BOARD NOTICE 901 OF 2026

South African Council
for the Architectural Profession

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This IDoW policy replaces the Identification of Work policy for the Architectural profession published under Board Notice 27 of 2021, in Gazette No 44505 on 30 April 2021.

Board Notice XX of 2026
Identification of Work for the Architectural Profession

a) The Council for the Built Environment (CBE), in terms of Section 20 of the CBE Act 43 of 2000, determined the scope of work applicable to each category of registered persons within the architectural profession.

b) The CBE determined the scope of work for each category of registration following the South African Council for the Architectural Profession (SACAP)'s compliance with the empowering provisions of Section 26(2) of the Architectural Profession Act 44 of 2000, which enjoined SACAP to consult all stakeholders and submit recommendations to the CBE on the scope of work applicable to every category of registered persons within the architectural profession.

c) The determination of the scope of work for the architectural profession follows CBE's compliance with its empowering provisions contained in Section 20(1) and (2) of the CBE Act 43 of 2000 which enjoins the CBE before liaising with the Competition Commission to determine policy relating to the identification of work for the various categories of registered persons, and consult with any person, body, or industry that may be affected by the identification of work.

d) Pursuant to the aforementioned empowering provisions, the CBE, on 04 October 2019, duly determined the scope of work applicable to the categories of registration within the architectural profession and caused such determination to be published under Government Gazette No. 42739, Board Notice 1274.

e) The purpose and objective of identifying the scope of work for each category of registration within the architectural profession is to ensure that all registered persons undertaking architectural work are duly qualified and competent to perform such work.

f) In addition, the purpose is to prohibit any person who is not registered in terms of this Act from performing any work that has been identified as falling within the scope of work of any category of registered persons. This is consistent with SACAP's statutory mandate to regulate the architectural profession, safeguard the integrity of the built environment, and protect the public interest.

g) This IDoW policy replaces the Identification of Work policy for the Architectural profession published under Board Notice 27 of 2021, in Gazette No 44505 on 30 April 2021.

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1. **Definitions**

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

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

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

"Built environment" means the industry within which the registered persons practice.

"Built environment professions" means the professions regulated by the Built Environment Professions Acts.

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

"PPE "Professional Practice Examination.

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

"CBE" means the Council for the Built Environment.

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

"Complexity factors" means the following project complexity factors: Utility, Structure, Building Technologies, Building Services, Urban Context, Occupational Health and Safety, and Existing Buildings.

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

"A" denotes a high complexity level, as defined in "high complexity projects";
"B" denotes a medium complexity level, as defined in "medium complexity projects";
"C" denotes a Low complexity level, as defined in "low complexity projects";

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

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

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"Councils for the built environment professions" means the

a) South African Council for the Architectural Profession, established by the Architectural Profession Act (Act 44 of 2000);
b) South African Council for the Project and Construction Management Professions, established by the Project and Construction Management Professions Act (Act 48 of 2000);
c) Engineering Council of South Africa, established by the Engineering Profession Act (Act 46 of 2000);
d) South African Council for the Landscape Architectural Profession, established by the Landscape Architectural Profession Act (Act 45 of 2000);
e) South African Council for the Property Valuers Profession, established by the Property Valuers Profession Act (Act 47 of 2000). and
f) South African Council for the Quantity Surveying Profession (Act 49 of 2000).

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

"Heritage" means any site or artifact of cultural or historical significance as described in the National Heritage Resources Act, 1999 (Act 25 of 1999);

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

"National Building Regulations" means the National Building Regulations and Standards Act (Act 103 of 1977 as amended) and the National Building Regulations published in terms of the Act;

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

"Professions' Acts" means the:

a) Architectural Profession Act (Act 44 of 2000);
b) Project and Construction Management Professions Act (Act 48 of 2000);
c) Engineering Profession Act (Act 46 of 2000);
d) Landscape Architectural Profession Act (Act 45 of 2000);
e) Property Valuers Profession Act (Act 47 of 2000); and
f) Quantity Surveying Profession Act (Act 49 of 2000).

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

a) **"Low complexity projects"** means simple buildings or groups of buildings in an uncomplicated grouping with low impact on their environment: These are structures with low-performance requirements, of simple utilitarian character, design, and detail, and constructed utilizing standard low-technology building methods. They require a minimum of mechanical and electrical services or equipment, and basic civil works infrastructure.

b) **"Medium complexity projects"** means buildings or groups of buildings in a relatively uncomplicated grouping with a medium impact on its environs: These are structures with medium performance requirements, of average character and design or detail, which require non-complex structural and civil works and an average level of mechanical or

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electrical equipment as could normally be handled by design- supply specialist contractors.

c) **"High complexity projects**" means a building or buildings in a large or complicated grouping with a significant impact on its environs: These are structures with high-performance requirements and demanding a sophisticated level of design and detailed content to respond to specialized requirements. Complex buildings will usually incorporate comparatively large or specialized mechanical, electrical, and other specialist installations, or be of complex structural or civil design.

"Recognition of Prior Learning" as defined by the South African Qualifications Authority means the principles and processes through which the prior knowledge and skills of a person are made visible, mediated, and assessed for alternative access and admission, recognition and certification, or further learning and development.

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

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

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

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

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

2. Preamble

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

b) The Architectural Profession Act 44 of 2000 introduced the registration of Professional Architects, Professional Senior Architectural Technologists, Professional Architectural Technologists, and Professional Architectural Draughtspersons.

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

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d) The Architectural Profession Act 44 of 2000 introduced the identification of work for each category of registered persons. The identification of work for each category of registered persons is aligned with the Architectural Learning Sites training programs, which are accredited by the SACAP. Therefore, persons are registered in the architectural profession based on work-based experience or qualifications obtained from accredited Architectural Learning Sites.

e) The activities of architecturally related undertakings directly impact public health and safety. Improving the efficiency and effectiveness of architectural services will enhance the standard of services, improve the quality of services, improve productivity, improve public health and safety, and protect the environment. The IDoW policy allows all categories of registration to design work based on the competence requirements, complexity of the project, and the sensitivity of the site.

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

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

h) Furthermore, section 26 (3) of the Architectural Profession Act 44 of 2000 stipulates that a person who is not registered in terms of the Act, may not perform any kind of work identified for any category of registered persons; pretend to be, or in any manner hold or allow himself or herself to be held out as a person registered in terms of this Act; use the name of any registered person or any name or title referred to in section 18 or 21; or perform any act indicating, or calculated to lead persons to believe, that he or she is registered in terms of this Act.

i) The Recognition of Prior Learning is an integral part of the IDoW policy because it is a tool that recognizes prior learning to enable registered professionals to have access to work in higher categories of registration. It facilitates articulation to higher categories and opens up opportunities for varied building typologies. This will ensure that registered professionals who do not have formal qualifications but have informal qualifications/or work-based experience can perform architectural work. This will increase competition in the architectural profession and ensure that the profession is inclusive. The consumers will be able to obtain competitive prices from a variety of registered professionals who are qualified and competent.

3. Policy goals and objectives

The objectives of the identification policy are to:

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a) Comply with Section 26 (1), (2) of the Architectural Profession Act 44 of 2000, read with Section 20 (1), (2) of the Council for the Built Environment Act 43 of 2000.

b) To protect the public by identifying the type of architectural work that each registration category in the architectural profession is competent to undertake;

c) Protect the built environment by ensuring that a person who is not registered in terms of this Act, cannot perform any kind of work identified for any category of registered persons

d) Provide a policy for the identification of work between categories of registration in the architectural profession;

e) Provide effective and efficient mechanisms for addressing and recognizing overlaps and duplication between work identified by different built environment professions;

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

g) Facilitate the most economically, socially, and technically efficient use of the built environment professions and their categories of registration to attain maximum benefit for the public;

h) Ensure that the identification of work is inclusive and promotes adequate competition for the benefit of both the consumers and registered persons; and

i) Ensure a unified alignment for the determination of professional competence.

4. **Enforcement of the IDoW policy**

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

b) A registered professional shall only undertake architectural work identified in his or her category of registration in terms of section 18 (1) of the Act as prescribed in the Scope of Practice Matrix.

c) Any person who is not registered and undertakes architectural work identified for the architectural profession commits an offense in terms of section 41 (1) of the Act and if found guilty by a Court of Law is liable to a fine equal to double the remuneration received by him or her for work done in contravention of section 18(2) or to a fine equal to the fine calculated according to the ratio determined for three years imprisonment in terms of the Adjustment of Fines Act 101 of 1991.

d) Where the type of architectural work is not specified in the policy, the SACAP shall be consulted for clarity and determination.

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e) A registered professional shall undertake architectural work in line with his or her category of registration unless such registered professional has applied and has been granted exemption by SACAP to perform work outside his/her category of registration.

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

g) Building plan applications submitted to the local municipality in line with the IDoW policy for approval shall be completed and signed by the architectural professional in line with the category of registration taking responsibility for the architectural work submitted.

h) The architectural professional shall keep a copy of the signed building plan application, stamped by the local authority for records purposes for a period of 5 (five) years.

i) Registered professionals in the category of professional senior architectural technologists, professional architectural technologists, and professional architectural draughtspersons shall submit planning applications to the municipality with the certificate of competence to demonstrate that they are competent to submit a planning application for the building type.

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

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

m) The work shall include aspects that are common to more than one Council and/or discipline, where recognized requisite skills and competence permit the professional within one Council to undertake work identified within the scope of works of another Council, without the need for dual registration.

n) A registered professional with dual registration within the Built Environment Councils shall be permitted to perform work identified by those Built Environment Councils' identification of work policies.

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5. **Pathway to registration in the architectural profession**

Qualifications	NQF Level	Candidate registration category	Requirements for professional registration	Professional registration category
Prior Experience (3yrs)	Non	Apprentice	36 months internship Submission of Monthly Training Records (MTR) PPE – Level 1 (1st Paper)	Professional Architectural Draughtspersons (PrArchDraught)
Higher Certificate	5	Candidate Architectural Draughtsperson (CAD)	36-month internship Submission of Monthly Training Records PPE – Level 1 (1st Paper)	Professional Architectural Draughtspersons (PrArchDraught)
National Diploma (3yrs)/ or Non-accredited B. Tech/ BAS	6	Candidate Architectural Technologist (CAT)	24 months internship Submission of Monthly Training Records PPE – level 2 (1st and 2nd Papers)	Professional Architectural Technologist (PrArchT)
National Higher Diploma/ BAS (Hons)/ Accredited B. Tech or Non-accredited M. Tech	7	Candidate Senior Architectural Technologist (CSAT)	24 months internship Submission of Monthly Training Records PPE – Level 2 (1st and 2nd Papers)	Professional Senior Architectural Technologist (PrSArchT)
Old BArch obtained from an Accredited South African University)/ M. Arch/M.Tech	8 9	Candidate Architect (CANT)	24 months internship Submission of Monthly Training Records PPE – Level 2 (1st and 2nd Papers)	Professional Architect (PrArch)

6. **Educational Qualifications in the IDoW**

a) The qualifications listed in this IDoW are forward-looking and aligned with the current Higher Education Qualifications Sub-Framework (HEQSF).

b) The IDoW is a forward-looking regulatory policy. Accordingly, registered professionals who appear on the SACAP register with previously recognized qualifications are not affected in terms of their category of registration.

c) A registration in a category usually aligns with awarded qualifications, but some registered professionals may have upgraded through Recognition of Prior Learning or a former educational requirement for registration, not reflected in this IDoW. Examples of such qualifications include:

- 5- and 6-year B.Arch. degrees
- Combined 4-year B.Arch. + 1-year PG Dip. Arch.

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

a) The competencies in the architectural profession are assessed in terms of academic training and practice-based experience. This is aligned with the National Qualifications Framework (NQF) levels as per the Higher Education Qualifications Sub Framework (HEQSF) and the 10 SACAP professional competencies.

b) The relationship between a registered professional's education, competence, project complexity factors, and building type as illustrated in **Schedule 1**: Complexity Ratings of Building Types.

c) The work type identified for the appropriate level of category of registration is identified through this process, and it is reflected in **Schedule 2**: Scope of Practice Matrix.

d) **Schedule 3** sets out the risks involved in work done by other categories of registration. The schedules demonstrate the risks architectural professional is exposed to and their clients when they undertake architectural work beyond their education and training. At a general level, the competencies of the different categories are based on education and training and can broadly be defined under the protection of the title.

8. **Educational Qualification and NQF Levels**

Table 1 outlines the professional category of registration, educational qualification, and the National Qualification Framework.

Table 1: Categories of registration, educational qualification, and NQF

CATEGORY	ACRONYM	QUALIFICATIONS	NQF LEVEL
Professional Architect	PrArch	M Arch (Prof) M.Tech	9
		Old South African 5/6 B.Arch. from an accredited ALS.	8
Professional Senior Architectural Technologist	PrSArchT	National Higher Diploma BAS Honours Bachelor's Degree [4 years, 480 credits] Postgraduate diploma Accredited B. Tech or Non-accredited M. Tech	8
		Advanced Diploma [1 year, 120 credits]	7

CATEGORY	ACRONYM	QUALIFICATION	NQF LEVEL
Professional Architectural Technologist	PrArchT	National Diploma (3 yrs full-time) or Non-accredited B. Tech Advanced Certificate [3 years, 240 (credits)	6

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Professional Architectural Technologist	PrArchT	BAS [3 years, 360 credits]	7
Professional Architectural Draughtsperson	PrArchDraught	National Certificate	5

9. **SACAP Professional competencies**

Table 2 shows the SACAP professional competencies.

Table 2 – SACAP professional competencies

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

10. **Higher Education Qualifications Sub-Framework (HEQsF) and Professional Competencies**

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

b) The IDoW policy recognizes the importance of Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL), which involves the identification, documentation, assessment, and recognition of prior learning (knowledge, skills, competencies, and values acquired formally or informally). The RPL is assessed under the 10 professional competencies.

c) The RPL assessments are an outcome-based methodology and are undertaken in accordance with the SACAP 10 Professional Competencies, which are aligned to the relevant NQF as per the HEQsF. Each competency is broadly weighed to correlate with the credits in the curriculum of a typical accredited program in architecture.

11. **Types of architectural work identified for each category of registration in the architectural profession**

11.1 Architectural work identified for a Professional Architectural Draughtsperson

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

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

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

d) The educational qualification in Table 3 correlates with SACAP's 10 competencies in Table 2.

Table 3: Educational Qualification - Professional Architectural Draughtsperson

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

e) Table 4 demonstrates the corresponding project complexity factors that a Professional Architectural Draughtsperson will be able to adequately satisfy.

Table 4: Professional Competency and Project Complexity Factors as determined for Professional Architectural Draughtsperson.

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

f) Table 5 lists the architectural work that has been identified for a Professional Architectural Draughtsperson. It indicates the identified work types for the complexity factors in Table 4 and professional competence identified for this category of registration.

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Table 5: Identified work for Professional Architectural Draughtspersons

CATEGORY AUM: AGRICULTURE, UTILITY, AND MISCELLANEOUS	
AUM-1	Agriculture: barns and sheds
AUM-4	Agriculture: greenhouses and tunnels
AUM-10	General: Boundary walls, fences, and retaining walls for all occupancies
AUM-11	General: Surface car parks
AUM-13	Minor works
AUM-14	Electrical substations

CATEGORY COM – COMMERCIAL	
COM-7	General-purpose shop

CATEGORY BUS - BUSINESS	
BUS-1	Single-storey general office building

CATEGORY WFW: WAREHOUSING, FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS	
WFW-1	Standard public storage facilities

CATEGORY ACC: ACCOMMODATION AND RESIDENTIAL	
ACC-1	Single-storey dwelling units

g) The building types identified for the appropriate level of category of registration are reflected in Schedule 2: Scope of Practice Matrix.

11.2 Architectural work identified for a Professional Architectural Technologist.

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

b) The highest qualification for a Professional Architectural Technologist is a Diploma comprising three years of full-time study, as represented in Table 6. The study programme would have included the design and technical resolution of medium complexity building types.

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

Table 6: Educational Qualification - Professional Architectural Technologist

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

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		1-year Work Integrated Learning	

d) The educational qualification in Table 6 correlates with the SACAP's 10 Professional Competencies.

e) Table 7 demonstrates the corresponding project Complexity Factors that the Professional Architectural Technologist will be able to adequately satisfy.

TABLE 7: Professional Competency and Project Complexity Factors as determined for Professional Architectural Technologist.

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

f) Table 8 lists the identified architectural work types for a Professional Architectural Technologist. It indicates the identified work types for the complexity factors in Table 7 and the professional competence identified for this category of registration.

Table 8: Identified work for Architectural Technologists

CATEGORY AUM: AGRICULTURE, UTILITY, AND MISCELLANEOUS	
AUM-1	Agriculture: barns and sheds
AUM-2	Agriculture: livestock shelters
AUM-3	Agriculture: breeding units
AUM-4	Agriculture: greenhouses and tunnels
AUM-5	Agriculture: silos, fuel tanks, water tanks, and other specialised storage facilities
AUM-9	General: free-standing carports and private garages.
AUM-10	General: Boundary walls, fences, and retaining walls for all occupancies
AUM-11	General: Surface car parks
AUM-13	Minor works
AUM-14	Electrical substations

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CATEGORY AE: ASSEMBLY AND ENTERTAINMENT	
Subcategory AE-1: Religious Assembly	
AE-1-2	Chapels and other small assembly buildings are primarily used for funerals and weddings.
AE-1-3	Single-storey religious assembly buildings with no fixed seating

Subcategory AE-2: Community assembly (non-commercial)	
AE-2-1	Community halls used for civic purposes, no fixed seating
Subcategory AE-3: Recreation, amusement, or other assembly types (commercial) intended for functions associated with food and drink consumption	
AE-3-1	Single banquet and dance hall with no fixed seating
AE-3-5	Cafeterias and similar dining facilities, and fast-food outlets
AE-3-6	Taverns and bars
Subcategory AE-4: Spaces for the viewing of performing arts or motion pictures	
AE-4-1	Small performing art theatres.
Subcategory AE-6: Conference facilities	
AE-6-1	Single conference facility

CATEGORY COM - COMMERCIAL	
COM-1	Filling/charging stations with a maximum of four dispensing units each, associated with a convenience store, car wash facility, etc.
COM-3	Motor vehicle showroom
COM-7	General-purpose shop
COM-8	Specialised shop
COM-10	Neighbourhood shopping centre containing general-purpose shops

CATEGORY BUS - BUSINESS	
BUS-1	Single-storey general office building
BUS-2	Double-storey general office building

CATEGORY WFW: WAREHOUSING, FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS	
WFW-1	Standard public storage facilities
WFW-2	Single/Double-storey / Large public storage facilities
WFW-13	General Workshops

CATEGORY MED: MEDICAL FACILITIES	
MED-1	Doctors consulting rooms
MED-3	Pathology depos

CATEGORY CIV: COMMUNITY (GOVERNMENT AND PRIVATE)	
CIV-4	Satellite Police Stations

CATEGORY EDU: EDUCATION	
EDU-1	Preschool facilities

CATEGORY ACC: ACCOMMODATION AND RESIDENTIAL

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ACC-1	Single-storey dwelling units
ACC-2	Double-storey dwelling units
ACC-3	Double-storey dwelling units - shared entrance/exit

g) The building types identified for a Professional Architectural Technologist are fully reflected in Schedule 2: Scope of Practice Matrix.

11.3 Architectural work identified for a Professional Senior Architectural Technologist

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

b) The highest qualification for a Professional Senior Architectural Technologist is an Honours Degree or a Postgraduate Diploma, requiring a minimum of four years of full-time study, as represented in Table 9. The study programme would have included the design and technical resolution of complex building types.

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

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

Table 9: Educational Qualification - Professional Senior Architectural Technologist

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

e) The educational qualification in Table 9 correlates with SACAP's 10 Professional Competencies.

f) Table 10 demonstrates the corresponding project Complexity Factors that the Professional Senior Architectural Technologist is competent to adequately satisfy.

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Table 10: Professional Competency and Project Complexity Factors as determined for Professional Senior Architectural Technologists

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

g) The architectural work identified for Professional Senior Architectural Technologists correlates with the complexity factors and professional competence. Table 11 lists the building typologies identified for a Professional Senior Architectural Technologist.

Table 11: Identified work for Professional Senior Architectural Technologists

CATEGORY AUM: AGRICULTURE, UTILITY, AND MISCELLANEOUS	
AUM-1	Agriculture: barns and sheds
AUM-2	Agriculture: livestock shelters
AUM-3	Agriculture: breeding units
AUM-4	Agriculture: greenhouses and tunnels
AUM-5	Agriculture: silos, fuel tanks, water tanks, and other specialised storage facilities
AUM-6	Agriculture: warehousing and packaging
AUM-7	Agriculture: workshops for repair and maintenance of farming vehicles and implements
AUM-8	Agriculture: farm dairies
AUM-9	General: free-standing carports and private garages.
AUM-10	General: Boundary walls, fences, and retaining walls to all occupancies
AUM-11	General: Surface car parks
AUM-12	General: Multi-storey and underground car parks
AUM-13	Minor works

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AUM-14	Electrical substations

CATEGORY AE - ASSEMBLY AND ENTERTAINMENT	
Subcategory AE-1: Religious Assembly	
AE-1-1	Funeral parlours (viewing only)
AE-1-2	Chapels and other small assembly buildings are primarily used for funerals and weddings.
AE-1-3	Single-storey religious assembly buildings with no fixed seating
AE-1-4	Single-storey religious assembly buildings with fixed seating
AE-1-5	Multi-storey religious assembly buildings
AE-1-6	Crematoria
Subcategory AE-2: Community assembly (non-commercial)	
AE-2-1	Community halls used for civic purposes, no fixed seating
AE-2-2	Town and city halls
AE-2-3	Activity halls associated with private developments, no fixed seating
Subcategory AE-3: Recreation, amusement, or other assembly types (commercial) intended for functions associated with food and drink consumption	
AE-3-1	Single banquet and dance hall with no fixed seating
AE-3-2	Multiple banquet and dance halls with no fixed seating are used for private functions
AE-3-3	Nightclubs, discos, and similar facilities
AE-3-4	Restaurants (excluding fast-food outlets)
AE-3-5	Cafeterias and similar dining facilities, and fast-food outlets
AE-3-6	Taverns and bars
AE-3-7	Casinos
Subcategory AE-4: Spaces for the viewing of performing arts or motion pictures	
AE-4-1	Small performing art theatres.
AE-4-2	Motion picture theatres, cinemas
Subcategory AE-5: Exhibition spaces	
AE-5-1	Art galleries
AE-5-2	Exhibition halls
Subcategory AE-6: Conference facilities	
AE-6-1	Single conference facility
Subcategory B-7: Indoor sports facilities intended for participation and/or viewing of activities	
AE-7-1	Gymnasiums
AE-7-2	Swimming pools
AE-7-3	Ice rinks, squash and tennis courts, or similar facilities
Subcategory AE-8: Outdoor sports facilities intended for participation and/or viewing of activities	
AE-8-1	Sports Facilities at Primary and Secondary Schools

CATEGORY COM – COMMERCIAL	
COM-1	Filling/charging stations with a maximum of four dispensing units each associated with a convenience store, car wash facility, etc.
COM-2	Filling/charging stations with associated convenience store, car wash facility, and fast-food outlets, cafeterias, etc.
COM-3	Motor vehicle showroom
COM-4	Motor vehicle service centre
COM-5	Motor vehicle showroom and service centre

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COM-6	Motor vehicle showroom and service centre with filling / charging station
COM-7	General-purpose shop
COM-8	Specialised shop
COM-9	Supermarket (no other shops)
COM-10	Neighbourhood shopping centre containing general-purpose shops
COM-11	Community shopping centre containing a supermarket, general purpose shops, specialised shops, and fast-food outlets
CATEGORY BUS - BUSINESS	
BUS-1	Single-storey general office building
BUS-2	Double-storey general office building
BUS-3	Specialised/purpose-built office developments

CATEGORY WFW: WAREHOUSING, FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS	
WFW-1	Standard public storage facilities
WFW-2	Single/Double-storey / Large public storage facilities
WFW-3	Specialised storage facilities for documents/archives
WFW-4	Retail warehouses
WFW-9	General use factories
WFW-10	Specialised/purpose-built factories
WFW-13	General Workshops
WFW-16	Water and Sewer Purification
WFW-17	Waste disposal, transfer, and reclamation
WFW-18	Testing Laboratories - low to medium risk

CATEGORY MED: MEDICAL VETERINARY FACILITIES	
MED-1	Doctors and veterinarians' consulting rooms
MED-2	Doctors, veterinarians, and dental surgeries
MED-3	Pathology depos
MED-4	Diagnostic laboratories
MED-6	Medical health centres
MED-7	Clinics
MED-8	Clinics with treatment/procedure facilities
MED-9	Step-down facilities

CATEGORY CIV: COMMUNITY (GOVERNMENT AND PRIVATE)	
CIV-1	Civic centres
CIV-2	Libraries
CIV-3	Vehicle testing facilities
CIV-4	Satellite Police stations

CATEGORY EDU: EDUCATION	
EDU-1	Preschool facilities
EDU-2	Primary School
EDU-3	Secondary School
EDU-4	Combined Schools
EDU-5	FET Colleges and other training facilities

CATEGORY ACC: ACCOMODATION AND RESIDENTIAL

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ACC-1	Single storey dwelling units
ACC-2	Double storey dwelling units
ACC-3	Double storey dwelling units - shared entrance/exit
ACC-4	Dwelling units - three storeys and more
ACC-5	Dwelling units - complex design
ACC-10	Guest houses, B and B's
ACC-11	Hotels - accommodation and guest facilities only
CATEGORY TRA: TRANSPORT	
TRA-1	Private and Municipal Airfields
TRA-5	Railway Stations
TRA-6	Bus Transport Stations
TRA-7	Taxi Ranks
TRA-8	Combined Taxi and Bus Transport Stations
TRA-10	Transport vehicle overnight facilities

h) The building types identified for a Professional Architectural Technologist are fully reflected on Schedule 2: Scope of Practice Matrix.

11.4 Architectural work identified for a Professional Architect

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

b) A Professional Architect holds a master's degree or equivalent degree from an accredited Architectural Learning Site. The qualification prepares graduates for advanced and specialized architecture work. The study programme would have been substantially focused on the design of a range of highly complex and specialized building types.

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

d) The old South African Bachelor of Architecture Degree, albeit at NQF level 8 is recognized for registration in the registration category of Professional Architect.

Table 12: Educational Qualification - Professional Architect

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

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e) The educational qualification in Table 12 correlates with the SACAP's 10 Professional Competencies. Table 13 demonstrates the corresponding project complexity Factors that the Professional Architect is competent to perform.

Table 13: Professional Competency and Project Complexity Factors as determined for Professional Architects.

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

f) The architectural work identified for Professional Architects correlates with the complexity factors and professional competence. Professional Architects are not restricted to perform architectural work.

g) The building types identified for a Professional Architect are fully reflected on Schedule 2: Scope of Practice Matrix.

12 Complexity Factors

a) All registered architectural professionals are responsible, inter alia, for the design, documentation, and detailing of buildings or installations and the holistic coordination between all the complex factors that compose these.

b) The registered professional shall set out the specific parameters within which all other built environment professionals engage with the projects. Below are the project's Complexity Factors:

(i) Utility
(ii) Structure
(iii) Building Technologies

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(iv) Building Services
(v) Urban Context
(vi) Occupational Health and Safety
(vii) Existing buildings

13 Definition of Complexity Factors

a) **Utility**

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

(i) Single-use - designed for singular use in response to a simple programme or response to a complex (specialized) programme;
(ii) Multiple use - designed to be flexible to accommodate multiple uses. These are generally more complex programmes.
(iii) Mixed-use - designed to accommodate small or large building complexes, designed to accommodate a range of uses.

b) **Structure**

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

(i) Single-storey structures - conventional structures based on standard codes and ranging from simple to more complex forms as follows;
(ii) basic simply supported lightweight roof enclosures;
(iii) simple loadbearing wall structures with a simple short-span roof structure (span not exceeding 10 meters);
(iv) a framed structure with infill panels/cladding; and
(v) a structure as in 1(d), but with large spans

<u>Multiple-storey structures</u>

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

(i) two to three-story walk-up structures with loadbearing walls and simple short-span roof structures (span not exceeding 10 meters);
(ii) two to four-story framed structures;
(iii) any multi-story building with a lift core; and
(iv) Multi-story large-span structures
(v) Non-conventional structures - structures derived from alternative technology systems & subject to rational design.

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c) **Building Technologies**

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

(i) Conventional building technologies are the methods of construction that are based on standards and codes;
(ii) Nonconventional building technologies are methods of construction that are based on innovative and rational designs that are not governed by existing standards and codes;
(iii) Indigenous technologies, draw on local knowledge that is unique to a given culture or society, by promoting uses of vernacular construction methods, thus regarded as indigenous knowledge.
(iv) High–Tech Technologies include specialized design, advanced methods of fabrication of materials, and sophisticated coordination of building elements and services. High-tech building technologies could influence the energy performance of buildings.

d) **Building services**

The building services and their coordination are critical design informants that must ensure optimal building performance and safety, comfort, and functionality. This forms the basis for detailed design by relevant built environment professionals. Building services include inter-alia, mechanical, electrical, electronic, fire detection, alarm systems, smart integration, etc.

The servicing of a building is further influenced by factors such as maintenance, ecological sustainability, energy efficiency, costs (capital, life cycle, and operational), safety, construction time limits, etc. The complexity of a building is influenced by the level of coordination of services required, where the greater the number of services required, the higher the Complexity Rating.

(i) Energy efficiency - The Architectural Professional is responsible for the energy responsiveness of a building of its climatic location and the use of appropriate building technologies.

(ii) Energy calculations as guided by the National Building Regulations XA must be complied with.

(iii) Bulk infrastructure - Investigation of existing bulk services and recommendation and allowance for new. Knowledge/experience is required for the coordination of municipal connections of water, sewerage, rainwater discharge, electricity, and alternative energy and water technologies.

e) **Urban context**

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

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

f) **Site sensitivity**

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

g) **Social Impact**

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

h) **Cultural Impact and Heritage**

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

i) **Environmental Impact**

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

j) **Land use management**

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

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

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

l) **Existing buildings**

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

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

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

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

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

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

(vi) Complex consisting of multiple units - A single unit in a complex of units requires an advanced level of qualification/experience for improvement, as it affects other units.

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

14 Complexity Rating according to Building Types

The project complexity rating of any building/project type has to be subjected to all the relevant/applicable factors and constituents, ranging from 1 - 6, as illustrated in Table 14.

Table 14: Complexity Factors

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

15 The project complexity ratings

Table 15: Level Descriptors of Complexity Ratings of Project Types

Project complexity rating	Project complexity level	Definition
A	denotes High complexity	As defined under “high complexity projects”

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B	denotes medium complexity	As defined under "medium complexity projects"
C	denotes Low complexity	As defined under "low complexity projects"

a) These project complexity factors are applied to various categories of buildings, as per Schedule 1 below.
b) It is important to note that the project complexity factors determine the complexity rating of the relevant building types.

c) The determination of building classification in Schedule 1 was derived from the International Building Code, the Limited Special Consent process, and the classification of public buildings by government departments.

16 Schedule 1: Complexity Ratings of Building Types

Schedule 1: Complexity Ratings of Building Types
(for description of building types see Schedule 2)

CATEGORY AUM: AGRICULTURE, UTILITY AND MISCELLANEOUS		
AUM-1	Agriculture: barns and sheds	C
AUM-2	Agriculture: livestock shelters	B
AUM-3	Agriculture: breeding units	B
AUM-4	Agriculture: greenhouses and tunnels	C
AUM-5	Agriculture: silos, fuel tanks, water tanks and other specialised storage facilities	B
AUM-6	Agriculture: warehousing and packaging	B
AUM-7	Agriculture: workshops for repair and maintenance of farming vehicles and implements	C
AUM-8	Agriculture: farm dairies	B
AUM-9	General: free-standing carports and private garages.	C
AUM-10	General: Boundary walls, fences and retaining walls to all occupancies	C
AUM-11	General: Surface car parks	C
AUM-12	General: Multi-storey and underground car parks	B
AUM-13	Minor works	C
AUM-14	Electrical substations	C

CATEGORY AE - ASSEMBLY AND ENTERTAINMENT		
Subcategory AE-1: Religious Assembly		
AE-1-1	Funeral parlours (viewing only)	B
AE-1-2	Chapels and other small assembly buildings primarily used for funerals and weddings	B
AE-1-3	Single storey religious assembly buildings with no fixed seating	B
AE-1-4	Single storey religious assembly buildings with fixed seating	B
AE-1-5	Multi-storey religious assembly buildings	A
AE-1-6	Crematoria	A
Subcategory AE-2: Community assembly (non-commercial)		
AE-2-1	Community halls used for civic purposes, no fixed seating	B
AE-2-2	Town and city halls	A
AE-2-3	Activity halls associated with private developments, no fixed seating	B

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Subcategory AE-3: Recreation, amusement or other assembly types (commercial) intended for functions associated with food and drink consumption		
AE-3-1	Single banquet and dance hall with no fixed seating	B
AE-3-2	Multiple banquet and dance halls with no fixed seating used for private functions	B
AE-3-3	Nightclubs, discos and similar facilities	B
AE-3-4	Restaurants (excluding fast-food outlets)	B
AE-3-5	Cafeterias and similar dining facilities and fast-food outlets	B
AE-3-6	Taverns and bars	B
AE-3-7	Casinos	B
AE-3-8	Casino and entertainment complex	A
Subcategory AE-4: Spaces for the viewing of performing arts or motion pictures		
AE-4-1	Small performing art theatres	C
AE-4-2	Motion picture theatres, cinemas	A
AE-4-3	Performing art theatres	A
AE-4-4	Television and radio studios that admit an audience	A
AE-4-5	Symphony and concert halls	A
Subcategory AE-5: Exhibition spaces		
AE-5-1	Art galleries	A
AE-5-2	Exhibition halls	A
AE-5-3	Museums	A
Subcategory AE-6: Conference facilities		
AE-6-1	Single conference facility	B
AE-6-2	Conference centre	A
Subcategory B-7: Indoor sports facilities intended for participation and/or viewing of activities		
AE-7-1	Gymnasiums	A
AE-7-2	Swimming pools	A
AE-7-3	Ice rinks, squash and tennis courts, or similar facilities	A
Subcategory AE-8: Outdoor sports facilities intended for participation and/or viewing of activities		
AE-8-1	Sports facilities at Primary and Secondary Schools	A
AE-8-2	Sports facilities at Tertiary Educational Facilities	A
AE-8-3	Municipal and other sport facilities	A
AE-8-4	Stadiums, grandstands and arenas	A

CATEGORY COM - COMMERCIAL		
COM-1	Filling / charging stations with a maximum of four dispensing units each associated with a convenience store, car wash facility etc.	B
COM-2	Filling / charging stations with associated convenience store, car wash facility and fast-food outlets, cafeterias etc.	A
COM-3	Motor vehicle showroom	B
COM-4	Motor vehicle service centre	A
COM-5	Motor vehicle showroom and service centre	A
COM-6	Motor vehicle showroom and service centre with filling / charging station	A
COM-7	General purpose shop	C
COM-8	Specialised shop	B
COM-9	Supermarket (no other shops)	A
COM-10	Neighbourhood shopping centre containing general-purpose shops	B
COM-11	Community shopping centre containing a supermarket, general purpose shops, specialised shops, and fast-food outlets	A

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COM-12	Regional shopping centre containing a maximum five supermarkets and several general purpose and specialised shops, fast food outlets and cafeterias, and restaurants.	A
COM-13	Super-regional shopping centre/lifestyle centre containing more than five supermarkets (mall), several general purpose and specialised shops, fast food outlets and cafeterias, and restaurants.	A

CATEGORY BUS - BUSINESS		
BUS-1	Single-storey general office building	C
BUS-2	Double-storey general office building	B
BUS-3	Specialised/purpose-built office developments	A
BUS-4	High-rise specialised / purpose-built office developments	A

CATEGORY WFW: WAREHOUSING, FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS		
WFW-1	Standard public storage facilities	C
WFW-2	Single/Double-storey / Large public storage facilities	B
WFW-3	Specialised storage facilities for documents/archives	A
WFW-4	Retail warehouses	A
WFW-5	Specialised warehouses (cold/cool/refrigerator/freezer storage)	A
WFW-6	Vehicle warehouses	A
WFW-7	High-hazard warehouses	A
WFW-8	Bio-hazard warehouses	A
WFW-9	General use factories	A
WFW-10	Specialised/purpose-built factories	A
WFW-11	High-hazard factories	A
WFW-12	Food processing factories	A
WFW-13	General Workshops	B
WFW-14	Purpose-built workshops	A
WFW-15	Power generation	A
WFW-16	Water and Sewer Purification	A
WFW-17	Waste disposal, transfer, and reclamation	A
WFW-18	Testing Laboratories - low to medium risk	A
WFW-19	Testing Laboratories - high risk	A

CATEGORY MED - MEDICAL AND VETERINARY FACILITIES		
MED-1	Doctors and veterinarians' consulting rooms	B
MED-2	Doctors, veterinarians, and dental surgeries	A
MED-3	Pathology depos	B
MED-4	Diagnostic laboratories	A
MED-5	Medical research laboratories	A
MED-6	Medical health centres	A
MED-7	Clinics	A
MED-8	Clinics with treatment/procedure facilities	A
MED-9	Step-down facilities	A
MED-10	Local private or public hospital	A
MED-11	Small private or district hospital	A
MED-12	Medium private or district hospital	A
MED-13	Large private or district hospital	A
MED-14	Regional private or public hospital	A

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MED-15	Tertiary hospital	A
MED-16	Central hospital	A
MED-17	Special needs housing	A
MED-18	Nursing homes	A
MED-19	Frail care	A

CATEGORY CIV: COMMUNITY (GOVERNMENT AND PRIVATE)		
CIV-1	Civic centres	A
CIV-2	Libraries	A
CIV-3	Vehicle testing facilities	A
CIV-4	Satellite Police Stations	B
CIV-5	Police stations	A
CIV-6	Ambulance and Fire Stations	A
CIV-7	Municipal Courts	A
CIV-8	Magistrate Courts	A
CIV-9	Specialised Courts	A
CIV-10	High Courts and the Supreme Court of Appeal	A
CIV-11	Constitutional Court	A
CIV-12	Correctional Centres - Medium Risk	A
CIV-13	Correctional Centres - High Risk	A

CATEGORY EDU: EDUCATION		
EDU-1	Preschool facilities	B
EDU-2	Primary school	A
EDU-3	Secondary school	A
EDU-4	Combined schools	A
EDU-5	FET colleges and other training facilities	A
EDU-6	Tertiary educational and research facilities	A

CATEGORY ACC: ACCOMMODATION AND RESIDENTIAL		
ACC-1	Single-storey dwelling units	C
ACC-2	Double-storey dwelling units	B
ACC-3	Double-storey dwelling units - shared entrance/exit	B
ACC-4	Dwelling units - three storeys and more	A
ACC-5	Dwelling units - complex design	A
ACC-6	Apartment building	A
ACC-7	Student accommodation	A
ACC-8	Military barracks	A
ACC-9	Dormitories (single and/or shared rooms)	A
ACC-10	Guest houses, B&Bs	A
ACC-11	Hotels - accommodation and guest facilities only	A
ACC-12	Hotels with conference facilities	A

CATEGORY TRA: TRANSPORT		
TRA-1	Private and municipal airfields	A
TRA-2	Regional airports	A
TRA-3	International airports	A
TRA-4	Military airfields	A

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TRA-5	Railway stations	A
TRA-6	Bus transport stations	A
TRA-7	Taxi ranks	B
TRA-8	Combined taxi and bus transport stations	A
TRA-9	Harbour facilities	A
TRA-10	Transport vehicle overnight facilities	A

a) The preceding classification of building complexity determines the level of professional competence required from the architectural professional.

b) A higher level of building complexity will correspondingly require a greater level of professional competence.

c) Professional competence is defined by two co-related frameworks, namely, the Higher Education Qualifications Sub-Framework (HEQsF) and the SACAP's list of professional competencies (Table 13).

d) Each of the professional competencies listed as 1 - 10 in Table 16 is related to the relevant complexity factors to determine the nature of architectural skill sets required to engage with such building types.

17 SACAP Professional Competencies

Table 15: SACAP Professional Competencies

Professional Competence	Complexity factors
1. Architectural design	1 - 6
2. Environmental relationships	5, 4
3. Construction technology	3
4. The structure of buildings	2
5. Contextual & urban relationships	5
6. Architectural history, theory & precedent	5
7. Building services & related technologies	4
8. Contract documentation and administration	Equally applicable to all categories
9. Computer applications	Equally applicable to all categories
10. Office practice, legal aspects, and ethics	Equally applicable to all categories

18 Dispute resolution

a) Any dispute regarding the interpretation of this policy shall be adjudicated by SACAP within thirty (30) days of the dispute arising.

b) Where a registered professional remains dissatisfied, or if the dispute remains unresolved, the matter may be referred to the CBE within thirty (30) days of SACAP's determination, for the purpose of mediation.

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

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

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

Code and Category	Building Types and Description	Requisite Rating (A, B, or C) correlated to *Complexity Factors* according to the relevant Professional Competence.							Identification of work per professional category of registration			
		Complexity Factors										
		1-6	5	3	2	5	5	4				
		Professional Competence										
		Architectural design	Environmental relationships	Construction technology	The structure of buildings	Context and urban relationships	Architectural history, theory, and precedent	Building services and related technologies	Professional ARCHITECT	Professional SENIOR ARCHITECTURAL TECHLOGIST	Professional ARCHITECTURAL TECHLOGIST	Professional ARCHITECTURAL DRAUGHTSPERSON
Code	Building types and Description	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	PrArch	PrSArchT	PrArchT	PrArchD
CATEGORY AUM - AGRICULTURE, UTILITY, AND MISCELLANEOUS												
AUM-1	**Barns and sheds** Single-storey buildings erected on farms, partially or fully enclosed, that are used to store agricultural tools and vehicles, and feed such as hay and grain.	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	●	●	●	●
AUM-2	**Stable** Single-storey buildings erected on farms, partially or fully enclosed, that are used for housing farm animals like horses, sheep, pigs, and livestock.	B	B	B	B	C	C	B	●	●	●	
AUM-3	**Animal breeding units** Single-storey buildings erected on farms, partially or fully enclosed, that are used for the purpose of producing more animals/poultry with particular qualities, in a controlled way (e.g., a piggery)	B	B	B	B	C	C	B	●	●	●	
AUM-4	**Greenhouses and tunnels** Single-storey buildings erected on farms, partially or fully enclosed, that are used for the purpose of extending a crop's growing season.	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	●	●	●	●

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AUM-5	**Agriculture: silos, fuel tanks, water tanks, and other specialised storage facilities** Buildings and structures erected on farms to store grain, fuel, water, and other materials/liquids.	B	B	B	B	C	C	B	●	●	●	

Code	Building types and Description	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	PrArch	PrSArchT	PrArchT	PrArchD
AUM-6	**Agriculture: warehousing and packaging** Single-storey buildings erected on farms, partially or fully enclosed, that are used for the purpose of packing the products produced on a farm or adding some material to preserve them while they are stored, transported, and distributed on the farm.	B	A	A	A	B	B	A	●	●		
AUM-7	**Agriculture: workshops for repair and maintenance of farming vehicles and implements** Single-storey buildings on farms, partially or fully enclosed, that are used for performing inspections, lubricating of moving parts, checking and refilling fluids, calibration of equipment, and repairs to farm vehicles and equipment.	B	B	B	B	C	C	B	●	●	●	
AUM-8	**Agriculture: farm dairies** Single-storey buildings on farms, partially or fully enclosed, that are used for the harvesting of milk from cows, goats, or other animals. It is also referred to as "milking parlours" or "stanchion barns".	B	A	A	A	B	B	A	●	●		
AUM-9	**General: free-standing carports and private garages.** Single-storey structures or buildings, partially or fully enclosed, that are used for the storage and/or cover of a maximum of 9 vehicles.	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	●	●	●	●
AUM-10	**General: Boundary walls, fences, and retaining walls for all occupancies** Structures to enclose properties or portions of properties, or to retain soil, as per the deemed-to-satisfy requirements of the National Building Regulations.	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	●	●	●	●
AUM-11	**General: Surface car parks** Parking area which is not enclosed or created by a structure and is allocated an area on the ground level.	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	●	●	●	●

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AUM-12	**General: Multi-storey and underground car parks** Parking area created exclusively for the parking of 10 or more motor vehicles, and which is enclosed or created by a structure and is allocated an area on ground level, or above or below ground level, and that consists of multiple storeys.	B	A	A	A	B	B	A	●	●		

Code	Building types and Description	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	PrArch	PrSArchT	PrArchT	PrArchD
AUM-13	**Minor works** Buildings and/or structures accepted on application by the Local Authority as Minor Works as defined in the National Building Regulations	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	●	●	●	●
AUM-14	**Electrical Substations** Buildings and/or structures that are not ancillary to another building type but erected by a utility provider, where the technical details are supplied by expert professionals on behalf of the utility service provider.	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	●	●	●	●
CATEGORY AE - ASSEMBLY AND ENTERTAINMENT												
Subcategory AE-1: Religious assembly												
AE-1-1	**Funeral parlours (viewing only)** A single-storey building where the dead are displayed to family and friends before burial or cremation.	B	A	A	A	B	B	A	●	●		
AE-1-2	**Chapels and other small assembly buildings are primarily used for funerals and weddings.** A small single-story building used for worship, funerals, or weddings in a school, prison, hospital, or function centre.	B	B	B	B	C	C	B	●	●	●	
AE-1-3	**Single-storey religious assembly buildings with no fixed seating** A single-storey building used for worship, funerals, or weddings with no fixed seating	B	B	B	B	C	C	B	●	●	●	
AE-1-4	**Single-storey religious assembly buildings with fixed seating** A single-storey building used for worship, funerals, or weddings with fixed seating but no galleries.	B	A	A	A	B	B	A	●	●		
AE-1-5	**Multi-storey religious assembly buildings** A multi-storey building used for worship, funerals, or weddings with fixed seating and galleries.	B	A	A	A	B	B	A	●	●		
AE-1-6	**Crematoria**	B	A	A	A	B	B	A				

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	A building used for the cremation of a dead person's body, and may have attached to it a chapel or any similar building/use.								●	●		

Subcategory AE-2: Community assembly (non-commercial)												
Code	**Building types and Description**	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**7**	**PrArch**	**PrSArchT**	**PrArchT**	**PrArchD**
AE-2-1	**Community halls used for civic purposes, no fixed seating** A single-storey public building where members of a community tend to gather for group activities, social support, public information and other purposes.	B	B	B	B	C	C	B	●	●	●	
AE-2-2	**Town and city halls** single-storeyey public building owned by the local authority where members of a community can gather for meetings and/or performances. It normally contains a stage.	B	A	A	A	B	B	A	●	●		
AE-2-3	**Activity halls associated with private developments, no fixed seating** A single-storey building as part of a private residential development (retirement village, estate) where members of a community tend to gather for group activities, social support, public information, and other purposes. Contains no fixed seating.	B	B	B	B	C	C	B	●	●	●	
Subcategory AE-3: Recreation, amusement, or other assembly types (commercial) intended for functions associated with food and drink consumption												
AE-3-1	**Single banquet and dance hall with no fixed seating** A single-storey building, known as a banquet hall, dance hall, function hall, or reception hall, used for hosting large social and business events. Typically, such building can serve multiple people a meal in a timely fashion.	B	B	B	B	C	C	B	●	●	●	
AE-3-2	**Multiple banquet and dance halls with no fixed seating used for private functions** A building having several banquet halls, dance halls, function halls, or reception halls, used for hosting large social and business events. Typically, such building can serve multiple people a meal in a timely fashion.	B	A	A	A	B	B	A	●	●		

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AE-3-3	**Nightclubs, discos and similar facilities** A building used an entertainment venue that is open from the evening until early morning, having facilities such as a bar and disco or other entertainment.	B	A	A	A	B	B	A	●	●		

Code	Building types and Description	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	PrArch	PrSArchT	PrArchT	PrArchD
AE-3-4	**Restaurants (excluding fast-food outlets)** A building used as a place where people pay to sit and eat meals that are cooked on the premises and served at tables by waiters or waitresses.	B	A	A	A	B	B	A	●	●		
AE-3-5	**Cafeterias and similar dining facilities and fast-food outlets** A single storey building primarily used as a place where people serve themselves from a counter and pay before eating.	B	B	B	B	C	C	B	●	●	●	
AE-3-6	**Taverns and bars** A single storey building primarily used as a place where alcoholic beverages are sold to be drunk on the premises. It may serve meals prepared on the premises.	B	B	B	B	C	C	B	●	●	●	
AE-3-7	**Casinos** A single storey building primarily used as a place where gambling games are played. It may contain a bar.	B	A	A	A	B	B	A	●	●		
AE-3-8	**Casino and entertainment complex** A building primarily used as a place where gambling games are played, but also contain restaurants, conference facilities, entertainment venues such as motion picture theatres and performing art theatres, and overnight accommodation	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	●			
Subcategory AE-4: Spaces for the viewing of performing arts or motion pictures												
AE-4-1	**Small performing art theatres** A single storey building where a a collaborative form of performing arts, such as music, dance and drama are performed on a stage of low complexity.	B	B	B	B	C	C	B	●	●	●	
AE-4-2	**Motion picture theatres, cinemas** A building that primarily contains auditoria for viewing films (also called movies) for public entertainment.	B	A	A	A	B	B	A	●	●		

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AE-4-3	**Performing art theatres** A building where a collaborative form of performing arts, such as music, dance, and drama is performed on a stage of medium to high complexity.	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	●			

Code	Building types and Description	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	PrArch	PrSArchT	PrArchT	PrArchD
AE-4-4	**Television and radio studios that admit an audience** A building used for the programming, production, office administration, broadcasting and related activities of radio and television studios before a live audience.	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	●			
AE-4-5	**Symphony and concert halls** A building where concerts of classical music take place. The hall where the concerts are held may have a stage (where the performers are) and there will be an auditorium where the audience sits.	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	●			
Subcategory AE-5: Exhibition spaces												
AE-5-1	**Art galleries** A building used as a commercial exhibition space to display and sell artworks	B	A	A	A	B	B	A	●	●		
AE-5-2	**Exhibition halls** A building used as an long-term exhibition space to display artworks, pictures, sculptures, or other objects of interest.	B	A	A	A	B	B	A	●	●		
AE-5-3	**Museums** A building in which objects of historical, scientific, artistic, or cultural interest are stored and exhibited.	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	●			
Subcategory AE-6: Conference facilities												
AE-6-1	**Single conference facility** A single storey building with the primary function of providing a single equipped room to enable a conference to be hosted there.	B	B	B	B	C	C	B	●	●	●	
AE-6-2	**Conference centre** A building with the primary function of providing equipped rooms to enable multiple conferences to be hosted there.	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	●			
Subcategory AE-7: Indoor sports facilities intended for participation and/or viewing of activities												
AE-7-1	**Gymnasiums**	B	A	A	A	B	B	A				

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	A building where exercises are practiced for sport and health reasons.								●	●		
AE-7-2	**Swimming pools** A building or structure with the primary function of providing indoor or covered public swimming pools for sport events or for leisure.	B	A	A	A	B	B	A	●	●		

Code	Building types and Description	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	PrArch	PrSArchT	PrArchT	PrArchD
AE-7-3	**Ice rinks, squash and tennis courts, or similar facilities** A building or structure with the primary function of providing indoor or covered facilities for sport events or for leisure.	B	A	A	A	B	B	A	●	●		
Subcategory AE-8: Outdoor sports facilities intended for participation and/or viewing of activities												
AE-8-1	**Sports facilities at primary and secondary schools** A building or structure with the primary function of providing outdoor sports facilities at primary and secondary schools, for example sports pavilions and/or viewing boxes.	B	A	A	A	B	B	A	●	●		
AE-8-2	**Sports facilities at tertiary educational facilities** A building or structure with the primary function of providing outdoor sports facilities at tertiary educational institutions, for example sports pavilions and/or viewing boxes.	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	●			
AE-8-3	**Municipal and other sport facilities** A building or structure with the primary function of providing sports facilities, for example sports pavilions and/or viewing boxes, to cater for local and regional sport events.	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	●			
AE-8-4	**Stadiums, grandstands and arenas** A building or structure with the primary function of providing seating or viewing space at outdoor sports facilities, operated by a local authority or national sports association, for example sports pavilions and/or viewing boxes, to cater for provincial, national and international sport events.	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	●			
CATEGORY COM - COMMERCIAL												

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COM-1	**Filling / charging stations with a maximum of four dispensing units each associated with a convenience store, car wash facility etc.** A building or structure used for the filling of motor vehicles with fuel or charging of batteries of electrical motor vehicles, with or without a convenience store and/or car wash facility	B	B	B	B	C	C	B	●	●	●	

Code	Building types and Description	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	PrArch	PrSArchT	PrArchT	PrArchD
COM-2	**Filling/charging stations with associated convenience store, car wash facility, and fast food outlets, cafeterias, etc.** A building or structure used for the filling of motor vehicles with fuel or charging of batteries of electrical motor vehicles, with a convenience store and/or car wash facility, fast food outlets and cafeterias.	B	A	A	A	B	B	A	●	●		
COM-3	**Motor vehicle showroom** A single storey building used for the display and sale of motor vehicles	B	B	B	B	C	C	B	●	●	●	
COM-4	**Motor vehicle service centre** A single storey building used for the display and sale of motor vehicles	B	A	A	A	B	B	A	●	●		
COM-5	**Motor vehicle showroom and service centre** A single or multi-storey building used for the display and sale of motor vehicles, with facilities to service and repair motor vehicles	B	A	A	A	B	B	A	●	●		
COM-6	**Motor vehicle showroom and service centre with filling / charging station** A building used for the display and sell of motor vehicles, with facilities to service and repair motor vehicles and the filling of motor vehicles with fuel or charging of batteries of electrical motor vehicles, with a convenience store and/or car wash facility, fast food outlets and cafeterias.	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	●			
COM-7	**General purpose shop** A single storey building with the primary function of providing retail space for one general-purpose shop.	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	●	●	●	●
COM-8	**Specialised shop**	B	B	B	B	C	C	B				

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	A single storey building with the primary function of providing retail space for one general-purpose shop.								●	●	●	
COM-9	**Supermarket (no other shops)** A building with the primary function of providing single retail space for the selling of food and other household goods and which is operated on a self-service basis.	B	A	A	A	B	B	A	●	●		

Code	Building types and Description	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	PrArch	PrSArchT	PrArchT	PrArchD
COM-10	**Neighbourhood shopping centre containing general purpose shops** A single storey building with the primary function of providing retail space for several general purpose shops.	B	B	B	B	C	C	B	●	●	●	
COM-11	**Community shopping centre containing a supermarket, general purpose shops, specialised shops and fast food outlets** A building, or group of buildings, with the primary function of providing retail space for one supermarket, several general purpose and specialised shops.	B	A	A	A	B	B	A	●	●		
COM-12	**Regional shopping centre containing maximum five supermarkets and several general purpose and specialised shops, fast food outlets and cafeterias, and restaurants.** A building, or group of buildings, with the primary function of providing retail space for a maximum of five supermarkets, several general purpose and specialised shops, fast food outlets and cafeterias, and restaurants.	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	●			
COM-13	**Super-regional shopping centre / lifestyle centre containing more than five supermarkets (mall), several general purpose and specialised shops, fast food outlets and cafeterias, and restaurants.** A building, or group of buildings, with the primary function of providing retail space for more than five supermarkets, several general purpose and specialised shops, fast food outlets and cafeterias, and restaurants.	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	●			
CATEGORY BUS - BUSINESS												

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BUS-1	**Single storey general office building** A single storey building with the primary function of providing office space for a maximum of 15 people.	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	●	●	●	●
BUS-2	**Double storey general office building** A double storey building with the primary function of providing office space for a maximum of 30 people	B	B	B	B	C	C	B	●	●	●	

Code	Building types and Description	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	PrArch	PrSArchT	PrArchT	PrArchD
BUS-3	**Specialised / purpose built office developments** A single or double-storey building, or group of buildings, built primarily for providing office space for a specific tenant or developer (corporate buildings)	B	A	A	A	B	B	A	●	●		
BUS-4	**High-rise specialised / purpose built office developments** A multi-storey building, or group of buildings, built primarily for providing office space for a specific tenant or developer, or multiple tenants.	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	●			
CATEGORY WFW - WAREHOUSING, FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS												
WFW-1	**Standard public storage facilities** Single storey buildings, or group of buildings, built primarily for providing rental storage space, with individual storage space not exceeding 18m² (single garage size)	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	●	●	●	●
WFW-2	**Single/Double-storey / Large public storage facilities** Single and double storey buildings, or group of buildings, built primarily for providing rental storage space, with individual storage space that may exceed 18m²	B	B	B	B	C	C	B	●	●	●	
WFW-3	**Specialised storage facilities for documents / archives** Buildings, or group of buildings, built primarily for the storage and safekeeping of documents in hard copy or soft copy format.	B	A	A	A	B	B	A	●	●		
WFW-4	**Retail warehouses** Buildings, or group of buildings, built primarily for the storage of goods (no manufacturing or packaging) for distribution to different retail outlets or courier hubs.	B	A	A	A	B	B	A	●	●		

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WFW-5	**Specialised warehouses (cold/cool/refrigerator/freezer storage)** Buildings, or group of buildings, built primarily for the storage of goods that needs specialized temperature control, such as cold, cool, refrigerated or freezer storage, but excluding medicinal or medical storage.	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	●			

Code	Building types and Description	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	PrArch	PrSArchT	PrArchT	PrArchD
WFW-6	**Vehicle warehouses** Buildings, or group of buildings, built primarily for the storage of motor vehicles and motorised plant, for distribution to different outlets, but does not include parking garages.	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	●			
WFW-7	**High hazard warehouses** Buildings, or group of buildings, built primarily for the storage of products or material, where the stored products is liable, in the event of a fire, to cause combustion with extreme rapidity or give rise to poisonous fumes, or cause explosion.	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	●			
WFW-8	**Bio-hazard warehouses** Buildings, or group of buildings, built primarily for the storage of products or material, where the stored products is liable to cause a biohazard if not correctly stored or handled.	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	●			
WFW-9	**General use factories** Buildings, or group of buildings, built primarily for use as a general factory, manufacturing or servicing facility, but excluding food processing.	B	A	A	A	B	B	A	●	●		
WFW-10	**Specialised / purpose built factories** Buildings, or group of buildings, built primarily for use as a specialised facility, purpose built to accommodate specific needs of specialised manufacturing which cannot be accommodated by general factory buildings.	B	A	A	A	B	B	A	●	●		
WFW-11	**High hazard factories**	A	A	A	A	A	A	A				

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	Buildings, or group of buildings, built primarily for the manufacturing of products or material, where the manufactured products is liable, in the event of a fire, to cause combustion with extreme rapidity or give rise to poisonous fumes, or cause explosions.							●			
WFW-12	**Food processing factories** Buildings, or group of buildings, built primarily for the manufacturing or processing of food products for human and animal consumption.	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	●			

Code	Building types and Description	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	PrArch	PrSArchT	PrArchT	PrArchD
WFW-13	**General Workshops** Buildings, or group of buildings, built primarily for use as general workshops for the repair of machinery, plant and consumer products, inclusive of mechanical workshops	B	B	B	B	C	C	B	●	●	●	
WFW-14	**Purpose built workshops** Buildings, or group of buildings, built primarily for use as specialised workshops for the repair of machinery, plant and consumer products, which activity cannot be executed in a general workshop.	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	●			
WFW-15	**Power generation** Buildings, group of buildings or structures, built primarily for the generation of electricity by using fossil fuels, wind, hydro or solar. This will include structures constructed ancillary to other buildings to house equipment, for instance large carports with photo-voltaic cells as roof covering but will exclude buildings exclusively used as dwellings or single residential buildings utilising photo-voltaic cells or any other means of power generation.	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	●			
WFW-16	**Water and sewer purification** Buildings, group of buildings or structures, built primarily for the purification of water and sewer, but will exclude systems in buildings exclusively used as dwellings or single residential buildings.	B	A	A	A	B	B	A	●	●		
WFW-17	**Waste disposal, trans,fer and reclamation**	B	A	A	A	B	B	A				

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	Buildings, group of buildings or structures, built primarily for the disposal, transfer, and reclamation of waste, but will exclude structures to buildings used for the storage of waste until removal by a local authority or service provider.								●	●		
WFW-18	**Testing Laboratories - low to medium risk** Buildings, group of buildings or structures, built primarily for testing systems and/or materials that are not classified as flammable or dangerous goods in SANS 10228, or where the use of open flames or dangerous goods is not required for the testing. This excludes any medical or medical research laboratories.	B	A	A	A	B	B	A	●	●		

Code	Building types and Description	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	PrArch	PrSArchT	PrArchT	PrArchD
WFW-19	**Testing Laboratories - high risk** Buildings, group of buildings or structures, built primarily for the purposes of testing systems and/or materials that is classified as flammable or dangerous goods in SANS 10228, or where the use of open flames or dangerous goods are required for the testing.	B	A	A	A	B	B	A	●			
CATEGORY MED - MEDICAL AND VETERINARY FACILITIES												
MED-1	**Doctors and veterinarians consulting rooms** A building used by doctors and veterinarians for consultation only. It does not contain any treatment or procedure rooms such as mini theatres etc.	B	B	B	B	C	C	B	●	●	●	
MED-2	**Doctors, veterinarians and dental surgeries** A building or group of buildings used by doctors, veterinarians and/or dentists for consultation and procedures which contain treatment or procedure rooms such as mini theatres etc.	B	A	A	A	B	B	A	●	●		
MED-3	**Pathology depos** A building used by a diagnostic laboratory for the collection of samples from patients. No diagnostic services or test are performed on the premises, and it does not contain any laboratory.	B	B	B	B	C	C	B	●	●	●	
MED-4	**Diagnostic laboratories** A building or group of buildings used by a diagnostic laboratory for the collection of samples from patients, the testing of the samples and the disposal of the medical waste.	B	A	A	A	B	B	A	●	●		

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MED-5	**Medical research laboratories** A building or group of buildings used for medical research and tests using bio-hazard medical samples.	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	●			
MED-6	**Medical health centres** Multiple doctor, veterinarian and dental surgeries with associated medical services like diagnostic laboratories, specialist consulting rooms, and day procedure facilities.	B	A	A	A	B	B	A	●	●		
MED-7	**Clinics** A building or group of buildings used by primary medical care staff for consulting, diagnosing, referral and dispensing of medicine.	B	A	A	A	B	B	A	●	●		

Code	Building types and Description	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	PrArch	PrSArchT	PrArchT	PrArchD
MED-8	**Clinics with treatment / procedure facilities** A building or group of buildings used by primary medical care staff for consulting, diagnosing, referral and dispensing of medicine, and where visiting medical professionals can perform simple procedures without the need for the patient to be bedded.	B	A	A	A	B	B	A	●	●		
MED-9	**Step down facilities** A building used for the care of patients, medical, pre-operative or post-operative (step-down facility) with a maximum of 16 beds and with no operating theatres.	B	A	A	A	B	B	A	●	●		
MED-10	**Local private or public hospital** A building or group of buildings used for the care of patients with not more than 50 beds, with or without operating theatres.	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	●			
MED-11	**Small private or district hospital** A building or group of buildings used for the care of patients with no less than 50 beds and no more than 150 beds.	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	●			
MED-12	**Medium private or district hospital** A building or group of buildings used for the care of patients with no less than 150 beds and no more than 300 beds.	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	●			
MED-13	**Large private or district hospital** A building or group of buildings used for the care of patients with no less than 300 beds and no more than 600 beds.	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	●			
MED-14	**Regional private or public hospital**	A	A	A	A	A	A	A				

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	A building or group of buildings used for the care of patients with between 200 and 800 beds, delivering a service to a defined regional drainage population limited to provincial boundaries and which receives referrals from other private or district hospitals.								●			
MED-15	**Tertiary hospital** A building or group of buildings used for the care of patients with between 400 and 800 beds, delivering a service to a population not limited to provincial boundaries and which receives referrals from other private, district or regional hospitals. The hospital must provide training for health care service providers.	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	●			

Code	Building types and Description	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	PrArch	PrSArchT	PrArchT	PrArchD
MED-16	**Central hospital** A building or group of buildings used for the care of patients with a maximum of 1 200 beds, delivering a service to a population not limited to provincial boundaries and which receives referrals from other private, district, or regional hospitals. The hospital must provide training for health care service providers and must be attached to a medical school as a main teaching platform.	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	●			
MED-17	**Special needs housing** A building or group of buildings used for specialised accommodation, which may be for groups of people of all ages who either are not fully fit, or who are restricted in their movements or their ability to make decisions, reside and are cared ,for or an occupancy which is a common place of long-term or transient living for a number of unrelated persons.	B	A	A	A	B	B	A	●	●		
MED-18	**Nursing homes** A building or group of buildings which is used as a common place of long term or transient living for a number of unrelated persons consisting of a single unit on its own site due to varying degrees of incapacity who are provided with personal care services or are undergoing medical treatment.	B	A	A	A	B	B	A	●	●		
MED-19	**Frail care**	B	A	A	A	B	B	A				

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	A building or group of buildings which is used for specialised accommodation, which may be for groups of elderly people who either not fully fit, or who are restricted in their movements or their ability to make decisions. They reside and are cared for or an occupancy which is a common place of long term or transient living for a number of unrelated persons, due to varying degrees of incapacity, are provided with personal care services or are undergoing medical treatment.											
CATEGORY CIV - COMMUNITY (GOVERNMENT AND PRIVATE)												
CIV-1	**Civic centres** A building or group of buildings containing municipal administrative offices and various departments or other community or cultural facilities, including community libraries.	B	A	A	A	B	B	A				

Code	Building types and Description	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	PrArch	PrSArchT	PrArchT	PrArchD
CIV-2	**Libraries** A building or group of buildings designed for the storage of books, periodicals, films and recorded music and electronic data for use or borrowing by the public or the members of an academic institution.	B	A	A	A	B	B	A				
CIV-3	**Vehicle testing facilities** A building or group of buildings containing a centre where motor vehicles' fitness for use on public roads is tested.	B	A	A	A	B	B	A				
CIV-4	**Satellite police stations** A single storey building which serves to accommodate police officers and other members of police staff from a police station and provide services such as assisting with affidavits, complaints and certifying of documents, police visibility and to deal with crime in general, with no temporary holding cells and interview/interrogation rooms.	B	B	B	B	C	C	B				
CIV-5	**Police stations** A building or group of buildings which serves to accommodate police officers and other members of police staff. Police stations typically contain offices and accommodation for personnel and vehicles, along with locker rooms, temporary holding cells and interview/interrogation rooms.	A	A	A	A	A	A	A				
CIV-6	**Ambulance and fire stations**	A	A	A	A	A	A	A				

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	A building or group of buildings where fire engines ambulances and rescue vehicles are housed. It may contain accommodation and recreation facilities for on-duty staff as well as training facilities.								●			
CIV-7	**Municipal courts** A building or group of buildings used for dealing with legal aspects arising from by-law and traffic infringements and not containing any holding facilities for detainees.	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	●			
CIV-8	**Magistrate courts** A building or group of buildings used for dealing with legal aspects on a district and regional basis regarding limited types of civil and criminal cases.	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	●			
CIV-9	**Specialised courts** A building or group of buildings used for dealing with legal aspects regarding specialist aspects such as specialised commercial crimes, labour, land claim, and tax matters.	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	●			

Code	Building types and Description	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	PrArch	PrSArchT	PrArchT	PrArchD
CIV-10	**High courts and supreme courts of appeal** A building or group of buildings used for dealing with legal aspects not been able to be handled in magistrate or specialised courts, each serving a division that consists of a part of one or more provinces, or in the case of the Supreme Court of appeal, deals with appeals lodged against a decision of a High Court.	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	●			
CIV-11	**Constitutional court** A building or group of buildings used for housing the apex court in South Africa dealing with legal aspects regarding the Constitution	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	●			
CIV-12	**Correctional centres - low risk** A building or group of buildings used for the reception, detention, confinement, training or treatment of persons liable to detention in custody or to placement under protective custody, classified as low risk.	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	●			
CIV-13	**Correctional centres - medium risk**	A	A	A	A	A	A	A				

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	A building or group of buildings used for the reception, detention, confinement, training or treatment of persons liable to detention in custody or to placement under protective custody, classified as medium risk.								●			
CIV-14	**Correctional centres - high risk** A building or group of buildings used for the reception, detention, confinement, training or treatment of persons liable to detention in custody or to placement under protective custody, classified as high risk.	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	●			
CATEGORY EDU - EDUCATION												
EDU-1	**Preschool facilities** A building or group of buildings used as an early childhood development centre or a crèche, being a place for the care of more than six pre-school children for part of the day or night	B	B	B	B	C	C	B	●	●	●	
EDU-2	**Primary school** A building or group of buildings used as an educational facility for learners from Grade 1 to Grade 7.	B	A	A	A	B	B	A	●	●		

Code	Building types and Description	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	PrArch	PrSArchT	PrArchT	PrArchD
EDU-3	**Secondary school** A building or group of buildings used as an educational facility for learners from Grade 8 to Grade 12.	B	A	A	A	B	B	A	●	●		
EDU-4	**Combined schools** A building or group of buildings used as an early childhood development centre or a crèche, as well as an educational facility for learners from Grade 1 to Grade 12, or a combination thereof.	B	A	A	A	B	B	A	●	●		
EDU-5	**FET colleges and other training facilities** A building or group of buildings used as an educational facility for learners from Grade 10 to Grade 12, which offers career-oriented training education, typically known as technical colleges, community colleges and private colleges.	B	A	A	A	B	B	A	●	●		
EDU-6	**Tertiary educational and research facilities**	A	A	A	A	A	A	A				

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	A building or group of buildings used as an educational and research facility for formal post-secondary and post-graduate education, including public and private universities, colleges, technical training institutes, and vocational schools.								●			
CATEGORY ACC - ACCOMODATION AND RESIDENTIAL												
ACC-1	**Single storey dwelling units** A single storey dwelling or residential unit, on its own site or sharing a site with other similar units, such as in a sectional title development, but with each unit having its own entrance and exit route that is not shared with another unit. The units can share a wall between the units.	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	●	●	●	●
ACC-2	**Double storey dwelling units** A double storey dwelling or residential unit, on its own site or sharing a site with other similar units, such as in a sectional title development, but with each unit having its own entrance and exit route that is not shared with another unit. The units can share a wall between the units.	B	B	B	B	C	C	B	●	●	●	

Code	Building types and Description	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	PrArch	PrSArchT	PrArchT	PrArchD
ACC-3	**Double storey dwelling units - shared entrance/exit** Double storey dwelling or residential units, on their own site or sharing a site with other similar units, such as in a sectional title development, each unit having an entrance and exit route that is shared with another unit (shared fire escape). The units can share a wall between the units.	B	B	B	B	C	C	B	●	●	●	
ACC-4	**Dwelling units - three storeys and more** A dwelling of three or more storeys, on its own site or sharing a site with other similar units, such as in a sectional title development, but with each unit having its own entrance and exit route that is not shared with another unit. The units can share a wall between the units.	B	A	A	A	B	B	A	●	●		
ACC-5	**Dwelling units - complex design**	B	A	A	A	B	B	A				

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	A dwelling of any number of storeys, on its own site or sharing a site with other similar units, such as in a sectional title development, but with each unit having its own entrance and exit route that is not shared with another unit. The design and construction of such a dwelling is such that it cannot be satisfied by conventional design and/or rational design requirements of the National Building Regulations, and requires special assessments, services, etc. to get plan approval from a local authority.								●	●		
ACC-6	**Apartment building** A building or group of buildings, with multiple dwelling units, with shared entrance/exit, and more than two storeys in height	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	●			
ACC-7	**Student accommodation** A building or group of buildings, specifically designed for students, with multiple single student rooms, with shared facilities such as communal lounges, dining rooms, etc., or with a combination of single student rooms and couples' accommodation, either with shared facilities and/or own facilities.	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	●			
ACC-8	**Military barracks** A building or group of buildings where soldiers or other members of the armed forces live in groups.	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	●			

Code	Building types and Description	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	PrArch	PrSArchT	PrArchT	PrArchD
ACC-9	**Dormitories (single and/or shared rooms)** A building or group of buildings where groups of people or learners are accommodated for low-cost, short-term lodging with associated facilities.	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	●			
ACC-10	**Guest houses, B and B's** A building or group of buildings that provides short-term accommodation on a transient basis for not more than 16 persons calculated at 4 per bedroom.	B	A	A	A	B	B	A	●	●		
ACC-11	**Hotels - accommodation and guest facilities only** A building or group of buildings that provides short-term accommodation only on a transient basis for more than 16 persons.	B	A	A	A	B	B	A	●	●		
ACC-12	**Hotels with conference facilities**	A	A	A	A	A	A	A				

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	A building or group of buildings that provides short-term accommodation only on a transient basis, inclusive of conference and other functions facilities.								●			
CATEGORY TRA - TRANSPORT												
TRA-1	**Private and municipal airfields** Airfields operated by private individuals, companies or small municipalities to accommodate light aircraft	B	A	A	A	B	B	A	●	●		
TRA-2	**Regional airports** Airports with no customs facilities, accepting small to medium air passenger and cargo traffic at all times, and required to have emergency facilities operating at all times.	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	●			
TRA-3	**International airports** Airports with customs facility, accepting all air passenger and cargo traffic at all times, and required to have emergency facilities operating at all times.	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	●			
TRA-4	**Military airfields** Airfields operated by the Air Force and accepting only restricted air traffic.	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	●			
TRA-5	**Railway stations** A building or group of buildings that serves rail traffic.	B	A	A	A	B	B	A	●	●		

Code	Building types and Description	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	PrArch	PrSArchT	PrArchT	PrArchD
TRA-6	**Bus transport stations** A building or group of buildings that serves bus traffic, including BRT stations.	B	A	A	A	B	B	A	●	●		
TRA-7	**Taxi ranks** A building or group of buildings that serves minibus taxi traffic.	B	A	A	A	B	B	A	●	●		
TRA-8	**Combined taxi and bus transport stations** A building or group of buildings that serves bus traffic, including BRT stations, and minibus taxi traffic, typically found near malls or railway stations.	B	A	A	A	B	B	A	●	●		
TRA-9	**Harbour Facilities** A building or group of buildings that serves harbour traffic.	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	●			
TRA-10	**Transport vehicle overnight facilities** A building or group of buildings that provides overnight parking, fuelling, ablution and fast food facilities mainly to transport	B	A	A	A	B	B	A	●	●		

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	vehicles and operators of these vehicles.											

20 Schedule 3: Risks involved in work done by other categories of registration

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

Schedule 3: Risks involved in work done by other categories of registration

BUILDING TYPES		BUILDING COMPLEXITY			IDENTIFICATION OF WORK PER PROFESSIONAL CATEGORY			
See Schedule 2 for description of building types		HIGH	MEDIUM	LOW	Professional ARCHITECT	Professional SENIOR ARCHITECTURAL TECHNOLOGIST	Professional ARCHITECTURAL TECHNOLOGIST	Professional ARCHITECTURAL DRAUGHTSPERSON
CODE	BUILDING TYPE	A	B	C	Pr Arch	PrSArchT	PrArchT	PrArchD
CATEGORY AUM - AGRICULTURE, UTILITY AND MISCELLANEOUS								
AUM-1	Barns and sheds			▲	●	●	●	●
	Risks: N/A							
AUM-2	Stables		▲		●	●	●	
	Risks – This requires a level of competence which would not be achievable given the length of training of Draughtspersons.							
AUM-3	Animal breeding units		▲		●	●	●	
	Risks – This requires a level of competence that would not be achievable given the length of training of Draughtspersons.							
AUM-4	Greenhouses and tunnels			▲	●	●	●	●
	Risks: N/A							
AUM-5	Agriculture: silos, fuel tanks, water tanks and other specialised storage facilities		▲		●	●	●	
	Risks – This requires a level of competence which would not be achievable given the length of training of Draughtspersons.							
AUM-6								

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	Agriculture: warehousing and packaging	▲			●	●		
	Risks: This requires a level of competence which would not be achievable given the length of training of Draughtspersons and Technologists. Furthermore, the public liability, technical complexity (IT network, etc), and Occupational Health and Safety requirements of this building type would require training at minimum NQF Level 7.							
AUM-7	Agriculture: workshops for repair and maintenance of farming vehicles and implements		▲		●	●	●	
	Risks – This requires a level of competence which would not be achievable given the length of training of Draughtspersons.							
AUM-8	Agriculture: farm dairies	▲			●	●		
	Risks: This requires a level of competence which would not be achievable given the length of training of Draughtspersons and Technologists. Furthermore, the public liability, technical complexity (IT network, etc), and Occupational Health and Safety requirements of this building type would require training at minimum NQF Level 7.							
AUM-9	General: free-standing carports and private garages.			▲	●	●	●	●
	Risks: N/A							
AUM-10	General: Boundary walls, fences and retaining walls to all occupancies			▲	●	●	●	●
	Risks: N/A							
AUM-11	General: Surface car parks			▲	●	●	●	●
	Risks: N/A							
AUM-12	General: Multi-storey and underground car parks		▲		●	●	●	
	Risks – This requires a level of competence which would not be achievable given the length of training of Draughtspersons.							

CODE	BUILDING TYPE	A	B	C	Pr Arch	PrSArchT	PrArchT	PrArchD
AUM-13	Minor works			▲	●	●	●	●
	Risks: N/A							
AUM-14	Electrical Substations			▲	●	●	●	●
	Risks: N/A							
CATEGORY AE - ASSEMBLY AND ENTERTAINMENT								
Subcategory AE-1: Religious assembly								
AE-1-1	Funeral parlours (viewing only)	▲			●	●		
	Risks: This requires a level of competence which would not be achievable given the length of training of Draughtspersons and Technologists. Furthermore, the public liability, technical complexity (IT network, etc), and Occupational Health and Safety requirements of this building type would require training at minimum NQF Level 7.							

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AE-1-2	Chapels and other small assembly buildings primarily used for funerals and weddings		▲		●	●	●	
	Risks – This requires a level of competence which would not be achievable given the length of training of Draughtspersons.							
AE-1-2	Chapels and other small assembly buildings primarily used for funerals and weddings		▲		●	●	●	
	Risks – This requires a level of competence which would not be achievable given the length of training of Draughtspersons.							
AE-1-3	Single storey religious assembly buildings with no fixed seating		▲		●	●	●	
	Risks – This requires a level of competence which would not be achievable given the length of training of Draughtspersons.							
AE-1-4	Single storey religious assembly buildings with fixed seating	▲			●	●		
	Risks: This requires a level of competence which would not be achievable given the length of training of Draughtspersons and Technologists. Furthermore, the public liability, technical complexity (IT network, etc), and Occupational Health and Safety requirements of this building type would require training at minimum NQF Level 7.							
AE-1-5	Multi-storey religious assembly buildings	▲			●	●		
	Risks: This requires a level of competence which would not be achievable given the length of training of Draughtspersons and Technologists. Furthermore, the public liability, technical complexity (IT network, etc), and Occupational Health and Safety requirements of this building type would require training at minimum NQF Level 7.							
AE-1-6	Crematoria	▲			●	●		
	Risks: This requires a level of competence which would not be achievable given the length of training of Draughtspersons and Technologists. Furthermore, the public liability, technical complexity (IT network, etc), and Occupational Health and Safety requirements of this building type would require training at minimum NQF Level 7.							

Subcategory AE-2: Community assembly (non-commercial)								
CODE	**BUILDING TYPE**	**A**	**B**	**C**	**Pr Arch**	**PrSArchT**	**PrArchT**	**PrArchD**
AE-2-1	Single-storey religious assembly buildings with no fixed seating		▲		●	●	●	
	Risks – This requires a level of competence that would not be achievable given the length of training of Draughtspersons.							
AE-2-2	Town and city halls	▲			●	●		
	Risks: This requires a level of competence that would not be achievable given the length of training of Draughtspersons and Technologists. Furthermore, the public liability, technical complexity (IT network, etc), and Occupational Health and Safety requirements of this building type would require training at a minimum NQF Level 7.							
AE-2-3	Activity halls associated with private developments, no fixed seating		▲		●	●	●	
	Risks – This requires a level of competence that would not be achievable given the length of training of Draughtspersons.							

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Subcategory AE-3: Recreation, amusement, or other assembly types (commercial) intended for functions associated with food and drink consumption								
AE-3-1	Single banquet and dance hall with no fixed seating		▲		●	●	●	
	Risks – This requires a level of competence that would not be achievable given the length of training of Draughtspersons.							
AE-3-2	Multiple banquet and dance halls with no fixed seating are used for private functions	▲			●	●		
	Risks: This requires a level of competence that would not be achievable given the length of training of Draughtspersons and Technologists. Furthermore, the public liability, technical complexity (IT network, etc), and Occupational Health and Safety requirements of this building type would require training at a minimum NQF Level 7.							
AE-3-3	Nightclubs, discos, and similar facilities	▲			●	●		
	Risks: This requires a level of competence that would not be achievable given the length of training of Draughtspersons and Technologists. Furthermore, the public liability, technical complexity (IT network, etc), and Occupational Health and Safety requirements of this building type would require training at a minimum NQF Level 7.							
AE-3-4	Restaurants (excluding fast-food outlets)	▲			●	●		
	Risks: This requires a level of competence that would not be achievable given the length of training of Draughtspersons and Technologists. Furthermore, the public liability, technical complexity (IT network, etc), and Occupational Health and Safety requirements of this building type would require training at a minimum NQF Level 7.							
AE-3-5	Cafeterias and similar dining facilities, and fast-food outlets		▲		●	●	●	
	Risks – This requires a level of competence that would not be achievable given the length of training of Draughtspersons.							
AE-3-6	Taverns and bars		▲		●	●	●	
	Risks – This requires a level of competence that would not be achievable given the length of training of Draughtspersons.							
AE-3-7	Casinos	▲			●	●		
	Risks: This requires a level of competence that would not be achievable given the length of training of Draughtspersons and Technologists. Furthermore, the public liability, technical complexity (IT network, etc), and Occupational Health and Safety requirements of this building type would require training at a minimum NQF Level 7.							

CODE	BUILDING TYPE	A	B	C	Pr Arch	PrSArchT	PrArchT	PrArchD
AE-3-8	Casino and entertainment complex	▲			●			
	Risks: This requires a level of competence that would not be achievable given the length of training of Draughtspersons, Technologists, and Senior Technologists. Furthermore, the design and technical complexity (structure, building services, etc) and Occupational Health and Safety requirements of this building type would require training at a minimum NQF Level 8.							
Subcategory AE-4: Spaces for the viewing of performing arts or motion pictures								
AE-4-1	Small performing art theatres.		▲		●	●	●	
	Risks – This requires a level of competence that would not be achievable given the length of training of Draughtspersons.							
AE-4-2	Motion picture theatres, cinemas	▲			●	●		

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	Risks: This requires a level of competence that would not be achievable given the length of training of Draughtspersons and Technologists. Furthermore, the public liability, technical complexity (IT network, etc), and Occupational Health and Safety requirements of this building type would require training at a minimum NQF Level 7.							
AE-4-3	Performing arts theatres	▲			●			
	Risks: This requires a level of competence that would not be achievable given the length of training of Draughtspersons, Technologists, and Senior Technologists. Furthermore, the design and technical complexity (structure, building services, etc) and Occupational Health and Safety requirements of this building type would require training at a minimum NQF Level 8.							
AE-4-4	Television and radio studios that admit an audience	▲			●			
	Risks: This requires a level of competence that would not be achievable given the length of training of Draughtspersons, Technologists, and Senior Technologists. Furthermore, the design and technical complexity (structure, building services, etc) and Occupational Health and Safety requirements of this building type would require training at a minimum NQF Level 8.							
AE-4-5	Symphony and concert halls	▲			●			
	Risks: This requires a level of competence that would not be achievable given the length of training of Draughtspersons, Technologists, and Senior Technologists. Furthermore, the design and technical complexity (structure, building services, etc) and Occupational Health and Safety requirements of this building type would require training at a minimum NQF Level 8.							
Subcategory AE-5: Exhibition spaces								
AE-5-1	Art galleries	▲			●	●		
	Risks: This requires a level of competence that would not be achievable given the length of training of Draughtspersons and Technologists. Furthermore, the public liability, technical complexity (IT network, etc), and Occupational Health and Safety requirements of this building type would require training at a minimum NQF Level 7.							
AE-5-2	Exhibition halls	▲			●	●		
	Risks: This requires a level of competence that would not be achievable given the length of training of Draughtspersons and Technologists. Furthermore, the public liability, technical complexity (IT network, etc), and Occupational Health and Safety requirements of this building type would require training at a minimum NQF Level 7.							

CODE	BUILDING TYPE	A	B	C	Pr Arch	PrSArchT	PrArchT	PrArchD
AE-5-3	Museums	▲			●			
	Risks: This requires a level of competence that would not be achievable given the length of training of Draughtspersons, Technologists, and Senior Technologists. Furthermore, the design and technical complexity (structure, building services, etc) and Occupational Health and Safety requirements of this building type would require training at a minimum NQF Level 8.							
Subcategory AE-6: Conference facilities								
AE-6-1	Single conference facility		▲		●	●	●	
	Risks – This requires a level of competence that would not be achievable given the length of training of Draughtspersons.							
AE-6-2	Conference centre	▲			●			

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	Risks: This requires a level of competence that would not be achievable given the length of training of Draughtspersons, Technologists, and Senior Technologists. Furthermore, the design and technical complexity (structure, building services, etc) and Occupational Health and Safety requirements of this building type would require training at a minimum NQF Level 8.							
Subcategory AE-7: Indoor sports facilities intended for participation and/or viewing of activities								
AE-7-1	Gymnasiums	▲			●	●		
	Risks: This requires a level of competence that would not be achievable given the length of training of Draughtspersons and Technologists. Furthermore, the public liability, technical complexity (IT network, etc), and Occupational Health and Safety requirements of this building type would require training at a minimum NQF Level 7.							
AE-7-2	Swimming pools	▲			●	●		
	Risks: This requires a level of competence that would not be achievable given the length of training of Draughtspersons and Technologists. Furthermore, the public liability, technical complexity (IT network, etc), and Occupational Health and Safety requirements of this building type would require training at a minimum NQF Level 7.							
AE-7-3	Ice rinks, squash and tennis courts, or similar facilities	▲			●	●		
	Risks: This requires a level of competence that would not be achievable given the length of training of Draughtspersons and Technologists. Furthermore, the public liability, technical complexity (IT network, etc), and Occupational Health and Safety requirements of this building type would require training at a minimum NQF Level 7.							
Subcategory AE-8: Outdoor sports facilities intended for participation and/or viewing of activities								
AE-8-1	Sports facilities at primary and secondary schools	▲			●	●		
	Risks: This requires a level of competence that would not be achievable given the length of training of Draughtspersons and Technologists. Furthermore, the public liability, technical complexity (IT network, etc), and Occupational Health and Safety requirements of this building type would require training at a minimum NQF Level 7.							
AE-8-2	Sports Facilities at Tertiary Educational Facilities	▲			●			
	Risks: This requires a level of competence that would not be achievable given the length of training of Draughtspersons, Technologists, and Senior Technologists. Furthermore, the design and technical complexity (structure, building services, etc) and Occupational Health and Safety requirements of this building type would require training at a minimum NQF Level 8.							

CODE	BUILDING TYPE	A	B	C	Pr Arch	PrSArchT	PrArchT	PrArchD
AE-8-3	Municipal and other sports facilities	▲			●			
	Risks: This requires a level of competence that would not be achievable given the length of training of Draughtspersons, Technologists, and Senior Technologists. Furthermore, the design and technical complexity (structure, building services, etc) and Occupational Health and Safety requirements of this building type would require training at a minimum NQF Level 8.							
AE-8-4	Stadiums, grandstands, and arenas	▲			●			
	Risks: This requires a level of competence that would not be achievable given the length of training of Draughtspersons, Technologists, and Senior Technologists. Furthermore, the design and technical complexity (structure, building services, etc) and Occupational Health and Safety requirements of this building type would require training at a minimum NQF Level 8.							
CATEGORY COM - COMMERCIAL								
COM-1								

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	Filling/charging stations with a maximum of four dispensing units each, associated with a convenience store, car wash facility, etc.		▲		●	●	●	
	Risks – This requires a level of competence that would not be achievable given the length of training of Draughtspersons.							
COM-2	Filling/charging stations with associated convenience store, car wash facility, and fast-food outlets, cafeterias, etc.	▲			●	●		
	Risks: This requires a level of competence that would not be achievable given the length of training of Draughtspersons and Technologists. Furthermore, the public liability, technical complexity (IT network, etc), and Occupational Health and Safety requirements of this building type would require training at a minimum NQF Level 7.							
COM-3	Motor vehicle showroom		▲		●	●	●	
	Risks – This requires a level of competence that would not be achievable given the length of training of Draughtspersons.							
COM-4	Motor vehicle service centre	▲			●	●		
	Risks: This requires a level of competence that would not be achievable given the length of training of Draughtspersons and Technologists. Furthermore, the public liability, technical complexity (IT network, etc), and Occupational Health and Safety requirements of this building type would require training at a minimum NQF Level 7.							
COM-5	Motor vehicle showroom and service centre	▲			●	●		
	Risks: This requires a level of competence that would not be achievable given the length of training of Draughtspersons and Technologists. Furthermore, the public liability, technical complexity (IT network, etc), and Occupational Health and Safety requirements of this building type would require training at a minimum NQF Level 7.							
COM-6	Motor vehicle showroom and service centre with filling / charging station	▲			●			
	Risks: This requires a level of competence that would not be achievable given the length of training of Draughtspersons, Technologists, and Senior Technologists. Furthermore, the design and technical complexity (structure, building services, etc) and Occupational Health and Safety requirements of this building type would require training at a minimum NQF Level 8.							
COM-7	General-purpose shop			▲	●	●	●	●
	Risks: N/A							

CODE	BUILDING TYPE	A	B	C	Pr Arch	PrSArchT	PrArchT	PrArchD
COM-8	Specialised shop		▲		●	●	●	
	Risks – This requires a level of competence that would not be achievable given the length of training of Draughtspersons.							
COM-9	Supermarket (no other shops)	▲			●	●		
	Risks: This requires a level of competence that would not be achievable given the length of training of Draughtspersons and Technologists. Furthermore, the public liability, technical complexity (IT network, etc), and Occupational Health and Safety requirements of this building type would require training at a minimum NQF Level 7.							
COM-10	Neighbourhood shopping centre containing general-purpose shops		▲		●	●	●	
	Risks – This requires a level of competence that would not be achievable given the length of training of Draughtspersons.							

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COM-11	Community shopping centre containing a supermarket, general purpose shops, specialised shops, and fast-food outlets	▲			●	●		
	Risks: This requires a level of competence that would not be achievable given the length of training of Draughtspersons and Technologists. Furthermore, the public liability, technical complexity (IT network, etc), and Occupational Health and Safety requirements of this building type would require training at a minimum NQF Level 7.							
COM-12	Regional shopping centre containing a maximum of five supermarkets and several general purpose and specialised shops, fast food outlets and cafeterias, and restaurants.	▲			●			
	Risks: This requires a level of competence that would not be achievable given the length of training of Draughtspersons, Technologists, and Senior Technologists. Furthermore, the design and technical complexity (structure, building services, etc) and Occupational Health and Safety requirements of this building type would require training at a minimum NQF Level 8.							
COM-13	Super-regional shopping centre/lifestyle centre containing more than five supermarkets (mall), several general purpose and specialised shops, fast food outlets and cafeterias, and restaurants.	▲			●			
	Risks: This requires a level of competence that would not be achievable given the length of training of Draughtspersons, Technologists, and Senior Technologists. Furthermore, the design and technical complexity (structure, building services, etc) and Occupational Health and Safety requirements of this building type would require training at a minimum NQF Level 8.							
CATEGORY BUS - BUSINESS								
BUS-1	Single-storey general office building			▲	●	●	●	●
	Risks: N/A							
BUS-2	Double-storey general office building		▲		●	●	●	
	Risks – This requires a level of competence that would not be achievable given the length of training of Draughtspersons.							

CODE	BUILDING TYPE	A	B	C	Pr Arch	PrSArchT	PrArchT	PrArchD
BUS-3	Specialised/purpose-built office developments	▲			●	●		
	Risks: This requires a level of competence that would not be achievable given the length of training of Draughtspersons and Technologists. Furthermore, the public liability, technical complexity (IT network, etc), and Occupational Health and Safety requirements of this building type would require training at a minimum NQF Level 7.							
BUS-4	High-rise specialised / purpose-built office developments	▲			●			
	Risks: This requires a level of competence that would not be achievable given the length of training of Draughtspersons, Technologists, and Senior Technologists. Furthermore, the design and technical complexity (structure, building services, etc) and Occupational Health and Safety requirements of this building type would require training at a minimum NQF Level 8.							
CATEGORY WFW - WAREHOUSING, FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS								
WFW-1	Standard public storage facilities							

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				▲	●	●	●	●
	Risks: N/A							
WFW-2	Single/Double-storey / Large public storage facilities		▲		●	●	●	
	Risks – This requires a level of competence that would not be achievable given the length of training of Draughtspersons.							
WFW-3	Specialised storage facilities for documents/archives	▲			●	●		
	Risks: This requires a level of competence that would not be achievable given the length of training of Draughtspersons and Technologists. Furthermore, the public liability, technical complexity (IT network, etc), and Occupational Health and Safety requirements of this building type would require training at a minimum NQF Level 7.							
WFW-4	Retail warehouses	▲			●	●		
	Risks: This requires a level of competence that would not be achievable given the length of training of Draughtspersons and Technologists. Furthermore, the public liability, technical complexity (IT network, etc), and Occupational Health and Safety requirements of this building type would require training at a minimum NQF Level 7.							
WFW-5	Specialised warehouses (cold/cool/refrigerator/freezer storage)	▲			●			
	Risks: This requires a level of competence that would not be achievable given the length of training of Draughtspersons, Technologists, and Senior Technologists. Furthermore, the design and technical complexity (structure, building services, etc) and Occupational Health and Safety requirements of this building type would require training at a minimum NQF Level 8.							
WFW-6	Vehicle warehouses	▲			●			
	Risks: This requires a level of competence that would not be achievable given the length of training of Draughtspersons, Technologists, and Senior Technologists. Furthermore, the design and technical complexity (structure, building services, etc) and Occupational Health and Safety requirements of this building type would require training at a minimum NQF Level 8.							
WFW-7	High-hazard warehouses	▲			●			
	Risks: This requires a level of competence that would not be achievable given the length of training of Draughtspersons, Technologists, and Senior Technologists. Furthermore, the design and technical complexity (structure, building services, etc) and Occupational Health and Safety requirements of this building type would require training at a minimum NQF Level 8.							

CODE	BUILDING TYPE	A	B	C	Pr Arch	PrSArchT	PrArchT	PrArchD
WFW-8	Bio-hazard warehouses	▲			●			
	Risks: This requires a level of competence that would not be achievable given the length of training of Draughtspersons, Technologists, and Senior Technologists. Furthermore, the design and technical complexity (structure, building services, etc) and Occupational Health and Safety requirements of this building type would require training at a minimum NQF Level 8.							
WFW-9	General use factories	▲			●	●		
	Risks: This requires a level of competence that would not be achievable given the length of training of Draughtspersons and Technologists. Furthermore, the public liability, technical complexity (IT network, etc), and Occupational Health and Safety requirements of this building type would require training at a minimum NQF Level 7.							
WFW-10	Specialised/purpose-built factories	▲			●	●		

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	Risks: This requires a level of competence that would not be achievable given the length of training of Draughtspersons and Technologists. Furthermore, the public liability, technical complexity (IT network, etc), and Occupational Health and Safety requirements of this building type would require training at a minimum NQF Level 7.							
WFW-11	High-hazard factories	▲			●			
	Risks: This requires a level of competence that would not be achievable given the length of training of Draughtspersons, Technologists, and Senior Technologists. Furthermore, the design and technical complexity (structure, building services, etc) and Occupational Health and Safety requirements of this building type would require training at a minimum NQF Level 8.							
WFW-12	Food processing factories	▲			●			
	Risks: This requires a level of competence that would not be achievable given the length of training of Draughtspersons, Technologists, and Senior Technologists. Furthermore, the design and technical complexity (structure, building services, etc) and Occupational Health and Safety requirements of this building type would require training at a minimum NQF Level 8.							
WFW-13	General Workshops		▲		●	●	●	
	Risks – This requires a level of competence that would not be achievable given the length of training of Draughtspersons.							
WFW-14	Purpose-built workshops	▲			●			
	Risks: This requires a level of competence that would not be achievable given the length of training of Draughtspersons, Technologists, and Senior Technologists. Furthermore, the design and technical complexity (structure, building services, etc) and Occupational Health and Safety requirements of this building type would require training at a minimum NQF Level 8.							
WFW-15	Power generation	▲			●			
	Risks: This requires a level of competence that would not be achievable given the length of training of Draughtspersons, Technologists, and Senior Technologists. Furthermore, the design and technical complexity (structure, building services, etc) and Occupational Health and Safety requirements of this building type would require training at a minimum NQF Level 8.							
WFW-16	Water and sewer purification	▲			●	●		
	Risks: This requires a level of competence that would not be achievable given the length of training of Draughtspersons and Technologists. Furthermore, the public liability, technical complexity (IT network, etc), and Occupational Health and Safety requirements of this building type would require training at a minimum NQF Level 7.							

CODE	BUILDING TYPE	A	B	C	Pr Arch	PrSArchT	PrArchT	PrArchD
WFW-17	Waste disposal, transfer, and reclamation	▲			●	●		
	Risks: This requires a level of competence that would not be achievable given the length of training of Draughtspersons and Technologists. Furthermore, the public liability, technical complexity (IT network, etc), and Occupational Health and Safety requirements of this building type would require training at a minimum NQF Level 7.							
WFW-18	Testing Laboratories - low to medium risk	▲			●	●		
	Risks: This requires a level of competence that would not be achievable given the length of training of Draughtspersons and Technologists. Furthermore, the public liability, technical complexity (IT network, etc), and Occupational Health and Safety requirements of this building type would require training at a minimum NQF Level 7.							
WFW-19	Testing Laboratories - high risk	▲			●	●		

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	Risks: This requires a level of competence that would not be achievable given the length of training of Draughtspersons and Technologists. Furthermore, the public liability, technical complexity (IT network, etc), and Occupational Health and Safety requirements of this building type would require training at a minimum NQF Level 7.							
CATEGORY MED - MEDICAL AND VETERINARY FACILITIES								
MED-1	Doctors' and veterinarians' consulting rooms		▲		●	●	●	
	Risks – This requires a level of competence that would not be achievable given the length of training of Draughtspersons.							
MED-2	Doctors, veterinarians, and dental surgeries	▲			●	●		
	Risks: This requires a level of competence that would not be achievable given the length of training of Draughtspersons and Technologists. Furthermore, the public liability, technical complexity (IT network, etc), and Occupational Health and Safety requirements of this building type would require training at a minimum NQF Level 7.							
MED-3	Pathology depos		▲		●	●	●	
	Risks – This requires a level of competence that would not be achievable given the length of training of Draughtspersons.							
MED-4	Diagnostic laboratories	▲			●	●		
	Risks: This requires a level of competence that would not be achievable given the length of training of Draughtspersons and Technologists. Furthermore, the public liability, technical complexity (IT network, etc), and Occupational Health and Safety requirements of this building type would require training at a minimum NQF Level 7.							
MED-5	Medical research laboratories	▲			●			
	Risks: This requires a level of competence that would not be achievable given the length of training of Draughtspersons, Technologists, and Senior Technologists. Furthermore, the design and technical complexity (structure, building services, etc) and Occupational Health and Safety requirements of this building type would require training at a minimum NQF Level 8.							
MED-6	Medical health centres	▲			●	●		
	Risks: This requires a level of competence that would not be achievable given the length of training of Draughtspersons and Technologists. Furthermore, the public liability, technical complexity (IT network, etc), and Occupational Health and Safety requirements of this building type would require training at a minimum NQF Level 7.							

CODE	BUILDING TYPE	A	B	C	Pr Arch	PrSArchT	PrArchT	PrArchD
MED-7	Clinics	▲			●	●		
	Risks: This requires a level of competence that would not be achievable given the length of training of Draughtspersons and Technologists. Furthermore, the public liability, technical complexity (IT network, etc), and Occupational Health and Safety requirements of this building type would require training at a minimum NQF Level 7.							
MED-8	Clinics with treatment/procedure facilities	▲			●	●		
	Risks: This requires a level of competence that would not be achievable given the length of training of Draughtspersons and Technologists. Furthermore, the public liability, technical complexity (IT network, etc), and Occupational Health and Safety requirements of this building type would require training at a minimum NQF Level 7.							
MED-9	Step-down facilities	▲			●	●		

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	Risks: This requires a level of competence that would not be achievable given the length of training of Draughtspersons and Technologists. Furthermore, the public liability, technical complexity (IT network, etc), and Occupational Health and Safety requirements of this building type would require training at a minimum NQF Level 7.							
MED-10	Local private or public hospital	▲			●			
	Risks: This requires a level of competence that would not be achievable given the length of training of Draughtspersons, Technologists, and Senior Technologists. Furthermore, the design and technical complexity (structure, building services, etc) and Occupational Health and Safety requirements of this building type would require training at a minimum NQF Level 8.							
MED-11	Small private or district hospital	▲			●			
	Risks: This requires a level of competence that would not be achievable given the length of training of Draughtspersons, Technologists, and Senior Technologists. Furthermore, the design and technical complexity (structure, building services, etc) and Occupational Health and Safety requirements of this building type would require training at a minimum NQF Level 8.							
MED-12	Medium private or district hospital	▲			●			
	Risks: This requires a level of competence that would not be achievable given the length of training of Draughtspersons, Technologists, and Senior Technologists. Furthermore, the design and technical complexity (structure, building services, etc) and Occupational Health and Safety requirements of this building type would require training at a minimum NQF Level 8.							
MED-13	Large private or district hospital	▲			●			
	Risks: This requires a level of competence that would not be achievable given the length of training of Draughtspersons, Technologists, and Senior Technologists. Furthermore, the design and technical complexity (structure, building services, etc) and Occupational Health and Safety requirements of this building type would require training at a minimum NQF Level 8.							
MED-14	Regional private or public hospital	▲			●			
	Risks: This requires a level of competence that would not be achievable given the length of training of Draughtspersons, Technologists, and Senior Technologists. Furthermore, the design and technical complexity (structure, building services, etc) and Occupational Health and Safety requirements of this building type would require training at a minimum NQF Level 8.							
MED-15	Tertiary hospital	▲			●			
	Risks: This requires a level of competence that would not be achievable given the length of training of Draughtspersons, Technologists, and Senior Technologists. Furthermore, the design and technical complexity (structure, building services, etc) and Occupational Health and Safety requirements of this building type would require training at a minimum NQF Level 8.							

CODE	BUILDING TYPE	A	B	C	Pr Arch	PrSArchT	PrArchT	PrArchD
MED-16	Central hospital	▲			●			
	Risks: This requires a level of competence that would not be achievable given the length of training of Draughtspersons, Technologists, and Senior Technologists. Furthermore, the design and technical complexity (structure, building services, etc) and Occupational Health and Safety requirements of this building type would require training at a minimum NQF Level 8.							
MED-17	Special needs housing	▲			●	●		
	Risks: This requires a level of competence that would not be achievable given the length of training of Draughtspersons and Technologists. Furthermore, the public liability, technical complexity (IT network, etc), and Occupational Health and Safety requirements of this building type would require training at a minimum NQF Level 7.							
MED-18	Nursing homes	▲			●	●		

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	Risks: This requires a level of competence that would not be achievable given the length of training of Draughtspersons and Technologists. Furthermore, the public liability, technical complexity (IT network, etc), and Occupational Health and Safety requirements of this building type would require training at a minimum NQF Level 7.							
MED-19	Frail care	▲			●	●		
	Risks: This requires a level of competence that would not be achievable given the length of training of Draughtspersons and Technologists. Furthermore, the public liability, technical complexity (IT network, etc), and Occupational Health and Safety requirements of this building type would require training at a minimum NQF Level 7.							
CATEGORY CIV - COMMUNITY (GOVERNMENT AND PRIVATE)								
CIV-1	Civic centres	▲			●	●		
	Risks: This requires a level of competence that would not be achievable given the length of training of Draughtspersons and Technologists. Furthermore, the public liability, technical complexity (IT network, etc), and Occupational Health and Safety requirements of this building type would require training at a minimum NQF Level 7.							
CIV-2	Libraries	▲			●	●		
	Risks: This requires a level of competence that would not be achievable given the length of training of Draughtspersons and Technologists. Furthermore, the public liability, technical complexity (IT network, etc), and Occupational Health and Safety requirements of this building type would require training at a minimum NQF Level 7.							
CIV-3	Vehicle testing facilities	▲			●	●		
	Risks: This requires a level of competence that would not be achievable given the length of training of Draughtspersons and Technologists. Furthermore, the public liability, technical complexity (IT network, etc), and Occupational Health and Safety requirements of this building type would require training at a minimum NQF Level 7.							
CIV-4	Satellite police stations	▲			●	●		
	Risks: This requires a level of competence that would not be achievable given the length of training of Draughtspersons and Technologists. Furthermore, the public liability, technical complexity (IT network, etc), and Occupational Health and Safety requirements of this building type would require training at a minimum NQF Level 7.							
CIV-5	Police stations	▲			●			
	Risks: This requires a level of competence that would not be achievable given the length of training of Draughtspersons, Technologists, and Senior Technologists. Furthermore, the design and technical complexity (structure, building services, etc) and Occupational Health and Safety requirements of this building type would require training at a minimum NQF Level 8.							

CODE	BUILDING TYPE	A	B	C	Pr Arch	PrSArchT	PrArchT	PrArchD
CIV-6	Ambulance and fire stations	▲			●			
	Risks: This requires a level of competence that would not be achievable given the length of training of Draughtspersons, Technologists, and Senior Technologists. Furthermore, the design and technical complexity (structure, building services, etc) and Occupational Health and Safety requirements of this building type would require training at a minimum NQF Level 8.							
CIV-7	Municipal courts	▲			●			
	Risks: This requires a level of competence that would not be achievable given the length of training of Draughtspersons, Technologists, and Senior Technologists. Furthermore, the design and technical complexity (structure, building services, etc) and Occupational Health and Safety requirements of this building type would require training at a minimum NQF Level 8.							
CIV-8	Magistrate courts	▲			●			

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	Risks: This requires a level of competence that would not be achievable given the length of training of Draughtspersons, Technologists, and Senior Technologists. Furthermore, the design and technical complexity (structure, building services, etc) and Occupational Health and Safety requirements of this building type would require training at a minimum NQF Level 8.							
CIV-9	Specialised courts	▲			●			
	Risks: This requires a level of competence that would not be achievable given the length of training of Draughtspersons, Technologists, and Senior Technologists. Furthermore, the design and technical complexity (structure, building services, etc) and Occupational Health and Safety requirements of this building type would require training at a minimum NQF Level 8.							
CIV-10	High courts and supreme courts of appeal	▲			●			
	Risks: This requires a level of competence that would not be achievable given the length of training of Draughtspersons, Technologists, and Senior Technologists. Furthermore, the design and technical complexity (structure, building services, etc) and Occupational Health and Safety requirements of this building type would require training at a minimum NQF Level 8.							
CIV-11	Constitutional court	▲			●			
	Risks: This requires a level of competence that would not be achievable given the length of training of Draughtspersons, Technologists, and Senior Technologists. Furthermore, the design and technical complexity (structure, building services, etc) and Occupational Health and Safety requirements of this building type would require training at a minimum NQF Level 8.							
CIV-12	Correctional centres - low risk	▲			●			
	Risks: This requires a level of competence that would not be achievable given the length of training of Draughtspersons, Technologists, and Senior Technologists. Furthermore, the design and technical complexity (structure, building services, etc) and Occupational Health and Safety requirements of this building type would require training at a minimum NQF Level 8.							
CIV-13	Correctional centres - medium risk	▲			●			
	Risks: This requires a level of competence that would not be achievable given the length of training of Draughtspersons, Technologists, and Senior Technologists. Furthermore, the design and technical complexity (structure, building services, etc) and Occupational Health and Safety requirements of this building type would require training at a minimum NQF Level 8.							
CIV-14	Correctional centres - high risk	▲			●			
	Risks: This requires a level of competence that would not be achievable given the length of training of Draughtspersons, Technologists, and Senior Technologists. Furthermore, the design and technical complexity (structure, building services, etc) and Occupational Health and Safety requirements of this building type would require training at a minimum NQF Level 8.							

CATEGORY EDU – EDUCATION								
CODE	BUILDING TYPE	A	B	C	Pr Arch	PrSArchT	PrArchT	PrArchD
EDU-1	Preschool facilities		▲		●	●	●	
	Risks – This requires a level of competence that would not be achievable given the length of training of Draughtspersons.							
EDU-2	Primary school	▲			●	●		
	Risks: This requires a level of competence that would not be achievable given the length of training of Draughtspersons and Technologists. Furthermore, the public liability, technical complexity (IT network, etc), and Occupational Health and Safety requirements of this building type would require training at a minimum NQF Level 7.							
EDU-3	Secondary school	▲			●	●		

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	Risks: This requires a level of competence that would not be achievable given the length of training of Draughtspersons and Technologists. Furthermore, the public liability, technical complexity (IT network, etc), and Occupational Health and Safety requirements of this building type would require training at a minimum NQF Level 7.							
EDU-4	Combined schools	▲			●	●		
	Risks: This requires a level of competence that would not be achievable given the length of training of Draughtspersons and Technologists. Furthermore, the public liability, technical complexity (IT network, etc), and Occupational Health and Safety requirements of this building type would require training at a minimum NQF Level 7.							
EDU-5	FET colleges and other training facilities	▲			●	●		
	Risks: This requires a level of competence that would not be achievable given the length of training of Draughtspersons and Technologists. Furthermore, the public liability, technical complexity (IT network, etc), and Occupational Health and Safety requirements of this building type would require training at a minimum NQF Level 7.							
EDU-6	Tertiary educational and research facilities	▲			●			
	Risks: This requires a level of competence that would not be achievable given the length of training of Draughtspersons, Technologists, and Senior Technologists. Furthermore, the design and technical complexity (structure, building services, etc) and Occupational Health and Safety requirements of this building type would require training at a minimum NQF Level 8.							
CATEGORY ACC - ACCOMMODATION AND RESIDENTIAL								
ACC-1	Single-storey dwelling units			▲	●	●	●	●
	Risks: N/A							
ACC-2	Double-storey dwelling units		▲		●	●	●	
	Risks – This requires a level of competence that would not be achievable given the length of training of Draughtspersons.							
ACC-3	Double-storey dwelling units - shared entrance/exit		▲		●	●	●	
	Risks – This requires a level of competence that would not be achievable given the length of training of Draughtspersons.							
ACC-4	Dwelling units - three storeys and more	▲			●	●		
	Risks: This requires a level of competence that would not be achievable given the length of training of Draughtspersons and Technologists. Furthermore, the public liability, technical complexity (IT network, etc), and Occupational Health and Safety requirements of this building type would require training at a minimum NQF Level 7.							

CODE	BUILDING TYPE	A	B	C	Pr Arch	PrSArchT	PrArchT	PrArchD
ACC-5	Dwelling units - complex design	▲			●	●		
	Risks: This requires a level of competence that would not be achievable given the length of training of Draughtspersons and Technologists. Furthermore, the public liability, technical complexity (IT network, etc), and Occupational Health and Safety requirements of this building type would require training at a minimum NQF Level 7.							
ACC-6	Apartment building	▲			●			
	Risks: This requires a level of competence that would not be achievable given the length of training of Draughtspersons, Technologists, and Senior Technologists. Furthermore, the design and technical complexity (structure, building services, etc) and Occupational Health and Safety requirements of this building type would require training at a minimum NQF Level 8.							
ACC-7	Student accommodation							

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		▲			●			
	Risks: This requires a level of competence that would not be achievable given the length of training of Draughtspersons, Technologists, and Senior Technologists. Furthermore, the design and technical complexity (structure, building services, etc) and Occupational Health and Safety requirements of this building type would require training at a minimum NQF Level 8.							
ACC-8	Military barracks	▲			●			
	Risks: This requires a level of competence that would not be achievable given the length of training of Draughtspersons, Technologists, and Senior Technologists. Furthermore, the design and technical complexity (structure, building services, etc) and Occupational Health and Safety requirements of this building type would require training at a minimum NQF Level 8.							
ACC-9	Dormitories (single and/or shared rooms)	▲			●			
	Risks: This requires a level of competence that would not be achievable given the length of training of Draughtspersons, Technologists, and Senior Technologists. Furthermore, the design and technical complexity (structure, building services, etc) and Occupational Health and Safety requirements of this building type would require training at a minimum NQF Level 8.							
ACC-10	Guest houses and B&Bs	▲			●	●		
	Risks: This requires a level of competence that would not be achievable given the length of training of Draughtspersons and Technologists. Furthermore, the public liability, technical complexity (IT network, etc), and Occupational Health and Safety requirements of this building type would require training at a minimum NQF Level 7.							
ACC-11	Hotels - accommodation and guest facilities only	▲			●	●		
	Risks: This requires a level of competence that would not be achievable given the length of training of Draughtspersons and Technologists. Furthermore, the public liability, technical complexity (IT network, etc), and Occupational Health and Safety requirements of this building type would require training at a minimum NQF Level 7.							
ACC-12	Hotels with conference facilities	▲			●			
	Risks: This requires a level of competence that would not be achievable given the length of training of Draughtspersons, Technologists, and Senior Technologists. Furthermore, the design and technical complexity (structure, building services, etc) and Occupational Health and Safety requirements of this building type would require training at a minimum NQF Level 8.							

CATEGORY TRA – TRANSPORT								
CODE	**BUILDING TYPE**	**A**	**B**	**C**	**Pr Arch**	**PrSArchT**	**PrArchT**	**PrArchD**
TRA-1	Private and municipal airfields	▲			●	●		
	Risks: This requires a level of competence that would not be achievable given the length of training of Draughtspersons and Technologists. Furthermore, the public liability, technical complexity (IT network, etc), and Occupational Health and Safety requirements of this building type would require training at a minimum NQF Level 7.							
TRA-2	Regional airports	▲			●			
	Risks: This requires a level of competence that would not be achievable given the length of training of Draughtspersons, Technologists, and Senior Technologists. Furthermore, the design and technical complexity (structure, building services, etc) and Occupational Health and Safety requirements of this building type would require training at a minimum NQF Level 8.							

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TRA-3	International airports	▲			●			
	Risks: This requires a level of competence that would not be achievable given the length of training of Draughtspersons, Technologists, and Senior Technologists. Furthermore, the design and technical complexity (structure, building services, etc) and Occupational Health and Safety requirements of this building type would require training at a minimum NQF Level 8.							
TRA-4	Military airfields	▲			●			
	Risks: This requires a level of competence that would not be achievable given the length of training of Draughtspersons, Technologists, and Senior Technologists. Furthermore, the design and technical complexity (structure, building services, etc) and Occupational Health and Safety requirements of this building type would require training at a minimum NQF Level 8.							
TRA-5	Railway stations	▲			●	●		
	Risks: This requires a level of competence that would not be achievable given the length of training of Draughtspersons and Technologists. Furthermore, the public liability, technical complexity (IT network, etc), and Occupational Health and Safety requirements of this building type would require training at a minimum NQF Level 7.							
TRA-6	Bus transport stations	▲			●	●		
	Risks: This requires a level of competence that would not be achievable given the length of training of Draughtspersons and Technologists. Furthermore, the public liability, technical complexity (IT network, etc), and Occupational Health and Safety requirements of this building type would require training at a minimum NQF Level 7.							
TRA-7	Taxi ranks	▲			●	●		
	Risks: This requires a level of competence that would not be achievable given the length of training of Draughtspersons and Technologists. Furthermore, the public liability, technical complexity (IT network, etc), and Occupational Health and Safety requirements of this building type would require training at a minimum NQF Level 7.							
TRA-8	Combined taxi and bus transport stations	▲			●	●		
	Risks: This requires a level of competence that would not be achievable given the length of training of Draughtspersons and Technologists. Furthermore, the public liability, technical complexity (IT network, etc), and Occupational Health and Safety requirements of this building type would require training at a minimum NQF Level 7.							
TRA-9	Harbour Facilities	▲			●			
	Risks: This requires a level of competence that would not be achievable given the length of training of Draughtspersons, Technologists, and Senior Technologists. Furthermore, the design and technical complexity (structure, building services, etc) and Occupational Health and Safety requirements of this building type would require training at a minimum NQF Level 8.							

CODE	BUILDING TYPE	A	B	C	Pr Arch	PrSArchT	PrArchT	PrArchD
TRA-10	Transport vehicle overnight facilities	▲			●	●		
	Risks: This requires a level of competence that would not be achievable given the length of training of Draughtspersons and Technologists. Furthermore, the public liability, technical complexity (IT network, etc), and Occupational Health and Safety requirements of this building type would require training at a minimum NQF Level 7.							

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