

**HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY  
LAID ON THE TABLE  
1<sup>st</sup> Session, 52<sup>nd</sup> Parliament**

09 Nov 2010

# **COAST PROTECTION BOARD**

## **ANNUAL REPORT**

**1 July 2009 to 30 June 2010**



**Government  
of South Australia**



*Annual Report of the Coast Protection Board 2009-10*

September 2010

Coast Protection Board  
GPO Box 1047  
ADELAIDE SA 5001

ISSN 1441-6085  
ABN 36 702 093 234

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## LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

The Hon Paul Caica  
Minister for 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 2009 to 30 June 2010. 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*.



Graham Foreman  
**Presiding Member**  
**Coast Protection Board**

**28 September 2010**

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## OPERATIONS AND INITIATIVES

Notable achievements of the Coast Protection Board (the Board) in 2009-10 include:

### CITY OF ONKAPARINGA CLIFF STABILISATION WORKS

The City of Onkaparinga, in conjunction with the Board, conducted a series of investigations to identify and prioritise unstable cliffs requiring stabilisation works to reduce the risk to life should a collapse occur. A three-year program of works was agreed to address the highest priority areas at Witton Bluff South, Onkaparinga Estuary mouth and Maslin Beach South. The first two stages of works (including infilling of cliff base overhangs with rock revetments at the three sites) were implemented in 2007-08 and 2008-09 with grants from the Board and the Department for Environment and Heritage (DEH) totalling \$346 600. The final stage of works (cliff top access control and further cliff base work at the Onkaparinga Estuary mouth) was completed in 2009-10 with a grant from the Board of \$59 000. This brings the total contribution of the Board and DEH to cliff stability works in the City of Onkaparinga to \$405 600 over the last three financial years.

### ST KILDA SEAWALL CONSTRUCTION

The settlement of St Kilda on the eastern shore of Barker Inlet is low lying and vulnerable to flooding and erosion during storms. The existing seawall was of ad-hoc construction and presented maintenance challenges. It is located, in some parts, on private land. It had also suffered significant damage during a storm on 4 July 2007. In conjunction with City of Salisbury and Federal Government Natural Disaster Mitigation Program, the Board has funded the construction of a new seawall to protect development at St Kilda. Construction of the new seawall started in 2008-09 and was completed in 2009-10. Total project cost was just under \$2million, of which the Board contributed \$745 000.

### VICTOR HARBOR FORESHORE PROTECTION WORKS

The beaches fronting Victor Harbor between the outlets of the Inman and Hindmarsh Rivers have been eroding significantly. The City of Victor Harbor, in conjunction with the Board, commissioned a Foreshore Protection Study to identify appropriate protection measures and a staged implementation plan. In 2008-09, the Board provided a grant of \$80 000 towards construction of the first stage which saw the establishment of 11 sand bag groynes. In 2009-10, the Board provided a grant of \$39 500 towards the second stage which included construction of a further 2 groynes and supplying sand to pre-fill the groyne field.

### PORT AUGUSTA LEVEE CONSTRUCTION

Over the last two decades, Port Augusta City Council has progressively upgraded its levee banks to provide protection against sea flooding, including allowance for sea level rise as a result of climate change. The Board was a major contributor to flood hazard investigation in 1991 and has provided regular grant funding towards subsequent levee upgrade programs. In 2009-10 the Board provided \$69 500 additional grant funds for construction of two sections of new levee on the western side of Spencer Gulf, south of Port Augusta Bridge. Subject to availability of Council and Board funds, it is anticipated that construction of remaining levee

works required, under the flood protection strategy, will be completed within two to three financial years.

#### 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. Restoration works are expected to start in April 2011. The unauthorised dune clearance is fully described on Page 18.

#### PORT MACDONNELL EROSION CONTROL

Sections of the Port MacDonnell foreshore are prone to erosion during storm events. The Board has previously provided grant assistance to the District Council of Grant to construct a rubble seawall in actively eroding areas. In 2009-10 DEH and the Board provided a grant of \$40 000 to Council for the construction of an additional 150 metres of seawall along a section of eroding foreshore to the east of the breakwater.

#### DEVELOPMENT APPLICATION DECISION AUDIT

Each year the Board audits the uptake of its advice on development applications referred to it in accord with Schedule 8 of the *Development Regulations 1993*. The primary aim of this audit is to investigate the extent to which the relevant planning authority has considered the Board's advice when issuing a planning consent. Depending on the matter being considered, the relevant planning authority may either be subject to direction from or have regard to the Board's advice. The audit also provides a resource base for further analysis in regard to the distribution and nature of current coastal development in South Australia.

The Board received a total of 213 development applications in the 2009 calendar year (2008 = 236, 2007 = 222, 2006 = 239; 2005 = 245; 2004 = 246). The Board has finalised the 2009 audit. Of the 152 Decision Notification Forms received:

- 23 (15.1%) were *not* in accord with Board advice
- 129 (84.9%) were in accord with Board advice

The Board is particularly concerned that of the decisions by the relevant planning authorities that were not in accord with Board advice, 12 were related to flooding, erosion and other hazards.



## COAST PROTECTION BOARD

### ACKNOWLEDGING COUNTRY

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

### ROLE, STRUCTURE AND LEGISLATION

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

(1) The functions of the Board are as follows:

- (a) to protect the coast from erosion, damage, deterioration, pollution and misuse; and
- (b) to restore any part of the coast that has been subjected to erosion, damage, deterioration, pollution or misuse; and
- (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; and
- (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; and
- (d) to report to the Minister upon any matters that the Minister may refer to the Board for advice; and
- (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; and
- (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; and
- (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 OF THE COAST PROTECTION BOARD

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 2010.

### Membership

#### PRESIDING MEMBER

**Mr Graham Foreman - BEc**

Nominee of the Chief Executive of the Department for Environment and Heritage. Appointed 27 November 2003. Reappointed as Presiding Member for four-years (8 May 08 until 7 May 2012).

#### MEMBERS

**Ms Trudi Meakins - BA**

Nominee of the Chief Executive of the Department for Transport, Energy and Infrastructure (DTEI). Appointed 27 November 2003. Mr Peter Hollister, Director, Marine Transport Policy, DTEI is proxy for Ms Meakins.

**Mr Brian Caton - BA, MA (Coastal Geomorphology), MEnvSt (Coastal Conservation)**

Member with knowledge of and experience in technical problems of coastal protection. Reappointed 8 May 2008.

**Ms Peri S J Coleman - MAppSc GradDipEnvMan**

Member with knowledge of and experience in biological sciences and environment protection. Reappointed 8 May 2008.

**Mr Brett Chambers - BA, GradDip Urban and Regional Planning**

Nominee of the Chief Executive, South Australian Tourism Commission (SATC). Appointed 14 December 2007. Resigned 19 March 2010. Mr David Lake, Manager, Strategy & Policy, SATC is proxy for Mr Chambers.

**Ms Mary-Lou Corcoran - Mayor, City of Victor Harbor.** Member with expertise in local government. Appointed 8 May 2008. Resigned 16 April 2010.

## Advisory Committee Members

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

In addition, the Board appointed the Chair of Metropolitan Seaside Councils Committee (MSCC) in a similar advisory role separate to the Local Government Advisory Committee. Mr Peter Nicholls attended Board meetings as Chair of the MSCC.

## Board Meetings

Eleven meetings were held during 2009-10. The Board meetings were held at Department for Environment and Heritage, ANR House, Level Two, 1 Richmond Road, Keswick (unless otherwise stated) on the following dates:

31 July 2009  
28 August 2009  
25 September 2009  
30 October 2009  
4 December 2009  
29 January 2010  
26 February 2010  
26 March 2010  
30 April 2010  
28 May 2010  
25 June 2010

In addition to the eleven Board meetings held in 2009-10, the Board travelled to Ceduna in August 2009, to participate in confidential discussions with District Council of Ceduna in relation to unauthorized development along the coast of Bosanquet Bay (5km south-east of Ceduna). Whilst in Ceduna, the Board conducted six hours of site visits.

## Board Member Attendance at Meetings

The number of meetings attended by each Board member (or proxy) during 2009-10:

Graham Foreman	Eight
Trudi Meakins	Ten
Brian Caton	Eight
Peri Coleman	Eleven
Brett Chambers	Nine
Mary-Lou Corcoran	One

## COAST PROTECTION BOARD SITE VISITS

### Ceduna – 4 August 2009

The Board visited Ceduna on 4 August 2009 and met with representatives from the District Council of Ceduna to discuss unauthorised dune clearance at Bosanquet Bay. The Board visited various sites in the area, including: dune clearance site at Bosanquet Bay to assess the condition; Smoky Bay foreshore where new housing has been constructed on low-lying land with a very small erosion buffer (but was not referred to the Board as the land is not zoned 'coastal'); revegetation works occurring at Shelley Beach Caravan Park; Ceduna Hospital proposed redevelopment; Thevenard wharf and slipway (where future development may be proposed); and, location of (proposed) swimming enclosure at Ceduna.

### Yorke Peninsula - May 2010

The Board visited the Yorke Peninsula on 5, 6 and 7 May 2010. The purpose of the site visits was to inspect coastal developments susceptible to coastal hazards. The Board was generally very impressed with the orderly nature and quality of development throughout the District Council of Yorke Peninsula and District Council of Copper Coast. The Board also observed particular settlements and development sites where coastal hazards of flood and erosion need to be addressed. Consequently, the Board has communicated with the relevant authorities to encourage resolution of priority coastal issues on the Yorke Peninsula.

The Board field trip was informative, productive and enjoyable due to the hospitality and local knowledge provided by District Council of Yorke Peninsula and District Council of Copper Coast, together with Ardrossan and Stansbury Progress Associations.

## ADELAIDE'S LIVING BEACHES PROJECT

The Board retained its involvement in Adelaide's Living Beaches (ALB) Project, which it initiated. The ALB Steering Group was formed by DEH to provide advice on the implementation of the ALB Strategy 2005-25.

The Board noted monthly reports from the ALB Project Manager regarding progress of the ALB Strategy implementation. The Board's Presiding Member is a member of the ALB Steering Group, which met 3 times in 2009-10.

## ROLE OF THE DEH COASTAL MANAGEMENT BRANCH

The Coastal Management Branch (the Branch) within the Conservation, Policy and Programs Directorate of DEH, supports the Coast Protection Board.

Dr Murray Townsend, Manager of the Branch, is Executive Officer to the Board, with delegated power from the Board under section 37, *Development Act 1993*, to provide advice or direction on development applications to the relevant planning authority.

Ms Margret Howard, Business Support Officer, is the Board Secretary and undertakes the administrative work of the Board.

The Board Council Works Program is managed by Mr James Guy in conjunction with Ms Sharie Detmar, Mr Ron Sandercock, Ms Alison Eaton and Mr Jason Quinn.



The Branch manages three programs on behalf of the Board:

- 1 **Coastal Programs**, managed by Dr Murray Townsend, includes all matters relating to coastal protection, such as providing advice on potential climate change induced sea level rise matters across the State. He is supported by Mr James Guy, Coastal Research Engineer and Mr George Hadji, Coastal Planning Engineer.
- 2 **Monitoring and Evaluation**, managed by Mr Doug Fotheringham, provides scientific advice to the Board and other agencies on monitoring, coastal protection and conservation issues, including the effects of climate change. Supporting officers are Mr Ross Cole, Mr Guy Williams and Ms Kia Ly (Coastal Survey Team); Mr Anthony Virag (Adelaide's Living Beaches Project); Ms Sharie Detmar (Coastal Scientific Officer, Eyre); Ms Alison Eaton Coastal Scientific Officer, Fleurieu and Kangaroo Island); Mr Jason Quinn (Coastal Scientific Officer, South East); Mr Ron Sandercock (Coastal Technical Officer, Yorke) and Mr Adrian Brown (Coastal Scientific Officer, Yorke).
- 3 **Planning**, managed by Mr Tony Huppertz, provides input to South Australia's planning system in relation to coastal development; land use planning; policy; administering responses to development applications referred to the Board. Supporting staff are Planning Officers Mr Peter Allen and Mr Arron Broom; Marine Biologist, Dr Sue Murray-Jones. Tony Huppertz is South Australia's representative on the Intergovernmental Coastal Advisory Group (ICAG). The ICAG is the peak advisory group on matters of national coastal significance to Natural Resource Management Ministerial Council (through Marine and Coastal Committee and Natural Resource Management Standing Committee).

## PLANS AND OBJECTIVES

### COAST PROTECTION BOARD STRATEGIC PLAN, 2009-2014

In August 2009 the Board adopted the Coast Protection Board Strategic Plan 2009-14 with three 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

Full details of the Coast Protection Board Strategic Plan 2009-14 can be found in *Appendix A* or at [www.environment.sa.gov.au/coasts/about-us/coast-protection-board.html](http://www.environment.sa.gov.au/coasts/about-us/coast-protection-board.html)

### SOUTH AUSTRALIA'S STRATEGIC PLAN, 2007

Collectively, the Coast Protection Board, DEH Coastal Management Branch and ALB Project activities contribute to the achievement of the following objectives and targets listed in *South Australia's Strategic Plan* (2007):

- 1 Promote growth and improved living standards within the capacity of our environment and ensure a more equitable sharing of opportunities (Objective 2: Improving Wellbeing).
- 2 Seek creative solutions to environmental issues (Objective 3: Attaining Sustainability).
- 3 Increase visitor expenditure in South Australia's tourism industry (Target 1.15).
- 4 Match the national average in terms of investment in key economic and social infrastructure (Target 1.21).



## T6.22 DIVERSITY IN THE PUBLIC SECTOR – PEOPLE WITH DISABILITIES

The Board uses the facilities and services of the staff of DEH. The members of the Board are aware of and abide by their obligations under the *Disability Discrimination Act 1992* (Commonwealth) and the *Equal Opportunity Act 1984* (SA).

## T6.23 DIVERSITY IN THE PUBLIC SECTOR – WOMEN

The gender balance of the Board is taken into consideration when members are appointed. The membership of the Board during the reporting period was 3 females and 3 males.

## REVIEWS AND POLICIES

### BOARD POLICIES

The Board policies, formally endorsed by the Board on 30 August 2002 and reviewed from time to time, are consolidated into a single document available in hardcopy or online in pdf at [www.environment.sa.gov.au/coasts/about-us/coast-protection-board.html](http://www.environment.sa.gov.au/coasts/about-us/coast-protection-board.html) (for a concise list of policies – refer Appendix B).

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. The Board expects to commence targeted stakeholder consultation on the proposed policy changes in the next financial year.

### COASTAL ACID SULFATE SOILS

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

### ADELAIDE'S LIVING BEACHES: A STRATEGY FOR 2005–2025

A review of the Board's metropolitan coast protection strategy was completed in 2005 and resulted in development of a new strategy for managing Adelaide's beaches, namely *Adelaide's Living Beaches: A Strategy for 2005–2025* (the Strategy). Implementation of this Board endorsed Strategy is conducted by the ALB project team in DEH. The project team is overseen by a Steering Committee on which the Presiding Member represents the Board. The implementation of the Strategy is referenced in the 2009-2010 DEH Annual Report.

Work on the Strategy in 2009-2010 included:

- 1) maintaining beach replenishment by sand carting and harbour dredging services;
- 2) procurement - undertaking a Request for Tender process for the Sand Transfer Infrastructure component of the Strategy (ALB-STI);
- 3) continued communication and education services supporting the strategy; and
- 4) miscellaneous works including seawall upgrading and sand bag groynes

## Maintaining Beach Replenishment and Harbour Dredging Services

The sand carting program in the period 2009-10 has been continued. Sand-carting will maintain dune and beach buffers for coast protection purposes; remove excess sand accumulations at the Glenelg and West Beach harbours and recycle the sand won to southern beaches. The sand carting program has been managed under the panel contract established in April 2008.

During 2009-00, 213 000 cubic metres of sand has been carted at a total cost of \$1 367 000.

Sand carting campaigns undertaken were:

Source of sand	Deposit area	Volume Cubic metres	Cost \$'000	Campaign dates
Semaphore Breakwater	Semaphore Park	20 000	68	24 May-2 June
Semaphore Jetty	Semaphore South	20 000	80	20 Jul – 31 Jul
Tennyson	Tennyson	5 000	17	21 May-22 May
Torrens Outlet	West Beach dunes	45 000	217	19 Oct- 2 Dec
Torrens Outlet	West Beach dunes	36 000	172	29 Apr-20 May
West Beach harbour fillet	North Glenelg	30 000	129	9 Nov – 27 Nov
West Beach harbour fillet	North Glenelg	17 000	202	19 Apr - 28 Apr
Glenelg harbour fillet	Brighton	40000	482	27 Apr – 21 May

Dredging at the Glenelg and West Beach channels was confined to the minimum quantities to maintain navigability of the channels. Sand discharge was to the north of the harbours, continuing use of existing EPA licensed discharge sites.

A trial realignment of Glenelg harbour channel was undertaken in October 2008. The realignment was undertaken to reduce the amount of dredging of the tongue of sand that readily and repeatedly builds adjacent the end of the southern breakwater. Following a review of the trial with stakeholders, DTEI and DEH, agreement has been reached on a final alignment which will be implemented in 2010-11.

Total productive dredging hours were 1 235 hours for a cost of \$608 000.

Accumulation of beach cast seagrass deposits within the harbour at West Beach has continued, causing difficulty of use of the beach for dinghy launching. Whilst this is seen primarily as care, control and management of the beach (and not part of the role of sand management at the harbour), DEH assisted the Adelaide Sailing Club by removing approximately 40 000 cubic metres of wrack, in association with programmed sand management activities at a cost of \$160 000.

## Procurement

Procurement activities for the ALB-Sand Transfer Infrastructure (ALB-STI) were:

- the finalisation of the Request to Tender documents, including Concept Design and tile maps, Principal's Project Requirements and Tender Documents;
- approval received from the Public Works Committee on 9 September 2009;
- released Request for Tender documents to four pre-registered consultant contract consortia - to design, construct, operate and maintain (DCOM) the pipeline and pump station system;

- 'question and answer' meetings with consortia within the Request for Tender period to ensure tenderer appreciation of the project and allow early discussion of concepts;
- initial tender review and clarification meetings with tenderers, tender evaluation, technical review, and tender assessment - in conjunction with government's risk manager, DTEI and DEH professional services providers - Aurecon and Rider Levitt Bucknall;
- On 28 June 2010 advice provided to government on tender assessment findings and alternatives.

The Government is likely to make a decision on the ALB-STI in the forthcoming financial year.

### Communication and Education Services

A development application for the ALB-STI project was prepared in the prior financial year. Approval was received on 15 July 2009 from the Development Assessment Commission (with conditions) for the pipeline and pumping stations.

The approval was the major driver for the Communications Strategy. Further objectives of the Strategy include ongoing education component and fulfilment of consultation conditions under the approval. The further objectives relate to meshing of works with Coast Park initiative and require continued consultation with councils. Meetings with councils are continuing on 'as-needs' basis, including review of concept and draft designs for various sections of Coast Park.

An interactive CD and other educational support materials were used in the ongoing education program, which included 2 beach walks with seniors (under the DEH supported community activity); 4 talks to school and community groups; the Geography Teachers Association and SOSE Teachers Association conferences; Science Alive and Field Geologists Society through site visits. Community groups are being encouraged to visit the Marine Discovery Centre at Henley Beach where further information is available. DEH staff have held discussions with volunteers at the Marine Discovery Centre who provide information to school groups about the project. Over 7 000 primary students learned about beach management through visits to the Centre and 135 teacher information packs were distributed.

Media reports throughout the project continue to demonstrate fair to good understanding and accuracy concerning the management of the coast and the ALB STI project.

### Miscellaneous works

Miscellaneous works completed in 2009-10 within ALB's strategy included:

- Construction of sand bag/rock sill extension to the breakwater of West Beach harbour, to reduce the inflow of seagrass wrack onto the inner beach, at a total cost \$95 000
- Construction of one sand bag groyne, at Farrell Street, Glenelg South and one sand bag groyne between Bickford Terrace and Wilkinson Avenue, Somerton Park. This completes a series of ten structures between Harrow Street, Somerton Park and Farrell Street, Glenelg South. The ten structures have been constructed since 2005 at an average cost of \$25 000 each
- In conjunction with the City of Holdfast Bay, the upgrading of 130 metres of rock revetment seawall along Burnham Road, Kingston Park and 60 metres of revetment adjacent Kingston Coastal Reserve, Kingston Park at a cost of \$120 000.



## PLANNING POLICY AND ASSESSMENT

### DEVELOPMENT APPLICATIONS

The Board responded to 195 Development Applications referred to it by the relevant planning authorities (Development Assessment Commission or coastal Councils). Of these the Board had no objection to 165 development applications (or 85%), with Conditions of Approval recommended or directed for 108 applications. The Board advised or directed refusal to 30 (or 15%) of development applications. The application and response numbers are similar to the preceding year (e.g. 205 applications referred in 2008-2009) reflecting a sustained interest in coastal development despite a generally restrictive economy.

The nature of development applications referred to the Board largely comprised land division (commercial and residential) and private residential buildings, spread relatively evenly across urban and regional areas. Infrastructure and council works applications (recreation facilities/protection works) were substantial. Fewer offshore aquaculture proposals were evident due to amended planning legislation whereby proposals located within aquaculture-type zones are not subject to referral.

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 nearshore waters through sustainable development practices; and (where possible) minimising the impacts on coastal landscapes and scenic amenity arising from new development.

### MAJOR DEVELOPMENTS

The following coastal development proposals were declared to be major developments in accordance with the *Development Act 1993*:

#### Cape Bauer Ecotourism Resort (Streaky Bay) – Declared December 09

The “Cape Bauer Ecotourism Resort (Streaky Bay)” was declared on 3 December 2009 and comprises:

- A resort, including 12 hotel/motel style rooms, 22 self contained serviced ‘coastal villas’, conference facilities, restaurant, swimming pool and resort shop.
- Seasonal holiday accommodation, comprising 30 individual dwellings (owner-occupied) on small allotments.
- A rural residential land division of around 300 allotments (ranging in size from one to two hectares).
- Significant areas of habitat restoration and revegetation (over 1,200 hectares of land).

DEH officers (as delegates of the Board) provided input into the preparation of the Guidelines Document, which will inform the preparation of the Public Environmental Report (PER).

#### Buckland Park Country Township (Ongoing)

A formal development application was lodged in May 2007, and subsequently approved by the Governor in February 2010. DEH officers (as delegates of the Board) provided input to the draft EIS and application consistent with the Board’s policies during the early stages of the proposal. DEH continues to provide advice on land use zoning via the current Development Plan Amendment process.

## UNAUTHORISED DEVELOPMENT

In April 2008 works were undertaken along the coast of Bosanquet Bay approx. 5km south east of Ceduna. The works, including excavation of approx. 5.5ha of sand dunes (Refer Photos 1 & 2) had not received development approval. In October 2008 the Board initiated section 85 enforcement proceedings under the *Development Act 1993* seeking appropriate restoration of the area. The proceedings were successfully concluded on 31 March 2010 through the Environment, Resources and Development Court conference process. Resolution included a court order requiring the developer to reconstruct dunes (although smaller than the dunes that existed prior to the works) in their previous location, stabilise and revegetate the site and undertake ongoing monitoring. Restoration works are expected to start in April 2011.



Photo 1. Bosanquet Bay prior to unauthorised coastal works



Photo 2. Bosanquet Bay after unauthorised works



## STRATEGIC PLANNING

The Board notes that, during the financial year, DEH has contributed to the development of the various volumes of the Government's Planning Strategy in a manner consistent with the Board's policies. That has included the 30 Year Plan for Greater Adelaide, and its various structure plans, and the regional plans for the Eyre and Western region, and the Limestone Coast. DEH also reviewed and commented on various Council strategic planning exercises.

## DEVELOPMENT PLAN AMENDMENTS

The Board notes that DEH responded to various reviews of Development Plans through the statutory Development Plan Amendment (DPA) process, including input to 14 Statements of Intent and 11 Draft Development Plan Amendments, in a manner consistent with the Board's policies.

The response to each of those reviews and amendments was that any re-zoning should not pose a threat to adjoining sensitive areas. This is in accord with the standard strategy of seeking to ensure that land which includes sensitive coastal features (including coastal hazards) is included within specific coastal zones. Exclusion was also sought, of land, developed or otherwise, from coastal-type zoning where it did not contain sensitive coastal features or have coastal landscape value.

DEH officers continued to contribute, on behalf of the Board, to the Better Development Plan (BDP) program, which involved providing advice to the Department of Planning and Local Government on the development and amendment of various coastal modules, notably within Version 5 of the BDP Policy suite.

## AQUACULTURE

The Board notes that DEH provided input, in a manner consistent with the Board's policies, to a range of general policies and proposals, including the Department of Primary Industries and Resources of South Australia (PIRSA) Aquaculture's revision of their Environmental Monitoring Program. The Board also provided recommendations on Development Applications, for aquaculture outside of designated aquaculture zones, referred under Schedule 8 of the Development Regulations.

## OTHER PLANNING SYSTEM IMPROVEMENTS

On behalf of the Board, DEH provided input to a review of Schedules 5 and 8 of the *Development Regulations 2008* by the Department of Planning and Local Government.

## INVESTIGATIONS

### SEA FLOOD RISK MAPPING ON LOW LYING COASTAL AREAS OF YORKE PENINSULA

The Board has had an active interest in the project *Sea Flood Risk Mapping on Low Lying Coastal Areas of Yorke Peninsula*. This is a joint initiative of the Department for Planning and Local Government and DEH. The project will improve the coastal hazard information base for low lying land on Yorke Peninsula, particularly in areas of anticipated high development demand and where existing development is known to be at risk of flooding. The project is being funded by a \$50 000 grant from the Australian Government's Natural Disaster Mitigation Program (NDMP) with DEH providing in-kind project management and technical support.

Digital Elevation Models (DEMs) have been prepared for six townships on Yorke Peninsula: Port Broughton (Fisherman Bay), Moonta Bay, Marion Bay, Coobowie, Sultana Point and Corny Point. Cost savings due to reductions in the cost of obtaining high resolution DEMs have meant that project scope has been expanded to include additional townships of Parham and Thompson Beach on the eastern side of Gulf St Vincent. DEMs have been prepared for the additional townships in 2009-10 and flood mapping will be completed in 2010-11.

### WAVE RIDER BUOY STUDY

The Board's annual contribution of \$10 000 was provided to the Bureau of Meteorology in June 2010 to support the Wave Rider Buoy Study. Hourly data from the buoy is provided on the Bureau's website, for the preceding week, at all times. This data is archived by the Bureau and is available to the Board for its purposes, such as calibrating wave models used for coastal studies.

### ADELAIDE COASTAL WATER QUALITY IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM

Board member, Ms Peri Coleman, was appointed as member of the Steering Committee for Adelaide Coastal Water Quality Improvement Program. A draft plan is currently being prepared for public review. The actions from the Port Waterways Water Quality Improvement Program will be incorporated into the Adelaide Coastal Water Quality Improvement Program.

## POST OFFICE ROCK EROSION INVESTIGATION

Investigation of erosion at Post Office Rock (near Beachport) was completed in 2008. A report, *Shoreline erosion at post office rock near Beachport South Australia*, has been prepared and provided to Wattle Range Council. The report is publicly available.

Erosion at Post Office rock started sometime after 1975. It increased considerably after the tombolo connecting Post Office Rock to the shore was breached in late 1990. South of Post Office Rock the coast eroded up to 100 metres as sand has leaked northwards through the gap. North of Post Office Rock the coast has accreted due to the supply of eroded sand from the south. This erosion, if not checked, will threaten the Scenic Drive road in the first instance.



*2007 erosion scarp (red line) position on a 1975 aerial photo.*

The erosion scarp position was resurveyed in November 2009 and May 2010. Further erosion was revealed.



*Area potentially affected by the erosion in the long term*



It was recommended in the report that subsurface and outcropping rock within the erosion hazard area should be mapped. All of the area at risk is public land. In February 2010, Ms Christine Sealer, Geologist was engaged by the Board for a 4-week period to research and advise on mapping methods. Ms Sealer recommended the use of probes. Field work (using probes) was undertaken in February and May 2010. A map is currently being prepared. The rock will form a natural defence. The map will assist in prediction of how erosion will progress if there is no intervention.

## COASTAL SURVEY PROGRAM

Levelling surveys (beach profiles) of beaches and the adjacent seabed are undertaken each year at vulnerable locations to measure shoreline erosion, buffer sand volumes for storm protection and the effectiveness of sand management programs. Country and Metropolitan Adelaide fieldwork is undertaken by DEH Hydrographic and Engineering surveyors, using GPS technology. Whole of beach modelling surveys are conducted at highly sensitive coastal areas such as Beachport and Post Office Rock, Semaphore Park and Tennyson. All field data is processed by DEH and placed on a database for use by operational staff. The location of beach profiles can be viewed at on <http://www.naturemaps.sa.gov.au>

During 2009-10 beach profiling was undertaken in the following Coast Protection Districts:

- Metropolitan (87 profiles)
- Eyre (24 profiles)
- Yorke Peninsula (14 profiles)
- South East (40 profiles)
- Kangaroo Island (11 profiles)
- Fleurieu (10 profiles)

There were additional surveys performed during the year outside the normal program which were integrated into the regional visits:

- In March 2010 additional photogrammetric control points were surveyed at Port MacDonnell to assist mapping shoreline change using current and historic aerial photography. At Robe the cliff edge was resurveyed around Cape Dombey to compare with surveys undertaken in 1896 and 1988.
- In May 2010, in partnership with Alinytjara Wilurara Natural Resources Management Board (AWNRM) a 6 km profile was surveyed across Yalata swamp near the Head of the Bight to record the vegetation and topography.
- At Beachport continuing erosion at Post Office Rock instigated further survey of the adjoining foreshore to evaluate projected erosion lines and locate rock strata that may be a natural defence line.
- Expansion of a network of deep bench marks started in October 2006 to complement measurements for an integrated level network for beach profiles, sea level rise and coastal movements were established at Port MacDonnell, Southend, Robe, Meningie (Coorong), Penneshaw, Kingscote, Ardrossan, Lucky Bay, Tumby Bay, Port Lincoln, and Venus Bay. The network now extends around the South Australian coastline from Port MacDonnell in the South East to Thevenard on the Eyre Peninsular incorporating Yorke Peninsula. The Upper Spencer Gulf will be added in 2010-11.

## COASTAL PROTECTION WORKS

### BEACHPORT PROTECTION

Since 1950, the foreshore environment at Beachport has been steadily degrading due to loss of an offshore seagrass meadow. The meadow and its underlying sand bank protected the foreshore from waves and historically provided natural shelter for boat launching and swimming activities. Since the 1960s groynes had been constructed along the foreshore to stabilise the beach which had started to erode due to loss of protection. In 2003, a new boat ramp was constructed on the foreshore. A geotextile breakwater was also constructed to stabilise the remaining seagrass sand bank and provide some protection to the boat ramp.

The height of the geotextile breakwater was remeasured in November 2008. This showed that similar to 2007 a general loss of height observed in previous years has lessened. The overall integrity of the breakwater is still good although several gaps were detected where water drains from the inside to the outside. A survey of the seagrasses in October 2007 showed significant loss of the intertidal seagrass species *Heterozostera* sp. This was attributed to hot conditions during the summer of 2006. A resurvey in 2008 showed there may have been a slight recovery of *Heterozostera*. Sub tidal seagrasses *Posidonia australis* showed some loss.

Due to construction of the boat ramp and breakwater, it is necessary to bypass sand from the south side of the breakwater where it accumulates to beaches north of the breakwater, otherwise starved of sand. Wattle Range Council has responsibility for this under the Foreshore Management Strategy Plan for Rivoli Bay. The Board and DEH continue to advise Council of the importance of regularly bypassing the sand to both minimise the overflow of sand into the boat ramp and also to replenish the beaches further north where the sand forms an important barrier to storms.

In June 2007, an emergency rock seawall was constructed to the north of the jetty in response to erosion damage that occurred during a storm event. In June 2009 more repairs using geotextile bags were undertaken north of the jetty. In addition the rock seawall located in front of the Harbor Master's cottage was rebuilt in June 2009 by Council (on advice from the Board) to reduce steepness and to ensure the geotextile filter cloth was fully covered by rock.

Most recently, the two rock groynes on either side of the jetty have been repaired. The groynes have not been attended to for three years and had deteriorated significantly. These repairs were funded with a Board Grant of \$10 000, a Council contribution of \$2 000 and a significant co-contribution of \$10 000 - \$15 000 worth of rock by the Rivoli Bay Lions Club.

## EDUCATION AND RESEARCH

The Adelaide's Living Beaches Project team is continuing to develop new education materials to support the teaching of coastal management in both primary and secondary schools. The project team has had exhibition booths at various teacher association conferences and at 'Science Alive!' where the public can learn more about the proposed sand transfer infrastructure to be built along the metropolitan coastline. The project team meets with individual school classes to discuss beach management as part of their excursions to the beach. Primary schools visiting the Marine Discovery Centre are provided with coastal management information and teacher packs during the visit to the Centre.

## ROLE OF THE GRAPSID CRAB, *Helograpsus Haswellianus*, AS AN ECOSYSTEM ENGINEER IN THE ECOLOGY OF SOUTH AUSTRALIAN SALTMARSHES

The Board funded \$1 560 towards a project by Ms Gitanjali Katrak, PhD student, Flinders University of SA, entitled "the role of the grapsid crab, *Helograpsus haswellianus*, as an ecosystem engineer in the ecology of South Australian saltmarshes". The project aimed to determine how burrowing activity of this species affects biogeochemistry of sediments and how effects may vary with differences in population structure and types of wetland habitat. The aspects of sediment biogeochemistry successfully tested were water content and organic carbon content, microbial composition and levels of nutrients (NH<sub>3</sub>, NO<sub>2</sub>, NO<sub>3</sub> and PO<sub>4</sub>) in the sediment pore water. Ms Katrak has completed the work and results will be provided to the Board when the analyses are complete.

## HUMAN RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

### BOARD MEMBER REMUNERATION

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

Presiding Member: \$64.50 per hour  
Members: \$51.50 per hour

Pursuant to Department for the Premier and Cabinet PC016, government employees do not receive remuneration for their services on the Board.

### STAFFING

The Board has no staff of its own. DEH Coastal Management Branch services the Board in accordance with Section 13 of the Act. Dr Murray Townsend, an employee of DEH, provides Executive Officer services to the Board.

### OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH, SAFETY AND WELFARE

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 user of DEH facilities and equipment, the Board is aware of and abides by DEH OHS&W policies. Reporting on DEH OHS&W policies is contained in the DEH Annual Report 2009-2010.

### DISABILITY ACTION PLAN

The Board uses the facilities and services of DEH staff. The members of the Committee are aware of and abide by their obligations under the *Disability Discrimination Act 1992* (Cm'th).



## EQUAL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY PROGRAMS

The Board has no staff of its own and is serviced by DEH. The members of the Board are aware of and abide by their obligations under the *Equal Opportunity Act 1984* (SA). Members are aware of and abide by equal opportunity policies and programs of DEH.

## WHISTELBLOWERS PROTECTION ACT 1993

Reporting requirements against the *Whistleblowers Protection Act 1993* require the Coast Protection 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 2009-10 financial year.

## FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

### FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE OF THE BOARD

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 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.

### ACCOUNT PAYMENT PERFORMANCE

DEH provide the administrative resources for processing account payments for the Board. Reporting on this matter is contained in the DEH Annual Report 2009-10.

### CONTRACTUAL ARRANGEMENTS

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

## GREENING OF GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS FRAMEWORK

The Board uses the facilities and services of the staff of DEH. Reporting on this matter is contained in the DEH Annual Report 2009-10.

### ENERGY EFFICIENCY ACTION PLAN REPORTS

The Board uses the facilities and services of the staff of DEH. Reporting on this matter is contained in the DEH Annual Report 2009-10.

## **OVERSEAS TRAVEL**

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

## **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 DEH Annual Report 2009-10.

## **FREEDOM OF INFORMATION**

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

## **REGIONAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT**

No Regional Impact Assessment Statements were undertaken by the Board in 2009-10.

## **URBAN DESIGN CHARTER**

No events occurred in 2009-10 that required the Board to consider the principles of urban design contained in the South Australian Urban Design Charter.

## **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.

## **ACKNOWLEDGMENTS**

The Board would like to thank the Minister, Ministerial staff and the staff of DEH for the support and encouragement offered to the Board during the year.

In March 2010, Mr Brett Chambers resigned from the Board after two and a half years service to the Board. His contribution to the work of the Board has been very much appreciated.

In April 2010, Ms Mary-Lou Corcoran resigned from the Board after two years service to the Board. Her contribution to the work of the Board has been very much appreciated.

## APPENDIX A

### Coast Protection Board Strategic Plan 2009-2014, August 2009

#### 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:

- 1.1 Support the implementation of the *National Climate Change Adaptation Framework 2007*, in particular, the acquisition of the national coastal DEM and coastal vulnerability assessment.
- 1.2 Assist Governments prepare coastal vulnerability assessments and adaptation plans.
- 1.3 Assist Local Government devise, prioritise and implement protection strategies for coastal settlements.
- 1.4 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:

- 2.1 Ensure that coastal development occurs consistent with the hierarchy of adaptation: avoid, accommodate, adapt.
- 2.2 Seek increased powers to control development potentially at risk from coastal hazards.
- 2.3 Maintain the currency and relevance of Coast Protection Board policies, including allowances for sea level rise, by reviewing as appropriate.
- 2.4 Seek the Government's adoption and inclusion of these policies in SA's development control system.
- 2.5 Better engage with the emergency management sector to exploit areas of joint interest regarding the impacts of climate change on coastal development
- 2.6 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).
- 2.7 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:

- 3.1 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.
- 3.2 Ensure that development does not create additional pressures on at-risk ecosystems.
- 3.3 Provide advice to the Minister, Government, local government and the community on sustaining coastal ecosystems.



## APPENDIX B

Full details of Board policies can be found at [www.environment.sa.gov.au/coasts/about-us/coast-protection-board.html](http://www.environment.sa.gov.au/coasts/about-us/coast-protection-board.html)

- **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.

**Coast Protection Board**

**Annual Financial Statements**

**For the Year Ended 30 June 2010**



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## To the Members Coast Protection Board

As required by section 31 of the *Public Finance and Audit Act 1987* and section 31(2) of the *Coast Protection Act 1972*, I have audited the accompanying financial statements of the Coast Protection Board for the financial year ended 30 June 2010. The financial statements comprise:

- A Statement of Comprehensive Income
- A Statement of Financial Position
- A Statement of Changes in Equity
- A Statement of Cash Flows
- Notes to and forming part of the Financial Statements
- A Certificate from the Chairperson, the Chief Executive, Department for Environment and Heritage and the Director Financial Services, Department for Environment and Heritage.

## The responsibility of the Board for the financial statements

The Members are responsible for the preparation and the fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with the Treasurer's Instructions promulgated under the provisions of the *Public Finance and Audit Act 1987* and Australian Accounting Standards. This responsibility includes establishing and maintaining internal controls relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error; selecting and applying appropriate accounting policies; and making accounting estimates that are reasonable in the circumstances.

## Auditor's responsibility


My responsibility is to express an opinion on the financial statements 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 complies with relevant ethical requirements relating to audit engagements and plans and performs the audit to obtain reasonable assurance whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements 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 Board, as well as the overall presentation of the financial statements.

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

**Auditor's opinion**

In my opinion, the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Coast Protection Board as at 30 June 2010, 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.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'S O'Neill', with a small horizontal line extending from the end of the signature.

**S O'Neill**  
**AUDITOR-GENERAL**  
20 October 2010




## Coast Protection Board

### Certification of the Financial Statements

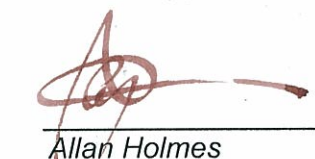
We certify that the attached general purpose financial statements for the Board:

- comply with any relevant Treasurer's Instructions issued under Section 41 of the *Public Finance and Audit Act 1987*, and any 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 Board as at 30 June 2010 and the results of its operations and cash flows for the financial year.

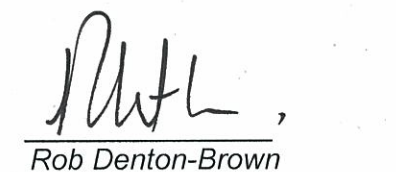
We certify that the internal controls employed by the Board for the financial year over its financial reporting and its preparation of the general purpose financial statements have been effective throughout the reporting period.



Graham Foreman  
Chairperson  
14 October 2010



Allan Holmes  
Chief Executive  
14 October 2010



Rob Denton-Brown  
Director, Financial Services  
14 October 2010



**Coast Protection Board**  
**Statement of Comprehensive Income**  
**For the Year Ended 30 June 2010**

	Note	2010 \$'000	2009 \$'000
<b>Expenses:</b>			
Board member remuneration and other costs	5	12	12
Supplies and services	6	127	68
Grants and subsidies	7	433	420
<b>Total expenses</b>		<b>572</b>	<b>500</b>
<b>Income:</b>			
Fees and charges	8	23	24
Other income	9	1	-
<b>Total income</b>		<b>24</b>	<b>24</b>
<b>Net cost of providing services</b>		<b>548</b>	<b>476</b>
<b>Revenues from SA Government</b>			
Revenues from SA Government	10	565	479
<b>Total Revenues from SA Government</b>		<b>565</b>	<b>479</b>
<b>Net result</b>		<b>17</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>Total comprehensive result</b>		<b>17</b>	<b>3</b>

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*

**Coast Protection Board**  
**Statement of Financial Position**  
**As at 30 June 2010**

	Note	2010 \$'000	2009 \$'000
<b>Current assets:</b>			
Cash and cash equivalents	11	262	304
Receivables	12	7	5
<b>Total current assets</b>		<b>269</b>	<b>309</b>
<b>Non-current assets:</b>			
Property, plant and equipment	13	5,347	5,347
<b>Total non-current assets</b>		<b>5,347</b>	<b>5,347</b>
<b>Total assets</b>		<b>5,616</b>	<b>5,656</b>
<b>Current liabilities</b>			
Payables	14	161	218
<b>Total current liabilities</b>		<b>161</b>	<b>218</b>
<b>Total liabilities</b>		<b>161</b>	<b>218</b>
<b>Net assets</b>		<b>5,455</b>	<b>5,438</b>
<b>Equity</b>			
Asset revaluation surplus		4,000	4,000
Retained earnings		1,455	1,438
<b>Total equity</b>		<b>5,455</b>	<b>5,438</b>
The total equity is attributable to the SA Government as owner			
Contingent liabilities	16		

*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 2010**

	Asset Revaluation Surplus \$'000	Retained Earnings \$'000	Total \$'000
<b>Balance at 1 July 2008</b>	4,000	1,435	5,435
Net result for 2008/2009	-	3	3
<b>Total comprehensive result for 2008/2009</b>	-	3	3
<b>Balance at 30 June 2009</b>	<u>4,000</u>	<u>1,438</u>	<u>5,438</u>
Net result for 2009/2010	-	17	17
<b>Total comprehensive result for 2009/2010</b>	-	17	17
<b>Balance at 30 June 2010</b>	<u>4,000</u>	<u>1,455</u>	<u>5,455</u>

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

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

*man*

**Coast Protection Board**  
**Statement of Cash Flows**  
**For the Year Ended 30 June 2010**

	Note	2010 \$'000	2009 \$'000
<b>Cash flows from operating activities</b>			
<b>Cash outflows:</b>			
Board member remuneration payments		(12)	(12)
Supplies and services payments		(184)	(82)
Grants and subsidies payments		(433)	(420)
<b>Cash used in operations</b>		<u>(629)</u>	<u>(514)</u>
<b>Cash inflows:</b>			
Fees and charges		21	31
Other receipts		1	-
<b>Cash generated from operations</b>		<u>22</u>	<u>31</u>
<b>Cash flows from SA Government</b>			
Receipts from SA Government:		565	479
<b>Cash generated from SA Government</b>		<u>565</u>	<u>479</u>
<b>Net cash used in operating activities</b>	15	<u>(42)</u>	<u>(4)</u>
<b>Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents</b>		<u>(42)</u>	<u>(4)</u>
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period</b>		304	308
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period</b>		<u>262</u>	<u>304</u>

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

**Coast Protection Board**  
**Note Index**  
**For the Year Ended 30 June 2010**

<b>Note</b>	<b>Contents</b>
1	Objectives of the Coast Protection Board
2	Summary of significant accounting policies
3	New and revised accounting standards and policies
4	Activities of the Board
5	Board member remuneration and other costs
6	Supplies and services
7	Grants and subsidies
8	Fees and charges
9	Other income
10	Revenues from SA Government
11	Cash and cash equivalents
12	Receivables
13	Property, plant and equipment
14	Payables
15	Cash flow reconciliation
16	Contingent liabilities
17	Remuneration of Board and Committee Members
18	Events subsequent to reporting date
19	Financial instruments/Financial risk management

**Coast Protection Board**  
**Notes to and forming part of the Financial Statements**  
**For the Year Ended 30 June 2010**

**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.

In accordance with the provisions of the Act, the Board has delegated certain functions to officers within the Department for Environment and Heritage (DEH) who provide certain technical and administrative support. From 2009/10, these services have been provided on a cost

**2 Summary of significant accounting policies**

**(a) Statement of compliance**

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

Except for AASB 2009-12, which the Board has early adopted, 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 2010.

**(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;
- accounting policies are selected and applied 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; and
- 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, that 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;
  - (b) expenses incurred as a result of engaging consultants;
  - (c) 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 operating cycle 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 2010 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*.

**Coast Protection Board**  
**Notes to and forming part of the Financial Statements**  
**For the Year Ended 30 June 2010**

**(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.

**(e) Rounding**

All amounts in the financial statements 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. DEH prepares a Business Activity Statement on behalf of the Board under the grouping provisions of the GST legislation. Under these provisions, DEH is liable for the payment and entitled to the receipts associated with GST.

**(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 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.

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 Remuneration*

Board member remuneration expense includes all board fees and other 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.

**(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) 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.

**(k) Receivables**

Receivables include amounts receivable from goods and services provided 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 trade 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.

**(l) Non-Current Asset Acquisition and Recognition**

## Coast Protection Board

### Notes to and forming part of the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 30 June 2010

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 \$5,000 or greater are capitalised.

#### (m) 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 3 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.

#### Assets disclosed at independent valuation

Independent desktop valuations were performed as at 30 June 2008 by Messrs A.J. Lucas - MBA, B App Sc (Val), Dip Acc, AAPI and F. Taormina - B App Sc (Val), AAPI 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.

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 the revaluation surplus for that asset class.

#### Controlled Land

Land assets comprise various coastal lands controlled by the Board and in general have restrictions on their use. That is, their use is restricted to coastal protection and/or restoration purposes. Independent valuers have taken the restrictions on use into account in determining the value of land.

Improvements to specific land holdings such as roads, buildings and fences have not been recognised in the financial statements as the Board considers that the built infrastructure does not provide any future economic benefits to the Board.

#### 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.

#### (n) Payables

Payables include creditors and accrued expenses.

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.

#### (o) Employee Benefits

The Board has no employees. Services to the Board are provided by personnel employed by DEH, hence no employee benefits or related provisions are included in the Board's financial statements.

### 3 New and revised accounting standards and policies

The Board did not change any of its accounting policies during 2009-10.

Except for AASB 2009-12, which the Board has early-adopted, the 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 2010. 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.





**Coast Protection Board**  
**Notes to and forming part of the Financial Statements**  
**For the Year Ended 30 June 2010**

**5 Board member remuneration and other costs**

	2010	2009
	\$'000	\$'000
Board member remuneration on-costs - superannuation	1	-
Board member remuneration on-costs - other	1	1
Board and committees fees	10	11
<b>Total: Board member remuneration and other costs</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>12</b>

**6 Supplies and services**

	2010	2009
	\$'000	\$'000
Consultants	-	3
Contractors	23	-
External auditors remuneration	7	7
Fee for service	54	25
General administration	6	1
Minor works, maintenance and equipment	1	3
Scientific and technical services	-	1
Travel and accommodation	23	18
Vehicle and aircraft	11	7
Other	2	3
<b>Total: Supplies and services</b>	<b>127</b>	<b>68</b>

**Consultants**

The number and dollar amount of consultancies paid/payable (included in supplies and services expense) that fell within the following bands:

	2010	2009
	Number	Number
Below \$10,000	-	1
Total paid/payable to the consultants engaged	-	3

**Auditor's remuneration**

External auditor's remuneration (included in the External auditor's remuneration expense amount shown above) represents amounts paid/payable to the Auditor-General's Department for audit services. No other services were provided by the Auditor-General's Department.

	2010	2009
	\$'000	\$'000
Audit fees paid/payable to the Auditor-General's Department	7	7
Total audit fees	7	7

**Supplies and services provided by entities within the SA Government**

	2010	2009
	\$'000	\$'000
External auditors remuneration	7	7
Total: Supplies and services provided by entities within the SA Government	7	7

**7 Grants and subsidies**

	2010	2009
	\$'000	\$'000
Local government <sup>(i)</sup>	428	420
Universities <sup>(ii)</sup>	5	-
<b>Total: Grants and subsidies</b>	<b>433</b>	<b>420</b>

**(i) Local government**

District Council of Grant	40	-
District Council of Kangaroo Island	7	-
District Council of Lower Eyre Peninsula	10	-
City of Onkaparinga Council	62	77
City of Salisbury Council	180	180
City of Victor Harbour Council	41	80
City of Port Augusta Council	70	55
Wattle Range Council	10	10
District Council of Yorke Peninsula	3	12
Other	5	6
	<b>428</b>	<b>420</b>

**(ii) Universities**

Flinders University	5	-
	<b>5</b>	<b>-</b>

**Coast Protection Board**  
**Notes to and forming part of the Financial Statements**  
**For the Year Ended 30 June 2010**

<b>8 Fees and charges</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>2009</b>
	\$'000	\$'000
Fees, levies and licences	23	24
<b>Total: Fees and charges</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>24</b>
<b>9 Other income</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>2009</b>
	\$'000	\$'000
Other sundry revenue	1	-
<b>Total: Other income</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>10 Revenues from SA Government</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>2009</b>
	\$'000	\$'000
Consolidated appropriation	565	479
<b>Total: Revenues from SA Government</b>	<b>565</b>	<b>479</b>
<b>11 Cash and cash equivalents</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>2009</b>
	\$'000	\$'000
Deposits with the Treasurer	262	304
<b>Total Cash and Cash Equivalents</b>	<b>262</b>	<b>304</b>
<b>12 Receivables</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>2009</b>
	\$'000	\$'000
Receivables	7	5
Less: Allowance for doubtful debts	-	-
<b>Total: Receivables</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>13 Property, plant and equipment</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>2009</b>
	\$'000	\$'000
Land		
Independent valuation	5,347	5,347
<b>Total: Land</b>	<b>5,347</b>	<b>5,347</b>
<b>Total: Property, plant and equipment</b>	<b>5,347</b>	<b>5,347</b>
<b>14 Payables</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>2009</b>
	\$'000	\$'000
Accruals	7	13
Creditors	154	205
<b>Total: Payables</b>	<b>161</b>	<b>218</b>
<b>Payables to entities within the SA Government</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>2009</b>
	\$'000	\$'000
Accruals	7	7
<b>Total: Payables to entities within the SA Government</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>7</b>

**Coast Protection Board**  
**Notes to and forming part of the Financial Statements**  
**For the Year Ended 30 June 2010**

**15 Cash flow reconciliation**

	2010 \$'000	2009 \$'000
<b>Reconciliation of cash and cash equivalents</b>		
Cash at year end as per:		
Cash and cash equivalents disclosed in the Statement of Financial Position	262	304
Cash and cash equivalents disclosed in the Statement of Cash Flows	262	304
 <b>Reconciliation of net cash used in operating activities to net cost of providing services</b>		
<b>Net cash used in operating activities</b>	(42)	(4)
<b>Add/(less):</b>		
Cash flows from SA Government	(565)	(479)
 <b>Movement in assets and liabilities</b>		
Increase/(decrease) in receivables	2	(7)
Decrease in payables	57	14
<b>Net cost of providing services</b>	<u>(548)</u>	<u>(476)</u>

**16 Contingent liabilities**

The Board is not aware of the existence of any contingent liabilities as at 30 June 2010.

**17 Remuneration of Board and Committee Members**

Members that were entitled to receive remuneration for membership during the 2009/2010 financial year were:

Caton B  
Coleman P  
Foreman G  
Corcoran M

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

	2010 No. of employees	2009 No. of employees
\$1 - \$9,999	4	4
	<u>4</u>	<u>4</u>

Remuneration of members reflects all costs of performing board/committee member duties including sitting fees and super contributions. The total remuneration received or receivable by members was \$11,504 (2009: \$11,885).

During the 2009/10 financial year, members of the Board were paid superannuation of \$1,377 (2009: \$391).

In accordance with the Department of 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.

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**Coast Protection Board**  
**Notes to and forming part of the Financial Statements**  
**For the Year Ended 30 June 2010**

**18 Events subsequent to reporting date**

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

**19 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	2010		2009		Note number
	Carrying amount \$'000	Fair value \$'000	Carrying amount \$'000	Fair value \$'000	
<b>Financial assets</b>					
Cash and cash equivalents	262	262	304	304	11
Receivables	7	7	5	5	12
<b>Financial liabilities</b>					
Payables	161	161	218	218	14

**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 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. Currently the Board does not hold any collateral as security for any of its financial assets. At reporting date, there is no evidence to indicate that any of the financial assets are impaired.

**Ageing analysis of financial assets**

All financial assets are not impaired or overdue.

**Maturity analysis of financial assets and liabilities**

All financial assets and financial liabilities are due to mature within 1 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.

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.

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