

Chapter 2: City Of Cape Town Integrated Coastal Management Policy

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Definitions

accretion:	Gradual accumulation of sediment
aeolian transportation:	Carried by wind
biodiversity:	Biological wealth of a specified geographic region: including the different marine, aquatic and terrestrial ecosystems, communities of organisms within these, and their component species, number and genetic variation.
City:	The City of Cape Town established in terms of section 12 of the Local Government: Municipal Structures Act of 1998 by Provincial Notice No. 479 of 2000.
city:	Cape Town
climate adaptation:	Adjustment in natural or human systems in response to actual or expected climate stimuli or their effects, which moderates harm or exploits beneficial opportunities.
climate change:	A significant and lasting change in the statistical distribution of weather patterns over periods ranging from decades to millions of years. It may be a change in average weather conditions or the distribution of events around that average (e.g. more or fewer extreme weather events). Climate change may be limited to a specific region or may occur across the whole Earth.
coast:	The inshore marine environment up to 500 metres seaward of the High Water Mark, the interface between the marine and terrestrial environments and the land directly exposed to coastal processes, tidal influence and storm surges.
Coastal Conservancy:	coastal space, under the administration of the City, that is characteristically unique, representative of the diversity of the City's coastline, represents unique coastal habitat, dynamics and processes, and or heritage and social value that is irreplaceable and of long term value to society as a whole and for future generations
Coastal Protection Zone:	The Coastal Protection Zone contemplated in section 17 of the Integrated Coastal Management Act 2009.
Coastal Edge:	Area around the coast demarcated in Cape Town's Spatial Development Framework as the seaward extent of the City's development footprint, primarily to protect coastal resources and avoid risks pertaining to flood-prone areas.
coastal zone:	The area seaward of the Coastal Protection Zone boundary, the seashore, coastal waters and the exclusive economic zone and includes any aspect of the environment on, in, under and above such area.
Council:	City of Cape Town Metropolitan Municipality, established in terms of the Local Government: Municipal Structures Act 1998, read with the Province of the Western Cape: Provincial Gazette 558 dated 22 September 2000.

CTSDF:	The Cape Town Spatial Development Framework as approved in terms of the Municipal Systems Act 32 of 2000 (section 34) as well as the Land Use Planning Ordinance 15 of 1985 (section 4(6)).
development:	Any process initiated by a person to change the use, physical nature or appearance of that place, and includes— <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) the construction, erection, alteration, demolition or removal of a structure or building; (b) a process to rezone or subdivide land; (c) changes to the existing or natural topography of the coastal zone; and (d) the destruction or removal of indigenous or protected vegetation
development footprint:	The outer extent of urban development
disaster risk management:	The continuous and integrated multi-sectoral, multi-disciplinary process of planning and implementation of measures aimed at – (a) preventing or reducing the risk of disasters; (b) mitigating the severity or consequences of disasters, (c) emergency preparedness, (d) a rapid and effective response to disasters, and (e) post-disaster recovery and rehabilitation.
disaster risk reduction:	The systematic development and application of policies, strategies and practices to minimize vulnerabilities and disaster risks throughout a society to prevent and limit negative impacts of hazards, within the broad context of sustainable development. In South Africa, disaster risk reduction is an integral and important part of disaster management.
dynamic coastal processes:	All natural processes continually reshaping the shoreline and near shore seabed and includes — <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) aeolian movement of sand; (b) migrating dune systems; (c) wave action; (d) coastal storms; (e) currents; (f) tidal action; (g) river flows; (h) erosion; and (i) accretion
ecosystem:	A dynamic system of plant, animal and micro-organism communities and their non-living environment interacting as a functional unit.
EGS:	Ecosystem goods and services: The resources and functions that accrue from the natural environment.
Exclusive Economic Zone:	The Exclusive Economic Zone of the Republic referred to in section of the Maritime Zones Act 1994.
heritage sites:	Material remains resulting from human activity older than 100 years. This includes wrecks, being any vessel or aircraft, or any part thereof, which was wrecked in South Africa, whether on land, in the internal waters, territorial

waters or in the maritime cultural zone where such wrecks are older than 60 years. Archaeological sites also includes any feature, structure or artefact associated with military history older than 75 years and includes the sites on which they are found.

High Water Mark:	The High Water Mark as defined in section 1 of the Integrated Coastal Management Act 2009.
infrastructure:	Any temporary or permanent structure made by humans
littoral active zone:	Any land forming part of, or adjacent to, the seashore that is – (a) unstable and dynamic as a result of natural processes; and (b) characterised by dunes, beaches, sand bars and other landforms composed of unconsolidated land, pebbles or other such material which is either unvegetated or only partially vegetated.
Overlay Zone:	a more detailed zoning scheme mechanism that is applied in addition to the base zone of a property.
Public Open Space:	Land zoned as open space, located in urban areas and accessible to the general public.
risk:	The measure of potential harm from a hazard or threat. Risk is usually associated with the human inability to cope with a particular situation. In terms of disaster risk management it can be defined as the probability of harmful consequences, or expected losses death, injury, damage to property and the environment, jobs, disruption of economic activity or social systems. Hazards will affect communities differently in terms of ability and resources with which to cope. Poorer communities will be more at risk than others.
vulnerability:	The degree to which people, property, the environment or social and economic activity - in short, all elements-at-risk - are susceptible to injury, loss of life, damage, disruption, exploitation or incapacitation by all hazards.
Zoning Scheme:	Determines the zoning categories and land uses permitted within each category.

1. Introduction and overview

1.1. The coast as an asset

The City of Cape Town Municipality (the “City”) has an extensive coastline of 307km which is an important economic, social and environmental asset. Characterised by a highly sensitive, complex and dynamic coastal environment, the city's coastline provides the communities and visitors to Cape Town with a multitude of social and economic benefits and opportunities as well as essential Ecosystem Goods and Services (EGS). Our coastline is an important asset for the City's economy, it is where our communities pursue recreational activities and where they interact. It draws our visitors, protects our city, property and infrastructure from storm surges, receives our waste, supports our unique and diverse fauna and flora and contributes to the livelihoods through the provision of food. It is central to our history and diverse identities and shapes Cape Town's unique sense of place. These goods and services provided by the shoreline are key contributors to the city's economy, desirability and global recognition as one of the world's most beautiful and popular cities.

Central to this value is that the City's coast is, and must remain, a common asset belonging and accessible to all. Further, this value of the coast is determined by both its quality and functionality. As such it is imperative that the City implement a policy that not only optimises the value of the coast and protects it as a common asset for all but one that also creates a framework for the effective governance, decision-making and management of our coastline in the best interests of our city and its communities.

1.2. Problem statement

The integrity and value of Cape Town's coastline is dependent upon the interaction of numerous biophysical processes. Wave action causes erosion of sediment which long-shore winds and currents deposit along the coast, forming beaches and dunes. Storms are drivers of rapid coastal change, often leading to abrupt erosion events and inundation of coastal areas. These important biophysical processes are highly sensitive to change. This is particularly relevant along Cape Town's high energy coastline which is exposed to large weather systems and coastal storms.

Historic planning decisions made without the guidance of a City-wide integrated coastal management framework has resulted in the interference with dynamic coastal processes, degraded coastal environments and which now forms a source of risk to human settlements located in these spaces. The resultant degradation or loss of ecosystem function compromises the ability of these systems to absorb the impacts of further coastal erosion and storm surge, thus exacerbating risk. These problems are likely to worsen given the expected impacts of global climate change, which include sea level rise and an increase in the frequency and intensity of coastal storms.

Risk may be physical, social or financial and can be transferred to coastal stakeholders over periods of time and over space. The degradation of natural coastal processes negatively impacts the social and economic value of the coast. As the coast is a common asset, coastal risk and loss is shared between the authorities and the general public and individuals.

The decision-making processes behind coastal development are therefore crucial for either creating a risk-prone, degraded coast or a high quality, resilient one.

2. Policy and management

An effective policy environment is central to good governance, long term planning and optimising sustainable opportunities and growth. This Integrated Coastal Management policy is therefore central to reducing risk, both to the City and its communities, and is core to retaining and enhancing the many current and future economic, social and environmental opportunities of our unique coastline into the future. The principles determined in the Integrated Coastal Management policy also compliment and support the principles defined in the National Integrated Coastal Management Act, to which the City is legislatively bound by.

The local authority responsibilities of economic and social development, urban planning and land use management as well as the Integrated Coastal Management Act's requirement for a Municipal Coastal Management Programme, requires the City of Cape Town to incorporate an integrated coastal management framework into its existing planning and management processes. Integration with these processes will require that the ICM policy is integrated with and driven through the City's Transversal Management System. The Integrated Coastal Management policy compliments and cross pollinates the City's Transversal Management System through defining clear roles and responsibilities across multiple line departments at both an operational and strategic level.

3. Regulatory context

The following legislation, strategies and council policies are relevant to the Integrated Coastal Management Policy:

- Economic Growth Strategy
- Cape Town Integrated Metropolitan Environmental Policy (IMEP)
- Cape Town Spatial Development Framework 2012
- Cape Town Zoning Scheme 2012
- City of Cape Town's Shipping Incident Disaster Management Plan
- Disaster Management Act (57 of 2002)
- Environment Conservation Act (73 of 1989)
- Floodplain and River Corridor Management Policy (2009)
- Land Use Planning Act (once promulgated)
- Land Use Planning Ordinance (15 of 1985)
- Local Government: Municipal Structures Act (117 of 1998)
- Local Government: Municipal Systems Act (32 of 2000)
- National Biodiversity Act (Act 10 of 2004)
- National Building Standards and Building Regulations Act (103 of 1977)
- National Environmental Management Act (107 of 1998) (NEMA)
- National Heritage Resources Act (25 of 1999)
- National Environmental Management: Integrated Coastal Management Act (24 of 2008) (ICMA)
 - Informed by the NEMA principles. These include maintaining and rehabilitating the "diversity, health and productivity of coastal ecosystems" and following a "risk averse and precautionary approach" to coastal management and planning "under conditions of uncertainty".
 - Sections 48-50 deal with municipal coastal management programmes and by-laws.
 - Section 62 deals with the implementation of land use legislation in the coastal protection zone.
- National Water Act (36 of 1998)
- Sea Shore Act (21 of 1935)

- Ship Stranding Protocol
- South Africa's Oil Spill Contingency Plan
- Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Bill (once promulgated)
- The Constitution of the Republic of South Africa: Sections 151(3), 152(1)(d) and 156(5).

4. Strategic intent and desired outcomes

The City envisions a coastline of the highest standard, where coastal ecosystems and our rich natural environment is protected as a sensitive, complex and dynamic space important for our future prosperity. . The coast will be managed as core city infrastructure, valued and protected as an asset for current and future generations. The strategic focus areas of the City are enshrined in the City's Integrated Development Plan (IDP) and are categorised into five pillars. The city's coastal environment has the potential to support all five pillars:

- **The Opportunity City:** by having due care for sustainability implications, this policy supports economic and social development opportunities.
- **The Well-Run City:** through this policy, the City will be accountable to its citizens for its coastal decisions.
- **The Safe City:** the reduction in coastal risk created through the enabling mechanisms of this policy provides a safer city for all.
- **The Caring City:** this policy strives towards taking care of Cape Town's people, especially those most in need of assistance, by retaining and improving the state of their coastal environment.
- **The Inclusive City:** this policy entrenches the rights of access to and enjoyment of the coast for all people and will manage the coast in the best interests of all communities.

5. Coastal policy principles

In working towards the strategic intent of this policy, the following coastal policy principles inform the City of Cape Town's coastal custodianship and will be applied in relation to all City coastal decision-making:

- The coastal environment is a shared asset held in trust for the common good of all. Equitable and ease of public access to coastal areas and associated opportunities for the entire coastline is central to this value. The right of each individual to enjoy the coastline in the way of their choice without impacting on other users' enjoyment must be protected;
- The coast is a shared and common asset vested in the interests of the citizens of South Africa. City decisions relating to coast that have an impact on coastal communities will be facilitated by broad based stakeholder engagement and public consultation processes;
- Economic and social development opportunities must be optimised to the benefit, and in the interest, of all residents, with on-going active investment in and management of the Cape Town coastline by the City;
- Development of coastal economic and social opportunities must be undertaken in a manner that does not reduce, harm or degrade our coastal environment or its ability to cope with climate risks in the future. The diversity and healthy functioning of natural coastal ecosystems and processes must be protected, restored and enhanced for their intrinsic as well as their economic, social and environmental values;

- The coastal environment has been inhabited by humans for millennia. Natural heritage resources that represent this history offer unique values that are central to our sense of identity and must be held in trust for future generations;
- Strategic, proactive, consistent and risk-averse coastal decision-making will be made in the best interests of the broader community of Cape Town, including the implementation of proactive and progressive measures now to reduce coastal risk from climate change, sea level rise and storm surge events. This decision making process will include public participation, and
- All individuals must be accountable and responsible for their actions and must have due care to avoid creating negative impacts on our coastal environment. Our coastline must be an environment free of crime and where legal rights for sustainable resource consumption are protected while illegal resource consumption is acted against.

6. Policy directive details

6.1. Common Asset

The coastline is a common asset, a shared space and unique natural and cultural environment which belongs to all South Africans.

In this regard the City will:

- Protect the right of all people to access the coastline;
- Manage the coastline at all times in the best interests of all and not to the sole benefit or interest of individuals or groups;
- In all decisions relating to the development of the coast, careful consideration will be given to protecting and preserving unique heritage sites, consistent with the City's policies and national law;
- Ensure that future development is appropriately set back from the coastline consistent with the City's Spatial Development Framework.

6.2. Access

Development along the coast can result in valuable spaces which should serve as central points of economic, social, cultural, spiritual, educational and recreational experience instead becoming informally privatised space, limited to a few.

Conversely, uncontrolled or informal access to the coast is one of the primary contributors to dune erosion and disturbances of sensitive ecosystems, ultimately compounding risk from coastal processes.

A core principle to the City must be equitable access to the coast while ensuring that this access is regulated, organised and controlled in a manner that does not detract from or negatively impact on the coastal environment while also ensuring ease of access for all.

In this regard the City will:

- Formally designate Public Coastal Access Land at appropriate locations along the length of the City's coastline in accordance with the ICMA;
- Ensure lateral coastal public access by acting against encroachment of private property into coastal public open space;
- Where sea defence mechanisms are required, apply an integrated approach to ensure that where possible access to, and the amenity value of the coast is retained and promoted, and

- Ensure that formalised public access points are appropriately distributed along the length of the coastline to facilitate public access for all residents.

6.3. Optimise Economic and Social Opportunities

The coastline underpins much of Cape Town's economy and holds significant potential to contribute further economic growth and social development opportunities in Cape Town. However, the economic and social value of the coastline must be finely managed as poor decision making, poor management, prioritising short terms gains, over-development or inappropriate development can substantially diminish current economic and social value while removing or reducing the potential for any future economic and social opportunities.

In this regard the City will:

- Prioritise long term economic planning and gain over short term gain to avoid the generation of risk to the City and its residents;
- Address the inequalities of the past through promoting appropriate coastal nodal development as detailed in the City's Spatial Development Framework to connect communities to the coastline;
- Assess economic and social development opportunities on the coast in a holistic manner that understands the coastline as a complex system that has diverse opportunities and constraints determined by factors outside of our control;
- Optimise and invest the immense potential of Integrated Coastal Management to create long term sustainable employment opportunities across a range of sectors including coastal management, ecotourism, coastal risk reduction and coastal rehabilitation;
- Invest in appropriate infrastructure that supports a wide range of economic and social development activities and opportunities;
- Rectification of historically made inappropriate planning decisions through appropriate regulations, strategies and building codes , and
- Identify and facilitate development of nodal growth points with the intent to optimise the socio-economic benefits of accessing coastal resources.

6.4. Coastal Recreation

Coastal recreation takes many forms and is one of the largest social activities in Cape Town. Coastal recreation underpins a range of economic activities in Cape Town and provides significant social development value.

In this regard the City will:

- Promote and support coastal recreation by maintaining, investing in and developing infrastructure and services that facilitate appropriate coastal recreation opportunities;
- Manage the coast as a shared environment that supports a wide range of recreational activities;
- Where necessary to reduce conflict, congestion, improve safety or reduce environmental social or heritage impact, determine appropriate and defined use zones for various forms of coastal recreation where necessary;
- Where a form of coastal recreation is negatively impacting on the economy, social values and quality of the environment, ban that form of recreation in its entirety or from various locations, and
- Regulate and enforce any recreation activities that require permits from any sphere of government.

6.5. Natural Coastal Processes, Fauna and Flora

Cape Town has a uniquely rich marine and coastal environment with significant diversity in fauna and flora. These natural systems, besides their intrinsic value, form the foundation from which socio-economic systems benefit and community livelihoods are built while playing an essential role in mitigating and reducing risk to the City, its infrastructure as well as private property.

In order to reduce coastal risk, especially given the future impacts of climate change on sea level rise and increased frequency and intensity of coastal storm surges, it is imperative that we maintain a healthy functioning coastline. By maintaining the integrity of the coastline, the economic, social and value of the coast will be optimised.

In this regard the City will:

- Ensure that future coastal development is guided to protect coastal processes and systems;
- Develop and implement a Coastal Overlay Zone as part of the City's Integrated Zoning Scheme to provide an appropriate land use management framework to protect our coastal systems and to manage areas at risk from coastal hazards both along built and un-built stretches of coastline;
- Invest in the on-going rehabilitation of degraded dune systems, beaches, estuaries, coastal corridors, rocky shores and coastal wetland systems;
- Implement Estuary Management Plans that recognise and manage the vital contribution of estuaries to supporting the health of coastal ecosystems, water quality maintenance, the provision of marine species nurseries and the provision of protection against coastal erosion and storm surge damage;
- Play an active role in any activity or process regulated by other spheres of government that have an impact on the City's coastline. This may include the issuing of permits for seine netting, proclamation of Marine Protected Areas etc.
- Designate highly valuable and sensitive natural coastal spaces or coastal heritage sites as Coastal Conservancy land as part of the Coastal Overlay Zone, and
- Undertake coastal waste management in accordance with a Beach Cleaning Operational Protocol that recognises the importance of retaining functional ecological systems while meeting the social and economic needs of high recreation nodal points.

6.6. Heritage, Identity and Sense of Place

Cape Town's coastline has a varied and rich history, spanning several millennia. It is integral to our history, our heritage, sense of place and unique identity. In addition our coastal landscapes underpin our scenic routes and global desirability and recognition.

In this regard the City will:

- Consider all new coastal developments with regards their potential impact on this unique and irreplaceable landscape;
- Take into account architecture, colour, form and position when considering coastal development applications;
- Ensure all signage design and location does not overtly detract from the coastal landscape;
- Ensure that any future coastal defences for the protection of private and public properties and City infrastructure are strategically managed by the City in the interests of Cape Town and its residents.

6.7. Risk Management and Mitigation

Determining the most appropriate and sustainable course of action for addressing coastal erosion and storm surges requires sensitive navigation through the multiple and often conflicting interests of the various stakeholders, including private developers, property owners, government officials (across all three spheres), beach users, civil society and environmental pressure groups.

As the coast changes and options are considered in response to the cross-cutting pressures caused by these changes, which are also expected to be exacerbated by climate change, the City will apply a multi-disciplinary approach in resolving, and adapting to such challenges. Natural systems such as wind, wave action, long shore sand transport, erosion and accretion, and storm action are powerful systems that must inform and guide coastal development and ancillary opportunities. A key principle within this context is that decisions taken to protect any property from coastal dynamic processes must be made in the interest of the broader community and after broad-scale engagement with interested and affected parties.

In this regard the City will:

- Apply a consistent, cautious and ,risk averse approach in responding to the pressures caused by coastal erosion and storm surges;
- Favour soft engineering approaches over hard engineering solutions where possible;
- Require all new coastal developments and changes to existing developments to incorporate mitigation of and/or adaptation to coastal climate change impacts as part of their approval process;
- Ensure that coastal defences to protect private property from the threat of coastal erosion is compliant with the relevant legislation;
- Not approve coastal defence structures if the risk of shoreline erosion for adjacent areas is influenced;
- Retain the option of managed retreat over defence;
- Require that coastal defences be proven to reduce risk prior to being approved;
- Favour coastal defences which are reversible, flexible, do not negatively impact on sense of place or aesthetics, and have other positive knock-on effects, and
- Undertake a broadly consultative process with the public when deciding on sea-defence interventions.

6.8. Coastal Land Alienation and Acquisition

Where coastal land is unsuitable for development, either due to zoning or for environmental reasons, state ownership of coastal land will be consolidated. This includes acquisition by the City of land falling within its jurisdiction. Refer to the City of Cape Town's Coastal Land Alienation and Acquisition Policy.

6.9. Coastal Safety and Security

Illegal activity along the coast impacts negatively on the marine and coastal environment, the interests of residents, local livelihood opportunities, ecotourism potential and the safety of individuals.

Although the City's jurisdiction is determined by the high-water mark, the City recognises that economic, recreational, environmental as well as illegal activities operate across these jurisdictional boundaries.

In this regard the City will:

- Actively seek to work with all relevant spheres of government and law enforcement agencies by promoting an inter-agency marine and coastal law enforcement approach;

- Protect and support the legal marine and coastal resource consumption activities while actively targeting all illegal resource consumption;
- Develop its own marine and coastal law enforcement capacity and resources;
- Consolidate City Regulations and By-laws to facilitate effective coastal law enforcement;
- Increase visible coastal law enforcement and policing, and
- Ensure appropriate informative regulatory signage is located across the coastline.

7. Indemnities and Risk

The City recognises that its coastal value is in part determined by the quality of the immediate coastal environment which includes private property. As such, the City is committed to leading open and transparent processes that will seek to find the most appropriate, effective, just and measured solutions to those parts of its coastline where coastal change has resulted in risk to the coastline, public amenity, public infrastructure and/or adjoining private property. In this regard the City will be guided by the Integrated Coastal Management Act in conjunction with the City's own commitment to a quality, safe and resilient coastal environment.

8. Implementation programme: City's Integrated Coastal Management Framework

To give effect to the policy principles, a set of implementation regulations, mechanisms and tools, which together constitute the City's Integrated Coastal Management Framework, will be developed to protect and manage Cape Town's coast in-line with these policy objectives. The overview of the City's Integrated Coastal Management Framework is depicted in the flow diagram below.

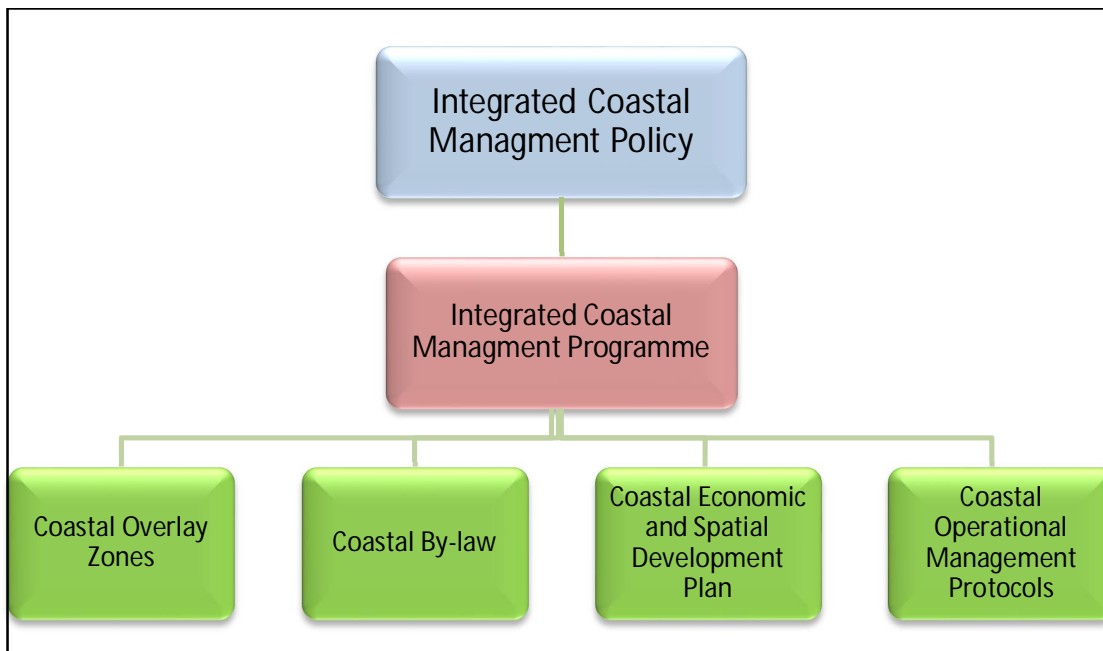


Figure 1: Integrated Coastal Management Framework for the City of Cape Town

8.1. Coastal Area

In order for the City's integrated coastal management framework to be effective, the spaces which it seeks to manage should be defined in a holistic way, taking into consideration the multitude of factors which impact on or are impacted by the dynamic interface between land and sea masses.

Recognising that social, economic and ecosystem processes take place across the High Water Mark, and given the need to ensure integrated management as well as proactive planning, the City intends to make an application, as allowed by the ICMA, for its area of responsibility to extend 500 metres seaward of the High Water Mark.

This application, if successful, will increase the effectiveness of the Policy as well as the implementation framework. Based on this understanding, the applicability of the City's By-law may extend up to 500 metres seaward of the High Water Mark.

8.2. Coastal Overlay Zones

Coastal Overlay Zones will be developed as a component of the City's Integrated Zoning Scheme. Overlay zones provide a mechanism which allows for the provision of more specific development rules to achieve the purpose of a particular City policy. Forming part of the zoning scheme regulations (development management), an overlay zone provides a more detailed zoning mechanism that is applied in addition to the base zone of a property and is considered the most appropriate mechanism to manage and regulate land use and building development. The introduction of overlay zones is not an inevitable consequence of local area planning initiatives as identified through District Site Development Plan. Rather their introduction and development is a consequence of the critical need identified in the Cape Town Spatial Development Framework (CT:SDF) for targeted and specific development rules in addition to the underlying general base zone of land in the coastal area. In the case of property or infrastructure at risk from coastal hazards, additional development rules in the overlay zone may be applied. Thus, the overlay zone will be used as a tool to be employed on an exceptional basis, where it is critical and strategic that land use and building development are managed not only to achieve a shared vision for Cape Town in terms of the CT:SDF, but also as a means to reduce the City's risk profile.

The Coastal Overlay Zones will therefore fulfil the vision of this Integrated Coastal Management Policy, elevating its policy statements to land use regulations to reduce the City's risk profile, build resilience and promote sustainable coastal development..

The overlays will consist of a general overlay, covering the entire coast, to which a general set of regulations will apply, and local area overlays, in which more specific provisions will apply to particular areas.

8.3. Coastal By-law

The City will develop and implement a Coastal Bylaw in 2014. A bylaw is the specific regulatory means for the City to regulate activities. The City is committed to ensuring that all activities carried out on the coast are conducted in a manner that is responsible, in the interests of public safety, and that such activities in no way detract from the amenity value of the coast or the natural coastal environment.

The by-law will assist in enhancing, protecting and optimising social and recreational opportunities by providing regulations that ensure socially and environmentally responsible activities along the coast.

8.4. Integrated Coastal Management Programme

The City will develop and implement an Integrated Coastal Management Programme (ICMP) in 2014, as required by the ICMA. This ICMP will be a comprehensive management and action plan detailing the City's day-to-day management approach for all aspects of the coastal environment over which it has jurisdiction, set the consistent standards and operating protocols for a range of coastal aspects and ensure compliance to national legislation.

8.5. Coastal Economic and Spatial Development Plan

The City is currently in the process of developing a strategic plan that examines the coast as a single, connected space and identifies appropriate public coastal development in order to optimise social and economic opportunities, including those linked to the private sector.

The plan will prioritise opportunity development and give effect to the objectives of the City's broader Economic Growth Strategy and Social Development Strategy. The plan will among other considerations, address coastal resort development, public access, marine access points, coastal public transport and consolidation of ecotourism and other commercial and industrial marine and coastal activities. This long-term planning is especially important in the context of expected climate change impacts, including sea level rise and increased frequency and intensity of storm surges.