

**HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY
LAID ON THE TABLE**

29 November 2012

COAST PROTECTION BOARD

ANNUAL REPORT

1 July 2011 to 30 June 2012



**Government
of South Australia**

Coast Protection Board
Annual Report 2011-12

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ABN 36 702 093 234
ISSN 1441-6085

September 2012

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Government of South Australia

**Department of Environment,
Water and Natural Resources**

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

Hon Paul Caica MP
Minister for Sustainability Environment and Conservation
Parliament House
North Terrace
ADELAIDE SA 5000

Dear Minister

It is with pleasure that I present to you the Annual Report of the Coast Protection Board for the period 1 July 2011 to 30 June 2012. This report has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the *Coast Protection Act 1972*, *Public Finance and Audit Act 1987* and *Public Sector Act 2009*.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "G. Foreman", with a long horizontal stroke extending to the right.

Graham Foreman
Presiding Member
Coast Protection Board

PLANS AND OBJECTIVES

COAST PROTECTION BOARD STRATEGIC PLAN, 2009-2014

In August 2009 the Coast Protection Board (the Board) adopted its Strategic Plan 2009-14 (refer *Appendix A*) with four strategic priorities:

1. Adaptation of existing development to coastal hazards and the impacts of climate change
2. Ensure new development is not at risk from current and future hazards
3. Plan for resilience in coastal ecosystems to adapt to the impacts of climate change
4. Governance and Policy

Collectively, the Board and DENR contributed to the following goals and targets listed in *South Australia's Strategic Plan* (2011):

- Goal: We care for our oceans, coasts and marine environment.
- Goal: We respect and enjoy our environment:
- Goal: Governments demonstrate strong leadership working with and for the community
- Goal: We adapt to the long term physical changes that climate change presents.
- Target 33: Government planning decisions: South Australia leads the nation in timely decisions of development applications through to 2020.
- Target 30: Board and Committees: Increase the number of women on all State Government Boards and Committees to 50% on average by 2014, and maintain thereafter by ensuring that 50% of women are appointed, on average, each quarter

OPERATIONS AND INITIATIVES

THE YEAR IN REVIEW

During 2011-12, the Board has continued to monitor the impact of sea level rise and increasing storm damage to South Australia's coastline. The Board has maintained close working relationships with coastal councils and community groups, by providing advice and grant funds for remedial and preventative works.

The Board has overseen the Adelaide Living Beaches (ALB) Project by provision of policy and advice, and received regular project status reports from the Project team.

With increasing pressures on the coast, consideration of planning development applications is critical to balancing community needs against risk of future environmental threats. The Board is concerned that there is still a high instance of non-compliance to board advice particularly where there is a potential risk of flooding or damage.

The Board continued to maintain relevant policies and guidelines. Provision of advice is enhanced by site visits, and the Board conducted several field trips within South Australia to view key sites and gain an understanding how to allocate the limited resource to achieve greatest benefit. The sites visits were also an important process for building liaison with key stakeholders and local councils.

STRATEGY 1: ADAPTATION OF EXISTING DEVELOPMENT TO COASTAL HAZARDS AND THE IMPACTS OF CLIMATE CHANGE

Strategy 1 includes activities of vulnerability assessment, assisting local councils to implement protection strategies, and provide advice to the Minister, local government and community on local development.

Notable achievements of the Board in 2011-12, include:

IMPACT OF SEA LEVEL RISE

The Board's ongoing review of literature and sea level monitoring indicates that sea levels are continuing to rise at a global average above three mm per year. The latest report from the Bureau of Meteorology's Australian Baseline Sea Level Monitoring Project *Annual Sea Level Data Summary Report: July 2010-June 2011* shows that the average rate of sea level rise at the South Australia gauging stations was 4.3 mm per year from 1992 to 2011. This local rate is significantly higher than the global mean rate. The impacts of sea level rise are well documented and include, increased risk of flooding, greater impacts from storm surge events, increased coastal erosion and increased coastal groundwater levels (with possible saline intrusion into coastal aquifers).

In 2008-09, the Board convened a Sea Level Rise Advisory Committee (SLRAC) to review its policies in relation to new development and sea level rise. DENR initiated interagency consultation on the Board's draft amendments to its 1991 *Policy on Coast Protection and New Coastal Development*. These draft amendments were developed by the Board's Sea Level Rise Advisory Committee in 2009, and adopted by the Board for consultation after minor amendments in 2010.

Consultation with Government agencies on the proposed policy changes began in 2011-12, and will be completed in 2012-13.

COASTAL SURVEY PROGRAM

Levelling surveys (beach profiles) of beaches and the adjacent seabed were undertaken by DENR staff at vulnerable locations to measure shoreline erosion, buffer sand volumes for storm protection and the effectiveness of sand management programs. Whole of beach modelling surveys are conducted at locations where development is highly vulnerable to erosion, including the Beachport foreshore, Post Office Rock near Beachport, Semaphore Park and Tennyson.

During 2011-12 beach profiling was undertaken in the following Coast Protection Districts:

- Metropolitan (69 profiles)
- Southern Metropolitan (20 profiles)
- Eyre Peninsula (24 profiles)
- Yorke Peninsula (16 profiles)
- South East (38 profiles)
- Fleurieu Peninsula (20 profiles)
- Encounter Bay seagrass (8 profiles)

ADELAIDE'S LIVING BEACHES PROJECT

The Board initiated and continued to guide, the implementation of *Adelaide's Living Beaches: A Strategy for 2005-2025*. The ALB Project Steering Group was formed by DENR to provide strategic direction and policy advice on the implementation of the ALB Strategy. The Board's Presiding Member is a member of the ALB Steering Group, which met four times in 2011-12.

The ALB Project Manager reported monthly to the Board on progress and technical aspects of the project. The Board noted key activities as listed below.

Maintaining Beach Replenishment and Harbour Dredging Services

As part of the Strategy, a sand carting program managed under a panel contract established April 2008, continued in 2011-12. Sand-carting maintained dune and beach buffers for coast protection purposes; removed excess sand accumulations at Glenelg and West Beach harbours and recycled this sand to southern beaches.

During 2011-12, 150 000 cubic metres of sand was carted at a cost of \$689 000.

Sand carting campaigns undertaken:

Source of sand	Deposit area	Volume Cubic metres	Cost \$'000	Campaign dates
Torrens Outlet	West Beach dunes	60 000	316	11 Aug – 15 Sep
West Beach harbour fillet	Glenelg North	30 000	142	24 Oct – 4 Nov
Semaphore breakwater	Semaphore Park	40 000	149	22 Sep – 20 Oct
Tennyson	Tennyson	5 000	19	16 Sep – 19 Sep
Torrens Outlet	Henley Beach	15 000	63	1 Jul – 4 Aug

Dredging operations continued and on 24 May 2012, the Governor gazetted the new restricted areas at Glenelg and West Beach pursuant to *Harbours & Navigation Regulations 2009*.

Procurement and Management

Procurement activities for the Adelaide's Living Beaches-Sand Transfer Infrastructure (ALB-STI) during the reporting period were:

- A design and construct commencement meeting was held by the Project control group
- A design review and design risk and safety workshop was held
- A variation to contract to increase the pipe wear allowance to reduce project risk
- Construction commenced in March 2012.
- A contract was let in June 2012, for harbour dredging at Glenelg and West Beach, with dredging involving 1263 hours at a cost of \$1 168 000

Development Approval for Sand Transfer Infrastructure

The Department for Planning, Transport and Infrastructure (DPTI) provided advice that the pipeline installation for the project was exempt under the Development Regulations 2008, Schedule 14 (1c and 2) and could be authorised by the Board. Site work commenced in March 2012, with traffic control measures and footpath paver lifting at the Whyte Street, Somerton Park

booster pump station site. Excavation for Whyte Street booster pump station commenced in March 2012.

Dune Management

The preservation of dune vegetation within the pipeline corridor has been achieved through close liaison with the contractors and flexibility in the contractor's approach to trenching and backfill operations. On-ground work was undertaken by the DENR Black Hill Fire Crew and council-coordinated volunteer groups.

Dune rehabilitation for the project has included the replanting of over 4 000 salvaged plants together with an additional 20 000 purchased plants. Pre-construction site preparation included weed removal, spraying, and planting of dune areas outside the corridor to promote the success of the rehabilitation work.

Communication and Education Services

In accordance with the conditions of the development approval, ALB met with councils as required. Meetings included review of concept and draft designs for various sections of Coast Park and negotiation to finalise transformer station locations, pipeline route and pump station design.

Local community residents were advised well in advance of the start of construction work and information signs were placed in advance of site works at key construction sites, including the pump stations, pipe stockpile areas and areas where more extensive dune reshaping and revegetation was required. The project's information caravan was employed at known interest areas at Cell 1 (Kingston Park to Glenelg) and Cell 3 (West Beach harbour and West Beach to the Torrens outlet).

The ALB communications strategy included the use of an interactive model showing the proposed sand transfer infrastructure (pump station, pipeline and discharge points) and additional maps and brochures to explain how the project will work. As part of the communications strategy, education materials were provided to teachers at the Australian Geography Teachers Association SA, Annual Conference held in Adelaide in January 2012. This information was also available to the public through the annual Science Alive show.

Additional support materials were made available to all schools and teachers on request and the communications team talked to secondary students on coastal processes as part of school excursions to look at coastal issues. The Marine Discovery Centre has a DENR sponsored coastal management workstation for primary schools.

COASTAL PROTECTION WORKS

During the reporting period the Board received applications for assistance with coastal remedial and protective works. Funding grant contributions were made to the following projects.

North Shields Seawall

The foreshore in the North Shields coastal township in the District Council of Lower Eyre Peninsula was experiencing erosion threatening the esplanade road which services private dwellings and could lead to the flooding of houses.

Council constructed 300 metres of rock revetment seawall with a grant of \$151 700 from the Board which represented 80% of the total cost.

Port Broughton Seawall

Various sections of the existing seawall at Port Broughton within the District Council of Barunga West has deteriorated and failed. The Board provided a grant of \$50 000 of a total project cost of \$76 000 to replace a 23.4 metre section of the concrete vertical seawall.

Port Augusta Levee

The City of Port Augusta was identified in 1991, as being at risk of flooding from extreme events, exacerbated by expected sea level rise. Previously, the Board had provided grants to Council to progressively construct a series of levee banks to protect the town from sea flooding.

A storm tide event in May 2011, caused flooding and damage at a number of settlements on the Spencer Gulf coast. The storm demonstrated that continued work is required to complete the levee system at Port Augusta.

The Board provided an urgent grant of \$30 000 as contribution to continued levee construction in 2011-12.

Victor Harbor, The Esplanade

The foreshore along The Esplanade, Victor Harbor continued to experience erosion. The Board contributed \$28 200 to the City of Victor Harbor to trial an extension of one existing groyne and to extend an existing shore parallel geotextile tube. The new structures will be monitored by Council to measure their effectiveness against erosion.

Beachport Protection

In 2010 and 2011, the Board funded repairs to groynes 8 and 9 either side of Beachport Jetty. This improved the condition of respective beach cells, prevented erosion damage to the foreshore, and provided protection to the timber jetty abutment and the foreshore. On this basis, \$10 000 allocated to Wattle Range Council for coastal protection works in 2011-12 was used by Council to bypass sand at Southend. Early winter seas in May and June 2012 lowered beach levels at Beachport and caused some damage to these groynes.

In June 2012, the Board provided a grant to Council of \$4000 for beach replenishment and groyne maintenance. Wattle Range Council contributed a further \$4000. As this work coincided with the dredging of the Lake George entrance channel by the South East Water Conservation and Drainage Board, the Department of Planning, Transport and Infrastructure also contributed \$4000.

Kingston SE Erosion

At the request of Kingston District Council, DENR officers attended a public meeting to discuss ongoing erosion at Wyomi Beach, Kingston SE and future management options. Beach replenishment was recommended as the most cost effective treatment. In March 2012, Council moved 8150 cubic metres of sand by truck, from a borrow area south of the erosion at Wyomi.

The Board contributed \$35 000 to this work, which Council matched for a total of \$70 000. Both the source location and eroding area will be closely monitored by the Coastal Survey team to determine future management strategies.

Kingston SE has also been highlighted as a concern for sea level rise related flooding, with existing development potentially at threat from current storm or king tide water levels. It is proposed that a Digital Elevation Model (DEM) will be pursued in 2012-13 to produce sea level flood risk maps for Kingston based on current Government and Board policy for sea level rise.

STRATEGY 2: ENSURE NEW DEVELOPMENT IS NOT AT RISK FROM CURRENT AND FUTURE HAZARDS

Strategy 2 includes activities to ensure that coastal development occurs consistent with the Act, and policies, the maintenance of policies and standards, and provision of guidance to planning authorities, developers and community.

Notable achievements of the Board in 2011-12 include:

RESTORATION OF UNAUTHORISED DUNE CLEARANCE AT BOSANQUET BAY

The Board successfully concluded proceedings through the Environment, Resources and Development Court conference process on 31 March 2010, to restore 5.5 ha of dunes and vegetation cleared without approval. The resolution included a court order requiring the developer to reconstruct dunes, stabilise and revegetate the site and undertake ongoing monitoring. In 2011-12, the Board continued to pursue options to ensure that the rehabilitation works in accord with the court order are implemented.

DEVELOPMENT APPLICATIONS

The Board responded to 144 Development Applications referred by relevant planning authorities (Development Assessment Commission or coastal Councils) in 2011-12 with the Board responses summarised in the following table.

Number of responses	144
Number of no objections	36
Number subject to directed or recommended conditions	84
Advised refusal	22
Directed refusal	1
No comment	1

The nature of development applications referred to the Board largely comprised dwellings, dwelling additions, outbuildings and land division. However, several large scale commercial developments were assessed including new port infrastructure and a ferry terminal. Coast protection works and access infrastructure including rock revetments, levees, marina channel dredging, stairways and ramps also accounted for a considerable assessment effort.

Issues addressed by the Board in its assessment of applications included; planning for and managing the effects of coastal process hazards (flooding and erosion) on vulnerable coastal land and urban areas; the protection of coastal land and marine waters through sustainable development practices; and minimising the impacts on coastal landscapes and scenic amenity arising from new development.

In October 2011, an audit of its 199 responses to the applications referred to the Board in 2010 was completed. The primary aim of the audit, which has also been undertaken in previous years, was to investigate the extent to which the relevant planning authority had upheld the Board's advice when issuing a planning consent. Of the 158 Decision Notification Forms (DNFs) received:

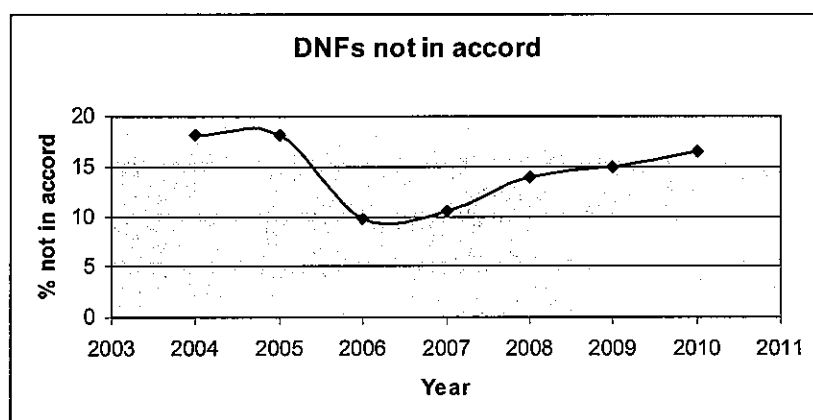
- 26 (16.5%) were not in accord with Board advice;
- 132 (83.5%) were in accord with Board advice;

Further to those applications:

- 2 applications referred to the Board were withdrawn; and
- 42 applications were yet to be determined by the relevant authority at the time of the audit 'cut off date' (August 18th 2011);

The number of DNFs not in accord declined in 2006 after DENR staff undertook a series of coastal planning workshops with Councils in regional areas, but the 2010 result indicates a continuing upward trend since that time.

Decision Notification Forms not in accord with Board advice



The Board is concerned that increasing failure to comply with such recommendations presents a risk of future damage to coast infrastructure or buildings. The Board and DENR are liaising with DPTI to address this issue.

MAJOR DEVELOPMENTS

The following coastal development proposals were declared major development in accordance with *Development Act 1993*. DENR provided input in accord with Board policy.

Port Bonython Bulk Commodities Export Facility

The development proposal is for a bulk commodities export facility at Stony Point, near Port Bonython on the Eyre Peninsula. The Project consists of a 17.5 km railway spur from the existing Whyalla to Port Augusta rail, an onshore bulk ore handling and storage facility, and a three km jetty. Advice was provided on the draft assessment guidelines.

Sheep Hill Deep Water Port

A deep water port and associated facilities is proposed at Sheep Hill, approximately 21 kilometres north-east of Tumby Bay on the Eyre Peninsula. It comprises a deep water port, a terminal, storage and processing facilities, and associated infrastructure. Advice was provided on the public environmental report.

STRATEGY 3: PLAN FOR RESILIENCE IN COASTAL ECOSYSTEMS TO ADAPT TO THE IMPACTS OF CLIMATE CHANGE

Strategy 3 includes engagement with planning authorities in developing land use frameworks, planning strategies to ensure that development does not create additional pressures on at risk ecosystems.

Site Visit - Kangaroo Island

The Board field trip to Kangaroo Island encompassed a number of sites across the north and south coasts, representing a broad sample of recent Board activity with regard to coastal management. The Board conducted its regular monthly meeting at Kangaroo Island Council chambers, and then met with Council staff, elected members, and regional DENR officers.

The field trip provided an opportunity to assess the effectiveness of the Board's grants and coastal management policies against coastal processes 'on the ground'. It also provided an opportunity for Board members and DENR coastal management staff to view, discuss and resolve matters requiring clarification.

Coastal management issues featuring in the field trip ranged from grants for community interpretive signage to protection of coastal settlements, beach access infrastructure and the management of coastal vistas.

Site Visit - City Of Marion and City Of Onkaparinga

The Board attended a one day site visit to view and discuss metropolitan coastal management issues concerning these Councils. The field trip also provided an opportunity for the Board to meet with Council staff and elected members of both Councils. The Board held its monthly meeting at Marion Council chambers and then conducted a site visit which was attended by council representatives.

Adelaide Coastal Water Quality Improvement Program

Board member, Ms Peri Coleman, was appointed member of the Steering Committee for Adelaide Coastal Water Quality Improvement Program. A draft plan has been prepared for public review. The actions from the Port Waterways Water Quality Improvement Program have been incorporated into the Adelaide Coastal Water Quality Improvement Program.

INVESTIGATIONS

The Board, in association with DENR, maintained a survey of potential threatened coastal areas. The following is an example of one area being monitored.

Erosion at Post Office Rock

Erosion at Salmon Hole Beach adjacent Post Office Rock near Beachport is a significant threat to the adjacent road and also the Pool of Siloam, a small salt lake which is used as a swimming lake. Residential properties are not at immediate risk but if the sea breaches the lake a significant change in the coastal alignment will occur and properties could be impacted. A groyne was constructed in 2003 to reduce the leakage of sand from the eroding area.

During 2011-12, the erosion of the foreshore continued to be monitored. The erosion rate still remains significant and there have been discussions with council officers about raising the height of the groyne to further block northward sand loss from the Salmon Hole.

STRATEGY 4: GOVERNANCE AND POLICY

BOARD POLICIES

The Board maintains a suite of policies to be applied by DENR. (refer Appendix B).

On 20 January 2012, the Board amended its policy in regards to nature-based tourist accommodation. The policy now recognises that development which has a high quality of design in order to minimise potential impacts in areas of high conservation or scenic value, or in areas subject to coastal hazards, may be appropriate in sensitive coastal areas.

On 30 March 2012, the Board amended its flood hazard policy such that, in limited and specific circumstances, the most effective and preferred mitigation option for some dwellings in existing low-lying settlements is to elevate the floor level of the dwelling above the year 2100 storm surge level without filling the site.

COASTAL ACID SULFATE SOILS

The Board's policy on Coastal Acid Sulfate Soils (CASS) has been applied to a number of coastal development proposals. CASS risk hazards have been identified as a result of the policy. Risk sites have included land divisions, roads, marinas and landfill. Developers have been cooperative in taking remedial action to reduce and manage such hazard.

The Board contributed funds to support the National newsletter for coastal acid soils "Assay". This newsletter is circulated to relevant stakeholders in SA to keep them informed about coastal acid sulphate soil matters.

STRATEGIC PLANNING

DENR has, in accordance with the Board's policies, contributed to the development of the various components of Government's planning strategy. That has included the targets for 30 Year Plan for Greater Adelaide, and the Eyre and Western Region Plan. DENR also reviewed and commented on local council strategic plans.

DEVELOPMENT PLAN AMENDMENTS

In accordance with Board's policies, DENR responded to reviews of Development Plans through the statutory Development Plan Amendment (DPA) process, with input into three Section 30 reviews, two Statements of Intent and seven draft DPAs.

The response to each of those reviews and amendments was that development should not be placed in areas at risk of unaddressed coastal hazards or on sensitive coastal features. This is in accord with standard strategy of seeking to ensure that land (which includes sensitive coastal features). DENR sought the exclusion of land from coastal zoning where it did not have those features.

DENR continues to contribute to South Australia's Planning Policy Library (previously the Better Development Plan library).

AQUACULTURE

Consistent with Board policy, DENR provided input to a range of general policies and proposals, including the PIRSA Aquaculture's zone policies for the Lower Eyre and Tumby Bay areas. DENR is contributing to an ongoing review and risk assessment procedure for the placing of aquaculture cages over sparse seagrass. DENR Coastal Conservation staff has been liaising with PIRSA and the Marine Parks Project team over regulations and referrals for the conduct of aquaculture within designated marine parks. The Board also provided recommendations on Development Applications for aquaculture outside of designated aquaculture zones, referred under Schedule 8 of the Development Regulations.

STATEWIDE WIND FARMS DEVELOPMENT PLAN AMENDMENT

The Board responded to the Development Policy Advisory Committee advising on policies and providing advice on the possible impact of windfarms near coastal areas. The Board recommended that, areas of high conservation value, high scenic quality, and areas subject to coastal hazards, be excluded from the areas envisaged for wind farm development.

OTHER PLANNING SYSTEM IMPROVEMENTS

DENR provided input to the examination of the use of the Development Act's Section 49 (Crown development and public infrastructure) provisions.

ROLE, LEGISLATION AND STRUCTURE

The Board is established under section 6 of the *Coast Protection Act 1972* (the Act).

OBJECT OF THE COAST PROTECTION ACT 1972

The object of the Act is to make provision for the conservation and protection of the beaches and coast of this State; and for other purposes.

ROLE OF THE BOARD

The Board is a body corporate pursuant to section 6(2) of the Act and is subject to Ministerial control and direction pursuant to section 7 of the Act.

FUNCTIONS OF THE COAST PROTECTON BOARD

Section 14 of the Act defines the functions of the Board.

- (1) The functions of the Board are as follows:
 - (a) to protect the coast from erosion, damage, deterioration, pollution and misuse;
 - (b) to restore any part of the coast that has been subjected to erosion, damage, deterioration, pollution or misuse;
 - (c) to develop any part of the coast for the purpose of aesthetic improvement, or for the purpose of rendering that part of the coast more appropriate for the use or enjoyment of those who may resort thereto;
 - (ca) to manage, maintain and, where appropriate, develop and improve coast facilities that are vested in, or are under the care, control and management of, the Board;
 - (d) to report to the Minister upon any matters that the Minister may refer to the Board for advice;
 - (e) to carry out research, to cause research to be carried out, or to contribute towards research, into matters relating to the protection, restoration or development of the coast;
 - (f) to perform such other functions assigned to the Board by or under this or any other Act.

Under the Act, the Board has power to:

- carry out authorised works;
- remove sand;
- acquire coastal land, with the approval of the Minister;
- deal with its land, with the approval of the Minister; and
- enter land

COAST PROTECTION FUND

The Coast Protection Fund (the Fund) is established under section 29 of the Act. Pursuant to section 29(3) the following moneys shall be paid into the fund:

- (a) all moneys appropriated by Parliament for the purposes of the fund;
- (b) all moneys received or recovered by the Board in pursuance of the provisions of this Act

The Fund shall be applied by the Board towards the costs incurred by the Board in the administration of the Act (section 29(4)).

MEMBERSHIP

The requirements for membership of the Board are set out in section 8(1) of the Act. The information below describes the membership of the Board as at 30 June 2012.

The Board consists of six members:

Presiding Member Mr Graham Foreman BEc	Appointed Pursuant to the following section of the Act 8 (1) (a) Nominee of the Chief Executive of the Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR). Appointed 27 November 2003. Reappointed as Presiding Member for four-years (8 May 2012 – 7 May 2016)
Members Ms Trudi Meakins BA	8 (1) (b) Nominee of the Chief Executive of the Department for Planning Transport and Infrastructure (DPTI). Appointed 27 November 2003.
Mr David Lake BSc DipNatRes	8 (1) (b) Nominee of the Chief Executive, South Australian Tourism Commission. Appointed 15 October 2010
Ms Anita Crisp BSc GradDipEd, GradDipBus	8 (1) (d) Member with expertise in local government. Appointed 7 May 2011. Reappointed by the Governor 8 May 2012 – 7 May 2016.
Mr Brian Caton BA MA (Coastal Geomorphology), MEnvSt (Coastal Conservation)	8 (1) (e) Member with knowledge of and experience in technical problems of coastal protection. Board appointment expired 7 May 2012.
Dr David Walker BE (Hons), MEngSc, DIC, PhD	8 (1) (e) Member with knowledge of and experience in technical problems of coastal protection. Appointed by the Governor, 8 May 2012 - 7 May 2016
Ms Peri S J Coleman MAppSc, GradDipEnvMan	8 (1) (f) Member with knowledge of and experience in biological sciences and environment protection. Reappointed by the Governor, 8 May 2011 – 7 May 2015.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE MEMBERS

The Board established a Local Government Advisory Committee to assist with the role of allocation of funds to projects and to provide additional comment on local government matters. Mr Adam Gray and Mr Stephen Goldsworthy attended Board meetings as Advisory Committee members with local government knowledge.

The Board invited the Ms Cheryl Connor, Chair of Metropolitan Seaside Councils Committee (MSCC) to attend Board meetings in a similar advisory role

In 2008-09, the Board convened a Sea Level Rise Advisory Committee (SLRAC) to review its policies in relation to new development and sea level rise. The Committee presented its final report and recommendations to the Board on 27 March 2009. Consultation with government

agencies of the proposed policy changes will be completed in 2012-13 and the Committee has been in recess pending outcome of the consultation. Membership will be reviewed when required.

MEETINGS: GENERAL AND SPECIAL

A total of eleven general Board meetings were held during the 2011-12 financial year.

A total of two special Board meetings were held during the 2011-12 financial year.

These meetings were combined with site inspections, and meeting with local council representatives.

Attendance by appointed members at meetings:

Member	Meeting Attendance	Comments
Graham Foreman	Ten	
Trudi Meakins	Three	Mr Peter Hollister, Director, Ports and Logistics, (DPTI) attended six meetings in lieu of Trudi Meakins to represent DPTI.
Peri Coleman	Eleven	
David Lake	Eight	
Anita Crisp	Seven	
Brian Caton	Eight	Term expired 7 May 2012
David Walker	Two	Term commenced 24 May 2012

GOVERNANCE ARRANGEMENTS

The Board has no staff of its own. Under section 12 and 13 of the Act, DENR Policy Directorate provides support to the Board by provision of Executive Officer and Secretary for governance and administration.

DELEGATIONS

In accordance with section 13 of the Act, the Board has delegated operational activities to be carried out under Board policies and guidelines by DENR staff in the Public Land and Coastal Conservation Branch, the Coastal Management Unit in the Client Services directorate, and Adelaide's Living Beaches Project.

In addition, it has delegated its powers under section 37 of the *Development Act 1993*, to provide advice or direction on development applications to the relevant planning authority to defined roles within DENR.

MANAGEMENT OF HUMAN RESOURCES

EMPLOYEE NUMBERS, GENDER AND STATUS

The Board has no staff of its own and utilises the services of DENR. Reporting on this matter is contained in the DENR Annual Report 2011-12.

The gender balance of the Council is taken into consideration when members are appointed. During this reporting period, membership of Council was made up of three males and three females.

Members of the Board are paid in accordance with the recommendation from the Chief Executive, Department of the Premier and Cabinet (DPC), namely:

	Per 4 hr Session	Out of session
Presiding Member:	\$258	\$64.50 per hour
Members:	\$206	\$51.50 per hour

Pursuant to DPC PC016, government employees do not receive remuneration for their services on the Board.

The following matters are also contained in the DENR annual report 2011-2012:

- Superannuation contribution by the Council
- Executives
- Leave Management
- Workforce Diversity
- Voluntary Flexible Working Arrangements
- Performance Development
- Leadership and Management Development
- Accredited Training Packages
- Employment Opportunity Programs
- Account Payment Performance
- Reporting Against The Carers Recognition Act
- Disability Action Plan
- Energy Efficiency Action Plan Report
- Greening of Government Operations Framework

OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH, SAFETY AND INJURY MANAGEMENT

There were no occupational health, safety and welfare (OHS&W) issues raised by Board members during the reporting period. Induction is carried out for new members and appropriate precautions are taken when field trips are undertaken.

As a consumer of DENR facilities and equipment, the Board is aware of and abides by DENR OHS&W policies. Reporting on DENR OHS&W policies is contained in the DENR Annual Report 2011-12.

FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

The Board is a body corporate under section 6 of the Act and is required to cause proper accounts to be kept of its financial affairs (refer section 31(1) of the Act). The Auditor-General may at any time, and shall at least once in a year, audit the accounts of the Board (refer section 31(2) of the Act). The audited statements are attached.

The Board applies monies from the Fund towards the costs incurred by the Board in administration of the Act (section 29(4)). It is noted that separate financial statements are prepared in relation to the Fund.

CONTRACTUAL ARRANGEMENTS

The Board did not enter into any contractual arrangements exceeding \$4 million in value during the reporting period.

ACCOUNT PAYMENT PERFORMANCE

DENR provide the administrative resources for processing account payments for the Board. Reporting on this matter is contained in the DENR Annual Report 2010-11.

FRAUD

It is declared that there were no instances of fraud detected in the activities undertaken by the Board during the financial year. Strategies to detect instances of fraud are reported in the DENR Annual Report 2011-12.

CONSULTANTS

The Board did not engage any consultants in this reporting period.

OVERSEAS TRAVEL

It is declared that no member of the Board has travelled overseas on the business of the Board during the reporting period.

ASBESTOS MANAGEMENT IN GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS

The Board does not own any non-residential buildings and is, therefore, not required to develop an asbestos risk reduction program.

URBAN DESIGN CHARTER

No events occurred in 2010-11 that required the Board to consider the principles of urban design contained in the South Australian Urban Design Charter.

FREEDOM OF INFORMATION – INFORMATION STATEMENTS

As a corporate entity, the Board participates and abides by the arrangements outlined in the DENR Freedom of Information regime. Reporting on this matter is contained on the DENR website: <http://www.environment.sa.gov.au>

WHISTLEBLOWERS PROTECTION ACT 1993

Reporting requirements against the *Whistleblowers Protection Act 1993* require the Board report on the number of occasions on which public interest information has been disclosed to a Responsible Officer of the agency. There were no disclosures made during the 2011-12.

REGIONAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT STATEMENTS

No Regional Impact Assessment Statements were undertaken by the Board in 2011-12

RECONCILIATION STATEMENT

The Board acknowledges and respects the traditional custodians on whose ancestral lands we meet and the land that it considers and protects. The Board acknowledges the Aboriginal people's deep feelings of attachment and relationship to country. The Board also pays respect to cultural authority of Aboriginal people visiting and attending from areas of South Australia.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The Board would like to thank the Minister for Sustainability, Environment and Conservation the Hon Paul Caica, Ministerial staff and the staff of DENR for the support and encouragement offered to the Board during the year.

On 7 May 2012, Mr Brian Caton retired as member of the Board. His contribution to the work of the Board for the past 24 years (1989-2012) including appointment as previous Presiding Member of the Board has been greatly appreciated.

APPENDIX A - COAST PROTECTION BOARD STRATEGIC PLAN 2009-2014

Vision: The sustainable use of the South Australian coast for the benefit of society, the economy and the environment.

Strategic priorities

1. Adaptation of existing development to coastal hazards and the impacts of climate change.

Actions:

Support the implementation of the *National Climate Change Adaptation Framework 2007*, in particular, the acquisition of the national coastal DEM and coastal vulnerability assessment.

Assist Governments prepare coastal vulnerability assessments and adaptation plans.

Assist Local Government devise, prioritise and implement protection strategies for coastal settlements.

Provide advice to the Minister, Government, local government and the community on adaptation of coastal development.

2. Ensure new development is not at risk from current and future hazards.

Actions:

Ensure that coastal development occurs consistent with the hierarchy of adaptation: avoid, accommodate, adapt.

Seek increased powers to control development potentially at risk from coastal hazards.

Maintain the currency and relevance of Coast Protection Board policies, including allowances for sea level rise, by reviewing as appropriate.

Seek the Government's adoption and inclusion of these policies in SA's development control system.

Better engage with the emergency management sector to exploit areas of joint interest regarding the impacts of climate change on coastal development.

Prepare guidance for planning authorities, developers and the community on appropriate landscapes and criteria for specific types of development (i.e. marinas, ports, boat ramps).

Provide advice to the Minister, Government, local government and the community on sustainable coastal development.

3. Plan for resilience in coastal ecosystems to adapt to the impacts of climate change.

Actions:

Engage with planning authorities in developing land use frameworks, Planning Strategies and Development Plans that recognise and allow for adaptation (including retreat and migration) of tide-dependent ecosystems.

Ensure that development does not create additional pressures on at-risk ecosystems.

Provide advice to the Minister, Government, local government and the community on sustaining coastal ecosystems.

4. Governance and Policy

Review the relevance of Act and policies

APPENDIX B – COAST PROTECTION BOARD POLICIES

Full details of Board policies can be found at

http://www.environment.sa.gov.au/Conservation/Coastal_Marine/Coast_Protection_Board/Policies_strategic_plans

- **Development** - The Board's policy on development of coastal land seeks to ensure that coastal open space is retained, the impacts of development are minimised, scenic amenity and biodiversity are protected and suitable building envelopes are identified to prevent linear development along the coastline.
- **Hazards** - The Board has formulated hazard standards for the coastal areas relating to flooding, coastal erosion, and areas of public risk and will advise on development along the coast in relation to the potential for erosion, flooding and storm surge that could affect the development.
- **Protection works** - The Board has responsibility for beach replenishment along the metropolitan coast and across the State of South Australia. The Board provides grants to Councils for approved protection works that have beneficial outcomes to the general public.
- **Conservation** - The Board will instigate and/or participate in the conservation of the diversity of plant, animal and marine species within coastal areas and investigate the impacts of development on coastal, marine and estuarine environments. The Board seeks to identify, protect and manage coastal environments with high conservation values and acquire land where it is necessary to ensure the protection of such areas. The Board will provide grants to local Councils towards approved conservation projects that comply with its policies and the Act.
- **Heritage and landscape** - The Board will facilitate and support the identification, recognition and protection of coastal areas with significant landscape value, marine archaeological heritage and cultural and scientific significance. It opposes development that has significant visual impact on coastlines with significant landscape value or that results in the disturbance or devaluation of sites of marine archaeological heritage and cultural and scientific significance.
- **Access** - The Board will encourage and support environmentally sustainable access to the coast and rationalisation of existing and planned roads that provide nodal access to the coast. The Board opposes vehicular access to beaches and neither does it support new development that restricts or limits existing public access.
- **Standards** - The Board has developed standards applicable to new development with regard to flooding, erosion and associated coastal protection works and a strategy for neutralising Coastal Acid Sulfate Soils.

APPENDIX C – FINANCIAL STATEMENTS



Our ref: A12/040

31 October 2012

Mr G Foreman
Presiding Member
Coast Protection Board
GPO Box 1047
Adelaide SA 5001

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State Administration Centre
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Victoria Square
Tel +618 8226 9640
Fax +618 8226 9688
ABN 53 327 061 410
audgensa@audit.sa.gov.au
www.audit.sa.gov.au

Dear Mr Foreman

Audit of the Coast Protection Board for the year ended 30 June 2012

The audit of the accounts of the Coast Protection Board (the Board) for the year ended 30 June 2012 has been completed.

The scope of the audit covered the principal areas of the financial operations of the Board and included the test review of systems and processes and internal controls and financial transactions.

The audit coverage and its conduct is directed to meeting statutory audit responsibilities under the *Public Finance and Audit Act 1987* and also the requirements of Australian Auditing Standards.

Returned herewith are the financial statements of the Board together with the IAR, which is unmodified.

In addition, there were no matters that warranted inclusion in an audit management letter.

Finally, I would like to express my appreciation to the management and staff of the Board in providing assistance during the year to my officers in the conduct of the annual audit.

Yours sincerely

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Simon O'Neill".

Simon O'Neill
Auditor-General



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**To the Presiding Member of the Board
Coast Protection Board**

As required by section 31(1)(b) of the *Public Finance and Audit Act 1987* and section 31(2) of the *Coast Protection Act 1972*, I have audited the accompanying financial report of the Coast Protection Board for the financial year ended 30 June 2012. The financial report comprises:

- a Statement of Comprehensive Income for the year ended 30 June 2012
- a Statement of Financial Position as at 30 June 2012
- a Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended 30 June 2012
- a Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended 30 June 2012
- notes, comprising a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information
- a Certificate from the Presiding Member, the Chief Executive, Department of Environment, Water and Natural Resources and the Director Corporate Services, Department of Environment, Water and Natural Resources.

The Board's Responsibility for the Financial Report

The members of the Board responsible for the preparation of the financial report that gives a true and fair view in accordance with the Treasurer's Instructions promulgated under the provisions of the *Public Finance and Audit Act 1987* and Australian Accounting Standards, and for such internal control as the members of the Board determines is necessary to enable the preparation of the financial report that is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's Responsibility

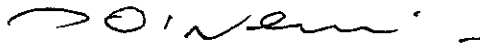
My responsibility is to express an opinion on the financial report based on the audit. The audit was conducted in accordance with the requirements of the *Public Finance and Audit Act 1987* and Australian Auditing Standards. The auditing standards require that the auditor comply with relevant ethical requirements and that the auditor plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial report is free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial report. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial report, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation of the financial report that gives a true and fair view in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of the accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by the members of the Board, as well as the overall presentation of the financial report.

I believe that the audit evidence I have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my audit opinion.

Opinion

In my opinion, the financial report gives a true and fair view of the financial position of the Coast Protection Board as at 30 June 2012, its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with the Treasurer's Instructions promulgated under the provisions of the *Public Finance and Audit Act 1987* and Australian Accounting Standards.



S O'Neill
AUDITOR-GENERAL
31 October 2012

Coast Protection Board
Annual Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 30 June 2012

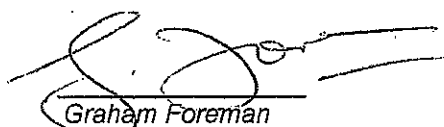
Coast Protection Board

Certification of the Financial Statements

We certify that the attached general purpose financial statements for the Coast Protection Board:

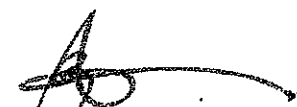
- comply with any relevant Treasurer's Instructions issued under Section 41 of the *Public Finance and Audit Act 1987*, and relevant Australian Accounting Standards;
- are in accordance with the accounts and records of the Board; and
- present a true and fair view of the financial position of the Coast Protection Board as at 30 June 2012 and the results of its operation and cash flows for the financial year.

We certify that the internal controls employed by the Coast Protection Board for the financial year over its financial reporting and its preparation of the general purpose financial statements have been effective throughout the reporting period.



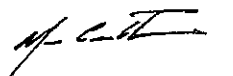
Graham Foreman
Presiding Member
Coast Protection Board

30 October 2012



Allan Holmes
Chief Executive
Department of Environment,
Water and Natural Resources

26 October 2012



M Cawthorne
Director, Corporate Services
Department of Environment,
Water and Natural Resources

26 October 2012



Coast Protection Board
Statement of Comprehensive Income
For the Year Ended 30 June 2012

	Note	2012 \$'000	2011 \$'000
Expenses			
Board member expenses	5	15	9
Supplies and services	6	105	110
Grants and subsidies	7	370	336
Total expenses		490	455
Income			
Revenues from fees and charges	8	18	21
Other income	9	1	-
Total income		19	21
Net cost of providing services		471	434
Revenues from SA Government			
Revenues from SA Government	10	512	518
		512	518
Net result		41	84
Other comprehensive income			
Changes in property, plant and equipment asset revaluation surplus		-	572
Total comprehensive result		41	656

The net result and comprehensive result are attributable to the SA government as owner

The above statement should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes

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Coast Protection Board
Statement of Financial Position
As at 30 June 2012

	Note	2012 \$'000	2011 \$'000
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	11	282	327
Receivables	12	<u>4</u>	<u>4</u>
Total current assets		286	331
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	13	<u>5,124</u>	<u>5,124</u>
Total non-current assets		5,124	5,124
Total assets		5,410	5,455
Current liabilities			
Payables	14	<u>53</u>	<u>139</u>
Total current liabilities		53	139
Total liabilities		53	139
Net assets		5,357	5,316
Equity			
Asset revaluation surplus		4,572	4,572
Retained earnings		<u>785</u>	<u>744</u>
Total equity		5,357	5,316

The total equity is attributable to the SA Government as owner

Unrecognised contractual commitments	16
Contingent asset and liabilities	17

The above statement should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes

Coast Protection Board
Statement of Changes in Equity
For the Year Ended 30 June 2012

	Asset Revaluation Surplus	Retained Earnings	Total
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Balance at 30 June 2010	4,000	660	4,660
Net result for 2010-11	-	84	84
Gain on revaluation of property, plant and equipment	572	-	572
Total comprehensive result for 2010-11	572	84	656
Balance at 30 June 2011	4,572	744	5,316
Net result for 2011-12	-	41	41
Total comprehensive result for 2011-12	-	41	41
Balance at 30 June 2012	4,572	785	5,357

All changes in equity are attributable to the SA Government as owner

The above statement should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes

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Coast Protection Board
Statement of Cash Flows
For the Year Ended 30 June 2012

	Note	2012 \$'000	2011 \$'000
Cash flows from operating activities			
Cash outflows			
Board member remuneration payments		(15)	(9)
Payments for supplies and services		(191)	(132)
Payments for grants and subsidies		(370)	(336)
Cash used in operations		<u>(576)</u>	<u>(477)</u>
Cash inflows			
Fees and charges		18	24
Other receipts		1	-
Cash generated from operations		<u>19</u>	<u>24</u>
Cash flows from SA Government			
Receipts from SA Government		512	518
Cash generated from SA Government		<u>512</u>	<u>518</u>
Net cash (used in) / provided by operating activities	15	<u>(45)</u>	<u>65</u>
Net (decrease) / increase in cash and cash equivalents		<u>(45)</u>	<u>65</u>
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period		327	262
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period	11	<u><u>282</u></u>	<u><u>327</u></u>

The above statement should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes

Coast Protection Board
Note Index
For the Year Ended 30 June 2012

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- 3 New and revised accounting standards and policies
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Coast Protection Board
Notes to and forming part of the Financial Statements
For the Year Ended 30 June 2012

1 Objectives of the Coast Protection Board

(a) Strategic context

The Coast Protection Board (the Board) was established under the *Coast Protection Act 1972* (the Act) to manage, maintain, develop and improve coast facilities that are vested in, or are under the care, control and management of the Board.

The major objectives of the Board are to:

- protect and restore the coast of the state of South Australia;
- develop and manage particular coast facilities; and
- provide advice on policies and to develop guidelines on matters relating to the protection, restoration or development of the coast.

(b) Financial arrangements

The financial activities of the Board are administered through the Coast Protection Fund (the Fund) in accordance with the Act. The Fund is a non-interest bearing Deposit Account pursuant to section 21(1) of the *Public Finance and Audit Act 1987*. The Fund's sources of revenue consist of State Government appropriation together with income derived from development application fees and charges.

The Board has no employees. The functions and activities required by the Act are performed by employees of the Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR). These services are provided free of charge and cannot be measured reliably, hence they are not recognised in these financial statements.

2 Summary of significant accounting policies

(a) Statement of compliance

The Board has prepared these financial statements in compliance with section 23 of the *Public Finance and Audit Act 1987*.

The financial statements are general purpose financial statements. The accounts have been prepared in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards, and comply with Treasurer's Instructions and Accounting Policy Statements promulgated under the provisions of the *Public Finance and Audit Act 1987*.

The Board has applied Australian Accounting Standards that are applicable to not-for-profit entities, as the Board is a not-for-profit entity.

Australian Accounting Standards and interpretations that have recently been issued or amended but are not yet effective have not been adopted by the Board for the reporting period ending 30 June 2012. These are outlined in Note 3.

(b) Basis of preparation

The preparation of the financial statements requires:

- the use of certain accounting estimates and requires management to exercise its judgement in the process of applying the Board's accounting policies. Areas involving a higher degree of judgement or where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements, are outlined in the applicable notes;
- the selection and application of accounting policies in a manner which ensures that the resulting financial information satisfies the concepts of relevance and reliability, thereby ensuring that the substance of the underlying transactions or other events are reported;
- compliance with Accounting Policy Statements issued pursuant to section 41 of the *Public Finance and Audit Act 1987*. In the interest of public accountability and transparency the Accounting Policy Statements require the following note disclosures, which have been included in these financial statements.
 - (a) revenues, expenses, financial assets and financial liabilities where the counterparty/transaction is with an entity within the SA Government as at reporting date, classified according to their nature. A threshold of \$100 000 for separate identification of these items may be utilised.
 - (b) board/committee member and remuneration information, where a board/committee member is entitled to receive income from membership other than a direct out-of-pocket reimbursement.

The Board's Statement of Comprehensive Income, Statement of Financial Position and Statement of Changes in Equity have been prepared on an accrual basis and are in accordance with historical cost convention, except for certain assets that were valued in accordance with the valuation policy applicable.

The Statement of Cash Flows is prepared on a cash basis.

The financial statements have been prepared based on a twelve month period and presented in Australian currency.

The accounting policies set out below have been applied in preparing the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2012 and the comparative information presented.

(c) Reporting entity

The Board is a reporting entity in accordance with section 31 of the *Coast Protection Act 1972*.

(d) Comparative information

The presentation and classification of items in the financial statements are consistent with prior periods except where specific accounting standards and/or accounting policy statements have required a change.

Where presentation or classification of items in the financial statements have been amended, comparative figures have been adjusted to conform to changes in presentation or classification in these financial statements unless impracticable.

Where the Board has applied an accounting policy retrospectively, retrospectively restated items in the financial statements; reclassified items in the financial statements, it has provided three Statements of Financial Positions and related notes.

Coast Protection Board
Notes to and forming part of the Financial Statements
For the Year Ended 30 June 2012

The restated comparative amounts do not replace the original financial statements for the preceding period.

(e) Rounding

All amounts in the financial statements and accompanying notes have been rounded to the nearest thousand dollars (\$'000).

(f) Taxation

The Board is not subject to income tax. The Board is liable for payroll tax and fringe benefits tax.

Shared Services SA prepares a Business Activity Statement on behalf of the Board under the grouping provisions of the GST legislation. Under these provisions, DENR is liable for the payments and entitled to the receipts associated with GST. Therefore the Board's net GST receivable/payable is recorded in DENR's Statement of Financial Position. GST cash flows applicable to the Board are recorded in DENR's Statement of Cash Flows.

(g) Events after the reporting period

Adjustments are made to amounts recognised in the financial statements, where an event occurs after 30 June and before the date the financial statements are authorised for issue, where those events provide information about conditions that existed at 30 June.

Note disclosure is made about events between 30 June and the date the financial statements are authorised for issue where the events relate to a condition which arose after 30 June and which may have a material impact on the results of subsequent years.

(h) Income and expenses

Income and expenses are recognised to the extent that it is probable that the flow of economic benefits to or from the Board will occur and can be reliably measured.

Income and expenses have been aggregated according to their nature and have not been offset unless required or permitted by a specific accounting standard, or where offsetting reflects the substance of the transaction or other event.

The notes accompanying the financial statements disclose income, expenses, financial assets and financial liabilities where the counterparty/transaction is with an entity within the SA Government as at the reporting date, classified according to their nature.

Transactions with SA Government entities below the threshold of \$100,000 have been included with the non-government transactions, classified according to their nature.

The following details specific recognition criteria:

Income

Fees and charges

Revenues from fees and charges are derived primarily from fees for development applications which are recognised on an accrual basis.

Revenues from SA Government

Appropriations for program funding are recognised as revenues when the Board obtains control over the funding. Control over appropriations is normally obtained upon receipt.

Expenses

Board member expenses

Board member expense includes all board fees and related on-costs including superannuation. These are recognised when incurred.

Grants and subsidies

For contributions payable, the contribution will be recognised as a liability and expense when the entity has a present obligation to pay the contribution and the expense recognition criteria are met.

All contributions paid by the Board have been contributions with unconditional stipulations attached.

(i) Current and non-current classification

Assets and liabilities are characterised as either current or non-current in nature. Assets and liabilities that are sold, consumed or realised as part of the normal operating cycle even when they are not expected to be realised within twelve months after the reporting date have been classified as current assets or current liabilities. All other assets and liabilities are classified as non-current.

Where asset and liability line items combine amounts expected to be realised within twelve months and more than twelve months, the Board has separately disclosed the amounts expected to be recovered or settled after more than twelve months.

(j) Assets

Assets have been classified according to their nature and have not been offset unless required or permitted by a specific accounting standard, or where offsetting reflects the substance of the transaction or other event.

Where an asset line item combine amounts expected to be settled within twelve months and more than twelve months, the Board has separately disclosed the amounts expected to be recovered after more than twelve months.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents in the Statement of Financial Position includes cash at bank and on hand.

For the purposes of the Statement of Cash Flows, cash and cash equivalents consists of cash and cash equivalents as defined above.

Cash is measured at nominal value.

Coast Protection Board
Notes to and forming part of the Financial Statements
For the Year Ended 30 June 2012

Receivables

Receivables include amounts receivable from goods and services, and other accruals.

Receivables arise in the normal course of selling goods and services to other government agencies and to the public. Receivables are generally settled within 30 days after the issue of an invoice.

Collectability of receivables is reviewed on an ongoing basis. An allowance for doubtful debts is raised when there is objective evidence that the Board will not be able to collect the debt. Bad debts are written off when identified.

Non-current assets

Acquisition and recognition

Non-current assets are initially recorded at cost or at the value of any liabilities assumed, plus any incidental cost involved with the acquisition. Non-current assets are subsequently measured at fair value.

All non-current tangible assets with a value of \$10 000 or greater are capitalised.

Revaluation of non-current assets

All non-current tangible assets are valued at written down current cost (a proxy for fair value). Revaluation of a non-current asset or group of assets is only performed when its fair value at the time of acquisition is greater than \$1 million and estimated useful life is greater than three years.

The Board revalues its land at least every three years. However, if at any time management considers that the carrying amount of an asset materially differs from its fair value, then the asset will be revalued regardless of when the last valuation took place. Non-current tangible assets that are acquired between revaluations are held at cost until the next valuation, when they are revalued to fair value.

Any revaluation increment is credited to the asset revaluation surplus, except to the extent that it reverses a revaluation decrease of the same asset class previously recognised as an expense, in which case the increase is recognised as income. Any revaluation decrease is recognised as an expense, except to the extent that it offsets a previous revaluation increase for the same asset class, in which case the decrease is debited directly to the asset revaluation surplus to the extent of the credit balance existing in revaluations reserve for that asset class.

Assets disclosed at independent valuation

Independent desktop valuations were performed as at 1 July 2010 by F. Taormina - B App Sc (Val), AAPI, Certified Practising Valuer from Valcorp Australia Pty Limited. The fair value of land was based on recent market transactions for similar land in the area taking into account zoning and restricted use.

Controlled Land

Land assets comprise various coastal lands dedicated to the care and control of the Board and in general have restrictions on their use, e.g. zoning restrictions may preclude any form of development on the land. The independent valuers have taken the restrictions on use into account in determining the value of land.

Monitored Land

The Government of South Australia holds certain land for coastal protection purposes. Whilst the Board monitors these land holdings in line with its objectives, the Board does not control these land holdings and accordingly the land holdings have not been recognised in these financial statements.

(i) Liabilities

Liabilities have been classified according to their nature and have not been offset unless required or permitted by a specific accounting standard, or where offsetting reflects the substance of the transaction or other event.

Where a liability line item combine amounts expected to be settled within twelve months and more than twelve months, the Board has separately disclosed the amounts expected to be settled after more than twelve months.

Payables

Payables include creditors and accrued expenses and board remuneration on-costs.

Creditors represent the amounts owing for goods and services received prior to the end of the reporting period that are unpaid at the end of the reporting period. Creditors include all unpaid invoices received relating to the normal operations of the Board.

Accrued expenses represent goods and services provided by other parties during the period that are unpaid at the end of the reporting period and where an invoice has not been received.

All payables are measured at their nominal amount, are unsecured and are normally settled within 30 days from the date of the invoice or date the invoice is first received.

The Board makes contributions to several State Government and externally managed superannuation schemes. These contributions are treated as an expense when they occur. There is no liability for payments to beneficiaries as they have been assumed by the respective superannuation schemes. The only liability outstanding at reporting date relates to any contributions due but not yet paid to the South Australian Superannuation Board.

Employee Benefits

The Board has no employees. Services to the Board are provided by personnel employed by DENR, hence no employee benefits or related provisions are included in the Board's financial statements. Employee benefits relating to relevant employees are reflected in the financial statements of DENR.

Handwritten signature

Coast Protection Board
Notes to and forming part of the Financial Statements
For the Year Ended 30 June 2012

(m) Unrecognised contractual commitments and contingencies

Commitments include operating lease, capital and remuneration commitments arising from contractual or statutory sources and are disclosed at their nominal value.

Contingent assets and contingent liabilities are not recognised in the Statement of Financial Position, but are disclosed by way of a note and, if quantifiable, are measured at nominal value.

Unrecognised contractual commitments and contingencies are disclosed net of the amount of GST recoverable from, or payable to the Australian Taxation Office. If GST is not payable to, or recoverable from the Australian Taxation Office, the commitments and contingencies are disclosed on a gross basis.

3 New and revised accounting standards and policies

The Board did not voluntarily change any of its accounting policies during 2011-12.

Australian Accounting Standards and interpretations that have recently been issued or amended but are not yet effective, have not been adopted by the Board for the period ending 30 June 2012. The Board has assessed the impact of the new and amended standards and interpretations and considers there will be no impact on the accounting policies or the financial statements of the Board.

4 Activities of the Board

In achieving its objectives the Board conducts its services through a single activity, Coast and Marine Conservation. The purpose of this activity is to ensure the conservation, protection and ongoing sustainable productivity of South Australia's coastal, estuarine and marine environments.

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5 Board member expenses

	2012	2011
	\$'000	\$'000
Board member remuneration on-costs - superannuation	1	1
Board member remuneration on-costs - other	1	-
Board and committees fees	13	8
Total: Board member expenses	15	9

6 Supplies and services

	2012	2011
	\$'000	\$'000
Accommodation and property management expenses	2	-
Contractors	5	1
Auditors remuneration	10	8
Fee for service	47	67
General administration	2	1
Minor works, maintenance and equipment	3	12
Monitoring fees	10	-
Scientific and technical services	2	-
Transportation	2	-
Travel and accommodation	18	16
Vehicle and aircraft	3	2
Other	1	3
Total: Supplies and services	105	110

Auditor's remuneration

Audit fees paid/payable to the Auditor-General's Department relating to the audit of financial statements	10	8
Total: Audit fees	10	8

Supplies and services provided by entities within the SA Government

Auditors remuneration	10	8
Total: Supplies and services provided by entities within the SA Government	10	8

7 Grants and subsidies

	2012	2011
	\$'000	\$'000
Local government ⁽ⁱ⁾	352	333
Universities ⁽ⁱⁱ⁾	5	-
Private industries ⁽ⁱⁱⁱ⁾	10	3
State government ^(iv)	3	-
Total: Grants and subsidies	370	336

(i) Local government

Adelaide City Council	-	29
Alexandrina Council	5	-
Baringa West District Council	50	-
Kangaroo Island District Council	18	-
Kingston District Council	35	-
Lower Eyre Peninsula Council	152	-
Naracoorte Lucindale Council	-	19
Port Adelaide Enfield Council	20	83
Port Augusta Council	30	22
Victor Harbor Council	28	-
Wattle Range Council	14	180
Total: Local government grants and subsidies	352	333

(ii) Universities

Flinders University	5	-
Total: Universities grants and subsidies	5	-

(iii) Private Industries

Star of the Sea School	3	3
EBS Restoration	2	-
Balance Habitats	5	-
Total: Private industries	10	3

(iv) State government

Department for Environment and Natural Resources	3	-
Total: State government	3	-

	2012	2011
	\$'000	\$'000
Grants and subsidies paid/payable to entities within the SA Government		
State Government	3	-
Total: Grants and subsidies paid/payable to entities within the SA Government	3	-

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8 Revenues from fees and charges	2012	2011
	\$'000	\$'000
Fees, levies and licences	18	21
Total: Revenues from fees and charges	18	21
9 Other income	2012	2011
	\$'000	\$'000
Other sundry revenue	1	-
Total: Other income	1	-
10 Revenues from SA Government	2012	2011
	\$'000	\$'000
Appropriations from Consolidated Account pursuant to the Appropriation Act	512	518
Total: Revenues from SA Government	512	518
11 Cash and cash equivalents	2012	2011
	\$'000	\$'000
Deposits with the Treasurer	282	327
Total: Cash and cash equivalents	282	327
Interest rate risk		
Cash deposits are recognised at their nominal amounts and interest is credited to revenue as it accrues. The Board invests surplus funds with the Treasurer. Interest is earned on the average monthly balance at rates based on the DTF 90 day average overnight cash interest rate and interest is paid at the end of each quarter.		
12 Receivables	2012	2011
	\$'000	\$'000
Receivables	4	4
Total: Receivables	4	4
13 Property, plant and equipment	2012	2011
	\$'000	\$'000
Land		
Independent valuation	5,124	5,124
Total: Land	5,124	5,124
Total: Property, plant and equipment	5,124	5,124
14 Payables	2012	2011
	\$'000	\$'000
Accrued expenses	10	8
Creditors	43	131
Total: Payables	53	139
Payables to entities within the SA Government		
Accrued expenses	9	8
Total: Payables to entities within the SA Government	9	8
Interest rate and credit risk		
Creditors and accruals are raised for all amounts due but unpaid. Sundry creditors are normally settled within 30 days. All payables are non-interest bearing. The carrying amount of payables represents fair value due to the amounts being payable on demand.		
15 Cash flow reconciliation	2012	2011
	\$'000	\$'000
Reconciliation of cash and cash equivalents at the end of the reporting period:		
Cash and cash equivalents disclosed in the Statement of Financial Position	282	327
Cash and cash equivalents disclosed in the Statement of Cash Flows	282	327
Reconciliation of net cash provided by operating activities to net cost of providing services		
Net cash (used in) / provided by operating activities	(45)	65
Less revenues from SA Government	(512)	(518)
Movement in assets and liabilities		
(Decrease)/increase in receivables	-	(3)
Decrease/(increase) in payables	86	22
Net cost of providing services	(471)	(434)

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16 Unrecognised contractual commitments

The Board is not aware of the existence of any unrecognised contractual commitments.

17 Contingent assets and liabilities

The Board is not aware of the existence of any contingent assets or contingent liabilities.

18 Remuneration of board members

Members of the board and committee during the 2011-12 financial year were:

Caton B (retired 7 May 2012)
Coleman P
Crisp A
Foreman G
Lake D*
Meakins J*
Walker D (appointed 7 May 2012)

* Denotes government employees

The number of members whose remuneration received or receivable falls within the following bands:

	2012 No. of members	2011 No. of members
\$ nil	2	2
\$1 - \$9 999	5	4
Total number of members	7	6

Remuneration of members reflects all costs of performing board/committee member duties including sitting fees and super contributions, salary sacrifice benefits and fringe benefits and any fringe benefits tax paid or payable in respect of those benefits. The total remuneration received or receivable by members was \$14 000 (2011: \$9 000).

*In accordance with the Premier and Cabinet's Circular Number 16, government employees did not receive any remuneration for board/committee duties during the financial year.

Unless otherwise disclosed, transactions between members and the Board are on conditions no more favourable than those that it is reasonable to expect the entity would have adopted if dealing with the related party at arm's length in the same circumstances.

19 Events after the reporting period

There are no known events after balance date that affect these general purpose financial statements in a material manner.

20 Financial instruments/financial risk management

Categorisation of financial instruments

Details of the significant accounting policies and methods adopted including the criteria for recognition, the basis of measurement, and the basis on which income and expenses are recognised with respect to each class of financial asset, financial liability and equity instrument are disclosed in Note 2 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies.

Statement of Financial Position line item	2012		2011		Note number
	Carrying amount \$'000	Fair value \$'000	Carrying amount \$'000	Fair value \$'000	
Financial assets					
Cash and cash equivalents	282	282	327	327	11
Receivables ⁽¹⁾	4	4	4	4	12
Financial liabilities					
Payables ⁽¹⁾	44	44	131	131	14

(1) Receivable and payable amounts disclosed here exclude amounts relating to statutory receivables and payables. In government, certain rights to receive or pay cash may not be contractual and therefore in these situations, the requirements will not apply. Where rights or obligations have their source in legislation such as levy receivables/payables, tax equivalents, commonwealth tax etc they would be excluded from the disclosure. The standard defines contract as enforceable by law. All amounts recorded are carried at cost (not materially different from amortised cost) except for employee on-costs which are determined via reference to the employee benefit liability to which they relate.

Fair Value

The Board does not recognise any financial assets or financial liabilities at fair value. Refer to Note 2 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies and Notes relevant to financial assets and financial liabilities.

Credit Risk

Credit risk arises when there is the possibility of the Board's debtors defaulting on their contractual obligations resulting in financial loss to the Board. The Board measures credit risk on a fair value basis and monitors risk on a regular basis.

The carrying amount of financial assets as detailed in the above table represents the Board's maximum exposure to credit risk.

No collateral is held as security and no credit enhancements relate to financial assets held by the Board.

The Board has minimal concentration of credit risk. The Board has policies and procedures in place to ensure that transactions occur with customers with appropriate credit history. The Board does not engage in high risk hedging for its financial assets.

Allowances for impairment of financial assets are calculated on past experience and current and expected changes in credit rating. At reporting date, there is no evidence to indicate that any of the financial assets are impaired.

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Ageing analysis of financial assets

The following table discloses the ageing of financial assets, past due, including impaired assets past due.

Financial assets item	Current (Not overdue) \$'000	Overdue for < 30 days \$'000	Overdue for 30-60 days \$'000	Overdue for > 60 days \$'000	Total \$'000
2012					
Not Impaired Receivables	4	-	-	-	4
2011					
Not Impaired Receivables	3	-	-	1	4

Maturity analysis of financial assets and liabilities

All financial assets and financial liabilities are due to mature within one year.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk arises where the Board is unable to meet its financial obligations as they are due to be settled. The Board is funded principally from appropriations by the SA Government. The Board works with the Department of Treasury and Finance to determine the cash flows associated with its Government approved program of work to ensure funding is provided through SA Government budgetary processes to meet the expected cash flows. The Board settles undisputed accounts within 30 days from the date of the invoice or date the invoice is first received. In the event of a dispute, payment is made 30 days from resolution.

The Board's exposure to liquidity risk is insignificant based on past experience and current assessment of risk.

Market risk

The Board has no interest bearing liabilities as at the end of the reporting period. There is no exposure to foreign currency or other price risks.

Sensitivity disclosure analysis

A sensitivity analysis has not been undertaken for the interest rate risk of the Board as it has been determined that the possible impact on profit and loss or total equity from fluctuations in interest rates is immaterial.