



PLANNING PROFESSION ACT, 2002: RULES

IDENTIFICATION OF PLANNING PROFESSION WORK IN TERMS SECTION 16 OF THE PLANNING PROFESSION ACT, 2002 (ACT 36 OF 2002)

PREAMBLE

To provide for the making of rules as required or permitted in terms of Section 30(2) of the Planning Profession Act, 2002 (Act 36 of 2002) (as amended), with specific regard to the identification of planning profession work to be reserved for and attended to by technical planners and professional planners, being registered persons under the regulatory oversight of the South African Council for Planners.

Whereas section 24 of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1996, grants everyone the right to an environment that is not harmful to their health or well-being and to have the environment protected, for the benefit of present and future generations, through reasonable legislative and other measures;

And whereas Section 22 of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1996 grants every citizen the right to choose the trade, occupation or profession freely provided that such practice of trade, occupation or profession may be regulated by law.

And whereas planning and the planning profession are areas of expertise which involve the initiation and management of change in the built and natural environment across a spectrum of areas, ranging from urban to rural and delineated at different geographic scales (region, subregion, city, town, village, neighbourhood), in order to further human development and environmental sustainability, specifically in the fields of the delimitation, regulation and management of land uses; the organisation of service infrastructure, utilities, facilities and housing for human settlements; and the co-ordination and integration of social, economic and physical sectors which comprise human settlements, through the synthesis and integration of information for the preparation of strategic, policy, statutory and other development plans within the South African development context.

And whereas planning must pursue and serve the interests of the public to benefit the present and future generations.

And whereas the planning profession must promote environmentally responsible planning which will ensure sustainable development.

**ARRANGEMENTS OF THE RULES PERTAINING TO SECTION 16 OF THE PLANNING
PROFESSION ACT, 2002**

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1. Definitions
2. Use of definitions
3. Application of the rules
4. Identification of planning profession work to be reserved for technical planners and professional planners
5. Identification of planning profession work which may be carried out by persons registered in terms of other legislation
6. Independence of Registered Persons
7. Short title and commencement

1 Definitions

- (1) In these Rules, unless contrary to the context, any expression or word to which a meaning has been assigned in the Planning Professions Act, 2002 (Act 36 of 2002), as amended, shall bear the same meaning and as in these Rules:
- (a) “**Act**” or “**the Act**” means the Planning Profession Act, 2002 (Act 36 of 2002);
 - (b) “**Candidate Planner**” means a Candidate Planner contemplated in Section 13 of the Act, with the Scope of Work indicated in Annexure A to these Rules.
 - (c) “**Certification**” means the formal attestation or confirmation of the compliance of a plan or document with a prescribed set of requirements stemming from a relevant act or statutory provision and such certification is effected by the signing and dating of the plan or document by a registered person and reflecting thereon the registration number of such registered person, as on record with SACPLAN, and “**Certify**” shall have the same meaning.
 - (d) “**Council**” means the South African Council for Planners established in terms of Chapter 2 of the Act and “**SACPLAN**” shall have a similar meaning;
 - (e) “**Land Development Application**” means any application submitted to a municipality or relevant authority as contemplated in a municipal by-law or in SPLUMA pertaining to the use and development of land or a change in use, including but not limited to rezoning, township establishment, subdivision and consolidation of land or any deviation from the provisions of a land use scheme and the removal, suspension or amendment of any condition of title pertaining to the use and development of land.
 - (f) “**Land Use Scheme**” means the documents and plans referred to in Chapter 5... of the Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act, 2013.
 - (g) “**Layout Plan**” means a plan drawn at an appropriate measurable scale, indicating such information that may be relevant to a land development application as provided for in the applicable legislation or guidelines proposed,

including the relative location of the subject property and existing adjacent properties and their cadastral boundaries and co-ordinates, public places, servitudes and roads and the denotation of proposed subdivisions or consolidations of properties or erven in a proposed township relevant to land intended for development and the purposes for which the subdivisions, consolidations or proposed erven are intended. A layout plan shall denote the extent of properties, the dimensions of properties, appropriate contour intervals, the outlines of existing building and / or proposed structures, drainage lines, rivers and associated flood areas, geotechnical zones and the position and alignment of engineering services, and “Sketch Plan” shall have a similar meaning.

- (h) **“Professional Planner”** means a Professional Planner contemplated in Section 13 of the Act, with the Scope of Work indicated in Annexure A to these Rules;
- (i) **“registered person(s)”** means any person or persons registered as a Technical Planner or Professional Planner in terms of Section 13 of the Act;
- (j) **“SACPLAN Rules 2013”** means the SACPLAN Rules published on 23 December 2013 under Notice 1230 of 2013 – SACPLAN No 1 of 2013;
- (k) **“Technical Planner”** means a Technical Planner contemplated in Section 13 of the Act, with the Scope of Work indicated in Annexure A to these Rules.

2 Use of definitions

- (1) If a word or concept is not defined in these Rules, the definitions as incorporated in the Act and the SACPLAN Rules, 2013 will apply. Where applicable, the definitions contained in the Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act, 2013 (SPLUMA) shall apply to these Rules.
- (2) The definitions as listed in these Rules, the SACPLAN Rules 2013 and the Act also apply to words and phrases incorporated in the schedules or forms attached hereto or to forms referred to herein or referred and attached to these Rules.

3 Application of the Rules

These Rules have been published in terms of Section 30(2) of the Act.

4. Identification of planning profession work for Technical Planners and Professional Planners.

(1) Based on the Planning Profession Principles set out in Section 2 of the Act, read with Section 16(2) of the Act, the following categories of planning profession work are hereby prescribed and shall, save as may be otherwise provided for in these Rules, be reserved for and be attended to by Professional Planners:

(a) With reference to Section 2(a)(i) of the Act:

The delimitation, regulation and management of land uses as set out below:

- (i) The preparation and processing of a new, revised or consolidated statutory land use scheme for a municipal jurisdiction, as provided for in any act or other statutory instrument regulating such matters and with specific reference, but not limited to the provisions of the Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act, 2013 and any provincial or municipal legislation enacted in terms thereof or in alignment therewith, including but not limited to any municipal by-law enacted in terms of the Local Government: Municipal Systems Act, 2000 (Act 32 of 2000) or similar legislation.
- (ii) The preparation and processing of any land development application for the amendment of or departure from any provision of a statutory land use scheme, as provided for in any relevant legislation.
- (iii) The preparation and processing of any land development application for the consent of any decision making authority authorised for such purpose, to authorize a change in land use rights or restrictions regulating the use and development of land, as may be contemplated in but not limited to, a statutory land use scheme or a condition in a title deed.

- (iv) The preparation and processing of any land development application in terms of the provisions of an applicable municipal by-law or a similar statutory provision, for the removal, amendment, suspension or relaxation of any provision contained in a title deed, pertaining to the use and development of land.
 - (v) The assessment, evaluation and where applicable approval or recommending for approval of any of the land development applications contemplated in (i) to (iv) above.
 - (vi) The preparation of a report containing an expert opinion and/or the giving of evidence and/or a professional opinion in respect of any of the aspects forming part of or contemplated in (i) to (iv) above to any person or body or authority or court or arbitration body.
- (b) With reference to Sections 2(a)(ii) and (iii) of the Act:
- the organization of service infrastructure, utilities, facilities and housing for human settlements; and
- the co-ordination and integration of social, economic and physical sectors which comprise human settlements, as set out below:
- (i) The preparation of layout plans, including the urban design involving a contextual assessment, establishing structure and hierarchy, and arrangement of uses; documenting;, processing and certification of a layout plan and a motivation report required as part of a land development application in terms of any municipal by-law or similar statutory provision for the establishment of a new development area or township on undeveloped, underdeveloped or vacant land, to take the form of a new township, either in a rural or urban context, aimed at developing residential, industrial, commercial, business, recreational, tourist or related facilities capable of being registered by a Deeds Registry in the context of the Deeds Registries Act of 1937, or superseding legislation.

- (ii) The preparation, including urban design, processing and certification of a sketch plan and motivating report required as part of a land development application in terms of any municipal by-law or similar statutory provision for the subdivision and/or consolidation of an erf or erven in a township, an agricultural holding or holdings or a farm portion or portions so as to render such subdivided or consolidated properties capable of registration in terms of the Deeds Registries Act, 1937 or superseding legislation.
 - (iii) The assessment, evaluation and where applicable approval or recommending for approval of any of the plans and documents contemplated in (i) and (ii) above.
 - (iv) The preparation of a report containing an expert opinion and/or the giving of evidence and/or a professional opinion in respect of any of the aspects forming part of or contemplated in (i) and (ii) above to any person or body or authority or court or arbitration body.
- (c) With reference to Section 2(c)(iv) of the Act:

The undertaking of environmentally responsible planning to ensure sustainable development, as set out below:

- (i) The preparation and processing of spatial plans and explanatory reports as part of a process aimed at formulating new or revised spatial planning policy guidelines, including a spatial development framework, for the development and management of any part or the whole of the area of jurisdiction of a municipality, group of municipalities, a region or geographical area under control of a provincial or national government department, to meet the statutory requirements where such policy guidelines are contemplated in the Local Government: Municipal Systems Act, 2000 (Act 32 of 2000), the Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act, 2013 or any provincial or municipal legislation enacted in terms thereof, or similar or superseding legislation.

- (ii) The preparation and processing of an explanatory report containing the results of an assessment of the impact of spatial policies, plans and programs (including spatial development frameworks) on the environment as part of any Sectoral Plan that has a spatial planning implication / component, including but not limited to a Strategic Environmental assessment report, and an Integrated Transport Plan.
 - (iii) The assessment, evaluation and where applicable approval or recommending for approval of any of the documents contemplated in (i) and (ii) above.
 - (iv) The preparation of a report containing an expert opinion and/or the giving of evidence and/or a professional opinion in respect of any of the aspects forming part of or contemplated in (i) and (ii) above to any person or body or authority or court or arbitration body.
- (d) In general, any work in respect of which relevant legislation determines that a specific function shall be fulfilled, service rendered or document or plan be prepared and certified, be it in printed or electronic format, only by a Professional Planner.
- (2) Notwithstanding any provision to the contrary, a Technical Planner shall be permitted to perform any of the planning profession work referred to in sub-rule (1), save for any certification of plans and reports which must be attended to by a Professional Planner and excluding the giving of expert evidence on a spatial planning and land use management matter.

5. Identification of Planning Profession Work which may be carried out by persons registered in terms of other legislation

- (1) With reference to Section 16(4) of the Act, it shall be competent for the following professional persons registered in terms of legislation other than the Planning Profession Act, 2002, to perform specified components of the work contemplated in sub-rules 4(1)(a)(ii), (iii) and (iv) and 4(1)(b)(i) and (ii) hereof namely:

- (a) A Geomatics Professional, duly registered in terms of Section 13(4)(d) of the Geomatics Profession Act, 2013 (Act 19 of 2013);
 - (b) A Practising Attorney duly admitted and enrolled under the Legal Practice Act, 2014 (Act 28 of 2014); and
 - (c) A Professional Architect, registered in terms of the Architectural Profession Act, 2000 (Act 44 of 2000).
- (2) The registered professional persons contemplated in sub-rule 5(1), shall only be permitted to perform the specified components of the work contemplated in sub-rules 4(1)(a)(ii), (iii) and (iv) and 4(1)(b)(i) and (ii) upon the issuing of a certificate by the Council in terms of which the Council confirms the following:
- (a) That it has received a written application from the registered professional person in accordance with sub-rule 5(3) and that it has satisfied itself that the said person is suitably qualified and possesses sufficient experience and skills to enable such person to diligently and skilfully perform the component(s) of work specified in the relevant certificate so issued; and
 - (b) That the person is indeed registered in terms of one or more of the Acts referred to in sub-rule 5(1), and such person is in good standing with the relevant regulatory body, and that such person, being so registered remains subject to the code of conduct, rules and regulations of the profession contemplated in any of the Acts alluded to in sub-rule 5(1).
- (3) The certificate contemplated in sub-rule 5(2) may only be issued in response to a written application by the applicable person as submitted to Council within 24 (twenty four) months of the date of the coming into operation of these rules and complying with the following minimum requirements:
- (a) A full description of the qualifications of the person so applying;
 - (b) Proof of registration in terms of one or more of the Acts contemplated in sub-rule 5(1) of the person so applying;

- (c) Proof from the relevant regulatory body that the person is in good standing;
 - (d) A full description of the person's experience, skills and expertise in regard to the relevant component(s) of the work to which the application applies;
 - (e) A written motivation together with documentary proof as to why the person regards himself/herself to possess the necessary skills and expertise to perform the component(s) of work applied for;
 - (f) Written confirmation from the regulatory body regulating the person's profession that the application is supported; and
 - (g) Written confirmation from the regulatory body of the person's profession stating whether the component of work in respect of which application is made falls within the ambit of the code of conduct and rules of that body and that effective disciplinary action may be taken against the person should he or she fail to comply with such rules and / or code of conduct, for as far as same may apply to the rendering of services that fall within the ambit of the relevant component(s) of work.
- (4) Notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained in the Act or these Rules, the Council shall be entitled to, at any time after the issuing of the certificate and after the relevant person has been given due notice of the Council's intention to revoke the certificate, and for such person to make representations in that regard, and after due consideration by the Council of the said representations, revoke the certificate or a component thereof, if Council is satisfied that:
- (a) the work rendered by the person is not of acceptable quality or standard, or;
 - (b) the conduct of the person in any matter relating to the rendering of the certified component of work, was of such a nature that, had the person been a registered person (either a Professional or Technical Planner) in terms of the Act, the relevant conduct of such person would have resulted in a breach of the code of conduct of the Council, as provided for in the Act, and that it would have resulted in disciplinary action being instituted against such person

- (5) A person registered in terms of any of the Acts contemplated in sub-rule 5(1), and whom is in possession of a certificate issued by the Council as contemplated in sub-rule 5(2), will be subject to the Code of Conduct of Council insofar as such person may perform the specified component(s) of the work contemplated in sub-rules 4(1)(a)(ii), (iii) and (iv) and 4(1)(b)(i) and (ii).

6. Independence of Registered Persons

- (1) A person registered in terms of the Act as either a Professional Planner or Technical Planner or a person contemplated in sub-rules 5(1) and 5(2) must, when executing any of the categories of planning profession work contemplated in these Rules, do so by remaining independent.
- (2) In attending to any of the planning profession work contemplated in these Rules, the responsible registered person as aforesaid must:
- (a) perform such work in an objective manner, even if it may result in views and findings that may not be favourable to an instructing client, employer or party who may hold an interest in such a matter;
 - (b) ensure that he or she does not hold any potential conflict of interest in the outcome or result of the work so performed; and
 - (c) abstain from attending to any matter which may potentially result in him or her benefitting from the positive outcome of such work by, for example, being briefed to attend to subsequent downstream work associated with the same matter.

7. Short title and commencement

These Rules are called Rules on the Identification of Planning Profession Work, 2020 and come into operation on the date fixed by the Chairperson of SACPLAN by proclamation in the *Gazette*.

THE SCOPE OF WORK FOR CATEGORIES OF REGISTRATION REGULATED BY THE SOUTH AFRICAN COUNCIL FOR PLANNERS

1. Background

The South African Council for Planners (SACPLAN) is a statutory body established in terms of the Planning Profession Act, 2002 (the Act).

SACPLAN identify the scope of work for each category of registration (Section 13 of the Act).

2. Ambit if the Scope of Work

In this context, scope means “the range of work performed by a registered person in terms of a specific piece of legislation other than the legislation that created SACPLAN (the council for the planning profession), or the statutory duties which may be performed by a registered person”.

SACPLAN has inter alia the statutory mandate to accredit planning educational programmes at educational institutions, register applications in appropriate categories of registration, exercise oversight over the professional conduct of registered persons, and to identify certain areas of planning work to the reserved for registered persons, including work which may fall within the scope of any other profession.

SACPLAN acknowledge the mandate of the Competition Commission to ensure full and free participation in the economy, as embodied in the preamble of the Competition Act, 89 of 1998. The need for an efficient, competitive economic environment, balancing the interests of workers, owners and consumers and focussed on development to benefit all South African is also recognised.

The regulation of professions should therefore not:

- (i) limit the range of suppliers available
- (ii) limit the ability of suppliers to compete
- (iii) reduce the incentives for suppliers to compete

- (iv) limit the choices and information available to customers

Factors (i) to (iv) above should be pro-actively addressed through information and advocacy processes.

3. Registration Categories

In terms of Section 13 of the Planning Profession Act, 2002 (Act 36 of 2002) the Act empowers the South African Council for Planners (SACPLAN) to register persons in certain prescribed categories of registration, The categories are: Professional Planners, Technical Planners, and Candidate Planners.

The following scope of work is published for information

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4. Scope of work for each professional category

4.1 Professional Planner

Definition:	A Professional Planner is a person who is registered as such in terms of Section 13 of the Planning Profession Act, 2002 (Act 36 of 2002)
Entry Level	An accredited planning educational programme at the National Qualification Framework level 8 or higher
Level Descriptor	A Professional Planner are able to apply or engage with the area of competency with increasing degree of mastery and sophistication
Scope of Work	<p>Core</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Apply reading, analytical, writing and evaluation skills associated with settlement analysis, structuring and definition. • Use tools to classify settlement types in relation to understanding the internal and external driving forces. • Employ skills to plan with informality with the aim of improving people’s living environments and livelihoods in sustainable ways. • Apply ideas and methodology of various planning theories to guide the development of planning practice. • Analyse stakeholder positions from various theoretical perspectives • Review different aspects of sustainability, the opportunities and difficulties in applying sustainability principles in planning and design of settlements. • Link the theoretical foundations and practice of sustainability planning in a comprehensive manner.

- Link economic, social and environmental aspects in relation to sustainable urban planning and urban management.
- Implement sustainability assessments at both the project and strategic levels including preparation and reporting of sustainability issues, practice and solutions.
- Apply methods and techniques to evaluate the qualitative aspects of the landscape and three-dimensional built form.
- Review existing settings and objectively define the patterns and factors that affect their performance, including economic appraisal, and able to apply methodology.
- Communicate and engage with users and stakeholders in various spatial contexts with regards to place making issues, factors and attributes.
- Use various computer techniques capable of assisting in the analysis, interpretation and structuring of places.
- Identify the characteristics and attributes of city-regions.
- Analyse the various components relevant for regional planning, including social and economic development, sustainable regionalism.
- Prepare a regional policy and/or plan.
- Communicate competently in making an effective contribution to the planning and decision-making processes.
- Use legal and policy documents relevant for the development and approval of urban plans as well as for the implementation and enforcement of urban plans in South Africa.
- Draft planning schemes
- Apply legal and policy standards when drafting urban plans or preparing development proposals.
- Analyse natural systems and appreciate environmental constraints.
- Conduct research and evaluation of the environment and urban environmental issues.

- Assess EIAs, SEAs, Environmental Impact Statements and other environmental management tools.
- Carry out tasks of environmental planning and management.
- Prepare and draft policies for environmental management.
- Analyse land use, and demand for future uses.
- Determine the demand for infrastructure in various sectors.
- Design an infrastructure system in either a new area or an existing area.
- Undertake infrastructure planning as part of the general planning process
- Analyse transport networks in terms of demand and supply; requirements of transportation passengers and goods; modes of transport; capacities and track characteristics.
- Develop and implement methods and mechanisms to operationalise the concept of sustainable transport in planning practice.
- Plan transportation networks: form of network systems, route classification, modal split and system interchange.
- Assess economic factors promoting development in particular areas.
- Analyse development projects from an economic perspective.
- Evaluate economic policies implemented to promote development.
- Apply integrated development planning processes in different contexts and at different scales.
- Undertake the processes required in the preparation, and implementation of an IDP.
- Apply geographical, social and anthropological concepts and theories to the development of a research frame.
- Apply social science based empirical field work methods, to research and evaluates social issues in urban and rural contexts.
- Analyse and summarize socio-economic and socio-political issues.
- Identifying and formulating an appropriate research problem and key research questions.

- Demonstrate methodological competence in selecting and applying appropriate quantitative and qualitative methods of evaluation and analysis.
- Assess the feasibility of a research project.
- Design a research method (including selection of data collection methods and analysis) appropriate to the chosen research questions.
- Identify theories and concepts relevant for the research questions.
- Conduct a research project, draw logical conclusions, and formulate reasoned proposals.

Functional

- Apply appropriate tools and skills in research and planning practice including statistical methods, quantitative and qualitative analysis.
- Design and conduct of surveys (quantitative and qualitative); tabulate and record results in appropriate formats; and analyse the findings.
- Use knowledge of database design, standards to be used in data capture and metadata capture.
- Produce maps at different scales
- Use/apply GIS as a tool for analysis, mapping and presentation.
- Interpret research data.
- Apply appropriate tools and techniques to undertake analysis of the attributes listed above.
- Apply suitable formats for presenting the results and trends in a concise, coherent form.
- Synthesise the findings from these strands of analysis into the prevailing situation.
- Use GIS as a tool for analysis, mapping and presentation.
- Apply a diversity of research methods to analyse characteristics of a neighbourhood.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Undertake a community-based participatory planning approach. • Implement a social impact assessment. • Justify a planning rationale, especially from the local community’s perspective. • Prepare a development (or improvement) plan. • Apply oral, written and graphical communication and presentation techniques. • Apply site analysis skills in relation to sustainable development considerations. • Apply a range of research methods and planning tools. • Complete the various stages involved in methodologies for the preparation of a layout plan. • Apply oral, written and graphical communication and presentation techniques. • Good understanding of IDP plan making processes. • Good understanding of an IDP update and review. • Demonstrate competence in finding solutions to problems such as spatial conflicts. • Formulate appropriate land use management and development controls measures. • Administer land use management and development controls measures. • Prepare development applications and other planning documents. • Understanding of legal drafting in relation planning documents. • Apply participation, facilitation and dispute resolution methods • Facilitate processes to support decision making and engender commitment. • Assess the nature of a conflict and suggest an approach to address the conflict. • propose recommendations for consideration and action.
<p>General</p>	<p>A Professional Planner must demonstrate</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A good conceptual grasp of the field of urban and regional planning as practised in South Africa

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ability to assess a situation which requires planning intervention and formulate appropriate responses • Provide leadership to fellow professional planners, professionals in related fields, communities and other stakeholders in planning processes • Possess some specialist planning knowledge or skills
<p>A Professional Planner is able to apply or engage with the area of competency with increasing degree of mastery and sophistication.</p> <p>A Professional Planner will be able to demonstrate:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A good conceptual grasp of the field of urban and regional planning as practised in South Africa. • Ability to assess a situation which requires planning intervention and formulate appropriate responses. • Provide leadership to fellow professional planners, professionals in related fields, communities and other stakeholders in planning processes. • Possess some specialist planning knowledge or skills. • Performs the full range of functions required within the Planning discipline. Could supervise a number of staff and/or mentor other Planners. Activities are typically complex; they apply complex analysis to divergent problems with an emphasis on analysis • Often involved in and could lead projects and provide advice or information of a specialist nature. Applies an integrated body of knowledge. • Knowledge of engagement in forefront areas • Ability to interrogate multiple sources of knowledge • Understanding the complexities and uncertainties • The ability to use a range of specialised skills • Ability to identify and address ethical issues based on critical reflection • Ability to critically review information in specialised context 	

- Ability to present and communicate academic, professional occupational ideas
- Ability to operate effectively in a system
- Ability to apply in self-critical manner learning strategies
- Ability to take full responsibility for own work, decision making, and full accountability

4.2 Technical Planner

Definition:	A Technical Planner is a person who is registered as such in terms of Section 13 of the Planning Profession Act, 2002 (Act 36 of 2002)
Entry Level	An accredited planning educational programme at the National Qualification Framework level 6 or higher
Level Descriptor	A Technical Planner is awareness of and have a basic understanding of terminology and concepts; and ability to source further information and insights when required in the work environment
Scope of Work	<p>Core</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Apply reading, analytical, writing and basic evaluation skills associated with settlement analysis, structuring and definition. • Use tools to classify settlement types in relation to understanding the internal and external driving forces. • Employ skills to source further information to plan with informality with the aim of improving people’s living environments and livelihoods in sustainable ways. • Develop and apply skills in group working and debate. • Source further information of various planning theories to guide the development of planning practice. • Source information for the review different aspects of sustainability, the opportunities and difficulties in applying sustainability principles in planning and design of settlements.

- Source further information on the theoretical foundations and practice of sustainability planning in a comprehensive manner.
- Source further information and insights on methods and techniques to evaluate the qualitative aspects of the landscape and three-dimensional built form.
- Review existing settings and objectively define the patterns and factors that affect their performance.
- Display competence in graphical communication techniques (hand drawn sketches, concepts and plans for the purpose of understanding of scale, density, and place making responses).
- Use various computer techniques capable of assisting in the analysis, interpretation and structuring of places.
- Identify the basic characteristics and attributes of city-regions.
- Awareness of and basic understanding of the various components relevant for regional planning, including social and economic development, sustainable regionalism, and able to source further information.
- Source further information to prepare a regional policy and/or plan.
- Communicate in support of making a contribution to the planning and decision- making processes.
- Aware of and basic understanding of legal and policy documents relevant for the development and approval of urban plans as well as for the implementation and enforcement of urban plans in South Africa.
- Awareness of and basic understanding of the drafting of planning schemes
- Awareness of and basic understanding of legal and policy standards when drafting urban plans or preparing development proposals.
- Analyse natural systems and appreciate environmental constraints.
- Conduct basic research and evaluation of the environment and urban environmental issues.
- Carry out basic tasks of environmental planning and management.
- Analyse land use.

- Determine the demand for infrastructure in various sectors and able to source further information.
- Assist with the design an infrastructure system in either a new area or an existing area.
- Undertake basic infrastructure planning as part of the general planning process.
- Source further information to assist with analysis of transport networks in terms of demand and supply; requirements of transportation passengers and goods; modes of transport; capacities and track characteristics.
- Awareness of methods and mechanisms to operationalise the concept of sustainable transport in planning practice.
- Plan transportation networks: form of network systems, route classification, modal split and system interchange.
- Awareness of and basic understanding of economic factors promoting development in particular areas.
- Awareness of and basic understanding of how to analyse development projects from an economic perspective.
- Apply basic integrated development planning processes in different contexts and at different scales.
- Awareness of geographical, social and anthropological concepts and theories to the development of a research frame and able to source further information.
- Awareness of social science based empirical field work methods, to research and evaluates social issues in urban and rural contexts.
- Awareness of socio-economic and socio-political issues and able to source further information.
- Ability to work in multi-disciplinary teams.
- Awareness of the process of identifying and formulating an appropriate research problem and key research questions.
- Awareness of and basic understanding of applying appropriate quantitative and qualitative methods of evaluation and analysis.
- Awareness of theories and concepts relevant for the research questions and able to source further information.

Functional

- Apply appropriate tools and skills in research and planning practice including statistical methods, quantitative and qualitative analysis.
- Conduct surveys (quantitative and qualitative); tabulate and record results in appropriate formats.
- Knowledge of database design, standards to be used in data capture and metadata capture.
- Produce maps at different scales
- Use/apply GIS as a tool for analysis, mapping and presentation.
- Awareness of and basic understanding of the process to interpret research data.
- Awareness of and basic understanding of appropriate tools and techniques to undertake analysis of the attributes listed above.
- Awareness of suitable formats for presenting the results and trends in a coherent form.
- Use GIS as a tool for analysis, mapping and presentation.
- Awareness of and basic understanding of research methods to analyse characteristics of a neighbourhood, and ability to source further information.
- Awareness of planning rationale, especially from the local community's perspective.
- Apply site analysis skills in relation to sustainable development considerations.
- Awareness and basic understanding of a range of research methods and planning tools.
- Complete the various stages involved in methodologies for the preparation of a layout plan.
- Apply oral, written and graphical communication and presentation techniques.
- Awareness of and basic understanding of appropriate planning methods to formulate an IDP.
- Awareness of and basic understanding in finding solutions to problems such as spatial conflicts

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • and for developing new strategic concepts. • Awareness of and basic understanding of spatial analysis • Awareness of and basic understanding of local and regional influences of spatial problems and the impacts of different policies. • Awareness of and basic understanding of the formulation of spatial plans at different scales for different contexts and at different scales; • Formulate appropriate land use management and development controls measures. • Administer land use management and development controls measures. • Prepare development applications and other planning documents. • Awareness and basic understanding of legal drafting in relation planning documents. • Apply basic participation, facilitation and dispute resolution methods • Facilitate basic processes to support decision making and engender commitment. • Assess the nature of a conflict.
<p>General</p>	<p>A Technical n Assistant Planner must demonstrate</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A basic conceptual grasp of the field of urban and regional planning as practised in South Africa • Technical skills across the range of activities related to Functional Competencies • Ability to carry out planning tasks as directed by a Professional Planner • Ability to manage aspects or stages of a planning process under supervision
<p>A Technical Planner is awareness of and has a basic understanding of terminology and concepts; and ability to source further information and insights when required in the work environment.</p> <p>A Technical Planner will be able to demonstrate:</p>	

- A basic conceptual grasp of the field of urban and regional planning as practised in South Africa.
- Technical skills across the range of activities related to Functional Competencies.
- Ability to carry out planning tasks as directed by a Professional Planner.
- Ability to manage aspects or stages of a planning process under supervision.
- Could assist more senior Planning staff in facilitating processes, liaison with clients, and preparing reports and information.
- Work is closely monitored while still developing proficiency in the Planning discipline.
- The ability to identify, analyse and solve problems in unfamiliar context
- Understanding of ethical implications of decisions and actions
- Ability to evaluate different sources of information
- Ability to present and communicate complex information
- Ability to make decisions and act appropriately
- Ability to evaluate performance against criteria
- Ability to work effectively in a team

5. Scope of work per candidate category

A person who is registered in the category of Candidate Planner must perform work in the Planning Profession only under the supervision and control of a professional of a category as prescribed.