Brown Hill Keswick Creek
STORMWATER PROJECT

2022/23
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

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

2022/23
Annual Report

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Brown Hill Keswick Creek
STORMWATER PROJECT

1
Chairperson's Report

This is the sixth 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:

- The creek works in Blue Gum Park / Kurangga (Park 20) were completed in September 2022. These works integrate with existing users of this Park Land area, including TreeClimb, and are part of the broader works to reduce stormwater flows from Park Lands Creek into downstream areas.
- As part of the Board's work upgrading the flow capacity of Upper Brown Hill Creek, the Millswood upgrade project has commenced to increase the capacity of the existing channel.
- The Board has also commenced work on 3 of the 5 Lower Brown Hill Creek upgrade projects, following a funding contribution of $10m from the Commonwealth Government under the Preparing Australian Communities program.

On behalf of the Board, I extend our thanks to our many stakeholders for their ongoing support and contribution, including the CEOs, members and staff of our 5 Constituent Councils, the Federal and State governments, Stormwater Management Authority and Green Adelaide.

Judith Choate

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Project Director's Report

The 2022/23 financial year has been a hive of activity on many fronts for the Board. Completion of the Blue Gum Park/ Kurangga (Park 20) creek works marked the finalisation of works within the South Park Lands. Together with the Victoria Park/Pakapakanthi (Park 16) wetland and the Glenside detention basin, this project will offer considerable immediate benefit to downstream properties that would otherwise be susceptible to flooding. The Board is compiling quite a register of completed projects and ensuring operational and maintenance requirements are managed appropriately has become an increased focus.

The Commonwealth Government's $10m funding contribution under the Preparing Australian Communities Program has allowed for acceleration of packages 1-3 of the 5 Lower Brown Hill Creek upgrade. The existing concrete channel was constructed in the 1930s, which is the last time a 1 in 100 year flood was recorded in the area. Works have commenced adjacent the airport at the downstream end and will extend upstream across Marion Road toward Birdwood Terrace. Following a lengthy engagement process with local residents, construction has also commenced to upgrade a 235 metre section of Upper Brown Hill Creek in Millswood. These works have been an excellent example of what can be achieved in locations where the creek traverses through privately owned properties, with several different treatments being delivered to cater to the existing natural and built landscape.

Further grant funding commitments have been made by the Commonwealth Government and pre-planning has commenced in preparation for commencement of those works in the coming months. Establishment of a panel of project and contract managers ensures the project is equipped and ready to respond as additional funding becomes available. The Board now has the benefit of having worked with a number of local professionals in recent years and it is the efforts of these consultants that contribute toward the successful delivery of the project. I aim for the Board to be a client of choice for industry participants and am proud of the collaborative relationships that have been formed.

I extend my thanks to the Board and staff of the Stormwater Management Authority for their continued commitment to our project. To our Constituent Councils, their elected members and staff, including representatives of the Owners' Executive Committee, technical, finance and support staff, thank you for your continued support. And lastly, thank you to the Board and Audit and Risk Committee for your ongoing dedication and direction.

Peta Mantzarapis

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.

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 whole-of-catchment flood mitigation strategy that comprises 4 key components:

Stage 1

Detention storages in the upper catchment that will reduce the downstream flow rates.

Stage 2

Upgrading the flow capacity of Lower Brown Hill Creek so that it can receive the diverted flows from Keswick Creek.

Stage 3

Diversion of flows from Keswick Creek to Brown Hill Creek, before they can 'break-out' of the channel (upstream of the Showgrounds) and continue overland through the south-western suburbs.

Stage 4

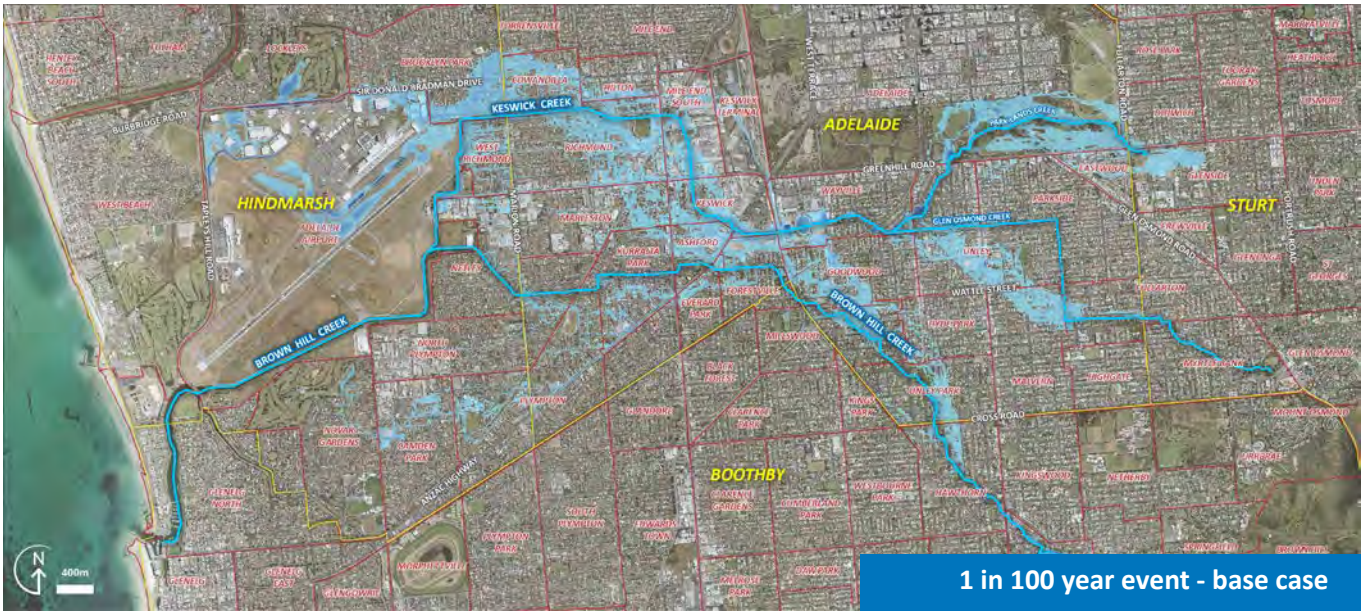
Upgrading the flow capacity of Upper Brown Hill Creek and Glen Osmond Creek to prevent 'break-outs' and flooding of private property.

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 almost 4,000 properties and result in significant impact to the Adelaide Airport, Ashford Hospital, major arterial roads and freight corridors. Economic modelling undertaken in 2021 indicated that total damage estimates associated with a significant flood event was $418.5 million and the completed project would reduce that damage estimate to $7.5 million, a net benefit of $411 million.

3,935
properties would be flood-affected if a significant flood event occurred today

63
properties would be flood-affected if a significant flood event occurred after proposed mitigation

Whilst a flood event of this magnitude has not occurred in the catchment since the 1930's, the high flow events of 2005 and 2016 have provided recent reminders of the impact a significant event would have.



1 in 100 year event - base case

1 in 100 year event - with mitigation

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 and the Board's Charter. A robust governance structure has been established, including well considered reporting framework, policies and procedures.

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

David Linder-Patton
appointed
February 2023

Project Director

Peta Mantzarapis
appointed
January 2019

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 and welcome incoming member David Linder-Patton.

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 four meetings were held in the 2022/23 financial year.

Membership of the committee in 2022/23 was 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 2022/23

Date	Judith Choate	Geoff Vogt	Rachel Barratt	Rob Gregory	Howard Lacy
13 Sep 2022	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
25 Oct 2022	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
16 Nov 2022	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
17 Jan 2023	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
14 Mar 2023	–	✓	✓	✓	✓
31 Mar 2023	–	✓	✓	✓	✓
18 Apr 2023	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
13 Jun 2023	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

Audit and Risk Committee Meeting Attendance 2022/23

Date	Judith Choate	Geoff Vogt	Rachel Barratt	David Linder-Patton*	Howard Lacy
30 Aug 2022	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
25 Oct 2022	✓	✓	✓	–	✓
21 Feb 2023	–	✓	✓	✓	✓
22 May 2023	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

** David Linder-Patton joined the Audit and Risk Committee in February 2023*

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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.

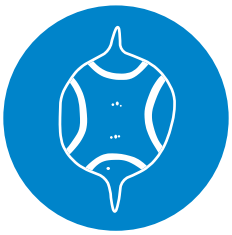
Constituent Councils

Stormwater Management Authority

Green Adelaide

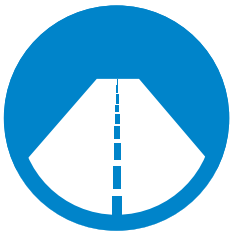
Federal and State Members

Adelaide Park Lands Authority



Kaurna Community

Residents

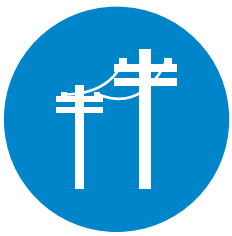


Commonwealth and State Government Departments

Community Groups

Suppliers

Consultants



Service Utility Providers

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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. Support is offered to the project from every level of Council, whether it be CEO or delegate involvement in the Owners Executive Commitee, technical staff providing design input, finance staff liaison regarding project contributions and budgets, planning and environmental input to construction delivery, or engagement with asset managers regarding operational requirements. 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.

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 Constituent Council matched capital funding of 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.

CITY OF ADELAIDE

City of Burnside

CITY OF MITCHAM

THE CITY of Unley

City of West Torrens
Between the City and the Sea

Government of South Australia
Stormwater Management Authority

Not just flood mitigation

The Board works with our project partners to provide enhanced environmental and community outcomes, particularly in areas of public open space. The delivery approach seeks to achieve naturalisation and biodiversity improvements with a focus on protection of significant trees, urban greening, improved water quality and habitat for native species, and opportunity for increased amenity and community interaction. Practical examples of these outcomes are seen at the Victoria Park wetland where over 100,000 new plants have been established and visitors flock to enjoy the site, at the Everard Park upgrade where a dilapidated open channel has been replaced by a larger underground culvert with significant ground level improvements offering increased connectivity to cyclists and pedestrians, and at Hawthorn Reserve where the banks of Brown Hill Creek have been laid back to achieve a more naturalised solution that encourages community interaction.

9
Capital Funding

The Stormwater Management Plan proposed a funding model whereby the three spheres of Government – Commonwealth, State and Local, each contribute one third of the cost of capital works delivery over a 10-year construction program. The Plan further noted that:

'If at the outset there is no positive response from the Commonwealth Government, the BHKC project would recommend that the catchment councils endorse a strategy along the following lines:

- *The five councils allocate funding in their budgets for one third of the cost;*
- *a funding commitment is sought from the State Government to at least match that commitment; and*
- *once the State Government has agreed to that commitment, the five councils through the regional subsidiary work jointly work with the State Government to obtain a commitment from the Commonwealth Government for a minimum of one third of the cost to offset against the state and local government contributions.'*

The South Australian Government's Stormwater Management Authority (SMA) has committed $70m in funding toward the delivery of the project, with these funds being provided over a 20-year timeframe. The SMA funding is contingent upon matching funds being provided by the 5 Constituent Councils. While operating costs are shared equally between the 5 Councils, capital costs are based on the following principles:

- *'The proposed works are the type of works covered by the 2006 agreement between the State of South Australia and the LGA on stormwater management and in particular, both spheres of government each have an interest in reducing flood risk.*
- *Cost sharing between councils should reflect both the extent of their contribution to the problem and the benefits that they each receive from any flood management actions and not be related to the specific location where those actions are implemented.*
- *The approach should be as simple and transparent as is reasonably possible.*

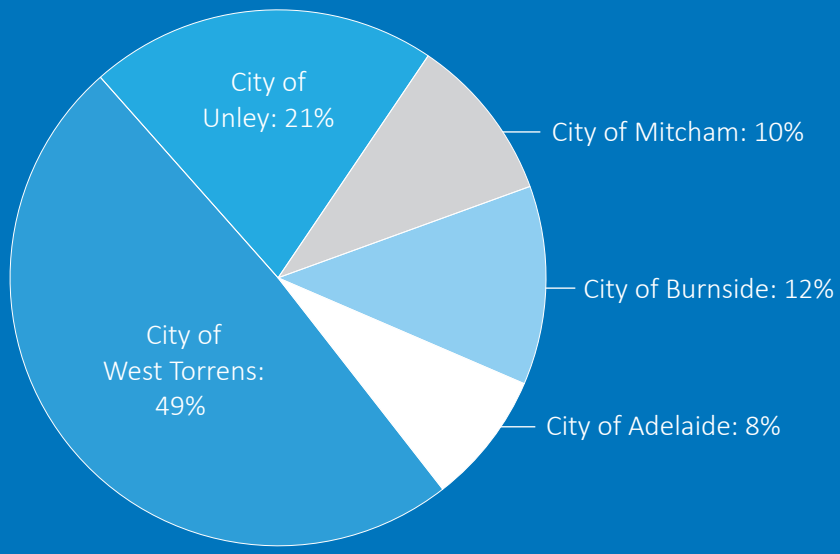
The starting point for proposed local government cost apportionment is based on the benefits that each council will receive from the proposed mitigation works. These benefits are considered in two forms:

1. Benefit from the reduction in flood damages; and

2. Benefits from urban development that has already or may take place in the future that will contribute to the flooding problem downstream.'

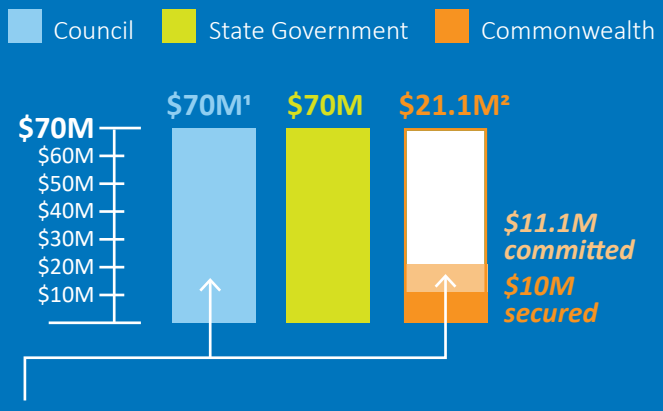
The cost sharing arrangement between Constituent Councils is defined within the Stormwater Management Plan and the Board's charter with capital contributions being provided at pre-determined percentage shares.

Council Capital Contributions



A funding shortfall exists as a result of the lack of Commonwealth Government contribution to the project. The Board is seeking to fill this shortfall through pursuit of opportunities to secure smaller grant funding injections and 'whole-of-project' funding from the Commonwealth Government. Subsequent to preparation of the Project's Business Case in 2021/22, $21.1m in funding has been committed by the Commonwealth Government across 3 grant programs- $10m committed under the Preparing Australian Communities Program, $6.1m committed under the Disaster Ready Fund and $5m committed under the Urban Rivers and Catchments Program.

Current Funding Commitments



¹ City of West Torrens ongoing contribution to be reviewed in 2027/28.

² Commonwealth funding commitment includes $6.1m under the Disaster Ready Fund and $5m under the Urban Rivers and Catchments Program. Funding agreements have not yet been executed for these programs.

10
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, geotechnical advice, property and arborial assessments.

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.

In excess of 60,000 total site hours have been spent delivering our works, with zero notifiable incidents and zero lost time injuries reported.

"Having been successfully awarded contracts at both ends of the project extents – one at Upper Brown Hill Creek, Millswood and the other at Lower Brown Hill Creek, Netley – each with their own distinct challenges, the board's approach to collaborating with the entire project team has ensured works have continued seamlessly. Peta, Brett and the board have worked tirelessly to overcome a diverse range of stakeholder issues including license agreements on private property, soil contamination and unique engineering solutions.

The transparency of communication and flexible approach to scheduling has ensured that we have been able to continue confidently with works. The responsiveness of the entire project team and willingness to embrace innovative ideas in order to manage the key project risks has been the main driver in the success of the projects thus far.

Another significant project success was in the procurement strategy. The prioritising of local participation of subcontractors and materials supply significantly reduced lead time risk through better supply chain management. This local focus, unlike many of the other less successful IPP models, recognised local not just at an Australian level, not just a South Australian level but at a local postcode level.

So to Peta, Brett, the board, and the entire team of subconsultants, this project (from a contractors perspective at least) has set a new bench mark in how government organisations should approach the delivery of projects moving forward, regardless of size."

Chris Goold, Director Camco

11
Project Schedule

The Stormwater Management Plan outlines a whole-of-catchment flood mitigation strategy that comprises 4 stages:

Stage 1 COMPLETE

Detention storages in the upper catchment that will reduce the downstream flow rates.

Stage 2 IN PROGRESS

Upgrading the flow capacity of Lower Brown Hill Creek so that it can receive the diverted flows from Keswick Creek.

Stage 3 ON HOLD

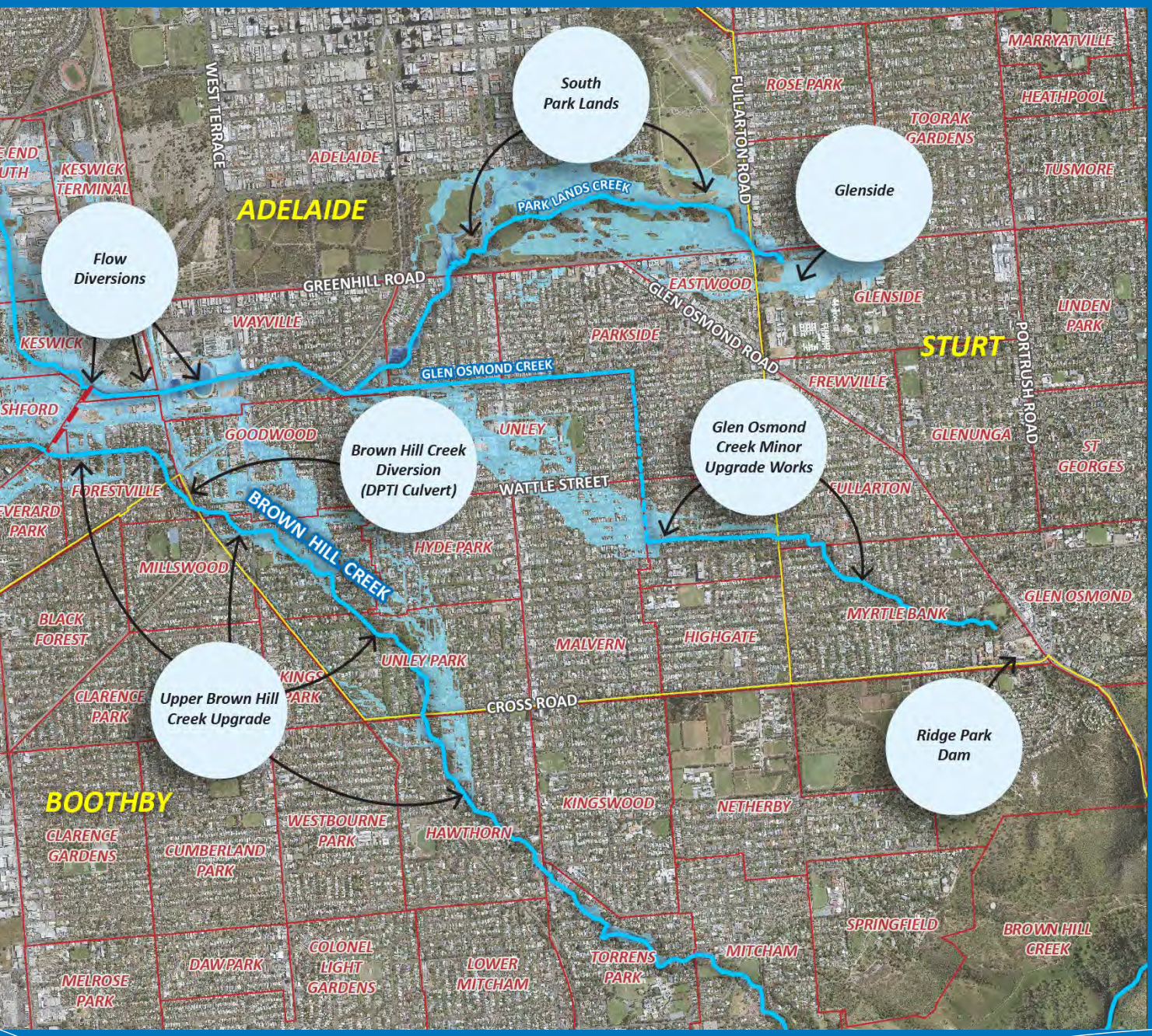
Diversion of flows from Keswick Creek to Brown Hill Creek, before they can 'break-out' of the channel (upstream of the Showgrounds) and continue overland through the south-western suburbs.

Stage 4 IN PROGRESS

Upgrading the flow capacity of Upper Brown Hill Creek and Glen Osmond Creek to prevent 'break-outs' and flooding of private property.

The Project has a significant funding shortfall which impacts on the ability for all remaining works to be delivered under the current funding model. Additional funding contributions are therefore required to ensure project completion. While priority remains on securing additional project funding to 'fill the gap', the Board's current delivery schedule prioritises completion of Lower Brown Hill Creek upgrades and targeted priority areas within Upper Brown Hill Creek. The Keswick Creek Flow Diversions remain unfunded under the current funding model and delivery will be reliant upon an injection of project funding.

12
Project Map


South Park Lands
Flow Diversions
Glenside
Brown Hill Creek Diversion (DPTI Culvert)
Glen Osmond Creek Minor Upgrade Works
Upper Brown Hill Creek Upgrade
Ridge Park Dam
ADELAIDE
STURT
BOOTHBY
WEST TERRACE
FULLARTON ROAD
PORTRUSH ROAD
GREENHILL ROAD
GLEN OSMOND ROAD
WATTLE STREET
CROSS ROAD
PARK LANDS CREEK
GLEN OSMOND CREEK
BROWN HILL CREEK
MARRYATVILLE
ROSE PARK
HEATHPOOL
TOORAK GARDENS
TUSMORE
KESWICK TERMINAL
KESWICK
WAYVILLE
EASTWOOD
GLENSIDE
LINDEN PARK
PARKSIDE
FREWVILLE
GOODWOOD
UNLEY
GLENUNGA
ST GEORGES
FULLARTON
FORESTVILLE
HYDE PARK
MILLSWOOD
GLEN OSMOND
MYRTLE BANK
BLACK FOREST
MALVERN
HIGHGATE
UNLEY PARK
CLARENCE PARK
KINGSWOOD
NETHERBY
CLARENCE GARDENS
CUMBERLAND PARK
WESTBOURNE PARK
HAWTHORN
SPRINGFIELD
BROWN HILL CREEK
MITCHAM
TORRENS PARK
COLONEL LIGHT GARDENS
LOWER MITCHAM
DAW PARK
MELROSE PARK

13
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.

Upgrade of the Daly Street Bridge was completed in September 2021.

Before

After

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

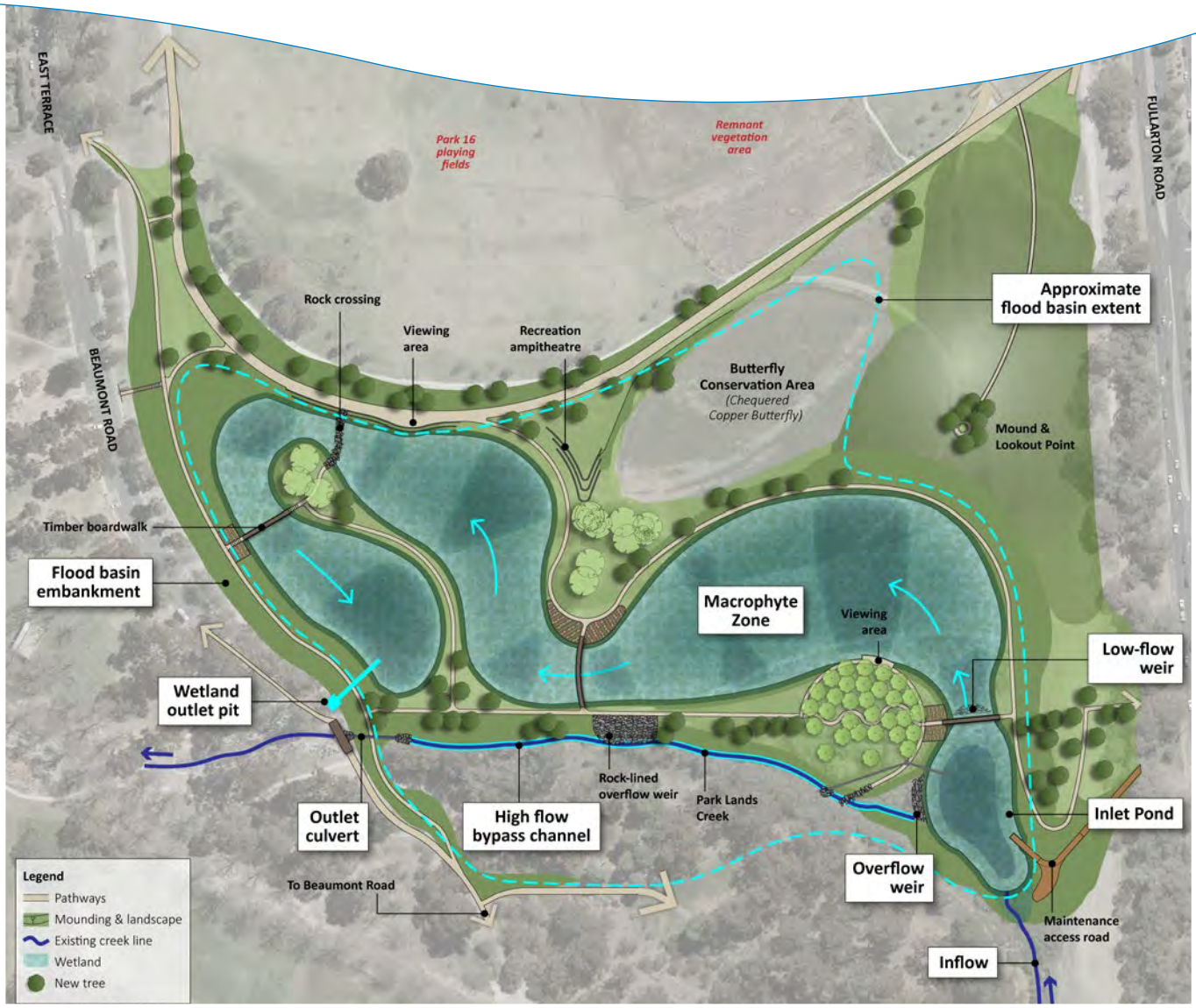
This project involved construction of a wetland at the southern end of Victoria Park/Pakapakanthi (Park 16), adjacent Park Lands Creek. Flows from approximately 600 hectares of urban land and 100 hectares of hills face land travel down Park Lands Creek, through the Glenside site and beneath the Fullarton 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.



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
- The culvert regulates flows from the wetland area, therefore protecting against flooding of downstream areas
- Following the flood event, water levels will recede to permanent levels over a number of hours

A valuable community asset

The South Park Lands – Victoria Park/ Pakapakanthi (Park 16) Wetland Project has won accolades across a variety of industry bodies:

- President's Award at the Planning Institute of Australia SA Awards Dinner – awarded to the Brown Hill and Keswick Creeks Stormwater Board
- Infrastructure Project Innovation award at the Australian Water Association SA Gala Dinner and Water Awards – awarded to Tonkin
- Land Management Award of Excellence at the Australian Institute of Landscape Architects 2023 Landscape Architects Awards SA – awarded to T.C.L
- Healthy Parks Healthy People SA award at the Australian Institute of Landscape Architects 2023 Landscape Architects Awards SA – awarded to T.C.L

"It was an honour to achieve this recognition at the 2022 AWA Gala Dinner and Awards. The award demonstrates the dedication and innovation employed by the Tonkin team, along with our project partners DesignFlow and T.C.L. We're proud to have worked with the Brown Hill and Keswick Creeks Stormwater Board to deliver this important water infrastructure project that will be enjoyed by the community for many years to come."

Ben Taylor
Tonkin Project Leader

"I have met and spoken to dozens of people during my many visits to the Pakapakanthi (Victoria Park) wetland over the last 6-12 months. Responses to my question "what do you think of this new wetland?" are universally positive – "exquisite", "stunning", "inspirational" being just a few of the adjectives that pour off people's tongues. Most people have been curious to know more about the purpose, design and ecology of the wetland. It is therefore very pleasing to hear that the Brown Hill and Keswick Creeks Stormwater Board will soon erect interpretive signage. A deeper appreciation of the cultural heritage of the site, emerging fragile aquatic and riparian habitats and the creatures that are choosing to make the wetland their home will help ensure people protect the area by staying on paths and keeping dogs on leash."

Doug McEvoy AM
Adelaide Parklands Association's Co-Ambassador for Pakapakanthi (Victoria Park)
Chair, South East City Residents Association and co-founder of its volunteer group, Green Pakapakanthi

"The wetlands are a wonderful achievement with benefits for people, wildlife, the environment and future generations plus of course stormwater mitigation. The rock carvings near the crossing are great and ideally placed. All of the artwork is fantastic; a thoughtful addition to the remarkable wetlands. We look forward to seeing them flourish with new growth and bird life. Congratulations to those who made the wetlands possible."

Kathy Monks
Local Resident

2022/23 Annual Report

Brown Hill Keswick Creek
STORMWATER PROJECT

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

Together with the Victoria Park/ Pakapakanthi (Park 16) wetland, the creek works in Blue Gum Park/ Kurangga (Park 20) reduce the peak stormwater flows from Park Lands Creek into downstream areas.

Works include construction of a low-level mound (typically up to 1 metre in height) and the realignment of existing creek lines 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 600 metres. Two new open drainage channels converge at a common point at the northern side of the new mound which enables controlled flows to be discharged through a culvert and under Greenhill Road. When large flows exceed the capacity of the culvert, water will build up and be contained behind the mound and temporarily inundate parts of Blue Gum Park/ Kurangga (Park 20) until it subsides.

The new works enable the existing creeks to be backfilled to support tree health and protect the Red Gums against erosion. The works integrate with existing users of this space, including TreeClimb.

The Park 20 project works were completed in September 2022.


Elevated mound
(up to 1.0m)
PEACOCK ROAD
Harris
Oval
Bridge
crossing
Open creek
channels
BMX
Track
Culvert
Shared-use pathways
UNLEY ROAD
Tennis
Courts
Culvert
Existing
creek
Tree
Climb
Retaining Wall
(up to 0.5m high)
Previous creek
alignment
(now backfilled)
Club De Pétonque
D'Adelaide
Adelaide
Hockey Club
Pipe to connect
to existing pipes
at Greenhill Road
GREENHILL ROAD
Legend
Pathways
Mounding
Existing creek
Existing creek line to be backfilled
New tree
New retaining wall
New culvert
New planted channel
New Rock

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Current Works

Upper Brown Hill Creek – Millswood

Commencing early in 2023, this project involves:

- Reconstruction and widening of the Brown Hill Creek culverts across Regent Street.
- Reconstruction and widening of a 235 metre long section of the existing creek channel from just downstream of Regent Street, to just upstream of Avenue Street.

The upgrades will result in an approximate doubling of the capacity of the existing channel. The creek passes through several privately owned properties and the project team have been engaging closely with owners over the course of the design development. The design of the widened channel has endeavoured to minimise encroachment into private property and impacts to existing trees, however the works do require the removal of mostly exotic trees and vegetation from the bed and banks of the watercourse. Existing channel walls that are in good condition and the natural cobble stone base of Brown Hill Creek are being retained.

Construction is due for completion in 2024.

Lower Brown Hill Creek – Packages 1-3

Lower Brown Hill Creek is divided into 5 work packages and the Board secured $10m in Commonwealth Government funding under the Preparing Australian Communities Program to deliver Packages 1-3 over 3 years. The Commonwealth funding is being matched by funding from Constituent Councils and the Stormwater Management Authority.

Packages 1 to 3 of the Lower Brown Hill Creek Upgrade will involve doubling the flow capacity of a 1.7-kilometre-long section of channel beginning at the south-eastern corner of Adelaide Airport and ending at Birdwood Terrace. The channel is primarily situated within a 12-metre-wide reserve owned by City of West Torrens. The upgrades will comprise a 6-metre wide by 1.8 metre high rectangular concrete channel (or an equivalent sized covered culvert) and the upgrade of four crossings using either box culverts or single span bridge structures.

Construction of Package 1 commenced late in 2022 and Package 3 is due for completion in 2025.

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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.

2022/23 Operational Funding		
City of Adelaide	20%	$133,594
City of Burnside	20%	$133,594
City of Mitcham	20%	$133,594
City of Unley	20%	$133,594
City of West Torrens	20%	$133,594
Total		**$667,970**

Capital expenditure is funded by regular contributions from Constituent Councils and the Stormwater Management Authority with additional grant funding being secured for individual work packages on an ad hoc basis.

2022/23 Capital Funding		
City of Adelaide	8%	$196,000
City of Burnside	12%	$294,000
City of Mitcham	10%	$245,000
City of Unley	21%	$514,500
City of West Torrens	49%	$1,200,500
Stormwater Management Authority		$0[1]
Commonwealth Grant Funding		$4,120,105[2]
Total		**$6,570,105**

[1] The Stormwater Management Authority has committed funding of $4.5m for 2022/23 but transfer of these funds is awaiting approval from the Public Works Committee of Parliament. It is expected that these funds will be paid with the 2023/24 SMA contribution.

[2] This grant funding comprises the first payments made under the $10m Preparing Australian Communities Program funding.

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Audited Financial Statements

Brown Hill & Keswick Creeks Storm Water Board

Financial Statements for the year ended - 30 June 2023

Brown Hill & Keswick Creeks Storm Water Board
Contents
As at 30 June 2023

Brown Hill & Keswick Creeks Storm Water Board
Certification of financial statements
As at 30 June 2023

We have been authorised by the Board to certify the financial statements in their final form. In our opinion:

- The accompanying financial statements comply with the *Local Government Act 1999*, *Local Government (Financial Management) Regulations 2011* and Australian Accounting Standards;
- the financial statements present a true and fair view of Brown Hill & Keswick Creeks Storm Water Board's financial position at 30 June 2023 and the results of its operations and cash flows for the financial year;
- internal controls implemented by the Board provide a reasonable assurance that the Board's financial records are complete, accurate and reliable and were effective throughout the financial year; and
- the financial statements accurately reflect the Board's accounting and other records.

On behalf of the Board

Judith Choate
Judith Choate (Sep 14, 2023 19:33 GMT+9.5)

Board Member

Geoff Vogt
Geoff Vogt (Sep 14, 2023 20:41 GMT+9.5)

Board Member

14 September 2023

Brown Hill & Keswick Creeks Storm Water Board
Statement of comprehensive income
For the year ended 30 June 2023

	Note	2023 $	2022 $
Income			
Operating contributions	3	667,970	485,885
Investment income	4	349,089	59,621
		1,017,059	545,506
Total income		1,017,059	545,506
Expenses			
Employee Costs	5	(370,390)	(316,967)
Materials, Contracts & Other Expenses	6	(327,030)	(471,641)
Depreciation	8	(193,552)	(86,279)
Finance costs	7	(204)	(220)
Total expenses		(891,176)	(875,107)
Operating surplus/(deficit)		125,883	(329,601)
Capital Funding / Grants for New / Upgraded assets	9	585,986	5,000,000
Asset disposal	10	(1,417,180)	-
Physical resources received free of charge		-	463,605
Net surplus/(deficit) for the year		(705,311)	5,134,004
Other comprehensive income			
Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss			
Gain/(Loss) on the revaluation of infrastructure and land improvements		161,738	129,175
Other comprehensive income for the year		161,738	129,175
Total comprehensive income for the year		(543,573)	5,263,179

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 2023

	Note	2023 $	2022 $
Assets			
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	11	10,151,401	9,502,569
Trade and other receivables	12	295,521	441,304
Total current assets		10,446,922	9,943,873
Non-current assets			
Infrastructure, property, plant and equipment	13	30,669,487	25,786,423
Total non-current assets		30,669,487	25,786,423
Total assets		41,116,409	35,730,296
Liabilities			
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	14	4,001,388	537,080
Provisions	15	30,719	25,407
Total current liabilities		4,032,107	562,487
Non-current liabilities			
Provisions	15	10,066	-
Total non-current liabilities		10,066	-
Total liabilities		4,042,173	562,487
Net assets		37,074,236	35,167,809
Equity			
Capital contributions of constituent councils	16	20,319,907	17,869,907
Asset revaluation reserve	17	570,390	408,652
Capital funding and grants	18	17,224,448	16,638,521
Accumulated surplus/(deficit)		(1,040,509)	250,729
Total equity		37,074,236	35,167,809

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 2023

	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	-	-	129,175	-	129,175
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	129,175	5,134,004	5,263,179
Capital contribution of Councils	4,000,000	-	-	-	4,000,000
Transfer to capital funding / grants	-	5,000,000	-	(5,000,000)	-
Balance at 30 June 2022	17,869,907	16,638,521	408,652	250,729	35,167,809

	Capital Contributions of Council $	Capital Funding and Grants $	Asset Revaluation Reserve $	Accumulated Surplus / (Deficit) $	Total equity $
Balance at 1 July 2022	17,869,907	16,638,521	408,652	250,729	35,167,809
Net deficit for the year	-	-	-	(705,311)	(705,311)
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-	161,738	-	161,738
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	161,738	(705,311)	(543,573)
Capital contribution of Councils	2,450,000	-	-	-	2,450,000
Transfer to capital funding / grants	-	585,927	-	(585,927)	-
Balance at 30 June 2023	20,319,907	17,224,448	570,390	(1,040,509)	37,074,236

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 2023

	Note	2023 $	2022 $
Cash flows from operating activities			
Operating receipts from constituent councils		925,240	366,372
Payments to employees		(355,012)	(291,623)
Payments to suppliers		(482,260)	(503,546)
Interest received		323,021	59,621
Interest paid		(204)	(212)
Net cash from/(used in) operating activities	28	410,785	(369,388)
Cash flows from investing activities			
Payments for New / Upgraded assets		(6,332,058)	(11,263,316)
Proceeds from grant funding for new / upgraded assets	9	4,120,105	5,000,000
Net cash used in investing activities		(2,211,953)	(6,263,316)
Cash flows from financing activities			
Contributions from Constituent Councils	16	2,450,000	4,000,000
Net cash from financing activities		2,450,000	4,000,000
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		648,832	(2,632,704)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the financial year		9,502,569	12,135,273
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the financial year	11	10,151,401	9,502,569

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 2023

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. The Board's responsibilities extend to the ongoing maintenance and operation of stormwater infrastructure delivered by the Board under the Stormwater Management Plan. The property owner (whether that be a Council of private land owner) is responsible for maintenance and upkeep of any existing assets, all new non-stormwater assets and all landscaping components. This may require the transfer of assets to the property owner subsequent to the initial construction defects period.

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 2023 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).

Note 1. Significant accounting policies (continued)

Specific revenue streams

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

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.

Grant revenue
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.

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.

Note 1. Significant accounting policies (continued)

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.

(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 has 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 or private property owners.

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 2023. The valuation was undertaken by Tina-James Freeman, Asset Consultant at Tonkin. Refer to Note 20 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	0.67 - 4%
Office equipment	10%
Computer equipment	10-33%
Stormwater infrastructure	1-6.6%

Note 1. Significant accounting policies (continued)

At the end of each annual reporting period, the depreciation method, useful life and residual value of each asset is reviewed by the Project Director in consultation with the Board's Asset Consultant. In addition, the Board's Asset Capitalisation Policy is reviewed every 2 years, with the last review undertaken in June 2023. Any revisions are accounted for prospectively as a change in estimate.

(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.

Other long-term employee benefits
The liability for annual leave and long service leave not expected to be settled within 12 months of the reporting date are measured at the present value of expected future payments to be made in respect of services provided by employees up to the reporting date using the projected unit credit method. Consideration is given to expected future wage and salary levels, experience of employee departures and periods of service. Expected future payments are discounted using market yields at the reporting date on national government bonds with terms to maturity and currency that match, as closely as possible, the estimated future cash outflows.

(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.

Note 1. Significant accounting policies (continued)

(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 2023. 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.

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 20.

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 20.

Note 3. Operating contributions

	2023 $	2022 $
City of Mitcham	133,594	97,177
City of Burnside	133,594	97,177
City of West Torrens	133,594	97,177
The Corporation of the City of Adelaide	133,594	97,177
The Corporation of the City of Unley	133,594	97,177
	667,970	485,885

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.

Brown Hill & Keswick Creeks Storm Water Board
Notes to the financial statements
As at 30 June 2023

Note 4. Investment income

	2023 $	2022 $
Bank Interest	349,089	59,621

Note 5. Employee Costs

	2023 $	2022 $
Salaries and Wages - Board	80,500	82,000
Salaries and Wages - Employee	239,464	197,086
Superannuation contributions	33,596	27,909
Workers compensation	1,452	3,356
Employee entitlement costs	15,378	6,616
Total Employee costs	370,390	316,967

Note 6. Materials, Contracts & Other Expenses

	2023 $	2022 $
Contractor & Consultant Services	23,056	13,602
Meeting Room Hire and Teleconference	1,256	1,142
Financial Services	33,164	40,391
Insurance - Mutual Liability Scheme	48,981	46,649
IT Services	4,718	2,398
Legal Services	10,422	13,878
Office expenses, Printing and Postage	2,966	1,516
PR, Website and Graphic Design	12,068	9,683
Professional Development	1,182	1,129
Asset Operating Costs & Maintenance	172,829	71,345
Asset Management Plan & Valuations	10,470	21,654
Business Case & Funding Campaign	-	203,497
Cyber security cost	-	38,995
Prescribed Expenses - Audit Remuneration	5,270	5,150
Sundry	648	612
Total Materials, Contracts & Other Expenses	327,030	471,641

Note 7. Finance costs

	2023 $	2022 $
Bank fees	204	213
Interest expenses	-	7
Total finance costs	204	220

Note 8. Depreciation

	2023 $	2022 $
Infrastructure and land improvements	192,947	86,279
Office equipment	605	-
	193,552	86,279

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

	2023 $	2022 $
Stormwater Management Authority	-	5,000,000
Federal Funding (i)	585,986	-
	585,986	5,000,000

(i) Total Federal funding received during the year is $4,120,105. Of the total amount received, only $585,986 is recognised as revenue and the balance $3,534,119 is recorded as payments received in advance at Note 14 'Trade and other payables'.

Note 10. Asset disposal

	2023 $	2022 $
Carrying amount of assets transferred to council	1,417,180	-

Note 11. Cash and cash equivalents

	2023 $	2022 $
Current assets		
Cash at bank and in hand	10,151,401	9,502,569

As at 30 June 2023, cash held includes an amount of $8,803,000 (2022: $1,920,000) which is restricted for the purpose of approved capital development projects (refer to Note 24 'Commitments').

Note 12. Trade and other receivables

	2023 $	2022 $
Current assets		
Trade receivables	-	230,802
GST receivable	248,626	190,981
Accrued revenue	33,344	7,276
Prepayments	13,551	12,245
	295,521	441,304

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 13. Infrastructure, property, plant and equipment

	2023 $	2022 $
Non-current assets		
Infrastructure and Land Improvements - at independent valuation	26,728,566	21,226,430
Infrastructure and Land Improvements - accumulated depreciation	(318,047)	(148,436)
	26,410,519	21,077,994
Computer equipment - at cost	2,454	4,493
Less: Accumulated depreciation	(605)	(4,493)
	1,849	-
Capital works-in-progress	4,257,119	4,708,429
	30,669,487	25,786,423

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 2021	4,916,640	8,717,743	-	13,634,383
Additions	11,645,539	463,605	-	12,109,144
Transfers in/(out)	(11,853,750)	11,853,750	-	-
Revaluation increments	-	129,175	-	129,175
Depreciation expense	-	(86,279)	-	(86,279)
Balance at 30 June 2022	4,708,429	21,077,994	-	25,786,423
Additions	6,303,763	25,841	2,454	6,332,058
Transfers in/(out)	(6,755,073)	6,755,073	-	-
Revaluation increments	-	161,738	-	161,738
Disposals	-	(1,417,180)	-	(1,417,180)
Depreciation expense	-	(192,947)	(605)	(193,552)
Balance at 30 June 2023	4,257,119	26,410,519	1,849	30,669,487

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 2023. The valuation was undertaken by Tina-James Freeman, Asset Consultant at Tonkin. The valuation basis used for the infrastructure and land improvement assets is the depreciated replacement cost basis. Following agreement between the Board and the Owners Executive Group of the Constituent Councils regarding ongoing maintenance responsibilities, some assets delivered by the Board were handed over to the property owner during the year. These assets include non-stormwater infrastructure such as footbridges, boardwalks and pathways. Assets located at Upper Brown Hill Creek- Hawthorn Reserve and the South Park Lands wetland and creek works sites have been handed over to the Cities of Mitcham and Adelaide. The carrying value of those assets handed over to the property owner at 30 June 2023 is $1,417,180. As further work packages are completed on public and privately owned land, there will continue to be assets delivered by the Board that are returned to the responsibility of the property owner.

	2023 $	2022 $
Capital works-in-progress		
South Parklands Stormwater	-	3,806,423
Reference Design	896,838	744,629
Lower Brown Hill Creek - Package 1	1,928,857	3,135
Upper Brown Hill Creek - Area 3A Millswood	1,382,371	107,369
Upper Brown Hill Creek - Area 1C Forestville	49,053	46,873
	4,257,119	4,708,429

Note 14. Trade and other payables

	2023 $	2022 $
Current liabilities		
Trade payables	223,822	180,862
Accrued expenses	229,703	341,129
Credit card	(524)	(837)
PAYG payable	5,882	8,899
Superannuation payable	8,386	7,027
Payments received in advance (capital grants)	3,534,119	-
	4,001,388	537,080

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

	2023 $	2022 $
Current liabilities		
Provision for annual leave	30,719	25,407
Non-current liabilities		
Provision for long service leave	10,066	-
	40,785	25,407

Note 16. Capital contributions of constituent councils

	2023 $	2022 $
City of Mitcham	2,031,991	1,786,991
City of Burnside	2,438,389	2,144,389
City of West Torrens	9,956,754	8,756,254
Corporation of the City of Adelaide	1,625,593	1,429,593
Corporation of the City of Unley	4,267,180	3,752,680
Total Contributions by Owners	20,319,907	17,869,907

	2023 $	2022 $
City of Mitcham Movement Table		
Opening balance	1,786,991	1,386,991
Contributions	245,000	400,000
	2,031,991	1,786,991

Note 16. Capital contributions of constituent councils (continued)

	2023 $	2022 $
City of Burnside Movement Table		
Opening balance	2,144,389	1,664,389
Contributions	294,000	480,000
	2,438,389	2,144,389

	2023 $	2022 $
City of West Torrens Movement Table		
Opening balance	8,756,254	6,796,254
Contributions	1,200,500	1,960,000
	9,956,754	8,756,254

	2023 $	2022 $
Corporation of the City of Adelaide Movement Table		
Opening balance	1,429,593	1,109,593
Contributions	196,000	320,000
	1,625,593	1,429,593

	2023 $	2022 $
Corporation of City of Unley Movement Table		
Opening balance	3,752,680	2,912,680
Contributions	514,500	840,000
	4,267,180	3,752,680

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

Summary of capital contributions of constituent councils received during the year:

	2023 $	2022 $
City of Mitcham	245,000	400,000
City of Burnside	294,000	480,000
City of West Torrens	1,200,500	1,960,000
City of Adelaide	196,000	320,000
City of Unley	514,500	840,000
	2,450,000	4,000,000

Note 17. Asset revaluation reserve

	2023 $	2022 $
Infrastructure and land improvement		
Opening balance 1 July	408,652	279,477
Net increment/(decrement)	161,738	129,175
Closing balance 30 June	570,390	408,652

Note 18. Capital funding and grants

	2023 $	2022 $
Opening balance	16,638,521	11,638,521
Transfer from accumulated surplus	585,927	5,000,000
	17,224,448	16,638,521

Capital funding and grants reserve records the total revenue recognised from the funding providers for capital works to date.

Note 19. 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 Members 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:

Note 19. Financial instruments (continued)

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:

	2023 $	2022 $
Financial assets		
Held at amortised cost		
Cash and cash equivalents (due less than 1 year)	10,151,401	9,502,569
Trade and other receivables (due less than 1 year)	295,521	441,304
Total financial assets	10,446,922	9,943,873

	2023 $	2022 $
Financial liabilities		
Held at amortised cost		
Trade and other payables	467,269	537,080

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

2023	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)	-	467,269	-	-	-	467,269
Total non-derivatives		467,269	-	-	-	467,269

Note 19. Financial instruments (continued)

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

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

Note 20. 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.

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

Note 20. Fair value measurement (continued)

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 21. Key management personnel disclosures

Compensation
Key management personnel of the Board include the Project Director and members of the Board appointed under section 112 of the Local Government Act 1999. The aggregate compensation made to key management personnel of the Board is set out below:

	2023 $	2022 $
Short-term employee benefits	284,774	238,286
Post-employment benefits	29,901	23,829
	314,675	262,115

Note 22. Remuneration of auditors

During the financial year the following fees were paid or payable for services provided by , the auditor of the Board:

	2023 $	2022 $
Audit remuneration	5,270	5,150

Note 23. Contingent liabilities

In the opinion of the Board Members, the Board is unaware of any liability, contingent or otherwise, which has not already been recorded elsewhere in this financial report at 30 June 2023 (30 June 2022 : None).

Note 24. Commitments

	2023 $	2022 $
South Park Lands		
Park 16 - Wetland	300,000	600,000
Park 20 - Creek works	-	1,000,000
Project management	45,000	100,000
	345,000	1,700,000

Note 24. Commitments (continued)

	2023 $	2022 $
Other capital commitments		
UBHC Millswood	1,973,000	-
UBHC Forestville	655,000	-
LBHC Packages 1-3	5,427,000	-
	8,055,000	-

	2023 $	2022 $
Reference design		
Engineering Services	50,000	144,000
Consultant Services	200,000	24,000
Geotech	3,000	36,000
Legal	-	4,000
Project management	150,000	12,000
	403,000	220,000

	2023 $	2022 $
Total contracted commitments	8,803,000	1,920,000

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 Commonwealth Government in FY2022 and these funds are being provided over 3 financial years (FY2023, FY2024 and FY2025) to contribute toward the delivery of Packages 1, 2 and 3 of the Lower Brown Hill Creek upgrades.

Note 25. Related parties

Key management personnel
Disclosures relating to key management personnel are set out in note 21.

There were no transactions with related parties during the current and previous financial year.

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 2023 (2022: Nil).

Note 26. 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 27. Events after the reporting period

No matter or circumstance has arisen since 30 June 2023 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.

Brown Hill & Keswick Creeks Storm Water Board
Notes to the financial statements
As at 30 June 2023

Note 28. Reconciliation of net surplus/(deficit) to net cash from/(used in) operating activities

	2023 $	2022 $
Net surplus/(deficit) for the year	(705,311)	5,134,004
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation and amortisation	193,552	86,279
Capital funding / grants	(585,986)	(5,000,000)
Physical resources received free of charge	-	(463,605)
Net loss on disposal of non-current assets	1,417,180	-
Change in operating assets and liabilities:		
Decrease/(increase) in trade and other receivables	173,156	(150,964)
Increase in accrued revenue	(26,068)	(7,276)
Increase in prepayments	(1,306)	(12,245)
Increase in employee benefits	15,378	6,616
Increase/(decrease in trade and other payables (excluding income in advance relating to capital grants)	(69,810)	37,803
Net cash from/(used in) operating activities	410,785	(369,388)

Brown Hill & Keswick Creeks Storm Water Board
Certification of auditor independence
As at 30 June 2023

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 2023, 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.

Judith Choate
Judith Choate (Sep 14, 2023 19:33 GMT+9.5)

Judith Choate
Board Member
14 September 2023

Geoff Vogt
Geoff Vogt (Sep 14, 2023 20:41 GMT+9.5)

Geoff Vogt
Board Member
14 September 2023

DeanNewbery

Chartered Accountants

HEAD OFFICE
214 Melbourne Street
North Adelaide SA 5006

PO Box 755
North Adelaide SA 5006

T: (08) 8267 4777
www.deannewbery.com.au

Dean Newbery
ABN: 48 007 865 081

Independent Auditor's Report

To the members of the Brown Hill Keswick Creeks Stormwater Board

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial report of the Brown Hill Keswick Creeks Stormwater Board (the Authority), which comprises the statement of financial position as at 30 June 2023, statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity, the statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information, and the Certification of the Financial Statements.

In our opinion, the financial report presents fairly, in all material aspects, the financial position of the Authority as at 30 June 2023, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with the *Local Government Act 1999* and the *Local Government (Financial Management) Regulation 2011* and the Australian Accounting Standards.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described as in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Report* section of our report. We are independent of the Authority in accordance with the auditor independence requirements of the ethical requirements of the Accounting Professional and Ethical Standards Board's APES 110: *Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (Including Independence Standards)* (the Code) that are relevant to our audit of the financial report in Australia. We have also fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Authority's Responsibility for the Financial Report

The Authority is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial report in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards (including the Australian Accounting Interpretations), the *Local Government Act 1999* and the *Local Government (Financial Management) Regulations 2011* and for such internal control as the Authority determines is necessary to enable the preparation of the financial report to be free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial report, the Authority is responsible for assessing the Authority's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters relating to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the Authority either intends to liquidate the Authority or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so. Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Authority's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Report

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial report as a whole is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that the audit conducted in accordance with the Australian Auditing Standards will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of financial report.

As part of an audit in accordance with the Australian Auditing Standards, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial report, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Authority's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the Authority.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the Authority's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Authority's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial report or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Authority to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial report, including the disclosures, and whether the financial report represents the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

DEAN NEWBERY

SAMANTHA CRETEN
Director

19/09/2023

DeanNewbery

Chartered
Accountants

HEAD OFFICE
214 Melbourne Street
North Adelaide SA 5006

PO Box 755
North Adelaide SA 5006

T: (08) 8267 4777
www.deannewbery.com.au

Dean Newbery
ABN: 48 007 865 081

Certification of Auditor's Independence

I confirm that, for the audit of the financial statements of the Brown Hill Keswick Creeks Stormwater Board for the year ended 30 June 2023, I have maintained my independence in accordance with the requirements of APES 110 – Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants, Part 4A, published by the Accounting Professional and Ethical Standards Board, in accordance with 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 (5) *Local Government (Financial Management) Regulations 2011.*

SAMANTHA CRETEN

Director

DEAN NEWBERY

19/09/2023

Brown Hill and Keswick Creeks Stormwater Board

Certification of Auditor Independence

for the year ended 30 June 2023

To the best of our knowledge and belief, we confirm that, for the purpose of the audit of the Brown Hill and Keswick Creeks Stormwater Board for the year ended 30 June 2023, the Board's Auditor, Dean Newbery, has maintained its independence in accordance with requirements of 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.

Clare Mockler
CEO, City of Adelaide

Date 11 / 09 /2023

8 September 2023

Brown Hill and Keswick Creeks Stormwater Board

Certification of Auditor Independence

for the year ended 30 June 2023

To the best of our knowledge and belief, we confirm that, for the purpose of the audit of the Brown Hill and Keswick Creeks Stormwater Board for the year ended 30 June 2023, the Board's Auditor, Dean Newbery, has maintained its independence in accordance with requirements of 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.

Chris Cowley
Chief Executive Officer

Post PO Box 9, Glenside SA 5065
Civic Centre 401 Greenhill Road, Tusmore SA 5065
Phone (08) 8366 4200 **Fax** (08) 8366 4299 **Email** burnside@burnside.sa.gov.au
www.burnside.sa.gov.au **ABN** 66 452 640 504

Brown Hill and Keswick Creeks Stormwater Board

Certification of Auditor Independence

for the year ended 30 June 2023

To the best of our knowledge and belief, we confirm that, for the purpose of the audit of the Brown Hill and Keswick Creeks Stormwater Board for the year ended 30 June 2023, the Board's Auditor, Dean Newbery, has maintained its independence in accordance with requirements of 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.

Kate O'Neill
Acting CEO, City of Mitcham .....

Date 11 / 09 /2023

Brown Hill and Keswick Creeks Stormwater Board

Certification of Auditor Independence

for the year ended 30 June 2023

To the best of our knowledge and belief, we confirm that, for the purpose of the audit of the Brown Hill and Keswick Creeks Stormwater Board for the year ended 30 June 2023, the Board's Auditor, Dean Newbery, has maintained its independence in accordance with requirements of 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.

Claude Malak
Acting CEO, City of Unley …….

Date 08 / 09 / 2023

Brown Hill and Keswick Creeks Stormwater Board

Certification of Auditor Independence

for the year ended 30 June 2023

To the best of our knowledge and belief, we confirm that, for the purpose of the audit of the Brown Hill and Keswick Creeks Stormwater Board for the year ended 30 June 2023, the Board's Auditor, Dean Newbery, has maintained its independence in accordance with requirements of 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.

Terry Buss PSM
CEO, City of West Torrens ..... Terry Buss

Date 08 / 09 /2023

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

ABN 95 889 305 856