



ANNUAL REPORT 2020-2021

Kings Park, Bold Park
and WA Botanic Garden

BACK FROM THE BRINK

We're saving WA's rarest flora

Pictured: Caladenia leucochila
Watch its conservation journey! →



SAVED

Connect community, conserve flora, celebrate identity.

Perth City



Kings Park
Perth's natural heart

Bold Park
Sanctuary by the sea



Front Cover Photo: B Davis/BGPA

Botanic Gardens and Parks Authority Annual Report 2020-2021

Botanic Gardens and Parks Authority (BGPA) is a statutory authority affiliated with the Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions (DBCA). As a statutory authority, BGPA is required to submit an annual report on its performance including financial statements and key performance indicators.

This report has been produced in electronic format and is available to download from the Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions website dbca.wa.gov.au.

Alternative formats are available on request. For hearing and/or speech impaired access, contact the National Relay Service TTY 133 677.

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Acknowledgement of Country

We acknowledge and respect the Whadjuk Noongar people as the traditional custodians of Kings Park and Bold Park lands.

We seek to preserve, celebrate and learn from their culture and knowledge.

Statement of Compliance

**Hon Amber-Jade Sanderson MLA
Minister for Environment**



In accordance with Section 63 of the *Financial Management Act 2006*, I hereby submit for your information and presentation to Parliament, the Annual Report of the Botanic Gardens and Parks Authority for the reporting period ended 30 June 2021.

The Annual Report has been prepared in accordance with the provisions of the *Financial Management Act 2006*, the *Public Sector Management Act 1994* and any other relevant written law.

The financial statements comply with the Australian Accounting Standards – Reduced Disclosure Requirements issued by the Australian Accounting Standards Board.

Richard Simpson
Chairman
Botanic Gardens and Parks Authority
Board of Management

1 September 2021

Nyomi Horgan
Member
Botanic Gardens and Parks Authority
Board of Management

1 September 2021

Photo: J Thomas/BGPA

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Photo: J Thomas/BGPA

Overview

Visitors



4.3M
Kings Park

335K
Bold Park



403K
Kings Park Festival attendees



26.2K
education program attendees

Conserve and maintain



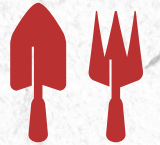
42,000

plants produced by Kings Park Nursery for displays, restoration, arboriculture, and statewide translocation projects



230

seed collections from across Western Australia's Mid West, South West and Great Southern regions



8,900

new plants were planted in Kings Park and Bold Park bushland



50

memorials maintained



240t

green waste recycled through the Zero Green Waste program in 2020



4

new native hybrids developed with commercial partners

Research



41
PhD, Honours and Masters students participated in Science programs



38
refereed papers published by Kings Park Science



25
collaborative projects with industry and university sectors

Chairman's Message



The 2020-2021 reporting year has been both a challenging and rewarding year for BGPA. It can be characterised by significant achievements and sound governance that position the organisation for a positive future.

During the year the Board welcomed a new Minister, the Hon Amber-Jade Sanderson, and was able to acknowledge the tremendous engagement it enjoyed from the previous Minister, the Hon Stephen Dawson. This transition coincided with the finalisation of a new management plan for Kings Park and Botanic Garden and the support of both Ministers in that process was greatly appreciated by the Board.

The quality of support provided by our extraordinary volunteer organisations is a recurring theme in this report. These groups demonstrated remarkable resilience through COVID-19 shutdowns in 2020 and 2021 and their commitment to both our parks was demonstrated very well over the year. It has been a highlight for the Board to see programs returning and to witness such enthusiasm

along with a shared sense of purpose for our parks.

Since 2017, BGPA has operated within the federation of entities and service divisions that make up the Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions (DBCA). Throughout the year we benefited greatly from the close involvement and support of the Director General and BGPA CEO Mark Webb, and from the science capability and corporate systems provided under the consolidated science programs, as well as from bureau corporate service arrangements managed by the DBCA.

Special mention needs to be made of the professionalism of managers and staff who have maintained the highest standards of technical practice, service delivery, park presentation and management through a period of significant change and high workload. Their commitment to the community and to excellence is evident in the quality of programs and in the great response from the public that is apparent through high visitation, strong program participation, significant scientific achievements and the great visitor satisfaction outcomes that are covered in this report.

Finally, I would like to express my thanks to both the current and previous board members of BGPA who have provided excellent guidance and counsel to ensure we continue to deliver first class outcomes to both the Western Australian public and international visitors.

Richard Simpson
Chairman, BGPA Board of Management



Photo: D Blumer/BGPA

Executive Director's Year in Review



Throughout 2020-2021 the ongoing effects of the COVID-19 pandemic continued to impact services and operations. Activities connected to international travel and tourism, including the

summer concert program, services provided by our volunteer guides, by licensed tour operators and Aspects of Kings Park Gallery Shop experienced ongoing impacts. Other activities and businesses that primarily have a local market demonstrated an encouraging, if patchy, recovery.

Finalising a new management plan for Kings Park and Botanic Garden was an important development during the year. The plan outlines a clear agenda for BGPA going forward. The review and renewal of the Bold Park Management Plan commenced and will be a key focus in 2021-2022.

The period was characterised by a very high workload for staff, not only in facilitating the recovery and re-establishing programs, but also in the planning and delivery of important infrastructure projects. These projects will enhance the services and amenity of the parks and contributed to Government's economic stimulus efforts to support employment and

economic activity through a challenging period for the State. These projects were concluding at the end of the period and will deliver great outcomes for visitors into the future.

In addition to maintaining world class displays, horticulture and conservation, BGPA staff progressed analysis of myrtle rust susceptibility in native Western Australian species and undertook valuable propagation trials of rare flora. The Plant Development team released four hardy new native hybrids with commercial partners that have ornamental value and environmental benefits. The nursery maintained high levels of production and our bushland staff continued their important conservation activities and progressed restoration priorities at Kings Park and at Bold Park.

Visitor services expanded with the introduction of new nature-based hiking, cycling and 'bush bathing' experiences in partnership with licensed operators. Our community engagement and education programs expanded their offerings, with the valuable support of Rio Tinto and Fugro and with the assistance of independent providers of Aboriginal experiences and education services.

In the background, some important changes to corporate systems were also progressed. Several systems commenced or concluded a 'migration to the cloud'. This shift is delivering efficiencies, improved security and the

flexibility to work remotely and in the field. While COVID-19 was a key catalyst for change, the benefits will be realised well beyond a pandemic response, with changes typically involving an upgrade to more advanced systems.

All-in-all, BGPA has done a marvellous job in connecting community, conserving flora and celebrating identity throughout the year. I would like to extend my sincere thanks to staff, partners, to the Board, to Ministers for Environment during the period, to BGPA CEO Mark Webb, departmental colleagues, our fantastic volunteers and to the community at large for their engagement with our parks and programs.

Alan Barrett
Executive Director, BGPA



Photo: J Thomas/BGPA

Our Purpose

To practise and inspire environmental conservation and celebrate local identity by empowering communities, immersing them in world-recognised botanic gardens, parklands and urban bushlands.

About BGPA

Our Role

The Botanic Gardens and Parks Authority (BGPA) operates under, and is responsible for administering, the *Botanic Gardens and Parks Authority Act 1998* (the Act) and *Botanic Gardens and Parks Regulations 1999*.

BGPA has a stewardship role in managing Bold Park and Kings Park and Botanic Garden for the community and for environmental outcomes. BGPA strives to conserve and enhance native biological diversity and cultural heritage, while building scientific and cultural knowledge, promoting understanding about that knowledge and offering a diverse range of tourism services and recreation facilities.

Operating Structure

BGPA is a statutory authority affiliated to the Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions (DBCA). BGPA is responsible for the care, control and management of Bold Park and Kings Park including the Western Australian Botanic Garden. The responsible Minister is the Hon Amber-Jade Sanderson MLA Minister for Environment; Climate Action; Commerce.

The Director General of the DBCA, Mark Webb PSM, is also BGPA's Chief Executive Officer (CEO). Within BGPA, Executive Director Alan Barrett has wide-ranging delegation from the CEO and the BGPA Board of Management. The Executive Director has responsibility for the day-to-day operations of Bold Park and Kings Park and Botanic Garden and is supported by the senior leadership team to deliver the services, programs and activities of BGPA.

More about the operating structure of the Department, responsible Ministers and the BGPA Board is available via - www.dbca.wa.gov.au/index.php/about

Operational Structure

Botanic Gardens and Parks Authority has 139 employees (98.34 FTE) led on-site by the Executive Director, who is responsible for the daily operations of the Authority.

The Executive Director is supported by the BGPA's Corporate Executive team, comprising two Directors, a Business and Finance Manager, and the Kings Park Science Program Leader (ex officio).

BGPA's operations in 2020-21 were delivered through four business areas:

Business and Community Engagement

The Business and Community Engagement directorate is responsible for visitor services, events and tourism, community engagement, education and cultural heritage, corporate and community partnerships and business development.

Horticulture and Conservation

The Horticulture and Conservation directorate is responsible for the Western Australian Botanic Garden, parkland area display gardens and turf, as well as other horticultural and ex-situ conservation activities. It is also responsible for bushland conservation, assets and infrastructure management, the management of capital works projects and operations at Bold Park.

Kings Park Science

Kings Park Science operates as a recognised program under the DBCA Biodiversity and Conservation Science division. The program is designed to deliver outcomes in conservation science through ex-situ conservation and restoration science, as applied to Kings Park and Bold Park and towards State interests more broadly.



Photo: D Blumer/BGPA

Business and Finance

The Business and Finance branch is responsible for accounting and funds management, compliance, strategic and operational financial and business planning, management and compliance reporting.

Executive Structure

Chief Executive Officer



Mark Webb (CEO)

PSM, BSc Agric (Hons), Post Graduate Certificate Cross-Sector Partnerships

Leadership team



Alan Barrett (Executive Director)

BA, DipEd, MBA, EMPA

Alan Barrett joined BGPA in July 2018. His experience includes education, public administration, management and policy roles in the WA culture and arts portfolio, and in central government and oversight agencies.



Ian Biddle (Business and Finance – Manager)

BBus (Finance)

Ian Biddle has 23 years in financial management, including 11 years as Chief Financial Officer.



Roland Mau (Business and Community Engagement – Director)

BAppSc (Hons), G.Cert.Bus, AdvDipPrjctMgt, DipQA, DipGov(Inv)

Roland Mau has worked in various government conservation portfolios in different states over 25 years with 11 years experience in executive management roles.



Amanda Shade (Kings Park and Botanic Garden - A/Senior Curator)

BSc, DipHort

Amanda Shade has 28 years of horticultural experience, with 23 years at BGPA.



Steve Easton (Horticulture and Conservation – A/Director)

BEnvSc

Steve Easton has over 20 years experience focused on conservation, restoration and infrastructure development projects.



Jason Stevens (Kings Park Science – Program Leader)

PhD

Jason Stevens has 15 years restoration and conservation science experience.

Performance Summary

Outcome Based Management Framework

While BGPA continues to operate as a separate legal identity, it is not separately identifiable within its own Division of the Consolidated Account Expenditure Estimates. Instead, it forms part of the DBCA Division and operates under DBCA's Outcome Based Management Framework.

DBCA's Outcome Based Management Framework aligns to the State Government's goal of 'Better Places: A quality environment with liveable and affordable communities and vibrant regions'. This is achieved through the delivery of key services with desired outcomes for the benefit of DBCA and Western Australians in general.

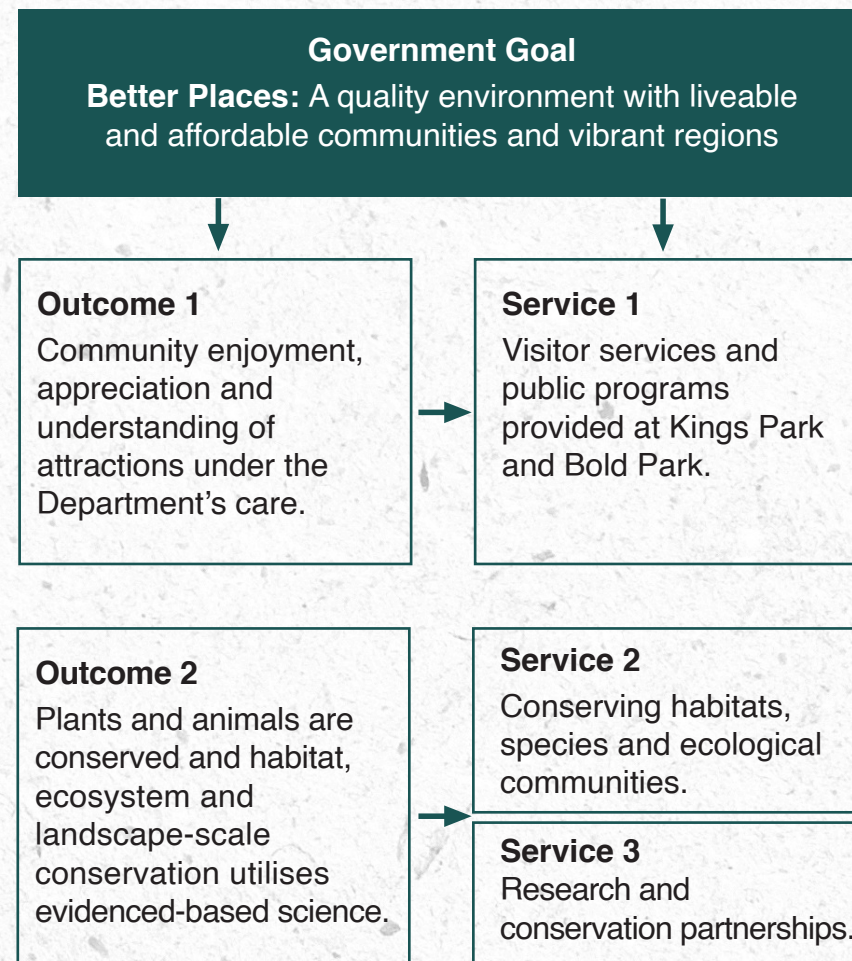
BGPA's performance is measured through the delivery of three services within the DBCA's performance framework. Performance Indicators under Service 1 are specific to BGPA. Services 2 and 3 are delivered for the Department through efficiency indicators shared by all entities. They are included under the department's Outcome Based Management Framework as Service 6: Conserving Habitats, Species and Ecological Communities and Service 7: Research and Conservation Partnerships.

Changes to Outcome Based Management Framework

There were no changes to the Outcome Based Management Framework in relation to BGPA services.

Shared Responsibility with Other Agencies

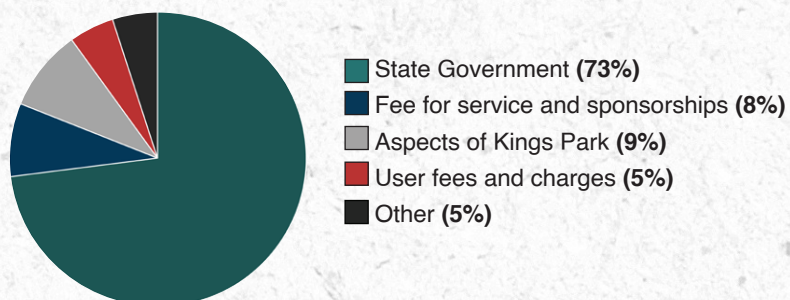
BGPA did not formally share any responsibilities with other agencies during the year.



Summary of Financial Performance

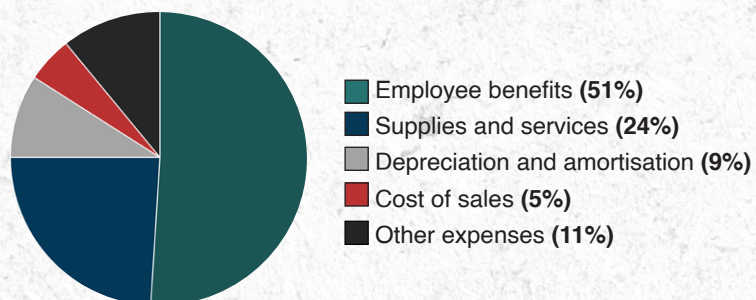
Income

BGPA received 73% of operating income from the State Government and generated the balance of revenue (27%) through its own source activities.



Expenditure

BGPA's expenditure is summarised into broad categories.



Actual performance compared to budget targets

	2020-2021 Target \$	2020-2021 Actual \$	Status
Total cost of services	20,975,000	20,913,071	✓
Net cost of services	14,996,000	15,366,390	✗
Total equity	63,795,000	64,666,912	✓
Net increase/(decrease) in cash held	(117,000)	(520,853)	✓
Approved salary expense level	9,279,000	9,442,000	✗

Legend: Target met - Target exceeded ✓ Target not met ✗

For detailed information, refer to the Financial Statements section of this report.

Summary of Key Performance Indicators

Actual performance compared to targets

Outcome 1: Community enjoyment, appreciation and understanding of attractions under the Department's care.

Service 1: Visitor services and public programs provided at Kings Park and Bold Park

	2020-2021 Target	2020-2021 Actual	Status
Average level of visitor satisfaction at Kings Park and Bold Park.	95%	91%	✘
Average cost per visitor at Kings Park and Bold Park.	\$2.21	\$2.23	✘

*BGPA received an exemption from reporting on this indicator for the year ended 30 June 2020, due to COVID-19 restrictions in place which did not permit the normal carrying out of the required annual face to face visitor surveys.

Outcome 2: Plants and animals are conserved and habitat, ecosystem and landscape-scale conservation utilises evidence-based science.

Service 6: Conserving habitats, species and ecological communities

	2020-2021 Target	2020-2021 Actual	Status
The presence of 15 nominated perennially evident native plant species, which are the most vulnerable taxa within each Kings Park and Bold Park bushland.	100%	100%	-
Average cost per hectare of Wildlife Habitat.	\$10,070	\$9,675	✓

Service 7: Research and conservation partnerships

	2020-2021 Target	2020-2021 Actual	Status
Average cost per hectare of Wildlife Habitat.	\$3,117	\$2,977	✓
Research communications produced per full time equivalent.	6.0	4.5	✘

Legend: Target met - Target exceeded ✓ Target not met ✘

For detailed information, refer to the Key Performance Indicators section of this report.

Operations Report



Photo: E Davies /BGPA

Future planning

BGPA is responsible for the care, control and management of Bold Park and Kings Park and Botanic Garden.

Kings Park and Botanic Garden Management Plan 2021-2026

The Kings Park and Botanic Garden Management Plan 2021-2026 was prepared with input from the community and stakeholders and approved by the Hon Amber-Jade Sanderson, Minister for Environment; Climate Action; Commerce on 5 May 2021.

The management plan details planned initiatives under five management categories:

- Community Engagement and Participation
- Visitor Experiences
- Science and Environmental Conservation
- Plant Collections and Displays
- Amenity and Infrastructure

Bold Park Management Plan 2022-2027

In early 2021 work commenced on the preparation of the Bold Park Management Plan 2022-2027 including consultation with internal and external stakeholders and drafting of the plan.

The draft Bold Park Management Plan 2022–2027 will be available for public comment in late 2021.

The final plan is anticipated to be released in early 2022.



Photo: J Thomas/BGPA

Business and Community Engagement

BGPA plays a significant role in promoting an inclusive and liveable community by providing accessible healthy spaces, encouraging social inclusion and connecting visitors from diverse backgrounds to nature, culture and identity.

Aboriginal culture connections

BGPA continues to make progress against objectives set in the DBCA Reconciliation Action Plan 2018-2020.

- Three Aboriginal cultural events were hosted for DBCA employees and sponsors during NAIDOC Week 2020 with 104 attendees. Activities included a Bush Pharmacy workshop with Djirrily Dreaming, storytelling and music in Beedawong with Boorloo Aboriginal Cultural Experiences, and a NAIDOC Week afternoon tea with BGPA Aboriginal Education Officers.
- Since November 2020, the Zippy’s Kings Park Adventures program has included a visit from an Aboriginal Elder each term to increase cultural engagement and language skills.



Zippy King’s Park Adventures Photo: E Schoknecht/BGPA

208
Zippy’s Kings
Park Adventures
participants



Fugro at Noongar Boodja Six Seasons. Photo: J Murray/BGPA

Partnerships and sponsorships

A range of partnerships, sponsorships and other collaborations enable BGPA to deliver innovative projects supporting its Strategic Priorities. Key outcomes for the period are listed below.

- Fugro has increased and extended its support to 31 January 2023 for the Noongar Boodja Six Seasons program.
- Rio Tinto extended its 12-year sponsorship of Rio Tinto Naturescape Kings Park.
- BGPA has embraced the United Nations Decade on Ecosystem Restoration as part of its commitment to making real change by tackling complex environmental challenges.

Business and Community Engagement

Education and Learning

Kings Park Education and Learning provides nature-based education programs and community engagement experiences.

While COVID-19 continued to impact delivery, 2020-21 saw the opportunity to review and make improvements to the Education and Learning programs, including:

- the addition of new kindergarten programs
- increased curriculum alignment with STEM and Wellbeing outcomes
- consultation with Noongar Elders on Cultural Heritage programs
- new senior secondary science and geography programs at Bold Park
- expanded school holiday programs and development of Naturescape Birthday Parties
- increased professional learning opportunities for schools, tertiary institutions, allied education providers and corporate groups.



88,210

visitors to Rio Tinto Naturescape Kings Park



26,285

attendees



1,275

volunteer hours



1,075

education bookings



of teachers agreed that their excursion was engaging and met expectations

Education Spotlight: Bold Park programs introduced

At the beginning of 2021, Ecological Field Studies and Bushland Ecology programs were introduced at A-Class reserve Bold Park. These programs explore in-situ restoration techniques and ex-situ ecological conservation practices, with a focus on seed conservation, tracking climate change through data collection, plant surveying, fire ecology practices, scientific sampling techniques and the importance of Aboriginal ecological knowledge in land management.



Photo: C Vaughan/BGPA

Business and Community Engagement

Volunteering

Volunteers are an integral part of the activities undertaken across BGPA.

Reports from each of the volunteer groups are provided in Appendix 1.



400 active

152 once off

representing
552 volunteers

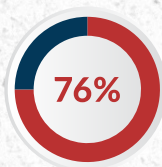


40 new volunteers
of which

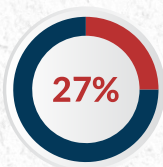
11 were NDIS or inclusive
WA volunteers



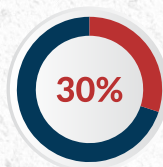
The majority of volunteers are:



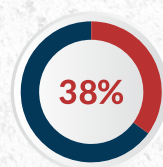
female



55-65 years



retired



live in the Western suburbs



Photo: L Rose/BGPA

Volunteer Spotlight: Fixing Friends

The Fixing Friends group started in March 2021 and has already made a significant contribution to maintenance tasks in Kings Park. Tasks undertaken by this enthusiastic group utilising the Wanju Marr workshop have included oiling planks of wood to replace the steps at Zamia Cafe, refurbishing park benches and oiling the woodwork in front of Wanju Marr.

Business and Community Engagement

Communications and marketing

BGPA engaged with a wide range of audiences and promoted science, horticulture, events and activities across Kings Park and Bold Park through a variety of channels, enabling visitors to experience our parks and education programs from home.

Achievements for the year include:

- 
315,827 web traffic
 of which
- 
87% were Australian visitors
- 
\$24.52M in media coverage
- 
27 videos produced by the communications team, a 93% increase on 19/20



Photo: C Marsden/BGPA

Most popular botanical photo on social media:
Hakea rhombales

Social Channel	Fans	% yearly increase
YouTube: Botanic Gardens and Parks Authority	264	+76%
Instagram: Kings Park and Botanic Garden	14,022	+43%
Facebook: Aspects of Kings Park	916	+28.8%
Instagram: Aspects of Kings Park	3,722	+14.2%
Twitter: Kings Park and Botanic Garden	1,116	+13.5%
Facebook: Kings Park and Botanic Garden	35,790	+12.5%
Facebook: Bold Park	279	+4.9%
Linkedin: Botanic Gardens and Parks Authority	198	N/A

Business and Community Engagement

Visitation

Kings Park and Botanic Garden and Bold Park provide myriad opportunities to get outdoors and connect with nature. Visitor experiences include spaces and opportunities for leisure and recreation, eating and drinking options and immersive tours provided through our partners under leases and operating licences arrangements. In delivering these services, we assist in presenting Perth city and Western Australia as an attractive recreational precinct and a unique tourist destination.

Kings Park

Kings Park and Botanic Garden experienced a 2% drop in visitation during 2020-2021 with an estimated 4.3 million visitors during the year, slightly lower than the 2019-2020 total of 4.4 million.

Booked education programs, social functions and gatherings were impacted, with many bookings cancelled or postponed. The 2021 ANZAC Day Dawn Service at the State War Memorial was cancelled, an event which normally attracts 30,000-40,000 visitors to Kings Park. Travel restrictions meant there were limited interstate and overseas visitors. Tourists typically account for 13% of visitors to Kings Park.

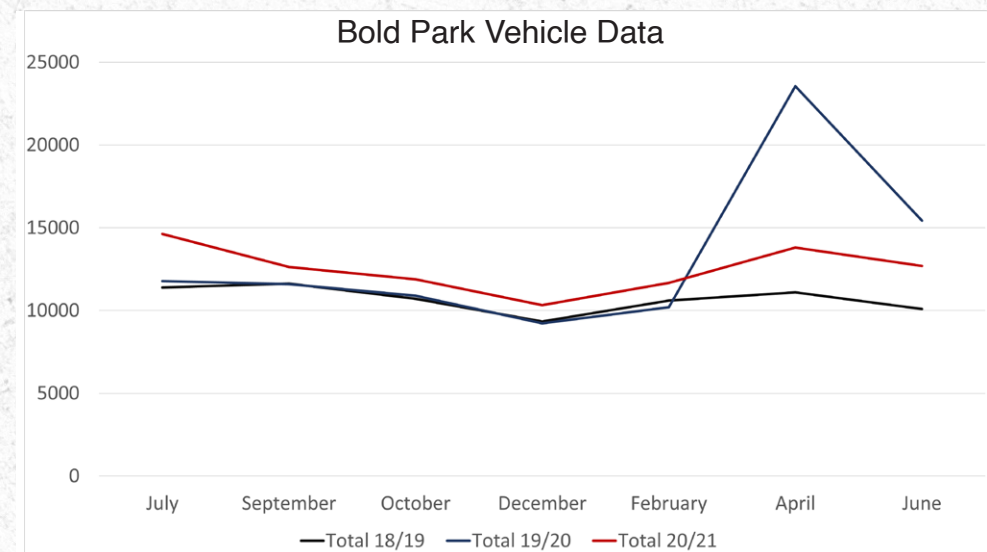


A noticeable difference was the reduction of weekend and public holiday visitation, with a 100k reduction of vehicle access on these days compared to the previous year.

Bold Park

After a significant peak in visitation during and after the COVID-19 lockdown in April 2020, Bold Park has continued to experience higher visitation rates into 2021 when compared to previous years, with an estimated 335 thousand visitors.

BGPA is refining how visitor numbers to the Park are calculated. Vehicle occupancy rates are being revised through new surveys, and monitoring of pedestrian-only entry points has also commenced. This will allow for greater confidence in the calculation of visitor numbers into the future.

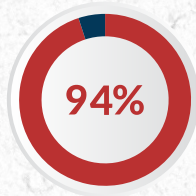


Business and Community Engagement

Visitor feedback

Kings Park

A survey of visitors to Kings Park and Botanic Garden was conducted over the period of March to June 2021. The focus of the survey was to gauge visitors' impressions of the grounds, facilities and services and also to measure visitors' understanding of sponsors of Kings Park and Botanic Garden. Survey respondents were also given the opportunity to join a mailing list to receive ongoing information.



average visitor satisfaction with Kings Park

Most highly rated areas were:



the quality of gardens and plant displays



picnic, play, and parkland areas

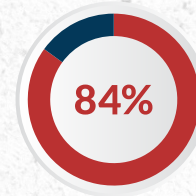
The sponsorships of Rio Tinto and Lotterywest were well recognized by respondents.

Other feedback from visitors and stakeholders is captured through social media, the Visitor Information Centre (VIC) comments book and more formal mechanisms. Visitor feedback is considered in park management practices and planning for visitor services.

The formal communications register recorded 28 suggestions, 56 complaints and six compliments for the year. The VIC comments book (from October 2020) recorded 13 complaints and 35 compliments. The VIC was impacted by COVID-19 restrictions throughout the year including times of reduced operating hours and closures. The Kings Park Volunteer Guides responded to 16,450 enquiries through the VIC (41,354 in 2019/20). Visitors to the VIC were predominantly local with 2% from overseas and 20% from interstate.

Bold Park

A survey of visitors to Bold Park was conducted over the period of mid-June to mid-July 2021.



average visitor satisfaction with Bold Park

Most highly rated areas were:



cleanliness



security



paths and tracks

Business and Community Engagement

Events

Annual Kings Park Festival

The 2020 Kings Park Festival celebrated Western Australia’s incredible wildflowers with the theme ‘Perth’s Green Heart’, highlighting the significant role Kings Park played as place of wellness for the Perth community during the COVID-19 pandemic. The 57th Kings Park Festival showcased thousands of wildflowers from around the state, most of which were in bloom in the Western Australian Botanic Garden.

Promotion of Kings Park Festival was scaled back due to COVID-19 impacts on funding partners. The BGPA website and social channels

were successfully used as a platform to showcase local businesses who were the hardest hit by the border closures.

The Festival included wellness activities, inclusive walks for visitors with disabilities through the Western Australian Botanic Garden, cycling and Segway tours, as well as a series of special videos which were developed to ensure the Kings Park Festival was still available to the interstate and international community.



‘Waste Watchers’ with Hon Stephen Dawson MLC for Kings Park Festival. Photo: D Simpson/BGPA

Summer Events



Business and Community Engagement

Weddings, parties, anything!

 **1084 bookings attended by 43,000 people at Kings Park and Botanic Garden**

Bookings for private social and corporate functions, weddings, filming and photography, fitness training, sporting events, community events and wreath laying ceremonies in Kings Park and Botanic Garden made up 1084 bookings attended by 43,341 people (1025 bookings, 39,967 people in 2019-20).

Kings Park wedding bookings followed the Perth wide trend showing a 31.9% decrease in weddings in 2020 (*Australian Bureau of Statistics*).

Large sporting events, such as the Christ Church Grammar School cross-country and Athletics West (500 runners), returned after cancelling in 2019/20 and the Walk for Women's Cancer (710 attendees) contributed to the increased number of events and attendees.

Free guided walks

The Kings Park Volunteer Guides led 2551 (6586 in 2020-21) visitors on guided walks through the WA Botanic Garden, along Fraser Avenue or into the Kings Park bushland.

The Friends of Bold Park Guides delivered 19 walks through Bold Park. The 266 walkers took part in fungi forays and nightstalks (supported by the Town of Cambridge).

Tours

There were eight licensed commercial tours operating in Kings Park. These tours provided unique opportunities for visitors to experience recreational, environmental, cultural and spiritual facets that make Kings Park and Botanic Garden and Bold Park such special places for our community.

The financial and operational impacts of COVID-19 have been challenging for many tour operators during this financial year, with regular changes to tour availability and scheduling in response to travel restrictions.

Aspects of Kings Park gallery shop

In 2020-2021 Aspects of Kings Park focused on growing local and online sales. Increasing the amount of stock available online supported significant growth, with 20/21 online sales achieving 2.23% of total sales compared to 0.98% in the previous year.

Aspects of Kings Park sales have been steadily recovering through a groundswell of community support to 'buy local, shop local'.



Photo: J Thomas/BGPA


Bushland management

BGPA conserves and enhances native biodiversity and the natural environments of Kings Park and Botanic Garden and Bold Park through an adaptive management approach to bushland conservation and restoration underpinned by scientific research programs. These programs contribute to the practical application of conservation and restoration programs throughout Western Australia, nationally and internationally.



Kings Park bushland

 **8371** plants were planted from 74 species at 26 restoration sites

 **100%** of 15 vulnerable species were recorded as present in the bushland. Eight species were incorporated into restoration sites

 **70** species had seed collected between October - May


 **40ha** Veld grass control

Focus on control of over 20 highly invasive species at all known sites – including *Euphorbia terracina*, *Watsonia meriana* and included some Weeds of National Significance such as *Lantana camara* and *Asparagus* sp.

Bold Park bushland

 **5188** plants were planted from 52 species at key restoration sites

 **100%** of 15 vulnerable species were recorded as present in the bushland. Plants of three species were generated and incorporated into conservation beds

 **72** species had seed collected between October - May (includes vulnerable species)

 **40ha** Veld grass control

Seed collections focused on:

- Difficult to collect species
- Species with low numbers in storage
- Vulnerable species

Restoration ecology and conservation

The Kings Park Science program undertakes integrated and innovative research underpinning conservation and ecological restoration of Western Australia's unique biodiversity and supports the core functions of the Western Australian Botanic Garden and Kings Park and Bold Park bushlands.

The program prioritises research that enhances practical outcomes in conservation and management, and sustainable development of the state's unique natural resources. Key research themes and outputs for 2020-21 included:

- Increasing ex-situ conservation efforts to underpin biodiversity conservation by maintaining 47 plant species in tissue culture, 37 species in cryogenics plus adding six new orchid species to the living collection of Kings Park.
- The seed biology program being awarded a US Patent for the Seed Ablation process to support direct seeding of native species in ecosystem restoration projects.
- Orchid biology, including propagating >2,400 seedlings of four threatened orchid species for use in future translocation activities.
- Ecological and genetic function of native species and ecosystems in response to disturbance and climate change.
- Integrated approaches to ensure effective ecosystem restoration activities, including leading a national project on returning ecosystem resilience with 18 mining, government and university partners.
- Post-fire monitoring of weeds, fuel loads and native plant species within Kings Park and 38 other sites across the Swan Coastal Plain to assess fire effects and develop a fuel accumulation model for Banksia woodlands.

Further information can be found in the Biodiversity Conservation Science Annual Report for DBCA. Details on publications, research projects, research scientists and students are provided in Appendix 2.



Photo: B Davis/BGPA

Science Spotlight: *Caladenia leucochila*

Research on threatened species conservation aims to improve our understanding of various factors (environmental/ecological) affecting threatened species.

The orchid program is an integral part of the ex-situ core function of BGPA and delivered 44 species collections (totalling 53 seed and 45 associated orchid fungi accessions) targeting multiple populations of threatened Swan region species.

Caladenia leucochila (Collie Spider Orchid) is a recently discovered (2008) spider orchid known from approximately 830 individuals. The species is threatened by mining activities, timber extraction and occupies a very small geographic area (approximately 28km²) making it vulnerable to chance demographic or environmental events.

A planting of 75 of the endangered *Caladenia leucochila* plants was undertaken in December 2020 in the Conservation Garden and is the first display planting of orchids in the botanic gardens.

Plant collections and displays

BGPA develops and curates an extensive living collection of primarily Western Australian plant taxa in Kings Park and Botanic Garden that provides a botanical resource for scientific and horticultural research, education, and the ex-situ conservation of the State's flora, to safeguard species against threats posed in their natural habitats. This living museum includes spectacular horticultural displays and a significant tree landscape to welcome and inspire visitors.



Kings Park Nursery

42,000 plants were produced during the year for horticultural displays, conservation and ecological restoration programs including

19,700 plants for horticultural displays

8,900 plants for bushland restoration projects

2,000 plants of critically endangered species for DBCA Parks and Wildlife (P&WS) translocation projects

100 advanced trees for arboricultural use and planting within Kings Park, including trees for Honour Avenue replacements

Western Australian Botanic Garden

The Western Australian Botanic Garden focuses on the ex-situ conservation, cultivation, and display of the State's diverse native flora to promote community awareness and education.



24,000 plants were planted in the 2020 planting season

- New sub-surface irrigation was installed in multiple garden beds, including the Karri forest beds, Acacia beds and Rio Tinto Naturescape Kings Park (RTNKP).
- 550 new black botanical labels were installed throughout the Western Australian Botanic Garden.
- Zamia garden bed received an upgrade following the Zamia Cafe extension works.
- As part of the annual February maintenance works on RTNKP, mature specimens of *Melaleuca raphiophylla*, *Adenanthos sericeus* and *Callitris preissii* were planted throughout the site for screening and aesthetic purposes.

The Botanic Garden botanist resolved over 50 public enquiries, identified over 150 plant specimens for staff and volunteers, and curated and databased 350 specimens.



Photo: C Marsden/BGPA

Plant collections and displays



Photo: L Sweedman/BGPA

Nursery Spotlight: Myrtle Rust seed collection

Myrtle Rust is a disease caused by the exotic fungus *Austropuccinia psidii* and threatens trees and shrubs in the Myrtaceae family of plants.

BGPA secured funding through Department of Primary Industries and Regional Development (DPIRD) Biosecurity branch to collect 50-70 species of native flora susceptible to Myrtle Rust to secure seed for long-term conservation before a potential incursion into WA.

Prior to this project the Myrtaceae family constituted approximately 22% of the total germplasm collection of the Western Australian Seed Centre - Kings Park. Some genera were already well-represented (e.g. Eucalyptus) but others were highlighted as important targets.

Target lists for collection were prepared by interrogating existing collections as a starting point, including: identifying those species not currently represented, those with representation but much older collections (pre-2000 being the benchmark) and those with low volume of seed stored or low known viability.

Consideration was also given to likely avenues of introduction, environmental conditions (optimum rainfall, temperature, prevailing winds, etc.), of high suitability zones, and species susceptibility.

The focus for this season was in the South West botanical province within 150km of the coast, making broader collections across and within provenances to collect as much diversity as possible.

The field collection for the Myrtle Rust project commenced in spring 2020 and ended mid-summer 2021. Six extended trips and eight day trips (totalling 56 days in the field) resulted in 73 collections, representing 66 different species, 22 of which are new to our collection.

Each collection has been cleaned, processed, weighed, x-rayed for viability, germination tested under laboratory conditions and stored in our seed vaults. The Kings Park botanist also verified each collection and lodged specimens at the State Herbarium. Data collected through these processes informs future collection strategies and research priorities.



Photo: L Sweedman/BGPA

Plant collections and displays

Western Australian Seed Centre - Kings Park

The WA Seed Centre includes a seedbank at Kings Park and at DBCA's office in Kensington. Kings Park has been involved in the collection, storage and testing of Western Australian native plant seed for over 40 years.



12,446

wild species are in individual collections (accessions)



3,805

wild collected species are stored in the seed vault at the Seed Centre - Kings Park



230

collections were made, 22 of which were new species to the seed centre over the past 12 months



170

collections were fully tested as part of continued viability and germination testing of new collections and stored Millenium Seed Bank duplicate collections

Arboriculture

General tree population maintenance has continued through the year with remedial tree surgery to manage risk and improve aesthetics.

New tree planting has continued throughout the parkland, notably the completion of an avenue of grafted *Corymbia ficifolia* at Saw Avenue, and succession planting for *Eucalyptus marginata*, *Eucalyptus gomphocephala* and *Corymbia calophylla* within the Saw Avenue precinct, with 100% of the trees planted for the 2021 planting season being produced by the BGPA nursery. A reduced number of Honour Avenue tree replacements have been undertaken in 2020-2021 in anticipation of the planned renewal projects for 2021-2025 as approved by the BGPA Executive.

There has been a strong focus on improving the health and vitality of the Lemon Scented Gums on Fraser Avenue, including soil pH adjustment, nutrient programs and remedial tree surgery, which has produced positive results. Tree and soil health strategies have been developed to continue to respond to a range of identified risks to this highly valued avenue of trees, to protect and enhance them for years to come.

Progression of water treatment infrastructure has continued and will result in the ability to balance irrigation water pH to mitigate the significant effects of chlorotic decline syndrome. The BGPA arboriculture team has supported a project to collect a comprehensive data set of leaf physiology measurements, leaf and soil nutrient profiles to measure the response of Marri trees in parkland locations to the upcoming change in water pH.

Plant collections and displays

Plant breeding and development

The BGPA plant breeding and development program aims to derive a greater utility from Western Australian native flora by delivering elite cultivars with attributes suited for use in landscaping, cut-flowers, display and home gardens. Commercial partnerships provide funding support for the breeding programs in addition to royalty returns to BGPA on sales of plants.

Plant Development has nine dedicated plant breeding programs in partnership with seven commercial partners located locally, nationally and internationally.

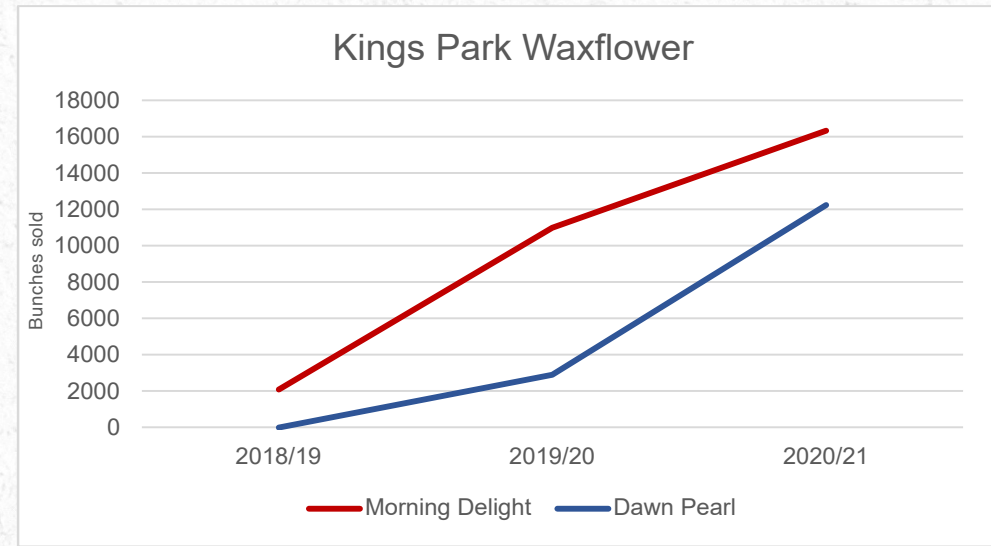


Photo: E Denham/BGPA

Plant Breeding Spotlight: Waxflower

BGPA has two waxflower hybrid varieties in the market with Helix Australia - 'Morning Delight' and 'Dawn Pearl'.

The hybrid varieties have a longer vase life than Geraldton Wax and feature bird-attracting nectar.

17,500 bunches of 'Morning Delight' were sold in Australia in the 2020-21 year, up from 11,000 bunches previously.

5,000 bunches of this variety were also sold for the first time in South Africa. It is planted in the USA and Israel as well, with first production due in 2021-22.

'Dawn Pearl' (pictured) is seasonally the first pure white variety in the market to flower. As its colour does not vary it can be picked for six weeks.

Amenity and Infrastructure

The provision of quality facilities and amenities in Kings Park and Botanic Garden and Bold Park is an important activity for BGPA. Maintaining the natural and built assets to high standards of presentation, accessibility and safety supports and encourages the enjoyment of the parks by the Western Australian community and interstate and international visitors.

Infrastructure projects

WA Recovery Projects

Four projects commenced in Kings Park and Botanic Garden as part of the State Government's \$5.5 billion WA Recovery Plan announced in July 2020 as a response to the COVID-19 pandemic.

They include:

- a new pavilion on the Exhibition Ground lawn
- upgrades to the Ivey Watson Playground
- extension and upgrade to the Stickybeaks Café alfresco area and associated public toilets
- new Fraser Avenue uprights.

The pavilion, uprights and the cafe and playground upgrades are due for completion early in the 2021/2022 financial year.



Photo: S Kearney/BGPA

Infrastructure Spotlight: Ngoolaark Pavilion

'Ngoolaark' is the Noongar name for the Carnaby's black cockatoo.

The new pavilion is located on the Exhibition Ground lawn and is in the process of construction as part of the State Government's \$5.5 million WA Recovery Plan.

It will be wheelchair-accessible and suitable for small concerts or shows, outdoor cinema, markets, weddings, and small sporting events or fitness classes.

Construction work began in June 2021 with an estimated completion date of August 2021.

Amenity and Infrastructure

Asset upgrades and management

In addition to the four recovery projects, asset and infrastructure upgrades completed or underway during the year included:

- Zamia Cafe works including a reconfiguration and extension of cafe decking and upgrade to access decking steps
- DNA Tower maintenance works
- planning and initial service relocation to extend pedestrian access past Forrest Roundabout
- upgrade to pedestrian lighting management system in the Fraser Avenue precinct
- roadworks at Poole Avenue and May Drive to resurface the roadway and improve drainage
- LED uprights in Pioneer Women's Memorial designed and materials purchased
- May Drive Parkland underwent significant maintenance works including steel protection works
- Lotterywest Family Area gazebos upgrade with new furniture and adjustment to structural elements.

Risk management

Fire and emergency management

Park Closure, Evacuation and Bushfire Management and Response plans were reviewed and updated. BGPA maintained representation on the City of Perth Local Emergency Management Committee (LEMC) and on the Western and Central LEMC.

There were two total fire bans requiring closures of the bushlands and Rio Tinto Naturescape Kings Park (RTNKP). In addition, 19 very high or severe fire danger rating days resulted in closures of RTNKP.

A number of small fires were recorded in Kings Park and Bold Park bushland resulting in engagement with the Police Arson Squad and Department of Fire and Emergency Services (DFES) Fire Investigation Branch. This investigation led to the arrest of an individual in relation to the fires.

Planning and engagement with DBCA P&WS and DFES was undertaken to implement the second burn as part of the Fire Ecology research program in Kings Park. Unfortunately the prescribed weather conditions did not eventuate, leading to the deferral of the fire to autumn 2022.

Amenity and Infrastructure

Tree risk management

BGPA continues to implement the internationally recognised Quantified Tree Risk Assessment (QTRA) methodology to assess and proportionately respond to tree risk on BGPA lands. Annual inspections were undertaken throughout all Kings Park and Bold Park precincts by the BGPA arboriculture team, with 340 trees being recorded for consideration of works or ongoing monitoring. All unacceptable risks were promptly mitigated by BGPA.

In addition to annual QTRA inspections, BGPA also undertakes continual precinct inspections, tree assessments and proactive remedial works.



Photo: D Blumer/BGPA

Landslide and rock fall management

Geotechnical inspections were carried out with contracted Geotechnical Engineers from GHD with only minor remediation works required.

A total of 10 scarp inspections (this included gate closures) were carried out by BGPA staff after rainfall events of 20mm or more.

Sustainability

Water management

Groundwater usage and nutrient levels are very carefully monitored and managed in display gardens and parkland areas to maximise efficiency. Usage for irrigation in Kings Park and Botanic Garden is tracking to be less than previous years.

Green waste management

The Zero Green Waste program continues to mulch and compost all green waste produced in Kings Park and Botanic Garden for use as mulch on the Honour Avenue verges. Annual processing in 2020 recycled 240 tonnes of green waste.

Public Place Recycling is ongoing. Contractor data indicated approximately 24 per cent of publicly generated waste was collected as recycling in the June 2020 to April 2021 period.

Shift to green power

During the year BGPA changed its power provision arrangements to 100% carbon neutral power. This compliments existing in-house solar power generation.

Disclosures and Compliance



Photo: J Thomas /BGPA

Governance, Financial and Legal Disclosures

Ministerial Directives

BGPA was not subject to any Ministerial Directives during the year.

Employment and Industrial Relations

Employee Profile

As of 30 June 2021, BGPA employed 139 people, equating to 98.34 full time equivalents (FTE). During the year, BGPA completed 17 recruitment processes; two fixed term contract employees were appointed permanently under Commissioner's Instruction 23, seven employees were appointed from a similar recruitment process.

Employment Type	2020-2021	2019-2020
Permanent Full-time	62	62
Permanent Part-time	26	30
Fixed Term Full-time	10	5
Fixed Term Part-time	6	5
Casual	25	29
Trainees	10	10
Headcount Total	139	141
FTE Total	98.34	100.65

Industrial Relations

The Employee Relations and Planning section of the DBCA People Services Branch provides advice to managers, supervisors and employees on employment conditions and entitlements; specific industrial issues and cases; and coordinates the negotiation of Awards, Agreements and liaison with the relevant unions.

During the year:

- Commitments made as part of the 2020 Botanic Gardens and Parks Authority (Operations) Agreement have continued to be worked through with finalisation expected in line with the registration of a new agreement.

Workforce Planning

Workforce planning priorities are being identified and strategies developed that can take advantage of enhanced professional development and training opportunities that have arisen through the establishment of DBCA via DBCA's Diversity Access Committee, and development of the DBCA's Workforce and Diversity Plan.

Employee Diversity Profile

BGPA strives to be an employer of choice and actively supports workplace diversity and equal employment opportunities.

Diversity Group	2020-2021 %	2019-2020 %
Women in Management Tier 1	0	0
Women in Management Tier 2	0	0
Women in Management Tier 3	40	50
Indigenous Australians	3.94	0.76
Employees from Culturally Diverse Background	11.5	11
Employees with Disabilities	2.17	2.14
Youth (under 25 years)	7.19	8.51

Governance, Financial and Legal Disclosures

Multicultural Policy Framework

Staff and Culture

BGPA contributes to, and is supported by, DBCA's Workforce and Diversity Plan 2021-2025. This document considers customer, equity and workforce drivers across the department.

The Plan is comprised of a number of initiatives developed to address five commitment areas:

1. Attract a diverse workforce
2. Foster and build an inclusive and supportive culture
3. Setting our strategic direction and developing our staff and future leaders
4. Ensure the provision of quality and inclusive services, programs, and facilities
5. Account and celebrate

Visitors

BGPA has undertaken a number of initiatives to assist visitors from a culturally and linguistically diverse (CaLD) background to engage with and enjoy the services provided by BGPA. Kings Park and Botanic Garden is well utilised by diverse groups for events and celebrations.

Examples of services developed to support the engagement of CaLD and Aboriginal communities include:

- The BGPA website is designed to accommodate language translation platforms commonly used by web browsers.
- During the Kings Park Festival, guided walks are conducted in Japanese, Mandarin, and Hindi.
- Information in relation to foreign language walks is supplied in a translated form on the BGPA website.
- Active commitment and implementation of Whadjuk Noongar dual-naming of Kings Park assets and locations.
- Regular Education and Learning Aboriginal culture programs (see page 18).

Compliance with Public Sector Standards and Ethical Codes

Public Sector Standards

No breach claims were lodged in 2020–21.

The BGPA operates under a common DBCA Human Resource Management and conduct policy framework that supports compliance with the Public Sector Standards and Public Sector Code of Ethics. The Code of Conduct was updated in 2020-2021 to reflect Public Sector Commission better practice guidelines and ensure a high level of relevance for BGPA staff. Staff at BGPA access training programs that are relevant to compliance with Standards and Codes that are delivered through DBCA People Service Branch. Programs include Aboriginal Cultural Awareness Training, Accountable and Ethical Decision Making, unconscious bias and selection panel training.

Governance, Financial and Legal Disclosures

Code of Conduct and Public Sector Code of Ethics

There were no breaches of discipline at BGPA in 2020–21.

The Public Sector Code of Ethics is currently contained within the DBCA wide Code of Conduct.

All employees are required to read and sign the Code of Conduct as part of the induction process or when a significant review occurs. Further, the document includes a section on how employees can report breaches of the Code.

BGPA monitors acceptance of the Code of Conduct through reporting on completion of the signed acknowledgment page. The Code of Conduct is also included in the Induction program for new starters and in mandatory Accountable and Ethical Decision Making Training which staff are required to complete every five years.

Intermittent reminders are also sent to staff via broadcast emails to remind them of their obligations and the requirement to sign the Code. Different conduct and integrity issues are highlighted by the Executive Director as a standing item at staff meetings.

Occupational Safety, Health and Injury Management

Health, safety and wellbeing management is integrated into the organisation's core values and planning processes. The Occupational Health and Safety (OHS) Committee review all OHS matters, including monthly workplace safety inspections, reporting procedures for accidents, incidents and hazards and implements improvements to workplace practices.

OHS policies and procedures are linked to the BGPA Risk Register as reporting and control mechanisms for reducing the risk of injury of employees, students, volunteers and visitors.

Employees have access to a number of wellbeing support services that includes Critical Incident Peer Responders; Peer Supporters; and free, confidential support services available through the Employee Assistance Program.

Occupational health, safety and wellbeing initiatives during the year included:

- Provided health, safety and wellbeing advice relating to the COVID-19 pandemic including working from home protocols, additional leave arrangements, staff wellbeing support and regular updates through DBCA Broadcast emails.
- Reviewed personal protective equipment supplies and introduced new hygiene measures to ensure staff and visitor safety in response to COVID-19.

Governance, Financial and Legal Disclosures

- Commenced integration with DBCA's health and safety framework, including:
 - Review of corporate health and safety policies and procedures
 - Review and development of a Standard Operating Procedure for Injury Management
 - Implementation of an online incident reporting system
 - Implementation of a ChemAlert system to manage hazardous substance and dangerous goods which included audits of all hazardous substances and dangerous goods within BGPA and training of relevant staff.
- Safety awareness campaigns and provision of training for improved awareness of correct operating procedures and workplace safety.
- Provision of free onsite flu vaccinations.

Injury Management and Workers' Compensation

BGPA is committed to providing injury management support to all employees who sustain a work-related injury or illness to support the safe return to meaningful work. BGPA has implemented an injury management system to tailor return to work programs, in consultation with treating medical practitioners.

There were five Workers' Compensation claims during the year. As at 30 June 2021, all employees had returned to full duties following a workplace injury.

Performance against targets set out in the Public Sector Commissioner's Circular 2018-03 and the Code of Practice: Occupational Safety and Health in the Western Australian Public Sector, is shown in the following table.

Measure	Actual Results		Results Against Target	
	2019-20	2020-21	Target	Comment on result
Number of fatalities	0	0	0	Achieved
Lost time injury and/or disease incidence rate	2%	2%	0 or 10% reduction	Achieved
Lost time injury and/or disease severity rate	0%	0%	0 or 10% reduction	Achieved
Percentage of injured workers returned to work:			Greater than or equal to 80%	
(i) within 13 weeks	100%	100%		Achieved
(ii) within 26 weeks	100%	100%		Achieved
Percentage of managers trained in occupational safety, health and injury management	90%		Greater than or equal to 80%	

*NOTE: Training participation was impacted by a change in provider arrangements.

Governance, Financial and Legal Disclosures

Indemnity Insurance Premiums

BGPA has Directors and Officer's Liability Insurance covering members of the BGPA Board and senior management. The limit of liability is \$20 million. BGPA paid a total premium of \$9,262.55, in 2020-21.

Board Membership and Remuneration

The BGPA Board of Management comprises up to eight members appointed by the Minister for Environment. The Board meets formally on a bi-monthly basis or more frequently if required.

Position	Name	Type of remuneration*	Period of membership**	Appointed term***	Gross/actual remuneration 2020-21 financial year
Chair	Mr Richard Simpson	Annual (paid fortnightly)	12 months	Three years	\$13,971.10
Deputy Chair	Dr Ross Field	Annual (paid fortnightly)	12 months	Three years	\$5,588.44
Member	Mr Trevor Hart	Annual (paid fortnightly)	12 months	Three years	\$10,489.01(1)
Member	Ms Clare Hayman	Annual (paid fortnightly)	12 months	Three years	\$5,523.65(2)
Member	Ms Sonia Nolan	Annual (paid fortnightly)	12 months	Three years	\$5,588.44
Member	Ms Helen Rowe	Annual (paid fortnightly)	12 months	Three years	\$5,588.44
Member	Ms Nyomi Horgan	Annual (paid fortnightly)	12 months	Three years	\$5,588.44
Member	Ms Sheila McHale	Annual (paid fortnightly)	12 months	Three years	\$5,588.44

* If applicable, include sessional payment per meeting, half day or annual.

** Refers to board members' membership during the 2020-21 reporting year not their entire tenure on the board or committee.

*** Refers to term of appointment/tenure of member' current terms.

Notes:

1. Processing of paperwork for Mr Hart's appointment was delayed and remuneration for 2019-20 was paid in 2020-21.
2. Ms Hayman's remuneration commenced part way through 2020-21.

Governance, Financial and Legal Disclosures

Unauthorised Use of Credit Cards

Relevant BGPA employees are authorised and issued with corporate credit cards if their job functions require usage of this facility. Despite each cardholder being regularly reminded of their obligations under BGPA's credit card policy, one employee inadvertently used their corporate credit card for private purchases being retail. The matters were not referred for disciplinary action as the Chief Finance Officer noted prompt advice and settlement of the personal use amount. It was assessed that the circumstances were consistent with an honest mistake.

Personal expenditure under Treasurer's Instruction 321 – Credit Cards – Authorised Use	2020-2021
Number of instances the Government Purchasing Card was used for personal use	1
Aggregate amount of personal use expenditure for the reporting period	\$34.52
Aggregate amount of personal use expenditure settled within 5 working days of notification	\$34.52
Aggregate amount of personal use expenditure settled after 5 working days from notification	-
Aggregate amount of personal use expenditure outstanding at balance date	-
Number of referrals for disciplinary action instigated during the period	-

Act of Grace Payments

BGPA did not make any Act of Grace Payments during the reporting period.

Advertising

In accordance with section 175ZE of the *Electoral Act 1907*, BGPA reports advertising expenditure for the financial year ended 30 June 2021 below:

Advertising expenditure 2020-21

Advertising Medium by Category	Expenditure \$	Total \$
Advertising Agencies		11,212
Roro Graphic Design		
Freeway Design Pty Ltd		
Market Research Organisations		15,600
Isentia Media		
Longreach Media and Marketing		
Polling Organisations		
Nil		
Direct Mail Organisations		
Nil		
Media Advertising Organisations		50,725
Botanic Garden Australia and New Zealand		
Arboriculture Australia		
State Law Publisher		
Initiative Media Australia Pty Ltd		
Facebook		
Total Expenditure		77,537

Governance, Financial and Legal Disclosures

Disability Access and Inclusion Plan

BGPA's Disability Access and Inclusion Plan (DAIP) 2017-2022 outlines 30 strategies to support access and inclusion.

Initiatives achieved during 2020-21 include:

Facilities

- The new Ngoolaark Pavilion was designed with universal access and includes a new path to the venue. An additional ACROD bay will be made available adjacent to the new path.
- The refurbishment of the toilets and cafe precinct at the Lotterywest Family Area will provide a better-quality experience.
- Toilets around the park have been updated and refreshed.
- Zamia Café's extension to the outdoor seating area offers expanded access for an outdoor-covered dining experience.

Inclusive volunteering opportunities



Twelve people and their carers from organisations including National Disability Inclusion Scheme (NDIS), Inclusive WA and Autism Association are currently engaged in volunteering in Kings Park and Botanic Garden. All have been warmly welcomed and provided with close supervision. BGPA's Volunteer Coordinator is actively seeking to increase this number in the future.

Photo: BGPA Volunteer Courtney Geidans

Education

Thirty-six classes have attended Kings Park Education and Learning programs in the past 12 months from Special Education Centres, ESL Language Development schools and Schools of the Deaf.

Events

Two sensory walks for visitors with visual impairment and two Auslan walks were conducted during the 2020 Kings Park Festival.

Both walks were well received by the people who booked into both events, including feedback from the Blind Citizens of WA and the Deaf Society. These walks will be repeated during the 2021 festival.

Communications in alternative formats

The range of Kings Park videos has increased, covering areas such as science (conservation techniques), education (Noongar culture and 'At Home' nature-based activities), horticulture (gardening advice and plant knowledge). These videos were captioned and/or had a transcript and were posted on YouTube, Facebook and BGPA's website.

PDFs on the website are checked for accessibility according to the WCAG guidelines. BGPA is currently meeting AA standards, with a goal to reach AAA standard with an impending website redevelopment. Assistance is provided on request.

Capital Works

BGPA commenced four capital works projects in 2020-21 as part of the WA Recovery Plan, supported by Government capital appropriation of \$1.35 million. For further information on the individual projects refer to Amenity and Infrastructure.

Governance, Financial and Legal Disclosures

Recordkeeping Plan

During the year BGPA addressed its compliance with State Records Commission Standard 2, Principal 6 - Minimum Compliance Requirements as follows:

1. The efficiency and effectiveness of the organisation's recordkeeping systems is evaluated not less than once every 5 years.

In May/June 2020, an internal audit was conducted on the effectiveness of the electronic record keeping management system and recordkeeping practices and for compliance with the *State Records Act 2000*.

There were three minor recommendations resulting from the audit, all which were implemented in late 2020.

2. The organisation conducts a recordkeeping training program.

One of the recommendations of the internal audit was to extend the DBCA's online Records Awareness Training to BGPA staff. This has now been successfully rolled out through the DBCA e-learning portal which captures and retains the records of staff completion of mandatory training modules. Records Awareness Training is mandatory for new employees within three months of employment and refresher training is required for all employees every five years.

The Records Management Coordinator continues to provide one-on-one training on BGPA's Electronic Document Records Management System with refresher training sessions conducted as required.

3. The efficiency and effectiveness of the recordkeeping training program is reviewed from time to time.

A review of the Records training program undertaken in mid-2020 determined that updates to the Training and Induction Manual and Records Policy and Procedures were required. These updates were completed in December 2020.

4. The organisation's induction program addresses employee roles and responsibilities in regard to their compliance with the organisation's recordkeeping plan.

The BGPA/DBCA induction program includes information on employee responsibilities. In addition, managers are responsible for identifying the required level of recordkeeping training and access to the Electronic Document Records Management System for new employees. Regular reminders are provided at quarterly staff meetings.

Freedom of Information (FOI)

Under the *Freedom of Information Regulations 1993*, BGPA is not a 'related agency' of DBCA and must fulfil requirements under the *Freedom of Information Act 1992* (FOI Act). BGPA's Information Statement reflects the organisational relationship with DBCA and delegations made under section 100(1)(b) of the FOI Act.

The Information Statement is reviewed annually and the statement and procedures for making a Freedom of Information application are available on BGPA's website.

No applications were received during the 2020/2021 period.

Financial Estimates 2021-2022

In forming part of the DBCA, BGPA is not separately identifiable within a separate Division of the Consolidation Account Expenditure Estimates. BGPA's 2021-22 estimates are prepared and approved in accordance with Section 40 of the *Financial Management Act 2006*.

As required under Treasurer's Instruction 953, BGPA's 2021-22 estimates would normally be provided in table form below. Due to COVID-19 impact on the timing of the budget process, 2021-22 estimates are not available at the time of printing. The estimates will be made available on the BGPA website as soon as they are approved for publication. This is anticipated to be October 2021.



Auditor General

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S OPINION 2021

Botanic Gardens and Parks Authority

To the Parliament of Western Australia

Report on the audit of the financial statements

Opinion

I have audited the financial statements of the Botanic Gardens and Parks Authority (Authority) which comprise:

- the Statement of Financial Position at 30 June 2021, and the Statement of Comprehensive Income, Statement of Changes in Equity and Statement of Cash Flows for the year then ended
- Notes comprising a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In my opinion, the financial statements are:

- based on proper accounts and present fairly, in all material respects, the operating results and cash flows of the Botanic Gardens and Parks Authority for the year ended 30 June 2021 and the financial position at the end of that period
- in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards, the *Financial Management Act 2006* and the Treasurer's Instructions.

Basis for opinion

I conducted my audit in accordance with the Australian Auditing Standards. My responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of my report.

I am independent of the Authority in accordance with the *Auditor General Act 2006* and the relevant ethical requirements of the Accounting Professional & Ethical Standards Board's APES 110 *Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including Independence Standards)* (the Code) that are relevant to my audit of the financial statements. I have also fulfilled my other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Code.

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

Responsibilities of the Board for the financial statements

The Board is responsible for:

- keeping proper accounts
- preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards, the *Financial Management Act 2006* and the Treasurer's Instructions
- such internal control as it determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the Board is responsible for:

- assessing the entity's ability to continue as a going concern
- disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern
- using the going concern basis of accounting unless the Western Australian Government has made policy or funding decisions affecting the continued existence of the Authority.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

As required by the *Auditor General Act 2006*, my responsibility is to express an opinion on the financial statements. The objectives of my audit are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes my opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with 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 the financial statements. 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.

A further description of my responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the Auditing and Assurance Standards Board website. This description forms part of my auditor's report and can be found at https://www.auasb.gov.au/auditors_responsibilities/ar4.pdf.

Report on the audit of controls

Opinion

I have undertaken a reasonable assurance engagement on the design and implementation of controls exercised by the Botanic Gardens and Parks Authority. The controls exercised by the Authority are those policies and procedures established by the Board to ensure that the receipt, expenditure and investment of money, the acquisition and disposal of property, and the incurring of liabilities have been in accordance with legislative provisions (the overall control objectives).

My opinion has been formed on the basis of the matters outlined in this report.

In my opinion, in all material respects, the controls exercised by the Botanic Gardens and Parks Authority are sufficiently adequate to provide reasonable assurance that the receipt, expenditure and investment of money, the acquisition and disposal of property and the incurring of liabilities have been in accordance with legislative provisions during the year ended 30 June 2021.

The Board's responsibilities

The Board is responsible for designing, implementing and maintaining controls to ensure that the receipt, expenditure and investment of money, the acquisition and disposal of property and the incurring of liabilities are in accordance with the *Financial Management Act 2006*, the Treasurer's Instructions and other relevant written law.

Auditor General's responsibilities

As required by the *Auditor General Act 2006*, my responsibility as an assurance practitioner is to express an opinion on the suitability of the design of the controls to achieve the overall control objectives and the implementation of the controls as designed. I conducted my engagement in accordance with Standard on Assurance Engagements ASAE 3150 *Assurance Engagements on Controls* issued by the Australian Auditing and Assurance Standards Board. That standard requires that I comply with relevant ethical requirements and plan and perform my procedures to obtain reasonable assurance about whether, in all material respects, the controls are suitably designed to achieve the overall control objectives and were implemented as designed.

An assurance engagement involves performing procedures to obtain evidence about the suitability of the controls design to achieve the overall control objectives and the implementation of those controls. The procedures selected depend on my judgement, including an assessment of the risks that controls are not suitably designed or implemented as designed. My procedures included testing the implementation of those controls that I consider necessary to achieve the overall control objectives.

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

Limitations of controls

Because of the inherent limitations of any internal control structure, it is possible that, even if the controls are suitably designed and implemented as designed, once in operation, the overall control objectives may not be achieved so that fraud, error or non-compliance with laws and regulations may occur and not be detected. Any projection of the outcome of the evaluation of the suitability of the design of controls to future periods is subject to the risk that the controls may become unsuitable because of changes in conditions.

Report on the audit of the key performance indicators

Opinion

I have undertaken a reasonable assurance engagement on the key performance indicators of the Botanic Gardens and Parks Authority for the year ended 30 June 2021. The key performance indicators are the Under Treasurer-approved key effectiveness indicators and key efficiency indicators that provide performance information about achieving outcomes and delivering services.

In my opinion, in all material respects, the key performance indicators of the Botanic Gardens and Parks Authority are relevant and appropriate to assist users to assess the Authority's performance and fairly represent indicated performance for the year ended 30 June 2021.

The Board's responsibilities for the key performance indicators

The Board is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the key performance indicators in accordance with the *Financial Management Act 2006* and the Treasurer's Instructions and for such internal control it determines necessary to enable the preparation of key performance indicators that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the key performance indicators, the Board is responsible for identifying key performance indicators that are relevant and appropriate, having regard to their purpose in accordance with Treasurer's Instruction 904 *Key Performance Indicators*.

Auditor General's responsibilities

As required by the *Auditor General Act 2006*, my responsibility as an assurance practitioner is to express an opinion on the key performance indicators. The objectives of my engagement are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the key performance indicators are relevant and appropriate to assist users to assess the entity's performance and whether the key performance indicators are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes my opinion. I conducted my engagement in accordance with Standard on Assurance Engagements ASAE 3000 *Assurance Engagements Other than Audits or Reviews of Historical Financial Information* issued by the Australian Auditing and Assurance Standards Board. That standard requires that I comply with relevant ethical requirements relating to assurance engagements.

An assurance engagement involves performing procedures to obtain evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the key performance indicators. It also involves evaluating the relevance and appropriateness of the key performance indicators against the criteria and guidance in Treasurer's Instruction 904 for measuring the extent of outcome achievement and the efficiency of service delivery. The procedures selected depend on my judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the key performance indicators. In making these risk assessments I obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the engagement in order to design procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances.

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

My independence and quality control relating to the reports on controls and key performance indicators

I have complied with the independence requirements of the *Auditor General Act 2006* and the relevant ethical requirements relating to assurance engagements. In accordance with ASQC 1 *Quality Control for Firms that Perform Audits and Reviews of Financial Reports and Other Financial Information, and Other Assurance Engagements*, the Office of the Auditor General maintains a comprehensive system of quality control including documented policies and procedures regarding compliance with ethical requirements, professional standards and applicable legal and regulatory requirements.

Other information

The Board is responsible for the other information. The other information is the information in the entity's annual report for the year ended 30 June 2021, but not the financial statements, key performance indicators and my auditor's report.

My opinions do not cover the other information and, accordingly, I do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

Matters relating to the electronic publication of the audited financial statements and key performance indicators

This auditor's report relates to the financial statements, controls and key performance indicators of the Botanic Gardens and Parks Authority for the year ended 30 June 2021 included on the Authority's website. The Authority's management is responsible for the integrity of the Authority's website. This audit does not provide assurance on the integrity of the Authority's website. The auditor's report refers only to the financial statements, controls and key performance indicators described above. It does not provide an opinion on any other information which may have been hyperlinked to/from these financial statements, controls or key performance indicators. If users of the financial statements, controls and key performance indicators are concerned with the inherent risks arising from publication on a website, they are advised to contact the entity to confirm the information contained in the website version of the financial statements, controls and key performance indicators.



Grant Robinson
Assistant Auditor General Financial Audit
Delegate of the Auditor General for Western Australia
Perth, Western Australia
3 September 2021

Financial Statements

Certification of the Financial Statements for the reporting period ended 30 June 2021

The accompanying financial statements of the Botanic Gardens and Parks Authority have been prepared in compliance with the provisions of the *Financial Management Act 2006* from proper accounts and records to present fairly the financial transactions for the reporting period ended 30 June 2021 and the financial position as at 30 June 2021.

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



Richard Simpson
Chairman
Botanic Gardens and Parks Authority
Board of Management

1 September 2021



Nyomi Horgan
Member
Botanic Gardens and Parks Authority
Board of Management

1 September 2021



Ian Biddle
Chief Financial Officer
Botanic Gardens and Parks Authority

1 September 2021

Statement of comprehensive income

For the year ended 30 June 2021

	Notes	2021 \$	2020 \$
COST OF SERVICES			
Expenses			
Employee benefits expense	2.1	10,619,799	9,939,273
Supplies and services	2.2	4,990,792	5,661,262
Depreciation and amortisation expense	4.1, 4.2, 4.3	1,931,760	1,535,775
Finance costs	6.3	5,654	5,379
Loss on disposal of non-current assets	3.7	13,189	42,097
Cost of Sales	3.3	1,029,130	1,377,051
Other expenses	2.2	2,322,747	2,250,046
Total cost of services		20,913,071	20,810,883
Income			
User charges and fees	3.2	1,007,497	1,546,366
Sales	3.3	1,921,555	2,515,499
Commonwealth grants	3.4	48,733	243,663
Interest revenue	3.5	13,019	65,904
Fee for service, subsidies and sponsorships	3.6	1,549,529	1,352,548
Other revenue	3.6	1,006,348	1,191,681
Total revenue		5,546,681	6,915,661
NET COST OF SERVICES		15,366,390	13,895,222
Income from State Government			
DBCA – Service agreement	3.1	14,846,000	14,021,000
Services received free of charge	3.1	28,457	10,478
Total income from State Government		14,874,457	14,031,478
SURPLUS/(DEFICIT) FOR THE PERIOD		(491,933)	136,256
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME			
Items not reclassified subsequently to profit or loss			
Changes in asset revaluation surplus	8.8	1,039,403	1,355,731
Total other comprehensive income		1,039,403	1,355,731
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE PERIOD		547,470	1,491,987

The Statement of Comprehensive Income should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

Statement of financial position

As at 30 June 2021

	Notes	2021 \$	2020 \$
ASSETS			
Current Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	6.1	6,240,875	5,675,931
Restricted cash and cash equivalents	6.1	1,472,130	1,551,221
Inventories	3.3	563,353	633,740
Receivables	5.1	919,514	1,392,230
Amounts receivable for services	5.2	1,000,000	1,000,000
Total Current Assets		10,195,872	10,253,122
Non-Current Assets			
Restricted cash and cash equivalents	6.1	175,000	140,000
Amounts receivable for services	5.2	8,535,000	7,971,000
Infrastructure, property, plant and equipment	4.1	50,610,389	49,215,196
Intangible assets	4.2	30,703	14,120
Right-of-use assets	4.3	206,352	224,037
Total Non-Current Assets		59,557,444	57,564,353
TOTAL ASSETS		69,753,316	67,817,475
LIABILITIES			
Current Liabilities			
Payables	5.3	509,970	723,342
Employee related provisions	2.1	2,084,220	1,755,155
Other current liabilities	5.4	1,810,940	2,207,081
Lease liabilities	6.2	71,290	74,037
Total Current Liabilities		4,476,420	4,759,615
Non-Current Liabilities			
Employee related provisions	2.1	474,922	436,418
Lease liabilities	6.2	135,062	150,000
Total Non-Current Liabilities		609,984	586,418
TOTAL LIABILITIES		5,086,404	5,346,033
NET ASSETS		64,666,912	62,471,442
EQUITY			
Contributed equity	8.8	32,098,000	30,450,000
Reserves	8.8	21,566,967	20,527,564
Accumulated surplus/(deficit)		11,001,945	11,493,878
TOTAL EQUITY		64,666,912	62,471,442

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

Statement of changes in equity

For the year ended 30 June 2021

	Notes	Contributed equity \$	Reserves \$	Accumulated surplus/ (deficit) \$	Total equity \$
Balance at 1 July 2019		30,365,000	19,171,833	11,357,622	60,894,455
Initial application of AASB 16		-	-	-	-
Initial application of AASB 15/1058		-	-	-	-
Restated balance at 1 July 2019		30,365,000	19,171,833	11,357,622	60,894,455
Surplus/(deficit)		-	-	136,256	136,256
Other comprehensive income	8.8	-	1,355,731	-	1,355,731
Total comprehensive income for the period		-	1,355,731	136,256	1,491,987
Transactions with owners in their capacity as owners:	8.8				
Capital appropriations		85,000	-	-	85,000
Other contributions by owners		-	-	-	-
Distributions to owners		-	-	-	-
Total		85,000	-	-	85,000
Balance at 30 June 2020		30,450,000	20,527,564	11,493,878	62,471,442
Balance at 1 July 2020		30,450,000	20,527,564	11,493,878	62,471,442
Surplus/(deficit)		-	-	(491,933)	(491,933)
Other comprehensive income	8.8	-	1,039,403	-	1,039,403
Total comprehensive income for the period		-	1,039,403	(491,933)	547,470
Transactions with owners in their capacity as owners:	8.8				
Capital appropriations		1,441,000	-	-	1,441,000
Other contributions by owners		207,000	-	-	207,000
Distributions to owners		-	-	-	-
Total		1,648,000	-	-	1,648,000
Balance at 30 June 2021		32,098,000	21,566,967	11,001,945	64,666,912

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

Statement of cash flows

For the year ended 30 June 2021

	Notes	2021 \$	2020 \$
CASH FLOWS FROM STATE GOVERNMENT			
DBCA – Service agreement		13,282,000	12,457,000
Capital appropriations		1,441,000	85,000
Holding account drawdown		1,000,000	1,000,000
Net cash provided by State Government		15,723,000	13,542,000
Utilised as follows:			
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Payments			
Employee benefits		(10,198,370)	(9,652,653)
Supplies and services		(4,962,335)	(5,930,594)
Finance costs		(5,654)	(5,379)
Cost of sales		(958,744)	(1,424,235)
GST payments on purchases		(876,565)	(808,976)
GST payments to taxation authority		(53,819)	(48,540)
Other payments		(2,715,068)	(2,678,069)
Receipts			
Sale of goods and services		1,921,555	2,515,499
User charges and fees		1,534,032	1,546,877
Commonwealth grants and contributions		48,733	243,663
Fee for service, subsidies and sponsorships		1,296,030	1,352,548
Interest received		13,019	65,904
GST receipts on sales		488,276	530,733
GST receipts from taxation authority		388,289	204,955
Other receipts		1,006,348	1,189,064
Net cash (used in) operating activities		(13,074,273)	(12,899,203)
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Payments			
Purchase of non-current assets		(2,070,536)	(749,866)
Receipts			
Proceeds from sale of non-current assets		48,727	126,555
Net cash (used in) investing activities		(2,021,809)	(623,311)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Payments			
Principal elements of lease payments		(106,065)	(94,749)
Net cash provided by/(used in) financing activities		(106,065)	(94,749)
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		520,853	(75,263)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period		7,367,152	7,442,415
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE END OF THE PERIOD	6.1	7,888,005	7,367,152

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

Notes to the financial statements

1. Basis of preparation

The Botanic Gardens and Parks Authority (BGPA) is a WA Government entity and is controlled by the State of Western Australia, which is the ultimate parent. BGPA is a not-for-profit entity (as profit is not its principal objective).

A description of the nature of its operations and its principal activities have been included in the 'Overview' which does not form part of these financial statements.

These annual financial statements were authorised for issue by the Accountable Authority of BGPA on 1 September 2021.

Statement of compliance

These general purpose financial statements are prepared in accordance with:

- 1) The *Financial Management Act 2006 (FMA)*
- 2) The Treasurer's Instructions (**TIs**)
- 3) Australian Accounting Standards (**AASs**) – Reduced Disclosure Requirements
- 4) Where appropriate, those **AAS** paragraphs applicable for not-for-profit entities have been applied.

The FMA and TIs take precedence over AASs. Several AASs are modified by TIs to vary application, disclosure format and wording. Where modification is required and has had a material or significant financial effect upon the reported results, details of that modification and the resulting financial effect are disclosed in the notes to the financial statements.

Basis of preparation

These financial statements are presented in Australian dollars applying the accrual basis of accounting and using the historical cost convention. Certain balances will apply a different measurement basis (such as the fair value basis). Where this is the case the different measurement basis is disclosed in the associated note. All values are rounded to the nearest dollar.

Judgements and estimates

Judgements, estimates and assumptions are required to be made about financial information being presented. The significant judgements and estimates made in the preparation of these financial statements are disclosed in the notes where amounts affected by those judgements and/or estimates are disclosed. Estimates and associated assumptions are based on professional judgements derived from historical experience and various other factors that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

Contributed equity

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

2. Use of our funding

Expenses incurred in the delivery of services

This section provides additional information about how BGPA's funding is applied and the accounting policies that are relevant for an understanding of the items recognised in the financial statements. The primary expenses incurred by BGPA in achieving its objectives and the relevant notes are:

	Notes	2021 \$	2020 \$
Employee benefits expenses	2.1(a)	10,619,799	9,939,273
Employee related provisions	2.1(b)	2,559,142	2,191,573
Other expenditure	2.2	7,313,539	7,911,308

2.1(a) Employee benefits expenses

	2021 \$	2020 \$
Employee benefits	9,726,447	9,080,304
Superannuation – defined contribution plans	893,352	858,969
Total employee benefits expenses	10,619,799	9,939,273
Add: AASB 16 Non-monetary benefits	7,005	15,861
Less: Employee Contributions (per the statement of comprehensive income)	(6,364)	(9,035)
Net employee benefits	10,620,440	9,946,099

Employee Benefits: Include wages, salaries and social contributions, accrued and paid leave entitlements and paid sick leave, and non-monetary benefits (such as medical care, housing and cars) for employees.

Superannuation: The amount recognised in profit or loss of the Statement of Comprehensive Income comprises employer contributions paid to the GSS (concurrent contributions), the WSS, the GESBs, or other superannuation funds.

AASB 16 Non-monetary benefits: Non-monetary employee benefits, that are employee benefits expenses, relate to the provision of vehicle benefits are measured at the cost incurred by BGPA.

Employee Contributions: this line item includes contributions made to BGPA by employees towards employee benefits that have been provided by BGPA. This includes both AASB-16 and non-AASB 16 employee contributions.

2.1(b) Employee related provisions

	2021 \$	2020 \$
Current		
<u>Employee benefits provisions</u>		
Annual leave	1,034,287	896,788
Long service leave	1,025,363	837,585
	2,059,650	1,734,373
<u>Other provisions</u>		
Employment on-costs	24,570	20,782
Total current employee related provisions	2,084,220	1,755,155
Non-current		
<u>Employee benefits provisions</u>		
Long service leave	469,419	431,349
<u>Other provisions</u>		
Employment on-costs	5,503	5,069
Total non-current employee related provisions	474,922	436,418
Total employee related provisions	2,559,142	2,191,573

Provision is made for benefits accruing to employees in respect of annual leave and long service leave for services rendered up to the reporting date and recorded as an expense during the period the services are delivered.

Annual leave liabilities: Classified as current as there is no unconditional right to defer settlement for at least 12 months after the end of the reporting period.

The provision for annual leave is calculated at the present value of expected payments to be made in relation to services provided by employees up to the reporting date.

Long service leave liabilities: Unconditional long service leave provisions are classified as current liabilities as BGPA does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the end of the reporting period.

Pre-conditional and conditional long service leave provisions are classified as non-current liabilities because BGPA has an unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability until the employee has completed the requisite years of service.

The provision for long service leave is calculated at present value as BGPA does not expect to wholly settle the amounts within 12 months. The present value is measured taking into account the present value of expected future payments to be made in relation to services provided by employees up to the reporting date. These payments are estimated using the remuneration rate expected to apply at the time of settlement and discounted using market yields at the end of the reporting period on national government bonds with terms to maturity that match, as closely as possible, the estimated future cash outflows.

Employment on-costs: The settlement of annual and long service leave liabilities gives rise to the payment of employment on-costs including workers' compensation insurance. The provision is the present value of expected future payments.

Employment on-costs, including workers' compensation insurance, are not employee benefits and are recognised separately as liabilities and expenses when the employment to which they relate has occurred. Employment on-costs are included as part of 'Other expenses, note 2.2 (apart from the unwinding of the discount (finance cost))' and are not included as part of BGPA's 'employee benefits expense'. The related liability is included in 'Employment on-costs provision'.

	2021	2020
	\$	\$
Employment on-costs provision		
Carrying amount at start of period	25,849	23,985
Additional/(reversals of) provisions recognised	4,224	1,864
Payments/other sacrifices of economic benefits	-	-
Carrying amount at end of period	30,073	25,849

Key sources of estimation uncertainty – long service leave

Key estimates and assumptions concerning the future are based on historical experience and various other factors that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets and liabilities within the next financial year.

Several estimates and assumptions are used in calculating BGPA's long service leave provision. These include:

- expected future salary rates;
- discount rates;
- employee retention rates; and
- expected future payments.

Changes in these estimations and assumptions may impact on the carrying amount of the long service leave provision. Any gain or loss following revaluation of the present value of long service leave liabilities is recognised as employee benefits expense.

2.2 Other expenditure

	2021	2020
	\$	\$
Supplies and services		
Communications	322,539	293,963
Consultants and contractors	2,988,264	3,489,315
Consumables	1,044,848	1,177,949
Travel	15,449	29,351
Other	619,692	670,684
Total supplies and services expenses	4,990,792	5,661,262
Other expenses		
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	176,137	214,502
Building and infrastructure maintenance	1,312,118	1,241,700
Equipment repairs and maintenance	532,923	398,834
Employment on-costs	371,829	308,643
Fee for service	(142,641)	20,501
Write-offs and inventory adjustments	9,411	12,705
Other expenses	62,970	53,161
Total other expenses	2,322,747	2,250,046
Total other expenditure	7,313,539	7,911,308

Supplies and services expenses are recognised as an expense in the reporting period in which they are incurred. The carrying amounts of any materials held for distribution are expensed when the materials are distributed.

Consultants and contractors expenses includes expenses in the current year associated with the engagement of professional services.

Other operating expenses generally represent the day-to-day running costs incurred in normal operations.

Purchase of property, plant and equipment refers to items costing less than \$5,000 recognised as expenses as incurred.

Building and infrastructure maintenance and equipment repairs and maintenance: Repairs and maintenance costs are recognised as expenses as incurred, except where they relate to the replacement of a significant component of an asset. In that case, the costs are capitalised and depreciated.

Employee on-cost includes workers' compensation insurance and other employment on-costs. The on-costs liability associated with the recognition of annual and long service leave liabilities is included at note 2.1(b) Employee related provisions. Superannuation contributions accrued as part of the provision for leave are employee benefits and are not included in employment on-costs.

Fee for service relates to activities carried out by BGPA in areas that include research, conservation and restoration. A liability exists to represent obligations not yet completed, with the net surplus/deficit for the period recognised as income or expense.

Write-offs and inventory adjustments is for damaged stock see also note 8.9 Supplementary financial information.

Other expenses include audit fees. See also note 8.7 Remuneration of auditor.

3. Our funding sources

How we obtain our funding

This section provides additional information about how BGPA obtains its funding and the relevant accounting policy notes that govern the recognition and measurement of this funding. The primary income received by BGPA and the relevant notes are:

	Notes	2021 \$	2020 \$
Income from State Government	3.1	14,874,457	14,031,478
User charges and fees	3.2	1,007,497	1,546,366
Sale of Goods	3.3	1,921,555	2,515,499
Commonwealth grants	3.4	48,733	243,663
Interest revenue	3.5	13,019	65,904
Fee for service, subsidies, sponsorships and other revenue	3.6	2,555,877	2,544,229
Gains/(loss) on Disposal	3.7	(13,189)	(42,097)

3.1 Income from State Government

	2021 \$	2020 \$
Grant from other government agencies		
DBCA – Service agreement	14,846,000	14,021,000
Total grants and subsidies	14,846,000	14,021,000
Resources received from other public sector entities during the period:		
Services received free of charge from State Solicitors Office	28,457	10,478
Total income from State Government	14,874,457	14,031,478

DBCA – Service agreement is recognised as income at the fair value of consideration received in the period in which BGPA gains control of the appropriated funds. BGPA gains control of appropriated funds at the time those funds are deposited in the bank account or credited to the 'Amounts receivable for services' (holding account) held at Treasury.

Resources received from other public sector entities are recognised as income (and assets or expenses) equivalent to the fair value of the assets, or the fair value of those services that can be reliably determined and which would have been purchased if not donated.

3.2 User charges and fees

	2021	2020
	\$	\$
Rent and licence fees	567,653	730,332
Functions and events	422,205	765,489
Fines and infringements	17,639	50,545
	1,007,497	1,546,366

Revenue is recognised at the transaction price when BGPA transfers control of the services to customers. Revenue is recognised for the major activities as follows:

Revenue for functions, events, fines, and infringement is recognised at a point in time when the services or goods are provided. The performance obligations for these user fees and charges are satisfied when the goods or services have been provided.

Revenue for licence arrangements is recognised over time as and when the service is provided. The BGPA typically satisfies its performance obligations in relation to these fees and charges when the services or good are provided.

3.3 Sale of Goods

	2021	2020
	\$	\$
Sales	1,921,555	2,515,499
Cost of Sales:		
Opening Inventory	(633,740)	(586,556)
Purchases	(958,743)	(1,424,235)
	(1,592,483)	(2,010,791)
Closing Inventory	563,353	633,740
Cost of Goods Sold	(1,029,130)	(1,377,051)
Trading Profit	892,425	1,138,448
Closing Inventory comprises:		
<u>Current Inventories</u>		
Inventories held for resale	563,353	633,740
Total current inventories	563,353	633,740

Sale of Goods

Revenue is recognised at the transaction price when BGPA transfers control of the goods to customers.

Inventories

Inventories are measured at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Costs are assigned by the method most appropriate for each particular class of inventory, with the majority being measured on a first in first out basis.

Inventories not held for resale are measured at cost unless they are no longer required, in which case they are measured at net realisable value.

Write-offs and inventory adjustments were made for damaged stock. See note 2.2 Other expenditure and note 8.9 Supplementary financial information.

3.4 Commonwealth grants

	2021 \$	2020 \$
Recurrent	48,733	243,663

Recurrent grants are recognised as income when the grants are receivable.

3.5 Interest Revenue

	2021 \$	2020 \$
Interest Revenue	13,019	65,904

Interest revenue is recognised and measured at the fair value of consideration received or receivable. Revenue is recognised as the interest accrues.

3.6 Fee for service, subsidies, sponsorships and other revenue

	2021 \$	2020 \$
<u>Fee for service, subsidies and sponsorships</u>		
Fee for service	837,584	987,223
Subsidies	187,310	62,898
Sponsorships	524,635	302,427
	1,549,529	1,352,548
<u>Other revenue</u>		
Recoups	849,179	273,517
Donated asset ^(a)	-	753,300
Other ^(b)	157,169	164,864
	1,006,348	1,191,681
	2,555,877	2,544,229

(a) Wanju Marr, volunteer hub building

(b) Includes donations, FBT received, royalties and sundry revenue.

Fee for service, subsidies, sponsorships, and other revenue.

Revenue is recognised in line with the transfer of promised goods or service to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration to which BGPA expects to be entitled for goods or services. Revenue is recognised in the accounting period in which the relevant performance obligation has been satisfied. Revenue is recognised for the major business activities as follows:

Fee for Service: Revenue is recognised in accordance with the satisfaction of performance obligations in accordance with the specific contract for service. Depending on the contract, fees are recognised at a point in time or over time with reference to the stage of completion of the transactions.

Sponsorship: Revenue from sponsorship is recognised by reference to the stage of completion of the transactions.

Other non-reciprocal contribution and donations that are not contributions by owners are recognised at their fair value when BGPA obtains control over the assets comprising the contributions, usually when cash is received. Contributions of services are only recognised when a fair value can be reliably determined and the services would be purchased if not donated.

3.7 Loss on Disposal

	2021 \$	2020 \$
<u>Net proceeds from disposal of non-current assets</u>		
Plant, equipment and vehicles	48,727	126,555
<u>Carrying amount of non-current assets disposed</u>		
Plant, equipment and vehicles	(61,916)	(168,652)
Net loss	(13,189)	(42,097)

Gains and losses on the disposal of non-current assets are presented by deducting from the proceeds on disposal the carrying amount of the asset and related selling expenses. Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss in the statement of comprehensive income (from the proceeds of sale).

4. Key assets

Assets BGPA utilises for economic benefit or service potential

This section includes information regarding the key assets BGPA utilises to gain economic benefits or provide service potential. The section sets out both the key accounting policies and financial information about the performance of these assets:

	Notes	2021 \$	2020 \$
Infrastructure, property, plant and equipment	4.1	50,610,389	49,215,196
Intangibles	4.2	30,703	14,120
Right-of-use assets	4.3	206,352	224,037
Total key assets		50,847,444	49,453,353

4.1 Infrastructure, property, plant and equipment

Year ended 30 June 2021	Land \$	Buildings \$	Buildings under construction \$	Plant, equipment and vehicles \$	Special Items \$	Monuments and specified items \$	Infrastructure \$	Total \$
1 July 2020								
Gross carrying amount	15,410,000	26,085,032	113,372	10,582,164	4,654,540	17,938,060	937,000	75,720,168
Accumulated depreciation	-	(6,357,301)	-	(8,773,025)	(1,675,772)	(9,464,623)	(234,250)	(26,504,971)
Carrying amount at start of period	15,410,000	19,727,731	113,372	1,809,139	2,978,768	8,473,437	702,750	49,215,197
Additions	-	102,066	1,548,591	385,014	-	-	-	2,035,671
Transfers(a)	207,000	93,995	(115,866)	21,871	-	-	-	207,000
Other disposals	-	-	-	(274,224)	-	-	-	(274,224)
Revaluation increments/(decrements)	-	(117,752)	-	-	-	1,157,155	-	1,039,403
Depreciation	-	(644,376)	-	(414,491)	(117,387)	(625,286)	(23,425)	(1,824,966)
Depreciation written back on disposal/adjustments	-	-	-	212,308	-	-	-	212,308
Carrying amount at 30 June 2021	15,617,000	19,161,664	1,546,097	1,739,617	2,861,380	9,005,306	679,325	50,610,389
Gross carrying amount	15,617,000	26,222,530	1,546,097	10,714,845	4,654,540	18,742,688	937,000	78,434,700
Accumulated depreciation	-	(7,060,866)	-	(8,975,228)	(1,793,160)	(9,737,382)	(257,675)	(27,824,311)

(a) Land transferred from Town of Cambridge.

Initial recognition

Items of property, plant and equipment and infrastructure, costing \$5,000 or more are measured initially at cost. Where an asset is acquired for no or nominal cost, the cost is valued at its fair value at the date of acquisition. Items of property, plant and equipment and infrastructure costing less than \$5,000 are immediately expensed direct to the Statement of Comprehensive Income (other than where they form part of a group of similar items which are significant in total).

The cost of a leasehold improvement is capitalised and depreciated over the shorter of the remaining term of the lease or the estimated useful life of the leasehold improvement.

Subsequent measurement

Subsequent to initial recognition of an asset, the revaluation model is used for the measurement of:

- land;
- buildings; and
- monuments and specified items.

Land is carried at fair value.

Buildings and monuments are carried at fair value less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses.

Infrastructure, plant and equipment are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses.

Land, buildings are independently valued annually by the Western Australian Land Information Authority (Landgate) and recognised annually to ensure that the carrying amount does not differ materially from the asset's fair value at the end of the reporting period. Monuments are independently valued at least once every three years.

Land and buildings were revalued as at 1 July 2020, monuments and specified items were revalued as at 31 December 2020 by the Western Australian Land Information Authority (Landgate). The valuations were performed during the year ended 30 June 2021 and recognised at 30 June 2021.

In undertaking the revaluation, fair value of buildings: \$19,161,664 (2020: \$19,727,731) is determined based on current replacement cost approach; fair value of land: \$15,617,000 (2020: \$15,410,000) is measured on comparable utility basis. Fair value of monuments: \$9,005,306 (2020: \$8,473,437) has been determined using the depreciated replacement cost approach.

4.1.1 Depreciation and impairment

Charge for the period

		2021 \$	2020 \$
<u>Depreciation</u>			
Monuments, plant, equipment and vehicles	4.1	1,157,165	853,095
Buildings	4.1	644,376	558,648
Infrastructure	4.1	23,425	23,425
Total depreciation for the period		1,824,966	1,435,168

As at 30 June 2021 there were no indications of impairment to property, plant and equipment or infrastructure.

Finite useful lives

All infrastructure, property, plant and equipment having a limited useful life are systematically depreciated over their estimated useful lives in a manner that reflects the consumption of their future economic benefits. The exception to this rule is land.

Depreciation is generally calculated on a straight line basis, at rates that allocate the asset's value, less any estimated residual value, over its estimated useful life. Typical estimated useful lives for the different asset classes for current and prior years are included in the table below:

Asset	Useful life: years
Building	13 to 59 years
Plant and equipment	5 to 10 years
Software ^(a)	5 years
Motor vehicles	7 years
Special items	40 years
Monuments and specified items	15 to 125 years
Infrastructure	40 years

(a) Software that is integral to the operation of related hardware.

The estimated useful lives, residual values and depreciation method are reviewed at the end of each annual reporting period, and adjustments should be made where appropriate.

Land is not depreciated. Depreciation is not recognised in respect of these assets because their service potential has not, in any material sense, been consumed during the reporting period.

Impairment

Non-financial assets, including items of infrastructure, plant and equipment, are tested for impairment whenever there is an indication that the asset may be impaired. Where there is an indication of impairment, the recoverable amount is estimated. Where the recoverable amount is less than the carrying amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to the recoverable amount and an impairment loss is recognised.

Where an asset measured at cost is written down to its recoverable amount, an impairment loss is recognised through profit or loss.

Where a previously revalued asset is written down to its recoverable amount, the loss is recognised as a revaluation decrement through other comprehensive income.

As BGPA is a not-for-profit agency, the recoverable amount of regularly revalued specialised assets is anticipated to be materially the same as fair value.

If there is an indication that there has been a reversal in impairment, the carrying amount shall be increased to its recoverable amount. However this reversal should not increase the asset's carrying amount above what would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortisation, if no impairment loss had been recognised in prior years.

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

4.2 Intangible assets

	Computer Software
Year ended 30 June 2021	\$
1 July 2020	
Gross carrying amount	115,767
Accumulated amortisation	(101,647)
Carrying amount at start of period	14,120
Additions	31,762
Amortisation expense	(15,179)
Carrying amount at 30 June 2021	30,703

Initial recognition

Intangible assets are initially recognised at cost. For assets acquired at significantly less than fair value, the cost is their fair value at the date of acquisition.

An internally generated intangible asset arising from development (or from the development phase of an internal project) is recognised if, and only if, all of the following are demonstrated:

- (a) the technical feasibility of completing the intangible asset so that it will be available for use or sale;
- (b) an intention to complete the intangible asset, and use or sell it;
- (c) the ability to use or sell the intangible asset;
- (d) the intangible asset will generate probable future economic benefit;
- (e) the availability of adequate technical, financial and other resources to complete the development and to use or sell the intangible asset; and
- (f) the ability to measure reliably the expenditure attributable to the intangible asset during its development.

Acquisitions of intangible assets costing \$5,000 or more and internally generated intangible assets costing \$5,000 or more that comply with the recognition criteria as per AASB 138.57 (as noted above) are capitalised.

Costs incurred below these thresholds are immediately expensed directly to the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

Costs incurred in the research phase of a project are immediately expensed.

Subsequent measurement

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

4.2.1 Amortisation and impairment

Charge for the period

	2021	2020
	\$	\$
Computer software	15,179	14,120
Total amortisation for the period	15,179	14,120

As at 30 June 2021 there were no indications of impairment to intangible assets.

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

Amortisation of finite life intangible assets is calculated on a straight line basis at rates that allocate the asset's value over its estimated useful life. All intangible assets controlled by BGPA have a finite useful life and zero residual value. Estimated useful lives are reviewed annually.

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

Licences	up to 10 years
Development Costs	3 to 5 years
Software ^(a)	3 to 5 years
Website Costs	3 to 5 years

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

Impairment of intangible assets

Intangible assets with finite useful lives are tested for impairment annually or when an indication of impairment is identified.

The policy in connection with testing for impairment is outlined in note 4.1.1.

4.3 Right-of-use assets

	Notes	2021 \$	2020 \$
Right-of-use assets			
Vehicles		206,352	224,037
Net carrying amount at 30 June 2021		206,352	224,037

Additions to right-of-use assets during the 2021 financial year were \$61,200 (2020: \$57,381).

Initial recognition

Right-of-use assets are measured at cost including the following:

- the amount of the initial measurement of lease liability
- any lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received
- any initial direct costs, and
- restoration costs, including dismantling and removing the underlying asset

This includes all leased assets other than investment property ROU assets, which are measured in accordance with AASB 140 'Investment Property'.

BGPA has elected not to recognise right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for short-term leases (with a lease term of 12 months or less) and low value leases (with an underlying value of \$5,000 or less). Lease payments associated with these leases are expensed over a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Subsequent Measurement

The cost model is applied for subsequent measurement of right-of-use assets, requiring the asset to be carried at cost less any accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses and adjusted for any re-measurement of lease liability.

Depreciation and impairment of right-of-use assets

Right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the lease term and the estimated useful lives of the underlying assets.

If ownership of the leased asset transfers to BGPA at the end of the lease term or the cost reflects the exercise of a purchase option, depreciation is calculated using the estimated useful life of the asset.

Right-of-use assets are tested for impairment when an indication of impairment is identified. The policy in connection with testing for impairment is outlined in note 4.1.1.

The following amounts relating to leases have been recognised in the statement of comprehensive income:

	2021	2020
	\$	\$
Vehicles	91,615	86,467
Total right-of-use asset depreciation	91,615	86,467

The total cash outflow for leases in 2021 was \$106,065 (2020: \$94,749).

BGPA's leasing activities and how these are accounted for:

BGPA has leases for vehicles.

BGPA recognises leases as right-of-use assets and associated lease liabilities in the Statement of Financial Position.

The corresponding lease liabilities in relation to these right-of-use assets have been disclosed in note 6.2.

5. Other assets and liabilities

This section sets out those assets and liabilities that arose from BGPA's controlled operations and includes other assets utilised for economic benefits and liabilities incurred during normal operations:

	Notes	2021 \$	2020 \$
Receivables	5.1	919,514	1,392,230
Amounts receivable for services	5.2	9,535,000	8,971,000
Payables	5.3	509,970	723,342
Other liabilities	5.4	1,810,940	2,207,081

5.1 Receivables and other assets

	2021 \$	2020 \$
<u>Current</u>		
Trade receivables	607,095	1,037,267
Infringements	27,273	59,415
Accrued revenue	84,687	160,972
Prepayments	15,527	3,463
GST receivable	184,932	131,113
Total current receivables	919,514	1,392,230

Trade receivables are recognised at original invoice amount less any allowances for uncollectible amounts (i.e. impairment). The carrying amount of net trade receivables is equivalent to fair value as it is due for settlement within 30 days.

5.2 Amounts receivable for services (Holding Account)

	2021 \$	2020 \$
Current	1,000,000	1,000,000
Non-current	8,535,000	7,971,000
Balance at end of period	9,535,000	8,971,000

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

Amounts receivable for services are not considered to be impaired (i.e. there is no expected credit loss of the Holding Account).

5.3 Payables

	2021 \$	2020 \$
<u>Current</u>		
Accounts payable	64,292	257,443
Accrued expenses	237,885	311,966
Accrued salaries	207,793	153,933
Total current	509,970	723,342

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

Accrued salaries represent the amount due to staff but unpaid at the end of the reporting period. Accrued salaries are settled within a fortnight after the reporting period. BGPA considers the carrying amount of accrued salaries to be equivalent to its fair value.

5.4 Other liabilities

	2021	2020
	\$	\$
<u>Current</u>		
Unearned revenue	132,052	492,455
Fee for service	1,464,543	1,607,184
Other (bonds/retentions/suspense)	214,345	107,442
Total current	1,810,940	2,207,081

Fee for service relates to activities carried out by BGPA in areas that include research, conservation and restoration. A liability exists to represent obligations not yet completed, with the net surplus/deficit for the period recognised as income or expense.

6. Financing

This section sets out the material balances and disclosures associated with the financing and cashflows of BGPA.

	Notes	2021 \$	2020 \$
Cash and cash equivalents	6.1	7,888,005	7,367,152
Lease liabilities	6.2	206,352	224,037
Finance costs	6.3	5,654	5,379

6.1 Cash and cash equivalents

	2021 \$	2020 \$
Cash and cash equivalents	6,240,875	5,675,931
Restricted cash and cash equivalents		
27th Pay allocation ^(a)	175,000	140,000
Fee for service ^(b)	1,464,543	1,506,921
Sponsorship	7,587	44,300
Balance at end of period	7,888,005	7,367,152

(a) Funds held in a suspense account for the purpose of meeting the 27th pay in a reporting period that occurs every 11 year. This account is classified as non-current for 10 out of 11 years.

(b) Unspent funds are committed to scientific research projects.

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

6.2 Lease liabilities

	2021 \$	2020 \$
Current	71,290	74,037
Non-Current	135,062	150,000
	206,352	224,037

Initial measurement

BGPA measures a lease liability, at the commencement date, at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at that date. The lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease. If that rate cannot be readily determined, BGPA uses the incremental borrowing rate provided by Western Australia Treasury Corporation.

Lease payments included by BGPA as part of the present value calculation of lease liability include:

- fixed payments (including in-substance fixed payments), less any lease incentives receivable;
- variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate initially measured using the index or rate as at the commencement date;
- amounts expected to be payable by the lessee under residual value guarantees;
- the exercise price of purchase options (where these are reasonably certain to be exercised);
- payments for penalties for terminating a lease, where the lease term reflects BGPA exercising an option to terminate the lease.

The interest on the lease liability is recognised in profit or loss over the lease term so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability for each period. Lease liabilities do not include any future changes in variable lease payments (that depend on an index or rate) until they take effect, in which case the lease liability is reassessed and adjusted against the right-of-use asset.

Periods covered by extension or termination options are only included in the lease term by BGPA if the lease is reasonably certain to be extended (or not terminated).

Variable lease payments, not included in the measurement of lease liability, that are dependent on sales are recognised by BGPA in profit or loss in the period in which the condition that triggers those payments occurs

This section should be read in conjunction with note 4.3.

Subsequent Measurement

Lease liabilities are measured by increasing the carrying amount to reflect interest on the lease liabilities; reducing the carrying amount to reflect the lease payments made; and remeasuring the carrying amount at amortised cost, subject to adjustments to reflect any reassessment or lease modifications.

6.3 Finance costs

	Notes	2021 \$	2020 \$
Finance costs			
Lease interest expense		5,654	5,379
Finance costs expensed		5,654	5,379

'Finance cost' includes the interest component of lease liability repayments.

7. Financial instruments and Contingencies

This note sets out the key risk management policies and measurements techniques of BGPA.

	Note
Financial instruments	7.1
Contingent assets and liabilities	7.2
Capital Commitments	7.3

7.1 Financial instruments

The carrying amounts of each of the following categories of financial assets and financial liabilities at the end of the reporting period are:

	2021 \$	2020 \$
Financial assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	7,888,005	7,367,152
Financial assets at amortised cost ^(a)	10,169,368	10,071,145
Total financial assets	18,057,373	17,438,297
Financial liabilities		
Financial liabilities at amortised cost ^(b)	509,970	723,342
Total financial liability	509,970	723,342

(g) The amount of Financial assets at amortised cost excludes GST recoverable from the ATO (statutory receivable).

(b) The amount of Financial liabilities at amortised cost excludes GST payable to the ATO (statutory payable)

7.2 Contingent assets and liabilities

BGPA has no contingent assets or contingent liabilities.

7.3 Capital commitments

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

	2021 \$	2020 \$
Within 1 year	271,949	-
	271,949	-

8. Other disclosures

This section includes additional material disclosures required by accounting standards or other pronouncements, for the understanding of this financial report.

	Notes
Events occurring after the end of the reporting period	8.1
Initial application of Australian Accounting Standards	8.2
Key management personnel	8.3
Related party transactions	8.4
Related bodies	8.5
Affiliated bodies	8.6
Remuneration of auditors	8.7
Equity	8.8
Supplementary financial information	8.9
Explanatory statement	8.10

8.1 Events occurring after the end of the reporting period

BGPA has had no events occurring after the end of the reporting period.

8.2 Initial application of Australian Accounting Standards

AASB 1059 Service Concession Arrangements: Grantors is effective on or after 1 January 2020.

8.3 Key management personnel

BGPA has determined key management personnel to include cabinet ministers, board members and senior officers of the authority. BGPA does not incur expenditures to compensate Ministers and those disclosures may be found in the *Annual Report on State Finances*.

The total fees, salaries, superannuation, non-monetary benefits and other benefits for senior officers of BGPA for the reporting period are presented within the following bands:

Senior Officers

Compensation band (\$)	2021	2020
300,001 – 310,000	1	-
200,001 – 300,000	1	2
150,001 – 200,000	1	-
80,001 – 120,000	2	1
	2021	2020
	(\$)	(\$)
Short-term employee benefits	780,170	520,862
Post-employment benefits	81,350	53,981
Other long-term benefits	77,786	51,705
Termination benefits	-	-
Total compensation of senior officers	939,306	626,548

Total compensation includes the superannuation expense incurred by BGPA in respect of senior officers.

Board members

Compensation band (\$)

10,001 – 20,000

0 – 10,000

2021	2020
2	1
6	6

Short-term employee benefits

Post-employment benefits

Other long-term benefits

Termination benefits

Total compensation of board members

2021 (\$)	2020 (\$)
58,480	41,536
5,026	3,648
-	-
-	-
63,506	45,184

8.4 Related party transactions

BGPA is a wholly owned public sector entity that is controlled by the State of Western Australia.

Related parties of BGPA include:

- all cabinet ministers and their close family members, and their controlled or jointly controlled entities;
- all senior officers and their close family members, and their controlled or jointly controlled entities;
- other departments and statutory authorities, including related bodies, that are included in the whole of government consolidated financial statements (i.e. wholly-owned public sector entities);
- associates and joint ventures of a wholly-owned public sector entity; and
- the Government Employees Superannuation Board (GESB).

Material transactions with other related parties

Outside of normal citizen type transactions with BGPA, there were no other related party transactions that involved key management personnel and/or their close family members and/or their controlled (or jointly controlled) entities.

8.5 Related bodies

BGPA has no related bodies.

8.6 Affiliated bodies

BGPA has no affiliated bodies.

8.7 Remuneration of auditors

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

Auditing the accounts, financial statements, controls, and key performance indicators

2021 (\$)	2020 (\$)
39,900	33,901

8.8 Equity

	2021 (\$)	2020 (\$)
<u>Contributed equity</u>		
Balance at start of period	30,450,000	30,365,000
<i>Contributions by owners</i>		
Capital appropriation	1,441,000	85,000
Other contributions by owners	207,000	-
Balance at end of period	32,098,000	30,450,000

	2021 (\$)	2020 (\$)
<u>Asset revaluation surplus</u>		
Balance at start of period	20,527,564	19,171,833
<i>Net revaluation increments</i>		
Buildings and monuments	1,039,403	1,355,731
Balance at end of period	21,566,967	20,527,564

8.9 Supplementary financial information

The following items have been written off by the Accountable Authority:

(a) Write-offs

	2021 (\$)	2020 (\$)
Assets written off	12,535	-
Inventory adjustment	6,175	6,622
Debt written off	3,236	6,083
	21,946	12,705

8.10 Explanatory statement (Controlled Operations)

All variances between estimates (original budget) and actual results for 2021, and between the actual results for 2021 and 2020 are shown below. Narratives are provided for key major variances, which are greater than 10% and 1% of Total Cost of Services for the previous year for the Statements of Comprehensive Income and Statement of Cash Flows, and are greater than 10% and 1% of Total Assets for the previous year for the Statement of Financial Position.

It should be noted that the categories of revenue and expenditure presented in the Budget Statements differ from the categories used in these financial statements, by nomenclature and/or classification of transactions with the categories.

8.10.1 Statement of Comprehensive Income Variances

	Variance note	Estimate 2021 (\$)	Actual 2021 (\$)	Actual 2020 (\$)	Variance between estimate and actual (\$)	Variance between actual results for 2021 and 2020 (\$)
Expenses						
Employee benefits expense		10,714,000	10,619,799	9,939,273	(94,201)	680,526
Supplies and services	a	4,993,000	4,990,792	5,661,262	(2,208)	(670,470)
Depreciation and amortisation expenses	1,b	1,564,000	1,931,760	1,535,775	367,760	395,985
Finance costs		9,000	5,654	5,379	(3,346)	275
Loss on disposal of non-current assets		-	13,189	42,097	13,189	(28,908)
Cost of sales	2,c	1,403,000	1,029,130	1,377,051	(373,870)	(347,921)
Other expenses		2,292,000	2,322,747	2,250,046	30,747	72,701
Total cost of services		20,975,000	20,913,071	20,810,883	(61,929)	102,188
Income						
User charges and fees	3,d	396,000	1,007,497	1,546,366	611,497	(538,869)
Sales	e	1,795,000	1,921,555	2,515,499	126,555	(593,944)
Commonwealth grants		50,000	48,733	243,663	(1,267)	(194,930)
Interest revenue		100,000	13,019	65,904	(86,981)	(52,885)
Fee for service, subsidies and sponsorships	4	1,850,000	1,549,529	1,352,548	(300,471)	196,981
Other revenue	5	1,788,000	1,006,348	1,191,681	(781,652)	(185,333)
		5,979,000	5,546,681	6,915,661	(432,319)	(1,368,980)
NET COST OF SERVICES		14,996,000	15,366,390	13,895,222	370,390	1,471,168

	Variance note	Estimate 2021 (\$)	Actual 2021 (\$)	Actual 2020 (\$)	Variance between estimate and actual (\$)	Variance between actual results for 2021 and 2020 (\$)
Income from State Government						
DBCA – Service agreement		14,846,000	14,846,000	14,021,000	-	825,000
Services received free of charge		33,000	28,457	10,478	(4,543)	17,979
Total income from State Government		14,879,000	14,874,457	14,031,478	(4,543)	842,979
SURPLUS/(DEFICIT) FOR THE PERIOD		(117,000)	(491,933)	136,256	(374,933)	(628,189)
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME						
Items not reclassified subsequently to profit or loss						
Changes in asset revaluation surplus	6,f	-	1,039,403	1,355,731	1,039,403	(316,328)
Total other comprehensive income		-	1,039,403	1,355,731	1,039,403	(316,328)
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE PERIOD		(117,000)	547,470	1,491,987	664,470	(944,517)

8.10.2. Statement of Financial Position Variances

	Variance note	Estimate 2021 (\$)	Actual 2021 (\$)	Actual 2020 (\$)	Variance between estimate and actual (\$)	Variance between actual results for 2021 and 2020 (\$)
ASSETS						
Current Assets						
Cash and cash equivalents	7	5,559,000	6,240,875	5,675,931	681,875	564,944
Restricted cash and cash equivalents		1,551,000	1,472,130	1,551,221	(78,870)	(79,091)
Inventories		615,000	563,353	633,740	(51,647)	(70,387)
Receivables		1,411,000	919,514	1,392,230	(491,486)	(472,716)
Amounts receivable for service		1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	-	-
Total Current Assets		10,136,000	10,195,872	10,253,122	59,872	(57,250)

	Variance note	Estimate 2021	Actual 2021	Actual 2020	Variance between estimate and actual	Variance between actual results for 2021 and 2020
		(\$)	(\$)	(\$)	(\$)	(\$)
Non-Current Assets						
Restricted cash and cash equivalents		140,000	175,000	140,000	35,000	35,000
Amounts receivable for services		8,535,000	8,535,000	7,971,000	-	564,000
Infrastructure, property, plant and equipment	8,h	49,918,000	50,610,389	49,215,196	692,389	1,395,193
Right-of-use assets		338,000	30,703	224,037	(307,297)	(193,334)
Intangible assets		14,000	206,352	14,120	192,352	192,232
Total Non-Current Assets		58,945,000	59,557,444	57,564,353	612,444	1,993,091
TOTAL ASSETS		69,081,000	69,753,316	67,817,475	672,316	1,935,841
LIABILITIES						
Current Liabilities						
Payables		589,000	509,970	723,342	(79,030)	(213,372)
Provisions		1,889,000	2,084,220	1,755,155	195,220	329,065
Other current liabilities		2,208,000	1,810,940	2,207,081	(397,060)	(396,141)
Lease liabilities		69,000	71,290	74,037	2,290	(2,747)
Total Current Liabilities		4,755,000	4,476,420	4,759,615	(278,580)	(283,195)
Non-Current Liabilities						
Provisions		436,000	474,922	436,418	38,922	38,504
Borrowings, leases and other non-current liabilities		95,000	135,062	150,000	40,062	(14,938)
Total Non-Current Liabilities		531,000	609,984	586,418	78,984	23,566
TOTAL LIABILITIES		5,286,000	5,086,404	5,346,033	(199,596)	(259,629)
NET ASSETS		63,795,000	64,666,912	62,471,442	871,912	2,195,470
EQUITY						
Contributed equity		31,891,000	32,098,000	30,450,000	207,000	1,648,000
Reserves		20,527,000	21,566,967	20,527,564	1,039,967	1,039,403
Accumulated surplus/(deficit)		11,377,000	11,001,944	11,493,878	(375,056)	(491,934)
TOTAL EQUITY		63,795,000	64,666,912	62,471,442	871,912	2,195,470

8.10.3 Statement of Cash Flows Variances

	Variance note	Estimate 2021	Actual 2021	Actual 2020	Variance between estimate and actual	Variance between actual results for 2021 and 2020
		(\$)	(\$)	(\$)	(\$)	(\$)
CASH FLOWS FROM STATE GOVERNMENT						
DBCA – Service agreement		13,282,000	13,282,000	12,457,000	-	825,000
Capital appropriation	g	1,441,000	1,441,000	85,000	-	1,356,000
Holding account drawdowns		1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	-	-
Net cash provided by State Government		15,723,000	15,723,000	13,542,000	-	2,181,000
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES						
Payments						
Employee benefits		(10,716,000)	(10,198,370)	(9,652,653)	517,630	(545,717)
Supplies and services	a	(5,299,000)	(4,962,335)	(5,930,594)	336,665	968,259
Finance		(9,000)	(5,654)	(5,379)	3,346	(275)
Accommodation		-	-	-	-	-
Cost of sales	c	(1,043,000)	(958,744)	(1,424,235)	84,256	465,491
GST payments on purchases		(1,020,000)	(876,565)	(808,976)	143,435	(67,589)
GST payments to taxation authority		-	(53,819)	(48,540)	(53,819)	(5,279)
Other payments	9	(2,309,000)	(2,715,068)	(2,678,069)	(406,068)	(36,999)
Receipts						
Sale of goods and services	e	1,795,000	1,921,555	2,515,499	126,555	(593,944)
User charges and fees	3	396,000	1,534,032	1,546,877	1,138,032	(12,845)
Commonwealth grants and contributions		50,000	48,733	243,663	(1,267)	(194,930)
Fee for service, subsidies and sponsorships	4	1,850,000	1,296,030	1,352,548	(553,970)	(56,518)
Interest received		100,000	13,019	65,904	(86,981)	(52,885)
Gain on disposal of non-current assets		-	-	-	-	-
GST receipts on sales		669,000	488,276	530,733	(180,724)	(42,457)
GST receipts from taxation authority		349,000	388,289	204,955	39,289	183,334
Other receipts	5	1,788,000	1,006,348	1,189,064	(781,652)	(182,716)
Net cash provided by/(used in) operating activities		(13,399,000)	(13,074,273)	(12,899,203)	324,727	(175,070)

	Variance note	Estimate 2021	Actual 2021	Actual 2020	Variance between estimate and actual	Variance between actual results for 2021 and 2020
		(\$)	(\$)	(\$)	(\$)	(\$)
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES						
Payments						
Purchase of non-current assets	10,h	(2,350,000)	(2,070,536)	(749,866)	279,464	(1,320,670)
Receipts						
Proceeds from sale of non-current assets		-	48,727	126,555	48,727	(77,828)
Net cash provided by/(used in) investing activities		(2,350,000)	(2,021,809)	(623,311)	328,191	(1,398,498)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES						
Payments						
Principal elements of lease payments		(91,000)	(106,065)	(94,749)	(15,065)	(11,316)
Net cash provided by/(used in) financing activities		(91,000)	(106,065)	(94,749)	(15,065)	(11,316)
Net increase/(decrease in cash and cash equivalents		(117,000)	520,853	(75,263)	637,853	596,116
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period		7,367,000	7,367,152	7,442,415	152	(75,263)
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE END OF THE PERIOD		7,250,000	7,888,005	7,367,152	638,005	520,853

BGPA was significantly impacted by COVID-19 during the period. Various restrictions and lockdowns resulted in temporary closures of venues, hence reduced expenditure by visitors. A number of regular events were cancelled or operated in a much reduced capacity. The loss of revenue was mitigated with support from Government by way of increased appropriation, revenue variances should be noted with this context. Additionally, without the ability to carry out many activities as a result of restrictions or reduced income, the corresponding expenditure of these activities was also reduced.

Major Estimate and Actual (2021) Variance Narratives

- 1) Depreciation expense was \$367,760 (24%) greater than estimate primarily due to the revaluation of monuments.
- 2) Cost of sales was \$373,870 (27%) lower than estimate due to an estimate being based on normal retail trading conditions, which did not eventuate. When the forecasts were set, there was an expectation that the latter half of the period would see a full return to normal trading conditions, this did not occur.
- 3) User charges and fees was \$611,497 (154%) greater than estimate primarily due to booking of venues being more than expected. A significant reduction was anticipated during budgeting, however, the actual decrease was more moderate. This also explains the movement in the Statement of cash flows.

- 4) Fee for service, subsidies and sponsorships payments were \$300,471 (16%) lower than estimate due to general downturn in related activities. External parties engaged in Fee for service activity were cautious about entering new arrangements or extending existing commitments due to economic uncertainty, as were ongoing or potential sponsors. This also explains the movement in the Statement of cash flows.
- 5) Other revenue was \$781,652 (44%) lower than estimate primarily due to significantly reduced income from licensees, with every business operating in Kings Park affected, most to a significant extent. This was particularly challenging for those with limited ability to pivot in lockdown or restricted conditions, outlets trading in food and beverage performed better than those in other retail or service categories. This also explains the movement in the Statement of cash flows.
- 6) The actual revaluation increment is \$1,039,403 as compared to nil budgeted amount. This was due to monument revaluation increment not estimated.
- 7) Substantially explained elsewhere (Statement of cash flows).
- 8) The actual property, plant and equipment balance is higher as compared to budgeted amount. This was due to monument revaluation increment not estimated.
- 9) Other payments were \$406,067 (18%) greater than estimate. This reflects an underestimate in the forecast for this category, rather than any significant variance in the actual result.
- 10) Purchase of non-current assets was \$279,464 (12%) less than estimate primarily due to delays experienced in works projects.

Major Actual (2021) and Comparative (2020) Variance Narratives

- a) Supplies and services expenditure decreased by \$670,470 (12%) from the previous period due to decreased activity. Cancelled events, closures, and less demand on assets required less procurement to support or service the decreased activity. This also explains the movement in the Statement of cash flows.
- b) Depreciation expense increased by \$395,985 (26%) from the previous period primarily due to revaluation of monuments.
- c) Cost of sales expenditure decreased by \$347,921 (25%) from the previous period. This was due to the corresponding decrease in Sales. This also explains the movement in the Statement of cash flows.
- d) User charges and fees decreased by \$538,869 (35%) from the previous period as a result of less than usual booking of venues, and cancellations of existing bookings by public, community groups, corporates, and schools. Some venues were temporarily closed, or unavailable to be hired due to prevailing restrictions. Uncertainty over timing and extent of future restrictions led to a significant number of future bookings being cancelled.
- e) Sales decreased by \$593,944 (24%) from the previous period due to generally challenging retail trading conditions. In addition to lockdowns impacting local conditions, there was significantly less revenue from interstate and overseas visitors. This also explains the movement in the Statement of cashflows.
- f) The decrease in asset revaluation surplus by \$316,328 (23%) was due to the net revaluation surplus of monuments, land and buildings in the current period being less than the revaluation surplus of land and buildings in the prior period.
- g) The increase in capital appropriation by \$1,356,000 (>100%) was due to funding received for projects under WA COVID Recovery Plan in 2021.
- h) Purchase of non-current assets increased by \$1,320,670 (176%) due to a number of capital projects funded under WA COVID Recovery Plan commencing during the current period. This also explains the movement in the statement of financial position.

Key Performance Indicators

Certification of the Key Performance Indicators for the year ended 30 June 2021

We hereby certify that the key performance indicators are based on proper records, are relevant and appropriate for assisting users to assess the Botanic Gardens and Parks Authority's performance, and fairly represent the performance of the Botanic Gardens and Parks Authority for the financial year ended 30 June 2021.



Richard Simpson
Chairman
Botanic Gardens and Parks Authority
Board of Management

1 September 2021



Nyomi Horgan
Member
Botanic Gardens and Parks Authority
Board of Management

1 September 2021

Key Performance Indicators

for the year ended 30 June 2021.

BGPA operates as an independent legal identity but is not separately identifiable within its own Division of the Consolidated Account Expenditure Estimates. Rather, it forms part of the DBCA Division and conforms to DBCA's Outcome Based Management Framework.

The change in the Outcome Based Management Framework is a consequence of Machinery of Government changes implemented on 1 July 2017. This resulted in previously used Key Performance Indicators being discontinued, and new or revised effectiveness and efficiency indicators being introduced for reporting as at 30 June 2018. These indicators have continued without change for reporting as at 30 June 2021.

Previous year comparatives are provided using the same methodology applied in the calculation of the current year results unless stated otherwise.

Relationship to Government Goals

Broad, high level Government goals are supported at agency level by more specific desired outcomes. The following table illustrates the relationship between BGPA level desired outcomes and the most appropriate Government goal.

Government Goal	Desired Outcomes	Services
Better Places A quality environment with liveable and affordable communities and vibrant regions.	Community enjoyment, appreciation and understanding of attractions under the Department's care.	1. Visitor services and public programs provided at Kings Park and Bold Park
	Plants and animals are conserved and habitat, ecosystem and landscape-scale conservation utilises evidenced-based science.	2. Conserving habitats, species and ecological communities 3. Research and conservation partnerships

Services 2 and 3 are delivered in conjunction with DBCA. They are included in DBCA's Outcome Based Management Structure under Service 6: Conserving Habitats, Species and Ecological Communities and Service 7: Research and Conservation Partnerships.

Outcome 1

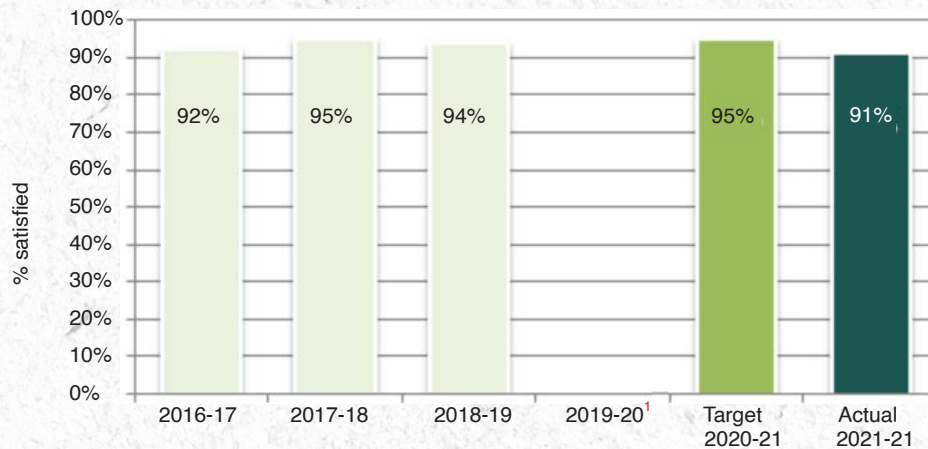
This outcome of community enjoyment, appreciation and understanding of attractions under DBCA's care is achieved through providing and improving visitor services and facilities; providing safe, accessible, and well maintained environments and landscape features within the designated lands; and, providing and promoting cultural experiences and events.

Key Effectiveness Indicators

1.1 Average level of visitor satisfaction at Kings Park and Bold Park.

This key indicator measures the overall level of visitor satisfaction with the provision and presentation of visitor facilities and services, the natural environments and the horticultural displays and parklands in Kings Park and Bold Park.

Average level of visitor satisfaction at Kings Park and Bold Park



Notes:

1. The Authority received an exemption from the Under Treasurer from reporting the Average level of visitor satisfaction at Kings Park and Bold Park key performance indicator for the year ended 30 June 2020. The exemption was sought as COVID-19 restrictions did not permit the normal carrying out of annual face to face visitor surveys. Therefore, insufficient data was available to enable calculation of this indicator to the required audit standard.

Visitor surveys were conducted in both Kings Park and Botanic Garden, together with Bold Park. A total of 496 responses were received from randomly surveyed visitors, to obtain a representative cross section of Park visitors, providing a margin of error of 4% at a 95% level of confidence. Respondents were asked to rate their overall satisfaction on a seven-point Likert scale. The adoption of a seven-point Likert scale was made in 2020-21 for consistency in DBCA reporting. In previous reporting periods this survey question was rated on a five-point Likert scale. The average level of visitor satisfaction calculated based on the seven-point Likert scale is comparable to the previous results.

Service 1 – Visitor Services and Public Programs Provided at Kings Park and Bold Park

To measure the success of Service 1, BGPA uses the data collected from annual visitor surveys including those described in Indicator 1.1 above and the overall number of people visiting the Western Australian Botanic Garden and developed areas, people experiencing the conservation outcomes in bushland areas, participants in education and community engagement programs involving conservation, the promotion of Aboriginal heritage, colonial and contemporary heritage, and visitors attending staged events and displays on BGPA managed lands.

Total annual visitation to Kings Park and Botanic Garden is based primarily on vehicle counts at all vehicle entrances, with an added estimation of pedestrian access via these and other entrances. Visitation to Kings Park and Botanic Garden is estimated to be 4.254 million visitors for 2020-21. Total annual visitation to Bold Park is based on vehicle counts at the most used vehicle entries of Reabold

Hill, Tuart and Camel Lakes car parks where vehicle counters are in place, with an added estimation of pedestrian access via multiple entrances. Visitation to Bold Park is estimated at 0.335 million for 2020-21.

Key Efficiency Indicators

	Actual 2018-19	Actual 2019-20	Target 2020-21	Actual 2020-21	Notes
Average cost per visitor at Kings Park and Bold Park	\$1.93	\$2.15	\$2.21	\$2.23	1

Notes:

1. The higher than expected average cost for 2020-21 is the result of a level of visitation 2% higher than forecast, together with a 3.1% increase in costs for Service 1 compared with budget.

Outcome 2

This outcome of plants and animals are conserved, and habitat, ecosystem and landscape-scale conservation utilising evidenced-based science is achieved through: the development and management of scientific plant collections; the display of Western Australian and other flora; promoting the use of Western Australian flora for horticulture, conservation and education; and continually undertaking and promoting scientific research into Western Australian flora for biodiversity conservation, horticulture and ecological restoration.

The effectiveness of ex-situ species conservation and botanic research is assessed through success in collecting and maintaining living collections of indigenous plants for research, display, public education and restoration.

Key Effectiveness Indicators

- 2.1 The presence of 15 nominated perennially evident native plant species, which are assessed as the most vulnerable taxa within each of Kings Park and Bold Park bushlands.

This indicator measures our effectiveness in conserving the native plant biodiversity in Kings Park and Bold Park bushland, through annual surveys of the most vulnerable taxa in each Park.

Reporting Year	Target %	Actual %
2020-21	100	100
2019-20	100	100
2018-19	100	100

The 15 most vulnerable taxa are determined in each park according to criteria that include but are not limited to rare or State Priority Flora listing, taxa that have limited distribution in the park or are known to be declining in the park.

As it is not feasible to survey the entire flora in each park annually, the presence of the 15 nominated most vulnerable taxa within each of Kings Park bushland and Bold Park, is monitored and recorded annually. This provides an appropriate sample measure of the effectiveness of the conservation of all native species in each park. Results of the survey in Bold Park during 2020-21 recorded 15 present of the nominated 15 species. A similar survey conducted in Kings Park bushland also recorded 15 present of the nominated 15 species.

Service 2 – Conserving habitats, species and ecological communities

BGPA provides services for the ex situ conservation and interpretation of Western Australia’s native plant species and demonstrates leadership in urban bushland management, especially for ecological communities in the Perth region.

Key Efficiency Indicators

	Actual 2018-19	Actual 2019-20	Target 2020-21	Actual 2020-21	Notes
Average cost per hectare of Wildlife Habitat.	\$9,884	\$10,124	\$10,070	\$9,675	1

1. The indicator is based on two variables, the total cost of delivering service 2, and the total area of Wildlife Habitat. The variance is primarily due to the total cost being 3.2% less than forecast, in addition the total area of Wildlife Habitat increasing by 0.3% during the same period.

Service 3 – Research and conservation partnerships

BGPA measures the success of Service 3 by using data gathered, and through undertaking and promoting leading-edge science and interpretation pertinent to integrated conservation of flora for present and future generations.

Key Efficiency Indicators

	Actual 2018-19	Actual 2019-20	Target 2020-21	Actual 2020-21	Notes
Average cost per hectare of Wildlife Habitat.	\$3,082	\$2,983	\$3,117	\$2,977	1
Research communications produced per Full Time Equivalent.*	6.9	5.0	6.0	4.5	2

Notes:

1. The indicator is based on two variables, the total cost of delivering service 3, and the total area of Wildlife Habitat. The variance is primarily due to the total cost being 3.8% less than expected, although a further contributing factor is the 0.3% increase in total area of Wildlife Habitat.
2. The number of research communications produced in any given year can vary considerably due to timing, a reflection of the stage and complexity of the various research projects. However, the number of Full Time Equivalent from one period to the next does not vary significantly, and does not directly correlate with output in the same period. Therefore, a level of fluctuation in this indicator over time is expected, and none of the variances in the reported outcomes are considered significant. While the number of publications can be reasonably estimated, the timing is difficult to forecast, as the resultant publication of original research findings can take up to 18 months to be ‘in print’ from the date of manuscript submission. The actual number of refereed scientific publications for 2020-21 was 41.

* For the purpose of this indicator, the BGPA continues to only report on refereed scientific publications. ‘Full Time Equivalent’ is defined as full time equivalent recurrent funded science staff.

Appendices



Photo: D Blumer/BGPA

Appendix 1 - Volunteer Group Reports



Friends of Bold Park Bushland

This financial year has been marked by the COVID-19 pandemic, with our May 2020 AGM delayed until August 2020, although the 2021 AGM was held in May as normal. Following the State's lockdown last year from late March to May, our executive committee resumed meetings in June 2020 and our Bushcare, Adopt-a-Highway and guided walks activities all resumed by August 2020, but with COVID-compliant restrictions. Several of our guided walks were cancelled due to lockdowns earlier in 2021.

Executive Committee

In March 2020 we reprinted our very popular publication on Bold Park, which was first printed in 2017 for our 30th anniversary. Another 1,500 copies have been printed. We have produced four newsletters for members. These include an update on planning and management activities in Bold Park provided by staff, and stories about park features and our activities. We also participated in a community event at Floreat Forum to increase awareness of the park and our activities.

Since the end of 2020 the Executive Committee has been busy addressing proposals for mountain bike facilities in Bold Park, expressing opposition on the grounds that providing these facilities would be inconsistent with the park's high conservation value and its historic use for passive recreation. Our actions have included: writing letters to the local press, the Town of Cambridge administration and councillors, and to BGPA; addressing a Cambridge council meeting; and meeting with the BGPA's Executive Director Alan Barrett, the Director General of the DBCA and BGPA CEO Mark Webb, and

Chairman of the BGPA Board Richard Simpson.

An emerging issue is the proposed rezoning of the Christ Church Playing Fields which shares two of its four boundaries with the southern portion of Bold Park, south of Rochdale Road. Rezoning from Parks and Recreation under the Town of Cambridge Local Planning Scheme to Residential zone would result in housing being built immediately adjoining the park. The dense shrub thickets in this part of the park provide shelter for small birds including fairy wrens, which would be adversely impacted by housing located in close proximity.

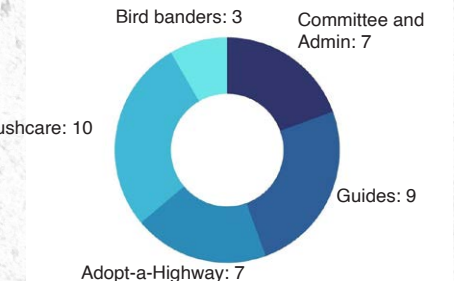
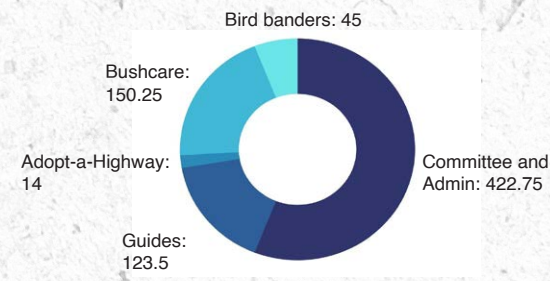
Statistics Snapshot



Total number of hours volunteered: 710
(excluding bird banders)



Total Number of volunteers 2020/2021: 28
(some across multiple groups)



Friends of Bold Park Bushland (cont)

Social Media

Since the pandemic began, our Facebook page has seen a marked increase in popularity. Our number of followers more than doubled during the year and is now at 336. New material is posted often. Some posts were shared by larger Facebook pages, with five posts reaching over 1,000 people. The highest number of people reached was 4,324 people for a post about protecting the park from mountain bike trails, and a post about ring-necked parrots reached 1,316 people. To extend our social media reach to a wider demographic, we also created an Instagram account, which has been steadily growing and now stands at 262 followers.

Bushcare

We have worked closely with Bold Park staff on our bushcare activities, which focus on the Eastern Gateway site where we have been active for well over 20 years.

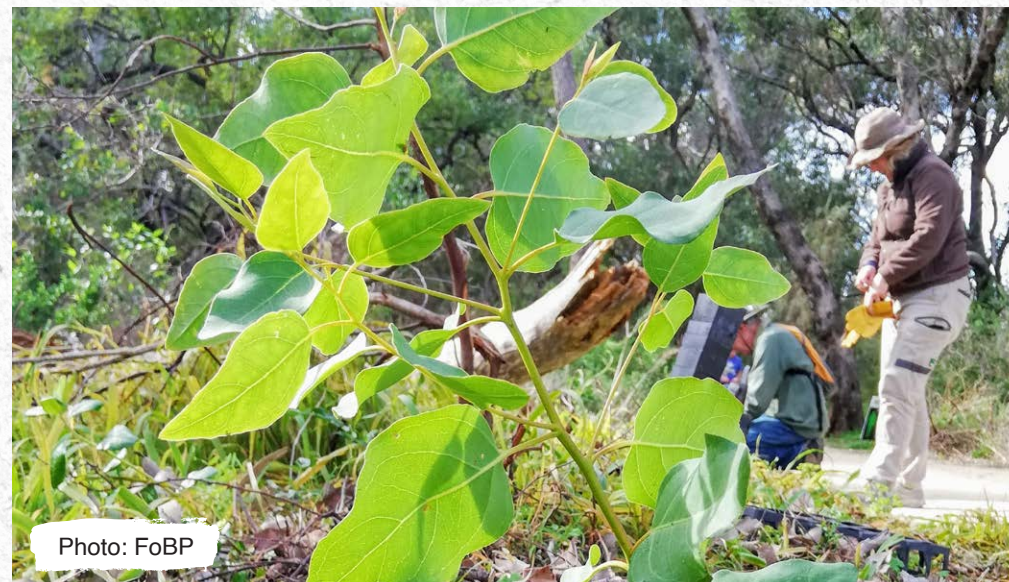
Two planting days were held last winter, with nine members planting 620 plants, 120 of these with tree guards. A total of 37 hours were worked, the equivalent of one person working full time for a week. Plants were grown from seed collected in the park. Due to COVID-19 restrictions, only eight weeding sessions and one seed collecting session were held in 2020, although the 2021 sessions have begun as normal. A total of 150 hours has been provided by the team's ten members.

Guided Walks

Our guided walks are now in their tenth year. Walks resumed in August 2020 once restrictions had sufficiently eased following the major 2020 lockdown.

Our nine guides led 19 regular walks in the past year, which were attended by 266 people. The highlight, and the largest walk of the year was the October Night Stalk, sponsored by the Town of Cambridge. This walk attracted over 50 walkers, many of them children. We also had several specially arranged walks, including walks for a local gardening club, a cub scouts group and the Perth Homeschool network. Themes included fungi walks in winter along Camel Lake Trail and early spring walks in the southern section of the park where there were extensive fires in 2012.

The public found out about our walks through stories we provided to *The POST* newspaper, from the BGPA's website and our Facebook page. Most of our walkers were people who live near Bold Park, including a large proportion of children.



Friends of Bold Park Bushland (cont)

Adopt-a-Highway Program

Three roadside rubbish collections were held along West Coast Highway next to Bold Park, although four had been planned before COVID-19 struck. Bold Park staff provided a pick-up vehicle and followed volunteers in a vehicle with a flashing light, for added safety. Over 40 bags of rubbish were collected by this seven-person team.

Citizen Science: Bird Banding

A team of voluntary bird-banders joined us in 2014. This group has been banding birds in Bold Park since 2012, continuing the earlier work of Dr Boyd Wykes in the Mt Claremont part of the park. This project has been running for almost 32 years and as such it is one of the longest running banding projects in Australia.



Photo: FoBP

Although the year was quiet due to the COVID-19 lockdowns and restrictions, five sessions were still held. 127 birds were processed, mostly Silvereyes, White-cheeked Honeyeaters, Western Gerygones and Brown Honeyeaters. Two Southern Boobooks were processed, as was a family of Variegated Fairy-wrens. A single Shining Bronze-cuckoo was banded, making it only the 13th since beginning in 2012.

Anyone who finds a banded bird is encouraged to report the band number, date, location, cause of death and the reporter can choose to remain anonymous if they would like. The information will be used to help understand behaviors and mitigate threats to birds in the future. Please contact the group if you have any questions relating to the project: Boldparkbirdbanding@hotmail.com

The hard work of all our active members helps to support the continued protection of Bold Park as a very important conservation and recreation resource within the Perth region.

Stephanie Clegg
President

The Friends of Kings Park exists to be a force for the conservation of Western Australia's unique flora by working with the Botanic Garden and Parks Authority to maintain and enhance Kings Park; to be an advocate for Kings Park; and to ensure it continues to be an inspiration for biodiversity conservation and an exceptional place to visit. The Friends do this in various ways.

Volunteering

This year we increased volunteering opportunities to our members and introduced a group called the Fixing Friends, who work out of a workshop at Wanju Marr.

The results of a Friends survey carried out at the end of 2020 confirmed that our volunteers were pleased with the volunteering opportunities offered. They loved learning about the natural environment and enjoyed the friendship and camaraderie volunteering in Kings Park offered them.



The following table identifies the different volunteer groups within the Friends and the number of hours they have volunteered. Considering the number of interruptions during the year, this has been an amazing achievement.

Group	Volunteer hours	Volunteers *
Science	212	4
Climate Watch	92	11
Events	259	10
Fixing Friends	215	6
Fund Committee	56	3
Garden Carers	2153	56
Growing Friends	6934	63
Management Committee	671	8
Midweek Bushland Carers	542	30
Administration Support	261	8
Plant Sales	980	148
Special Species	73	2
Wanju Marr	424	4
Weekend Bushland Carers	408	34
<i>*some volunteers volunteer in more than one group</i>	13,280 = 6.8 FTE	387

Friends of Kings Park (cont)

A morning tea was held during National Volunteer Week in May to recognise and celebrate our volunteers. This event was supported by Volunteering WA, Botanic Gardens and Parks Authority and the Friends.



Photo: A. Castle/FoKP

The Friends are looking forward to welcoming the Horticultural Advice and Support volunteers (HAS), formerly known as the Volunteer Master Gardeners, later in the year. HAS volunteers will continue their activities in the Bush Garden, Plant Development, Dig it with Coffee and their Gardening Advice Service.

Membership

Each year, our membership continues to grow. We now have over 1,200 members. Three life memberships were awarded this year to the following members: Lesley Hammersley, Grady Brand and Luke Sweedman, for their outstanding and exceptional service to the Friends. Together they notched up 91 years of support!



People and Plants

Each quarter the For People & Plants magazine continues to provide a wealth of knowledge and interesting articles on people, places and plants. Thank you, Tony Scalzo and Chris Olney, for your hard work in producing such a unique magazine.

Wanju Marr volunteers have started digitalising the magazine, and in due course the magazine will be made available on our website to share with the world.



Photo: L Zani/FoKP

Friends of Kings Park (cont)

The Friends Fund

Research Project Funded	2020-21	2021-22
Kings Park Science Summer Scholarships for aspiring post-grad science students to help advance core research and provide a launch-pad for students into their Masters, PhD or employment ambitions	\$17,000	\$17,000
Understanding Honeybee impacts on native plants and pollinators	\$15,000	\$20,000
Orchid Biology & Conservation including increasing the State's seed, fungal and living collection of Declared Rare Flora and priority orchids Events	\$60,000	\$30,000
Monitoring Chlorotic Decline treatments on canopy species in Kings Park to protect flora particularly within BGPA managed lands	\$17,500	\$7,000
Growing Native Plants – Literature Review, Survey and Analysis	\$26,000	
Developing Propagation Potential of local species in decline to improve techniques to increase restoration capacity and expansion of species for inclusion in Kings Park displays and FoKP plant sales	\$30,000	
Anigozanthos Research to uncover the genes responsible for flower colour and identify compounds that produce colours to produce unique variants to assist conservation (ARC Application submitted awaiting assessment)		\$35,000
Seedbank Project to research and develop technologies to ensure seeds remain healthy and useful for decades to come within the Kings Park's conservation seed bank (ARC grant approved)		\$15,000
TOTAL FUNDING	\$165,500	\$124,000

The Friends were awarded the Australian Association of Friends of Botanical Gardens' Handbury 2020 Award in the "Exceptional contribution of a member organisation to its Botanic Garden, Park or Arboretum" category, for "their major contribution to Kings Park, through fundraising for major works and volunteer effort".

Thank you, Darren Harrop, Anne Barden and Vern McKay of the Fund Committee for all the time you have given to considering these projects.

Friends of Kings Park (cont)

The Operating Account

Each year Friends donate \$30,000 to support projects chosen by BGPA. This year \$15,000 will support the refurbishment of the unique entry statement artwork 'Fritters' at the Ivey Watson playground.



Fritter Friends



A Kings Park Story

Another \$15,000 will be used to engage additional support to prepare and edit a final strategy document to promote the role of the WA Botanic Garden in ex-situ conservation and a living laboratory for addressing environmental challenges.

Lotterywest Grants

In 2020, the Friends received a COVID-19 Lotterywest grant of \$73,850 towards foregone income to support volunteer engagement through biodiversity conservation and the sustainability of local plant species. This helped our financial situation through a difficult period.

A grant application has been submitted by the Friends to Lotterywest to support the forthcoming 2021 Kings Park Festival.

Former President, Ian Kerr, investigated the possibility of raising funds for the Friends operating account by selling gin made from botanicals sourced in Kings Park. This has been a great success, raising over \$7,500, with the possibility of extending the market for our gin.

Guest speaker Josh Byrne delivered the Festival Address and members enjoyed a trip to Kingsley Dixon's Cypress Farm.

The Growing Friends propagated plants for our plant sales, raising over \$104,000.

The Volunteer Hub Administration Committee has recently been expanded to include representatives from the various volunteer groups who use Wanju Marr. This will offer greater opportunity for volunteers to have a say in how Wanju Marr operates.

ClimateWatch walks in Kings Park with volunteers collected observations of specific native species to track their behaviour.

**Pippa Moodie,
President, June 2021.**



Honour Avenues Group

The Honour Avenues Group work and various undertakings for the year under review has been largely affected by the COVID-19 pandemic restrictions and activity shutdowns.

Dedication services had to be reduced to three for the year (November 2020, February 2021 and May 2021). This has resulted in only 28 new plaques being added to the Honour Avenues, bringing the total to 1858. It has also been evident that there seems to be a reduced rate of enquiries for new plaques. In addition, ANZAC Day remembrance services have been cancelled for the last two years contributing to the reduction in enquiries and applications.

Despite this, the 12 active members of the group have put in 1515 hours of work over 46 working days, with an average of nine attending each week and for dedication services.

In addition to the usual work programmes covering repainting, refurbishing and replacement of plaques (particularly cast iron), work is being undertaken to update and improve our electronic records. This will support the move from the DBCA network.

Again, I wish to record our sincere thanks to BGPA staff for their continuing support and help in meeting our obligations in the Honour Avenues.

Lest We Forget.

Robin Slater
Chairman
Honour Avenues Group



Photo: D Blumer/BGPA



Kings Park Volunteer Guides

The beginning of this financial year saw a resumption of meetings and services provided by the 102 volunteer guides willing to do walks. The Visitor Information Centre (VIC) reopened in mid-July with a COVID-19 plan, and a modified program of walks resumed in August.

Visitor numbers almost doubled from 1424 in August to 2629 in September. It appears the spring Kings Park Festival is still a significant drawcard for locals.

As is to be expected, we had 13 resignations this year. We currently have 122 active guides.

Eleven Guides received their 10 year service awards at the BGPA Volunteer Function in December 2020.



Dianna Newman, Sue Clarke, Peter Wilshaw, Chris Rowley, Ian Wildy, Margaret Smith, Bill Kerns, Margaret Larke and Rachel Clifton-Simms



At the BGPA Volunteer Week function attended by Hon Reece Whitby, Minister for Volunteering, our committee member Geoff Chidlow received awards from both the Kings Park Guides and the Friends of Kings Park for his unwavering commitment to volunteering.

Pictured: Pippa Moodie, Hon Reece Whitby, Geoff Chidlow

Highlights of the past year include inviting the Governor of WA, the Honourable Kim Beazley AC, on one of our guided walks. It was very well received and the Guides leading the walk were given a Governor's Medal and were invited for a tour of the gardens at Government House.

Pictured: Chris Olney and Rhonda Wallman with the Governor of WA Kim Beazley and his wife Susie Annus



The previous Minister for the Environment, the Hon Stephen Dawson was also taken on a special walk through the Botanic Gardens.

Kings Park Volunteer Guides (cont)

International Women's Day was celebrated this year with two walks: *In the Footsteps of Women*, and *Women who Choose to Challenge*. Both walks were well received by the public and have become an annual feature of this day.

National Eucalypt Day was also celebrated with a special guided walk on Eucalypts in Kings Park.

Hundred Kings Park Guides attended a very popular and successful Aboriginal Cultural Awareness workshop, *Kaarta Koomba Katjidin*, led by Rickeeta, Olman and Alton Walley.

This year's statistics saw volunteering hours increase over last year, totalling approximately 19,400. This number includes duties in the VIC, rostered walks and general meetings of 11,950 hours. The rest was made up with extra hours contributed by the Guides for extra activities and planning.

Guides in the VIC handled a total of 16,450 enquiries from 10,863 locals, 3246 eastern states visitors and 383 international visitors, with 2551 visitors joining a guided walk.

Guides celebrated a very special 90th birthday for Jeremy Hall, a volunteer Guide since 1998 and still an active contributor.

Barbara Henderson
President
Kings Park Volunteer Guides



Pictured: BGPA Executive Director Alan Barrett with Jeremy Hall and President of Kings Park Volunteer Guides Barbara Henderson



Volunteer Master Gardeners

This year the Volunteer Master Gardeners (VMGs) made the decision to wind up the group, cancel its incorporation and merge with the Friends of Kings Park (under a sub-committee structure). It was not an easy decision, but the Friends of Kings Park were very keen for us to join them, and it is expected to deliver great benefits for our members and the Park. As we move forward, we hope this new venture will be something that makes our new group, Horticultural Advice and Support, even stronger. This process should be completed by September 2021.

Home Gardening

Advice to home gardeners on the growing of native plants continues to be the core business of the Volunteer Master Gardeners. In 2020 we dealt with 1593 queries and collectively contributed a total of over 2,312 volunteer hours. 58% of these hours were involved with plants-based activities, 22% were public contact hours, 18% administrative and 2% education.

What an amazing result considering we were closed down for 3 months.

The monthly Dig it with Coffee sessions continued throughout 2020 with bookings through the BGPA website. This year we have had 50 attendees. It is interesting to note that the months before the shutdown were fully booked and are now starting to pick up again.

Bush Garden

Returning in June 2020 after COVID lockdown, the VMGs made up for lost time with 379 new plants supplied by Bushland Management planted. In October 2020, 22 orchids were planted.

Assistance to Staff

VMGs continue to be involved with the Kings Park plant breeding program, assisting with propagating, potting up, collecting pollen and cleaning labels.

One group continues to work with Patrick Courtney on Chlorotic Syndrome in trees in Kings Park.



Photo: Volunteer Master Gardeners

Volunteer Master Gardeners (cont)

Working with the Friends of Kings Park

VMGs continued to work closely with Friends of Kings Park at plant sales. These give us the opportunity to interact with the public and a further opportunity to make them aware of Plant Notes and other advice on the growing of native plants. The plant sales give us the chance to learn more about the range of plants available. We work with the Growing Friends to streamline our Plant Notes.

Further Education

Monthly talks with guest speakers were held for all members during the latter half of the year and many contributors have written articles for our newsletter to keep us informed. Thank you.

Annual Outing

For our annual outing this year, we chose to get to know more about Kings Park, so went on a guided tour of Rio Tinto Naturescape Kings Park. BGPA Education Coordinator Charlotte Vaughan was our guide. We went exploring and discovered what a wonderful place it is for children to learn and experience our native bush.

Recognition

It is with regret that we accepted the resignations of Edna Darge who has been with us for 19 years and was a familiar face at Plant Sales and Festivals and Jean Rogers who joined us in 2006. Jean was an active VMG who worked on science projects and Dig it with Coffee as well as assisting at Plant Sales and the Festivals. Thank you both for your long years of service.

Acknowledgements

We sincerely thank Kings Park staff and Friends of Kings Park for their continued support and encouragement.

Thank you to our members.

Bernice Sparks
President
Kings Park Volunteer Master Gardeners (Inc.)



Photo: Volunteer Master Gardeners

Appendix 2 - Kings Park Science Research Highlights

Publications

Scientific Journals and Papers

Bateman A.M., Erickson T.E., Merritt D.J., Veneklaas E.J., Muñoz-Rojas M. (2021) Native plant diversity is a stronger driver for soil quality than inorganic amendments in semi-arid post-mining rehabilitation. *Geoderma* 394 DOI: 10.1016/j.geoderma.2021.115001

Beca G., Palmer P, Valentine L.E., Erickson T.E., Hobbs R.J. (2020) Gut passage time and viability of seeds consumed by Australian marsupials. *Australian Mammalogy* <https://doi.org/10.1071/AM20063>

Berto B., Erickson T.E., Ritchie A.L. (2020) Flash flaming improves flow properties of mediterranean grasses used for direct seeding. *Plants* 9 1-15

Berto B., Ritchie A.L., Erickson T.E. (2021) Seed-enhancement combinations improve germination and handling in two dominant native grass species. *Restoration Ecology* 29

Commander L.E., Merino-Martín L., Elliott C.P., Miller B.P., Dixon K., Stevens J. (2020) Demographic, seed and microsite limitations to seedling recruitment in semi-arid mine site restoration. *Plant and Soil* 457 113-129

Cowan E.L., Standish R.J., Miller B.P., Enright N.J., Fontaine J.B. (2021) A framework for measuring the effects of disturbance in restoration projects. *Restoration Ecology* 29

Cross A.T., Ivanov D., Stevens J.C., Sadler R., Zhong H., Lambers H., Dixon K.W. (2021) Nitrogen limitation and calcifuge plant strategies constrain the establishment of native vegetation on magnetite mine tailings. *Plant and Soil* 461 181-201

Cross A.T., Stevens J.C., Sadler R., Moreira-Grez B., Ivanov D., Zhong H., Dixon K.W., Lambers H. (2021) Compromised root development constrains the establishment potential of native plants in unamended alkaline post-mining substrates. *Plant and Soil* 461 163-179

Getzin S., Erickson T.E., Yizhaq H., Muñoz-Rojas M., Huth A., Wiegand K. (2021) Bridging ecology and physics: Australian fairy circles regenerate following model assumptions on ecohydrological feedbacks. *Journal of Ecology* 109 399-416

Golos P.J., Merino-Martín L., Commander L.E., Elliott C.P., Williams M.R., Miller B.P., Dixon K., Stevens J. (2021) Interactions between soil covers and rainfall affect post-mining plant restoration in a semi-arid Banded Iron Formation. *Ecological Engineering* 159

Kestel J.H., Phillips R.D., Anthony J., Davis R.A., Krauss S.L. (2021) Unexpectedly low paternal diversity is associated with infrequent pollinator visitation for a bird-pollinated plant. *Oecologia*

Hardstaff L.K, Funnekotter B., Sommerville K.D., Bunn E., Offord C.A., Mancera R.L. (2020) Cryopreservation of embryonic axes of *Araucaria bidwillii* (Araucariaceae), an Australian rainforest conifer. *Cryobiology* 97

- Lewandowski W., Stevens J.C., Webber B.L., L. Dalziell E., Trudgen M.S., Bateman A.M., Erickson T.E. (2021) Global change impacts on arid zone ecosystems: Seedling establishment processes are threatened by temperature and water stress. *Ecology and Evolution* 11 8071-8084
- Lohr M.T., Krauss S.L., Spencer P.B.S., Anthony J.M., Burbidge A.H., Davis R.A. (2020) Widespread genetic connectivity in Australia's most common owl, despite extensive habitat fragmentation. *Emu* 120 259 10.1080/01584197.2020.1794908
- Manero A., Kragt M., Standish R., Miller B.P., Jasper D., Boggs G., Young R. (2020) A framework for developing completion criteria for mine closure and rehabilitation. *Journal of Environmental Management* 273
- Masarei M.I., Erickson T.E., Merritt D.J., Hobbs R.J., Guzzomi A.L. (2021) Engineering restoration for the future. *Ecological Engineering* 159 DOI: 10.1016/j.ecoleng.2020.106103
- Millar M.A., Coates D.J., Byrne M., Krauss S.L., Jonson J., Hopper S.D. (2021) Evaluating restoration outcomes through assessment of pollen dispersal, mating system, and genetic diversity. *Restoration Ecology* 29 e133335
- Miller R.G., Tangney R., Enright N.J., Fontaine J.B., Merritt D.J., Ooi M.K.J., Ruthrof K.X., Miller B.P. (2020) Fire Seasonality Mechanisms Are Fundamental for Understanding Broader Fire Regime Effects. *Trends in Ecology and Evolution* 35 869-871
- Reiter N., Phillips R.D., Swarts N.D., Wright M., Holmes G., Sussmilch F.C., Davis B.J., Whitehead M.R., Linde C.C. (2020) Specific mycorrhizal associations involving the same fungal taxa in common and threatened *Caladenia* (Orchidaceae): implications for conservation. *Annals of botany* 126 955
- Pedrini S., Stevens J.C., Dixon K.W. (2021) Seed encrusting with salicylic acid: A novel approach to improve establishment of grass species in ecological restoration. *PLoS ONE* 16
- Perry G.L.W., Miller B.P., Lamont B.B., Enright N.J. (2020) Matrix-level co-occurrence metrics are sensitive to sampling grain: a case study in species-rich shrublands. *Plant Ecology* 221 1090 10.1007/s11258-020-01063-8
- Phillips R.D., Batley M. (2020) Evidence for a food-deceptive pollination system using *Hylaeus* bees in *Caladenia hildae* (Orchidaceae). *Australian Journal of Botany* 68 146-152
- Phillips R.D., Peakall R., van der Niet T., Johnson S.D. (2020) Niche Perspectives on Plant–Pollinator Interactions. *Trends in Plant Science* 25 779-793
- Phillips R.D., Reiter N., Peakall R. (2020) Orchid conservation: From theory to practice. *Annals of Botany* 126 345-362
- Ritchie A., Stevens J., Erickson T.E. (2020) Developing extruded seed pellets to overcome soil hydrophobicity and seedling emergence barriers. *Ecological Solutions and Evidence* 1 10.1002/2688-8319.12024
- Ritchie A.L., Svejcar L.N., Ayre B.M., Bolleter J., Brace A., Craig M.D., Davis B., Davis R.A., Van Etten E.J.B., Fontaine J.B., Fowler W.M., Froend R.H., Groom C., Hardy G.E.S.J., Hooper P., Hopkins A.J.M., Hughes M., Krauss S.L., Leopold M., Miller B.P., Miller R.G., Ramalho C.E., Ruthrof K.X., Shaw C., Stevens J.C., Tangney R., Valentine L.E., Veneklaas E.J., Hobbs R.J. (2021) A threatened ecological community: Research advances and priorities for *Banksia* woodlands. *Australian Journal of Botany* 69 53-84

Rye, BL. and Barrett, MD. (2020) A new species that's worth its salt: *Verticordia elizabethiae* (Myrtaceae: Chamelaucieae), a salt-tolerant rarity from semi-arid Western Australia. *Nuytsia* 31 263

Scaccabarozzi D., Campbell T., Dods K. (2020) A simple and effective ground-based tool for sampling tree flowers at height for subsequent nectar extraction. *Methods in Ecology and Evolution* 11 1421-1426

Scaccabarozzi D., Dixon K.W., Tomlinson S., Milne L., Bohman B., Phillips R.D., Cozzolino S. (2020) Pronounced differences in visitation by potential pollinators to co-occurring species of Fabaceae in the Southwest Australian biodiversity hotspot. *Botanical Journal of the Linnean Society* 194 308-325

Scaccabarozzi D., Guzzetti L., Phillips R.D., Milne L., Tommasi N., Cozzolino S., Dixon K.W. (2020) Ecological factors driving pollination success in an orchid that mimics a range of Fabaceae. *Botanical Journal of the Linnean Society* 194 253-269

Stock E., Standish R.J., Muñoz-Rojas M., Bell R.W., Erickson T.E. (2020) Field-Deployed Extruded Seed Pellets Show Promise for Perennial Grass Establishment in Arid Zone Mine Rehabilitation. *Frontiers in Ecology and Evolution* 8 10.3389/fevo.2020.576125

Tangney R., Miller RG., Enright NJ., Fontaine JB., Merritt DJ., Ooi MKJ., Ruthrof KX., Miller BP. (2020) Seed Dormancy Interacts with Fire Seasonality Mechanisms. *Trends in Ecology and Evolution* 35 1057-1059

Thomas WJW, Anthony JM, Dobrowolski MP, Krauss SL (2021) Optimising the conservation of genetic diversity of the last remaining population of a critically endangered shrub. *AoB PLANTS* 10.1093/aobpla/plab005

Tomlinson S. (2020) The construction of small-scale, quasi-mechanistic spatial models of insect energetics in habitat restoration: A case study of beetles in Western Australia. *Diversity and Distributions* 26 1016-1033

Valentine L.E., Shackelford N., Johnson B.A., Craig M.D., Perring M.P., Hulvey K.B., Hallett L.M., Campbell R., Dudney J., Erickson T.E., Ritchie A., Harrop-Archibald H., Ramalho C.E., Standish R.J. (2020) Richard J. Hobbs: how one ecologist has influenced the way we think about restoration ecology. *Restoration Ecology* 28 1042-1046

Zhong H., Lambers H., Wong W.S., Dixon K.W., Stevens J.C., Cross A.T. (2021) Initiating pedogenesis of magnetite tailings using *Lupinus angustifolius* (narrow-leaf lupin) as an ecological engineer to promote native plant establishment. *Science of the Total Environment* 788

Book Chapters

Elliott CP, Turner SR (2021) Experimental translocation of the threatened Banded Ironstone Wedding Bush in Western Australia. *Global conservation translocation perspectives: Case studies from around the globe* 264-268

Turner SR., Bunn E., Elliott CP (2021) Experimental translocation of the threatened *Androcalva perlaria* in Western Australia. *Global conservation translocation perspectives: Case studies from around the globe* 322-326

Other significant publication outputs

Ling King, Guzzomi A., Erickson T., Merritt D., Dixon K. (2020) Seed ablation Patent 10820479

Miller RG, Fontaine JB, Merritt DJ, Miller BP, and Enright NJ (2021) Experimental seed sowing reveals seedling recruitment vulnerability to unseasonal fire. *Dryad Dataset*

Lewandrowski W, Stevens J, Webber B, Dalziell E, Trudgen M, Bateman A, Erickson T. (2021) Data from: Global change impacts on arid zone ecosystems: seedling establishment processes are threatened by temperature and water stress. *Dryad, Dataset*: <https://doi.org/10.5061/dryad.573n5tb79>.

Research Projects

Externally Funded Research

Australian Flora Foundation (2019-2020): Is mitochondrial function the key to improving the cryopreservation of threatened Australian flora.

BHP Western Australia Iron Ore (2019-2021): Revegetated Cover Systems Program. Participating organisations: Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions, O'kane Consulting, University of Western Australia.

Bioplatforms Australia Threatened Species Initiative (2021-2022): Conservation genomics of *Grevillea scapigera*.

CRC TiME (2020-2021): Returning Ecosystem Resilience. Participating organisations: Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions, Flinders University, Murdoch University, University of Queensland, South 32 Group Operations, Fortescue Metals Group Ltd, ALCOA of Australia Ltd, MMG Australia Ltd, Golder Associates Pty Ltd, Iluka Resources Ltd, Hanson Construction Materials, O'kane Consulting, Department for Energy and Mining, South Australia, Department of Resources QLD, Newmont Mining Services, BHP Group Operations Pty Ltd, Rio Tinto Services Ltd, Roy Hill Iron Ore Pty Ltd.

DBCA Regional Priority Funding Scheme (2020-21): Establishing a new population of the critically endangered Bussell's Spider Orchid *Caladenia busselliana*.

Department of Primary Industries and Regional Development (2020-2022): Native grass development in the northern rangelands.

Hanson Construction Materials (2000-ongoing): Developing sustainable restoration of Banksia woodland communities disturbed through sand quarrying activities.

Metals X (formerly Birla Nifty Copper Pty Ltd 2012-2021): Vegetation restoration project in the Great Sandy Desert.

Mineral Resources (formerly Cliffs Asia Pacific Iron Ore Pty Ltd project 2017-2022): *Tetratheca erubescens* translocation project.

Mineral Resources Ltd/Polaris Metals Pty Ltd (2020): Pre-impact sampling of priority flora Parker Range.

Mt Gibson Mining (2020): Rare plant recovery monitoring. Participating organisations: Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions, MBS Environmental.

Rio Tinto Iron Ore (2018-2020): Developing conservation and rehabilitation options for targeted and iconic Pilbara plants species. Participating organisations: Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions, University of Western Australia.

The Australian Pacific Science Foundation (2020-2022): Assessing the contribution and consequences of vertebrates as pollinators in Banksia Woodlands. Participating organisations: Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions, La Trobe University, Edith Cowan University.

Wettenhall Foundation (2020-2021): Genetic consequences of vertebrate pollination for plant mating in Banksia woodlands.

Nationally Competitive Projects

ARC Training Centre for Mining Restoration. IC150100041 (2015-2021). Administering organisation: Curtin University of Technology. Collaborative Partners: Botanic Gardens and Parks Authority, Society for Ecological Restoration (Australasia) Inc, Hanson Construction Materials, Cliffs Asia Pacific Iron Ore Management Pty Ltd., Sinosteel Midwest Corporation Limited, BHP Iron Ore Pty Ltd., Karara Mining Limited, Mineral Resources.

Advanced cryobanking for recalcitrant-seeded Australian rainforest plants. ARC Linkage Project LP160101496 (2017-2021). Administering organisation: Curtin University of Technology. Collaborative Partners: Botanic Gardens and Parks Authority and The Royal Botanic Gardens and Domain Trust. Participating Organisations: RMIT University, University of Western Australia, Australian Nuclear Science and Technology Organisation, United States Department of Agriculture, University of South Dakota.

Beyond fire frequency: understanding fire season for ecosystem management. ARC Linkage Project LP180100741 (2019-2023). Administering organisation: University of New South Wales. Collaborative Partners: Department of Planning Industry and Environment (NSW), Department of Biodiversity Conservation and Attractions, Department of Environment and Water (SA), South Australian Water Corporation, Spanish National Research Council.

Eco-Engineering Soil from Mine Tailings for Native Plant Rehabilitation. ARC Linkage Project LP160100598 (2016-2020). Administering organisation: University of Queensland. Collaborative Partners: Botanic Gardens and Parks Authority and Karara Mining Limited.

Eco-engineering solutions to improve mine-site rehabilitation outcomes. Australian Department of Industry, Innovation and Science's Global Innovation Linkages Program (2017-2021). Administering organisation: Botanic Gardens and Parks Authority. Collaborative partners: University of Western Australia, BHP Billiton Iron Ore, Rio Tinto Iron Ore, Greening Australia, Brigham Young University, University of Nevada, Natural Resource Conservation.

Innovative seed technologies for restoration in a biodiversity hotspot. ARC Linkage Project LP170100075 (2019 -2022). Administering organisation: University of Western Australia. Collaborative Partners: Botanic Gardens and Parks Authority, Hanson Construction Materials, Bentonite Products WA. Participating organisations: Brigham Young University (USA).

Optimising seed sourcing for effective ecological restoration. ARC Linkage Project LP190100051. Administering organisation: Flinders University. Collaborative Partners: Department of Biodiversity Conservation and Attractions, University of Western Australia, CSIRO, CRC for Transformations in Mining Economies (CRC TiME), Australian Genome Research Facility, Hanson Construction Materials, Tronox Management Pty Ltd, WABSI.

Predicting seed lifespan for improved curation of conservation seed banks. ARC Linkage Project LP200200680 (2021-2025). Administering organisation: University of Western Australia. Participating organisations: Department of Biodiversity Conservation and Attractions, University of Adelaide, Aarhus University.

Seagrass adaptation and acclimation responses to extreme climatic events. ARC Discovery Project DP180100668 (2018-2020).
Administering organisation: University of Western Australia. Collaborative Partners: Botanic Gardens and Parks Authority, Australian Genome Research Facility. Participating organisations: University of Adelaide.

Saving seagrass from climate change. ARC Discovery Project DP210101932). Administering organisation: University of Western Australia.
Participating organisations: Department of Biodiversity Conservation and Attractions, Flinders University.

Wicked Problems: Optimising Fire Management for a Resilient Future. ARC Linkage Project LP160100996 (2016-2021). Administering organisation: Murdoch University. Collaborative Partners: Botanic Gardens and Parks Authority and Department of Parks and Wildlife.

Research Scientists and Students

Externally Funded Research Scientists

Dr Janet Anthony provided technical support for a variety of genetic projects to inform conservation and restoration of Western Australian flora.

Dr Bronwyn Ayre (UWA) completed her review of honey bee impacts on pollination of native plants.

Dr Matthew Barrett (James Cook University) has continued his association with Kings Park science through publishing papers from research previously based from Kings Park.

Dr Emma Dalziell (UWA) completed research on an ARC funded project quantifying patterns of metabolic rate in Australian native seeds to improve understanding of seeds in natural and artificial seed banks. Emma commenced analysing the Kings Park seedbank and developing an ex-situ conservation strategy for Kings Park.

Dr Belinda Davis continued research across various projects including the ex situ conservation and translocation of threatened orchid species, and managing the ex-situ orchid collection for Kings Park.

Luisa Ducki (Flinders University) provided technical support for the ARC funded project: Optimising seed sourcing for effective ecological restoration.

Dr Carole Elliott continued to undertake research funded by Mineral Resources Ltd on the ecology and translocation requirements of the threatened species, *Tetratheca erubescens* and other rare species.

Dr Todd Erickson (UWA) completed the management of the 4-year Global Innovation Linkage Program eco-engineering project based at BGPA.

Dr Bryn Funnekotter (Curtin) continued as a post-doctoral Research Fellow position on a four year ARC funded project aimed at developing cryobanking for Australian Rainforest plant species and has also critically analysed the tissue culture and cryogenic plant collections for Kings Park Science.

Dr Peter Golos (UWA) completed research into restoration of mine sites in the Great Sandy Desert, and commenced a project examining the role of native grass systems for livestock production in the Kimberley region.

Dr Wolfgang Lewandrowski continued to undertake research funded by Mineral Resources Ltd on the seed biology, physiology and translocation requirements of the threatened species, *Tetratheca erubescens* and commenced a research project on the species distribution of *Aluta quadrata* with Rio Tinto.

Dr Miriam Muñoz Rojas (UNSW) continued as a Research Assistant Professor by publishing outputs associated with the Restoration Seed Bank Initiative.

Dr Ryan Phillips (Latrobe University) continued his association with BGPA on a range of orchid conservation, pollination and evolution projects.

Dr Alison Ritchie (UWA) continued an ARC-funded project on innovative seed technologies for restoration of mining and agricultural systems in a biodiversity hotspot.

Dr Elizabeth Sinclair (UWA) completed an ARC-funded project on ecological restoration and climate change resilience of seagrass meadows and has commenced a subsequent ARC funded program on seagrass restoration.

David Symons continued as a research assistant with *Aluta quadrata* funded by Rio Tinto.

Dr Ryan Tangney (UNSW) commenced as a research scientist understanding fire season for ecosystem management.

Dr Sean Tomlinson (Curtin) continued his association with Kings Park science researching rare and threatened species impacted by mining, as part of the Australian Research Council Centre for Mine Site Restoration and contributing to a research project on the species distribution of *Aluta quadrata* with Rio Tinto.

Dr Shane Turner completed his technical support for the Kings Park Science Program and continues to collaborate as part of the Australian Research Council Centre for Mine Site Restoration's seed node.

Susan Whitely provided technical support for a variety of restoration projects to inform impacts of translocations of Western Australian flora.

Students

Nate Anderson (MU) completed his honours research studying the impacts of drought and fire on *Eucalyptus marginata* regeneration in the Northern Jarrah Forest.

Eloise Ashton (Notre Dame) completed her honours research that identified the critical role of nectar-feeding birds for pollination of *Banksia menziesii*.

Amber Bateman (UWA) completed her PhD investigating arid zone soil health and functionality in mine site restoration. **Bianca Berto** (UWA) continued her PhD on the development of seed enhancement technologies for ecological restoration.

Bianca Berto (UWA) continued her PhD on the development of seed enhancement technologies for ecological restoration.

Mitchell Booth (UWA) continues his PhD investigating gene expression response to environmental stressors in seagrass.

Ryan Borrett (Murdoch) completed his honours on soil microbiome community changes through a post-mining restoration chronosequence.

Aaron Brace (ECU) continues his PhD examining interactions between *Banksia* woodlands fungal communities and fire and weed management history.

Vanessa Brown (UWA) continues her PhD investigating the role of seed pellets in improving plant establishment.

Ashley Browse (UWA) commenced his Masters on floral visitation and pollen loads on European honeybees in *Banksia* woodlands.

Ebony Cowan (Murdoch) continues her PhD studying the development of resilience to fire of vegetation restored after mining.

Erica David (UWA) continued her PhD researching implications for wind management in restoration ecology, linking ecosystem aerodynamics to physiological drivers in arid and semi-arid systems.

Hannah Demerise (UWA) commenced her PhD studying the development of automation systems for direct seeding machinery.

Jane Edgeloe (UWA) completed her Masters on population genomics of seagrass in Shark Bay.

Ankje Frouws (ECU) continues a PhD on spatial and temporal patterns in genetic diversity in seagrass meadows and the implications of these patterns for resilience.

Dylan Gibson (UWA) commenced his Honours on provenance effects on ecophysiological performance of *Eucalyptus todtiana*: implications for seed sourcing.

Lyndle Hardstaff (Curtin) continues a PhD on the conservation of Australian rainforest plant species utilising cryopreservation at Mt Annan Botanic Gardens.

Olaf Hein (Murdoch) completed his Honours on mating system and provenance trial assessment of seed sourcing strategies for restoration.

Riley Hodgson (Flinders) commenced his PhD on optimising plant resilience via plant-soil feedbacks in a restoration context.

Lei Hou (Curtin) commenced his Masters, continuing his Honours work on the role of antioxidants for mitigating oxidative stress during cryopreservation of recalcitrant species.

Justin Jonson (UWA) continues his PhD on the ecological restoration of diverse plant communities in the Fitz-Stirlings.

Michael Just (Curtin) continues his PhD studying the seed biology of species of Rutaceae to inform restoration practice as part of an Australian Research Council Centre for Mine Site Restoration.

Suzanne Lapensee (Murdoch) continued her Masters on an ecological genetic assessment of ecological restoration success post-mining.

Georgia Leahy (Curtin) commenced her PhD on developing cryopreservation protocols that help minimise damage to mitochondria, improving regrowth after storage.

Elvan Ling (UWA) completed his Masters research project titled “Advancing the flash flaming technique to improve large-scale restoration seeding efforts”.

Christine Lison (Curtin) completed her MSc research entitled Maximisation of Topsoil in Restoration of Semi-arid Lands as part of the Australian Research Council Centre for Mine Site Restoration.

Milana Lukic (UWA) continues her PhD on developing molecular methods in cryopreservation for assessing the importance of antioxidants.

Nikki Maher (Murdoch) commenced her Honours assessing provenance effects on seed germination in *Banksia attenuata*: implications for seed sourcing.

Monte Masarei (UWA) completed his PhD, studying the design and engineering of mechanised seeding equipment to facilitate large-scale restoration.

Russell Miller (Murdoch) continued his PhD project “The impact of a changing climate, fire management, herbivory and weed abundance on the tolerable fire intervals of native *Banksia* woodland species”.

Bahram Mirfakhraei (UWA) continues his PhD project: *A genecological assessment of seed sourcing for ecological restoration under current and future climates* as part of the Australian Research Council Centre for Mine Site Restoration.

Thomas Munro (CSU) completed his Honours degree on effects of seed enhancement technologies on early life-stages of seedlings post-mining.

Shawn Peddle (Flinders) completed his Honours on soil DNA chronosequence analysis highlighting bacterial community re-assembly following post-mining forest rehabilitation. Shawn commenced his PhD on soil biota community changes through restoration chronosequences.

Subhashi Rajapakshe (Curtin) continues her PhD research on the seed ecology of short-range endemics in semi-arid landscapes as part of the Australian Research Council Centre for Mine Site Restoration.

Jaume Rusalleda (UWA) continues his PhD research into near-surface remote sensing of plant condition in mine site restoration environments as part of the Australian Research Council Centre for Mine Site Restoration

Laura Skates (UWA) completed her PhD project investigating *The ecological dependency of WA’s carnivorous plants on insect prey through the use of isotopic discrimination* and completed an APR Internship examining communication strategies for botanic gardens.

Siobhan Sullivan (UWA) continues her PhD investigating plant physiological responses to substrate treatments in post-mining environments as part of an Australian Research Council Centre for Mine Site Restoration.

Lauren Svejcar (Murdoch) completed her PhD study on the role of positive plant interactions in *Banksia* woodland restoration.

Emily Tudor (Curtin) completed her Masters research on landscape ecology and ecological energetics of insect pollination in the restoration of forest ecosystems, in partnership with Alcoa of Australia.

Stan Wawrzyczek (LaTrobe) commenced his PhD on the evolution of mammal pollination in SWWA.

Lily Whelehan (Curtin) continues her PhD studying mitochondrial function prior to and after cryopreservation.

Wei San Wong (UWA) continues her PhD understanding how soil-microbial-plant signals effects plant performance in mine site restoration as part of the Australian Research Council Centre for Mine Site Restoration.

Kings Park Science Summer Scholarships (supported by the Friends of Kings Park)

These competitive scholarships provide a bridge between undergraduate and postgraduate study at Kings Park. The following nine students were given a 12 week placement in summer 2020-21: Eliza Driffill, Casey Ryan, Lachlan MacRae, Ashley Browse, Kalinda Miller, Monica Rothwell, Annalise Re, Taylah Hanks, Dylan Gibson.



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Photo: D Blumer/BGPA

Botanic Gardens and Parks Authority

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