



- Candidates are required to answer **ALL** the questions.
- Questions must be answered in **SEQUENCE**. Ensure that your answers are clearly **NUMBERED**.
- This is a **CLOSED BOOK** paper. No notes, supplementary documents or online referencing is permitted.
- All answers must be **in your OWN words** where appropriate.
- Where answers are duplicated between candidates, plagiarised, or copied, **ZERO** marks will be granted.
- Take note that duplicated, plagiarised and/or copied answers may be subject to further investigation, penalties and/or disciplinary action.
- Total marks for paper one – **150 marks**
- Pass mark – a minimum of **50%** in each of the two papers
- Time allocation – **3 hours**

QUESTION 1 – THE ACT & DEFINITIONS + TRUTH STATEMENTS

15 marks

In relation to the Act governing the Architectural Profession, state whether the following are **True or False**.

1.1	With reference to the Architectural Profession Act 44 of 2000, provide the definition of the following terms: “disciplinary tribunal” means a tribunal appointed in terms of section 30;	(1)
1.2	“registration” means the process— (a) of assessment of competency of applicants for the purpose of registration under this Act; and (b) of entering the names of applicants who qualify into the register referred to in section 11(c);	(1)
1.3	“department” means the national department responsible for public works;	(1)
1.4	“accredit” means the process of evaluation and recognition by the council of educational programmes offered by educational institutions relating to the architectural profession, and “accreditation” has a corresponding meaning;	(2)

1.5	<p>The following extract from the Architectural Profession Act 44 of 2000 Contain Errors , state whether the following statements are true of false</p> <p>(1) The council consists of the following members, appointed by the Minister, taking into account, among other things, the principles of transparency and representivity—</p> <p>(a) eleven registered persons, excluding candidates, of whom at least four must actively practise in the architectural profession—</p> <p>(i) who must be nominated by the voluntary associations and any registered person; and</p> <p>(ii) who must represent the categories of registered persons contemplated in section 18, in the prescribed manner;</p> <p>(b) two professionals in the service of the State nominated by any sphere of government, of whom at least one must be nominated by the department; and</p> <p>(c) two members of the public nominated through an open process of public participation.</p> <p>(2) A maximum of a third of the members of the South African Council for Architects, established in terms of the Architects’ Act, 1975 (Act No. 35 of 1970), who are nominated by that council remain in office for the first term of the council.</p>	
1.5.1	<p>The definition Minister refers to the Minister of Public Service and Administration</p> <p>False – Minister of Public works</p>	(2)
1.5.2	<p>(a) eleven registered persons, excluding candidates, of whom at least four must actively practise in the architectural profession</p> <p>FALSE - Seven</p>	(2)
1.5.3	<p>(ii) who must represent the categories of registered persons contemplated in section 18, in the prescribed manner;</p> <p>True</p>	(2)
1.5.4	<p>two members of the public nominated through an open process of public participation.</p> <p>True</p>	(2)
1.5.5	<p>A maximum of a third of the members of the South African Council for Architects, established in terms of the Architects’ Act, 1975 (Act No. 35 of 1970), who are nominated by that council remain in office for the first term of the council.</p> <p>FALSE - 1970</p>	(2)

Select the correct answer to the following questions by providing only the corresponding letter(s).

IDENTIFICATION OF WORK FOR THE ARCHITECTURAL PROFESSION		
2.1	<p>The Architectural Profession Act also introduced identification of work for each category of registered persons. The identification of work for each category of registered persons is aligned to the Architectural Learning Sites training programs which are accredited by the South African Council for the Architectural Profession (SACAP). Therefore, persons are registered in the architectural profession based on ...</p> <p>Select ONE (1) from the following list</p> <p>A Experience, Skill or qualifications obtained from accredited Architectural Learning Sites.</p> <p>B Experience or qualifications obtained from Architectural Learning Sites.</p> <p>C Neither A or B</p> <p>answer: c experience or qualifications obtained from accredited Architectural Learning Sites.</p>	(2)
2.2	<p>The activities of architecturally related undertakings impact directly on the public health and safety. Improving the efficiency and effectiveness of architectural services will enhance standard of services, quality of services, improve productivity, improve public health and safety, protect the environment. The IDOW policy allows</p> <p>Select ONE (1) from the following list (2 marks)</p> <p>A Neither B or C</p> <p>B Architects and Technologist categories of registration to design work based on the complexity of the project and the sensitivity of the site.</p> <p>C all categories of registration to design work based on the complexity of the project and the sensitivity of the site.</p> <p>answer: C</p>	(2)
2.3	<p>“Complexity factors” means the following project complexity factors: Utility, Structure, Building Technologies, Building Services, Urban Context, Occupational Health and Safety, Existing buildings; “Complexity rating” is as defined below and is to be read in conjunction with Schedule 1: Complexity Ratings of Building Types: a. “A” denotes a High complexity level, as defined in</p> <p>Select ONE (1) from the following list</p> <p>A high complexity complications</p> <p>B high complexity profiles</p> <p>C high complexity processes</p> <p>D high complexity works</p> <p>E high complexity projects</p> <p>answer: E</p>	(2)
2.4	<p>Recognition of Prior Learning” as defined by South African Qualification Authority as at March 2019, means the principles and processes through which the prior knowledge and skills of a person are made visible, mediated, and assessed for the purposes of alternative access and admission, recognition and certification, or further learning and development’</p> <p>Select ONE (1) from the following list</p> <p>A made visible, for the purposes of alternative access and admission, recognition and certification, or further learning and development’</p> <p>B mediated for the purposes of alternative access and admission, recognition and certification, or further learning and development’</p> <p>C assessed for the purposes of alternative access and admission, recognition and certification, or further learning and development’</p> <p>D All of the above</p>	(2)

	E	None of the Above	
	answer: D		
CONDITIONS RELATING TO CONTINUING PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND RENEWAL OF REGISTRATION			
2.5	State True or False		(2)
	During each five year cycle, every RP must obtain a minimum of 25 credits in order to qualify for renewal of his registration;		
	A	True	
	B	False	
	answer: A		
2.6	Unless exempted in terms of the conditions as described in Paragraph 3 above, all RP's must record their CPD activities manually, to the RP's private password protected domain		(2)
	A	True	
	B	False	
	answer: B – Electronically		
2.6	If the RP's registration is cancelled due to non-payment of his annual fee in terms of Section 20(1)(a)(iii), the RP must apply for re-registration and may not practice his profession until he has been re-registered.		(2)
	A	True	
	B	False	
	answer: A –		
2.7	List 3 Activities each, that can be claimed in THE following CATERGORIES CATEGORY 1: DEVELOPMENTAL ACTIVITIES CATEGORY 2: WORK-BASED ACTIVITIES		(2)
	answer: CAT 1: any of these : Workshops, Conferences, Congresses, Lectures, Seminars, Refresher Courses, E-learning, Architectural Learning Sites (ALSs), Mentoring (ALS)		
	CAT 2 : Architectural related work (including management) Full time lecturing at an accredited ALS Training or mentoring of Registered Candidates; and/or Full time students		
2.8	Under Category 3: Individual Activities , what is the maximum amount of credit that can be claimed in this category per annum.		(2)
	answer: 1		
CONDITIONS RELATING TO CONTINUING PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND RENEWAL OF REGISTRATION			

QUESTION 3 – FEE CALCULATION

45 marks

An NGO based in the Eastern Cape is planning to develop a Children’s Village dedicated to providing a safe, loving and nurturing environment for vulnerable children. They obtained land through generous donations and now require an architectural design proposal. The property includes an existing farmhouse with a triple garage.

The project brief requires the design to follow environmentally sustainable principles and employ alternative solutions to water and electricity, low maintenance materials to enable long term efficiency. The site is located in an area with agricultural zoning and includes well established trees and a small stream along the one boundary.

The accommodation includes the following:

Hall to accommodate 200people with ablutions and small kitchen

12 Houses to accommodate 6 children and “housemother”

The existing Farmhouse will be converted to offices for the Village staff.

The existing garages will be converted as workshops and storage Facilities

3.1	The client requires a sketch proposal that they can present to potential funders based in the US. This needs to include a plan layout and 3D visualisation. They have approached 3 architectural companies to compete for the work and are offering to pay each for the service.	
3.1.1.	Based on the project scope provided how will you establish fee for the required sketch plan and visualisation?(refer to SACAP fee guidelines)	(2)
<p>METHOD 2: TIME BASED FEES PROJECT TIME-BASED FEE IS APPROPRIATE WHEN:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ••The scope of services is not clearly defined. ••The scope relates to a small-scale project. ••The service is of an unusual or specialised nature. 		
3.1.2.	Due to the competitive nature of the service how will you ensure the client will pay the fees?	(2)
<p>7.2 The architectural professional accepts the appointment to exercise reasonable professional skill, care, and diligence in the performance of obligations, for a fee as defined in a written agreement.</p> <p>14. Basis of the Fees agreement a. The client agrees to pay the architectural professional the fees for the services as recorded in the formal agreement entered into by the parties;</p> <p>38. Engagement of architectural professionals a) A professional service is deemed to be subject to an appropriate formal written agreement in which the rights and obligations of the parties and the terms and conditions of service are recorded.</p>		
3.1.3	From the description above would this project be classified in terms of the complexity rating provided by SACAP – explain why.?	(2)
<p>2. “Medium complexity projects” Means buildings or groups of buildings in a relatively uncomplicated grouping with a medium impact on its environs: These are structures with medium performance requirements. The structures are of average character and design or detail. The structures require non-complex structural and civil works and an average level of mechanical or electrical equipment as could normally be handled by design-supply specialist contractors;</p>		

3.1.4	Considering the client is an NGO and the project is towards improving the lives of underprivileged children is their option to provide services at a reduced fee?	(2)
The guideline fees are not prescriptive; freedom exists for the client and architect to mutually agree on the levels of service and remuneration.		

3.2		
The client notifies you that they will no longer include other architectural companies to compete on the project as originally planned and is requesting a fee proposal. The estimated budget for the Village is R40 000 000.00		
3.2.1	The client is not sure if the estimated budget that a contractor provided is realistic. Provide guidance on how the budget is determined and how the project cost can be more accurately established.	(5)
	<p>Some interpretation:</p> <p>Budget means the anticipated cost of the project and/or works, provided that estimates on which the budget is based shall be deemed to be valid for a period not exceeding 3 months.</p> <p>The project cost is based on the client brief - accommodation schedule, complexity of project, materials and construction methods as well as the context.</p> <p>Recommend the appointment of a quantity surveyor.</p> <p>Recommend a feasibility study</p> <p>Clarify that the budget will be reviewed during the work stages and the project cost can only become clear or more accurate once contractors provide a price based on a finalised design.</p>	
3.2.2	The client is still seeking funding for the project and would like to understand how the architectural fees will be calculated. Provide an explanation of the option provided by the SACAP fee guidelines and recommend which option is most suitable for partial services to achieve local authority approval.	(4)
	<p>The calculation of fees based on a percentage of project cost is the standard basis for determining professional fees and represents the accepted basis by the Built Environment Professions for remuneration of professional services. Such fees are referred to as project cost-based fees.</p> <p>An alternative to project cost-based fees can be negotiated; for example, time-based fees or cost-per-building area fees.</p> <p>Project Cost based fees is suitable for partial services when it is clear which work stages will be included.</p>	

3.3. The client wants to start the project by constructing the Hall and 1 House. The estimated budget is R16 000 000.00		
3.3.1	<p>You are asked to present a project cost-based fee for the architectural services. Ensure your offer will be in line with the current SACAP professional fee guideline</p> <p>Calculate your total professional fees for the project.</p> <p>(Board Notice of... of 2025). The table below offers the SACAP Guideline:</p>	(7)

	See below	
3.3.2	Calculate the fee for partial appointment for work stages 1 to 3 only. Include VAT at 15%	(6)
	See below	
3.3.3	The original project scope included 12 houses. How will the you calculate the fee for the repeat buildings?	(4)
	<p>23 Guideline for professional fees for a project that includes repeated buildings For a project consisting of several repeated buildings erected under a single building contract for a single client, the fee may be adjusted by agreement, subject to the architectural professional being retained for full service and the repeated buildings being built on one site or a series of adjoining or closely related sites.</p> <p>c. The adjusted fee applies to work stages 1 to 4 inclusive. The adjusted fee apportionment is 35% of the guideline professional fee for stages 1 to 4 inclusive.</p> <p>d. The adjusted fee does not apply to work stages 5 and 6. The full guideline professional fee for these stages shall apply.</p>	
3.3.4	The clients terminate your appointment at the end of stage 2. How will you determine a fee still liable to you?	(2)
	<p>32 Guideline for professional fees on termination by the client</p> <p>a. Where the agreement between the client and the architectural professional is terminated, the client shall pay for that portion of the service that has been executed by the architectural professional.</p> <p>b. Termination of the project shall attract an additional fee equal to 20% of the remaining fee that would have been payable had the project not been terminated.</p>	

3.3.1. Calculate your total professional fees for the project: (7)

Medium complexity:

7.	13,000,001.00	40,000,000.00		0.1078	13,000,001.00
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For value of works of	16,000,000.00
Primary Fee	1,635,351.01
Secondary Fee	$(16,000,000.00 - 13,000,001.00) \times 0.1078$
	$(2,999,999) \times 0.1078$
	323,399.89

Professional Fee	Primary Fee + Secondary Fee
	1,635,351.01 + 323,399.89
	1,958,750.90
VAT	x 15% = 293,812.64 (incl 15% VAT) (1) R2,252,563.53

***Note that this should be done according to BN of 2025 which states new fee percentages and done in conjunction with the IDOW to determine complexity of work, the latter of which is typically present in the exam.**

MEDIUM COMPLEXITY					
Cost Bracket	Value of works		Primary Fee	Plus, a secondary fee	
	From	To		Add %	On balance over
	A	B	C	D	E
1.		1 200,000.00	11,341.85	0.1753	1
2.	200,001.00	650,000.00	46,401.67	0.1466	200,001.00
3.	650,001.00	2,000,000.00	112,371.53	0.1448	650,001.00
4.	2,000,001.00	4,000,000.00	307,851.38	0.1300	2,000,001.00
5.	4,000,001.00	6,500,000.00	567,851.25	0.1280	4,000,001.00
6.	6,500,001.00	13,000,000.00	887,851.13	0.1150	6,500,001.00
7.	13,000,001.00	40,000,000.00	1,635,351.01	0.1078	13,000,001.00
8.	40,000,001.00	130,000,000.00	4,545,950.90	0.1045	40,000,001.00
9.	130,000,001.00	260,000,000.00	13,950,950.80	0.1012	130,000,001.00
10.	260,000,001.00	520,000,000.00	27,106,950.70	0.0935	260,000,001.00
11.	520,000,001.00	1,040,000,000.00	51,416,950.60	0.0902	520,000,001.00
12.	1,040,000,001.00	0	98,320,950.51	0.0880	1,040,000,001.00

3.3.2. Calculate each work stage. This must include the minimum fees for all the stages from Stage 1 to 3 Include VAT at 15%

Stage 1: Inception	2% (1) R2,252,563.53 x 2% = R45,285.87 (incl VAT) (1)
Stage 2: Concept & Viability	15% (1) R2,252,563.53 15% = R 337,884.53 (incl VAT) (1)
Stage 3: Design Development	20% (1) R2,252,563.53 x 20% = R450,512.71 (incl VAT) (1)

<p>You have been working for a practice that creates bespoke architectural contracts. Elaborate on the benefits and disadvantages of contracts by answering the questions below:</p>												
4.1	<p>Define and elaborate on the meaning of the word "dispute" when used in a contractual arrangement.</p> <p><i>An unresolved matter of dissatisfaction or difference (2 marks) between the contracting parties (2 marks).</i></p> <p><i>SAIA Study Aid 23: Construction Terminology</i></p>	(4)										
4.2	<p>Explain the meaning of the word "independent contractor".</p> <p>Independent contractors are retained on a short term (1), per project basis (1), may be supplied by another firm or agency (1) or be directly contracted (1). An independent contractor is remunerated at either stipulated hourly rates (1) or a fixed fee (1) and receive no employee benefits (1).</p>	(2)										
4.3	<p>Define the word "zoning" when used in a contractual arrangement.</p> <p><i>The category regulating the development of land (1), setting out the purpose for which the land may be used (1) and the applicable rules (1) as defined by the local authority (1).</i></p> <p><i>SAIA Study Aid- p 44</i></p>	(4)										
4.4	<p>Which of the following is NOT a requirement that must be met for a contract to give rise to a legal obligation.</p> <p>Select ONE (1) from the following list (2 marks):</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>A</td> <td>Consensus.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>B</td> <td>Repudiation</td> </tr> <tr> <td>C</td> <td>Contractual capacity</td> </tr> <tr> <td>D</td> <td>Legality</td> </tr> <tr> <td>E</td> <td>Possibility</td> </tr> </table> <p><i>Answer: B</i></p>	A	Consensus.	B	Repudiation	C	Contractual capacity	D	Legality	E	Possibility	(2)
A	Consensus.											
B	Repudiation											
C	Contractual capacity											
D	Legality											
E	Possibility											
4.5	<p>You have been approached by Mr Zuma to provide professional architectural services on a new mix-used development in KZN to answer the growing need of student accommodation in the Pietermaritzburg City area. Your architectural services will be to fulfil the roles of architectural professional, principal consultant and principal agent, and therefore you will be tasked with advising the developer on the construction contracting and construction pricing strategies. As you were the first built environment professional with whom the project has been discussed, the developer has requested that you provide a proposal on how you and the other members of the professional team may be appointed on the project.</p>	(6)										

4.5.1 Identify and describe in your own words TWO (2) methods that would be appropriate for the appointment of the professional team (3 marks each).

ANSWER:

- **MULTI-DISCIPLINARY CONSORTIUM:** Multi-disciplinary consortiums may arise from the dictates of a client, or an independent enterprise of like-minded practices. Such consortiums need to establish a basis of trust to ensure a practicable working relationship. The team of professional consultants offers the client a singular service and professional fee agreement for the extent of the services in each discipline.
- **INDIVIDUAL APPOINTMENTS:** The client concludes a contract (professional service agreement) with each consultant individually and agrees the scope of service and fees of each consultant. Each consultant is directly liable to the client to perform their obligations as mandated.
Mark allocation: [Method of appointment = 1 mark] PLUS [Description = 2 marks]

NOTE on INCORRECT answers:

- "Package deal" contracts is incorrect here: the question refers to the appointment of the professional team exclusively
- "Joint venture" (unless description outlines the intricacies)
- Naming of types of construction contracts (JBCC / NEC / etc.)
Steps taken to assess suitability of professionals

4.6 (4)

Mr John Van Rooyen appointed you as the principal agent in the student accommodation block and the contractor signed the JBCC Principal Building Agreement (edition 6.2) before commencing with the contract. You issued the certificate of practical completion for the project. The contractor is however not satisfied with the amount that was certified in the latest interim payment certificate and submitted a letter to you and the client declaring a dispute on the project.

The contractor stated that you did not carry out your obligations as the principal agent to ensure that the amount certified for the interim payment is correct.

You arrange an urgent meeting with the client to discuss the contractor's dispute declaration and the dispute resolution clauses in the JBCC Principal Building Agreement.

4.6.1. Would such a payment dispute be less expensive and quicker to resolve by utilising the services of a legal professional and litigation in court. Please motivate your answer. (2)

No, Dispute Resolution is cheaper and quicker that referring the matter to court.

4.6.2. Could a ruling made during dispute resolution be overturned by the Supreme Court of Appeal? (2)

ANSWER:

	Yes. Although the parties to the dispute agreed to abide by the ruling made by the mediator and/or arbitrator, the Supreme Court of Appeal could overturn an unlawful ruling.	
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QUESTION 5 – CODE OF CONDUCT AND PRACTICING ARCHITECTURE AS AN ENTITY in REAL WORLD APPLICATIONS 22 marks

<p>You are a registered Professional Architect operating your own architectural practice in Cape Town. A prospective client approaches you to design a commercial development. You later discover that one of your junior employees has already taken on freelance design work for the same client using your firm’s resources after hours.</p>		
5.1	5.1.1.	Identify and discuss three breaches of the SACAP Code of Conduct in this scenario. (6)
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conflict of Interest – The junior employee is engaging in work outside the scope of the firm, which presents a conflict. [2 marks] • Misuse of Resources – Using company tools, software, or premises for personal gain breaches fiduciary responsibility. [2 marks] • Undermining the Integrity of the Profession – Performing unauthorised work under the guise of the firm damages the public’s trust in the profession. [2 marks]
	5.1.2.	As the Principal of the practice, what actions should you take in accordance with SACAP’s ethical guidelines and obligations to the public, client, and profession? (4)
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disclose to the Client – Notify the client about the internal conflict and clarify the official engagement. [1 mark] • Disciplinary Action – Address the employee’s misconduct formally to protect the firm’s integrity. [1 mark] • Report if Necessary – If the misconduct continues or violates registration requirements, report to SACAP. [1 mark] • Institute Firm-wide Ethical Guidelines – Implement a clear internal code of conduct. [1 mark]
5.2	According to SACAP’s framework for practicing architecture as an entity (firm, partnership, or company):	
	5.2.1.	List and explain the requirements for registering an architectural entity with SACAP. (6)

Entity Registration Requirements (6 marks)

- Registration of Entity – The architectural entity must be registered separately from individual professionals. [1 mark]
- Registered Principal – At least one principal must be a professionally registered person with SACAP. The person must be registered as a Professional (Note: a person registered as a candidate is not allowed to establish a practice) [1 mark]
- Proper Naming Convention – The entity must use a name that accurately reflects its services and registration. [1 mark]
- Valid Physical Address – The practice must have a legitimate, verifiable operating address in terms of Rule 5.11 (d) of the Code of Conduct [1 mark]
- Annual Renewals & Fees – The entity must renew its registration and pay required fees to remain compliant. [1 mark]
- Compliance with Code of Conduct – Entities must adhere to the same ethical standards as individuals. [1 mark]
- Decide whether you want to practice architecture as a sole proprietor or as a registered company.
- If you decide to register a company, you must register the company with the Companies and Intellectual Property Commission (CIPC)
- Have an e-mail account for communication with stakeholders and clients.
- Design a letterhead for your new practice in line with Rule 5.11 of the Code of Conduct.
- Open a business bank account for practice
- Register the architectural practice in terms of Rule 5.1 of the Code of Conduct within 30 (thirty) days of the establishment.
- Ensure that registered architectural professionals hold majority shares of the practice.
- Be in possession of a Professional Indemnity Insurance.
- Submit the proposed name of the practice to SACAP.
- Ensure that the proposed name of the architectural practice is not misleading or capable of being confused with that of another practice.
- Indicate the practice type (The practice type is determined by the registration category of a registered principal actively engaged in the practice).
- If the practice is multi-disciplinary, the architecture department must be under the direction and control of a registered professional.
- Ensure that the architectural practice is under the continuous, direct, and personal supervision of a Registered Professional.

5.2.2

Explain how the structure of a multi-disciplinary practice must comply with SACAP regulations, especially in terms of ownership and control.

(6)

– Multi-Disciplinary Practice Compliance (6 marks)

- Majority Ownership Rule – At least 50% + 1 of the voting rights must be held by registered persons. [2 marks]
- Architectural Oversight – All architectural services must be under the control of a SACAP-registered person. [1 mark]
- Proper Registration of Services Offered – Multi-disciplinary firms must clarify which services are offered under which professional council (e.g. SACAP, ECSA, SACQSP). [1 mark]
- Disclosure to Public – The firm must be transparent about which professionals are responsible for what. [1 mark]

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Responsibility and Accountability – The registered professional retains responsibility for architectural outputs. [1 mark]
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QUESTION 6 - UNDERSTANDING TECHNOLOGICAL DEVELOPMENTS AND ITS IMPACT ON RUNNING A PRACTICE 8 marks

6.1	You are a Professional Architect running a small practice in South Africa. Considering the ABC of contemporary architectural practice — Artificial Intelligence (AI), Building Information Modelling (BIM), and advanced Construction Systems — answer the following:	
6.1.1	<p>Discuss how two of these technological advances can be integrated into your practice to improve efficiency, project delivery, and professional responsibility, especially in a South African context.</p> <p>Technological Advances (4 marks)</p> <p>(a) Building Information Modelling (BIM)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Application: BIM allows for integrated 3D modelling and collaboration across disciplines in real time. It reduces errors, improves documentation, and streamlines workflows. • SA Context: With increasing pressure from clients and contractors for efficiency, BIM helps meet tight project timelines and can be used to satisfy local authority submission requirements (where supported). <i>(2 marks)</i> <p>(b) Artificial Intelligence (AI)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Application: AI tools assist in design iterations, code compliance checks, and energy efficiency simulations. They free up time for architects to focus on creativity and client interaction. • SA Context: AI could help smaller firms automate tasks (e.g., schedules, BOQs) and compete with larger practices, especially where resources are limited. <i>(2 marks)</i> 	(4)
6.1.2	<p>Highlight two industry-related developments (e.g., low earning potential, gig economy, local governance challenges, or real-world events) that may affect your practice, and suggest strategic responses or adaptations.</p> <p>Industry Developments & Responses (4 marks)</p> <p>(a) Low Earning Potential of Graduates & Professionals</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Challenge: Many young professionals leave the field or struggle to find full-time employment. • Response: Adopt flexible, project-based models (e.g., internships, mentorship-based freelance work) to offer exposure without long-term commitments. <i>(2 marks)</i> 	(4)

	<p>(b) Municipal Challenges & Local Authority Delays</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Challenge: Delays in plan approvals and conflicting requirements, especially in tribal authority areas or rural municipalities. • Response: Establish relationships with local officials, understand regional planning policies, and use technology (e.g., digital submission tools, drones for site records) to pre-empt issues. (2 marks) 	
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QUESTION 7 – REVIEW OF ARCHITECTURAL DRAWINGS (Building Regulations)
20 marks

7.1	Considering the requirements for inclusive building design to ensure accessibility and usability by all individuals answer the following questions.	
1.	Which part of the National building Regulation will you consult when designing for disabled users? Part S: Facilities for persons with disabilities	(2)
2.	What are the minimum dimensions for a disabled toilet? the minimum finished wall-to-wall dimensions of the compartment shall be not less than 1,8 m × 1,8 m.	(2)
3.	When designing a ramp for disabled use, what is maximum gradient? the maximum gradient for a ramp is 1:12	(2)
	4. What is the minimum full width of a wheelchair parking bay adjacent to a standard parking bay? 3500mm	

7.2	In your own words state the difference between a site development plan and a site plan	(10)
	<p>Site Plan:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A site plan is a detailed drawing that shows the layout of a specific property, usually at a scale. • It includes the position of the building(s), boundaries, setbacks, driveways, parking areas, landscaping, and any other features on the site. • Its main purpose is to demonstrate compliance with zoning, building lines, and planning regulations. • It is typically submitted when applying for building plan approval. <p>2. Site Development Plan (SDP):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A site development plan is more comprehensive and is usually required for larger developments or subdivisions. • It not only shows buildings and boundaries but also includes services, stormwater management, roads, landscaping, and the relationship between multiple plots. 	

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Its focus is on the overall development of a site or multiple sites, showing how the land will be used and how infrastructure will be integrated. • Often used for planning approvals, development applications, or township establishment, rather than just individual building approvals. <p>In short:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A site plan = focused on one property/building. • A site development plan = focused on overall development, multiple plots, and infrastructure integration. 	
7.3.	Fill in the Blanks: As per SANS 10400:	(4)
	Any layout drawing contemplated in Regulation A2(1)(b) shall indicate the _____ classification, and shall consist of as many plans, sections, _____ and such other details as may be necessary to show -...	
	Any layout drawing contemplated in Regulation A2(1)(b) shall indicate the occupancy classification, and shall consist of as many plans, sections, elevations and such other details as may be necessary to show .-	

end of examination paper one