



The South African
Council *for* Planners
S A C P L A N

SACPLAN Bulletin

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Western Cape leads provincial planning law reform

Kobus Munro
**, Western Cape Government Environmental Affairs and
Development Planning**

The Western Cape Government (WCG) is the first provincial administration to pass a provincial land use planning law. The Western Cape Provincial Parliament passed the Western Cape Land Use Planning Bill on 25 March 2014. This landmark move is preceded by the Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act, 2013 (Act 16 of 2013) being assented to by the National Government.

The legislative process was initiated during December 2013 when the Western Cape Provincial Cabinet approved the introduction of the draft Land Use Planning Bill to the Western Cape Provincial Parliament. This was followed by the introduction of the draft Land Use Planning Bill to the Provincial Parliament in all three official Western Cape languages during January 2014. The Western Cape Parliament's Standing Committee responsible for Agriculture and Environmental Planning then initiated a series of public hearings, which were concluded during March 2014. The Standing Committee made its final recommendations on the draft Land Use Planning Bill to the Provincial Parliament with a final decision on the draft Bill being made on 25 March 2014.

The implementation of the Bill will be delayed to coincide with the implementation of various other new laws that together make up the suite of land use planning laws that will give effect to the new land use

planning system in South Africa. It should be noted that SPLUMA can only be implemented once the national Department of Rural Development and Land Reform has compiled and approved regulations in terms of this Act, municipalities will need to compile and approve the relevant bylaws, to legislate the finer details of the land use planning system that will operate at municipal level.

Current information indicates that the necessary regulations and bylaws will only be finalised by September 2014 at the earliest. Ideally, the land use planning laws of all three spheres of government, i.e. SPLUMA, Western Cape Land Use Planning Act, as well as the regulations or bylaws of the various municipalities should be implemented simultaneously.

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The WCG realises, however, that the simultaneous implementation may not be feasible across the entire extent of the province and the possibility of a staggered implementation should be considered at some point.

Although a first draft of the Western Cape Land Use Planning Bill was finalised as early as 2011, the Bill had to be revised on several occasions due to significant developments in the understanding of the constitutional scheme for land use planning. As recently as 2011, a series of court judgments began to refine our understanding of the concepts of municipal, regional, development and provincial planning and the subsequent division of these functional areas between the three spheres of government. These court judgments and various legal opinions obtained from senior counsel subsequent to 2011 have culminated in the WCG reaching a collective consensus which allowed it to reach this point in its own planning law reform process.

One of the key areas that enabled the Province to reach this collective consensus was the improved understanding it gained of the constitutional scheme applicable to land use planning. This understanding, which found its way into the latest version of the Bill, hinged on the constitutional notion that municipal land use planning should be legislated by municipalities. Earlier versions of the Western Cape Land Use Planning Bill failed to recognise this key aspect.

The inclusion of the finer details of municipal land use planning processes were incorrectly and unconstitutionally incorporated into the early versions of the Western Cape Land Use Planning Bill. Distinguishing between these functional areas and identifying the relevant sections in the Bill eventually lead the WCG to the current position where municipal planning aspects have been removed from the Bill and are to be included in municipal land use planning bylaws. These bylaws will need to be developed and adopted by the municipalities. In this regard the WCG will, in the months leading up to the implementation of the law reform process, assist municipalities

in the compilation of these bylaws, inter alia through the compilation of a standard draft municipal land use planning bylaws in terms of section 14 of the Municipal Systems Act, 2000 (Act 32 of 2000). This falls within the constitutionally assigned support function that provinces need to provide to municipalities to ensure that they are able to effectively perform their constitutionally assigned municipal land use planning responsibilities.

**Future, Change and Choices
Strategic planning methods for
built environment
professionals
2nd Edition
Peter Robinson**

This book will be of interest to anyone involved in built environment planning and development; to strategic planning theorists and practitioners in any field; and to urban historians and geographers who wish to understand the processes that drive the development of towns and cities. It has been structured in the format of a text book for students and a handbook for practitioners, or a training manual.

- Chapter 1 Unravelling complexity using a strategic approach
- Chapter 2 Understanding the core problem and the driving forces
- Chapter 3 Unpacking and re-formulating the problem
- Chapter 4 Gazing into the future
- Chapter 5 Engaging with the future: formulating visions, strategies and action plans
- Chapter 6 Strategic spatial planning

SACPLAN Motto:

Reinventing Planning, Changing Lives

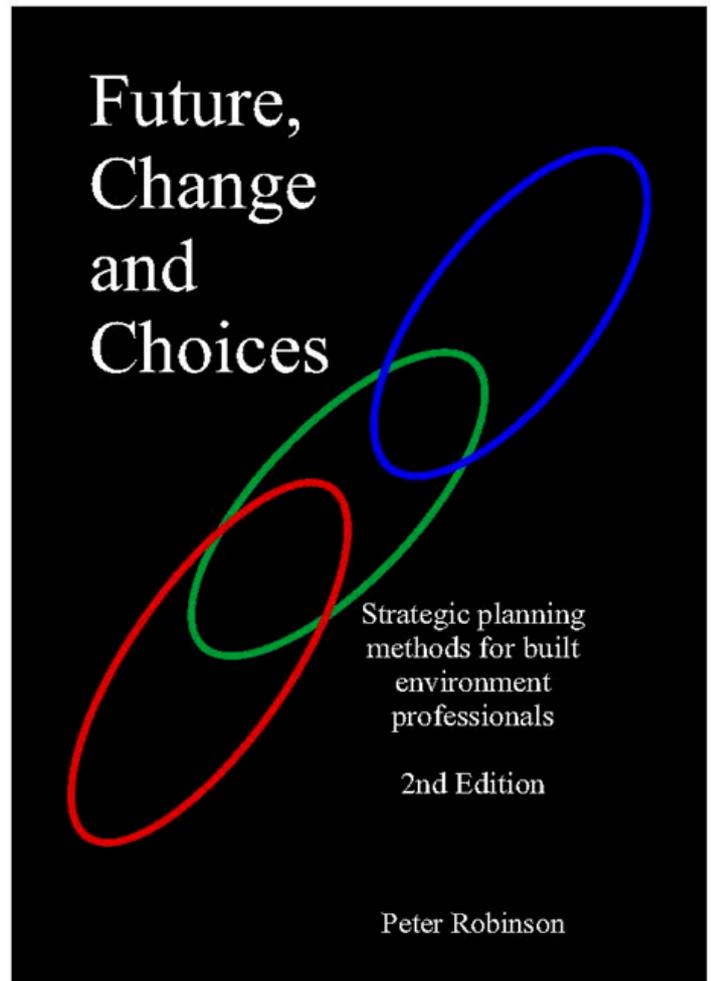
- Chapter 7 Private sector response to crises: planning for the 21st century in metropolitan Durban
- Chapter 8 Investment or disinvestment? Impact of a private sector decision on a small town: Mt Edgecombe
- Chapter 9 Strategic planning on the run – urban reconstruction in Cato Manor
- Chapter 10 Strategic planning as a tool for integration
- Chapter 11 Conclusions and Postscript: Durban beyond 2013

Notes for educators on every chapter

The author; Peter Robinson, is available for presentations, lectures, or consultation and may be contacted at praplan@mweb.co.za

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 Cost: R 240.00 in South Africa



Encouraging efficient utilisation of energy through the Income Tax Act of 1962 section 12L - Part 2

By Yolanda de Lange
 Communication Office—Part Elizabeth
 Energy Training Foundation - National Energy
 Barometer Survey

1. Background

In 2009, the then Minister of Finance, Trevor Manuel, announced that there would be tax incentives for those that can demonstrate energy efficiency savings setting the ball in motion to employ the Income Tax Act of 1962 for this purpose.

Such tax incentives have been offered since 2009

using section 12i, the Industrial Policy Project Investment incentive for manufacturing-related projects with a 10% energy demand reduction component. Shortly thereafter the proposed 12L ‘Regulations on the allowance for energy efficiency savings’ were released for public comment by 15 November 2011. The effective date of 1 November 2013 for the 12L Regulation was promulgated by the Minister of the Department of Energy (DoE), Minister Pravin

Call for Articles

SACPLAN Bulletin urge all registered persons to contribute to this newsletter and to share interesting news, dates, facts, happenings, projects, etc. regarding planning and development issues.

SACPLAN’s VISION

To pioneer the founding spirit of innovation in the facilitation of sustainable and inclusive development in the planning profession.

Gordhan in the Government Gazette of 8 November 2013. The 12L Regulation was promulgated on 9 December 2013 in Government Gazette No 37136 and stipulates that there must be allowed as a deduction from the income of a person an amount in respect of energy efficiency savings by that person in respect of a year of assessment.

The Regulation for 12L sets out the process and methodology for determining the quantum of energy efficiency savings, and requirements for claiming the proposed tax allowance, which stipulates a prerequisite that energy savings reports have to be compiled by M&V Professionals performing M&V under the auspices of a SANAS accredited M&V Body and the savings certified by South African National Energy Development Institute (SANEDI) through issuing of a certificate.

To meet the requirements of 12L, government has provided a structure to implement 12L with technical support in the form of South African National Standards (SANS); assurance through the accreditation of energy efficiency M&V Bodies by the South African National Accreditation System (SANAS); and jurisdiction through SANEDI.

The M&V industry have also taken the initiative to set up a Council for Measurement and Verification Professionals of South Africa (CMVPSA) to ensure that the standard of work performed by M&V Professionals are upheld to provide credibility to the industry and security of workmanship to clients, engage and advise decision-makers on M&V related matters, as well as advise and protect the member M&V Professionals.

2. The reasoning behind 12L

According to the schedule of the Regulation, government recognises that it has become necessary to promote the efficient utilisation of energy to safeguard the continued supply of energy and to combat the adverse effects of greenhouse gas emissions related to fossil fuel based energy use on climate change. Saving energy through its efficient use may in government's opinion also be considered as a

potential successful method to guarantee the efficient utilisation of energy in future.

The Regulation also throws some light on what the funds will be used for from the impending Carbon Tax to come into effect in January 2015 by stating that "the intended purpose of a carbon tax is to mitigate greenhouse gas emissions and also to utilise (recycle) some of the revenue to be generated from such a tax to finance incentives to advance the further efficient utilisation of energy". If interpreted correctly, there is promise that government will be 'recycling' the carbon tax income towards financing some of the 12L energy efficiency tax allowance.

Before discussing the processes for claiming incentives it would be good to look at the exclusions as, although they look quite minimal, a number of

AFRICAN CONSTRUCTION EXPO

Name of Event : African Construction Expo 2014

Date of event : 26 - 28 May 2014

Venue, City & Country of event:

Sandton Convention Centre, Johannesburg, South Africa

Pay off Line:

The construction professionals' tool-kit for infrastructure development

Event description:

African Construction Expo is a one-stop-shop to showcase, experience and learn about the latest construction methods and infrastructure development, products, tools and technologies in just three days. The African Construction Expo is co-located with Totally Concrete Expo.

Web : www.construction-week.com

Contact person:

Tamsin Collins: tamsin.collins@hyopenica.com



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projects will be excluded and it is important to be aware of this before starting any process. Please read the next SACPLAN Bulletin for more in this.

Know your Council Member



Ms Bruiners holds a Bachelor of Science and a Master's in Town and Regional Planning. She worked at Overstrand Municipality as an Assistant Town Planner responsible for land use management and spatial planning.

Ms Bruiners moved to Stellenbosch Municipality and served as a Senior Town Planner working in all fields of municipal planning. She is currently working for the Department of Rural Development and Land Reform as a Director : Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Services responsible for the Western Cape Province.

She is also registered with SACPLAN as a Professional Planner.

Feedback on SPLUMA

Branch: SPLUM—DRDLR

Municipal Readiness Assessment

The Department is continuing with its effort to determine the state of readiness of local municipalities to implement SPLUMA.

It is expected that the majority of municipalities (more than 65%) will have submitted templates signed by their municipal managers by mid-April 2014.

SPLUMA Commencement

The initially proposed commencement dates (1 April 2014 for Chapters 1-5 and Chapter 7; 1 September 2014 for Chapter 6) are being reviewed.

The planning departments in the provinces have been requested to prepare reports on matters that will impact on SPLUMA commencement in each of the provinces.

The revised commencement dates for SPLUMA will be based on the issues raised by the provinces, as well as their recommendations.

SPLUMA Regulations

A working draft of the Regulations to SPLUMA has been prepared, and is being considered by Working Group 1 of the National Coordination Forum for SPLUMA Implementation (NCF).

The Working Group will finalise the draft regulations in preparation for public consultation in the second quarter of the year.

Thereafter the Minister will table the final draft of the Regulations at Parliament.

SACPLAN Annual Fees—Invoices

The SACPLAN will start sending out invoices for the 2014/2015 (1 April 2014 - 31 March 2015) financial year.

The Annual Fees are as follows:

- Candidate Planner - R365.00
- Full-time Students in accredited Planning qualifications, proof of registration must be submitted before the payment due date - R50.00
- Technical Planner - R485.00
- Professional Planner - R750.00
- Retired Persons (Persons 60-69y subject to approval - R150.00
- All persons 70y and older irrespective of Category of Registration - Exempted

Please note that payments received will first be allocated towards any outstanding annual fees in respect of previous years.



MISCONDUCT AND WRONGFUL ACTS

SACPLAN is the proverbial "watchdog" of the profession and, by law, is required to investigate allegations of professional misconduct raised against registered persons as defined in the Planning Profession Act, 2002 (Act 36 of 2002). Also, SACPLAN is obliged to, of own volition, investigate such matters if there is a reasonable suspicion that professional misconduct has occurred or a wrongful act has been committed which may involve a registered person. This applies to all the categories of registration contemplated in the Act i.e.:

Professional planners

Technical planners

Candidate planners

A growing number of complaints of alleged misconduct and matters associated therewith has been brought to the attention of SACPLAN in recent times. Whilst this is partly understandable given the fast growing numbers of registered persons under the Act, it is also somewhat concerning for the profession in general. Understandably, the majority of the complaints filed with SACPLAN involve consulting professional planners in private practice and members of the Association of Consulting Professional Planners (SAACPP).

In the majority of cases, a dispute between an instructing client and the consulting planner results in a complaint being lodged with SACPLAN alleging professional misconduct. In other cases, complaints are received from non-clients (say homeowners associations or objectors to a planning application), who feel aggrieved by the manner in which a planner has conducted himself/herself. More recently, the Courts have, via the Department of Justice, referred matters to SACPLAN to investigate, alluding to possible misrepresentation of facts in a dispute. Important lessons may be learnt from the complaints that are under investigation by SACPLAN and may assist consulting planners and also, to a lesser

extent, planners employed in the various spheres of government (and elsewhere) to ensure that their conduct remains beyond reproach.

The following broad categories of complaints have been received by SACPLAN for further investigation:

- A breach of confidentiality at the expense of the instructing client;
- Non-disclosure of a potential clash of interest by the planner considered to be prejudicial to the interests of the instructing client;
- Failure to timeously attend to an instruction (i.e. failure to submit an application / appeal or similar by a set date and allegations of general tardiness);
- Failure of a planner to fulfil financial obligations by neglecting to settle the invoice of a subcontracted consultant;
- A misrepresentation of facts to the potential detriment of affected parties; and
- Planners in municipal employ doing private consulting work and possibly abusing their positions in doing so.

As appears from the various sworn affidavits filed with SACPLAN as part of the complaints of alleged misconduct, a number of important lessons emerge which should be taken to heart by all registered planners faced by similar circumstances. These include:

Build a proper paper trail

The keeping of proper records and diligent recording (by correspondence) of instructions, amendments to instructions, appropriate dates and a correct interpretation of the understanding between the parties (client/planner) remain extremely important. Various misunderstandings, based on inadequate records / written explanations appear to have been the cause of a large number of complaints against registered planners.

Tangiblize the intangible

The nature and extent of the professional brief to the planner requires to be carefully described and reduced to writing in understandable terms, leaving little if any latitude with regard to the interpretation thereof. The responsibility of the planner, as opposed to the responsibility of other participating professional consultants (conveyancers, land surveyors, project managers, architects, engineers, market analysts, geotechnical consultants, environmental impact assessment practitioners, etc.) must be properly distinguished. This often gives rise to confusion/misunderstanding on the part of the client. Disputes often focus on incorrect assumptions with regard to where the responsibilities of the instructed planner start and stop. Proper written communication and record-keeping and, if possible, written agreements to such effect remain extremely important.

Indicative allegations

A large number of the complaints on record with SACPLAN are clearly of a vindictive nature and present as a last gasp attempt by the complainant to "get at" the consulting planner for whatever reason. Where members of the public or other interest groups raise objections to new development proposals and feel aggrieved by the result of the final decision by the relevant authority, there is often an attempt at retribution. The planner, acting for the developer, becomes the focus of the complainant's attention. In most such instances, the matter is expeditiously dismissed. However, in other matters where prima facie evidence suggests that there may have been failure on the part of the planner to properly give effect to his/her obligations, SACPLAN is obligated to take the matter further and to conduct a proper investigation which may include a disciplinary hearing.

Pay what is due

It often occurs that a planner co-ordinates the involvement of a "sub-contractor" such as land surveyors, traffic engineers and the like. In some instances the client requires of the planner to manage payment to the sub-contracted parties and payment is often made to the planner who is expected to settle the invoices of the sub-contracted

parties. Tardiness to effect prompt payment after receiving it from the client often results in complaints by the sub-contractor. A planner's fiduciary responsibility must not be compromised by failure in this regard. It brings the profession into disrepute.

Declare upfront

A potential clash of interest, in taking a brief from a client, may later result in a dispute and allegations of misconduct. The Rules of SACPLAN, including the Code of Conduct oblige all planners to declare any such interest upfront (put it in writing and let the client decide).

Don't serve two masters

A number of complaints relate to planners in municipalities doing private work. The allegations suggest that any such planner may abuse the privilege of being an employee of the decision maker. The complainants also suggest that, even where work is done in other areas (not in the jurisdiction of the municipality where the planner is employed), it remains untenable for a government employee, paid via tax-money, to use his/her time (already paid for) to compete with planners in private practice. This cannot be justified in any language.

These are some of the matters which require to be considered by planners to remind all concerned of what professional responsibility is all about.

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News from the Gazettes

The following is a list of publications found in National and Provincial Gazettes that might be of interest:

- Board Notice No. 43 - Architectural Profession Act (44/2000) Erratum » Fees and Charges for the Financial year 1 April 2014-31 March 2015 in terms of the Architectural Profession Act. *National Gazettes, No 37497 of 28 March, 2014, 6 page(s)*
- General Notice No. 714 - Gauteng Transport Infrastructure Act (8/2000) » Proposed acceptance of the amended preliminary design for Provincial Road K89 between roads K170 (now K210) and K154 km 0 00 to km 1 400 *Provincial Gazettes (Gauteng), No 64 of 13 March, 2014, 2 page(s)*
- General Notice No. 172 - National Environmental Management » Air Quality Act (39/2004) » Declaration of greenhouse gases as priority air pollutants *National Gazettes, No 37421 of 14 March, 2014, 4 page(s)*
- General Notice No. 171 - National Environmental Management » Air Quality Act (39/2004) » National Pollution Prevention Plans Regulations *National Gazettes, No 37421 of 14 March, 2014, 2 page(s)*
- General Notice No. 25 - Northern Cape Planning and Development Act (7/1998) » Tsantsabane Local Municipality » Development of the Spatial Development Framework / Land Development Plan for Tsantsabane Local Municipality (2014) *Provincial Gazettes (Northern Cape), No 1786 of 10 March, 2014, 1 page(s)*

In the above Notice was given that the Tsantsabane Municipality intends to develop a Spatial Development Framework / Land Development Plan in terms of the Northern Cape Planning and Development Act, 1998 (Act 7 of 1998) Section 30(1). The SDF is a strategic document setting out objectives reflecting the desired spatial form of the municipality as well as identifying strategies and policies through which to achieve these objectives. The dates of further public participation meetings will be published in the press in due course. Further

inquiries regarding the process can be obtained during office hours from Tsantsabane Municipality, Municipal Offices, Postmasburg.

Contact Person: Mr Jacobs, 053 313 7300

- General Notice No. 26 - Tsantsabane Municipality » the compiling of a Draft Zoning Scheme, Land Development Procedures and Regulations (LUMS) Development of the Spatial Development Framework / Land Development Plan for Tsantsabane Local Municipality (2014) » Regulations (LUMS)

In the above Notice was given that the Tsantsabane Municipality is in the process of compiling a draft zoning scheme, land development procedures and regulations for the area of jurisdiction of Tsantsabane Municipality. The purpose of the zoning scheme, land development procedures and regulations are to regulate general land uses and associated applications. Further details and complete documentation will be made available during the course of 2014-2015 to the general public for input and comments. The Town Planning Firm, Macroplan (4A Murray Avenue, Upington), was appointed by Assmang LTD to complete the project in a 10 month period. Further details are available from the Council's Technical Dept., (April Bloem) Telephone 053 313 7300 during normal office hours (Monday to Friday, 07:30 to 12:30 and 13:30 to 16:30) or at the offices of Macroplan Upington (Len Fourie), Telephone 054-334 0845/ 054 3323 642 during normal office hours (Monday to Friday, 08:00 to 13:00 and 14:00 to 17:00). Any member of the public can also e-mail inquiries to macroplan@mweb.co.za to enquire on their existing zoning and proposed zoning and proposed zoning that will be incorporated into the new Land Use Management System.

- Government Notice No. 141 - National Environmental Management Act (107/1998) » Fees for consideration and processing of applications for environmental authorisations and amendments thereto *National Gazettes, No 37383 of 28 February, 2014, 4 page(s)*

- General Notice No. 135 - Local Government » Municipal Demarcation Act (27/1998) » Declaration of the effective date of the Municipal boundary re-determinations *Provincial Gazettes (North West), No 7248 of 14 March, 2014, 1 page(s), 61.7Kb*
- National Environmental Management: Biodiversity Act, 2004 (Act No 10 of 2004) - Norms and Standards for Biodiversity Management Plans for Ecosystems.

The Minister of Water and Environmental Affairs, published Norms and Standards for Biodiversity Management Plans for Ecosystems in terms of section 9(1) read with section 43(1)(a) of the National Environmental Management: Biodiversity Act, 2004 (Act No. 10 of 2004), set out in the Schedule hereto.

The National Environmental Management: Biodiversity Act (Act 10 of 2004) (hereafter referred to as the Biodiversity Act) provides for Biodiversity Management Plans (BMPs) to be published by the Minister of Environmental Affairs (hereafter referred to as the Minister).¹ In terms of Section 43 of the Biodiversity Act, a BMP can be developed for an ecosystem, an indigenous species, or a migratory species. See the Appendix for the text of those sections of the Biodiversity Act that relate to BMPs.

Purpose of these Norms and Standards

The Biodiversity Act gives broad requirements for BMPs but is not specific about the content of a BMP or the process of developing a BMP. Because the characteristics of a BMP for a species (BMP-S) are likely to differ from those of a BMP for an ecosystem (BMP-E), different norms and standards are required for BMP-S and BMP-E. Norms and standards for BMP-S were published in March 2009,² to provide a national approach and minimum standards for the development of BMP-S. The purpose of these norms and standards for BMP-Es is to guide the development of BMP-Es, providing a consistent approach across the country, while being sufficiently flexible to accommodate the variability of ecosystems and their management requirements.

Comments received on article from Prof Watson - Wescap: Planning or Politics?" - Who is the appeal authority in this case?

The following comments were received on the SACPLAN LinkedIn Group on the article by Prof Vanessa Watson in the SACPLAN Bulletin of January 2014.

- Alka Ramnath: Planner at Umgeni Water - *Please see the opening article entitled "Wescap: Planning or Politics?" in the latest edition of the SACPLAN Bulletin. The article indicates that the City of Cape Town's Spatial Planning and other internal departments did not support the amendment to the SDF, so it appears that it was a political decision. Who is the appeal authority in a situation like this? And with SPLUMA and the municipal by-laws, who would be the appeal authority? From the City of Cape Town's public blurb on the municipal planning by-law (see <http://www.capetown.gov.za/en/Pages/CitydraftinganewMunicipalPlanningBylaw.aspx> and http://www.capetown.gov.za/en/ByLaws/Documents/ByLaw_Formulation_and_Approval_Process_Plan.pdf) it appears to be the mayor. But if the mayor makes a decision for which there is an appeal, what happens then?*
- Danette De Klerk: Town Planner at City of Cape Town: Spatial Planning and Urban Design - *I've last had a look at SPLUMA when it was still SPLUMB, and one of the major concerns at the time was that the decision making authority could also be the appeal authority - how fair is that to an applicant or appellant?*
- John A Forbes: Planning and Environment - *At the risk of getting into hot water in the Western Cape who are far more au fait with the matter and their legal system; in terms of Section 44 of the Cape Land Use Ordinance (LUPO) an appeal may be made to their Premier (Administrator) who would have set up an appeal committee(s) in terms of Section 43. The decision of the Chairman of the appeal committee constitutes the decision of the appeal committee which is final but subject to a review by a competent court. SPLUMA despite being signed into law and gazetted in 2013 is not yet in operation and so a Section 51 Internal Appeal to the executive authority, i.e. the Executive Mayor of Cape Town, does not kick in for the present. Looking at the Wescapelite web page <http://wescapelite.co.za/news/urban-edge-amendment-official-confirmation/> it seems that the Western Cape*

Message from the CEO

Government on 20 December 2013 approved the alteration of the urban edge in the SDF to facilitate the submission and approval of future land use planning applications in terms of LUPO for the proposals. If such applications were to come in and be approved before the operationalisation of SPLUMA and the Western Cape Land Use Planning Bill/Act (which is understood to have similar provisions to SPLUMA in respect of appeals) the appeal authority would be the Premier's Appeal Committee, however on operationalisation of same the appeal authority would be the Executive Mayor. I would imagine in the latter case, the only possible further redress for any still unsatisfied party would be to the Courts eventually leading to Concourt arguing that those acts do not conform with Section 33 of the Constitution, which requires a review of administrative action by an independent and impartial tribunal.

- Baganne Choche - Professor Watson has to be further engaged on her article in the latest Bulletin Vol 4 Issue 1. Her statements are somewhat unfounded, and based on the conservative rule that SDFs have to be implemented as a rule of thumb. Lets get the debate going through SACPLAN.

It gives me pleasure to present to you the third SACPLAN Bulletin of 2014. The SACPLAN Bulletin previously reported on the Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act, 2013 (SLUMA). In this Bulletin you will find the latest update on the progress with the implementation of the SLUMA directly from the Branch: Spatial Planning and Land Use Management at the Department of Rural Development and Land Reform.

You can also read about the 2nd Edition of the book-*Future, Change and Choices - Strategic planning methods for built environment professionals* by Prof Peter Robinson.

The SACPLAN Competency and Standards generation project is nearing its second phase, which will look at legislative amendments, Accreditation Criteria for planning programmes and planning schools/departments; CPD, RPL, and an Examination system (s). We will be reporting on this phase in the upcoming SACPLAN Bulletins.

For Contributions to the SACPLAN Bulletin

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The individual opinions raised in the newsletter is not that of SACPLAN or its Council Members.