Department of **Water and Environmental Regulation**
Department of **Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions**
GOVERNMENT OF WESTERN AUSTRALIA

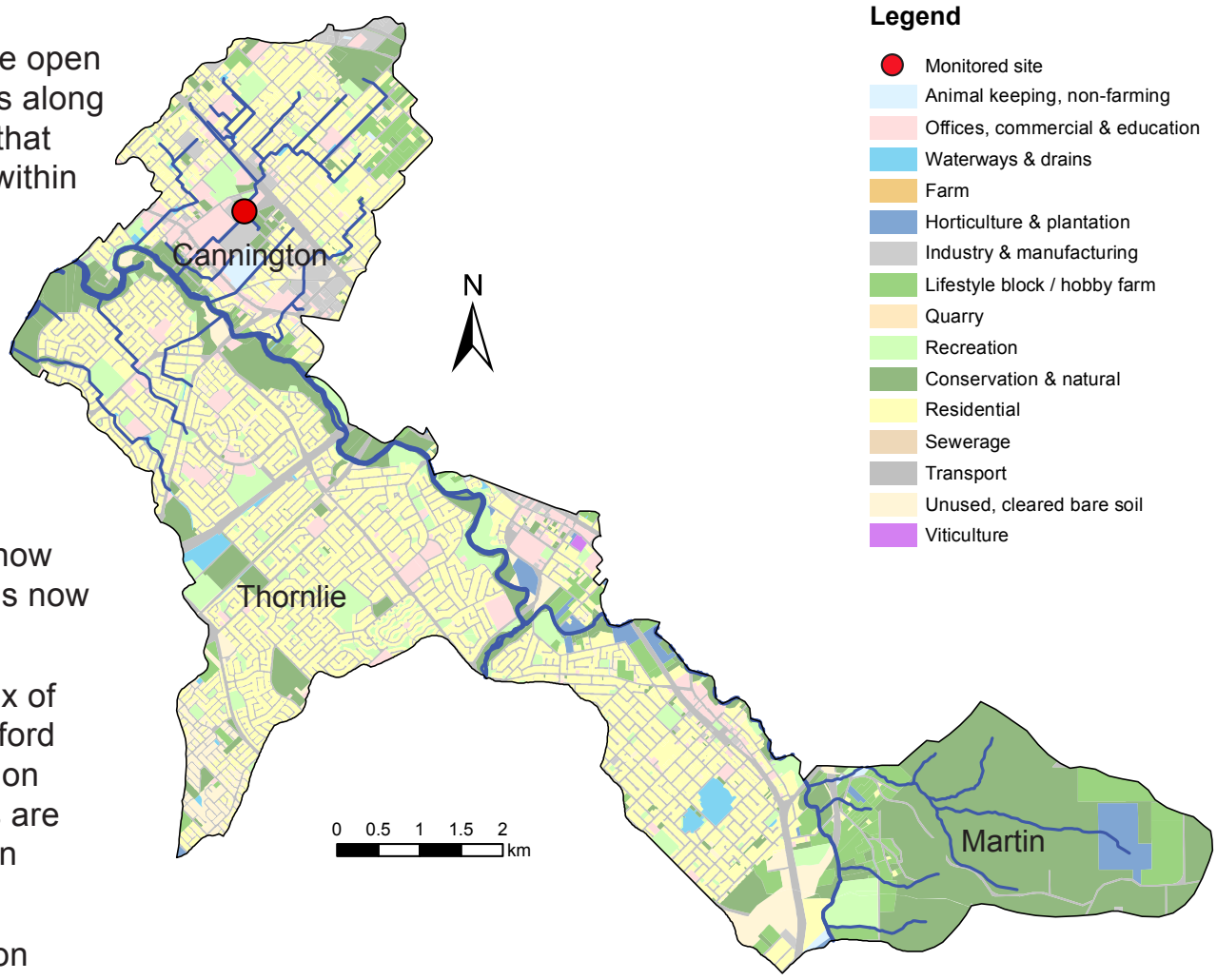
Lower Canning River

Cockram Street Drain is in the Lower Canning River catchment. It flows year-round and consists of mostly closed pipe drains with some open sections and a number of compensating basins along its length. There are a number of other drains that discharge to the Canning River which also lie within the Lower Canning River catchment.

The Cannington area was first subdivided in 1882, with a railway station constructed in the 1880s opposite Station Street in East Cannington. The area was initially semi-rural, with housing restricted to the area near the railway. Between 1860 and 1883 William Lacey Gibbs accumulated most of current-day Cannington. His slaughteryard was in what is now the Westfield complex. Almost the entire area is now urban.

The Cockram Street Drain catchment has a mix of Bassendean Sands and Forrestfield and Guildford soils with a small pocket of Spearwood Sands on the western boundary. The Bassendean sands are leached and have a very poor nutrient-retention capacity.

Water quality is monitored fortnightly at a site on Grose Avenue, on a section of open drain. After this, the drain becomes piped and passes under the Westfield Shopping complex before flowing through the Liege Street Wetland and, from there, discharges into the Canning River. This site is positioned to indicate what nutrients are leaving the catchment and flowing into the Liege Street Wetland and subsequently the Canning River, so the data may not represent nutrient concentrations in upstream areas. It will also not represent other drains in the Lower Canning Catchment.



Cockram St Drain – facts and figures

Average rainfall (2014–18)	~ 720 mm per year (Perth metro)
Catchment area	46 km^2
Per cent cleared area (2005)	74% (total catchment)
River flow	Flows year-round
Main land uses (2005)	Residential and associated transport facilities (roads), conservation and natural (total catchment)

Where the drains pass under roadways, they usually travel through culverts like these on Cockram Street Drain, April 2004. Photo: Angela Filardi.

Nutrient summary: concentrations, rainfall and targets

Year	Site	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Annual rainfall (mm)	009225	807.8	607.2	503.8	860.8	608.2	782.4	674.4	617.8	715.8	854.0	
TN median (mg/L)	SCCIS3			1.55	1.50	1.40#	1.60#	1.60#	1.55#	1.65#	1.40#	1.30#
TP median (mg/L)	SCCIS3			0.270	0.220	0.260	0.260	0.295	0.230	0.200#	0.225	0.205#

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).

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