

New Universities

Presentation to Portfolio committee on Higher Education and Training 29 August 2012

Overview

- Background
- Management of project
- Progress
- Feasibility study, budgets and time-lines
- Selection of towns and sites
- Spatial framework and Academic Prospects of University in Northern Cape
- Spatial framework Academic Prospects of University in Mpumalanga
- Way forward and key dates

Background

- Pressure for expansion of the system; call for universities in NC and MP - Two Task Teams appointed to investigate feasibility
- Consultations with representatives of provincial and local government, members of industry and community interest groups etc
- Reports submitted September 2011 (universities supported)
- CHE Advice requested; CHE agreed with MP and suggested university college process for enabling it; disagreed with NC
- In November project management team appointed and work towards the establishment of the new institutions began
- Steering committee set up to provide oversight (3 universities; NIHEs MP and NC; representative from Premiers of MP and NC; DHET)

Management of project

Minister DG

Steering Committee (3 universities; DHET; NIHEs; Provinces)

TIC (PMT and DHET)

Academic
Architecture/
Academic
enterprise/ focus
groups

Land assembly (seat)

PMT (Wits)

Legal processes

Spatial framework and physical planning

Institutional/
organisational
Guidelines Policies
and Practices

specific aspects to be developed (tenders)

Progress

- Criteria for the selection of the seats developed
- 18 sites visited and assessed according to criteria
- Recommendations for seats made (see document)
- Consultation held between the Minister and President;
 Premiers of each province and Minister of Agriculture,
 Forestry and Fisheries; agreement and confirmation of recommended seats reached
- President announced intended seats on 5 July:
 - the inner city of Kimberley in the Northern Cape;
 - the Lowveld Agricultural College, Nelspruit in Mpumalanga

Progress ...

- Development framework published
- Legal processes identified
- Communications strategy (including news letter)
- Ongoing sub-projects to ensure success including
 - Preliminary PQM developed and utilised to assist with space needs and physical planning and initial costing
 - Academic focus groups to develop overall academic architectural framework; enable planning for the start up; identify academic champions and human resource capacity etc (Academic work stream)
 - Institutional and organisational policies and guidelines for the new university being developed (governance and management work stream)
 - Land assembly in process (DPW; legal; etc) (spatial framework and physical planning work stream)
 - Legal and stakeholder relations (change management work stream)
 - Development of a set of key competencies for the Interim Council

Progress ...

- Syabuswa campus development and introduction of the Foundation Phase TE programme in partnership with UJ in 2013
- Tender website (<u>www.newuniversities.ac.za</u>)
 - Initial set of tender adverts for 18 tenders appeared on 13
 August 2012; closing on 31 August 2012
- Further stakeholder engagement and change management strategy developed
- E-mail contact and comments to newuniversities@dhet.gov.za

Feasibility Study

Feasibility Report - New Universities in the Northern Cape and Mpumalanga





Feasibility Report for New Universities in the Northern Cape and Mpumalanga Provinces

> August 2012 V1 Draft

- Feasibility Study as required by National Treasury complete
- Summary feasibilty report produced with justification, budgets, cashflows and timelines
- By 2018 a total of R16,5bn capex & opex

Northern-Cape Preliminary Budget & Cashflow

Northern Cape University (Rm of 2012)							
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Total
Operating expenditure		34	61	85	101	119	400
Funding framework		34	61	85	101	119	400
Capital expenditure	762	755	726	670	661	606	4,180
1 New buildings (phase A)	490	490	490				1470
2 New buildings (phase B)				379	379	379	1137
3 Land improvements other than buildings	64	64	64	49	49	49	339
4 Sports amenities		80	80	100	40		300
5 Loose equipment, furniture, library books	173	86	92	107	158	158	774
6 Special projects (green buildings, ICT/WiFi)	35	35		35	35	20	160
Total	762	789	787	755	762	725	4,580

^{1.} The above provision is for a comprehensive university with 5 000 FTE's eventually with 80% of students in residences.

Mpumalanga Preliminary Budget & Cashflow

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Total
Operating expenditure		64	115	183	228	306	896
Funding framework		64	115	183	228	306	896
Capital expenditure	1,994	1,996	1,861	1,829	1,754	1,553	10,987
1 New buildings (phase A)	1,106	1,106	1,106				3,318
2 New buildings (phase B)				1,110	1,110	1,110	3,330
3 Land improvements other than buildings	144	144	144	144	144	144	864
4 Sports amenities		250	250				500
5 Loose equipment, furniture, library books	544	296	261	375	300	199	1,975
6 Special projects (green buildings, ICT/WiFi)	100	100		100	100		400
7 Siyabuswa upgrade	100	100	100	100	100	100	600
Total	1,994	2,060	1,976	2,012	1,982	1,859	11,883

^{1.} The above provision is for a comprehensive university with 15 000 FTE's eventually with 60% of students in residences.

Timelines

Phase 1 comprises:

Mpumalanga - to be defined - Facilities for 15,000 students, including general lecture theatres, seminar rooms, Laboratories, accommodation for 60% of students on campus, 1 multi purpose sports field, academic and administration offices, security, IT backbone, ancillary facilities

Northern Cape: Facilities for 5,000 students, including general lecture theatres, seminar rooms, Laboratories, accommodation for 80% of students on campus, 1 multi purpose sports field, academic and administration offices, security, IT backbone, ancillary facilities

WBS No	Work Component	Duration Mths	Period
MOO	Mpumalanga University		
MO1	Verification Studies	3	Aug12-Oct12
M02	Land Assembly	6	Aug12-Jan13
M03	Phase 1 Design Tender	3	Nov12-Jan13
M04	Phase 1 Design	5	Feb13-Jun13
M05	Development Approvals	7	Jan13-july13
M06	Construction Tender	3	May13-Jul13
M07	Phase 1 Construction	6	Aug13-Jan14
M08	Phase 2 Construction	13	Nov13-Nov14
N00	Northern Cape University		
N01	Verification Studies	3	Aug12-Oct12
N02	Land Assembly	6	Aug12-Jan13
N03	Phase 1 Design Tender	3	Nov12-Jan13
N04	Phase 1 Design	5	Feb13-Jun13
N05	Development Approvals	7	Jan13-july13
N06	Construction Tender	3	May13-Jul13
N07	Phase 1 Construction	6	Aug13-Jan14
N08	Phase 2 Construction	13	Nov13-Nov14

SELECTION CRITERIA – DECISIVE FACTORS

1. The Seats must advance national goals for Higher Education

- Support enrolment & academic growth
- Be inspirational and reflect values of our democracy

2. The Seats must create a strong provincial academic hub:

- Enable maximum access, regionally and nationally
- Contribute to provincial economic & cultural growth
- Draw on the individuality & strengths of each province to develop a unique academic focus

3. The host town must be able to ensure success. It must:

- be accessible to the largest possible population
- have attractive social, cultural and recreational amenities and be able to attract and retain top academics
- be economically vibrant & able to facilitate student jobs

4. The selected site must enable an iconic setting and:

- be well located and large enough
- be able to be quickly and cost effectively serviced
- be unencumbered by complex environmental, land, legal or geotechnical constraints.

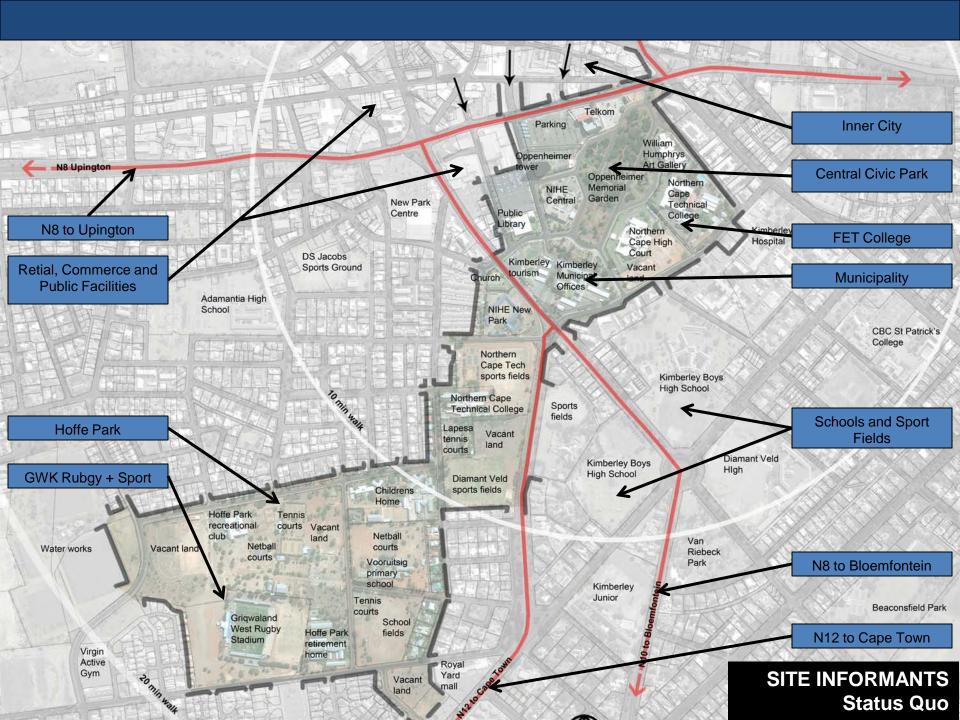
NORTHERN CAPE – SELECTION OF THE HOST TOWN Kimberly is best placed to host a university for 5000 students

- supports maximum national integration on the Cape Town to Gauteng route – by both road and rail infrastructure;
- has an airport & a well developed civic bulk infrastructure;
- is close to other centres such as Bloemfontein & University of FS;
- has greatest concentration of population, namely 30% of province;
- has well respected primary and secondary schools, which is an important factor for attracting and retaining staff;
- offers environmental quality & good amenities for staff & students;
- is the seat of Provincial Government, and has an established commercial centre with a variety of retail and community facilities;
- offers student **job and internship o**pportunities;
- has the best offering of housing and student accommodation;
- will enjoy a measure of inner city regeneration, in the wake of decreased activity by the mining industry.

NORTHERN CAPE – SELECTION OF THE BEST SITE

The inner city of Kimberley offers potential for the assembly of public land to create an iconic presence for the new university

- is well located and integrated within the inner city around a central park with green surrounds;
- has surrounding support amenities and facilities (retail & recreational);
- has established education facilities in the immediate vicinity (schools, higher education and Further Education and Training facilities);
- provides potential for quick academic establishment;
- supports the adaptive re-use of existing inner city buildings (NIHE);
- developed as a University, would strengthen the city's civic character;
- provides opportunity for the enhanced use of existing infrastructure, supporting reduced delivery cost and time;
- is based primarily on government owned land (national, provincial and municipal), supporting reduced delivery cost and time.



INNER CITY SITE IMAGES











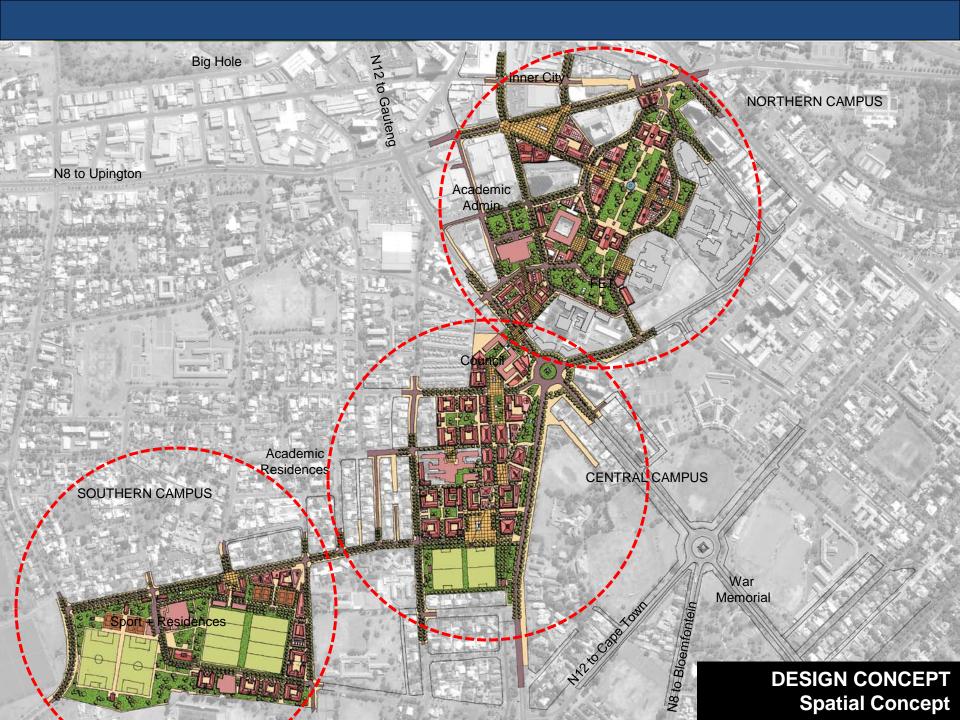




DESIGN PRINCIPLES:

A Framework for an Integrated Brief and Spatial Structure

- Movement and Access
- Integration
- Axis, Vistas and Landmarks
- Shared Space Structure
- Definition of Public Space
- Functional Structure
- Sustainability
- Expansion an Growth
- Integrated into Kimberley town planning processes



Academic prospects in the Northern Cape

- Northern Cape the largest province (approximately 30% of the country)
 with the smallest population (less than 2%)
- The Provincial Growth and Development Strategy identified a number of prospects for growth in agriculture, agro-processing, mining and mineral processing, tourism, energy and science and technology.
- A rich source of information on the development of human settlements in South Africa. The history of human settlement dates back millions of years based on the discovery of early hominid remains.
- The province has also been catapulted to the foreground of modern science.
 - home to the Southern African Large Telescope (SALT)
 - South Africa and Australia were jointly awarded the bid to host a R14.5 billion Square Kilometre Array (SKA) radio telescope. This positions South Africa to become a major international hub for astronomy and cutting-edge technology.

Academic prospects in the Northern Cape

- Fields of study and areas of specialisation preliminarily identified:
 - Information technology and computer sciences with possible areas of specialisation on systems administration, networking and LAN/WAN or Web management,
 - Engineering and applied sciences with a possible focus on manufacturing, diamond technology, renewable or alternative energy,
 - Agriculture with a focus on agro processing, agricultural business technology and agriculture mechanisation and food science and technology,
 - Management studies with a possible focus on Business management / hospitality management / tourism management
 - Health sciences with an initial focus on Nursing
 - Humanities with areas of specialisation in teacher education, indigenous languages, heritage studies and art
- A comprehensive institution; Programme mix of technical, vocational, professional and academic disciplines and qualification types; a phased approach to introducing the full range of programmes
- Development of at least two postgraduate centres of excellence, to be determined (e.g. astronomy; renewable energy, low carbon energy, hydrology, water resource management and climate variability)

MPUMALANGA – SELECTION OF THE HOST TOWN

Nelspruit is best placed to host a university (initially 15000 students)

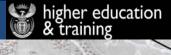
- is a prominent growth point, located at the junction of two major development corridors – the R40 and N4 corridors;
- provides maximum access opportunities to high density populations along both these corridors;
- is further linked by rail and air and boasts an International Airport, providing ease of access for visiting academics and dignitaries;
- offers **environmental quality** with amenities for staff and students
- is a pre-eminent centre for tourism and recreation;
- is the Seat of Provincial Government;
- boasts an established and growing commercial, manufacturing and business sector;
- offers student job and internship opportunities; and
- offers a broad spectrum of housing opportunities for students and staff.

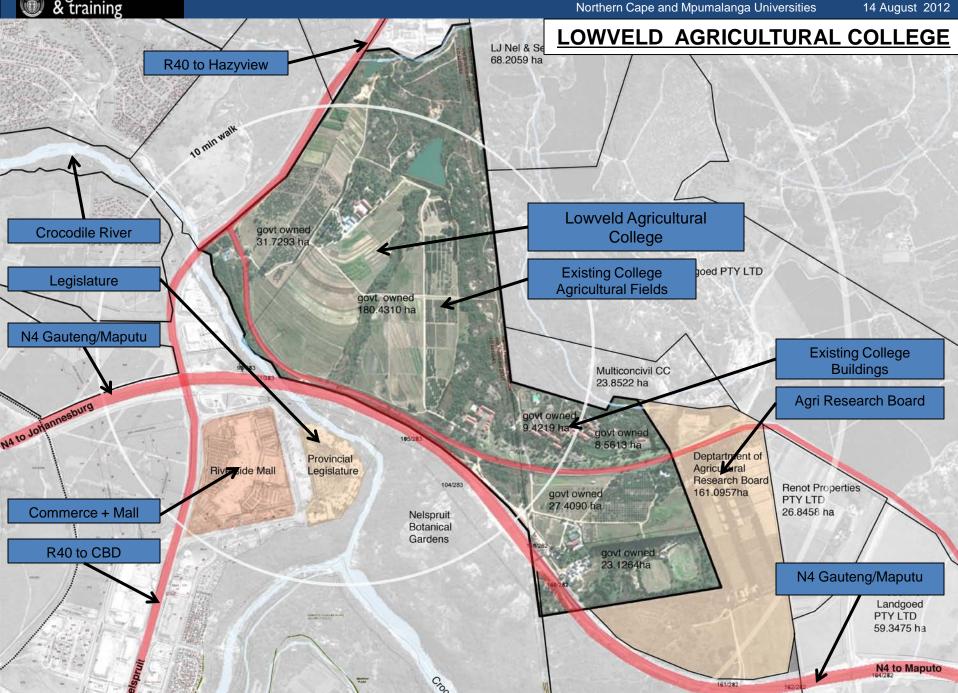
MPUMALANGA – SELECTION OF THE BEST SITE

The existing Lowveld Agricultural College is a 240Ha property large enough for the new University & the existing College

The site:

- will allow for future growth over a 50 year period and beyond;
- is well located adjacent to both the R40 and N4 corridors;
- is close to the **Provincial Legisl**ature and to **retail facilities**;
- is **government-owned**, supporting reduced development time & costs;
- has established bulk infrastructure, supporting reduced development time and costs;
- has presence and prominence, overlooking the city and offering opportunity for an iconic development;
- provides opportunity for student and staff accommodation and sport;
- offers quick operational establishment and conversion into a university campus.
- could be further augmented by the acquisition of small portions of adjacent private sector land, particularly along its ridge.





COLLEGE IMAGES













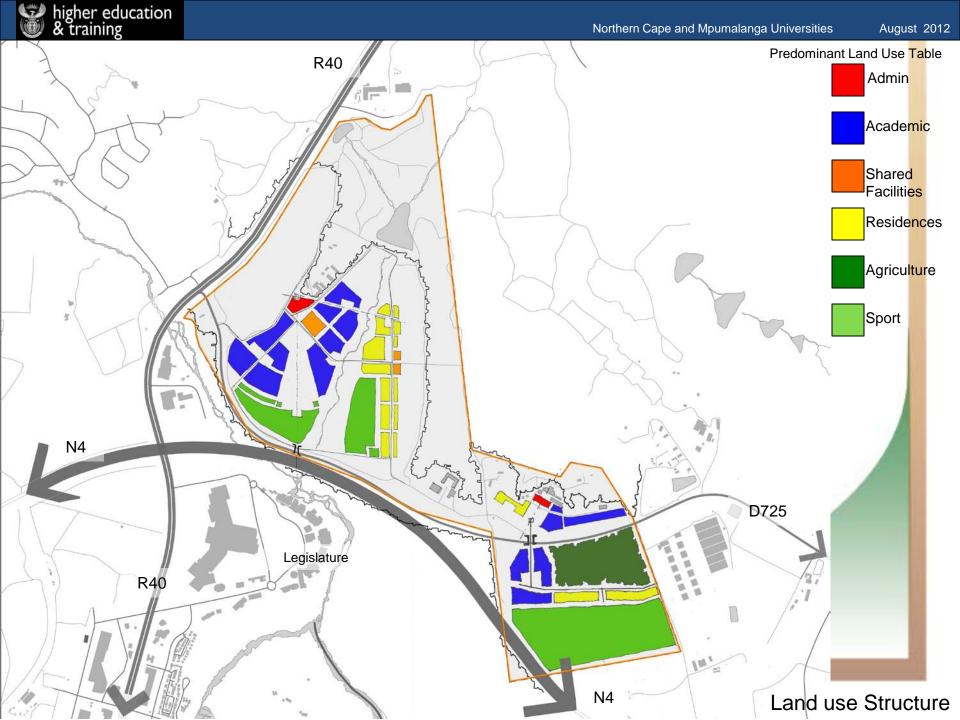




DESIGN RESPONSE PRINCIPLES:

A Framework for an Integrated Brief and Spatial Structure

- Man-made/Natural Environment Distinction
- Agriculture as base Memory
- Axis, Vistas and Landmarks
- Topography
- Shared Space Structure
- Movement and Access
- Functional Structure
- Sustainability
- Expansion an Growth



Academic prospects in Mpumalanga

- The Mpumalanga Province covers 6.3% of the country and is home to 7.2% of the South African population. It is the 5th largest contribution to the national economy
- The agricultural sector is the largest user of land, covering approximately 68% of the province.
- Other primary land use is for mining, industry, forestry, ecotourism, private game farming and nature conservation.
- Forestry and agriculture have caused increasing degradation of natural vegetation and ecosystems on the Mpumalanga Highveld and the expansion of mining operations is likely to add further pressure and to pose a serious threat to water quality in pristine catchments.
- The demand for land will increase, requiring greater measures to regulate and balance priorities for economic growth with land requirements for population growth and the preservation of the environment.

Academic prospects in Mpumalanga

- Fields of study and areas of specialisation preliminarily identified:
 - Agriculture with areas of specialisation in natural resource management, nature conservation, plant and animal sciences, subtropical fruit, forestry and wood sciences and technology as well as wild life management
 - Engineering specialising in industrial and manufacturing, agricultural, chemical and computer systems engineering
 - Health Sciences and related clinical sciences with a strong linkage to the Nursing college and other health professions
 - Computer science focusing on programming, information science and data processing and business system analysis
 - Management, economics and finance fields with areas of specialisation in logistics management, local government
 - Teacher education with an initial focus on foundation phase teaching (Syabuswa Campus)
- The university in the Mpumalanga should also develop at least two postgraduate centres of excellence, with consideration being given to:
 - agricultural sciences, specifically linked to sub-tropical fruit, biodiversity and ecosystem management
 - Human development, family studies and rural and sustainable development

Challenges

- significant capital investment and operational expenditure required; funded by government; (up to 2018/19 total of R16.5bn required)
- Full support required over a period of time before universities become self-sustaining; must be full cost and earmarked
- Will have to compete to attract high level academics and build up the necessary human resource capacity characteristic of centres of excellence;
- The design of the academic content will have to balance the demands of local development priorities and national needs in carving out a niche for the institutions.
- Government will need to work in partnership with a range of private and public institutions so that it is able to address these and other challenges on the road ahead.

Way forward: immediate next steps

Consultation with affected and interested parties – PAJA (September/October 2012)

Implementation plan for the two universities (October 2012)

- Spatial/Capital development
- Operational development
- PQM & Academic Establishment
- Institutional and Establishment

Gazette proclamation of seats of universities with (October/November 2012)

- interim councils (5 members per university),
- locations of the universities and physical address
- names of universities
- Type of university

Way Forward ...

- Interim council to begin employing required staff to enable the start up of the institution by 2014 (Registrar and VC)
- Interim council has 6 months in which to establish full council
- By March 2013 all planning processes for the Spatial Framework, Physical Campus Plan and Academic Architecture complete
- Start up academic plan and issues of initial partnerships and accreditation finalised by March 2013
- Framework for a five year development plan (depending on funding) for institution to be sustainable [full earmarked funding for at least 5 years required]