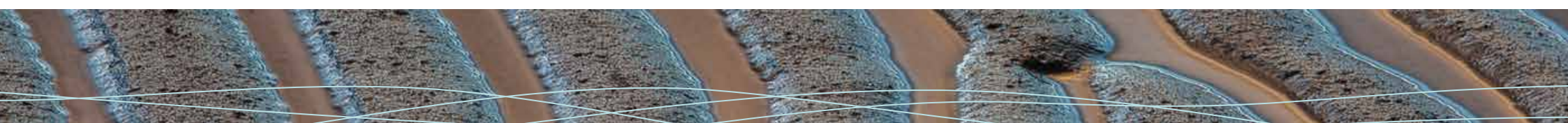




Swan River Trust Annual Report 2013-14



Welcome to the Swan River Trust

Wandju Wandju Nitja Derbal Yerrigan Beelier Mart

SWAN RIVER TRUST

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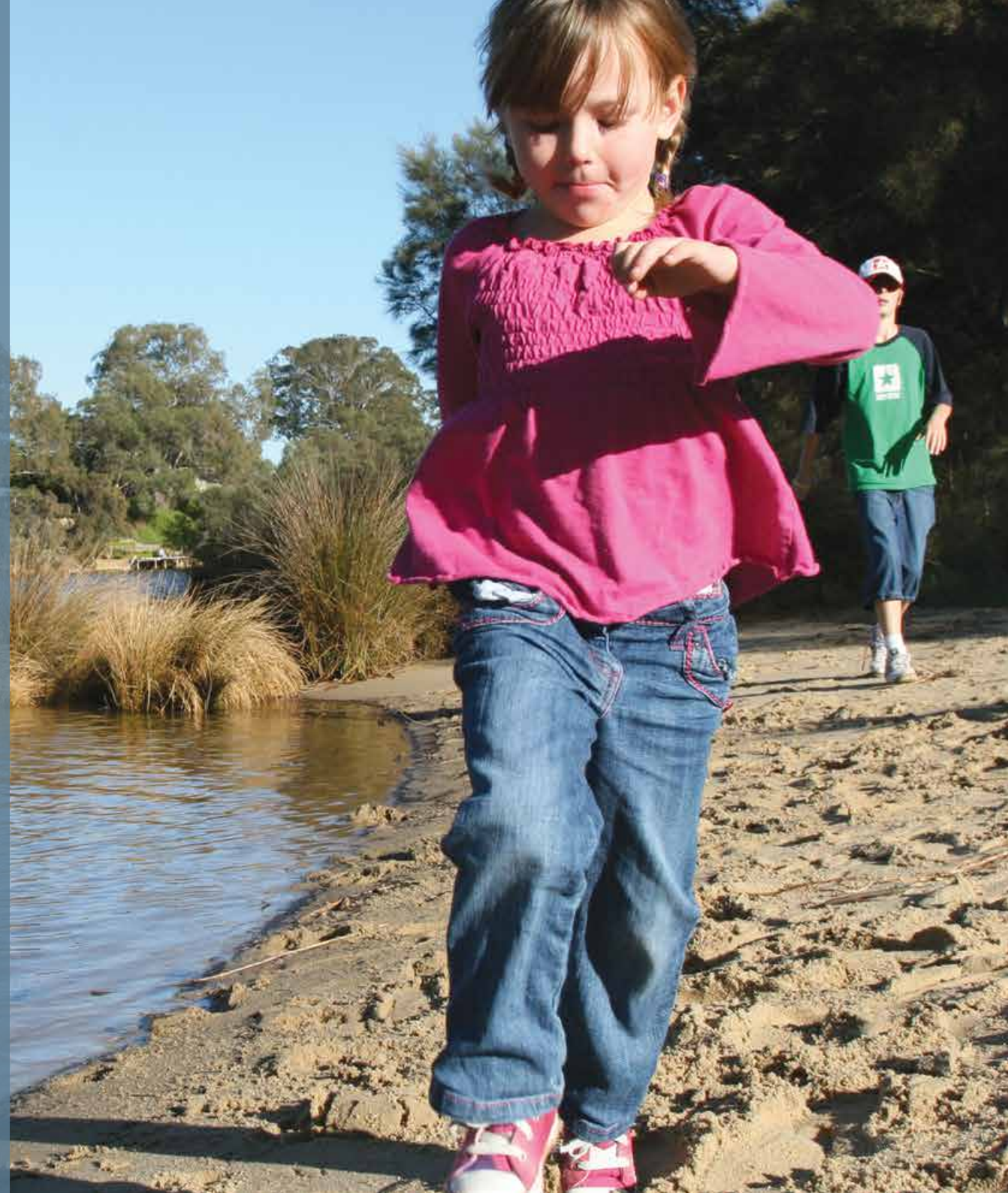
Website: www.swanrivertrust.wa.gov.au

After hours: 0419 192 845

Follow us:     GAMMA

Photography

Featured photographers include Yu Xu, Catherine Mendoza, Matt Kleczkowski, Danny Dellaca, Stewart Allen, Boon Leong Tay, Kate Bushby, Miranda Holker, Jennifer Eliot, Rodd Ware, Mark Thornley and Mia Laing.



Letter to the Minister for Environment

To the Hon Albert Jacob MLA
Minister for Environment

I have the pleasure of submitting the 25th Annual Report on the operations of the Swan River Trust for the period 1 July 2013 to 30 June 2014, in accordance with the *Swan and Canning Rivers Management Act 2006* and the *Financial Management Act 2006*.

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'Hamish Beck', with a horizontal line extending to the right.

Hamish Beck

Chairperson
Swan River Trust

19 August 2014

Highlights of 2013-14

\$285,000

distributed to Natural Resource Management groups to deliver 32 ongoing restorative projects

through sub-regional support and the Swan River Trust and Alcoa Landcare Program

PAGE 25

724

trained Dolphin Watch volunteers,

an increase of 124 on last year, now monitoring Riverpark dolphins

PAGE 30

\$3million

of State Government funding over three years was allocated to the Riverbank Program.

This money comes on top of \$1 million provided annually to the program

PAGE 18

\$555,000

was provided to sub-regional NRM groups

to reduce the amount of nutrients entering the Swan Cannig Riverpark

PAGE 24

2211

River Guardian members

PAGE 35

3801

attendees

at 16 Trust-funded Great Gardens workshops

PAGE 36

338

determinations

or advice were issued by the Trust's Statutory Planning service

PAGE 10

10,165kg

of general rubbish was removed

from the Riverpark, including 2 stolen cars and 1 scooter

PAGE 17

\$1million

plus in Riverbank grants funding was distributed

for 10 priority projects addressing erosion control, revegetation, weed control, riverwall repair and preparation of foreshore management plans

PAGE 18

1 new

oxygenation plant was built on the Canning River.

The \$2.4 million State Government investment, which includes money to upgrade 2 existing plants on the Canning River increases the Trust's oxygenation program to 5 plants

PAGE 27

635,300

juvenile prawns were released back into the Riverpark

as part of the Addressing the Decline of the Western School Prawn Project

PAGE 28

852m²

of river restoration works undertaken

on the Ellen Brook during the construction of phase one of the Ellen Brook Wetland

PAGE 30

44 per cent

reduction in fertiliser use in homes

targeted in the RiverWise Bennett Springs Behaviour Change Pilot and 112kg of fertiliser, 9kg of granular insecticides and 27.5 litres of the liquid chemicals were handed in during home visits

PAGE 35

22

dedicated fishing line disposal units were installed

at jetties, fishing platforms, traffic bridges and yacht clubs as part of the Reel it In campaign which is focused on reducing fishing line entanglements of dolphins and other riverpark animals

PAGE 36

Chairperson's report



On behalf of the Board I am pleased to present this annual report. It showcases the key projects and programs delivered by the Swan River Trust to protect the Swan Canning Riverpark.

The iconic Swan Canning Riverpark is a West Australian treasure and once again its long-term future was at the forefront of all the work carried out by the dedicated team at the Swan River Trust this year.

And it certainly has been a year of innovation, achievement, investment and change.

Dolphin Watch has continued to prove why it is regarded as Western Australia's premier citizen science program. It celebrated its fifth birthday this year with 724 trained volunteers on its books and together, they have logged more than 11,000 reports to help scientists unlock the mysteries of our Riverpark dolphins.

The capacity to share and log data took a huge technological leap forward when the River Guardians team launched the Dolphin Watch App. Developed by Perth-based Gaia Resources, it allows our Dolphin Watchers to share data instantly to the global community and international scientists.

Riding on the overwhelming success of Dolphin Watch, the Trust also launched Junior Dolphin Watch. This is an exciting initiative that is focused on getting children to connect with the environment and Perth's unique dolphin population.

The welfare of the Riverpark's 40 dolphins, which includes 22 residents, and other animals living in the Swan and Canning rivers, was also the impetus behind the Reel it In campaign. It has seen 22 dedicated fishing waste bins installed at popular fishing spots, traffic bridges, yacht clubs and jetties to help stem the impact discarded fishing gear has on Riverpark wildlife.

The Trust joined forces with Recfishwest, Native Animal Rescue, Clean Marine Keep Australia Beautiful and five riverfront councils to deliver this Riverpark initiative. Its success can be measured by outside demand, which has seen the Fremantle Port Authority and the City of Cockburn install bins, and the response from anglers. Already hundreds

of hooks, sinkers, bait bags and many kilometres of fishing line have been disposed of in the new bins.

The Swan River Trust and Alcoa Landcare Program remains strong. It celebrated 16 years of delivering funding to community groups and this year, the program invested \$285,000 in 32 onground restoration programs in the Swan Canning Catchment. It's a focus that has seen more than \$6.2 million invested to reduce harmful nutrients and contaminants from entering our rivers and groundwater and restoring native bushland since its inception in 1999.

Two significant construction projects focused on improving water quality were also delivered by the Trust. The \$4.5 million Ellen Brook Wetland was completed in May. The Ellen Brook Catchment contributes the highest loads of nitrogen and phosphorus into the Riverpark of the 31 catchments on the Swan Coastal Plain and once operational, the 0.6 hectares constructed wetland is estimated to remove more than 270 kilograms of phosphorus and 330 kilograms of nitrogen per year.

Construction of a third oxygenation plant on the Canning River was completed and once operational the Nicholson Road plant will increase the Trust's oxygenation program to five – two on the Swan and three on the Canning. The new plant will provide oxygen relief to a 2.2 kilometre stretch and extend oxygen relief above the Kent Street Weir to approximately 4.5 kilometres. The construction of this plant and the upgrading of the existing plants on the Canning was part of a \$2.4 million investment by the State Government.

The Trust's Riverbank program, which is charged with working with other government agencies, foreshore land managers and the community to repair and revegetate foreshores in the Riverpark, was the beneficiary of significant funding boost. The State Government allocated an additional \$3 million over three years in new funding to ensure the Riverpark remains healthy and accessible for future generations of Western Australians.

Once this funding is combined with the Trust's annual \$1 million and matched by land managers, it has the potential to realise \$12 million in foreshore works over the next three years. It's a fantastic outcome.

The Trust has also continued its high level of involvement in major development projects around the river, which will bring major changes to the State's capital city. Elizabeth Quay, Waterbank near the Causeway, the Perth Major Stadium and proposed new pedestrian bridge are just some examples of major projects requiring ongoing Trust engagement in the statutory planning field.

Change was also afoot at the Trust. Legislation was introduced into Parliament to merge the agency with the Department of Parks and Wildlife while still maintaining an independent board. It has been designed to improve the health of the Swan and Canning rivers into the future and it will do so by bringing the management of Western Australia's national parks and conservation estate into one agency.

I wish to take this opportunity to acknowledge the contributions of outgoing Board Chairman

Professor Michael Poole and West Australian Local Government nominee Dudley Maier. Professor Poole recently became a Member in the General Division in the Queen's Birthday Honours. He, as well as Mr Maier have made an outstanding contribution to the Trust and I thank both for their unwavering commitment.

I also acknowledge the Trust's committed and professional staff. Their professionalism, passion and commitment shows in all work undertaken by the Trust. These attributes were most recently highlighted from the top when the Trust's General Manager Rod Hughes was named as the State or Federal Government Leader of the Year at the Institute of Public Administration Australia Achievement Awards 2014.

Finally, I would like to thank all our volunteers, river care groups, community groups and colleagues in Federal, State and local governments and our university partners. The Trust relies on their passion and commitment which is invaluable in ensuring the long-term future of the Riverpark.



Hamish Beck

Chairperson

19 August 2014

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Agency overview



About the Swan River Trust

OUR PURPOSE

To work with others to protect the Swan Canning Riverpark and enhance its ecological and community benefits and amenity.

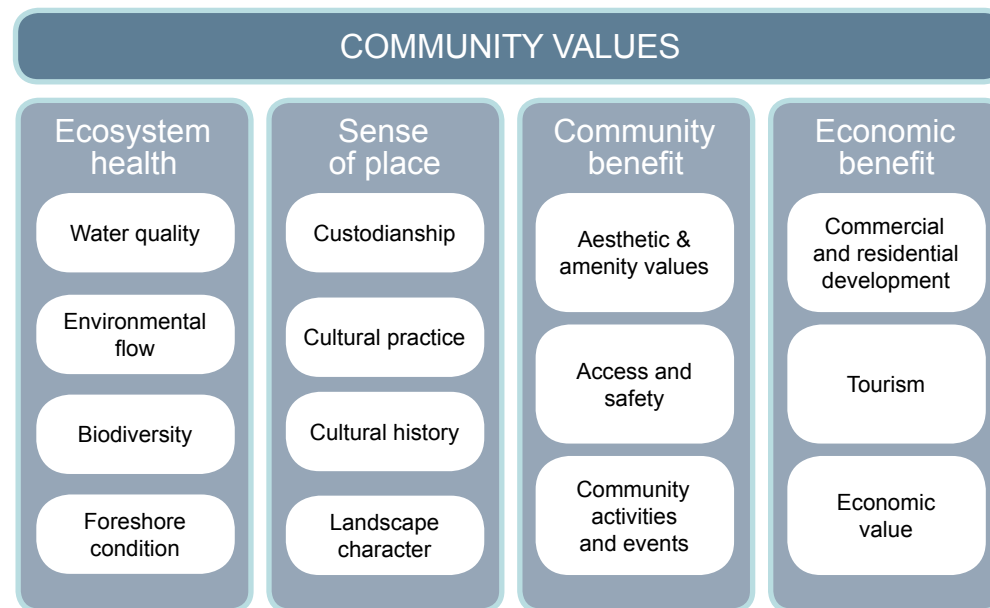
OUR VISION

Our vision is a healthy river for all, forever, which is resilient to climate change, population and development pressures and is enjoyed, shared and nurtured.

DESIRED OUTCOMES

The ecological health of the Swan Canning river system is protected and enhanced.

The long-term community benefit of the Swan Canning river system is protected and enhanced.



HOW WE FUNCTION

The Trust operates in accordance with State Government goals. Its work delivers on the Social and Environmental Responsibility goal – ensuring that economic activity is managed in a socially and environmentally responsible manner for the long-term benefit of the State.

The Trust was established in 1989 to protect, manage and provide appropriate planning for the Swan and Canning rivers and associated land. It operates under the *Swan and Canning Rivers Management Act 2006* (the Act) and its functions are to:

- protect and enhance the ecological and community benefits and amenity of the Development Control Area (DCA) and to control activities and development in that area;
- protect and enhance the ecological and community benefits and amenity of the Riverpark;
- carry out works and provide facilities for the purposes of protecting and enhancing the ecological and community benefits and amenity of the Riverpark, establish targets for the ecological and community benefits and amenity of the Riverpark, and mechanisms for evaluating the achievement of those targets;
- coordinate and promote the development and implementation of strategic documents defined by the Act;
- coordinate and promote the activities of other bodies that have functions in relation to the catchment area, insofar as those functions may affect the Riverpark, including the implementation of any strategic documents applicable to the catchment area;
- monitor and report to the Minister on the state of the DCA and development on and adjoining the DCA;
- provide advice and assistance to planning authorities so that in relation to the Riverpark, proper provision is made in planning schemes for – the reservation of land for protection and future acquisition; river foreshores; the protection and public use of land and waters; and the protection of wildlife habitat;
- provide advice to the WAPC on state planning policies and planning scheme provisions relating to any matter within its functions, and publish other statements of policy relating to any matter within its functions;
- provide advice and promote public education on any matter within its functions;
- perform such functions as are delegated to it under any other written law;
- otherwise undertake the administration and enforcement of the Act; and
- perform any other functions vested in it by the Act or any other written law.

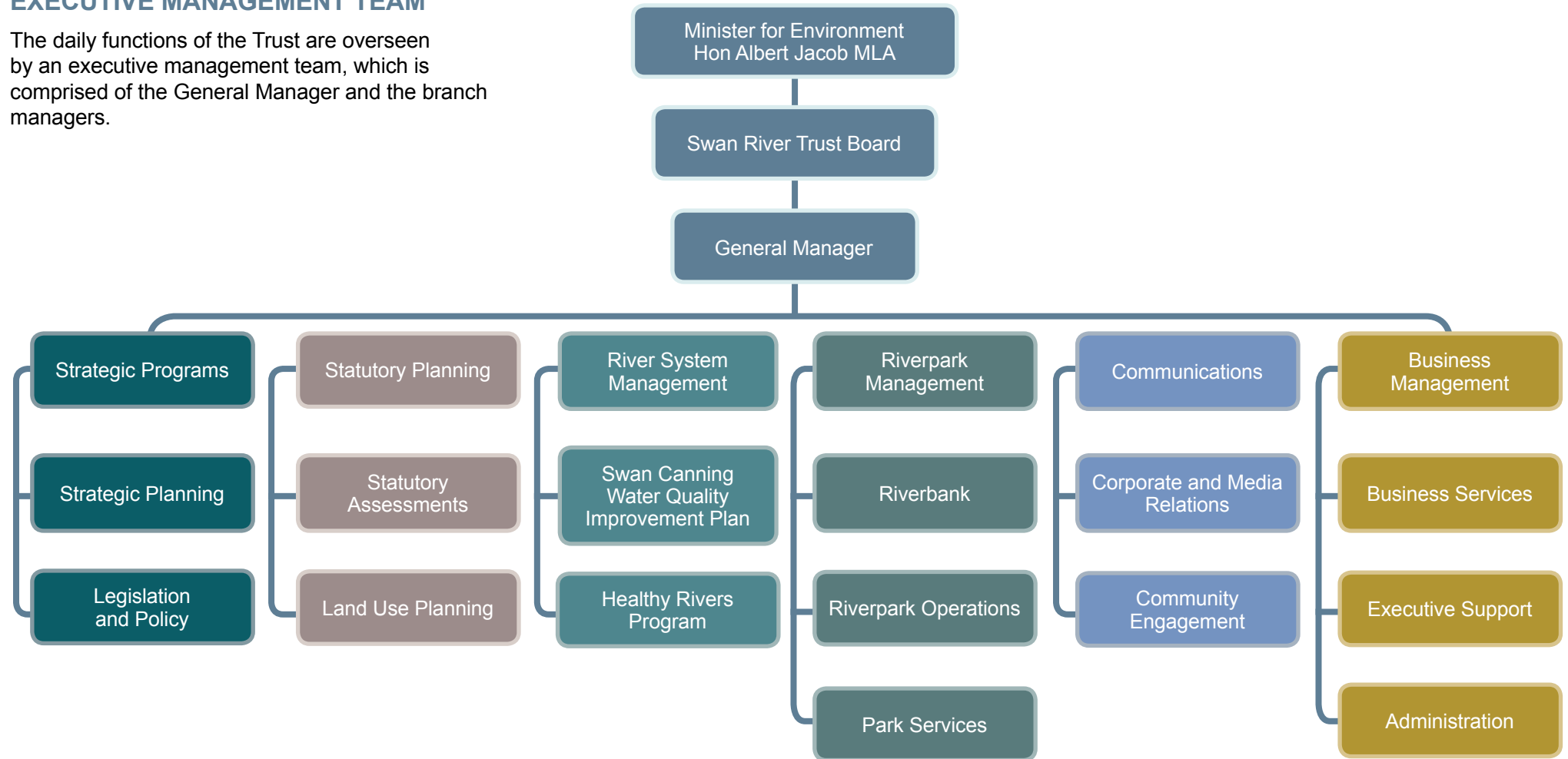
Management framework



Operational structure

EXECUTIVE MANAGEMENT TEAM

The daily functions of the Trust are overseen by an executive management team, which is comprised of the General Manager and the branch managers.



Swan River Trust Board



MR HAMISH BECK (CHAIRMAN)

Mr Beck is Managing Director of Beck Advisory, a property development advisory and asset management business. He was formerly a Board Member of the Art Gallery

of Western Australia, Chairperson of the Art Gallery of Western Australia Foundation, Chairperson of the Property Education Foundation, Division Councillor of the Property Council of Australia, Chairperson of the Curtin University Property Studies Advisory Committee, Member of the University of Western Australia Urban and Regional Planning Advisory Committee, Member for the Rottneest Island Marine Advisory Committee and Rear Commodore of Royal Freshwater Bay Yacht Club. Mr Beck was appointed to the Trust Board in June 2011 and as Chairman in June 2014 for a term of three years.



MS BARBARA WATROBA (DEPUTY CHAIR)

Ms Watroba is a Senior Associate, in the Litigation and Regulatory team at DLA Piper Australia, working mainly in construction related litigation

matters. She has a LLB Honours degree (Macquarie University), MA Women's studies (Deakin University) and Bachelor of Environmental Design (UWA). Ms Watroba was appointed to the Trust Board in February 2012 and as Deputy Chairperson in June 2014.



MS SHELLEY TAYLOR-SMITH

Ms Taylor-Smith is director and founder of Champion Mindset Consulting. She holds a Bachelor of Science in Physical Education from the University of Arkansas, USA and works as a

motivational keynote speaker, performance and swim coach, workshop facilitator and author. Following a distinguished international sporting career in marathon swimming (achieving seven-times Women's World No.1 Marathon Swimming Champion 1988-1995); Shelley serves as a committee member and advisor for a number of bodies including Burswood Park Board, FINA International Swimming Federation, Swimming Australia Limited and Swimming WA. She is patron of the Esther Foundation - a women's community and leadership program in Perth. She was appointed to the Trust Board in June 2011 and reappointed in 2014 for another three years.



MS VANESSA DAVIES

Ms Davies has traditional links to the Wongai and Noongar people in Western Australia. She has comprehensive executive management experience in government relations, justice, employment

and education, health, community and Indigenous relations. In 2000, Ms Davies completed a postgraduate Masters Degree in Management and Leadership at Curtin University. Ms Davies was appointed to the Trust Board in December 2009 and reappointed in 2012 for another three years.



MS LINDSAY BAXTER

Ms Baxter is the Planning Director of the Metropolitan South area in the Perth & Peel Planning Division of the Department of Planning. She holds a Bachelor of Arts (Urban and Regional Studies)

from Western Australian Institute of Technology and Graduate Diploma in Arts (Recreation Studies (Edith Cowan University)). Ms Baxter has 30 years experience in planning in State Government and oversees a team of planners dealing with, inter alia, subdivision, development, structure plans and town planning schemes. Ms Baxter was appointed to the Trust Board in January 2012.



**MS VICKI RASMUSSEN
(FROM 9 JUNE 2014)**

Ms Rasmussen is a strategic fundraiser who has been working in the not-for-profit sector for more than 20 years. She is currently employed with Xponential Philanthropy as a

Managing Consultant, responsible for the operations of the Western Australian business including management and strategy of significant capital campaigns in WA. Ms Rasmussen was appointed to the Trust Board in June 2014.



**MR JEFFREY STONE
(FROM 9 JUNE 2014)**

Mr Stone has more than 30 years experience as an educator and brings strong leadership skills and a commitment to learning. He holds a Bachelor of Education

and a Diploma in Teaching (WACAE, Nedlands Campus). He has worked in a range of educational contexts with a focus on engagement with the wider community, promotion of school culture and the development of staff. Mr Stone was appointed to the Trust Board in June 2014.



**CR ROBERT HAWES
(FROM 9 JUNE 2014)**

Cr Hawes (Shire of Chittering) is the Western Australian Local Government Association nominee. He is also the President of the Shire and Chairman of Ellen Brockman

Integrated Catchment Group. He serves as a committee member and community representative on a number of bodies including the Avon Midland WALGA zone, Avon ROC, a member of Wannamal Lake Catchment group and Chittering Valley LCDC. Cr Hawes was appointed to the Trust Board in June 2014.



**PROFESSOR MICHAEL
POOLE CHAIRPERSON
AM (UNTIL JUNE 2014)**

Professor Poole was awarded the Order of Australia Medal for services to agriculture in May 2014. He holds a Bachelor of Science degree in

agriculture from the University of Western Australia and is a Fellow of both the Academy of Technology Sciences and Engineering, and the Australian Institute of Agricultural Science and Technology. He has enjoyed a distinguished career in agriculture and environment. Prof. Poole joined the Trust Board in May 2008, served as Deputy Chair from 20 June 2011 and was appointed as Chairperson in February 2012. Prof Poole's term expired in June 2014.



**DUDLEY MAIER
(UNTIL JUNE 2014)**

Mr Maier, former City of Vincent councillor, was the Western Australian Local Government Association nominee to the Board. He holds a Bachelor of Science

degree from the Australian National University and has served as a committee member and community representative on a number of bodies including the Water Corporation Customer Advisory Council and Claise Brook Catchment Group. Cr Maier was appointed to the Trust Board in September 2007 and was reappointed for a term of three years from June 2011. Mr Maier headed the Trust's Finance and Audit Committee from 2008. His term expired in June 2014.

Significant issues and trends

The Swan Canning Riverpark provides a stunning backdrop to Perth. It also offers a unique recreational setting for residents and visitors and a vital habitat for native wildlife. Continuing reduced rainfall in recent years has focused pressures on the Swan Canning river system. This has reinforced the importance of the Trust's role to manage and deliver strategic long term responses.

CHALLENGES

- Population growth causing increased demand for riverside residential and commercial development, increased waste and use of the river for competing recreational activities.
- Improving community understanding of problems facing the river and their responsibility to help deliver solutions.
- The Swan River drains the large rural Avon Catchment contributing significantly to sedimentation, acidification and nutrient input.
- The Swan and Canning rivers also drain urban land with increasing residential and industrial use contributing to nutrient input, low oxygen levels and non-nutrient contamination.
- Understanding and protecting social and cultural significance of the Riverpark.
- The effects of climate change, including reduced rainfall, storm surges and stream flow and increased marine intrusion, increases the rivers' vulnerability.
- Shoreline erosion, vegetation loss and ageing river walls continue to put additional pressure on the Riverpark's ecological and community values.

MANAGEMENT APPROACH

The Trust management approach to meet these challenges is to:

- provide a whole of system, intergenerational perspective to policy, planning and management;
- take an adaptive, risk-based approach to prioritise work programs;
- adapt our strategies to meet emerging challenges and changing priorities;
- base our management on sound science;
- influence others to take up their responsibilities;
- collaborate with others to increase return on investment;
- monitor, evaluate and communicate our successes and failures;
- use community expertise in problem solving; and
- demonstrate innovative strategies.



Agency performance



Statutory Assessment of Development

The Statutory Planning service assesses proposed developments within and adjacent to the Riverpark and ensures that amenity, public access and environmental values are given due consideration in the assessment process. Conditions are generally placed on approvals of developments to limit impacts and to achieve an outcome that results in an acceptable balance between the community interest and private rights.

STATUTORY ASSESSMENTS

In its statutory assessment role under the Metropolitan Region Scheme (MRS), the *Swan and Canning Rivers Management Act 2006* and *Swan and Rivers Management Regulations 2007* the Trust assesses and determines, or provides advice to the Minister for Environment, the Western Australian Planning Commission (WAPC) and local governments on a range of development proposals around the river. During 2013-14, the Trust determined or provided advice on 338 of those proposals. This was a slight increase on the previous year.

The amendments to Regulations introduced last year continued to have a beneficial effect by allowing the streamlining of many approval processes and introducing fit for purpose assessment pathways. The amendments have been appreciated by many Trust stakeholders particularly local governments which undertake a large number of projects in the Trust's Development Control Area (DCA) each year.

COMPLIANCE AND AUDIT

The total number of compliance actions taken for the year was 462, an increase of 8 per cent on last year. The Trust had an officer dedicated to ensuring compliance for works around the river. The approvals are issued in accordance with the Trust's Act and Regulations as well as local government planning schemes and the MRS. The increase in the number of actions reflects the increased efficiency of the system used to generate and record compliance actions and this allows the compliance officer more time in the field assisting proponents with compliance matters and the interpretation of conditions.

The percentage of works in full compliance was 67 per cent, comparable with the previous year which was 66 per cent. Most of the non-compliant situations were remedied as a result of the Trust's involvement.

PRECINCT PLANNING

During the year, the Trust continued to work with the City of Belmont and the Town of Bassendean on separate precinct plans for the areas of the Riverpark foreshore within their municipalities.

The City of Belmont adopted its final Foreshore Precinct Plan at its council meeting on 24 June 2014. It is intended that the plan will be endorsed by the WAPC and the Trust early in the new financial year. This plan will guide the future use and management of the City of Belmont foreshore and the interface between the Parks and Recreation reserve along the river and the privately owned land beyond.

The Town of Bassendean has also prepared a draft Foreshore Precinct Plan with the assistance of the Trust. It is anticipated that this will be advertised for public comment early in the new financial year before being endorsed by the Town of Bassendean, the WAPC and the Trust.

The Trust continued to work with the City of Perth, City of South Perth, Town of Victoria Park, the WAPC and the Metropolitan Redevelopment Authority (MRA) on a coordinated plan for Perth Water.

The long-term intention is to have a series of precinct plans that will cover all of the foreshore areas within the Riverpark. It is anticipated that an additional precinct planning process will commence with a new local government authority in 2014-15.

Case Study

Statutory Planning

Water management revolutionised

The Swan River Trust continues to take an active role in an exciting project focused on revolutionising water management in towns and cities in Australia and on the international stage.

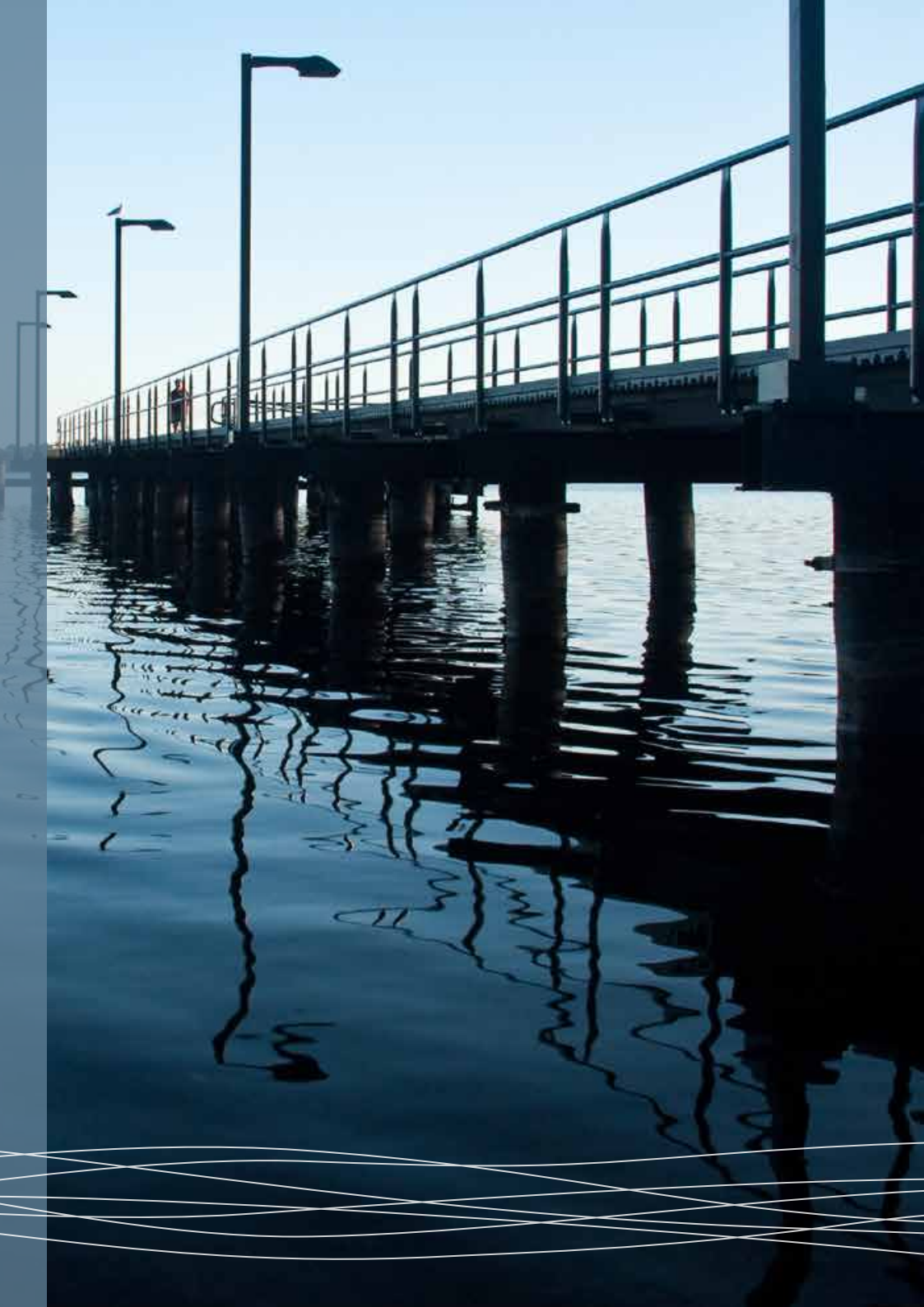
Trust Land Use Planning manager Jennifer Stritzke said the Cooperative Research Centre (CRC) for Water Sensitive Cities looked beyond just engineering solutions and also drew on disciplines such as planning and landscape architecture to deliver water sensitive solutions.

“The Trust is a proactive partner in the CRC, providing significant cash and in-kind contributions to support the program and cultivate a local community of urban water expertise in Western Australia,” Ms Stritzke said.

“The Trust provides input and advice on the research through its involvement in the CRC’s Western Regional Advisory Panel and in the Stakeholder Advisory Panels for the research programs on water sensitive urbanism and future technologies.”

Ms Stritzke said the Trust had also provided data and identified study sites for several research projects, including studies of hydrology and nutrient transport processes in groundwater and surface water systems.

“We have also been involved in studies addressing wetland water quality treatment systems for waterway protection; economic models for managing nutrient emissions to urban water bodies and statutory planning for water sensitive urban design,” Ms Stritzke said.



MAJOR PROPOSALS CONSIDERED

The Trust considered and provided advice under the MRS to the WAPC on the third stage of the Elizabeth Quay development. This application was the last major phase of the staged approach to the project that was considered by the WAPC before the project was transferred to the MRA. Since then the Trust has provided advice to the MRA on another four development applications for the Elizabeth Quay project.

The WAPC has delegated to the Trust the responsibility for overseeing compliance with the WAPC's conditions of approval that affect the river. The compliance work started in October 2011 and has continued since that time. The Trust has a dedicated officer performing the compliance role while other senior officers have been engaged in working groups and the assessment of the development applications and various management plans.

The Trust also assessed and recommended the approval of a proposed 18 storey hotel, comprising of 247 rooms at Barrack Square, Perth. The Minister for Environment agreed with the Trust's recommendation and approved the development application in April 2014.

The Claremont Yacht Club received Ministerial approval for a substantial expansion of its marina, within the club's existing Riverbed Lease Area. The expansion includes a new H Jetty with 59 pens and 29 finger jetties, extensions of the access/fuel jetty and the existing A-West Jetty and upgrades to the refuelling facilities.

The Trust granted approval of a 12 month trial for the landing of seaplanes on the Swan River in Como. The trial is expected to commence by the end of 2014. Public comment will be invited during the trial and will inform any subsequent application for ongoing and long-term use of the river for the commercial landing of seaplanes.

LAND USE PLANNING PROGRAM

This year, consistent with the Healthy Rivers Action Plan, the land use planning program provided advice on 15 strategic planning proposals likely to impact on water quality in the Swan Canning river system, including local water management strategies for areas in Kenwick, West Martin, Guildford, Morley, Southern River and the Wungong Urban Water Master Plan area. It also provided advice on a District Water Management Strategy for the Rose Hill Country Club in South Guildford.

The land use planning program works on major developments around the river to ensure nutrient inputs to the river are reduced where possible. The Trust's advisory role on the Perth Major Stadium ensured that an active groundwater management system was in place during the pre-construction site works, removing approximately 40 kilograms of total nitrogen that would otherwise have been delivered to the river.

Through the Federal Government's Caring for Our Country initiative, the Trust provided a funding boost to the New WAter Ways capacity building program to promote water sensitive urban design and total water cycle management. With the Trust's support, New WAter Ways has developed new training programs on groundwater management and local water management strategies, and delivered training sessions directly to key agencies such as the Department of Planning at its offices.

PLANNING POLICY AND STRATEGIES

The Trust supports water quality protection and water sensitive urban design in the Swan Canning Catchment through the land use planning program. The Trust provided advice to the Department of Environment Regulation (DER) on revisions to the Assessment Levels for Soils, Sediment and Water and on proposed changes to the *Contaminated Sites Act 2003*. The Trust also provided input to the Department of Water (DoW) on its Decision Process for Stormwater Management in Western Australia and to the Office of the Environmental Protection Authority (OEPA) on water factors as part of the strategic assessment of the Perth-Peel region.

The Trust's review of the signage policy for the Swan Canning Riverpark was advertised for public comment and completed during the year. Although the Trust generally discourages advertising signage within the Riverpark the new amendments to the policy make provision for sporting clubs to have sponsorship signage displayed during events at their premises. The Trust recognised that many clubs struggle financially and that this source of income is important to their viability and the presence of sponsorship signage under these circumstances will not be a major imposition on the amenity of the Riverpark.

A review of the Trust's Development Control procedures has been carried out. The review updated the procedures in relation to amendments to the Trust's regulations that streamlined many categories of applications.

During the year, the Trust received an application to conduct a commercial fly-boarding business in the Riverpark. Only two areas of the river with depths between three and six metres were identified as having potential for the activity, however, it was unknown whether the force of the jets would cause an unacceptable level of disturbance to the fine riverbed sediments. The Trust commissioned a study to investigate possible disturbance and unfortunately it was found that at those depths unacceptable levels of disturbance were highly likely. The Trust has informed potential fly-board applicants that there may be areas of the river with greater depths that may be suitable but applications to establish fly-boarding in those areas would need to include investigations to demonstrate that sediment disturbance levels were unlikely to cause harm to the river.

DEVELOPMENT CONTROL AREA REVIEW

The Trust's DCA was established under the *Swan and Canning Rivers Management Act 2006* to protect the Swan and Canning rivers and associated lands. The DCA boundary contained a number of anomalies which caused unnecessary complications in the administration of the Trust's planning processes. A review of the DCA commenced in 2008 and has been a long and complex process, particularly as the DCA boundary had not undergone a detailed review for more than 20 years since the introduction of the original management area under the *Swan River Trust Act 1988*. As a result, a total of 231 changes were made to the DCA.

The revised DCA boundary clarifies and simplifies the administration of the Trust's planning powers and will generally assist in expediting the decision making process. Following lengthy consultation processes, the revised DCA (Version 5 of Deposited Plan 47465) was officially gazetted on 27 June 2014.



Riverpark management

Riverpark management guides shoreline restoration and operational, recreational and commercial activities to enhance community benefit and amenity of the Swan Canning Riverpark. The Riverpark is 72.1km² of river reserve and adjoining public lands. The *Swan and Canning Rivers Management Act 2006* assigns the Trust responsibility as the park management agency.

BOATING MANAGEMENT STRATEGY

The Trust continued to manage issues and implement recommendations arising from the Boating Management Strategy in 2013-14. In collaboration with the Department of Transport (DoT), work began on developing a Mooring Management Program. This initiative will establish agreed parameters and terms for the management of moorings within the Riverpark, given that both the Trust and Department of Transport have legislative roles relating to moorings. It will define mooring area boundaries, set overall capacity for moorings in the Riverpark and establish agreed management processes. This is to ensure that the increasing demand for moorings is balanced with the competing demand of the Riverpark's many aquatic recreational activities.

The Trust continues to liaise with foreshore land managers to support the roll out of the Dinghy Management Strategy. It aims to protect Riverpark shorelines and a number of councils have already allocated areas for the storage of dinghies while other councils have decided to ban dinghy storage on the foreshore. The Trust will continue to support and assist councils with implementing dinghy management system in the Riverpark.

The Trust continued to work with other agencies including DoT on the draft Aquatic Use Review and Management Framework. Following further consultation with key stakeholders, a number of changes were implemented by DoT in October 2013, through gazettal notices under the *Navigable Waters Regulations 1958*. This involved several vessel speed limit changes, two additional motorised vessel prohibited areas, and a change to the Dalkeith ski area boundary. These changes will support safe, equitable and sustainable recreation use of the Riverpark.

LAND MANAGEMENT STRATEGY

The Trust staff have continued to work on drafting a Land Management Strategy to address a significant number of land management issues, including encroachment and unauthorised development, predominantly within the upper reaches of the Canning River.

Officers from the Trust are working closely with the landholders, other relevant agencies and foreshore land managers, to address all identified issues and to ensure compliance with the *Swan and Canning Rivers Management Act 2006*.

ABORIGINAL HERITAGE APPROVALS

The Trust continues to improve working relationships with the Noongar community in protecting and managing Noongar heritage throughout the Riverpark. This was highlighted through the Trust's involvement in the trial of a new State Government heritage protocol in association with the Cities of Canning and Belmont. Two projects were assessed for aboriginal heritage requirements in collaboration with Cities of Canning and Belmont, Department of Aboriginal Affairs and the South West Aboriginal Land and Sea Council.

Both projects obtained an *Aboriginal Heritage Act 1972* approval for proposed river restoration projects, general maintenance work and facility upgrades within approximately 31 kilometres of the Riverpark. Historically, such approvals have only been considered on a site-by-site basis.

Riverpark Management

Notable incidents

Trust officers conducted a number of compliance boat patrols, jetty compliance actions and joint compliance activities with DoT Marine Safety and Water Police. A total of 724 vessels were stopped and 345 various notices (Infringements/Cautions) were issued for a range of offences.

This year, 10,165 kilograms of general rubbish, timber and accumulated weed were removed from the Riverpark and 64 large items, including two stolen motor vehicles and a scooter.

There was a decrease in the number of complaints dealt with by the Trust. This year staff responded to 234 complaints compared with 300 last year. There was also a significant decline in incidents of vegetation damage with only 15 recorded in 2013-14, down from 32 in the previous year.

More than \$1 million was distributed to 10 priority projects across seven local government areas as part of the Trust's Riverbank funding. This program was bolstered this year following an announcement by Environment Minister to commit an additional \$3 million over three years.

EVENTS, COMPLAINTS, INCIDENTS AND ENFORCEMENT

Each year the Trust responds to a variety of incidents and complaints in and around the Riverpark and takes action when appropriate. This year the Trust responded to 234 complaints, compared with 300 complaints last year.

There was also a significant decline in reported incidents of vegetation damage with only 15 incidents recorded during 2013-14 in comparison with 32 incidents the previous year.

The Trust installed four vegetation damage signs throughout the Riverpark this financial year. These signs are installed to highlight any significant act of deliberate vegetation damage in the Riverpark. They have proven to be a successful tool to help educate the public about acts of deliberate vandalism and to warn that it is an offence to cut or destroy foreshore vegetation without required approvals.

“... This year, a total of 10,165 kilograms of general rubbish, timber and accumulated macroalgae (weed) was removed from the Riverpark, up from 8140 kilograms in 2012-13.”

Table 1: Incident and complaints management summary

SUBCATEGORIES	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
Algal blooms	6	5	9	8	2	3	4	2
Aquatic deaths	10	12	23	15	10	6	13	9
Chemical spills	3	5	4	0	3	Nil	Nil	1
Vegetation destruction	30	23	30	42	42	28	32	15
Foaming	8	0	1	4	4	4	4	2
Foreshore damage	8	19	13	8	1	5	4	5
General complaints	82	68	79	82	46	54	65	33
Herbicides/pesticide spraying	1	3	2	1	3	1	1	Nil
Industrial discharge/dewatering	11	14	14	16	5	11	19	12
Offensive odour	10	3	5	4	Nil	2	Nil	2
Oil slicks/spills	32	26	34	27	23	22	26	33
Proactive compliance	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	67
River discolouration	3	4	6	10	16	10	3	3
Sewage discharge	10	11	12	9	5	6	7	8
Unauthorised development	13	16	13	11	9	13	48	9
Waste/rubbish dump	13	17	21	18	18	14	8	12
Watercraft nuisance	19	21	34	12	37	42	58	18
Weeds	5	1	7	4	1	1	Nil	Nil
Other							8	3
TOTAL	264	248	307	271	225	222	300	234

Trust officers continue to spend considerable time removing litter and waste from the Riverpark. This year, a total of 10,165 kilograms of general rubbish, timber and accumulated macroalgae (weed) was removed from the Riverpark, up from 8140 kilograms in 2012-13. This increase has been caused by an increase in the amount of weed removed this year. Overall there has been a decline in the amount of waste in other categories.

Trust staff also removed 64 large items including two stolen motor vehicles and a scooter from the Swan River. In contrast to previous years, there was a small amount of accumulated weed and macro algae removed from the Riverpark.

Table 2: Tonnes of materials removed from Riverpark waterways and foreshores

TONNES REMOVED PER YEAR					
MATERIAL	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
Rubbish	6.76	6.577	9.27	6.88	2.65
Fish	0.001	0.03	0.01	0	0.02
Timber	19.42	7.378	2.08	1.26	0.795
Weed	112.8	0	53.3	0	6.7
TOTAL	138.98	13.98	64.6	8.14	10.165

Note: in tables 2 and 3 rubbish includes all general refuse and may also include rubble and remnants of old structures demolished and removed from the Riverpark.

Table 3: Summary of materials removed from waterways and foreshores

MATERIAL	UNITS	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
Rubbish	Kg	6765	6577	9270	6880	2665
White goods	Each	7	0	0	0	0
Tyres	Each	16	46	48	35	15
Drums	Each	20	7	16	4	1
Signs	Each	13	10	19	4	4
Vessels	Each	2	1	0	4	0
Shopping trolleys	Each	49	48	9	6	18
Fish	Kg	1	30	10	0*	20
Birds	Each	6	2	1	0	0
Other animals	Each	2	1	0	0	2
Timber	Kg	19416	7378	2081	1265	795
Weed	Tonnes	112.8	0	53.3	0	6.7
Pallet/crates	Each	37	20	12	15	1

*Does not include fish removed as part of fish kill events.

RIVERBANK

Riverbank funding is a partnership between State and local governments that results in significantly improved river shoreline conditions while providing major benefits to river health.

Since 2002, the Riverbank program has contributed more than \$13 million for river restoration projects.

Funding for 2013-14 was shared across Proactive, Grants and Emergency streams. This enabled the Trust to target a variety of foreshore issues in the Riverpark. Now in its third year, the Trust's Riverbank Proactive Funding is successfully targeting high priority, multi-year projects with the aim of meeting Riverbank objectives:

- to protect and enhance riverbanks and shorelines to mitigate threats to environmental, recreational, aesthetic or cultural values;
- to protect, enhance and manage fringing indigenous vegetation and habitat; and
- to improve enjoyment of the foreshore by addressing risk to public amenity values, safety, infrastructure and environment.

During 2013-14, more than \$1 million was distributed to 10 priority projects across seven local government authorities.

These projects include erosion control, revegetation, weed control, river wall repair and preparation of foreshore management plans. All Riverbank projects have a designated project officer who works in partnership with foreshore land managers. Projects funded in 2013-14 are either well underway, on track or complete.

This year, the Minister for Environment announced additional funding for the Riverbank Program. A commitment of \$3 million was provided over three years on top of \$1 million provided annually to the Riverbank Program from the Burswood Gaming Levy.

RIVERPARK TRAIL PROJECT

The draft Riverpark Trail Master Plan was completed in September 2013 after extensive consultation with local government authorities.

The Interpretation Plan for the Riverpark was completed in April 2014, marking a significant milestone in the progress of the trail project. The National Trust WA was engaged to develop the interpretation plan with input from a Noongar Advisory Panel, that provided valuable input on indigenous heritage and values.

Work is progressing on the interpretation aspects of the Trail project, with the guidance and resources delivered through the Interpretation Plan, and in anticipation of the future finalisation and release of the Riverpark Trail Master Plan.

COLLECTING VISITOR INFORMATION

Developing a better understanding of Riverpark visitation patterns and visitor needs is integral to Riverpark management and further progress was made during 2013-14.

The draft report for the Visitor Satisfaction Survey prepared in June 2013 was sent to foreshore land managers for comment and was finalised early in 2014. The report indicated an overall high-level of satisfaction with recreational experiences and facilities at a number of key recreation nodes and provided some useful guidance to the Trust and foreshore land managers on a variety of issues.

A study was also commissioned to investigate efficient and effective methods of collecting Riverpark user data. This was completed in May 2014, providing valuable guidance for future visitor monitoring programs.



Riverpark Management

New Boat carries Noongar name

The Swan River Trust named its new boat Kwilana - the Noongar word for dolphin – in recognition of the central role the Swan and Canning rivers play in the lives of the Noongar people.

Whadjuk Noongar traditional owner Ingrid Cumming blessed the boat with a traditional smoking ceremony to prepare it for its role in protecting and managing the river for the entire community.

Riverpark manager Kelly Hudson said the Aboriginal name acknowledged the spiritual and cultural connection Noongar people had to the Swan Canning Riverpark.

“The Noongar people have been caring for and respecting the Swan and Canning rivers for more than 40,000 years,” Ms Hudson said.

Ms Hudson said the Kwilana would replace the ageing patrol vessel Noel Robins which was bought by a private charter company after being a fixture in the Riverpark for a decade.

“The new eight metre boat has been purpose-built for river sampling, patrols and inspections and it will serve the Trust and the community for a decade,” Ms Hudson said.

MANAGEMENT OF COMMERCIAL ACTIVITIES

Significant progress was made this year to improve compliance of commercial operations and activities requiring Trust permits. Improved internal systems and an increased compliance effort allowed numerous unauthorised operators to be identified and duly approved. There was also an increased focus on operator compliance with licence and permit conditions.

In January 2014, the Trust commissioned a study to investigate recreational carrying capacity and to develop a methodology that assists in determining an acceptable level of commercial recreation operations at popular recreation sites in the Riverpark. This was prompted mainly by concerns with the rapid increase in commercial operations, combined with high general recreational use at Point Walter in Melville. The study was completed in June 2014 and provided valuable insights into recreational carrying capacity. It will be used to develop an agreed framework to assist with the management of commercial operations at high use recreation sites.

COMMUNICATION AND EXTENSION

The Riverbank program continues to successfully implement its communication and extension plan delivering access to technical information, project management support and training to foreshore land managers across the Riverpark.

Among activities undertaken in 2013-14, Riverbank project officers:

- organised a field trip for land managers from 19 different organisations to visit and learn from a variety of case study foreshore stabilisation project sites;

- published a chapter about the use of Erosion Control Matting to complement the Trust's *Best Management Practices in Foreshore Stabilisation Manual 2009*;
- and developed the guidelines for pesticide use within the Riverpark.

The high-level of support, field trips and publications provide foreshore land managers with up-to-date tools and information to encourage best practice foreshore management and ensure good environmental outcomes for the Swan and Canning rivers.

ASSET MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

The Trust's Asset Management System (AMS) has been developed to help manage foreshores by providing up-to-date condition assessments of foreshore assets within the Riverpark. These assessments support prioritisation criteria for the Riverbank funding schemes by identifying high value, threatened sites.

Within the Western Australian Government's Local Government Reform Program, the Asset Management Framework aims to enhance the sustainable management of local government assets. Under the *Swan and Canning Rivers Management Act 2006*, the Trust has shared responsibility, with the State and local government, for both natural and built assets within the river shoreline zone.

In 2013-14, the Trust cooperated with numerous local governments to share AMS standards and data. The Trust conducted a review of the AMS in order to make it more effective and accessible to other relevant authorities. This will be ongoing in 2014-15.

“... In January 2014, the Trust commissioned a study to investigate recreational carrying capacity and to develop a methodology that assists in determining an acceptable level of commercial recreation operations at popular recreation sites in the Riverpark.”



Environmental management

The environmental management services are delivered by the River System Management Branch to improve our understanding of the rivers' function and health to inform management.

HEALTHY RIVERS PROGRAM

The eight programs of the Healthy Rivers Action Plan (HRAP) continue to be delivered to improve water quality throughout the Swan Canning river system using a catchment to coast approach. An allocation of \$1.6 million of the \$3 million in funding provided by the Burswood Park Board delivered a suite of projects in the Swan Canning Catchment. The independent evaluation of the HRAP was put on hold until the Office of the Auditor General (OAG) completed its audit on the health of the Swan and Canning rivers. Once the OAG audit is completed, the evaluation of the HRAP will be undertaken with the outcomes guiding future planning and delivery of the programs through the River Protection Strategy (RPS).

SWAN CANNING WATER QUALITY IMPROVEMENT PLAN (SCWQIP)

The Swan Canning Water Quality Improvement Plan is continuing to be funded by the State Government through the State Natural Resource Management (NRM) Program and the Federal Government as part of the Caring for our Country Program. A further \$1.99 million investment from the Federal Government over four years was received in 2013-14. The majority of the funding was provided to partner organisations to carry out priority nutrient reduction activities. A steering committee, chaired by the Trust and comprising of representatives from the Departments of Water (DoW), Parks and Wildlife, Planning, and Agriculture and Food WA, Water Corporation, Western Australian Local Government Association and Perth Region NRM continues to oversee the plan's implementation. In 2013-14 significant progress was made towards completing a mid-term review of the SCWQIP. This review will be completed by December 2014.

The soil amendment trial in the Ellen Brook Catchment was expanded to include a large-scale, 30 hectare application of Lime-amended BioClay (LaBC) on private property in the catchment. Ten additional sites were also selected for a one hectare trial of LaBC application at a rate of 50 tonnes per hectare. The soil amendment trial is being completed to determine the effectiveness of several soil amendment products in reducing phosphorus leaching in sandy soils. The project is being delivered in partnership with Department of Agriculture and Food WA, ChemCentre, DoW and other organisations and is expected to be completed in June 2015.

The Trust in partnership with Murdoch University has monitored the effectiveness of Riparian Best Management Practices (BMPs) in preventing nutrients entering waterways. The investigation reported on the effectiveness of fencing and riparian vegetation on sandy and duplex soils in the Ellen Brook Catchment. The project provided a better understanding of particular nutrient removal processes and influences in riparian zones.

Nutrient export from the Avon Catchment was also modelled and a range of management scenarios was developed. These management scenarios were then modelled to determine the impact they would have on reducing nutrient loads in the Avon River. In partnership with DoW, a detailed report was produced and will be made publically available in 2014-15.

The Trust also continues to work in partnership with DoW to determine the effectiveness of Stormwater Best Management Practices (BMPs). A document to guide the planting of biofilter systems in the south-west of WA was drafted. A workshop with industry experts provided valuable insights which have been incorporated into the guidelines. The guidelines will be released in 2014-15.

Case Study

Environmental management

Wetland to boost Swan River water quality

The Ellen Brook Wetland reached a significant milestone following the completion of stage one of the project focused on improving water quality in the Swan Canning Riverpark.

River Systems manager Mark Cugley said the Ellen Brook Wetland project was innovative in the way that it would use a series of other offline wetland basins to treat water before returning it to the original water source.

“Phase one has seen the construction of a 0.6 hectares wetland basin which features vegetated zones, deeper settlement zones and a pump-fed component which incorporates the IronMan Gypsum filter material,” Mr Cugley said.

“A riffle made from rock was installed in the Ellen Brook as part of this project and nearly 850m² of river restoration works were completed and an access track was installed.”

Mr Cugley said only a small amount of native vegetation was disturbed as part of these works and a significant quantity of exotic weed species were removed from site during the construction works.

“More than 30 exotic trees and 1.3ha of weeds were removed from the site and a mass planting of 50,000 native seedlings endemic to the Swan Coastal Plain will be planted to improve the local environment,” Mr Cugley said.



NON-NUTRIENT CONTAMINANT PROGRAM

Phase III of the Non-Nutrient Contaminant Program (NNCP) continued during 2013-14 and is expected to be finalised in 2014-15. Five reports focusing on the priority area in the Swan River adjacent to the site of the former East Perth Gasworks have been completed by DoW on behalf of the Trust and were released in May 2014. The reports included investigations into sediment chemistry, ecotoxicity, benthic macro invertebrate faunal composition, drainage waters and the presence of organic contaminants using passive sampler technology. A report summarising all of the NNCP data relevant to Claisebrook, East Perth, was also completed as the final component of the investigations into the priority site. An investigation into sediments and surface water adjacent to a disused waste disposal site on the Canning River was completed and another study on contaminants in the drainage networks discharging to the Kent Street Weir pool is continuing.

HEALTHY CATCHMENTS PROGRAM

This program provides support to sub-regional Natural Resource Management (NRM) groups in the Swan region to coordinate community projects that reduce the amount of nutrients entering the Swan Canning river system. This year \$555,000 was provided to sub-regional NRM groups.

In partnership with the City of Bayswater an urban stormwater drain has been converted into a living stream which will reduce nutrients entering the Swan River from the Bayswater Catchment. This project has been developed in consultation with the Weld Square Primary School River Rangers and the students will continue to be involved in monitoring the living stream.

The Canning Pools Critical Habitat Project has started identifying pools downstream from Stony Brook in Kelmscott. A number of methods to determine sediment levels in the pools have been trialled with limited success and new techniques are being explored.

LOCAL WATER QUALITY IMPROVEMENT PLANS

The Trust continued to implement the 10 local Water Quality Improvement Plans (WQIPs) that have been developed for priority catchments across the Swan Canning Catchment in partnership with local government, community groups, residents and other State Government departments.

Through the Bannister Creek Catchment WQIP major investment projects have been finalised. These projects included a comprehensive water quality sampling program which identified hot spots that will be further investigated in 2014-15. Management plans for Bannister Creek Park and Tom Bateman Wetlands Reserve will guide investment at these sites over the next 10 years. A concept plan to redesign and rehabilitate the Tom Bateman Wetlands inlet to improve its water quality was completed. The redesign and sediment removal at this site was completed and erosion control and revegetation is continuing through Caring for Our Country funding.

The focus of the Bull Creek Catchment WQIP has been securing funding, conducting research and monitoring, building staff capacity and prioritising sites. Almost \$800,000 has been secured from key State, Federal and local government stakeholders to create a living stream along the Brentwood Main Drain at Bateman Park. Investigations, planning and consultations for the living stream are now underway and construction is expected to begin in 2014-15. Water and sediment monitoring in the Bull Creek Catchment has been extended to the entire catchment with the support of the cities of Canning and Melville. Trust officers facilitated the design and delivery of a local water sensitive urban design workshop with staff at the City of Melville and a site assessment process has begun to help staff to prioritise local drainage reserves for vegetation, engineering, disconnection and other local infiltration options.

The Trust has mapped drain outfalls along a 5 kilometre stretch of the Bickley Brook and is liaising with the Water Corporation and the City of Gosnells to confirm approvals and work with light industry to ensure compliance.

The Southern River WQIP, *Sediment and Erosion Project Final Report* and associated tools, which explore the ability to apply Local Laws to control sand drift from individual building sites, have been finalised and promoted to local

governments. The Trust in partnership with Perth Region Natural Resource Management (PRNRM) held a Shifting Sands Forum. The forum provided information on the impacts of sediment on local government infrastructure and the Swan and Canning rivers.

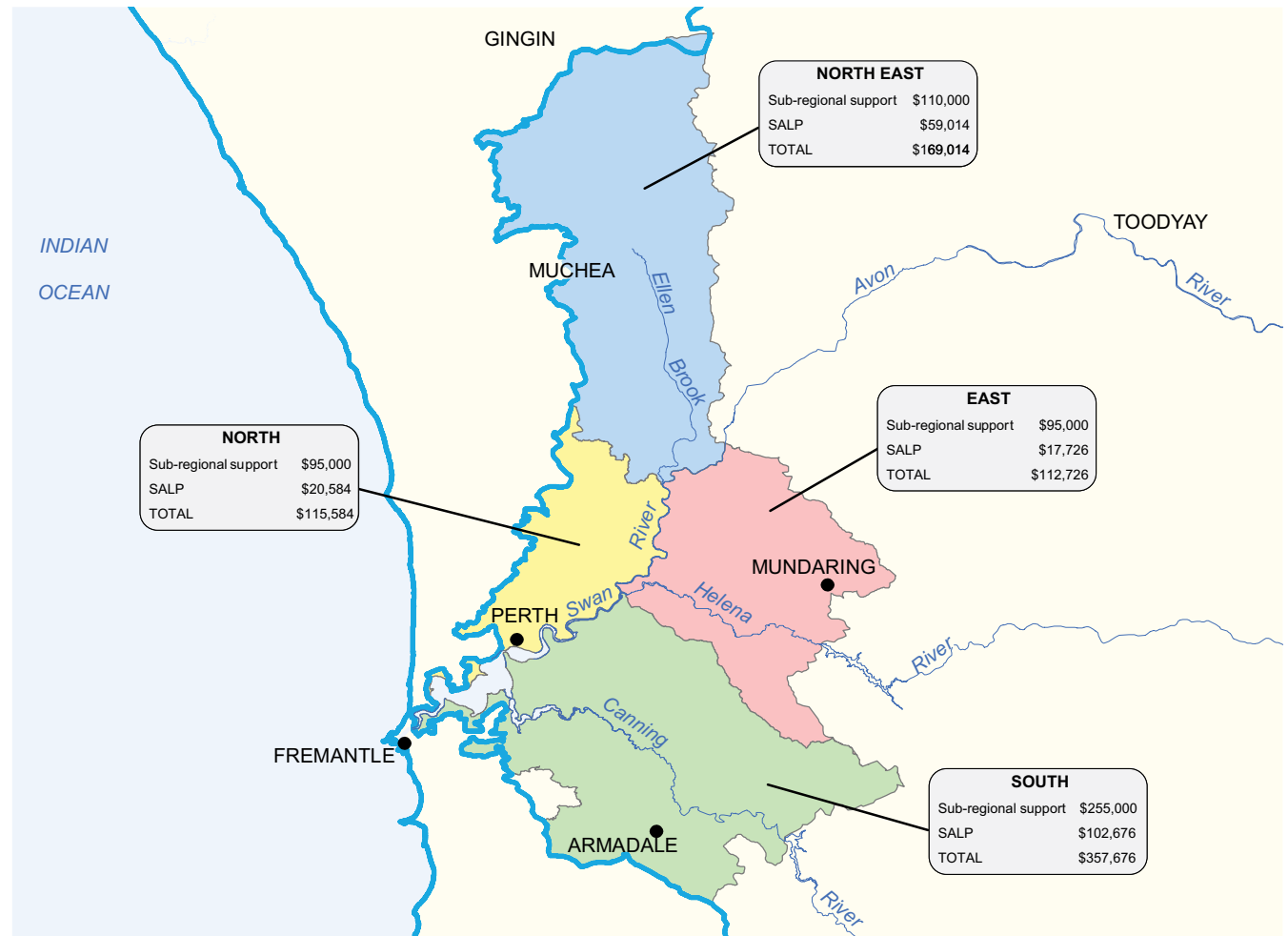
Partnerships with higher education institutions have continued to encourage student monitoring and investigation projects in priority catchments. The projects in 2014 focused on local drains of the Bull Creek Catchment and main drains and outlets to the Canning River. This information has informed the concept plans for the Brentwood Main Drain Living Stream and local government planning. Students have also provided water, sediment and macroinvertebrate information to the Canning Pools Critical Habitat project along the upper Canning River.

SWAN RIVER TRUST AND ALCOA LANDCARE PROGRAM (SALP)

The Swan River Trust and Alcoa Landcare Program (SALP) is administered by PRNRM on behalf of the Trust and Alcoa Australia Limited.

This year, SALP celebrated 16 years of delivering funding to community groups. The program provided \$285,000 to implement 32 onground restoration projects throughout the Swan Canning Catchment in 2013-14. Supporting the program since 1999, the Trust has provided more than \$3.26 million to SALP with a further \$200,000 investment this year including \$50,000 from the Federal Government as part of the Caring for Our Country Program.

Figure 1: Swan Canning Catchment sub-regional support and Swan River Trust and Alcoa Landcare Program (SALP) funding





“... the Trust continues to build sound scientific knowledge into the management of the Swan and Canning rivers. This progressive research approach also addresses river usage, community engagement and planning.”

OXYGENATION

The Trust operates four oxygenation plants in the river system to combat low oxygen levels in summer and autumn with two plants on the Swan River and two on the Canning River, upstream of the Kent Street Weir.

A third oxygenation plant on the Canning River was built in 2014, with testing and commissioning of the plant to occur later this year. The new plant will provide oxygen relief to 2.2 kilometres of the Canning River extending the range of artificial oxygenation to approximately 4.5 kilometres. The oxygenation equipment in the two existing plants, which was originally designed to work in the freshwater environment of the Kent Street Weir pool, has suffered due to regular incursions of salty estuarine water with high tides experienced over the past few years. As a result, a number of components of the existing Canning River oxygenation plants need to be replaced. The construction of the new oxygenation plant and the upgrading of the existing plants will be done as part of the \$2.4 million the State Government has provided to increase the capacity of the oxygenation program in the Canning River.

Oxygenation plants at Caversham and Guildford on the Swan River were used to maintain and improve oxygen conditions in excess of 10 kilometres in the upper Swan River in 2013-14. Bank stabilisation works at the Caversham site were completed in 2013-14, with revegetation of the site to occur in winter 2014. The design for the housing of the Caversham plant is continuing, with construction expected to occur in 2015.

In early 2013, the Trust installed a 2.8 kilowatt solar array at its work centre in Victoria Park as a trial to reduce electricity expenses and offset the carbon generated through power used at the oxygenation plants. In 2013-14, the system produced enough energy to offset approximately 3.5 tonnes of carbon dioxide emissions. Following the trial of this small system, the Trust is considering options to expand the solar capacity to further offset operational costs and emissions.

RIVER SCIENCE

River research previously directed through Swan Canning Research and Innovation Program 2008-13 was refocussed in 2013 and aligned with the Trust's new Research Strategy 2013-18. Under the new strategy, the Trust continues to build sound scientific knowledge into the management of the Swan and Canning rivers. This progressive research approach also addresses river usage, community engagement and planning. This is consistent with the Riverpark management function in the *Swan and Canning Rivers Management Act 2006*.

INDICATORS OF CHANGE – ECOLOGICAL HEALTH

The Trust has continued working towards requirements in the draft River Protection Strategy to extend reporting beyond simple water quality parameters and use biotic indicators of ecological health. Ecological monitoring is focussed on the Fish Community Index and the development of a seagrass assessment protocol that could also be used as an indicator of estuary condition.

Reporting on fish communities is based on spring and summer sampling across 48 sites and uses a Fish Community Index, developed in partnership with Murdoch University's Centre for Fish, Fisheries and Aquatic Ecosystems Research over five years from 2007-12. Reporting on seagrass communities is presently focussed on summer sampling of distribution and extent at six sites. The Trust continues to support DoW as it progresses the development of an index of seagrass health. This work has identified a range of metrics that can be matched to key environmental stressors and that may provide good indicators of condition. Refinement of this suite of indicators and gaining an improved understanding of the natural variability between years has been a key focus in 2014.

Further reports on the Fish Community Index and the extent and distribution of seagrass are expected to be released in late 2014.

INDICATORS OF CHANGE - DOLPHIN HEALTH

In January 2014, the Trust entered into a new collaborative arrangement with researchers at Murdoch University. Existing funding was reviewed and redirected to support both the investigation of dolphin pathologies as well as new research focussed on toxicogenomics of the existing dolphin population. The latter builds on investigations surrounding the deaths of six dolphins in 2009 and seeks to understand the relationship between contaminant exposure in live dolphins and effects on physiological systems. Research began in late January with initial biopsy sampling of the Swan Canning dolphin population.

DECISION SUPPORT - OXYGENATION MODELLING

A new hydrodynamic-biogeochemical model was developed through the University of Western Australia's Centre of Excellence for Ecohydrology and DoW. This was used to simulate the movement of oxygen in the upper river reaches and the impact of oxygenation over a spatial scale. The model was used to explore the cost-benefit of operational scenarios for the upstream oxygenation plants in the Swan and Canning rivers. The model outcomes confirm the benefits of oxygenation in the dynamic estuarine environment and will help improve the Trust's strategy for operating the oxygenation plants in the future.

ICONIC SPECIES - ADDRESSING THE DECLINE OF THE WESTERN SCHOOL PRAWN

Building on the success of Western School Prawn culture breakthroughs at Challenger Institute of Technology in 2012-13, this project has made improvements in community engagement, broodstock collection, and restocking in 2014.

Prawn Watch was formally launched by the Minister for Fisheries in February 2014. Two community training forums were held and support systems established including dedicated web pages, logbooks and a data entry portal. Recreational fishers were active in this project, collecting broodstock for culture

and recording their information into the Prawn Watch database. This information is being analysed and will be used in conjunction with monitoring data collected by Murdoch University to better understand the abundance and distribution of prawns within the estuary.

Research at the university is well underway and is developing new insights into both culture approaches as well as factors that may limit the natural recruitment and survival of Western School Prawns in the Riverpark. Broodstock collectors captured 580 gravid females this year for culture purposes and from these, Challenger released 635,300 juvenile prawns back into the Riverpark.

TOWARDS IMPROVED ENVIRONMENTAL OUTCOMES - INVASIVE FISH CONTROL

For the past two years, the Trust has worked with the Department of Fisheries (DoF) and Murdoch University to advance measures to control the invasive pearl cichlids aquarium fish at known breeding sites. While small-scale removal has occurred, logistical barriers have prevented a large-scale eradication attempt. Cichlid sightings have become commonplace since December 2013 and DoF believes this is evidence of the continuing and now rapid spread of this species. The Department is focussing on preventing the spread of pearl cichlids to other catchments. The Trust will re-focus resources towards educational and awareness initiatives that augment the DoF's Don't dump that fish campaign.

Case Study

Environmental management

Citizens at the heart of prawn revival

Prawn Watch – an exciting citizen science program focused on reigniting prawning in the Swan Canning Riverpark – was launched this year by the Swan River Trust.

Trust principal scientist Dr Kerry Trayler said Prawn Watch was an integral part of the Western School Prawn Restocking program and in the project's early stages it has already attracted 124 registered volunteers.

“The volunteers were trained to collect and log data, taught the importance of returning all by-catch, sustainable fishing and protecting the foreshore at two free sessions hosted by the Trust,” Dr Trayler said.

“It's important we teach the next generation the key tools to protect the fishery.

“Prawn Watch complements the wider restocking program by getting the community actively involved in capturing broodstock for culture purposes.”

Dr Trayler said volunteers had logged 105 sets of data to date and this information has helped scientists locate broodstock and is being used to fill in spatial information gaps on the distribution of Western School Prawns in the Swan and Canning rivers.



DRAINAGE NUTRIENT INTERVENTION PROGRAM (DNIP)

In March 2014, construction of the Ellen Brook Wetland project began. Stage one of the project involved the installation of a 0.6ha wetland basin. The wetland basin has an actively fed filter bed containing an IronMan Gypsum soil amendment layer as well as deeper unvegetated settlement zones and surface flow vegetated zones. In addition to these works almost 850m² of river restoration works was completed and a rock riffle was installed in the Ellen Brook. Power was supplied to site and an underground pump station was installed. Designs for future stages of work were also completed. This wetland will assist in the removal of nutrients from the Ellen Brook Catchment. Of all the 31 coastal catchments on the Swan Coastal Plain, the Ellen Brook Catchment contributes the highest loads of nitrogen and phosphorus into the Swan Canning river system each year.

To assist in the removal of available phosphorus from the Ellen Brook 50 tonnes of Phoslock, a modified clay material, was successfully applied to the Ellen Brook in October 2013.

Detailed designs were finalised for the Eric Singleton Bird Sanctuary Wetland project. The partnership with the City of Bayswater will see a portion of the Bayswater Brook flow diverted into a 2.7 hectare nutrient stripping wetland for treatment prior to discharge back into the brook. The tender for the construction works was awarded for \$2.94 million in May 2014 and it is anticipated construction will begin in spring 2014.

Trust research priorities in relation to storm water have continued to be addressed through involvement in the Co-operative Research Centre (CRC) for Water Sensitive Cities. Monitoring, evaluation and maintenance continued at Drainage Nutrient Intervention Program sites in the Canning Plain and Ellen Brook Catchments.

ENVIRONMENTAL FLOWS

Several of the tributaries of the Swan and Canning rivers are dammed for the domestic water supply. The resulting changes to river flows are recognised as a disturbance to the environmental value of ecosystems downstream of major dams. The Trust provides support to DoW to investigate the environmental water requirements of these downstream environments and to prescribe environmental water provisions (flow regimes) that maintain or restore ecological processes and protect their environmental value. An environmental water release program for the lower Helena River was incorporated into DoW and Water Corporation's operational strategy for managing releases from water supply dams. The program was again implemented over the 2013-14 summer and autumn to maintain the values of the river's summer pools as refuge for river biota during the hottest period of the year. A study investigating the aquatic fauna of the Helena River below and upstream of the release point was conducted in 2013-14. This information, along with data collected over the last three years of water releases will assist with the ongoing management of water releases. Monitoring was also conducted during a water release from the Canning Dam in early 2014.

ENVIRONMENTAL MONITORING

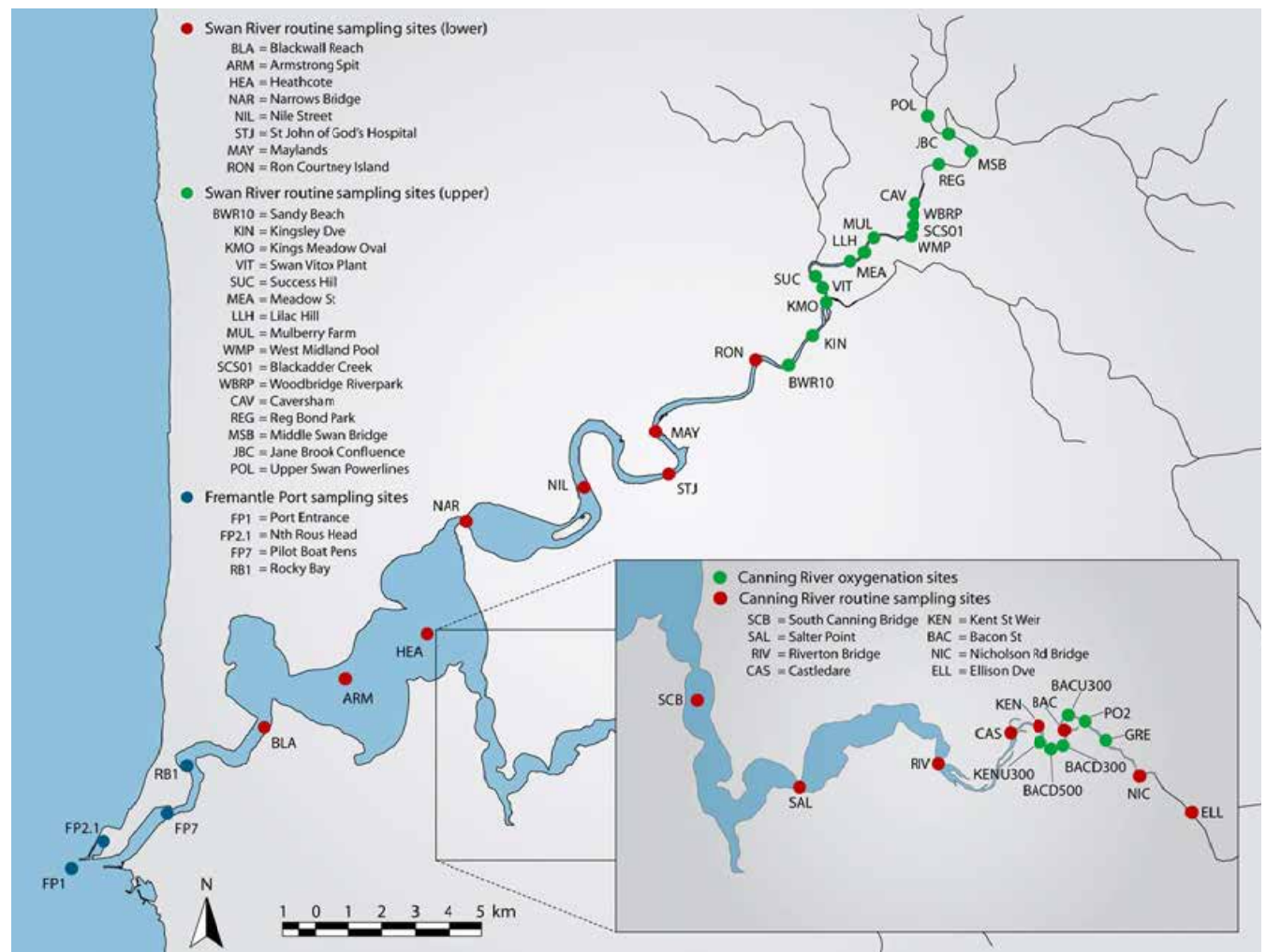
Each year, the Trust and DoW undertake weekly monitoring of the Swan Canning estuary. Thirty-two routine sampling sites are monitored throughout the estuary on a weekly basis and water samples collected are subjected to a range of water quality analyses including nutrients, temperature, salinity, chlorophyll-a (algae), pH and dissolved oxygen. Samples are collected across a range extending one kilometre upstream of the Jane Brook confluence on the Swan River, to the top of the Kent Street Weir pool, near Ellison Drive, on the Canning River, and downstream to Fremantle.

In addition to the Swan Canning estuary sampling, the Trust provides both State and Federal funding to DoW to monitor water quality within all 31 catchments that feed into the Swan and Canning rivers. Catchment data is collected fortnightly when there is water flowing in the tributaries.

Data collected in the environmental monitoring program helps the Trust to target specific areas within the catchment that require particular responses to determine the effectiveness of the management actions we already have in place.

The data collected also allows the Trust to provide timely warnings about potentially hazardous conditions, such as harmful algal blooms, and improves the long-term understanding of the way the Swan Canning river system functions. Currently, a review of water quality and phytoplankton data collected over the last 17 years is being conducted to identify trends that are occurring within the river system. This review is expected to be completed in 2014.

Figure 2: Swan Canning Riverpark sampling sites



Communications

Community changes its ways

The Swan River Trust's successful RiverWise Bennett Springs program is at the centre of an exciting new venture between the Trust and the Water Corporation.

The pilot program rolled out last year targeted fertiliser use and resulted in 90 per cent of participants adopting RiverWise products and a significant reduction in fertiliser applications in the high use suburb.

Trust Community Engagement Manager Jason Menzies said the agencies had teamed up and secured \$300,000 in funding to rollout a new pilot focused on reducing fertiliser and water usage in priority sub catchments in the southern corridor.

"The new project – A RiverWise/Waterwise Garden – has been designed to target high use suburbs, and like Bennett Springs, it will engage homes on a personal level by providing free advice and assistance to reduce fertiliser application and water consumption," Mr Menzies said.

"While accessing tailored advice from a garden professional, participants will also be able to access help to correctly programme irrigation systems and receive help to install basic mechanical tap timers."

Mr Menzies said the program would be backed up with follow up surveys to assess its success and it is expected to start in October 2014.

"Both the Trust and the Water Corporation recognise the correlation between water usage and nutrient levels – where there's high water usage, there's often high nutrient levels, as approximately 45 per cent of residential water usage in WA is for the garden," Mr Menzies said.



Communication of environmental information

The Communications Branch promotes the Swan River Trust's activities and encourages the community to protect and preserve the long-term future of the Riverpark through community engagement, behaviour change programs and environmental education.

MEDIA AND CORPORATE RELATIONS

The Trust maintains a steady flow of information through traditional communication channels including websites, media statements, social media and this year the team branched out to include smartphone applications. Communications staff continued to provide strategic media advice on critical issues and provided detailed communication plans to Trust staff and stakeholders on the agency's key projects. The branch also produced the Trust's key internal and external publications providing in-house editorial, graphic design and photographic services to the agency.

The branch focused on integrated communication campaigns across all media channels including print, web, television, radio, social media and mobile education displays. These mobile installations were used at a variety of large public events such as the Autumn River Festival, Perth Royal Show and were exhibited at Scitech.

Communications also developed a new marketing model to help grow River Guardians and Dolphin Watch membership, increase Great Gardens workshop attendance and diversity and improve community engagement activities.

The Trust's social networking strategy has continued to grow the Swan River Trust and River Guardians websites and YouTube presence by producing a series of short videos showcasing some of the Trust's key community engagement projects. These videos have proved invaluable in securing significant television coverage on the Trust's Dolphin Watch, Prawn Watch and Reel it In projects.

The Trust also worked closely with Channel 7's lifestyle series Destinations WA to produce eight episodes promoting key destinations and aquatic activities in the Riverpark. The series was screened across the entire suite of Channel 7 free to air channels and topped the ratings for its category. The Trust participated in this initiative to stimulate community participation and tourism within the Riverpark.

The Prawn Watch and Dolphin Watch projects have also been the focus of the television segment Wild Things. It screened on The Couch, a television program on the Aurora Channel of Foxtel that airs in Australia and New Zealand.

Communications focused on proactive media and did so by servicing and building strong relationships with leading media outlets and journalists. This solid media rapport is supported by integrated marketing activities to help deliver consistent key messages about the Trust's services and brands. This has helped maximise media exposure and increase awareness of the Trust, River Guardians and associated project brands.

This year, the Trust formed important new stakeholder relationships with Recfishwest, the Fremantle Port Authority, MRA, Heritage Perth and the WA Museum. These relationships helped to deliver key RiverWise education messages through mobile media displays and special events at key public venues.

CORPORATE SPONSORSHIP

Communications developed a Corporate Sponsorship Strategy and Assessment Framework to help guide sponsorship partnering for the Trust. The Department of Parks and Wildlife is adapting these documents to define future corporate sponsorship policy.

During the year, the partnerships team helped secure more than \$2 million funding through sponsorship partnering and Federal and State Government grants. The Communications branch also produced some key sponsorship marketing materials to secure a corporate partner for the Swan River Trust and Alcoa Landcare Program and attract expressions of interest for the Dolphin Watch project. The partnerships team provide ongoing management and support across agency towards a long-term strategy of financial resilience.

WEBSITES

The branch was instrumental in transitioning the design and functionality of the Trust and River Guardians websites in preparation for the amalgamation with Parks and Wildlife. The Trust's website continued to expand its influence with 36,786 unique visitors, an increase of 20 per cent from the previous year. The River Science section was the most visited component of the website followed by Statutory Planning.

The River Guardians website provides the Trust's online community engagement platform. The site's improved navigation, content and mobile device compatibility has generated positive public feedback attracting 10,932 unique visitors during the reporting year. The Trust's website and social media were consistently promoted across key publications, videos and marketing materials.



COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT

River Guardians

The River Guardians program now has 2211 members, an increase of 23 per cent on 2012-13 membership numbers. Over the past year, the River Guardians team has worked with 47 stakeholder groups and was actively present at 20 environmental education events with a combined attendance of more than 10,200 people.

The program continues to provide RiverWise training, volunteering opportunities and presentations from leading scientific and behaviour change experts addressing the key issues facing our rivers.

The River Guardians flagship project, Dolphin Watch, continues to flourish and celebrated its five-year anniversary in June. The project's volunteer base has increased by 22 per cent over the last 12 months to 724 trained volunteers. More than 11,000 reports have now been recorded by volunteers since the project began in 2009.

The project took a significant technical leap forward this year following the launch of the Dolphin Watch App. It has simplified the data collection process so now Dolphin Watchers can share dolphin sightings, photos and video in real time. The Dolphin Watch App was officially launched in February 2014 by the project's new patron, Professor Lyn Beazley.

The annual Dolphin Watch Day event held on 16 June 2014 was attended by the Minister for Environment and 180 Dolphin Watch and River Guardians volunteers. The popular event included the presentation of awards for volunteers and the release of the fourth edition of *FinBook*. The *2013-14 Dolphin Watch Annual Report* was also produced and details the results from the fifth year of monitoring the Riverpark dolphins.

The Dolphin Watch project continues to foster relationships with other citizen science dolphin based projects, their volunteers and staff, including Parks and Wildlife's Monkey Mia Dolphin Experience and the Kangaroo Island Dolphin Watch project.

The Dolphin Watch project was acknowledged in Professor Tim Beatley's international publication *Blue Urbanism*. It was used as an example of cities that care about the condition of waterways and have established programs to protect and restore them.

Junior Dolphin Watch was also launched this year. The project delivers incursions to provide students with a mini-training session on how to identify and record dolphin sightings.

Junior Dolphin Watch provides free online resources for schools, linked with the Australian Curriculum that focuses on the dolphins living in the Riverpark. Ardross Primary School was as the first school to trial this new initiative.

EXTERNAL PRESENTATIONS

This year, Trust officers delivered 26 presentations to external stakeholders. These included universities, local government, volunteer groups and community events. These presentations reached 7880 people.

RiverWise Bennett Springs Behaviour Change Pilot

The RiverWise Bennett Springs Behaviour Change pilot, which focused on reducing nutrients entering the Swan and Canning rivers was evaluated in late 2013. It found that fertiliser use by urban gardeners could be cut by up to 44 per cent through personalised coaching programs, like this one.

The program helped home owners change the way they use fertilisers and it involved a series of free initiatives to educate the local community, including personal home coaching visits, fertiliser swaps and an amnesty for harmful backyard chemicals.

Results from the pilot showed participants reduced their fertiliser use by 8.8 kilos or 15 per cent over the course of the pilot. Non-participating households increased their fertiliser use by 17.3 kilos or 42 per cent. As part of the project, household toxic nasties including more than 112 kilos of fertiliser, nearly 9 kilos of granular insecticides and herbicides and 27.5 litres of liquids were handed in by residents during home visits.

RIVER GUARDIANS SCHOOLS EDUCATION PROJECT

The Trust's Schools Education and River Rangers programs were successfully delivered across the Swan Canning Catchment by the Trust's education officer.

The schools education program engaged 3956 students from 82 schools. The Trust delivered four RiverWise Youth Forums in partnership with Millennium Kids involving 250 students from 19 schools. The events were supported by two local governments and a variety of community groups including the Environment Resource Management Foundation, the Canning River Eco Education Centre and the Western Metropolitan Regional Council.

Three professional learning workshops were run by the Trust's education officer in 2013-14, in partnership with Canning River Eco Education Centre and the South East Regional Centre of Urban Landcare.

The Trust continues to work closely with the 11 primary schools and 447 students currently involved in the River Rangers program. To support the schools more than 30 activities were delivered to the students. To assist the teachers in running the program, two leader workshops were held which provided opportunities for networking and personal development.

GREAT GARDENS WORKSHOPS

The Great Gardens team continued to deliver free environmental education to the community in line with its behaviour change mandate. This year, the Trust funded 16 events, extending the program's reach to 3801 people.

The Trust trialled several new workshop formats and venues, including having a presence at large events like the 2013 Perth Royal Show, which led to an average attendance rate of 237 people per event. This represents a significant improvement on the previous year's average of 91 people per workshop.

Surveys and a home audit program indicate 75 per cent of participants made positive behavioural change as a result of attending the 2013-14 series of workshops including adopting a RiverWise behaviour such as reduced fertilising or planting native plants. The surveys revealed 57 per cent of attendees switched to the use of slow-release fertiliser and 16 per cent stopped using fertiliser completely.

FISHING LINE DISPOSAL UNITS

The Reel it In campaign, was launched in December 2013, and is focused on reducing the impact discarded fishing line has on dolphins, pelicans and other wildlife in the Riverpark.

The Trust joined forces with Recfishwest, Native Animal Rescue, Keep Australia Beautiful's Clean Marine Campaign and five riverfront councils to install the units at popular recreational fishing locations throughout the Riverpark.

The project has resulted in 22 being installed at jetties, fishing platforms, traffic bridges and yacht clubs around the Riverpark. Made of 100 per cent recycled materials, the bins provide a safe and easy way to dispose of unwanted fishing line and tackle.

Fishing line bins have been installed at Garratt Road Bridge, Canning Bridge, the Narrows Bridge, Riverton Bridge, Applecross Jetty, Point Walter Jetty and other popular fishing platforms on the Canning River. The Fremantle Port Authority is also trialling the project and will install six units at the North and South moles.



PHOSPHORUS AWARENESS PROJECT

The Phosphorus Awareness Project (PAP) seeks to achieve a decrease in nutrient loads and algal blooms through changes in community and industry behaviour. The PAP delivers fertiliser and environmental education to the wider community and the position is funded by the Trust and State NRM. In 2013-14, it achieved the following results:

- 249 school presentations to 6275 school students
- 24 community presentations to 585 community members
- 19 displays with 5100 people spoken to at the displays
- Four Fertilise Wise Fertiliser Training sessions with 78 turf managers trained (supported by State NRM funding)
- 34 planting sessions with 8005 plants planted by 1065 school students – 1410 volunteer hours
- Three drain stencilling sessions with 60 drains stencilled by 36 volunteers – 40 volunteer hours
- Production of the Freshwater Fauna Teacher Guides for Years 1 – 10
- Distribution of 16,730 PAP brochures, 1995 Fertilise Wise brochures and 6095 Local Plant brochures
- 27 articles about the PAP/Fertilise Wise project in newspapers and newsletters

Servicing the Agency: Strategic Programs

The Strategic Programs Branch implements a planning and policy framework to guide the Trust and others to achieve collaborative, coordinated Riverpark management.

DRAFT RIVER PROTECTION STRATEGY

The Trust worked with 15 State Government agencies, 21 local government authorities, Natural Resource Management groups and other interested stakeholders to finalise the draft River Protection Strategy in September 2013. The finalised strategy was endorsed by the Trust Board in August 2013.

LEGISLATIVE REVIEW

To facilitate the merger process with the Department of Parks and Wildlife, the Trust in conjunction with the Parliamentary Counsels Office prepared the *Swan and Canning Rivers Management Amendment Bill 2014*. It was tabled in Parliament on 7 May, 2014. The Bill will support the transfer of operational functions and Trust staff to Parks and Wildlife. The *Swan and Canning Rivers Management Regulations 2007* was also reviewed to align it with the revised operational responsibilities as contained in the Bill.

In late 2013, the Trust also enacted some significant revisions to the Regulations. These changes were designed to simplify planning requirements, improve flexibility in assessing development requests, prevent duplicated effort and allow councils to assume greater management responsibility for foreshore land activities.

These amendments were developed in consultation with local governments and other affected stakeholders. Improvements include allowing a larger range of local government works and activities to be approved via permit, removing the permit requirements for local government to perform emergency and maintenance works on erosion control structures. The regulation revisions also removed the requirement for Trust and local government approval for commercial events held on the land.

LEGAL ADVICE

Strategic Programs coordinated critical legal advice across several of the Trust's largest projects including the Ellen Brook Wetland and Riverbank program. This advice assisted with project compliance throughout the Ellen Brook Wetland construction process.

RESEARCH STRATEGY

A strategic focus of the Trust is to inform river management through a coordinated research program that incorporates environmental, social, and planning research needs. Strategic Programs coordinated the final research strategy which was approved in 2013-14. A working group with representatives from across the Trust was also formed to help facilitate agreement on research project priorities. This process now informs the Trust's annual budget decisions.



URBAN DRAINAGE AGREEMENT

The Agreement on Urban Drainage in the Swan Canning Catchment was ratified in November 2012 by the respective heads of the Trust, WA Local Government Association, DoW and the Water Corporation.

Under the one year agreement, eight collaborative projects were undertaken in 2013/14 on strategic issues affecting urban drainage and water quality in the Swan Canning Catchment. The Trust led two of these projects. The first project considered improving the integration of water resource information collection across the catchment. The second project involved streamlining approvals for Natural Resource Management groups undertaking projects in and near drains situated on Water Corporation land.

An evaluation of the partnership was undertaken and finalised in February 2014 with input from all partners. The resulting progress report was sent to agency heads in March 2014 and highlighted that the agreement had been a valuable tool to improve communication and collaboration between drainage managers enabling them to achieve positive drainage outcomes that would not otherwise be possible. Several barriers and potential improvements to the process were also noted to inform any future partnerships in the area of strategic drainage management.

The Urban Drainage Partnership Working Group met again in June 2014 and resolved to continue the Agreement with a revised legislative focus supporting the Arterial Drainage Scheme.



Strategic Planning

Urban drainage solutions remain a top priority

A collaborative approach to urban drainage in the Swan Canning Catchment has proven to be a successful model to address drainage issues in the Riverpark.

The Agreement on Urban Drainage in the Swan Canning Catchment was ratified in November 2012 by the Swan River Trust, West Australian Local Government Association (WALGA), DoW, and the Water Corporation.

Trust General Manager Rod Hughes said the partnership had helped agencies to work together on drainage issues that they couldn't solve on their own.

"The Trust is particularly proud of our projects that have assisted community Natural Resource Management groups to gain access to drainage sites and undertake rehabilitation projects," he said.

Mr Hughes said under the initial one-year agreement, eight collaborative projects were undertaken in 2012-13 addressing strategic issues affecting urban drainage and water quality in the Swan Canning Catchment.

"The first project considered improving the integration of water resource information collection across the catchment." Mr Hughes said

Mr Hughes said an evaluation of the partnership in 2014 found it had been a valuable tool to improve communication and collaboration between drainage managers across government.

The Urban Drainage Partnership is set to continue and the working group intends to revise the Agreement's legislative focus to support the Arterial Drainage Scheme.

Agency: Business management

The Business Management Branch ensures accountability, good governance and financial sustainability by improving management systems at the Trust. Work has continued this year to improve the internal financial reporting processes in line with the *Financial Management Act 2006* and Treasurer's Instructions.

REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

The Department of Parks and Wildlife provides the Trust with staff, facilities and corporate services as defined by the Act. The Service Level Agreement between Parks and Wildlife and the Trust has been reviewed and updated for financial year 2013-14. Outputs pertaining to Parks and Wildlife disability access and inclusion plan, equal employment, substantive equality, cultural diversity and language services, corruption prevention, youth, compliance with public sector standards and ethical codes applicable to the Trust are incorporated in the outcomes reported in the *Parks and Wildlife Annual Report 2013-14*.

CONFLICT OF INTEREST

The Trust has procedures for identifying, preventing and resolving conflicts of interest, as outlined in the Parks and Wildlife Code of Conduct February 2014. Trust Board members are required to declare conflicts of interest. This year, five Trust members declared a conflict of interest in five items.

FREEDOM OF INFORMATION

This year, there were two requests under the provisions of the Freedom of Information Act 1992. For the purposes of the Act, the Trust is a related agency to Parks and Wildlife.

RECORD KEEPING

Record keeping was centralised to the Trust in 2009-10 and record keeping practices are in accordance with the State Records Office approved Trust's Record Keeping Plan, which includes retention and disposal schedules.

ADVERTISING AND MARKETING

The Trust does not conduct campaign advertising for this activity.

Table 4: Advertising and marketing expenditure

CLASS OF EXPENDITURE	SUPPLIER	CONSOLIDATED FUND EXPENDITURE
Advertising of revised policy	Adcorp	\$662.37
Advertising for Board membership	Adcorp	\$2,589.84
Marketing	Various	\$34,236.18
TOTAL		\$37,488.39

PUBLIC COMMENT

The Trust encourages public comment on river management issues during the year and actively works to provide the Perth community with opportunities to participate in decision making. Matters of significant public interest are advertised to seek submissions from the community. There were two this financial year, one was carried out for the proposed 140 hotel at Barrack Square in conjunction with the Metropolitan Redevelopment Authority and paid for by the proponent. The second was the revised Signage Policy.

DISCLOSURES AND LEGAL COMPLIANCE

The Trust has a Finance and Audit Committee consisting of Board members. The Trust has an exemption from the Department of Treasury and Finance to employ an in-house Chief Financial Officer if there is support from a suitably qualified provider.

Under Section 34 of the Act, the Environment Minister may give directions in writing to the Trust, generally with respect to the performance of its functions. The Trust is to give effect to any such direction. This year, there were no Ministerial directives.

CAPITAL PROJECTS

The Trust took delivery of a new work vessel, the Kwilana, at the cost of \$189,228.88. The price included the vessel, outboard motor and boat trailer. Other purchases included a jinker on the slipway which allows the vessel to be taken out of the water each evening at a cost of \$9,785.45 and a network upgrade at \$20,706.11. All costs are exclusive of GST.

EMPLOYEES

Trust officers are employed via Parks and Wildlife and are subject to its industrial agreements. Executive remuneration is paid in accordance with public service conditions and reflects the Department's industrial agreements. There were no workers' compensation incidents to report for 2013-14.

GOVERNANCE MATTERS

The Trust operates in accordance with Schedule 6 of the *Swan and Canning Rivers Management Act 2006*, *Public Sector Management Act 1994*, and Parks and Wildlife Code of Conduct. February 2014 Board members received the following remuneration. Board members who are public servants are not remunerated.

Table 5 Board members remuneration

POSITION	COMMITTEES	FY 2013-14	FY 2013-14
Chairman (to 20 June 2014) Michael Poole	Board + 1	Finance and Audit Committee	\$29,182
Member (Chairman from 20 June 2014) Hamish Beck	Board + 1	Finance and Audit Committee	\$11,434
Deputy Chairperson (from 20 June 2014) Barbara Watroba	Board		\$8,058
Member (to 20 June 2014) Dudley Maier	Board + 1	Chair of Finance and Audit Committee	\$11,434
Member Shelley Taylor-Smith	Board		\$8,058
Member Vanessa Davies	Board		\$8,058
Member Lindsay Baxter	Board		NIL*
Member (from 9 June 2014) Vicki Rasmussen	Board		NIL
Member (from 9 June 2014) Jeffrey Stone	Board		NIL*
Member (from 9 June 2014) Cr Robert Hawes	Board		NIL

*Member is a public servant and therefore does not receive remuneration

There were 11 Trust Board meetings during 2013-2014.

Table 6 Trust Board meeting attendance

MEMBER	TOTAL	ATTENDED
Prof. Michael Poole AM	11	11
Mr Hamish Beck	11	9
Ms Barbara Watroba	11	10
Mr Dudley Maier	11	11
Ms Shelley Taylor-Smith	11	8
Ms Vanessa Davies	11	8
DOP rep – Lindsay Baxter	11	10
Ms Vicki Rasmussen	-	-
Mr Jeffrey Stone	-	-
Cr Robert Hawes	-	-

Table 7 Finance and Audit Committee attendance

MEMBER	TOTAL	ATTENDED
Mr Dudley Maier	4	4
Mr Hamish Beck	4	4
Prof. Michael Poole AM	4	4

DELEGATIONS

No changes to the delegations were made during 2013-14.

PERFORMANCE MONITORING AND REPORTING

Trust officers provide written monthly reports on activities and financial statements to the Trust Board and its committees. Performance against the strategic and business plans is evaluated quarterly. Annual performance is reported in the Trust Annual Report to Parliament and the Minister for Environment.

ASSET MANAGEMENT

The carry forward value of Trust property, plant and equipment was \$26,439,864.04.

OTHER LEGAL REQUIREMENTS

The Trust does not conduct campaign advertising.

COMPLIANCE WITH PUBLIC SECTOR STANDARDS AND ETHICAL CODES

Trust officers are subject to the Parks and Wildlife Code of Conduct February 2014 and Public Sector Management Act 1994, as required by the Western Australian Public Sector Code of Ethics.

GOVERNMENT POLICY REQUIREMENTS

Trust officers are subject to the Parks and Wildlife Code of Conduct February 2014 and Public Sector Management Act 1994, including corruption prevention and substantive equality.

OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY, HEALTH AND INJURY MANAGEMENT

The Trust maintains an active OSH committee with representatives from each branch. The committee meets regularly and actively promotes a culture of safety and health in the workplace. There were no OSH incidents reported. Workstation ergonomic assessments have continued to be undertaken and manual handling training has also been implemented.

OSH is a standing item at weekly executive management team meetings and at six-weekly staff meetings.



The background of the slide is a close-up photograph of water ripples. The water is a deep blue color, and the ripples create a complex, organic pattern of light and dark blue tones. The lighting is bright, creating high contrast between the peaks and troughs of the waves. The overall effect is a sense of movement and depth.

Disclosures and legal compliance

Independent auditor's report

To the Parliament of Western Australia

SWAN RIVER TRUST

Report on the Financial Statements

I have audited the accounts and financial statements of the Swan River Trust.

The financial statements comprise the Statement of Financial Position as at 30 June 2014, the Statement of Comprehensive Income, Statement of Changes in Equity and Statement of Cash Flows for the year then ended, and Notes comprising a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

Board's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

The Board is responsible for keeping proper accounts, and the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards and the Treasurer's Instructions, and for such internal control as the Board determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's Responsibility

As required by the Auditor General Act 2006, my responsibility is to express an opinion on the financial statements based on my audit. The audit was conducted in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards. Those Standards require compliance with relevant ethical requirements relating to audit engagements and that the audit be planned and performed to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error.

In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the Trust's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of the accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by the Board, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

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

Opinion

In my opinion, the financial statements are based on proper accounts and present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Swan River Trust at 30 June 2014 and its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended. They are in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards and the Treasurer's Instructions.

Report on Controls

I have audited the controls exercised by the Swan River Trust during the year ended 30 June 2014.

Controls exercised by the Swan River Trust are those policies and procedures established by the Board to ensure that the receipt, expenditure and investment of money, the acquisition and disposal of property, and the incurring of liabilities have been in accordance with legislative provisions.

Board's Responsibility for Controls

The Board is responsible for maintaining an adequate system of internal control to ensure that the receipt, expenditure and investment of money, the acquisition and disposal of public and other property, and the incurring of liabilities are in accordance with the Financial Management Act 2006 and the Treasurer's Instructions, and other relevant written law.

Auditor's Responsibility

As required by the Auditor General Act 2006, my responsibility is to express an opinion on the controls exercised by the Swan River Trust based on my audit conducted in accordance with Australian Auditing and Assurance Standards.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the adequacy of controls to ensure that the Trust complies with the legislative provisions. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgement and include an evaluation of the design and implementation of relevant controls.

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

Opinion

In my opinion, the controls exercised by the Swan River Trust are sufficiently adequate to provide reasonable assurance that the receipt, expenditure and investment of money, the acquisition and disposal of property, and the incurring of liabilities have been in accordance with legislative provisions during the year ended 30 June 2014.

Report on the Key Performance Indicators

I have audited the key performance indicators of the Swan River Trust for the year ended 30 June 2014.

The key performance indicators are the key effectiveness indicators and the key efficiency indicators that provide information on outcome achievement and service provision.

Board's Responsibility for the Key Performance Indicators

The Board is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the key performance indicators in accordance with the Financial Management Act 2006 and the Treasurer's Instructions and for such controls as the Board determines necessary to ensure that the key performance indicators fairly represent indicated performance.

Auditor's Responsibility

As required by the Auditor General Act 2006, my responsibility is to express an opinion on the key performance indicators based on my audit conducted in accordance with Australian Auditing and Assurance Standards.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the key performance indicators. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the key performance indicators. In making these risk assessments the auditor considers internal control relevant to the Board's preparation and fair presentation of the key performance indicators in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. An audit also includes evaluating the relevance and appropriateness of the key performance indicators for measuring the extent of outcome achievement and service provision.

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

Opinion

In my opinion, the key performance indicators of the Swan River Trust are relevant and appropriate to assist users to assess the Trust's performance and fairly represent indicated performance for the year ended 30 June 2014.

Independence

In conducting this audit, I have complied with the independence requirements of the Auditor General Act 2006 and Australian Auditing and Assurance Standards, and other relevant ethical requirements.

Matters Relating to the Electronic Publication of the Audited Financial Statements and Key Performance Indicators

This auditor's report relates to the financial statements and key performance indicators of the Swan River Trust for the year ended 30 June 2014 included on the Trust's website. The Trust's management is responsible for the integrity of the Trust's website. This audit does not provide assurance on the integrity of the Trust's website. The auditor's report refers only to the financial statements and key performance indicators described above. It does not provide an opinion on any other information which may have been hyperlinked to/from these financial statements or key performance indicators. If users of the financial statements and key performance indicators are concerned with the inherent risks arising from publication on a website, they are advised to refer to the hard copy of the audited financial statements and key performance indicators to confirm the information contained in this website version of the financial statements and key performance indicators.



GLEN CLARKE

DEPUTY AUDITOR GENERAL

Delegate of the Auditor General for Western Australia

Perth, Western Australia

22 August 2014

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MAIL TO: Perth BC PO Box 8489 Perth WA 6849
TEL: 08 6557 7500 FAX: 08 6557 7600

Board's endorsement of key performance indicators

Key Performance Indicators for the year ending 30 June 2014

Certification of performance indicators

We hereby certify that the performance indicators are based on proper records, are relevant and appropriate for assisting users to assess the Trust's performance, and fairly represent the performance of the Trust for the financial year ending 30 June 2014.



H. Beck

Chairman

Accountable Authority

19 August 2014



B. Watroba

Accountable Authority

19 August 2014

Summary of key performance indicators

The following table illustrates the relationship between the agency's services and desired outcomes and the government goal it contributes to.

The key effectiveness indicators measure the extent of impact of the delivery of the service on the achievement of desired outcomes.

The key efficiency indicators monitor the relationship between the service delivered and the resources used to produce the service.

GOVERNMENT GOAL - SOCIAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL RESPONSIBILITY: ENSURING THAT ECONOMIC ACTIVITY IS MANAGED IN A SOCIALLY AND ENVIRONMENTALLY RESPONSIBLE MANNER FOR THE LONG-TERM BENEFIT OF THE STATE

Desired outcomes	Services	Effectiveness performance indicators	Efficiency performance indicators
The long-term community benefit of the Swan Canning river system is protected and enhanced	Statutory assessment of development proposals	Percentage of development recommendations which have attracted negative responses from the community	Average cost per application assessed
	Riverpark management	Percentage of developments audited in full compliance with approval conditions	Average cost of audit compliance Average cost per tonne of waste removed
The ecological health of the Swan Canning river system is protected and enhanced	Development and implementation of environmental management programs	The extent to which management water quality targets are achieved in the Swan and Canning rivers and catchments	Average cost of river monitoring per kilometre of river managed (approximately 156 km)
		Percentage of foreshores protected and rehabilitated in relation to total area	Average cost per square metre of foreshore undergoing protection and rehabilitation works
	Communication of environmental information	Percentage of people attending environmental education programs who change their behaviours as a result	Average cost per person attending an environmental education program

KEY EFFECTIVENESS PERFORMANCE INDICATOR**Table 8: Percentage of development recommendations which have attracted negative responses from the community**

2012-13 ACTUAL	2013-14 TARGET	2013-14 ACTUAL
0%	2%	17%

In accordance with Part 5 of the *Swan and Canning Rivers Management Act 2006*, draft reports on proposed developments are approved by the Trust for comment by the public. The draft reports are published on the Trust website for three weeks to allow for this to occur. The process allows the Trust to consider the public's response to the decisions it makes before a final recommendation is made to the Minister. Importantly it allows the Trust to gauge its alignment with community values on development matters within the DCA.

In 2013-14, six applications were determined under Part 5. One of those draft determinations was to recommend the refusal of a telecommunications tower in Sir James Mitchell Park, South Perth. When that recommendation was advertised there was significant community interest and although there were 35 submissions in support of refusing the proposal the Trust received one submission that objected to the Trust's draft decision. This has resulted in the actual KPI in Table 8 that appears anomalous.

The number of applications that required Ministerial determination in 2013-14 has remained low and continues to reflect the shift in the assessment and determination process that has allowed the vast majority of applications to be determined under the Trust's amended regulations.

KEY EFFECTIVENESS PERFORMANCE INDICATOR**Table 9: Percentage of developments audited in full compliance with approval conditions**

2012-13 ACTUAL	2013-14 TARGET	2013-14 ACTUAL
66%	100%	67%

The effectiveness of the Trust's development control process is measured as a percentage of developments found to be 100 per cent compliant with those approval conditions relevant at the time of audit.

Of the 462 compliance actions conducted on developments approved under Part 5 of the Act, or by way of permit under the *Swan and Canning River Management Regulations 2007*, 154 were found to be non-compliant with one or more relevant approval conditions at the time of the compliance action.

There was an increase in the number of audit actions carried out from 310 in 2012-13 to 462 in 2013-14, which is likely a result of compliance effort being directed across a larger number of individual permitted projects – 124 in 2013-14 compared to 65 in 2012-13. The percentage of full compliance was 67 per cent, comparable to 66 per cent in the previous year.

In addition to the audits conducted on Trust approvals, 90 compliance checks were also carried out on projects approved by local government or the Western Australian Planning Commission with advice from the Trust. Of those projects 52 per cent of audits revealed full compliance with conditions recommended by the Trust. This was a slight increase from 48 per cent compliance in 2012-13.

KEY EFFECTIVENESS PERFORMANCE INDICATOR

Table 10: Percentage of foreshore protected and rehabilitated in relation to total area

2012-13 ACTUAL	2013-14 TARGET	2013-14 ACTUAL
2.64%	1.81%	1.54%

The Trust has an important role in facilitating foreshore protection and rehabilitation. It provides operational work capacity, technical expertise, and grant funding for foreshore plans and rehabilitation projects undertaken by state and local governments in partnership with community groups. This work contributes significantly to mitigating riverbank erosion, restoring foreshore vegetation and protecting associated ecological aesthetics and social values.

This indicator measures the percentage of the total foreshore area subject to management effort as supported by the Trust during the year. The total foreshore area is 22,282,198 m².

In 2013-14 an estimated area of 402,721 m² or 1.81 per cent of the foreshore was to receive some form of management effort by the Trust. The actual area was slightly lower at 342,559 m² or 1.54 per cent of the total area benefiting from some form of foreshore management. A number of predicted priority projects were not undertaken due to the need to redirect significant amounts of emergency funding towards collapsing river walls. The cost of works for river walls is more expensive than revegetation projects per metre.

KEY EFFECTIVENESS PERFORMANCE INDICATOR

The extent to which management water quality targets are achieved in the Swan Canning estuary and catchments is measured by the following Effectiveness Indicators:

- Total nitrogen (TN) and total phosphorus (TP) concentration in 15 tributaries of the Swan Canning Catchment compared to targets levels.
- Chlorophyll-a (chl-a) concentration and dissolved oxygen (DO) saturation in surface waters of the Swan Canning estuary compared to target levels.

Excess nitrogen and phosphorus entering the Swan Canning river system have contributed to nuisance and toxic algal blooms. Controlling nutrients entering the system from the catchments is essential to reduce the frequency of algal blooms and prevent further deterioration of estuarine water quality. In recognition of the long timeframes required for catchment management to affect nutrient levels in tributaries, both short and long-term targets have been developed.

THE SWAN CANNING CATCHMENT TARGETS

Table 11: Targets for median total nitrogen and total phosphorus in catchment tributaries of the Swan Canning river system

TARGET	TOTAL NITROGEN (TN)	TOTAL PHOSPHORUS (TP)
Short-term	2.0 mg/L	0.2 mg/L
Long-term	1.0 mg/L	0.1 mg/L

MONITORING IN THE SWAN CANNING CATCHMENT

The 15 monitored catchments were sampled each fortnight from June to November (many tributaries only flow during the winter/spring months). The calculation of the 2014 catchment target compliance incorporated three years of data up to and including October 2013, which included a total of around 30 samples. Some catchments remained dry in the early winter months resulting in fewer than 30 samples for compliance testing in some cases.

If a tributary had met the short-term target then it was assessed against the long-term target. If the tributary passed both short and long-term target then it was assessed against the long-term target again. This is to ensure that the water quality had not deteriorated below this more stringent long-term target.

PERFORMANCE 2014: SWAN CANNING CATCHMENT TARGETS

Table 12: Key to Catchment Performance Indicator results

	The tributary failed the short-term target in the previous year and was therefore assessed against the short-term target in the current year.
	The tributary previously passed the short-term target but failed the long-term target and was therefore assessed against the long-term target in the current year.
	The tributary previously passed both short-term and long-term targets and the data in the current year are compared against the more stringent long term target to ensure the water quality has not deteriorated.

INTERPRETATION OF THE CATCHMENT TABLES

The colour of the cells in Tables 14 and 15 indicates the target (see Table 11) that each catchment was compared against in the current year. The darkest shade cell indicates that the tributary failed the short-term target in the previous year and was therefore assessed against the short-term target in the current year.

Medium shade cell means that the tributary passed the short term target in the previous year and is therefore being assessed against the long-term target in the current year. The lightest shade cell means that the tributary had passed both targets and the data are compared against the more stringent long-term target in the current year to ensure water quality had not deteriorated.

The number within the brackets in Tables 14 and 15 indicates the maximum number of samples above the target levels in Table 11 permitted to occur to meet the target (derived statistically – see following section on compliance). The number outside the bracket is the actual number of samples from the tributaries that had concentrations of total nitrogen or total phosphorus higher than the target levels shown in Table 11. If the number outside the bracket is higher than the number inside the bracket the Trust concluded that the target had not been achieved.

COMPLIANCE DECISIONS

The maximum allowable excursion rate (e max) was statistically derived using the binomial distribution curve and was dependent upon the percentile used (median for TN and TP) and the threshold value applied to the hypothesis being tested (dependant on compliance or breach in the previous year).

The data was collected at intervals, rather than continuously, and consequently the true rate of excursion above a target value can only be estimated. Decision rules were developed using a 90 per cent confidence interval around the sample excursion rate. Samples above the 90 per cent confidence interval were determined to breach the target, whereas those below the 90 per cent confidence interval were determined to be compliant. Using this information decisions rules were developed. See table 13 (below).

Table 13: Examples of decision rules for catchment nutrient median targets using 30 samples.

PRIOR CONDITION	DECISION RULE
Currently passing target	20 or more samples above target level means the tributary has failed to comply with the target (failed).
Currently failing target	11 or fewer samples above target level means the tributary has complied with the target (passed).

Table 14: Compliance of monitored tributaries discharging into the Swan Canning estuary with short-term and long-term total nitrogen targets

TRIBUTARY	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Ellen Brook	(10) 20	(9) 16	(8) 17	(8) 13	(9) 16
Mills Street Main Drain	(12) 26	(12) 25	(12) 21	(12) 19	(12) 21
Bannister Creek	(12) 25	(12) 27	(12) 28	(12) 26	(12) 27
Bayswater Main Drain	(12) 26	(12) 27	(12) 27	(12) 29	(12) 27
Southern River	(12) 24	(12) 27	(12) 29	(12) 28	(12) 28
Bennett Brook	(12) 25	(12) 29	(12) 26	(12) 23	(12) 21
Bickley Brook	(12) 22	(12) 16	(12) 14	(12) 13	(12) 13
Yule Brook	(21) 17	(21) 10	(21) 9	(21) 7	(21) 12
Blackadder Creek	(21) 18	(18) 14	(18) 15	(18) 11	(20) 16
Canning River	(21) 5	(21) 4	(21) 5	(21) 4	(21) 6
Helena River	(19) 10	(17) 6	(15) 6	(17) 5	(19) 10
South Belmont Main Drain	(21) 5	(21) 5	(21) 2	(21) 1	(21) 1
Avon River	(21) 17	(21) 15	(21) 18	(21) 14	(21) 13
Susannah Brook	(17) 7	(15) 5	(14) 10	(16) 13	(17) 12
Jane Brook	(20) 8	(18) 7	(16) 10	(17) 8	(19) 8
Short-term target met (%)	93	93	93	93	93
Long-term target met (%)	53	53	53	53	53

Table 15: Compliance of monitored tributaries discharging into the Swan Canning estuary with short-term and long-term total phosphorus targets

TRIBUTARY	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Ellen Brook	(10) 25	(9) 24	(8) 23	(8) 23	(9) 22
Mills Street Main Drain	(12) 29	(12) 26	(12) 18	(12) 15	(12) 14
Southern River	(12) 22	(12) 24	(12) 25	(12) 21	(12) 18
South Belmont Main Drain	(21) 11	(21) 19	(21) 18	(21) 13	(21) 7
Bannister Creek	(21) 2	(21) 3	(21) 4	(21) 6	(21) 3
Yule Brook	(21) 5	(21) 3	(21) 6	(21) 5	(21) 5
Bayswater Main Drain	(21) 0	(21) 0	(21) 1	(21) 3	(21) 4
Bickley Brook	(21) 1	(21) 1	(21) 1	(21) 2	(21) 2
Blackadder Creek	(21) 1	(18) 1	(18) 0	(18) 1	(20) 3
Jane Brook	(20) 0	(18) 0	(16) 0	(17) 0	(19) 0
Avon River	(21) 0	(21) 0	(21) 0	(21) 0	(21) 0
Bennett Brook	(21) 0	(21) 1	(21) 0	(21) 0	(21) 0
Canning River	(21) 0	(21) 0	(21) 0	(21) 0	(21) 0
Helena River	(19) 0	(17) 0	(15) 0	(17) 0	(19) 0
Susannah Brook	(17) 0	(15) 0	(14) 0	(16) 0	(17) 0
Short-term target met (%)	93	93	93	93	93
Long-term target met (%)	80	80	80	80	80

CATCHMENT RESULTS 2010-2014**Total nitrogen concentration**

Since 2008 all catchments except Ellen Brook have achieved the short term target and have been assessed against the long term target. Ellen Brook is assessed against the short term target and the catchment appears unlikely to achieve the short term TN target in the foreseeable future.

In 2010, 53 per cent of the monitored tributaries were meeting the long-term compliance target with that trend continuing to the present. For the second consecutive year, Bickley Brook finished just one data point above the allowable excursion rate that would have seen it achieve the long term TN target for the first time.

Total phosphorus concentration

From 2001 to present, 93 per cent of tributaries have met the short-term TP target and have been assessed against the long term target. Ellen Brook was the only tributary where TP concentrations were higher than the short-term target and it appears unlikely to achieve the short term TP target in the foreseeable future.

In 2010, 80 per cent of the monitored tributaries have complied with the long-term TP target with that trend continuing to present.

The nitrogen and phosphorus concentrations in the Swan Canning tributaries range from low to moderate and have remained steady over the 2010 to 2014 reporting period.

These results are encouraging, however there is the possibility that the reduction of total annual rainfall in recent years is a significant influencing factor. This has most likely reduced the amount of nutrients entering the Swan Canning tributaries from the catchments. The trend is likely to continue, with predictions of significantly less rainfall in the Swan Canning Catchment and further reduction of flow in the short term (20 years) and longer term (70 years). This was evident recently with 2010 being a very dry year resulting in the Swan River (Jan to Oct 2010) experiencing the lowest stream flows on record (1975 to present).

It is significant that phosphorus levels in Ellen Brook remain high. This tributary discharges directly into the upper Swan River during the winter months and has a significant influence on phytoplankton growth in the middle and upper basins of the Swan estuary. The current data suggest that Ellen Brook is unlikely to meet the short-term target soon, with 22 out of a total of 26 samples used to calculate target compliance having TP concentrations greater than 0.2mg/L.

SWAN CANNING ESTUARY TARGETS

Key performance indicators are chlorophyll-a (Chl-a) and dissolved oxygen (DO) concentrations in the surface waters to a depth of one metre (Table 16). The targets for the middle and upper basins represent a first in a series of targets for chlorophyll-a and dissolved oxygen. Upon meeting these targets, new targets will be set in a series of benchmarks until water quality in the basins is acceptable.

Table 16: Chlorophyll-a and dissolved oxygen targets for the Swan Canning estuary.

ESTUARY BASIN	CHL-A TARGET (µG/L)	SURFACE DO (PER CENT SATURATION)
Upper Swan	19.98	81.2
Middle Swan	8.75	75.1
Lower Swan Canning	3.55	82.1
Middle Canning	11.67	49.1

MONITORING IN THE SWAN CANNING ESTUARY

To calculate compliance with the estuary targets, samples are taken weekly between January and May inclusive from each of the four estuary basins, resulting in the collection of about 20 samples in each basin per year. This data is pooled with the previous two years of data to provide a total of approximately 60 samples with which to test compliance.

PERFORMANCE 2014: SWAN CANNING ESTUARY TARGETS

Table 17: Key to interpreting the Estuary Performance Indicator results in Table 8 and 9.

	Target not met
	Target met

Table 18: Chlorophyll-a concentration in the basins of the Swan Canning Estuary compared to the targets.

BASIN	2011	2012	2013	2014
Upper Swan	(3) 31	(3) 39	(3) 31	(3) 26
Middle Swan	(3) 41	(3) 53	(3) 40	(3) 30
Lower Swan Canning	(3) 17	(3) 25	(3) 25	(2) 16
Middle Canning	(3) 31	(3) 32	(3) 28	(3) 30

Table 19: Dissolved oxygen saturation in the basins of the Swan Canning Estuary compared to the targets.

BASIN	2011	2012	2013	2014
Upper Swan	(1) 31	(1) 26	(1) 26	(1) 18
Middle Swan	(1) 12	(1) 5	(1) 18	(1) 16
Lower Swan Canning	(6) 1	(6) 0	(6) 0	(6) 0
Middle Canning	(1) 11	(1) 8	(1) 12	(1) 9

In Tables 18 and 19, the number within the bracket indicates the maximum allowable number of individual samples that can fail to meet the target before an overall ‘fail’ for the year is recorded. The number outside the bracket is the actual number of samples that failed to meet the target.

ESTUARY RESULTS 2011-2014

Interpreting the Estuary Tables

The monitoring data from each of the estuary basins are compared to the targets in Table 16. There are only two possible outcomes, pass or fail. Dark cells in Tables 18 and 19 indicate that the target was not met, whereas light cells indicate that the target was achieved. Note that for chlorophyll-a, a basin failed when a sample had a higher concentration than the target while for dissolved oxygen, a basin failed when a sample had a lower concentration than the target.

Chlorophyll-a concentration

The lower basin of the Swan Canning estuary failed the chlorophyll-a target for the first time in 2008 and has continued to exceed the target since then (Table 18). The middle and upper basin of the Swan estuary and the middle basin of the Canning estuary failed to meet the targets in all four years of the reporting period.

Oxygen saturation

The lower basin of the Swan Canning estuary met the dissolved oxygen target in every year evaluated (Table 19). The upper and middle Swan and the middle Canning, failed to meet the dissolved oxygen targets in all four years of the reporting period.

The targets for the lower estuary were developed so that they could be met under the conditions experienced at the time of setting these targets in 2001. Failing these targets indicates that the water quality has deteriorated. Since the lower basin of the Swan Canning estuary failed to meet the chlorophyll-a target in 2008, compliance is now assessed using a different decision rule, under which the basin is expected to fail the chlorophyll-a target until there is an improvement in water quality.

Dissolved oxygen and chlorophyll-a concentrations in the middle basins of the Swan and Canning estuary, the upper basin of the Swan estuary and chlorophyll-a in the lower basin, are currently unacceptable in terms of these targets. These basins are expected to fail their targets until there is an improvement in water quality above the conditions experienced at the time the targets were set.

A reduction in algal blooms and the restoration of dissolved oxygen levels in the estuary will largely depend on the capacity to reduce the sediment store of nutrients. Consequently, there will most likely be a time lag between implementing appropriate management actions and observing the desired change in the Swan Canning estuary.

KEY EFFECTIVENESS PERFORMANCE INDICATOR

Table 20: Percentage of people attending environmental education programs who change their behaviours as a result

2012-13 Actual	2013-14 Target	2013-14 Actual
75%	70%	75%

The Trust’s community engagement program delivers environmental education projects that provide the Perth community with the tools and information to change their behaviour to help protect the Swan Canning Riverpark.

The Great Gardens workshop series is the most effective of these and is used as the effectiveness indicator for the entire River Guardians community engagement program.

During 2013-14, the Trust funded 16 Great Gardens behaviour change activations that were attended by 3801 people. An additional four State NRM funded Great Gardens workshops and four Heavenly Hectares workshops were delivered across the Swan Canning Catchment. The Trust funding leveraged a further 79 workshops attended by 4278 people.

Great Gardens workshop participants who were surveyed and underwent home audits demonstrated a 75 per cent RiverWise behaviour change. This is the same as the previous year. The surveys revealed 57 per cent of attendees switched to the use of slow-release fertiliser and 16 per cent stopped using fertiliser completely.

When compared to average industry behaviour change rates of 30-40 per cent, it would appear the Great Gardens workshop series has effectively empowered the community towards sustainable behaviour adoption.

The Great Gardens behaviour change surveys were sent to all 2661 participants on the new Great Gardens database. Of these, 275 participants (10 per cent) responded within the one-week time limit for the surveys to be evaluated.

Since 2003 more than 33,000 people have attended one of the 330 Great Gardens workshops funded by the Trust. The Trust continues to work closely with Great Gardens to continually improve and refine the workshop formats. This ensures key messages are delivered, including the new messages and delivery mechanisms that have been identified through research/focus groups coordinated by external experts.

The Trust Strategic Plan (2010-15) outlines a Communications KPI to provide community education and involvement leading to behaviour change. The Trust will continue to work with our specialist behaviour change team to positively influence participants attending these workshops.

The Trust also promotes 'river-friendly' behavioural change through a variety of RiverWise workshops and community engagement projects delivered through the River Guardians program.

The Communications Branch recently concluded its RiverWise Bennett Springs Behaviour Change pilot project in Bennett Springs.

A personalised coaching approach to engaging with households was adopted for this project because research into behaviour change techniques suggests that broad reach media is ineffective at rapidly changing behaviour and because an attempt to engage residents through gardening workshops had achieved less than one per cent participation.

The Swan River Trust conducted pre and post program surveys of the attitudes, perceptions and behaviours of Bennett Springs residents, in order to measure the impacts of the RiverWise Bennett Springs program on household gardening behaviours; and to provide insights into the quality of the RiverWise services.

The pilot was very successful and resulted in some very positive outcomes including:

- 85 per cent of participants rated the RiverWise services as effective
- 71 per cent of participants spoke with friends, family or neighbours about the program
- 79 per cent increase in participants' understanding of FertiliseWise / RiverWise gardening
- 21 per cent increase in appropriate frequency of lawn fertiliser applications (e.g. once or twice a year)
- 16 per cent households adopted regular use of soil wetters
- 27 per cent households adopted the use of slow release fertiliser products
- 10 per cent households stopped using large quantities (i.e. trailer loads) of manures
- 80 per cent of participants showed interest in attending a local gardening workshop translating into interest from between 10-20 per cent of the whole community.

KEY EFFICIENCY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

The Trust's key efficiency performance indicators are calculated to include appropriated corporate costs and other costs not directly attributed to the specific service.

Table 21: Key efficiency performance indicators

DESIRED OUTCOMES	SERVICES	KEY EFFICIENCY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS	2012-13 ACTUAL \$	2013-14 TARGET \$	2013-14 ACTUAL \$	COMMENTS
The ecological health of the Swan Canning river system is protected and enhanced	Development and implementation of environmental management programs	Average cost of river monitoring per kilometre of river managed (approximately 156km)	624	513	622	The higher actual cost of monitoring per kilometre reflects increased funding profiles from Commonwealth Caring for our Country and State Natural Resource Management.
		Average cost per square metre of foreshore undergoing protection and rehabilitation works	9.03	17.89	18.34	There was a larger proportion of rehabilitation activities rather than predicted monitoring activities. There was also an unexpected increase in expenditure for emergency priority rehabilitation works for South Perth foreshore walling. This resulted in an overall cost increase per metre due to the greater costs of river walling compared to other revegetation and natural shoreline restoration activities.
	Communication of environmental information	Average cost per person attending an environmental education program	1,086	1,007	448	The number of people attending the Trust's environmental education program events has increased as a result of improved marketing and workshop formats which have also lowered overall costs. Target based on 1,900 participants, actual being 3,801.
The long-term community benefit of the Swan Canning river system is protected and enhanced	Statutory assessment of development proposals	Average cost per application assessed	4,205	5,356	4,361	The overall development activity around the rivers continues to remain high each year. Target based on 290 applications, actual being 338.
	Riverways management	Average cost of audit compliance	354	466	297	The number of compliance audits has been significantly higher than anticipated. Target based on 466, estimated actual being 552.
		Average cost per tonne of waste removed	313,963	118,793	248,503	The average cost can vary considerably, principally depending on the environmental conditions that determine the amount of weed that washes ashore and whether it has been possible to stockpile it to dry prior to removal to landfill.



**CERTIFICATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2014**

**Certification of Financial Statements
For the year ended 30 June 2014**

The accompanying financial statements of the Swan River Trust have been prepared in compliance with the provisions of the *Financial Management Act 2006* from proper accounts and records to present fairly the financial transactions for the financial year ended 30 June 2014 and the financial position as at 30 June 2014.

At the date of signing we are not aware of any circumstances which would render the particulars included in the financial statements misleading or inaccurate.



K. Rogers
Chief Finance Officer
19 August 2014



B. Watroba
Deputy Chairperson
19 August 2014



H. Beck
Chairperson
19 August 2014

**STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2014**

	Note	2014 \$	2013 \$
COST OF SERVICES			
Expenses			
Employee benefits expense	5	5,558,812	5,675,210
Supplies and services	6	6,049,221	3,866,342
Depreciation and amortisation expense	7	202,973	225,462
Accommodation expenses	8	675,668	646,079
Other expenses	9	213,104	164,698
Grants and subsidies	10	5,229,698	6,423,699
Total cost of services		17,929,476	17,001,490
Income			
<i>Revenue</i>			
Commonwealth grants and contributions	11	1,375,000	508,000
Grants and contributions	12	4,474,389	2,667,374
Other revenue	13	9,331	179,922
Total revenue		5,858,720	3,355,296
<i>Gains</i>			
Gain on disposal of non-current assets	14	25,032	31,167
Total Gains		25,032	31,167
Total income other than income from State Government		5,883,752	3,386,463
NET COST OF SERVICES		12,045,724	13,615,027
Income from State Government	15		
Service appropriation		12,182,000	13,674,000
Services received free of charge		7,989	39,542
Total income from State Government		12,189,989	13,713,542
SURPLUS/(DEFICIT) FOR THE PERIOD		144,265	98,515
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME			
Items not reclassified subsequently to profit or loss			
Changes in asset revaluation surplus	25	3,275,700	238,300
Total other comprehensive income		3,275,700	238,300
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE PERIOD		3,419,965	336,815

See also note 38 'Schedule of Income and Expenses by Service'.
The Statement of Comprehensive Income should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

**STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS AT 30 JUNE 2014**

	Note	2014 \$	2013 \$
ASSETS			
Current Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	26	3,054,413	1,360,252
Restricted cash and cash equivalents	16	1,486,874	2,014,931
Receivables	17	164,796	282,275
Prepayments	18	4,524,815	4,315,323
Amounts receivable for services	19	150,000	40,000
Total Current Assets		9,380,898	8,012,781
Non-current Assets			
Amounts receivable for services	19	505,000	456,000
Property, plant and equipment	20	25,703,311	22,564,053
Intangible assets	21	-	6,532
Total Non-current Assets		26,208,311	23,026,585
TOTAL ASSETS		35,589,209	31,039,366
LIABILITIES			
Current Liabilities			
Payables	23	1,716,144	231,502
Other current liabilities	24	968,164	1,322,928
Total Current Liabilities		2,684,308	1,554,430
TOTAL LIABILITIES		2,684,308	1,554,430
NET ASSETS		32,904,901	29,484,936
EQUITY			
Contributed equity	25	20,735,600	20,735,600
Reserves		4,027,000	751,300
Accumulated surplus		8,142,301	7,998,036
TOTAL EQUITY		32,904,901	29,484,936

The Statement of Financial Position should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

**STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2014**

	Note	Contributed equity \$	Reserves \$	Accumulated surplus/(deficit) \$	Total equity \$
Balance at 1 July 2012	25	20,735,600	513,000	7,899,521	29,148,121
Surplus			-	98,515	98,515
Other comprehensive income		-	238,300	-	238,300
Total comprehensive income for the period		-	238,300	98,515	336,815
Balance at 30 June 2013		20,735,600	751,300	7,998,036	29,484,936
Balance at 1 July 2013		20,735,600	751,300	7,998,036	29,484,936
Surplus		-	-	144,265	144,265
Other comprehensive income		-	3,275,700	-	3,275,700
Total comprehensive income for the period		-	3,275,700	144,265	3,419,965
Balance at 30 June 2014		20,735,600	4,027,000	8,142,301	32,904,901

The Statement of Changes in Equity should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

**STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2014**

Note	2014 \$	2013 \$
CASH FLOWS FROM STATE GOVERNMENT		
Service appropriation	11,983,000	13,443,000
Holding account drawdowns	40,000	180,000
Net cash provided by State Government	12,023,000	13,623,000
Utilised as follows :		
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Payments		
Employee benefits	(5,541,731)	(5,612,873)
Supplies and services	(4,513,483)	(3,867,535)
Grants and subsidies	(5,431,984)	(6,977,974)
Accommodation	(682,874)	(646,079)
GST payments on purchases	(1,125,795)	(1,038,473)
GST payments to the taxation authority	(28,292)	(13,199)
Other payments	(301,930)	(164,698)
Receipts		
Commonwealth grants and contributions	1,375,000	528,000
Grants and contributions	4,119,625	3,564,695
GST receipts on sales	208,534	129,374
GST receipts from the taxation authority	1,035,052	823,683
Other receipts	65,948	152,266
Net cash used in operating activities	(10,821,930)	(13,122,813)
	26	
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Payments		
Purchase of non-current physical assets	(62,239)	(224,036)
Receipts		
Proceeds from the sale of non-current physical assets	27,273	36,772
Net cash used in investing activities	(34,966)	(187,264)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Developer Bonds extinguished	-	(10,000)
Net cash used in financing activities	-	(10,000)
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	1,166,104	302,923
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period	3,375,183	3,072,260
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE END OF THE PERIOD	4,541,287	3,375,183
	26	

The Statement of Cash Flows should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

1 AUSTRALIAN ACCOUNTING STANDARDS

General

The Swan River Trust's (the Trust) financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2014 have been prepared in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards. The term 'Australian Accounting Standards' includes Standards and Interpretations issued by the Australian Accounting Standard Board (AASB).

The Trust has adopted any applicable, new and revised Australian Accounting Standards from their operative dates.

Early adoption of standards

The Trust cannot early adopt an Australian Accounting Standard unless specifically permitted by Treasurer's Instruction TI 1101 *Application of Australian Accounting Standards and Other Pronouncements*. There has been no early adoption of Australian Accounting Standards that have been issued or amended (but not operative) by the Trust for the annual reporting period ended 30 June 2014.

2 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

(a) General statement

The Trust is a not-for-profit reporting entity that prepares general purpose financial statements in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards, the Framework, Statements of Accounting Concepts and other authoritative pronouncements of the AASB as applied by the Treasurer's instructions. Several of these are modified by the Treasurer's instructions to vary application, disclosure, format and wording.

The *Financial Management Act* and the Treasurer's instructions impose legislative provisions that govern the preparation of financial statements and take precedence over Australian Accounting Standards, the Framework, Statements of Accounting Concepts and other authoritative pronouncements of the AASB.

Where modification is required and has had a material or significant financial effect upon the reported results, details of that modification and the resulting financial effect are disclosed in the notes to the financial statements.

(b) Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared on the accrual basis of accounting using the historical cost convention, except for land and buildings which have been measured at fair value.

The accounting policies adopted in the preparation of the financial statements have been consistently applied throughout all periods presented unless otherwise stated.

The financial statements are presented in Australian dollars and all values are rounded to the nearest dollar.

Note 3 'Judgements made by management in applying accounting policies' discloses judgements that have been made in the process of applying the Trust's accounting policies resulting in the most significant effect on amounts recognised in the financial statements.

(c) Reporting entity

The reporting entity comprises the Swan River Trust.

(d) Contributed equity

AASB Interpretation 1038 *Contributions by Owners Made to Wholly-Owned Public Sector Entities* requires transfers in the nature of equity contributions, other than as a result of a restructure of administrative arrangements, to be designated by the Government (the owner) as contributions by owners (at the time of, or prior to transfer) before such transfers can be recognised as equity contributions. Capital contributions have been designated as contributions by owners by TI 955 *Contributions by Owners made to Wholly-Owned Public Sector Entities* and have been credited directly to Contributed equity.

The transfers of net assets to/from other agencies, other than as a result of a restructure of administrative arrangements, are designated as contributions by owners where the transfers are non-discretionary and non-reciprocal.

(e) Income

Revenue recognition

Revenue is recognised and measured at the fair value of consideration received or receivable. The following specific recognition criteria must also be met before revenue is recognised for the major business activities as follows:

Provision of services

Revenue is recognised by reference to the stage of completion of the transaction.

Service appropriations

Service Appropriations are recognised as revenues at fair value in the period in which the Trust gains control of the appropriated funds. The Trust gains control of appropriated funds at the time those funds are deposited to the bank account or credited to the 'Amounts receivables for services' (holding account) held at Treasury.

Grants, donations, gifts and other non-reciprocal contributions

Revenue is recognised at fair value when the Trust obtains control over the assets comprising the contributions, usually when cash is received.

Other non-reciprocal contributions that are not contributions by owners are recognised at their fair value. Contributions of services are only recognised when a fair value can be reliably determined and the services would be purchased if not donated.

Gains

Realised and unrealised gains are usually recognised on a net basis. These include gains arising on the disposal of non-current assets and some revaluations of non-current assets.

(f) Property, plant and equipment

Capitalisation/Expensing of assets

Items of property, plant and equipment costing \$5,000 or more are recognised as assets and the cost of utilising assets is expensed (depreciated) over their useful lives. Items of property, plant and equipment costing less than \$5,000 are immediately expensed direct to the Statement of Comprehensive Income (other than where they form part of a group of similar items which are significant in total).

Initial recognition and measurement

All items of property, plant and equipment are initially recognised at cost.

For items of property, plant and equipment acquired at no cost or for nominal cost, the cost is the fair value at the date of acquisition.

Subsequent measurement

Subsequent to initial recognition as an asset, the revaluation model is used for the measurement of land and historical cost for all other property, plant and equipment. Land is carried at fair value less accumulated impairment losses. All other items of property, plant and equipment are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses.

Where market-based evidence is available, the fair value of land is determined on the basis of current market buying values determined by reference to recent market transactions.

In the absence of market-based evidence, fair value of land is determined on the basis of existing use. This normally applies where land use is restricted. Fair value for existing use assets is determined by reference to the cost of replacing the remaining future economic benefits embodied in the asset, i.e. the depreciated replacement cost.

Fair value for restricted use land is determined by comparison with market evidence for land with similar approximate utility (high restricted use land) or market value of comparable unrestricted land (low restricted use land).

Land and buildings are independently valued annually by the Western Australian Land Information Authority (Valuation Services) and recognised annually to ensure that the carrying amount does not differ materially from the asset's fair value at the end of the reporting period.

The most significant assumptions in estimating fair value are made in assessing whether to apply the existing use basis to assets. Professional judgment by the valuer is required where the evidence does not provide a clear distinction between market type assets and existing use assets.

Derecognition

Upon disposal or derecognition of an item of property, plant and equipment, any revaluation surplus relating to that asset is retained in the asset revaluation surplus.

Asset revaluation surplus

The asset revaluation surplus is used to record increments and decrements on the revaluation of non-current assets as described in note 20 'Property, plant and equipment'.

Depreciation

All non-current assets having a limited useful life are systematically depreciated over their estimated useful lives in a manner that reflects the consumption of their future economic benefits.

Land is not depreciated. Depreciation on other assets is calculated using the straight line method, using rates which are reviewed annually. Estimated useful lives for each class of depreciable asset are:

Plant and equipment	5 to 20 years
Information technology assets	2 to 4 years
Furniture and fittings	7 to 10 years

(g) Intangible Assets

Capitalisation/expensing of assets

Acquisitions of intangible assets costing \$5,000 or more and internally generated intangible assets costing \$25,000 or more are capitalised. The cost of utilising the assets is expensed (amortised) over their useful life. Costs incurred below these thresholds are immediately expensed directly to the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

Intangible assets are initially recognised at cost. For assets acquired at no cost or for nominal cost, the cost is their fair value at the date of acquisition.

The cost model is applied for subsequent measurement requiring the asset to be carried at cost less any accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses.

Amortisation for intangible assets with finite useful lives is calculated for the period of the expected benefit (estimated useful life which is reviewed annually) on the straight line basis. All intangible assets controlled by the Trust have a finite useful life and zero residual value.

The expected useful lives for each class of intangible asset are:

Software^(a) 2 to 5 years

(a) Software that is not integral to the operation of any related hardware

Computer software

Software that is an integral part of the related hardware is recognised as property, plant and equipment. Software that is not an integral part of the related hardware is recognised as an intangible asset. Software costing less than \$5,000 is expensed in the year of acquisition.

(h) Impairment of assets

Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets are tested for any indication of impairment at the end of each reporting period. Where there is an indication of impairment, the recoverable amount is estimated. Where the recoverable amount is less than the carrying amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to the recoverable amount and an impairment loss is recognised. Where an asset measured at cost is written down to recoverable amount, an impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss. Where a previously revalued asset is written down to recoverable amount, the loss is recognised as a revaluation decrement in other comprehensive income.

As the Trust is a not-for-profit entity, unless an asset has been identified as a surplus asset, the recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs to sell and depreciated replacement cost.

The risk of impairment is generally limited to circumstances where an asset's depreciation is materially understated, where the replacement cost is falling or where there is a significant change in useful life. Each relevant class of assets is reviewed annually to verify that the accumulated depreciation/amortisation reflects the level of consumption or expiration of the asset's future economic benefits and to evaluate any impairment risk from falling replacement costs.

Intangible assets with an indefinite useful life and intangible assets not yet available for use are tested for impairment at the end of each reporting period irrespective of whether there is any indication of impairment.

The recoverable amount of assets identified as surplus assets is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and the present value of future cash flows expected to be derived from the asset. Surplus assets carried at fair value have no risk of material impairment where fair value is determined by reference to market-based evidence. Where fair value is determined by reference to depreciated replacement cost, surplus assets are at risk of impairment and the recoverable amount is measured. Surplus assets at cost are tested for indications of impairment at the end of each reporting period.

(i) Leases

The Trust holds operating leases for its head office building, motor vehicles and photocopiers. Lease payments are expensed on a straight line basis over the lease term as this represents the pattern of benefits derived from the leased property, motor vehicles and photocopiers.

(j) Financial instruments

In addition to cash, the Trust has two categories of financial instrument:

- Loans and receivables; and
- Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost.

Financial Instruments have been disaggregated into the following classes:

Financial Assets

- Cash and cash equivalents
- Restricted cash and cash equivalents
- Receivables
- Amounts receivable for services

Financial Liabilities

- Payables

Initial recognition and measurement of financial instruments is at fair value which normally equates to the transaction cost or the face value. Subsequent measurement is at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

The fair value of short-term receivables and payables is the transaction cost or the face value because there is no interest rate applicable and subsequent measurement is not required as the effect of discounting is not material.

(k) Cash and cash equivalents

For the purpose of the Statement of Cash Flows, cash and cash equivalent (and restricted cash and cash equivalent) assets comprise cash on hand and short-term deposits with original maturities of three months or less that are readily convertible to a known amount of cash and which are subject to insignificant risk of changes in value.

(l) Accrued salaries

Accrued salaries (see note 23 'Payables') represent the amount due to staff but unpaid at the end of the financial year. Accrued salaries are settled within a fortnight of the financial year end. The Trust considers the carrying amount of accrued salaries to be equivalent to its fair value.

(m) Amounts receivable for services (holding account)

The Trust receives income from the State Government partly in cash and partly as an asset (holding account receivable). The accrued amount appropriated is accessible on the emergence of the cash funding requirement to cover asset replacement.

(n) Receivables

Receivables are recognised at original invoice amount less an allowance for any uncollectible amounts (i.e. impairment). The collectability of receivables is reviewed on an ongoing basis and any receivables identified as uncollectible are written-off against the allowance account. The allowance for uncollectible amounts (doubtful debts) is raised when there is objective evidence that the Trust will not be able to collect the debts. The carrying amount is equivalent to fair value as it is due for settlement within 30 days. See note 2(j) 'Financial instruments' and note 17 'Receivables'.

(o) Payables

Payables are recognised when the Trust becomes obliged to make future payments as a result of a purchase of assets or services. The carrying amount is equivalent to fair value, as settlement is generally settled within 30 days.

(p) Provisions

Provisions are liabilities of uncertain timing or amount and are recognised where there is a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of a past event and when the outflow of resources embodying economic benefits is probable and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. Provisions are reviewed at the end of each reporting period.

Provisions - employee benefits

All employees performing the functions of the Trust are employees of the Department of Parks and Wildlife. Therefore the Trust has no liability in relation to employee benefits. Liability for employee entitlements rests with the Department of Parks and Wildlife.

(q) Superannuation expense

The superannuation expense in the Statement of Comprehensive Income comprises employer contributions paid to the Gold State Superannuation Scheme (GSS) concurrent contributions, the West State Superannuation Scheme (WSS), the GESB Super Scheme (GESBS), or other superannuation funds.

The GSS is a defined benefit scheme for the purposes of employees and whole of government reporting. However, it is a defined contribution plan for agency purposes because the concurrent contributions (defined contributions) made by the Trust to GESB extinguishes the Trust's obligations to the related superannuation liability.

(r) Services received free of charge or for nominal cost

Assets or services received free of charge or for nominal cost that the Authority would otherwise purchase if not donated, are recognised as income at the fair value of the assets or services where they can be reliably measured. A corresponding expense is recognised for services received. Receipts of assets are recognised in the Statement of Financial Position.

Assets or services received from other State Government agencies are separately disclosed under Income from State Government in the Statement of Comprehensive

(s) Comparative figures

Comparative figures are, where appropriate, reclassified to be comparable with the figures presented in the current financial year.

3 JUDGEMENTS MADE BY MANAGEMENT IN APPLYING ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The preparation of financial statements requires management to make judgements about the application of accounting policies that have a significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements. The Trust evaluates these judgements regularly.

Operating lease commitments

The Trust has entered into a number of leases for buildings for branch office accommodation. Some of these leases relate to buildings of a temporary nature and it has been determined that the lessor retains substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership. Accordingly, these leases have been classified as operating leases.

4 DISCLOSURE OF CHANGES IN ACCOUNTING POLICY AND ESTIMATES

Initial application of an Australian Accounting Standard

The Trust has applied the following Australian Accounting Standards effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 July 2013 that impacted on the Trust.

AASB 13	Fair Value Measurement
	This Standard defines fair value, sets out a framework for measuring fair value and requires additional disclosures for assets and liabilities measured at fair value. The Trust has liaised with the Western Australian Land Information Authority (Valuation Services) to ensure that sufficient information will be provided to meet the disclosure requirements of this Standard. There is no financial impact.
AASB 119	Employee Benefits
	This Standard supersedes AASB 119 (October 2010), making changes to the recognition, presentation and disclosure requirements.
	The Trust does not have any defined benefit plans, and therefore the financial impact will be limited to the effect of discounting annual leave and long service leave liabilities that were previously measured at the undiscounted amounts.
AASB 1048	Interpretation of Standards
	This Standard supersedes AASB 1048 (June 2012) enabling references to the Interpretations in all other Standards to be updated by reissuing the service Standard. There is no financial impact.
AASB 2011-8	Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards arising from AASB 13 [AASB 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 9, 2009-11, 2010-7, 101, 102, 108, 110, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 128, 131, 132, 133, 134, 136, 138, 139, 140, 141, 1004, 1023 & 1038 and Int 2, 4, 12, 13, 14, 17, 19, 131 & 132]
	This Standard replaces the existing definition and fair value guidance in other Australian Accounting Standards and Interpretations as the result of issuing AASB 13 in September 2011. There is no financial impact.

AASB 2011-10	<p>Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards arising from AASB 119 (September 2011) [AASB 1, 8, 101, 124, 134, 1049 & 2011-8 and Int 14]</p> <p>This Standard makes amendments to other Australian Accounting Standards and Interpretations as a result of issuing AASB 119 Employee Benefits in September 2011. As The Trust has no annual leave liability there is no financial impact.</p>
AASB 2012-2	<p>Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Disclosures Offsetting Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities [AASB 7 & 132]</p> <p>This Standard amends the required disclosures in AASB 7 to include information that will enable users of an entity's financial statements to evaluate the effect or potential effect of netting arrangements, including rights of set-off associated with the entity's recognised financial assets and recognised financial liabilities, on the entity's financial position. There is no financial impact.</p>
AASB 2012-5	<p>Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards arising from Annual Improvements 2009-11 Cycle [AASB 1, 101, 116, 132 & 134 and Int 2]</p> <p>This Standard makes amendments to the Australian Accounting Standards and Interpretations as a consequence of the annual improvements process. There is no financial impact.</p>
AASB 2012-6	<p>Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Mandatory Effective Date of AASB 9 and Transition Disclosures [AASB 9, 2009-11, 2010-7, 2011-7 & 2011-8]</p> <p>This Standard amends the mandatory effective date of AASB 9 Financial Instruments to 1 January 2015. Further amendments are also made to consequential amendments arising from AASB 9 that will now apply from 1 January 2015 and to consequential amendments arising out of the Standards that will still apply from 1 January 2013. There is no financial impact.</p>
AASB 2012-9	<p>Amendment to AASB 1048 arising from the Withdrawal of Australian Int 1039</p> <p>The withdrawal of Int 1039 Substantive Enactment of Major Tax Bills in Australia has no financial impact for The Trust during the reporting period and at balance date. Measurement of tax assets and liabilities continues to be measured in accordance with enacted or substantively enacted tax law pursuant to AASB 112.46-47.</p>

AASB 2012-10 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Transition Guidance and Other Amendments [AASB 1, 5, 7, 8, 10, 11, 12, 13, 101, 102, 108, 112, 118, 119, 127, 128, 132, 133, 134, 137, 1023, 1038, 1039, 1049, & 2011-7 and Int 12]

The Standard introduces a number of editorial alterations and amends the mandatory application date of Standards for not for profit entities accounting for interests in other entities. There is no financial impact.

AASB 2013-9 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Conceptual Framework, Materiality and Financial Instruments.

Part A of this omnibus Standard makes amendments to other Standards arising from revisions to the Australian Accounting Conceptual Framework for periods ending on or after 20 December 2013. Other Parts of this Standard become operative in later periods. There is no financial impact for Part A of the Standard.

Future impact of Australian Accounting Standards not yet operative

The Trust cannot early adopt an Australian Accounting Standard unless specifically permitted by TI 1101 *Application of Australian Accounting Standards and Other Pronouncements*. Consequently, the Trust has not applied early any of the following Australian Accounting Standards that have been issued that may impact the Trust. Where applicable, the Trust plans to apply these Australian Accounting Standards from their application date.

		Operative for reporting periods beginning on/after
AASB 9	<p>Financial Instruments</p> <p>This Standard supersedes AASB 139 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement, introducing a number of changes to accounting treatments.</p> <p>The mandatory application date of this Standard to 1 January 2017. The Trust has not yet determined the application or the potential impact of the Standard.</p>	1 Jan 2018

		Operative for reporting periods beginning on/after
AASB 10	<p>Consolidated Financial Statements</p> <p>This Standard supersedes requirements under AASB 127 Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements and Int 112 Consolidation – Special Purpose Entities, introducing a number of changes to accounting treatments.</p> <p>Mandatory application of this Standard was deferred for not-for-profit entities by AASB 2012-10 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Transition Guidance and Other Amendments. The adoption of the new Standard has no financial impact for the Trust as it does not impact accounting for related bodies and the Trust has no interests in other entities.</p>	1 Jan 2014
AASB 11	<p>Joint Arrangements</p> <p>This Standard supersedes AASB 131 Interests in Joint Ventures, introducing new principles for determining the type of joint arrangement that exists, which are more aligned to the actual rights and obligations of the parties to the arrangement.</p> <p>Mandatory application of this Standard was deferred by one year for not-for-profit entities by AASB 2012-10. There is no financial impact for The Trust as the new standard continues to require the recognition of The Trust's share of assets and share of liabilities for the unincorporated joint operation.</p>	1 Jan 2014
AASB 12	<p>Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities</p> <p>This Standard, issued in August 2011, supersedes disclosure requirements in AASB 127 <i>Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements</i>, AASB 128 <i>Investments in Associates</i> and AASB 131 <i>Interests in Joint Ventures</i>. Mandatory application was deferred for not-for-profit entities by AASB 2012-10. There is no financial impact.</p>	1 Jan 2014

		Operative for reporting periods beginning on/after
AASB 127	<p>Separate Financial Statements</p> <p>This Standard, issued in August 2011, supersedes AASB 127 <i>Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements</i>, removing the consolidation requirements of the earlier standard whilst retaining accounting and disclosure requirements for the preparation of separate financial statements.</p> <p>Mandatory application was deferred for not-for-profit entities by AASB 2012-10. There is no financial impact.</p>	1 Jan 2014
AASB 128	<p>Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures</p> <p>This Standard, issued in August 2011 supersedes AASB 128 <i>Investments in Associates</i>, introducing a number of clarifications for the accounting treatments of changed ownership interest.</p> <p>Mandatory application was deferred for not-for-profit entities by AASB 2012-10. The adoption of the new Standard has no financial impact for The Trust as it does not hold investments in associates and the accounting treatments for joint operations is consistent with current practice.</p>	1 Jan 2014
AASB 1031	<p>Materiality</p> <p>This Standard supersedes AASB 1031 (February 2010), removing Australian guidance on materiality not available in IFRSs and refers to guidance on materiality in other Australian pronouncements. There is no financial impact.</p>	1 Jan 2014
AASB 1055	<p>Budgetary Reporting</p> <p>This Standard requires specific budgetary disclosures in the financial statements of not-for-profit entities within the General Government Sector. The Trust will be required to disclose additional budgetary information and explanations of major variances between actual and budgeted amounts, though there is no financial impact.</p>	1 Jul 2014

		Operative for reporting periods beginning on/after
AASB 2009-11	Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards arising from AASB 9 [AASB 1, 3, 4, 5, 7, 101, 102, 108, 112, 118, 121, 127, 128, 131, 132, 136, 139, 1023 & 1038 and Int 10 & 12] [modified by AASB 2010-7]	1 Jan 2015
AASB 2010-7	Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards arising from AASB 9 (December 2010) [AASB 1, 3, 4, 5, 7, 101, 102, 108, 112, 118, 120, 121, 127, 128, 131, 132, 136, 137, 139, 1023 & 1038 and Int 2, 5, 10, 12, 19 & 127] This Standard makes consequential amendments to other Australian Accounting Standards and Interpretations as a result of issuing AASB 9 in December 2010. The Trust has not yet determined the application or the potential impact of the Standard	1 Jan 2015
AASB 2011-7	Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards arising from the Consolidation and Joint Arrangements Standards [AASB 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, 9, 2009-11, 101, 107, 112, 118, 121, 124, 132, 133, 136, 138, 139, 1023 & 1038 and Int 5, 9, 16 & 17] This Standard gives effect to consequential changes arising from the issue of AASB 10, AASB 11, AASB 127 <i>Separate Financial Statements</i> and AASB 128 <i>Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures</i> . Mandatory application was deferred for not-for-profit entities by AASB 2012-10. The Trust has analysed the suite of Consolidation and Joint Arrangements Standards and determined that no financial impact arises from adopting the various Standards.	1 Jan 2014

		Operative for reporting periods beginning on/after
AASB 2012-3	<p>Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Offsetting Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities [AASB 132]</p> <p>This Standard adds application guidance to AASB 132 to address inconsistencies identified in applying some of the offsetting criteria, including clarifying the meaning of “currently has a legally enforceable right of set-off” and that some gross settlement systems may be considered equivalent to net settlement. The Trust does not routinely hold financial assets and financial liabilities that it intends to settle on a net basis, therefore there is no financial impact.</p>	1 Jan 2014
AASB 2012-3	<p>Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards Conceptual Framework, Materiality and Financial Instruments</p> <p>This omnibus Standard makes amendments to other Standards arising from the deletion of references to AASB 1031 in other Standards for periods beginning on or after 1 January 2014 (Part B), and, defers the application of AASB 9 to 1 January 2017 (Part C). The application date of AASB 9 was subsequently deferred to 1 January 2018 by AASB 2014-1. The Authority has not yet determined the application or the potential impact of AASB 9, otherwise there is no financial impact for Part B.</p>	1 Jan 2014 1 Jan 2017
AASB 2014-1	<p>Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards</p> <p>This Trust has not yet determined the application or the potential impact of this Standard.</p>	1 Jul 2014 1 Jan 2015 1 Jan 2016 1 Jan 2018

	2014	2013
	\$	\$
5 EMPLOYEE BENEFITS EXPENSE		
Wages and salaries ^(a)	5,085,366	5,192,831
Superannuation - defined contribution plans ^(b)	473,446	482,379
	<u>5,558,812</u>	<u>5,675,210</u>

(a) Includes the value of the fringe benefit to the employee plus the fringe benefits tax component as well as leave entitlements including superannuation contribution component.

(b) Defined contribution plans include West State, Gold State and GESB Super Scheme (Contributions paid).

Officers are employed by the Department of Parks and Wildlife (the Department). All entitlements are provided for within the Department's financial statements.

Employment on-costs expenses, such as workers' compensation insurance, are included in note 9 'Other expenses'.

6 SUPPLIES AND SERVICES

Consultants and contractors	5,335,213	3,231,311
Travel	11,252	11,299
Materials	347,308	171,654
Audit fees	17,000	14,200
Communications	145,035	149,916
Other	193,413	287,962
	<u>6,049,221</u>	<u>3,866,342</u>

	2014	2013
	\$	\$
7 DEPRECIATION AND AMORTISATION EXPENSE		
<u>Depreciation</u>		
Furniture and fittings	1,138	1,138
Information technology assets	9,021	4,520
Plant and equipment	186,282	180,397
Total depreciation	196,441	186,055
<u>Amortisation</u>		
Intangible assets	6,532	39,407
Total amortisation	6,532	39,407
Total depreciation and amortisation	202,973	225,462
8 ACCOMMODATION EXPENSES		
Lease rentals	655,915	626,769
Electricity, power and water	19,753	19,310
	675,668	646,079
9 OTHER EXPENSES		
Repairs and maintenance	151,857	132,083
Employment on-costs	46,048	32,615
Other establishment materials	15,199	-
	213,104	164,698

	2014	2013
	\$	\$
10 GRANTS AND SUBSIDIES		
<u>Recurrent</u>		
ChemCentre	-	65,000
City of Armadale	23,300	68,276
City of Bayswater	282,364	315,523
City of Belmont	243,228	359,847
City of Canning	-	129,744
City of Fremantle	3,837	23,294
City of Gosnells	20,314	16,360
City of Melville	252,160	229,295
City of Nedlands	-	251,611
City of South Perth	-	93,722
City of Swan	73,405	227,520
CRC for Water Sensitive Cities	93,000	33,000
Curtin University of Technology	10,316	14,139
Department of Agriculture and Food Western Australia	19,000	37,000
Department of Parks and wildlife (formerly Department of Environment and Conservation)	30,273	26,870
Department of Water	2,762,761	3,361,352
Eastern Metropolitan Regional Council	95,000	104,630
Ellen Brockman Integrated Catchment Group	199,461	140,900
Fauna Rehab Foundation	5,000	-
Monash University	-	50,000
Murdoch University	182,964	133,791
Perth Region NRM	200,000	150,000
South East Regional Centre for Urban Landcare	463,592	447,847
The Western Australian Horse Council Inc	-	5,000
Town of Bassendean	85,596	123,597
Town of East Fremantle	184,127	-
University of WA	-	15,319
Wandoo Heights Preservation Group	-	62
	5,229,698	6,423,699

	2014	2013
	\$	\$
11 COMMONWEALTH GRANTS AND CONTRIBUTIONS		
Caring for our Country ^(a)	1,375,000	508,000
	1,375,000	508,000

(a) During 2009-10, the Commonwealth Government agreed to provide the Trust with \$2.5 million through the Caring for our Country program, of which the final \$925,000 was recognised as income by the Trust in 2013-14. In 2013-14 the Trust entered into another agreement with the Commonwealth Government for an additional \$1.99 million of Caring for our Country funding and the first payment of \$450,000 was received in 2013-14. The work, which will be undertaken over four years, aligns with management actions for the Swan Canning Water Quality Improvement Plan, including in stream nutrient intervention, improving land management practices and soil quality, undertaking extension activities and on-ground actions through community and landholder engagement.

12 GRANTS AND CONTRIBUTIONS

Burswood Casino Levy ^(a)	3,408,764	2,102,679
State Natural Resource Management ^(b)	625,000	398,000
Metropolitan Redevelopment Authority ^(c)	192,125	134,877
Department of Communities ^(d)	42,500	31,818
Water Corporation ^(e)	125,000	-
Department of Transport ^(f)	18,000	-
Whiteman Park ^(g)	5,000	-
Local Government ^(h)	58,000	-
	4,474,389	2,667,374

(a) Revenue from the Burswood Casino Levy arose initially in 2009-10 from the passage through State Parliament of Legislation to amend the Agreement Act between the State and the Burswood Island Casino. Electronic gaming machine levy funds are made available to the Trust subject to it providing a range of programs to the Burswood Park Board for management and protection of the Swan and Canning Rivers.

(b) During the 2013-14 year the State Government provided \$625,000 through the State Natural Resource Management (NRM) program to continue implementation of the Swan Canning Water Quality Improvement Plan (SCWQIP). This is the second instalment of a \$1.5 million commitment of State NRM funds over three years for SCWQIP implementation and forms part of the State Government's overall investment in the Fertiliser Partnership 2012-2016. The funding received in 2013-14 was to implement a series of SCWQIP management actions including revegetation and fencing along the Ellen Brook, stormwater drainage improvement works in the Bayswater Brook catchment, soil amendment trials in the Southern River catchment and the delivery of Fertilise Wise training.

	2014 \$	2013 \$
(c) The \$192,125 received from the Metropolitan Redevelopment Authority was to fund a Trust compliance officer for the Elizabeth Quay development.		
(d) The \$42,500 received from the Department of Communities was for the River Rangers program.		
(e) The \$125,000 received from the Water Corporation was to fund the RiverWise/Waterwise Garden Behaviour Change Program.		
(f) The \$18,000 received from the Department of Transport was for the Point Walter Study.		
(g) The \$5,000 received from Whiteman Park was for the Bennett Brook Survey.		
(h) The \$58,000 received from Local Government was for the Bull Creek Water Quality Improvement Program and a Youth Forum with Millennium Kids.		

13 OTHER REVENUE

Other	9,331	179,922
	<u>9,331</u>	<u>179,922</u>

14 NET GAIN ON DISPOSAL OF NON-CURRENT ASSETS

<u>Proceeds from disposal of non-current assets</u>		
Property, plant and equipment	27,272	36,773
<u>Costs of disposal of non-current assets</u>		
Property, plant and equipment	(2,240)	(5,606)
Net Gain	<u>25,032</u>	<u>31,167</u>

	2014 \$	2013 \$
15 INCOME FROM STATE GOVERNMENT		
Appropriation received during the period:		
Service appropriation ^(a)	12,182,000	13,674,000
	<u>12,182,000</u>	<u>13,674,000</u>
Services received free of charge from other State government agencies during the period:		
Department of Finance	7,809	6,556
State Solicitor's Office	180	29,925
Department of Water	-	3,061
	<u>7,989</u>	<u>39,542</u>
	<u>12,189,989</u>	<u>13,713,542</u>

(a) Service appropriations fund the net cost of services delivered. Appropriation revenue comprises a cash component and a receivable (asset). The receivable (holding account) comprises the budgeted depreciation expense for the year and any agreed increase in leave liabilities during the year.

16 RESTRICTED CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

Current

Funds under contract ^(a)	1,486,874	2,014,931
	<u>1,486,874</u>	<u>2,014,931</u>

(a) Only for the purposes defined under contractual arrangements

17 RECEIVABLES

Current

Receivables	17,485	45,465
GST receivable	147,311	236,810
Total current receivables	<u>164,796</u>	<u>282,275</u>

The Trust does not hold any collateral as security or other credit enhancements relating to receivables.

	2014	2013
	\$	\$
18 PREPAYMENTS		
Grants and subsidies	4,472,041	4,264,477
Other services and contracts	52,774	50,846
	<u>4,524,815</u>	<u>4,315,323</u>

19 AMOUNTS RECEIVABLE FOR SERVICES

Current	150,000	40,000
Non-current	505,000	456,000
	<u>655,000</u>	<u>496,000</u>

Represents the non-cash component of service appropriations. It is restricted in that it can only be used for asset replacement or payment of leave liability.

20 PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

Land - Reserves

At fair value ^(a)	24,605,100	21,329,400
	<u>24,605,100</u>	<u>21,329,400</u>

Plant and equipment

At cost	1,680,480	1,633,907
Accumulated depreciation	(613,702)	(579,859)
	<u>1,066,778</u>	<u>1,054,048</u>

Plant and equipment under construction

Construction costs	-	157,481
	<u>-</u>	<u>157,481</u>

Swan River Trust Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2014

	2014	2013
	\$	\$
<u>Information technology assets</u>		
At cost	39,341	26,917
Accumulated depreciation	(14,835)	(11,855)
	<u>24,506</u>	<u>15,062</u>
 <u>Furniture and fittings</u>		
At cost	16,423	16,423
Accumulated depreciation	(9,496)	(8,361)
	<u>6,927</u>	<u>8,062</u>
	<u>25,703,311</u>	<u>22,564,053</u>

- (a) Land was revalued as at 1 July 2013 by the Western Australian Land Information Authority (Valuations Services). The valuations were performed during the year ended 30 June 2014 and recognised at 30 June 2014. Fair value was determined on the basis of existing use. See note 2(f) 'Property, plant and equipment'.

20 (Continued)

Reconciliations of the carrying amounts of property, plant and equipment at the beginning and end of the reporting period are set out in the table below.

	Land Reserves \$	Plant and equipment \$	Plant and equipment under construction \$	IT assets \$	Furniture and fittings \$	Total \$
2014						
Carrying amount at start of period	21,329,400	1,054,047	157,481	15,062	8,063	22,564,053
Additions	-	199,014	(157,481)	20,706	-	62,239
Other disposals	-	-	-	(2,241)	-	(2,241)
Revaluation increments	3,275,700	-	-	-	-	3,275,700
Depreciation	-	(186,282)	-	(9,021)	(1,138)	(196,441)
Carrying amount at end of period	24,605,100	1,066,779	-	24,506	6,925	25,703,310

	Land - Reserves \$	Plant and equipment \$	Plant and equipment under construction \$	IT assets \$	Furniture and fittings \$	Total \$
2013						
Carrying amount at start of period	21,091,100	1,032,948	152,322	7,806	9,201	22,293,377
Additions	-	207,102	5,159	11,775	-	224,036
Disposals	-	(5,605)	-	-	-	(5,605)
Revaluation increments	238,300	-	-	-	-	238,300
Depreciation	-	(180,398)	-	(4,519)	(1,138)	(186,055)
Carrying amount at end of period	21,329,400	1,054,047	157,481	15,062	8,063	22,564,053

	2014 \$	2013 \$
21 INTANGIBLE ASSETS		
<u>Computer Software</u>		
At cost	98,518	98,518
Accumulated amortisation	(98,518)	(91,986)
	<u>-</u>	<u>6,532</u>

Reconciliation:

Computer Software

Carrying amount at start of period	6,532	45,939
Amortisation expense	(6,532)	(39,407)
Carrying amount at end of period	<u>-</u>	<u>6,532</u>

22 IMPAIRMENT OF ASSETS

There were no indications of impairment of property, plant and equipment or intangible assets at 30 June 2014.

The Trust held no goodwill or intangible assets with an indefinite useful life during the reporting period. At the end of the reporting period there were no intangible assets not yet available for use.

There were no surplus assets at 30 June 2014, therefore no assets were held for sale and none were written-off.

23 PAYABLES

Current

Trade payables	1,538,782	4,328
Accrued expenses	37,155	104,050
Accrued salaries	140,206	123,124
Total current	<u>1,716,143</u>	<u>231,502</u>

24 OTHER LIABILITIES

Current

Revenue in advance ^(a)	968,164	1,322,928
Total current	<u>968,164</u>	<u>1,322,928</u>

2014 **2013**
\$ \$

(a) The amount held in this account is from Burswood funding (see note 12) and is to be used only for the programs approved by the Burswood Park Board.

25 EQUITY

Equity represents the residual interest in the net assets of the Trust. The Western Australian Government holds the equity interest in the Trust on behalf of the community. The asset revaluation surplus represents that portion of equity resulting from the revaluation of non-current assets.

Contributed equity

Balance at end of period	<u>20,735,600</u>	<u>20,735,600</u>
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Reserves

Asset revaluation surplus

Balance at start of year	751,300	513,000
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Net revaluation increments:

Land	3,275,700	238,300
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Balance at end of period	<u>4,027,000</u>	<u>751,300</u>
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Accumulated surplus

Balance at start of period	7,998,036	7,899,521
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Result for the period	144,265	98,515
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Balance at end of period	<u>8,142,301</u>	<u>7,998,036</u>
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Total equity at end of period	<u>32,904,901</u>	<u>29,484,936</u>
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	2014 \$	2013 \$
26 NOTES TO THE STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS		
Reconciliation of cash		
Cash at the end of the financial year as shown in the Statement of Cash Flows is reconciled to the related items in the Statement of Financial Position as follows:		
Cash and cash equivalents	3,054,413	1,360,252
Restricted cash and cash equivalents (note 16 'Restricted cash and cash equivalents')	1,486,874	2,014,931
	<u>4,541,287</u>	<u>3,375,183</u>
Reconciliation of net cost of services to net cash flows used in operating activities		
Net cost of services	(12,045,724)	(13,615,027)
<u>Non-cash items:</u>		
Depreciation and amortisation expense (note 7)	202,973	225,462
Services received free of charge (note 15)	7,989	39,542
Net gain on disposal of non-current assets (note 14)	(25,032)	(31,167)
<u>(Increase)/decrease in assets:</u>		
Current receivables ^(a)	27,978	53,239
Current prepayments	(209,492)	(605,121)
<u>Increase/(decrease) in liabilities:</u>		
Current payables	1,484,642	12,833
Other current liabilities	(354,764)	897,321
Net GST receipts/(payments) ^(b)	89,500	(98,614)
Change in GST in receivables/payables ^(c)	-	(1,281)
Net cash used in operating activities	<u>(10,821,930)</u>	<u>(13,122,813)</u>

(a) Note that the Australian Taxation Office (ATO) receivable in respect of GST is not included in these items as they do not form part of the reconciling items

(b) This is the net GST paid/received, i.e. cash transactions

(c) This reverses out the GST in receivables and payables

	2014	2013
	\$	\$
27 SERVICES PROVIDED FREE OF CHARGE		

During the year there were no services provided to other agencies free of charge for functions outside the normal operations of the Trust.

28 COMMITMENTS

Lease commitments

Non-cancellable operating leases:

Commitments in relation to leases contracted for at the end of the reporting period but not recognised in the financial statements are payable as follows:

Within 1 year	472,659	817,081
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	120,498	644,010
	<u>593,157</u>	<u>1,461,091</u>

The property lease is a non-cancellable lease with a two year and six month term, with rent payable monthly in advance. Contingent rent provisions within the lease agreement require that the minimum lease payments shall be increased based on a regular market rent review or CPI increase. The lease expires on 31 December 2014.

The vehicle leases are non-cancellable and the terms vary depending on the vehicle. The lease payments are fixed for the term of the lease and are payable monthly in advance. There is no option to renew the lease at the end of the lease term.

	2014	2013
	\$	\$

The commitments below are inclusive of GST.

Capital expenditure commitments

Capital expenditure commitments, being contracted capital expenditure additional to the amounts reported on the financial statements, are payable as follows:

Within 1 year	-	65,675
	<u>-</u>	<u>65,675</u>

The capital commitments include amounts for:

Plant and equipment	-	65,675
	<u>-</u>	<u>65,675</u>

29 CONTINGENT LIABILITIES AND CONTINGENT ASSETS

In May 2014, the Government introduced into State Parliament the Swan and Canning Rivers Management Amendment Bill 2014 to allow a proposed merger of the Swan River Trust and Department of Parks and Wildlife. It is anticipated that the legislation will take effect in 2014-15. It is likely that the merger will give rise to changes in office lease arrangements; the Trust's current lease at the Fortescue Centre terminates 31 December 2014.

30 EVENTS OCCURRING AFTER THE END OF THE REPORTING PERIOD

The Trust has no events to report after the end of the reporting period.

31 FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS

Assets measured at fair value:

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Fair Value at end of period
	\$	\$	\$	\$
2014				
Land	-	-	24,605,100	24,605,100
	-	-	24,605,100	24,605,100

There were no transfers between Levels 1, 2 or 3 during the period.

Fair value measurements using significant unobservable inputs (Level 3)

2014	Land
	\$
Fair Value at start of period	21,329,400
Additions	-
Revaluation/increments/(decrements) recognised in Profit or Loss	-
Revaluation/increments/(decrements) recognised in Other Comprehensive Income	3,275,700
Transfer (from/(to) Level 2)	-
Disposals	-
Depreciation Expense	-
Fair Value at end of period	24,605,100
Total gains or losses for the period included in profit or loss, under Other Gains	-
Change in unrealised gains or losses for the period included in profit or loss for assets held at the end of the reporting period	-

Valuation processes

There were no changes in valuation techniques during the period. Transfers in and out of a fair value level are recognised on the date of the event or change in circumstances that caused the transfer. Transfers are generally limited to assets newly classified as non-current assets held for sale as Treasurer's instructions require valuations of land, buildings and infrastructure to be categorised within Level 3 where the valuations will utilise significant Level 3 inputs on a recurring basis.

Fair value for existing use specialised buildings and infrastructure assets is determined by reference to the cost of replacing the remaining future economic benefits embodied in the asset, i.e. the depreciated replacement cost. Depreciated replacement cost is the current replacement cost of an asset less accumulated depreciation calculated on the basis of such cost to reflect the already consumed or expired economic benefit, or obsolescence, and optimisation (where applicable) of the asset. Current replacement cost is generally determined by reference to the market-observable replacement cost of a substitute asset of comparable utility and the gross project size specifications.

Fair value for restricted use land is based on market value, by either using market evidence of sales of comparable land that is unrestricted less restoration costs to return the site to a vacant and marketable condition (low restricted use land), or, comparison with market evidence for land with low level utility (high restricted use land).

Significant Level 3 inputs used by the Trust are derived and evaluated as follows

Selection of land with restricted utility

Fair value for restricted use land is determined by comparison with market evidence for land with low level utility. Relevant comparators of land with low level utility are selected by the Western Australian Land Information Authority (Valuation Services).

Information about significant unobservable inputs (Level 3) in fair value measurements

Description and fair value as at 30 June 2014	Valuation technique(s)	Unobservable inputs	Range of unobservable inputs (weighted average)	Relationship of unobservable inputs to fair value
Land (\$24,605,100)	Market approach	Selection of land with similar approximate utility	\$0.02 - \$563.99 per m ² (\$253.12 per m ²)	Higher value of similar land increases estimated fair value.

Basis of valuation

In the absence of market-based evidence, due to the specialised nature of some non-financial assets, these assets are valued at Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy on an existing use basis. The existing use basis recognises that restrictions or limitations have been placed on their use and disposal when they are not determined to be surplus to requirements. These restrictions are imposed by virtue of the assets being held to deliver a specific community service and the Trust's enabling legislation.

32 EXPLANATORY STATEMENT

Significant variations between estimates and actual results for 2014 and between the actual results for 2013 and 2014 are shown below. Significant variations are considered to be those greater than 10% and \$200,000.

Significant variances between estimated and actual result for 2014

	2014 Estimate \$	2014 Actual \$	Variation \$
<u>Expenses</u>			
Employee benefits expense	6,175,000	5,558,812	(616,188)
Grants and subsidies	4,505,000	5,229,698	724,698
<u>Income</u>			
Commonwealth Grants and Contributions	925,000	1,375,000	450,000
Grants and contributions	3,785,000	4,474,389	689,389

Employee benefits expense

The variance represents the reduction in staffing and vacant positions.

Grants and subsidies

The variance represents expenditure against additional grant income received in 2013-14 from Commonwealth Caring for our Country and State Natural Resource Management.

Commonwealth Grants and Contributions

The variance represents additional Income for the Swan Canning Water Quality Improvement Plan (see note 11).

Grants and contributions

The variance represents the increase in grant income from State Natural Resource Management, Metropolitan Redevelopment Authority, Water Corporation, Department of Transport, Whiteman Park and various Local Government Authorities (see note 12).

Significant variances between actual results for 2013 and 2014

	2014	2013	Variance
	\$	\$	\$
<u>Expenses</u>			
Supplies and services	6,049,221	3,866,342	2,182,879
Grants and subsidies	5,229,698	6,423,699	(1,194,001)
<u>Income</u>			
Commonwealth Grants and Contributions	1,375,000	508,000	867,000
Grants and contributions	4,474,389	2,667,374	1,807,015
Service appropriation	12,182,000	13,674,000	(1,492,000)

Supplies and services

The variance predominantly represents an increase in expenditure relating to the Ellen Brook Wetland system project.

Grants and subsidies

The variance represents a reduction in expenditure relating to the Department of Water and various Local Government Authorities.

Commonwealth Grants and Contributions

The variance represents the increase in the final payment of the 2009-10 Caring for our Country program funding and an additional \$450,000 for the Swan and Canning Water Quality Improvement Plan.

Grants and Contributions

The variance represents the increase in grant income from State Natural Resource Management, Metropolitan Redevelopment Authority, Water Corporation, Department of Transport, Whiteman Park and various Local Government Authorities.

Service appropriation

In 2012-13 the Trust received an additional one off appropriation of \$1.4 million for the Oxygenation Program.

33 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

(a) Financial risk management objectives and policies

Financial instruments held by the Trust are cash and cash equivalents, restricted cash and cash equivalents, loans and receivables, and payables. The Trust has limited exposure to financial risks. The Trust's overall risk management program focuses on managing the risks identified below.

Credit risk

Credit risk arises when there is the possibility of the Trust's receivables defaulting on their contractual obligations resulting in financial loss to the Trust.

The maximum exposure to credit risk at the end of the reporting period in relation to each class of recognised financial assets is the gross carrying amount of those assets inclusive of any allowance for impairment as shown in the table at note 33(c) 'Financial instrument disclosures' and note 17 'Receivables'.

Credit risk associated with the Trust's financial assets is minimal because the main receivable is the amounts receivable for services (holding account). For receivables other than government, the Trust trades only with recognised, creditworthy third parties. The Trust has policies in place to ensure that sales of products and services are made to customers with an appropriate credit history. In addition, receivable balances are monitored on an ongoing basis with the result that the Trust's exposure to bad debts is minimal. At the end of the reporting period there were no significant concentrations of credit risk.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk arises when the Trust is unable to meet its financial obligations as they fall due. The Trust is exposed to liquidity risk through its trading in the normal course of business.

The Trust has appropriate procedures to manage cash flows including drawdowns of appropriations by monitoring forecast cash flows to ensure that sufficient funds are available to meet its commitments.

33 (Continued)

Market risk

Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices such as foreign exchange rates and interest rates that will affect the Trust's income or the value of its holdings of financial instruments.

The Trust does not trade in foreign currency and is not materially exposed to other price risks.

(b) Categories of financial instruments

In addition to cash, the carrying amounts of each of the following categories of financial assets and financial liabilities at the end of the reporting period are:

	2014	2013
	\$	\$
Financial Assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	3,054,413	1,360,252
Restricted cash and cash equivalents	1,486,874	2,014,931
Receivables ^(a)	17,485	45,465
Amounts receivable for services	655,000	496,000
Financial Liabilities		
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	1,716,143	231,502

(a) The amount of loans and receivables excludes GST recoverable from the ATO (statutory receivable)

Fair values

All financial assets and liabilities recognised in the Statement of Financial Position, whether they are carried at cost or fair value, are recognised at amounts that represent a reasonable approximation of fair value unless otherwise stated in the applicable notes.

33 (Continued)

(c) Financial instrument disclosures

Credit risk

The following tables disclose the Trust's maximum exposure to credit risk and the ageing analysis of financial assets. The Trust's maximum exposure to credit risk at the end of the reporting period is the carrying amount of financial assets as shown below. The table discloses the ageing of financial assets that are past due but not impaired and impaired financial assets. The table is based on information provided to senior management of the Trust.

The Trust does not hold any collateral as security or other credit enhancement relating to the financial assets it holds.

Aged analysis of financial assets

	Carrying Amount \$	Not past due and not impaired \$	Past due but not impaired					Impaired financial assets \$
			Up to 1 month \$	1-3 months \$	3 months to 1 year \$	1-5 years \$	More than 5 years \$	
2014								
Cash and cash equivalents	3,054,413	3,054,413	-	-	-	-	-	-
Restricted cash and cash equivalents	1,486,874	1,486,874	-	-	-	-	-	-
Receivables ^(a)	17,485	-	17,485	-	-	-	-	-
Amounts receivable for services	655,000	655,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
	5,213,772	5,196,287	17,485	-	-	-	-	-
2013								
Cash and cash equivalents	1,360,252	1,360,252	-	-	-	-	-	-
Restricted cash and cash equivalents	2,014,931	2,014,931	-	-	-	-	-	-
Receivables ^(a)	45,465	38,706	3,300	3,459	-	-	-	-
Amounts receivable for services	496,000	496,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
	3,916,648	3,909,889	3,300	3,459	-	-	-	-

(a) The amount of receivables excludes the GST recoverable from the ATO (statutory receivable)

33 (Continued)

Liquidity risk and interest rate exposure

The following table details the Trust's interest rate exposure and the contractual maturity analysis of financial assets and financial liabilities. The maturity analysis section includes interest and principal cash flows. The interest rate exposure section analyses only the carrying amounts of each item.

Interest rate exposure and maturity analysis of financial assets and financial liabilities

	Weighted average effective %	Carrying Amount \$	Interest rate exposure			Nominal Amount \$	Maturity dates				
			Fixed interest rate \$	Variable interest rate \$	Non-interest bearing \$		Up to 1 month \$	1-3 months \$	3 months to 1 year \$	1-5 years \$	More than 5 years \$
2014											
<u>Financial Assets</u>											
Cash and cash equivalents	2.81	3,054,413	-	-	3,054,413	3,054,413	3,054,413	-	-	-	-
Restricted cash and cash equivalents		1,486,874	-	-	1,486,874	1,486,874	1,486,874	-	-	-	-
Receivables ^(a)		17,485	-	-	17,485	17,485	17,485	-	-	-	-
Amounts receivable for services		655,000	-	-	655,000	655,000	-	-	150,000	505,000	-
		5,213,772	-	-	5,213,772	5,213,772	4,558,772	-	150,000	505,000	-
<u>Financial Liabilities</u>											
Payables	-	1,716,144	-	-	1,716,144	1,716,144	1,716,144	-	-	-	-
		1,716,144	-	-	1,716,144	1,716,144	1,716,144	-	-	-	-
2013											
<u>Financial Assets</u>											
Cash and cash equivalents	3.4	1,360,252	-	-	1,360,252	1,360,252	1,360,252	-	-	-	-
Restricted cash and cash equivalents		2,014,931	-	-	2,014,931	2,014,931	2,014,931	-	-	-	-
Receivables ^(a)		45,465	-	-	45,465	45,465	45,465	-	-	-	-
Amounts receivable for services		496,000	-	-	496,000	496,000	-	-	40,000	272,000	184,000
		3,916,648	-	-	3,916,648	3,916,648	3,420,648	-	40,000	272,000	184,000
<u>Financial Liabilities</u>											
Payables	-	231,502	-	-	231,502	231,502	231,502	-	-	-	-
		231,502	-	-	231,502	231,502	231,502	-	-	-	-

(a) The amount of receivables excludes the GST recoverable from the ATO (statutory receivable).

Fair Values

All financial assets and liabilities recognised in the Statement of Financial Position, whether they are carried at cost or fair value, are recognised as amounts that represent a reasonable approximation of fair value unless otherwise stated in the applicable notes.

34 REMUNERATION OF MEMBERS OF THE TRUST AND SENIOR OFFICERS

Remuneration of members of the Trust

The number of members of the Trust, whose total of fees, salaries, superannuation, non-monetary benefits and other benefits for the financial year, fall within the following bands are:

	2014	2013
\$		
0 - 10,000	6	4
10,001 - 20,000	2	3
20,001 - 30,000	1	1
	\$	\$
Base remuneration and superannuation	68,166	89,918
The total remuneration of members of the Trust	68,166	89,918

The total remuneration includes the superannuation expense incurred by the Trust in respect of members of the Trust.

No members of the Trust are members of the Pension Scheme.

Remuneration of senior officers

The number of senior officers, other than senior officers reported as members of the Trust, whose total fees, salaries, superannuation, non-monetary benefits and other benefits for the financial year fall within the following bands are:

	2014	2013
\$		
150,001 - 160,000	1	-
180,001 - 190,000	-	1
	\$	\$
Base remuneration and superannuation	160,993	179,242
Annual leave and long service leave accruals	(44,526)	(9,423)
Adjustment for accruals	689	-
Other benefits	35,512	12,230
The total remuneration of senior officers	152,668	182,049

The total remuneration includes the superannuation expense incurred by the Trust in respect of senior officers other than senior officers reported as members of the Trust.

No senior officers are members of the Pension Scheme.

2014	2013
\$	\$

35 REMUNERATION OF AUDITOR

Remuneration paid or payable to the Auditor General in respect to the audit for the current financial year is as follows:

Auditing the accounts, financial statements and key performance indicators.

17,500	17,000
17,500	17,000

36 RELATED AND AFFILIATED BODIES

The Trust does not provide any assistance to other agencies which would deem them to be regarded as related or affiliated bodies under the definitions included in TI 951.

37 SUPPLEMENTARY FINANCIAL INFORMATION

(a) Write-offs

The Trust did not write off any bad debts, revenue, debts due to the State, public or other property during the financial year.

(b) Losses through theft, defaults and other causes

Losses of public money and other public property through theft or default.

400	-
400	-

(c) Gifts of public property

The Trust had no gifts of public property during the financial year.

38 SCHEDULE OF INCOME AND EXPENSES BY SERVICE

	Statutory assessment of development proposals		Riverpark management		Development and implementation of environmental management programs		Communication of environmental information		Total	
	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
COST OF SERVICES										
Expenses										
Employee benefits expense	1,112,416	1,036,678	1,500,770	1,531,340	2,205,040	2,232,256	740,586	874,936	5,558,812	5,675,210
Supplies and services	322,705	312,851	193,428	665,357	4,656,758	2,086,058	876,330	802,076	6,049,221	3,866,342
Depreciation and amortisation expense	1,252	1,394	193,675	214,189	7,045	8,254	1,001	1,625	202,973	225,462
Accommodation expenses	72,430	65,249	137,838	118,335	407,522	386,435	57,878	76,060	675,668	646,079
Grants and subsidies	108,000	78,000	460,079	-	4,661,620	6,345,698	-	-	5,229,699	6,423,698
Other expenses	20,836	14,949	40,243	28,009	126,798	97,879	25,226	23,862	213,103	164,699
Total cost of services	1,637,639	1,509,121	2,526,033	2,557,230	12,064,783	11,156,580	1,701,021	1,778,559	17,929,476	17,001,490
Income										
<i>Revenue</i>										
Commonwealth grants and contributions	50,000	-	-	-	1,325,000	508,000	-	-	1,375,000	508,000
Grants and contributions	264,305	74,565	905,364	750,620	2,622,541	1,739,426	682,179	102,763	4,474,389	2,667,374
Other revenue	35	805	(922,692)	(797,502)	924,961	972,121	7,027	4,498	9,331	179,922
Gain on disposal of non-current assets	-	2,754	25,032	8,890	-	16,312	-	3,211	25,032	31,167
Total income other than income from State Government	314,340	78,124	7,704	(37,992)	4,872,502	3,235,859	689,206	110,472	5,883,752	3,386,463
NET COST OF SERVICES	1,323,299	1,430,997	2,518,329	2,595,222	7,192,281	7,920,721	1,011,815	1,668,087	12,045,724	13,615,027
INCOME FROM STATE GOVERNMENT										
Service appropriation	1,305,873	1,380,975	2,485,168	2,504,504	7,347,436	8,178,745	1,043,523	1,609,776	12,182,000	13,674,000
Services received free of charge	856	3,993	1,630	7,242	4,818	23,653	684	4,655	7,989	39,543
Total income from State Government	1,306,729	1,384,968	2,486,798	2,511,746	7,352,254	8,202,398	1,044,207	1,614,431	12,189,989	13,713,542
SURPLUS/(DEFICIT) FOR THE PERIOD	(16,570)	(46,029)	(31,531)	(83,476)	159,973	281,677	32,392	(53,656)	144,265	98,515

The Schedule of Income and Expenses by Service should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

Caring for the Swan Canning Riverpark

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