



**SOUTH AFRICAN COUNCIL  
FOR THE  
LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURAL PROFESSION**

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**IDENTIFICATION OF WORK**

**FOR THE  
SOUTH AFRICAN COUNCIL FOR THE  
LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURAL PROFESSION  
(SACLAP)**

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## 1. DEFINITIONS

In this recommendation, unless the context otherwise indicates:

- 1.1** “**Act**” means the Landscape Architectural Profession Act No. 45 of 2000;
- 1.2** “**Categories of Registration**” means the categories in which a person who is competent to undertake the range of work specified in Schedules 1, 2 and 3 in respect of each category and is appropriately registered in terms of section 18(1(a) of the **Act** provided that **specialised services** may only be performed by a registered person meeting the defined requirements;
- 1.3** “**CBE**” means the Council for the Built Environment established in terms of section 2 of the Council for the Built Environment Act, 2000;
- 1.4** “**Council**” means the South African Council for the Landscape Architectural Profession established in terms of Section 2 of the Act;
- 1.5** “**complimentary services**” means project tasks that are closely related to those of the landscape architectural profession. These services usually augment the outcome of a project.
- 1.6** “**environment**” “means the surroundings in which humans exist, and that is made up of:
- i. the land, water and atmosphere of the earth,
  - ii. micro-organisms, plant and animal life,
  - iii. any part or combination of (i) and (ii) and the interrelationships among and between them, and
  - iv. the physical, chemical, aesthetic and cultural properties and conditions of the foregoing that influence human health and well-being”  
(National Environmental Management Act No 107 of 1998)
- Furthermore:  
“Everyone has the right to an environment that is not harmful to their health or well-being and to have the environment protected for the benefit of present and future generations, through reasonable legislative and other measures that:
- i. prevent pollution and degradation,
  - ii. promote conservation, and
  - iii. secure ecologically sustainable development and use of natural resources while promoting justifiable economic and social development.’  
(Constitution of the Republic of South Africa Act No 108 of 1996)
- 1.7** “**demarcated work**” means work that can be done by a landscape architectural professional who has the appropriate qualification and experience to undertake the work;
- 1.8** “**EIA**” means Environmental Impact Assessment as defined by the National Environmental Management Act No. 107 of 1998;
- 1.9** “**heritage**” means any site or artefact of cultural or historical significance as described in the National Heritage Resources Act No 25 of 1999;
- 1.10** “**HIA**” means Heritage Impact Assessment as defined in Section 38 of the National Heritage Act no. 25 of 1999
- 1.11** “**identified work**” means work that has been reserved for landscape architectural professionals in terms of Section 26 (1) of the Landscape Architectural Profession Act, No. 45 of 2000.
- 1.12** “**landscape**” means all visible aspects perceived across a large area of land; natural and cultural elements including landform, surface texture, plants, structures, buildings etc;  
(verb) to improve the performance of an area by changing (enhancing / altering / modifying) the design through ‘hard’ landscaping: incorporating earth shaping, drainage, retaining systems, paving surfaces, lightweight structures (e.g. pergolas), walls, fences, seating, signage, and lighting, etc, AND ‘soft’ landscaping: incorporating trees, shrubs and groundcovers. Landscape also concerns the siting,

orientation, massing and placement of buildings, structures, footways, roadways, waterways, bridges etc. to guide and inform architectural and civil engineering decisions (site-planning).

**1.13 “landscape architectural work”** It is defined as the art, science and technique of analysis, planning, design, management, conservation, development and rehabilitation of the land. It encompasses both the environmental planning (by initial assessment of potential impacts, providing guidance to avoid damage/degradation to ecologically significant areas), and design disciplines in providing well-managed design and development plans and details. While having a working knowledge of the environment, architecture, civil engineering, urban design and spatial planning, Landscape Architects take elements from each of these fields to plan, design and detail meaningful and contextually appropriate places and spaces that resolve and address the inter-relationships between people and the land.

Landscape Architectural work comprises the business and management of the processes around investigating, assessing, defining, conceptualising, planning and designing physical interventions in the environment, and processing the design through technological development and co-ordination of the input of professionals from other disciplines, to produce documentation which can be utilized for the tendering and construction of the project and which the Landscape Architectural professional will use for the administration, cost and quality control of the construction process, while the ultimate purpose is one of delivering landscape architectural products which respond to the client's requirements in a manner which exemplifies design excellence, enhancement of the environment, social responsibility, appropriate technology and quality of construction and the whole executed in an ethical, competent and professional manner.

**1.14 “professional”** means any person who is registered in terms of section 19(2)(a) of the Act; who therefore is bound to subscribe to the professional Code of Conduct.

**1.15 “Project Complexity** levels are as defined below:

Complexity is defined as the state of being formed by many parts, the state of being difficult to understand.

The key indicators for project complexity are as follows:

- Legal requirements – refers to all the statutory and municipal requirements that are to be addressed. The more requirements, the greater the weighting
- Technical aspects – connected to the detail of the design, construction methods, skills required, and understanding of the project, the more technically complex the project the greater the weighting
- Environmental / site sensitivity – as per the definition below
- Scale of the project – the bigger and extensive the project, the greater the degree of complexity
- Value of the project – the greater the project value the higher the rating
- Professional team – the larger and more specialized the team, the greater degree of complexity

The degree of project complexity is described as follows:

- **“low complexity projects”** means projects where all indicators are low – less than three of the above criteria
- **“medium complexity projects”** means projects that are:
  - Not technically complex
  - Have three - four of the other indicators present
- **“high complexity projects”**
  - More than four of the other indicators are present
  - Any project which is regarded as technically complex is automatically considered a project of high complexity and is to be undertaken only by a landscape architect.

**1.16 “registered person”** means a person registered in one of the categories referred to in section 18 of the Act;

**1.17 “registration”** means the process of assessment of competency of applicants for the purpose of registration under section 19 of the Act;

**1.18 “SACLAP”** means the South African Council for the Landscape Architectural Profession established in terms of Section 2 of the Act;

**1.19 “site sensitivity”** means the inherent importance of the site in environmental or heritage terms, as defined by the National Heritage Resources Act No 25 of 1999, the National Environmental Management Act No 107 of 1998 and the Local Government Municipal Systems Act No 32 of 2000;

**Site sensitivity** levels are as defined below:

- **“low sensitivity site”** means a site that is not identified as, nor exhibits, any evidence of **environmental** or **heritage** significance and does not require **EIA, HIA** or **SIA** studies to be undertaken before development. **Low sensitivity sites** are normally, but not exclusively, within already developed urban areas;
- **“medium sensitivity site”** means a site which exhibits some evidence of **environmental** or **heritage** significance which may require **EIA, HIA** or **SIA** studies dependent on the government agencies involved;
- **“high sensitivity site”** means a site identified as of special **environmental** or **heritage** significance which will require **EIA, HIA** or **SIA** studies to be undertaken to define the parameters for development.

**1.20 “specialized services”** means services falling outside the normal competencies of a registered professional which require additional qualifications or experience/skills and/or registration with another relevant statutory body.

**1.21 “typical projects”** means projects that the landscape architectural professional most often finds himself/herself involved in.

**1.22 “Urban Design”** means the shaping of the interaction between people and places, environment and urban form, and nature and built fabric, and influencing the processes which lead to successful villages, towns and cities. (Campbell and Cowan)

It is the collaborative and multi-disciplinary process of shaping the physical setting for life in cities, towns and villages. It is the art of making places. It involves the design of buildings, groups of buildings, spaces and landscapes, and establishing the processes that make successful development possible. UDG Website <http://www.udg.org.uk>

**1.23 “VIA”** means Visual Impact Assessments as defined by the National Environmental Management Act No. 107 of 1998.

## **2. INTRODUCTION**

The South African Council for the Landscape Architectural Profession (SACLAP) is charged with the protection of public interest by promoting that all landscape architectural work that affects the human and natural environments, is only carried out by professionals who are suitably qualified, registered in the appropriate category, competent, ethical and who adhere to a Professional Code of Conduct of SACLAP.

One of the mechanisms that SACLAP must apply in order to protect the public, human, cultural and natural environment is to identify the work that each category of the landscape architectural profession is competent to undertake. Sections 18 and 26 of the Landscape Architectural Profession Act 45 of 2000 (hereafter referred to as the Act) provide requirements regarding categories of registration and the identification of work.

Only persons who are registered in one of the categories of registration referred to in Section 18(1)(a) of the Act, may undertake landscape architectural work, if such work is identified for the relevant category as set out in Table 5. A person who is registered in a particular category may also perform the work identified for lower categories.

Section 26 of the Act requires SACLAP to make recommendations to the Council for the Built Environment (CBE), regarding the work identified in terms of subsection (1) and prohibits a person not registered in terms of this Act to perform any kind of work identified for any category of professional registered in terms of this Act.

The purpose of this document is to fulfil this requirement by identifying the work that each category of landscape architectural professional is competent to undertake.

## **3. GOAL AND OBJECTIVES**

The goal of this document is to make recommendations to the CBE regarding the work that is to be identified for the landscape architectural profession.

The objectives of this document are to:

- comply with legislative requirements,
- protect the public by defining the work that each registration category of the landscape architectural professionals can undertake,
- protect the environment and promote effective environmental management,
- promote the sustainability of the developments,
- provide a framework for the identification of work and the demarcation of identified work between professions,
- provide an effective and efficient mechanism for addressing and recognising overlaps and duplication between work identified by different professions,
- ensure that where work is to be carried out by different categories of professionals, there are clear and transparent ways of determining the category of profession to carry out the work,
- address overlaps of services between the built environment professions,
- promote the transparency and accountability of the identification of work process, and
- 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.

## **4. BACKGROUND INFORMATION TO THE IDENTIFICATION OF WORK**

### **4.1 Description of the Profession**

Landscape Architecture is described as the science, technique and art of ecological, functional and aesthetic planning and design of exterior and open spaces for human use and enjoyment and for environmental conservation and rehabilitation.

As stated above, the profession is a regulated profession in terms of the Landscape Architectural Professional Act, 45 of 2000.

Landscape architecture, in practical terms, has two branches namely the environmental planning branch that should ideally inform all and any planning and the landscape architecture branch which should be a full partner in the building project / design team or even the team leader of projects (such as in other countries).

The environmental planning process typically identifies the opportunities and constraints of a site to accommodate a specific development. This process assists in avoiding costly development necessitated by unidentified site conditions prior to planning and also in complying with specialist reporting/investigations where environmental authorisation would be required for development.

Landscape architecture contributes to a wide range of projects within and allied to the built environment professions. Projects could be from the level of landscape master planning right through to detail design and implementation of the landscape. The projects range from institutional projects (public sector) to corporate (private sector), recreational and sports facilities (both public and private sectors), urban and rural facilities (mostly public sector), transport facilities (public sector), urban planning (mostly public sector), landscape restoration and rehabilitation, nature and game parks (public and private sectors) and house gardens(private sector). Below follows a detailed overview (Table 4) of the projects that the landscape architectural profession gets involved in.

#### 4.2 Description of the various registration categories

The Act empowers the SACLAP to register professionals and candidates in four categories (refer to Section 18 of the Act) namely Professional Landscape Architect, Professional Landscape Technologist, Professional Landscape Technician and Professional Landscape Assistant. These categories will, pending on the level of competence either perform or assist in performing the activities required to accomplish the projects listed below. A definition for each type of professional is provided further on in this section.

There are various alternatives enabling suitably qualified persons to register in the four categories. The table below (Table 1) illustrates the typical qualifications required to register together with the number of years of experience that are needed prior to registration.

**Table 1: Summary of registration categories and entry requirements**

Registration Category	Qualifications required	Minimum number of years experience
Professional Landscape Architect	PhD MLArch (UCT) ML Prof (UP) BL (Prior 2000)	2
Professional Landscape Technologist	BSc (LA) (UP) BTech (CPUT)	2
Professional Landscape Technician	Adv.Dip (CPUT) H.Dip	2
Professional Landscape Assistant	Advanced Certificate	5

Note: the qualifications listed are as per the current courses that are accredited by SACLAP and do not include courses that are not accredited. Alternative means of registration are available for individuals with non-accredited courses, foreign qualifications and prior learning.

In order to register as a landscape architectural candidate and ultimately as a professional, core competencies have been established by the Council to assess if an individual, together with his/her qualifications and experience is suitably qualified / experienced to be registered. The core-competencies for each of the categories are illustrated below.

**Table 2: Core Competencies**

The following definitions apply:

- A Proficient - means having skill, knowledge, training and experience to practise.
- B Competent – having sufficient skill, knowledge and training to practise.
- C General Awareness – knowing about the existence and importance of a particular issue.

		NQF 9 & 10	NQF8	NQF7	NQF6
		PrLArch	PrLTechno	PrLTechni	PrLAssist
<b>1.0</b>	<b>Professional Practice</b>				
1.1	<u>Project Management</u> <i>Co-ordinate of role players, meetings and procedures. Co-ordination, integration and dissemination of project information.</i>	A	B	C	NONE
1.2	<u>Contract Management</u> <i>Relates specifically to landscape installation: Programming, phasing, procurement strategy, tender documents, delivery, cost control, quality control. Valuation and certification, site inspections, monitoring maintenance and contract administration.</i>	A	B	C	NONE
1.3	<u>Professional Practice</u> <i>Letter of appointment, client/Landscape Architect agreement, knowledge of insurances and legal requirements, Continued Professional Development (CPD), Arbitration, Disciplinary Processes, Code of Conduct, role of Voluntary Associations.</i>	A	A	C	C
1.4	<u>Office Management</u> <i>Cash flow, methods of payment, disbursement charges, invoicing and payments, resourcing and staff allocation, marketing</i>	A	A	C	C/NONE
1.5	<u>Office Administration</u> <i>Trade and technical literature filing, project administration and filing, fax, emails, printing, word processing, timesheets, telephone communication skills. Bookkeeping and invoicing.</i>	A	A	B	C
1.6	<u>Ethics</u>	A	A	A	A
1.7	<u>Occupational Health &amp; Safety</u>	A	A	B	C

<b>2.0</b>	<b>Landscape Architectural Process and Public Realm Design</b>				
2.1	<u>Landscape Master Planning/Design Framework</u> <i>Site survey, site analysis, site evaluation, recommendations, reports and guidelines</i>	A	B	C	NONE
2.2	<u>Landscape Design</u> <i>Interpretation of brief, collation of data, services and relevant integration of design information, evaluation of data, communication skills, sketch design proposals, presentation drawings, motivational reports, plans approval and local authority requirements, advise on other professional involvement</i>	A	B	C	NONE
2.3	<u>Working drawings &amp; Documentation associated with Landscape implementation</u> <i>Hard and Soft Landscape Detail Construction drawings, grading plans, planting plans, irrigation design inputs, specifications, bills of quantities</i>	A	A	B	C
2.4	<u>Cost Estimation of Landscape Installations</u> <i>Cost estimation, project budget confirmation, Quantification and measuring ,material and labour rates. (evaluated in exam, portfolio &amp; CV)</i>	A	A	C	NONE
2.5	<u>Technical Skills associated with Landscape Architecture</u> <i>Drafting, presentation techniques, photography, computer literacy (evaluated in portfolio)</i>	A	A	B	C
2.6	<u>Research</u> (evaluated in portfolio & CV)	A	A	B	C

		NQF 9 & 10	NQF8	NQF7	NQF6
		PrLArch	PrLTechno	PrLTechni	PrLAssist
<b>3.0</b>	<b>Environmental Planning Process</b>				
3.1	<u>Environmental Management</u> <i>Drafting of environmental management plans and compliance monitoring there against. Aspects such as multilateral agreements SA is participating in.</i>	A	B	C	NONE
3.2	<u>Environmental Planning</u> <i>Integrated Environmental Management, application of sustainable design principles.</i>	A	B	C	NONE
3.3	<u>Impact Assessment</u> <i>Understanding and implications of the listed activities as set out in Environmental Legislation</i>	B	C	C	NONE
3.4	<u>Rehabilitation</u> <i>Aspects of rehabilitation associated with the change in the landforms, appropriate soil preparation, erosion protection, planting, etc.</i>	A	B	C	NONE
3.5	<u>Government Legislation, Regulations, Policies &amp; Guidelines</u> <i>Pertains particularly to the Environmental related aspects at National, Provincial and Local level. e.g. biodiversity, protect areas, protected trees, alien vegetation.</i>	A	A	C	C
3.6	<u>Landscape Character Analysis</u> <i>This relates directly to the sense of place and how development could change the landscape.</i>	A	B	C	NONE
3.7	<u>Green Buildings</u> <i>Relates specifically to the landscape architectural contribution to such projects.</i>	A	B	C	NONE
3.8	<u>Research</u>	A	B	C	C

**NOTE:**

Core Competencies are based on the minimum requirements for professional registration.

NQF refers to the Standards as set out by the South African Qualifications Authority (SAQA).

**4.2.1 Professional Landscape Architect**

The Professional Landscape Architect is expected to be proficient in all aspects of professional practise and landscape architectural design with basic skills in the area of environmental planning processes. Professional practise includes project and contract management, ethics, office management and administration.

Landscape architectural process aspects include landscape master planning, landscape design, working drawings and documentation for the landscape installation, cost estimation of the value of the landscape works and technical skills. Furthermore, the professional landscape architect is expected to be able to communicate, co-ordinate and integrate with large teams of other professionals.

Environmental planning process relates to site evaluation that would inform the planning process. Environmental management, rehabilitation (waste disposal sites, mine dumps, pipelines and roads), impact assessment, and landscape character analysis is part of this process. A thorough knowledge of legislation, regulations and policies and guidelines pertaining to landscape design and particularly environmental planning is crucial.

In terms of project complexity, Professional Landscape Architects can participate in projects of high, medium and low complexity and interact with large multi-disciplinary teams.

**4.2.2 Professional Landscape Technologist**

The roles and responsibilities of a Professional Landscape Technologist are similar to those of a Professional Landscape Architect except that the projects would be less complex. This (level of complexity) is applicable to the site as well as to the design. The individual should have an overall basic understanding and proficiency of the profession.

Furthermore, the Professional Landscape Technologist is expected to be able to communicate, co-ordinate and integrate with smaller teams (2-3) of other professionals that are appointed to realise a

project. In terms of project complexity, Professional Landscape Technologists can participate in projects of medium and low complexity.

#### 4.2.3 Professional Landscape Technician

These individuals are expected to have a general awareness of all the core competencies of the profession. The main area of involvement in the office and on projects is to assist with the working drawings and documentation phase of landscape design projects and to have well developed technical skills.

Professional Landscape Technicians may undertake projects of low complexity under the supervision of either a Professional Landscape Architect or Landscape Technologist. This individual may, from time to time attend meetings on behalf of the Professional Landscape Architect or Professional Landscape Technologist.

#### 4.2.4 Professional Landscape Assistant

These individuals are predominantly involved in assisting with the working drawings and documentation phase of landscape design projects. On a professional involvement level a general awareness of professional practice and office administration aspects related to projects is expected in order to assist the project team with ad hoc tasks as and when required.

In terms of the qualifications and the core competencies above, the day to day work, duties, and skills for each of the categories of the profession are tabulated for illustration purposes below.

**Table 3: Summary of the work, duties, and skills for the various categories**

Registration Category	Overview of the nature of work performed	Specific skills and competencies
Professional Landscape Architect	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Study the requirements of the client, the site, any legislative procedures and to advise upon a programme of development for the project. This is applicable to projects of <u>all</u> scales.</li> <li>• Setting out in writing the services that are to be rendered, the fee to be charged and the method of payment i.e. preparing a Client / landscape architect agreement.</li> <li>• Preparing environmental reports and management plans.</li> <li>• Establish landscape concept, philosophy and design for projects.</li> <li>• Prepare drawings and documents relating to the landscaping works.</li> <li>• Prepare a contract for the actual execution of the work on site.</li> <li>• Able to coordinate the landscape architectural aspects of projects as part of the projects professional team.</li> <li>• Act on behalf of the client in the direction and supervision of the work.</li> <li>• Inform the client of financial obligations towards the contractor.</li> <li>• Act as Arbitrator, if necessary, in any area of dispute between the Client and Contactor.</li> <li>• Advise on the need for consultants or other specialist services in respect of landscape work.</li> <li>• Advise on specialist suppliers of goods and services if necessary and to incorporate their work in a contract or contracts to be supervised on site.</li> <li>• Issue instruction on behalf of the Client for the installation of the landscaping and, with the approval of the client /project team make variations to the documents as may be found necessary during the work in order to achieve the planned results.</li> <li>• Supervision of the landscape architectural work as may be required to ensure proper completion.</li> <li>• Nominate or approve the Clerk of Works if necessary and direct him/her accordingly.</li> <li>• Examine the work executed by the landscape contractor and check the valuation of the work for the purposes of issuing progress payment certificates.</li> </ul>	Refer to the Core Competency Table (Table 2).

Registration Category	Overview of the nature of work performed	Specific skills and competencies
Professional Landscape Technologist	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Study the requirements of the client, the site, any legislative procedures and to advise upon a programme of development for the project of <u>medium and low complexity</u>.</li> <li>• Setting out in writing the services that are to be rendered, the fee to be charged and the method of payment i.e. preparing a Client / landscape architect agreement.</li> <li>• Provide input into environmental reports and management plans.</li> <li>• Establish landscape concept, philosophy and design for projects.</li> <li>• Prepare drawings and documents for the landscape works.</li> <li>• Prepare a contract for the actual execution of the landscape work on site.</li> <li>• Act on behalf of the client in the direction and supervision of the work.</li> <li>• Inform the client of financial obligations towards the contractor.</li> <li>• Advise on the need for consultants or other specialist services in respect of landscape work.</li> <li>• Advise on specialist suppliers of goods and services if necessary and to incorporate their work in a contract or contracts to be supervised on site.</li> <li>• Issue instruction on behalf of the Client for the landscape installation and, with the approval of the client/ project team make variations to the documents as may be found necessary during the work in order to achieve the planned results.</li> <li>• Supervision of the work as may be required to ensure proper completion.</li> <li>• Nominate or approve the Clerk of Works if necessary and direct him/her accordingly.</li> <li>• Examine the work executed by the landscape contractor and check the valuation of the work for the purposes of issuing progress payment certificates.</li> </ul>	Refer to the Core Competency Table (Table 2).
Professional Landscape Technician	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Assist in obtaining all information required to undertake the project.</li> <li>• Collate all the information.</li> <li>• Provide input into reports such as environmental reports and management plans, or others as directed by seniors in the office.</li> <li>• Prepare drawings and provide inputs into documents as requested by seniors.</li> <li>• Assist the seniors in the office with the supervision of the site work.</li> <li>• Assist the seniors in the office with the following up of outstanding items etc.</li> </ul>	Refer to the Core Competency Table (Table 2).
Professional Landscape Assistant	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Assist in obtaining all information required to undertake the project.</li> <li>• Provide input into reports such as environmental reports and management plans, or others as directed by seniors in the office.</li> <li>• Prepare drawings and provide inputs into documents as requested by seniors.</li> </ul>	Refer to the Core Competency Table (Table 2).

**NOTE:**

The section above is an overview and is not limited to the activities listed.

For more detail regarding the roles and responsibilities of the various registration categories refer to Schedule 1 & 2 below for a more detailed breakdown in relation to specific type of projects.

### 4.3 Projects and services

The types of projects that the landscape architectural profession gets involved in are quite diverse. Some practices get involved in all types of projects that are listed below while others specialize in for instance

landscape design projects only or land planning type of projects only. The table below (Table 4) has grouped the projects and gives examples of projects within each grouping.

For the majority of the projects listed below, either Landscape Master Planning or Landscape Sketch planning services are generally undertaken by the landscape architectural professionals. A detailed outline of what the landscape master planning and sketch planning typically entails is attached in Schedule 1. The deliverable with the associated activities required to accomplish the deliverable together with the category of registration that can undertake this work are set out in detail in this Schedule.

**Table 4: Type of projects that the landscape architectural professionals participate in**

<b>Land Planning</b>	
Open space planning River systems Urban spaces Spaces & places Protected areas	Precincts Public realm Storm-water utilisation / management Environmental Management
<b>Institutional and corporate</b>	
Correctional facilities Religious/spiritual grounds College and university campuses Hospitals and clinics Public buildings Schools Libraries Sewerage Works Public squares	Roof gardens Museums Wine estates Historical gardens Farms yards Marinas Casinos Landfill sites
<b>Recreation and Sport</b>	
Golf Courses Sports fields with services Sports fields without services Sports Centres Stadia Resorts	Caravan Parks Camping facilities Chalet sites Urban trails Marinas
<b>Urban and Rural Facilities</b>	
Parks with services Parks without services Playgrounds Cemeteries	Show grounds Public squares Exhibit spaces
<b>Transportation</b>	
Modal interchange nodes Airports and air strips Streetscaping Roads and highways	Parking areas Sidewalks Cycle ways Ranks and terminals
<b>Urban planning</b>	
Townships Industrial townships Estate planning Industrial and commercial sites Office parks Shopping centres Hotel sites	Courtyards Golf Course Estates Low cost housing Marinas Roof gardens Casinos Sidewalks
<b>Landscape restoration and rehabilitation</b>	
Mining operations Quarries and borrow pits Road reserves Dune rehabilitation	Derelict and or contaminated land Landfill sites River and Wetland systems
<b>House gardens &amp; Guest houses</b>	
<b>Nature and game parks</b>	
Camping areas Rest camps Caravan Parks Biodiversity Reserves	Chalet sites Trails Transfrontier Parks
<b>Detail elements</b>	
Street furniture design Landscape Structures e.g. tree rids, grid inlets, gazeboes etc. Landscape lighting	Public art Paving design Signage design

**NOTE:**

Please note that this list is not exhaustive.

#### 4.4 Specialized projects and services

These services are typically only undertaken by a Professional Landscape Architect who complies with the definition of 'specialised' as stated in Section 1.

For ease of reference the definition of specialised services is repeated:

*“specialized services” means services falling outside the normal competencies of a registered professional which require additional qualifications or experience/skills and/or registration with another relevant statutory body*

##### 4.4.1 Energy efficient design specific to green building or similar rating requirements

Professional Landscape Architects form part of project teams that are involved in the overall process of constructing a Green Building. The involvement of the Professional Landscape Architect is mainly focused on the establishment of an appropriate landscape i.e. low maintenance and water wise and assisting in establishing an effective and efficient irrigation system. Other areas of specialist inputs are specific to green roofs.

*Refer to Schedule 2 for the detailed breakdown of the deliverables and associated activities.*

##### 4.4.2 Peer review of work and expert opinion

At times clients or Authorities from Government Departments that lack expertise in a specific field e.g. Visual Impact Assessment, request a Professional Landscape Architect, usually senior and very experienced in the particular field, to undertake a peer review of work that has been undertaken by another landscape architect and to advise on the quality and the outcome of the work undertaken.

*Refer to Schedule 2 for the detailed breakdown of the deliverables and associated activities.*

##### 4.4.3 Environmental Planning

This is the process of facilitating decision making to carry out development with due consideration given to the natural environmental, social, political, economic and governance factors and provides a holistic frame work to achieve sustainable outcomes

##### 4.4.4 Visual Impact Assessments

A visual impact assessment is undertaken to assess the visual impact that a proposed development may have on the receiving environment. This impact may be a positive, neutral or negative impact and is guided by a sense of place. These assessments are undertaken by Professional Landscape Architects who have experience and skills in performing such assessments.

*Refer to Schedule 2 for the detailed breakdown of the deliverables and associated activities.*

#### 4.5 Complementary services

These listed services are associated with the landscape architectural profession and are either undertaken by a Professional Landscape Architect himself/herself or with the assistance of other landscape architectural professionals. It has been indicated in instances where other professions undertake the work as well.

##### 4.5.1 Land Planning

In terms of the land planning grouping – these include projects where the landscape architectural professionals are brought on board to address the overall strategizing and conceptualizing of the development of larger land parcels or systems. The landscape architectural professional would be involved with addressing and integrating the environmental, cultural and aspects of the social characteristics of the project. Typically this involves high level planning, the development of policies and principles relating to the development, all of which ultimately sets out the guidelines around which the details are to be developed.

##### 4.5.2 Procurement of plants

Projects that take place in sensitive environments, or that have specific planting requirements in terms of the legally binding environmental approvals or that are of a very large scale often require the assistance of landscape architects to source and secure plants for the project. The role of the landscape architect would include the preparation of the planting palette, the sourcing of the identified plants in terms of quality and quantity and potentially assisting in setting up the specifications for the establishment of an on or off site nursery. Regular inspections of the nursery

follow until the plants are delivered to site. This function is also at times fulfilled by the landscape contractors and plant brokers.

#### 4.5.3 Facilitation and co-ordination of the incorporation of public art

Often public projects in particular require the inclusion of art work in the landscape. The role of the Professional Landscape Architect would be to source artists who can undertake the artwork, deal with the contractual aspects on behalf of the client, and facilitate the integration of the construction of the art work into the overall project programme. Within this sphere of involvement, there are art brokers or public art consultants that also fulfil this role.

#### 4.5.4 Preparation of Landscape Maintenance Specifications and auditing thereof

The preparation of Landscape Maintenance Specifications and auditing thereof is a service typically undertaken by Professional Landscape Architects and Professional Landscape Technologists to assist facilities managers. This involves assisting with the preparation of the landscape maintenance specifications, drawing up the tender documentation together with the client, going out to tender, adjudicating the tenders and making a recommendation to the facilities manager in terms of whom to appoint. Once the landscape maintenance contractor is appointed, the Professional Landscape Architects and/or Professional Landscape Technologists assists the client in evaluating the performance of the landscape maintenance contractor by undertaking regular audits. This function can at times be undertaken by landscape contractors.

#### 4.5.5 Principal Agent Function

The Professional Landscape Architect may fill the role of co-ordinator on the site where large scale landscape construction is to be carried out by contractors. In such an event the Professional Landscape Architect will co-ordinate the execution of work on site by the various contractors in respect of services to be installed, e.g. roads, play structures, parking areas, site lighting, water reticulation and other utility services.

#### 4.5.6 Urban Design

Urban design concerns the arrangement, appearance and functionality of towns and cities, and in particular the shaping and uses of urban public space. Urban design theory deals primarily with the design and management of public space (i.e. the 'public environment', 'public realm' or 'public domain'), and the way public places are experienced and used. Public space includes the totality of spaces used freely on a day-to-day basis by the general public, such as streets, plazas, parks and public infrastructure. (*Adapted text*).

#### 4.5.7 Basic Assessment Report ( Scoping)

Basic Assessment is the level of environmental assessment applied to activities listed in Listing 1. These are smaller scale activities; the impacts of these activities are generally known and can be easily managed. Typically, Basic Assessment is applied to activities that are considered less likely to have significant environmental impacts and, therefore, unlikely to require a full and detailed Environmental Impact Assessment.

A Basic Assessment Report is a more concise analysis of the environmental impacts of the proposed activity than a Scoping and Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Report. However, Basic Assessment still requires public notice and participation, consideration of the potential environmental impacts of the activity, assessment of possible mitigation measures, and an assessment of whether there are any significant issues or impacts that might require further investigation.

The Basic Assessment Report must provide the Competent Authority with sufficient information to consider the Application and to reach a decision. If the Competent Authority is however unable to decide the Application based on the Basic Assessment report alone, the Competent Authority may request an Applicant/Developer to subject the Application to the more thorough Scoping and EIA process. (*Adapted from text from the Endangered Wildlife Trust website*)

This type of study is also undertaken by numerous other professions such as environmental consultants, engineers, architects, town planners etc.

#### 4.5.8 Environmental Impact Report

An Environmental impact Assessment (EIA) is an assessment of the possible impact—positive or negative—that a proposed project may have on the natural environment. The purpose of the assessment is to ensure that decision makers consider the ensuing environmental impacts to decide whether to proceed with the proposed project or not.

The International Association for Impact Assessment (IAIA) defines an environmental impact assessment as "the process of identifying, predicting, evaluating and mitigating the biophysical, social, and other relevant effects of development proposals prior to major decisions being taken and commitments made." After an EIA, the precautionary and polluter pays principles may be applied to prevent, limit, or require strict liability or insurance coverage to a project, based on its likely harms.

In South Africa EIAs are undertaken in line with the National Environmental Management Act and associated Regulations. (*Adapted text*).

This type of study is also undertaken by numerous other professions such as environmental consultants, engineers, architects, town planners etc.

#### 4.5.9 Preparing Environmental Management Plans

According to the World Bank definition, Environmental Management Plans (EMP) provide a link between the impacts predicted and the mitigation measures outlined in the EIA report, and the implementation and operational activities of the project. EMPs outline the environmental impact, the mitigation measures, the roles and responsibilities, timeframes and the cost implications of mitigation. The preparation of EMPs is also undertaken by numerous other professions such as environmental consultants, engineers, architects etc. (*Adapted from text from DEAT Book 7 Document*).

#### 4.5.10 Environmental Management Plan Audits

The professional landscape architectural is involved in auditing the compliance of the contractor with the EMP (as described in Section 4.3.4 above). These audits are undertaken at intervals stated in the EMP or as agreed with the relevant Authority, an Environmental Audit Report is compiled and submitted to the relevant parties. The EMP Audits is also undertaken by numerous other professions such as environmental consultants, engineers, architects etc.

#### 4.5.11 Environmental Feasibility Study

These studies are undertaken to assess what the environmental opportunities and constraints are that one will have to address prior to a project actually going ahead and a full Basic Assessment or EIA being undertaken. The purpose of such a study is to assist in the decision making process regarding the overall feasibility of pursuing a project. This type of study is also undertaken by numerous other professions such as environmental consultants, engineers, architects, town planners etc.

#### 4.5.12 Independent Environmental Audits

On very large or sensitive projects, the contractor as well as the client would appoint persons to undertake audits in terms of the EMP. The Professional Landscape Architect is involved in auditing the compliance of the contractor with the EMP (as described in Section 4.3.4 above). These audits are undertaken at intervals stated in the EMP or as agreed with the relevant Authority, an Environmental Audit report is compiled and submitted to the relevant parties.

#### 4.5.13 Strategic Environmental Assessment

The Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) has evolved complimentary to the EIA to determine the environmental implications of policies, plans and programmes. The role of the SEA is to allow the decision maker to proactively determine the most suitable development type prior to development proposals being formulated. SEAs can have both an advocacy role where its purpose is to raise the profile of the environment or an integrative role where the focus is on combining environmental, social and economic considerations. (*Adapted from text from DEAT Book 5 Document*)

This type of study is also undertaken by numerous other professions such as environmental consultants, environmental engineers, town planners etc.

#### 4.5.14 Cultural Heritage Assessment

A Heritage Impact Assessment is defined in Section 38 of the National Heritage Act no. 25 of 1999. Professional Landscape Architects provide a specialist service in writing reports on the cultural significance of certain landscapes, places and spaces. This function is at times also fulfilled by Archaeologists and Historians.

## 4.6 **Typical Clients of the Landscape Architectural Profession**

The client base of the landscape architectural profession is both the public and the private sector. Typical public sector departments that use the services of landscape architects are the Department of Public

Works (DPW), Department of Environmental Affairs (DEA), Department of Water Affairs (DWA), and the Roads Department. Furthermore numerous municipal councils appoint landscape architectural professionals to assist with landscape design, environmental and open space planning issues.

In the private sector landscape architectural professionals are appointed by developers, investors, home owners etc. Architectural professionals, town planners and engineering professionals often bring landscape architectural professionals on board to assist in materialising the ultimate vision of a project or to assist in meeting the legal obligations of the client in terms of the environmental legislation of our country.

## **5. LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS**

In terms of The Act, Section 18, individuals that meet certain criteria can be registered with the SACLAP. These registered professionals may then undertake work as identified by SACLAP according to the provisions set out in Section 26 of The Act. Section 26 (3) goes on to state that a person who is not registered in terms of The Act may not:

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

Subject to section 26(3) and (4) of The Act, any person who undertakes landscape architectural work without being registered with SACLAP, is contravening the Act and is guilty of an offence.

A professional person capable of performing landscape architectural work which is not identified as falling within his or her Category of Registration may, on application to SACLAP, be granted exemption from the relevant identification of work rule in respect of such work.

Should any dispute arise from the interpretation of the definitions or the Schedules in this document, the SACLAP shall adjudicate such a dispute and its decision shall be final and binding on the registered person.

A professional who intends to undertake specialised services as defined in Section 1.16 and identified in Section 4.4, the list of which is not exclusive or comprehensive, must have the relevant competency to undertake such work and be registered with the relevant statutory body where applicable.

With the new regulations the responsibility resides directly with registered professionals to not undertake commissions for which they are not qualified, or for which they are not specifically exempted for by SACLAP. Non-compliance with this requirement will place a professional in breach of the SACLAP Code of Conduct, and under censure with the possibility of a fine or removal from the register. Should the consequence of such non-compliance by the professional be to endanger human life or have detrimental environmental effects, the professional would be open to prosecution under the law.

## **6. PROFESSIONS THAT CARRY OUT SIMILAR WORK TO THAT IDENTIFIED**

Both regulated and non regulated/registered professionals provide services that are identified by the SACLAP.

The affected regulated professions include:

- Architectural Professionals – get involved in particularly environmental aspects of projects by way of environmental impact assessment offering to undertake the process or to be part of the team providing specialist services in the form of Visual Impact Assessments.
- Engineering Professionals - get involved in particularly environmental aspects of projects by way of environmental impact assessment offering to undertake the process. Furthermore numerous engineering professionals offer the service of preparing Environmental Management Plans and fulfilling the function of Environmental Control Officer.
- Town and Regional Planners - get involved in cultural historical assessments, strategic environmental assessments, environmental feasibility studies etc.

- Quantity Surveyors – industry practice has it that Professional Landscape Architects and Professional Landscape Technologists, more often than not, measure and quantify the extent of the landscape work. This measuring and quantification can also be undertaken by Quantity Surveyors.
- Project and Construction Managers – on landscape architectural projects e.g. the installation of parks, landscape architects fulfil the role of the project manager but remain within the generic activities. These items have been included into Schedule 1.

Non regulated/registered professions are:

- Environmental Consultants are involved in environmental aspects of projects by way of environmental impact assessment i.e. undertaking and facilitating the process. Furthermore they also offer the service of preparing Environmental Management Plans, Strategic Environmental Assessments, Environmental Feasibility Studies etc. and fulfilling the function of Environmental Control Officer.
- Urban Designers undertake urban design aspects that Professional Landscape Architects can get involved in too.
- Landscape Designers and Landscape Contractors often undertake the work of landscape architectural professionals in terms of landscaping of residential and commercial properties of varying scale and complexity.

SACLAP has been part of the process whereby Environmental Impact Assessors will be registering with a new body that is to be formed in terms of Section 24H of the National Environmental Management Amendment Act, Act No 8 of 2004.

It should be noted that professionals who are registered with other Councils can apply for registration with the SACLAP in any of the registration categories provided that they can show proficiency with the core competencies applicable to the category.

## 7. IDENTIFIED WORK TO BE RESERVED FOR PROFESSIONALS

The registration of a landscape architectural professional requires specialised skills, qualifications and experience which are obtained through education and on the job training. The identification of work is therefore imperative as it sets out the specific work that the landscape architectural professionals can undertake.

In light of the background that has been established above, the following identification of work is proposed.

Tables 2, 5, 6 and 7 should be read in conjunction with one another.

### Table 5 – Identification of Work

This table lists the work that is identified together with the core competency that is required to undertake the work. The purpose of this table is to set out the identified work and show the correlation between the core competencies that are required per project category.

This table is therefore to be read in conjunction with the Core Competencies Table – Table 2 to determine the level of competence required by each landscape architectural professional (i.e. Professional Landscape Architect, Professional Landscape Technologist, Professional Landscape Technician and Professional Landscape Assistant) in order to participate in the project.

*Refer to Schedule 1 & 2 for the detailed breakdown of the deliverables and associated activities for each of the areas of work that have been identified.*

### Table 6 – Demarcation of Work

This table gives an overview of the identified work together with the professional category sufficiently competent to undertake this work. It also summarises the overlaps described in the Sections 4.5 and 6 above.

### Table 7 – Benefits of the Identification of Work

In terms of each project category, the table summarises the benefits of the identification of work together with the associated benefits, risks and challenges.

**Table 5: Identification of work**

Identified work	Project Management	Contract Management	Professional Practice	Office Management & Administration	Ethics	Landscape Master Planning / Frameworks	Landscape Design	Implementation documentation	Cost Estimates	Technical skills	Environmental Management	Environmental Planning	Impact Assessment	Rehabilitation	Government Legislation, Regulations, Policies and Guidelines	Landscape Character	Research
<b>Core services</b>																	
Landscape Master Planning	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Landscape Design	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
<b>Specialized Services</b>																	
Energy efficient design – landscape component of the Green Building approach	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Peer review of landscape related work	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Expert Opinion on landscape related work	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Visual Impact Assessments	x	x	x	x	x					x					x	x	x

**Table 6: Demarcation of work**

Describe the type or work requiring identification	Give reasons for the identification of work	Are there special conditions that must be met for the work to be identified?	What category of professional is eligible to carry out the work?	Are there any other professions who carry out the work in the course of their duties?
<b>General / typical services</b>				
Landscape Master Planning	A skill that is learnt through having the appropriate qualification and work experience.	None	Refer to Schedule 1	Landscape designers
Landscape Design		None		Landscape designers
<b>Specialized Services</b>				
Energy efficient design – landscape component of the Green Building approach	<p>Specialist skills in the aspects related to planting and irrigation.</p> <p>Specialist skills in terms of the establishment of green roofs and walls.</p> <p>Protection of the environment and the public.</p>	None	Professional Landscape Architect	Architects Engineers
Peer review and expert opinion of landscape related work	Specialist skill in terms of the qualification and experience of the individual.	None	Professional Landscape Architect	No
Visual Impact Assessments	Protection of the environment and the public.	Specialised skills in terms of additional training is required.	Professional Landscape Architect	Architects Environmental Consultants Town & Regional Planners
<b>Complementary services</b>				
Land Planning	A skill that augments the outcome of a project. It enhances the value of the project through the integration of a variety of elements such as context, internal vs external spaces, the protection of the environment, sustainability, efficient environmental management etc.	None	All categories can get involved with various aspects of the projects that are undertaken. Refer to Table 4 for the typical projects in this category and to Schedule 1 to ascertain the type of activities the various categories are competent to get involved in.	Architects Engineers Environmental Consultants Town & Regional Planners

<b>Describe the type or work requiring identification</b>	<b>Give reasons for the identification of work</b>	<b>Are there special conditions that must be met for the work to be identified?</b>	<b>What category of professional is eligible to carry out the work?</b>	<b>Are there any other professions who carry out the work in the course of their duties?</b>
Procurement of plants	A skill that augments the outcome of a project designed by the professional landscape architect as the diversity and quantity of particularly indigenous species is limited.	None	Refer to Schedule 1	Plant brokers Landscape Contractors
Facilitation and coordination of the incorporation of public art	A skill that augments the outcome of a project designed by the professional landscape architect.	None	Professional Landscape Architect	Public Art Facilitators
Preparation of Landscape Maintenance Specifications and Auditing thereof	A skill that augments the original design intent of the professional landscape architect i.e. original intention of the design is maintained.	None	Refer to Schedule 1	Landscape Maintenance Contractors
Principle Agent Function on Landscape Contracts	Specialist skill.	Work is to be in line with the "generic" project management skills that have been incorporated into Schedule 1.	Professional Landscape Architect	Project & Construction Managers
Urban Design	Protection of the environment and the public.	None	Professional Landscape Architect	Urban Designers
Basic assessments	Protection of the environment and the public.  Specialist skill in aspects regarding the cumulative impact of a development.	None	Landscape Architectural professionals that are registered with the appropriate body	Architects Engineers Environmental Consultants Town & Regional Planners
Environmental Impact Assessments		None	Landscape Architectural professionals that are registered with the appropriate body	Architects Engineers Environmental Consultants Town & Regional Planners
Preparing Environmental Management Plans	Protection of the environment and the public. v	None	Professional Landscape Architect / Technologist	Architects Engineers Environmental Consultants Town & Regional Planners
Environmental Management Plan Audits		None	Professional Landscape Architect / Technologist	Architects Engineers Environmental Consultants Town & Regional Planners

<b>Describe the type or work requiring identification</b>	<b>Give reasons for the identification of work</b>	<b>Are there special conditions that must be met for the work to be identified?</b>	<b>What category of professional is eligible to carry out the work?</b>	<b>Are there any other professions who carry out the work in the course of their duties?</b>
Environmental Feasibility Studies	Informs the client of the impact that the proposed project has on the environment, so a credible professional is to undertake this work.	None	Professional Landscape Architect / Technologist	Architects Engineers Environmental Consultants Town & Regional Planners
Independent Environmental Audits	Protection of the environment and the public. Independent assessment requires professional integrity of the person undertaking the work. Professionals adhere to a code of conduct.	None	Professional Landscape Architect / Technologist	Architects Engineers Environmental Consultants Town & Regional Planners
Strategic Environmental Assessments	Informs the client of the impact that the proposed development may have on the broader receiving environment, so a credible professional is to undertake this work. Significantly complex as many other disciplines are involved in the process as specialist consultants.	None	Professional Landscape Architect	Architects Engineers Environmental Consultants Town & Regional Planners
Cultural Heritage Assessments	Protection of the environment and the public. Specialist skill.	None	Professional Landscape Architect	Architects Heritage consultants Environmental Consultants

**Table 7: - Benefits of the Identification of Work**

Type of work requiring identification	Qualitative / quantitative costs or risks of not reserving work	Impact on the market for services and on competition	Parties who bear these costs	Benefits of identifying the work	Parties who will reap the benefits	Alternative approaches to reserving the work
<b>General / typical services</b>						
Landscape Master Planning	Potential degradation of the environment	People will have to register as landscape architectural professionals.	Unregistered people.	Better implementation of Health and Safety Regulations, higher standard of work with in the Build Environment, more registered professionals, protection of the public against incompetent service providers with in the Build Environment.	The public at large and private clients.  Registered landscape architectural professionals	None
Landscape Design						
<b>Specialized Services</b>						
Energy efficient design – landscape component of the Green Building approach	The landscape aspects may not be seamlessly integrated into the scheme.	Reflect badly on the profession.	The client and the profession of landscape architecture.		The client and the profession of landscape architecture	
Peer review of landscape related work	Outcome of the review may not be accurate or appropriate in terms of what can be expected of a landscape architectural professional	Negative reflection on the profession of landscape architecture	The client and indirectly the landscape architectural profession	Competent individuals will be undertaking the work so a certain minimum standard can be expected.	The public at large and private clients.  Registered landscape architectural	None
Expert Opinion on landscape related work						
Visual Impact Assessments	An inappropriate development / treatment of a site may result in the establishment of a project of which the visual consequences are not entirely understood	Other professionals may need to register with SACLAP in order to undertake this work.	Other professionals	Competent individuals will be undertaking the work so a certain minimum standard can be expected.	The public	None

## **8. OVERLAPS**

There are numerous overlaps with the peripheral competencies of other professional disciplines both internal and external to the Build Environment. These overlaps have been investigated and are set out in schedule 7. In some instances the overlap is in the scope of the work and in others it is a service.

The service overlaps are predominantly with the Project Management and Quantity Surveying profession. These overlaps are included into Schedule 1 & 2.

In other instances it is not an overlap but an interface – i.e the landscape architectural professional requires input from the engineer or vice versa. Often this interface leads to the work of the landscape architectural professional being substituted by another professional e.g. an engineer or architect. Schedule 7 sets out the actions that each profession should undertake.

## **9. CONCLUSION**

In light of the information that is presented in this report it is apparent that nature of the work that the landscape architectural professionals undertake is very diverse. It is hoped that through this process and preparation of this document that the value, importance and role of the landscape architectural profession is better understood in the interest of protecting the public.

# SCHEDULES

Schedule 1: Work Breakdown Structure – Core Services

Schedule 2: Work Breakdown Structure – Core Services

Schedule 3: Process followed in the Identification of Work

Schedule 4: Public Participation followed in the Identification of Work process

Schedule 5: Working Committee

Schedule 6: Agreed Overlaps

Schedule 7: Comments form Stakeholders & the Public including record of how comments were addressed

## SCHEDULE 1: WORK BREAKDOWN STRUCTURE – CORE SERVICES

The purpose of these tables is to illustrate, the possible types of work the various categories could undertake based on their competency and skill. This is related to certain deliverables that landscape architectural professionals produce.

		Category of professional eligible to carry out the work			
		Professional Landscape Architect	Professional Landscape Technologist	Professional Landscape Technician	Professional Landscape Assistant
<b>1.1 Scope of Service: Landscape Master Planning</b>					
Activities:					
1.1.1	Site and Need Analysis				
	Collect all relevant/applicable data	▲	▲	▲	▲
	Liase with the client	▲	▲		
	Liase with other consultants on the team	▲	▲	▲	
	Liase with the stakeholders and the community	▲	▲		
	Collate the data	▲	▲	▲	
	Analyse the data	▲	▲		
	Map the collated data	▲	▲	▲	
	Meet with the client to present outcome/feedback	▲	▲		
1.1.2	Sensitivity mapping and identification of land-uses				
	Interpret the collated data	▲	▲		
	Collect any additional information that may be required	▲	▲	▲	▲
	Prepare a plan indicating appropriate land-uses/activities based on sensitivity	▲			
	Draft the necessary plans	▲	▲	▲	▲
	Present findings to the client/project team	▲	▲		
1.1.3	Concept drawings				
	Prepare the various alternative conceptual layouts together with the design philosophy	▲	▲		
	Draft the necessary documentation	▲	▲	▲	▲
	Prepare a presentation to the client and the project team	▲	▲	▲	
	Present the proposed alternatives to the client and other key consultants on the team	▲	▲		
	Accompany the landscape architect to the meeting with the client/project team		▲	▲	
1.1.4	Master Plan				
	Develop the preferred conceptual layout into a master plan	▲	▲		
	Draft the master plan and design guidelines	▲	▲	▲	▲
	Consult with other consultants on the team	▲	▲		
	Prepare a presentation to the client, project team and stakeholders	▲	▲	▲	
	Present the master plan to the client/project team	▲	▲		
	Amend the master plan to include comments from the client or other consultants and stakeholders	▲	▲	▲	
	Submit the final Master Plan and design guidelines to the client for approval	▲	▲		

		Category of professional eligible to carry out the work			
		Professional Landscape Architect	Professional Landscape Technologist	Professional Landscape Technician	Professional Landscape Assistant
1.1.5	Cost estimate for the landscape architectural work associated with the Master Plan				
	Consult with contractors and suppliers for pricing of items	▲	▲	▲	
	Measure the landscape architectural work and prepare an itemisation of the materials and labour for the landscape architectural work	▲	▲	▲	▲
	Prepare a cost estimate of the materials and labour for the landscape architectural work based on current prices	▲	▲		
	Present the cost estimate for the landscape architectural work to the client and other consultants, if necessary	▲	▲		
1.1.6	Phasing				
	Prepare the phasing of the project in line with the client's needs	▲	▲	▲	

		Professional Landscape Architect	Professional Landscape	Professional Landscape Technician	Professional Landscape Assistant
<b>1.2 Scope of Service: Landscape Design</b>					
Activities:					
1.2.1	Stage 1: Inception				
	Assist in developing a clear project brief	▲	▲		
	Attend project initiation meeting	▲	▲		
	Advise on the procurement policy of the project	▲	▲		
	Advise on rights, constraints, consents and approvals	▲	▲		
	Advise on other consultants and services required, if necessary	▲	▲		
	Define the other consultant's scope of work and services, if necessary	▲	▲		
	Determine the availability of data, drawings and plans relating to the project	▲	▲	▲	
	Advise on the necessary surveys, analyses, test and or other investigations where such information will be required	▲	▲		
	Advise on appropriate landscape financial design criteria	▲	▲		
	Provide necessary information within the agreed scope of the project to the other consultants	▲	▲	▲	
1.2.2	Stage 2: Concept and Viability				
1.2.2.1.	Site and needs analysis				
	Collect all relevant/applicable data	▲	▲	▲	▲
	Liaise with the client	▲	▲		
	Liaise with other consultants on the team	▲	▲	▲	
	Liaise with the other stakeholders such as the community and authorities				
	Collate the data	▲	▲	▲	
	Analyse the data	▲	▲		
	Map the collated data to indicate ideal landscape zoning	▲	▲	▲	
	Meet with the client and consultants to present outcome/feedback	▲	▲		
1.2.2.2	Concept plan				
	Agree the documentation program with the principal consultant and other consultants	▲	▲		
	Attend design and consultants' meetings	▲	▲	▲	
	Prepare the various alternative conceptual layouts in line with the design philosophy, site analysis and client's brief	▲	▲	▲	
	Consult with the other consultants and incorporate their input	▲	▲		
	Discuss the landscape design concept with the local and other authorities as required	▲	▲		
	Advise the client regarding further surveys, analysis, tests and investigations which may be required.	▲	▲		
	Refine and assess concept design to ensure conformity with statutory requirements and consents	▲	▲		
	Co-ordinate design interfaces with other consultants	▲	▲	▲	
	Identify hard and soft landscaping construction materials	▲	▲	▲	
	Advise the client on the requirement to appoint a health and safety consultant where necessary	▲	▲		
	Manage where necessary the integration of the preliminary design to form the basis for the initial viability assessment of the project	▲	▲		

		Professional Landscape Architect	Professional Landscape	Professional Landscape Technician	Professional Landscape Assistant
	Prepare the preliminary cost estimates for the landscape architectural work as required	▲	▲	▲	
	Draft the necessary documentation	▲	▲	▲	▲
	Prepare a presentation to the client/project team	▲	▲	▲	
	Present the proposed alternatives to the client and other key consultants on the team	▲	▲		
	Accompany the landscape architect to the meeting with the client/project team	▲	▲	▲	
	Liaise, co-operate and provide necessary information to the client, principal consultant and other consultants	▲	▲	▲	
1.2.3	Stage 3: Design Development				
1.2.3.1	Sketch plan				
	Review the documentation program with the principal consultant and the other consultants	▲	▲		
	Attend design and consultant's meetings	▲	▲		
	Incorporate the client's detailed requirements into the landscape design	▲	▲	▲	
	Give due consideration to, incorporate and co-ordinate the other consultant's designs into the landscape design where necessary	▲	▲		
	Develop the preferred conceptual layout into a sketch	▲	▲	▲	
	Draft the sketch plan including draft technical details and outline specifications	▲	▲	▲	▲
	Consult with other consultants on the team and participate in the coordination of information flow between the design team	▲	▲	▲	
	Prepare a planting palette together with the hard landscaping materials	▲	▲	▲	
	Manage or assist with the timeous submission of all plans and documentation to obtain the necessary statutory approvals	▲	▲		
	Prepare a presentation to the client/project team	▲	▲	▲	▲
	Present the sketch plan to the client/project team	▲	▲		
	Amend the sketch plan to include comments from the client/other consultants	▲	▲	▲	▲
	Submit the final sketch plan and technical details to the client for approval	▲	▲		
1.2.3.2	Prepare a detailed cost estimate for the landscape architectural work				
	Consult with contractors and suppliers for pricing of items	▲	▲	▲	
	Measure the landscape architectural work and prepare an itemisation of the plant, materials and labour for the landscape architectural work	▲	▲	▲	▲
	Prepare a cost estimate of the plant, materials and labour for the landscape architectural work based on current prices	▲	▲		
	Present the cost estimate for the landscape architectural work to the client and other consultants	▲	▲		
1.2.4	Stage 4: Documentation and Procurement				
1.2.4.1	Working drawings				
	Attend design and consultant's meetings	▲	▲		
	Co-ordinate services and prepared necessary services co-ordination drawings	▲	▲	▲	
	Review working drawings to ensure compliance with the approved budget	▲	▲		

		Professional Landscape Architect	Professional Landscape	Professional Landscape Technician	Professional Landscape Assistant
	Liaise, co-operate and provide necessary information to principal consultant and other consultants	▲	▲	▲	
1.2.4.2	Specifications				
	Prepare specification documentation for the landscape architectural work	▲	▲	▲	
1.2.4.3	Final cost estimate				
	Measure the full extent of the landscape architectural work	▲	▲	▲	▲
	Prepare the final itemisation of the plant, materials and labour for the landscape architectural work	▲	▲	▲	
	On the final itemisation of the plant, materials and labour prepare the final cost estimate for the landscape architectural work and ensure that it is within the agreed budget	▲	▲	▲	
	Present the final estimated costs for the landscape architectural work to the client and consultants in order to obtain approval	▲	▲		
1.2.4.4	Tender and contract documentation				
	Assist the principal consultant in formulation of procurement strategy for the landscape contractors	▲	▲		
	Collate and prepare the working drawings, specifications and itemisation of the plant, materials and labour for tender purposes	▲	▲	▲	▲
	Invite potential landscape contractors to tender	▲	▲	▲	▲
	Arrange and minute a site briefing meeting	▲	▲	▲	
	Receive the submitted landscape tenders if required	▲	▲	▲	
	Adjudicate/ evaluate the submitted landscape tenders	▲	▲		
	Prepare a tender adjudication report and make a recommendation as to the contractor that is to be appointed	▲	▲		
	Present tender adjudication report to the principal consultant and assist with the negotiation of price if necessary	▲	▲		
	Meet with the client, if necessary to present the tender adjudication	▲	▲		
	If required by the client, appoint landscape contractor(s) on behalf of the client including the finalisation of all agreements	▲	▲		
	Instruct the contractor on behalf of the client to appoint subcontractors if necessary	▲			
	Receive, co-ordinate, review and obtain approval of all contract documentation provided by the contractor, subcontractors, and suppliers for compliance with all of the contract requirements, if necessary	▲	▲		
1.2.5	Stage 5: Construction				
1.2.5.1	Site supervision documentation and management of landscape				
	Facilitate the handover of the site to the landscape contractor if	▲	▲		
	Issue construction documentation in accordance with the	▲	▲		
	Update and issue the drawings register	▲	▲	▲	
	Assess samples and products for compliance and design intent	▲	▲		
	Carry out contract administration procedures delegated by the principal agent in terms of the contract	▲	▲		
	Attend regular site, technical and progress meetings	▲	▲		
	Meet the contractor on site regularly for site inspections	▲	▲	▲	
	Minute the site meeting	▲	▲	▲	
	Issue site instructions and variation orders	▲	▲		
	Clarify details and descriptions during construction as required	▲	▲		

		Professional Landscape Architect	Professional Landscape	Professional Landscape Technician	Professional Landscape Assistant
	Monitor the compliance, if necessary, by the landscape contractors in accordance with the requirements of the health and safety consultant	▲	▲		
	Monitor the compliance, if necessary, of the landscape contractor's adherence to the environmental management plan	▲	▲		
	Agree and monitor the construction documentation schedule for timeous delivery of required design and supply items e.g. irrigation or information to the landscape contractors	▲	▲		
	Manage the review and approval of all necessary shop details and product propriety information	▲	▲		
	Agree to the quality assurance procedures and monitor the implementation thereof by the landscape contractors and sub-contractors	▲	▲		
	Monitor, review, approve and certify monthly progress payments	▲	▲		
	Prepare schedules of predicated cash flow if necessary	▲	▲		
	Prepare pro-active estimates for proposed variations for client decision making	▲	▲		
	Establish and maintain financial control system	▲	▲		
	If necessary, receive, review and adjudicate any contractual claims	▲	▲		
	Issue the practical completion lists and the certificate of practical completion for the landscape architectural work	▲	▲		
	Prepare the works completion list or issue the works completion list (by the consultant to the contractor) for the landscape architectural work	▲	▲		
	Check the defects items to achieve works completion for the landscape architectural work	▲	▲		
	Inspect the works and issue practical completion and defects lists	▲	▲	▲	
	Assist in obtaining statutory approvals where required	▲	▲		
1.2.6	Stage 6: Close-Out				
	Inspect and approve rectification of defects	▲	▲		
	Prepare as-built drawings for the hard and soft landscaping	▲	▲	▲	▲
	Obtain the as-built drawings for the design and supply items	▲	▲	▲	
	Obtain all statutory compliance certificates, warranties, guarantees and manuals and submit them to the responsible project team	▲	▲		
	Issue the final certificate of final landscape completion.	▲	▲		
	Prepare the final valuation of the landscape work for payment	▲	▲		
	Approve relevant payment valuations and completion certificates	▲	▲		

**SCHEDULE 2: WORK BREAKDOWN STRUCTURE - SPECIAL SERVICES**

		Category of professional eligible to carry out the work			
		Professional Landscape Architect	Professional Landscape Technologist	Professional Landscape Technician	Professional Landscape Assistant
	<b>INPUT INTO ENERGY EFFICIENT DESIGN – GREEN BUILDING RELATED PROJECTS</b>				
2.1.1	<i>Use of water in the landscape</i>				
	Irrigation water	▲			
	Identify alternative sources for the irrigation water				
	Determine the volume of water required for irrigation in terms of the <u>site condition and proposed landscape design</u>	▲			
	Identify and investigate alternative irrigation methods	▲			
	Advise on the irrigation design	▲			
	<i>Stormwater</i>				
	Identify alternative ways of dealing with stormwater together with the other consultants including storm water harvesting, attenuation,	▲			
	Assist in the design of storm water attenuation structures in terms of form and planting	▲			
2.1.2	Use of planting and other materials in the landscape				
	Determine the approach to planting	▲			
	Undertake the planting design	▲	▲		
	Identify and utilise materials in the landscape that promote green and sustainability principles	▲	▲		
	Identify materials on the market that promote green principles e.g. distance from the site, seed source, water usage, use of fertilizers etc.	▲	▲		
2.1.3	Site remediation measures	▲			
	Advise on stormwater management	▲			
	Advise on the rehabilitation of contaminated soils after construction				
	Promote the preservation of existing plant material, topsoil, historical features etc of the site	▲			
	Advise on the rehabilitation of areas	▲			
	Investigate and were possible re-use existing materials on the site	▲			
2.1.4	Green roofs and walls				
	Advise on the appropriateness of incorporating features such as green roofs and walls	▲			
	Determine the approach to planting	▲			
	Determine the approach to the soil structure in conjunction with the structural engineer	▲			
	In terms of the green walls work in conjunction with the architect and structural engineer in terms of the structural aspects of bring about such a feature	▲			
	Advise on the water proofing and insulation layers in conjunction with other project team members	▲			

		Category of professional eligible to carry out the work			
		Professional Landscape Architect	Professional Landscape Technologist	Professional Landscape Technician	Professional Landscape Assistant
	Undertake the planting design	▲	▲		
	Work in conjunction with the other consultants on the stormwater management system	▲			
	Advise and assist with the design of an appropriate irrigation system	▲			
2.1.5	Building user guide	▲			
	Provide the landscape architectural component which addresses, where applicable: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• energy and environmental strategy</li> <li>• monitoring and targeting</li> <li>• building services</li> <li>• transport facilities</li> <li>• material &amp; was policy</li> <li>• expansion /refit considerations</li> <li>• references and further information</li> </ul>	▲			
2.1.6	Environmental Management	▲			
	Address and augment the items in the “environmental management plan” in terms of the landscape architectural aspects that affect the impacts and mitigation measures	▲			
2.1.7	Waste management	▲			
	Advise on the minimisation of the landscape architectural waste resulting from the installation of the landscape aspects to minimise the amount of construction waste going to disposal	▲			
2.1.8	Re-use materials	▲			
	Advise on the existing products and materials that can be used in the	▲			
2.1.9	Ecological – conditional requirement	▲			
	In conjunction with the project team advise on the development of land that has limited ecological value and to discourage development on ecologically valuable sites.	▲			
2.1.10	Ecological – topsoil	▲			
	In conjunction with environmental officer encourage and recognise construction practices that preserve the ecological integrity of the topsoil. Advise the project construction management team accordingly.	▲			
2.1.11	Ecological – change of ecological value	▲			
	Advise, encourage and recognise the project development challenges that maintain or enhance the ecological value of the site.	▲			
	<b>PEER REVIEW</b>				
2.2.1	Collect all relevant/applicable data	▲	▲		
2.2.2	Liaise with the client	▲			
2.2.3	Liaise with other consultants on the team and other role players where necessary	▲	▲		
2.2.4	Collate the information and sequence of events	▲	▲		
2.2.5	Analyse the information	▲			
2.2.6	Prepare a report for the client	▲			

		Category of professional eligible to carry out the work			
		Professional Landscape Architect	Professional Landscape Technologist	Professional Landscape Technician	Professional Landscape Assistant
2.2.7	Meet with the client to present outcome/feedback	▲			
	<b>EXPERT OPINION</b>				
2.3.2	Liaise with the client	▲	▲		
2.3.3	Liaise with other consultants on the team and other role players where necessary	▲			
2.3.4	Liaise with the community and other stakeholders if required	▲	▲		
2.3.5	Collate the information and sequence of events	▲			
2.3.6	Analyse the information	▲	▲		
2.3.7	Prepare a report for the client which outlines the facts as well as proposes recommendations regarding the matter	▲			
2.3.8	Meet with the client to present outcome/feedback	▲			
2.3.9	Attend a hearing if required	▲			
	<b>VISUAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT</b>				
2.4.1	Collect all relevant/applicable data and background documentation	▲	▲	▲	▲
2.4.2	Undertake a site visit	▲	▲		
2.4.3	Liaise with the client	▲			
2.4.4	Liaise with other consultants on the team and relevant authorities where necessary	▲	▲		
2.4.5	Prepare the method statement	▲			
2.4.6	Collate the data and information required from other consultants	▲	▲		
2.4.7	Analyse the data	▲	▲		
2.4.8	Contextualise the visual impact in terms of the receiving environment	▲			
2.4.9	Contextualise the project in terms of the legal requirements, planning and policy context	▲			
2.4.10	Identify the key risks and uncertainties	▲			
2.4.11	Map the collated data to establish the areas of significance	▲			
2.4.12	Undertake the required modelling	▲			
2.4.13	Describe the distribution of the impacts	▲			
2.4.14	Determine the impacts as well as the appropriate mitigation measures	▲			
2.4.15	Determine the best practice environmental option	▲			
2.4.16	Prepare recommendations to the client	▲			
2.4.17	Meet with the client and other consultants to present outcome/feedback	▲			

### **SCHEDULE 3: PROCESS FOLLOWED IN THE IDENTIFICATION OF WORK**

A process proposed by the Council for the Built Environment (CBE) for the preparation of the Identification of Work Document was used as the base for the preparation of this framework. SACLAP followed the following process:

1. Formed an Identification of Work Committee that has a representative from all the categories of registration within the Landscape Architecture Profession.
2. Identified the landscape architectural work for every category of registration.
3. Invited comments from the public, stakeholders and government.
4. Incorporated the comments into the Identification of Work document.
5. Submitted the document to the CBE for assessment.
6. Amendments to the document will be made in line with the comments received from the CBE.
7. The CBE will submit the final draft to the Competitions Commission for review.
8. Once approval has been attained from the Competitions Commission, the Gazetting of the Identification of Work document into legislation will be undertaken by the CBE.

## SCHEDULE 4: PUBLIC PARTICIPATION FOLLOWED IN THE IDENTIFICATION OF WORK PROCESS

### Commenting Process:

The public, stakeholders and Government were invited to comments in the following ways:

1. Circulated the document to all the SACLAP registered professionals of all registration categories.  
*Document was circulated to the working group during various stages of the document development.*  
  
*Document was circulated as a final draft after a workshop with the working group held on 27 January 2009.*  
  
*A draft was circulated to all registered professionals & Stakeholders for comment from 24 April 2009 – 24 May 2009. Due to various requests, the comment period was ultimately extended to 26 June 2009.*
2. Arrange meetings with members from the voluntary organisation (ILASA) to discuss document.  
*The draft IDoW document was tabled at the ILASA AGM. No specific comments were received from this meeting.*
3. Identify contact persons in all the affected Councils and professions (Architects, Engineering Professionals, Planners, Urban Designers etc.), Green Industry (Richard Mathieson and Sandy Gilmore), IAIA, IIA & ICB circulate document to them and set up meetings to discuss overlap.  
*A draft was circulated to all registered professionals & Stakeholders for comment from 24 April 2009 – 24 May 2009. Due to various requests, the comment period was ultimately extended to 26 June 2009. A workshop session was held on 20 July 2009 to which all stakeholders were invited.*
4. Advertise the document in all the major newspapers and give 30 days for commenting.  
*An advertisement was placed in the Sunday Times on the 3<sup>rd</sup> of May 2009. Furthermore the draft document and notice for commenting was published in the Government Gazette of 24 April 2009.*
5. Arrange public meetings in Johannesburg, Durban and Cape Town.  
*Due to the responses the draft IDOW document received, it was felt that such meetings would not be necessary. A workshop session was instead held on 20 July 2009. At this session certain parties were participating by conference call.*  
*The attendees at the workshop were as follows:*

<i>Bernadette Vollmer</i>	<i>Hendrik van der Hoven</i>	<i>Stuart Glen</i>
<i>Fritz Coetzee</i>	<i>Franz van Wyk</i>	<i>Michelle Le Roux</i>
<i>Johan Barnard</i>	<i>Neal Dunstan</i>	<i>Gerald Garner</i>
<i>Mike Leech (conference caller)</i>		
6. Make hard copies of the document available at the CBE and professional practices in Johannesburg, Pretoria and Cape Town.  
*This was not done as it was felt more beneficial to circulate the electronic copies as widely as possible. Hard copies (Government Gazettes) of the document were however printed and were available from the secretariat on request.*
7. Place the document on SACLAP's website.  
*The draft document was placed in a prominent position on the SACLAP website for the duration of the commenting period as well as for the extended time.*

## **SCHEDULE 5: WORK COMMITTEE**

The Work Committee comprise of the following members for the initial drafting:

- Professional Landscape Architects: Sonette Smit, David Gibbs, Megan Anderson, Claire Burgess, Hendrik van der Hoven, Bernadette Vollmer
- Professional Landscape Architect Technologists: Bernice Rumble and Jason Turner
- Candidate Professional Landscape Architect Technician: Elaine Skitmore

An ad hoc committee was set up to deal with the overlaps and was comprised of the following members:

- Professional Landscape Architects Megan Anderson, Claire Burgess, Hendrik van der Hoven, Bernadette Vollmer, Dave Rudolph, Anton Comrie, Gwen Theron and Menno Klapwijk

## SCHEDULE 6: AGREED OVERLAPS

### SACLAP – IDOW overlaps/interfaces with the engineer and architectural profession as well as disciplines outside the CBE umbrella such as Urban Design

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#### Soft landscaping – entire ambit of a Landscape Architectural Profession

- Plant design
  - Soil type
  - Ecologically appropriate planting e.g. xeriscaping, water wise, Indigenous
  - Micro-climatic conditions
  - Site conditions
- Plant specification and preparation of planting plans
- Cultivation specifications including soil amelioration recommendations
- Final soft landscape levels
- Irrigation – in conjunction with irrigation consultant (connection input by wet services engineer)
- Maintenance advice and drawing up specifications

#### Hard landscaping –Landscape Architectural Professional takes the lead role of co-ordination and integration

- External design
  - Specification of landscape construction materials and finishes
  - Final landscape levels
  - Co-ordinating and integrating elements listed below
- Lighting
  - specify outdoor light fittings in consultation with the architect and the electrical engineer
  - location, integration into the overall landscape design, electrical engineer specifies the connection etc.
- Fountain and water features
  - Fountain design by landscape architect including specifications for waterproofing, materials and finishes
  - Hydraulic design by engineers or specialist
  - Electrical reticulation by electrical engineer
  - Structural input in consultation with the structural engineer
- Street furniture – design (where off the shelf items are not available) integration and specification of
  - Benches
  - Bollards (traffic and seating)
  - Drinking fountains
  - Dustbins
  - Post boxes
  - Signage – together with the architects to integrate into the landscape design as well as the integration of external and internal signage
- Structures – design integration and specification
  - Bus shelters
  - Pergola
  - Gazebo
  - Ablution blocks – together with architects/structural engineers

#### Green building & walls – from the landscape architectural profession point of view

- Initial site assessment in conjunction with others
- Earth shelter design
  - Green roof and walls
    - Advise and assist with the overall concept in conjunction with others
    - Soil/growing medium
    - Irrigation
    - Waterproofing and insulation – together with others
    - Planting design etc.
    - On-going maintenance advise
- Input into the orientation of buildings
- Contribute to the overall Energy efficiency of the scheme
- Stormwater management and ground water recharge in conjunction with the sustainability consultant and engineers
- Re-use of grey water in the landscape in conjunction with the irrigation specialist, sustainability consultant and wet services engineer
- Advise and address on issues of specie diversity
- Advise and address issues on environmental site management practises

#### **Conservation -**

- Heritage
  - Cultural landscape assessments
  - Sacred sites planning and development
  - Planning and management of world and natural heritage sites
- Natural resources
  - Planning and management of world and natural heritage sites
  - Master land use planning incl. human settlement and community involvement

#### **Rehabilitation - – entire ambit of a Landscape Architectural Profession**

- Landfill, quarries, mine dumps, borrow pits
  - Determining the optimum end use of the operation
  - Determine the optimum land form to suit the end use
  - Shaping of the landform
  - Vegetation establishment i.e. soil conditions, plant communities
- Road, pipelines, transmission lines in rural and urban environments
  - Advise on plant species that are sensitive and are to be rescued
  - Undertake the site search and rescue inspections during operations
  - Advise on the re-instatement of previous conditions
  - Pavement, road reserve and servitude rehabilitation i.e. including vegetation and paving
- Wetlands, Water courses and drainage lines
  - Ecological assessment incl. status quo in conjunction with natural scientist specialists
  - Advise on and specify embankment stabilization in conjunction with the engineers
  - Advise and specify the restoration activities required for the stream bed
  - Advise and specify the restoration activities required for the riparian zone
  - Integration of storm water discharge points into the receiving environment in conjunction with civil engineers
- Coastal zones
  - Dune stabilization – rehabilitation of dunes done in conjunction with coastal engineers, coastal ecologists, Includes dune set back lines, i.e. position of dunes, and dune volumes determined by coastal engineers, indigenous plant species local to area identified by coastal ecologists and stabilising techniques by all including Landscape Architectural Professionals.

- Establish Dune zones eg: Surf Zone, Beach Zone, Frontal Dune Pioneer Zone Back of beach Planting zone, Dune Forest Zone or Coastal Forest Zone
- Liaise with City officials on Coastal rehabilitation policy
- Dune stabilization to be specified according to zone, soil type & tidal action
- Consultation with Engineers on hard stand stabilisation eg: gabion mattresses
- Consultation with Natural scientist on ecological value
- Specify soil amelioration & cultivations methods for specific rehabilitation
- Specify endemic plant species, to encourage biological diversity & ensure sustainability
- Provide ongoing maintenance specifications and measure of protection to rehabilitated landscapes
  
- Beach restoration – as above – setback lines, dune positions, coastal type – sandy/rocky and naturally occurring vegetation to be done by engineers – re-vegetation and stabilisation done by all three – Other beach facilities by Landscape Architects and engineers.
- Liaise with City officials on Beach restoration policy and report on existing beach restoration schemes
- Liaise with Hydraulic engineers on tidal flow
- Rehabilitate Dunes within beach zone as per Coastal rehabilitation

**Visual Impact Assessment** - sole ambit of the landscape architect

- Visual statement –as currently defined in the IDOW
- Full VIA - as a specialist input into the EIA and or DFA process

### **Urban Design and Landscape Architectural Overlaps**

It was agreed that the overlaps could be dealt with by understanding the context within which the landscape architectural profession and the urban designer work. In very broad and simplistic terms

Brown fields = urban designers

Green fields = landscape architectural professionals

The base that was used to formalise the discussion was the scope of work of Urban Designers as presented on the UDISA website.

i. Fields of research and analysis include:

- Visual impact assessments (urban design and landscape architects)
- Conservation, heritage and special place assessments (urban design and landscape architects)
- Site, precinct and area analysis and assessment (urban design and landscape architects)

ii. Working across the scales, the urban designer will produce or support the development of: (urban design is the principal profession that co-ordinates these with specialist input)

- Metropolitan and regional spatial frameworks and structure plans
- Local and district spatial frameworks and structure plans
- Local and precinct urban design frameworks
- Precinct and site layouts and subdivisions
- Individual sites, building complexes and buildings

iii. Urban design is extensively involved in the preparation of a wide range of policy and guideline processes, producing: (urban design is the principal profession that co-ordinates these with specialist input)

- Urban design policies for a range of built environment components such as, housing, street design, landscape, cityscape and heritage
  - Guidelines for various aspects of settlement design including housing, mixed use precincts, economic nodes, protected natural and heritage environments, etc
  - Site development guidelines for greenfield sites and urban upgrading precincts
- iv. On the basis of an integrating and holistic perspective, the urban designer is well-placed to guide the development of more detailed work, formulating: (architects, landscape architects and urban designers)
- Design briefs for development
  - Architectural and landscape architecture briefs
- v. Urban design is at its core an integrating activity and is involved with a various parts of the built environment sometimes focused upon a particular sector and at other times, the emphasis is on a holistic view of all sectors. The specialist areas of work include:
- Housing, including layouts, housing typologies and design guidelines (urban design)
  - Transport planning, particularly in relation to public transport network, transport corridor and streetscape design (urban design – requires input from engineers)
  - Design of non-motorised transport networks and facilities (urban design – requires input from engineers)
  - Open spaces, parks and conservation areas (urban design & landscape architects pending context)
  - Retail precincts (urban design)
  - Leisure and recreation areas (urban design & landscape architects pending context)
  - Public space i.e. civic design (urban design & land landscape architects)
- vi. Without implementation, urban design cannot make a positive contribution to our settlements. Urban design is a key part of several different stages of implementation, such as: (generic to various professions)
- Developing implementation processes, techniques and programmes
  - Providing design control and guidance during on site construction, sometimes as the principle agent and other times as a member of the professional team
  - Carrying out or contributing to the various legislative processes involved in project preparation and implementation including Environmental Impact Assessments, visual impact and heritage assessments, rezoning, departure and subdivision processes.
  - Coordination and integration of projects and programmes over extended periods
- The urban designer is trained to contribute to the various allied built and natural environment fields and to understand them well enough to formulate urban design products that take these areas into account.
- vii. In order to undertake this wide range of tasks, the urban designer must possess the following important specialist skills and competencies:
- The ability to evaluate natural environmental processes and related settlement pressures in order to determine and stipulate appropriate policies, processes, guidelines and land uses, land capacities and development impacts
  - An understanding of social and economic urban systems and dynamics
  - An understanding of urban structure, linkages and operations in order to fully assess urban efficiency, sustainability, convenience, comfort, identity and their impacts on urban form.
  - The ability to synthesise the complexities of all aspects of urban design assessment, policy, proposals and processes and present these coherently to clients and stakeholders.
  - Graphic and spatial analytic, presentation and communication skills.

- The ability to respect, understand and communicate effectively with a wide range of clients, communities and colleagues in order to ensure meaningful and relevant involvement in urban design processes and outcomes.

**SCHEDULE 7: COMMENTS FROM STAKEHOLDERS & THE PUBLIC INCLUDING RECORD OF HOW COMMENT WAS ADDRESSED**

All the comments received throughout the process were recorded in a comment register. At a workshop held on 20 July 2009, each comment was discussed and the inclusion/exclusion of the comment in the document was AGREED.

Commenting Party	Comment	Response
Chair person of the CBE Identification of Works Committee – Mr Charles Israelite	Item 1.6 <b>“LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURAL WORK”</b> Reference to <b>Civil Engineering</b> could be misleading and should be omitted.	Noted, thank you.
	Item 1.8 <b>“PROJECT COMPLEXITY DEFINITONS”</b> An attempt has been made to differentiate between low complexity, medium complexity and high complexity projects which are extremely vague, as it refers to <b>“simple projects and medium and significant impact projects.”</b> There is no definition of these terms and leaves a substantial amount to interpretation by individuals.  The reference to <b>“sophisticated level of design”</b> adds to the confusion in this regard.	Comment noted. The definition of project complexity has been revised.
	Item 1.12 <b>“SITE SENSITIVITY”</b> Here again reference again is made to low, medium and high sensitivity sites and the differentiation again between these so called varying sensitivities is extremely vague.	Comment noted. The definition of site sensitivity has been revised.
	3. <b>“POLICY GOALS AND OBJECTIVES”</b> This section very clearly sets out the objectives of the policy, which should be considered by the other Professional Councils for adoption, as it clearly and concisely portrays the justification and need for the identification of work.	Noted. Goals have been added.
	<b>“BACKGROUND INFORMATION TO THE IDENTIFICATION OF WORK”</b>  3.2 <b>“DESCRIPTION OF THE VARIOUS CATEGORIES”</b> The number of years experience following the appropriate academic qualifications in these categories seems inadequate relative to the experience expected of other professions, this should be re-examined.	Comment noted. This aspect is however beyond the scope of this document and will be re-visited by the Registration Committee after the Minister has appointed new Council members.
	The attempted differentiation between the four categories namely:- Item 1 Professional Landscape Architect Item 2 Professional Landscape Technologist Item 3 Professional Landscape Technician Item 4 Professional Landscape Assistant is extremely vague to the point of making the differentiation between the required competencies of each of these categories well high impossible.	The definition of each of the categories has been revised in an attempt to enhance the differentiation.
	The Professional Landscape Technologist is deemed to be competent to carry out “Roles and responsibilities -..... very similar to those of a Professional Landscape Architect” with the only differentiation being that of the scale of the project. It is felt that the scale of the project is not necessarily the only consideration but the complexity of the project, as well as the sensitivity of the environment being contemplated.	The definition has been revisited.
	Furthermore, the “Professional Landscape Technician” is only required to have a <b>“general awareness”</b> which makes the competencies extremely unclear and subject to interpretation.	Noted, thank you.

Commenting Party	Comment	Response
	<p>Finally the “Professional Landscape Assistant” is “ .....predominantly involved in <b>Assisting</b> with the working drawings .....”. It is implied here that this Professional is required at all times to work under the supervision of a Professional Landscape Architect which suggests a “<b>candidacy</b>” status as opposed to a “Professional Status”.</p>	Noted, thank you.
	<p><b>TABLE 3</b> In addition to the above, the primary difference between the “Professional Landscape Architect” and the “Professional Landscape Technologist” seems to be the scale of the project, environmental impact assessment, and arbitration capabilities which could be somewhat misleading with regard to the decision as to which of these two Professionals should preferably be employed, for the project being contemplated.</p>	The definition has been revisited and in line with this the core competencies.
	<p>The definition of the skills and competencies required for a “Professional Landscape Technician” and “Professional Landscape Assistant” are fairly minimal in their competencies, suggesting that these categories should not necessarily be contemplated as registerable Professionals.</p>	Noted, thank you.
	<p><b>ITEM 7 – PROFESSIONS THAT CARRY OUT SIMILAR WORK TO THAT IDENTIFIED</b> Project Management and Construction Management should also be considered as overlaps, in relation to competencies required by “Professional Landscape Architects”</p>	Noted thank you.
<p>Individual comment Mr Lebeau Labuschagne</p>	<p><b>A. Definitions section</b> 1. Page 6: Definition of environment. The reference to the constitution should be: Constitution of the Republic of South Africa of 1996.</p>	Noted thank you.
	<p>2. Same page: Definition for landscape architectural work: Propose that the concepts of concept development, risk assessments, sustainable development, strategic planning and management, implementation, formulation of policies, strategies and frameworks, and research are added. This would prevent that the profession is only been seen as environmental and construction profession but also dealing with specialized services in terms of strategic, sustainable development as well as policy and strategy development issues.</p>	Noted thank you. Also been addressed by adding a land planning category to the table illustrating the type of projects that landscape architects are involved in.
	<p>3. Page 7: Point 1.16 on specialized services. Propose that mining, water, policy and strategy development, legislative drafting as well as strategic planning and management been seen as specialized services.</p>	Some but not all of these aspects have been included as the general competency of the landscape architectural professions does not cater for the inclusion of all the aspects listed.
	<p>4. Propose that the following definitions are added: a) Rehabilitation, restoration, reclamation and recovery or only rehabilitation as a collect word for all; b) Risk assessment and breaking it down into high, medium and low risk categories; c) Environmental Management Plans in terms of NEMA of 1998; d) Environmental Management Plans and Environmental Management Programmes in terms of the amended MPRDA and NEMA of 2009; e) Life cycle of a project; f) Short, medium and long term projects; g) Concept development; h) Implementation; i) Formulation as well as research and</p>	<p>Included Not included In the document Not included Not included Not included Not included Not included Not included</p>

Commenting Party	Comment	Response
	<p>development; j) Sustainable development; and k) Strategic planning and management.</p>	<p>Not included Not included</p>
	<p><b>B. Introduction section</b> 1. Page 8: For landscape architects in the state, delivering services is more an issue of preventing and managing the interest of the public than just protecting it. Need to understand that they are appointed under the public services rules which differ from the private sector.</p>	<p>Comment noted, thank you.</p>
	<p><b>C. Goals and objectives section</b> 1. Page 8: The goal or goals are missing. 2. Same page: Sustainable development could be an objective. 3. Same page: Would suggest that “protect the environment” be change to “effective environmental management”. 4. Proposal 1: Rather call this a policy framework since it not only provide policy direction, but also provides a strategic framework to address specific areas in the profession. 5. Proposal 2: The objectives are reduced and concentrated since it identifies problems and how it would be addressed in the text. Adding principles like sustainable development, legislative requirements, government policies and strategies, project management and so fourth would guide the objectives and set the boundaries for the policy framework.</p>	<p>Has been added. Noted, thank you.  Noted, thank you.  Noted, thank you. However CBE guidance is being followed in this regard.  Noted, thank you.</p>
	<p><b>D. Typical projects and services section</b> 1. Page 9: Table 1: Propose that mining is a separate heading since it is not only about rehabilitation it includes a couple of activities like the development of mining EIAs, EMPs (plans and programmes), calculation of financial provision, performance assessment reports (auditing the implementation of EMP and the environmental liabilities) and mine closure planning. Currently landscape architects develop EIAs, EMPs and 2. calculation of financial provision of small scale mining operations while with bigger mining operations it is more about performance assessments, audits, rehabilitation, closure planning and visual impact assessment. 3. Page 10: Same table, nature and game parks: Propose to add protected areas, marine protected areas (MPA), trans-frontier conservation areas (TFCA) and nature conservation areas or parks.</p>	<p>Noted, thank you. However mining will not be singled out at this stage.  Noted, thank you.  Amended in the projects table.</p>
	<p><b>E. Specialized projects and services section</b> 1. Propose that environmental management systems (EMS), environmental management frameworks (EMF), mining, water, policy and strategy development (including research), legislative drafting as well as strategic planning and management been seen as specialized services.</p>	<p>Noted, thank you. However these aspects will not be singled out at this stage.</p>
	<p><b>F. Core competencies table</b> 1. What does A, B and C means in the table ? 2. Page 15: Environmental planning: Research is key component and should be reflected. 3. Same page: Rehabilitation section: Propose that the professional should be able to develop a rehabilitation plan, calculate costs as well implement the rehabilitation plan. The Chamber of Mines has developed a guideline to deal with rehabilitation in the</p>	<p>Core competency table has been revised. Noted, thank you.  Noted, thank you. This aspect will not be amended at this stage.</p>

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	<p>mining industry.</p> <p>4. Same page: Propose firstly, that the government section should read “policies, strategies, legislation, regulations and guidelines”. Secondly, the reference to municipality by-laws should be removed and rather water added since DEAT and DWAF have been know combined into one department. It would definitely influence legislation from know on.</p> <p>5. Challenge 1: Although the core competencies are clear for landscape architects in the industry but not for the state. Appendix 1 and 2 - 5 illustrates this point. Appendix 1 (page 7) deals with the post of Deputy Director: Environment in the Mineral Regulation Branch of the Department of Mineral Resources (previously DME) while Appendix 2 - 5 (page 8 – 11) deals with parts of a job description of a Deputy Director: Environment and Assistant Director: Environment in the Mineral Policy and Promotions Branch of the same department. Take note that the responsibilities of the post in the regulation branch differ from the posts in the policy branch although landscape architecture is one of the qualifications required in all of them.</p>	<p>Appropriate amendments have been made.</p> <p>State versus private sector landscape architectural professions is beyond the scope of this document at this stage.</p>
	<p>6. Challenge 2: The role of landscape architects in the state is also different as illustrated in Appendix 1 - 5. Therefore the challenge is to ensure that the role and duties or responsibilities of landscape architects in the state marry the core competencies of the profession or is it just a matter of providing generic (normal) services or specialized services in terms of mining or policy and strategy development.</p>	<p>State versus private sector landscape architectural professions is beyond the scope of this document at this stage.</p>
	<p><b>G. Table 4</b></p> <p>1. Page 16: The question is how would the state and specialized services be addressed in this table ?</p>	<p>It will not be addressed as this is a snap-shot of the generic skills and competencies of the four categories.</p>
	<p><b>H. Schedule 1</b></p> <p>1. Page 29: Projects in the state differ from the private sector. Appendix 6 and 7 illustrates the point. Appendix 6 (page 12 – 16) deals with a typical high risk project on strategic level in amending an Act. Appendix 7 (page 17 -20) deals with a typical lower risk project on a detail level in consulting and verifying information of a research document.</p> <p>2. Propose that conceptualization, risk assessment as well as possible implementation, evaluation and monitoring are part of project planning. The second proposal is that the WBS approach is seen as guidelines for the client, industry and the landscape architect professional; including the state. Lastly, propose that typical WBSs is developed overtime for all generic services and may be also for specialized services.</p>	<p>State versus private sector landscape architectural professions is beyond the scope of this document at this stage.</p> <p>Noted, but not addressed in the document at this stage.</p>
	<p><b>I. Schedule 2</b></p> <p>1. Page 37: Propose that registration as a natural scientist (environmental management) and as an EIA practitioner is added to the list. It would give the profession more credit in acknowledging the overlaps.</p>	<p>The exemption of the professions not under the build environment would have to be confirmed.</p> <p>This schedule has been removed as the process developed.</p>

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	<p><b>J. Additional schedules</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Proposal 1: The implementation of the IOW is addressed, maybe through a specific plan or strategy within a specific timeframe.</li> <li>2. Proposal 2: The IOW is constantly evaluated and a monitoring system is put in place to identify problems, gaps, possible research and so fourth.</li> <li>3. Proposal 3: The review of the IOW should also be addressed and it be decided if review trigger would be a timeframe or specific matters identified in implementation, evaluation or through monitoring.</li> <li>4. Proposal 4: Research is mostly ignored in the IOW and should be addressed. For example the role of landscape architects in sustainable development or developing concepts in the profession. Although it would require funds to conduct research ILASA, Research Institutions or Universities could assist.</li> </ol>	<p>Noted. This will be addressed once direction has been obtained from the CBE.</p> <p>Noted. This will be addressed once direction has been obtained from the CBE.</p> <p>Noted. This will be addressed once direction has been obtained from the CBE.</p> <p>Noted. This has been added as a core-competency in the document.</p>
	<p>The IOW refers to goals and objectives; however the text only address objectives. I suggest you have a strategic goal (where want to be in the next 2 -3 years) and then link the objectives to it.</p> <p>Is this IOW not rather a framework (more info on detail, categories etc) of landscape architecture work than a policy (have a specific structure, role and it is more strategic / conceptual orientated)?</p> <p>The Constitution does not have an Act reference. It should read: Constitution of the Republic of South Africa of 1996.</p> <p>EMP could mean Environmental Management Plan or Programme. The MPRDA and NEMA Amendment Acts highlight this.</p> <p>We should rather use definitions that are legislated rather than international definitions.</p> <p>We need to be careful, since mining has been brought into NEMA that we need to incorporate those changes.</p> <p>Currently the MPRDA Regulations and EIA Regulations are in place. However the two amendment Acts will change it since Regulations needs to drafted under NEMA Amendment Act to accommodate these changes. Including EIA concept into the IOW is fine but things would change in the next 2 years.</p> <p>My understanding is that SACLAP support EAP principle and EPSA registration, why including it in the IOW ?</p> <p>EMP audits, in mining we call it Performance Assessment Reports (PAR) since we also look at liability, not only compliance.</p> <p>State (National and Provincial) is not well covered in the IOW, meaning Strategic Management, Policy and Strategy Development etc.</p> <p>We need to specify more than just mining operations. LA's are involved in certain parts of the life cycle of mining such as drafting and development of EMP's, calculation of Financial Provision, Rehabilitation / restoration during mining operations,</p>	<p>Noted and amended.</p> <p>Direction taken from the CBE framework that was generate.</p> <p>Noted.</p> <p>Noted.</p> <p>Noted.</p> <p>Decided not to include mining at this stage.</p> <p>Decided not to include mining at this stage.</p> <p>It is included as a specialist service as there is an overlap between professions and registration with the Environmental Assessment Practitioners will be required.</p> <p>Noted.</p> <p>State versus private sector landscape architectural professions is beyond the scope of this document at this stage.</p> <p>Noted, thank you.</p>

Commenting Party	Comment	Response
	<p>at closure or derelict and ownerless mines, and lastly audits in terms of EMS since some mines have EMS in place for there current operations or even at closure.</p> <p>Implementation plan or strategy is missing at the end of the IOW document, this would help us to achieve our suggest goal and objectives. What is the CBE position on it?</p> <p>Reviewing and amending of IOW should also be part of the document (life cycle approach: development-implementation-review-amended- implement etc). What is the CBE position on it on when should IOW's be reviewed, for example every 4 years</p>	<p>Noted. This will be addressed once direction has been obtained from the CBE.</p> <p>Noted. This will be addressed once direction has been obtained from the CBE.</p>
<p>Individual comment: Dr Erika van den Berg</p>	<p>The documentation prepared is quite comprehensive and will serve the landscape architectural profession as such quite well.</p> <p>My concern is for those sections of work that is reserved for the Landscape Architectural profession and could well be carried out by members of another profession. It is stated in the documentation that persons proficient in the core aspects of certain work may register with SACLAP to enable them to perform that type of work. My concern is for persons to register with more than one councils and having to pay the fees to each council. Could there perhaps be an agreement put in place between the various councils that could address this issue?</p>	<p>Comment noted, thank you.</p> <p>Comment noted, thank you. It is accepted that dual registrations will be necessary in certain cases, and in fact are already happening.</p>
<p>Individual comment: Mr Jacque Hugo</p>	<p>I have perused the Document and the attached schedule of Identification of Works. I find it comprehensive and all encompassing.</p>	<p>Comment noted, thank you.</p>
<p>Individual comment: Mr Menno Klapwijk</p>	<p>I have no further comment – gave input during one of the workshops</p>	<p>Comment noted, thank you.</p>
<p>DWAF: Environment and Recreation, principal Landscape Architect: Mr Pieter Ackerman</p>	<p>Please see my comments below for possible inclusion:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Performing environmental monitoring.</li> <li>2. Compiling environmental monitoring checklists.</li> <li>3. Compiling environmental monitoring reports.</li> <li>4. Reviewing environmental monitoring reports.</li> <li>5. Performing environmental auditing work (same components as for monitoring).</li> <li>6. Performing integrated environmental management functions.</li> <li>7. Compiling Resource Management Plans</li> <li>8. Compiling environmental policies and regulations/ regulating thereof.</li> <li>9. Compiling environmental best practice guidelines and specifications.</li> <li>10.</li> </ol>	<p>This has been incorporated into the document where applicable.</p>
<p>Individual comment: Ms Sonja Swanepoel</p>	<p>The A/B/C allocation on page 10 and 11 is not clear</p>	<p>This has been resolved by amending the core competency table</p>
<p>Individual comment: Mr Jaco Gous</p>	<p>No comment on the IDOW</p>	<p>Comment noted, thank you.</p>
<p>Individual comment: Ms Clare Burgess</p>	<p>In general this is an excellent document and well done to all who have worked on it.</p> <p>Table 1 - I suggest you add in under Transport - Sidewalks and Plazas Table 1 - I suggest you add in under Institutions and Corporates - Hotels and add in Hotels and guest houses to Urban Planning</p> <p>Item 4.2 - spelling error - 3rd line from end underneath Table - should be– entails</p>	<p>Comment noted, thank you.</p> <p>The additions have been considered and included where appropriate.</p> <p>Noted, thank you.</p>

Commenting Party	Comment	Response
	Table 4 - why is this landscape format - can everything be portrait - it makes it much easier to read and print.	Noted, thank you.
	Item 4.6 (Table) should read 'Minimum number of years experience' with emphasis on experience period, not quality of experience.	Noted, thank you.
	Table 6 - again - can it be changed from landscape format to portrait? The 3rd column has a title but no comments in it underneath - could this be omitted altogether?	Noted, thank you.
	In Schedule 5 Work committee - my name is spelt incorrectly - it should be Clare not Claire	We apologise and have effected the correction.
Individual comment: Mr Thabo Munjai	<p>I have had the opportunity to peruse the document and I am in agreement with the laid out suggestions on the document. This will further clarify the extent of work the various levels of Landscape Architect can carry.</p> <p>I further propose that SACLAP must introduce and recommend relevant courses in Landscape Architect, which will provide credits for the professional in the Junior degrees (assume categories) to advance.</p>	<p>Comment noted, thank you.</p> <p>Comment noted, thank you. This will be addressed through other mechanisms within Council</p>
eThekweni Horticultural Group: Mr Mike Leech	<p>Document is written around the basis of a Landscape Architect and his/her speciality work and the staff that work with them in their environment.</p> <p>It does not reflect the landscaping that is taking place in a Government and Local Government environment.</p> <p>In Government/Local Government Departments Landscape Architects are not normally found except in large Metro Councils. Even here they are normally only one person assisted by Landscape Technicians who report directly to them.</p> <p>The Horticulturist (Technologists and Technicians) have a separate reporting line for command and control that does not go any where near the Landscape Architect.</p> <p>Therefore the landscaping done by these officials does not and cannot be controlled by the Landscape Architect and his/her span of control would be in the case of Metro Councils would be approximately forty persons to one. This cannot work in practice especially spread out over the area the size of most Metro Councils.</p>	<p>Noted, thank you.</p> <p>Not the intention of this document.</p> <p>Noted, thank you.</p> <p>Noted, thank you.</p> <p>Noted, thank you.</p>
	<p>4. BACK GROUND INFORMATION TO THE IDENTIFICATION OF WORK.</p> <p>4.1 The environmental and architectural portions of Landscape Architecture are all part of the whole process. It is a fact that in Local Government the person handling the project is responsible and accountable for the whole process. This differs from how an Architectural Firm may handle this process.</p>	Noted, thank you.
	<p>4.2 TYPICAL PROJECTS AND SERVICES</p> <p>The list in table one is not conclusive. For instance – Noise Filtration and Screening, Treescapes, Urban Agriculture/Community Gardening, to name only a few. It should possibly state that the list is not conclusive.</p>	Noted, thank you.
	<p>4.3 COMPLIMENTARY PROJECTS AND SERVICES</p> <p>In the case of 4.3.1 and 4.3.3 Landscape Architects do not have exclusive domain over these functions, as they are at present, been undertaken by Technologists and Technicians in Local Government.</p>	Noted, thank you.

Commenting Party	Comment	Response
	<p>4.4 SPECIALIZED PROJECTS AND SERVICE.            Except for 4.4.4, 4.4.5, and 4.4.4.11, 4.4.12,4.4.13.            It is common practice to do these functions and refer EIA's to Consultants especially when the projects fall under our control as it is accepted practice not to do our own EIA's.</p>	Noted, thank you.
	<p>4.5 TYPICAL CLIENTS OF LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURAL PROFESSION            In para two the appointment to projects is not the exclusive right of Landscape Architects. Technologists and Technicians have been appointed on large projects.</p> <p>TABLE 2.            The qualification M Dip Tech, L Dip Tech as well as M Tech are relevant and should be included here.</p>	<p>Noted, thank you.</p> <p>This will be referred to the registration committee.</p>
	<p>4.6.2 PROFESSIONAL LANDSCAPE TECHNOLOGIST            A definition should be provided for the word "domestic" as well as "basic understanding". If one uses the Oxford Dictionary definitions for these words they water -down the amount and type of work that is already being done and are un-acceptable.</p>	Noted, thank you.
	<p>4.6.2 PROFESSIONAL LANDSCAPE TECHNICIAN            Persons who would fall into this field do much the same work as the Technologists and are only separated by qualification and experience.</p> <p>TABLE 3: CORE COMPETENCIES            It is suggested that a definition of what A, B, C means as it is open to interpretation and this will vary dramatically from person to person. As no base line is available this could lead to abuse.</p> <p>Care must also be taken to ensure that we don't have a work reservation situation.</p> <p>TABLE 4.            We cannot agree to this schedule as it does not reflect the actual work that Technologists and Technicians do outside the Landscape Architect environment.</p>	<p>Noted, thank you.</p> <p>The core competencies table has been revised.</p> <p>Noted, thank you.</p> <p>Noted, thank you.</p>
	<p>5. LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS.            Paragraph 4 takes our right of appeal to the Courts away. In view of the fact that the SACLAP Committee is predominantly made up of Landscape Architects who could be biased towards their field of expertise. We would prefer that these disputes, be Arbitrated by an outside Arbitrator as the law allows us to take him or her on review if he/she does not apply their mind on the matter.</p>	In terms of the Landscape Architectural Professions Act, Act 45 of 2000 provisions are made for Arbitration with regard to registered professionals.
	<p>6. PROFESSIONS THAT CARRY OUT SIMILAR WORK TO THAT IDENTIFIED            In the second line we believe that the words "for Landscape Architects" should be removed to make it read better.</p> <p>No mention is made of Horticulturists or Landscape Technicians here and we feel that it should be included.</p> <p>TABLES 5 AND 6.            These tables should be reviewed once the concerns reflected above are addressed.</p>	<p>This has been amended accordingly.</p> <p>Noted, thank you.</p>

Commenting Party	Comment	Response
	<p>SCHEDULES</p> <p>No consultation took place with the eThekweni Horticulturists who are a voluntary association (VA) registered with SACLAP.</p> <p>Nor did any consultation take place with the IERM who represent the bulk of the Technologists and Technicians in Government/Local Government which is noted with concern.</p>	<p>Please note that the eThekweni Horticulturists are not a VA to SACLAP.</p> <p>Documentation was circulated to IERM via its secretariat.</p>
<p>Individual Comment: Ms Hannatjie J van Vuuren</p>	<p>I don't have any other comments except that there seem to be a few typing errors [spelling], but I'm sure somebody would have corrected it by now.</p>	<p>Comment noted. Corrections have been effected.</p>
<p>Individual Comment: Ms Tanya de Villiers</p>	<p><b>Item 4.2 :</b> Typical Projects <b><i>the</i></b> ( should read <b><i>that?</i></b>) Landscape Architectural Professionals participate in <b>Landscape restoration and rehabilitation:</b> Add: River and wetland restoration Dune restoration Restoration of natural areas <b>Detail elements:</b> Add : Signage design Infrastructure elements Outdoor lighting design Aesthetic design of engineering structures</p>	<p>Noted, thank you.</p> <p>Where appropriate the items have been added.</p>
	<p><b>Table 4:</b> Needs to be much more clear on the distinction between technologist and professional landscape architect.</p> <p>Under Professional Landscape Architect / Overview of the Nature of the work performed: add the following points:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <b>Able to design and coordinate any large-scale and complex landscape architectural projects as part of a professional team</b></li> </ul> <p>Under professional landscape technologist add :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <b>Able to design and coordinate <u>only domestic scale gardens</u></b></li> </ul>	<p>Comment noted.</p> <p>Noted, thank you.</p> <p>Revisited in terms of definition</p>
	<p><b>Schedule 1:</b> Separate work exclusively reserved for Professional Landscape Architects, such as large scale and complex landscape architectural projects to be separated from smaller and less complex projects that can be managed and designed by Professional Landscape Technologist's to clarify the distinction between the two categories.</p>	<p>Revisited in terms of amended definition</p>
<p>Individual comment: Ms Karien Hanekom</p>	<p>I would like to request that the following types of projects be considered for inclusion:</p> <p>A - Landscape Restoration &amp; Rehabilitation Also includes the landscape design of rehabilitation of wetlands and streams as part of ecological design (not engineering aspects) Also specialist rehabilitation plans for the above to be included in EIA applications</p>	<p>Has been included.</p>
	<p>B - The following may be considered as related to Urban Design, but are some what different.</p> <p><b>Open Space Planning -</b> Documentation of all available public open spaces within a study area for Local Authorities, Establishing a hierarchy of open spaces, Investigating linkages between open spaces and developing a palette of furniture and street trees (e.g). to strengthen the linkages visually. Compiling development guidelines for each type of open space as well as guidelines for responses to open space from</p>	<p>Has been included.</p>

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	<p>adjacent properties (eg offices, retail etc), including a list of suitable complimentary land uses</p> <p><b>Precinct Planning -</b>  Wider scale than master planning, but applies the same principles.  Looking at circulation patterns and linkages for pedestrian and vehicular uses  Accessibility to key destinations and parking facilities  Development of materials palette incl furniture, surfaces and plants, Development guidelines, Phasing and cost estimates</p> <p>Spelling mistake – SACLAP – IDOW draft April 2009: page 15 - second line for Master Planning, Sketch Planning etc: "Contact management" - should be <u>contract</u>? Please check all boxes in this section, the mistake has been copied to all.</p>	<p>Has been included.</p> <p>Noted thank you.</p>
<p>Individual Comment: Ms Fatima Rawjee</p>	<p>With reference to the ID of Work schedule 1 drafted for comment, it would be appreciated if the following comment is considered before a final schedule is gazetted.</p> <p><i>Public participation relating to EIA processes (both BA and Scoping / EIA):</i>  Public meetings should not be limited to being carried out only by Landscape Architects, excluding Landscape Technologists from this aspect of the EIA process is not a value adding exercise. As an employee at the Department of Environment and Tourisms EIA unit, I have come across many a professional incompetent in this regard. It is my opinion that the type of degree (under-grad vs. Post-grad) one holds does not allow a professional to automatically become competent in this aspect, one either has the experience or not. It is not correct to assume that a Landscape Technologist with 10 years of EIA experience is incompetent to conduct a public meeting, whilst a Landscape Architect with two years experience is.</p> <p><i>Synthesizing specialist inputs for incorporation into the BA report:</i>  It is noted that this is removed from the Landscape Technologists list under the BA process whilst it remains under the Scoping / EIA list. I am not sure if it was intended to be removed altogether or if it should be included under both processes. However, I would like to add that re-iterating a specialist recommendation from a report conducted in terms of the specialist guidelines available cannot be restricted to Landscape Architects alone. The interpretation of these recommendations are done in tandem with the specialists involved and I fail to see that this exercise be restricted only to Landscape Architects.  To re-iterate a point I made previously that again applies; a Landscape Technologist with 10 years of EIA experience cannot be seen as incompetent in synthesizing specialist inputs and including them into a report, whilst a Landscape Architect with two years experience is considered competent.</p>	<p>Comments are noted.</p> <p>As there is an overlap between the work that Environmental Assessment Practitioners (EAPs) and Landscape Architectural Professionals can undertake, it was felt that certain environmental work be classified as a 'specialized service' which by definition implies that the person would have to be registered as an EAP prior to being able to undertake this work. The issue of experience will then be addressed in the EAP registration process by the relevant body.</p>
<p>Individual comment: Ms Michelle le Roux</p>	<p><b>Section 1: Definitions</b>  Terms for consideration: environment (Sos, Econ, Physical trefoil), landscape, landscape architect, urban, urban design, 'master planning' (if we have to use the term, ref section 4.2below)),sustainable, neighbourhoods. I include some definitions from the Dictionary of Urbanism, R. Cowan, 2005</p>	<p>Some definitions have been added as discussed at the workshop.</p>

Commenting Party	Comment	Response
	<p><b>Section 4.2 Typical Projects</b> The section does not highlight the public domain (places and spaces) as a core LA concern at various scales of the built environment. <b>Urban Planning</b> e.g. is use orientated and no provision is made for places and spaces as holistic mixed use environments. We have to 'claim' the public domain - street and squares as the key driver of the public domain in a socio-economic sense (cities as 'movement economies'). It leaves this key element to highway engineers and the sidewalks (SLOAP) to us.</p> <p>Could this section include sustainable neighbourhoods (places and spaces) as opposed to townships, estates, and shopping centre classifications?</p>	<p>This has been addressed by including a category called land planning in the projects table.</p> <p>Definitions in the text have been amended as agreed at the workshop.</p>
	<p><b>Detail Elements</b> could include lighting strategies as a strategy, particularly in relation to safety and way-finding up front, as opposed to later in implementation as a usual afterthought. Perhaps as part Kit of Parts and as a developer contribution. The same relates to public art.</p> <p>'Master planning' is a term that is 'confusingly, to mean a wide variety of very different things' and we may consider a clarification if we use the term. I include some references to clarify some types of urban design guidance package of plans (nested) examples of other guidance and mechanisms. These types of guidance relate to different scales and should also include Strategic Frameworks, Precinct Plans and contextually based Form Based Codes as the working drawings of urban design. This also relates to <b>section 4.6.4</b> where Landscape Masterplan/Design Framework is used and <b>Section 7 Table 5</b> ID of Work General Services and Specialised Services.</p>	<p>Has been included.</p> <p>Comment noted, thank you.</p>
	<p><b>Section 4.4.4</b> We might include Design Review Panels.</p>	<p>Comment noted, thank you.</p>
	<p><b>Section 4.4.5 Urban Design</b> See Attached references and definitions for consideration.</p>	<p>Addressed in text where appropriate.</p>
	<p><b>Section 4.4.1.3 CHIA</b> This sentence could read 'cultural significance of certain landscapes, <b>places and spaces</b>' as the term landscapes can be interpreted as only 'green' or 'soft'.</p>	<p>Comment noted, thank you.</p>
	<p><b>Section 4.6.4</b> See reference above. This section lists 3 core competencies only, could the section on Landscape Design be headed Landscape and Public Realm Design?</p>	<p>This has been addressed.</p>
	<p><b>Section 7 table 5 ID of Work</b> Ref. comment previous page re work 'master planning'. Urban Design section should make clear that a 'framework' /master plan is one type of guidance at a particular scale of design and has a particular role and purpose. Ref. attached documents on types of guidance and briefing. Regeneration strategies, Feasibility Studies, Housing and Market Analysis, LED Strategies and Implementation Strategies, Public Participation/ Consultation, Community Development Trusts and Development Facilitation for consideration.</p>	<p>Comment noted, thank you.</p>
	<p><b>Energy Efficient Design</b> This section can reflect other systems not yet reflected e.g. water, waste, materials, etc. required for 'closing the loop'.</p>	<p>Comment noted, thank you.</p>

Commenting Party	Comment	Response
	<p><b>Benefits Table 7</b></p> <p>I include various references that highlight the socio, economic and environmental benefits, see attached documentation on the value of Urban Design and Life Cycle Analysis. This relates to Landscape Architecture and Public Realm Design.</p>	<p>Comment noted, thank you.</p>
<p>IAIA: Diane Erasmus (current president)</p>	<p>Thank you for the invitation to comment on this document. Based on my initial reading of the document I would like to make the following comments on behalf of IAIAAsa:</p> <p>1. We note that any individual that is identified as competent to undertake work related to environmental planning within SACLAP will be required to be registered with the body that will be responsible for certification of Environmental Assessment Practitioners (EAPs) once this body is in place. IAIAAsa supports measures aimed at ensuring that any individual undertaking such work, from whatever discipline, is undertaken in accordance with identified standards and criteria. This will ensure that the profession as a whole is better protected.</p> <p>2. We understand from the documentation that the term "Identification of Work" in the document, dated April 2009, refers to identification of work that various categories of Landscape Architects are qualified to undertake. This does not imply that work as categorised in Table 3 (Core Competencies: Environmental Planning) is reserved only for Landscape Architects. Such work can be undertaken by any individual registered with the body that will certify EAPs in the future.</p> <p>3. We note that it is stated in Table 7 (Benefits of Identification of Work; Specialised Services) of the document dated April 2009 that there needs to be consultation with relevant bodies to establish an agreement regarding the overlap of work between disciplines undertaking similar work. We request that IAIAAsa is considered as a major stakeholder when such discussions take place.</p>	<p>This understanding is correct.</p> <p>In table 3 only the core competencies for the landscape architectural profession are set out, this does not translate to the work being reserved.</p> <p>As the process further unfolds, IAIA will be kept informed accordingly as a stakeholder.</p>
<p>IAIA: Nigel Coni (past president)</p>	<p>Thank you for the invitation to comment on this document. I have not had the time to really scrutinize the document, but here are my first impressions.</p> <p>1. I think it needs to be made clearer that there is some indented work to be reserved for registered landscape architects, to cover the true landscape architect work; and some indented work/services to be reserved for registered persons of any discipline, to cover the common areas. I think I see some ambiguity in the document.</p> <p>2. As long as environmental consultants (Environmental Assessment Practitioners (EAP) is how the nascent registering body refers to them) are able to register within their own body and undertake their own identification of work process, then there should not be a problem. However if that initiative is out of step with the SACLAP initiative, then there could be a problem.</p> <p>3. Schedule 1 (Identification and Demarcation of Work Table). This seems to be a fundamentally important table, yet it is still blank? I take it the intention must be to develop it after comments come in?</p> <p>4. Table 3 (Core Competencies). I could not see what the column entries A, B, C stand for.</p>	<p>We have tried to address this by setting out the projects that landscape architects participate in more clearly.</p> <p>Dual 'registration' by a landscape architectural professional is what is required if he/she wishes to practice as an EAP as well.</p> <p>This schedule was not attached and subsequently forwarded.</p> <p>Core competencies table has been revised.</p>

<p>South African Planning Institute: Riaan van Eeden</p>	<p>As a voluntary organisation representing a diverse spectrum of professionals operating within the planning and development field, SAPI appreciates the opportunity provided to comment on SACLAP's Identification of Work document.</p> <p>In general, SAPI is supportive of the drive for an identification of work for the Landscape Architecture profession. There are, however, a number of specific comments that SAPI wishes to note regarding the document.</p> <p><b>1.0 Specific / detail comments</b></p> <p>Section 6</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Page 14, bullet 3:</i> "town planners" should ideally make reference to "town and regional planners" (and there should be consistency in / provision for identifying town and regional planners within the last column of Table 6 where appropriate).</li> </ul> <p>Section 7</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Table 6: Demarcation of work:</i> There is a distinct lack in representation of town and regional planning as a discipline that could undertake a number of the services identified. This includes, inter alia, cultural heritage assessments, strategic environmental assessments, visual impact assessments etc. It is suggested that town and regional planning (as with "architects, engineers and environmental consultants") be recognised more strongly where appropriate.</li> <li>• <i>Table 5: Landscape character analysis (aspect of landscape master planning):</i> A concern is raised regarding the reservation of landscape character assessment / analysis as the preserve of (restrict this to) the landscape architecture profession. This is a central component of regional planning education and practice.</li> <li>• <i>Table 5:</i> whilst "specialised services" is included in the "Definitions" section (s1), neither "core / typical services" nor "complimentary services" are defined in section 1 (though it is recognised these are referred to in the main text s4.2 and s4.3). It is suggested that the definitions section of the document be checked and updated with other key terms requiring explanation added.</li> <li>• At a level of detail, it would be useful to introduce the intent of tables 5-7 in the text as a means of contextualisation.</li> </ul> <p>Other</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There does not appear to be provision within the document relating to the assessment of professionals lacking certain educational qualifications, but in practice displaying the necessary competence. This is an area that SACLAP may wish to explore.</li> <li>• <i>Section 4.6:</i> There does not appear any consideration provided regarding the recognition of foreign qualifications in landscape architecture which raises a concern regarding the eligibility of such individuals to undertake work related to the profession.</li> </ul>	<p>The references to the profession have been amended accordingly.</p> <p>This has been amended in places as agreed at the workshop.</p> <p>Landscape character analysis has been identified for a number of categories. It was agreed at the workshop that this would remain and the overlap stated in Table 6.</p> <p>Definitions have been added where appropriate.</p> <p>Comment noted, thank you.</p> <p>This aspect is addressed on registration of the landscape architectural professional and is not applicable for discussion in this document.</p> <p>This aspect is addressed on registration of the landscape architectural professional who has foreign qualifications and is not applicable for discussion in this document.</p>
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	<p><b>2.0 Conclusion and general comments</b></p> <p>In general, concern was raised by a number of SAPI members that the identification of work document identifies certain aspects of work as the “restricted to” the landscape architect profession when, in fact, they are shared competencies. It is however felt that the document, in general, recognises competencies of other professions insofar as they relate to work that the landscape architect profession is involved in. The inclusion of schedule 2 is welcomed in this regard. There remains a lack in clarity regarding how these overlapping competencies will be dealt with (which potentially stretches beyond the scope of this individual professional identification / reservation of work).</p>	<p>Schedule 2 has been replaced from the original draft. Context worked into text.</p> <p>Direction is awaited from the CBE as to how the overlap in terms of skills and competencies is to be addressed.</p>
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