

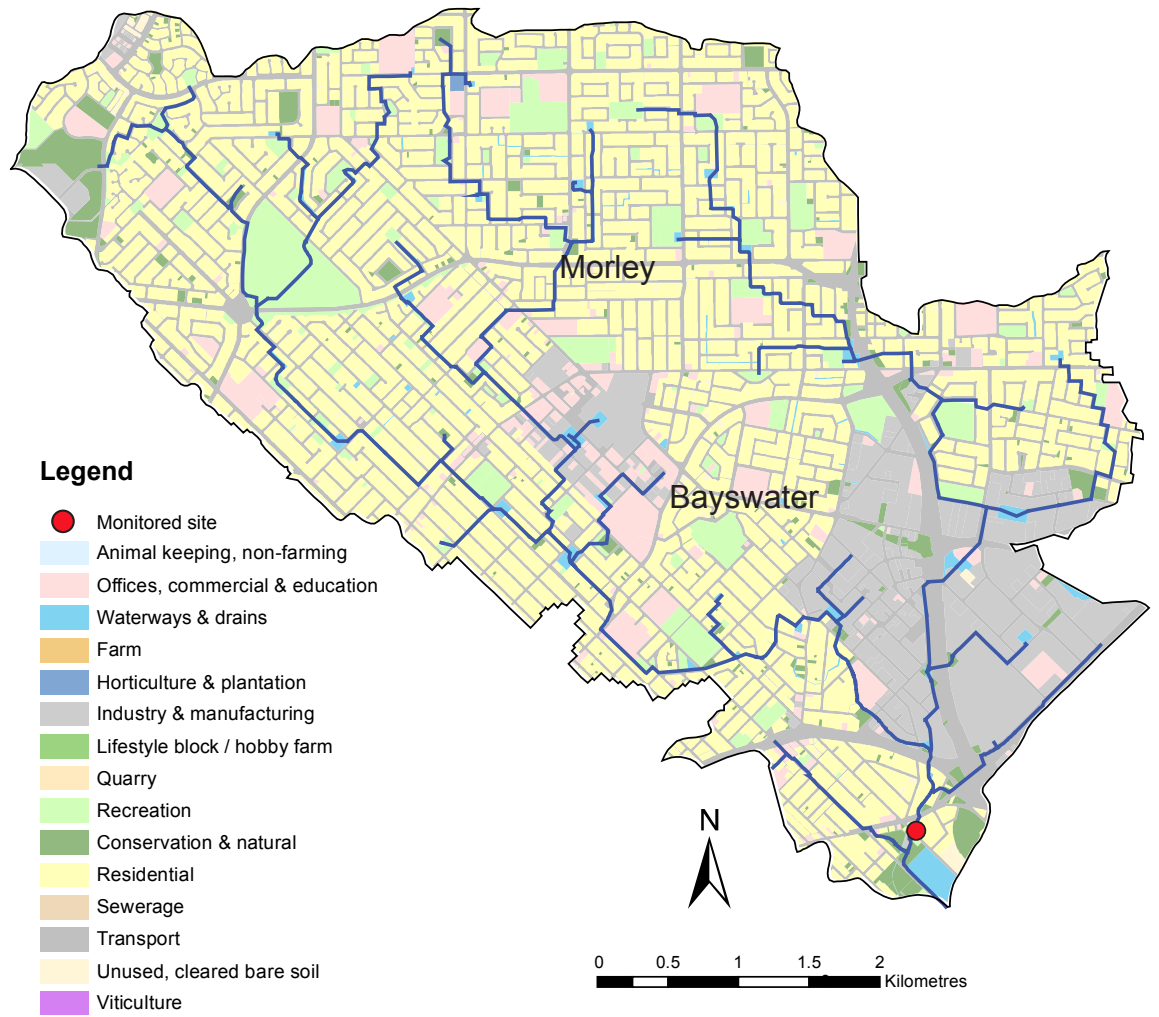
# Bayswater Brook

**B**ayswater Brook is a permanently flowing drainage network with both open and covered sections. Many of the current drains were once natural watercourses that were modified for use as drainage to allow development of the area. The main drain discharges into the Middle Swan Estuary upstream of Garratt Road Bridge in Bayswater.

Clearing and development in the catchment began in the late 1800s and very little native vegetation remains. This has affected water levels and flow patterns in the drains in two ways. Firstly, groundwater levels have risen, increasing the volume of groundwater entering the drains and causing them to flow year-round. Secondly, the large proportion of the catchment covered by hard surfaces (i.e. roofs and roads) has increased the amount of surface run-off to the drains.

Bassendean sands are the most common soil type in the catchment. This soil type is characterised by its poor nutrient-retention capabilities. Any nutrients applied to the surface will rapidly leach into the groundwater after water is applied. Before development, several peaty swamps were present, most of which have now been in-filled, leaving a peaty layer of soil in some areas.

Water quality is monitored fortnightly at the Department of Water and Environmental Regulation gauging station near the catchment's lower end, shortly before the drain flows into the King William Street Main Drain and subsequently into the estuary. The site is positioned to indicate nutrient concentrations leaving the catchment and flowing into the Swan Estuary, so the data may not represent nutrient concentrations in upstream areas. There were no flow data available in 2017–18.



Outlet of Eric Singleton Bird Sanctuary, November 2015.  
 Photo: Water Science Branch

## Bayswater Brook – facts and figures

Average rainfall (2014–18)	~ 720 mm per year (Perth metro)
Catchment area	27 km <sup>2</sup>
Per cent cleared area (2005)	97%
River flow	Permanent No major water supply dams in catchment
Average annual flow	~ 7.5 GL per year (2012–16 average)
Main land uses (2005)	Residential and transport (roads). Historically agriculture in the form of market gardens was also common

## Nutrient summary: concentrations, estimated loads and targets

Year	Site	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Annual flow (GL)	616082	11.2	6.9	4.3	6.3	8.2	6.4	5.3*	6.5*	11.3*		
TN median (mg/L)	SWS10	1.20	1.30	1.30	1.60	1.35	1.40	1.40	1.40	1.30	1.30	1.35
TP median (mg/L)	SWS10	0.060	0.060	0.057	0.056	0.059	0.061	0.049	0.047	0.045	0.051	0.062
TN load (t/yr)	SWS10	13.49	8.98	5.93	8.37	10.66	8.52	7.26*	8.49*	13.09*		
TP load (t/yr)	SWS10	0.84	0.50	0.32	0.46	0.56	0.45	0.35*	0.46*	0.61*		

TN short term target = 2.0 mg/L

TN long term target = 1.0 mg/L

TP short term target = 0.2 mg/L

TP long term target = 0.1 mg/L

insufficient data to test target  
  failing both short and long-term target  
  passing short but failing long-term target  
  passing both short and long-term target

\* Best estimate using available data. # Statistical tests that account for the number of samples and large data variability are used for testing against targets on three years of winter data. Thus the annual median value can be above the target even when the site passes the target (or below the target when the site fails).