



SACLAP
SOUTH AFRICAN COUNCIL FOR THE
LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURAL PROFESSION
 REGISTRATION EXAMINATION

MARCH 2004

PART / SECTION 1 :
PROFESSIONAL AFFILIATIONS, ETHICS AND THE ACTS

1. What is the difference and relationship between SACLAP and ILASA? (4)
2. What are the Objectives of ILASA ? (5)
3. What rules underpin the constitution of ILASA? (5)
4. Define and motivate professional ethics. (5)
5. What 'built environment professions' are regulated by the professions' Act and what clause in Act No. 43, 2000 describes them. (3,5)
6. What is the purpose of the Act governing the CBE? (3)
7. What are the objects of the Council referred to by Act No. 43, 2000 in terms of benefits for those represented by the built environment professions? (List clauses only) (3,5)
8. If it is recognized that changes are required in terms of supporting the norms and values of the built environment professions, who must advise whom to ensure that amendments to the Act are carried out? (1)
9. a) What commission must be consulted in terms of identification of work for the built environment professions and
 b) which clauses in the Act refer to this? (List clauses only). (1)
10. What is
 a) the acronym and
 b) the full name of the juristic person established in terms of Act 45 of 2000? (1)
11. If you pass this exam
 a) what title must you use and
 b) what is the acronym that must be used after your signature and
 c) when must you use this acronym? (1,5)

12. List the activities and actions of the committees established in terms of Act 45 of 2000. **(6)**
13. What are the implications for a person who is not registered in terms of Act 45 of 2000. **(4)**
14. List the core competencies a professionally registered Landscape Architect must have? **(6)**
15. a) Who is responsible for drawing up the code of conduct for registered Landscape Architects? and
b) Who must be consulted when doing so? **(2)**
16. Compare the work carried out by a registered Landscape Architect with that done by
a) an Urban Designer and
b) an Environmental Planner **(5)**
17. Where will a registered Landscape Architect find their guideline professional fees published? **(1)**
18. Who is the current national minister to which the CBE and SACLAP are answerable and what government department does this person represent? **(1)**
19. What do the following acronyms stand for?
a) PAJA
b) PAIA
c) DFA
d) LUPO
e) WCPDA **(2,5)**
20. What does CPD stand for and what are its objectives? **(4)**
21. What must a Landscape Architect, who is running a business, do in terms of PAIA? **(2)**
22. Landscape Architecture demands technical and design skills which can be studied academically at various courses. However, Landscape Architecture also demands professional skills which can only be learnt through office practice and experience in the professional arena. Discuss this statement with reference to professional mentoring and registration requirements. **(4)**
23. You are a principal in private practice with one partner, also a registered landscape architect. You are approached by an architect to join the multi-disciplinary team he is putting together for a Municipal proposal call which is confidential and on a fast track for submission. You accept and start work. Unknown to you your partner was simultaneously approached by a different team and agreed to join them in their bid.

Describe and discuss your subsequent thoughts and actions on discovering the situation, in terms of professional ethics and responsibilities. **(5)**

24. "Landscape architecture is a legally defined and rigidly prescribed profession, due to both its tradition and continually developing legislation and training standards".

Discuss this statement in the context of

- the liberalisation of education,
- broadening of the professional base,
- the free-market economy,
- non-professional consultants, such as landscape designers, who offer similar technical services? **(8)**

25. You are offered mature trees and specimen plants as suitable material for transplanting. What steps should you follow to ensure that you do not compromise yourself as a registered Landscape Architect or any potential clients? Your answer should focus on and consider both ethical and legal implications. **(8)**

26. You are a professional landscape architect in private practice. You have been working at risk for a private client on the verbally based understanding that once the rezoning scheme, which you are assisting him and his planners with, is approved, you will be appointed to carry out the landscape architectural work at the recommended SACLAP/BOCLASA tariff scale of fees.

After submitting your preliminary landscape budget and fee proposal, which is based on a landscape sketch plan which took some time to prepare, the client judges the budget to be too high and prejudicial to the feasibility of the overall project. After some further verbal discussions with the client he decides to appoint another professional landscape architect to become involved with the project and appoint them to do the work.

Describe the steps that each landscape architect should follow in terms of communications with the client, the other professional landscape architect, other professionals in the team and any officials already involved in the planning process. **(8)**

TOTAL

100