BOARD NOTICE 27 OF 2021

IDENTIFICATION OF WORK FOR THE ARCHITECTURAL PROFESSION

The Council for the Built Environment (CBE) has in terms of Section 20 of the CBE Act determined the identification of work (IDOW) for the different categories of registered persons and identified the scope of work for every category of registered persons in the architectural profession.

In terms of Section 26 (2) of the Architectural Profession Act, the Council is enjoined to consult and submit recommendations to the Council for the Built Environment (CBE) on the scope of work for every category of registered persons in the architectural profession.

In terms of section 20 (1) (2) of the Council for the Built Environment Act, the CBE must, after receipt of the recommendations from Council and before liaising with the Competition Commission in terms of section 4*(q)*; determine policy with regard to the identification of work for the different categories of registered persons; consult with any person, body or industry that may be affected by the identification of work.

The CBE must, after consultation with the Competition Commission, and in consultation with the Council, identify the scope of work for every category of registered persons.

Following the identification of the scope of work for every category of registered persons by the CBE, Council hereby gazettes and publish a detailed identification of work for the architectural profession.

This IDOW shall come into effect twelve (12) months after publication on the National Government Gazette. After the effective date, transitional provisions shall no longer be applicable.

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1. **Preamble**

1.1 Architects Act 35 of 1970 allowed for the registration of Professional Architects only and reserved and demarcated work over 500 square meters to Professional Architects. A person who was not registered as a Professional Architect could not perform any architectural work greater than 500 square meters.

1.2 The Architectural Profession Act 44 of 2000 introduced registration of Professional Architects, Professional Senior Architectural Technologists; Professional Architectural Technologists; and Professional Architectural Draughtspersons.

1.3 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 experience or qualifications obtained from accredited Architectural Learning Sites.

1.4 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 all categories of registration to design work based on the complexity of the project and the sensitivity of the site.

1.5 In terms of Section 22 of Act 103 of 1996, every citizen has the right to choose their trade, occupation or profession and such practice of trade, occupation or profession may be regulated by law. Section 24 stipulates that every citizen has the right to an environment that is not harmful to their health or wellbeing; and to have the environment protected, for the benefit of present and future generations.

1.6 Furthermore, in terms of Section 14 (g) to (j) of the Architectural Profession Act, Council is enjoined 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 an awareness amongst registered persons of the importance to protect the environment against unsound architectural practices; and, to take any steps it considers necessary where, as a result of architectural related undertakings, public health and safety may be affected.

1.7 Furthermore, section 26 (3) of the Architectural Profession Act stipulates that a person who is not registered in terms of the Act, may not perform any kind of work identified for any category of registered persons; pretend to be, or in any manner hold or allow himself or herself to be held out as a person registered in terms of this Act; use the name of any registered person or any name or title referred to in section 18 or 21; or perform any act indicating, or calculated to lead persons to believe, that he or she is registered in terms of this Act.

2.   **Definitions**

In this IDOW, unless contrary to the context, a word or expression to which a meaning has been assigned in the Architectural Profession Act shall bear the same meaning unless the context otherwise indicates.

"Act" means the Architectural Profession Act 44 of 2000);

"Architectural practice" means the business of a **registered professional** conducted within the architectural profession as a sole proprietorship, partnership, company, close corporation and/or other juristic person;

"Built environment" means the field within which the registered persons practice;

"Built environment professions" means the professions regulated by the built environment professions' Acts;

"candidate" means a person who is registered in terms of section 19(2)(b) of the Act;

"Categories of Registration" means the categories in which a person who is competent to undertake the range of work specified in Schedule 2 in respect of each category of registration may register in the architectural profession in terms of Section 18(1) of the **Act.**

"CBE" means the Council for the Built Environment;

"Code of Conduct" means the code of conduct drawn up by **SACAP** in terms of Section 27(1) of the **Act;**

"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 <u>High</u> complexity level, as defined in **"high complexity projects"**;

b.   **"B"** denotes a <u>Medium</u> complexity level, as defined in **"medium complexity projects"**;

c.   **"C"** denotes a <u>Low</u> complexity level, as defined in **"low complexity projects"**;

"Continuing professional development", also referred to as **"CPD"**, means continuing education and training as contemplated in section 13(k) of the Act, and also means the systematic maintenance, improvement and broadening of knowledge and skills and the development of personal qualities necessary for the execution of professional and technical duties throughout a person's architectural career;

"CBE Council" means the Council for the Built Environment contemplated in section 2 of Council for the Built Environment Act 43 of 2000;

"Councils for the built environment professions" means the -

a.   South African Council for the Architectural Profession, established by the Architectural Profession Act, 2000;

b.   South African Council for the Project and Construction Management Professions, established by the Project and Construction Management Professions Act, 2000;

c.   Engineering Council of South Africa, established by the Engineering Profession Act, 2000;

d.   South African Council for the Landscape Architectural Profession, established by the Landscape Architectural Profession Act, 2000;

e.   South African Council for the Property Valuers Profession, established by the Property Valuers Profession Act, 2000; and

f.   South African Council for the Quantity Surveying Profession, established by the Quantity Surveying Profession Act, 2000;

"Environment" means the surroundings in which humans exist, and include the natural environment already altered by human intervention;

"Heritage" means any site or artefact of cultural or historical significance as described in the National Heritage Resources Act, 1999 (Act No. 25 of 1999);

"Identification of Work" abbreviated herein as **"IDoW"** means work identified for each category of registered persons in the architectural profession.

"Limited Special Dispensation" means the process of aligning one's **architectural practice** to the **SPM** within a specified timeline, which is a different dispensation from any previous dispensation;

"National Building Regulations" means the National Building Regulations and Standards Act, no 103 of 1977 as amended and the National Building Regulations;

"Professional" means a person who is registered in terms of Section 19(2)(a) of the **Act;**

"Professions' Acts" means the -

(i)   Architectural Profession Act, 2000;

(ii)   Project and Construction Management Professions Act, 2000;

(iii)   Engineering Profession Act, 2000;

(iv)   Landscape Architectural Profession Act, 2000;

(v)   Property Valuers Profession Act, 2000; and

(vi)   Quantity Surveying Profession Act, 2000;

"Project complexity" is as defined below and is to be read in conjunction with **Schedule 1: Complexity   Ratings of Building Types:**

(i)   **"low complexity projects"** means simple buildings or groups of buildings in an uncomplicated grouping with low impact on its environment:

These are structures with low performance requirements, of simple utilitarian character, design and detail, and constructed utilizing standard low technology building methods. They require a minimum of mechanical and electrical services or equipment, and basic civil works infrastructure;

(ii)   **"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, of average character and design or detail, which 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;

(iii)   **"high complexity projects"** means a building or buildings in a large or complicated grouping with a significant impact on its environs:

These are structures with high performance requirements and demanding a sophisticated level of design and detail content to respond to specialized requirements. Complex buildings will usually incorporate comparatively large or specialised mechanical, electrical and other specialist installations, or be of complex structural or civil design;

"**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'*

"**registered person**" means a person registered under one of the categories referred to in Section 18 of the Act;

"**SACAP**" means the South African Council for the Architectural Profession established in terms of Section 2 of the **Act;**

"**Scope of Practice Matrix**" for the Architectural Profession abbreviated herein as "**SPM**" and reflected in **Schedule 2**, means work identified to be undertaken by the Architectural professional in terms the professional's education and training, demonstrated in their professional competency, performing at the required level of complexity for the respective building type;

"**Simple**" follows the meaning of **low complexity**;

Special consent means a mechanism for SACAP to grant an applicant permission to carry out a type of project that is outside the applicant's category of registration;

"**Transitional provision**" means that any person in the following categories of registration: senior architectural technologist; architectural technologist and architectural Draughtsperson who practices architectural work outside the **SPM** as per the category of professional registration. Such registered person may continue to practice as such until the effective date of the publication of the identification of work for the architectural profession.

"**Urban conservation area**" means an identified urban area governed by specific legislation and/or regulation to protect the **heritage** content of the existing built fabric.

3. Policy goals and objectives

The objectives of the identification policy are to:

3.1   comply with section 26 (1), (2) of the Architectural Profession Act read with Section 20 (1), (2) of the CBE Act.

3.2   protect the public by identifying the type of architectural work that each registration category in the architectural profession can undertake;

3.3   protect the built environment;

3.4   provide a policy for the identification of work between categories of registration in the architectural profession;

3.5   provide effective and efficient mechanism for addressing and recognizing overlaps and duplication between work identified by different built environment professions;

3.6   ensure that where work is to be carried out by different categories of professional registration, there are clear and transparent ways of determining the category of professional to carry out the work;

3.7   facilitate the most economically, socially and technically efficient use of the built environment professions and their categories of registration with a view to attaining maximum benefit for the public; and

3.8   ensure that the identification of work is inclusive and promotes adequate competition for the benefit both the consumers and registered persons;

3.9   ensure a unified alignment for determination of professional competence.

4.   **Regulation**

4.1   No registered person shall undertake work identified in any other category of registration than their category of registration. Where work is not specified in Schedule 2, the SACAP shall be consulted for clarity and determination.

4.2   In line with the Code of Conduct, a registered professional shall undertake architectural in line with his or her category of registration unless such registered professional has applied and has been granted Special Consent to perform work outside his/her category of registration.

4.3   Section 26 (3) may not be construed as prohibiting any person from performing work identified, if such work is performed in the service of or by order of and under the direction, control, supervision of or in association with a registered person entitled to perform the work identified and who must assume responsibility for any work so performed.

4.4   Building plan applications submitted to the local municipality for approval shall be completed and signed by the architectural professional taking responsibility for the architectural work commissioned. The professional shall keep a copy of the signed building plan application, stamped by the local authority for records purposes.

4.5   Should any dispute arise in relation to the interpretation of this policy, SACAP shall adjudicate on the dispute and should a registered professional remain dissatisfied, an appeal shall be lodged with the CBE.

5.   **Professional discipline overlaps within councils for the built environment professions**

5.1   The work which falls within the scope of the built environment profession and regulated by a different Built Environment Council, and which may be performed by a person registered in terms of section 18(1)(a) of the Architectural Profession Act, shall be performed in line with a person's registration category and competencies.

5.2   The work shall include aspects that are common to more than one Council and / or discipline, where recognized requisite skills and competence permit the professional within one council to undertake work identified within the scope of works of another Council,

without the need for dual registration.

5.3 Dual registration or multiple registration is permissible where a registered professional has obtained a qualification or has experience in more than one profession in the Built Environment professions and each of the qualifications or experience are a core business of the professional.

6. Explanatory notes

6.1 The core mandate of SACAP is to protect the public. Therefore, all persons who carry out architectural work shall be properly qualified, competent and conduct themselves ethically. All registered professionals shall only undertake architectural work identified for their category of registration, except where a registered professional has been granted Special Consent.

6.2 Where work is carried out by a registered candidate on behalf of a registered professionals, such registered professional shall be responsible for ensuring that the person doing the work is competent to perform the task, and if necessary, appropriately registered and adequately supervised.

6.3 In cases where work is not specified in Schedule 2, SACAP shall be consulted.

6.4 Notwithstanding that registration is a prerequisite to perform architectural work, SACAP is cognizant that other built environment legislations do allow for persons who are not registered to perform certain architectural work; allow persons registered with SACAP and other Councils for the built environment professions to perform certain architectural work; allow persons registered with other Councils other than the Councils for the built environment professions to perform architectural work; and also allow persons registered in different categories of registration within SACAP to perform different type of architectural work. This opens opportunities and freedom of trade, choice of a service provider and inclusiveness in the architectural profession and the built environment.

7. Determination date in terms of Section 42(5) of the Architectural Profession Act

7.1 *I, Stella N Sigcau, Minister of Public Works, under section 42(5) of the Architectural Profession Act, hereby determine 30 June 2006 as the date upon which any person practicing as an architectural technologist or as an architectural draughtsperson and a candidate in any of these categories of registration shall cease to be deemed to be a registered person.*

7.2   *In terms of Section 18(2) of the Act, a person may not after the above-mentioned date practice architecture in any of the categories contemplated in section 18(1) unless he or she is registered with the South African Council for the Architectural Profession in that category.*

8.   Other Built Environment Legislations and regulations

8.1   National Building Regulation A1 application:

The designing, planning and the supervision of the erection of any building or structure or the performance of any function in connection therewith in terms of these regulations is subject to the provisions of any law in terms of which the person undertaking such work or performing such function is required to be registered in terms of the Architectural Profession Act, 2000 (Act No. 44 of 2000), Engineering Profession Act, 2000 (Act No. 46 of 2000), Natural Scientific Professions Act, 2003 (Act No. 27 of 2003), or Professional and Technical Surveyors' Act. 1984 (Act No. 40 of 1984), or any other relevant Act.

8.2   National Building Regulations A2 plans and particulars to be furnished

Any person intending to erect any building shall submit to the local authority the plans and particulars, together with the application: a declaration by a person registered in a professional category of registration in terms of one of the councils for the professions identified in the Council for the Built Environment Act, 2000 (Act No. 43 of 2000) in the relevant portion of Form 1 contained in SANS 10400-A as to how the applicable functional regulations shall be satisfied.

8.3   Section 26 of the Architectural Profession Act.

Section 26 (3) of the Architectural Profession Act provides that a *person who is not registered in terms of this Act, may not; perform any kind of work identified for any category of registered persons; pretend to be, or in any manner hold or allow himself or herself to be held out as a person registered in terms of this Act; use the name of any registered person or any name or title referred to in section 18 or 21; or perform any act indicating, or calculated to lead persons to believe, that he or she is registered in terms of this Act.*

Section 26.4 of the Architectural Profession Act provides that *subsection (3)(a) may not be construed as prohibiting any person from performing work identified in terms of this section, if such work is performed in the service of or by order of and under the direction, control, supervision of or in association with a registered person, entitled to perform the work identified and who must assume responsibility for any work so performed.*

8.4 **Architects Act No. 35 of 1970**

The reservation of work regulations under the repealed Architects Act No. 35 of 1970 on 500 square meters building area was a mechanism that bore no correlation to actual competencies. It also made no distinction between different categories of registration, as it only recognized professional architects. As such the reservation of work regulations did not properly protect the public as persons could perform architectural work *under 500 square meters* for which they were not qualified. The identification of work policy recognizes the difference between the qualifications and competencies and thus affords better public protection.

The IDoW policy and its associated Schedules will be constantly monitored and reviewed in order to ensure its relevance to the architectural profession and the built environment.

8.5 **Recognition of prior learning**

RPL is an important tool which recognizes prior learning in order to enable registered professionals to have access to work in other higher categories of registration. The RPL policy will facilitate articulation to higher categories. This will ensure that registered professionals who do not have formal qualification but have informal qualification are able to perform architectural work. This will increase competition in the architectural profession and ensure that the profession is inclusive. The consumers will be able obtain competitive prices from a variety of registered professionals who are qualified and competent.

In order to determine whether architectural work falls within the scope of work identified for a particular category of registration, the definitions and schedules should be consulted in the first instance.

8.6 **Schedule 2**

Schedule 2 illustrates the nature of projects that may be carried out by each registration category. The description of the building type or group of buildings type has been determined on the basis of the classification of Buildings.

8.7 **Special Consent**

The Special Consent provides a mechanism to grant registered professionals who have applied to be granted permission to do a type of project that is not identified for their category of registration as per **Schedule 2: Scope of practice Matrix.**

8.8 **Transitional provision**

Under the Transitional provisions, a person registered as a senior architectural technologist; architectural technologist and architectural Draughtsperson practicing architectural work outside the **SPM** may continue to practice as such until the effective date of the publication of the Identification of work policy.

8.9   Limited Special Dispensation

Under the Limited Special Dispensation, within one year from the date of the publication of the identification of work policy for the architectural profession, any registered professional undertaking architectural work outside his or her category of professional registration, must submit a portfolio of evidence to prove skills and competency to qualify for Limited Special Dispensation and to be specifically exempted.

9.   **Categories of registration**

9.1   Section 18 (1) of the Architectural Profession Act prescribes four categories of professionals are:

(i)   Professional Architect (PrArch.)

(ii)   Professional Senior Architectural Technologist (PrSArchT.)

(iii)   Professional Architectural Technologist (PrArchT.)

(iv)   Professional Architectural Draughtsperson (PrArchDraught.)

9.2   The categories of registration signify different levels of skills, competencies and length of training. The first two categories generally operate at an advanced conceptual, technical and design level. The second two categories are more focused on drawing presentation and production.

10.   **Authorized titles**

A registered professional must use his or her title in all architectural reports and other documentation relating to his or her work in the architectural profession, prepared by or for him or her. The title shall be used with authorised abbreviations or acronyms for the titles as set out in the Code of Conduct.

11.   **Competencies and skills required to perform architectural work**

11.1 Competencies are assessed in terms of academic training and practice-based experience. The frames of reference for such assessment are the National Qualifications Framework (NQF) levels as evident in the new [1]Higher Education Qualifications Sub Framework (HEQsF) and the 10 SACAP professional competencies respectively, and are reflected in the following tables:

a)   Table 9[2]:   Qualification and NQF Levels;

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[1] These are the qualifications according to the new HEQSF. All Registered Persons with the previously acquired qualifications, their registration remains unchanged.

[2] Same as Note 1.

b)   Table 10:   SACAP Professional Competencies;

c)   Table 11:   Complexity Factors;

d)   Schedule 1:   Complexity Ratings of Building Types.

11.2   The relationship between a registered professional's education, competence, project complexity factors and building type is shown in Schedule 1: Complexity Ratings of Building Types. The work type identified for the appropriate level of category of registration is identified through this process, and it is reflected in the Schedule 2: Scope of Practice Matrix.

11.3   **Schedule 3: risks involved in work done by other categories of registration,**

The schedules demonstrate the risks an architectural professional is exposed to and their clients when they undertake architectural work beyond their education and training. At a general level, the competencies of the different categories are based on education and training and be can broadly be defined under protection of title:

12.   Protection of titles

The Architectural Profession Act identifies four categories of registration and titles that can only be used in practice by a registered professional who has had the education, training, skills, competencies and experience needed to perform architectural work:

(i)   Professional Architect (Pr Arch.),

(ii)   Professional Senior Architectural Technologist (Pr SArch.T),

(iii)   Professional Architectural Technologist (Pr ArchT.)

(iv)   Professional Architectural Draughtsperson (PrArch Draught.).

13.   Effective date of policies that support IDOW

The following policies strictly apply to those who register after the effective date of this IDOW. Any person registered prior to the publication date of this IDOW shall be eligible to

(i)   Limited Special Dispensation,

(ii)   Special Consent,

(iii)   Recognition of Prior Learning,

14.   Protection of title (Professional Architectural Draughtsperson)

a)   A Professional Architectural Draughtsperson is trained to engage at NQF level 5 in basic design and technology, which defines the required professional competence and project complexity factors at this category of registration.

b) The minimum qualification of a Professional Architectural Draughtsperson would be a Higher Certificate incorporating one-year full-time study, as represented in **Table 1**; the study programme would have focused on developing basic technical and draughting skills. This may have alternatively been acquired through experience.

c) A Professional Architectural Draughtsperson would have completed a compulsory three-year period of candidature under an experienced registered professional or professional practice and would have successfully completed compulsory Professional Practice Exam.

Table 1: Educational Qualification - Professional Architectural Draughtsperson

CATEGORY	ACRONYM	QUALIFICATION *(These are the qualifications according to the new HEQSF)*	NQF LEVEL
Professional Architectural Draughtsperson	PrArch Draught	Higher Certificate [1 year, 120 credits, + 1-year Work Integrated Learning	5

Flowing from the above educational qualification in correlation to SACAP's 10 professional competencies, Table 2 demonstrates the corresponding project complexity factors that a Professional Architectural Draughtsperson will be able to adequately satisfy:

Table 2: Professional Competency and project Complexity Factors as determined for Professional Architectural Draughtsperson

Professional Registration Category	NQF Level of the relevant Professional Qualification *(These are the qualifications according to the new HEQSF)*	Requisite Rating (A, B or C) correlated to *Complexity Factors* according to the relevant Professional Competence						
		Complexity Factors						
		1 - 6	5	3	2	5	5	4
		1. Architectural design	2. Environmental relationships	3. Construction technology	4. The structure of buildings	5. Context and urban relationships	6. Architectural history, theory and precedent	7. Building services and related technologies
Architectural Draughtsperson	Higher Certificate – NQF 5	C	C	C	C	C	C	C

For the Professional Architectural Draughtsperson, the identified work types for the above **complexity factors** and professional competence identified for this category of registration are:

- Barns and sheds;
- Stables;
- Surface car parks;

- Single Dwelling Unit – Simple single storey;
- Swimming pools – residential use;

- Minor works as per – NBR;
- Boundary walls

These corresponding work types identified for the appropriate level of category of registration, as identified through this process, is reflected in the **Schedule 2: Scope of Practice Matrix**.

15. **Protection of title (Professional Architectural Technologist)**

   a) The Professional Architectural Technologist is trained to engage at **NQF level 6/7** in design and will have reasonable levels of competency at a technical level.

   b) The highest qualification for a Professional Technologist would be a Diploma comprising three years of full-time study, as represented in **Table 3**. The study programme would have included design and technical resolution of medium complexity building types.

   c) The Professional Architectural Technologist would have completed a compulsory two-year period of candidature under an experienced professional or professional practice and would have successfully completed SACAP's compulsory Professional Practice Exam.

Table 3: Educational Qualification - Professional Architectural Technologist

CATEGORY	ACRONYM	QUALIFICATION *(These are the qualifications according to the new HEQSF)*	NQF LEVEL
Professional Architectural Technologist	PrArchT	BAS [3 years, 360 credits]	7
		Diploma [3 years, 360 credits] Advanced certificate [total 240 credits + 1-year Work Integrated Learning	6

Following from the above educational qualification and in correlation with SACAP's 10 Professional Competencies, the resulting **Table 4** demonstrates the corresponding project **Complexity Factors** that the Professional Architectural Technologist will be able to adequately satisfy:

TABLE 4: Professional Competency and project Complexity Factors as determined for Professional Architectural Technologist

Professional Registration Category	NQF Level of the relevant Professional Qualification	Requisite Rating (A, B or C) correlated to *Complexity Factors* according to the relevant Professional Competence						
	(These are the qualifications according to the new HEQSF)	Complexity Factors						
		1 - 6	5	3	2	5	5	4
		1. Architectural design	2. Environmental relationships	3. Construction technology	4. The structure of buildings	5. Context and urban relationships	6. Architectural history, theory and precedent	7. Building services and related technologies
Architectural Technologist	Diploma – NQF 6; Degree – NQF 7	B	B	B	B	C	C	B

For a Professional Architectural Technologist, the identified work types for the above **complexity factors** and professional competence identified for this category of registration are of the following types over and above that of the Professional Architectural Draughtsperson:

- Animal Breeding units;
- Speculative shops;
- Retail warehouses;

- Community halls;
- Swimming pools;

- Dormitory/hostels;
- Single Dwelling Unit – Simple double storey.

These corresponding work types identified for the appropriate level of category of registration, as identified through this process, is reflected in the **Schedule 2: Scope of Practice Matrix**.

16.   **Protection of title Professional Senior Architectural Technologist**

   a)   The **Professional Senior Architectural Technologist is** trained to engage at **NQF level 7/8** in design as well as high levels of competency at a technical level.

   b)   The highest qualification a Professional Senior Architectural Technologist would have is a **Degree** or a **Postgraduate Diploma**, requiring a minimum of **four years** of full-time study, as represented in **Table 5**. The study programme would have included design and technical resolution of complex building types.

   c)   The combination of competencies and skills within this category would vary greatly, with some Professional Senior Architectural Technologists able to offer highly specialized services in particular areas of architectural work.

   d)   The Professional Senior Architectural Technologist would have completed a compulsory **two-year** period of **candidature** under an experienced professional or professional firm and would have successfully completed SACAP's compulsory Professional Practice Exam.

TABLE 5: Educational Qualification - Professional Senior Architectural Technologist

CATEGORY	ACRONYM	QUALIFICATION *(These are the qualifications according to the new HEQSF)*	NQF LEVEL
Professional Senior Architectural Technologist	PrSArchT	BAS Honours B Arch (Prof) [4 years, 480 credits] PG Diploma	8
		B Tech Advanced Diploma + 1-year Work Integrated Learning	7

Following from the above educational qualification and in correlation with SACAP's 10 Professional Competencies, the resulting **Table 6**, demonstrates the corresponding project **Complexity Factors** that the Professional Senior Architectural Technologist will be able to adequately satisfy:

TABLE 6: Professional Competency and project Complexity Factors as determined for Professional Senior Architectural Technologist

Professional Registration Category	NQF Level of the relevant Professional Qualification	Requisite Rating (A, B or C) correlated to *Complexity Factors* according to the relevant Professional Competence						
	(These are the qualifications according to the new HEQSF)	Complexity Factors						
		1 - 6	5	3	2	5	5	4

		1. Architectural design	2. Environmental relationships	3. Construction technology	4. The structure of buildings	5. Context and urban relationships	6. Architectural history, theory and precedent	7. Building services and related technologies
Senior Architectural Technologist	Honours Degree - NQF 8 B Tech – NQF 7	B	A	A	A	B	B	A

For a Professional Senior Architectural Technologist, the identified work types for the above complexity factors and professional competence, identified for this category of registration are of the following types over and above that of the Professional Architectural Technologist:

- Multi-storey/ underground car parks
- Supermarkets
- Banks
- Purpose-built shops
- Office developments
- Garages/ showrooms
- Department stores
- Restaurants
- Bus stations
- Civic centres

- Religious and crematoria
- Sheriff courts
- Courts of session
- Nursery/first schools
- Primary school
- Speculative factories and warehouses
- Transport garages
- Surgeries (Doctor's consulting rooms)

- Dental surgeries (Dentist's consulting rooms)
- Squash courts
- Barracks
- Student housing
- Hospitality, B+B, guesthouses and self-catering units
- Single Dwelling Unit – complex design criteria and complex content.

These corresponding work types identified for the appropriate level of category of registration, as identified through this process, is reflected in the **Schedule 2: Scope of Practice Matrix**.

17. **Protection of title Architect**

a) A Professional Architect is trained to engage at **NQF level 9** in design as well as in technical resolution and the administration and co-ordination of a wide range of architectural projects.

b) A Professional Architect would generally have a Master's Degree or equivalent degree from a university requiring at least five years of full-time study, as represented in **Table 7**. The master's Degree (or equivalent) would prepare graduates for advanced and specialized professional employment. The study programme would have been substantially focused on the design of a range of highly complex and specialized building types.

c)   A Professional Architect would have completed a compulsory two-year period of candidature under an experienced registered professional or professional practice and would have successfully completed SACAP's compulsory Professional Practice Exam.

d)   It is noted that the previous five- or six-year Bachelor of Architecture Degree, albeit at NQF level 8, will continue to be recognized for registration as Professional Architect.

Table 7: Educational Qualification - Professional Architect

CATEGORY	ACRONYM	QUALIFICATION • *(These are the qualifications according to the new HEQSF* • *RPs with the previously acquired postgraduate diploma qualification are considered to be Professional Architects and that remain unchanged.)*	NQF LEVEL
Professional Architect	PrArch	M Arch (Prof)	9
		B.Arch. 5 or 6 years	8[3]

Following from the above educational qualification and in correlation with SACAP's 10 Professional Competencies, the resulting **Table 8**, demonstrates the corresponding project **complexity Factors** that the Professional Architect will be able to adequately satisfy:

TABLE 8: Professional Competency and project Complexity Factors as determined for Professional Architect

Professional Registration Category	NQF Level of the relevant Professional Qualification	Requisite Rating (A, B or C) correlated to *Complexity Factors* according to the relevant Professional Competence						
	• *(These are the qualifications according to the new HEQSF* • *RPs with the previously acquired postgraduate diploma qualification are considered to be Professional Architects and remain unchanged.)*	Complexity Factors						
		1 - 6	5	3	2	5	5	4
		1. Architectural design	2. Environmental relationships	3. Construction technology	4. The structure of buildings	5. Context and urban relationships	6. Architectural history, theory and precedent	7. Building services and related technologies
Architect	Master's Degree - NQF 9 B.Arch. – NQF 8	A	A	A	A	A	A	A

For a Professional Architect, the identified work types for the above **complexity factors** and professional competence, identified for this category of registration are of the following types over and above that of the Professional Senior Architectural Technologist

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[3] The previous B Arch 5- or 6-years qualification has been replaced with the M Arch (Prof) at NQF Level 9, and persons in possession of the previous B Arch 5 or 6 years are unaffected in terms of their category of registration.

-
- Shopping centres
- Food processing units
- Breweries
- Telecommunications/computer buildings
- High-risk research/production
- Research/development labs
- Radio/TV/recording studios
- Community centres
- Branch libraries
- Fire stations/ Ambulance
- Railway stations
- Airports
- Police stations
- Prisons

- Postal buildings
- Broadcasting
- Specialist libraries
- Museums and art galleries
- Theatres
- Opera houses
- Concert halls
- High courts
- Secondary school
- University complexes
- University laboratories
- Assembly/machine workshops
- Purpose-built factories
- Clinics
- Health centres
- General hospitals

- Nursing homes
- Teaching hospitals
- Hospitals
- Laboratories
- Sports halls
- Leisure complexes
- Specialized complexes
- State-Aided Housing
- Private Apartment blocks
- Hotels
- Special Needs Housing
- Housing for the frail and elderly

These corresponding work types identified for the appropriate level of category of registration, as identified through this process, is reflected in the **Schedule 2: Scope of Practice Matrix**.

Educational Qualification and NQF Levels

Table 9 shows the professional category of registration, along with the educational qualification and NQF Level for the respective qualification.

TABLE 9: Educational Qualification and NQF Levels

CATEGORY	ACRONYM	QUALIFICATION	NQF LEVEL
Professional Architect[4]	PrArch	M Arch (Prof)	9
		B.Arch. 5 or 6 years	8[5]
Professional Senior Architectural Technologist	PrSArchT	BAS Honours B Arch (Prof) [4 years, 480 credits] PG Diploma	8

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[4] These are the qualifications according to the new HEQSF. RPs with the previously acquired postgraduate diploma qualification are considered to be Professional Architects and this remain unchanged.

[5] The previous B Arch 5- or 6-years qualification has been replaced with the M Arch (Prof) at NQF Level 9, and persons in possession of the previous B Arch 5 or 6 years are unaffected in terms of their category of registration.

CATEGORY	ACRONYM	QUALIFICATION	NQF LEVEL
		B Tech Advanced Diploma + 1-year Work Integrated Learning	7
Professional Architectural Technologist	PrArchT	BAS [3 years, 360 credits]	7
		Diploma [3 years, 360 credits] Advanced certificate [total 240 credits + 1-year Work Integrated Learning	6
Professional Architectural Draughtsperson	PrArch Draught	Higher Certificate [1 year, 120 credits, + 1-year Work Integrated Learning	5

The second frame of reference for the assessment of professional competency is the SACAP classification of 10 requisite competencies (TABLE 10) for all architectural professionals, namely:

TABLE 10: SACAP Professional Competencies

1. Architectural design 2. Environmental relationships 3. Construction technology 4. The structure of buildings 5. Contextual & urban relationships 6. Architectural history, theory & precedent 7. Building services & related technologies 8. Contract documentation and administration 9. Computer applications 10. Office practice, legal aspects and ethics	PROFESSIONAL COMPETENCIES

The alignment of professional competence to the HEQsF and the 10 SACAP competencies determines the basis for the identification of work to the different professional categories within the IDOW framework.

18.   **Further training and up skill to close gaps identified to enable upgrade through RPL.**

It is of vital importance as part of SACAP's transformation agenda that training may alternately be gained by work experience in an office of a practising professional. Such experience will be evaluated through the RPL policy which recognises the merit of work experience and also identify gaps in knowledge or skills required for registration in any particular category of registration. The identified gaps may be rectified by attendance of structured courses offered by accredited architectural learning site.

19.   **IDOW policy**

The IDOW policy is new and it is therefore not a revision of the previous policy as outlined in the Board Notice 154 of 2011 and the Interim SACAP IDOW Board Notice of 12 June 2013. The fundamental difference is the interpretation of complexity, which disregards square meterage and rather relates to factors that determine the complexity of different building types, as listed below.

A registered architectural professional is responsible, inter alia, for the design, documentation and detailing of buildings or installations and the holistic coordination between all the complex factors

that compose these. Furthermore, the registered professional sets out the specific parameters within which all other built environment professional consultants engage with the project.

Consequently, a registered professional is therefore accountable for the project **complexity Factors** as identified below:

(i)　　Utility

(ii)　　Structure

(iii)　　Building Technologies

(iv)　　Building Services

(v)　　Urban Context

(vi)　　Occupational Health and Safety

(vii)　　Existing buildings

20.　**Definition of Complexity Factors**

　　a)　**Utility**

　　　　Utility refers to the use and programme of a building. The nature of the programme and the number of different users within a building influences the complexity thereof. Buildings can be classified as:

　　　　(i)　**Single use** - designed for singular use in response to a simple programme or in response to a complex (specialized) programme;

　　　　(ii)　**Multiple use** - designed to be flexible to accommodate multiple uses. These are generally more complex programmes;

　　　　(iii)　**Mixed use** - designed to accommodate small or large building complexes designed to accommodate a range of uses

　　b)　**Structure**

　　　　Structure relates to support systems & elements of a building, which are **key design informants**, and which ensure that the building can adequately withstand both internal and external loadings and which further forms the basis for detail design by Structural or Civil Engineering Consultants. Structure can be classified within the following three broad categories:

　　　　(i)　**Single storey structures** - conventional structures based on standard codes and ranging from simple to more complex forms as follows;

　　　　(ii)　basic simply supported lightweight roof enclosures;

　　　　(iii)　simple loadbearing walls structures with a simple short span roof structure (span not exceeding 10 metres);

　　　　(iv)　a framed structure with infill panels/cladding; and

　　　　(v)　a structure as in 1(d), but with large spans

　　c)　**Multiple storey structures** –

　　　　Generally, more complex conventional structures based on standard design codes, ranging as follows:

(i)   two to three storey walk-up structures with loadbearing walls and simple short span roof structures (span not exceeding 10 metres);

(ii)   two to four storey framed structures;

(iii)   any multi-storey building with a lift core; and

(iv)   multi-storey large span structures

d)   **Non-conventional structures** - structures derived from alternative technology systems & subject to rational design.

e)   **Building technologies**

The building technologies refer to the various building systems (methods and materials) that informs the **complexity factors** of the building or installations.

(i)   **Conventional building technologies** are the methods of construction that are based on standards and codes;

(ii)   **Nonconventional building technologies are** methods of construction that are based on innovative and rational designs that are not governed by existing standards and codes;

(iii)   **Indigenous technologies,** draws on local knowledge that is unique to a given culture or society, by promoting uses of vernacular construction methods, thus regarded as indigenous knowledge.

(iv)   **High–Tech Technologies** include specialised design, advanced methods of fabrication of materials and sophisticated coordination of building elements and services. High-tech building technologies could influence the energy performance of buildings.

f)   **Building services**

Building services and their co-ordination are critical design informants which must ensure optimal building performance and ensure safety, comfort and functionality. This forms the basis for detail design by relevant professional Consultants. Building services includes, inter-alia, mechanical, electrical, electronic, fire detection, alarm system, smart integration, etc. The servicing of a building is further influenced by factors such as maintenance, ecological sustainability, energy efficiency, costs (capital, life cycle and operational), safety, construction time limits, etc. The complexity of a building is influenced by the level of co-ordination of services required, where the greater the number of services required, the higher the **Complexity Rating**.

(i)   **Energy efficiency** - The Architectural Professional is responsible for the energy responsiveness of a building in relation to its climatic location and use of appropriate building technologies. Energy calculations as guided by the National Building Regulations XA must be complied with.

(ii)   **Bulk infrastructure** - Investigation of existing bulk services and recommendation and allowance for new. Knowledge/experience is required for the co-ordination of

municipal connection of water, sewerage, rainwater discharge, electricity and alternative energy and water technologies.

g) **Urban context**

Urban context relates to the incorporation of social, economic and spatial design informants and which ensure that the buildings adequately respond to and enriches their urban contexts. This forms the basis for developing the design brief in collaboration with other specialist consultants including, inter alia, urban designers - town planners – heritage and environmental consultants.

Urban context refers to the wider spatial context within which a building is located (urban or rural) and includes aspects of human settlement and infrastructure. The accessibility and nature of public streets, public places and social amenities in relation to private buildings is the responsibility of the Architectural Professional. The nature and placing of buildings in their physical context have an impact on the social, environmental and cultural contexts, which in turn, influence the design of buildings. The following are aspects guide the planning process of a building in relation to its context:

h) **Site sensitivity**

Low (low social impact, heritage and environmental impact); medium (medium social impact, heritage and environmental impact); and high (high social impact, heritage and environmental impact)

i) **Social Impact**

The type, size and design of buildings in relation to local community needs has a wider social value and impact than the physical building alone. The development of social compacts to address the needs of the community and the use of local materials and local labour can benefit communities, organisational and skills development as well as local economies.

j) **Cultural Impact and Heritage**

Cultural Impact and Heritage - The historical/cultural value of existing buildings and sites and the conservation thereof, grading of significance of a building and site (as contained within the National Heritage Resources Act) should be given careful consideration when evaluating and designing for the urban context.

k) **Environmental Impact**

Environmental Impact - The environmental sensitivity of existing sites and the need for conservation of fauna, flora as well as other natural attributes of the surrounding context (as contained within the National Environmental Management Act) should be given careful consideration when evaluating and designing for the urban context.

l) **Land use management**

The extent of compliance by the Architectural professionals to local authority regulations or restrictions in terms of land-use management, which requires design intervention to surrounding buildings, environment and communities.

m) **Occupational health and safety (OHS)**

Occupational Health and Safety relates to the design and specifications of the building as well as the safety during construction which informs the design. This forms the basis for detail design and co-ordination with other professional Consultants and contractors.

n) **Existing buildings**

All of the above **complexity factors** may also be related to **existing buildings** as follows:

(i) **Repairs and Maintenance** - Basic repairs and superficial upkeep to existing building. Spot fixing only. No large-scale removal of finishes. Little/no design work necessary. No heritage/significant buildings included.

(ii) **Repairs and Maintenance / Additions and Alterations** - Repairs and maintenance and/or additions and alterations where the majority of existing building remains after completion. Such additions and alterations do not materially change the appearance or use of the building;

(iii) **Additions that require low level of structural complexity** - Basic improvement to building with little/no structural change;

(iv) **Additions that require medium level of structural complexity** - Fair improvement to building with advanced level of structural change;

(v) **Additions that require high level of structural complexity** - Significant improvement to building with major structural change;

(vi) **Complex consisting of multiple units** - Single unit in a complex of units requires an advanced level of qualification / experience for improvement as it has an effect on other units;

(vii) **Delivery system (labour intensive vs capital intensive)** promotes use of labour-intensive methods as opposed to automation; this method aims at optimising employment opportunities in the community-based projects. Factors to be considered for such method are project feasibility regarding technical and economic aspects.

o) **Complexity Rating according to Building Types**

The project **complexity rating** of any building/project type has to be subjected to all the relevant / applicable factors and constituents ranging from 1-6 as illustrated in **Table 11** below.

Table 11: Complexity Factors

COMPLEXITY FACTORS	1	Utility
	2	Structure
	3	Building Technologies
	4	Building Services

	5	Urban Context
	6	Occupational Health and Safety

The project **complexity ratings** are defined in **Table 12** below:

TABLE 12: Level Descriptors of Complexity Ratings of Project Types

Project complexity rating	Project complexity level	Definition
A	denotes High complexity	As defined under "high complexity projects"
B	denotes Medium complexity	As defined under "medium complexity projects"
C	denotes Low complexity	As defined under "low complexity projects"

These project **complexity factors** are applied to various categories of buildings, as per **Schedule 1** below.

It is important to note that the project **complexity factors** which determine the **complexity rating** of the relevant building types.

Note: the determination of a building type and its Occupancy/building classification for a project must be determined in terms of the National Building Regulations.

Schedule 1: Complexity Ratings of Building Types

Category	Building Type	High Complexity	Medium Complexity	Low Complexity
	Supermarkets		▓	
	Banks		▓	
	Purpose-built shops	▓		
	Office developments	▓		
	Retail warehouses		▓	
	Garages/showrooms	▓		
	Department stores	▓		
	Shopping centres	▓		
	Food processing units	▓		
	Breweries	▓		
	Telecommunications/computer buildings	▓		
	Restaurants		▓	
	High-risk research/production	▓		
	Research/development labs	▓		
	Radio/TV/recording studios	▓		

Category	Building Type	High Complexity	Medium Complexity	Low Complexity
Community	Community halls		X	
	Community centres	X		
	Branch libraries	X		
	Fire stations/ Ambulance	X		
	Bus stations	X		
	Railway stations	X		
	Airports	X		
	Police stations	X		
	Prisons	X		
	Postal buildings	X		
	Broadcasting	X		
	Civic centres	X		
	Religious and crematoria	X		
	Specialist libraries	X		
	Museums and art galleries	X		
	Sheriff courts		X	
	Courts of session	X		
	Theatres	X		
	Opera houses	X		
	Concert halls	X		
	High courts	X		
Educational	Nursery/first schools		X	
	Primary school		X	
	Secondary school	X		
	University complexes	X		
	University laboratories	X		
Industrial	Speculative factories and warehouses		X	
	Assembly/machine workshops	X		
	Transport garages		X	
	Purpose-built factories	X		
Medical Social Services	Clinics	X		
	Health centres	X		
	General hospitals	X		
	Nursing homes	X		

Category	Building Type	High Complexity	Medium Complexity	Low Complexity
	Surgeries (Doctor's consulting rooms)	■		
	Teaching hospitals	■		
	Hospitals	■		
	Laboratories	■		
	Dental surgeries (Dentist's consulting rooms)		■	
Recreational	Sports halls	■		
	Squash courts		■	
	Swimming pools		■	
	Leisure complexes	■		
	Specialised complexes	■		
Residential	Dormitory/hostels	■		
	State-Aided Housing	■		
	Barracks		■	
	Student housing	■		
	Private Apartment blocks	■		
	Hotels	■		
	Hospitality, B+B, guesthouses and self-catering units		■	
	Special Needs Housing		■	
	Housing for the frail and elderly	■		
	Single Dwelling Unit		■	

The preceding classification of building complexity determines the level of professional competence required from the architectural professional. A higher level of building complexity will correspondingly require a greater level of professional competence. Professional competence is defined by two co-related frameworks namely, the Higher Education Qualifications Sub-Framework (HEQsF) and the SACAP's list of professional competencies **(Table 13)**.

Each of the professional competencies listed as 1-10 in **Table 13**, is related to the relevant **complexity factors** in order to determine the nature of architectural skills sets required to engage with such building types.

Table 13: SACAP Professional Competencies

Professional Competence	Complexity factors
1. Architectural design	1-6
2. Environmental relationships	5, 4
3. Construction technology	3
4. The structure of buildings	2
5. Contextual & urban relationships	5

6. Architectural history, theory & precedent	5
7. Building services & related technologies	4
8. Contract documentation and administration	Equally applicable to all categories
9. Computer applications	Equally applicable to all categories
10. Office practice, legal aspects and ethics	Equally applicable to all categories

Complexity Factors (repeated for ease of reference)

COMPLEXITY FACTORS	1	Utility
	2	Structure
	3	Building Technologies
	4	Building Services
	5	Urban Context
	6	Occupational Health and Safety

Architectural skills sets are developed either through the formal education system or by practical work experience. The formal education system refers to the provisions of the HEQsF which defines the NQF levels required for each level of qualification. Such qualifications, in turn, determine the level of skills sets per category of registration.

Therefore, a Professional Architect requires a greater skill set which determines the level of professional competence in order to engage with the highest level of building complexity.

Table 14 defines the Level Descriptors of Professional Competence and **Table 15** provides a competency rating which defines the identification of work per professional registration category. The rating values are based on the NQF Levels of prerequisite education / training as well as the SACAP competency outcomes for each category of professional registration.

Table 14: Level Descriptors of Professional Competence

Professional competence rating values	Professional competence level
A	denotes High complexity
B	denotes Medium complexity
C	denotes Low complexity

Professional competence rating:

Table 15 Professional competence rating

Professional Registration Category	NQF Level of the relevant Professional Qualification	Requisite Rating (A, B or C) correlated to *Complexity Factors* according to the relevant Professional Competence
	• *These are the*	**Complexity Factors**

	qualifications according to the new HEQSF • *RPs with the previously acquired postgraduate diploma qualification are considered to be Professional Architects and remain unchanged.)*	1 - 6 1. Architectural design	5 2. Environmental relationships	3 3. Construction technology	2 4. The structure of buildings	5 5. Context and urban relationships	5 6. Architectural history, theory and precedent	4 7. Building services and related technologies
Architect	Master's Degree - NQF 9 B.Arch. – NQF 8	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Senior Architectural Technologist	Honours Degree - NQF 8 B Tech – NQF 7	B	A	A	A	B	B	A
Architectural Technologist	Diploma – NQF 6	B	B	B	B	C	C	B
Architectural Draughtsperson	Higher Certificate – NQF 5	C	C	C	C	C	C	C

Table 15 illustrates the specific competencies of the various professionals based on their expertise as determined by their education / training / experience.

Schedule 2: Scope of practice matrix and identification of work per professional category

The schedule combines Building Complexity with Professional Competence which then constitutes the **Scope of Practice Matrix** per category of professional registration.

Schedule 2: Scope of Practice Matrix

Scope of Practice Matrix										Identification of work per professional category of registration			
		Requisite Rating (A, B or C) correlated to *Complexity Factors* according to the relevant Professional Competence											
		Complexity Factors											
		1 - 6	5	3	2	5	5	4					
		Professional Competence											
Category	**Building types**	1. Architectural design	2. Environmental relationships	3. Construction technology	4. The structure of buildings	5. Context and urban relationships	6. Architectural history, theory and precedent	7. Building services and related technologies	Professional ARCHITECT	Professional SENIOR ARCHITECTURAL TECHNOLOGIST	Professional ARCHITECTURAL TECHNOLOGIST	Professional ARCHITECTURAL 2DRAUGHTSPERSON	
									Pr Arch	Pr SArch T	Pr Arch T	Pr Arch D	
Agriculture	Barns and sheds	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	◯	◯	◯	◯	
	Stable	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	◯	◯	◯	◯	
	Animal Breeding units	B	B	B	B	C	C	B	◯	◯	◯		
Commercial	Speculative shops	B	B	B	B	C	C	B	◯	◯	◯		
	Surface car parks	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	◯	◯	◯	◯	
	Multi-storey/underground car parks	B	A	A	A	B	B	A	◯	◯			
	Supermarkets	B	A	A	A	C	C	B	◯	◯			
	Banks	B	A	A	A	B	B	A	◯	◯			
	Purpose-built shops	B	A	A	A	B	B	A	◯	◯			
	Office developments	B	A	A	A	B	B	A	◯	◯			
	Retail warehouses	B	A	A	A	C	C	B	◯	◯	◯		
	Garages/showrooms	B	A	A	A	B	B	A	◯	◯			
	Department stores	B	A	A	A	B	B	A	◯	◯			

Scope of Practice Matrix									Identification of work per professional category of registration			
		Requisite Rating (A, B or C) correlated to *Complexity Factors* according to the relevant Professional Competence											
		Complexity Factors											
		1 - 6	5	3	2	5	5	4					
		Professional Competence											
Category	Building types	1. Architectural design	2. Environmental relationships	3. Construction technology	4. The structure of buildings	5. Context and urban relationships	6. Architectural history, theory and precedent	7. Building services and related technologies	Professional ARCHITECT	Professional SENIOR ARCHITECTURAL TECHNOLOGIST	Professional ARCHITECTURAL TECHNOLOGIST	Professional ARCHITECTURAL 2DRAUGHTSPERSON
									Pr Arch	Pr SArch T	Pr Arch T	Pr Arch D
	Shopping centres	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	◯			
	Food processing units	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	◯			
	Breweries	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	◯			
	Telecommunications/computer buildings	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	◯			
	Restaurants	B	B	B	B	C	C	B	◯	⬤		
	High-risk research/production	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	◯			
	Research/development labs	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	◯			
	Radio/TV/recording studios	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	◯			
Community	Community halls	B	B	B	B	C	C	B	◯	⬤	⬤	
	Community centres	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	◯			
	Branch libraries	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	◯			
	Fire stations/ Ambulance	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	◯			
	Bus stations	B	A	A	A	B	B	A	◯	⬤		
	Railway stations	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	◯			

	Scope of Practice Matrix								Identification of work per professional category of registration			
		Requisite Rating (A, B or C) correlated to *Complexity Factors* according to the relevant Professional Competence											
		Complexity Factors											
		1 - 6	5	3	2	5	5	4				
		Professional Competence											
Category	Building types	1. Architectural design	2. Environmental relationships	3. Construction technology	4. The structure of buildings	5. Context and urban relationships	6. Architectural history, theory and precedent	7. Building services and related technologies	Professional ARCHITECT	Professional SENIOR ARCHITECTURAL TECHNOLOGIST	Professional ARCHITECTURAL TECHNOLOGIST	Professional ARCHITECTURAL 2DRAUGHTSPERSON
									Pr Arch	Pr SArch T	Pr Arch T	Pr Arch D
	Airports	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	◯			
	Police stations	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	◯			
	Prisons	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	◯			
	Postal buildings	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	◯			
	Broadcasting	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	◯			
	Civic centres	B	A	A	A	B	B	A	◯	◯		
	Religious and crematoria	B	A	A	A	B	B	A	◯	◯		
	Specialist libraries	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	◯			
	Museums and art galleries	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	◯			
	Sheriff courts	B	A	A	A	B	B	A	◯	◯		
	Courts of session	B	A	A	A	B	B	A	◯	◯		
	Theatres	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	◯			
	Opera houses	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	◯			
	Concert halls	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	◯			

	Scope of Practice Matrix								Identification of work per professional category of registration			
		Requisite Rating (A, B or C) correlated to *Complexity Factors* according to the relevant Professional Competence										
		Complexity Factors											
		1 - 6	5	3	2	5	5	4				
		Professional Competence											
Category	Building types	1. Architectural design	2. Environmental relationships	3. Construction technology	4. The structure of buildings	5. Context and urban relationships	6. Architectural history, theory and precedent	7. Building services and related technologies	Professional ARCHITECT — Pr Arch	Professional SENIOR ARCHITECTURAL TECHNOLOGIST — Pr SArch T	Professional ARCHITECTURAL TECHNOLOGIST — Pr Arch T	Professional ARCHITECTURAL 2DRAUGHTSPERSON — Pr Arch D
	High courts	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	◯			
Educational	Nursery/first schools	B	A	A	A	B	B	A	◯	◯		
	Primary school	B	A	A	A	B	B	A	◯	◯		
	Secondary school	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	◯			
	University complexes	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	◯			
	University laboratories	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	◯			
Industrial	Speculative factories and warehouses	B	A	A	A	B	B	A	◯	◯		
	Assembly/machine workshops	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	◯			
	Transport garages	B	A	A	A	B	B	A	◯	◯		
	Purpose-built factories	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	◯			
Medical Social Services	Clinics	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	◯			
	Health centres	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	◯			
	General hospitals	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	◯			
	Nursing homes	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	◯			

Scope of Practice Matrix										Identification of work per professional category of registration			
		Requisite Rating (A, B or C) correlated to *Complexity Factors* according to the relevant Professional Competence											
		Complexity Factors											
		1 - 6	5	3	2	5	5	4					
		Professional Competence											
Category	Building types	1. Architectural design	2. Environmental relationships	3. Construction technology	4. The structure of buildings	5. Context and urban relationships	6. Architectural history, theory and precedent	7. Building services and related technologies	Professional ARCHITECT	Professional SENIOR ARCHITECTURAL TECHNOLOGIST	Professional ARCHITECTURAL TECHNOLOGIST	Professional ARCHITECTURAL 2DRAUGHTSPERSON
									Pr Arch	Pr SArch T	Pr Arch T	Pr Arch D
	Surgeries (Doctors consulting rooms)	B	A	A	A	B	B	A	○	○		
	Teaching hospitals	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	○			
	Hospitals	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	○			
	Laboratories	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	○			
	Dental surgeries (Dentists consulting rooms)	B	A	A	A	B	B	A	○	○		
Recreational	Sports halls	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	○			
	Squash courts	B	B	B	B	C	C	B	○	○		
	Swimming pools	B	B	B	B	C	C	B	○	○	○	
	Leisure complexes	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	○			
	Specialised complexes	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	○			
Residential	Dormitory/hostels	B	B	B	B	C	C	B	○	○	○	
	State-Aided Housing	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	○			
	Barracks	B	A	A	A	B	B	A	○	○		
	Student housing	B	A	A	A	B	B	A	○	○		

Scope of Practice Matrix									Identification of work per professional category of registration			
		Requisite Rating (A, B or C) correlated to *Complexity Factors* according to the relevant Professional Competence										
		Complexity Factors										
		1 - 6	5	3	2	5	5	4				
		Professional Competence										
Category	Building types	Architectural design	Environmental relationships	Construction technology	The structure of buildings	Context and urban relationships	Architectural history, theory and precedent	Building services and related technologies	Professional ARCHITECT	Professional SENIOR ARCHITECTURAL TECHNOLOGIST	Professional ARCHITECTURAL TECHNOLOGIST	Professional ARCHITECTURAL 2DRAUGHTSPERSON
		1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	Pr Arch	Pr SArch T	Pr Arch T	Pr Arch D
	Private Apartment blocks	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	●			
	Hotels	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	●			
	Hospitality, B+B, guesthouses and self-catering units	B	A	A	A	B	B	A	●	●		
	Special Needs Housing	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	●			
	Housing for the frail and elderly	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	●			
	Single Dwelling Unit – Simple single storey	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	●	●	●	●
	Single Dwelling Unit – Simple double storey	B	B	B	B	C	C	B	●	●	●	
	Single Dwelling Unit – complex design criteria and complex content	B	A	A	A	B	B	A	●	●		
	Swimming pools – residential use	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	●	●	●	●
	Minor works as per - NBR	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	●	●	●	●
	Boundary walls	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	●	●	●	●

Risks involved in work done by other categories of registration

Schedule 3 below combines Building Complexity with professional competence which then constitutes the identification of work per category of professional registration and outlines the risks involved in work done by other categories of registered professionals who are not educated and trained at the respective levels.

Schedule 3: Identification of Work - risks involved in work done by other categories								
		BUILDING COMPLEXITY			**IDENTIFICATION OF WORK PER PROFESSIONAL CATEGORY**			
CATEGORY	**BUILDING TYPES:**	**HIGH A**	**MEDIUM B**	**LOW C**	Professional ARCHITECT	Professional SENIOR ARCHITECTURAL TECHNOLOGIST	Professional ARCHITECTURAL TECHNOLOGIST	Professional ARCHITECTURAL DRAUGHTSPERSON
					Pr Arch	**PrSArchT**	**PrArchT**	**PrArchD**
Agriculture	Barns and sheds			�	◯	◯	◯	◯
Risks: N/A								
	Stables			▰	◯	◯	◯	◯
Risks - N/A								
	Animal Breeding units		▰		◯	◯	◯	
Risks – This requires a level of competence which would not be achievable given the length of training of Draughtspersons.								
Commercial	Speculative shops		▰		◯	◯	◯	
Risks: This requires a level of competence which would not be achievable given the length of training of Draughtspersons. Furthermore, the public liability and social impact of this building type would require training at minimum NQF Level 6.								
	Surface car parks			▰	◯	◯	◯	◯
Risks - N/A								
	Multi-storey / underground car parks	▰			◯	◯		
Risks: This requires a level of competence which would not be achievable given the length of training of Draughtspersons and Technologists. Furthermore, the public liability of this building type would require training at minimum NQF Level 7.								
	Supermarkets		▰		◯	◯		
Risks: This requires a level of competence which would not be achievable given the length of training of Draughtspersons and Technologists. Furthermore, the public liability and Occupational Health and Safety requirements of this building type would require training at minimum NQF Level 7.								
	Banks		▰		◯	◯		
Risks: This requires a level of competence which would not be achievable given the length of training of Draughtspersons and Technologists. Furthermore, the public liability, technical complexity (IT network, etc) and Occupational Health and Safety requirements of this building type would require training at minimum NQF Level 7.								
	Purpose-built shops	▰			◯	◯		

Risks: This requires a level of competence which would not be achievable given the length of training of Draughtspersons and Technologists. Furthermore, the public liability, design and technical complexity and Occupational Health and Safety requirements of this building type would require training at minimum NQF Level 7.

	Office developments	▨ (grey)			○ (purple)	○ (cyan)		

Risks: This requires a level of competence which would not be achievable given the length of training of Draughtspersons and Technologists. Furthermore, the public liability, design and technical complexity (IT network, structure, building services, etc) and Occupational Health and Safety requirements of this building type would require training at minimum NQF Level 7.

	Retail warehouses		▨ (grey)		○ (purple)	○ (cyan)	○ (green)	

Risks: This requires a level of competence which would not be achievable given the length of training of Draughtspersons. Furthermore, the public liability, design and technical complexity and Occupational Health and Safety requirements of this building type would require training at minimum NQF Level 6.

	Garages / showrooms	▨ (grey)			○ (purple)	○ (cyan)		

Risks: This requires a level of competence which would not be achievable given the length of training of Draughtspersons and Technologists. Furthermore, the public liability, design and technical complexity (IT network, structure, building services, etc) and Occupational Health and Safety requirements of this building type would require training at minimum NQF Level 7.

	Department stores	▨ (grey)			○ (purple)	○ (cyan)		

Risks: This requires a level of competence which would not be achievable given the length of training of Draughtspersons and Technologists. Furthermore, the public liability, design and technical complexity (IT network, structure, building services, etc) and Occupational Health and Safety requirements of this building type would require training at minimum NQF Level 7.

	Shopping centres	▨ (grey)			○ (purple)			

Risks: This requires a level of competence which would not be achievable given the length of training of Draughtspersons, Technologists and Senior Technologists. Furthermore, the public liability, design and technical complexity (IT network, structure, building services, etc) and Occupational Health and Safety requirements of this building type would require training at minimum NQF Level 8.

	Food processing units	▨ (grey)			○ (purple)			

Risks: This requires a level of competence which would not be achievable given the length of training of Draughtspersons, Technologists and Senior Technologists. Furthermore, the design and technical complexity (structure, building services, etc) and Occupational Health and Safety requirements of this building type would require training at minimum NQF Level 8.

	Breweries	▨ (grey)			○ (purple)			

Risks: This requires a level of competence which would not be achievable given the length of training of Draughtspersons, Technologists and Senior Technologists. Furthermore, the design and technical complexity (structure, building services, etc) and Occupational Health and Safety requirements of this building type would require training at minimum NQF Level 8.

	Telecommunications/ computer buildings	▨ (grey)			○ (purple)			

Risks: This requires a level of competence which would not be achievable given the length of training of Draughtspersons, Technologists and Senior Technologists. Furthermore, the design and technical complexity (IT infrastructure, structure, building services, etc) and Occupational Health and Safety requirements of this building type would require training at minimum NQF Level 8.

	Restaurants		▨ (grey)		○ (purple)	○ (cyan)		

Risks: This requires a level of competence which would not be achievable given the length of training of Draughtspersons and Technologists. Furthermore, the public liability, design and technical complexity (structure, building services, etc) and Occupational Health and Safety requirements of this building type would require training at minimum NQF Level 7.

	High-risk research / production		▨ (grey)		○ (purple)			

Risks: This requires a level of competence which would not be achievable given the length of training of Draughtspersons, Technologists and Senior Technologists. Furthermore, the design and technical complexity (IT infrastructure, structure, building services, etc) and Occupational Health and Safety requirements of this building type would require training at minimum NQF Level 8.

	Research / development labs	▓▓			⬤			

Risks: This requires a level of competence which would not be achievable given the length of training of Draughtspersons, Technologists and Senior Technologists. Furthermore, the design and technical complexity (IT infrastructure, structure, building services, etc) and Occupational Health and Safety requirements of this building type would require training at minimum NQF Level 8.

	Radio / TV / recording studios	▓▓			⬤			

Risks: This requires a level of competence which would not be achievable given the length of training of Draughtspersons, Technologists and Senior Technologists. Furthermore, the design and technical complexity (IT infrastructure, structure, building services, etc) and Occupational Health and Safety requirements of this building type would require training at minimum NQF Level 8.

Community	Community halls		▓▓		⬤	⬤	⬤	

Risks – This requires a level of competence which would not be achievable given the length of training of Draughtspersons.

	Community centres	▓▓			⬤			

Risks: This requires a level of competence which would not be achievable given the length of training of Draughtspersons, Technologists and Senior Technologists. Furthermore, the design and technical complexity (IT infrastructure, structure, building services, etc) and Occupational Health and Safety requirements of this building type would require training at minimum NQF Level 8.

	Branch libraries	▓▓			⬤			

Risks: This requires a level of competence which would not be achievable given the length of training of Draughtspersons, Technologists and Senior Technologists. Furthermore, the design and technical complexity (IT infrastructure, structure, building services, etc) and Occupational Health and Safety requirements of this building type would require training at minimum NQF Level 8.

	Fire stations / Ambulance	▓▓			⬤			

Risks: This requires a level of competence which would not be achievable given the length of training of Draughtspersons, Technologists and Senior Technologists. Furthermore, the design and technical complexity (IT infrastructure, structure, building services, etc) and Occupational Health and Safety requirements of this building type would require training at minimum NQF Level 8.

	Bus stations	▓▓			⬤	⬤		

Risks: This requires a level of competence which would not be achievable given the length of training of Draughtspersons and Technologists. Furthermore, the public liability, design and technical complexity (structure, building services, etc) and Occupational Health and Safety requirements of this building type would require training at minimum NQF Level 7.

*Note that these bus stations refer to BRT stations, bus depots, etc and does not include simple bus shelters.

	Railway stations	▓▓			⬤			

Risks: This requires a level of competence which would not be achievable given the length of training of Draughtspersons, Technologists and Senior Technologists. Furthermore, the design and technical complexity (IT infrastructure, structure, building services, etc) and Occupational Health and Safety requirements of this building type would require training at minimum NQF Level 8.

	Airports	▓▓			⬤			

Risks: This requires a level of competence which would not be achievable given the length of training of Draughtspersons, Technologists and Senior Technologists. Furthermore, the design and technical complexity (IT infrastructure, structure, building services, etc) and Occupational Health and Safety requirements of this building type would require training at minimum NQF Level 8.

	Police stations	▓▓			⬤			

Risks: This requires a level of competence which would not be achievable given the length of training of Draughtspersons, Technologists and Senior Technologists. Furthermore, the design and technical complexity (IT infrastructure, structure, building services, etc) and Occupational Health and Safety requirements of this building type would require training at minimum NQF Level 8.

	Prisons				○			

Risks: This requires a level of competence which would not be achievable given the length of training of Draughtspersons, Technologists and Senior Technologists. Furthermore, the design and technical complexity (IT infrastructure, structure, building services, etc) and Occupational Health and Safety requirements of this building type would require training at minimum NQF Level 8.

	Postal buildings				○			

Risks: This requires a level of competence which would not be achievable given the length of training of Draughtspersons, Technologists and Senior Technologists. Furthermore, the design and technical complexity (IT infrastructure, structure, building services, etc) and Occupational Health and Safety requirements of this building type would require training at minimum NQF Level 8.

	Broadcasting				○			

Risks: This requires a level of competence which would not be achievable given the length of training of Draughtspersons, Technologists and Senior Technologists. Furthermore, the design and technical complexity (IT infrastructure, structure, building services, etc) and Occupational Health and Safety requirements of this building type would require training at minimum NQF Level 8.

	Civic centres				○	○		

Risks: This requires a level of competence which would not be achievable given the length of training of Draughtspersons and Technologists. Furthermore, the public liability, design and technical complexity (structure, building services, etc) and Occupational Health and Safety requirements of this building type would require training at minimum NQF Level 7.

	Religious and crematoria				○	○		

Risks: This requires a level of competence which would not be achievable given the length of training of Draughtspersons and Technologists. Furthermore, the public liability, design and technical complexity (structure, building services, etc) and Occupational Health and Safety requirements of this building type would require training at minimum NQF Level 7.

	Specialist libraries				○			

Risks: This requires a level of competence which would not be achievable given the length of training of Draughtspersons, Technologists and Senior Technologists. Furthermore, the design and technical complexity (IT infrastructure, structure, building services, etc) and Occupational Health and Safety requirements of this building type would require training at minimum NQF Level 8.

	Museums and art galleries				○			

Risks: This requires a level of competence which would not be achievable given the length of training of Draughtspersons, Technologists and Senior Technologists. Furthermore, the design and technical complexity (IT infrastructure, structure, building services, etc) and Occupational Health and Safety requirements of this building type would require training at minimum NQF Level 8.

	Sheriff courts				○	○		

Risks: This requires a level of competence which would not be achievable given the length of training of Draughtspersons and Technologists. Furthermore, the public liability, design and technical complexity (structure, building services, etc) and Occupational Health and Safety requirements of this building type would require training at minimum NQF Level 7.

	Courts of session				○	○		

Risks: This requires a level of competence which would not be achievable given the length of training of Draughtspersons and Technologists. Furthermore, the public liability, design and technical complexity (structure, building services, etc) and Occupational Health and Safety requirements of this building type would require training at minimum NQF Level 7.

Category	Building type	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Theatres	(grey)			🟣				
Risks: This requires a level of competence which would not be achievable given the length of training of Draughtspersons, Technologists and Senior Technologists. Furthermore, the design and technical complexity (IT infrastructure, structure, building services, etc) and Occupational Health and Safety requirements of this building type would require training at minimum NQF Level 8.									
	Opera houses	(grey)			🟣				
Risks: This requires a level of competence which would not be achievable given the length of training of Draughtspersons, Technologists and Senior Technologists. Furthermore, the design and technical complexity (IT infrastructure, structure, building services, etc) and Occupational Health and Safety requirements of this building type would require training at minimum NQF Level 8.									
	Concert halls	(grey)			🟣				
Risks: This requires a level of competence which would not be achievable given the length of training of Draughtspersons, Technologists and Senior Technologists. Furthermore, the design and technical complexity (IT infrastructure, structure, building services, etc) and Occupational Health and Safety requirements of this building type would require training at minimum NQF Level 8.									
	High courts	(grey)			🟣				
Risks: This requires a level of competence which would not be achievable given the length of training of Draughtspersons, Technologists and Senior Technologists. Furthermore, the design and technical complexity (IT infrastructure, structure, building services, etc) and Occupational Health and Safety requirements of this building type would require training at minimum NQF Level 8.									
Educational	Nursery/first schools		(grey)		🟣	🔵			
Risks: This requires a level of competence which would not be achievable given the length of training of Draughtspersons and Technologists. Furthermore, the public liability, design and technical complexity (structure, building services, etc) and Occupational Health and Safety requirements of this building type would require training at minimum NQF Level 7.									
	Primary school		(grey)		🟣	🔵			
Risks: This requires a level of competence which would not be achievable given the length of training of Draughtspersons and Technologists. Furthermore, the public liability, design and technical complexity (structure, building services, etc) and Occupational Health and Safety requirements of this building type would require training at minimum NQF Level 7.									
	Secondary school	(grey)			🟣				
Risks: This requires a level of competence which would not be achievable given the length of training of Draughtspersons, Technologists and Senior Technologists. Furthermore, the design and technical complexity (IT infrastructure, structure, building services, specialised facilities, etc) and Occupational Health and Safety requirements of this building type would require training at minimum NQF Level 8.									
	University complexes	(grey)			🟣				
Risks: This requires a level of competence which would not be achievable given the length of training of Draughtspersons, Technologists and Senior Technologists. Furthermore, the design and technical complexity (IT infrastructure, structure, building services, specialised facilities, etc) and Occupational Health and Safety requirements of this building type would require training at minimum NQF Level 8.									
	University laboratories	(grey)			🟣				
Risks: This requires a level of competence which would not be achievable given the length of training of Draughtspersons, Technologists and Senior Technologists. Furthermore, the design and technical complexity (IT infrastructure, structure, building services, specialised facilities, etc) and Occupational Health and Safety requirements of this building type would require training at minimum NQF Level 8.									
Industrial	Speculative factories and warehouses		(grey)		🟣	🔵			
Risks: This requires a level of competence which would not be achievable given the length of training of Draughtspersons and Technologists. Furthermore, the public liability, design and technical complexity (structure, building services, etc) and Occupational Health and Safety requirements of this building type would require training at									

minimum NQF Level 7.							
	Assembly / machine workshops	▩			◯		
Risks: This requires a level of competence which would not be achievable given the length of training of Draughtspersons, Technologists and Senior Technologists. Furthermore, the design and technical complexity (IT infrastructure, structure, building services, specialised facilities, etc) and Occupational Health and Safety requirements of this building type would require training at minimum NQF Level 8.							
	Transport garages		▩		◯	◯	
Risks: This requires a level of competence which would not be achievable given the length of training of Draughtspersons and Technologists. Furthermore, the public liability, design and technical complexity (structure, building services, etc) and Occupational Health and Safety requirements of this building type would require training at minimum NQF Level 7.							
	Purpose-built factories	▩			◯		
Risks: This requires a level of competence which would not be achievable given the length of training of Draughtspersons, Technologists and Senior Technologists. Furthermore, the design and technical complexity (IT infrastructure, structure, building services, specialised facilities, etc) and Occupational Health and Safety requirements of this building type would require training at minimum NQF Level 8.							
Medical Social Services	Clinics	▩			◯		
Risks: This requires a level of competence which would not be achievable given the length of training of Draughtspersons, Technologists and Senior Technologists. Furthermore, the design and technical complexity (IT infrastructure, structure, building services, specialised facilities, etc) and Occupational Health and Safety requirements of this building type would require training at minimum NQF Level 8.							
	Health centres	▩			◯		
Risks: This requires a level of competence which would not be achievable given the length of training of Draughtspersons, Technologists and Senior Technologists. Furthermore, the design and technical complexity (IT infrastructure, structure, building services, specialised facilities, etc) and Occupational Health and Safety requirements of this building type would require training at minimum NQF Level 8.							
	General hospitals	▩			◯		
Risks: This requires a level of competence which would not be achievable given the length of training of Draughtspersons, Technologists and Senior Technologists. Furthermore, the design and technical complexity (IT infrastructure, structure, building services, specialised facilities, etc) and Occupational Health and Safety requirements of this building type would require training at minimum NQF Level 8.							
	Nursing homes	▩			◯		
Risks: This requires a level of competence which would not be achievable given the length of training of Draughtspersons, Technologists and Senior Technologists. Furthermore, the design and technical complexity (IT infrastructure, structure, building services, specialised facilities, etc) and Occupational Health and Safety requirements of this building type would require training at minimum NQF Level 8.							
	Surgeries (Doctor's consulting rooms)	▩			◯	◯	
Risks: This requires a level of competence which would not be achievable given the length of training of Draughtspersons and Technologists. Furthermore, the public liability, design and technical complexity (structure, building services, etc) and Occupational Health and Safety requirements of this building type would require training at minimum NQF Level 7.							
	Teaching hospitals	▩			◯		
Risks: This requires a level of competence which would not be achievable given the length of training of Draughtspersons, Technologists and Senior Technologists. Furthermore, the design and technical complexity (IT infrastructure, structure, building services, specialised facilities, etc) and Occupational Health and Safety requirements of this building type would require training at minimum NQF Level 8.							
	Hospitals	▩			◯		

Risks: This requires a level of competence which would not be achievable given the length of training of Draughtspersons, Technologists and Senior Technologists. Furthermore, the design and technical complexity (IT infrastructure, structure, building services, specialised facilities, etc) and Occupational Health and Safety requirements of this building type would require training at minimum NQF Level 8.

	Building type	C1	C2	C3	C4	C5	C6	C7
	Laboratories	▓			○ (purple)			

Risks: This requires a level of competence which would not be achievable given the length of training of Draughtspersons, Technologists and Senior Technologists. Furthermore, the design and technical complexity (IT infrastructure, structure, building services, specialised facilities, etc) and Occupational Health and Safety requirements of this building type would require training at minimum NQF Level 8.

	Building type	C1	C2	C3	C4	C5	C6	C7
	Dental surgeries (Dentist's consulting rooms)		▓		○ (purple)	○ (blue)		

Risks: This requires a level of competence which would not be achievable given the length of training of Draughtspersons and Technologists. Furthermore, the public liability, design and technical complexity (structure, building services, etc) and Occupational Health and Safety requirements of this building type would require training at minimum NQF Level 7.

	Building type	C1	C2	C3	C4	C5	C6	C7
Recreational	Sports halls	▓			○ (purple)			

Risks: This requires a level of competence which would not be achievable given the length of training of Draughtspersons, Technologists and Senior Technologists. Furthermore, the design and technical complexity (IT infrastructure, structure, building services, specialised facilities, etc) and Occupational Health and Safety requirements of this building type would require training at minimum NQF Level 8.

	Building type	C1	C2	C3	C4	C5	C6	C7
	Squash courts		▓		○ (purple)	○ (blue)		

Risks: This requires a level of competence which would not be achievable given the length of training of Draughtspersons and Technologists. Furthermore, the public liability, design and technical complexity (structure, building services, etc) and Occupational Health and Safety requirements of this building type would require training at minimum NQF Level 7.

	Building type	C1	C2	C3	C4	C5	C6	C7
	Swimming pools		▓		○ (purple)	○ (blue)	○ (green)	

Risks – This requires a level of competence which would not be achievable given the length of training of Draughtspersons.

	Building type	C1	C2	C3	C4	C5	C6	C7
	Leisure complexes	▓			○ (purple)			

Risks: This requires a level of competence which would not be achievable given the length of training of Draughtspersons, Technologists and Senior Technologists. Furthermore, the design and technical complexity (IT infrastructure, structure, building services, specialised facilities, etc) and Occupational Health and Safety requirements of this building type would require training at minimum NQF Level 8.

	Building type	C1	C2	C3	C4	C5	C6	C7
	Specialised complexes	▓			○ (purple)			

Risks: This requires a level of competence which would not be achievable given the length of training of Draughtspersons, Technologists and Senior Technologists. Furthermore, the design and technical complexity (IT infrastructure, structure, building services, specialised facilities, etc) and Occupational Health and Safety requirements of this building type would require training at minimum NQF Level 8.

	Building type	C1	C2	C3	C4	C5	C6	C7
Residential	Dormitory / hostels	▓			○ (purple)	○ (blue)	○ (green)	

Risks – This requires a level of competence which would not be achievable given the length of training of Draughtspersons.

	Building type	C1	C2	C3	C4	C5	C6	C7
	State-Aided Housing	▓			○ (purple)			

Risks: This requires a level of competence which would not be achievable given the length of training of Draughtspersons, Technologists and Senior Technologists. Furthermore, the design and technical complexity (structure, building services, specialised facilities, etc) and Occupational Health and Safety requirements of this building type would require training at minimum NQF Level 8.

	Building type	C1	C2	C3	C4	C5	C6	C7
	Barracks		▓		○ (purple)	○ (blue)		

Risks: This requires a level of competence which would not be achievable given the length of training of Draughtspersons and Technologists. Furthermore, the public liability, design and technical complexity (structure,

building services, etc) and Occupational Health and Safety requirements of this building type would require training at minimum NQF Level 7.

	Student housing	▓			○	●		

Risks: This requires a level of competence which would not be achievable given the length of training of Draughtspersons and Technologists. Furthermore, the public liability, design and technical complexity (structure, building services, etc) and Occupational Health and Safety requirements of this building type would require training at minimum NQF Level 7.

	Private Apartment blocks	▓			○			

Risks: This requires a level of competence which would not be achievable given the length of training of Draughtspersons, Technologists and Senior Technologists. Furthermore, the design and technical complexity (structure, building services, specialised facilities, etc) and Occupational Health and Safety requirements of this building type would require training at minimum NQF Level 8.

	Hotels	▓			○			

Risks: This requires a level of competence which would not be achievable given the length of training of Draughtspersons, Technologists and Senior Technologists. Furthermore, the design and technical complexity (structure, building services, specialised facilities, etc) and Occupational Health and Safety requirements of this building type would require training at minimum NQF Level 8.

	Hospitality, B+B, guesthouses and self-catering units		▓		○	●		

Risks: This requires a level of competence which would not be achievable given the length of training of Draughtspersons and Technologists. Furthermore, the public liability, design and technical complexity (structure, building services, etc) and Occupational Health and Safety requirements of this building type would require training at minimum NQF Level 7.

	Special Needs Housing		▓		○			

Risks: This requires a level of competence which would not be achievable given the length of training of Draughtspersons, Technologists and Senior Technologists. Furthermore, the design and technical complexity (structure, building services, specialised facilities, etc) and Occupational Health and Safety requirements of this building type would require training at minimum NQF Level 8.

	Housing for the frail and elderly	▓			○			

Risks: This requires a level of competence which would not be achievable given the length of training of Draughtspersons, Technologists and Senior Technologists. Furthermore, the design and technical complexity (structure, building services, specialised facilities, etc) and Occupational Health and Safety requirements of this building type would require training at minimum NQF Level 8.

	Single Dwelling Unit – Simple Single storey		▓		○	●	●	○

Risks - N/A

	Single Dwelling Unit – Simple Double storey		▓		○	●	●	

Risks – This requires a level of competence which would not be achievable given the length of training of Draughtspersons.

	Single Dwelling Unit – Complex Design Criteria and complex context		▓		○	●		

Risks: This requires a level of competence which would not be achievable given the length of training of Draughtspersons and Technologists. Furthermore, the public liability, design and technical complexity (structure, building services, etc) and Occupational Health and Safety requirements of this building type would require training at minimum NQF Level 7.