

**HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY  
LAID ON THE TABLE**

**22 November 2011**

# **COAST PROTECTION BOARD**

## **ANNUAL REPORT**

**1 July 2010 to 30 June 2011**



**Government  
of South Australia**

*Annual Report of the Coast Protection Board 2010-11*

September 2011

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## LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

Hon Paul Caica MP  
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 2010 to 30 June 2011. 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**

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## OPERATIONS AND INITIATIVES

Notable achievements of the Coast Protection Board (the Board) in 2010-11 include:

### PORT AUGUSTA LEVEE

The City of Port Augusta was identified in 1991 as being at risk from flooding from extreme events, exacerbated by expected sea level rise. Over many years, the Coast Protection Board has provided grants to the Council to progressively construct a series of levee banks to protect the town from sea flooding. The levee system has been designed to provide protection against storm surges with an allowance for sea level rise until the year 2050, and if required, can be raised in future to provide protection until 2100.

A storm tide event on 22 May 2011 caused flooding and damage at a number of settlements on the Spencer Gulf coast. Flooding at Port Pirie and Port Augusta was largely avoided because of the levee structures already in place. The storm did demonstrate that continued work to complete the levee system at Port Augusta is needed.

The Board provided a grant of \$83 000 for continued levee construction in 2010-11.

### ST KILDA SEAWALL

The settlement of St Kilda, on the eastern shore of Barker Inlet, is naturally low-lying. The foreshore development at its northern end (north of the adventure playground) was protected by an ad-hoc seawall of uncertain quality and varying ownership.

The previous sea wall (circa 1940s) provided inadequate protection against storm surge flooding and erosion. The seawall failed in some areas during a storm on 4 July 2007, causing minor flooding.

Rising sea levels (as a result of climate change) would have exacerbated the problem if no remedial action were undertaken. Beginning in 2007-08, the Board provided \$750 000 over 4 years to assist Salisbury Council in constructing the new seawall to protect St Kilda from flooding and erosion. The Board completed the provision of funding for the seawall to Council in 2010-11, construction of which began in 2009-10.

The new seawall has been designed to provide protection against storm surges and sea level rise until 2050, and if required, can be raised in future to provide protection until 2100.

### 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. The Board continued to monitor the progress of the restoration in 2010-11.

## 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 upheld the Board's advice when issuing a planning consent. 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 responded to a total of 199 development applications received in the 2010 calendar year. The Board has finalised the 2010 audit.

Of the 158 Decision Notification Forms received:

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

The Board is particularly concerned that of the advice not being taken into account by the relevant planning authorities, 15 (or 7.5% of the total) were related to flooding, erosion and other hazards.

The outstanding Decision Notification Forms relate to:

- 42 development applications where a decision is yet to be determined
- 2 development applications which have been withdrawn

## COAST PROTECTION BOARD

### ACKNOWLEDGING COUNTRY

The Board acknowledges and respects the traditional custodians on whose ancestral lands we meet and of 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 the cultural authority of Aboriginal people visiting and attending from other areas of South Australia.

### ROLE, STRUCTURE AND LEGISLATION

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 2011.

### Membership

The Board consists of six members:

- (a) the nominee of the Chief Executive of the Department of Environment and Natural Resources; and
- (b) the nominee of the Chief Executive, of the Department of Transport, Energy and Infrastructure; and
- (c) the nominee of the Chief Executive, of the South Australian Tourism Commission; and
- (d) a person with extensive knowledge of, and experience in, local government; and
- (e) a person with extensive knowledge of, and experience in, the technical problems of coast protection; and
- (f) a person who with extensive knowledge of, and experience in, biological sciences and environmental protection.

### PRESIDING MEMBER

**Mr Graham Foreman** - BEc

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 2008 until 7 May 2012) by His Excellency, the Governor.

### 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 by His Excellency, the Governor.

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

Member with knowledge of and experience in biological sciences and environment protection. Reappointed by His Excellency, the Governor on 8 May 2011.

**Mr David Lake** - BSc DipNatRes

Nominee of the Chief Executive, South Australian Tourism Commission. Appointed 15 October 2010.

**Ms Anita Crisp** - BSc GradDipEd GradDipBus

Member with expertise in local government. Appointed by His Excellency, the Governor on 7 April 2011.

### Advisory Committee Members

The Board established 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 Adam Gray and Mr Stephen Goldsworthy attended Board meetings as Advisory Committee members with local government knowledge.

The Board requested that the Chair of Metropolitan Seaside Councils Committee (MSCC) attend Board meetings in a similar advisory role. Mr Peter Nicholls attended Board meetings as Chair of the MSCC until his retirement in February 2011. The Board thanks Mr Nicholls for his contributions to the Board's discussions and deliberations.

The newly appointed Chair of MSCC, Ms Cherylyn Connor, will attend Board meetings in an advisory capacity.

### Board Meetings

Ten meetings were held during 2010-11. The Board meetings were held at the DENR office, Level Two, 1 Richmond Road, Keswick on the following dates:

30 July 2010  
27 August 2010  
01 October 2010  
05 November 2010  
03 December 2010  
21 January 2011  
25 February 2011  
25 March 2011  
27 May 2011  
24 June 2011

### Board Member Attendance at Meetings

The number of meetings attended by each Board member (or proxy) during 2010-11:

Graham Foreman	Nine
Trudi Meakins	Ten
Brian Caton	Nine
Peri Coleman	Ten
David Lake	Nine
Anita Crisp	One <sup>1</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> Appointed 7 April 2011

## COAST PROTECTION BOARD SITE VISIT Northern & Yorke Region – 23 & 24 May 2011

The Board visited the upper Spencer Gulf region on 23 and 24 May 2011. This trip was most useful and informative, especially as it followed on from a significant high tide and storm event the previous evening. At most of the sites visited there was clear evidence to show where the sea had reached and highlighted both inadequacy and preparedness of the various settlements visited.

At Fisherman's Bay near Port Broughton, the tide pushed knee-deep water through the shacks on 'Dunny Row', a street of leased shacks on very low-lying land. One resident was philosophical, as though it was expected and stated "This was a one-in-five- year event". Shacks at Port Flinders (Weeroona Island) were similarly impacted with water inside some dwellings and sea grass wrack marking a strandline against the front door of some dwellings.

Port Pirie Council is commended by the Board for the manner in which it has integrated flood protection works into the foreshore. The levee banks form part of the recreational space for the community and have been blended well with the landscape. A strand line, part way up a grassy levee bank, showed that the community were prepared against these events. At Port Augusta the Board saw that, while much of the levee is in place, there were still some significant areas that need to be completed.

Whyalla's old seawall was severely damaged. The high tide and associated rough weather had overtopped lengths of wall from behind, and collapsed much of the structure.

At Blanche Harbor, south of Port Augusta, the Board viewed a site intended for a jetty structure and haul road, to facilitate the expansion of the Olympic Dam mine.

The trip provided everyone with a chance to see and discuss a wide range of significant issues within the upper Spencer Gulf region. The Board considered the site visits to be particularly enlightening on this occasion. The storm highlighted the vulnerability of many settlements to current climatic extremes, a situation that will be exacerbated by continuing sea level rise.

## ADLAIDE'S LIVING BEACHES PROJECT

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

The Board received and 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 6 times in 2010-11.

## ROLE OF DENR

DENR provides support to the Board, predominantly from staff in the Public Land and Coastal Conservation Branch of the Policy directorate and the Coastal Management Unit in the Client Services directorate.

Dr Murray Townsend, Manager Public Land and Coastal Conservation, is Executive Officer to the Board, with delegated power from the Board under section 37 of the *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's Council Works Program is managed by Mr James Guy and Mr George Hadji in conjunction with Ms Sharie Detmar, Mr Adrian Brown, Ms Alison Eaton and Mr Jason Quinn.

There are three core programs within DENR supporting the Board:

- 1 **Engineering**, led 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 **Coastal Management Unit**, managed by Ms Chrystelle Le Chenadec with Doug Fotheringham as Senior Scientific Advisor, 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); and Mr Adrian Brown (Coastal Scientific Officer, Yorke).
- 3 **Planning**, led by Mr Tony Huppatz, 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 Huppatz 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 the Natural Resources Management Ministerial Council (through the Marine and Coastal Committee and Natural Resources Management Standing Committee).

## PLANS AND OBJECTIVES

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

In August 2009 the Board adopted its 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 Board's Strategic Plan 2009-14 can be found in *Appendix A* or at: [http://www.environment.sa.gov.au/Conservation/Coastal\\_Marine/Coast\\_Protection\\_Board/Policies\\_strategic\\_plans](http://www.environment.sa.gov.au/Conservation/Coastal_Marine/Coast_Protection_Board/Policies_strategic_plans).

### SOUTH AUSTRALIA'S STRATEGIC PLAN, 2007

Collectively, the Board, DENR 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 DENR. 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 female and 3 male.

## 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

[http://www.environment.sa.gov.au/Conservation/Coastal\\_Marine/Coast\\_Protection\\_Board/Policies\\_strategic\\_plans](http://www.environment.sa.gov.au/Conservation/Coastal_Marine/Coast_Protection_Board/Policies_strategic_plans).

*(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. Consultation with Government agencies on the proposed policy changes will be undertaken in 2011-12.

### 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.

In May 2011, a two-day professional short course in CASS was organized by Southern Cross GeoScience (Southern Cross University, NSW) at West Beach Yacht Club.

Attendance included DENR coastal officers, other agencies and consultants. A course manual specific to South Australia was prepared. Presentations were given by Mr Doug Fotheringham, Senior Scientific Advisor and Mr Brian Caton, Board member. DENR coastal officers conducted fieldwork visits to local and regional sites. Coastline No.33 'A Strategy for Implementing CPB Policies on Coastal Acid Sulfate Soils in South Australia' was a significant source document. The short course was partially subsidised by Australian Government 'Caring for our Country' funding.

### 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 the 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 DENR. 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 DENR 2010-11 Annual Report.

Work on the Strategy in 2010-11 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;
- 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 has been continued in 2010-11. Sand-carting will maintain dune and beach buffers for coast protection purposes; remove excess sand accumulations at Glenelg and West Beach harbours and recycle this sand to southern beaches. The sand carting program is managed by Adelaide's Living Beaches under the panel contract established April 2008.

During 2010-11, 130 000 cubic metres of sand has been carted at a total cost of \$613 000.

Sand carting campaigns undertaken:

Source of sand	Deposit area	Volume Cubic metres	Cost \$'000	Campaign dates
West Beach harbour fillet	West Beach dunes	8 000	33	27 Jul - 29 Jul
Torrens Outlet	West Beach dunes	20 000	96	10 Sep – 21 Sep
West Beach harbour fillet	Glenelg North	20 000	125	26 Nov – 9 Dec
Semaphore breakwater	Semaphore Park	20 000	68	10 May – 17 May
Tennyson	Tennyson	5 000	17	18 may – 19 May
Torrens Outlet	West Beach dunes	57 000	274	20 May – 30 Jun

Channel marker alignment for Glenelg was finalised in December 2010 and additional spoil ground markers for both harbours were completed in early April 2011. The total cost to replace the trial realigned timber beacons in the channel with steel pylons and also install the additional five markers to the spoil grounds was \$133,986.

A submission for an interim Aquatic Activities Licence for the dredge spoil grounds is at preparation stage. This interim arrangement is a necessary precursor for the Restricted Area Zone, proposed to be created under the *Harbors and Navigation Act 1993*.

Total productive dredging hours for Glenelg and West Beach harbours was 3,373 hours for a cost of \$1,675,306.

## Procurement

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

- On 6 September 2010 the Government approved the option for 9 km of pipeline with the remainder of the sand replenishment being undertaken by truck. The two sections of pipeline are Cell 1 – Glenelg to Kingston Park and Cell 3 – Torrens Outlet to West Beach dunes.
- Negotiations have been held with a preferred tenderer in conjunction with government's risk manager, DTEI and DENR professional services providers – Aurecon and Rider Levett Bucknall.
- Two short term dredging contracts have been let – one from 1 July 2010 to 31 December 2010 and the other starting 1 January 2011 is still current.
- A new long term dredging tender is being developed.

## Communication and Education Services

The conditions of development approval for the ALB-STI, received on 15 July 2009, relate to making sure that ALB works and Coast Park initiatives are complementary and ensuring continued consultation with councils throughout the year. Meetings with councils are continuing on 'as-needs' basis, including review of concept and draft designs for various sections of Coast Park.

The ALB Communications strategy included the use of an interactive model showing the proposed sand transfer infrastructure (pump station, pipeline and discharge points) and development of a sand experiments kit for use at public events such as Science Alive, held in August 2010, and when speaking to school students on coastal management.

Education support materials provided for schools and public groups include an interactive CD, posters, sand experiments kit, and brochures. Support materials are available to all schools through the Geography Teachers Association and the Marine Discovery Centre (which has a DENR-sponsored coastal management workstation). The Project Communications team spoke to 6 schools and provided the Biodiversity Conference with a display of education materials on coastal management. ALB displayed education materials at Science Alive; Australian Geography Teachers Association (AGTA) Conference and SA Geography Teachers Conference. Metropolitan coastal field trips were conducted during the AGTA conference. A presentation was made to Field Geologists Society through site visits.

DENR staff have spoken to Marine Discovery Centre volunteers about coastal issues and also made a presentation on World Oceans Day. As a result of the DENR sponsorship, 6,444 primary students learned about beach management through visits to the Centre and 165 teacher information packs were distributed. Almost two-thirds of the students who visit the centre are in junior and lower primary groups (R-3). The remaining one third are either in Years 4-7 or in special schools.

Media reports throughout the project demonstrate good understanding and accuracy concerning management of the coast and ALB STI project. Enquiries and complaints regarding metropolitan beach management are decreasing. Residents and visitors have gained a deeper understanding of why beach management is required. There have been 3 complaints regarding sand carting at North Glenelg; 5 relating to sand replenishment at West Beach, 2 relating to replenishment of eroded areas at Henley South. No enquiries or complaints were received on sand replenishment programs from Glenelg to Brighton; or Tennyson.

## Miscellaneous Works

Miscellaneous works completed in 2010-11 within the ALB strategy include:

- 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.

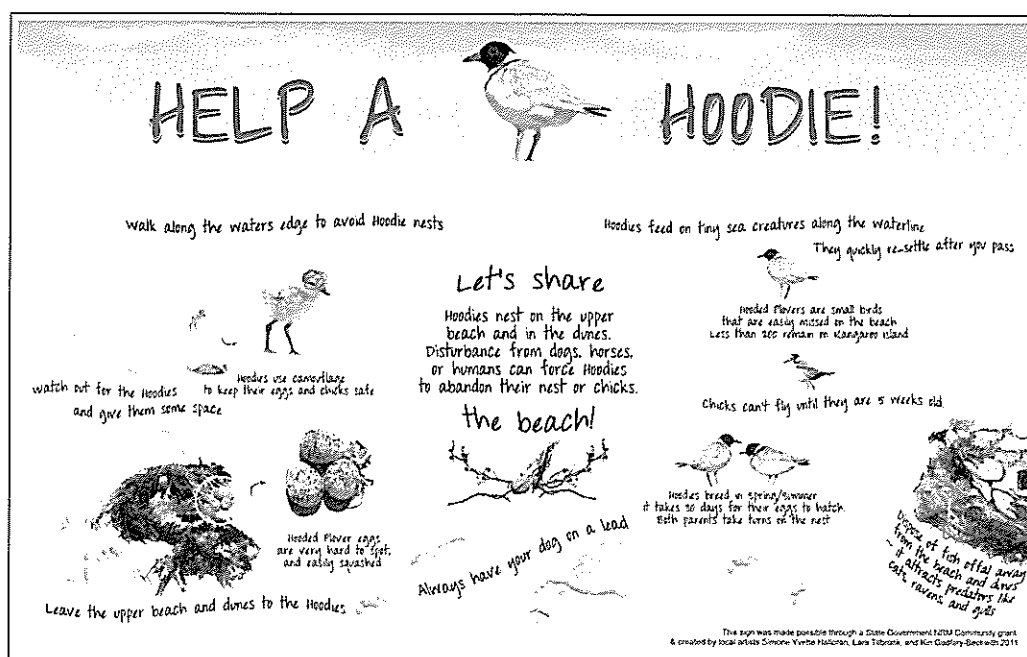
## KANGAROO ISLAND COASTAL ISSUES WORKING GROUP

In 2007, the Board and the Kangaroo Island Natural Resources Management (KI NRM) Board jointly initiated the formation of the Kangaroo Island Coastal Issues Working Group (KI CIWG) with the aim of forging partnerships and improving communication between coastal land managers on the island. The KI CIWG meets quarterly. Through a planning process conducted over several community workshops, KI CIWG has identified Vivonne Bay as the short-term priority coastal location for action and investment on the Island. Alison Eaton provides administrative support to KI CIWG. Doug Fotheringham and Peter Allen represent DENR Coastal Management interests.

The group was successful in gaining a \$10 000 grant through the State Government's Natural Resources Management Community Grants Round 2, for 'Vivonne Bay Coastal Landscape Restoration, Education and Partnerships' Project. A further \$5 000 funding was provided from the Board Small Grants Project fund to cover printing and materials for signage.

The outcomes of the project included: small-scale revegetation (to re-establish locally endemic flora in degraded areas impacted by indiscriminate camping, vehicle and pedestrian access) and to prevent further erosion and damage to fragile coastal vegetation and landforms. A community coastal planting day, coordinated by DENR Coastal Management, was held at Vivonne Bay on 1 July 2011 (attended by DENR staff and 10 community volunteers).

The second major component of the project involved development of several themed signs for Vivonne Bay. The signs educate visitors on coastal processes, flora and fauna; the importance of coast and marine habitats. Signage was developed by local artists with technical support from local naturalists, DENR & KI NRM Board scientific advisors, and the Vivonne Bay community. The signs will be installed by the community in mid-2011 and promoted through the local media. An example of one of the signs 'Help a Hoodie' is shown below. The sign showcases the rare beach-nesting Hooded Plover and how individuals can improve the nesting success.



## LIMESTONE COAST AND COORONG COASTAL MANAGEMENT GROUP

The Limestone Coast and Coorong Coastal Management Group (LCCCMG) (formerly South East Coastal Management Group) meets quarterly to discuss coastal issues of concern to local government. The forum fosters working relationships between the coastal councils, South East NRM Board and government agencies that actively manage or are involved in coastal matters. Jason Quinn represents DENR Coastal Management.

An issue of concern that has been raised this year is the lack of funding support to coastal councils for flooding and erosion protection. Each council area has reported an increased incidence of erosion impacting on property and infrastructure in the last 2 years. The Coastal Management Unit is undertaking a number of investigations in response (further detail provided below under Investigations).

### PLANNING POLICY AND ASSESSMENT

#### DEVELOPMENT APPLICATIONS

The Board responded to 170 Development Applications referred to it by the relevant planning authorities (Development Assessment Commission or coastal Councils) in 2010-11. Of these the Board had no objection to 42 development applications, with Conditions of Approval recommended or directed for 97 applications. The Board advised refusal of 29 applications and directed the refusal of two applications.

The nature of development applications referred to the Board largely comprised land division (commercial and residential) and dwellings.

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 near shore 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 major development in accordance with the *Development Act 1993*. DENR provides input in accord with Board policy.

##### Sheep Hill Deep Water Port

The development proposal is for a deep water port and associated facilities at Sheep Hill, located approximately 21 km 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 draft Guidelines.

##### Rare Earths Complex - Whyalla

The Rare Earths complex is proposed to be located north of the Whyalla township and the OneSteel Manufacturing site. Mineral Concentrate is to be transported by rail from the Nolans Bore Mine (near Alice Springs) to the complex for processing. Advice was provided on the draft Guidelines.

### Olympic Dam Expansion (ongoing)

Declared as a Major Development in 2005, BHP Billiton proposes expansion of its underground mine and associated infrastructure including a desalination plant at Point Lowly on the upper Spencer Gulf. DENR provided a response to the Draft EIS.

### Nan Hai Pu Tuo Temple (Sellicks Hill)

It is proposed to construct buildings for a temple and accommodation including shrines; a pagoda; ancillary accommodation for the religious order; retirement accommodation; a feature statue; memorial gardens; Chinese gardens and associated parking. DENR provided a response to the Development Report.

### Ceduna Keys Marina (ongoing)

This proposal seeks to create a multi-component commercial/recreational marina facility with associated waterfront residential development and community centre on land located one kilometre north of the Ceduna township.

Major Development approval was first granted on 15 December 2005, with 25 reserved matters, 45 conditions and 29 notes attached.

A working group has been established by Planning SA to work through the approval requirements with the proponent and ensure a co-ordinated government approach. DENR has continued to provide input on the Board's behalf by way of its representation on the working group. The most recent advice was provided to an amended EIS.

## STRATEGIC PLANNING

During the financial year, DENR has, in accordance with the Board's policies, contributed to the development of the various volumes of the Government's Planning Strategy. 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. DENR also reviewed and commented on various local council strategic planning exercises.

## DEVELOPMENT PLAN AMENDMENTS

In accordance with Board's policies, Coastal Management Branch assisted DENR in responding to reviews of Development Plans through the statutory Development Plan Amendment (DPA) process, with input into five Statements of Intent and twelve Draft DPAs.

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. The Branch also sought the exclusion of land, developed or otherwise, from coastal-type zoning where it did not contain sensitive coastal features or have coastal landscape value.

DENR continued to contribute to the Better Development Plan program, which involved providing advice to Department of Planning and Local Government on the development and amendment of various coastal modules.

## AQUACULTURE

Consistent with Board policy, DENR provided input to a range of general policies and proposals, including the Department of Primary Industries and Resources of South Australia 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

DENR has provided ongoing input to the review of Schedules 5 and 8 of the *Development Regulations 2008*.

## INVESTIGATIONS

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

The sea flood risk mapping project was initiated in partnership with DENR and the Department of Planning and Local Government (DPLG) to examine sea flood risk of low lying areas on Yorke Peninsula (that were experiencing significant development pressure). The project was funded by a \$50 000 grant from the Australian Government's Natural Disaster Mitigation Program with DENR providing in-kind project management and technical support. The Board provided funding in past years to establish an improved network of coastal survey benchmarks to allow calibration of the topographic data collected for the mapping.

Although the original scope of the project was to prepare sea flood risk maps for four low lying coastal settlements on Yorke Peninsula, the rapidly decreasing cost of obtaining high resolution Digital Elevation Models (DEMs) meant that the scope was extended several times, eventually including seven settlements on Yorke Peninsula and three on the neighbouring coastline of north eastern Gulf St Vincent.

DEMs were used to prepare sea flood risk maps that identify areas of land lying below water level, reached during a 1-in-100 year average recurrence interval storm-surge event. Maps were produced for each location at current sea levels and for two future sea level rise scenarios: 0.3m higher than present and 1.0m higher than present. The sea level rise allowance is incorporated into Government and current Board policy.

Sea flood risk maps were produced for the following coastal settlements:

- Yorke Peninsula: Moonta Bay, Port Broughton (including Fisherman Bay), Marion Bay, Coobowie, Sultana Point and Corny Point;
- North eastern Gulf St Vincent: Parham (including Webb Beach) and Thompson Beach.

The inundation maps were produced using the simple "bathtub" or "bucket fill" approach. This methodology projects the water height for the scenario being modelled inland and shows as inundated all land areas at an elevation below this level.

The advantage of this methodology is simplicity and low cost. However, it is important to recognise the limitations of the process used:

- No allowance is made for connectivity issues (i.e. can sea water actually reach the low lying area).
- No consideration is given to hydraulic flow restrictions, such as the width and depth of channel flow paths for flooding (i.e. can enough sea water flow through a restriction to fill the low lying area during the duration of the storm surge event).
- No consideration is given to coastal erosion hazard or impact of erosion on opening up flow paths.

The extent of inundation shown on flood maps should, therefore, be considered as an approximate indication of worst case inundation for each sea level rise scenario modelled. The flood maps have been produced to as an initial “first pass” identification of areas at risk of sea flooding for strategic planning purposes, to inform further detailed investigations where required, and to help communicate potential current and future sea flood risk under different sea level rise scenarios.

## VULNERABILITY OF THE SOUTH AUSTRALIAN COAST TO TSUNAMI IMPACT A SCOPING STUDY

In 2008 DENR, in partnership with the State Emergency Service of South Australia and with funding support from the Federal Government’s Natural Disaster Mitigation Program, commissioned a Scoping Study to collate existing information in relation to South Australia’s risks from tsunami, storm surge and sea level rise and to make a preliminary assessment of priority areas for further work.

This project was completed in 2010-11. The outcomes are an extensive literature review of tsunami sources in relation to the South Australian coastline and an accompanying summary report to provide a valuable resource for any future tsunami related work in the South Australian context.

## ADELAIDE COASTAL WATER QUALITY IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM

Board member, Ms Peri Coleman, was appointed as member of the Steering Committee for the 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.

## 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 DENR coastal survey officers, using GPS technology. Whole of beach modelling surveys are conducted at locations where development is highly vulnerable to erosion. The Beachport foreshore, Post Office Rock near Beachport, Semaphore Park and Tennyson all have been regularly monitored. All field data is processed by DENR and placed on a database for use by operational staff. The location of beach profiles can be viewed publicly on <http://www.naturemaps.sa.gov.au>

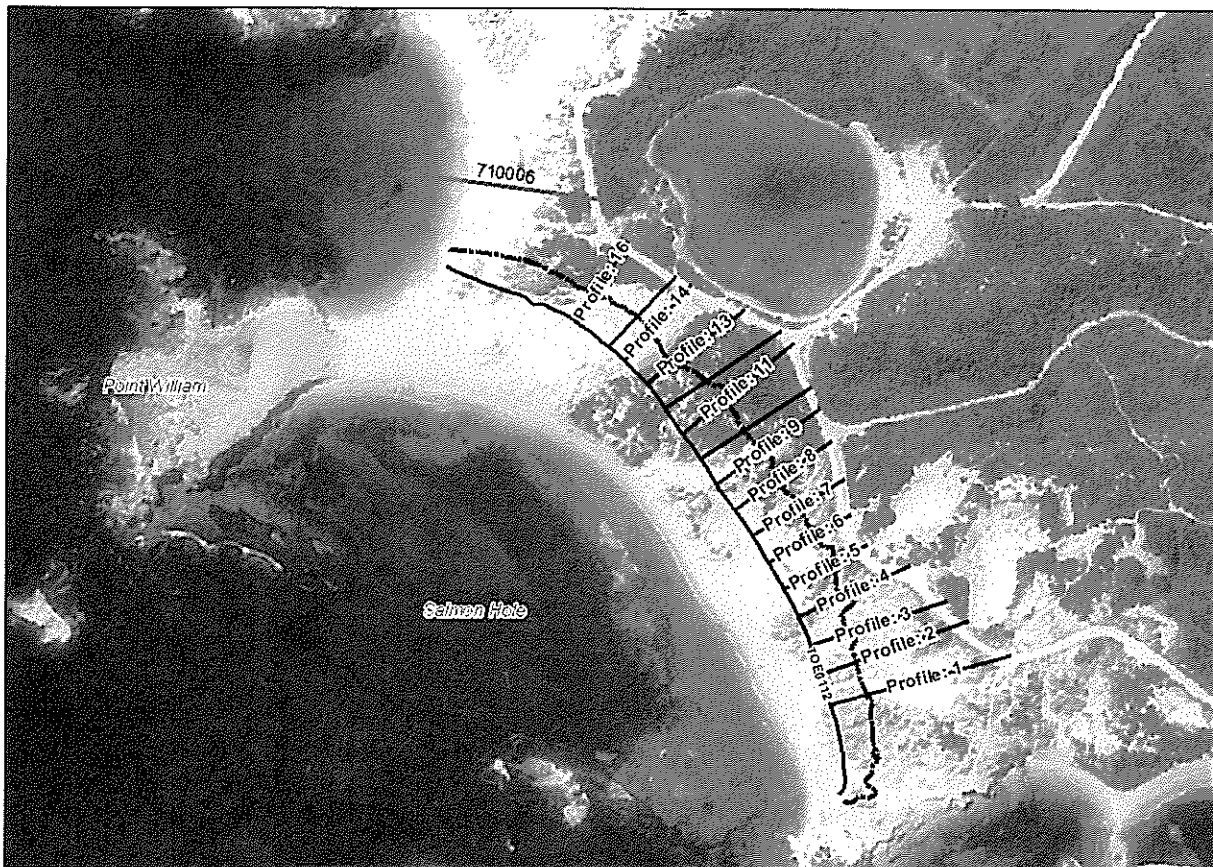
During 2010-11 beach profiling was undertaken in the following Coast Protection Districts:

- Metropolitan (69 profiles)
- Eyre (24 profiles)
- Yorke Peninsula (16 profiles)
- South East (38 profiles)
- Kangaroo Island (9 profiles)
- Fleurieu (20 profiles)

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

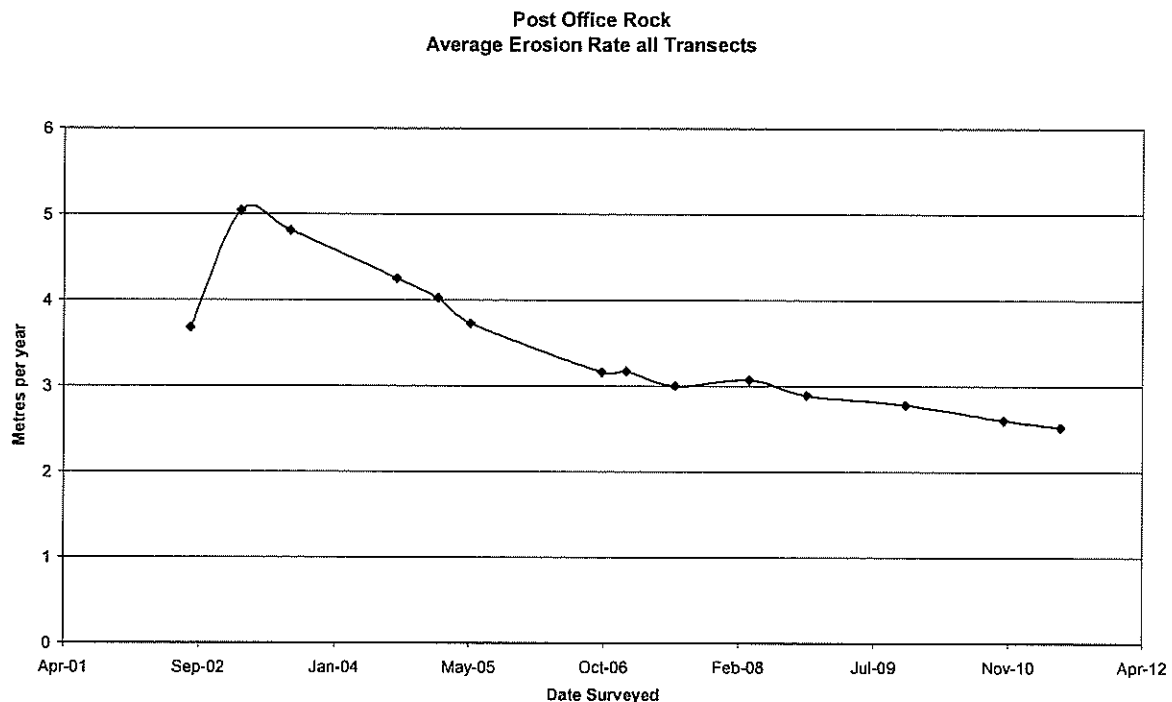
#### COASTAL EROSION AT POST OFFICE ROCK

Erosion at 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. The erosion has also been closely monitored at 16 transect locations shown on the map. The map also shows the 2001 and 2010 shoreline positions superimposed on a 1975 aerial photograph.

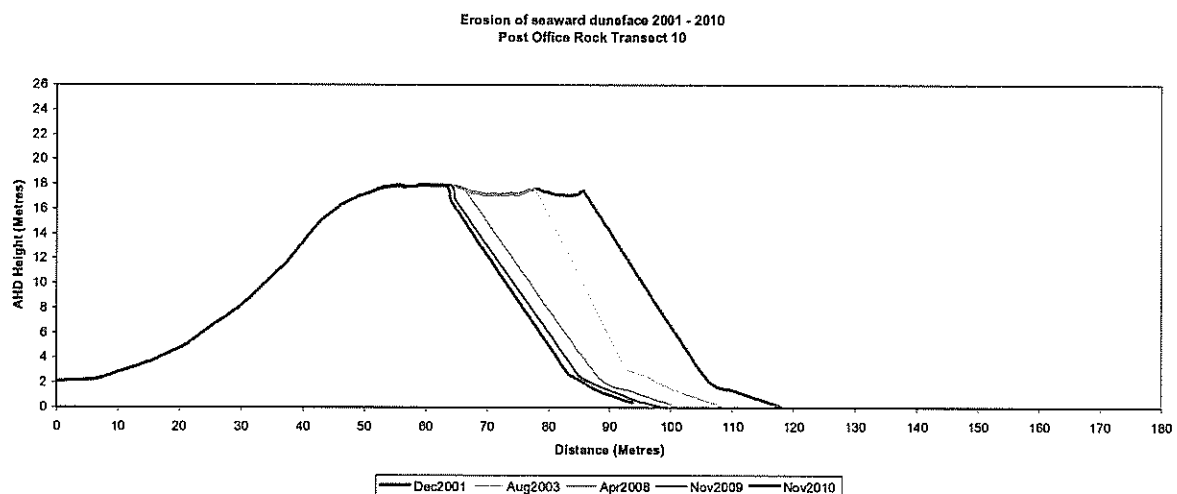


Map showing the PO Rock erosion and transects that are regularly monitored to measure the erosion rate. 2001 and 2010 shoreline positions are superimposed on a 1975 aerial photograph.

Two graphs (below) are provided to show erosion rate and dune loss over time. The dune graph shows transect 10.



Graph showing the average erosion rate as metres per year at PO Rock since 2001.



Profile plot of eroding dune at Post Office rock showing loss between 2001 and 2010.

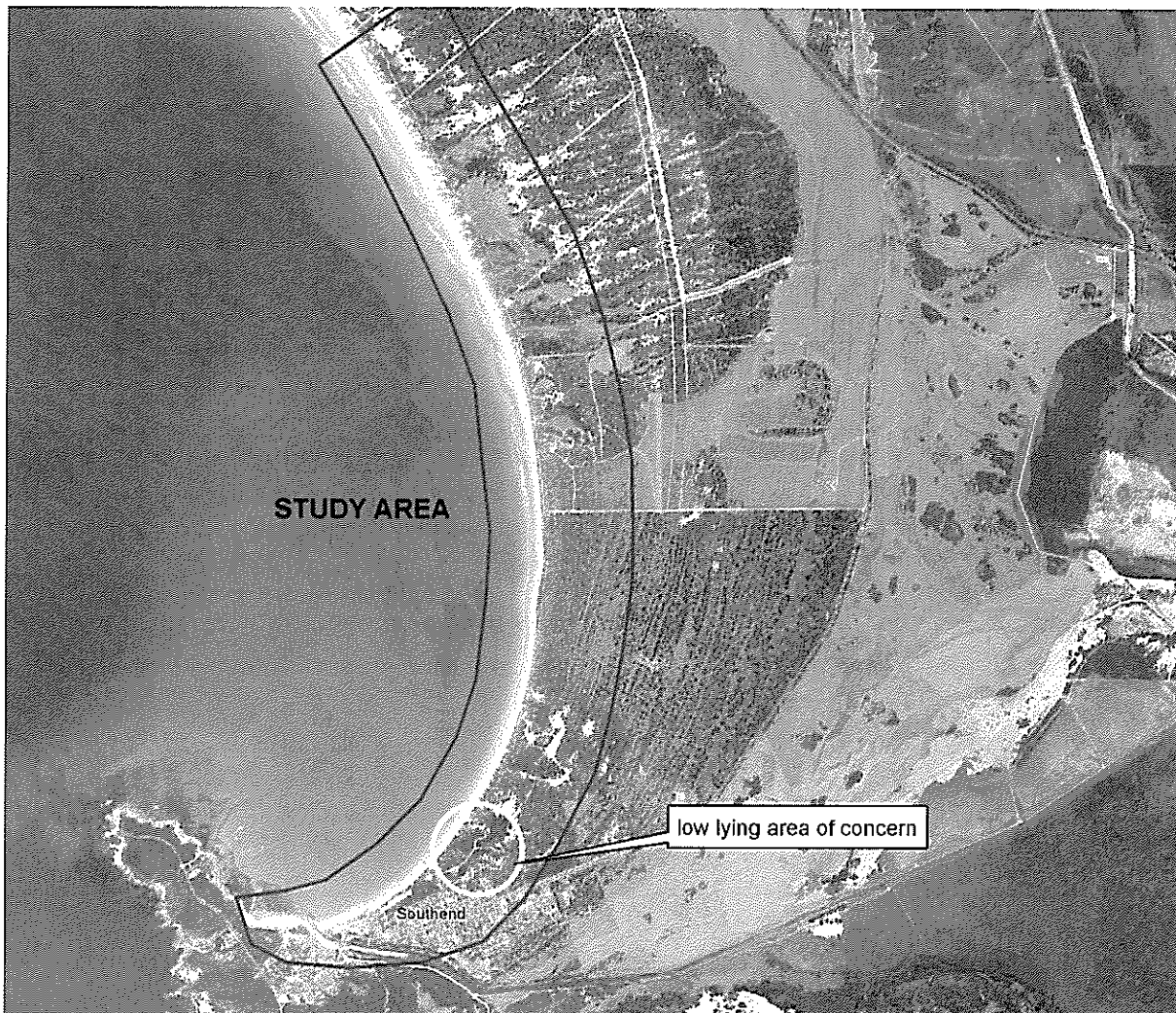
The erosion rate has decreased particularly since construction of the groyne but still remains significant. Coastal officers are working with Wattle Range Council to manage the situation. Various options including a no protection option are being explored. As part of this process rock mapping has been undertaken. A map has been produced and further work is planned in 2011-12 to improve this map.



## OTHER EROSION MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES

An erosive trend is being investigated at Southend. This erosion does not immediately threaten property or infrastructure. However, low lying land adjacent the erosion is likely to be subject to seawater flooding if the erosion continues. The vulnerable land is near to the northern end of the settlement.

A survey of the vulnerable land has been carried out and the rate of erosion is being investigated using ortho rectified aerial imagery comparisons. The study area is depicted in the map below.



Photograph showing erosive trend at Southend (in South-East South Australia).

Similar investigations are being undertaken at Port MacDonnell in the lower South East (depicted in map below). Again, an erosive trend has been observed, with local residents becoming increasingly concerned. Imagery comparisons will be used to show the rate of shoreline change. A short report will be prepared for the Board and the District Council of Grant. The Board has provided grant funding to Council for foreshore revetment work in previous years in the area of concern nearest to the town.





Photograph showing erosion investigations at Port MacDonnell (Lower South East)

## COASTAL PROTECTION WORKS

### BEACHPORT PROTECTION

The provision of Board funds in 2009-10 for the repair of groynes on the foreshore had immediate beneficial effects in terms of the requirement for erosion protection works in 2010-11. The improved holding capacity of the beach cells meant that there was no foreshore damage through the winter of 2010. On this basis, Coast Protection Funds were not required for emergency protection works in this financial year. In May-June 2011, \$20 000 from the Board's fund was expended on further groyne maintenance at Beachport, strengthening the groynes previously repaired and extending this maintenance work to an additional groyne north of the jetty.

## EDUCATION AND RESEARCH

The ALB Project team is continuing to develop new education materials to support the teaching of coastal management in primary and secondary schools. The project team had exhibition booths at various teacher association conferences and 'Science Alive!' where the public can learn 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 beach excursions. Primary schools visiting the Marine Discovery Centre are provided with coastal management information and teacher packs.

## 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. DENR Coastal Management Branch; Public Land and Coastal Conservation Branch; Adelaide's Living Beaches Project and Conservation and Land Management Unit service the Board in accordance with Section 13 of the Act. Dr Murray Townsend, an employee of DENR, is Executive Officer 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 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 2010-11.

### DISABILITY ACTION PLAN

The Board uses the facilities and services of DENR 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 DENR. 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 DENR.

## WHISTELBLOWERS 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 2010-11 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 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.

### 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.

### CONTRACTUAL ARRANGEMENTS

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

### CONSULTANTS

The Board did not engage any consultants during the reporting period.

## GREENING OF GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS FRAMEWORK

The Board uses the facilities and services of the staff of DENR. Reporting on this matter is contained in the DENR Annual Report 2010-11.

## ENERGY EFFICIENCY ACTION PLAN REPORTS

The Board uses the facilities and services of the staff of DENR. Reporting on this matter is contained in the DENR Annual Report 2010-11.

### 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 DENR Annual Report 2010-11.

### FREEDOM OF INFORMATION

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>

### REGIONAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

No Regional Impact Assessment Statements were undertaken by the Board in 2010-11.

### 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.

### 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 DENR for the support and encouragement offered to the Board during the year.

In February 2011, Mr Peter Nicholls retired from local government (City of Port Adelaide Enfield). His 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:

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.

## APPENDIX B

Full details of Board policies can be found at [http://www.environment.sa.gov.au/Conservation/Coastal\\_Marine/Coast\\_Protection\\_Board/Policies\\_strategic\\_plans](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.



*Our Ref: A11/040*

14 November 2011

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

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200 Victoria Square  
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audgensa@audit.sa.gov.au  
www.audit.sa.gov.au

Dear Mr Foreman

**The audit of the Coast Protection Board  
for the year ended 30 June 2011**

The audit of the accounts of the Coast Protection Board (the Board) for the year ended 30 June 2011 has been completed.

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

Returned herewith are the financial statements of the Board together with the Independent Auditor's Report, which is unmodified.

Finally, I would like to express my appreciation to the staff of the Board for their assistance during the year.

Yours sincerely

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "S O'Neill".

S O'Neill  
AUDITOR-GENERAL

Enc

**Coast Protection Board**  
**Annual Financial Statements**

**For the Year Ended 30 June 2011**





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**To the Presiding Member  
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 report of the Coast Protection Board for the financial year ended 30 June 2011. The financial report comprises:

- a Statement of Comprehensive Income for the year ended 30 June 2011
- a Statement of Financial Position as at 30 June 2011
- a Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended 30 June 2011
- a Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended 30 June 2011
- notes, comprising a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information
- a Certificate from the Acting Presiding Member, the Chief Executive, Department of Environment and Natural Resources and the Chief Financial Officer, Department of Environment and Natural Resources.

**The Board's Responsibility for the Financial Report**

The Members of the Board are 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 determine 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 2011, 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 horizontal line extending to the right.

**S O'Neill**  
**AUDITOR-GENERAL**  
14 November 2011

## 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 2011 and the results of its operation and cash flows for the financial year.

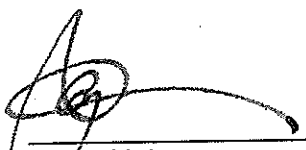
We certify that the internal controls employed by the Coast Protection Board for the financial year over its financial reporting and its preparation of the general purpose financial statements have been effective throughout the reporting period.



Peri Coleman

A/Presiding Member

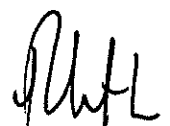
11 November 2011



Allan Holmes

Chief Executive

10 November 2011



Rob Denton-Brown

Chief Financial Officer

10 November 2011

**Coast Protection Board**  
**Statement of Comprehensive Income**  
**For the Year Ended 30 June 2011**

	Note	2011 \$'000	2010 \$'000
<b>Expenses</b>			
Board member expenses	5	9	12
Supplies and services	6	110	127
Grants and subsidies	7	336	433
<b>Total expenses</b>		<u>455</u>	<u>572</u>
<b>Income</b>			
Revenues from fees and charges	8	21	23
Other income	9	-	1
<b>Total income</b>		<u>21</u>	<u>24</u>
<b>Net cost of providing services</b>		<u>434</u>	<u>548</u>
<b>Revenues from SA Government</b>			
Revenues from SA Government	10	518	565
		<u>518</u>	<u>565</u>
<b>Net result</b>		<u>84</u>	<u>17</u>
<b>Other comprehensive income</b>			
Changes in property, plant and equipment asset revaluation surplus		572	-
<b>Total comprehensive result</b>		<u>656</u>	<u>17</u>

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*

*am*

**Coast Protection Board**  
**Statement of Financial Position**  
**As at 30 June 2011**

	Note	2011 \$'000	2010 \$'000
<b>Current assets</b>			
Cash and cash equivalents	11	327	262
Receivables	12	<u>4</u>	<u>7</u>
<b>Total current assets</b>		<b>331</b>	<b>269</b>
<b>Non-current assets</b>			
Property, plant and equipment	13	<u>5,124</u>	<u>4,552</u>
<b>Total non-current assets</b>		<b>5,124</b>	<b>4,552</b>
<b>Total assets</b>		<b>5,455</b>	<b>4,821</b>
<b>Current liabilities</b>			
Payables	14	<u>139</u>	<u>161</u>
<b>Total current liabilities</b>		<b>139</b>	<b>161</b>
<b>Total liabilities</b>		<b>139</b>	<b>161</b>
<b>Net assets</b>		<b>5,316</b>	<b>4,660</b>
<b>Equity</b>			
Asset revaluation surplus	15	4,572	4,000
Retained earnings	15	<u>744</u>	<u>660</u>
<b>Total equity</b>		<b>5,316</b>	<b>4,660</b>
The total equity is attributable to the SA Government as owner			
Unrecognised contractual commitments	17		
Contingent asset and liabilities	18		

*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 2011**

	Asset Revaluation Surplus \$'000	Retained Earnings \$'000	Total \$'000
Balance at 1 July 2009	4,000	1,438	5,438
Derecognition of Crown land not controlled by the Board	-	(795)	(795)
<b>Restated balance at 1 July 2009</b>	<b>4,000</b>	<b>643</b>	<b>4,643</b>
Net result for 2009/10	-	17	17
<b>Total comprehensive result for 2009/10</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>17</b>
<b>Balance at 30 June 2010</b>	<b>4,000</b>	<b>660</b>	<b>4,660</b>
Gain on revaluation of property, plant and equipment	572	-	572
Net result for 2010/11	-	84	84
<b>Total comprehensive result for 2010/11</b>	<b>572</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>656</b>
<b>Balance at 30 June 2011</b>	<b>4,572</b>	<b>744</b>	<b>5,316</b>

All changes in equity 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 Cash Flows**  
**For the Year Ended 30 June 2011**

	Note	2011 \$'000	2010 \$'000
<b>Cash flows from operating activities</b>			
<b>Cash outflows</b>			
Board member remuneration payments		(9)	(12)
Payments for Supplies and services		(132)	(184)
Payments for Grants and subsidies		(336)	(433)
<b>Cash used in operations</b>		<u>(477)</u>	<u>(629)</u>
<b>Cash inflows</b>			
Fees and charges		24	21
Other receipts		-	1
<b>Cash generated from operations</b>		<u>24</u>	<u>22</u>
<b>Cash flows from SA Government</b>			
Receipts from SA Government		518	565
<b>Cash generated from SA Government</b>		<u>518</u>	<u>565</u>
<b>Net cash provided by / (used in) operating activities</b>	16	<u>65</u>	<u>(42)</u>
<b>Net increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents</b>		<u>65</u>	<u>(42)</u>
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period</b>		262	304
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period</b>	11	<u><u>327</u></u>	<u><u>262</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 2011**

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**Coast Protection Board**  
**Notes to and forming part of the Financial Statements**  
**For the Year Ended 30 June 2011**

**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 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 2011.

**(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;
  - (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 2011 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.

**(e) Rounding**

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

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**Coast Protection Board**  
**Notes to and forming part of the Financial Statements**  
**For the Year Ended 30 June 2011**

**(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.

**(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 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 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.

**(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 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**

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.

**Coast Protection Board**  
**Notes to and forming part of the Financial Statements**  
**For the Year Ended 30 June 2011**

**(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.

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.

**(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 DENR, 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 the financial year.

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 2011. 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 2011**

**5 Board member expenses**

	2011	2010
	\$'000	\$'000
Board member remuneration on-costs - superannuation	1	1
Board member remuneration on-costs - other	-	1
Board and committees fees	8	10
<b>Total: Board member remuneration and other costs</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>12</b>

**6 Supplies and services**

	2011	2010
	\$'000	\$'000
Contractors	1	23
Auditors remuneration	8	7
Fee for service	67	54
General administration	1	6
Minor works, maintenance and equipment	12	1
Travel and accommodation	16	23
Vehicle and aircraft	2	11
Other	3	2
<b>Total: Supplies and services</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>127</b>

**Auditor's remuneration**

Auditor's remuneration (included in the Supplies and services note 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.

	2011	2010
	\$'000	\$'000
Audit fees paid/payable to the Auditor-General's Department	8	7
<b>Total: Audit fees</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>7</b>

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

	2011	2010
	\$'000	\$'000
Auditors remuneration	8	7
<b>Total: Supplies and services provided by entities within the SA Government</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>7</b>

**7 Grants and subsidies**

	2011	2010
	\$'000	\$'000
Local government <sup>(i)</sup>	333	428
Universities <sup>(ii)</sup>	-	5
Private industries <sup>(iii)</sup>	3	-
<b>Total: Grants and subsidies</b>	<b>336</b>	<b>433</b>

**(i) Local government**

	2011	2010
	\$'000	\$'000
District Council of Grant	-	40
District Council of Kangaroo Island	-	7
District Council of Lower Eyre Peninsula	-	10
City of Onkaparinga Council	19	62
City of Salisbury Council	180	180
City of Victor Harbour Council	-	41
City of Port Augusta Council	83	70
Wattle Range Council	29	10
District Council of Yorke Peninsula	-	3
City of Marion	22	-
Other	-	5
<b>Total: Local government grants and subsidies</b>	<b>333</b>	<b>428</b>

**(ii) Universities**

	2011	2010
	\$'000	\$'000
Flinders University	-	5
<b>Total: Universities grants and subsidies</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>5</b>

**(iii) Private industries**

	2011	2010
	\$'000	\$'000
Star of the Sea School	3	-
<b>Total: Private industries</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>-</b>

**8 Revenues from fees and charges**

	2011	2010
	\$'000	\$'000
Fees, levies and licences	21	23
<b>Total: Revenues from fees and charges</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>23</b>

**Coast Protection Board**  
**Notes to and forming part of the Financial Statements**  
**For the Year Ended 30 June 2011**

	2011 \$'000	2010 \$'000
<b>9 Other income</b>		
Other sundry revenue	-	1
<b>Total: Other income</b>	<u>-</u>	<u>1</u>

	2011 \$'000	2010 \$'000
<b>10 Revenues from SA Government</b>		
Consolidated appropriation	518	565
<b>Total: Revenues from SA Government</b>	<u>518</u>	<u>565</u>

	2011 \$'000	2010 \$'000
<b>11 Cash and cash equivalents</b>		
Deposits with the Treasurer	327	262
<b>Total: Cash and cash equivalents</b>	<u>327</u>	<u>262</u>

	2011 \$'000	2010 \$'000
<b>12 Receivables</b>		
Receivables	4	7
<b>Total: Receivables</b>	<u>4</u>	<u>7</u>

	2011 \$'000	2010 \$'000
<b>Receivables from entities within SA Government</b>		
Receivables	4	7
<b>Total: Receivables from entities within SA Government</b>	<u>4</u>	<u>7</u>

	2011 \$'000	2010 \$'000
<b>13 Property, plant and equipment</b>		
Land		
Independent valuation	5,124	4,552
<b>Total: Land</b>	<u>5,124</u>	<u>4,552</u>
<b>Total: Property, plant and equipment</b>	<u>5,124</u>	<u>4,552</u>

	2011 \$'000	2010 \$'000
<b>14 Payables</b>		
Accrued expenses	8	7
Creditors	131	154
<b>Total: Payables</b>	<u>139</u>	<u>161</u>

	2011 \$'000	2010 \$'000
<b>Payables to entities within the SA Government</b>		
Accrued expenses	8	7
<b>Total: Payables to entities within the SA Government</b>	<u>8</u>	<u>7</u>

**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.

**Coast Protection Board**  
**Notes to and forming part of the Financial Statements**  
**For the Year Ended 30 June 2011**

**15 Equity**

Equity represents the residual interest in the net assets of the Board. The State Government holds the equity interest in the Board on behalf of the community. The asset revaluation surplus is used to record the increments and decrements in the fair value of land, buildings and plant and equipment to the extent that they offset one another. Relevant amounts are transferred to retained earnings when an asset is derecognised.

	Asset Revaluation Surplus R'000	Retained Earnings R'000	Total R'000
Balance at 30 June 2010	4,000	660	4,660
Net result for the financial year	-	84	84
Net increment related to revaluations <sup>(i)</sup> Land	572	-	572
Balance at 30 June 2011	4,572	744	5,316

<sup>(i)</sup> Net increment related to revaluations

During the year the Board revalued land due for revaluation in accordance with its three year revaluation cycle. The valuations were obtained from Valcorp, Certified Practising Valuers, refer to Note 2 (m)

	Asset Revaluation Surplus R'000	Retained Earnings R'000	Total R'000
Balance at 1 July 2009	4,000	1,438	5,438
Derecognition of Crown land not controlled by the Board <sup>(i)</sup> Land	-	(795)	(795)
Restated balance 30 June 2010	4,000	643	4,643
Net result for the financial year	-	17	17
Balance as at 30 June 2010	4,000	660	4,660

<sup>(i)</sup> As part of a review of land assets during 2010-11, the Board identified three parcels of Crown land that were not dedicated to the care and control of the Board and hence needed to be derecognised.

**16 Cash flow reconciliation**

	2011 R'000	2010 R'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	327	262
Cash and cash equivalents disclosed in the Statement of Cash Flows	327	262
Reconciliation of net cash provided by operating activities to net cost of providing services		
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	65	(42)
Less revenues from SA Government	(518)	(565)
Movement in assets and liabilities		
(Decrease)/increase in receivables	(3)	2
Decrease in payables	22	57
Net cost of providing services	(434)	(548)

**17 Unrecognised contractual commitments**

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

**18 Contingent assets and liabilities**

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

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**Coast Protection Board**  
**Notes to and forming part of the Financial Statements**  
**For the Year Ended 30 June 2011**

**19 Remuneration of board members**

Members that were entitled to receive remuneration for membership during the 2010/11 financial year were:

Caton B  
Coleman P  
Foreman G  
Crisp A - (Appointed 7 April 2011)

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

	2011	2010
	No. of employees	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 \$8 200 (2010: \$11 500).

During the 2010/11 financial year, members of the Board were paid superannuation of \$600 (2010: \$1 400).

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.

**20 Events after the reporting period**

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

**21 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	2011		2010		Note number
	Carrying amount \$'000	Fair value \$'000	Carrying amount \$'000	Fair value \$'000	
<b>Financial assets</b>					
Cash and cash equivalents	327	327	262	262	11
Receivables	4	4	7	7	12
<b>Financial liabilities</b>					
Payables	139	139	161	161	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**

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
<b>2010</b>					
Not impaired Receivables	3	-	-	1	4
<b>2009</b>					
Not impaired Receivables	7	-	-	-	7

**Maturity analysis of financial assets and liabilities**

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

**Coast Protection Board**

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

**For the Year Ended 30 June 2011**

**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.