



# NC PSDF TOOLKIT 10 | COASTAL DEVELOPMENT



Province of the Northern Cape  
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

## TOURISM DEVELOPMENT GUIDELINES TOOLKIT

The Coastal Management Guidelines for the Northern Cape focus on protecting and sustainably managing the coastal zone in alignment with the Integrated Coastal Management (ICM) Act and the provincial Coastal Management Programme. These guidelines aim to regulate coastal activities, establish management lines, and ensure effective coordination between provincial and municipal authorities. Key actions include defining coastal management lines, integrating these lines into spatial planning tools, and fostering public participation in decision-making.

### TOOLKIT INTENT

#### This Toolkit is to be Used to:

- Implement regulations and adjust boundaries; appoint coastal officers.
  - Define, regulate, and update lines to protect sensitive areas.
  - Ensure accurate representation on municipal zoning maps.
  - Appoint and support provincial agencies for coastal management.
  - Oversee coastal management efforts with representatives from relevant sectors.
  - Create and align with national and municipal plans, and review them regularly.
  - Align CMPs with other plans and policies.
  - Ensure transparency and participation in coastal management.
  - Integrate into environmental authorisations and national regulations.
- Coordinate Across Levels: Foster collaboration between provincial and municipal authorities for cohesive management.

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# 1 INTRODUCTION

The Northern Cape's coastal zone is a valuable asset that requires effective management to ensure its protection, sustainable use, and enhancement. These guidelines aim to align with the Integrated Coastal Management (ICM) Act and the Northern Cape Province Coastal Management Programme to create a framework for managing the coastal protection zone, establishing management lines, and promoting coordination between provincial and municipal authorities.

## 1.1 COASTAL MANAGEMENT

### 1.1.1 Management of the Coastal Protection Zone

Objective: Ensure the protection, management, and enhancement of the coastal protection zone.

**Actions:**

- Develop and implement regulations to control activities within the coastal protection zone.
- Determine and adjust the boundaries of the coastal protection zone as necessary.
- Designate portions of provincially controlled state-owned land as coastal public property to achieve ICM Act objectives.
- Appoint voluntary coastal officers to assist in monitoring and enforcement activities.

### 1.1.2 Establishment of Coastal Management Lines

Objective: Establish coastal management lines to restrict or prohibit activities that may harm the coastal environment.

**Actions:**

- Define coastal management lines in regulations.
- Prohibit or restrict activities within these lines to protect sensitive coastal areas.

- Regularly review and update management lines based on environmental impact assessments.

### 1.1.3 Marking Coastal Boundaries on Zoning Maps

Objective: Ensure accurate representation of coastal boundaries in municipal planning.

**Actions:**

- Inform municipalities of any coastal boundaries determined or adjusted in terms of Section 26 of the ICM Act.
- Ensure these boundaries are accurately marked on zoning maps and integrated into municipal spatial planning frameworks.

### 1.1.4 Designation of Provincial Lead Agencies

Objective: Promote effective coastal management through designated lead agencies.

**Actions:**

- In collaboration with the Premier, designate provincial lead agencies for coastal management.
- Ensure these agencies function effectively to coordinate coastal management efforts within the province.
- Provide necessary resources and support to lead agencies to fulfil their mandates.

### 1.1.5 Establishment and Functioning of Provincial Coastal Committees

Objective: Establish a Provincial Coastal Committee to oversee coastal management.

**Actions:**

- Form the Provincial Coastal Committee and define its powers and responsibilities.
- Appoint representatives from relevant sectors and stakeholders to the Committee.



- Ensure the Committee meets regularly to address coastal management issues.

### 1.1.6 Development and Implementation of Provincial Coastal Management Programmes (CMPs)

Objective: Develop CMPs aligned with the ICM Act.

#### Actions:

- Develop comprehensive Provincial CMPs that outline strategies and actions for coastal management.
- Ensure CMPs are aligned with national and municipal coastal management plans.
- Regularly review and update CMPs to reflect new data and emerging issues.

### 1.1.7 Consistency and Alignment between Provincial CMPs and Other Statutory Plans

Objective: Ensure consistency and alignment of coastal management plans with other statutory plans.

#### Actions:

- Review existing plans, policies, and programmes for alignment with Provincial CMPs.
- Coordinate with relevant state organs to ensure the integration of coastal management objectives into broader planning frameworks.

### 1.1.8 Consultation and Public Participation

Objective: Ensure public participation in coastal management decisions.

#### Actions:

- Conduct adequate consultation and public participation before exercising powers under the ICM Act.
- Engage stakeholders, including local communities, NGOs, and the private sector, in the decision-making process.

- Ensure transparency and responsiveness in addressing public concerns and inputs.

### 1.1.9 Environmental Authorisations for Coastal Activities

Objective: Consider coastal management issues in environmental authorisations.

#### Actions:

- Integrate coastal management considerations in environmental authorisation processes as per Section 63 of NEMA.
- Ensure compliance with environmental requirements before issuing authorisations for activities within the coastal zone.

### 1.1.10 Implementation of National Regulations

Objective: Implement national regulations related to coastal management.

#### Actions:

- Enforce national regulations, such as those governing public boat launch sites, to manage access to the coastal zone.
- Monitor and regulate activities in line with national guidelines to ensure sustainable use of coastal resources.

### 1.1.11 Regulations by MECs

Objective: Develop and enforce regulations within the coastal protection zone.

#### Actions:

- Develop regulations to manage activities within the coastal protection zone.
- Specify procedures and penalties for contraventions to ensure compliance.

### 1.1.12 Information and Reporting on Coastal Matters

Objective: Provide regular reports on the state of the coastal environment.

#### Actions:

- Prepare and publish reports on the state of the coastal environment, including prescribed information by the Minister.
- Use these reports to inform policy decisions and public awareness.

### 1.1.13 Coordination of Actions between Provinces and Municipalities

Objective: Promote coordination between provincial and municipal authorities in coastal management.

#### Actions:

- Liaise with coastal municipalities to coordinate actions taken under the ICM Act.
- Ensure harmonized efforts between provincial organs and municipalities to achieve cohesive coastal management.
- Establish communication channels and collaborative frameworks to address cross-jurisdictional issues.

Effective spatial coastal management in the Northern Cape requires a comprehensive approach that integrates regulation, coordination, and community involvement. By adhering to these guidelines, the province can ensure the sustainable use and protection of its valuable coastal resources while promoting economic and social benefits for local communities.

## 1.2 COASTAL SETBACK LINE GUIDELINES FOR THE NAMAKWA WEST COAST REGION

Incorporating Coastal Management Lines (CMLs) into spatial planning and land use management is essential for sustainable development in coastal regions. This section guides effectively integrating CMLs into spatial planning and land use tools in the Namakwa West Coast Region. The guidance is informed by government and non-government plans, legislation, and best practices from local and international sources.

### 1.2.1 Purpose and Significance of Coastal Management Lines

CMLs serve as crucial tools for managing coastal areas and balancing environmental conservation with socio-economic development. They help mitigate risks from coastal processes and climate change, and their effective integration into planning tools can support sustainable development while protecting coastal resources.

### 1.2.2 Integration of CMLs into Spatial Planning Tools

#### 1.2.2.1 Legislative and Policy Framework

**Integrated Coastal Management Act (ICM Act):** Establishes guidelines for CMLs, which include restricting the development seaward of these lines to protect coastal areas.

**Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act (SPLUMA):** Requires municipalities to incorporate CMLs into Spatial Development Frameworks (SDFs) and Land Use Schemes. This ensures that CMLs are aligned with broader spatial planning objectives.

#### 1.2.2.2 Spatial Development Frameworks (SDFs)

**Incorporation of CMLs:** CMLs should be incorporated into the SDFs to guide land use and development in coastal areas. This integration helps in identifying areas at risk from coastal processes and planning appropriate responses.

**Alignment with Municipal Goals:** Ensure that CMLs are aligned with the strategic development goals of the municipality, considering local development needs and coastal risks.

#### 1.2.2.3 Land Use Schemes

**Regulation of Coastal Development:** CMLs should be reflected in municipal Land Use Schemes, which govern land use and development parameters such as building lines, floor area ratios, and coverage.

**Development Controls:** CMLs can temper development rights based on coastal risks, proposing specific controls to mitigate potential impacts on the coast.

### 1.2.3 Consultation and Stakeholder Engagement

**Public Participation:** Involve local communities and stakeholders in the process of establishing CMLs. Public engagement helps in addressing local concerns and gaining support for coastal management initiatives.

**Partnerships:** Engage with relevant stakeholders, including the insurance industry, to ensure comprehensive planning and management of coastal areas.

### 1.2.4 Responsibilities for Implementation

#### 1.2.4.1 Municipal Responsibilities

- Municipalities should actively participate in the delineation and implementation of CMLs, ensuring alignment with local development objectives.
- Incorporate established CMLs into the Municipal Spatial Development Framework, Land Use Scheme, and other relevant planning tools.

#### 1.2.4.2 Provincial and National Responsibilities

- The Minister, in consultation with the relevant MEC, is responsible for establishing CMLs in areas with national significance or those straddling provincial boundaries.
- The MEC must consult with the Premier's office and local municipalities to incorporate CMLs into provincial and municipal planning documents. They are also responsible for regulating the development seaward of CMLs and ensuring that CMLs are available as spatial data.

### 1.2.5 Coastal Development Planning

#### 1.2.5.1 Urbanization and Coastal Pressure

- Coastal areas are experiencing high levels of urbanisation, which can lead to increased pressures on coastal ecosystems. Planning must account for these pressures to avoid negative impacts on coastal environments.
- Develop and implement Estuary Management Plans to address pressures on estuaries and protect these vital ecosystems.

#### 1.2.5.2 Environmental and Socio-Economic Balance

CMLs should be viewed not just as environmental conservation tools but as mechanisms for promoting sustainable development. Balance socio-economic development with environmental protection to ensure long-term resilience and health of coastal areas.

#### 1.2.5.3 Integration with Other Planning Tools

Utilise land cover data to understand the extent of urbanisation and its impact on coastal areas. Integrate this information into planning processes to manage and mitigate adverse effects.

The integration of Coastal Management Lines into spatial planning and land use management is essential for sustainable development in the Namakwa West Coast Region. By aligning CMLs with existing planning tools and legislation, municipalities can effectively manage coastal areas, balancing development needs with environmental protection. Public engagement and collaboration among stakeholders are crucial for the successful implementation and long-term sustainability of coastal management efforts.

## 1.3 COASTAL VIEWER

The coastal viewer aims to provide spatial data relating to the Coastal Zone (as defined in the Integrated Coastal Management Act, 24 of 2008, as amended) to coastal zone managers and the public, without the need for GIS expertise and software. Here you will find information regarding the Coastal Public Property (CPP) and Coastal Protection Zone (CPZ) to support decision-making processes focussing on access to the coast, protecting sensitive coastal ecosystems and protecting people, property and economic activities that may be affected by dynamic coastal processes.

<https://mapservice.environment.gov.za/Coastal%20Viewer/>