

**HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY  
LAID ON THE TABLE**

28 November 2013

# **COAST PROTECTION BOARD**

# **ANNUAL REPORT**

**1 July 2012 to 30 June 2013**



**Government  
of South Australia**

Coast Protection Board  
Annual Report 2012-13

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## LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

Hon Ian Hunter MLC  
Minister for Sustainability Environment and Conservation  
Parliament House  
North Terrace  
ADELAIDE SA 5000

Dear Minister

It is with pleasure that I present to you the Annual Report of the Coast Protection Board for the period 1 July 2012 to 30 June 2013. 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*.

Of particular note this year was the completion of the infrastructure for the Adelaide's Living Beaches project, which is now fully operational. Furthermore, the Board has contributed to the protection of regional centres such as Port Augusta, Port Broughton and Victor Harbor from current and future hazards by providing both funding and advice to the regional councils, with which there are excellent working relationships.

The Board has monitored the effect of climate change and has identified areas at risk from sea level rise. The Board is concerned that its advice on coastal hazards be incorporated into the planning systems and continues to work with planning authorities in an attempt to restrict or modify new buildings in identified coastal hazard areas.

Yours sincerely

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

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

## **PLANS AND OBJECTIVES**

### **COAST PROTECTION BOARD STRATEGIC PLAN, 2012-2017**

In November 2012 the Coast Protection Board (the Board) updated its 2009 Strategic Plan for the next five years - 2012-17 (refer *Appendix A*) 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

Collectively, the Board and the Department of Environment, Water and Natural Resources (DEWNR) contributed to the following goals and targets of *South Australia's Strategic Plan* (2011):

- Goal: We care for our oceans, coasts and marine environment.
- Goal: We respect and enjoy our environment.
- Goal: Governments demonstrate strong leadership working with and for the community
- Goal: We adapt to the long term physical changes that climate change presents.
- Target 33: Government planning decisions: South Australia leads the nation in timely decisions of development applications through to 2020.
- Target 62: Climate change adaptation: Develop regional climate change adaptation plans in all State Government regions by 2016.

## **OPERATIONS AND INITIATIVES**

### **THE YEAR IN REVIEW**

During 2012-13, the Board continued to monitor the impact of sea level rise and increasing storm damage to South Australia's coastline. The Board has maintained close working relationships with coastal councils and community groups by providing advice and grant funds for remedial and preventative works.

The Board has continued oversight of Adelaide beach management with provision of policy advice and receipt of regular project status reports from the Adelaide Living Beaches (ALB) Project team. Construction of infrastructure for the ALB Project has been completed, and accordingly, the ALB Steering Committee was disbanded in March 2013.

With increasing pressures on the coast from community pursuing the "sea change" lifestyle and increasing risk from rising sea levels and storms, consideration of planning development applications is critical to balancing community needs against risk of existing and future threats. The Board is concerned that there remains instances of non-compliance to Board advice, particularly where there are identified hazards that could place new development and communities at future risk.

The Board continued to review relevant policies and guidelines. Provision of advice is enhanced by site visits and the Board conducted several field trips within South Australia to view key sites and establish criteria for allocation of the limited resource to achieve greatest benefit. The site

visits were also an important process for building relationships with key stakeholders and local councils.

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

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

### **IMPACT OF SEA LEVEL RISE**

The Board's ongoing review of literature and sea level monitoring indicates that sea levels are continuing to rise at a global average above 3mm/yr. The latest report from the Bureau of Meteorology's Australian Baseline Sea Level Monitoring Project *Annual Sea Level Data Summary Report: July 2010-June 2011* shows that the average rate of sea level rise at the South Australia gauging stations was 4.3mm/yr from 1992 to 2011. This local rate is significantly higher than the global mean rate. The impacts of sea level rise are well documented and include increased risk of flooding, greater impacts from storm surge events, increased coastal erosion and increased coastal groundwater levels (with possible saline intrusion into coastal aquifers). Local impacts consistent with rising sea levels are being observed, such as erosion of most sandy coasts, migration of mangroves and salt marshes to higher ground and increased wetting of cellars in coastal towns

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. DEWNR initiated interagency consultation on the Board's draft amendments to its 1991 *Policy on Coast Protection and New Coastal Development*. These draft amendments were developed by the Board's Sea Level Rise Advisory Committee in 2009 and adopted by the Board for consultation after minor amendments in 2010. Based on more recent research, the sea level rise allowances proposed in the updated policy were revised in 2013.

The revision of proposed policy settings delayed consultation with Government agencies on the proposed policy changes, which began in 2011-12. It is planned to be completed in 2013-14.

### **COASTAL SURVEY PROGRAM**

Beach levels were monitored in 2012-13 at a number of locations in South Australia where the beaches buffer coastal development against storms. The Adelaide beach is one of these as 14km of foreshore does not have rock protection. Profiles at right angles to the shore are surveyed regularly to measure change. In addition where beaches are managed through beach replenishment programs, monitoring is required to ensure that protective beach levels are maintained. Where significant erosion occurs, extra monitoring is undertaken to help understand the problem and guide management action. Monitoring in 2012-13 was undertaken to inform Adelaide's beach replenishment, track the erosion of key coastal areas and inform coastal management decisions across the State.

Glenelg and West Beach Harbor were regularly surveyed to monitor sedimentation. This information is used to ensure gazetted depths are being maintained.

Regular monitoring for protection and sand management purposes was undertaken along regional locations on Yorke and Eyre Peninsulas, the South East and Kangaroo Island. Special monitoring was undertaken as part of erosion investigations at Post Office Rock (near Beachport) and at Victor Harbor between the Causeway and the Bluff.

Video transects were conducted in Encounter Bay in June 2013 to monitor seagrass condition for the Adelaide and Mount Lofty Natural Resource Management Board.

## **COASTAL OBLIQUE PHOTOGRAPHY PROGRAM**

Since its inception, the Board has funded oblique aerial photography of the coast. The oblique photographic surveys capture management and development issues along the coastline, including impacts from motorbike and four-wheel drive access, recreational activities, authorised and unauthorised development, coastal erosion, expansion of townships, presence of boat ramps and marinas and disorderly development. Each of the Coast Protection Districts has been flown approximately every 5 to 7 years providing a comparative record of changes to identify issues and implement management strategies.

The Eyre Peninsula oblique aerial photography was flown on 26-27 April 2013 with more than 7,000 photos taken along mainland Eyre Peninsula from Port Augusta to the Western Australian border. These photos will be compared against previous photos in May 2007 to identify key changes requiring further investigation.

## **ADELAIDE'S LIVING BEACHES PROJECT**

The Board continued to guide the implementation of *Adelaide's Living Beaches: A Strategy for 2005-2025*. The Adelaide's Living Beaches (ALB) Project Steering Group, comprising DEWNR staff and the Board's Presiding Member, Mr G Foreman, provided strategic direction and policy advice on the implementation of the ALB Strategy.

The ALB Project is a multi-activity project to implement *Adelaide's Living Beaches: A Strategy for 2005-2025* which provides coast protection for the Adelaide metropolitan area. The strategy aims to maintain sand on Adelaide's beaches and reduce the amount and cost of sand carting required.

The Board noted key activities as listed below.

### **Commissioning of the Sand Transfer Infrastructure**

In 2012-13 the focus of the Project has been completing construction and commissioning of the Sand Transfer Infrastructure.

- Cell 1 commissioning was completed by 19 April 2013
- Cell 3 commissioning was completed by 15 December 2012
- Active Operations (at Cell 3) commenced on 28 May 2013 with 12 216 cubic metres of sand pumped by end of the financial year.
- The Sand Collection Unit was procured with the contractor responsible for ongoing operation and maintenance of the unit.
- Management of variations including Glenelg jetty deck widening, architectural treatment of vent shrouds at pump stations, additional low voltage cabling and management of

latent conditions regarding concrete slabs and asbestos, widening of Glenelg jetty (to cover pipes)

### **Maintaining Beach Replenishment by Sand Carting**

As part of the Strategy, a sand carting program managed under a panel contract established in April 2008, continued in 2012-13 to 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. During 2012-13, 158 500 cubic metres of sand was carted at a cost of \$774 000.

The quantities and costs of beach replenishment by sand carting in sections of the metropolitan coast that are not served by the Sand Transfer Infrastructure are shown in the table below. It is anticipated that there will be an ongoing annual commitment to sand carting at this level with the exception of the sand carting from Torrens Outlet to West Beach Trust (in grey).

<b>Source of sand</b>	<b>Deposit area</b>	<b>Volume Cubic metres</b>	<b>Cost \$'000</b>	<b>Campaign dates</b>
West Beach harbour	West Beach Trust	15 400	73	12 Sept – 21 Sept
Torrens Outlet	Henley Beach South	17 700	86	11 Oct – 19 Oct
Torrens Outlet	West Beach Trust	40 600	235	15 Oct – 2 Nov
Semaphore breakwater	Semaphore Park	16 100	69	6 Nov – 9 Nov
Tennyson Estcourt House	Tennyson	18 800	81	9 Nov – 14 Nov
West Beach harbour	Glenelg North	22 100	110	15 Nov – 7 Dec
Semaphore breakwater	Semaphore Park	27 800	120	24 June – 29 June
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>158 500</b>	<b>774</b>	

### **Harbour Dredging Services**

Harbour dredging at Glenelg and West Beach for the 2012-13 year was undertaken at a cost of \$668 912, a significant reduction on previous years' costs due to vigilant supervision and improved mechanisms for contract management. Survey of channel conditions, used to manage locations and hours of dredging operation required, was transferred from external contract services to DEWNR's survey section.

### **Development Approval for Sand Transfer Infrastructure**

Work progressed in 2012-13 under the previous approval conditions. A further development application was lodged to undertake a widening of the deck of the Glenelg jetty to cover the seawater and electrical conduit for the seawater pumping component of the infrastructure. This was approved on 28 March 2013, allowing the decking to be approximately half completed by the end of the financial year.

### **Seawalls**

Seawall extensions at the southern and northern ends of the West Beach Trust dunes were undertaken and stone top-up was conducted on the seawall north of the West Beach Surf Life Saving Club. The extensions were required to provide a last line of defence in the vulnerable southern area of the dunes and adjacent slurry discharge point 1 at the northern end of the west beach dunes.



## **Communication and Education Services**

ALB staff continued to meet with councils and stakeholders, including the City of Holdfast Bay and local residents at Angas Neill Park. Staff continued attendance at the Australian Geography Teachers Association SA Annual Conference and the Science Alive show. Maps, signs, letters and brochures were produced and disseminated as needed.

## **COASTAL PROTECTION WORKS**

Each year the Board adopts a works program which prioritises protection of settlements at risk from coastal hazards, using a risk management framework. This includes providing grants to local councils to build erosion and/or flood protection measures and the funding of studies and investigations to ensure the most sustainable and adaptable protection strategy is implemented. The Board provides grants to assist in the prevention of damage and loss of coastal property and assets, and to reduce potential risk and liability to government. During the reporting period the Board received applications for assistance with coastal remedial and protective works. Funding grant contributions were made to the following projects.

### **District Council Mallala – Climate Change Adaptation Study and Parham Levee**

The Board contributed \$20 000 towards a study to identify and evaluate potential sea level rise adaptation strategies for the coastal settlements of the District Council of Mallala. These settlements are on a generally low lying erodible coastal land, have limited access and are exposed to flooding and erosion risks. These risks are increasing with sea level rise. This study is seeking to inform the best approach for these settlements in the longer term. The Board also provided a grant of \$16 000 to extend a levee at Parham where flooding had occurred.

### **Port Hughes Clifftop Stability Study**

The erosion of soft cliffs due to sea level rise at Port Hughes will threaten dwellings and the Board contributed \$20 000 towards a study, with community consultation, which assessed the existing cliffs and proposed options to reduce the risk.

### **Port Germein Levee**

Port Germein is a low lying town situated on the Spencer Gulf which is subject to storm flooding. The Board contributed \$20 000 towards a study with community consultation which assessed the existing levees and proposed options.

### **Port Broughton Seawall**

Various sections of the existing seawall at Port Broughton within the District Council of Barunga West have deteriorated and failed as an erosion protection measure. The Board provided a grant of \$96 000 to continue the replacement works which commenced in the previous financial year.

### **Port Augusta Levee**

The City of Port Augusta was identified in 1991 as being at risk of flooding from extreme events, exacerbated by expected sea level rise. A storm tide event in May 2011 caused flooding and damage at a number of settlements on the Spencer Gulf coast and demonstrated that continued work is required to complete the levee system at Port Augusta.

The Board had previously provided grants to Council to construct a series of levee banks to protect the town from sea flooding and provided a further \$42 000 grant as contribution to continued levee construction in 2012-13.

### **Victor Harbor, The Esplanade**

The foreshore along The Esplanade, Victor Harbor, continued to experience erosion to community and council assets. The Board contributed \$20 000 to the City of Victor Harbor to undertake a Coastal Management Study and contributed a further \$20 000 towards beach replenishment along The Esplanade.

### **Causeway upgrade at Post Office Rock Beachport**

Severe erosion of the beach adjacent Post Office Rock has been occurring for some years. If left unmanaged, the erosion will initially threaten a road, followed by other assets and possibly allow flooding to parts of the Beachport township itself.

The Board provided grant funding of \$73 300 to Wattle Range Council for modifications to the Post Office Rock causeway to slow the loss of sediment from the Salmon Hole embayment. The works provided the addition of rock to widen and raise the height of the causeway by half a metre to +1.0m AHD.

Subsequent to these works, early winter seasonal conditions threatened to cause overtopping of the sand spit at the landward end of the structure, posing a possible breach threat. The Board contributed a grant of \$23 000 to build a curtain wall structure, consisting of geotextile and rock, to act as a barrier to breaching and as a core if the causeway is required to be extended further landward.

### **Kingston SE Erosion**

In March 2012, Kingston District Council moved 8 150 cubic metres of sand by truck, to Wyomi Beach to buffer the foreshore against erosion which, if left unmanaged, would threaten the foreshore road and dwellings. DEWNR monitored the replenished dune and beach to determine the longevity of the buffer and provide Council with advice for further replenishment.

A report has been forwarded to Council that details comparative monitoring between 2012 and 2013 surveys. In summary, a substantial dune buffer remains, with the beach seaward of the replenishment increasing in sand volume and height. On this basis Council was advised that additional replenishment would not be required before winter 2013, however contingency funds should be considered to insure against possible storm cuts.

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

Strategy 2 includes activities to ensure that coastal development occurs consistent with the Act, and policies, the maintenance of policies and standards, and provision of guidance to planning authorities, developers and the community. Coastal development undertaken without regard to the Board's policies, will be unnecessarily placed at risk from current and future coastal hazards. By ensuring compliance with the Board's policies, these risks are minimised, as is the likelihood of damage, of loss of property and assets and the liability of landowners, planning authorities and government.

## **RESTORATION OF UNAUTHORISED DUNE CLEARANCE AT BOSANQUET BAY**

The Board successfully concluded proceedings through the Environment, Resources and Development Court conference process to restore 5.5ha. of dunes and vegetation cleared without

approval. The resolution included a court order requiring the developer to reconstruct dunes, stabilise and revegetate the site and undertake ongoing monitoring. In 2012-13, the Board continued to pursue options to ensure that the rehabilitation works in accord with the court order are implemented.

## DEVELOPMENT APPLICATIONS

The Board responded to 170 development applications referred by relevant planning authorities (Development Assessment Commission or coastal Councils) in 2012-13 with the Board responses summarised in the following table.

<b>Responses</b>	<b>Number</b>
Number accepted with no objections	67
Number accepted subject to directed or recommended conditions	73
Advised refusal	21
Directed refusal	7
No comment required	2
<b>Total Number of responses</b>	<b>170</b>

The nature of development applications referred to the Board largely comprised dwellings, dwelling additions, outbuildings and land division. Other applications included commercial and public infrastructure developments, port facilities, coast protection works and access infrastructure, seawalls for erosion protection and a levee for flood protection.

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
- protection of coastal land and marine waters through sustainable development practices
- minimise the impacts on coastal landscapes and scenic amenity arising from new development.

The Board is concerned that decisions made at odds with its advice present a risk of future damage to coastal infrastructure or buildings, incurring considerable cost. The Board and DEWNR are continuing to liaise with the Department of Planning, Transport and Infrastructure (DPTI) to address this issue.

## MAJOR DEVELOPMENTS

The following coastal development proposals were declared major development in accordance with the *Development Act 1993*. DEWNR advice incorporated the Board coastal policies.

### **Port Bonython Bulk Commodities Export Facility**

The development proposal is for a bulk commodities export facility at Stony Point, near Port Bonython (Eyre Peninsula). The Project consists of 17.5km railway spur from the existing Whyalla to Port Augusta rail, an onshore bulk ore handling and storage facility, and a 3 km jetty. Continuing advice on coastal processes and stability was provided on the Guidelines for the Environmental Impact Statement.

### **Sheep Hill Deep Water Port (Port Spencer)**

A deep water port and associated facilities is proposed at Sheep Hill, approximately 21km north-east of Tumby Bay (Eyre Peninsula). It comprises a deep water port, a terminal, storage and processing facilities, and associated infrastructure. Advice on coastal processes, access and stability was provided on the response to the Public Environmental Report Submissions and the Draft Assessment Report for the Public Environmental Report.

### **Port Pirie Smelter Redevelopment**

Nyrstar is seeking development approval to upgrade the Port Pirie smelter into an advanced poly-metallic processing and recovery facility. The application includes the upgrade and redevelopment of the current sintering, blast furnace, acid making operations and associated infrastructure and equipment. Advice on mitigating flooding risks was provided on the Guidelines for the Public Environmental Report.

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

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

### **COASTAL CLIFF HAZARD IDENTIFICATION**

South Australia has considerable development located behind coastal cliffs. Erosion of the cliffs is reducing the buffer between development and the cliff edge. Coastal cliffs are also a public safety hazard with injury and deaths caused by cliff falls. Recent cliff erosion issues highlighted information gaps about cliff hazards and during 2012-13 the Board funded a project to map South Australia's coastal cliffs and classify them according to erosion hazard. The mapping shows that SA has 2069km of cliffed coast (excluding offshore islands) that is 38% of the coast. In addition to the mapping, an information booklet for councils has been prepared relating to managing coastal cliff hazards.

### **Site Visit - South East**

The Board field trip to the South East Region (8-9 November 2012) included sites in each of the coastal local government areas (except for Coorong District Council).

The field trip provided an opportunity to view sites in which the Board had invested grant funds for coastal works and also discuss coastal management policies and coastal processes with stakeholders (council staff and local residents) 'on the ground'. The Board field trip also provided an opportunity for Board members and DEWNR coastal management staff to meet with council staff and community members to discuss local matters and coastal issues of concern

The Board considers it important to communicate directly with stakeholders regarding its business and this has been well received by elected members, council staff and was equally valuable to the Board.

The Board conducted its regular monthly meeting in Robe District Council chamber and later met informally with Council staff and elected members on 8 November 2012.

Sites visited that were of particular interest to the Board included:

- Wyomi Beach (Kingston SE) for which the Board provided grant funds for a large dune replenishment campaign in April 2012
- Robe, Town Beach for inspection of beach and cliff collapse at Sea-Vu Caravan Park on the foreshore
- Beachport for review of Post Office Rock site and meeting with council staff and elected members on the foreshore, to discuss the proposed Beachport boat ramp upgrade.
- Southend – including travel to two settlements impacted by coastal flooding and erosion, Pelican Point and Cape Douglas.

### **Adelaide Coastal Water Quality Improvement Program**

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

## **GOVERNANCE AND POLICY**

### **BOARD POLICIES**

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

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

On 30 March 2012, the Board amended its flood hazard policy in line with predicted sea level rise. The policy provides that the mitigation strategy for dwellings in existing low-lying settlements includes elevating the floor level of the dwelling above the year 2100 storm surge level without filling the site.

### **COASTAL ACID SULFATE SOILS**

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

### **STRATEGIC PLANNING**

In accordance with the Board's policies, DEWNR has contributed to the development of the various components of the Government's planning strategy. That has included the Yorke & Mid North Region Plan and the Kangaroo Island Plan.

## **DEVELOPMENT PLAN AMENDMENTS**

In accordance with the Board's policies, DEWNR responded to reviews of Development Plans through the statutory Development Plan Amendment (DPA) process, with input into four Strategic Directions Reports, nine Statements of Intent and 14 draft DPAs.

The Board's advice was that development should not be placed in areas at risk of unaddressed coastal hazards or on sensitive coastal features. This is in accord with the standard strategy of seeking to ensure that land (which includes sensitive coastal features) should be included in coastal zones. DEWNR sought the exclusion of land from coastal zoning where it did not have those features.

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

## **AQUACULTURE**

Board policies were applied by DEWNR when providing input to a range of general policies and proposals, including an ongoing review and risk assessment procedure for the placing of aquaculture cages over sparse seagrass. 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**

DEWNR provided a preliminary briefing to the Board on the Planning Improvement Project and Board members Mr Graham Foreman and Mr David Lake attended a Planning Improvement Project Consultation Forum held for NRM Advisory Bodies Forum on 21 June 2013. The Board will be making a significant contribution to this project.

## **ROLE, LEGISLATION AND STRUCTURE**

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

### **OBJECT OF THE *COAST PROTECTION ACT 1972***

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

### **ROLE OF THE BOARD**

The Board is a body corporate pursuant to section 6(2) of the Act and is subject to Ministerial control and direction pursuant to section 7 of the Act. The Board is responsible for the Act with functions including the protection, restoration and development of the coast, carrying out research, and reporting to the Minister. The Board's powers include those to carry out works and acquire land.

The *Development Act 1993* and its Regulations establish requirements for specified coastal development applications to be referred to the Board by the planning authority for its advice or direction.

## **FUNCTIONS OF THE COAST PROTECTION BOARD**

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

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

Under the Act, the Board has power to:

- carry out authorised works
- remove sand
- acquire coastal land, with the approval of the Minister
- deal with its land, with the approval of the Minister
- 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 monies shall be paid into the fund:

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

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

## **MEMBERSHIP**

The requirements for membership of the Board are set out in section 8(1) of the Act.

The Board consists of six members.

As at 30 June 2013 the Board membership was as follows:

<b>Member</b>	<b>Appointed Pursuant to the following section of the Act</b>
Mr Graham Foreman (Presiding Member)	8(1)(a) Nominee of the Chief Executive of the Department of Environment, Water and Natural Resources (DEWNR). Appointed 27 November 2003. Reappointed Presiding Member (8 May 2012 - 7 May 2016)
Mr Peter Hollister	8(1)(b) Nominee of the Chief Executive of the Department of Planning, Transport, and Infrastructure (DPTI). Appointed 21 February 2013
Mr David Lake	8(1)(b) Nominee of the Chief Executive, South Australian Tourism Commission. Appointed 15 October 2010
Ms Anita Crisp	8(1)(d) Member with expertise in local government. Appointed 7 May 2011. Reappointed by the Governor (8 May 2012 – 7 May 2016).
Associate Professor David Walker	8(1)(e) Member with knowledge of and experience in technical problems of coastal protection. Appointed by the Governor (8 May 2012 - 7 May 2016)
Ms Peri S J Coleman	8(1)(f) Member with knowledge of and experience in biological sciences and environment protection. Reappointed by the Governor (8 May 2011 – 7 May 2015).

During the reporting year Ms Trudi Meakins resigned from the Board. The Board thanks Ms Meakins for her contribution. The Board welcomed Mr Peter Hollister as a member of the Board, as nominee of the Chief Executive of the Department of Planning, Transport, and Infrastructure.

#### **ADVISORY COMMITTEE MEMBERS**

The Board established a Local Government Advisory Committee to assist with the role of allocation of funds to projects and to provide additional comment on local government matters. The Advisory Committee comprises expertise from both urban and rural coastal Councils and from the Local Government Association. The Advisory Committee comprises Mr Adam Gray, Local Government Association, Mr Stephen Goldsworthy, District Council Yorke Peninsula and Ms Cheryl Connor, City of Marion and Chair of the Metropolitan Seaside Councils Committee.

In 2008-09, the Board convened the 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 (proposed policy changes) is planned to be completed in 2013-14. The SLRAC has been in recess pending outcome of the consultation. Membership will be reviewed when required.



## MEETINGS: GENERAL AND SPECIAL

A total of eleven general Board meetings were held during the 2012-13 financial year.

The Board meeting in the South East was combined with site inspections and a meeting with local council representatives.

Attendance by appointed members at meetings:

Member	Meeting Attendance	Comments
Graham Foreman	10	
Trudi Meakins	0	Ms Meakins resigned from the Board 23 August 2012.
Peter Hollister	4	Mr Hollister was appointed Board member on 21 February 2013.
Peri Coleman	11	Ms Coleman was Deputy Presiding Member on 3 May 2013
David Lake	8	
Anita Crisp	8	
David Walker	7	Overseas assignment

## GOVERNANCE ARRANGEMENTS

The Board has no staff of its own. Under sections 12 and 13 of the Act, DEWNR's Strategy and Advice Group provides support to the Board by provision of project staff, Executive Officer and Executive Administrative Officer (Secretary) for governance and administration.

## DELEGATIONS

In accordance with section 13 of the Act, the Board has delegated operational activities to be performed under Board policies and guidelines by DEWNR staff employed in Public Land and Coastal Conservation Unit, the Coastal Management Team (Science, Monitoring and Knowledge Branch) and Adelaide's Living Beaches Project.

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

## MANAGEMENT OF HUMAN RESOURCES

Coast Protection Board members (other than government employees) received the following remuneration as determined in accordance with the recommendation from the Chief Executive, Department of the Premier and Cabinet (DPC)

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

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

## **EMPLOYEE NUMBERS, GENDER AND STATUS**

The Board has no staff of its own and utilises the services of DEWNR. Reporting on this matter is contained in the DEWNR Annual Report 2012-13.

Executive, administrative and project support were provided to the Board from existing DEWNR resources.

The gender balance of the Board is taken into consideration when members are appointed. During this reporting period, membership of the Board was made up of three males and three females, and this changed to four males and two females with the nomination of Mr Peter Hollister to the vacancy created by the resignation of Ms Trudi Meakins. This imbalance will be addressed during the next appointment process.

The following matters are also contained in the DEWNR annual report 2012-13:

- Superannuation contribution by the Board
- Executives
- Leave Management
- Workforce Diversity
- Voluntary Flexible Working Arrangements
- Performance Development
- Leadership and Management Development
- Accredited Training Packages
- Employment Opportunity Programs
- Account Payment Performance
- *Carers Recognition Act 1993*
- Disability Action Plan
- Energy Efficiency Action Plan Report
- Greening of Government Operations Framework

## **WORK HEALTH AND SAFETY AND INJURY MANAGEMENT**

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

As a consumer of DEWNR facilities and equipment, the Board is aware of and abides by DEWNR WH&S policies. Reporting on DEWNR WH&S policies is contained in the DEWNR Annual Report 2012-13.

## **FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE**

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

The Board applies monies from the Fund towards the costs incurred by the Board in administration of the Act (section 29(4)).

## **CONTRACTUAL ARRANGEMENTS**

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

## **FRAUD**

It is declared that there were no instances of fraud detected in the activities undertaken by the Board in this reporting period. Financial services are provided to the Board by DEWNR. Strategies to detect instances of fraud are reported in the DEWNR Annual Report 2012-13.

## **CONSULTANTS**

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

## **OVERSEAS TRAVEL**

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

## **URBAN DESIGN CHARTER**

No events occurred in 2012-13 that required the Board to consider the principles of urban design contained in the South Australian Urban Design Charter.

## **FREEDOM OF INFORMATION – INFORMATION STATEMENTS**

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

## **WHISTLEBLOWERS PROTECTION ACT 1993**

Reporting requirements against the *Whistleblowers Protection Act 1993* require the Board report on the number of occasions on which public interest information has been disclosed to a Responsible Officer of the agency. There were no disclosures made during 2012-13.

## **REGIONAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT STATEMENTS**

No Regional Impact Assessment Statements were undertaken by the Board in 2012-13.

## **RECONCILIATION STATEMENT**

The Board acknowledges and respects the traditional custodians on whose ancestral lands it meets and the land that it considers and protects. The Board acknowledges the Aboriginal

people's deep feelings of attachment and relationship to country. The Board also pays respect to cultural authority of Aboriginal people visiting and attending from areas of South Australia.

## **ACKNOWLEDGMENTS**

The Board would like to thank the former and current Ministers for Sustainability, Environment and Conservation (the Hon Paul Caica MP and the Hon Ian Hunter MLC), Ministerial staff and the staff of DEWNR for the support and encouragement offered to the Board during the year.

On 23 August 2012 Ms Trudi Meakins resigned as a member of the Board. Her contribution to the work of the Board for the past 9 years has been greatly appreciated.

## APPENDIX A - COAST PROTECTION BOARD STRATEGIC PLAN 2012-2017

**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 *Government action plan for the climate change adaptation framework for SA 2012-2017*.

Encourage and support the acquisition of a coastal DEM for SA.

Assist Governments in the coastal aspects of integrated climate change vulnerability assessments (IVA) 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.

Continue to 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.

Assist in the development of adaptation plans for coastal ecosystems, based on the IVAs.

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

## APPENDIX B – COAST PROTECTION BOARD POLICIES

Full details of Board policies can be found at: [http://www.environment.sa.gov.au/About\\_Us/Coast\\_Protection\\_Board/Policies\\_strategic\\_plans](http://www.environment.sa.gov.au/About_Us/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 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 policies and the Act.
- **Heritage and landscape** - The Board will facilitate and support the identification, recognition and protection of coastal areas with significant landscape value, marine archaeological heritage and cultural and scientific significance. It opposes development that has significant visual impact on coastlines with significant landscape value or that results in the disturbance or devaluation of sites of marine archaeological heritage and cultural and scientific significance.
- **Access** - The Board will encourage and support environmentally sustainable access to the coast and rationalisation of existing and planned roads that provide nodal access to the coast. The Board opposes vehicular access to beaches and neither does it support new development that restricts or limits existing public access.
- **Standards** - The Board has developed standards applicable to new development with regard to flooding, erosion and associated coastal protection works and a strategy for neutralising Coastal Acid Sulfate Soils.

## APPENDIX C – FINANCIAL STATEMENTS



*Our Ref: A13/040*

31 October 2013

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

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

Dear Mr Foreman

**Audit of the Coast Protection Board for the year ended 30 June 2013**

The audit of the accounts of the Coast Protection Board (the Board) for the year ended 30 June 2013 has been completed.

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

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

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

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

Yours sincerely

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'W J Tate'.

W J Tate  
**Deputy-Auditor General**





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**To the Presiding Member  
Coast Protection Board**

As required by section 31(1)(b) of the *Public Finance and Audit Act 1987* and section 31(2) of the *Coast Protection Act 1972*, I have audited the accompanying financial report of the Coast Protection Board for the financial year ended 30 June 2013. The financial report comprises:

- a Statement of Comprehensive Income for the year ended 30 June 2013
- a Statement of Financial Position as at 30 June 2013
- a Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended 30 June 2013
- a Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended 30 June 2013
- notes, comprising a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information
- a Certificate from the Presiding Member, the Chief Executive, Department of Environment, Water and Natural Resources and the Chief Financial Officer, Department of Environment, Water 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 determines is necessary to enable the preparation of the financial report that is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

**Auditor's Responsibility**

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

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

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

**Opinion**

In my opinion, the financial report gives a true and fair view of the financial position of the Coast Protection Board as at 30 June 2013, 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.



**W J Tate**  
**DEPUTY- AUDITOR GENERAL**  
31 October 2013

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

For the Year Ended 30 June 2013

**Coast Protection Board**  
**Statement of Comprehensive Income**  
**For the Year Ended 30 June 2013**

	Note	2013 \$'000	2012 \$'000
<b>Expenses</b>			
Board member expenses	5	11	15
Supplies and services	6	119	95
Grants and subsidies	7	382	370
Other expenses	8	8	10
<b>Total expenses</b>		<u>520</u>	<u>490</u>
<b>Income</b>			
Revenues from fees and charges	9	25	18
Other income	10	-	1
<b>Total income</b>		<u>25</u>	<u>19</u>
<b>Net cost of providing services</b>		<u>495</u>	<u>471</u>
<b>Revenues from SA Government</b>			
Revenues from SA Government	11	509	512
		<u>509</u>	<u>512</u>
<b>Net result</b>		<u>14</u>	<u>41</u>
<b>Total comprehensive result</b>		<u>14</u>	<u>41</u>

The net result and total 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 2013**

	Note	2013 \$'000	2012 \$'000
<b>Current assets</b>			
Cash and cash equivalents	12	335	282
Receivables	13	5	4
<b>Total current assets</b>		<u>340</u>	<u>286</u>
<b>Non-current assets</b>			
Property, plant and equipment	14	5,124	5,124
<b>Total non-current assets</b>		<u>5,124</u>	<u>5,124</u>
<b>Total assets</b>		<u>5,464</u>	<u>5,410</u>
<b>Current liabilities</b>			
Payables	15	93	53
<b>Total current liabilities</b>		<u>93</u>	<u>53</u>
<b>Total liabilities</b>		<u>93</u>	<u>53</u>
<b>Net assets</b>		<u>5,371</u>	<u>5,357</u>
<b>Equity</b>			
Asset revaluation surplus		4,572	4,572
Retained earnings		799	785
<b>Total equity</b>		<u>5,371</u>	<u>5,357</u>

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 2013**

	<b>Asset Revaluation Surplus</b>	<b>Retained Earnings</b>	<b>Total</b>
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
<b>Balance at 30 June 2011</b>	<b>4,572</b>	<b>744</b>	<b>5,316</b>
Net result for 2011-12	-	41	41
<b>Total comprehensive result for 2011-12</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>41</b>
<b>Balance at 30 June 2012</b>	<b>4,572</b>	<b>785</b>	<b>5,357</b>
Net result for 2012-13	-	14	14
<b>Total comprehensive result for 2012-13</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>14</b>
<b>Balance at 30 June 2013</b>	<b>4,572</b>	<b>799</b>	<b>5,371</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 2013**

	Note	2013 \$'000	2012 \$'000
<b>Cash flows from operating activities</b>			
<b>Cash outflows</b>			
Board member payments		(11)	(15)
Payments for supplies and services		(79)	(181)
Payments for grants and subsidies		(382)	(370)
Other payments		(8)	(10)
<b>Cash used in operations</b>		<u>(480)</u>	<u>(576)</u>
<b>Cash inflows</b>			
Fees and charges		24	18
Other receipts		-	1
<b>Cash generated from operations</b>		<u>24</u>	<u>19</u>
<b>Cash flows from SA Government</b>			
Receipts from SA Government		509	512
<b>Cash generated from SA Government</b>		<u>509</u>	<u>512</u>
<b>Net cash provided by / (used in) operating activities</b>	16	<u>53</u>	<u>(45)</u>
<b>Net increased / (decreased) in cash and cash equivalents</b>		<u>53</u>	<u>(45)</u>
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period		282	327
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period</b>	12	<u>335</u>	<u>282</u>

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

# Coast Protection Board

## Note Index

For the Year Ended 30 June 2013

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**Coast Protection Board**  
**Notes to and forming part of the Financial Statements**  
**For the Year Ended 30 June 2013**

**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, Water and Natural Resources (DEWNR). These services are provided on a fee for service basis and are recognised in these financial statements.

**2 Summary of significant accounting policies**

**(a) Statement of compliance**

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

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

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

Australian Accounting Standards and interpretations that have recently been issued or amended but are not yet effective have not been adopted by the Board for the reporting period ending 30 June 2013. Refer to Note 3.

**(b) Basis of preparation**

The preparation of the financial statements requires:

- the use of certain accounting estimates and requires management to exercise its judgement in the process of applying the Board's accounting policies. Areas involving a higher degree of judgement or where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements, are outlined in the applicable notes;
- the selection and application of accounting policies in a manner which ensures that the resulting financial information satisfies the concepts of relevance and reliability, thereby ensuring that the substance of the underlying transactions or other events are reported;
- compliance with Accounting Policy Statements issued pursuant to section 41 of the *Public Finance and Audit Act 1987*. In the interest of public accountability and transparency the Accounting Policy Statements require the following note disclosures, which have been included in these financial statements.

(a) revenues, expenses, financial assets and financial liabilities where the counterparty/transaction is with an entity within the SA Government as at reporting date, classified according to their nature. A threshold of \$100 000 for separate identification of these items may be utilised.

(b) board/committee member and remuneration information, where a board/committee member is entitled to receive income from membership other than a direct out-of-pocket reimbursement.

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

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

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

The accounting policies set out below have been applied in preparing the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2013 and the comparative information presented.

**(c) Reporting entity**

The Board is a reporting entity in accordance with section 31 of the Act.

**(d) Comparative information**

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

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

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

**Coast Protection Board**  
**Notes to and forming part of the Financial Statements**  
**For the Year Ended 30 June 2013**

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

**(e) Rounding**

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

**(f) Taxation**

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

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

**(g) Events after the reporting period**

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

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

**(h) Income**

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

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

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

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

The following details specific recognition criteria:

*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*

Grants from SA Government for program funding are recognised as revenues when the Board obtains control over the funding. Control over Grants from SA Government is normally obtained upon receipt.

**(i) Expenses**

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

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

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

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

The following are specific recognition criteria:

*Board member expenses*

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

*Superannuation*

The amount charged to the Statement of Comprehensive Income represents the contributions made by the Board to superannuation plans in respect of current services of current Board Members. The Department of Treasury and Finance centrally recognises the superannuation liability in the whole of government general purpose financial statements.

*Grants and subsidies*

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

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

**Coast Protection Board**  
**Notes to and forming part of the Financial Statements**  
**For the Year Ended 30 June 2013**

**(j) 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.

**(k) Assets**

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

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

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

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

*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.

*Receivables*

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

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

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

*Non-current assets*

Acquisition and recognition

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

Where assets are acquired at no value, or minimal value, they are recorded at fair value in the Statement of Financial Position. However, if the assets are acquired at no or nominal value as part of a restructuring of administrative arrangements then the assets are recognised at book value, i.e. the amount recorded by the transferor public authority prior to the restructure.

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

Revaluation of non-current assets

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

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

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

Any accumulated depreciation as at the revaluation date is eliminated against the gross carrying amounts of the assets and the net amounts are restated to the revalued amounts of the asset.

Upon disposal or derecognition, any revaluation surplus relating to that asset is transferred to retained earnings.

*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.

**Coast Protection Board**  
**Notes to and forming part of the Financial Statements**  
**For the Year Ended 30 June 2013**

*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.

**(l) Liabilities**

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

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

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

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

*Payables*

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

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

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

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

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

*Employee Benefits*

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

**(m) Unrecognised contractual commitments and contingencies**

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

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

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

**3 New and revised accounting standards and policies**

The Board did not voluntarily change any of its accounting policies during 2012-13.

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 2013. 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 2013**

<b>5 Board member expenses</b>	<b>2013</b>	<b>2012</b>
	\$'000	\$'000
Board and committees fees	9	13
Board member on-costs - superannuation	1	1
Board member on-costs - other	1	1
<b>Total: Board member expenses</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>15</b>
<b>6 Supplies and services</b>	<b>2013</b>	<b>2012</b>
	\$'000	\$'000
Accommodation and property management expenses	-	2
Contractors	14	5
Fee for service	66	47
General administration	6	2
Minor works, maintenance and equipment	5	3
Monitoring fees	-	10
Scientific and technical services	-	2
Transportation	1	2
Travel and accommodation	22	18
Vehicle and aircraft	2	3
Other	3	1
<b>Total: Supplies and services</b>	<b>119</b>	<b>95</b>
<b>7 Grants and subsidies</b>	<b>2013</b>	<b>2012</b>
	\$'000	\$'000
Local government <sup>(i)</sup>	359	352
Universities <sup>(ii)</sup>	-	5
Private industries <sup>(iii)</sup>	23	10
State government <sup>(iv)</sup>	-	3
<b>Total: Grants and subsidies</b>	<b>382</b>	<b>370</b>
<b>(i) Local government</b>		
Alexandrina Council	-	5
City of Charles Sturt	3	-
City of Onkaparinga	5	-
City of Victor Harbour	40	28
District Council of Barunga West	96	50
District Council of the Copper Coast	20	-
District Council of Mount Remarkable	20	-
Kangaroo Island Council	-	18
Kingston District Council	-	35
Lower Eyre Peninsula District Council	-	152
Port Adelaide Enfield Council	-	20
Port Augusta City Council	43	30
The District Council of Mallala	36	-
Wattle Range Council	96	14
<b>Total: Local government grants and subsidies</b>	<b>359</b>	<b>352</b>
<b>(ii) Universities</b>		
Flinders University	-	5
<b>Total: Universities grants and subsidies</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>(iii) Private industries</b>		
Star of the Sea School	-	3
EBS Restoration	-	2
Balance Habitats	-	5
Bureau of Meteorology	10	-
Central Eagle Aviation	11	-
Friends of Port Hughes	2	-
<b>Total: Private industries</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>(iv) State government</b>		
Department for Environment , Water and Natural Resources	-	3
<b>Total: State government</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>8 Other expenses</b>	<b>2013</b>	<b>2012</b>
	\$'000	\$'000
Other (incl audit fees)	8	10
<b>Total: Other expenses</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>10</b>
Audit fees paid/payable to the Auditor-General's Department relating to the audit of financial statements	8	10
<b>Total: Audit fees</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>Other services</b>		
No other services were provided by the Auditor-General's Department		

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**Coast Protection Board**  
**Notes to and forming part of the Financial Statements**  
**For the Year Ended 30 June 2013**

<b>9 Revenues from fees and charges</b>		<b>2013</b>	<b>2012</b>
		\$'000	\$'000
Fees, levies and licences		<u>25</u>	<u>18</u>
<b>Total: Revenues from fees and charges</b>		<u><b>25</b></u>	<u><b>18</b></u>

<b>10 Other income</b>		<b>2013</b>	<b>2012</b>
		\$'000	\$'000
Other sundry revenue		<u>-</u>	<u>1</u>
<b>Total: Other income</b>		<u><b>-</b></u>	<u><b>1</b></u>

<b>11 Revenues from SA Government</b>		<b>2013</b>	<b>2012</b>
		\$'000	\$'000
Grants from SA Government		<u>509</u>	<u>512</u>
<b>Total: Revenues from SA Government</b>		<u><b>509</b></u>	<u><b>512</b></u>

<b>12 Cash and cash equivalents</b>		<b>2013</b>	<b>2012</b>
		\$'000	\$'000
Deposits with the Treasurer		<u>335</u>	<u>282</u>
<b>Total: Cash and cash equivalents</b>		<u><b>335</b></u>	<u><b>282</b></u>

**Interest rate risk**

Cash deposits are recognised at their nominal amounts and interest is credited to revenue as it accrues. The Board invests surplus funds with the Treasurer. Interest is earned on the average monthly balance at rates based on the DTF 90 day average overnight cash interest rate and interest is paid at the end of each quarter.

<b>13 Receivables</b>		<b>2013</b>	<b>2012</b>
		\$'000	\$'000
Receivables		<u>5</u>	<u>4</u>
<b>Total: Receivables</b>		<u><b>5</b></u>	<u><b>4</b></u>

**Interest rate and credit risk**

Receivables are raised for all goods and services provided for which payment has not been received. Receivables are normally settled within 30 days and are non-interest bearing. No allowance for doubtful debts has been made as it is not anticipated that counterparties will fail to discharge their obligations. The carrying amount of receivables approximates net fair value due to being receivable on demand. There is no concentration of credit risk.

<b>14 Property, plant and equipment</b>		<b>2013</b>	<b>2012</b>
		\$'000	\$'000
<b>Land</b>			
Independent valuation		<u>5,124</u>	<u>5,124</u>
<b>Total: Land</b>		<u><b>5,124</b></u>	<u><b>5,124</b></u>
<b>Total: Property, plant and equipment</b>		<u><b>5,124</b></u>	<u><b>5,124</b></u>

<b>15 Payables</b>		<b>2013</b>	<b>2012</b>
		\$'000	\$'000
Accrued expenses		<u>8</u>	<u>10</u>
Creditors		<u>85</u>	<u>43</u>
<b>Total: Payables</b>		<u><b>93</b></u>	<u><b>53</b></u>

**Payables to entities within the SA Government**

Accrued expenses		<u>8</u>	<u>9</u>
<b>Total: Payables to entities within the SA Government</b>		<u><b>8</b></u>	<u><b>9</b></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 2013**

<b>16 Cash flow reconciliation</b>	<b>2013</b>	<b>2012</b>
	<small>\$'000</small>	<small>\$'000</small>
<b>Reconciliation of cash and cash equivalents at the end of the reporting period:</b>		
Cash and cash equivalents disclosed in the Statement of Financial Position	335	282
Cash and cash equivalents disclosed in the Statement of Cash Flows	335	282
<b>Reconciliation of net cash provided by operating activities to net cost of providing services</b>		
Net cash provided by / (used in) operating activities	53	(45)
Less revenues from SA Government	(509)	(512)
<b>Movement in assets and liabilities</b>		
Increase/(decrease) in receivables	1	-
(Increase)/decrease in payables	(40)	86
<b>Net cost of providing services</b>	<u>(495)</u>	<u>(471)</u>

**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.

**19 Remuneration of board members**

Members of the board and committee during the 2012-13 financial year were:

Coleman P  
Crisp A  
Foreman G  
Hollister P\* (appointed 21 Feb 2013)  
Lake D\*  
Meakins J\* (retired 23 Aug 2012)  
Walker D

\* Denotes government employees

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

	<b>2013</b>	<b>2012</b>
	<small>No. of members</small>	<small>No. of members</small>
\$ nil	3	2
\$1 - \$9 999	4	5
<b>Total number of members</b>	<u>7</u>	<u>7</u>

Remuneration of members reflects all costs of performing board/committee member duties including sitting fees and super contributions, salary sacrifice benefits and fringe benefits and any fringe benefits tax paid or payable in respect of those benefits. The total remuneration received or receivable by members was \$10 000 (2012: \$14 000).

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

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

**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	2013		2012		Note number
	Carrying amount \$'000	Fair value \$'000	Carrying amount \$'000	Fair value \$'000	
<b>Financial assets</b>					
Cash and cash equivalents	335	335	282	282	12
Receivables <sup>(1)</sup>	5	5	4	4	13
<b>Financial liabilities</b>					
Payables <sup>(1)</sup>	85	85	43	43	15

**Coast Protection Board**  
**Notes to and forming part of the Financial Statements**  
**For the Year Ended 30 June 2013**

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

**Fair Value**

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

**Credit Risk**

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

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

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

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

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

**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>2013</b>					
Not impaired Receivables	5	-	-	-	5
<b>2012</b>					
Not impaired Receivables	4	-	-	-	4

**Maturity analysis of financial assets and liabilities**

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

**Liquidity risk**

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

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

The carrying amount of financial liabilities recorded in the Table Categorisation of financial instruments represents the department's maximum exposure to financial liabilities.

**Market risk**

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

**Sensitivity disclosure analysis**

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




## 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 2013 and the results of its operation and cash flows for the financial year.

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



Graham Foreman  
Presiding Member  
Coast Protection Board

30 October 2013



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

24 October 2013



Michelle Griffiths  
Chief Financial Officer  
Department of Environment,  
Water and Natural Resources

28 October 2013

