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South African Council
for the Architectural Profession

About SACAP



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

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

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



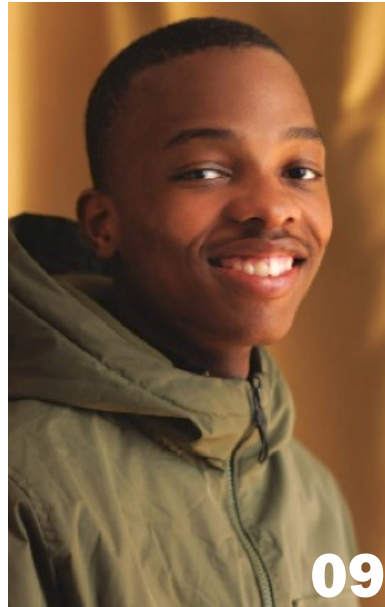
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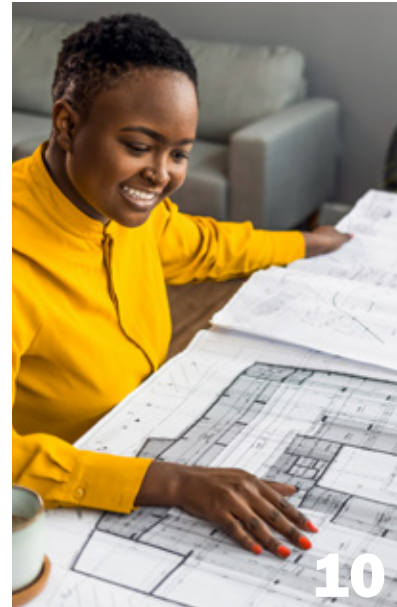
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THE SACAP JULY - SEPTEMBER NEWSLETTER

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Content Co-ordinator



Brenda Phake
Brenda.Phake@sacapsa.com

Advertising

Subscriptions and distributions



Manoko Makumola
Manoko.Makumola@sacapsa.com

Stakeholder Relations Manager



Ntokozo Masango
Ntokozo.Masango@sacapsa.com

Contributors

- » Charles Ntsindiso Nduku
- » Advocate (Adv) Toto Fiduli
- » Sisenathi Mncunzwa
- » Ntando Maweni
- » Dr. Jennifer Miremba
- » Department of Employment and Labour

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Editor's Note

On the 14 of October, we will be hosting our first Transformation Indaba, which will attract various stakeholders on discussing topics of transformation for the profession. In our special newsletter issue, we have included contributions from registered persons on how the profession can be transformed.

The Newsletter is evolving, with a new look and feel and a different approach to contact. This is designed to inspire all stakeholders within the

architectural profession interested in issues surrounding the built environment and architecture.

– **Ntokozo Masango:** Stakeholder Relations manager

“We are considerate and relevant to our stakeholders”

Feedback

To all readers – we want to hear from you!

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

“We are a regulator that is inclusive and transparent”

HAPPY Reading!



Charles Ntsindiso Nduku

PRESIDENT'S WELCOME NOTE: **6TH TERM COUNCIL INVITATIONS FOR NOMINATION**

“The 5th term Council continues to seek to influence transformation in the architectural profession. A Transformation Indaba has been arranged to create meaningful dialogue about what must be done to transform the profession.”

On 15 September 2022, at the 5th term Council meeting, the Council resolved to officially call for nominations for the 6th term Council as prescribed by section 4 (1) (2) of the Architectural Profession Act.

The Council has also promulgated new Council Nomination Rules to ensure that the nomination of the 6th Council is undertaken in line with the rule in an open and transparent manner.

This is a very important process for the architectural profession and I encourage all registered professionals to participate and nominate suitably qualified registered professionals to serve on the 6th term Council.

The 5th term Council continues to seek to influence transformation in the architectural profession. A Transformation Indaba has been arranged to create meaningful dialogue about what must be done to transform the profession. I implore you to join the Transformation Indaba and contribute positively to this critical dialogue.



Advocate (Adv) Toto Fiduli

FROM THE REGISTRAR'S DESK

“We propose that networking platforms between architectural professionals and students should be created to share information, new developments in the profession and opportunities. This would enable students to build relationships with potential mentors and be exposed to current trends and innovations in the architectural profession.”

The implementation of the strategy of the 5th term Council is monitored through Annual Performance Plans and Quarterly targets. The objective of the quarterly reports is to monitor whether SACAP is achieving its vision and mission (statutory mandates) as outlined in the strategy.

In the first quarter we had set 40 targets across all departments at SACAP. We managed to achieve 31 targets. Only 9 targets could not be met. This is a significant achievement and we give credit to our dedicated employees who continue to give their best.

We have made big strides to ensure that the core mandates of SACAP are met. The Identification of Work policy is coming to effect on 31 October 2022 and the Guidelines Professional Fees for 2022 were published in a gazette on 15 June 2022. We are in the process of reviewing the SACAP 10 Competencies to align with international standards. We are in the process of reviewing our CPD rules and the Accreditation Protocols to adopt international best practice. These are key regulatory tools that ensures that we regulate the architectural profession to protect the public and the built environment.

We continue to receive applications for Recognition of Prior Learning, Special Consent and Limited Special Dispensation. We have set Assessment Panels that evaluates all applications in a fair and transparent manner. All applicants are provided with cogent reasons why an application is declined or granted. Applicants have an option to appeal should they not be happy with the decision. We encourage all registered professionals who meet the requirements for RPL, SC and LSD to apply. It must be noted that LSD will not be available after **30 November 2022**.

SACAP CONTINUES TO FULFILL ITS STATUTORY MANDATES

We have introduced an Apprenticeship Program in line with section 19 (2) (b) (iii) and (4) of the Act which require the SACAP to consider evidence of prior learning in architecture for registration purpose. This offers an opportunity to individuals who work in architectural practices to gain invaluable structured work-based experience. The apprenticeship programme seeks to formalise and structure the practical training for unregistered persons who work under the direction, control, supervision of or in association with a registered persons in terms of section 26 (4) of the Act. We will be undertaking roadshows to engage with Principals of practices about the Apprenticeship Program.

Every year, the Architectural Learning Sites across South Africa produce over a thousand architectural graduates. However, our register shows that only 300 architectural graduates register with SACAP as candidates in the various categories of registration. In order to grow the register, this issue must be addressed, hence we are putting mechanisms in place to ensure that the majority of architectural students do progress to candidature category of registration.

We will continue to hold workshops with architectural students across all Architectural Learning Sites to educate them about the Architectural Profession Act, the role of SACAP as a regulatory body for architectural profession and the importance of registration. We also intend to introduce compulsory registration for all architectural students in South Africa.

Architectural students have expressed lack of connection between them and experienced registered professionals. Students have also expressed lack of employment opportunities to gain practical experience

for postgraduate qualifications. Therefore, it is very difficult to obtain practical experience and complete postgraduate qualifications.

We propose that networking platforms between architectural professionals and students should be created to share information, new developments in the profession and opportunities. This would enable students to build relationships with potential mentors and be exposed to current trends and innovations in the architectural profession. This will help students to grow and thrive during their studies. Students would have access to newsletters, email updates and informative resources that will help them to stay on top of recent developments in the architectural profession while studying. Overall, this approach would build friendships and personal relationships that can last a lifetime.

The results of the March 2022 Professional Practice Examination were not good as many candidates failed the exam. Students have expressed that the SAIA study Guides are good but very expensive and PPE Workshops are also expensive. In addition, Most PPE Workshops/courses are scheduled during working hours and this makes it difficult for candidates to attend.

We are collaborating with all our recognized Voluntary Associations to ensure that all candidates have access to cost efficient study guide materials and PPE workshops. PPE Workshop schedules should be reconsidered to accommodate candidates who are not able to attend during working hours. This will certainly improve the PPE results.

We continue to do our best to pursue and fulfil the statutory mandate of SACAP.

REDRESS

THE SACAP

TRANSFORMATION INDABA

22

14.10.22

ONLINE EVENT

Category 1. 1 CPD point

- **SACAP-CPD** accredited sessions
- **500+ architectural professionals** paving the way for the future
- **Digital platform** = universal access



HAIL
RESISTANT



EZ Glaze™
By PALRAM

Glass - Like Profiled
Polycarbonate

SUNTUF® BH
By PALRAM

Embossed Corrugated
Polycarbonate Sheet

SUNPAL®
By PALRAM

Multiwall Polycarbonate
Standing Seam System



DEMOLITION WORK ON A CONSTRUCTION SITE

Demolition work is defined under the construction regulations as a method to dismantle, wreck, break, pull down or knock down of a structure or part thereof by way of manual labour, machinery, or the use of explosives. It is important for a client to include demolition work in the baseline risk assessment and client's health and safety specifications if applicable. The contractor must appoint a competent person in writing to supervise and control all demolition work on site.

The contractor must ensure that before any demolition, work is carried out, and in order to ascertain the method of demolition to be used, a competent person carries out a detailed structural engineering survey of the structure to be demolished. and that a method statement on the procedure to be followed in demolishing the structure is developed by that person. During a demolition, the competent person must check the structural integrity of the structure at intervals determined in the method statement in order to avoid any premature collapses.

Under construction regulations 14(4) the legislation requires that the contractor must:

- (a) with regard to a structure being demolished, take steps to ensure that—
 - (i) no floor, roof or other part of the structure is overloaded with debris or material in a manner which would render it unsafe;
 - (ii) all reasonably practicable precautions are taken to avoid the danger of the structure collapsing when any part of the framing of a framed or partly framed building is removed, or when reinforced concrete is cut; and
 - (iii) precautions are taken in the form of adequate shoring or other means that may be necessary to prevent the accidental collapse of any part of the structure or adjoining structure;
- (b) ensure that no person works under overhanging material or a structure which has not been adequately supported, shored or braced;
- (c) ensure that any support, shoring or bracing contemplated in paragraph (b), is designed and constructed so that it is strong enough to support the overhanging material;
- (d) where the stability of an adjoining building, structure or road is likely to be affected by demolition work on a structure, take steps to ensure the stability of such structure or road and the safety of persons;
- (e) ascertain as far as is reasonably practicable the location and nature of electricity, water, gas or other similar services which may in any way be affected by the work to be performed, and must before the commencement of demolition work that may affect any such service, take the steps that are necessary to render circumstances safe for all persons involved;

- (f) cause every stairwell used and every floor where work is being performed in a building being demolished, to be adequately illuminated by either natural or artificial means;
- (g) cause convenient and safe means of access to be provided to every part of the demolition site in which persons are required to work; and
- (h) erect a catch platform or net above an entrance or passageway or above a place where persons work or pass under, or fence off the danger area if work is being performed above such entrance, passageway, or place so as to ensure that all persons are kept safe where there is a danger or possibility of persons being struck by falling objects.

The contractor must ensure that no material is dropped to any point, which falls outside the exterior walls of the structure, unless the area is effectively protected. The use of a chute is permitted when:

- (a) it is adequately constructed and rigidly fastened;
- (b) if inclined at an angle of more than 45 degrees to the horizontal, is enclosed on its four sides;
- (c) if of the open type, is inclined at an angle of less than 45 degrees to the horizontal;
- (d) where necessary, is fitted with a gate at the bottom end to control the flow of material; and
- (e) discharges into a container or an enclosed area surrounded by barriers.

The contractor must also ensure that every chute used to dispose of rubble is designed in such a manner that rubble does not free-fall and that the chute is strong enough to withstand the force of the debris travelling along the chute.

Where a risk assessment indicates the presence of lead and/or asbestos, a contractor must ensure that all lead and/or asbestos related work are conducted in accordance with the Lead Regulations 2001 and/or the Asbestos Abatement Regulations 2020 respectively.

Where the demolition work involves the use of explosives, a method statement must be developed in accordance with the applicable explosives legislation, by an appointed person who is competent in the use of explosives for demolition work and all persons involved in the demolition works must adhere to demolition procedures issued by the appointed person.

Lastly the contractor must ensure that all waste and debris are as soon as reasonably practicable removed and disposed of from the site in accordance with the applicable legislation.



By Ntando Maweni

A LOOK INTO THE ARCHITECTURE DEPARTMENT AT THE UNIVERSITY OF JOHANNESBURG

The architectural profession is one layered with endless possibilities that one becomes exposed to as a student. While the pragmatic understand architecture to be solely focused on the production of buildings, it is within architecture school that you learn it is the creation of space. It becomes an opportunity to start conversations within communities that not only allow for reflection but also change. This article will focus on the positive and negative aspects of architecture school and ways in which it can be improved.

As we study architecture, we begin to understand that the space in which you live, and work is very important as it can enhance productivity but can also be a source of inspiration. While other universities closely associate architecture with technical fields such as engineering, the department of architecture at the University of Johannesburg is situated within other creative disciplines such as fashion design, interior design, and visual arts, to name a few. This allows students to draw inspiration from other design disciplines and open their minds to different ways of creative expression. Further, it disables the preconceived notion that architecture is only about the technical. Students are given the freedom to develop their design process which enables them to find their voice as designers which is essential in developing confidence in their design skills.

Being in such a creative environment also allows for more diverse projects for students. Having spoken to multiple students, all agree that the projects given challenge us to consider various design principles

and other factors in depth. They push us to think about the users of a space and the impact our design interventions will have on the community. As students, we have been challenged to not only consider the practical aspects of design but also the often marginalised people in society which has been a valuable lesson. Many of the projects we're given are based in neighbouring areas which enables us to engage with the community at a much deeper level and understand how we can contribute to our surrounding context as young designers.

Another positive aspect of studying architecture at UJ is the integration of degree and diploma students. The diploma students have the benefit of experiencing the work environment during their second year which allows them to practically apply what they have learned. They are able to meet and work with industry professionals and learn a great deal from them. On the other hand, degree students are given the opportunity to immerse themselves in their respective projects and work among their peers. This allows them to develop their conceptual design skills and learn to work in a team.

Nonetheless, with the positive come a few negative aspects. One which affects all students is that of finances. The cost of completing assignments while studying becomes extremely expensive for many students. The amount spent on large-scale printing and model-making materials can become quite discouraging at times. A possible solution to this issue would be to include these additional costs in tuition fees as this is an integral part of studying architecture. Also, selling materials within the architecture department at a subsidised cost can provide some financial relief for students.

However, another element that affects students is not being able to afford adequate laptops to support all the software necessary to develop their technical skills and complete assignments. Not only does this have a negative impact on the quality of work produced but results in a gap in the students understanding and confidence in their technical abilities. A way in which the university can help students is to have 24-hour access to the computer labs, so students can complete assignments and receive the help they need from their fellow peers.

One thing I have noticed is the disconnect between students across architectural learning sites. The architectural profession is made up of many architects from various educational backgrounds who over time develop a network amongst themselves. However, while studying, universities seem to be very isolated from one another and students don't have direct insight into what other students are learning and experiencing. It would be beneficial for students to develop a student network in which experiences and skills can be shared to strengthen the relationship between students and help to inform a new generation of integrated architects. If there is one thing, we have learned from the Covid 19 pandemic is that technology has allowed for connections to be formed across long distances and this is definitely something we can take advantage of.

Upon reflection, there is so much to gain from studying architecture and each student will have a unique experience which they can learn from. Architectural learning sites provide a stepping stone for students to reach their full potential. With time and open communication, these places of learning can become spaces that inspire true transformation within the architectural profession.



CHALLENGES STUDENTS FACE IN ARCHITECTURAL LEARNING SITES

By: Sisenathi Mncunzwa

As the world experienced a global pandemic, as students we had to learn and adapt to the dramatic changes that came with the pandemic. The pandemic has brought many challenges to architectural learning sites both positive and negative, but mostly negative. Negative impacts include the inefficiency of technology, and difficulty for students to understand the concepts being taught.

We are aware that we are in an industry where an individual must connect with fellow students and build those bridges for future purposes, but online learning has caused social isolation and prevented us students from developing the communication skills necessary further.

As students, we did not acquire as much knowledge while learning online compared to a normal student attending physical classes, we found it difficult to understand the concepts being taught. One of the most important things that contributed to our understanding was site visits. Site visits have really helped most of us because we find that majority of the students are creatives, and we sometimes visualize something, or we must see it in practicality for us to have a clear understanding.

Besides the drastic modifications that came with the pandemic, there are different demanding situations we are facing in architectural learning sites that we consider ought to be addressed one of them being "the teaching of programs." The teaching of programs has been a hassle that we as students and candidates have faced for a while now. You find that when you get to the workspace, you are by no means sufficient in the programs you know. With the instances and era evolving it is tough to preserve up and understand the entirety, you are required to understand however we suggest that popular programs ought to be prioritised based on statistics. You

find that we sometimes learn a program that is infrequently used within the industry while we can use the same time on a much more popular program that is utilized by a massive range of companies.

When doing in-service training some students find it difficult to settle within the Architectural firm due to the lack of knowledge on a specific program/software they use, preserving in thoughts that architects sell architectural intellect and time so it turns into a tricky situation for companies to take you in and additionally take time to teach you a specific program. Therefore, we need a system that protects students/candidates by giving them a chance to enter the work environment with what they know and giving them the time or materials to study that program.

As students, we all know that we are doing an incredibly stressful course where we are constantly working and pulling consecutive all-nighters which eventually leads to depression and burnout, resulting in a large number of students dropping out or producing bad academic results. With that being said, we feel like we need more support within the department. Whereby there could be compulsory workshops hosted by the department where we have qualified high-profile architects as speakers whom we know that we can relate to base on their experiences as students and for them to remind us of our dreams that keep that light burning within us as young dreamers and also to talk about mental health awareness in the department and how to overcome depression within the department.

Finally, we believe we are the future of architecture and hope to make a positive impact with innovative designs in the ever-changing built environment industry. We also thank SACAP for providing us with a platform to meet our challenges and ensure that we receive the best possible education which may help in ensuring that we become extraordinary designers.



Institution: University of Nelson Mandela
Email: s220409412@mandela.ac.za



PERFORMING ARCHITECTURAL WORK WITHOUT BEING REGISTERED WITH THE SOUTH AFRICAN COUNCIL FOR THE ARCHITECTURAL PROFESSION IS A CRIMINAL OFFENCE

Section 22 of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1996 grants every citizen the right to choose their trade, occupation, or profession provided that such practice of trade, occupation, or profession may be **regulated by law**.

Section 14(g) to (j) of the Architectural Profession Act 44, 2000 empowers the South African Council for the Architectural Profession to take any steps it considers necessary for the protection of the public in their dealings with registered persons, for the maintenance of the integrity and the enhancement of the status of the architectural profession, for the improvement of the standards of services rendered by registered persons, to create awareness amongst registered persons of the importance to protect the environment against unsound architectural practices, and, where, as a result of architectural related undertakings, public health and safety may be affected.

Section 18(1) of the Architectural Profession Act 44, 2000 empowers the South African Council for the Architectural Profession to register persons in the architectural profession in certain categories. Section 18(2) strictly emphasises that a person may not practise in any of the categories contemplated in subsection (1) unless he or she is registered in that category.

Section 26(3) also states that a person who is not registered in terms of this Act, may not:

- (a) Perform any kind of work identified for any category of registered persons;
- (b) Pretend to be, or in any manner hold or allow himself or herself to be held out as a person registered in terms of the Act;
- (c) Use the name of any registered person or any name or title referred to in section 18 or 21 or;
- (d) Perform any act indicating, or calculated to lead persons to believe, that he or she is registered in terms of this Act.

The South African Council for the Architectural Profession receives a number of complaints against unregistered persons practising architecture. These matters were referred to the South African Police Services (SAPS) for further investigation and prosecution but there has been no successful prosecution. Most cases were withdrawn or closed as unfounded and/or the victims were turned away by SAPS,

on the basis that the cases are of a civil nature. Members of the Public and the SAPS need to understand that practising without being registered constitute a criminal offence.

01 July 2022, SACAP appointed an Investigating Officer to deal with cases of unregistered persons. The Investigating officer comes with 16 years of experience in policing and law enforcement. The Investigating officer's experience as a detective will assist in ensuring that unregistered persons practising architecture are arrested and they account for their criminal actions.

So far, there are approximately 32 criminal cases of unregistered persons that have been opened by the Investigating Officer. All these cases have been opened by SACAP due to contravention of the Architectural Act. The Investigating Officer has been visiting victims of these crimes to take statements and physically coming to the police station around Gauteng to open cases.

Out of the criminal cases that have been opened by the Investigating Officer between July and to date, two arrests were made and the accused appeared before the Magistrate Courts. Both suspects are out on bail and will appear again before the Magistrate Court before the end of September 2022. SACAP is working closely with prosecutors to ensure successful prosecutions.

SACAP is currently arranging to present at the East and West Rand cluster meetings where more than twenty police stations will be present. The objective of these meetings is to raise awareness around the criminal contravention of the Architectural Profession Act. SACAP endeavours to ensure that no victim is turned back and that police officers understand the seriousness of these contraventions and that more arrests are made. Prosecution of unregistered persons will protect the esteem and dignity of the architectural profession and ultimately protect the members of the public.



**To check if your architectural profession is
registered contact SACAP on:**

Tel: 011 479 500

Email: info@sacapsa.com

REGISTERED PERSONS PAPERS ON INTERVENTIONS NECESSARY TO TRANSFORM THE PROFESSION

SACAP requested registered persons to submit papers on what interventions are necessary to transform the architectural.

We have received a number of the papers from registered professionals. Join us at the

Transformation Indaba

to access all the ideas and suggestions.

SACAP NewZ WORTHY

EXTENSION OF THE DEADLINE FOR SUBMISSION OF LSD APPLICATIONS

The 5th term Council has resolved to extent the deadline for submission of LSD applications to **30 November 2022.**

Notwithstanding the above, the effective date of the IDoW shall be 31 October 2022.

We encourage all eligible registered professionals to apply for LSD within the prescribed time frame.

OUR CONTACT DETAILS

Telephone: + 27 11 479 5000

Fax: + 27 11 479 5100

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

PHYSICAL ADDRESS

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

FINANCE UNIT

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

Email: accounts@sacapsa.com

IDOW - COMMITTEE

Identification of Work (IDoW) - Matrix and Exemptions

Email: idow@sacapsa.com

LEGAL

Filing a complaint and lodging an affidavit

Email: legal@sacapsa.com

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THANK YOU