2021/22
Annual Report

Brown Hill and Keswick Creeks Stormwater Board

For the cities of Adelaide, Burnside, Mitcham, Unley and West Torrens

CITY OF ADELAIDE
City of Burnside
CITY OF MITCHAM
THE CITY of Unley
City of West Torrens
Between the City and the Sea

2021/22
Annual Report

Acknowledgment of Country

The Brown Hill and Keswick Creeks Stormwater Board acknowledges that the project and our Constituent Councils are located on the traditional Country of the Kaurna People of the Adelaide Plains and pays respect to Elders past and present.

We recognise and respect their cultural heritage, beliefs and relationship with the land. We acknowledge that they are of continuing importance to the Kaurna people living today.

We also extend that respect to other Aboriginal Language groups and other First Nations.

The Brown Hill and Keswick Creeks Stormwater Board tampendi, ngadlu Kaurna yertangga banbabanbalyarnendi (inbarendi). Kaurna meyunna yaitya mattanya Womma Tarndanyako.

Parnako yailtya, parnuko tappa purruna, parnuko yerta ngadlu tampendi. Yellaka Kaurna meyunna itto yailtya, tappa purruna, yerta kuma burro martendi, burro warriappendi, burro tangka martulyaiendi.

Kumarta yaitya miyurna iyangka yalaka ngadlu tampinthi.

Kaurna people play a key role in the design and delivery of the Brown Hill Keswick Creeks Stormwater Project and we value the input and guidance of representatives of the Kaurna Nation Cultural Heritage Association (KNCHA) and RAW SA.

Willawilla - Brown Hill Creek

Contents

Chairperson's Report	1
Project Director's Report	2
Strategy	3
Establishment	4
The Project	5
Governance	6
Key Stakeholders	7
Project Partners	8
Delivering with Local Industry	9
Project Map	10
Project Schedule	11
Current Sub-projects	12
Current Works	13
Business Case	14
Financial Snapshot	15
Audited Financial Statements	16

Brown Hill Keswick Creek
STORMWATER PROJECT

1
Chairperson's Report

This is the fifth annual report of the Brown Hill and Keswick Creeks Stormwater Management Board, a regional subsidiary established in February 2018 under the Local Government Act 1999 (SA).

The report canvasses the achievements of the Board over the preceding 12 months in implementing the Stormwater Management Plan and provides updates on the progress of continuing projects. Of particular note are:

- completion of the construction of the new wetland at the southern end of Victoria Park / Pakapakanthi (Park 16), which was opened to the public on 6 May 2022. The wetland is a substantial component of the flood mitigation strategy developed in the Stormwater Management Plan. The wetland has been designed to integrate the system with the existing natural environment, protect existing significant trees, substantially increase native plant species and provide passive recreational opportunities, enhanced by educational information and Kaurna cultural artwork. The Board is pleased to note the delivery of the wetland on time and within budget and wishes to recognise the significant contribution of all stakeholders;
- continuation of the Blue Gum Park / Kurangga (Park 20) creek works in the South Park Lands, due for completion in September 2022;
- preparation for the delivery of a package of Upper Brown Hill Creek works in Millswood, due to commence in 2023.

On behalf of the Board, I wish to thank retiring independent Audit and Risk Committee member Justin Humphrey for his valuable contribution and good counsel. I also wish to thank the Federal government for awarding a grant of $10m, our many stakeholders for their ongoing support and contribution and in particular, the CEOs, members and staff of the 5 Constituent Councils, the Federal and State governments, the Stormwater Management Authority and Green Adelaide.

Judith Choate

2
Project Director's Report

The Board continues to make significant progress in the delivery of the capital works program with flood detention works nearing completion. The Victoria Park/ Pakapakanthi (Park 16) wetland opened to the public on May 6 2022 and the official opening was well attended by over 100 guests. The site was put to the test shortly after opening with 2 significant rainfall events in quick succession and it performed as designed- detaining water on site and releasing flows downstream in a controlled manner. It was remarkable to see how quickly water levels rose within the flood basin and then receded over a number of hours following the event. The wetland has been a significant drawcard to this southern area of Victoria Park and it really has been wonderful to see the number of visitors it has attracted, both human and the 4-legged kind.

Works just downstream of the wetland in Blue Gum Park/ Kurangga (Park 20) are due for completion in the coming weeks and will mark the end of stage 1 flood detention works. Stage 2 has us moving to the downstream Adelaide Airport end of lower Brown Hill Creek and working our way back upstream to Anzac Highway with the majority of the channel requiring capacity increase. Federal Government funding of $10m has been committed under the Preparing Australian Communities Program and allows for acceleration of Packages 1-3 of the lower Brown Hill Creek upgrades over the coming 3 years.

The reference design process has involved progressing the design for all remaining works to the preliminary 30% gateway, providing greater clarity regarding the extent and cost of works to be delivered. The reference design allows for early input from key stakeholders and ensures we will be ready to move quickly to shovel-ready stage should additional project funding be secured.

Our engagement with local professionals continues and is integral to the successful delivery of the project. I take this opportunity to personally thank those I have worked with over the past 12 months – from suppliers, engineers, project managers, landscape architects, construction personnel and everyone in between. Delivery of this project really is a collaborative effort and I am proud of the relationships that have been formed between like-minded professionals to ensure successful outcomes.

I once again thank the Stormwater Management Authority Board and their General Manager David Trebilcock for their continued commitment to our project. The success of the project is reliant upon support from our member Councils – the cities of Adelaide, Burnside, Mitcham, Unley and West Torrens – and I recognise the contributions made by each of the Councils, their elected members and staff, including representatives of the Owners Executive Committee, technical, finance and support staff.

Finally, I acknowledge the significant contribution of the Board and Audit and Risk Committee who, under the leadership of Chairperson Judith Choate, continue to provide the direction and encouragement required to ensure the continued success of the project.

Peta Mantzarapis

Brown Hill Keswick Creek STORMWATER PROJECT

3
Strategy

Our Purpose

To effectively and efficiently deliver infrastructure works to mitigate serious flood risks and help safeguard properties across the Brown Hill Keswick Creek catchment.

Our Vision

To create a flood safe Brown Hill Keswick Creek catchment for residents and the public.

The cities of Adelaide, Burnside, Mitcham, Unley and West Torrens aim to become water sensitive cities. This vision is underpinned by six key objectives, the first of which is protection from flooding.

Our Values

The values that underpin the operations of the Board include:

- ***Integrity*** – acting ethically, doing what is right and doing what we say we will do
- ***Collaboration*** – respectful and insightful engagement with all stakeholders
- ***Excellence*** – striving for the best in all that we do and stretching our capabilities
- ***Progressive*** – thinking outside the box to innovate and improve
- ***Simplicity*** – focussing our efforts on the things that are important

Strategic Focus Areas

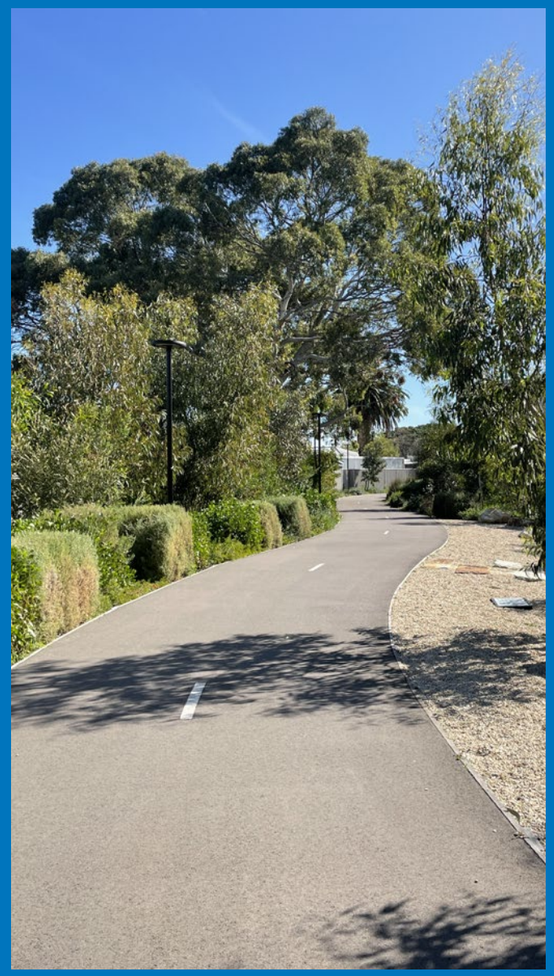
- Effective and efficient delivery of the Stormwater Management Plan
- Pursue opportunities for accelerated delivery
- Maximise the utility of our assets
- Enhance our partnerships and engagement
- Strengthen organisational performance

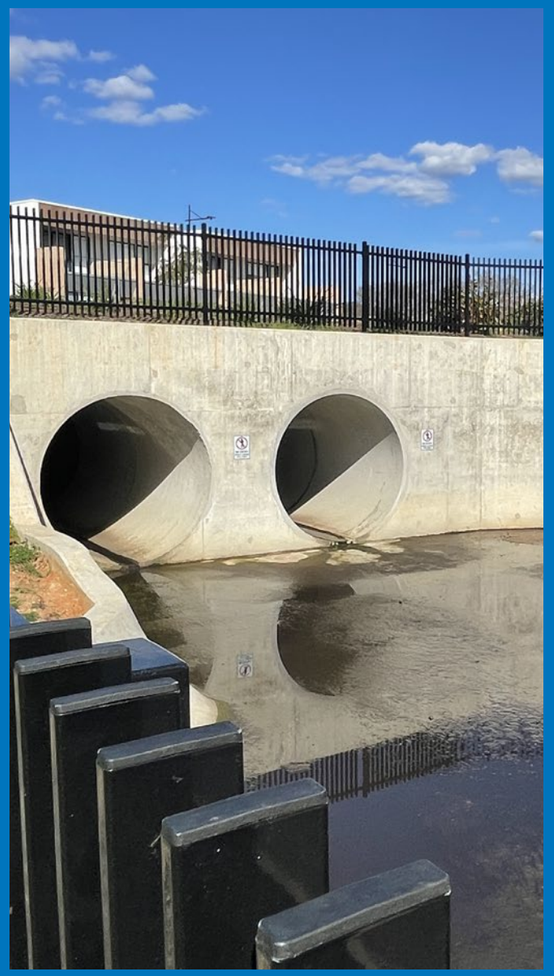
4
Establishment

The Brown Hill Keswick Creek Stormwater Project is the culmination of many years of investigation and planning. The Cities of Adelaide, Burnside, Mitcham, Unley and West Torrens have worked collaboratively to develop a comprehensive Stormwater Management Plan to mitigate serious flood risk and help safeguard properties across the catchment.

From its inception in 2007 until February 2018, the project was conducted as a joint arrangement between the Constituent Councils. The Plan was developed during this phase, leading to its subsequent approval by the Stormwater Management Authority and gazettal of its adoption in February 2017. A condition of the Stormwater Management Authority approving the Plan was that a regional subsidiary be established within 12 months to implement the plan and manage its works. The Brown Hill and Keswick Creeks Stormwater Board was established in February 2018 as a regional subsidiary pursuant to section 43 of and schedule 2 to the Local Government Act 1999. Initially, the Owners Executive Committee, comprising a representative from each Constituent Council, acted as interim Board.

The Board is governed by a Charter prepared by the five Constituent Councils and subsequently approved by the Minister for Local Government. The inaugural Board was appointed in August 2018 and is responsible for the administration of the affairs of the regional subsidiary.



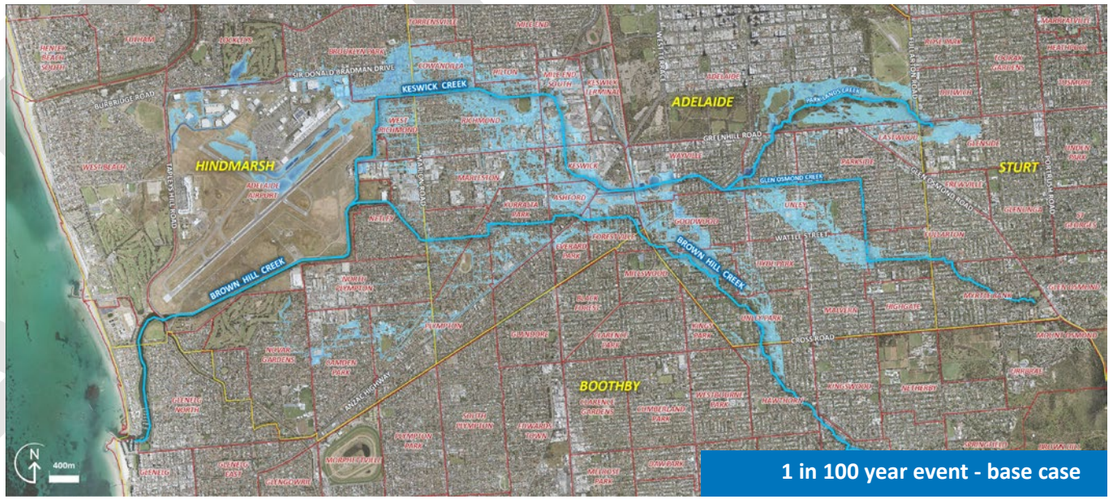


5
The Project

The Brown Hill Keswick Creek Stormwater Project is a collaborative effort between the Cities of Adelaide, Burnside, Mitcham, Unley and West Torrens to mitigate significant flood risks arising from four major watercourses in metropolitan Adelaide; Brown Hill, Keswick, Glen Osmond and Park Lands Creeks. The catchment is largely contained within the Constituent Council local government areas, which are home to more than 200,000 residents. The Brown Hill Keswick Creek Catchment Stormwater Management Plan outlines a comprehensive program of flood mitigation works to be delivered across the catchment.

The plan is designed to provide flood protection to the community in the event of a 100 year average recurrence interval (ARI) flood event which would impact over 2,000 properties and result in significant impact to the Adelaide Airport, Ashford Hospital, major arterial roads and freight corridors. Whilst a flood event of this magnitude has not occurred in the catchment since 1930, the high flow events of 2005 and 2016 have provided recent reminders of the impact a significant event would have.

The flood mitigation works outlined in the plan comprise detention storages in the upper reaches of the catchment, diversion of high flows away from flooding hotspots, and upgrades to the flow capacity of the channels. Fundamental to the successful delivery of this program of flood mitigation works is the principle of constraining flows from upstream and then 'working progressively in an upstream direction' to ensure that the downstream reaches of the creek system are ready to cater for the ultimate design flow before the works in the upper catchment are undertaken.



6
Governance

The Brown Hill Keswick Creek Stormwater Project is administered by a Board in accordance with the requirements of the Local Government Act 1999, the Board Charter, and various other policies.

The Board is comprised of 5 independent members, appointed following recommendations made by a Nominations Committee of representatives from each of the Constituent Councils. Each Board member contributes a unique set of skills and experience, particularly covering:

- Corporate financial management
- Corporate governance
- Project management
- General management
- Engineering
- Economics
- Environmental management

Current Board Members

Judith Choate
Chair since August 2018, appointed August 2018

Geoff Vogt
Appointed August 2018

Rachel Barratt
Appointed August 2018

Rob Gregory
Appointed August 2020

Howard Lacy
Appointed August 2021

Independent Member of Audit and Risk Committee

Justin Humphrey
appointed
November 2018

The Board's Audit and Risk Committee comprises nominated Board members along with an independent member and meets quarterly.

We thank outgoing independent member of the Audit and Risk Committee, Justin Humphrey for his contribution to the project.

Project Director

Peta Mantzarapis
appointed
January 2019

The Board appoints a Project Director who is responsible for implementing the decisions of the Board and managing the operational requirements of the project.

Owners Executive Committee

The Owners Executive Committee is comprised of a representative from each of the Constituent Councils. Meetings between the Board and the Owners Executive Committee are scheduled quarterly and three meetings were held in the 2021/22 financial year.

Current membership of the committee is as follows:

Tom McCready	Director, City Services	City of Adelaide
Chris Cowley	Chief Executive	City of Burnside
Daniel Baker	General Manager Engineering & Horticulture	City of Mitcham
Aaron Wood	Manager Assets & Operations	City of Unley
Terry Buss	Chief Executive	City of West Torrens

Board Member Meeting Attendance 2021/22

Date	Judith Choate	Geoff Vogt	Rachel Barratt	Rob Gregory	Howard Lacy
1 Sep 2021	✓	✓	✓	–	✓
22 Sep 2021	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
17 Nov 2021	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
8 Dec 2021	✓	✓	✓	–	✓
18 Jan 2022	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
15 Mar 2022	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
12 Apr 2022	✓	✓	–	✓	✓
14 Jun 2022	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

Audit and Risk Committee Meeting Attendance 2021/22

Date	Judith Choate	Geoff Vogt	Rachel Barratt	Justin Humphrey	Howard Lacy*
25 Aug 2021	✓	✓	✓	✓	n/a
20 Oct 2021	✓	✓	✓	✓	n/a
1 Mar 2022	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
24 May 2022	–	✓ (Chair)	✓	✓	✓

** Howard Lacy joined the Audit and Risk Committee in March 2022*

Working within the Community

The Brown Hill and Keswick Creeks Stormwater Project is pleased to engage with our local communities to provide project updates and educational opportunities.

Project Director Peta Mantzarapis and wetland designer Robin Allison toured the wetland site with Year 7 geography students from Christian Brothers College in November 2021.

Students heard about water sensitive urban design, stormwater management and the wetland project, before visiting the site to see the construction works underway.

"Thank you for allowing us to come and learn more about the wetlands which you and your team are working on each and every day. It was a really good experience to see the wetlands construction first hand and being one of not many schools to see it. A few of our classes favourite things about the day were seeing the construction, walking around Victoria Park and being able to see the wetland and going on site where all the machinery and construction were."

CBC Student

Brown Hill Keswick Creek STORMWATER PROJECT

7
Key Stakeholders

The Brown Hill and Keswick Creeks Stormwater Board works to deliver successful project outcomes in an efficient and professional manner. We interact with a diverse range of internal and external stakeholders and value the contribution they make.

- Constituent Councils
- Stormwater Management Authority
- Green Adelaide
- Adelaide Park Lands Authority
- Kaurna Community
- Residents
- Community Groups
- Suppliers
- Consultants

Funding Acknowledgement

The Brown Hill Keswick Creek Stormwater Project is jointly funded by five Constituent Councils and the Stormwater Management Authority.

Government of South Australia
Stormwater Management Authority

Brown Hill Keswick Creek STORMWATER PROJECT

8
Project Partners

Constituent Councils

The Brown Hill Keswick Creek Stormwater Project is the result of a collaborative effort over many years from our 5 Constituent Councils – the cities of Adelaide, Burnside, Mitcham, Unley and West Torrens. The majority of the Brown Hill and Keswick Creek catchments are contained within these local government areas, which are home to more than 200,000 residents.

Support is offered to the project from every level of Council, whether it be CEO or delegate involvement in the Owners Executive Committee, technical staff providing design input, finance staff liaison regarding project contributions and budgets, planning and environmental input to construction delivery, and everything in between. Regular project updates and briefing sessions are provided to Council Mayors, Elected Members and audit committees to ensure our member Councils are fully informed.

The project works in close liaison with our Constituent Councils to ensure we are working together to achieve successful project outcomes and identify opportunities to maximise the utility of our assets.

Council Mayors at Wetland Opening

CITY OF ADELAIDE

City of Burnside

CITY OF MITCHAM

THE CITY of Unley

City of West Torrens
Between the City and the Sea

Stormwater Management Authority

Continuing the collaborative approach adopted by the five Constituent Councils, the Stormwater Management Authority provides a key role in the delivery of the Project. Beyond the initial role the Authority played in the review and approval of the Plan, the Board's Project Director is in regular contact with the Authority's General Manager to ensure a well-informed and consistent approach to delivery. Through the Authority, the State Government has committed to providing 50% of capital funding up to $70m over a 20 year timeframe and this funding is vital to ensuring the Project is delivered. Board representatives have established a strong working relationship with the Authority and work in partnership to deliver the works set out in the approved Stormwater Management Plan.

Brown Hill Keswick Creek STORMWATER PROJECT

9
Delivering with Local Industry

Integral to the success of the Brown Hill Keswick Creek Stormwater Project are the relationships established with local suppliers, consultants and organisations. The Board places particular emphasis on ensuring a collaborative approach, bringing together a team of professionals who are leaders in their field and are equipped to deliver results.

Our focus is on providing a pipeline of work to build capacity and capability in the local market, with flow-on benefits for the local economy. The construction scheduling and packaging of works has been specifically developed to maximise participation from local tier 2 and tier 3 contractors. These are businesses that do not compete with the larger contractors for major road transport projects.

The project is supported by the knowledge and expertise of a wide range of professionals, providing services including project management, surveying, engineering, legal, environmental, cultural heritage, civil construction and arborial assessments.

"Leed is an award-winning, privately-owned engineering and construction company founded in South Australia and now delivering projects in metropolitan, regional and remote areas across the country.

Leed was proud to be the head contractor on the Blue Gum Park/Kurangga (Park 20) Drainage Works. This important project mitigates flood risk through the construction of a low-level mound and the realignment of existing creek lines in the south of the park. New open channels bring the existing creeks to a common point to enable controlled flows to discharge under Greenhill Road and downstream. The project also featured numerous concrete structures, pathways, a new footbridge and extensive landscaping.

We enjoyed an excellent, collaborative working relationship with the BHKC Stormwater Board, ProcurePM, and our subcontractors, most notably LCS Landscapes."

Leed Engineering and Construction

Focus on Safety

The Brown Hill and Keswick Creeks Stormwater Board places great importance on the health and safety of our employees, our consultants and the communities within which we operate. Our extensive health and safety management systems ensure we partner with likeminded organisations and are subject to regular review and improvement.

Victoria Park/Pakapakanthi (Park 16) Wetland

47,980	0	0	3	1
Total Site Hours	Incidents	Lost Time Injuries	Property Damage	Near Misses

Blue Gum Park/Kurangga (Park 20) Creek works

12,918	0	0	5	0
Total Site Hours	Incidents	Lost Time Injuries	Property Damage	Near Misses

"WGA is a leading local multi-disciplinary Engineering and Project Management company that prides itself on solution excellence. Founded in South Australia, a local team of 220+ provide engineering excellence across the region.

Supporting the Brownhill Creek conservation and restoration, WGA has worked in partnership with the State Government and associated organisations to deliver civil and structural engineering services. Most recently, the team led the design of the undergrounding of the channel into a culvert at Everard Park, along with creating a green corridor above with landscaping and a shared bikeway. Several technical challenges were overcome during the project, including working within a narrow corridor with a high-density development under construction directly adjacent. WGA is currently working with the Board to prepare the reference design for 7kms of the Upper Brownhill Creek to provide a basis for planning future works. WGA looks forward to a long-standing contribution to the local community and is passionate about revitalising the natural environment for generations to come."

WGA

"Ecodynamics is a landscape construction company with over 30 years' experience in the civil infrastructure sector. We were privileged to be a part of delivering such a significant piece of stormwater infrastructure, in which we could our apply our extensive knowledge of aquatic horticulture and general landscape construction. We look forward to watching the space develop to 'green the community' of Adelaide for decades to come."

Ecodynamics

"TCL are a Landscape Architecture firm with strong local roots, and significant national and international standing.

Our 25 year journey is reflected in our approach to the South Park Lands flood management projects.

To begin locally with a detailed exploration of context, site and community, and translate this into a poetic expression of landscape and contemporary culture.

Working collaboratively with a strong team of committed consultants has been an ongoing highlight.

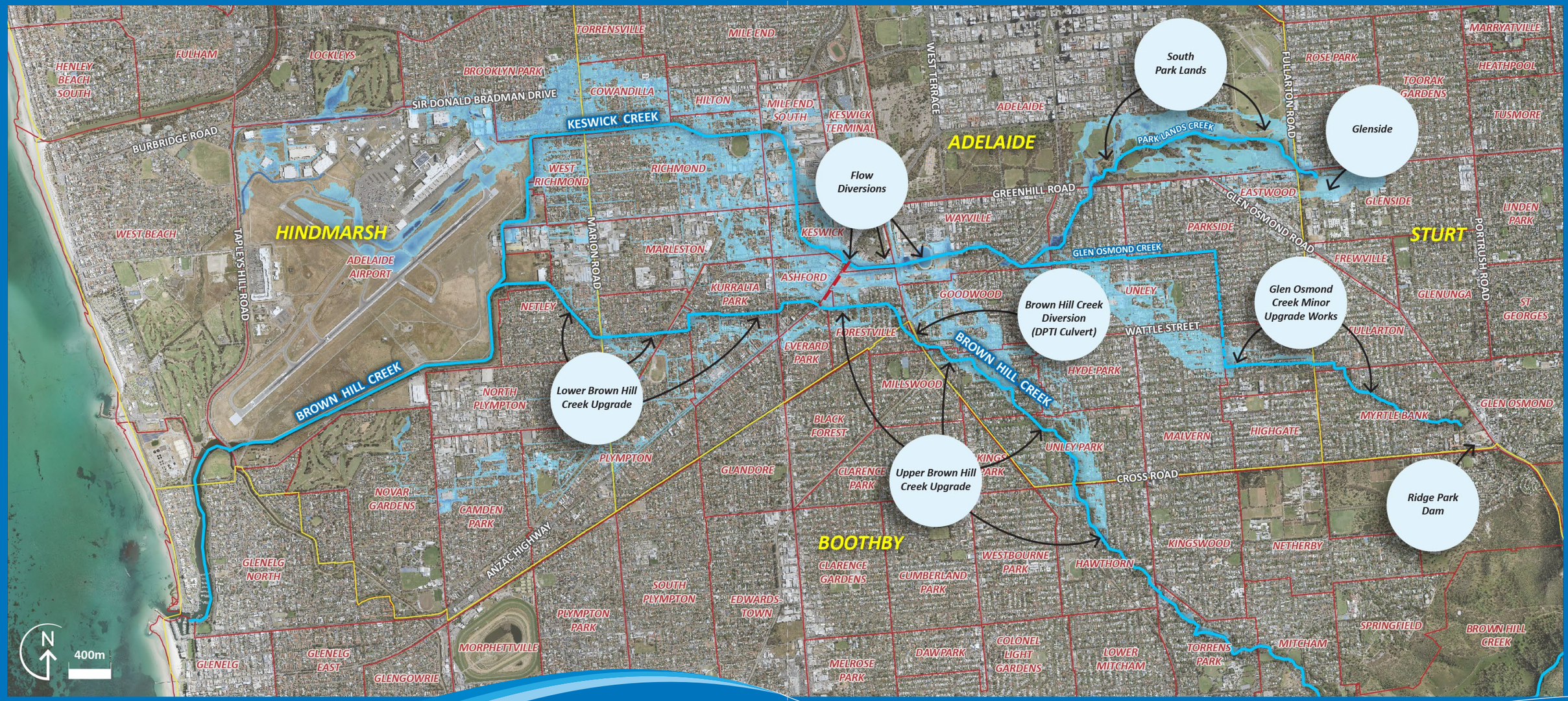
Our role as landscape architects has been to work closely with the project team to:

- *sensitively integrate the wetland development within the parklands context,*
- *retain significant trees and develop an immersive day one experience*
- *provide spaces for community recreation and amenity*
- *deliver flood mitigation whilst enhancing water quality, ecological value and appreciation of site*
- *upgrade the city's long term ecological and social resilience."*

T.C.L.

Brown Hill Keswick Creek STORMWATER PROJECT

10
Project Map



11
Project Schedule

The project works required to successfully meet the objectives of the Stormwater Management Plan are best described in 4 key stages. There is a logical progression in which the works should be delivered with consideration to:

- The relative effectiveness of the individual works.
- The requirement to ensure the staging of works does not result in the temporary transfer of a flood problem elsewhere.
- Works involving temporary detention of flood waters can proceed at any time. They provide benefit even if other works are not completed.
- Channel upgrades should progress from downstream to upstream and should follow the construction of flood detention works, because channel upgrades are sized for reduced outflows from upstream detention systems.
- The completion of flow diversions from Keswick Creek to Brown Hill Creek must be staged to follow the Lower Brown Hill Creek upgrade.

There is an opportunity for works to be delivered out of schedule in instances where there is overwhelming justification for expedition. This justification may include access to a site that will no longer be available in the future or contribution to the cost of works by an interested party.

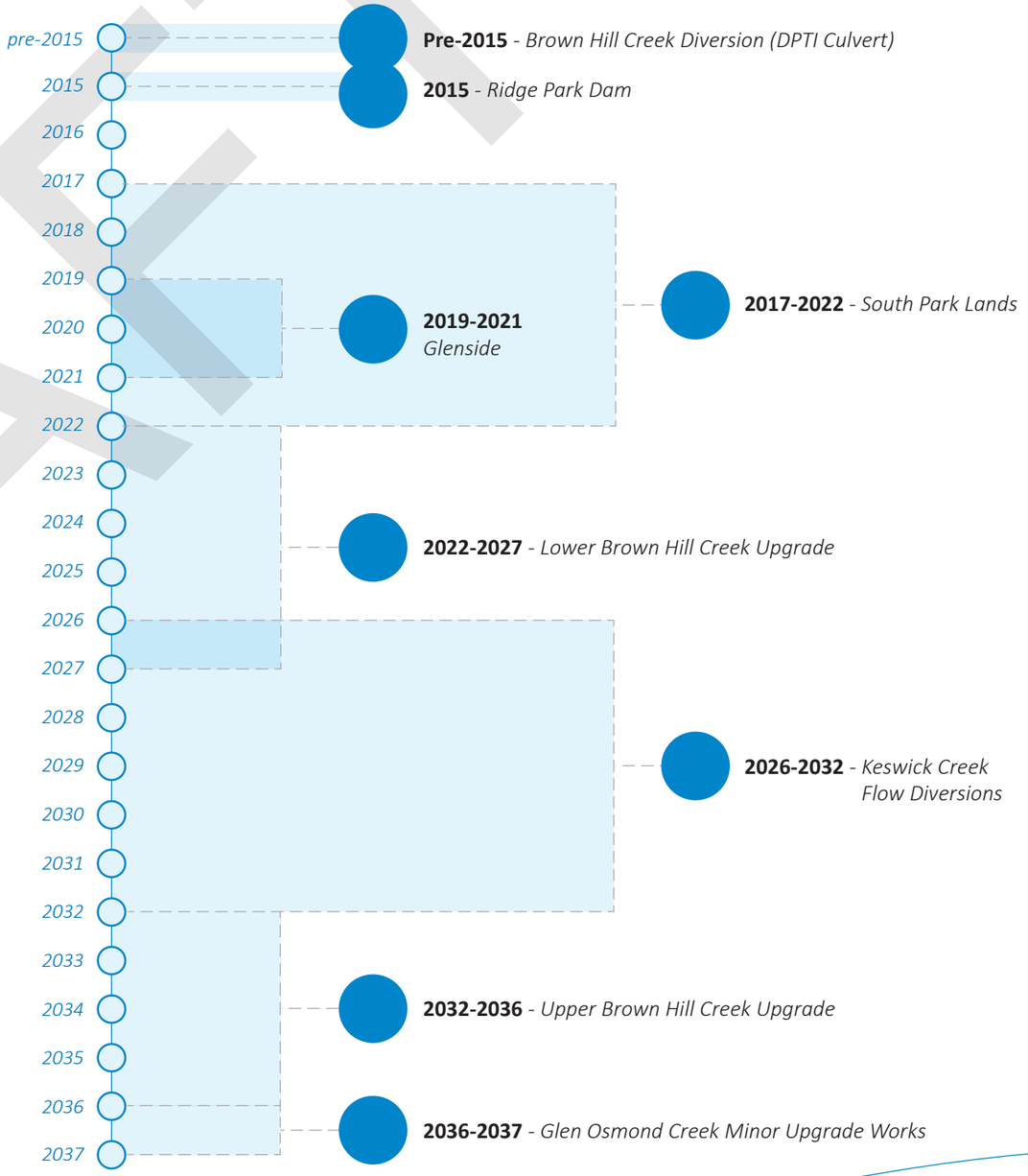
Stage 1
Flood Detention - Ridge Park dam, Glenside and South Park Lands

Stage 2
Lower Brown Hill Creek Upgrades - Adelaide Airport to Anzac Highway

Stage 3
Keswick Creek Flow Diversions - to Brown Hill Creek

Stage 4
Upper Brown Hill and Glen Osmond Creek Upgrades

Indicative Timeline



Brown Hill Keswick Creek STORMWATER PROJECT

12
Completed Sub-projects

Brown Hill Creek Diversion (DPTI Culvert)

A section of Brown Hill Creek in Forestville was diverted by the Department of Planning, Transport and Infrastructure in 2013 as part of the Goodwood Junction Rail Upgrade project. The works, delivered in collaboration with and funded by the Brown Hill Keswick Creek Stormwater Project, involved diverting the creek into a new underground culvert constructed generally along the eastern side of the railway corridor from the southern side of Victoria Street, Goodwood to the northern side of the Glenelg tramway. The culvert discharges into the existing Brown Hill Creek within Forestville Reserve.

Ridge Park Flood Control Dam

A flood control dam was constructed on Glen Osmond Creek in Ridge Park Reserve, Myrtle Bank to reduce peak stormwater flow in Glen Osmond Creek and reduce the risk of flooding in downstream areas along Glen Osmond and Keswick Creeks.

Commissioned in July 2015, the Ridge Park flood control dam also collects stormwater for the City of Unley's managed aquifer recovery (MAR) scheme. Under the MAR, harvested stormwater is stored in an underground aquifer for irrigation of Unley's parks during periods of dry weather.

Constructed Culvert

Flood Control Dam

Upper Brown Hill Creek, Hawthorn Reserve

The Hawthorn Reserve works comprise a component of the Upper Brown Hill Creek Upgrade sub-project, initially earmarked for completion in the second half of the project's delivery program. Grant funding was sought and obtained by the City of Mitcham to upgrade the Hawthorn reserve precinct and the creek works associated with this community space were therefore expedited. The works involved creek widening and upgrade and were delivered by the City of Mitcham. The site was officially opened on May 9th 2019.

The creek has been widened to ensure sufficient capacity to endure a significant flood event. The banks have been laid back in the area of the creek adjacent the Mitcham library to retain a natural setting with native plantings within the creek channel and on the banks. These plantings have been established using a surface material that provides bank stability and allows plant growth. Stepping boulders and logs have also been installed to create an active nature play space for use when the creek is dry or not flowing. Further downstream, rock filled gabions have been installed. In addition, a floodwall has been constructed at George Street to protect properties from flooding and contain creek flows.

Rock filled gabions

Natural creek setting

Upper Brown Hill Creek, Area 1 (Everard Park)

Comprising portion of the Upper Brown Hill Creek Upgrade sub-project, these works are located between Anzac Highway, Everard Park and Third Avenue, Forestville. The works were expedited to take advantage of access to the site that would be significantly restricted following completion of an adjoining high density residential development. The project involved replacement of an existing open concrete channel with an increased capacity underground covered culvert. Subsequent to installation of the culvert, the City of Unley extended Wilberforce Walk to Anzac Highway, with a shared use path for pedestrians and cyclists traversing the culvert.

Culvert construction works commenced in April 2020 and were completed in August 2020, at which point the site was handed over to City of Unley for the shared use path works to be delivered.

After

Excavation progress

Before

Glenside

This project involved enlargement of an existing detention basin from a capacity of 18ML to 37ML, to limit flow to the existing capacity of the culvert under the Fullarton and Greenhill Roads intersection. The detention basin, together with other works in the South Park Lands, is intended to reduce the peak stormwater flows along Park Lands Creek and further downstream. Excavation of approximately 25,000m³ of material was required to form the detention basin and primary water quality treatment is provided via 3 new large gross pollutant traps.

The site accommodating the detention basin and associated stormwater infrastructure has been vested to City of Burnside as part of Council's open space and has been developed as a community reserve with playground and associated facilities.

The Glenside project works were delivered by Cedar Woods as part of their residential development and the site was opened to the public on July 2nd 2021.

Concrete swale and fencing

Concrete swale

Open Space

Lower Brown Hill Creek - Daly Street Bridge

The Daly Street bridge is located just downstream of Grassmere Reserve, Kurralta Park. The upgrade of this bridge was delivered by City of West Torrens in conjunction with an adjoining road realignment, with funding contribution from the Federal Government's Local Roads and Community Infrastructure Program.

Previously, the bridge comprised a corrugated domed tunnel of 2.3m in height and 3.7m in width with concrete headwalls on the upstream and downstream faces. This bridge, constructed circa 1950, had one of the lowest capacities of all existing bridges along Brown Hill Creek and especially through the lower reaches. It is known from the 2003 SMP flood modelling that a substantial flood plume was anticipated to escape from the creek in this location in the event of higher flows due to the restrictive capacity. Modelling also showed that this was the first location along lower Brown Hill Creek where creek surcharge would occur in a flood event.

The new bridge comprises twin concrete culverts of 1.8m in height and 4.2m in width, providing a total traversable width of 8.4m. Upstream and downstream transitions comprise gabion basket wall elements, in keeping with the requirements for future channel upgrade through this section of lower Brown Hill Creek.

Before

After

South Park Lands – Victoria Park/ Pakapakanthi (Park 16) Wetland

This project involved construction of a wetland at the southern end of Victoria Park/ Pakapakanthi (Park 16), adjacent Park Lands Creek. Flows from approximately 600 hectares of urban land and 100 hectares of hills face land travel down Park Lands Creek, through the Glenside site and beneath the Fullarton and Greenhill Roads intersection into the Park Lands. The wetland is of approximately 3.2 hectares in area and provides 100 million litres of flood storage. It comprises areas of permanent water, areas that become inundated with stormwater during regular flow events and a broader area that will only become inundated during more significant flow events. The system provides regional benefits of flood detention, stormwater pollutant removal, amenity and recreational enhancement, and biodiversity creation with over 120 new trees and over 100,000 new plantings, including aquatic species.

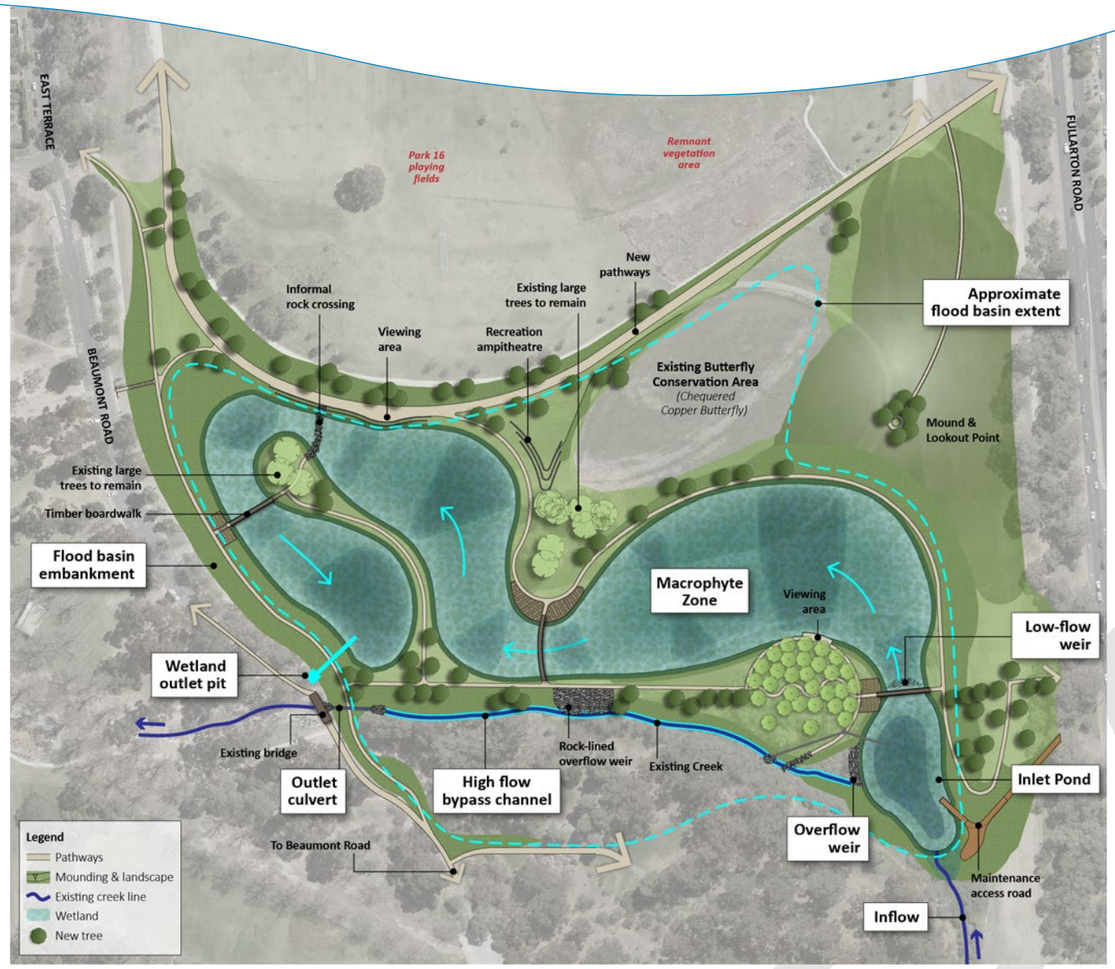
The wetland design incorporates 4 main components-

1. Inlet pond- stormwater enters the site via a deeper pool known as the inlet pond which removes any course sediment and slows flow velocities into the vegetated area of the wetland. The pond has a cement treated base that makes it suitable for access by earthmoving equipment and it will need to be cleaned every 5-10 years.
2. Macrophyte zone – the main area of the wetland supports a diverse range of water plants that provide the majority of the stormwater treatment by filtering, collecting and processing stormwater pollutants. This area is designed as a series of deeper pools and marsh zones that will hold permanent water. Marsh zones are typically 100-350mm deep and become more inundated during regular flow events. The macrophyte zone is designed to increase by up to 250mm in depth during storm events before overflowing from the inlet pond along Park Lands Creek. It takes 2-3 days to drain back down to permanent water levels.
3. Flood basin embankment – a vegetated embankment to the west of the wetland is designed to retain water during a significant storm event. During significant flow events, water levels in the wetland will rise and, once full, flow will overtop the inlet pond and continue along Park Lands Creek. A 1500mm x 1200mm box culvert is located at the downstream end of the wetland and controls outflows from Park 16. Once the capacity of the culvert is exceeded, water will pool behind the flood embankment and spread out over the area, including the wetland. Water will continue to flow through the culvert and, once the flood event has ceased, water levels will recede over a number of hours.
4. Landscape integration – the wetland design ensures integration of the system with the existing natural environment with a focus on protection of the butterfly conservation area and existing significant trees. The wetland creates a natural habitat with significantly increased native plant species and passive recreation opportunities including walking paths, wetland crossing points, viewing areas and extension of the Victoria Park running track.

Government of South Australia
Green Adelaide

The South Park Lands wetland project was supported by funding from Green Adelaide.

Brown Hill Keswick Creek STORMWATER PROJECT



Operation of the wetland

Normal rain events

- Flows enter the inlet pond from Park Lands Creek
- A low-flow weir transfers flows under a boardwalk into the shallow vegetated area of the wetland
- Flows take one to two days to reach the wetland outlet pit
- The outlet pit regulates the outflow rate and transfers water back into Park Lands Creek on the western side of the flood basin embankment

High flow or longer duration events

- During high flow or long duration events, water will begin to flow over the overflow weirs from the inlet pond and wetland directly into Park Lands Creek
- These higher flows will travel along the vegetated high flow bypass channel to the outlet culvert
- The outlet culvert controls flows downstream through the flood basin embankment

Significant flood events

- During significant flood events, the outlet culvert will choke flows and water levels will rise within the flood basin, inundating the wetland area
- Following the flood event, water levels will recede to permanent levels over a number of hours

Victoria Park/ Pakapakanthi (Park 16) Wetland Opening

The Victoria Park/ Pakapakanthi (Park 16) wetland was officially opened to the public on 6 May 2022. The opening was attended by over 100 guests.

Brown Hill Keswick Creek STORMWATER PROJECT

13
Current Works

South Park Lands - Blue Gum Park/ Kurangga (Park 20) Creek Works

Together with the recently completed wetland, the creek works in Park 20 are aimed at reducing the peak stormwater flows from the Park Lands into downstream areas.

Works include construction of a low-level mound and the realignment of existing open channels in the southern section of the park. The mound is constructed to the south and west of the existing playing fields and stretches for a total distance of approximately 600metres. The works integrate with existing users of this space, including TreeClimb.

The Park 20 component of the South Park Lands sub-project has been delivered in 2 stages: excavation and construction works in late 2021/early 2022 and landscaping works in Autumn/Winter 2022, to take advantage of ideal planting weather.

The project is due for completion in September 2022.

Our Project Team

Project Delivery	ProcurePM
Design Team	Tonkin + T.C.L
Construction	Leed Engineering and Construction
Landscape	LCS Landscapes
Plant Supply	ecoDynamics
Stakeholder Engagement	URPS
Cultural Heritage	Kaurna Nation Cultural Heritage Association & RAW
Legal and Planning	Botten Levinson

Park 20 fencing and new planting

Park 20 new culvert and swale

Upper Brown Hill Creek – Millswood

A package of works is being delivered in Millswood, between Avenue Street at the upstream end and Regent Street at the downstream end. This section of upper Brown Hill Creek is located solely within privately owned property and road reserve. Hydraulic modelling has confirmed the channel characteristics required to meet flood mitigation objectives and the following upgrades are proposed:

- A rectangular channel that is up to 4.2 metres wide at the Avenue Street end, widening to 4.8 metres downstream of this point.
- A rectangular culvert that is 4.8 metres wide by 2.4 metres high at the Regent Street crossing.

Construction is due to commence in 2023.

Upper Brown Hill Creek - Millswood

Reference Design

The Stormwater Management Plan (SMP) provides a general description of the remaining infrastructure works to be delivered to meet flood mitigation objectives. The majority of the sub-projects had not yet progressed beyond the initial concept plans included in the Stormwater Management Plan, which are considered to represent the achievement of a 5-15% design gateway.

The over-arching objective of the reference design process has been to sufficiently detail the major features and functionality of the designs and to demonstrate how the designs will achieve the specified project requirements prior to advancing to the detailed design phase. Existing design work has been interrogated, a detailed gap analysis has been undertaken and new designs have been developed to ensure all remaining works meet the objectives of the SMP in the most cost-effective and preferred manner. Being at reference design stage means all remaining works are at the 30% design gateway and can be progressed to shovel-ready stage should additional project funding be secured or the need to accelerate works arises.

Inputs to the reference design process have included flood modelling, engineering design, engineering and boundary survey, service location and depthing, geotechnical and environmental investigations, arboreal assessments, cultural heritage services, constructability reviews and planning advice.

Reference designs are complete for the Lower Brown Hill Creek capacity upgrades and Keswick Creek Flow Diversions and are nearing completion for the Upper Brown Hill Creek and Glen Osmond Creek capacity upgrades.

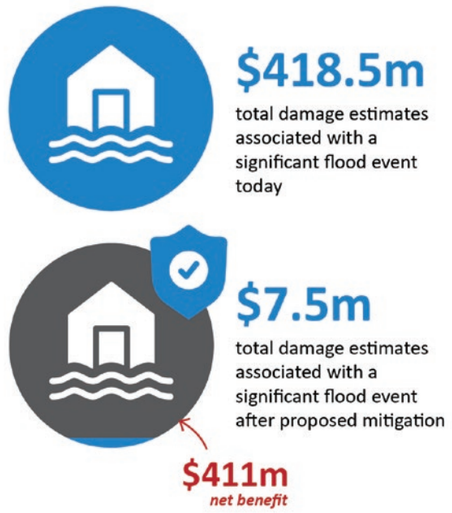
14

Business Case

In recent months, the Board has been particularly focussed on pursuing opportunities for the project to secure additional funding to accelerate delivery of the project. Detailed economic and benefit cost analysis has been undertaken and a business case has been prepared with inputs including more intensive consultation with key stakeholders, revised flood damage estimates and updated cost estimates for project delivery. A $10m grant has been secured toward delivery of the Lower Brown Hill Creek upgrades as part of the Federal Government's Preparing Australian Communities Program and a commitment of up to $5m has been made as part of the Federal Government's Urban Rivers and Catchments Program.

Key findings

- Acceleration of the project will create:
  - $145.5m in economic benefits
  - 1,200 jobs over the remaining construction period 2022-2032
- Adelaide Airport (leased to Adelaide Airport Limited), Keswick Army Barracks (Department of Defence), Ashford Hospital, interstate rail lines and the major arterials roads across the south-western suburbs, including the North South Corridor are all high risk assets that would be devastated by a flood
- 57% of the damage estimates are direct property damage, but indirect impacts such as business interruption, traffic disruption, social and environmental impacts add significantly to the total.
- The impacts of a major flood would extend far beyond the duration of the event, which itself could occur over several days, and it would be many months (or even years) before a return to 'business as usual' in the catchment.



15

Financial Snapshot

The activities of the Board are funded by the five Constituent Councils and the Stormwater Management Authority.

Operational expenditure is funded equally by the Constituent Councils.

2021/22 Operational Funding		
City of Adelaide	20%	$97,177
City of Burnside	20%	$97,177
City of Mitcham	20%	$97,177
City of Unley	20%	$97,177
City of West Torrens	20%	$97,177
Total		**$485,885**

Capital expenditure is funded 50% by the Stormwater Management Authority and 50% by Constituent Councils. Grant funding is also sought for individual work packages.

2021/22 Capital Funding		
City of Adelaide	8%	$320,000
City of Burnside	12%	$480,000
City of Mitcham	10%	$400,000
City of Unley	21%	$840,000
City of West Torrens	49%	$1,960,000
Stormwater Management Authority		$5,000,000
Total		**$9,000,000**

Brown Hill Keswick Creek STORMWATER PROJECT

16
Audited Financial Statements

Brown Hill & Keswick Creeks Storm Water Board

Financial Statements for the year ended - 30 June 2022

Brown Hill & Keswick Creeks Storm Water Board
Contents
As at 30 June 2022

Statement of comprehensive income	2
Statement of financial position	3
Statement of changes in equity	4
Statement of cash flows	5
Notes to the financial statements	6
Certification of financial statements	22
Certification of auditor independence	23

Brown Hill & Keswick Creeks Storm Water Board
Statement of comprehensive income
For the year ended 30 June 2022

	Note	2022 $	2021 $
Income			
Contributions	3	485,885	472,005
Investment income	4	59,621	25,483
		545,506	497,488
Total income		545,506	497,488
Expenses			
Employee Costs	5	(316,967)	(285,618)
Materials, Contracts & Other Expenses	6	(471,641)	(198,850)
Depreciation	8	(86,279)	(62,157)
Finance costs	7	(220)	(293)
Total expenses		(875,107)	(546,918)
Operating deficit		(329,601)	(49,430)
Capital Funding / Grants for New / Upgraded assets	9	5,000,000	9,876,755
Physical resources received free of charge		463,605	-
Net surplus for the year		5,134,004	9,827,325
Other comprehensive income			
Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss			
Gain on the revaluation of land and buildings		129,175	279,477
Other comprehensive income for the year		129,175	279,477
Total comprehensive income for the year		5,263,179	10,106,802

The above statement of comprehensive income should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes

Brown Hill & Keswick Creeks Storm Water Board
Statement of financial position
As at 30 June 2022

	Note	2022 $	2021 $
Assets			
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	10	9,502,569	12,135,273
Trade and other receivables	11	421,783	270,819
Other assets	12	19,521	-
Total current assets		9,943,873	12,406,092
Non-current assets			
Infrastructure, property, plant and equipment	13	25,786,423	13,634,383
Total non-current assets		25,786,423	13,634,383
Total assets		35,730,296	26,040,475
Liabilities			
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	14	537,080	117,054
Provisions	15	25,407	18,791
Total current liabilities		562,487	135,845
Total liabilities		562,487	135,845
Net assets		35,167,809	25,904,630
Equity			
Capital contributions of constituent councils	16	17,869,907	13,869,907
Asset revaluation reserve		408,652	279,477
Capital funding and grants	17	16,638,521	11,638,521
Accumulated surplus		250,729	116,725
Total equity		35,167,809	25,904,630

The above statement of financial position should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes

Brown Hill & Keswick Creeks Storm Water Board
Statement of changes in equity
For the year ended 30 June 2022

	Capital Contributions of Council $	Capital Funding and Grants $	Asset Revaluation Reserve $	Accumulated Surplus $	Total equity $
Balance at 1 July 2020	8,231,343	1,761,766	-	166,155	10,159,264
Net surplus for the year	-	-	-	9,827,325	9,827,325
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	9,827,325	9,827,325
Capital contribution of Councils	5,638,564	-	-	-	5,638,564
Transfer to capital funding / grants	-	9,876,755	-	(9,876,755)	-
Revaluation of infrastructure and land improvements	-	-	279,477	-	279,477
Balance at 30 June 2021	13,869,907	11,638,521	279,477	116,725	25,904,630

	Capital Contributions of Council $	Capital Funding and Grants $	Asset Revaluation Reserve $	Accumulated Surplus $	Total equity $
Balance at 1 July 2021	13,869,907	11,638,521	279,477	116,725	25,904,630
Net surplus for the year	-	-	-	5,134,004	5,134,004
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	5,134,004	5,134,004
Capital contribution of Councils	4,000,000	-	-	-	4,000,000
Transfer to capital funding / grants	-	5,000,000	-	(5,000,000)	-
Revaluation of infrastructure and land improvements	-	-	129,175	-	129,175
Balance at 30 June 2022	17,869,907	16,638,521	408,652	250,729	35,167,809

The above statement of changes in equity should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes

Brown Hill & Keswick Creeks Storm Water Board
Statement of cash flows
For the year ended 30 June 2022

	Note	2022 $	2021 $
Cash flows from operating activities			
Operating receipts from constituent councils		366,372	581,487
Payments to employees		(291,623)	(285,618)
Payments to suppliers		(503,546)	(417,837)
Interest received		59,621	25,483
Interest paid		(212)	(293)
Net cash used in operating activities	25	(369,388)	(96,778)
Cash flows from investing activities			
Payments for New / Upgraded assets		(11,263,316)	(5,395,595)
Net cash used in investing activities		(11,263,316)	(5,395,595)
Cash flows from financing activities			
Contributions from Constituent Councils	16	4,000,000	5,638,564
SMA Funding for New / Upgraded assets	9	5,000,000	6,821,233
NRM Board Water Sustainability Funding		-	165,000
Net cash from financing activities		9,000,000	12,624,797
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		(2,632,704)	7,132,424
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the financial year		12,135,273	5,002,849
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the financial year	10	9,502,569	12,135,273

The above statement of cash flows should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes

Brown Hill & Keswick Creeks Storm Water Board
Notes to the financial statements
As at 30 June 2022

Note 1. Significant accounting policies

New or amended Accounting Standards and Interpretations adopted

The Board has adopted all of the new or amended Accounting Standards and Interpretations issued by the Australian Accounting Standards Board ('AASB') that are mandatory for the current reporting period.

Basis of preparation

The financial statements are general purpose financial statements that have been prepared in accordance with the Australian Accounting Standards as they apply to not-for-profit entities, other authoritative pronouncements of the Australian Accounting Standards Board (AASB) and relevant South Australian Legislation. These financial statements comply with International Financial Reporting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board.

The Brown Hill and Keswick Creeks Stormwater Board (the Board) is a Local Government Regional Subsidiary established under Section 43 of and Schedule 2 to the Local Government Act 1999. The Regional Subsidiary is under the control of City of Adelaide, City of Burnside, City of Unley, City of Mitcham and City of West Torrens.

The Board was established by a Gazettal dated 27 February 2018. The Board has been established to implement the construction and maintenance of infrastructure and other measures for the purposes of a stormwater management plan prepared by the constituent councils and approved by the Stormwater Management Authority. Australian Accounting Standards set out accounting policies that the AASB has concluded would result in financial statements containing relevant and reliable information about transactions, events and conditions to which they apply. Material accounting policies adopted in the preparation of these financial statements are presented below and have been applied consistently unless otherwise stated.

The financial statements, except for cash flow information, have been prepared on an accruals basis and are based on historical costs, modified, where applicable, by the measurement at fair value of selected non-current assets, financial assets and liabilities. The amounts presented in the financial statements have been rounded to the nearest dollar.

The financial statements were authorised for issue on 13 September 2022 by the members of the Board.

Critical accounting estimates

The preparation of the financial statements requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgement in the process of applying the Board's accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements, are disclosed in Note 2.

(a) Revenue recognition

Revenue from contracts with customers

The core principle of AASB 15 is that revenue is recognised on a basis that reflects the transfer of promised goods or services to customers at an amount that reflects the consideration the Board expects to receive in exchange for those goods or services. Revenue is recognised by applying a five-step model as follows:

1. Identify the contract with the customer
2. Identify the performance obligations
3. Determine the transaction price
4. Allocate the transaction price to the performance obligations
5. Recognise revenue as and when control of the performance obligations is transferred

Generally the timing of the payment for sale of goods and rendering of services corresponds closely to the timing of satisfaction of the performance obligations, however where there is a difference, it will result in the recognition of a receivable, contract asset or contract liability.
None of the revenue streams have any significant financing terms as there is less than 12 months between receipt of funds and satisfaction of performance obligations.

All revenue is stated net of the amount of goods and services tax (GST).

Specific revenue streams

The revenue recognition policies for the principal revenue streams of the Board are:

Note 1. Significant accounting policies (continued)

Operating revenue from constituent councils
Operating revenue from constituent councils is recognised as income as and when the Board becomes entitled to receive the funds. This is outlined within the Boards Annual Budget which is agreed with all constituent councils.

Government grants

Government grants relating to costs are deferred and recognised in profit or loss over the period necessary to match them with the costs that they are intended to compensate.

Grant revenue
When grant revenue received meets the "enforceability" and "sufficiently specific" criteria in accordance with AASB 1058 and AASB 15, the grant revenue is recognised in the statement of financial position as a liability until the performance obligations have been met and delivered to the contributor.

Otherwise the grant is recognised as income in the statement of comprehensive income when the Board obtains control of the grant, it is probable that the economic benefits gained from the grant will flow to the Board and the amount of grant can be measured reliably.

Interest revenue
Interest revenue is recognised using the effective interest method, which for all floating rate financial assets is inherent in the instrument.

Other income
Other income is recognised on an accruals basis when the Board is entitled to it.

(b) Equity
Capital contributions

Capital contributions from constituent councils are recorded directly against equity as and when the Board becomes entitled to receive the funds. This is outlined within the Boards Annual Budget, which is agreed with all constituent councils.

(c) Income tax
The activities of the Board are exempt from taxation under the Income Tax Assessment Act.

(d) Goods and Services Tax ('GST')
Revenues, expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of associated GST, unless the GST incurred is not recoverable from the tax authority. In this case it is recognised as part of the cost of the acquisition of the asset or as part of the expense.

Receivables and payables are stated inclusive of the amount of GST receivable or payable. The net amount of GST recoverable from, or payable to, the tax authority is included in other receivables or other payables in the statement of financial position.

Cash flows are presented on a gross basis. The GST components of cash flows arising from investing or financing activities which are recoverable from, or payable to the tax authority, are presented as operating cash flows.

(e) Cash and cash equivalents
Cash and cash equivalents includes cash on hand, deposits held at call with financial institutions, other short-term, highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

(f) Trade and other receivables
Trade receivables are initially recognised at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any allowance for expected credit losses. Trade receivables are generally due for settlement within 30 days.

The Board has applied the simplified approach to measuring expected credit losses, which uses a lifetime expected loss allowance. To measure the expected credit losses, trade receivables have been grouped based on days overdue.

Note 1. Significant accounting policies (continued)

(g) Financial instruments

Investments and other financial assets are initially measured at fair value. Transaction costs are included as part of the initial measurement, except for financial assets at fair value through profit or loss. Such assets are subsequently measured at either amortised cost or fair value depending on their classification. Classification is determined based on both the business model within which such assets are held and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset unless an accounting mismatch is being avoided.

Financial assets are derecognised when the rights to receive cash flows have expired or have been transferred and the Board has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership. When there is no reasonable expectation of recovering part or all of a financial asset, it's carrying value is written off.

Financial instruments are recognised initially on the date that the Board becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

On initial recognition, all financial instruments are measured at fair value plus transaction costs (except for instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss where transaction costs are expensed as incurred).

Financial assets

All recognised financial assets are subsequently measured in their entirety at either amortised cost or fair value, depending on the classification of the financial assets.

Classification

On initial recognition, the Board classifies its financial assets into the following categories, those measured at:

- amortised cost
- fair value through profit or loss - FVTPL
- fair value through other comprehensive income - equity instrument (FVOCI - equity)
- fair value through other comprehensive income - debt investments (FVOCI - debt)

Financial assets are not reclassified subsequent to their initial recognition unless the Board changes its business model for managing financial assets.

Financial assets at amortised cost

A financial asset is measured at amortised cost only if both of the following conditions are met: (i) it is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets in order to collect contractual cash flows; and (ii) the contractual terms of the financial asset represent contractual cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest.

The Board's financial assets measured at amortised cost comprise trade and other receivables and cash and cash equivalents in the statement of financial position.

Subsequent to initial recognition, these assets are carried at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method less provision for impairment.

Interest income and impairment are recognised in profit or loss. Gain or loss on derecognition is recognised in profit or loss.

Impairment of financial assets

Impairment of financial assets have been determined using the simplified approach in AASB 9 which uses an estimation of lifetime expected credit losses. The Board has determined the probability of non-payment of the receivable and multiplied this by the amount of the expected loss arising from default.

The amount of the impairment is recorded in a separate allowance account with the loss being recognised in finance expense. Once the receivable is determined to be uncollectable then the gross carrying amount is written off against the associated allowance.

Note 1. Significant accounting policies (continued)

Financial liabilities

The Board measures all financial liabilities initially at fair value less transaction costs, subsequently financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method.

The financial liabilities of the Board comprise trade payables.

(h) Property, plant and equipment
Initial Recognition

All assets are initially recognised at cost. For assets acquired at no cost or nominal consideration, cost is determined as fair value at the date of acquisition. All non-current assets purchased or constructed are capitalised as the expenditure is incurred and depreciated as soon as the asset is held 'ready for use'. Cost is determined as the fair value of the assets given as consideration plus costs incidental to the acquisition, including architects' fees, engineering design costs and all other costs incurred.

The cost of non-current assets constructed by the Board includes the cost of all materials used in construction, direct labour on the project and an appropriate proportion of variable and fixed overhead. The Board considers that it controls the infrastructure assets in accordance with its Charter. The constructed infrastructure assets may be located on land owned by constituent councils.

Assets with an economic life in excess of one year are only capitalised where the cost of acquisition exceeds the materiality thresholds set by the Board within the capitalisation policy. In determining (and in annually reviewing)) such thresholds, regard is had to the nature of the asset and its estimated service life. Current thresholds applicable to Board assets are as follows:

Stormwater infrastructure - $2,000
Computer equipment - $1,000
Office equipment - $1,000

Subsequent Measurement

Stormwater infrastructure is subsequently measured at fair value less accumulated depreciation and impairment. Fair value is determined with regard to the asset's highest and best use (considering legal or physical restrictions imposed on the asset, public announcements or commitments made in relation to the intended use of the asset) and is determined using the current replacement cost method.

In line with the Board's capitalisation policy a valuation of infrastructure and land improvements has been undertaken as at 30 June 2022. The valuation was undertaken by Tina-James Freeman, Asset Consultant at Tonkin. Refer to Note 19 for additional information on fair value determination of stormwater infrastructure.

Computer equipment and office equipment are carried at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment.

Depreciation

Property, plant and equipment, excluding freehold land, is depreciated on a straight-line basis over the assets useful life to the Board, commencing when the asset is ready for use.

The depreciation rates used for each class of depreciable asset are shown below:

Fixed asset class	Depreciation rate
Land improvements	1-10%
Office equipment	10%
Computer equipment	10-33%
Stormwater infrastructure	1-2%

At the end of each annual reporting period, the depreciation method, useful life and residual value of each asset is reviewed. Any revisions are accounted for prospectively as a change in estimate.

Note 1. Significant accounting policies (continued)

(i) Impairment of non-financial assets
Non-financial assets are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount.

Recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs of disposal and value-in-use. The value-in-use is the present value of the estimated future cash flows relating to the asset using a pre-tax discount rate specific to the asset or cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. Assets that do not have independent cash flows are grouped together to form a cash-generating unit.

(j) Trade and other payables
These amounts represent liabilities for goods and services provided to the Board prior to the end of the financial year and which are unpaid. Due to their short-term nature they are measured at amortised cost and are not discounted. The amounts are unsecured and are usually paid within 30 days of recognition.

(k) Employee benefits

Short-term employee benefits
Provision is made for the Board's liability for employee benefits arising from services rendered by employees to the end of the reporting period.

Employee benefits that are expected to be wholly settled within one year have been measured at the amounts expected to be paid when the liability is settled.

Employee benefits expected to be settled more than one year after the end of the reporting period have been measured at the present value of the estimated future cash outflows to be made for those benefits. In determining the liability, consideration is given to employee wage increases and the probability that the employee may satisfy vesting requirements. Cashflows are discounted using market yields on high quality corporate bond rates, with terms to maturity that match the expected timing of cashflows. Changes in the measurement of the liability are recognised in comprehensive income.

No accrual is made for sick leave. The Board does not make payment for untaken sick leave.

Superannuation
All superannuation schemes to which the Board makes contributions on behalf of employees are of the accumulation type, where the superannuation benefits accruing to the employee are represented by their share of the net assets of the scheme, and no further liability attaches to the Board.

(l) Economic dependence
Brown Hill and Keswick Creeks Stormwater Board is dependent on its constituent councils and other funding bodies for the majority of its revenue used to achieve its objectives. At the date of this report, the Board believe that the Member Councils and other bodies will continue to support the Board.

(m) New Accounting Standards and Interpretations not yet mandatory or early adopted
Australian Accounting Standards and Interpretations that have recently been issued or amended but are not yet mandatory, have not been early adopted by the Board for the annual reporting period ended 30 June 2022. The Board has not yet assessed the impact of these new or amended Accounting Standards and Interpretations.

Note 2. Critical accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions

The Board makes estimates and judgements during the preparation of these financial statements regarding assumptions about current and future events affecting transactions and balances.

These estimates and judgements are based on the best information available at the time of preparing the financial statements, however as additional information is known then the actual results may differ from the estimates.

The significant estimates and judgements made have been described below.

Note 2. Critical accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions (continued)

Allowance for expected credit losses
The allowance for expected credit losses assessment requires a degree of estimation and judgement. It is based on the lifetime expected credit loss, grouped based on days overdue, and makes assumptions to allocate an overall expected credit loss rate for each group. These assumptions include recent sales experience and historical collection rates.

The fair value of assets and liabilities classified as level 3 is determined by the use of valuation models. Level 3 inputs are unobservable inputs. These include discounted cash flow analysis or the use of observable inputs that require significant adjustments based on unobservable inputs. For further information relating to fair value measurement, refer to Note 19.

Impairment of property, plant and equipment
The Board assesses impairment of property, plant and equipment at each reporting date by evaluating conditions specific to the Board and to the particular asset that may lead to impairment. If an impairment trigger exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is determined. This involves fair value less costs of disposal or value-in-use calculations, which incorporate a number of key estimates and assumptions.

Key estimates fair valuation of stormwater infrastructure and land improvements
Stormwater infrastructure assets are carried at fair value. As there is no market for the Board to use to determine fair value, all assets have been valued as Level 3 inputs using a cost approach. Level 3 inputs are unobservable inputs. For further information relating to fair value measurement refer to Note 19.

Note 3. Contributions

	2022 $	2021 $
City of Mitcham	97,177	94,401
City of Burnside	97,177	94,401
City of West Torrens	97,177	94,401
The Corporation of the City of Adelaide	97,177	94,401
The Corporation of the City of Unley	97,177	94,401
	485,885	472,005

In accordance with the Charter of the Brown Hill and Keswick Creeks Stormwater Board Schedule 1, operating contributions are received equally from each of the constituent councils at an agreed rate. The total value of operating contributions to be received is agreed in the annual budget prepared by the Board.

Note 4. Investment income

	2022 $	2021 $
Bank Interest	59,621	25,483

Note 5. Employee Costs

	2022 $	2021 $
Salaries and Wages - Board	82,000	82,000
Salaries and Wages - Employee	197,086	178,184
Superannuation contributions	27,909	23,952
Workers compensation	3,356	1,482
Employee entitlement costs	6,616	-
Total Employee costs	316,967	285,618

Note 6. Materials, Contracts & Other Expenses

	2022 $	2021 $
Contractor & Consultant Services	13,602	2,250
Meeting Room Hire and Teleconference	1,142	443
Financial Services	40,391	21,955
Insurance - Mutual Liability Scheme	46,649	33,321
IT Services	2,398	3,115
Legal Services	13,878	12,630
Office expenses, Printing and Postage	1,516	2,312
PR, Website and Graphic Design	9,683	11,241
Professional Development	1,129	3,695
Administration	-	13,245
Asset Operating Costs & Maintenance	71,345	420
Asset Valuations	-	9,350
Asset Management Plan & Valuations	21,654	5,760
Business Case & Funding Campaign	203,497	72,787
Cyber security cost	38,995	-
Human Resources	-	550
Prescribed Expenses - Audit Remuneration	5,150	5,000
Sundry	612	776
Total Materials, Contracts & Other Expenses	471,641	198,850

Note 7. Finance costs

	2022 $	2021 $
Bank fees	213	238
Interest expenses	7	55
Total finance costs	220	293

Note 8. Depreciation

	2022 $	2021 $
Depreciation	86,279	62,157

Note 9. Capital Funding / Grants for New / Upgraded assets

	2022 $	2021 $
Stormwater Management Authority	5,000,000	6,821,233
NRM Water Sustainability Grant	-	165,000
Gifted Infrastructure - Glenside Park	-	2,890,522
	5,000,000	9,876,755

Note 10. Cash and cash equivalents

	2022 $	2021 $
Current assets		
Cash at bank and in hand	9,502,569	12,135,273

As at 30 June 2022, cash held includes an amount of $1,920,000 (2021: $7,235,798) which is restricted for the purpose of approved capital development projects.

Note 11. Trade and other receivables

	2022 $	2021 $
Current assets		
Trade receivables	230,802	104,500
GST receivable	190,981	166,319
	421,783	270,819

The carrying value of trade receivables is considered a reasonable approximation of fair value due to the short-term nature of the balances.

The maximum exposure to credit risk at the reporting date is the fair value of each class of receivable in the financial statements.

Note 12. Other assets

	2022 $	2021 $
Current assets		
Accrued revenue	7,276	-
Prepayments	12,245	-
	19,521	-

Note 13. Infrastructure, property, plant and equipment

	2022 $	2021 $
Non-current assets		
Infrastructure and Land Improvements - at independent valuation	21,226,430	8,779,900
Infrastructure and Land Improvements - accumulated depreciation	(148,436)	(62,157)
	21,077,994	8,717,743
Computer equipment - at cost	4,493	4,493
Less: Accumulated depreciation	(4,493)	(4,493)
	-	-
Capital works-in-progress	4,708,429	4,916,640
	25,786,423	13,634,383

Note 13. Infrastructure, property, plant and equipment (continued)

Reconciliations
Reconciliations of the written down values at the beginning and end of the current and previous financial year are set out below:

	Capital Works in Progress $	Infrastructure and Land Improvements $	Office Equipment $	Total $
Balance at 1 July 2020	3,438,255	2,971,964	-	6,410,219
Additions	4,116,322	2,890,522	-	7,006,844
Transfers	(2,637,937)	2,637,937	-	-
Revaluation increments	-	279,477	-	279,477
Depreciation expense	-	(62,157)	-	(62,157)
Balance at 30 June 2021	4,916,640	8,717,743	-	13,634,383
Additions	11,645,539	463,605	-	12,109,144
Revaluation increments	-	129,175	-	129,175
Transfers in/(out)	(11,853,750)	11,853,750	-	-
Depreciation expense	-	(86,279)	-	(86,279)
Balance at 30 June 2022	4,708,429	21,077,994	-	25,786,423

Valuations of land and buildings
In line with the Board's capitalisation policy a valuation of completed infrastructure and land improvements was undertaken as at 30 June 2022. The valuation was undertaken by Tina-James Freeman, Asset Consultant at Tonkin. Refer to Note 19 for additional information on fair value measurement of stormwater infrastructure.

	2022 $	2021 $
Capital works-in-progress		
South Parklands Stormwater (Park 16 Wetland now complete; Park 20 creek works ongoing)	3,806,423	4,764,314
Reference Design - Capital	744,629	138,114
Lower Brown Hill Creek - Area 1-3	3,135	-
Upper Brown Hill Creek - Area 3 Millswood	93,415	14,212
Upper Brown Hill Creek -- Area 1C Forestville	46,873	-
Upper Brown Hill Creek - Area 3a Millswood Land	13,954	-
	4,708,429	4,916,640

Note 14. Trade and other payables

	2022 $	2021 $
Current liabilities		
Trade payables	180,862	108,646
Accrued expenses	341,129	-
Credit card	(837)	(79)
PAYG payable	8,899	4,256
Superannuation payable	7,027	6,765
Wages payable	-	(2,534)
	537,080	117,054

Trade and other payables are unsecured, non-interest bearing and are normally settled within 30 days. The carrying value of trade and other payables is considered a reasonable approximation of fair value due to the short-term nature of the balances.

Note 15. Provisions

	2022 $	2021 $
Current liabilities		
Provision for employee benefits	25,407	18,791

Note 16. Capital contributions of constituent councils

	2022 $	2021 $
City of Mitcham	1,786,991	1,386,991
City of Burnside	2,144,389	1,664,389
City of West Torrens	8,756,254	6,796,254
Corporation of the City of Adelaide	1,429,593	1,109,593
Corporation of the City of Unley	3,752,680	2,912,680
Total Contributions by Owners	17,869,907	13,869,907

	2022 $	2021 $
City of Mitcham Movement Table		
Opening balance	1,386,991	823,134
Contributions	400,000	563,857
	1,786,991	1,386,991

	2022 $	2021 $
City of Burnside Movement Table		
Opening balance	1,664,389	987,761
Contributions	480,000	676,628
	2,144,389	1,664,389

Note 16. Capital contributions of constituent councils (continued)

	2022 $	2021 $
City of West Torrens Movement Table		
Opening balance	6,796,254	4,033,358
Contributions	1,960,000	2,762,896
	8,756,254	6,796,254

	2022 $	2021 $
Corporation of the City of Adelaide Movement Table		
Opening balance	1,109,593	658,508
Contributions	320,000	451,085
	1,429,593	1,109,593

	2022 $	2021 $
Corporation of City of Unley Movement Table		
Opening balance	2,912,680	1,728,582
Contributions	840,000	1,184,098
	3,752,680	2,912,680

Capital contributions of Constituent Councils are payments received for investing in infrastructure. The rates of contributions are agreed in the Charter of the Board.

Note 17. Capital funding and grants

	2022 $	2021 $
Opening balance	11,638,521	1,761,766
Transfer from accumulated surplus	5,000,000	9,876,755
	16,638,521	11,638,521

Capital funding and grants are received from the funding providers for capital works and these funds are set aside until the construction projects are delivered.

Note 18. Financial instruments

Financial risk management objectives
The Board is exposed to a variety of financial risks through its use of financial instruments. The most significant financial risks to which the Board is exposed to are described below:

Specific risks
- Liquidity risk
- Credit risk

Financial instruments used

The principal categories of financial instrument used by the Board are:
- Trade receivables
- Cash at bank
- Trade and other payables

Objectives, policies and processes

The Board of Directors have overall responsibility for the establishment of the Board's financial risk management framework. This includes the development of policies covering financial governance and the identification and management of financial risk in accordance with the Board's risk management policy.

Details of significant accounting policies and methods adopted including the criteria for the recognition, the basis of measurement and the basis on which income and expenses are recognised with respect to each class of financial asset, financial liability and equity instruments are disclosed in note 1 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies.

Mitigation strategies for specific risks faced are described below:

Credit risk
Credit risk refers to the risk that a counterparty will default on its contractual obligations resulting in a financial loss to the Board.

Credit risk arises from cash and cash equivalents, deposits with banks and financial institutions, as well as credit exposure to customers, including outstanding receivables and committed transactions.

The credit risk for liquid funds and other short-term financial assets is considered negligible, since the counterparties are reputable banks with high quality external credit ratings.

Credit risk is managed through maintaining procedures to regularly monitor the financial stability of customers and counterparties. There is no collateral held by the Board securing trade and other receivables.

Liquidity risk
Liquidity risk arises from the management of working capital. It is the risk that the Board will encounter difficulty in meeting its financial obligations as they fall due.

The Board manages this risk by preparing and monitoring budgets, only investing surplus cash with major financial institutions and proactively monitoring the recovery of unpaid debts.

At the reporting date, the Board has sufficient liquid resources to meet its obligations under all reasonably expected circumstances. The following table depicts the categorisation of financial instruments held by the Board, noting that due to the nature of the balances held, carrying value is equal to fair value:

Note 18. Financial instruments (continued)

	2022 $	2021 $
Financial assets		
Held at amortised cost		
Cash and cash equivalents	9,502,569	12,135,273
Trade and other receivables	421,783	270,819
Total financial assets	9,924,352	12,406,092

	2022 $	2021 $
Financial liabilities		
Held at amortised cost		
Trade and other payables	537,080	117,054

Remaining contractual maturities
The table below reflects the undiscounted contractual maturity analysis for financial liabilities:

2022	Weighted average interest rate %	1 year or less $	Between 1 and 2 years $	Between 2 and 5 years $	Over 5 years $	Remaining contractual maturities $
Non-derivatives						
Non-interest bearing						
Trade and other payables (excluding estimated annual leave)	-	537,080	-	-	-	537,080
Total non-derivatives		537,080	-	-	-	537,080

2021	Weighted average interest rate %	1 year or less $	Between 1 and 2 years $	Between 2 and 5 years $	Over 5 years $	Remaining contractual maturities $
Non-derivatives						
Non-interest bearing						
Trade and other payables (excluding estimated annual leave)	-	117,054	-	-	-	117,054
Total non-derivatives		117,054	-	-	-	117,054

The timing of expected outflows is not expected to be materially different from contracted cashflows.

Note 19. Fair value measurement

When an asset or liability, financial or non-financial, is measured at fair value for recognition or disclosure purposes, the fair value is based on the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date; and assumes that the transaction will take place either: in the principal market; or in the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market.

Note 19. Fair value measurement (continued)

Fair value is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming they act in their economic best interests. For non-financial assets, the fair value measurement is based on its highest and best use. Valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value, are used, maximising the use of relevant observable inputs and minimising the use of unobservable inputs.

Assets and liabilities measured at fair value are classified into three levels, using a fair value hierarchy that reflects the significance of the inputs used in making the measurements. Classifications are reviewed at each reporting date and transfers between levels are determined based on a reassessment of the lowest level of input that is significant to the fair value measurement.

For recurring and non-recurring fair value measurements, external valuers may be used when internal expertise is either not available or when the valuation is deemed to be significant. External valuers are selected based on market knowledge and reputation. Where there is a significant change in fair value of an asset or liability from one period to another, an analysis is undertaken, which includes a verification of the major inputs applied in the latest valuation and a comparison, where applicable, with external sources of data.

Fair value hierarchy

Infrastructure and land improvements are carried at fair value. AASB 13 Fair Value Measurement requires all assets and liabilities measured at fair value to be assigned to a 'level' in the fair value hierarchy as follows:
Level 1: Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the entity can access at the measurement date
Level 2: Inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly
Level 3: Unobservable inputs for the asset or liability

In determining fair values for infrastructure and land improvements there is no known market for these assets, and they are valued at depreciated current replacement cost. This method involves:

- The determination of the cost to construct the asset (or its modern engineering equivalent) using current prices for materials and labour, the quantities of each being estimated based on recent experience, or on industry construction guides where these are more appropriate; and

- The calculation of the depreciation that would have accumulated since original construction using current estimates of residual value and useful life under the prime cost depreciation method adopted by the Board.

This method has significant inherent uncertainties, relying on estimates of quantities of materials and labour, residual values and useful lives, and the possibility of changes in prices for materials and labour, and the potential for development of more efficient construction techniques. Accordingly, the fair value of all assets within the infrastructure and land improvements class are considered Level 3 in the fair value hierarchy.

Note 20. Contingent liabilities

In the opinion of the Directors, the Board is unaware of any liability, contingent or otherwise, which has not already been recorded elsewhere in this financial report at 30 June 2022 (30 June 2021 : None).

Note 21. Commitments

	2022 $	2021 $
South Park Lands		
Park 16 - Wetland	600,000	6,414,058
Park 20 - Creek works	1,000,000	-
Project management	100,000	-
	1,700,000	6,414,058

Note 21. Commitments (continued)

	2022 $	2021 $
Upper Brown Hill Creek - Area 3 Millswood		
Project Management	-	11,287
Engineering	-	85,460
	-	96,747

	2022 $	2021 $
Reference design		
Engineering Services	144,000	466,420
Consultant Services	24,000	258,573
Geotech	36,000	-
Legal	4,000	-
Project management	12,000	-
	220,000	724,993

	2022 $	2021 $
Total contracted commitments	1,920,000	7,235,798

All contracted commitments noted above are expected to be paid within the next twelve months.

The Authority was awarded a $10 million grant from the Department of Industry, Science, Energy and resources (Commonwealth Government) for the Lower Brown Hill Creek Upgrades project which is due to commence construction during FY23. Per the agreed terms of the grant, the Authority is required to make a financial contribution to the project totalling $10,353 million and will receive a financial contribution from the South Australian Government totalling $10,353 million. As at the time of preparing the financial statements, construction works for the project had not commenced and no income has been recognised and/or received from funding parties.

Note 22. Related parties

Key management personnel of the Board include the Project Director and members of the Board appointed under section112 of the Local Government Act 1999.

Payments made to key management personnel were as follows:

	2022 $	2021 $
Salaries and Wages	262,115	252,132

Other related parties include close family members of key management personnel and entities that are controlled or significantly influenced by those key management personnel or their close family members. There were no transactions with other related parties for the year ending 30 June 2022 (2021: Nil).

Note 23. Statutory Information

The registered office and principal place of business of the Board is:
Brown Hill & Keswick Creeks Stormwater Board
PO Box 124 Unley SA 5061

Note 24. Events after the reporting period

No matter or circumstance has arisen since 30 June 2022 that has significantly affected, or may significantly affect the Board's operations, the results of those operations, or the Board's state of affairs in future financial years.

Note 25. Reconciliation of net surplus to net cash used in operating activities

	2022 $	2021 $
Net surplus for the year	5,134,004	9,827,325
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation and amortisation	86,279	62,157
Capital funding / grants	(5,000,000)	(9,876,755)
Physical resources received free of charge	(463,605)	-
Change in operating assets and liabilities:		
Decrease/(increase) in trade and other receivables	(150,964)	54,303
Increase in accrued revenue	(7,276)	-
Increase in prepayments	(12,245)	-
Increase/(decrease) in trade and other payables	37,803	(171,860)
Increase in employee benefits	6,616	8,052
Net cash used in operating activities	(369,388)	(96,778)

Brown Hill & Keswick Creeks Storm Water Board
Certification of financial statements
For the year ended 30 June 2022

In the Boards' opinion the attached financial statements comprising of the statement of comprehensive income, statement of financial position, statement of changes in equity, statement of cash flow and notes to the financial statements

- Presents a true and fair view of the financial position of Brown Hill and Keswick Creeks Stormwater Board as at 30 June 2022 and its performance for the year ended on the date in accordance with Accounting Standards and other mandatory professional reporting requirements;

- At the date of this statements there are reasonable grounds to believe that the Board will be able to pay its debts as and when they become due and payable.

On behalf of the Board

Judy Choate
Judy Choate (Sep 14, 2022 18:44 GMT+9.5)

Judith Choate
Board Member
14 September 2022

G. T. Vogt
G. T. Vogt (Sep 14, 2022 16:48 GMT+9.5)

Geoff Vogt
Board Member
14 September 2022

Brown Hill & Keswick Creeks Storm Water Board
Certification of auditor independence
For the year ended 30 June 2022

To the best of our knowledge and belief, we confirm that, for the purpose of the audit of Brown Hill and Keswick Creeks Stormwater Board for the year ended 30 June 2022, the Board's Auditor, Dean Newbery & Partners has maintained its independence in accordance with the requirements of the Local Government Act 1999 and the Local Government (Financial Management) Regulations 2011 made under that Act.

This statement is prepared in accordance with the requirements of Regulation 22(3) Local Government (Financial Management) Regulations 2011.

Judy Choate
Judy Choate (Sep 14, 2022 18:44 GMT+9.5)

Judith Choate
Board Member
14 September 2022

G. T. Vogt
G. T. Vogt (Sep 14, 2022 16:48 GMT+9.5)

Geoff Vogt
Board Member
14 September 2022

3 FY22 Financial Statements

Final Audit Report 2022-09-14

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Brown Hill Keswick Creek
STORMWATER PROJECT

P 1800 934 325

E info@bhkcstormwater.com.au

PO Box 124 Unley SA 5061

www.bhkcstormwater.com.au