of land from non-urban land use to urban use; increasing and uneven population densities; increasing residential development; diverse residential settlement patterns and increasing economic inequality.



Geci Karuri-Sebina of the Wits School of Governance asked if it could be that more-than-COVIDian shifts are required in how we think about and practice urban development. She said that although the pandemic exposed ongoing challenges and shortcomings in our societies and systems and that the call for urban transformation – spatial and otherwise – in South Africa may have come into more vivid and urgent focus during COVID, it is hardly a new challenge given the long-standing socio-economic and spatial inequalities of our cities and development trends. We should re-think our roles as built environment professionals within this context.

**PERSPECTIVE 2 ADDRESSED HOW COVID-19 IMPACTED URBAN DESIGN AND HOW WE LIVE, WORK AND PLAY. THE IN-DEPTH DISCUSSION WAS LED BY MPHETHI MOROJELE OF MMARCHITECTS.**

Khalied Jacobs of Jakupa Architects and Urban Designers asked whether COVID-19 and other crises like Day Zero, level 6 loadshedding and the pandemic of homelessness have fundamentally changed the making of our cities.



He reminded us that changes happen quickly and will happen without designers and that we need to adjust to these processes. Whilst some international cities have experimented with adjusting patterns of public space, South African cities have missed the opportunity to correct spatial imbalances and have failed to simply improve the quality of our living environments. Katie Ewing of the Urban Design Programme at UCT offered three spatial frames in the COVID-19 urban landscape: spaces of practice, spaces of exchange and spaces of learning. Respectively, these frame the sense of the whole and the individual, the extraordinary micro-spaces of the city and the idea of open curriculum and accessible pedagogy for spatial education. Solam Mkhabela of the School of Architecture and Planning at Wits University shifted the perspective to the interior where everyone retreated to during lockdown and he asked whose stories we are listening to for us to bring back the principles of Ubuntu when we design our urban spaces.

**PERSPECTIVE 3 WAS CHAIRED BY KEVIN BINGHAM OF FGG ARCHITECTS AND ZOOMED IN TO ASK HOW WE CAN CREATE RESPONSIVE ARCHITECTURE AT THE SCALE OF THE COMPLEX AND THE BUILDING.**

Thorsten Deckler of 26'10 South Architects reflected on how complex, systemic problems require the integration of different, often conflicting, needs and perspectives in order to arrive at workable solutions that lay the foundation for the long-term improvement of our cities. Ankia Bormans of Terra Plus Landscape Architects said that public spaces and access to nature, whether constructed by man, wilderness, or the transition between, has always been essential to well-being and suggested that post-COVID it will possibly not be physical public space that will change but rather the rules of engagement.





Luyanda Mpahlwa of Design Space Africa shared critical observations on the need for collaboration and education to promote responsive architecture. He encouraged architects and urban designers to again become thought leaders in society. Collaboration and co-design across disciplines were foregrounded as imperatives in creating responsive architecture.

**FOR PERSPECTIVE 4, THREE ARCHITECTS REFLECTED ON THE IMPACT OF COVID-19 ON OUR DAILY PRACTICE OF ARCHITECTURE. THE DISCUSSION WAS CHAIRED BY CARIN SMUTS OF CS STUDIO ARCHITECTS.** Kirsty Ronné of Colab Concepts, a 100% Black-owned company that is grounded in the concept of cross-disciplinary collaboration, Mark Thomas of markthomasarchitects, a sole practitioner operating from a garden studio and Derick Henstra co-founder and executive chairman of dhk Architects and urban designers, who employs than 110 people in offices across South Africa, shared their thoughts.



Kirsty shared snapshot moments of working from home during the lockdown, such as kids sleeping under tables that adults are working on, which really resonated with the audience. Kirsty's work is aimed at being a catalyst and support into ways we as individuals

can contribute towards meaningful change. Mark discussed and shared his drawing systems and collaborative practice with other consultants and suppliers. His message was one of encouragement to the youth, to 'jump in' to new situations and challenges, rather than waiting for these to arrive. Derick explained how dhk was able to work from home and adhere to strict COVID-19 protocol while maintaining the firm's productivity and project deliverables.

**PERSPECTIVE 5 FOCUSED ON THE IMPACT OF COVID-19 ON THE TEACHING AND LEARNING OF ARCHITECTURE. THE SESSION WAS CHAIRED BY NIKKI JINKA OF THE UNIVERSITY OF THE WESTERN CAPE.** The panel for the discussion included Lone Poulsen of OpenArchitecture, Jolanda Morkel of the Cape Peninsula University of Technology, Fadly Isaacs of the University of Cape Town, Carin Combrinck of the University of Pretoria, Sechaba Maape of the University of the Witwatersrand and Hermie Delpoit of STADIO Higher Education. All the panelists agreed that COVID-19 highlighted harsh and difficult circumstances of students and exposed inequities in terms of resources, but also that it opened up new ways of doing, thinking and collaboration in the educational space.



Lone shared thoughts from her experience as the director of Open Architecture and the successful collaboration with CPU on the part-time BTech programme. Lone said that SAIA and OA are hopeful that Covid-19 has opened more flexible and blended options for part-time postgraduate programmes. Jolanda advocated for purposeful and student-centered learning design that will move beyond the binary, to consider the range of learning settings and experiences between the online and the onground, the synchronous and the asynchronous, and the formal and informal learning settings and dimensions. Fadly structured his presentation in three parts which focused on the value of design research as a significant aspect of graduate architectural learning and teaching. These three parts are design research context and the imperative of social change in South Africa, design research pedagogy and the potential of the collaborative studio and third, design research agency and learning from the city as a site of collective knowledge that is political and contested. Carin shared how her honours studio, which focuses on urban citizenship, started

the year with a deeply engaged participatory approach and how they had to adapt to keep the sense of participation and community going throughout the year. She believes that the pandemic has opened new opportunities and tools for sharing and disseminating community work. Sechaba Maape teaches first years and has for the past few years incorporated African art and rituals to create a sense of community under first year students. He said that although COVID-19 changed the physical way in which this project was approached in previous years, such as site visits, it introduced the same tools of trauma, uncertainty and liminality in an authentic manner. The staff and the students found ways to continue to develop and design the community. He posits that the question now is trying to create connection and community with technology which must support goals for decolonising the curriculum. Hermie foregrounded resilience and creativity as tools for coping with changing from the onground to the online studio and positioned the studio as an architectural ecosystem of learning in which each participant is reliant on and responsible for the other.

The audience had the opportunity to participate in the discussions by asking questions in the Zoom chat. The series was well attended and during the last two Perspective sessions the full 300 capacity of the Zoom room was reached and some audience members had to attend the live stream on YouTube. Audience members took an active part in the discussion, commenting on what the panelists were presenting and discussing aspects with each other. Comments were made about the disjunction between CPD courses on topics such as fenestration and seeing the reality of informal settlements, urban challenges, etc. in the Perspectives. They said responsive architecture is a result of understanding complex dynamics and challenges - social, economic, political, environmental, aspirational and experiential - and commented that if we had had these forums decades ago, we might have been able to do a lot more for poor communities that have a daily survival battle in the modern world. Many audience members requested future Perspectives sessions and for opportunities to share, interact and collaborate.

## COLLABORATORS

### The School of Architecture and Spatial Design at STADIO Higher Education



<https://www.stadio.ac.za/>

The School of Architecture and Spatial Design at STADIO Higher Education is currently under construction under the leadership of Dr. Hermie Delport. STADIO Higher Education (stadio.ac.za) started as a subsidiary of Curro Holdings Limited, the largest independent school group in Africa. STADIO Holdings on the JSE in October 2017 with the intent to create a separate listed business with a focus on higher education. STADIO Holdings acquired several prestigious registered

higher education institutions which were consolidated to form one STADIO Higher Education institution. The School of Architecture and Spatial Design will soon start offering short courses and aims to offer a full range of accredited architectural qualifications in the future, from a Higher Certificate to a Professional Doctorate. If all goes as planned the Higher Certificate will be launched in 2022. The short courses and qualifications will be offered in a hybrid, blended way, full-time and part-time.

### OpenArchitecture

The logo for OpenArchitecture features the word "Open" in white text on a red rectangular background, followed by the word "Architecture" in white text on a black rectangular background.



<http://www.openarchitecture.co.za/>

OpenArchitecture, under the leadership of Professor Lone Poulsen as Program Director, was the first of SAIA's transformation projects aligned to skills development, to address the educational and structural shortcomings of the traditional full-time model of architectural education. CPUT was the first University to collaborate with OpenArchitecture and the successful 6-year pilot was concluded at the end of 2019 when the part-time blended BTech in Architectural Technology programme was replaced by the Advanced Diploma curriculum. The programme was offered online to students supported through office-based mentorship and occasional block release sessions on campus.

### The Architectural Education Forum Africa



<https://www.aef africa.org/>

The AEFA was founded in 2014 as the Architectural Education Forum (AEF) to create a platform for architectural educators to share ideas, collaborate through research and discuss current issues in architectural education. The Architectural Education Forum was the outcome of a Symposium on Architectural Education hosted by the Wits School of Architecture and Planning in early 2014 under the leadership of Associate Professor Ariane Janse van Rensburg. The focus of the AEFA is on architectural education that is relevant for Africa, especially sub-Saharan Africa.

### Please join the conversation and give your perspective:



<https://www.aef africa.org/conversations>



<http://www.openarchitecture.co.za/post-covid-19-perspectives-architecture-south-africa>



# BEYOND THE NOW, AN OFF-THE-CUFF LOOK AT THE PROFESSION BEYOND 2020



**T**rying to imagine anything resembling a future profession is a tough task given the fact that only 12 months prior to this, no one could have predicted the world wide experiences of 2020.

Now nearly at the end of these tumultuous 12 months, one never wished for a year to pass by more quickly. Our collective experience of the COVID-19 pandemic has exposed both sides of our nature. While at times we've been driven by anxiety, fear and self-preservation, we've also experienced a developing sense of OTHERNESS; with renewed empathy for our fellow humans and a focus towards community and assisting others.

Lockdowns imposed across the globe forced a period of introspection, raising valid questions about our purpose or "WHY". Questions such as; **"Why do we do what we do"**, and; **"Why do we do it the way we do it"?**

There is a belief that the painful times in life, those experiences that bring us to our knees, are also those that influence us the

most. We therefore continue to hope that the collective experiences of the last year forces us to become a better society, better people and better professionals.

In this context, when considering the future outlook of the profession, and asking the question; **"What will happen in the next 5 years"?** We must acknowledge the inherent uncertainty of life and further acknowledge that the impacts of 2020, both challenging and positive, have only just begun to manifest themselves. However I remain optimistic about the talent within our profession and our ability to evolve and make corrections where necessary to address an emerging future.

So, while the impacts of 2020 are still playing out it's clearly too early to be speculating with any detail or nuance about the future. I would rather explore some possibilities relating to how the profession may be impacted, and potentially permanently transformed, as a result of what we have experienced this year.

## These possibilities are:

**OUR WHY?** – Few professionals define their Why? and even fewer have Position or Purpose Statements. To define our purpose, we need to question our priorities and this, more or less inherently, encourages one to surrender to something bigger than oneself. However, when we start to practice with this question at the forefront of our intention, we start to see new potential that we did not know was there before. It's a privilege to practice architecture and shape the environments we live in. Defining our purpose will inspire ourselves and others to action and this in turn will result in tangible benefits within our communities.

**PRACTICE?** – Countless external factors shape today's practice. Hiring, brand, positioning in the market, health and profitability are but a few considerations. Many of these drivers are beyond anyone's complete control, but most require a basic understanding of markets, finance, operations and strategy. Not to mention a the challenge of maintaining a clarity of purpose as a design professional while also dealing with the pressing daily issues that beset us.

While many of us have survived and thrived through a turbulent past, finding our way in future will be no small task. Not only because of the speed of change in our business, social, financial and professional environments, but because of the nature of that change. Our practices of the future will need to be nimble and quick to evolve. Building a nimble operational and administrative infrastructure now may be the only way to survive the hyper-kinetic market of the future.

**PRACTICE STRUCTURE?** – In March of this year most practices were able to move, more or less seamlessly, out of the office and into our respective homes. We became virtual practices with surprising ease. This forced change has highlighted for many that a physical office may not be essential to running a successful practice.

A new generation of younger digitally savvy practices, with staff and talent distributed regionally, are likely to emerge to compete with the traditional incumbents. This new idea of practice is likely to be highly flexible and more resilient in our dynamic economy. The old paradigm of a job for life, already all but gone, is likely to vanish entirely. Tomorrow's practice will need to be agile and fertile enough for ideas to take shape fast and use digital platforms to collaborate and share these ideas to create meaningful impact.

**TALENT?** – Tomorrow's graduates may no longer have an allegiance to an organization. They will be wedded to their craft instead, and thanks to technology they will be able to practice from almost anywhere. We are heading toward a profession of free agents who can move in and out of a dynamic employment model. This structure may more closely reassemble a consultancy

of collaborative specialists who come together for a project and disband again afterwards. This kind of team will mix design and technological prowess with strong connectivity and ability to collaborate directly and remotely. This flexible working style and technique will equally facilitate our rediscovered need for a more equitable work-life balance.

**DESIGN?** – It has already been proven that some of the initial design responses to the pandemic have given way to more epidemiological considerations related to how spaces should perform in a pandemic. So, while Covid-19 at first initiated a number of technical solutions, increasingly the Pandemic is highlighting many other, more inherent, challenges that need to be tackled through our architectural design responses.

One remembers being hammered at Archi school with the words; **"What issue are you tackling?!"**. With so many issues plaguing South Africa; Gender-based violence, Racism, Xenophobia, Segregation and more, we need to be mindful that this period of reflection should not be focused on scattered and limited technological responses, such as antimicrobial surfaces and touchless elevators.

Our profession deals with the business of ideas, of architecture and space. These should be underpinned and founded on the concept of 'the service of giving'. Working not in isolation, but across boundaries, not only solving spacial problems with bricks and mortar, but also tackling social problems with holistic and human-centered solutions. The profession needs to position itself as thought leaders to create a resilient responses to future natural disasters, future pandemics and climate change.

**INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY?** – The advent of BIM, VR, AR, 3d printing, robotics and drones has already, and will continue, to profoundly impact how we design and practice. The last recession saw the profession transition from CAD to BIM and now a model's intellectual property is as valuable as the design ideas behind it. These tools are rapidly blurring the lines between design, construction, operations and management of the physical built environment. Who owns and controls this IP will need to be grappled with within our profession and certainly provides massive opportunities for new avenues of influence for the profession.

In conclusion, these are but a few of points of thought, more or less off-the-cuff, concerning the future outlook of our profession. I believe we have many reasons to remain terribly optimistic about the future, and, by embracing the complexities that arise from this challenging period as passengers on Spaceship Earth, will provide us with a multitude of opportunities and possibilities for our futures. I remain grateful and privileged to be part of such a profession and remain committed to contributing to society and building a truly great South Africa.



# REGISTRATION OF PERSONS WITH QUALIFICATIONS



South African Council  
for the Architectural Profession

In an attempt to dispel any uncertainty around the 'old' B Arch degree that led to Registration as a Candidate Architect, and the current B Arch degree offered by the University of Johannesburg, all prospective Candidates are alerted to the difference in the two degrees:

- The 'old' B Arch degree that led to registration as a Candidate Architect, was a 5- or 6-year qualification.
- The B Arch degree currently offered by the University of Johannesburg is a 4-year degree, and will lead to registration as a Candidate Senior Architectural Technologist.

The schedule below sets out the requirements for registration in the different registration categories.

We trust that this information will give clarity with regards to any uncertainty around categories of registrations that might exist.

CATEGORY	ACRONYM	QUALIFICATION	NQF LEVEL
Professional Architect	PrArch	M. Arch (Prof) M. Tech (Prof)	9
		B. Arch (5 or 6 years)	8
Professional Senior Architectural Technologist	PrSArchT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>BAS Honours</li> <li>B. Arch (Prof) (4 years, 480 credits)</li> <li>PG Diploma</li> </ul>	8
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>B. Tech</li> <li>Advanced Diploma + 1-year Work Integrated Learning</li> </ul>	7
Professional Architectural Technologist	PrArchT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>BAS</li> </ul>	7
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Diploma (3 years, 360 credits)</li> <li>Advanced certificate (total 240 credits) + 1 year Work Integrated Learning</li> </ul>	6
Professional Architectural Draughtsperson	PrArch Draught	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Higher Certificate (1 year, 120 credits) + 1 year Work Integrated Learning</li> </ul>	5

We would further like to confirm that registration in a Professional registration category will only be achieved once the Candidate has completed the prescribed internship, completed and submitted the required monthly training records and wrote and passed SACAP's Professional Practice Examination.



# IDENTIFICATION OF WORK

## 1. Background

The Council for the Built Environment (CBE) is impelled by the Council for the Built Environment Act (Act 43 of 2000) (The Act) to identify the scope of work for each category of registered persons (see section 21(2) of The Act). The process is referred to as the identification of work (IDoW) and the scoping of the work is determined after consultation with the Competition Commission (CC) and in consultation with the six Councils for the Built Environment Professions (CBEP).

## 2. Purpose

The purpose of this update is to keep stakeholders informed of the process followed, the progress made since the previous update (30 December 2019) and the next steps in the process. It became obvious that there was a need to place the identification of work in proper context vis-à-vis the regulation of professions.

## 3. Contextualisation of Scope of Work and the Regulatory Mechanisms

### 3.1 The Scope of Work

The CBE has during 2019/20 identified and published for information the scope of work for the categories of registration for all six CBEP.

The scope of work is defined as “the range or extent of the work to be performed by a person registered in that category”. This mechanism is strongly directed towards informing the user of Built Environment professional services. The different categories of registration indicates first and foremost, the path to registration followed by the relevant registered person and includes academic qualification and experience gained.

### 3.2 Regulating the Built Environment Professions

It is common cause that the CC rejected all applications for exemption from the provisions of the Competition Act. The CC, in its reasons for rejecting the exemption applications, acknowledged the mandate of the CBEP to regulate their respective professions. There are deemed to be various mechanisms, which, if applied in combination, will form a mechanism for the regulation of professions (hereafter referred to as regulatory mechanisms). The regulation of the professions should include mechanisms to ensure seamless entrance into the professions. Regulation therefore by no means suggest the exclusion of competent persons from the performing of work. Regulatory mechanisms are not intended to be restrictive, but rather enabling.

## 4. Explanatory Note

An explanatory note was developed to contextualise the identification of work and the other mechanisms required to regulate the Built Environment Professions. The note is to be read with the revised CBE IDoW Policy (see 5 below).

## 5. The Revised CBE IDoW Policy

The CBE distributed a draft IDoW Policy Framework for input by the CBEP. This policy is to replace the policy issued by the CBE in 2008.

The Policy focusses strongly on mechanisms to regulate the Built Environment Professions and to ensure fair entrance into the Built Environment Professions. These mechanisms are:

- a. **Special Consent:** This is a mechanism for a CBEP to grant, on application, permission for a registered person to undertake a type of project that is not identified for his/her particular category of registration;
- b. **Limited Special Dispensation:** Any registered person, who intended to undertake work outside his or her category of registration, may apply for Limited Special Dispensation by submitting a portfolio of evidence to prove skills and competence in order to be specifically exempted;
- c. **Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL):** A process through which the previous learning and experience of a learner, however obtained, against the learning outcomes required for a specific qualification and the acceptance for the purposes of qualification of that which meets those requirements;
- d. **Candidacy:** A process during which a person, registered in the candidate category, receives training and gains experience through employment with the intention of attaining the competence required for professional registration;
- e. **Transitional Arrangements:** Persons registered in categories and who are performing work not identified in the scope of work of that category, may continue to perform such work until an effective date determined and published by the relevant CBEP;
- f. **Protection of Professional Title:** The CBEP must prescribe mechanisms to protect the use of authorised titles only by persons registered in the applicable category.

## 6. Engagement with the Competition Commission (the CC)

The CBE recognises the CC's role in transformation. Engagement with the CC will continue, seeking contribution from the CC on the revised CBE's Identification of Work Policy and the Identification of Work policies of the CBEP. The Competition Act of 1998 encourages formal arrangements between the CC and other regulators on shared jurisdiction, but also on the enhancement of the principles of the Competition Act. The CBE formally proposed to the CC a commencement of discussions towards a Memorandum of Understanding.

Discussions with the CC is ongoing and a workshop between the CC, CBEP and CBE is arranged for November 2020. The outcomes pursued with this workshop are to solicit the input of the CC on the identification of work policies of both the CBE and the CBEP, and to work towards a Memorandum of Understanding with the CC in terms of the provisions of the Competition Act.

## 7. Enquiries

Queries and further information may be directed to the following personnel at the CBE:

[pieter@cbe.org.za](mailto:pieter@cbe.org.za) OR [meltonia@cbe.org.za](mailto:meltonia@cbe.org.za)





# ELEGANT SECURITY SOLUTIONS FOR HOLIDAY HOMES



*Holiday homes in isolated locations are vulnerable to housebreaking and theft. By collaborating with security professionals, security measures can be created to avoid this scourge while preserving the design concept.*

**S**pectacular homes built to take advantage of South Africa's natural beauty such as the stunning coastline and peaceful bushveld are highly susceptible to break-ins when unoccupied, as they often are.

With knowledgeable assistance from security experts, elegant protection measures can be planned during the design phase of the building. This is preferable to leaving the installation of security measures to homeowners to retrofit and possibly risk spoiling a beautiful project.

## Wild West Coast

The West Coast home featured here is in a quiet fishing village and has wonderful sea views across the fynbos. The homeowners live in Gauteng and intend to eventually retire to this home. Although the area is sparsely populated, affluent homes there are periodically broken into by people looking for items to sell.

The developers consulted Trellidor West Coast and several solutions were found for various areas of the home. Bedroom and living area doors and windows are protected by louvred aluminium Trellidor Security Shutters, which act as security barriers as well as blinds. These shutters are stylish as well as strong and practical.

The patio has been fitted with aluminium rolling shutters on all sides. Once closed, these shutters present a formidable obstacle to would-be thieves. For added convenience, the shutters have been automated and can be remote controlled.

Trellidor Rollerstyle shutters are multi-purpose in that on windy, rainy days, the shutters can be brought down to block out the weather. The homeowners can then make use of the patio and fireplace, extending their living and entertainment area with ease.

Architectural professionals can find out more about similar solutions as follows:

1. Quarterly virtual presentations (Microsoft Teams or Zoom) by Lloyd Makanza, Trellidor Business Development Manager, contact: [CPD@trellidor.co.za](mailto:CPD@trellidor.co.za)
2. Virtual regional seminars by Trellidor in partnership with Rigifoam. Contact Shayne Lessing: [shayne@rigifoam.com](mailto:shayne@rigifoam.com)





# PRACTICAL AND PRETTY ALL-IN-ONE LOUVRE SHUTTERS

Trellidor does so much more than just keep people safe at home and work. We design unique, good-looking solutions to control access into buildings, from extreme weather to annoying insects to people passing by. Contact our expert Trellidor consultants for more information.



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# CREATING THE FUTURE: HEALTH KEYS TO ARCHITECTURE SUCCESS



As at December 1st, it would be 271 days since news of the very first case of COVID-19 was reported in South African shores. Normal life was to inevitably change from that day and the country, like many others globally has had to dig deep and fight enormous challenges to survive the unforeseen pandemic.

With hundreds of countries and industries coming to terms with the escalating economic impact covid has had on the financial ecosystem worldwide, the reality remains: life must go on. And more importantly, life post-COVID must move forward, with a bolder and more robust plan to resuscitate and rehabilitate economy, people and where possible, lifestyle. Specialists like myself have dubbed the new era as the Antivirus-enabled world, where consciousness must be driven toward creating a sustainable industry that can manage any scenario that or any future possible virus pandemic can throw at it. Let's examine this new season closely.

## What The Future Holds

The entire world is changing how it does business post-COVID. Leaders have had to unlock and discover new ways of navigating working models that will lead to excellent results experienced before the pandemic, something many feel at pains to realise in the new normal. But the new normal has only changed one fundamental leadership principle - understanding the importance of health and safety in every single aspect of business operations. And this principle is going to determine many of the future project success stories if the industry heads the call immediately rather than reluctantly.

What are going to be defining factors for the South African built environment leaders this post-pandemic period of transition demands? My perspective on COVID-19 throughout this initial phase of the National State of Disaster has always been founded on the scientific models and humanitarian aspects of life. There is no disputing this fact: COVID-19 has decisively and perhaps indefinitely reshaped the approach to these key areas of built environment life, particularly in the field of architecture:

- Project Design & Scope
- Facility Design
- On-site Operations
- Supply Chain Management
- People Management
- Project Budget & Contingencies

## Looking Forward - Health Leadership in Architecture

Our world has always been fragile and COVID-19 was a rude reminder of just how much even a highly urbanized and evolved world can temporarily collapse under an unknown opponent. But thanks to human intelligence, even a fragile world can put up a handsome fight to save itself. In some countries, that fight has lasted well over 300 days and the countries are still standing. That is the story of that 2020 brought to light - the collective capacity for resilience. And it will need to continue as all industries soldier on.

Science is hard at work to find solutions that will inspire the global population to resume life to a level that can be regarded as normal

as possible. But the real picture must be realized and adopted quickly. Architecture after the COVID-19 epidemic will never be the same. Although the current global epidemic poses a challenge at all levels in the built environment, it will take time to develop an antivirus-enabled paradigm to reduce the potential risks or stop the virus from spreading.

Each leader within this environment is well aware that business recovery and continuity relies on the willingness to understand the present and prepare for a future that is as stable as possible. Having worked in many years in preventative medicine, medical planning and analytics, my advisory expertise has proven an indispensable part of creating solid futures for organisations, because of my broad-based approach to integrating healthcare into business management. Here are my five keys to unlocking a healthier future for leaders in architecture worth considering.

### **LeGulo's Keys To Unlocking Health & Continuity in Architecture**

In my work with leaders and organizations within the built environment over the years and in particular, the past 6 months, there have been recurring themes to address within the operations infrastructure. A few insights I wish to share below outline key areas of development for members to consider.

#### **1. Architectural design - A contactless safer experience...**

Infectious diseases have been around for centuries and by their very nature, have influenced how societies are designed. Science has determined since the onset of COVID-19 that respiratory viruses such as covid spread rapidly through droplets, surfaces and human contact.

Research has also found that the coronavirus can stay alive on surfaces, surviving on surfaces such as plastic and stainless steel for up to 3 days (A New England Journal of Medicine (NEJM) April 2020). Although infected respiratory droplets remain the primary mode of transmission, the Center for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) has maintained the risk of infection if people touch surfaces or objects that have the virus and then touch their mouths, nose or eyes. Whatever the debate on percentages each risk poses, the overarching focus brought to the forefront by the COVID-19 pandemic to the built environment has got to be arguably this: is it possible to build an antivirus-environment that will be resistant to the spread of any virus attacks in the future?

Architectural design has for decades considered factors such as health, hygiene and safety in urban residential and commercial design. COVID-19 has added one additional dimension to integrate into this paradigm - contactless design. While models such as social

“Innovation happens when people are free to think, experiment and speculate.”

**MATT RIDLEY**



*“When you can inspire the people to take pride in executing the mandate that seeks to drive positive change and create a sustainable environment for all, you create a community that prioritises a collective goal”*

distancing and the wearing of face masks are difficult concepts to realise within design, one key element that will garner a lot of industry attention and client security is the attention to a reduced-contact experience, especially in retail, hospitals, commercial and residential design.

Limiting the opportunity for any infectious agent to spread via surfaces is going to be the hallmark of progressive design, in addition to novel sanitation ‘touchpoints’. Features that are commonplace to everyday life such as reconsidering buttons for shared lifts, methods of flushing toilets, home basin redesign, touching utensils at a buffet breakfast, paypoint touchdowns etc will need to be re-imagined as the sensitized citizen needs to be considered in every environment they are exposed.

## 2. Project Leadership

Perhaps the most critical element of leadership that needs careful attention by all mindful stakeholders within the architecture environment in the post-pandemic era will be defining which projects can consider. It is important for leaders to weigh in on the lessons presented by the last seven months and appreciate what resources and capacity the organisation has for projects which may impact on the bottom line.

Factors which all project leaders must deliberate on in the new world include:

- **Project timelines** - the longer a project is estimated to run, the more resources are likely to be needed. Understanding the current supply chain and demand for protective equipment and the risk of human capital cycles must be carefully considered at boardrooms when attacking ambitious design projects.
- **Management team reset** - many organisations in architecture have never valued the inclusion of medical intelligence as an essential to successful operations. But the role of experienced medical experts has been redefined in the pandemic, with the appreciation of how extensive the knowledge of medical specialists is in improving design, modeling and project management. At LeGulo for example, we play the role of being a company’s formidable wingman quite decisively, marrying the technical aspects of design with the pathway of care to ensure timeous delivery of innovative health-conscious design projects. Sound like something your typical doctor would know? No. Many medical planners and consultants remain in the underbelly of the industry and the demand for this expertise has grown exponentially. Having them on your team early will serve both the organizational goals and protect the future growth as medical minds who understand this industry become the secret weapon for innovative design.

THINK  
OUTSIDE  
THE BOX

- **Market-defining innovations** - sectors such as healthcare, hospitality, transport and retails will be seeking innovative ways to set themselves apart as health-friendly environments. This has a definitive impact on design projects and deciding which sectors to master will affect the commercial future of many architecture enterprises. Focusing on innovations that can have widespread adoption in multiple sectors will prove to be winning models for design leaders seeking longevity in the post-COVID decades to come.
- **Health resource management** - there is no doubt that measures such as social distancing, quarantine and isolation are challenging to execute in the built environment. A few inputs where medical advisory addresses these subjects in a manner that is both cost-efficient and sustainable for business leaders include:
  - i. PPE supply chain - addressing and aligning project needs with durable cost-efficient PPE measures
  - ii. Health monitoring and emergency management - guiding project managers in mitigating expected medical emergencies whilst being mindful of budget constraints
  - iii. Human Capital Strategies - offering practical solutions in shift management, shift controls, quarantine controls, mental health support to avoid project completion delays.
- **Contingency Planning** - many leaders in the built environment will face the balancing act of rolling out large scale projects with timelines that stretch well over six month periods with the need to manage very tight budgets. Health and safety impact costing now more than ever and robust models are needed to track the probability of projects which may be greatly impacted by an unexpected infection outbreak. This is designed and developed by competent medical planners and can save millions if effected proactively. Contingency planning covers key areas of operations including: Project timeline management, health budget management for PPE compliance, contingency budget contingencies for operational disputes, protracted project mitigation.

## The new world needs champions - and the built environment is that champion

Continuity is not achieved in a vacuum. Inclusion of all who help achieve the vision does. Whilst all of the above components require careful attention and strategic planning for the foreseeable future, built environment leaders would be ill-advised if the most critical element is overlooked - there is no economy without people. Managing people should take center stage throughout the processes outlined in this conversation. The desire for a healthier work community that is able to come to work, work productively without interruptions, and sustain its health throughout the project should be the priority of every executive, manager and supervisor.

When you can inspire the people to take pride in executing the mandate that seeks to drive positive change and create a sustainable environment for all, you create a community that priorities a collective goal - and that goal will undoubtedly include getting through the challenges this pandemic has thrust together, in one piece.

There is ultimately no substitute even during this festive season for the most effective antivirus measures the world has already been introduced to. Wearing a mask when you're around other people can cut your risk of catching COVID-19 by about 65%. Putting at least 2 meters between you and the nearest person, washing your hands regularly will also keep the coronavirus at a safe distance as you rest, recuperate and reflect on the new year's objectives.

It is my sincerest wish to all leaders in the built environment that you enjoy a peaceful festive season as well as a sober and decisive transition into 2021. The world awaits your take on the new world. And I am confident this industry will be up for the challenge, one day at a time. Leading with clarity, intent, humanity and a direction that protects the organization for years to come is what will separate the organization that traverse this new world successfully from those who don't. A word of encouragement - the health experts are here to make sure it happens. Find them. Use them. You are not alone. You never were. Salut.

### 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 COVID-19 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.





# PROGRESS ON MASS PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT PROGRAMMES

*Media Statement by Minister of Public Works and Infrastructure, Patricia de Lille, MP*

In an address to the nation on 21 April 2020, President Cyril Ramaphosa announced that R100 billion would be allocated for **job protection and creation** as part of the emergency relief package in response to the COVID-19 global pandemic.

The country's historic drive to get more South Africans into work has kicked off as part of our Economic Recovery and Reconstruction Plan. The Presidential Employment Stimulus sets out to create and support 800 000 job opportunities with R12, 6billion committed in the current financial year and an investment R100 billion over the next three years to support the recovery of employment.

To fulfil this commitment, the Presidential Employment Stimulus was designed to pursue three objectives:

- Expanding public and social employment, creating new opportunities for work;
- Protecting existing jobs and livelihoods; and
- Supporting a recovery in employment through other market-based mechanisms, such as through funding for the creative sector and incentives for global business services.

COVID-19 has had a devastating impact on our already suffering economy with many vulnerable citizens losing their jobs and their ability to provide for their families. As a caring government, we needed to pull all our resources and plans together to respond to the loss of jobs and income which many families experienced across the country. It is within this context that the Presidential Employment Stimulus programme was announced.

As the Minister tasked to work with the Project Management Office (PMO) in the Presidency in coordinating this programme, I am today providing a progress report to South Africans on the Presidential Employment Stimulus.

In the June 2020 Supplementary Budget, a provisional allocation of R19.6 billion was allocated to commence implementation of the Presidential Employment Stimulus. Following this announcement, an intensive process of engagement was undertaken by the PMO in the Presidency to facilitate the submission of budget proposals and implementation plans for the various components of the employment stimulus. Currently, a total of R12.6 billion has been allocated to 11 departments to provide support 800,000 unique beneficiaries through employment opportunities and livelihood support. The R12.6billion was allocated from the R19.6billion with the remainder being allocated to support the extension of the R350 per month COVID 19 relief grant for a further three months till the end of January 2021.

## Implementation and coordination arrangements

It must be noted that implementing departments remain accountable for the implementation of programmes for which they are responsible. However, the PMO will continue to provide support in design and planning, ongoing technical assistance, coordination on transversal issues, and monitoring and evaluation to ensure high- quality outcomes.

An initial meeting has been held with each implementing department and regular meetings will be held as implementation continues, with regular learning forums for all participating departments also convened by the PMO. The PMO will liaise closely with the Ministry of Public Works and Infrastructure to provide political oversight and coordination, address challenges, and ensure that progress in implementation is communicated effectively to the public.

This task is a massive undertaking but a necessary one and I am committed to working with the PMO in the President's office to ensure effective implementation of these mass public employment programmes because this is ultimately about enabling citizens to be part of the economic recovery and to put food on the table for their families.

## Recruitment of participants

Given the urgency of commencing implementation within the current financial year, most programmes (particularly existing programmes that are being expanded) are utilising existing recruitment mechanisms to identify participants.

A digital platform for recruitment and matching of candidates has been developed through partnerships enabled by the Presidential Youth Employment Intervention, which is available at [www.sayouth.mobi](http://www.sayouth.mobi). This platform is being used by the Department of Basic Education to recruit 300,000 teacher and school assistants, and will provide real-time data on applications and placements as well as ongoing surveys of participants.

A key objective of the employment stimulus is to develop a recruitment platform that could be used to support fair, open and transparent recruitment in the longer term. A number of programmes have already begun recruitment, while others are about to commence.

Those that have commenced implementation include the environmental programmes of the Department of Environment, Forestry and Fisheries

and the Global Business Services employment incentive programme of the Department of Trade, Industry and Competition.

Several programmes are in the process of recruitment and placement of participants, including the education assistants' programme of the Department of Basic Education and the various employment programmes of the Department of Public Works and Infrastructure. The agencies of the Department of Sports, Arts and Culture have issued calls for proposals to support the creative and cultural sector. Most other programmes are in the final stages of design and planning, and will begin recruitment and/or disbursement of funds by the end of November 2020.

**The following outlines the recruitment progress achieved to date:**

1. In the Department of Basic Education, recruitment is underway for 300,000 teaching and general school assistants with an investment of R7 billion from government. These funds will also protect 44,933 vulnerable teaching posts in fee-paying schools that have experienced a loss of income. The project steering committee for this employment drive is operating at national level with project managers appointed in each province. School assistant adverts have been issued with applications open until between 16 and 22 November and appointments by 1 December 2020. Young South Africans are encouraged to apply through [www.sayouth.mobi](http://www.sayouth.mobi) for opportunities in most provinces, and to look out for information from provincial education departments for recruitment in Gauteng and the Free State.
2. The Department of Public Works and Infrastructure has commenced various programmes to provide job opportunities for unemployed graduates, such as in water and energy efficiency, the Welisizwe Rural Bridges Programme, facilities management, waste management and real estate management. Shortlisting and interviews began on 14 October and are continuing. All orientation and deployment processes are set to be completed by 30 November 2020. Participants were recruited in line with the District Development Model.
3. The Department of Social Development will support more than 100,000 early childhood practitioners with an investment of R588.7 million from government for income support, job retention and registration support programmes. In addition, the reappointment of 994 social workers is on track and a further 815 unemployed social workers are being recruited from existing databases. Social workers began duty on 1 November and recruitment is ongoing for additional social workers.
4. In the Department of Agriculture, Land Reform and Rural Development, a process is underway for the Special COVID-19 Subsistence Producer Relief Fund for small-scale farmers to retain self-employment and support food value chains in the form of a production input voucher. This project aims to support more than 74,000 producers with an investment of R1 billion from government. The criteria and selection process has been announced and the department intends to open applications this coming week and issue the first vouchers in December. Applications will be available online and through a USSD platform.
5. In the Department of Environment, Forestry and Fisheries, a number of programmes to address climate change adaptation measures, sustainable forest management and retention of jobs in wildlife, eco-tourism and bio prospecting value chains aims to provide more than 50,000 job opportunities with an investment of R1.9 billion from government. This includes expanding existing programmes through contract extensions as well as new programmes. The majority of these programmes are already underway, with several smaller programmes due to commence in January 2021.
6. In the Department of Sports, Arts and Culture, a programme to support the creative, cultural and sport sectors is underway through an open call by the National Arts Council and the National Film and Video Foundation. This programme aims to provide opportunities to more than 34,000 people with an investment of R665 million from government. An open call for funding proposals has been released by both agencies with a closing date of 10 December 2020. This will support new projects, provide funding for public and community art, and protect existing jobs in cultural institutions.
7. In the Department of Cooperative Governance, the Municipal Infrastructure Support Agency (MISA) will improve the labour intensity of municipal infrastructure delivery through the Municipal Infrastructure Grant. This programme aims to provide 25,000 job opportunities by augmenting grant funding. Consultation with stakeholders will be completed by mid-December, with the project set to roll out for six months from January 2021.
8. The Global Business Services (GBS) incentive programme of the Department of Trade, Industry and Competition will create opportunities in the business process outsourcing sector to provide services to local and international markets. This project aims to provide 8,000 work opportunities for unemployed youth with an investment of R120 million from government.

In terms of monitoring and reporting, the PMO in the Presidency has designed a comprehensive framework for Monitoring, Evaluation, Reflection and Learning (MERL) together with the Department of Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation and the Department of Science and Innovation.

Going forward, we will be working vigorously to ensure the success of these programmes and provide coordination and implementation support to the various government departments and ensure that those who need jobs the most are mobilised to be part of our economic recovery. We will provide a monthly progress updates on the mass public employment programmes with the next update due on 15 December 2020.



## public works & infrastructure

Department:  
Public Works and Infrastructure  
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA







# DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION AS AN INTEGRATED SYSTEM

By Hilton Ganesen

The relationship between construction and design can be viewed as an integrated system. The completion of any construction project requires the expertise of several different professionals. One of the key changes in the Construction Regulations 2014 was the integration of responsibilities among the Client, Designer and Contractor, to work closely together throughout the construction life cycle.

Under Construction Regulations 5(5) the client is required to appoint an agent to act as his or her representative in order to obtain a construction work permit, (when required) and this agent is required to be competent and registered with the applicable statutory body. Because his or her technical involvement is required from conceptual phase to handover, which also includes conducting audits every 30 days. Competent is defined under the said Regulations as a person having the required knowledge, training, experience and applicable qualification.

#### Construction Regulations 5(5) reads:

*“ Where a construction work permit is required as contemplated in regulation 3(1), the client must, without derogating from his or her health and safety responsibilities or liabilities, appoint a competent person in writing as an agent to act as his or her representative, and where such an appointment is made the duties that are imposed by these Regulations upon a client, apply as far as reasonably practicable to the agent so appointed “*

Often the designer draws up a plan according to a client's requirement and once approved, the client will ensure that it is executed accordingly. Typically, an Architect will focus on the design and the Engineer will ensure that the design is implemented by applying scientific principles. It is important to note that the designer of the structure is required to be part of the construction life cycle as indicated under the Construction Regulation 6(1)(g) which reads:

*“The designer of a structure must when mandated by the client to do so, carry out the necessary inspections at appropriate stages to verify that the construction of the relevant structure is carried out in accordance with his design “*

During the construction work the client may appoint multiple contractors to complete the construction work, which often leads to many different appointments for various phases of the project. It must be iterated that Construction Regulations 6(1)(g) stated above is applicable throughout the construction work, until completion, therefore it is important to note the definition of a designer before accepting an appointment that subjects one to this legislative requirement.

Designer is defined under the Construction Regulations 2014 Definition as:

- (a) a competent person who –
  - (i) prepares a design
  - (ii) checks and approves a design
  - (iii) arranges for a person at work under his or her control to prepare a design, including an employee of that person where he or she is the employer; or
  - (iv) designs temporary work, including its components;
- (b) an architect or engineer contributing to, or having overall responsibility for a design;
- (c) a building services engineer designing details for a fixed plant;
- (d) a surveyor specifying articles or drawing up specifications;
- (e) a contractor carrying out design work as part of a design and building project; or
- (f) an interior designer, shop-fitter or landscape architect;

Design and construction as an integrated system helps structure the communication of the role players and keep reflecting on the intention and legislative mandate of the project. It is therefore important, when appointing a person/organisation or accepting an appointment for a project to ensure that competency, responsibility and accountability is taken into detail consideration.

# SACAP AWARD CANDIDATES WHO PERFORMED WELL IN PROFESSIONAL PRACTICE EXAMS (PPE)

*Some on the comments received from Students*

## Caitlin Porter

“ The key to this exam, like every other professional exam, is preparation. Whilst the past papers do show trends in questions asked, there is no guarantee of these questions and the idea is not to spot for these papers but to test knowledge so that a standard in the profession is upheld. The best way to prepare for this exam is not only to study the material but to also gain as much experience as you can - ask questions, visit sites, speak to people with more experience. I have been lucky enough to have this experience over the past 3 years which helped with the preparation for these exams. That being said, I also went through the course material multiple times as well as the majority of past papers available and I do believe that these exams were set to a higher standard than some of the previous years.

- Paper 1 - this paper was the more difficult of the two papers and deviated slightly from the course material. This paper is more theory based and I feel could be adjusted to reflect more of the information you would need in daily practice.
- Paper 2 - I thought this was a more fair paper. I felt that I had gained enough experience to adequately answer the questions or if I did not immediately know the answer I had enough experience to think rationally about it to come to the right conclusion. This for me is the more important paper as it tests information which architects deal with on a daily basis and more focus should be given to this paper.

The online platform was easy to use and well run. It was easy to communicate with examiners and see the remaining time. I had no issues with the online platform, however, load shedding and internet issues are always a background stress when doing something like this online. ”



## Pierre Hugo

“ I would like to thank the South African Council for the Architectural Profession for the effort during the PPE organisation and execution. The experience of the exam was unlike a normal exam situation. Due to the pandemic all of the preparation courses and the exam itself was hosted online. Hosting an exam on a brand new platform could have provided multiple new challenges but the organisers made short work of the communication, organisation and facilitation of this important event. This provided a seamless experience where all the candidates could focus on the exam and not worry about the logistics thereof. The exam papers were challenging but very fair and covered a broad base of knowledge and experience. The preparation was refreshing, insightful and a revelation into how much a candidate learns during their years with a mentor. I look forward to the rest of my journey in Architecture as a professional. ”



# SACAP NewZ WORTHY

## MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT (MOA) SIGNED BY SACAP AND SABS TO IMPROVE STANDARDS OF SERVICE RENDERED BY REGISTERED PERSONS TO THE PUBLIC.



The South African Council for the Architectural Profession (SACAP) and the South African Bureau Standards (SABS) announces a new cooperation agreement to foster and maintain high quality standards in the architectural profession.

The MOA formalises a mutual working relationship between the two (2) government entities to improve the standard of services rendered by the registered architectural professionals to the public. The cooperation between the two regulatory bodies includes amongst other things:

- Provision of SABS training services in the relevant SANS standards and other regulatory standards in the built environment to registered persons;
- Facilitation of inclusion and greater participation of architectural professionals in the National Standards Development Technical Committees and working groups; and
- Ensure affordable access to national standards to all registered members of SACAP.

This MOA provides for continued strengthening of future cooperation between SACAP and the SABS in achieving common goals that will improve the standards of service” SACAP Registrar, Adv. Toto Fiduli said.

This MOA will further improve the accessibility of standards by registered persons. SACAP registered persons will have access to training, programmes, seminars and workshops for purposes of Continuous Professional Development.

SACAP Registrar, Adv. Toto Fiduli said, “The signing of the MOA between SACAP and SABS marks an important milestone for both parties which will have a significant and positive impact in improving the standards of service rendered by registered persons to the public.

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# SACAP NewZ WORTHY

## SACAP SIGNS MOU WITH CITY OF JOHANNESBURG METROPOLITAN MUNICIPALITY



Collaboration is at the centre of the Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between the South African Council for the Architectural Profession (SACAP) and the City of Johannesburg Metropolitan Municipality, signed on 26 September 2020.

The collaboration between the two administrative bodies is aimed at improving the standards of service on matters that require co-operation between SACAP and City of Johannesburg in relation to land use and building development. The MoU was triggered by the Ease of Doing Business benchmark study conducted by the World Bank Group to optimise the Construction Permitting processes.

This joint initiative seeks to improve the standard of quality of building plan applications submitted by Registered Professionals that meet the Building regulations and SANS10400 standards, and to ensure that only registered professional submit applications for approval amongst other things.

“The MoU is one of several strategic partnerships that SACAP has entered into that is aimed at improving regulations and advancing the profession. The partnership with the City of Johannesburg Municipality is a great achievement to both parties which will have a significant and positive impact to the architectural profession” SACAP Registrar, Adv Fiduli said.

Amolemo Mothoagae, Executive Director of Development Planning (COJ), expressed her delight with the collaboration, adding that it fosters greater communication between the organisations, which would result in stronger processes for construction permitting.

In today's digital world, said to be a new normal post Covid-19, the two administrative bodies collaborated on the implementation of Construction Permitting Management System that will authenticate a Registered Professional of SACAP before they can submit a building plan. This partnership is just after SACAP has introduced PrivySeal which is real-time accreditation digital certificate.

Privyseal automates the issue of its Certificates of Registration and adopts the real-time digital accreditation. These systems will eliminate qualification and certificate fraud whilst improving plans submission process.

This collaboration will allow SACAP and City of Johannesburg to coordinate public campaigns to raise awareness about registration, and promote the use of registered professionals by the public.

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# SACAP NewZ WORTHY

## SACAP SIGNS MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING (MOU) WITH MANGAUNG MUNICIPALITY



The South African Council for the Architectural Profession (SACAP) is pleased to announce the signing of a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with the Mangaung Municipality. The partnership will effectively ensure that both authorities work together on matters relating to land use and building development within jurisdiction Mangaung Municipality.

The MoU was triggered by the Ease of Doing Business Benchmark study conducted by the World Bank Group to optimise the Construction Permits processes.

The MoU seeks to ensure that only registered professionals who are in good standing with SACAP submit applications for approval and to improve the standard and quality of applications submitted to Mangaung Municipality. In addition, the MoU seeks to improve compliance with National Building regulations and the South African National Standards 10400 by registered professionals.

The MoU is one of several key strategic partnerships that SACAP has entered into with various municipalities with the objective to improve the regulation of the profession and the protection of the public. The partnership with the Mangaung Municipality is a great achievement

for both authorities and will have a significant and positive impact to the architectural profession. This collaboration will allow SACAP and Mangaung Municipality to coordinate public campaigns to raise awareness about registration, and promote the use of registered professionals by the public.

SACAP Registrar, Adv. Toto Fiduli further said, "The signing of the MOU between SACAP and Mangaung Municipality marks an important milestone for both authorities which will have a significant and positive impact in improving the standards of service rendered by registered professionals to the public".

The MoU further commits the two authorities to work together in pursuit better regulation of the built environment and both parties welcomes the MoU.

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# SACAP NewZ WORTHY

## THE SOUTH AFRICAN COUNCIL FOR THE ARCHITECTURAL PROFESSION (SACAP) STUDENT BURSARY

SACAP is mandated by the section 15 (5) of the Architectural Profession Act, No. 44 of 2000 to establish and administer an education fund for the purpose of education, training and continuing education and training for registered persons and students within the architectural profession.

### INVITATION TO APPLY FOR A BURSARY

SACAP hereby invites all interested students who are enrolled to study architecture at all accredited Architectural Learning Sites to apply for a bursary.

### REQUIREMENTS:

- One-page motivational letter stating your reason for applying for student funding;
- Certified copy of your valid National Senior Certificate;
- Certified copy of the latest academic results and full details of academic record;
- Certified copy of your South African Identity Document;
- Proof of income (3 months' payslip) of the Student/Parent/Guardian or an affidavit if Parent/Guardian is unemployed;
- Three months' bank statement of the Student/Parent/Guardian.

Please take notice that only second year up to Masters architectural students are eligible to apply. In addition, applicants with a combined household income of not more than R350 000 per annum are

eligible to apply as well as person with disability with a combined household income of not be more than R600 000 per annum.

Priority will be given to designated groups.

**Applicants are requested to submit their applications to SACAP no later than 16:00 on Friday, 29 JANUARY 2021.**

### APPLICATION PROCESS:

**Applications should either be delivered:**

**BY HAND TO:** The Manager: Education & Accreditation  
SACAP

51 Wessel Road  
Edenburg,  
Rivonia  
2128

**BY POST TO:** The Manager: Education & Accreditation  
SACAP

PO Box 1500  
Rivonia  
2128

**BY E-MAIL TO:** The Manager: Education & Accreditation  
Kimberley.Rowan@sacapsa.com

**SACAP reserves the right not to grant applicants a bursary.**

**All enquiries should be directed to:  
Kimberley.Rowan@sacapsa.com**





# SACAP NewZ WORTHY

## INVITATION TO ALL INTERESTED ARCHITECTURAL PROFESSIONALS AND RETIRED PRACTITIONERS IN ALL PROVINCES TO REGISTER AS MENTORS TO ASSESS THE PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT OF CANDIDATES

Whereas Section 14 (k) of the Act enjoins Council to take any measures it considers necessary for the proper performance and exercise of its functions, duties or powers to achieve the objectives of the Act.

One of SACAP major objective is transformation of the architectural profession, in pursuance of its transformation objective, SACAP hereby invites all interested architectural professionals and retired practitioners to register as mentors to assess the professional development of candidates.

The purpose of this is to ensure that candidates are provided with learning opportunities that help to develop professional skills and learning opportunities to promote professional growth and individual achievement; thereby ensuring that candidates register as professionals as per the South African Council for the Architectural Profession(SACAP) upgrade requirements.

### APPLICATION REQUIREMENTS:

1. Registered professionals and retired practitioners who have experience and passion in teaching;
2. Applications should consist of the following (in order indicated below)
  - 2.1. A letter of application (comprising a maximum of one pages) explaining the applicant's reason for applying;
  - 2.2. An abridged CV (comprising a maximum of three pages) highlighting her/his academic Qualifications, professional registrations and memberships, experience in mentorship;
  - 2.3. As part of its short-listing/appointment process, SACAP specifically reserves the right to request applicants to provide certified copies of qualifications and any other additional information or documentation considered necessary.

**Persons who believe that they have the expertise and passion in mentoring are requested to submit their applications to SACAP BY NO LATER THAN FRIDAY, 5 FEBRUARY 2021.**

### APPLICATION PROCESS:

**Applications should either be delivered / submitted to SACAP:**

#### BY HAND TO:

The Manager: Education & Accreditation  
SACAP  
51 Wessel Road  
Edenburg,  
Rivonia  
2128

#### BY POST TO:

The Manager: Education & Accreditation  
SACAP  
PO Box 1500  
Rivonia  
2128

#### BY EMAIL TO:

Ricky.moodley@sacapsa.com



All enquiries should be directed to: [Kimberly.rowan@sacapsa.com](mailto:Kimberly.rowan@sacapsa.com)



# SACAP NewZ WORTHY




## TEMPORARY CLOSURE OF METRO LINK

The information below is in response to the various issues that have been raised by members of the industry and public, following the closure of the Metrolink last week and the electronic / email submission of building plans.

The Department understands the inconvenience that has been caused by the temporary closure of Metrolink. We urge members of the public to note that the temporary closure is due to the need to comply with OHASA safety regulations and request that they be patient with us. We further acknowledge the lack of foresight at not preparing a temporary location for submission of plans while the Metrolink is being prepared for renovations, in addition to the electronic / email submission.

In light of the above, the following measures that are been put in place by the Department, to ensure continued service delivery upon the submission of building plans:

- The closure of Metrolink was unfortunately imminent. We are working on alternative submission points for building plans. We will, in due course, update members of the public on the location/s identified and progress regarding the opening of Metrolink, which will be provided to the members of the public and industry on monthly basis.
- The matter raised that Council implementing the email submissions procedure after the lockdown was to no avail, is duly noted. The emails given for LUM and GIS submissions are operating and functional, and all applications are being processed. However, where there are specific cases such as challenges regarding online submission, we request that those be brought to the attention of management to be addressed.

- An incorrect email address was listed in the previous communicate for the submission of building plans. The correct email address is **BuildingApplications@joburg.org.za**.  We are addressing the issues and technical glitches that have been raised with us, including:
  - 1) Increasing storage capacity of emails to allow the applicants to submit high volumes of plans uninterrupted.
  - 2) Increasing staff capacity to improve turnaround times of acknowledging receipt and issuing invoices. We are increasing capacity of staff to improve the turnaround times of acknowledging and issuing of invoices. Furthermore, we are in consultation with Finance to address expediting the confirmation of EFT payments.
  - 3) Once the proof of payment is received from the applicant, the assessment of building plans will be done within the statutory timeframes in terms of NBR.
- We are working on the additional challenges encountered during submission stage, which can be escalated to management for intervention. In this regard, we note the following measures are being undertaken to resolve the issue of email submission for building plans:
  - 1) Increasing storage capacity of emails to allow the applicants to submit high volumes of plans uninterrupted.
  - 2) Increasing staff capacity to improve turnaround times of acknowledging receipt and issuing invoices. We are increasing capacity of staff to improve the turnaround times of acknowledging and issuing of invoices. Furthermore, we are in consultation with Finance to address expediting the confirmation of EFT payments.
  - 3) Once the proof of payment is received from the applicant, the assessment of building plans will be done within the statutory timeframes in terms of NBR.

We hope that the above address most, if not all, issues of concern as we pursue all alternatives available to ease the way of doing business.

Your patience and cooperation will be highly appreciated.



For more information, contact **Ms Poppy Louw** on **081 235 4999** or **PoppyL@joburg.org.za**.



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Fax: + 27 11 479 5100

Office Hours: 08h00 - 16h30 (Monday - Friday)

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51 Wessel Road, Right Wing, Rivonia, Sandton, 2128

GPS co-ordinates : Latitude : 26.04567 and Longitude : 28.06055

### POSTAL ADDRESS

P O Box 1500, Rivonia, 2128

### 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](mailto:info@sacapsa.com)**

### FINANCE UNIT

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

**Email: [accounts@sacapsa.com](mailto:accounts@sacapsa.com)**

### IDOW - COMMITTEE

Identification of Work (IDoW) - Matrix and Exemptions

**Email: [idow@sacapsa.com](mailto:idow@sacapsa.com)**

### LEGAL

Filing a complaint and lodging an affidavit

**Email: [legal@sacapsa.com](mailto:legal@sacapsa.com)**

**SACAP NEWSLETTER**  
**THANK YOU**