



AGENDA

Ordinary Council Meeting Tuesday, 27 September 2022

I hereby give notice that an Ordinary Meeting of Council will be held on:

Date: Tuesday, 27 September 2022

Time: 5:30pm

**Location: Council Chambers Darrandirra
Level 1, Civic Centre
Harry Chan Avenue, Darwin**

Webcasting: [MS Teams Link to Webcast](#)

**Simone Saunders
Chief Executive Officer**

ORDINARY COUNCIL MEMBERS

The Right Worshipful, the Lord Mayor Kon Vatskalis (Chair)

Deputy Lord Mayor Amye Un

Councillor Paul Arnold

Councillor Jimmy Bouhoris

Councillor Kim Farrar

Councillor Sylvia Klonaris

Councillor Brian O'Gallagher

Councillor Mick Palmer

Councillor Peter Pangquee

Councillor Morgan Rickard

Councillor Vim Sharma

Councillor Ed Smelt

Councillor Rebecca Want de Rowe

OFFICERS

Chief Executive Officer, Simone Saunders

Acting General Manager Corporate, Chris Kelly

General Manager Community, Matt Grassmayr

General Manager Innovation, Alice Percy

WEBCASTING DISCLAIMER

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1 ACKNOWLEDGEMENT OF COUNTRY

2 THE LORD'S PRAYER

3 MEETING DECLARED OPEN

4 APOLOGIES AND LEAVE OF ABSENCE

4.1 Apologies

4.2 Leave of Absence Granted

4.3 Leave of Absence Requested

5 ELECTRONIC MEETING ATTENDANCE

5.1 Electronic Meeting Attendance Granted

5.2 Electronic Meeting Attendance Requested

6 DECLARATION OF INTEREST OF MEMBERS AND STAFF

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Ordinary Council Meeting - 13 September 2022

8 MOVING OF ITEMS

8.1 Moving Open Items into Confidential

8.2 Moving Confidential Items into Open

9 MATTERS OF PUBLIC IMPORTANCE / LORD MAYORAL MINUTE

Nil

10 PUBLIC QUESTION TIME

11 PETITIONS

12 DEPUTATIONS AND BRIEFINGS

12.1

Department of Infrastructure, Planning and Logistics will be in attendance to brief the Council on the Middle Arm Sustainable Development Precinct

13 NOTICES OF MOTION**13.1 NOTICE OF MOTION - THE ULURU STATEMENT FROM THE HEART****Common No.:****Attachments:** Nil

I, Councillor Jimmy Bouhoris, give notice that at the next Ordinary Council Meeting on 27 September 2022, I will move the following motion:-

MOTION

THAT Council invite Thomas Mayor to present *The Uluru Statement from the Heart* to Councillors at the next available Ordinary Council Meeting.

REASON:

Signed by me at Darwin this 20 September 2022

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'J. Bouhoris', is written over two horizontal lines.

COUNCILLOR JIMMY BOUHORIS

ADMINISTRATION COMMENT

In this section information is provided by officers to facilitate decision-making:

- Facts and data
- Background context and historical information relating to the NOM
- What the next steps would be if the motion is passed, for example “a council report will be prepared and presented by 28 February 2023”

Should the motion be carried, the following implications of this motion should be considered. Note any costs provided are estimates only – no quotes or pricing has been obtained for this motion:

Public consultation requirements	Nil
External consultant advice	Nil
Legal advice / litigation	Nil
Impacts to existing projects	Nil
Impact to FTE	Nil
Budget reallocation	Nil
Capital investment	Nil
Officer time preparing the report requested in this motion	Nil
Officer time in receiving and preparing this Administration Comment	15 minutes

14 ACTION REPORTS

14.1 MOTIONS FOR THE NOVEMBER 2022 LGANT GENERAL MEETING

Author: Governance Projects Officer

Authoriser: Chief Executive Officer

Attachments: 1. **Motions for LGANT General Meeting 17 November 2022 - Establishing NT Local Government as an Employer of Choice** [↓](#)

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. THAT the report entitled Motions for the November 2022 LGANT General Meeting be received and noted.
2. THAT Council endorse the following motion to be submitted to the Local Government Association of the Northern Territory (LGANT) General Meeting in November 2022:

THAT the City of Darwin Council calls on the LGANT Board to develop and deliver a long-term campaign to prompt Territorians to actively consider local government as an attractive employment sector.
3. THAT Council endorse the following motion to be submitted to the Local Government Association of the Northern Territory (LGANT) General Meeting in November 2022:

THAT the City of Darwin Council calls on the LGANT Board to develop a suite of digital resources for use by all members to promote the advantages and benefits of a career in local government in the NT to Territorians and potential interstate candidates.

PURPOSE

The purpose of this report is for Elected Members to endorse motions to be put forward to the LGANT General Meeting on 17 November 2022.

KEY ISSUES

- LGANT General Meeting will be held on 17 November 2022.
- As a member of LGANT, City of Darwin is invited to identify strategic priorities and issues for Council where the efforts and resources of LGANT could be directed for good effect and benefit.
- City of Darwin may submit motions and supporting papers for the consideration by the LGANT General Meeting.
- The submissions deadline: 6 October 2022.
- Following a workshop with Elected Members a broad list of issues and opportunities have been developed to inform and guide further advocacy efforts. These will be pursued via various mechanisms including meetings with MLAs/Ministers, through CCCLM and other networks.
- One topic is being proposed to put to the next General Meeting of LGANT: Establishing NT local government as an employer of choice.

DISCUSSION

Council's principal role is to represent and make decisions in the interests of the Darwin community, coordinate the provision of services and facilities to support liveability improvements and represent the area's interests to the wider community.

As the sector's peak body, LGANT is responsible for providing industry-specific leadership, support and influential representation for its members, including the City of Darwin.

The next LGANT General Meeting is being held on 17 November 2022. This meeting provides an opportunity to shape the priorities, focus and output of LGANT.

Through a discussion format at the Briefing on 6 September 2022, Elected Members workshopped potential motions to put to the LGANT General Meeting.

Elected Members were encouraged to raise:

- **Policy issues** at the territory or national level that LGANT could pursue through advocacy
- **Current gaps** or need for clarification on issues relating to local government and our community
- **Advocacy letters** that could be addressed to governments at NT or Federal level, peak bodies or other stakeholder groups on issues of strategic importance
- **Advocacy campaigns** for public issues common to multiple or all councils

Topics discussed included:

- Future proofing principles for infrastructure design
- Natural disaster and resilience capabilities on country
- Facilities and services for seniors
- Library funding

Some of the topics raised during the motion workshop session have, or are already being pursued, via other means as the opportunity arose at other meetings between executive officers and the Minister. Further, in discussion with LGANT personnel it also became apparent that LGANT is already pursuing the above issues via their advocacy channels.

The attached paper, with two motions, suggests a strategic response led by LGANT to address issues relating to employment vacancies in critical officer roles and the difficulty in attracting suitably qualified candidates. This topic has been regularly raised and discussed, not only for City of Darwin, but also in the context of bringing more workers to the Northern Territory both regionally and remotely.

This issue is common to the sector across Australia and LGANT's counterparts in South Australia and New South Wales have established services to help combat it for their members. Similar campaigns have also been run with varying success by NTG education, health and police departments.

Should Council endorse the paper and motions, they will be submitted to LGANT by 6 October for consideration for inclusion in the agenda for the 17 November 2022 General Meeting.

PREVIOUS COUNCIL RESOLUTION

At the 26 October 2022 meeting Council resolved:

Moved: Lord Mayor Kon Vatskalis

Seconded: Alderman Peter Pangquee

RESOLUTION ORD424/21

1. THAT Council ENDORSE the following notices of motion to be submitted to the Local Government Association of the Northern Territory (LGANT) General Meeting in November 2021:

a) THAT LGANT advocate to the Northern Territory Government to establish an independently administered, clear, transparent, and equitable process for all future changes to local government boundaries.

b) THAT LGANT advocate to the Northern Territory Government to enhance legislative protections to ensure that local government continue to receive rates revenue for properties provided for public housing to ensure continued delivery of essential services and infrastructure to local communities.

c) THAT LGANT advocate to the incoming Electoral Commissioner for enhanced planning, communication and resources to be made available for future Local Government elections.

STRATEGIC PLAN ALIGNMENT	6 Governance Framework 6.4 Accountability
BUDGET / FINANCIAL / RESOURCE IMPLICATIONS	Nil
LEGISLATION / POLICY CONTROLS OR IMPACTS	Nil
CONSULTATION, ENGAGEMENT & COMMUNICATION	Engagement Level: Involve Tactics: Elected Members identified the strategic priorities for this and future advocacy opportunities.
DECLARATION OF INTEREST	The report author does not have a conflict of interest in relation to this matter. The report authoriser does not have a conflict of interest in relation to this matter. If a conflict of interest exists, staff will not act in the matter, except as authorised by the CEO or Council (as the case requires).

Motion title: Establishing NT local government as an employer of choice

Motion: THAT the City of Darwin Council calls on the LGANT Board to develop and deliver a long-term campaign to prompt Territorians to actively consider local government as an attractive employment sector.

Motion: THAT the City of Darwin Council calls on the LGANT Board to develop a suite of digital resources for use by all members to promote the advantages and benefits of a career in local government in the NT to Territorians and potential interstate candidates.

Background and supporting information: Local governments in different Australian states have, across time, sought to promote the sector as an 'employer of choice' as a strategy to combat ongoing skills shortages and to compete to attract high calibre talent.

In NSW the "Careers at Council" human resources platform promotes local government as an employer of choice and acts as a recruitment advertising portal. This is supplemented by a "Rank to Grade Guide" that enables those in the defence force to easily identify their level and role fit when considering a shift across to the local government sector.

In South Australia, the "Careers in Council" platform provides a similar service.

NT councils are facing strong competition in the talent market to fill critical job vacancies at a time of low national unemployment and competition from the Northern Territory Government for quality candidates.

Councils have niche roles for individuals with varying technical and tertiary qualifications, varying experience, graduates, apprentices and people with disabilities and special needs.

This means the target market for 'employer of choice' type campaigns can be cost effective as the diversity of employment positions that exist within local governments is as broad as the job seeker market itself-- provided that they are an adult Australian or individual with an appropriate working visa.

Currently there is no coordinated campaign to position the local government sector as an attractive employment prospect.

Various Northern Territory Government agencies including Education, Health and NT Police have developed similar campaigns aimed at encouraging Territorians to study in specific fields and to attract qualified applicants from interstate. Through the Department of the Chief Minister this extends to retention via a broad "I work for the Territory" internal brand designed to grow the collective identity and sense of belonging among NT public servants. Options such as these can be explored by LGANT in the development of such a strategy.

Operating with high vacancy rates is not sustainable for councils, not conducive to the reliable delivery of community services and infrastructure, and it places undue stress on officers. Turnover rates mean that having jobs in the recruitment market is a constant administrative and cost burden to local government.

It is our understanding that these issues are commonly shared across the NT Local Government sector.

City of Darwin Council therefore calls on LGANT to consider the following motion at their General Meeting on 17 November 2022:

THAT the City of Darwin Council calls on the LGANT Board to develop and deliver a long-term campaign to prompt Territorians to actively consider local government as an attractive employment sector.

THAT the City of Darwin Council calls on the LGANT Board to develop a suite of digital resources for use by all members to promote the advantages and benefits of a career in local government in the NT to Territorians and potential interstate candidates.

14.2 REVIEW OF THE CITYLIFE PLATFORMS - LIGHTBOX EXHIBITIONS

Author: Arts and Cultural Development Officer
Authoriser: General Manager Community
Attachments: 1. Lightbox Exhibitions Reference Images [↓](#)

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. THAT the report entitled Review of the CITYLIFE Platforms – Lightbox Exhibitions be received and noted.
2. THAT Council endorse the name change of the CITYLIFE Platforms to City of Darwin Lightbox Exhibitions.

PURPOSE

The purpose of this report is to provide a review of City of Darwin's CITYLIFE Platforms – Lightbox Exhibitions.

KEY ISSUES

- The CITYLIFE Platforms program consists of public art exhibitions using 10 purpose-built lightboxes at the Smith Street Mall, Dragonfly Car Park and Nightcliff Swimming Pool, featuring art works by Darwin creatives.
- The Program is administered within the Arts & Cultural Development portfolio, with curators appointed via an expression of interest process, and exhibitions rotated every six months.
- The Program has been well received and provided a great opportunity for local artists.
- It is recommended that Program be renamed to City of Darwin Lightbox Exhibitions.
- Investigations will be undertaken into the financial and technical viability of extending the program to new sites on existing Council infrastructure such as Karama Library, Casuarina Pool and Civic Centre upgrades.

DISCUSSION

Background

In 2016 as part of Council's Public Art Pilot Plan, the CITYLIFE Platforms were proposed as a temporary public art pilot. The lightbox format was put forward as a "platform" for local artists to showcase their works within a rotating exhibition format, providing a point of difference from other public art formats such as permanent stand-alone works and temporary/pop-up installations.

In 2017, 10 purpose-built lightboxes were installed at:

- Smith Street Mall
- Dragonfly Car Park
- Nightcliff Swimming Pool

The first exhibition occurred in 2018, with new exhibitions rotated every six months.

In total 11 exhibitions have been programmed, 6 organisational partnerships have been created (including internally with City of Darwin Youth Team) with local curators leading each instalment and over a hundred local artists showcased. See **Attachment 1** for exhibition reference images.

Various program management and delivery arrangements have been trialed throughout the program, including:

- expressions of interest (EOIs) from both artists and curators
- partnering with visual arts organisations
- partnering with cultural development and outreach organisations
- internal partnerships
- artist-curator solo exhibitions.

Program Feedback

CITYLIFE Platforms has provided City of Darwin with positive media, as well as some of the best audience engagement on Council social media platforms. Each exhibition was launched with an online video, providing each exhibition with a life outside of the exhibition sites and period, with previous instalments archived on the City of Darwin YouTube page.

Diversity of representation has been ensured within every exhibition and the artworks of Larrakia, ATSI, CALD, young, gender and sexually diverse artists and artists with disabilities have been represented.

Feedback from evaluation reports filled out by the curator of each program consistently states that the Program plays an important role in showcasing local creativity and contributing to the vibrancy of the municipality. Artists have been happy with the showcasing of their works and the promotion, value-adds and opportunities that have resulted from their participation including artwork sales, professional development, online promotion, requests for commissions, networking and other creative opportunities resulting from the exposure provided.

The most common suggestion for improvement from curators was that the Program locations be extended to other Wards, and other public areas that experience high day and night visitation outside the CBD. Site suggestions included integration into the Casuarina Pool and Civic Centre upgrades, Mindil Beach, Karama Library, Stokes Hill Wharf and Cullen Bay.

Current Program

In 2020, following the success of the three-year pilot, CITYLIFE Platforms was converted to an ongoing operational program.

During the initial trial, officers found that conducting an open call for EOIs by organisations with sufficient project management experience, determined by an internal assessment panel, delivered the best quality exhibitions with the most diversity in artist representation and the least demand on Council resources.

As a result, the current program is delivered by:

- selecting partner organisations through an open EOI process, via online application.
- rotating exhibitions every six months

The latest exhibition was launched on 8 September 2022 at Nightcliff Pool with project partners Proper Creative, who are managing the Darwin Street Art Festival (DSAF). Proper Creative have curated an exhibition featuring 11 established and emerging Street Art Festival artists. This exhibition has been designed as an opportunity for DSAF artists to provide new public art and to experiment with innovations in their practice. As the exhibition features temporary works it provides additional creative freedom and opportunities for emerging artists. The latest exhibition is one of the strongest and most diverse exhibitions to date.

Investigations will be undertaken by officers into the the financial and technical viability of extending the program to new sites on existing Council infrastructure such as Karama Library, and of integration into the Casuarina Pool and Civic Centre upgrades.

Recommendation

The CITYLIFE Program has had a very positive reception and has become a well-known and highly regarded part of Darwin's public art infrastructure, providing great promotion for Darwin's creative talent and for City of Darwin as the project owner and administrator.

While the Program continues as an ongoing operational program, officers recommend the Program be renamed to City of Darwin Lightbox Exhibitions to clearly reflect its purpose and as the previous name references the rescinded City Life branding of the Community and Cultural Services team.

PREVIOUS COUNCIL RESOLUTION

At the 22 March 2016 meeting Council resolved:

DECISION NO.21\4238

- A. THAT Report Number 16C0022 SC:kl entitled Minutes Arts and Cultural Development Advisory Committee 4 February 2016, be received and noted.
- B. THAT Committee endorse the implementation of the Public Art Darwin Pilot Plan Attachment B to Report Number 16C0022 SC:kl entitled Minutes Arts and Cultural Development Advisory Committee 4 February 2016 in accordance with the City of Darwin Arts Plan 2015 – 2020.

STRATEGIC PLAN ALIGNMENT

5 A Vibrant and Creative City

5.2 By 2030, Darwin will be a more connected community and have pride in our cultural identity

BUDGET / FINANCIAL / RESOURCE IMPLICATIONS	<p>Budget/Funding:</p> <p>Each exhibition costs approximately \$9,000.</p> <p>\$18,0000 per year, to deliver two exhibitions, is allocated in the Arts Operational budget (05/221004/300/105).</p> <p>Is Funding identified: Yes</p>
LEGISLATION / POLICY CONTROLS OR IMPACTS	<p>Legislation:</p> <p><i>Local Government Act 2019</i></p> <p><i>Australian Copyright Act 1968</i></p> <p>Policy:</p> <p>Public Art and Cultural Development Policy 084</p>
CONSULTATION, ENGAGEMENT & COMMUNICATION	<p>Engagement Level: Involve</p> <p>Tactics: Audit and exit report for each instalment of the program completed by the curator/project manager</p> <p>Internal:</p> <p>Arts and Cultural Development Officers</p> <p>Executive Manager Community and Cultural Services</p> <p>External:</p> <p>External involvement via curatorial Expression of Interest process</p>
DECLARATION OF INTEREST	<p>The report author does not have a conflict of interest in relation to this matter.</p> <p>The report authoriser does not have a conflict of interest in relation to this matter.</p> <p>If a conflict of interest exists, staff will not act in the matter, except as authorised by the CEO or Council (as the case requires).</p>

CITYLIFE PLATFORMS reference images:

2018

'Glamorama Futurama' – Picture of curator Koulla Roussos on site with artwork by Matthew van Roden



'Catchlight' – Nightcliff swimming pool works by Charles Darwin University students



2019

'Arafura Connect' – solo exhibition by artist Aly de Groot, curated by the artist

Arafura Sea inspired outdoor art brings 'soul and spirit' to beleaguered Darwin CBD

By [Emilie Gramenz](#)

Posted Mon at 8:59am



PHOTO: The Arafura Sea has inspired Aly de Groot's latest series of works.
(ABC News: Emilie Gramenz)

A Top End artist is using inspiration of Darwin's jagged cliffs and the Arafura Sea to brighten up the beleaguered CBD as it struggles with an economic downturn.

A series of works by artist Aly de Groot draws its inspiration from the sparkling sea and the clash of the blue water against Darwin's orange sea cliffs for a council project aiming to brighten up the city with art.

This latest iteration marks another year of the revolving exhibit.

Installed on the weekend, the series of rockpool prints using cyanotype, or sun printing, and plant pigments, can be found in the boxes in Smith Street Mall, the CBD's Chinatown car park and at the Nightcliff Pool.

RELATED STORY: [Artist's work destroyed 'without warning' due to asbestos fears](#)

RELATED STORY: [Artist to spend one month living in tiny, indoor dome at Darwin gallery](#)

RELATED STORY: [Indigenous superhero Kyle fights stereotypes — just in time for Australia Day](#)

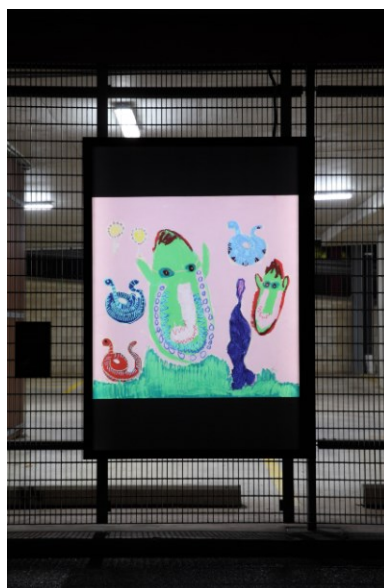
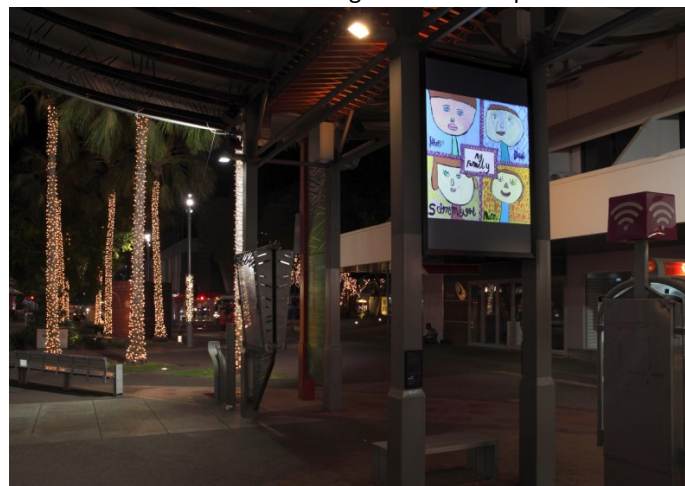
Key points:

- Chinatown and Nightcliff Pool are among the locations being brightened up by a Darwin council plan to enliven the embattled CBD
- Well-known Top End artist Aly de Groot has been chosen to feature in the latest iteration of the revolving exhibit
- Her works have been influenced by land and seascapes of the region

‘Art and Adaption’ – Nightcliff swimming pool works, curated by Fernanda Dupaul

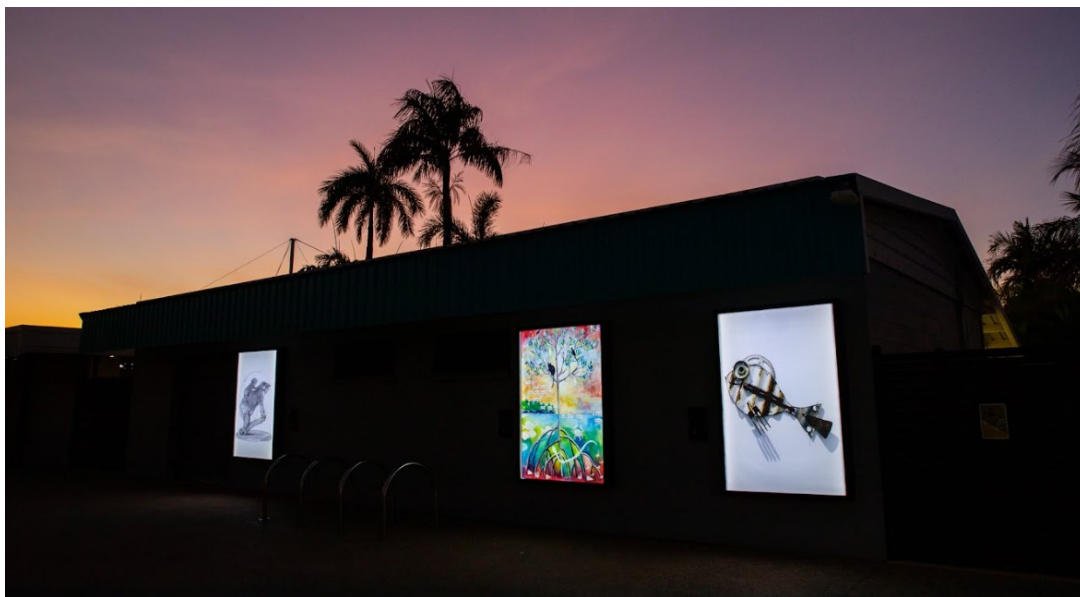


‘Who We Are’ – Install shot of Samantha Callaghan’s work as part of Arts Access group show



2020

'Climate' – launch event at Nightcliff swimming pool, curated by Darwin Visual Arts Association



'Balnba' – Exhibition collaboration with Balunu Healing Foundation. Larrakia artist Mim Cole explaining her work at the launch, Larrakia artist Danella Lee standing with her work



2021

'Home Turf: Adventures in Art!' – Exhibition collaboration with City of Darwin Youth Team for Youth Week 2021, launch images



'Night and Day' – Exhibition collaboration with Charles Darwin University visual arts students



15 RECEIVE & NOTE REPORTS**15.1 NIGHT TIME ECONOMY 2020-21**

Author: Executive Manager Growth & Economic Development

Authoriser: General Manager Innovation

Attachments: 1. Measuring the Australian Night Time Economy 2020-21 [↓](#)

RECOMMENDATIONS

THAT the report entitled Night Time Economy 2020-21 be received and noted.

PURPOSE

The purpose of this report is to summarise and outline key learnings from a Council of Capital City Lord Mayors Report entitled Measuring the Australian Night Time Economy 2020-21.

KEY ISSUES

- An analysis of the Australian Night Time Economy (NTE) funded through the Council of the Capital City Lord Mayors, has shown that in 2020-21 employment remained 7% below pre-pandemic levels, sales turnover remained 5% below the pre-pandemic baseline, there was record establishment growth at 8%, and a continuing shift from Drink to Entertainment and Food businesses.
- Darwin's NTE accounts for 6.1% of all businesses and was worth \$642M to the economy in 2020-21, representing 12.2% increase since 2019-20 pre-pandemic levels.
- Darwin's Core NTE, which includes food, drink and entertainment businesses, has seen positive growth since the 2019-20 pre-pandemic levels, in terms of the number of establishments (438, up 4.8%), employment (up 29%) and turnover (up 12.2%).

DISCUSSION

City of Darwin is a member city to the Council of Capital City Lord Mayors (CCCLM). CCCLM have been commissioning annual analysis to measure the size of the Australian Night Time Economy (NTE), with data available since 2009. Measuring the Australian Night Time Economy 2020-21 Report is provided at **Attachment 1**.

In the report, NTE is defined as economic activity occurring between 6pm and 6am and is split into Core, Non-Core and Supply sectors. The report focuses on Core NTE, consisting of Food, Drink and Entertainment (consumption) businesses and these businesses' economic performance for 2020-21.

Key findings of the report across Australia's NTE:

- employment rebounded but remained below pre-pandemic levels,
- turnover has the slowest recovery in the Entertainment sector,
- there has been record new establishment growth, of which Victoria and New South Wales saw the greatest,
- of the Core sectors, there has been a continued shift from Drinking to Entertainment and Food sector growth,
- all States and Territories experienced strong growth in employment and sales turnover, reflecting post-pandemic recovery, however, most have remained below 2018/19 levels,
- Tasmania had the greatest employment in NTE increase (+25%) following 10% decline in 2018-19,
- Western Australia had the strongest growth (+14%) following decline in 2018-19,
- Sydney maintains its position as densest NTE in Australia, with the second largest number of establishments (5,589),
- Brisbane maintained its position as the largest NTE in Australia and experienced strong growth (+5.6%) to 2020/21 and with over 7,000 businesses, and
- many of the member cities had strong establishment growth, particularly those in New South Wales, with Newcastle (+12.3%), and Parramatta (+10.4%) each experiencing stronger growth than all other cities.

City of Darwin delivers a number of initiatives to grow the NTE including:

- MyDarwin Voucher initiative,
- the Darwin 2030 Movement Strategy, and encouraging uses of laneways,
- the Parklets Program,
- extension of the moratorium on alfresco dining fees,
- the Street Food Program,
- e-scooters and e-bikes and extension of zones and routes between entertainment offerings eg. Mindil Beach Markets, the Casino, Waterfront Precinct,
- sponsoring a number of events such as the Darwin Festival,
- supporting Austin Lane Markets – meet-the-maker,

- delivering the Darwin Safer City Program, and
- partnership in the Darwin City Deal.

Darwin's NTE plays an important and significant role in creating, shaping and contributing to our culture, lifestyle and the prosperity of the city. Darwin's NTE represents 6.1% of all businesses and was worth \$642M to the economy, which represents 12.2% increase in share of economy since 2019-20, pre-pandemic levels. Overall, the Core NTE have seen positive growth since 2019-20 pre-pandemic levels, in terms of the number of NTE establishments (438, up 4.8%), employment (up 29%) and turnover (up 12.2%).

In the Food sector the number of establishments have grown since per-pandemic levels providing 502 establishments (20 new establishments), representing a 7.2% increase. This sector has seen Employment return to pre-pandemic levels however turnover remained lower. The sectors economic performance improved also turning over \$998M (15.4% growth on 2019-20).

The Drink Sector although the total number of Drink establishments has fallen, turnover and employment now exceed pre-pandemic numbers.

Entertainment establishments remained relatively static with small changes across the industry. Notably, Gambling had four establishments leave the industry while creative and Performing Art activities welcomed four new establishments, as did Sports and Recreation. There were still 480 fewer employees from pre-pandemic levels, and \$42M less sales turnover.

The Retail sub-sector of the NTE has only increased by two new businesses, or 1%, while employment by retailers has reduced by 14.2% and turnover have increased by almost 10%. The greatest decline in turnover is in accommodation, which was down 10.8% for 2020-21.

PREVIOUS COUNCIL RESOLUTION

Not applicable.

STRATEGIC PLAN ALIGNMENT	2 A Safe, Liveable and Healthy City 2.2 By 2030, Darwin will be increasingly recognised as a liveable city
BUDGET / FINANCIAL / RESOURCE IMPLICATIONS	Budget/Funding: Annual membership payment \$31,900 for 2022/23 Is Funding identified: Yes, costed to account: 05/120004/300/312 Existing Position No: N/A Contractor: N/A
LEGISLATION / POLICY CONTROLS OR IMPACTS	Legislation: N/A Policy: Economic Development Strategy
CONSULTATION, ENGAGEMENT & COMMUNICATION	Engagement Level: Inform Tactics: Council briefing and report with key findings.

	<p>Internal: For Council's intelligence and use in city economic planning.</p> <p>External: Social Media post on LinkedIn or Facebook.</p>
DECLARATION OF INTEREST	<p>The report author does not have a conflict of interest in relation to this matter.</p> <p>The report authoriser does not have a conflict of interest in relation to this matter.</p> <p>If a conflict of interest exists, staff will not act in the matter, except as authorised by the CEO or Council (as the case requires).</p>

Measuring the Australian Night Time Economy 2020-21

A project for the Council of Capital City Lord Mayors

September 2022



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Document Information

Project Reference Number	P22-03-02
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Last update	04/09/22
Name of Authors	Anna Edwards, Andrew License
Reviewer	Terry Bevan
Document Status	Public
Approval Status	Final

About this report

The Council of Capital City Lord Mayors have been commissioning annual analysis to measure the size of the Australian Night Time Economy (NTE), with data available since 2009. The NTE is defined as economic activity occurring between 6pm and 6am and is split into Core, Non-Core and Supply sectors. This report focuses on the Core NTE, which consists of Food, Drink and Entertainment (consumption) businesses and these businesses' economic performance in the latest financial year for which official data is available (2020-21). For further details about the methodology and data sources, please see the Appendix.

Enquiries about this document can be addressed to:

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4 September 2022



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Table of Contents and Glossary

Glossary of terms

Term	Definition
ABS	Australian Bureau of Statistics – the national provider of official government statistics.
ANZSIC	Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification – a method of assigning establishments to a standardised set of activity
Employment	The number of employees associated with the establishment(s). Elements of charts and infographics relating to employment throughout this report are coloured red.
Establishment(s)	Actively trading business(es) recorded in the Australian Bureau of Statistics Business Register (ABSBR) as at 30 th June in each reporting year. Elements of charts and infographics relating to establishments throughout this report are coloured blue.
LGA	Local Government Area – the municipal geographic area of a local council.
NTE	Night Time Economy – economic activity which occurs at establishments primarily between the hours of 6 p.m. and 6 a.m. The NTE can be broken down into Core, Non-Core and Supply as per the table below. The focus of this report is the Core NTE.
SA2	Statistical Area 2 – An ABS geographic area classification defined using the Census of Population and Housing.
Turnover (\$m)	The sales and service income generated by the establishment(s), exclusive of goods and service tax (GST). Elements of charts and infographics relating to turnover throughout this report are coloured green.
Sector	Description
Core NTE	The activities that provide primary establishment services to leisure users – mainly between 6pm and 6am. The Core NTE is split into sub-sectors of Drink, Entertainment and Food and then further sub-divided.
Non-Core NTE	Establishments that may operate across the 24-hour day and some of which provide integral services to Core NTE leisure activities. These include public and private transport, hotels and other forms of accommodation, retail services and public services such as policing, health services, parking, and lighting.
Supply NTE	Supply NTE establishments tend to operate during the day but are part of the Core NTE supply chain via the production or wholesaling of Food, Drink or Entertainment products for resale in leisure outlets.
Non-NTE	This refers to all the other economic activities outside the NTE definition.
Total Economy	This is the sum of all economic activity within a defined geography.

Methodology note. Detailed economic data in this report is sourced from the ABS Counts of Australian Businesses, including Entries and Exits. This data has some limitations; in that it reflects the primary activity of the business and does not define the temporal nature of its activity, however, the approach provides the best estimate available for NTE activity using ANZSICs that are most likely to be open between 6pm and 6am based on prior research. For further methodological detail, see Appendix (p46).

Key findings for 2020/21



Employment rebounded but remained below pre-pandemic

Following devastating employment losses in the first three months of the pandemic to June 2020 (-20%), employment in Australia's Core NTE employment had rebounded by June 2021 (+18%) to more than 1.05m workers. Despite the rebound, employment remained 7% below pre-pandemic levels, with 73k fewer positions – pushing Core NTE employment back to levels recorded in 2016.



Sales turnover recovery slower in Entertainment

In 2020/21, Core NTE sales turnover increased to \$133bn, but remained \$6.2bn (-5%) below the 2019/20 pre-pandemic baseline – in line with 2017/18 levels. This was driven by the Entertainment sub-sector, which remained -15% below the 2019/20 pre-pandemic baseline, likely due to the close-contact nature of many of the sub-sector's activities. The Drink sub-sector, surpassed the baseline, while the Food sub-sector had almost returned to pre-pandemic levels.



Record establishment growth

Despite the pandemic uncertainty, in the 2020/21 financial year, Australia's Core NTE recorded the highest percentage growth (+8%) in establishments since records began in 2009. The sector gained 9,590 businesses, bringing the total to 123,300. Potential reasons for this include strong consumer demand as restrictions lifted and entrepreneurs acting in response to government stimulus packages¹.



VIC and NSW had the greatest establishment growth

New South Wales (+11%) and Victoria (+9%) had the greatest percentage and absolute growth in Core NTE establishments in 2020/21. The strong Victorian state level growth was not matched in Melbourne (+4%), with most of Victoria's growth occurring within the wider Greater Melbourne area, outside of the capital city.



Continuing shift from Drink to Entertainment and Food

In 2020/21 the Food sub-sector gained 6,796 businesses (+10%), driven by *Cafes and Restaurants* (+6,147 / +14%). The Entertainment sub-sector also had noteworthy establishment growth (+6,147 / +14%), particularly within the *Creative and Performing Arts* (+1,054 / +7%), *Sports and Physical Recreation* (+955 / +10%) and *Brothel Keeping and Prostitution* (+62 / +20%) industries. Drink establishments rose at a slower rate (+399 / +5%) continuing an existing trend of a shift away from Drink towards a more diverse range of night time activities.

¹ In 2021, Australia's business community as a whole had fewer business exits, a higher business entry rate, an increase in businesses shifting from non-employing to employing, and a rise in updates to registered industry classifications (ANZSICs). Several factors could have driven this, including innovation, the return of consumer demand and businesses adapting to become eligible for, or benefit from government stimulus packages (see *Data sources* in the appendix for further information)..



Introduction

Last year's report set out the initial devastating impacts of COVID-19 on Australia's night time economy during the first three months of the pandemic, to June 2020. Since then, much has changed for the night time economy – and Australia as a whole – as society transitions towards 'COVID normal'.

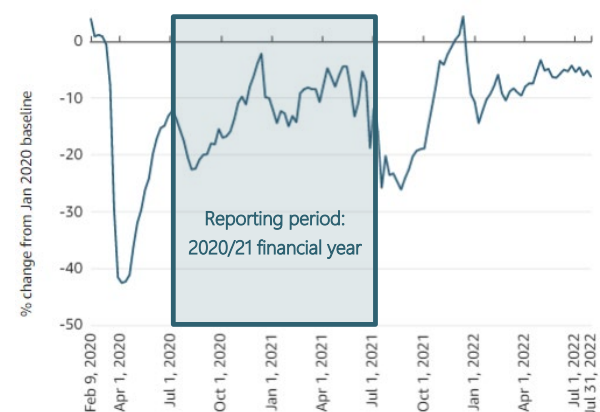
While lockdowns look to be a thing of the past, the sector still faces uncertainty and challenges such as ongoing staff shortages and cost of living rises. Additionally, night time economy businesses continue to adapt to changes to consumer demand caused by increased working flexibility, with recent data indicating that there has been a stall in office workers returning to Australia's CBDs¹.

While there have been challenges for the sector across Australian cities, many councils have recognised the importance of their night time economies in reactivating their CBDs. The opportunity has been taken to develop new strategies and action plans to support night time economy businesses going forward. Cities have also been keen to develop partnerships between the business community and government to foster successful night time initiatives. All these initiatives put Australia's night time economy in a stronger position for the future – a welcome outcome following the hardships experienced by many businesses over the last couple of years.

This report analyses data for the 2020/21 financial year, at a time when Australia was entering its third wave of the pandemic and the Delta variant was beginning to gain traction. Borders remained closed to international tourists, but pandemic restrictions

were easing in many cities, and the race to vaccinate the Australian population was underway. In many instances, the steep falls in employment and sales observed during the first three months had begun to be reversed and, as explored in the [Looking to the Future report](#), there was a general sense of optimism. This is reflected in Figure 1, where [Google Mobility](#) data trends highlight that visits to retail and recreation premises had returned to 10% less than the pre-pandemic baseline. That being said, the advent of the Omicron variant later in 2021 led to further challenges for the sector (also visible in Figure 1).

Figure 1: Australian retail and recreation mobility



This year's report begins by investigating the impacts to 2020/21 on Australia as a whole, before an analysis of state and territory trends. This is followed by a review of trends and local government initiatives in CCCLM member cities.

The report offers continuity of evidence to support the development of Australia's night time economy during the continued challenges caused by the COVID-19 pandemic.

The NTE in Australia

Core NTE businesses play an important part in Australia's enviable lifestyle culture. They make a strong and growing contribution towards Australia's economy in the jobs they provide, and the sales turnover generated.

In June 2021, Australia's Core NTE comprised 123,316 **establishments**. Most of these businesses belong to the Food sub-sector (63%), followed by Entertainment (30%) and Drink (7%). The distribution across these three sub-sectors has continued a trend towards more Food and Entertainment and fewer Drink establishments. This trend has been driven increases in *Sports and Physical Recreation Activities* and *Creative and Performing Arts Activities* businesses.

Despite the ongoing pandemic challenges, the Australian Core NTE gained 9,590 establishments in 2020/21 (+8%) – the strongest growth since records began (Figure 3). Most of this growth was in the Food sub-sector (+10%), driven by the addition of 6,147 businesses in Australia's *Cafes and Restaurants* industry (+14%). The Entertainment (+7%) and Drink (+5%) sub-sectors also gained new businesses.

After a fall of -9% between 2018/19 and 2019/20, Australia's Core NTE **sales turnover** rose 4%, growing from \$127.6bn in 2019/20 to \$133.2bn in the 2020/21 financial year. Sales turnover remained \$6.2bn below the 2019/20 pre-pandemic baseline, demonstrating that recovery was still incomplete.

Similarly, after a fall of -20% between June 2019 and June 2020, **employment** as of June 2021 had rebounded by 18%. This, however, was -7% below the pre-pandemic June 2019 baseline - equating to 72,655 fewer jobs in the sector - as visualised by the red line in Figure 3. The industry with the greatest number of job losses was *Takeaway Food Services*, which had 42,375 fewer employees in June 2021 than it did in June 2019.




Measure	Core NTE 20/21 & Change from 19/20	% Total Economy
 Establishments	123,316 +8.4%	5.1%
 Employment	1,051,650 +17.5%	8.0%
 Sales Turnover	\$133.2bn +4.4%	3.3%

Figure 2: Indexed % change (2011 = 1.0) in Core NTE metrics

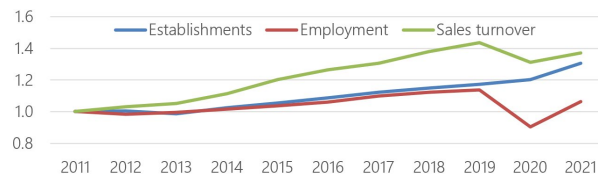
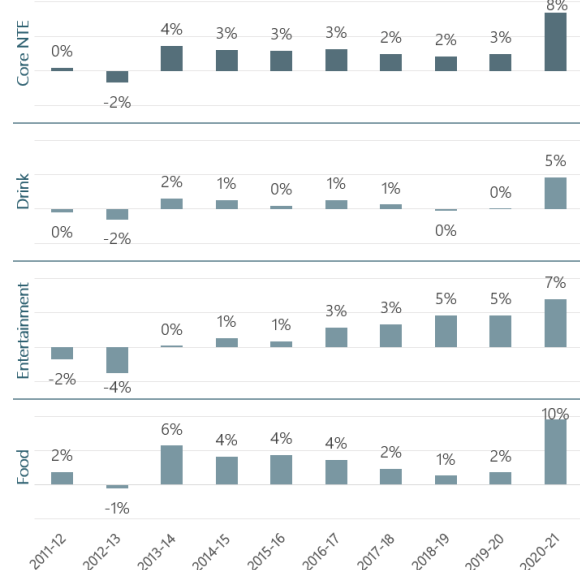


Figure 3: Year on year establishment change 2011 to 2021








Sub-sectoral performance

Australia's Core NTE gained a substantial number of **Food** establishments (6,796 / +10%) in 2020/21. After a considerable fall in employment in 2019/20 (-18%), the number of employees in this sub-sector partially recovered but remained -5% below the pre-pandemic 2018/19 baseline. Sales turnover in this sub-sector made a partial recovery. Interestingly, 2020/21 sales turnover growth was strongest among establishments classified as *Cafes and Restaurants* (+19%), while turnover in *Takeaway Food Services* declined -6%. An explanation for this may be the rise of the gig economy, as well as food delivery services classified as belonging to the *Courier Pick-up and Delivery Services* industry.

The **Entertainment** sub-sector also experienced strong growth in establishments (+7%) in 2020/21. Sales turnover continued to fall - likely a reflection of the slower recovery of close-contact activities. After a fall of -9% in 2019/20, it fell by another -7% in the 2020/2021 financial year. In 2020/21, the fall in turnover was particularly evident within *Creative and Performing Arts Activities* (-22%). To put this into perspective, sales turnover in this industry in 2019/20 was \$8.4bn, while in 2020/21, this had fallen to \$5.7bn; a loss of \$2.7bn. After large losses in 2019/20 (-29%), some employment in the sub-sector was regained by June 2021, suggesting preparation for returning demand, but remained 9% below June 2019 levels.

The **Drink** sub-sector also experienced growth in establishment numbers (+4.6%) in 2020/21 after a long period of stagnation. This was driven by growth in the number of *Pubs, Taverns and Bars* (+6%), as opposed to *Liquor Retailing* (+1.5%). Drink's employment and turnover increased in 2020/21, with particularly strong growth in *Liquor Retailing* turnover (+12%), which aligns with research finding higher alcohol consumption during the early stages of the pandemic².

Sub-sector	Measure & Change 20/21	% Core NTE
<i>Establishments</i>		
 Drink	9,028 +4.6%	7%
 Entertainment	36,777 +7.0%	30%
 Food	77,511 +9.6%	63%
<i>Employment</i>		
 Drink	119,950 +8.8%	11%
 Entertainment	257,810 +28.6%	25%
 Food	673,885 +15.5%	64%
<i>Turnover</i>		
 Drink	\$20.9bn +8.5%	16%
 Entertainment	\$39.4bn -6.7%	30%
 Food	\$72.9bn +10.4%	55%

The NTE in states and territories

Between 2019/20 and 2020/21, every state and territory experienced establishment, employment, and turnover increases in the Core NTE. While employment and sales turnover have grown strongly across every state and territory it should be noted this reflects returning post-pandemic recovery, with **most states or territories remaining below 2018/19 levels**.

In terms of employment, **Tasmania** had the greatest increase (+25%), which followed a 10% fall last year. In sales turnover, **Western Australia** had the strongest growth (+14%), following a decline of 4% from 2018/19 to 2019/20.

Establishment growth in **New South Wales** was driven by its Food sub-sector (+13%), with the NSW Dine & Discover program and the 24 Hour Economy Strategy important factors. While Core NTE establishment growth has been strong, employment (-18%) and sales turnover (-6%) remain below 2018/19 levels.

Victoria has shown strength in its Food sub-sector (+10% in establishments) with Food employment at +1% above pre-pandemic levels. Sales turnover is still 3% below. Core NTE employment overall is slightly below 2018/19 (-1%). These figures indicate a strong return to pre pandemic levels.

In **Queensland**, the Core NTE is slightly below pre-pandemic employment levels (-2.6%) and almost 9% down on sales turnover, despite strong establishment growth. Food (+6.8%) and Entertainment (+8.5%) establishment growth has been particularly strong.

Western Australia is one of the few states to see sales turnover surpass pre-pandemic levels (by 10%) driven by strong increases in Drink (particularly *Liquor Retailing*) and Food (*Cafes and Restaurants*). There is a similar story in **South Australia**, although the growth in these two sectors in 2020/21 was just below, and did not quite reach, 2018/19 levels (-0.5%).

Tasmania's strong employment growth (+25%) means employment is now 13% higher than 2018/19 levels thanks to strong growth in Food and Drink – although sales turnover is still 4% below 2018/19.

Australian Capital Territory is the only area to have surpassed pre-pandemic performance in employment (+8.5% on 2018/19) and sales turnover (+2.9%), with Food and Drink being the key drivers.

Finally, despite strong growth in 2020/21, the **Northern Territory** is still substantially below 2018/19 figures in employment (-16%) and turnover (-6.5%), mainly due to a slow recovery in Entertainment.

Table 1: Core NTE by state/territory from 2018/19 (pre-pandemic) to 2020/21 with change since 2019/20

State / Territory	Core NTE establishments				Core NTE employment ('000s)				Core NTE sales turnover (\$bn)			
	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	% Change 2020-21	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	% Change 2020-21	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	% Change 2020-21
ACT	1,818	1,811	1,955	8.0%	29.9	31.1	32.4	4.3%	\$3.5	\$3.4	\$3.6	6.3%
NSW	37,786	38,357	42,405	10.6%	342.7	250.0	279.4	11.8%	\$42.8	\$38.4	\$40.3	5.0%
NT	757	783	788	0.6%	18.4	12.5	15.4	23.1%	\$2.3	\$1.9	\$2.1	11.0%
QLD	19,750	19,879	21,224	6.8%	222.5	178.8	216.6	21.1%	\$26.9	\$24.2	\$24.5	1.4%
SA	6,602	6,763	7,109	5.1%	79.0	65.8	76.6	16.5%	\$9.3	\$8.6	\$9.3	8.3%
TAS	2,169	2,289	2,353	2.8%	23.9	21.6	27.0	25.0%	\$2.9	\$2.6	\$2.8	6.8%
VIC	31,799	33,553	36,701	9.4%	287.5	232.0	285.4	23.0%	\$36.9	\$34.2	\$34.3	0.2%
WA	10,287	10,276	10,712	4.2%	120.5	103.2	118.8	15.1%	\$14.9	\$14.3	\$16.3	14.0%
Australia	110,935	113,726	123,316	8.4%	1,124.3	894.9	1,051.7	17.5%	\$139.5	\$127.6	\$133.2	4.4%

Source: Based on Australian Bureau of Statistics CABEE 2016-2021 dataset, Ref: WTS/Comparisons – State



The NTE in CCCLM member cities

This section explores NTE trends across each of the CCCLM member cities. An initial overview is followed by a sub-section on each member city. Each city council has provided details of initiatives and strategies introduced to help support the recovery of their NTEs, which is followed by a review of NTE performance in 2020/21. Of the member cities, Sydney maintains its position as densest night time economy in Australia, with 209 Core NTE establishments per km². Sydney LGA also has the second largest number of establishments (5,589) and this has grown strongly since 2019/20 (+9.0%) following a period of stagnation last year.

In fact, many of the member cities have seen strong establishment growth in the last year, particularly those in New South Wales, with Newcastle (+12.3%), and Parramatta (+10.4%) each experiencing stronger growth than all other cities. Schemes such as 'Dine & Discover' as well as the introduction of the NSW 24 Hour Economy Strategy will have played a role in this performance.

Brisbane LGA has experienced strong growth (+5.6%) to 2020/21 and maintains its position as the largest NTE in Australia, with over 7,000 businesses.

Melbourne was the fastest growing NTE in 2019/20 increasing 8.4% on the previous year, but this has slowed slightly in 2020/21, increasing 4.4% and likely a reflection of the COVID restrictions in place. With Victorian establishments increasing 9.4% on last year it suggests that growth is occurring outside the capital and potentially in the suburbs – although Maroondah experienced a similar level of growth (+4.9%).

Other notable increases include Canberra and Perth growing well (+8.0% / +2.2%) following contractions in their establishment base last year (-0.4% / -2.4%) along with Hobart and Darwin maintaining a steady growth in 2020/21 (+4.6% / +4.8%). These changes are explored in more detail in each city's dedicated report section.

Table 2: Core NTE by CCCLM member city from 2018/19 (pre-pandemic) to 2020/21 with change since 2019/20

LGA Name	Core NTE establishments				Core NTE employment ('000s)				Core NTE sales turnover (\$bn)			
	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	% Change 2020-21	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	% Change 2020-21	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	% Change 2020-21
Adelaide	842	861	920	6.9%	11.4	9.1	10.9	19.7%	\$1.28	\$1.14	\$1.27	11.4%
Brisbane	6,524	6,629	7,002	5.6%	70.2	60.0	71.1	18.4%	\$8.51	\$7.74	\$7.92	2.4%
Canberra	1,818	1,811	1,955	8.0%	29.9	31.1	32.4	4.3%	\$3.46	\$3.35	\$3.56	6.3%
Darwin	407	418	438	4.8%	5.5	3.7	4.8	28.9%	\$0.68	\$0.57	\$0.64	12.2%
Hobart	549	589	616	4.6%	7.0	6.6	7.9	19.8%	\$0.83	\$0.74	\$0.78	5.3%
Maroondah	413	427	448	4.9%	3.2	2.6	2.9	14.3%	\$0.38	\$0.33	\$0.33	-1.1%
Melbourne	2,547	2,767	2,890	4.4%	32.0	27.1	31.1	15.0%	\$3.69	\$3.35	\$3.35	-0.1%
Newcastle	854	875	983	12.3%	13.2	11.2	12.6	12.7%	\$1.60	\$1.49	\$1.55	4.4%
Parramatta	1,227	1,295	1,430	10.4%	8.4	6.8	8.2	19.9%	\$1.16	\$1.03	\$1.16	12.6%
Perth	638	623	637	2.2%	10.0	8.3	10.0	21.1%	\$1.11	\$1.05	\$1.22	16.7%
Sydney	5,096	5,128	5,589	9.0%	36.1	27.6	32.3	17.3%	\$4.53	\$3.92	\$4.44	13.2%

Source: Based on Australian Bureau of Statistics CABEE 2020-21 dataset, Ref: WTS/City Rankings

Adelaide



Surrounded by world-famous wine regions, Adelaide is Australia's only city to be awarded Great Wine Capital of the world status. Renowned for its creative culture, Adelaide is a member of the UNESCO Creative Cities network, has been designated as the first and only City of Music in Australia and is renowned as Australia's festival city.



Adelaide

City Initiatives

Adelaide is the cultural heart of South Australia and given it has been such a tough period for the arts and entertainment, Council has prioritised finding innovative solutions to safely hold events and performances. New road closures, additional pop-up spaces, curated outdoor dining experiences, and crowd control measures from the City of Adelaide ensured a COVID-safe festival season that set a global standard for festival and event delivery during a pandemic. These initiatives saw city streets buzzing with people, boosting Adelaide's night time economy, and enhancing its global reputation as a 'magnet city' and [UNESCO City of Music](#).

In January 2021, Council launched the Adelaide Economic Development Agency (AEDA). AEDA works closely with businesses, industry groups, state government agencies and other relevant organisations to deliver a range of programs designed to stimulate the city's economic growth, with a focus on investment attraction, growing the visitor economy, residential growth, marketing the city as a whole and promoting Rundle Mall as Adelaide's premier shopping destination.

Examples of initiatives by the City of Adelaide include:

- [Outdoor Activation Grants](#) of \$862,000 supported 128 businesses to continue to trade by expanding their footprint and improving their street appeal, jointly funded with the State Government.
- [Dining voucher campaigns](#) were launched support the hospitality sector, attracting people back to the City and leveraging the State Government's 'Great State' experience and accommodation offer. This included Adelaide's [Long Lunch](#) \$30 voucher program and a winter campaign called [Hit the Town](#).
- Working in partnership with the South Australian Tourism Commission to market Adelaide as a [must stay destination](#), through Luxury Escapes, which resulted in the sale of \$24,000 in accommodation packages.
- Over \$1.3 million in [Events and Festivals](#) Sponsorship funding was distributed in grants, generating an estimated economic benefit of \$51 million to South Australia.
- The [Quick Response Fund](#) provided more than \$85,000 in sponsorship funding to help twelve festivals and events respond to the impacts of COVID-19.
- \$200,000 was secured from the State Government for [Mainstreets and Laneways Revitalisation and Improvement Grants](#) to enhance street frontages, improve amenity, and increase capacity.
- Strict social distancing measures meant New Year's Eve celebrations needed to adapt from mass gatherings to intimate Midnight Moments. Twelve venues were each supported with \$14,000 to assist in the payment of musicians on [New Year's Eve](#).

Since the 2020/21 financial year the City of Adelaide has continued to be proactive in developing its economy. This includes the [Reignite Adelaide](#) initiative, which included market research undertaken by McGregor Tan to investigate methods to bring people back to the city, additional Mainstreet and Laneway Revitalisation and Improvement Grants for both the 2021/22 and 2022/23 financial years and a Council decision to strategically respond, and develop Adelaide's NTE, including establishing a [Night Time Economy Advisory Committee](#) in the 2022/23 financial year.

Adelaide

NTE Performance

Adelaide has the highest density of Core NTE, Food and Drink businesses per residential population when compared to the 88 local government areas analysed.





When compared to the national average, Adelaide's Core NTE comprises a higher proportion of Food (71% compared to 63% nationally) and Drink (15% vs. 7% nationally) establishments. Because of this, it also has a smaller proportion of Entertainment establishments (14% vs. 30% nationally). Between June 2020 and June 2021, the number of Core NTE establishments in Adelaide grew by 59 (+7%).

Most of Adelaide's growth in Core NTE establishments was within the **Food** sub-sector (+45 / +7%), and more specifically within the *Cafes and Restaurants* industry (+44 / +10%). In June 2021, these *Cafes and Restaurants* industry employed 5,990 people – 355 fewer than in June 2019.

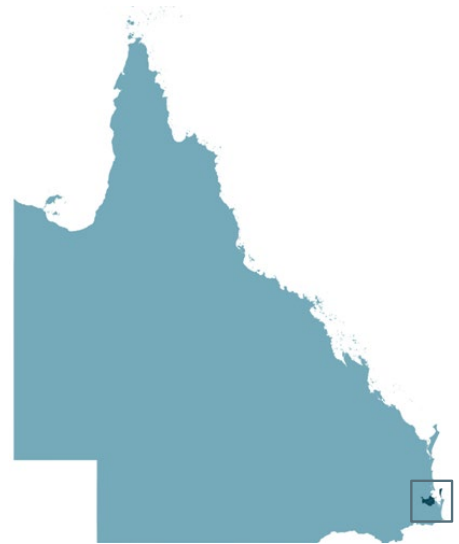
Adelaide's **Drink** sub-sector gained 8 new businesses between June 2020 and June 2021 bringing the total to 141. Most (125) of these Drink businesses belong to the *Pubs, Taverns and Bars* industry, which gained 5 additional businesses in 2020-21. The remaining 16 businesses are classified as *Liquor Retailing*.

Adelaide's **Entertainment** Sector comprised 126 establishments in June 2021, 6 more than the previous year (+5%). Just over half of Adelaide's Entertainment sub-sector establishments are classified as *Creative and Performing Arts Activities*. In the 2020/21 financial year this industry, however, accounted for 40% of Adelaide's Entertainment employment and 31% of its turnover. While employment in *Creative and Performing Arts Activities* had exceeded pre-pandemic levels by June 2021, sales turnover (\$73m) remained below that of 2018/19 (\$94m).

Key Metrics

Measure	# Core NTE 2021 % Change 20-21	% Total Economy
 Establishments	920 +6.9%	8.0%
 Employment	10,910 +19.7%	12.2%
 Sales Turnover	\$1,267m +11.4%	4.5%
Sub-sector	# Establishments % Change 20-21	% Core NTE
 Drink	141 +6.0%	15.3%
 Entertainment	126 +5.0%	13.7%
 Food	653 +7.4%	71.0%
Measure	# 2021 % Change 20-21	Density
 Population	25,551 -1.8%	1,640 per km ²

Brisbane



Brisbane is a diverse and vibrant city, with an extensive geographic footprint. In 2021, the International Olympic Committee elected Brisbane as the Host City of the 2032 Olympic and Paralympic Games, which is expected to boost tourism and deliver health, volunteering and community benefits.



Brisbane

City Initiatives

Brisbane City Council has been taking action to help rebuild Brisbane's night time economy by delivering initiatives under the [Economic Recovery Plan](#). This includes:

- Working with the music industry to deliver the new [Winter Sessions](#) music festival
- Delivery of the free [Brisbane app](#) to promote businesses and experiences via a one-stop destination built for residents, visitors and local businesses to find things to see and do in Brisbane.
- A [\\$5 million Economic Relief Package](#) to support businesses and organisations impacted by the pandemic by waiving a significant number of fees, rents and charges between 1 January and 31 March 2022.

Brisbane City Council acknowledges the ongoing challenges businesses have faced throughout the pandemic and the need to strengthen the night time economy for today and into the future.

The [Creative Brisbane Creative Economy Strategy](#) aims to strengthen Brisbane's liveability as a vibrant creative hub. The strategy will ensure Brisbane is the premier location for talented people to live, work, play, raise families, and develop careers and economic potential. Council invests in and supports individuals, organisations, venues and events that offer evening and night time experiences.

Between October to December 2021, Brisbane City Council conducted a series of [community and business engagement activities](#) to understand how best to develop the night time economy.

During 2020/21, Brisbane City Council continued to back local businesses by easing the financial burden,

supporting jobs and encouraging the community to get outside and explore their city and local businesses.

Examples include:

- Direct support for businesses by waiving business fees, as well as leases and rents for Council lessees
- Rates rebates, relief and deferrals for eligible residents and businesses
- The return of some of Council's most popular festivals and events including Outdoor Cinemas in the Suburbs, celebrating Asian culture with BrisAsia Festival, supporting the live music industry with Valley Fiesta and Botanica – Contemporary Art Outside, an open-air art exhibition in the City Botanic Gardens
- The launch of the [Brisbetter Local](#) and [Brisbetter Days Out](#) campaigns to highlight and encourage visitation to local retail, dining, and recreation venues in every Brisbane postcode and including Brisbane's NTE
- Supporting the CBD through exclusive offers, activities and entertainment as part of [Dine BNE City](#), [Sea to the City](#), [Shop BNE City](#) and Fridays in the City promotional campaigns.

NTE Performance







The scale of the Brisbane LGA geography explains its comparatively high number of residents, which helps to deliver the highest number of Core NTE, Food and Entertainment businesses of the 88 local government areas analysed in this research for the year to June 2021. It also had the second highest number of Drink businesses.

When compared to the rest of Australia, Brisbane's Core NTE exhibits a smaller proportion of **Drink** establishments (4% compared to 7% nationally). The number of Pubs, Taverns and Restaurants in Brisbane fell by 11% (-29) between June 2020 and June 2021 further reducing this sub-sector's share of the city's Core NTE.

Between June 2020 and June 2021, the number of **Food** establishments in Brisbane increased by 6%. Unlike Australia as a whole (which has experienced growth in the Food sub-sector driven primarily by Cafes and Restaurants), this growth was due to relatively even growth in *Cafes and Restaurants* (+128) and *Takeaway Food Services* (+122). Following a sharp fall in employment at the height of the pandemic, Brisbane's Food sub-sector employment has made a strong recovery, and by June 2021 employed 3,430 more people than in June 2019.

Brisbane's **Entertainment** sub-sector gained 8% (+150) more businesses between June 2020 and June 2021. The majority of these were classified as *Creative and Performing Arts Activities* (+91), followed by *Sports and Physical Recreation Activities* (+56). These industries account for 46% and 36% of Brisbane's Entertainment establishments respectively. Employment and sales turnover in these industries in 2020/21, however, remained below the pre-pandemic baseline, mirroring the trend occurring at the state and national level.

Key Metrics

Measure	# Core NTE 2021 % Change 20-21	% Total Economy
 Establishments	7,002 +5.6%	5.4%
 Employment	71,065 +18.4%	10.3%
 Sales Turnover	\$7,920m +2.4%	3.6%
Sub-sector	# Establishments % Change 20-21	% Core NTE
 Drink	269 -9.1%	3.8%
 Entertainment	2,088 +7.7%	29.8%
 Food	4,645 +5.7%	66.3%
Measure	# 2021 % Change 20-21	Density
 Population	1,264,024 -0.2%	941 per km ²

Canberra



The nation's capital, Canberra, is known for its cultural attractions and thriving food and wine scene. The inner-city corridor of suburbs stretching from Acton and across Civic, Braddon and to Dickson and inner south suburbs such as Kingston house most cafes, restaurants, bars and entertainment venues including theatres and cinemas.



Canberra

City Initiatives

A strong night-time and entertainment economy aligns with the ACT Government's core strategic priorities, including:

- [Canberra: Australia's Arts Capital A Statement of Ambition for the Arts 2021–2026](#), which aims for Canberra to be recognised as Australia's arts capital by creating, developing and promoting the ACT's arts, cultural and creative industries, practices and facilities.
- [CBR Switched On: ACT's Economic Development Priorities 2022–2025](#), which aims to support Canberra as a city that draws people in, supported by a strong economic foundation, to develop Australia's capital as a global destination.

In response to the COVID-19 pandemic and its impact on local business, the ACT Government set up the Better Regulation Taskforce, with the aim of making it easier to start up, run and grow a business in the ACT. The findings of the Taskforce were presented in its report [Better Regulation: A Report on how we are improving business regulation in the ACT](#).

The ACT Government will also be developing a night-time and entertainment economy regulatory quality framework approach. Through this reform measure, the Taskforce will identify changes to legislation and regulatory practices, with the aim of optimising settings for businesses in the night-time and entertainment economy and supporting economic growth in the ACT. This is consistent with the need to balance regulatory reform with consumer protection, harm reduction and other public policy outcomes. This reform will put in place best practice regulatory settings to ensure that the regulatory arrangements for the night-time and entertainment economy are

meeting their intended objectives efficiently and effectively in a complex and changing environment.

In addition to regulatory support, the Canberra Business Advice and Support Service aids small businesses through access to business advice, financial and legal advice, and mental health and wellbeing services.

Examples of initiatives that have been available to support NTE businesses during the pandemic include:

- The [Amp It Up! Fund](#), which assisted small and medium live music venues to engage artists and independent sound or lighting technicians, offsetting the costs of programming and promotion.
- The [COVID-19 Business Support Grants and Small Business Hardship Scheme](#), which provided reimbursement for eligible small business' costs in relation to selected utilities, commercial rates and commercial vehicle registrations, up to \$10k.

In addition, Skills Canberra support a skills pipeline for all ACT sectors (including the NTE), and are supporting businesses by targeting required skills through the [ACT Critical Skills List](#) (which includes Chefs, Cinema or Theatre Managers, and Cafe or Restaurant Managers, among others), prioritising training of people in the Territory.

The ACT Government also continues to focus efforts on attracting, rebuilding and supporting the international student cohort and the tertiary education sector which provides a large portion of the workforce in the ACT's NTE sector.

Canberra

NTE Performance



Canberra's Core NTE accounts for a higher proportion of its total establishments (6%), employment (14%) and turnover (5%), when compared to Australia overall (5%, 8% and 3% respectively). These figures demonstrate the role that the Core NTE plays in the capital's economic prosperity. Canberra's Core NTE has a higher proportion of Food businesses, at 69%, compared to 63% nationally, and a lower proportion of Entertainment establishments (25% compared to 30% nationally).

Between June 2020 and June 2021, the number of Core NTE businesses in Canberra increased by 144 (+8%), to a total of 1,955. Most gains were in the **Food** sub-sector (+117 / +9%), with the addition of 83 *Cafes and Restaurants* and 34 *takeaway Food Services*. By June 2021, both employment and turnover in the Food sub-sector exceeded pre-pandemic levels.

Canberra's **Drink** sub-sector experienced a strong percentage gain in establishments between June 2020 and June 2021 (+12 / +12%), with all 12 of these additional businesses classified as *Pubs, Taverns and Bars*. As with the Food sub-sector, the Drink sub-sector had exceeded pre-pandemic employment and sales turnover levels by June 2021.

The **Entertainment** sub-sector in Canberra has been slower to recover than the Food and Drink sub-sectors, with just 7 more businesses in June 2021 than there were in June 2019, and reduced employment numbers (-40). Sales turnover in the 2020/21 financial year was \$982m, compared to \$1,013 in 2018/19; \$31m below the pre-pandemic peak. The greatest sales losses were in the *Creative and Performing Arts Activities* (-\$35m) and *Amusement and Other Recreation Activities* (-\$23m) industries. *Clubs (Hospitality)* industry sales turnover, however, was \$34m higher in 2020/21 than in 2018/19.

Key Metrics

Measure	# Core NTE 2021 % Change 20-21	% Total Economy
 Establishments	1,955 +8.0%	6.2%
 Employment	32,395 +4.3%	13.9%
 Sales Turnover	\$3,563m +6.3%	5.3%
Sub-sector	# Establishments % Change 20-21	% Core NTE
 Drink	111 +12.1%	5.7%
 Entertainment	487 +3.2%	24.9%
 Food	1,357 +9.4%	69.4%
Measure	# 2021 % Change 20-21	Density
 Population	453,558 +0.6%	192 per km ²

Darwin



A multicultural and modern city, Darwin has been described as Australia's gateway to South East Asia. The Larrakia people are its traditional owners and form an important part of the city's community and culture. The Northern Territory's capital city is known for its warm nights, waterfront dining options, cultural festivals, and bustling night markets.



Photo by Helen Orr for Darwin Festival

Darwin

City Initiatives

This year has seen an extension and expansion of successful strategies to grow the Night Time Economy coupled with new initiatives being trialled in Darwin.

The City of Darwin sought to support retail traders through successive rounds of the [MyDarwin](#) voucher initiative seeing over 141,500 vouchers redeemed with 343 merchants.

The City's laneways have been activated leveraging a broader set of principles established in the [Movement Strategy](#) by encouraging tourists to explore hidden 'off the beaten track' experiences by foot, thereby extending their time and spend across the city.

A series of strategically positioned parklets have been planned to encourage a culture of year-round outdoor dining and foster a deliberate shift in community perceptions to embrace the seasons rather than shunning 'the wet'. This is supported with an extension of the [moratorium on alfresco dining fees](#) to encourage hospitality businesses to extend their operating hours and participate in creating a vibrant after-dark atmosphere.

The [Street Food Program](#) sees an assortment of mobile vendors activate an array of picturesque public spaces throughout Darwin including parks and beaches. With 27 vendors operating across 13 sites the program is fully subscribed.

The successful introduction of [e-Scooters](#) has been expanded to include e-Bikes alongside the extension of use-zones to facilitate linkage routes between existing entertainment precincts beyond the CBD including the Mindil Night Markets and casino.

As active sponsors of the Hot August Nights [Darwin Festival](#), City of Darwin's Civic Park transforms into 'Festival Park' each night for the three-week event that is the Territory's biggest festival of arts and culture

with international headline acts, outdoor dining and local music talent.

Surrounded by street art, restaurants, a boutique gin distillery and wine bar, the introduction of the [Austin Lane Markets](#) meet-the-maker events showcase locally made products from 30 vendors alongside live music to introduce a once-a-month social centre in the heart of the city on Wednesday evenings.

The [Darwin Safer City Program](#) includes assertive outreach and support services to improve outcomes for vulnerable people and provide amenable public spaces for the community to enjoy with a sense of safety and confidence at night.

The most significant impediment to growth and expansion of the NTE has been the ongoing absence of an international backpacker workforce due to the pandemic. Difficulties with worker attraction and retention has had a direct impact on the scale of re-opening of hotels and span of operating hours in hospitality. An existing Friendly City agreement with Denpasar was accelerated to [Sister City](#) status, leading to a Council-hosted trade mission aimed at attracting workers to support our hospitality sector. The delegation included representatives from MigrationNT and various Darwin-based education institutions who promoted Darwin as a destination to study, work, live, and do business for the 267 Denpasar officials and the business community.

Through its partnership with all tiers of government, the Larrakia people, private sector and Charles Darwin University, the City of Darwin continues to deliver on the [Darwin City Deal](#). This 10-year plan includes a series of projects designed to advance digital capability, cooling initiatives, integrated city-wide planning for best practice tropical living, and to grow the population.

Darwin

NTE Performance

Darwin's Core NTE is important to the city's total economy. It represents a higher proportion of its total businesses (6%). It generates a higher proportion of its employment (10%) and sales turnover (4%) than the national Core NTE average (5%, 8% and 3% respectively). In 2020-21, Darwin gained 20 Core NTE establishments (+5%), bringing the total to 438. The city has a large proportion of Food and a smaller proportion of Entertainment and Drink establishments.

Darwin's **Food** sub-sector includes a high proportion of Takeaway Food Services (48%) and gained three more of these establishments in 2020/21. Sales turnover in this industry, however, remained lower in 2020/21 than in 2018/19. Employment returned to pre-pandemic levels. The key driver of Food establishment growth in 2020/21, was the addition of 17 *Cafes and Restaurants*. In 2020/21, this industry had a higher sales turnover but fewer employees than in the re-pandemic timeframe.

Darwin's **Entertainment** establishments remained relatively static in 2020/21, with small changes across industries, such as 4 fewer *Gambling Activities* establishments and a small increase in *Creative and Performing Arts Activities* (+4) and *Sports and Recreation Activities* (+4) businesses. Despite some signs of recovery, the sub-sector had 480 fewer employees in June 2021 than in June 2019, largely due to lower employment in the *Gambling Activities* industry (-285). Similarly, the sub-sector generated \$42m less sales turnover in 2020/21 than it did in 2018/19.

Darwin's **Drink** sub-sector comprises 24 establishments, the majority of which are classified as *Pubs, Taverns and Bars* – although the city had 4 fewer of these businesses in 2020/21 than in 2019/20. Despite establishment losses, both employment and sales turnover in Darwin's Drink sub-sector rose to above pre-pandemic levels in 2020/21.

Key Metrics

Measure	# Core NTE 2021 % Change 20-21	% Total Economy
 Establishments	438 +4.8%	6.1%
 Employment	4,820 +29.0%	9.7%
 Sales Turnover	\$642m +12.2%	4.2%
Sub-sector	# Establishments % Change 20-21	% Core NTE
 Drink	24 -14.3%	5.5%
 Entertainment	115 +3.6%	26.3%
 Food	299 +7.2%	68.3%
Measure	# 2021 % Change 20-21	Density
 Population	85,397 -0.4%	768 per km ²

Hobart



A waterfront city with a rich history, Hobart is the capital of the island state of Tasmania. From Kunanyi / Mt Wellington to the Derwent River, the natural landscape shapes Hobart. It has a reputation for excellent food and wines and spirits from local producers; arts and culture; and local artisans and markets. The Hobart community vision statement sums up the connection between the natural environment and how it shapes Hobart life.



Hobart

City Initiatives

The Council has undertaken a number of initiatives to support the NTE sector and to encourage people to come into the city.

In terms of **financial assistance to businesses**, the Council has introduced a rates freeze and provided \$607k in assistance for business rate payers experiencing financial hardship. In many cases, the Council has waived or reduced fees for outdoor occupancy licences (\$137k) and food licencing (\$121k), while \$37k in rent relief was provided to tenants of city-owned properties.

The Council provided support for the return of **Dark Mofo** music and arts festival in 2021 through in-kind funding (\$200k) for equipment for the Winter Feast. This support has continued into 2022 with the provision of cash for the Winter Feast naming rights (\$150k) and further in-kind funding for 2022 Dark Mofo (\$180k).

Following cancellation of the Taste of Tasmania in 2020, a refreshed festival took place in 2021. The **Taste of Summer** was delivered by a private consortium and supported through a combination of State Government funding and in-kind funding from the Council (\$445k).

In addition to these events, grants totalling \$480k were awarded across several programs that supported the NTE. In addition, an **outdoor dining** project has been developed to provide more dining opportunities. This includes a trial in Midtown that incorporates built-in furniture, planters and bike racks.

The Council has led on many initiatives to support the development of safe public spaces. For example, the **Street Teams** project has re-commenced following a break during COVID-19 lockdowns. This is a joint initiative that provides safety for patrons at Hobart waterfront entertainment establishments from

10.30pm to 3am on Friday and Saturday nights. In addition, the Council has upgraded security infrastructure within Wellington Court, Elizabeth Mall and the Salamanca precinct. The second stage upgrade of Salamanca Place has also been completed which provides a multi-purpose plaza space and safer pedestrian connections.

The City's marketing campaign – **Hello Hobart** – has continued to promote local businesses – particularly those in retail and hospitality via its business directory. The **Passport to Hobart** campaign is an extension of this scheme that supported local food and beverage venues in early 2021 and 2022. The 'digital passport' provided rewards for customer loyalty through the provision of \$20 vouchers to spend in participating venues once they had collected three 'stamps', which were earned by spending over \$20 at a participating venue.

In addition to these campaigns, the Council operated its **Christmas Season Program** to attract patrons back to the city. This program included community carol events and block parties supported by the Council as well as a New Year's Eve fireworks display along the waterfront.

Other initiatives operated by the Council to support the NTE include:

- Free parking opportunities.
- Establishment of a **Business Concierge** service to provide a central point of contact for business enquiries.
- Free bus travel across the state from the end of March 2022 for five weeks, which was funded by the State Government.

NTE Performance

Hobart's Core NTE represents 9% of all its businesses, 15% of its employment and 5% of the sales turnover generated within its economy. This is much higher than nationally, where the figures are 5%, 8% and 3% respectively – highlighting that Core NTE businesses are a key strength in Hobart's economy.







Hobart's Core NTE has a higher proportion of Food (68%) and Drink (10%) establishments than Australia as a whole (63% and 7% respectively). As a result, its Entertainment sub-sector represents a smaller percentage of all Core NTE establishments (23% compared to 30%), even though entertainment is a strong performer – especially across this report period.

The number of **Food** establishment in Hobart increased to 416 (+3%) between June 2020 and June 2021. Food businesses (76%) are *Cafes and Restaurants*, while the remaining 24% are *Takeaway and Food Services*. Both employment and sales turnover has remained strong in these industries and each has grown since the start of the pandemic.

The total number of **Drink** establishments in Hobart has remained static between June 2020 and June 2021, although there are now fewer *Pubs, Bars and Restaurants* and more *Liquor Retailing* outlets.

Hobart has experienced the highest percentage growth in **Entertainment** establishments of the 14 cities examined within this report (+12% compared to +7% nationally). This equated to 15 additional businesses, bringing the total number to 141. Most of these new businesses belong to the *Creative and Performing Arts Activities* industry. This industry accounts for 57% of Hobart Entertainment sub-sector. Despite the growth in establishments in this industry (and a gain of 140 employees), the industries' sales turnover remains \$41m (31%) less in 2020/21 than it was pre-pandemic (2018/19).

Key Metrics

Measure	# Core NTE 2021 % Change 20-21	% Total Economy
 Establishments	616 +4.6%	9.1%
 Employment	7,885 +19.7%	14.9%
 Sales Turnover	\$780m +5.3%	5.0%
Sub-sector	# Establishments % Change 20-21	% Core NTE
 Drink	59 +1.7%	9.6%
 Entertainment	141 +11.9%	22.9%
 Food	416 +2.7%	67.5%
Measure	# 2021 % Change 20-21	Density
 Population	56,084 -1.4%	720 per km ²

Maroondah



Situated to the east of Melbourne's CBD, Maroondah is considered the gateway to the Yarra Valley, with key centres in Ringwood and Croydon. Ringwood's Eastland Shopping Centre hosts extensive dining experiences and a 4.5-star hotel. The transformation of this family orientated destination has acted as a catalyst for the regeneration of the area.



Maroondah

City Initiatives

During 2021/22, Maroondah City Council has continued to support NTE businesses, through a diverse range of assistance programs delivered directly or in partnership with other organisations.

Supporting businesses during COVID-19: BizHub (Council's Economic Development Team) provided ongoing assistance to businesses in response to the pandemic. This included a business concierge service addressing business needs, providing connection to experts and mentors, grant opportunities and wellbeing supports, and assisting with permits and approvals through the Better Approval Process. BizHub also provided sector-specific support, with risk assessments and translated COVIDSafe information.

The Bayswater Business Precinct Transformation Strategy: Council continued to work in partnership to implement the Bayswater Business Precinct Transformation Strategy to maintain and strengthen the economic value of the Bayswater Business Precinct. The Strategy was developed in partnership with Knox and Yarra Ranges Councils and funded by the Victorian Government.

A strategic review of shopping centres: An assessment of nine shopping centres was undertaken to consider amenities, access and transport, to inform future planning and investment. The review also considered post-pandemic economic recovery planning considerations, identifying short term actions to improve amenities and activate all 31 shopping centres across Maroondah. In response to the review, infrastructure upgrades have commenced to enhance the amenity of a range of shopping centres.

Expanding outdoor dining opportunities: To support local hospitality businesses and provide COVIDSafe meeting opportunities, Council has worked with several centres and traders' associations to provide

safe outdoor dining facilities. Supported by the Victorian Government's Outdoor Eating and Entertainment Grants package, the Street Activities Extension Permit scheme provided temporary outdoor dining options for hospitality businesses to shift their service to footpaths, streets, laneways and car parking spaces. Council adjusted permit processes and fees to support these changes, helping to bring activity and people back to shopping centres.

Delivering cultural events and pop-up parks: An extensive program of arts and cultural events were delivered between December 2021 and May 2022, including the Ringwood Town Square Neon Lights; Wyreena Cultural Activations; and the Gluttony Festival in Croydon. Five 'pop-up' parks were also installed in Ringwood, Croydon, Croydon North and Bayswater North to provide additional seating and to improve the appearance of local shopping centres.

Delivering place activation projects: Ringwood East and Croydon South received funding support from the Victorian Government's Neighbourhood Activity Centre Renewal Fund. Infrastructure and amenity upgrades, and a program of arts activations were undertaken in both centres, with the support of local community, organisations and traders. The Ringwood East Place Activation Project was a finalist in the 2021 Mainstreet Australia Awards.

The Maroondah Liquor Accord: A joint initiative between licensees, Victoria Police, Council and the Victorian Commission for Gambling and Liquor Regulation. Established in 2015, the Accord recommenced in May 2022 (following a pandemic hiatus) attracting 50-80 attendees twice a year for networking and training opportunities.

New car parks: Council secured \$81.6m in Australian Government funding for new activity centre carparks.

Maroondah

NTE Performance



During the 2020-21 financial year, Maroondah's NTE gained 21 establishments (+4.9%). The number of NTE employees also increased (+14%), although remained below 2018-19 levels. NTE sales turnover declined slightly, driven by slower recovery in the Entertainment sub-sector. The distribution of NTE establishments in Maroondah is similar to the national average, albeit with a slightly higher proportion of Food establishments.

In the 2020-21 financial year, Maroondah gained 13 new *Takeaway Food Services* businesses but lost 4 *Cafes and restaurants* within its **Food** sub-sector. Employment and sales turnover followed a similar pattern, as both remained lower than pre-pandemic levels for *Cafes and Restaurants* but exceeded pre-pandemic levels in *Takeaway Food Services*.

Maroondah also gained 9 new **Drink** establishments in 2020-21. This increased the total number of Drink establishments from 20 to 29 (+45%). Most of these are *Liquor Retailing* (7), while the other two are classified as *Pubs, Taverns and Bars*. Employment and Turnover have both grown in these industries, and now exceed 2018-19 levels.

Entertainment establishments in Maroondah increased by 3 (+2%) in 2020-21. There were small changes in business numbers within the industries that make up the Entertainment subsector. The most notable detail is the loss of 5 *Clubs (Hospitality)* establishments and the addition of 3 *Sports and Physical Recreation* establishments. Employment in Entertainment increased overall but remained below 2018-19 levels. Sales turnover remained below pre-pandemic levels; \$90.3m 2020-21 compared to \$124.0m in 2018-19. *Creative and Performing Arts Activities* generated substantially less turnover in 2020-21 (\$47.6m), when compared to 2018-19 (\$71.9m).

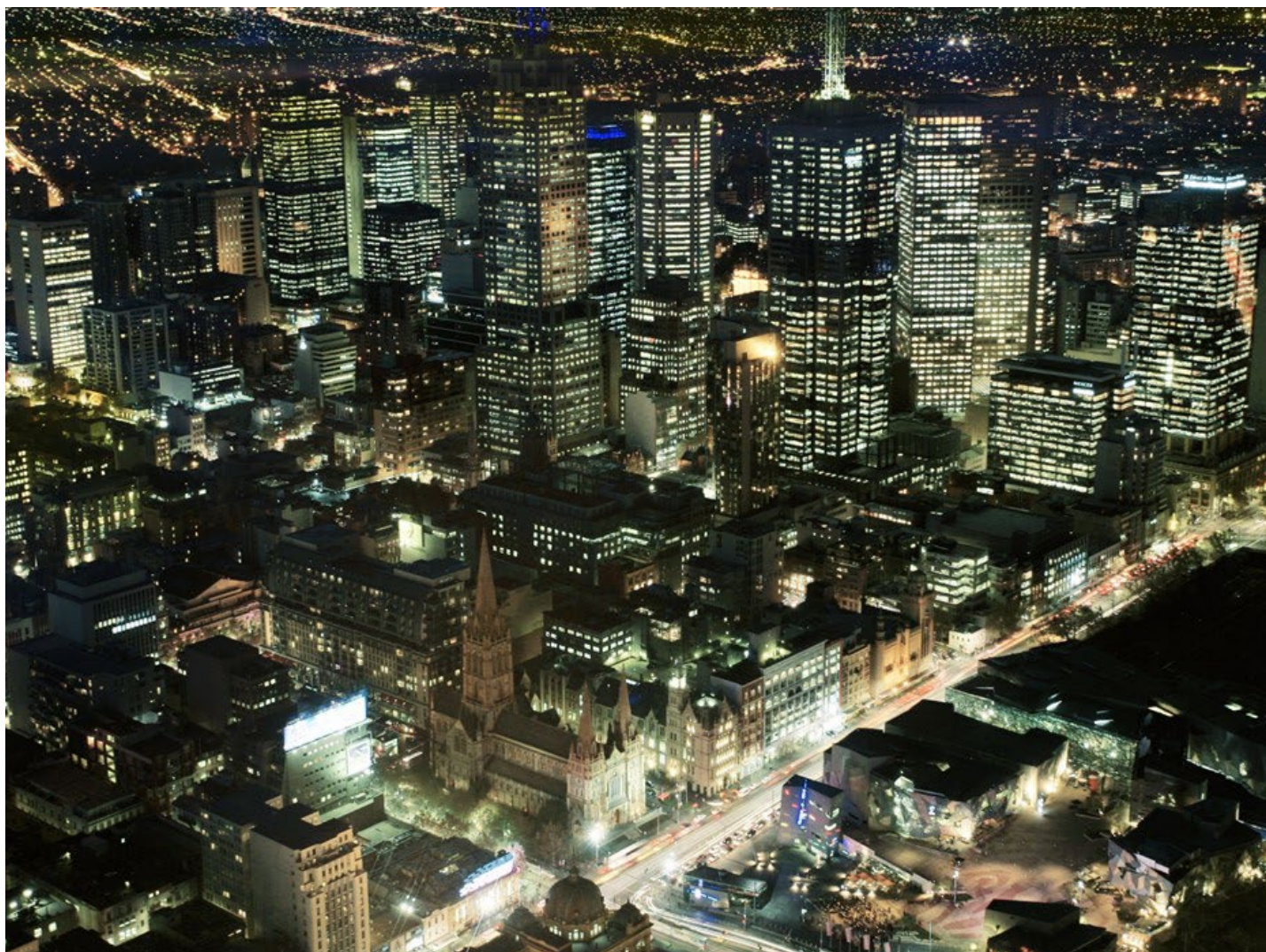
Key Metrics

Measure	# Core NTE 2021 % Change 20-21	% Total Economy
 Establishments	448 +4.9%	4.7%
 Employment	2,925 +14.3%	5.3%
 Sales Turnover	\$326m -1.1%	2.0%
Sub-sector	# Establishments % Change 20-21	% Core NTE
 Drink	29 +45.0%	6.5%
 Entertainment	129 +2.4%	28.8%
 Food	290 +3.2%	64.7%
Measure	# 2021 % Change 20-21	Density
 Population	116,080 -1.7%	1,890 per km ²

Melbourne



Victoria's capital city is renowned for its laneways, arcades, coffee culture and extensive arts and cultural scene. The city is also known as Australia's sporting capital, hosting a wide array of key sporting events across the year. In 2022, the Economist Intelligence Unit ranked Melbourne as Australia's most liveable city.



Melbourne

City Initiatives

As we reignite the economy, the City of Melbourne has a distinctive offer as both a central entertainment district and a central business district, creating a city of possibility. The vision for Melbourne is not only to revitalise the municipality's economy, but to set it up to thrive. Central to this is the night time economy, which drives visitation and underpins Melbourne's reputation as a global leader in culture, entertainment, hospitality and events.

Melbourne has introduced range of support measures and grants to advance this vision, and in May 2022 City of Melbourne Councillors voted to extend the [Night Time Economy Advisory Committee](#) (NTEAC) for a further twelve months. Since its establishment in June 2021, the NTEAC has provided a collaborative platform for exchange and consultation between Council and the night time economy sector, allowing the City of Melbourne to harness strategic advice and direction from relevant industry, government and academic representatives. The NTEAC is comprised of 17 committee members and includes representatives of the hospitality, arts and entertainment sectors, members of academia, State Government and City of Melbourne Councillors. Penny Miles, a performing arts professional with over 25 years' experience in the sector has recently been appointed as the new Chair of the NTEAC.

The Council Plan 2021-2025 names Melbourne as the City of Possibility and its night time economy significantly contributes to the cities culture and vibrancy. One recent example of a significant support measure is the highly successful [Melbourne Money](#) scheme, which ran for three rounds across 2021 and 2022. The scheme offered patrons discounts on dining out and provided \$98 million in economic stimulus to City of Melbourne hospitality venues. In addition, more than 160,000 diners stated that they

engaged in other activities such as shopping, attending sporting events, museums and live music events while participating the scheme.

The City of Melbourne and Victorian Government partnered to deliver the \$200m [Melbourne City Revitalisation Fund](#) (MCRF). The fund sought to finance arts and cultural events and support small businesses to recover as people returned to the city. Grant programs under the MCRF include the Event Partnerships Program, City Activation Grants Program and City Revitalisation Event Support Program, calling for new and innovative activations and events to attract visitors to Melbourne.

Additional NTE support initiatives include:

- City of Melbourne have issued 1,000+ additional [outdoor dining](#) permits, installed more than 190 parklets and have directly supported over 1,000 businesses to trade safely during the pandemic. Approximately \$2.36m of outdoor dining fees have been waived since October 2020, with fee waivers extended to 31 October 2022.
- Continuation of the [Business Concierge program](#): a dedicated team established to support the City's business community with the likes of identifying financial support, assisting start-ups and transforming operating models.
- The establishment of [Invest Melbourne](#) in 2021, to drive economic recovery and investment.
- Delivering a suite of [premier events](#) (including Moomba Festival, Melbourne Fashion Week, Melbourne Music Week, Melbourne Knowledge Week, New Year's Eve, Christmas Festival and Docklands Firelight Festival) and providing sponsorship support to event organisers through the Event Partnership Program and the Arts and Creative Investment Partnerships.

NTE Performance


When compared to the rest of Australia, Melbourne's NTE makes up a higher-than-average proportion of its total economy establishment base (7% compared to 5%), employment (10% vs. 8%) and turnover (4% vs. 3%). Melbourne's NTE comprises particularly strong Food and Drink sub-sectors but has a smaller proportion of Entertainment establishments than the national average. In 2020/21, the city NTE gained 123 establishments (+4.4%). Employment increased but remained below 2018/19 levels. Sales turnover also remained below pre-pandemic levels, with a further small decline of -0.1%.

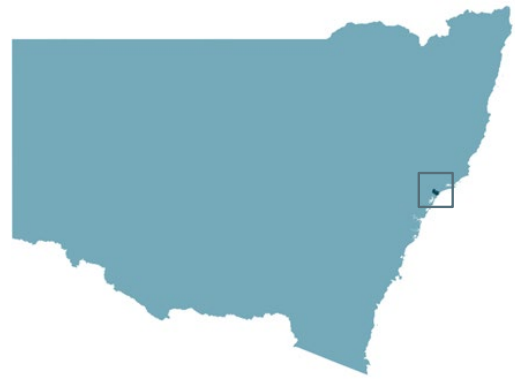
Between June 2020 and June 2021, Melbourne gained 51 **Entertainment** establishments (+9%). The biggest growth was in *Creative and Performing Arts Activities* (+33) and *Sports and Physical Recreation Activities* (+14), while there was a loss of 6 *Clubs (Hospitality)* businesses. *Creative and Performing Arts Activities* make up more than half (54%) of Melbourne's Entertainment sub-sector. By June 2021, more people were employed in this industry than in June 2019. Sales turnover, however, continued to decline since last year (\$360m in 2020/21 compared to \$518m in 2018/19) highlighting a slower recovery for this sub-sector.

The city's **Food** sub-sector has a particularly high number of *Cafes and Restaurants* (1,520 / 74%) and a smaller proportion of *Takeaway Food Services* (26%). Both industries gained new establishments in 2020/21 (+68 combined). Melbourne's Food employment and sales turnover made a good recovery in 2020-21 but remained slightly below 2018-19 levels.

Melbourne's **Drink** sub-sector gained 4 establishments in 2020-21. In the *Liquor Retailing* industry, employment and sales turnover had exceeded 2018/19 levels. In *Pubs, Taverns and Bars*, however, while employment had recovered by June 2021, sales turnover in 2020/21 (\$234m), remained below that of 2018/19 (\$245m).

Key Metrics

Measure	# Core NTE 2021 % Change 20-21	% Total Economy
 Establishments	2,890 +4.4%	7.0%
 Employment	31,145 +14.9%	10.1%
 Sales Turnover	\$3,346m -0.1%	3.6%
Sub-sector	# Establishments % Change 20-21	% Core NTE
 Drink	234 +1.7%	8.1%
 Entertainment	608 +9.2%	21.0%
 Food	2,048 +3.4%	70.9%
Measure	# 2021 % Change 20-21	Density
 Population	153,674 -10.0%	4,093 per km ²



Newcastle

Newcastle has a rich character and history combined with a selection of beautiful beaches. Situated at the mouth of the River Hunter, it is home to the largest coal-mining port in the world. The Newcastle After Dark strategy highlights the city's burgeoning creative and dining scene.



Newcastle

City Initiatives

Once again, the impacts of COVID-19 have been felt in Newcastle's Night-time Economy. Despite these challenges, in 2021/22 the City of Newcastle deployed perhaps the most ambitious and innovative activations ever seen in Newcastle.

A project jointly funded by the City of Newcastle and NSW Communities and Justice through the Community Safety funding was tasked to address known crime hotspots across the city with Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design principles. While traditional methods like lighting and CCTV offer valid solutions, the City of Newcastle in partnership with the University of Newcastle's FASTLab, proposed an innovative design outcome - interactive light boxes that would illuminate the locations and entice community to engage with art, music and augmented reality. Here, the [Night Galleries project](#) was born.

The project was the result of extensive collaboration with FASTLab, local industrial design manufacturers Design Anthology, and local software engineers. Now situated at three locations across the city, each site is a modern take on the ancient concept of Stone Henge. Monuments that light up, and feature some of Newcastle Art Gallery's most significant artworks are overlaid with proximity sensors, augmented reality, and an array of sound files to invite exploration and curiosity in spaces which were otherwise largely unutilised and unsafe at night. This project demonstrates the intrinsic link between Newcastle's night-time economy and smart city infrastructure. City of Newcastle explored this further when they presented to the [Economic Development Association](#) on the topic in July 2022.

Beyond the Night Galleries project, City of Newcastle has been leveraging opportunities for local businesses to recover from the impacts of COVID-19. In early

2022, City of Newcastle was successful in gaining funding from the CBDs Revitalisation Program administered by the NSW Government. Funded by this grant a month-long celebration, dubbed [Autumn Alive](#) was delivered. Along with significant programming, City of Newcastle developed a dedicated business support program, allowing local businesses to put forward unique offers ranging from special shopping experiences, pop up performances in venues, or dedicated food and drink offers for activations. This business support program was complimented by extensive programming for the month and was designed to bring the community back into the CBD and to enable local businesses to test new offerings in a lower risk environment.

To continue supporting live music and performance across the city, the City of Newcastle ran two successful rounds of the [Locally Made and Played](#) grant. An extra boost was awarded to local creatives through [City of Newcastle's Live and Out program](#) which focused on building capacity in emerging performers and event producers across the performing arts scene. The program culminated in a month of performances held in a centrally located city park, which highlighted diversity and inclusivity.

The City of Newcastle has continued its research into understanding the unique properties of its Night-time Economy. 2021/22 saw the development of the [Healthy Precincts Framework](#), a bespoke tool designed to better understand and plan interventions for distinct areas of the Newcastle night-time economy.

Newcastle

NTE Performance


The Core NTE is an important contributor to the total Newcastle economy. It accounts for 7% of businesses, 13% of jobs and 5% of sales turnover (compared to 5%, 8% and 3% nationally). In 2020/21, the city had the highest percentage growth in Core NTE establishments (+12%) of all 14 CCCLM member cities, with the addition of 108 businesses, mostly within Food and Entertainment. Despite this growth, Core NTE sales turnover in 2020/21 had not fully recovered and was \$48m (-3%) below the pre-pandemic 2018/19 baseline.

Newcastle's Core NTE has a high proportion of **Drink** establishments (11%), when compared to Australia as a whole (7%). Growth in Drink has slowed relative to other sub-sectors, with the city gaining 3 *Pubs, Bars and Taverns* in 2020/21. Economic performance in Drink has been strong with pre-pandemic employment levels maintained and 2020/21 sales turnover exceeding 2018/19 performance by \$29m.

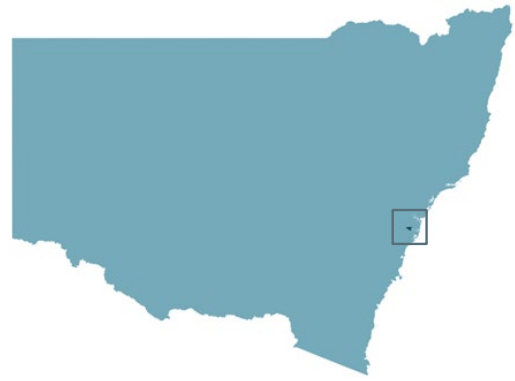
The city has a strong and growing **Entertainment** sub-sector, comprising 301 establishments. The highest proportion of these are in *Creative and Performing Arts Activities* (48%) and *Sports and Physical Recreation Activities* (27%), with these industries gaining 11 and 16 businesses respectively in 2020/21. In June 2021, there were 520 more people employed in Newcastle's Entertainment sub-sector than there were in June 2019, with particularly strong employment growth in *Creative and Performing Arts Activities industry*. Sales turnover in this industry and the overall Entertainment sub-sector in 2020/21, however, was \$85m lower than in 2018/19.

In 2020/21, Newcastle gained 73 **Food** businesses (+15%), 72 of which are classified as *Cafes and Restaurants*, which is a factor in the sub-sector's strong turnover performance in 2020/21 (\$8m higher than 2018/19). Despite this growth, employment in the Food sub-sector in June 2021 remained 14% lower than in June 2019.

Key Metrics

Measure	# Core NTE 2021 % Change 20-21	% Total Economy
 Establishments	983 +12.3%	6.9%
 Employment	12,585 +12.7%	12.3%
 Sales Turnover	\$1,553m +4.4%	4.9%
Sub-sector	# Establishments % Change 20-21	% Core NTE
 Drink	112 +2.8%	11.4%
 Entertainment	301 +11.9%	30.6%
 Food	570 +14.7%	58.0%
Measure	# 2021 % Change 20-21	Density
 Population	169,317 +0.9%	907 per km ²

Parramatta



Parramatta is a major metropolitan centre at the core of the Central River City. It is a city with a rich history and a diverse community, as well as world-class health, education and research institutions and a thriving commercial centre. The Parramatta Night City Framework 2020-2024 aims to harness opportunities presented by growth and changing demographics to diversify night time offerings and meet community needs and aspirations.



Photo credit: James Horan

Parramatta

City Initiatives

The Parramatta Night City Framework 2020-2024 has a range of goals and actions for the city's NTE based on six focus areas:

1. Planning for a future 24 hour CBD and late trading centres
2. A night city of diverse business, leisure, and culture
3. A night city supported by infrastructure
4. Promoting Parramatta as a thriving night time destination
5. Keeping our city safe and engaging our community
6. Parramatta as a leading night city.

In July 2021, the City of Parramatta [announced a package of measures worth up to \\$2.9 million](#) to support local businesses and households impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic. The support package reinstated various measures first brought in during 2020, including the waiving of licensing and outdoor dining approval fees for local businesses, parking concessions to facilitate takeaway services, and rates relief.

In February 2021, the City of Parramatta delivered a [Night Time Economy Activation Grants](#) program. This program was aimed at supporting local businesses, community groups, event organisers and individuals to develop and deliver projects to support the diversity of the NTE in Parramatta. Eligible projects included those related to capital improvements (e.g. art, lighting or acoustic installations), business development (e.g. licensing fees and staffing costs), night time programming (e.g. delivering workshops) and live music programming or licensing costs. The grants, a total of \$50k per funding round, were awarded based on two categories: the CBD and surrounds, and Outside of the CBD.

From March to April 2022, the City of Parramatta ran a [six week Autumn Event series](#) in the Parramatta CBD with support from the NSW Government's Open Streets and CBD Revitalisation programs. The free events program which catered to all ages included the inaugural Parramatta Nights Street Festival, two large scale concerts in Parramatta Park, an outdoor roller-rink, jazz after dark in Parramatta Square, performances by some of Australia's most renowned First Nations artists and art installations across the CBD.

[‘Experience Harris Park’](#), a multi-channel marketing campaign, was run in July 2022 with the goal of promoting the local suburb of Harris Park a vibrant and culinary destination that boasts some of the best subcontinental food in Australia. In August 2022, Harris Park and the Parramatta River Foreshore were activated with [creative lighting installations](#) in celebration of the 75th year of Indian independence and the Diwali festival. Both initiatives were supported by the NSW Government's CBDs Revitalisation Program.

The City of Parramatta is progressing its draft [Late Night Trading Development Control Plan](#), an objective development assessment framework for licensed and non-licensed trading between 10pm and 6am. The controls will include place-based acoustic controls that look to balance vibrancy and amenity; trial periods for extended hours that aim to provide certainty for venues operators and management of venue impacts; and standardised and impact-based plan of management requirements to facilitate good venue management practices.

Parramatta

NTE Performance








In 2020/21, Parramatta's Core NTE gained 135 (+10%) establishments. Sales turnover generated by Core NTE businesses had recovered to almost pre-pandemic levels, although employment in June 2021 was 3% (-235) less than in June 2019.

Parramatta's Core NTE has a particularly strong **Food** sub-sector, comprising 77% of Core NTE establishments (63% nationally) and increasing 11% since last year. In 2020/21, the city gained 164 *Cafes and Restaurants* but lost 58 *Takeaway Food Services* following a similar pattern to other NSW LGAs. Food sales turnover in 2020/21 exceeded pre-pandemic 2018/19 levels by \$24m. Despite these strengths, June 2021 employment in the city's Food sub-sector remained -545 (-10%) below what it was in June 2019.

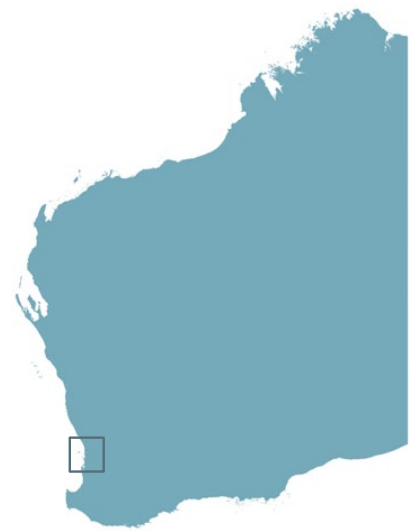
Parramatta's **Entertainment** establishments make up just 19% of Parramatta's Core NTE (compared to 30% nationally). In 2020/21, the city gained 22 Entertainment establishments (+9%), including 16 classified as *Creative and Performing Arts Activities* and 12 *Sports and Recreation Activities*. There were small losses of establishments across several other industries, such as *Clubs (Hospitality)* (-3) and *Horse and Dog Racing Activities* (-2). In June 2021, employment in Entertainment in Parramatta was +16% higher than in June 2019 (+365).

In 2020/21, the city experienced strong growth in its **Drink** sub-sector, with the addition of 7 establishments (+18%). This included an extra 5 *Liquor Retailing* outlets and 2 *Pubs, Bars and Taverns*. While *Liquor Retailing* employment had exceeded pre-pandemic levels by June 2021, employment in *Pubs, Bars and Taverns* remained slightly lower than in June 2019. Sales turnover followed the same trend, with *Liquor Retailing* sales turnover \$18m higher in 2020/21 than in 2018/19 and *Pubs Bars and Taverns* \$1.7m lower.

Key Metrics

Measure	# Core NTE 2021 % Change 20-21	% Total Economy
 Establishments	1,430 +10.4%	4.9%
 Employment	8,160 +19.9%	7.1%
 Sales Turnover	\$1,161m +12.6%	3.2%
Sub-sector	# Establishments % Change 20-21	% Core NTE
 Drink	46 +17.9%	3.2%
 Entertainment	278 +8.6%	19.4%
 Food	1,106 +10.6%	77.3%
Measure	# 2021 % Change 20-21	Density
 Population	258,315 -0.6%	3,081 per km ²

Perth



Australia's most geographically unique capital city boasts an extensive array of bars, restaurants, and shopping opportunities. When combined with its white sandy beaches, beautiful parklands, and the Swan Valley wineries on its doorstep, Perth offers a thriving city to both residents and visitors alike.



Perth

City Initiatives

In 2021-22, the Council has continued to engage stakeholders through the established Perth Liquor Accord and to provide a range of initiatives to support NTE establishments, including free night-time parking in Council carparks and fee-free simplified outdoor dining permits. The Council, together with Chamber of Commerce and Industry WA has continued to advocate for extended trading hours to support business activity for major events and public holidays.

The Council has approved a new **10-year City-wide Economic Development Strategy** that outlines major themes and a range of initiatives. The Strategy was informed by an in-depth understanding of the City's economy, global and regional influences, city benchmarking, sector profiling, analysis of comparative advantages and challenges, and extensive stakeholder consultation. One of the Strategy's major themes is:

"A City Reimagined - Position Perth as a place where people want to be day and night"

Targeted initiatives have been developed within the Strategy to support the growth and development of the City's shoulder and night-time periods. These include partnering on and delivering programs to **promote the City of Perth as an extended hours destination with a vibrant NTE**, as well as delivering programs and policies to support the City's increased residential population.

Other projects that will support a vibrant NTE include the \$22M enhancement of Roe Street to improve access and connect the CBD to Northbridge and Northbridge Laneways enhancement design under the CBD Transport plan component of the Perth City Deal. Retail mall refreshes, with Hay Street completed and Murray Street programmed for this year, including a **"Light it up" program** that will install five

creative lighting installations in entertainment precincts, the "Gateway" lighting statement on the Adelaide Terrace pedestrian bridge (eastern entry to the city), and significantly enhanced funding for ongoing functional and creative lighting throughout the city.

The City has progressed with technical studies to investigate practical implementation of additional development within the proposed **Northbridge Special Entertainment Precinct**. This work will ensure Northbridge remains the State's premier entertainment precinct and to reduce the potential impact of noise complaints on residents and business.

A **range of economic development support measures** have been rolled out to help local businesses in 2021-22 to a value of \$4.86m. This includes 34 safer spaces grants, seven business improvement grants (expanded allocation for 2022-23), 13 targeted economic development industry sponsorships, and 120 small business bounce back grants. These measures have helped businesses recover from the pandemic. The hallmark Christmas Lights Trail Event grows bigger each year and secured naming rights sponsorship from Rio Tinto, other new night-time events have been undertaken such as a Drone Light Show.

City **sponsorship and grants programs** totalling \$6.4 million focus on supporting initiatives that will improve public places, attract events and visitation to support the NTE.

Finally, the City has successfully advocated for additional policing presence in the malls and Northbridge. This has resulted in increased safety and security for visitors and businesses during the evening hours, and has been supported by the City's ongoing collaboration with WA Police.

NTE Performance

In 2020/21, Perth's NTE gained 14 establishments and employment had rebounded to 2018/19 levels, while sales turnover surpassed pre-pandemic levels.

A much higher proportion of Perth Core NTE establishments are classified as belonging to the **Drink** sub-sector (17%), when compared to the rest of Australia (7%). The city has a high density of Drink businesses per 10k residents; second only to Adelaide. Most of Perth's Drink businesses belong to the *Pubs, Taverns and Bars* industry (84%), with the remainder being *Liquor Retailing* establishments (16%). Employment in the Drink sub-sector had returned to just above June 2019 levels by June 2021. Sales turnover growth has been strong, however, with 2020/21 sales turnover 20% higher than in 2018-19.

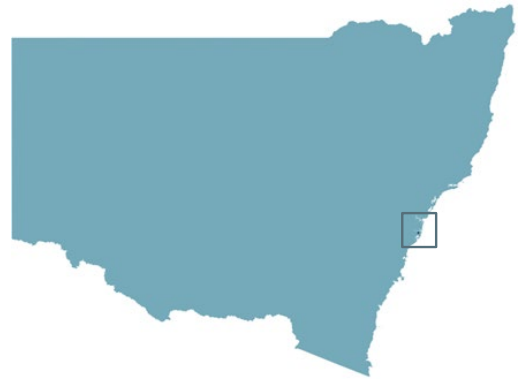
In June 2021, Perth's **Food** sub-sector comprised 324 *Cafes and Restaurants*, and 122 *Takeaway Food Services*. Employment in both industries grew in 2020-21, although while *Cafes and Restaurants* employment had exceeded June 2019 levels, *Takeaway Food Services* was yet to fully recover. Sales turnover in both industries, however, is above pre-pandemic levels.

The city also has a much smaller proportion of **Entertainment** establishments, as a percentage of overall NTE establishments, comprising 80 establishments in June 2021 (13% compared to 30% nationally), which is unchanged since June 2020. The industry with the highest number of Entertainment establishments is *Sports and Physical Recreation Activities* (29). Perth gained 6 additional businesses classified as *Amusement and Other Recreation Activities* and 4 businesses classified as *Creative and Performing Arts Activities* in 2020-21. Both employment and sales turnover in Perth's Entertainment sub-sector remains below 2018-19 levels.

Key Metrics

Measure	# Core NTE 2021 % Change 20-21	% Total Economy
 Establishments	637 +2.2%	5.3%
 Employment	10,025 +21.1%	8.4%
 Sales Turnover	\$1,220m +16.7%	3.1%
Sub-sector	# Establishments % Change 20-21	% Core NTE
 Drink	111 +3.7%	17.4%
 Entertainment	80 +0.0%	12.6%
 Food	446 +2.3%	70.0%
Measure	# 2021 % Change 20-21	Density
 Population	29,667 0.0%	2,160 per km ²

Sydney



Australia's Harbour City hosts several iconic attractions such as the Sydney Opera House, Circular Quay, Darling Harbour as well as a vibrant arts, culture and theatre scene. When combined with its world class dining and bar options, the City of Villages offers it all.



Photo credit: Cassandra Hannahan

Sydney

City Initiatives

During the summer of 2020/21, the NSW Government partnered with the City of Sydney Council to deliver a \$20m CBD-focused revitalisation program. The aim of the program was to support businesses, promote public space activation. This included the delivery of a range of initiatives to encourage more people to visit, eat, shop and enjoy the city centre.

In March and April 2021, the [Sunset Piazza](#) program, curated by Sydney Festival, delivered 32 nights of pop-up outdoor live performances in Cathedral Square spanning pop, cabaret, comedy, hip-hop, indie rock and opera. More than 15,000 tickets were sold, supporting 450 artists and creative practitioners.

The City of Sydney's [Alfresco Outdoor Dining Program](#), which commenced in November 2020 has been extended to 30 June 2023. Between November 2020 and 30 June 2022, 478 applications were approved. These approved applications included 133 requests to reallocate 1,787m² of road space to outdoor dining, and a further 345 requests to reallocate 4,266m² of footway space. In addition, more than \$5.3m of footway dining fees have been waived as part of this program. In a March 2022 survey, 91% of Alfresco Outdoor Dining Program participants reported the program was either beneficial or crucial to their business. Almost three quarters (74%) of participants had employed an additional one or more staff per week and 39% had experienced up to a 20% increase in turnover.

The City of Sydney provided further investment in 2021/22 through the delivery of the Council's [Community Recovery Plan](#). This included working with Destination NSW to develop a marketing campaign, engaging local creatives into the City's programs and facilitating the return of international students.

The City has provided close to \$12m in grant funding to nightlife businesses and creative enterprises since March 2020 including:

- 395 COVID-19 Small Business grants valued at close to \$4m to support business adaptation and digitisation.
- 35 Cultural Sector Innovation grants valued at over \$500,000 to support small to medium cultural creative organisations in piloting new operational models and innovative projects.
- 108 Night-Time Diversification and Live Music and Performance business grants valued at over \$1.54m.
- 96 CBD Activation grants valued at \$3m to support businesses to program activities that attract people into the city. An example of this funding was to establish the [YCK Laneways](#) precinct and a program of live entertainment across six weeks, culminating in the YCK Laneways Block Party. This precinct will continue to thrive as it develops its identity and brand value.
- 14 Precinct Activation Grants valued at \$3m to support collaborative partnerships between businesses, creatives and communities that renew and transform our city centre, local precincts and neighbourhoods.

In addition to the above support, between April 2020 and June 2022, the City of Sydney Council waived \$3.1m in rent relief for creative spaces, short term vacant property, creative accommodation, and live/work tenancies. The City continues to provide rent relief to its commercial property tenants with \$1.5m in deferred rent and \$11.5m in rent relief to date.

Sydney

NTE Performance








Sydney has the densest Core NTE of all 88 areas analysed, with 209 establishments per km². The city's Core NTE comprises a greater proportion of Food (70%) and Drink (12%), and therefore percentagewise (18%), fewer Entertainment establishments when compared to Australia (63%, 7% and 30% respectively).

Sydney's **Food** sub-sector comprises 3,939 businesses – an increase of 10% on 2019/20. Most of Sydney's Food businesses (84%) are *Cafes and Restaurants*, which gained 463 businesses in 2020/21. During the same period the city lost 111 *Takeaway Food Services*. There is the potential that the Dine & Discover NSW scheme may have led to some businesses updating their industry classification, as Takeaways were not eligible to participate initially. Employment and sales turnover followed a similar trend, with *Cafes and Restaurants* exceeding 2018/19 sales by \$349m in 2020/21. *Takeaway Food Services* in contrast, was \$180m lower than 2018/19.

In 2020-21, Sydney gained 49 **Entertainment** businesses (+5%). The greatest number of these were in *Sports and Physical Recreation Activities* (+31 / +10%). This is perhaps a reflection of growing consumer demand for outdoor and healthy activities following the easing of lockdowns and pandemic restrictions. Employment in all of Sydney's Entertainment industries had returned to pre-pandemic levels by June 2021 but sales turnover remained lower than in 2018/19 across most industries.

The city gained 60 **Drink** establishments in 2020/21 (+10%). While employment had not recovered to pre-pandemic 2018/19 levels by June 2021 (-15%), sales turnover had (+3%). Employment and turnover in *Liquor Retailing* was higher in 2020/21 than 2018/19 but this was not the case for *Pubs, Taverns and Bars*.

Key Metrics

Measure	# Core NTE 2021 % Change 20-21	% Total Economy
 Establishments	5,589 +9.0%	11.2%
 Employment	32,330 +17.3%	6.7%
 Sales Turnover	\$4,438m +13.2%	3.8%
Sub-sector	# Establishments % Change 20-21	% Core NTE
 Drink	666 +9.9%	11.9%
 Entertainment	984 +5.2%	17.6%
 Food	3,939 +9.8%	70.5%
Measure	# 2021 % Change 20-21	Density
 Population	214,851 -5.3%	8,054 per km ²

Appendix

Appendix

Data sources

Economic performance

The data used in this report was acquired from the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) via bespoke request from their Counts of Australian Businesses, including Entries and Exits (CABEE), June 2017 to June 2021 datasetⁱⁱ. Through a collaborative approach with the ABS, the bespoke request covered a selection of key ANZSICs for a total of 88 of the most populous and economically active Local Government Areas (LGAs) in Australia. This dataset was analysed and modelled using additional ABS datasets including labour force dataⁱⁱⁱ and industry sales and service income^{iv} data (sales turnover).

In some cases, ANZSIC level data can be provided, but in others, the numbers can be small, leading to large percentage swings when reviewing comparatively between years. This can be problematic, as the ABS applies perturbation^v techniques when dealing with smaller numbers, in order to maintain confidentiality of businesses in the dataset.

Important points to note and limitations of the CABEE dataset

The CABEE dataset captures actively trading establishments with an Australian Business Number (ABN) that are registered for Goods and Services Tax (GST) as of the 30th of June each year. Establishments without an ABN or that are not registered for GST are excluded from the dataset.

Most establishments are counted as a single unit, at the location of their registered address, or at the address with the highest employment. Establishments operating from multiple locations (for example large cinema chains) may only be counted once. Conversely, establishments with legal structures that have led to the registration of separate ABNs may be counted multiple times. For larger businesses with complex and diverse legal structures, the ABS liaises directly with the businesses to determine Type of Activity Units (TAUs). These larger businesses are referred to as profiled businesses.

Irrespective of any diversity of business activity undertaken, each establishment is classified to a single ANZSIC code based on the main source of industry value added (sales of goods and services, wages and salaries or number of employees as a proxy), which is generally based on a description provided by the business. ANZSIC classifications may therefore not reflect all activities of one establishment, particularly where different activities are undertaken at different locations and the establishment is counted as a single unit.

All employment and turnover estimates refer to the total employment and sales turnover in each specified ANZSIC or sub-sector, and as a result includes both day and night time activity. Ingenium Research is currently exploring opportunities to determine the temporal split of sales turnover and employment for future research.

ⁱⁱ [ABS Catalogue 8165.0 - Counts of Australian Businesses, including Entries and Exits, Jun 2016 to Jun 2021](#)

ⁱⁱⁱ [ABS Catalogue 6202.0 - Labour Force](#)

^{iv} [ABS Catalogue 8155.0 - Australian Industry](#)

^v The ABS Catalogue 8165.0 for CABEE explains the use of perturbation in the context of business counts. Additional information on the perturbation technique is available in the Census of Population and Housing dataset ([ABS Catalogue 2011.0.55.001](#))

Appendix

2020/21 considerations for the CABEE dataset

The Australian Bureau of Statistics has noted the following impacts on the CABEE series as a result of COVID-19, which should be borne in mind when reviewing results:

- Fewer business exits have occurred during 2020-21 compared to 2019-20 (12.0% vs 12.8%).
- Many businesses have re-categorised from non-employing to employing. In 2020-21 employing businesses increased 13.6% while non-employing businesses decreased by 2.2%.
- There has been a marked increase in businesses updating their ANZSIC information on the Australia Bureau Register through 2020-21 leading to movements in businesses between ANZSICs.
- CABEE data for the September and December 2021 quarters shows a significant increase in the number of business entries in Victoria, with the entry rate substantially higher than other states and territories.
- The CABEE data was updated to exclude all superannuation funds – consisting of all units in ANZSIC class 6330. This was done to align the dataset with international standards and produce a more realistic count of actively trading businesses. This has reduced business counts by c100,000 across Australia. As such, historical numbers have been adjusted to the new 2021 figures.

References

¹ The Property Council of Australia, (2022) Stall in return to office, <https://research.propertycouncil.com.au/blog/stall-in-return-to-office>

² Australian Institute of Health and Welfare, (2022), Alcohol, tobacco & other drugs in Australia, <https://www.aihw.gov.au/reports/alcohol/alcohol-tobacco-other-drugs-australia/contents/impact-of-covid-19-on-alcohol-and-other-drug-use>

Appendix

NTE definition

As noted in the Glossary of Terms, Night Time Economy activity is broken down into Core, Non-Core and Supply sectors.

These NTE sectors are defined using the Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC) system, which are aligned with definitions used in previous work in the United Kingdom and New Zealand. The definition of the NTE was developed by TBR Ltd and MAKE Associates, through granular analysis of [Dun & Bradstreet](#) business data in 2008/9. This definition was adapted from the United Kingdom's Standard Industrial Classifications (SICs) to Australia's ANZSICs for the [City of Sydney's 2011 Cost Benefit Analysis Study](#), and has been employed in the annual NTE research for CCCLM member cities ever since.

A similar approach has since been adopted by the Greater London Authority (GLA) for the purpose of measuring London's NTE with equivalent data from the [United Kingdom's Office for National Statistics \(ONS\)](#). The GLA's [analysis](#) utilised data from the ONS' Labour Force Survey to understand which industries have the highest proportion of employees working at night. This was used to select industries with a higher propensity of night time workers and group them into like activities (e.g. cultural and leisure), which align well with the ANZSICs below.

Important points to note and limitations of the NTE definition

The ANZSIC codes used to define Core, Non-Core and Supply are provided below. It should be noted that temporal breakdown of economic activity is not recorded in official economic data sources. Therefore, while ANZSICs have been selected based on businesses with a propensity to operate at night, establishment counts may include businesses that operate solely during, or for part of, the day. As such, employment and sales turnover figures may also include daytime activity.

Table 3: Core NTE ANZSIC definition

NTE Sub-Sector	ANZSIC	Description
Drink	4123 ^{vi}	Liquor Retailing
	4520	Pubs, Taverns and Bars
Entertainment	551 ^{vii}	Motion Picture and Video Activities
	900	Creative and Performing Arts Activities
	911 ^{viii}	Sports and Physical Recreation Activities
	912	Horse and Dog Racing Activities
	913	Amusement and Other Recreation Activities
	920 ^{ix}	Gambling Activities
	4530	Clubs (Hospitality)
Food	9534	Brothel Keeping and Prostitution
	4511	Cafes and Restaurants
	4512	Takeaway Food Services

^{vi} It should be noted that each state and territory has its own liquor licensing regulations/laws. As such, liquor retailing activity may be more likely to occur during the night in some states and territories than in others.

^{vii} For all LGAs except City of Sydney, Motion Picture and Video Activities (ANZSIC 551) is captured as a Supply NTE activity. For City of Sydney, the Floor and Employment Survey in the original Sydney Cost Benefit Analysis work (2011) allowed further disaggregation of this ANZSIC to reach Motion Picture Exhibition (ANZSIC 5513), i.e. cinemas, meaning it can still be presented in the following years. This level of ANZSIC detail is not normally available at LGA level via ABS request due to small numbers that would not pass confidentiality rules.

^{viii} ANZSIC 911 (Sports and Physical Recreation Activities) includes ANZSIC 9114 (Sports and Physical Recreation Administrative Service) and so could potentially over estimate night time related activity within this industry. ANZSIC 9114 accounts for 5% of establishments within ANZSIC 911, although associated sales and employment may be higher.

^{ix} ANZSIC 920 (Gambling Activities) includes ANZSIC 9209 (Other Gambling Activities), which captures internet gambling operation and TAB operation, that may occur during the day.

Appendix

Table 4: Non-Core NTE ANZSIC definition

NTE Sub-Sector	ANZSIC	Description
Care	771	Public Order and Safety Services
	840	Hospitals
Arts Education	8212	Arts Education
Libraries & archives	601	Libraries and Archives
Design	692	Architectural, Engineering and Technical Services
Food	411	Supermarket and Grocery Stores
	4121	Fresh Meat, Fish & Poultry Retailing
	4122	Fruit & Vegetable Retailing
	4129	Other Specialised Food Retailing
Accommodation	4400	Accommodation
Infrastructure	29	Waste Collection, Treatment and Disposal Services
	751	Central Government Administration
	753	Local Government Administration
	772	Regulatory Services
	9531	Laundry and Dry-Cleaning Services
Other Education	8219	Adult, Community and Other Education n.e.c.
Promotion	694	Advertising Services
Research	695	Market Research and Statistical Services
Retail/Other	422	Electrical and Electronic Goods Retailing
	425	Clothing, Footwear and Personal Accessory Retailing
	426	Department Stores
	427	Pharmaceutical and Other Store Based Retailing
	4241	Sport and Camping Equipment Retailing
	4242	Entertainment Media Retailing
	4243	Toy and Game Retailing
	4244	Newspaper and Book Retailing
	4245	Marine Equipment Retailing
Sports Education	8211	Sports and Physical Recreation Instruction
Transport	472	Rail Passenger Transport
	482	Water Passenger Transport
	4621	Interurban and Rural Bus Transport
	4622	Urban Bus Transport (including Tramway)
	4623	Taxi and Other Road Transport
	9533	Parking Services

Table 5: Supply NTE ANZSIC definition

NTE Sub-Sector	ANZSIC	Description
Drink	12	Beverage and Tobacco Product Manufacturing
	3606	Liquor and Tobacco Product Wholesaling
Entertainment	551	Motion Picture and Video Activities
	552	Sound Recording and Music Publishing
Food	11	Food Product Manufacturing
	4513	Catering Services

Appendix

Core NTE LGA rankings

Table 6: Core NTE Establishments in 2020/21 with density and % change from 2019/20 – part 1

Position	LGA Name	State	Establishments	Density Per km ²	% Change 20-21
1	City of Sydney	NSW	5,589	209.3	9.0%
2	Waverley Council	NSW	774	82.3	2.5%
3	Yarra City Council	VIC	1,588	81.4	7.7%
4	City of Melbourne	VIC	2,890	77.1	4.4%
5	North Sydney Council	NSW	772	73.5	8.0%
6	Port Phillip City Council	VIC	1,408	68.3	8.4%
7	City of Adelaide	SA	920	59.0	6.9%
8	Inner West Council	NSW	1,711	48.6	6.0%
9	City of Stonnington	VIC	1,204	46.8	15.5%
10	City of Perth	WA	637	46.5	2.2%
11	Woollahra Municipal Council	NSW	546	44.4	8.1%
12	Burwood Council	NSW	315	44.4	9.4%
13	City of Canada Bay Council	NSW	669	33.6	8.4%
14	Willoughby Council	NSW	690	30.8	8.3%
15	Glen Eira City Council	VIC	973	25.1	8.4%
16	Randwick City Council	NSW	875	24.1	5.5%
17	Maribyrnong City Council	VIC	745	23.9	21.7%
18	Moreland City Council	VIC	1,157	22.7	11.0%
19	Georges River Council	NSW	855	22.3	7.3%
20	City of Boroondara	VIC	1,342	22.3	1.1%
21	City of Darebin	VIC	1,091	20.4	12.2%
22	Bayside Council	NSW	994	19.6	16.0%
23	City of Ryde	NSW	784	19.4	9.7%
24	Bayside City Council	VIC	681	18.3	1.6%
25	Moonee Valley City Council	VIC	780	18.1	8.6%
26	City of Parramatta	NSW	1,430	17.1	10.4%
27	City of Whitehorse	VIC	1,053	16.4	4.4%
28	City of Monash	VIC	1,307	16.0	3.1%
29	Cumberland Council	NSW	1,097	15.1	10.5%
30	City of Canterbury Bankstown	NSW	1,638	14.9	9.3%
31	Kingston City Council	VIC	956	10.5	11.7%
32	City of Charles Sturt	SA	529	9.7	7.5%
33	Banyule City Council	VIC	593	9.5	9.2%
34	City of Stirling	WA	992	9.5	6.9%
35	City of Burnside	SA	255	9.3	9.9%
36	Fairfield City Council	NSW	807	8.0	8.9%
37	City of Hobart	TAS	616	7.9	4.6%
38	Hobsons Bay City Council	VIC	494	7.7	11.3%
39	Maroondah City Council	VIC	448	7.3	4.9%
40	Manningham City Council	VIC	809	7.1	-0.7%
41	City of Greater Dandenong	VIC	904	7.0	16.5%
42	Ku-ring-gai Council	NSW	593	6.9	5.5%
43	Northern Beaches Council	NSW	1,699	6.7	11.8%
44	City of Brimbank	VIC	792	6.4	8.9%
45	Knox City Council	VIC	708	6.2	6.5%

Appendix

Table 7: Core NTE Establishments in 2020/21 with density and % change from 2019/20 – part 2

Position	LGA Name	State	Establishments	Density Per km ²	% Change 20-21
46	City of Joondalup	WA	535	5.4	2.3%
47	City of Newcastle	NSW	983	5.3	12.3%
48	Brisbane City Council	QLD	7,002	5.2	5.6%
49	City of Blacktown	NSW	1,203	5.0	17.8%
50	City of Darwin	NT	438	3.9	4.8%
51	City of Frankston	VIC	495	3.8	12.2%
52	Sutherland Shire Council	NSW	1,132	3.4	9.9%
53	City of Mitcham	SA	244	3.2	-2.4%
54	City of Casey	VIC	1,234	3.0	14.2%
55	City of Gold Coast	QLD	3,667	2.8	7.9%
56	Liverpool City Council	NSW	785	2.6	15.1%
57	The Hills Shire Council	NSW	984	2.5	11.2%
58	Wyndham City	VIC	1,195	2.2	18.0%
59	Hume City Council	VIC	883	1.8	20.1%
60	City of Whittlesea	VIC	837	1.7	17.2%
61	Campbelltown City Council	NSW	475	1.5	19.3%
62	Penrith City Council	NSW	617	1.5	7.1%
63	Wollongong City Council	NSW	964	1.4	13.4%
64	Hornsby Shire Council	NSW	629	1.4	10.7%
65	Mornington Peninsula Shire	VIC	882	1.2	7.7%
66	Lake Macquarie City Council	NSW	674	1.0	10.1%
67	Melton City Council	VIC	503	1.0	15.9%
68	City of Greater Geelong	VIC	1,186	1.0	13.0%
69	Central Coast Council	NSW	1,520	0.9	15.5%
70	Canberra	ACT	1,955	0.8	8.0%
71	Albury City Council	NSW	245	0.8	16.7%
71	City of Ballarat	VIC	571	0.8	9.2%
72	Byron Shire	NSW	435	0.8	18.2%
73	Sunshine Coast Council	QLD	1,621	0.7	11.3%
74	Maitland City Council	NSW	277	0.7	20.4%
75	Nillumbik Shire Council	VIC	293	0.7	1.7%
76	Moreton Bay Regional Council	QLD	1,169	0.6	4.1%
77	Cairns Regional Council	QLD	788	0.5	6.6%
78	City of Wodonga	VIC	138	0.3	23.2%
79	Port Stephens Council	NSW	256	0.3	8.9%
80	City of Launceston	TAS	352	0.2	0.9%
81	Townsville City Council	QLD	626	0.2	5.0%
82	City of Greater Bendigo	VIC	447	0.1	4.2%
83	Hawkesbury City Council	NSW	297	0.1	5.3%
84	Port Macquarie-Hastings Council	NSW	363	0.1	12.0%
85	Toowoomba Regional Council	QLD	576	0.0	15.4%
86	Mackay Regional Council	QLD	322	0.0	9.5%
87	Bathurst Regional Council	NSW	153	0.0	5.5%
88	Queanbeyan-Palerang Regional Council	NSW	211	0.0	18.5%

Appendix

State sector breakdown

Table 8: Food by state/territory in 2020/21 with change from 2019/20 to 2020/21

State/Territory	Establishments		% Change 20-21	Employment		% Change 20-21	Turnover (\$m)		% Change 20-21
	Number			Number			Number		
New South Wales	26,073	↑	12.8%	155,375	↑	3.3%	\$20,448	↑	11.4%
Victoria	23,589	↑	10.3%	188,500	↑	21.0%	\$18,670	↑	6.0%
Queensland	13,325	↑	6.8%	147,645	↑	23.3%	\$14,087	↑	9.4%
Western Australia	6,703	↑	4.7%	80,175	↑	12.6%	\$9,414	↑	16.5%
South Australia	4,409	↑	6.4%	50,310	↑	21.0%	\$5,408	↑	13.6%
Tasmania	1,526	↑	4.0%	19,355	↑	27.8%	\$1,577	↑	11.6%
Australian Capital Territory	1,357	↑	9.4%	23,255	↑	1.9%	\$2,265	↑	10.1%
Northern Territory	502	↑	6.6%	9,270	↑	24.5%	\$998	↑	15.4%
Australia	77,511	↑	9.6%	673,885	↑	15.3%	\$72,866	↑	10.4%

Source: Based on Australian Bureau of Statistics CABEE 2016-2021 dataset, Ref: WTS/Comparisons - State

Table 9: Drink by state/territory in 2020/21 with change from 2019/20 to 2020/21

State/Territory	Establishments		% Change 20-21	Employment		% Change 20-21	Turnover (\$m)		% Change 20-21
	Number			Number			Number		
New South Wales	3,118	↑	7.7%	33,900	↑	0.2%	\$7,339	↑	9.8%
Victoria	2,632	↑	6.2%	27,370	↑	16.3%	\$4,941	↑	6.1%
Queensland	1,112	↓	-2.5%	21,490	↑	1.8%	\$2,511	↓	-8.7%
Western Australia	944	↓	-0.6%	17,230	↑	18.9%	\$3,328	↑	23.0%
South Australia	822	↑	5.0%	11,765	↑	15.3%	\$1,843	↑	13.5%
Tasmania	217	↓	-2.7%	3,420	↑	13.1%	\$403	↑	3.6%
Australian Capital Territory	111	↑	12.1%	2,375	↑	12.8%	\$317	↑	14.1%
Northern Territory	50	↓	-7.4%	2,400	↑	24.4%	\$268	↑	15.4%
Australia	9,028	↑	4.6%	119,950	↑	8.8%	\$20,949	↑	8.5%

Source: Based on Australian Bureau of Statistics CABEE 2016-2021 dataset, Ref: WTS/Comparisons - State

Table 10: Entertainment by state/territory in 2020/21 with change from 2019/20 to 2020/21

State/Territory	Establishments		% Change 20-21	Employment		% Change 20-21	Turnover (\$m)		% Change 20-21
	Number			Number			Number		
New South Wales	13,214	↑	7.0%	90,140	↑	37.3%	\$12,542	↓	-6.3%
Victoria	10,480	↑	8.3%	69,550	↑	31.9%	\$10,666	↓	-10.6%
Queensland	6,787	↑	8.5%	47,435	↑	25.2%	\$7,915	↓	-7.6%
Western Australia	3,065	↑	4.9%	21,375	↑	22.4%	\$3,602	↑	1.5%
South Australia	1,878	↑	2.2%	14,555	↑	4.0%	\$2,048	↓	-6.8%
Tasmania	610	↑	2.0%	4,235	↑	23.3%	\$822	↑	0.2%
Australian Capital Territory	487	↑	3.2%	6,765	↑	10.5%	\$982	↓	-3.6%
Northern Territory	236	↓	-8.5%	3,755	↑	19.2%	\$857	↑	5.2%
Australia	36,777	↑	7.0%	257,810	↑	28.6%	\$39,434	↓	-6.7%

Source: Based on Australian Bureau of Statistics CABEE 2016-2021 dataset, Ref: WTS/Comparisons - State



15.2 PROVISIONAL MONTHLY FINANCIAL REPORT - AUGUST 2022

Author: Senior Accountant
Executive Manager Finance

Authoriser: Acting General Manager Corporate

Attachments: 1. Provisional Monthly Financial Report - August 2022 [↓](#)

RECOMMENDATIONS

THAT the report entitled Provisional Monthly Financial Report – August 2022 be received and noted.

PURPOSE

The purpose of this report is to provide a summary of the financial position of Council for the period ended 31 August 2022.

Further, this report and the contents are required to be presented to Council in compliance with the Local Government (General) Regulations 2021.

KEY ISSUES

The financial report is an abridged report, as the 2021/2022 Annual Financial Statements are being prepared. Adjustments that impact the Balance Sheet and Reserves Statement are still being processed and subject to audit.

The Monthly Financial Report includes:

- Interim Income Statement, which compares actual income and expenditure against budget.
- Interim Fund Flow Statement, which outlines the effect on General Funds. It groups items into operating, investing and financing and has a very close relationship to cash flows and presented in the same format.
- Investments, which provides details of Treasury activities, Investments as at the 31st of August
- Rates and Receivables Report which provides a summary of outstanding Rates and Debtors.

DISCUSSION**JUNE 2022 – Audited General Purpose Financial Statements**

The 30 June 2022 Financial Statements have been prepared and are being audited, any audit year-end adjustments are still being considered and processed as required.

August 2022 – Year to Date Result

The operating result for August 2022 is a **deficit of (\$4.765M). Budget (\$4.286M).**

After including capital income, the **Net Deficit is (\$4.715M)** against the budgeted **deficit of (\$4.286M)**. This has resulted in an unfavourable **\$0.428M** variance overall (as shown in the income statement).

	Actual \$'000	Budget \$'000	Variance \$'000
Net Operating Surplus/ (Deficit)	(4,765)	(4,286)	(478) Unfavourable

Commentary

The 30 June 2022 draft Annual Financial Statements have been provided to our external auditors and are currently being audited and therefore are not considered final. Further audit adjustments will be considered and processed as required, consequently this report is being presented as an abridged monthly financial report.

The Net Operating Position has an unfavourable variance to the budget of (\$0.478M). The variance results from lower than budgeted income and expense for the month of August.

Please find below additional commentary for the material variances:

Income

Total Operating Income is tracking below budget by \$1,322K

Rates Revenue

Rates income has an annual budget of \$80M. The 1st rates instalment is due on the 30 September.

User Fees & Charges

The unfavourable variance is \$624K. This is mainly due to Waste Fees & Charges being under budget and is offset by a decrease in expenditure.

Operating Grants and Subsidies

Operating grants are below target mainly due to the early receipt of 2022/23 FAA grant (received in 2021/22), this will be corrected on adoption of the carry forwards. In addition, there is a timing variance for the 2023 Library Grants.

Other Income

Includes lease income, reimbursements (e.g. insurance recovery, fuel tax credits), sale of small plant proceeds and other miscellaneous income. This category has a positive variance due to timing of lease income.

Capital Grants & Contributions

Capital grants are over YTD budget by \$50K with receipt of Tourism Top End Grant.

Expenditure

Total Expenses are below budget by \$0.844M, mainly due to Materials & Services \$1.10M being below budget.

Employee Expenses

Employee costs report a negative variance of \$202K.

Materials, Contracts & Other Expenses

Materials, Contracts and Other expenses has an annual budget of \$57.6M and this line incorporates various expenditure types. Combined, this budget line is under budget with a variance of \$1.10M. This is mainly a timing variance for the 2nd month of the year and it is forecast that materials and services expenses will increase throughout the year.

Interest Expenses & Depreciation and Amortisation

At this early point in the year there are no significant matters requiring comment and the variances relate to timing.

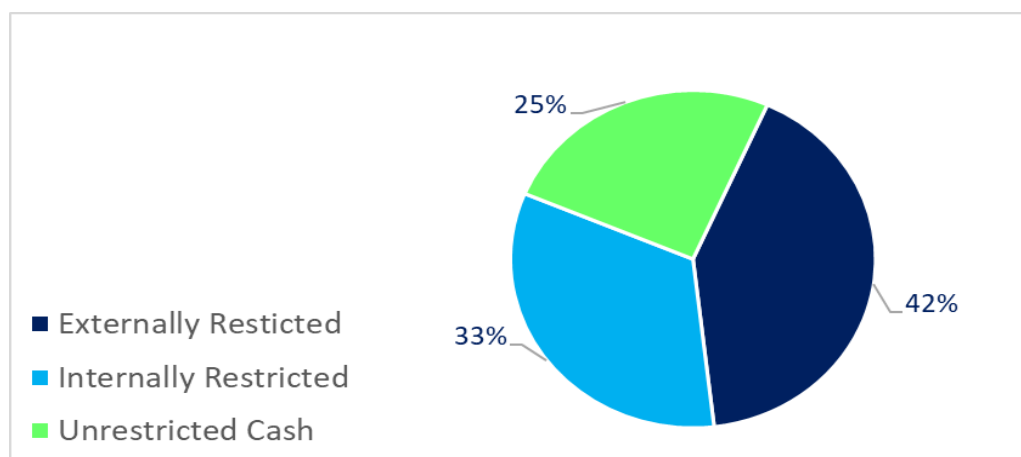
Treasury Comment

The RBA met on the 6th of September and increased the cash rate target by 50 basis points. Global inflation is high and there are ongoing uncertainties to supply chains. Inflation in Australia is the highest it has been since the early 1990s. The RBA stressed that there is a need to closely monitor both the national and global economic conditions and balance the evolving risks prior to determining any interest rate increases. Any increases by the RBA will increase City of Darwin's interest (borrowing) expenses and increase interest income.

City of Darwin has achieved 1.57% on weighted average interest rate on its August investment portfolio of \$96.66M. There have been no investment policy breaches in this month.

Cash at Bank & Investments at 31 August 2022

Cash at Bank & Investments	\$'000
Cash at Bank & Investments	24,476
Cash at Bank & Investments - externally restricted	40,099
Cash at Bank & Investments - internally restricted	32,082
Total Cash at Bank & Investments	96,657



Note: Reserve Balances Unaudited, pending adoption of 21/22 Financial Statements and subject to change.

Accounts Receivable (Trade Debtors)

This section considers the receipt timing of Rates collection and any general Debtors outstanding. The performance on Rates recovery is compared to the prior year. The report also includes information on, aged debtors including general debtors, infringements, and Rates arrears.

Accounts Payable (Trade Creditors)

The Accounts Payable owing at the 31st August 2022 was \$5.72M at the time of reporting. City of Darwin recognises the liability of invoices once approved. The Aged Trial Balance of Accounts Payable invoices was \$22K being over 90 days, \$75K being between 61 & 90 days, \$136K between 31 & 60 days, with all other trade payables being aged less than 30 days or approved after 31st of August.

	Ageing 1-30 Days	Ageing 31-60 Days	Ageing 61-90 Days	Ageing 90+ Days	Total
Accounts Payable	5,485,124	136,462	75,325	21,573	5,718,484

Other notes to the financial reports

The Council has met its payment and reporting obligations for GST, Fringe Benefits Tax, PAYG withholding tax, superannuation, and insurance for the month of August 2022.

Our internal accounting conventions for monthly reporting currently recognise the Council Rates that are attributable to that month and then progressively throughout the year.

Please note that these reports are unaudited management financial reports. Information contained in the reports were current as at the date of the reports and may not reflect any event or circumstances which occurred after the date the reports were completed.

Procurement Reporting

Under the Local Government (General) Regulations, Council is required to disclose at the next Council meeting and on the City of Darwin website:

- contract variations:
 - where a tender was not required, however the total cost exceeds \$100,000, or
 - where a contract requiring a tender is varied by 10%.
- exempt procurement greater than \$100,000

Contract Variations

There were no reportable contract variations for August 2022.

Exempt Procurement

Vendor	Supply	Cost	Applicable Exemption
Civica	Licence, support and maintenance for 23 FY	\$131,105.53	Reg 38(1)(d) Renewal of existing licence

Certification by the CEO to the Council

That, to the best of the CEO's knowledge, information and belief:

- (1) The internal controls implemented by the council are appropriate; and
- (2) The council's financial report best reflects the financial affairs of the council.



CEO Signed

21 September 2022

PREVIOUS COUNCIL RESOLUTION

N/A

STRATEGIC PLAN ALIGNMENT	6 Governance Framework 6.3 Decision Making and Management
BUDGET / FINANCIAL / RESOURCE IMPLICATIONS	N/A
LEGISLATION / POLICY CONTROLS OR IMPACTS	<p>Part 2 Division 7 the <i>Local Government (General) Regulations 2021</i> require that a monthly financial report is presented to Council each month setting out:</p> <p>(a) the actual income and expenditure of the council for the period from the commencement of the financial year up to the end of the previous month; and</p> <p>(b) the most recently adopted annual budget; and</p> <p>(c) details of any material variances between the most recent actual income and expenditure of the council and the most recently adopted annual budget.</p> <p>Regulation 17(5) Part 2 Division 7 the Local Government (General) Regulations 2021 require that the monthly report must be accompanied by:</p> <p>(a) a certification, in writing, by the CEO to the council that, to the best of the CEO's knowledge, information and belief:</p> <p>(i) the internal controls implemented by the council are appropriate; and</p> <p>(ii) the council's financial report best reflects the financial affairs of the council; or</p> <p>(b) if the CEO cannot provide the certification – written reasons for not providing the certification.</p>

	<p>This report remains in compliance with the requirements of the <i>Local Government Act 2008 and Regulations</i> and is being transitioned to the new requirements of the <i>Local Government Act 2019</i>. The new required format is mandatory on and from the month following the first budget review in the 2022-23 year.</p>
CONSULTATION, ENGAGEMENT & COMMUNICATION	N/A
DECLARATION OF INTEREST	<p>The report authors do not have a conflict of interest in relation to this matter.</p> <p>The report authoriser does not have a conflict of interest in relation to this matter.</p> <p>If a conflict of interest exists, staff will not act in the matter, except as authorised by the CEO or Council (as the case requires).</p>

Income Statement For the Period Ended 31 August 2022	2022/23				
	2023 YTD Actual		2023 YTD Budget	Variance	YTD Act v YTD Budget
	\$'000		\$'000	\$'000	%
Operating Income					
Rates	13,401	72%	13,369	32	100%
Charges	515	3%	384	131	134%
Fees and Charges	3,684	20%	4,309	(624)	86%
Operating Grants and Subsidies	129	1%	1,240	(1,111)	10%
Interest / Investment Income	357	2%	272	85	131%
Other Income	460	2%	294	166	156%
Total Income	18,546		19,868	(1,322)	93%
Operating Expenses					
Employee Expenses	6,659	29%	6,457	(202)	103%
Materials and Contracts	10,788	46%	11,890	1,102	91%
Elected Member Allowances	100	0%	122	22	82%
Elected Member Expenses	0	0%	11	11	1%
Depreciation, Amortisation & Impairment	5,662	24%	5,662	(0)	100%
Interest Expenses	102	0%	13	(89)	792%
Total Expenses	23,311		24,154	844	97%
Budgeted Operating Surplus/ (Deficit)	(4,765)		(4,286)	(478)	
Capital Grants Income	50		0	50	
Net Surplus/(Deficit)	(4,715)		(4,286)	(428)	

Statement of Fund Flows For the Period Ended 31 August 2022	2022/23		
	Aug 2022 Actual \$'000	FY Revised Budget \$'000	FY Original Budget \$'000
<u>Funds From Operating Activities</u>			
Net Operating Result From Above	(4,715)	(8,084)	(8,084)
Add back depreciation (not cash)	5,662	33,971	33,971
Add back Other Non Cash Items	0	708	708
Net Funds Provided (or used in) Operating Activities	947	26,595	26,595
<u>Funds From Investing activities</u>			
Sale of Infrastructure, Property, Plant & Equipment	0	736	736
Purchase of Infrastructure, Property, Plant & Equipment	(4,556)	(60,499)	(60,499)
Net Funds Provided (or used in) Investing Activities	(4,556)	(59,762)	(59,763)
<u>Funds From Financing Activities</u>			
Proceeds from borrowings & advances	0	35,500	35,500
Repayment of borrowings & advances	(433)	(5,248)	(5,248)
Net Funds Provided (or used in) Financing Activities	(433)	30,252	30,252
Net Increase (-Decrease) in Funds Before Transfers	(4,042)	(2,916)	(2,916)
Transfers from (-to) Reserves	(877)	2,916	2,916
Net Increase (-Decrease) in Funds After Transfers	(4,918)	0	0

INVESTMENTS REPORT TO COUNCIL
AS AT
31 August 2022

Investment Distribution by Term to Maturity

Term to Maturity Policy Limits
There have been no breaches in Term to Maturity Policy limits for the month of August 2022

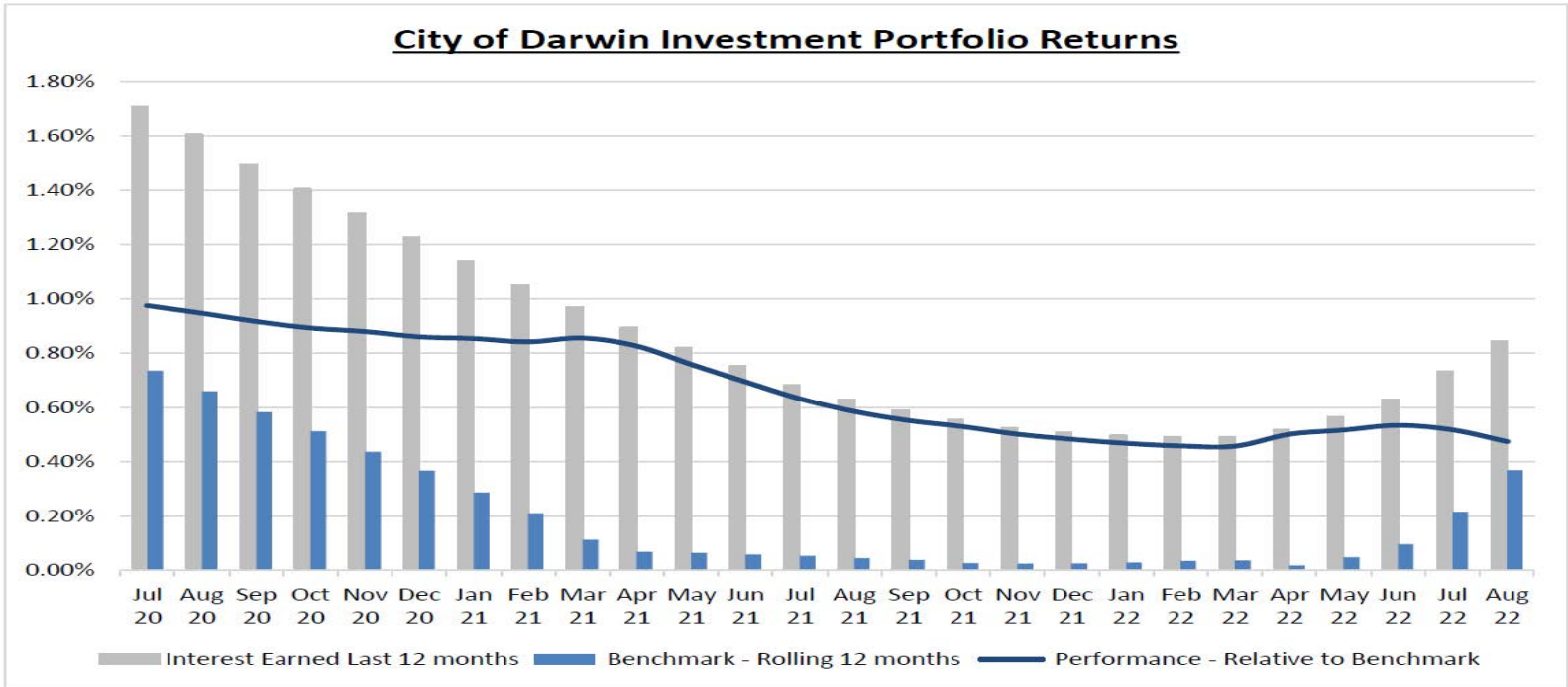
Term to Maturity Category	% of Total Portfolio	Term to Maturity (Policy Max.)	Term to Maturity (Policy Min.)
Less than 1 Year			
Term Deposits	69%	100%	30%
Business Online Saver Accounts	14%		
Floating Rate Notes	0%		
Bonds	2%		
Less than 1 Year Total	85%		
Greater than 1 Year less than 3 Years			
Term Deposits	7%	70%	0%
Business Online Saver Accounts	0%		
Floating Rate Notes	4%		
Bonds	3%		
Greater than 1 Year less than 3 Years Total	15%		
Greater than 3 Years			
Term Deposits	0%	30%	0%
Business Online Saver Accounts	0%		
Floating Rate Notes	0%		
Bonds	0%		
Greater than 3 Years Total	0%		
Greater than 5 Years			
Term Deposits	0%	10%	0%
Business Online Saver Accounts	0%		
Floating Rate Notes	0%		
Greater than 5 Years	0%		
Total	100%		

Investment Distribution by Portfolio Credit Rating

Portfolio Distribution Credit Rating Limits
There have been no breaches in Portfolio Credit Rating Limits for the month of August 2022

Credit Rating - Maximum Individual Limit	ADI	Counterparty	% of Total Portfolio	Individual Counterparty Limits of Total Investments
AA-	Commonwealth Bank of Australia Ltd	Commonwealth Bank of Australia Ltd	36%	50%
	National Australia Bank Ltd	National Australia Bank Ltd	18%	50%
	Westpac Banking Corporation Ltd	BankSA	0%	50%
	Westpac Banking Corporation Ltd	Westpac Banking Corporation Ltd	13%	50%
	Northern Territory Treasury Corporation	Northern Territory Treasury Corporation	4%	50%
A+	Macquarie Bank	Macquarie Bank	1%	30%
	Suncorp Metway Limited	Suncorp Bank	4%	30%
BBB+	Bank of Queensland Ltd	Bank of Queensland Ltd	8%	10%
	Bendigo & Adelaide Bank Ltd	Bendigo & Adelaide Bank Ltd	10%	10%
BBB	AMP Bank Ltd	AMP Bank Ltd	4%	10%
Grand Total			100%	

Credit Rating - Maximum Portfolio Limit	% of Total	Policy Limit
AAA to AA-	72%	100%
A+ to A-	6%	45%
BBB+ to BBB	22%	30%
BBB-	0%	0%
Total	100%	



INVESTMENT REPORT TO COUNCIL
AS AT
31 August 2022

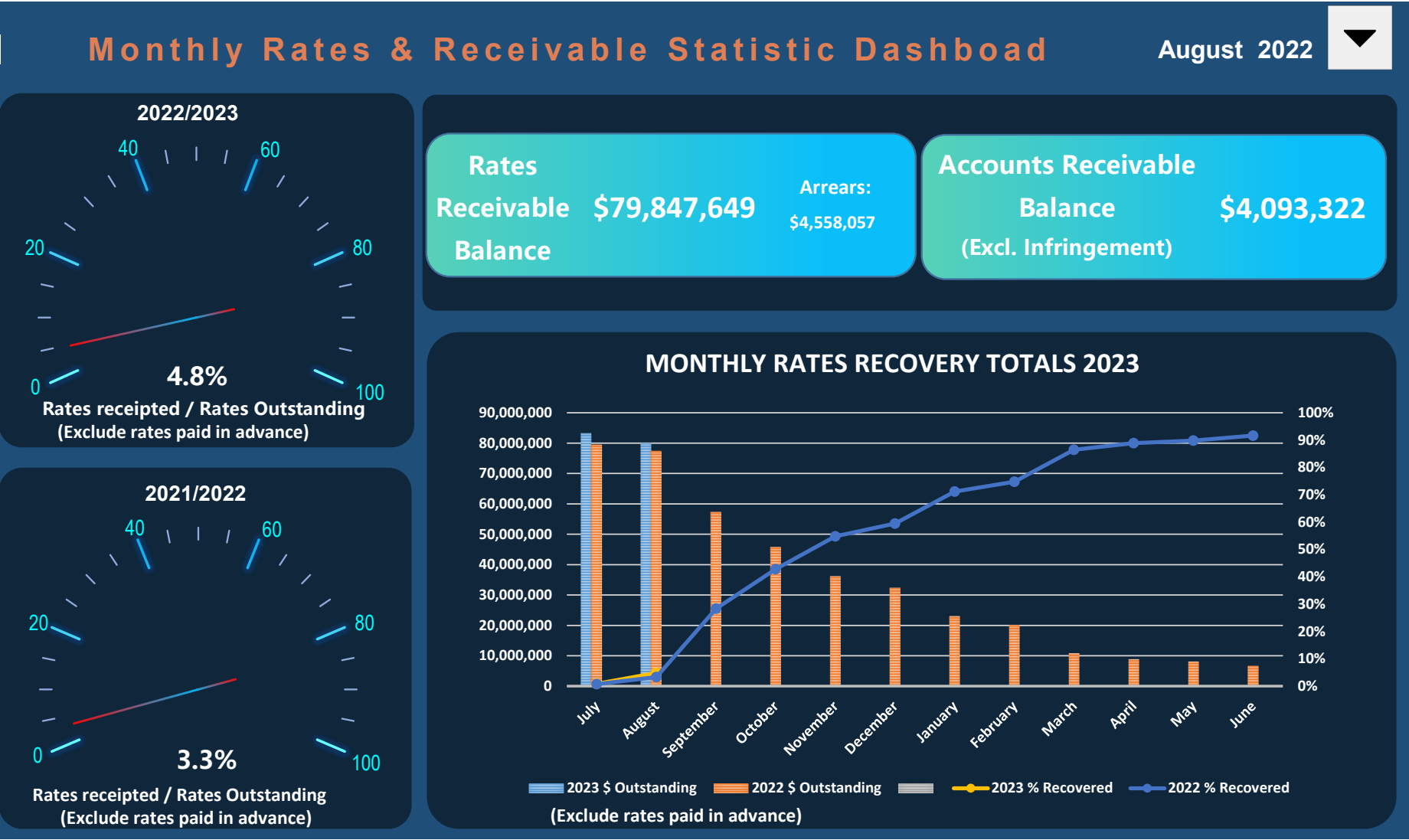
Institution Category	Counterparty	Maturity Date	Interest Rate	Credit Rating (LT)	Credit Rating (ST)	Inv Type	FRN ONLY	Principal \$	% Portfolio	
							(Maturity Date -last pmt)			
MAJOR BANK	Commonwealth Bank of Australia Ltd	25 October 2022	0.54%	AA-	A1+	TD		\$1,504,373	1.66%	
		14 February 2023	0.80%	AA-	A1+	TD		\$1,502,934	1.65%	
		14 February 2023	1.90%	AA-	A1+	TD		\$1,500,000	1.65%	
		21 March 2023	2.03%	AA-	A1+	TD		\$2,000,000	2.20%	
		2 May 2023	2.14%	AA-	A1+	TD		\$1,500,000	1.65%	
		2 May 2023	2.50%	AA-	A1+	TD		\$1,500,000	1.65%	
		28 March 2023	2.38%	AA-	A1+	TD		\$1,500,000	1.65%	
		8 November 2022	1.93%	AA-	A1+	TD		\$1,000,000	1.10%	
		13 December 2022	2.11%	AA-	A1+	TD		\$1,000,000	1.10%	
		23 May 2023	2.79%	AA-	A1+	TD		\$1,000,000	1.10%	
		13 June 2023	4.09%	AA-	A1+	TD		\$3,000,000	3.30%	
		11 October 2022	3.11%	AA-	A1+	FRN	11 January 2024	\$1,000,000	1.10%	
		18 November 2022	3.12%	AA-	A1+	FRN	18 August 2025	\$1,000,000	1.10%	
		20 February 2023	4.24%	AA-	A1+	BOND	18 August 2025	\$1,000,000	1.10%	
		9 September 2022	0.45%	AA-	A1+	BOS		\$12,990,307	14.30%	
	Commonwealth Bank of Australia Ltd Total							\$32,997,614	36.33%	
	National Australia Bank Ltd	4 October 2022	0.39%	AA-	A1+	TD		\$3,013,233	3.32%	
		4 October 2022	2.23%	AA-	A1+	TD		\$1,518,789	1.67%	
		25 October 2022	0.39%	AA-	A1+	TD		\$1,538,375	1.69%	
		13 September 2022	0.58%	AA-	A1+	TD		\$1,540,647	1.70%	
		29 November 2022	0.63%	AA-	A1+	TD		\$1,500,000	1.65%	
		29 November 2022	2.14%	AA-	A1+	TD		\$3,066,871	2.99%	
		24 January 2023	1.05%	AA-	A1+	TD		\$1,504,695	1.66%	
		2 May 2023	2.02%	AA-	A1+	TD		\$1,518,333	1.67%	
		28 March 2023	1.91%	AA-	A1+	TD		\$1,504,652	1.66%	
		National Australia Bank Ltd Total							\$16,705,594	18.00%
	Westpac Banking Corporation Ltd	6 December 2022	0.57%	AA-	A1+	TD		\$2,000,000	2.20%	
		5 December 2023	1.22%	AA-	A1+	TD		\$2,000,000	2.20%	
		3 December 2024	1.62%	AA-	A1+	TD		\$2,000,000	2.20%	
		24 January 2023	0.78%	AA-	A1+	TD		\$1,500,000	1.65%	
		23 January 2024	1.40%	AA-	A1+	TD		\$1,500,000	1.65%	
		21 February 2023	0.98%	AA-	A1+	TD		\$2,000,000	2.20%	
		24 October 2022	3.35%	AA-	A1+	FRN	24 April 2024	\$1,000,000	1.10%	
	Westpac Banking Corporation Ltd Total							\$12,000,000	13.21%	
	Northern Territory Treasury Corporation (NTTC)	15 December 2022	0.50%	AA-	A1+	BOND		\$2,000,000	2.20%	
		15 December 2024	1.30%	AA-	A1+	BOND		\$2,000,000	2.20%	
	Northern Territory Treasury Corporation (NTTC) Total							\$4,000,000	4.40%	
	MAJOR BANK Total								\$65,703,208	72%
	OTHER	AMP Bank Ltd	1 November 2022	1.00%	BBB	A2	TD		\$1,505,984	1.66%
			3 October 2023	2.30%	BBB	A2	TD		\$1,000,000	1.10%
25 July 2023			4.45%	BBB	A2	TD		\$1,000,000	1.10%	
AMP Bank Ltd Total							\$3,505,984	3.86%		
Bank of Queensland Ltd		13 September 2022	0.54%	BBB+	A2	TD		\$1,528,383	1.68%	
		1 November 2022	0.57%	BBB+	A2	TD		\$1,533,695	1.69%	
		29 November 2022	0.62%	BBB+	A2	TD		\$1,506,393	1.66%	
		8 November 2022	2.67%	BBB+	A2	TD		\$3,000,000	3.30%	
Bank of Queensland Ltd Total							\$7,568,471	8.33%		
Bendigo & Adelaide Bank Ltd		14 February 2023	0.85%	BBB+	A2	TD		\$1,503,826	1.66%	
		21 February 2023	0.85%	BBB+	A2	TD		\$1,504,027	1.66%	
		21 February 2023	1.25%	BBB+	A2	TD		\$1,504,430	1.66%	
		21 March 2023	1.25%	BBB+	A2	TD		\$1,542,296	1.70%	
		8 November 2022	2.55%	BBB+	A2	TD		\$3,000,000	3.30%	
Bendigo & Adelaide Bank Ltd Total							\$9,054,580	9.97%		
Macquarie Bank		14 November 2022	3.14%	A+	A1	FRN	12 February 2025	\$1,000,000	0.96%	
Macquarie Bank Total							\$1,000,000	0.96%		
Suncorp Bank		22 November 2022	1.02%	A+	A1	TD		\$1,000,000	1.10%	
		28 February 2023	2.80%	A+	A1	TD		\$1,503,406	1.66%	
		20 June 2023	4.20%	A+	A1	TD		\$1,500,000	1.65%	
Suncorp Bank Total							\$4,003,406	4.41%		
OTHER Total							\$25,132,441	28%		
Grand Total							\$90,835,649	99%		

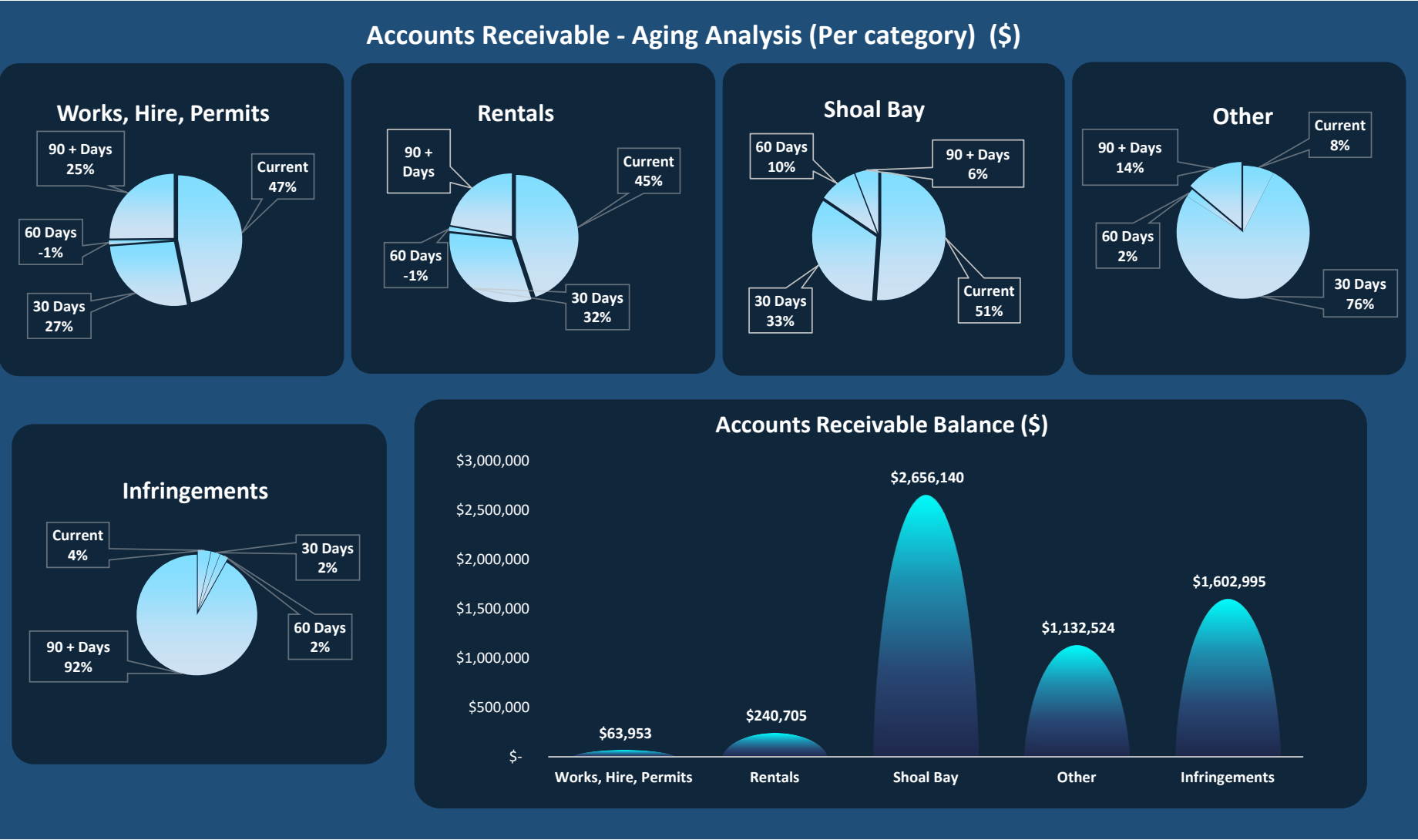
N.B.
*INV TYPE - FRN = interest rate is the 'Coupon Margin' established on issue date, this plus 3M BBSW provides the yield for the current coupon period.
*MATURITY DATE - FRN = the interest coupon payment date not actual FRN maturity date (paid every 91 days).

General Bank Funds	\$4,900,726
NAB Funds	\$920,909
Total Funds	\$96,657,284
Total Budgeted Investment Earnings	\$992,937
Year to Date Investment Earnings	\$265,554
Weighted Ave Rate	1.57%
BBSW 90 Day Rate	2.46%
Bloomberg AusBond (Bank B	1.71%

Council has an arrangement with its financial institution the Commonwealth Bank of Australia to offset Council's overdraft facility against pooled funds held in Council's Trust Account and General Account

Trust Bank Account	\$456,989
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15.3 REVIEW OF PLANS AND PROCESSES FOR THE REMOVAL OF OBSOLETE FOOTPATHS

Author: Executive Manager Program Management
Executive Manager Operations
Executive Manager Technical Services

Authoriser: General Manager Community

Attachments: 1. Pathways Asset Management Plan [↓](#)
2. Guideline A004 - Pathways [↓](#)

RECOMMENDATIONS

THAT the report entitled Review of Plans and Processes for the Removal of Obsolete Footpaths be received and noted.

PURPOSE

The purpose of this report is to provide Council with the financial implications associated with replacing obsolete pathways with new concrete paths.

KEY ISSUES

- At the First Ordinary Meeting in July 2022 Council resolved to review the removal of obsolete footpaths within the municipality.
- An obsolete footpath is an asphalt footpath that was built in suburbs (generally constructed in the 1970's and 1980's) that has not been replaced, is in excess of the service level employed for the type of road as there is a conforming footpath on the other side of the road.
- City of Darwin's current position is that obsolete footpaths are removed and replaced with suitable verge material as they are considered surplus to normal requirement.
- City of Darwin has adopted the Northern Territory Subdivision Development Guidelines that provide requirements for new developments within the Northern Territory (including footpaths).
- Under the Street Hierarchy Design Criteria within the Northern Territory Subdivision Development Guidelines, a footpath on both sides of the road is only required for Primary and Secondary Collector Roads. Roads of all other hierarchies only require a footpath on one side of the road.
- There is no current funding identified to support replacing obsolete pathways with new concrete paths.

DISCUSSION

City of Darwin adopted the Northern Territory Subdivision Development Guidelines www.ntlis.nt.gov.au/sdg-online/ in February 2020. These Guidelines contain the requirements for new subdivision developments throughout the Northern Territory. Under the Street Hierarchy Design Criteria within the Guidelines, a footpath on both sides of the road is only required for Primary and Secondary Collector Roads. Roads of all other hierarchy only require a footpath on one side of the road.

To implement a consistent approach throughout the Municipality, it would follow that any asphalt path along a road other than a Primary and Secondary Collector Road, where there is a concrete path on the other side of the road, is an obsolete footpath and hence could be retained if in a sound condition or removed if not.

Generally obsolete footpaths are an asphalt footpath that was built in suburbs constructed in the 1970's and 1980's that has not been replaced due to the other footpath in the street being upgraded to a concrete footpath. Most obsolete footpaths are in Anula, Jingili, Moil, Nakara, Tiwi, Wagaman, Wanguri and Wulagi.

Asphalt typically has a useful life of 25 to 30 years, and as a result there are now a significant number of footpaths that have reached the end of their useful life. This also makes them difficult to undertake standard maintenance practices with more costly repairs being required to ensure safety.

Documents providing guidance on the provision of footpaths by City of Darwin include the Pathways Asset Management Plan, **Attachment 1**, and Guideline A004 – Pathways, **Attachment 2**.

These documents identify that Council will provide;

- At least one footpath per local road,
- Two footpaths on sub arterial roads, primary collector roads, adjacent schools, bus routes and other areas of special need, with one path being a shared path,
- Footpaths and shared paths of suitable width to meet access requirements and be fit for purpose,
- In locations where a footpath is not provided a pedestrian corridor must be provided and maintained on the verge,
- That Council may remove obsolete footpaths and replace with an appropriate verge material when the path has reached the end of its useful life.

When programming paths for removal a number of factors influence the decision to remove paths including:

- Non continuous sections of pathway along a street,
- Asset condition,
- Maintenance requests.

Obsolete Footpath Program

The Footpath Capital Program is valued at \$927,000 annually, of this \$150,000 is allocated to the removal of obsolete footpaths. The annual obsolete footpath removal program is based on removing the poorest condition paths on a priority basis, the annual allocation allows for approximately 3000m² of obsolete footpath to be removed per annum. Under the current allocation all the identified obsolete footpaths will be removed in approximately 27 years.

The Program is scheduled for delivery from July to November each year for re-establishment of verge areas to align to the Wet Season. This allows for residents to assist with initial watering and establish grass root systems so that the first Wet season rains do not result in topsoil removal.

2022/23 Obsolete Footpath Program

During July and August 2022 obsolete footpaths have been removed from the following locations:

- Curlew Court, Wulagi
- Copeland Crescent, Nakara
- Kilian Crescent, Jingili
- Peregrine Street, Wulagi

The following obsolete footpaths have also been identified for removal, are subject to assessment, with works programmed for October and November 2022:

- Malabar Place, Larrakeyah
- Yeadon Circuit, Moil
- Caledonia Circuit, Anula
- Tasman Circuit, Wagaman
- Kapalga Street, Tiwi
- Katoope Street, Wanguri

Evaluation of Current Pathway Asset Data

80,000m² of asphalt footpaths across the Municipality meet the criteria and can be considered as obsolete, 47,000m² of these paths have an asset condition rating of 4 or 5.

Condition Grading	Description of Condition
1	Excellent: only planned maintenance required
2	Good: minor maintenance required plus planned maintenance
3	Fair: significant maintenance required
4	Poor: significant renewal/rehabilitation required
5	Very Poor: physically unsound and/or beyond rehabilitation

As end of life asphalt footpaths are considered obsolete (and are surplus to normal requirements under the Northern Territory Subdivision Development Guidelines), they are not programmed for future replacement. Instead, they are removed and replaced with an appropriate verge material when the path has reached a point when it is considered no longer viable to maintain (this is generally at condition 4 or 5).

The current reinstatement standard applied when obsolete paths are removed is:

Unmaintained verges- the provision of topsoil, dry land species grass seed and assistance with watering through provision of hoses and sprinklers if required until establishment is achieved. It is the preferred position that the resident waters the area until grass establishment has been achieved.

Well maintained verges – suitable turf replacement including the option of spray grass or roll out turf as determined.

Financial Implications

A high-level analysis of available footpath asset condition data was undertaken to determine indicative costs to renew obsolete pathways with a 1.5-metre-wide concrete pathway or to provide dual footpaths for all roads:

Replace All Obsolete Footpath with Concrete Path	Square Metres	Cost Estimate¹
Roads identified with obsolete asphalt path on one side, (note these roads have a conforming concrete path on the other side)	80,000	\$14.4M ²
Provide Two Concrete Pathways to Each Road		
No path present on either side of Road	198,000	\$35.6M ²
Conforming path on one side, no path on other side	170,900	\$30.8M ²
Total		\$80.8M²

Notes:

1. Assuming 1.5m path width
2. Figure allows for excavation and concrete construction costs only. Additional costs will be incurred which are yet to be estimated to manage environmental factors including impact on street trees for potential tree removal and tree replanting.

Currently, approximately 3,000m² of obsolete footpaths are removed per annum at budgeted cost of \$150,000. The cost to renew these obsolete paths with a 1.5-metre-wide concrete path would be approximately \$540,000 per annum, a shortfall in current budget of approximately \$390,000 per annum. However, this shortfall is based on raw construction cost and does not consider site factors such as trees, underground services or other infrastructure that may affect the cost of delivery.

Annual renewal and construction programmes for pathways are considered in conjunction with renewal programmes for stormwater drainage, other services infrastructure and driveway infrastructure.

Financial Considerations

In addition, if obsolete footpaths were to be replaced with a compliant concrete footpath, additional works would be required to facilitate the installation of new paths. Typically, the verge network where these paths would be installed are populated with established street trees. Many verges are quite narrow and tree roots protrude into the area of the verge where excavation would be required to accommodate the new concrete paths. Consequently, significant impact on the structure and health of street trees would be inevitable and a comprehensive analysis would need to be undertaken to assess the extent of amenity and cost impacts on street trees including tree removal.

Maintenance

The current budget allocated for operational maintenance on footpaths is \$1.56M. The routine maintenance program responds to asset condition and reported defects and addresses:

- Localised defects e.g. cracking, trip hazards due to differential settlement and tree root impact
- Physical damage caused by vehicles etc.
- Edge drop-off

If Obsolete footpaths were replaced this amount would need to be increased over time to meet the additional path network requirements, noting that concrete footpath assets require minimal routine maintenance early in the life of the new asset.

PREVIOUS COUNCIL RESOLUTION

At the 12 July 2022 meeting Council resolved:

RESOLUTION ORD367/22

THAT a review is conducted of City of Darwin plans and processes for the removal of 'obsolete footpaths' for alignment with the 2030 Strategic Plan, protection of vulnerable road users under the Movement Strategy and the expectations of residents. In particular, this review is to consider changing the emphasis for the removal of 'obsolete footpaths' and replacement with verge material to renewal of the footpath to current standards that ensures a continuing level of service for residents as the primary response. A report on the implications of this proposed change, including the costs to maintain, is to be provided at the first Ordinary Council Meeting in September 2022.

At the 26 November 2019 meeting Council resolved:

RESOLUTION ORD586/19

THAT the report entitled Update on Obsolete Footpath Treatment be received and noted.

At the 25 February 2020 meeting Council resolved:

RESOLUTION ORD068/20

1. THAT the report entitled Northern Territory Subdivision Development Guidelines be received and noted.
2. THAT pursuant to section 32 (2) of the Local Government Act, Council delegate to the Chief Executive Officer authority to review and approve for adoption by Council, the Northern Territory Subdivision Development Guidelines.

STRATEGIC PLAN ALIGNMENT	<p>1 A capital city with best practice and sustainable infrastructure</p> <p>1.1 By 2030, a number of strategic infrastructure projects will be developed and delivered</p>
BUDGET / FINANCIAL / RESOURCE IMPLICATIONS	<p>Budget/Funding:</p> <p>An amount of \$927,000 is allocated in the 2022/23 Municipal Plan for the Footpath Capital Program. Of this \$150,000 is allocated to the removal of obsolete footpaths.</p> <p>An amount of \$1.56M is allocated in the 2022/23 Municipal Plan for the operational maintenance of footpaths.</p>
LEGISLATION / POLICY CONTROLS OR IMPACTS	<p>Policy:</p> <p>0055 Asset Management Policy</p> <p>Pathways Asset Management Plan</p> <p>Guideline A004 – Pathways</p>
CONSULTATION, ENGAGEMENT & COMMUNICATION	<p>Engagement Level: Inform</p> <p>Tactics:</p> <p>Letter sent to residents prior to works commencing.</p>

	<p>Internal: Consultation between Assets & GIS, Operations, Technical Services, Infrastructure.</p> <p>External: Information for impacted residents.</p>
DECLARATION OF INTEREST	<p>The report author does not have a conflict of interest in relation to this matter.</p> <p>The report authoriser does not have a conflict of interest in relation to this matter.</p> <p>If a conflict of interest exists, staff will not act in the matter, except as authorised by the CEO or Council (as the case requires).</p>



Pathways

Asset Management Plan



Asset Management Plan – Pathways				
Date:	Version:	Revision Date:	Responsible Officer:	Next Review Date:
January 2019	1	Draft for presentation to ELT		

Review Period

Once every 4 years a revaluation and/or change requiring a review will be in consultation with the key stakeholders outlined in Table 2.3.



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1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Context

This Asset Management Plan (AMP) covers the Pathways Assets for City of Darwin. Pathways assets include a vast network of paths of 487km's footpaths and 76km's shared paths, 17km's walkways and 103km's of driveways. These assets are provided throughout the municipality to not only ensure safe and equal access but to encourage a diverse range of exercise and leisurely activities among the community.

Levels of Service

Frameworks have been put in place to further develop and define desired community levels of service by implementing system changes which will lead to demonstrated organisational performance. This will enable City of Darwin to assess and evaluate its current technical levels of service it provides to ensure community and Council expectations are being managed within available resources.

Future Demand

There are a limited number of future demand and impact drivers that are expected to cause a significant demand shift on pathways service delivery. Although a slowing population growth and economy is predicted for the Darwin region there are two residential developments, Muirhead and Northcrest, which are expected to be handed over to the City of Darwin within next 2-4 years. The increase of pathways assets will likely create further demands on services providers. This will require a short term demand strategy to realise the forecasted demands.

Life Cycle Management

A large number of assets are nearing the end of their potential useful life but the average condition of the pathways assessed is "Good". The three main routine scheduled activities undertaken on these assets are sweeping, pressure washing and cleaning. Council has a minimum asset renewal target of 50% or greater. For Council to meet this

target a future budget increase of 500K is required to meet this target in the next financial year.

Risk Management

Critical service objectives and failure modes for pathways have been identified. Operations and maintenance activities are planned to minimise the risk of those failure events occurring. Critical risks to all categories of pathways have been assessed and a risk management plan provided to guide management.

Financial Obligations

Council will manage its financial obligations and requirements for asset capitalisation and depreciation, data management, disposal, revaluation and handling of contributed assets through the various Local Government Acts, standards, policies and procedures.

Financial Summary

Council continues to provide an acceptable level of service for pathways, but there are mounting issues that need to be addressed to meet the growing funding gap we are starting to see in this plan. As we mature in Asset Management across all asset types, this funding gap will reduce as we become more innovative and selective in provision of services.

Improvement and Monitoring Plan

The adopted changes to asset management practices place City of Darwin on a positive and sustainable path into the future. Asset management practices, asset hierarchy management, accounting systems, standards and regulations and asset management system will be reviewed in line with the improvement plan.



2. INTRODUCTION

2.1 Background

This AMP has been developed to demonstrate planned management of assets (and services provided from assets), compliance with regulatory requirements, and to communicate funding needed to provide the required levels of service over a 10 year planning period.

The AMP follows the structure for AMPs recommended in Section 4.2.4 of the International Infrastructure Management Manual (IIMM)¹. The AMP is governed internally by City of Darwin's Asset Management Policy No. 055².

This AMP should be read in conjunction with the following relevant agreements and management plans for particular pathways:

- City of Darwin Standard Drawings
- Verge Policy
- Awnings, Balconies and Verandas Policy
- City of Darwin Subdivision Guidelines
- Alfresco Dining Policy
- City of Darwin Community Access Plan
- City of Darwin Bike Plan
- Darwin City Centre Master Plan

The assets covered by this plan are shown in Table 2.1 and all financial figures within this document are represented as millions of dollars.

Table 2.1: Assets

Asset Category	Area (m ²)	Length (km's)
Footpaths	679,774	486.95
Driveways	419,489	103.01
Shared paths	193,690	75.54
Walkways	34,973	16.98
Total value as at 30th June 2018		\$116,808

2.2 Asset Data

Council's Asset Management System, AssetFinda, currently stores data on the pathways within the Darwin Municipality.

An internal procedure will be provided to relevant asset officers detailing the requirements for capturing, managing and updating the asset data within the AssetFinda system.

¹ IPWEA, 2015, Sec 4.2.4, *Example of an AM Plan Structure*, pp 4 | 24 – 27

² City of Darwin, 2018, Asset Management Policy No. 055.



2.3 Asset Hierarchy

The pathways data asset hierarchy is held within AssetFinda. It includes the asset class and components used for asset planning and financial reporting and service level hierarchy used for service planning and delivery. The hierarchy is as follows:

- Class - Pathways
 - Type of Path – Footpath, Paths in Parks, Shared Paths, Driveway, Walkway
 - Primary Function - Access (footpaths, driveways, walkways), Recreation(shared paths, paths in parks, some walkways), Secondary Access (second/third driveway), Non-existent (where no path exists), Closed(closed walkways)
 - Material – Concrete, Asphalt, Pavers, Chipseal, Exposed Aggregate, Gravel, No Surface, Grass

Key stakeholders in the preparation and implementation of this AMP are shown in Table 2.3 below.

Table 2.3: Key Stakeholders

Key Stakeholder	Role in Asset Management Plan
Elected Members	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Allocate resources to meet City of Darwin's objectives in providing services while managing risks. Ensure City of Darwin is financially sustainable. Endorsement of AMP.
Risk Management and Audit Committee	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Independent assurance and assistance to Council on Council's risk, control and compliance frameworks, and external accountability.
Executive Leadership Team	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Endorsed by Executive management. Allocate necessary resources within departments to uphold the implementation of this AMP
Asset Management Team	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review of AMP and up keep of associated systems and data.
Engineering and City Services - Capital Works	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strategic and operational unit input. Provide capital project delivery assistance where required to civil infrastructure. Allocate a designated officer for the disposal, registration and up keep of asset data.
Engineering and City Services – Civil Infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prepare and update replacement and maintenance programs. Delivery of asset maintenance and replacement programs. Allocate a designated officer for the disposal, registration and up keep of asset data.
Community & Regulatory Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Walkway management
Corporate and Financial Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Asset Accountant to oversee the input of financial data. Finance Manager to ensure asset revaluations are conducted as required

2.4 Goals and Objectives of Asset Management

City of Darwin provides services to its community, and many services are provided by infrastructure assets. We have acquired infrastructure assets by purchase, by contract, construction by our staff and by donation of assets constructed by developers, the Northern Territory Government and others.

Our goal in managing infrastructure assets is to meet the community's desired level of service in the most cost effective manner for present and future consumers. The key elements of infrastructure asset management are:

- Providing a defined level of service and monitoring performance;



- Managing the impact of growth through demand management and infrastructure investment;
- Taking a lifecycle approach to developing cost-effective management strategies for the long-term that meet the defined level of service;
- Identifying, assessing and appropriately controlling risks; and
- Having a long-term financial plan which identifies required, affordable expenditure and how it will be financed.³

2.5 Plan Framework

The IIMM outlines that there is no single correct way to structure an AMP and many organisations have developed their own⁴. This plan incorporates the IIMM AMP structure⁵ although it has modified elements to suit City of Darwin's asset management position at this point in time.

Key structure of the plan is as follows:

- Levels of service – specifies the services and levels of service to be provided by City of Darwin;
- Future demand – how this will impact on future service delivery and how this is to be met;
- Life cycle management – how Council will manage its existing and future assets to provide defined levels of service;
- Risk management;
- Financial obligations – financial requirements and standards up-held by Council;
- Financial summary – what funds are required to provide the defined services;
- Monitoring – how the plan will be monitored to ensure it is meeting Council's objectives; and
- Asset management improvement plan.

2.6 Level of Asset Management Plan Maturity

The maturity of an AMP is outlined in Table 2.6⁶.

Table 2.6: Level of AMP Maturity

Level of AMP Maturity	Description
Aware	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stated intention to develop AM plans.
Basic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • AM Plans contains basic information on assets, service levels, planned works and financial forecasts (5-10 years) and future improvements. • AM objectives are defined with consideration of strategic context.
Core	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Approach to risk and critical assets described, top-down condition and performance assessment, future demand forecasts, description of supporting AM processes, 10 year financial forecasts, 3 year AM improvement plan.
Intermediate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Analysis of asset condition and performance trends (past/future), customer engagement in setting levels of service, decision making/risk techniques applied to major programmes. • Strategic context analysed with risks, issues and responses described. • Evidence of programmes driven by comprehensive decision making techniques, risk management programmes and level of service/cost trade-off analysis.
Advanced	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improvement programmes largely complete with focus on ongoing maintenance of current practice.

³ Based on IPWEA, 2015, IIMM, Sec 1.3.1 p 1|8.

⁴ Based on IPWEA, 2015, IIMM, Sec 4.2.4 p 4|33.

⁵ Based on IPWEA, 2015, IIMM, Table 4.2.4 p 4|33.

⁶ IPWEA, 2015, IIMM, Figure 4.2.1 p 4|21



This AMP is prepared towards being a 'Core' AMP over a 10 year planning period. It is prepared to meet minimum legislative and City of Darwin requirements for sustainable service delivery and long term financial planning and reporting. Future revisions of this AMP will develop the 'Core' aspects further and aim to move towards being an 'intermediate' AMP once AM processes across the organisation align.

2.7 Community Consultation

Future revisions of the AMP will incorporate community consultation on service levels and costs of providing the service. This will assist Council and the community in matching the level of service desired by the community, service risks and consequences with the community's ability and willingness to pay for the service.

3. LEVELS OF SERVICE

3.1 Levels of Service

Service levels are defined in two terms, community levels of service and technical levels of service. Community levels of service are a qualitative measure, how the community receives the service and whether the City of Darwin is providing value to the community. Technical levels of service are quantitative measures that allow Council to measure the operational and technical elements of providing a service.

Technical measures relate to the allocation of resources (inputs) required to deliver a service and the actual service activities (outputs) that City of Darwin delivers to best achieve the desired community outcomes. City of Darwin has always maintained various technical levels of service over the years for its pathways against available budgets.

Several policies, procedures and standards in relation to levels of service are currently under review. Once these are defined they will be referenced further in this AMP.

A possible levels of service summary is included in draft form in Appendix A. This will require further development as our asset planning maturity improves.



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3.2 Customer Research and Expectations

City of Darwin undertakes an annual Community Satisfaction Survey, with the most recent survey conducted in April 2018. When asked about the level of importance and satisfaction of Council services on a 1 to 5 scale (where 5 is very satisfied and 1 is not at all satisfied), the mean responses for pathways were as follows:

Item	Importance	Satisfaction
Maintenance of footpaths	4.5	3.2
Maintenance of shared/cycle paths	4.3	3.5

The survey will be continually reviewed to ensure Council is able to better understand the community's expectations and aspirations in regards to service provision for pathways management.

Planning and performance management are cyclic and enable continuous improvement of services. As such, future revisions of the AMP and community satisfaction survey will continue to inform each other and be updated accordingly. This will assist Council and the community in matching the level of service needed by the community, service risks and consequences with the community's ability and willingness to pay for the service.

City of Darwin has commenced using a fully integrated Customer Request Management System (CRMS), which over time, will start to create improved data on this asset type to highlight areas of concern, attention and potential funding gaps. This will better inform decision-making processes as more data is collected.

3.3 Strategic and Plan Goals

This AMP is prepared under the direction of City of Darwin's vision, mission, goals and objectives as outlined in the Strategic Plan⁷.

Our vision is:

"A tropical, liveable city that creates opportunity and choice for our community"

Our mission is:

"Council will work with the community to maintain and promote the City of Darwin as the tropical capital of the Northern Territory, offering opportunities and a vibrant lifestyle for our residents and visitors"

⁷ City of Darwin, 2012, *Evolving Darwin Towards 2020*, Strategic Plan.



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Relevant strategic goals and outcomes and how these are addressed in this AMP are:

Table 3.3: Strategic Plan Goals and how these are addressed in this Plan

Goal	Outcome	Strategy Relevant to this Plan
Strategic Goal 1: Collaborative, inclusive and connected community	1.1 Community inclusion supported	1.1.3 Improve access for people of all ages and abilities
Strategic Goal 2: Vibrant, flexible and tropical lifestyle	2.1 Improved access and connectivity	2.1.1 Improve the pathway and cycle networks and encourage cycling and walking
	2.3 Increased sport, recreation and leisure experiences	2.3.5 Enhance and improve services and facilities which encourage healthy lifestyle choices
Strategic Goal 5: Effective and responsible governance	5.5 Responsible financial and asset management	5.5.1 Manage Council's business based on a sustainable financial and asset management strategy

3.4 Legislative Requirements

Maintenance or any alterations are carried out in accordance with relevant Australian Standards, City of Darwin design specifications and Northern Territory Subdivisional guidelines.

City of Darwin Engineering and City Services Department aims to meet or exceed relevant design standards at the time of construction for all associated projects. Designs for major capital projects where appropriate will be presented to the Access and Inclusion Committee for assessment to further ensure that the community's needs are being addressed.

City of Darwin has to meet many legislative requirements including Australian and State legislation and State regulations. These are outlined in Table 3.4 below:



Table 3.4: Legislative Requirements

Legislation	Requirement
Local Government Act (NT)	Sets out role, purpose, responsibilities and powers of local governments including the preparation of a long term financial plan supported by AMPs for sustainable service delivery.
Workplace Health and Safety (National uniform legislation) Act	Sets out the rules and responsibilities to secure the health, safety and welfare of persons at work.
All relevant Australian Standards and Codes of Practice	National and international guidance and legislation relating to building design, installation, maintenance, approvals, testing to be applied to assets as required.
Environmental Assessment Act	Outlines legislative requirements in relation to the assessment of the environmental effects of development proposals and for the protection of the environment.
Environmental Offences and Penalties Act 1996	Outlines offences local governments (and other parties) may be liable for where their acts and omissions may be detrimental to the protection of the environment.
Land Title Act & Regulations	Outlines legislative issues local governments need to consider in relation to land ownership, easements and other purposes that may impact on various assets, such as roads, stormwater and buildings that the local government has under its care and control.
Lands Acquisition Act & Regulations	Outlines legislative issues local governments need to consider in relation to land they own that could be compulsorily acquired by the Northern Territory for the purpose of the provision of essential services and facilities being power (including gas), water, sewerage, road or communication services or facilities to or across the prescribed land, or access to any of them.
National Trust (Northern Territory) Act	Outlines legislative issues local governments need to consider in relation to the impacts that the National Trust (Northern Territory) activities could have on the various assets, such as roads, stormwater, buildings and land that the local government has under its care and control.
Northern Territory Aboriginal Sacred Sites Act	Outlines legislative issues local governments need to consider in relation to the impacts that the Aboriginal Sacred Sites could have on the various assets, such as roads, stormwater, buildings and land that the local government has under its care and control.
Planning Act & Regulations	Outlines legislative issues local governments need to consider in relation to providing for appropriate and orderly planning and control of the use and development of land within the municipality.
Disability Discrimination Act 1992 (DDA)	Outlines legislative issues that make it unlawful to discriminate against a person, in many areas of public life, including: employment, getting or using services and accessing public places within the municipality.
Anti-Discrimination Act 1992	Outlines legislative issues local governments need to consider in relation to building services.

City of Darwin will exercise its duty of care to ensure public safety is in accordance with the infrastructure risk management plan prepared in conjunction with this AMP and is covered in Section 6.

4. FUTURE DEMAND

4.1 Demand and Impact on Assets

Drivers affecting demand include population change, changes in demographics, seasonal factors, vehicle ownership, rates, consumer preferences and expectations, technological changes, cultural shifts, economic factors, tourism changes, agricultural practices, environmental awareness, etc.

City of Darwin experiences a known moderate to high influx of tourism and short-term residency during the “dry season” months of April through to September. Civil Infrastructure often experiences an increased rate of usage and demand on services during this period.

During the “wet season” high levels of rainfall can occur causing the base structure of asphalt paths to become soft resulting in path deformation. Increased service and repairs are often required during this time.



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The present position and projections for demand drivers that may impact future service delivery and utilisation of assets are identified and documented in Table 4.1.

Table 4.1: Demand Drivers, Projections and Impact on Services

Demand Drivers	Present Position	Projection	Impact on Services
Recreational	Currently the highest participation rate across all metropolitan centres	20% increase in recreational cycling by 2020	Minimal to medium impact
Population	84,346 ABS (2017)	A decline of 122 from previous year. A 1.5% national average growth could be expected but dependant on economy	Minimal impact
Development	Slowing economy	Moderate growth over medium term	Minimal impact
	New subdivisions	Northcrest and Muirhead are expected to be handed over in the near future	Significant increase in pathways asset and service requirements
Legislative change	Inclusion of Area Plans in Planning Scheme	Change of use, increase in housing density and policy	Likely impact on functional use of existing assets and increasing demand as density increases
Environment	Tropical environment with severe weather events	Increased likelihood of cyclonic events occurring and causing damage to infrastructure	Minimal to high impact
Community expectations	Not completely defined at present. Required in further updates.	Ongoing increase in levels of service expectations	Potential requirement for higher quality, improved access and capacity

4.2 Demand Management

Demand for new services will be managed through a combination of managing and upgrading of existing assets and providing new assets to meet demand. Demand management practices include non-asset solutions, insuring against risks and managing failures. Non-asset solutions focus on providing the required service without the need for City of Darwin to own the asset. Management actions include reducing demand for the service, reducing the level of service (allowing some assets to deteriorate beyond current service levels) or educating customers to accept appropriate asset failures⁸.

Opportunities identified to date for demand management are shown in Table 4.2. Further opportunities will be developed in future revisions of this AMP.

Table 4.2: Demand Management Plan Summary

Demand Driver	Impact on Services	Demand Management Plan
Customer expectations	Potential requirement for higher quality, improved access and capacity.	Whole of life cost assessment of potential new assets and impacts on operational and maintenance and consultation with community to ensure informed decision making.
Area Plans (NT Planning Scheme)	Changing and increasing demand on services.	Provide input into area plan developments, forecast potential community needs e.g. bus stops and new paths.
Developments	Significant increase in pathways assets and service level requirements	Resource teams to maintain an even asset service level. Analysis of resource allocation undertaken prior to the handover of the development and present to Council

⁸ IPWEA, 2015, IIMM, Table 3.4.1, p 3|89.



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4.3 Asset Programs to Meet Demand

New assets required to meet population growth and community service needs will be acquired free of cost from greenfield or brownfield land developments, in conjunction with other government bodies or funded and constructed by City of Darwin.

Acquiring these new assets commits City of Darwin to fund ongoing operations, maintenance and renewal costs for the life of the asset and ultimately decommissioning the asset when it reaches the end of its useful life.

Current developments being constructed and coming online in the near future as City of Darwin infrastructure include Breezes Muirhead in its final stages and ongoing developments at Northcrest Berrimah.

5. LIFECYCLE MANAGEMENT

Lifecycle management details how the City of Darwin plans to manage and operate the assets at the agreed levels of service (draft developed in Appendix A) while optimising lifecycle costs.

5.1 Background Data

As this is the first pathways AMP to be developed there is limited back ground data. Future revision of the plan over time will incorporate relevant background data to help inform the lifecycle management plan.

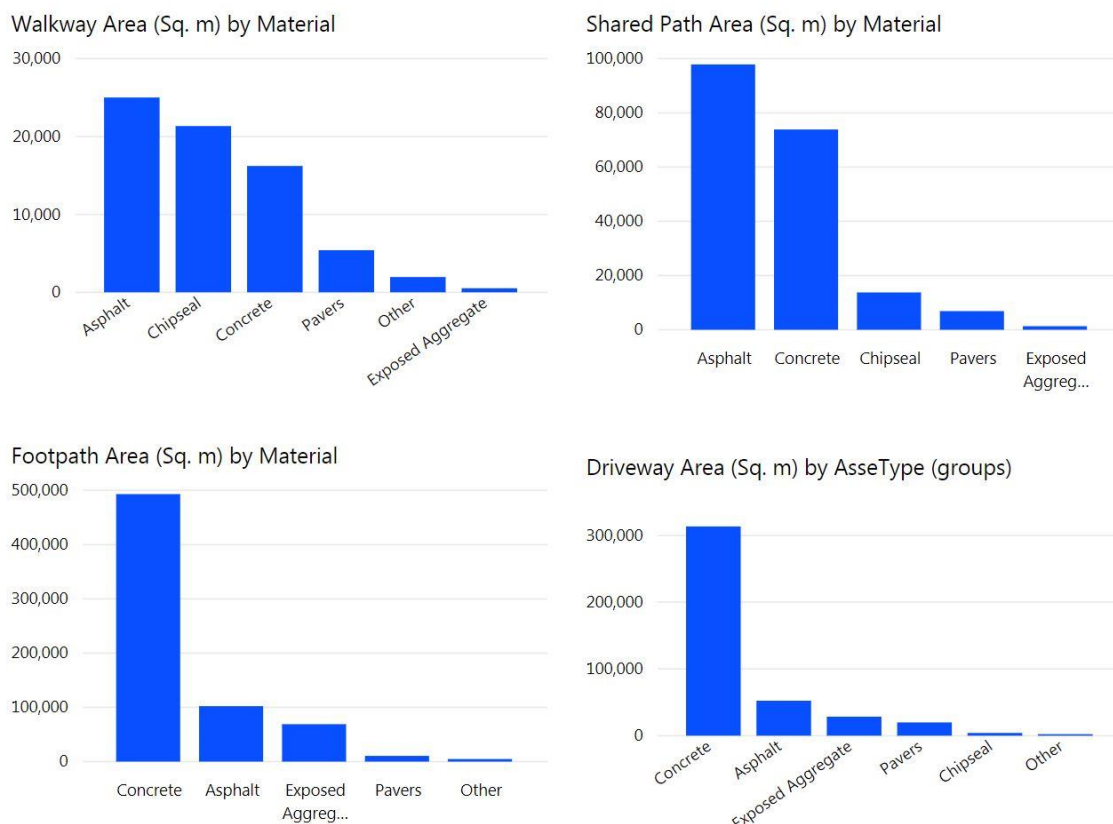
5.2 Physical Parameters

The material profile of the assets are shown in Figure 1. The majority of pathways are known to be built of concrete or asphalt.

Pathways age profiles are limited from the current asset data available. This data will be updated in further revisions of the plan. As pathways are generally constructed during a suburb development stage and a number of suburbs were developed during the 1970's it is estimated that some assets may be reaching the end of their useful life (useful life table 5.13, page 22).



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Figure 1: Asset Material Profile

5.3 Asset Capacity and Performance

Current City of Darwin pathway services are designed to meet required Australian standards and regulations where applicable. Council standard drawings are provided to guide interested parties including home owners, builders and developers in the planning and construction of pathways. Locations where deficiencies in service performance are known are detailed in Table 5.3.

Table 5.3: Known Service Performance Deficiencies

Asset ID	Asset Name	Location	Service Deficiency
Various	All pathways - Tactile surfaces	Various	Limited asset data on current locations and requirement
Various	Asphalt footpaths	Parks and reserves	Asphalt paths within public spaces are not constructed to be trafficked by heavy vehicles
Various	All pathways	Various	Assets may not meet current standards or design needs due to changes developing over their asset lifetime

5.4 Asset Condition

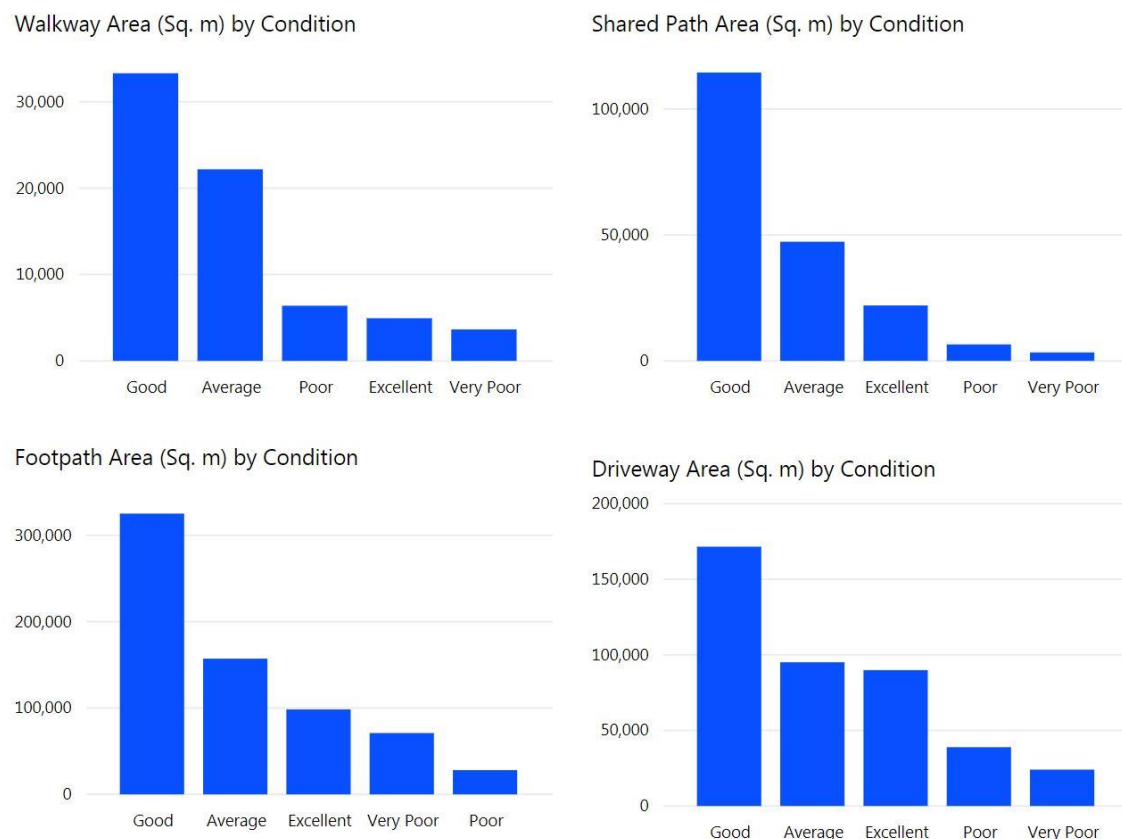
Pathway asset condition is recorded in conjunction with the revaluation survey occurring every four years, with the next survey to be undertaken in 2020.



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The condition profile of our assets are shown in Figure 2 and is based on a 1-5 grading scale. The majority of all pathway types have a rating of 2, which indicates that the pathway is in “Good” condition with minor maintenance required plus planned maintenance.

Figure 2: Asset Condition Profile as at 2016



The 1-5 condition grading scale used to assess the majority of City of Darwin assets is shown in Table 5.4 below.

Table 5.4: Simple Condition Grading Scale

Condition Grading	Description of Condition
1	Excellent: only planned maintenance required
2	Good: minor maintenance required plus planned maintenance
3	Fair: significant maintenance required
4	Poor: significant renewal/rehabilitation required
5	Very Poor: physically unsound and/or beyond rehabilitation

5.5 Asset valuations

Pathway assets were last revalued at **30 June 2017** using a fair value methodology. The value of assets recorded in the asset register as at **30 June 2018** covered by this AMP are shown below.

Current Replacement Cost	\$116,808
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Depreciable Amount	\$116,808
Depreciated Replacement Cost	\$69,881
Annual Depreciation Expense	\$2,632

Useful life was reviewed in June 2017 as part of the revaluation of pathway assets.

Ratios of asset consumption and expenditure have been prepared below to help guide and gauge future asset management performance.

Current Annual Asset Consumption (Depreciation/Depreciable Amount)	2.30%
Minimum Annual Asset Renewal Target ($\geq 50\%$ of annual asset consumption)	1.15%
Current Annual Asset Renewal (Capital renewal expenditure/Depreciable amount)	0.70%
Current Funding Gap (Target – Annual Asset Renewal)	0.45%

If a 100% renewal target was adopted the potential funding gap equates to a total of \$1.8 million for renewing of pathway assets. To achieve the current minimum renewal target of 50% or greater, as outlined in Annual Report⁹, Council would need to increase the current budgeted renewal expenditure by \$500k.

As the asset management planning process matures at Council it is envisaged that this gap will reduce through efficiencies, innovation and new funding opportunities to reach its goal.

Future budget considerations will need to be given to the amount of funding allocated to renewing pathway assets in order to achieve and then sustain the required renewal target.

Council's pathway asset stocks will be increasing by 1.2% due to new projects, and the upgrade of existing facilities occurring within the year. Note: this does not take into account Council's forecasted gifted assets. Council will need to take into consideration the correlation between asset stock increases and asset renewal expenditure.

5.6 Historical Data

To be included in future revisions of this AMP.

5.7 Operations and Maintenance Strategies

City of Darwin will operate and maintain assets through a scheduled maintenance program to approved budgets in the most cost-efficient manner. The operation and maintenance activities include:

- Review current and required skills base and implement workforce training and development to meet required operations and maintenance needs,
- Review asset utilisation to identify underutilised assets and appropriate remedies, and over utilised assets and customer demand management options,
- Develop and regularly review appropriate emergency response capability,
- Review management of operations and maintenance activities to ensure Council is obtaining best value for resources.

5.8 Operations and Maintenance Plan

Operations are the regular day to day activities undertaken by Council in order to provide a level of service to the community. To be able to deliver these services Council is required to allocate funds

⁹ City of Darwin, 2017, *Annual Report*, pp. 38



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for resources such as staff wages, utility consumption, fuel, overheads, etc. These resources are provided for in the Civil Infrastructure Operational budget and carried out by the Civil Infrastructure team.

Maintenance activities such as pruning overhanging vegetation, pressure cleaning, repairs and reconstruction of footpaths, shared paths, driveways and walkways may be classified into reactive, planned and specific maintenance work activities. Reactive maintenance is unplanned repair work carried out in response to service requests and management directions. Planned or scheduled maintenance is repair work that is identified and managed through planned inspections by assessing the condition of the assets through various skilled technicians and via general condition surveys.

The majority of pathways maintenance activities are reactive. Such activities are currently managed using councils records management system. Future requests will be managed through AssetFinda and the new CRMS for improved tracking and reporting. Scheduled maintenance is currently limited. It is recommended that as data and systems improve asset inspections be utilised to direct maintenance activities.

As service levels are not yet clearly defined, maintenance expenditure will need to be revaluated in future AMP revisions to ensure that they satisfy the desired service levels set by Council. A routine operations and maintenance plan is intended to be developed before the next revision of the AMP to better inform the routine and operations schedule outlined in 5.9 below.

Assessment and prioritisation of reactive maintenance is undertaken by the Civil Infrastructure Team using experience and judgement. The current Operations, Reactive and Planned Maintenance budget allocation for 2018 - 2022 is outlined in Table 5.8.



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Table 5.8: Routine Operation and Maintenance Budget

Expenditure type	18/19 '\$000'	19/20 '\$000'	20/21 '\$000'	21/22 '\$000'
Operational	945	969	993	1,021
Reactive	380	388	396	405
Planned	386	395	403	412

5.9 Reactive Maintenance

The majority of the activities carried out by the Civil Infrastructure Team are reactive maintenance work. The work is focused on remediating portions of the assets which have failed and need immediate repair to make the asset operational again. Some of the known reactive works for pathways assets are outlined in table 5.9.

Table 5.9: Reactive Maintenance Activities

Asset Category	Activities
Pathways	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pot hole repair • Pit lid replacement • Edge drop repair • Uplift repair

5.10 Operations and Maintenance Schedule

The operating and maintenance schedule carried out by the Civil Infrastructure Team is necessary to keep assets operating. A large portion of these activities are undertaken by external specialised service providers and consume the “planned” section of the yearly budget. The current routine operations and maintenance schedule is outlined in table 5.10.

Table 5.10: Routine Operation and Maintenance Schedule Activities

Asset Class	Scheduled Activities	Weekly	Monthly	Quarterly	Half Yearly	Yearly	4 Yearly
Footpaths	Sweeping (specific paths)	•					
	Pressure cleaning (specific paths)			•			
	Inspections						•
Driveways	Inspections						•
Shared Paths	Sweeping	•					
	Line marking					•	
	Pressure Cleaning (specific paths)					•	
	Inspections						•
Walkways	Sweeping (specific paths)					•	
	Inspections						•

Currently the Civil Infrastructure Team is limited in their capacity to undertake planned annual inspections of all Council pathways. However, some shared paths are inspected as part of a parks safety audit and line marking condition assessment and operational staff may report any defects which are significant. All pathways are inspected on a four yearly cycle and the results of these inspections are used for asset valuation purposes and developing capital renewal budgets.



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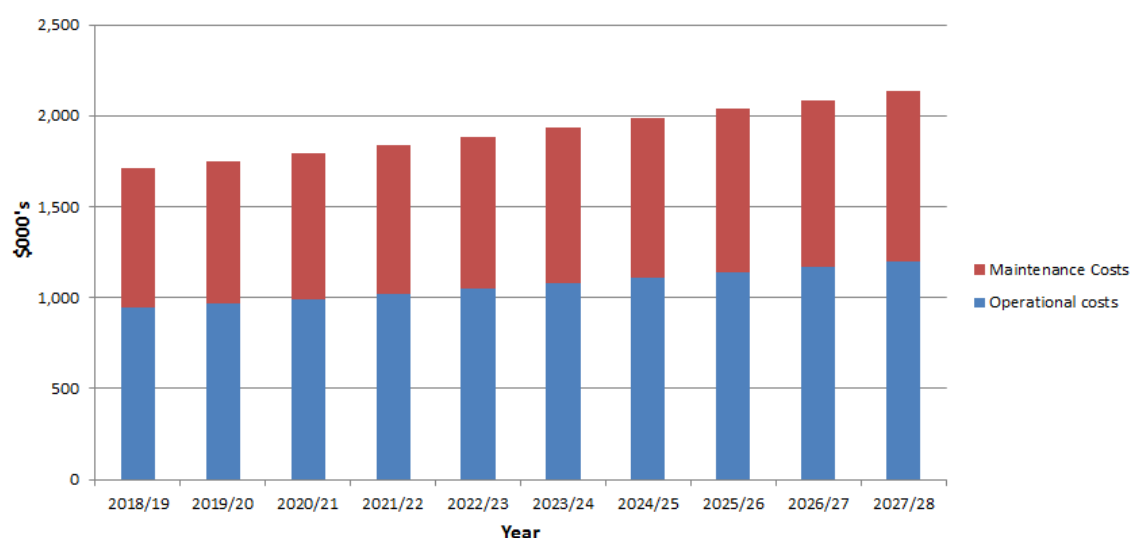
5.11 Standards and Specifications

Maintenance work is carried out in accordance with relevant Australian Standards and the Northern Territory Government Department of Infrastructure, Planning and Logistics Standards Specification for Road Maintenance.

5.12 Summary of Future Operations and Maintenance Expenditures

Future operations and maintenance expenditure is forecast to trend in line with the value of the asset stock as shown in Figure 3. Maintenance is funded from the operating budget where available.

Figure 3: Projected Operations and Maintenance Expenditure



5.13 Capital Renewal and Replacement Strategies

City of Darwin will plan capital renewal and replacement projects to meet approved budgets in the most cost-efficient manner and minimise infrastructure service risks by:

- Planning and scheduling renewal projects to deliver the defined level of service in the most efficient manner,
- Undertaking project scoping for all capital renewal and replacement projects to identify:
 - the service delivery 'deficiency', present risk and optimum time for renewal/replacement,
 - the project objectives to rectify the deficiency,
 - the range of options, estimated capital and life cycle costs for each options that could address the service deficiency,
 - and evaluate the options against evaluation criteria adopted by the City of Darwin, and
 - select the best option to be included in capital renewal programs,
- Using 'low cost' renewal methods (cost of renewal is less than replacement) wherever possible,
- Review current and required skills base and implement workforce training and development to meet required construction and renewal needs,



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- Review management of capital renewal and replacement activities to ensure Council is obtaining best value for resources used.

5.14 Capital Renewal and Replacement Plan

Renewal and replacement expenditure is major work which does not increase the asset's design capacity, but restores, rehabilitates, replaces or renews an existing asset to its original or lesser required service potential. Work over and above restoring an asset to original service potential is an upgrade, expansion or new works.

Coordination of the long term capital works plan sits with the General Manager Engineering and City Services. The Civil Infrastructure Team will provide input and guidance to short and long term capital renewal and replacement plans and the Capital Works Team provides project delivery assistance to the Civil Infrastructure Team where required within resources.

Assets requiring renewal/replacement are identified from Council's Asset Register data (used from the 2016 valuations). Projected renewal expenditure is identified using acquisition year and useful life to determine the renewal year. The useful life of assets used to develop projected asset renewal expenditures are shown in Table 5.14.

Table 5.14: Asset Useful Life

Asset Class	Material	Useful Life (Years)
Pathways (All)	Asphalt	25
	Chipseal	25
	Concrete	60
	Pavers	50
	Exposed Aggregate	60
	Gravel	12
	No Surface/Grass	80

The data from the Asset Register and data from the Pathways condition survey undertaken on a four year cycle is then used to aid in the development of the capital renewal and replacement budgets. This information is also used by the Civil Infrastructure Team to determine priorities and requirements into short and long term plans. The current Renewal budget allocation for 2018 – 2022 is outlined in Table 5.14.1.

Table 5.14.1: Capital Renewal Budget

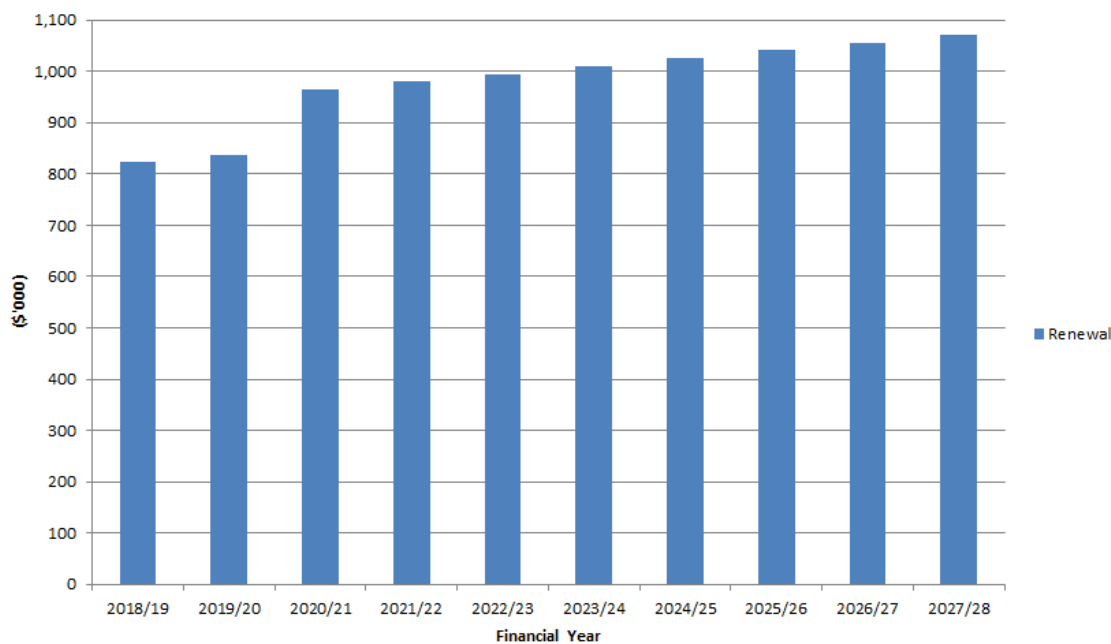
Expenditure type	Budget '\$000' 18/19	Budget '\$000' 19/20	Budget '\$000' 20/21	Budget '\$000' 21/22
Renewal	\$825	\$837	\$966	\$980

5.15 Summary of Future Renewal and Replacement Expenditure

Projected future renewal and replacement expenditures are forecast to increase over time in line with asset stock growth. The expenditure is summarised in Figure 4.



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Fig 4: Projected Renewal and Replacement Expenditure

Renewals and replacement expenditure will be identified in City of Darwin's capital works program and are accommodated in the Long Term Financial Plan (LTFP) (Appendix C).

5.16 Capital New and Upgrade Strategies

The City of Darwin will implement the creation of new assets and upgrading of existing assets through projects to meet population growth and community service needs by:

- Planning and scheduling capital upgrade and new projects to deliver the defined level of service in the most efficient manner,
- Undertake project scoping for all capital upgrade/new projects to identify:
 - the service delivery 'deficiency', present risk and required timeline for delivery of the upgrade/new asset,
 - the project objectives to rectify the deficiency including value management for major projects,
 - the range of options, estimated capital and life cycle costs for each options that could address the service deficiency,
 - management of risks associated with alternative options,
 - and evaluate the options against evaluation criteria adopted by Council, and
 - select the best option to be included in capital upgrade/new programs,
- Review skills base and implement training and development to meet required construction and project management needs,
- Review capital project management activities to ensure Council is obtaining best value for resources used.



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5.17 Capital New and Upgrade Plan

Capital new works create a new asset that did not previously exist, while upgrade works improve an existing asset beyond its existing capacity. They may result from growth, social or environmental needs. Assets may also be acquired at no cost to City of Darwin from land development and other arrangements.

New assets and upgrade/expansion of existing assets will be identified from various sources such as Council and community requests, proposals identified by strategic plans or partnerships with other organisations, and will be incorporated into Council's LTFP. New footpath and shared path construction will be determined within budgetary constraints and prioritised according to special need, demand, road hierarchy, connection and linkages, town planning zones, and area plans.

As upgrades to existing assets and, in particular, the acquisition of new assets are not yet clearly defined, capital expenditure levels will need to be revaluated in future AMP revisions to ensure that they reflect, in particular, new infrastructure as it is accepted and captured in AssetFinda.

Generally new community infrastructure assets will be accepted by Council through developer contribution from subdivisional works. Acceptance of these new assets will be managed through the Design and Development Team with input from the Civil Infrastructure Team and accepted by Council through delegated authority.

Where new or upgraded community infrastructure development is constructed as part of a Council initiative these works will be delivered by the Capital Works Team with input into the design and maintenance requirements by the Civil Infrastructure Team. The allocations for new pathways (noted in Appendix A) are taken into consideration when developing the new and upgrade capital works program.

As new assets are transferred to or created by Council they are added to AssetFinda. Upgrades to infrastructure and the creation of new assets are managed through the long term capital works plan and reflected in Council's LTFP.

Table 5.17: Capital New and Upgrade Budget

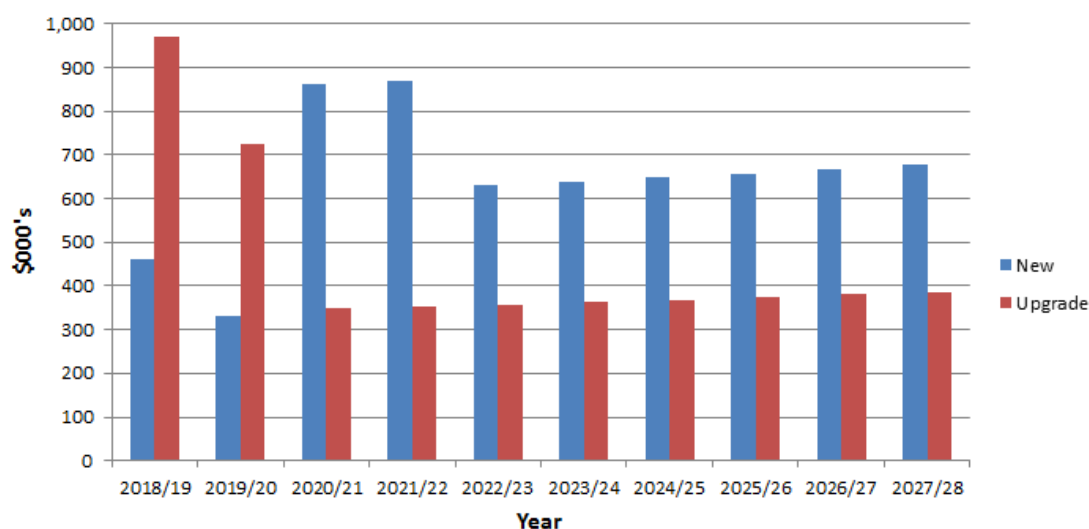
Expenditure Type	Budget 18/19 '\$000'	Budget 19/20 '\$000'	Budget 20/21 '\$000'	Budget 21/22 '\$000'
New	459	333	861	870
Upgrade	971	726	348	353

5.18 Summary of Future New and Upgrade Expenditure

Projected new and upgrade asset expenditures are summarised in Fig 5. The projected capital works program is provided in Appendix C and is based on the 2018 long term capital works plan.



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Fig 5: Projected Capital New and Upgrade Asset Expenditure

5.19 Capital Upgrade and Replacement Disposal Plan

Disposal plans will be identified prior to capital upgrade and replacement projects works commencing and the corresponding assets will be disposed of through AssetFinda. Disposal guidelines are further addressed in section 7.2 below.

Pathway assets are identified for disposal through the upgrade and renewal plan process. Future revisions of the AMP will need to consider including a disposal plan. It has been identified that Council may need to consider the allocation of funds towards the disposal of some redundant existing pathway assets, in particular asphalt footpaths, that have reached the end of their useful life.

6. RISK MANAGEMENT

6.1 Critical Service Objectives

Critical service objectives are those services which have a high consequence of failure, but not necessarily a high likelihood of failure. By identifying critical service objectives and critical failure modes, City of Darwin can target and refine investigative activities, maintenance plans and capital expenditure plans at the appropriate time.

Operations and maintenance activities may be targeted to mitigate critical assets failure modes and maintain service levels. These activities may include increased inspection frequency, higher maintenance intervention levels, etc. Critical asset failure modes and required operations and maintenance activities are detailed in Table 6.1.



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Table 6.1: Critical Service Objectives

Critical Objectives	Critical Failure Mode	Operations & Maintenance Activities
Pathway Network	Damage from vehicles, developers, fallen trees, tree roots, significant asset failures and climate change events.	Visual Inspections Formal inspection over 4 year period
Tactile Ground Surface Indicators (TGSIs)	Damaged, displaced, worn, vandalised or non-compliant TGSIs can result in personal injury and public liability claims. Failure may result in a number of people being unable to utilise the pathway network.	Visual Inspections Formal inspection over 4 year period

6.2 Risks Assessment

An assessment of risks associated with service delivery from infrastructure assets has identified critical risks that will result in loss or reduction in service from infrastructure assets or a 'financial shock' to City of Darwin. The risk assessment process¹⁰ identifies credible risks, the likelihood of the risk event occurring, the consequences should the event occur, develops a risk rating, evaluates the risk and develops a risk treatment plan for non-acceptable risks.

Critical risks, being those assessed as 'Very High' - requiring immediate corrective action and 'High' – requiring prioritised corrective action identified in the Infrastructure Risk Management Plan, together with the estimated residual risk after the selected treatment plan is operational are summarised in Table 6.2. These risks have been developed by management and reported to the Risk Management and Audit Committee, and Council.

Table 6.2: Critical Service or Assets at Risk and Treatment Plans

Service or Asset at Risk	What can Happen	Risk Rating (VH & H)	Risk Treatment Plan	Residual Risk (VH, H, M, L) *
Pathways Asset Management	Failure to develop, implement and maintain a corporate asset register <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inconsistent and fragmented approach to the collection and storage of asset information Lack of data available to monitor the condition of assets Inability to plan long and short term asset management programs Inability to adequately budget for asset management Inability to monitor and assess ratepayer and public demands for levels of service Inability to monitor and assess actual levels of service delivery 	VH	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Asset Management Steering Group in place and continues to meet quarterly Implementation of the corporate asset register is underway and will provide a central location for data storage The creation of an asset inspection team to periodically inspect road assets 	H
Pathways Asset Management	Failure to develop and promote asset management policies, standards and procedures <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Failure to ensure a consistent approach to asset management is applied across Council 	VH	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Asset Management Steering Group in place and continues to meet quarterly Development of procedures undertaken for data collection and asset 	H

¹⁰ Infrastructure Department Operational Risk Assessment (Rev 6) June 2017



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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Loss of corporate asset knowledge – Failure to ensure asset management is undertaken in accordance with Australian and International Standards 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> management - Cyclic reviews undertaken of policies, standards and procedures - Asset management roles and responsibilities allocated to specific individuals across the organisation - Implementation of asset sustainability review recommendations will ensure policies, standards and procedures are developed and monitored 	
Pathways Maintenance	Failure to ensure that asset rectification works are carried out in a timely manner <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Council relies heavily on problems being reported by third parties in a timely manner – Safety and reliability issues – Potential on-going hazard impacting on the public – Unnecessary public liability claims – Sustained negative media reporting 	VH	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Council implemented mobile phone application "See-Click-Fix" in 2014 to enable the public to report issues promptly - Formal inspection processes for assets are undertaken over 4 year period - Officers undertake visual inspections whilst on duty and report any potential developing issues - Identified issues are logged as CARRs and actioned with priority - Strong OHS culture exists – requirement to report issues promptly is generally acknowledged 	M
Pathways Maintenance	Failure to manage contractors effectively <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Inability to sufficiently resource works – Failure to achieve VFM outcomes – Reputation risk – Using only one contractor for majority (or all) of work – Contractor fails to meet performance standards – Negative public comment – Negative media reporting 	VH	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Contracts managed within individual teams - Contract Section (Corporate) has key personnel trained in contract management - Contractor performance reviews undertaken - Contractor management standard being developed to comply with WHS requirements and obligations - Site visits undertaken by contract superintendent or super's rep - All contracts required to include SLAs - Contract conditions (particularly scope and service levels) are reviewed and strengthened each time contracts are renewed - City of Darwin has the ability to vary contracts during their lifetime 	M
Pathways Maintenance	Civil Works not conducted to approved standards <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Substandard works – Safety and reliability issues 	H	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Works plans reference Australian and other applicable standards - Hierarchy of approval for 	L



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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Potential on-going hazard impacting on the public – Unnecessary public liability claims – Financial impact – Sustained negative media reporting 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - works plans is in place - City Works Team Coordinator required to hold engineering and civil construction qualifications - Works undertaken by contractors under the Minor Civil Works contract are subject to compliance inspections and sign-off processes - Major civil works contracts include default and rectification periods 	
--	--	--	---	--

Note * The residual risk is the risk remaining after the selected risk treatment plan is operational.

7. FINANCIAL OBLIGATIONS

This section of the management plan will address obligations and requirements for the capitalisation and depreciation, data management, disposal, revaluation and handling of contributed assets.

7.1 Asset Capitalisation and Depreciation

City of Darwin aims to ensure that the recognition classification and depreciation of assets is consistently applied and in accordance with Australian Accounting Standard AASB116 – Property, Plant and Equipment and the Australian Infrastructure Financial Management Guide.



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AASB116 states that:

The cost of an item of property, plant and equipment shall be recognised as an asset if, and only if:

- (a) it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the entity; and
- (b) the cost of the item can be measured reliably.

Council's key asset accounting policies are also contained in the Statement of Significant Accounting Policies, which forms Note 1 of the published annual financial statements.

A detailed procedure which outlines the process to be followed when recognising, classifying and depreciating physical non-current assets will be developed.

7.2 Asset Data Management

City of Darwin aims to ensure that the identification and classification of physical non-current assets is consistently applied. This is achieved by identifying all non-physical assets into one of the categories contained in the asset register.

7.3 Asset Disposal

City of Darwin aims to ensure that the sale and disposal of land and other assets is considered fair and transparent. The disposal of physical non-current assets by City of Darwin is in accordance with Local Government Act and the Ministerial Guidelines. Section 182(1) of the Local Government Act gives Council the power to deal with and dispose of property subject to the Minister's guidelines. Ministerial Guideline 7 describes the authority to dispose of property, methods to be used, considerations and application of proceeds from sale of assets. A detailed procedure which outlines the process to be followed when disposing of City of Darwin physical non-current assets will be developed.

7.4 Asset Revaluation

City of Darwin aims to ensure that asset revaluations are carried out consistently and in accordance with Australian Accounting Standard AASB116 – Property, Plant and Equipment (PP&E). AASB116 specifies that Council must value each class of PP&E using either:

- Cost Model – An item of PP&E shall be carried at its cost less any accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses
- Revaluation Model – An item of PP&E whose fair value can be measured reliably shall be carried at a revalued amount, being its Fair Value at the date of the revaluation less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses

Both Cost and Fair Value are defined in AASB116:

- Cost - The amount of cash or cash equivalents paid or the fair value of the other consideration given to acquire an asset at the time of its acquisition or construction.
- Fair Value – The amount for which an asset could be exchanged between knowledgeable, willing parties in an arm's length transaction.

Infrastructure, land and buildings are carried at valuation and revalued on a four year basis. All other non-current assets classes are valued at cost. A detailed procedure which specifies how asset revaluations are performed will be developed.



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7.5 Contributed Assets

City of Darwin aims to ensure that the recognition of contributed assets is performed consistently and in accordance with the Australian Accounting Standard (AAS) AASB116 – PP&E. AASB116 specifies that Council must value each class of PP&E using either the cost model or revaluation model. Under AASB116 the revaluation model is defined as “an item of PP&E whose fair value can be measured reliably shall be carried at a revalued amount, being its Fair Value at the date of the revaluation less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses”. A detailed procedure which outlines the process to be followed when recognising physical non-current asset received as contributed assets will be developed.

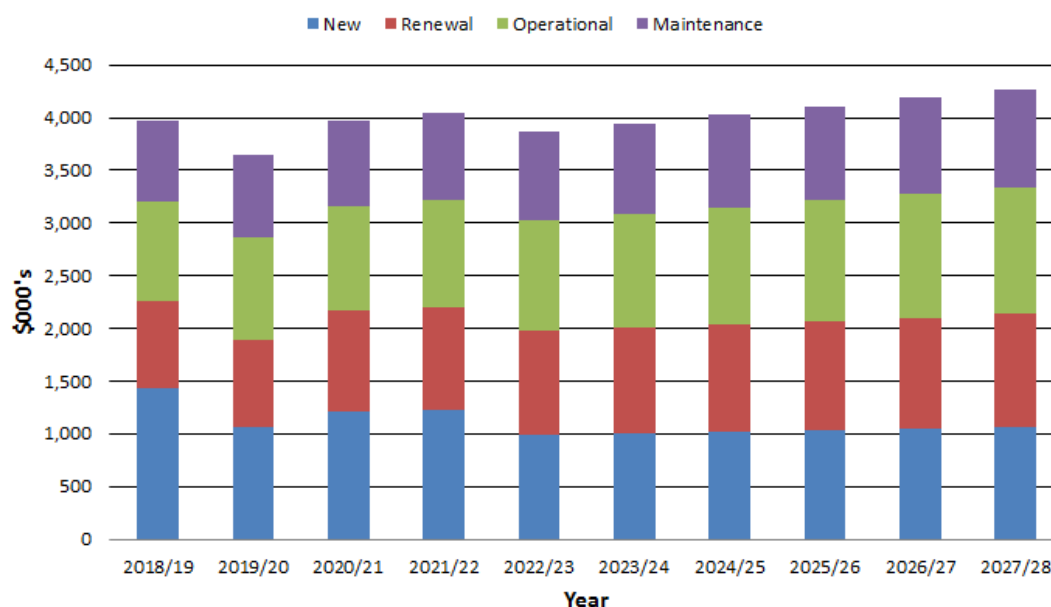
8. FINANCIAL SUMMARY

This section contains the financial summary resulting from all the information presented in the previous sections of this AMP. The financial projections will be improved as further information becomes available on future desired levels of service, data captures and revaluations.

8.1 Financial Projections

The financial projections are shown in Figure 6 for projected operating (operations and maintenance) and capital expenditure (renewal and upgrade/expansion/new assets).

Figure 6: Projected Operating and Capital Expenditure



8.2 Sustainability

As the AMP matures, we will have better data to show what we spend versus what we need to spend to show any shortfall in funding based on existing assets.

This can only happen once we have accurate condition assessments against a fully known “asset base” and budgeted expenditure is appropriately allocated. This will get re-checked every four years upon asset revaluation.



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8.3 Projected Expenditures

All budgets are presented in the LTFP and this is based on Council's adopted position of funding. These costs are adjusted according to Council's direction on a yearly basis.

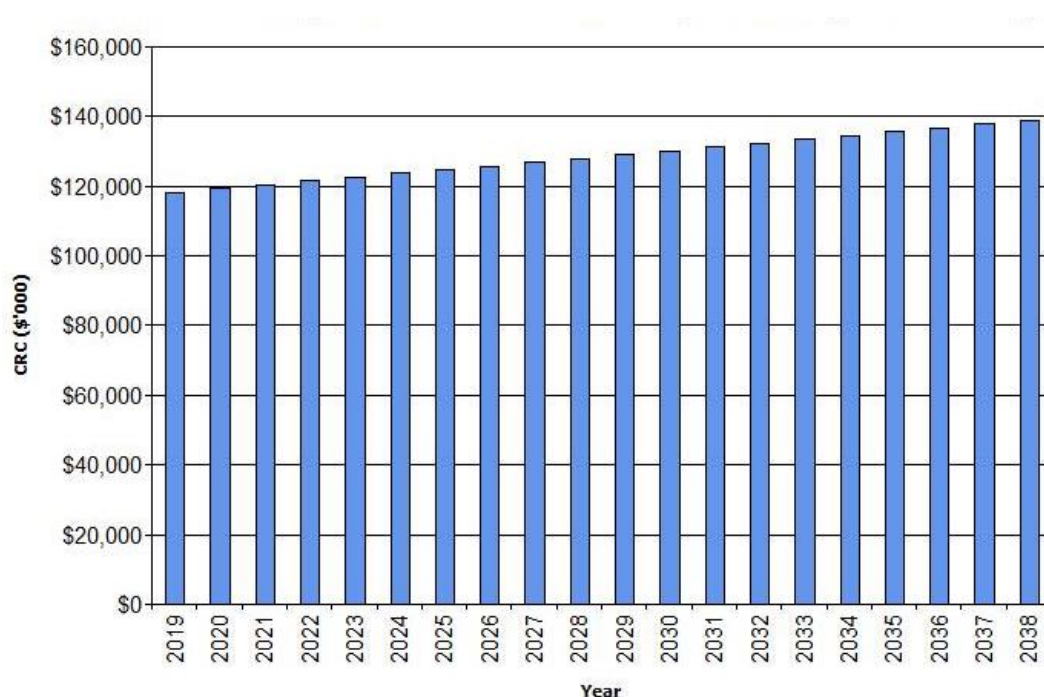
8.4 Funding Strategy

Council intends to move towards a service level based strategy as the AMP process matures. This will then provide more accurate data for funding decisions.

8.5 Valuation Forecasts

Asset values are forecast to increase as additional assets are added to the asset stock from construction and acquisition by Council and from assets constructed by land developers and others and donated to Council. Figure 7 shows the replacement cost asset values over the current 10 year planning period. From 2029 these figures are projected according to National Asset Management System (NAMS) plus.

Figure 7: Projected Asset Values

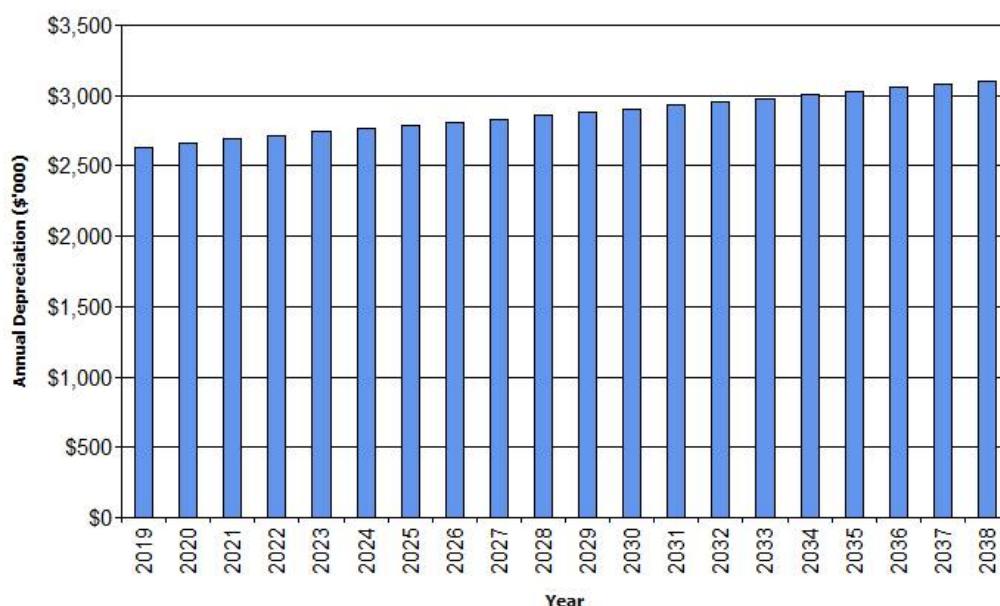


Depreciation expense values are forecast in line with asset values as shown in Figure 8. From 2029 these figures are projected according to NAMS plus.



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Figure 8: Projected Depreciation Expense



The depreciated replacement cost will vary over the forecast period depending on the rates of addition of new assets, disposal of old assets and consumption and renewal of existing assets. Forecast of the assets depreciated replacement cost is shown in Figure 9. The depreciated replacement cost of contributed and new assets is shown in the darker colour and in the lighter colour for existing assets. From 2029 these figures are again projected according to NAMS plus.

Figure 9: Projected Depreciation Replacement Cost



8.6 Forecast Reliability and Confidence

The expenditure and valuations projections in this AMP are based on best available data. Currency and accuracy of data is critical to effective asset and financial management. Data confidence is classified on a 5 level scale¹¹ in accordance with Table 8.6.

Table 8.6: Data Confidence Grading System

Confidence Grade	Description
A Highly Reliable	Data based on sound records, procedures, investigations and analysis, documented properly and recognised as the best method of assessment. Dataset is complete and estimated to be accurate \pm 2%
B Reliable	Data based on sound records, procedures, investigations and analysis, documented properly, but has minor shortcomings, for example some of the data is old, some documentation is missing and/or reliance is placed on unconfirmed reports or some extrapolation. Dataset is complete and estimated to be accurate \pm 10%
C Uncertain	Data based on sound records, procedures, investigations and analysis which is incomplete or unsupported, or extrapolated from a limited sample for which grade A or B data are available. Dataset is substantially complete but up to 50% is extrapolated data and accuracy estimated \pm 25%
D Very Uncertain	Data is based on unconfirmed verbal reports and/or cursory inspections and analysis. Dataset may not be fully complete and most data is estimated or extrapolated. Accuracy \pm 40%
E Unknown	None or very little data held.

The estimated confidence level for and reliability of data used in this AM Plan is shown in Table 8.6.1.

Table 8.6.1: Data Confidence Assessment for Data used in this AMP

Data	Confidence Assessment	Comment
Demand drivers	B	Nil
Growth projections	B	Nil
Operations expenditures	C	Based on operational and maintenance budgets that may cross over expenditure types
Maintenance expenditures	C	Based on operational and maintenance budgets that may cross over expenditure types
Projected Renewal expenses - Asset values	B	Based on 10 year capital works and long term financial plan
- Asset residual values	B	Based on 2017 revaluation
- Asset useful lives	B	Based on 2017 revaluation
- Condition modelling	B	Based on 2017 revaluation
New and Upgrade expenditures	B	Based on 10 year capex plan
Disposal expenditures	N/A	No disposals included
Community levels of service	C	Limited data held
Technical levels of service	B	Data based on known works schedules

The overall data confidence level is assessed as “B – Reliable” for data used in the preparation of this AMP.

¹¹ IPWEA, 2015, IIMM, Table 2.4.6, p 2|71.



9. IMPROVEMENT AND MONITORING PLAN

9.1 Status of Asset Management Practices

The current adopted practices place City of Darwin on a maturity path over the next two years to provide a strong and sustainable platform.

9.2 Hierarchy of Asset Management

- All AMPs guided by Policy No. 055 Asset Management Policy.
- AMPs are adopted by Council
- AMPs will have a number of procedures for operations that will be reviewed regularly and amendments approved by the CEO

9.3 Accounting and Financial Systems

- Authority will hold totals for asset classes. AssetFinda will hold the source data.
- Accountabilities are considered within Council's Financial Policies and the AMP.
- In general, works with a value over \$5000 are considered to be capital works.

9.4 Accounting Standards and Regulations

- All relevant Australian Accounting Standards, including;
- AASB 13 Fair value measurement
- AASB 136 Property, plant and equipment

9.5 Asset Management System

- City of Darwin will use AssetFinda and ArcGIS to view and store asset data.
- The linkage between AssetFinda and Authority will be synchronisation of asset data updated by the 7th of every month by the responsible departments.
- Asset Management Procedures are being developed to ensure the correct collection, recording and maintenance of asset data. Audits are also carried out on the data on intervals no less than the defined condition survey intervals. Asset owners are responsible for the maintenance of their data.¹²

9.6 Improvement Plan

The asset management improvement plan generated from this AMP is shown in Table 9.6.

¹² Asset Management Policy No. 055



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Table 9.6: Improvement Plan

Task	Responsibility	Resources Required	Timeline
Scheduled half yearly meetings to ensure accuracy of the AMP	Asset Management Team, COO	Business intelligence tool	Next AMP Review
Any amendments to the AMPs will be forwarded to RMAC for recommendation to Council for adoption. AssetFinda upgrades to be implemented as releases are available.	Asset Management Team, COO	Within existing resources	Next AMP Review

9.7 Monitoring and Review Procedures

This AMP will be reviewed during annual budget planning processes and amended to recognise any material changes in service levels and/or resources available to provide those services as a result of budget decisions.

The AMP will be updated annually to ensure it represents the current service level, asset values, projected operations, maintenance, capital renewal and replacement, capital upgrade/new and asset disposal expenditures and projected expenditure values incorporated into City of Darwin's LTFP. Updated financial information will be included every four years following the revaluation of the asset class.

9.8 Performance Measures

The effectiveness of the AMP can be measured in the following ways:

- The degree to which the required projected expenditures identified in this AMP are incorporated into Council's LTFP.
- The degree to which the 4 and 10 year detailed works programs, budgets, business plans and City of Darwin structures take into account the 'global' works program trends provided by the AMP.
- The degree to which the existing and projected service levels and service consequences (what we cannot do), risks and residual risks are incorporated into the Council's Strategic Plan and associated plans.
- The Asset Renewal Funding Ratio achieving the target of >0.5 (greater than 50% of depreciation either transferred to reserve or expended in the current year)¹³.

¹³ City of Darwin, 2017, *Annual Report*, pp. 38



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10. REFERENCES

City of Darwin [Annual Report 2016/17](#)

City of Darwin [Asset Management Policy No. 055](#)

City of Darwin [Business Continuity Plan for Process: Concrete Services](#)

City of Darwin [Long Term Financial Plan](#)

City of Darwin [Municipal Plan 2018/19](#)

City of Darwin [Statement of Significant Accounting Policies Policy No. 022](#)

City of Darwin [Strategic Plan – Evolving Darwin Towards 2020](#)

City Operations Department – Operational Risk Assessment Rev 6 June 2017

Northern Territory Government, Department of Infrastructure, Planning and Logistics - [Standards Specification for Road Maintenance](#)

IPWEA, 2015, 'NAMS.PLUS Asset Management', Institute of Public Works Engineering Australasia, Sydney, <https://www.ipwea.org/communities/assetmanagement/namsplus>

IPWEA, 2015, 'Australian Infrastructure Financial Management Manual (AIFMM)', Institute of Public Works Engineering Australasia, Sydney, <https://www.ipwea.org/publications/ipweabookshop/aifmm>

IPWEA, 2015, 'International Infrastructure Management Manual' (IIMM 5th Edition), Institute of Public Works Engineering Australasia, Sydney, www.ipwea.org/IIMM



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11. APPENDICES



Appendix A Maintenance Response Levels of Service

Levels of Service, Performance Measures and Reporting

COD Strategic Goal and Primary Outcome	Service Level Statement Program and Description	Customer Values	Customer Performance Measure					Technical Performance Measure			Performance Measure Procedure
			Performance Measure (how measured)	Target				Performance Measure	Current Target (1 – 3 years)	Proposed Target (4 – 10 years)	
				18/19	19/20	20/21	21/29				
Strategic Goal 1: Collaborative, inclusive and connected community Strategic Goal 2: Vibrant, flexible and tropical lifestyle Strategic Goal 5: Effective and responsible governance	Provide and maintain safe and adequate driveways, footpaths, walkways and cycle ways that are affordable and satisfy the needs of the community including those with disabilities.	Safety	Community Satisfaction rating with the standard of footpaths	?	>4	>4	>4	Response times for reactive repairs to cyclepaths, driveways and walkways.			We will achieve these service levels by: <ul style="list-style-type: none">Monitoring the condition of footpaths, driveways, cycle paths and walkways throughout the municipality.Routine maintenance such as sweeping and surface repairs of the 70km long Council cycle path networkCycle path reconstruction and refurbishment and development of cycle paths in the CBD.Ensuring new developments are in accordance with DCC subdivision guidelinesFurther consultation with the community?Securing funding to match service level? The following procedures will measure whether the level of service is achieved: <ul style="list-style-type: none">Annual Community Satisfaction surveyQuarterly ReportAnnual reporting by Transport ManagerContract records, completion certificates, contracts performance reportsPlanning Consent databaseNumber of complaints received (database)
		Adequacy	CRM Response Timeframes	?	?	?	?	Construct, reconstruct and maintain these pathways as required. o Make safe -			
		Affordable	Average ?m new footpaths and ?m/?% replacement of footpaths per years	?	?	?	?	Cyclepath Sweeping - fortnightly cycle Walkway Patrols 6-8 week cycle.			
		Accessibility	Spend budgeted \$? +/-10% per year to maintain the desired service levels	?	?	?	?	High Pressure Cleaning of Footpath to remove mould - on a complaints basis. <ul style="list-style-type: none">Make good - 1 week (urgent) Make good - 1 month (non-urgent)			
	To provide equal access to all Council facilities for all the Community. City of Darwin has the following provisions for pathways within the municipality: <ul style="list-style-type: none">one standard driveway per propertyat least one footpath per local roadtwo footpaths on sub arterial roads, primary collector roads, adjacent schools, bus routes and other areas of special need, with one path being a shared pathfootpaths and shared paths of suitable widths to meet access and requirements and be fit for purpose (e.g. schools, recreation, high usage)footpaths and shared paths through parks to provide pedestrian and cyclist networksconnections to walkways							Reactive repairs to damage primarily caused by tree roots.			
								New subdivisions 100% compliant with COD subdivision guidelines			
								No. / Length new pathways to be constructed? Specific projects?			
								Average physical condition greater than No.?			
								Results of condition surveys? (technical, or against customer service level criteria)			
								Measure of achievements against budget expenditure?			
								Maintenance costs as a percentage of replacement value? Maintenance cost/km? (need a maintenance history)			
								Projects managed to within +/-??% of capital budget as per the Annual Plan programme			
								Pedestrian under and overpasses	1 month		
								Dead Trees	2 days		
								Landscaping – excessive water on road	5 days		
								Overhanging vegetation	5 days		
								School crossing bollards missing/damaged	1 day		
								Pedestrian grab rails missing/damaged	1 week		
								Pathside litter – fallen trees, dead animals and debris	1 day		
								Termite Mounds	5 days		
								Abandoned vehicles Hazardous to traffic Other	2 hours 2 days		
								Pothole/Delamination/Cracking	2 days		
								Uneven pavement surface/edge drop	5 days		
								General Defects – Windrows, corrugation, roughness, soft and slippery surfaces, or course surface texture hazardous to traffic	1 month		
								Floodways – silt and debris	2 days		
								Guardrails and safety barriers, damaged rail or barrier Traffic Hazard Loss of structural integrity/damages rail or components bent	2 days 1 month		

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Appendix B Capital Renewal and Replacement Works Programs

Being reviewed, but not included within this document, as the pathways condition survey data is being updated and realigned with the latest program of works. The next revised AMP will detail the 4 year program and the projected capital renewal and replacement program.



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Appendix C Projected New, Upgrade and Renewal Expenditure 10 year Capital Works Program

Project Name	Exp Type	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	Total
SHARED PATHS PROGRAM	NEW		74,415	348,607	353,836	359,143	364,530	369,998	375,548	381,181	386,899	3,014,158
SHARED PATHS PROGRAM	UPGRADE	563,965	498,009	116,202	117,945	119,714	121,510	123,333	125,183	127,060	128,966	2,041,888
DALY SMITH ST INTERSECTION	NEW	205,000										205,000
DALY SMITH ST INTERSECTION	UPGRADE	182,000										182,000
FOOTPATH RECONSTRUCTION	NEW	254,400	258,216	262,089	266,021	270,011	274,061	278,172	282,345	286,580	290,878	2,722,772
FOOTPATH RECONSTRUCTION	UPGRADE	169,600	172,144	174,726	177,347	180,007	182,707	185,448	188,230	191,053	193,919	1,815,182
EAST POINT; LAKE ALEXANDER CYCLEPATH	NEW			250,000	250,000							500,000
DISABILITY ACCESS PROGRAM	UPGRADE	55,000	55,825	56,662	57,512	58,375	59,251	60,139	61,041	61,957	62,886	588,650
SHARED PATHS PROGRAM	RENEWAL	-	-	116,202	117,945	119,714	121,510	123,333	125,183	127,060	128,966	979,914
DRIVEWAY PROGRAM	RENEWAL	237,000	240,555	244,163	247,826	251,543	255,316	259,146	263,033	266,979	270,983	2,536,545
FOOTPATH RECONSTRUCTION	RENEWAL	424,000	430,360	436,815	443,368	450,018	456,768	463,620	470,574	477,633	484,797	4,537,954
WALKWAYS RESURFACING	RENEWAL	163,700	166,156	168,648	171,178	173,745	176,351	178,997	181,682	184,407	187,173	1,752,036

Appendix D Glossary

Asset

A resource controlled by an entity as a result of past events and from which future economic benefits are expected to flow to the entity. Infrastructure assets are a sub-class of property, plant and equipment which are non-current assets with a life greater than 12 months and enable services to be provided.

Asset Category

Sub-group of assets within a class hierarchy for financial reporting and management purposes.

Asset Class

A group of assets having a similar nature or function in the operations of an entity, and which, for purposes of disclosure, is shown as a single item without supplementary disclosure.

Asset Condition Assessment

The process of continuous or periodic inspection, assessment, measurement and interpretation of the resultant data to indicate the condition of a specific asset so as to determine the need for some preventative or remedial action.

Asset Hierarchy

A framework for segmenting an asset base into appropriate classifications. The asset hierarchy can be based on asset function or asset type or a combination of the two.

Asset Management (AM)

The combination of management, financial, economic, engineering and other practices applied to physical assets with the objective of providing the required level of service in the most cost effective manner.

Asset Renewal Funding Ratio

The ratio of the net present value of asset renewal funding accommodated over a 10 year period in a long term financial plan relative to the net present value of projected capital renewal expenditures identified in an AMP for the same period [AIFMG Financial Sustainability Indicator No 8].

Capital Expenditure (Renewal, Rehabilitation & Upgrade)

Relatively large (material) expenditure, which has benefits, expected to last for more than 12 months. Capital expenditure includes renewal, rehabilitation, expansion and upgrade. Where capital projects involve a combination of renewal, expansion and/or upgrade expenditures, the total project cost needs to be allocated accordingly.

Capitalisation Threshold

The value of expenditure on non-current assets above which the expenditure is recognised as capital expenditure and below which the expenditure is charged as an expense in the year of acquisition.

Carrying Amount

The amount at which an asset is recognised after deducting any accumulated depreciation / amortisation and accumulated impairment losses thereon.

Component

Specific parts of an asset having independent physical or functional identity and having specific attributes such as different life expectancy, maintenance regimes, risk or criticality.



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Cost of an Asset

The amount of cash or cash equivalents paid or the fair value of the consideration given to acquire an asset at the time of its acquisition or construction, including any costs necessary to place the asset into service. This includes one-off design and project management costs.

Critical Assets

Assets for which the financial, business or service level consequences of failure are sufficiently severe to justify proactive inspection and rehabilitation. Critical assets have a lower threshold for action than noncritical assets.

Current Replacement Cost (CRC)

The cost the entity would incur to acquire the asset on the reporting date. The cost is measured by reference to the lowest cost at which the gross future economic benefits could be obtained in the normal course of business or the minimum it would cost, to replace the existing asset with a technologically modern equivalent new asset (not a second hand one) with the same economic benefits (gross service potential) allowing for any differences in the quantity and quality of output and in operating costs.

Depreciable Amount (DA)

The cost of an asset, or other amount substituted for its cost, less its residual value.

Depreciated Replacement Cost (DRC)

The current replacement cost (CRC) of an asset less, where applicable, accumulated depreciation calculated on the basis of such cost to reflect the already consumed or expired future economic benefits of the asset.

Depreciation / Amortisation

The systematic allocation of the depreciable amount (service potential) of an asset over its useful life.

Expenses

Decreases in economic benefits during the accounting period in the form of outflows or depletions of assets or increases in liabilities that result in decreases in equity, other than those relating to distributions to equity participants.

Fair Value

The amount for which an asset could be exchanged, or a liability settled, between knowledgeable, willing parties, in an arm's length transaction.

Footpath *

Any formalised and constructed pedestrian access within a road reserve, or Council land such as parks. All footpaths within Darwin's municipality are able to be used by pedestrians and cyclists.

Funding Gap

A funding gap exists whenever an entity has insufficient capacity to finance asset renewal and other expenditure necessary to be able to appropriately maintain the range and level of services its existing asset stock was originally designed and intended to deliver. The service capability of the existing asset stock should be determined assuming no additional operating revenue, productivity improvements, or net financial liabilities above levels currently planned or projected. A current financing gap means service levels have already or are currently falling. A projected financing gap if not addressed will result in a future diminution of existing service levels.

Impairment Loss

The amount by which the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount.



Infrastructure Assets

Physical assets that contribute to meeting the needs of organisations or the need for access to major economic and social facilities and services, e.g. roads, drainage, footpaths and cycleways. These are typically large, interconnected networks or portfolios of composite assets. The components of these assets may be separately maintained, renewed or replaced individually so that the required level and standard of service from the network of assets is continuously sustained. They are fixed in place and are often have no separate market value.

Level of Service

The defined service quality for a particular service/activity against which service performance may be measured. Service levels usually relate to quality, quantity, reliability, responsiveness, environmental impact, acceptability and cost.

Life Cycle Cost *

1. **Total LCC** The total cost of an asset throughout its life including planning, design, construction, acquisition, operation, maintenance, rehabilitation and disposal costs.
2. **Average LCC** The life cycle cost (LCC) is average cost to provide the service over the longest asset life cycle. It comprises average operations, maintenance expenditure plus asset consumption expense, represented by depreciation expense projected over 10 years. The Life Cycle Cost does not indicate the funds required to provide the service in a particular year.

Maintenance

All actions necessary for retaining an asset as near as practicable to an appropriate service condition, including regular ongoing day-to-day work necessary to keep assets operating, e.g. road patching but excluding rehabilitation or renewal. It is operating expenditure required to ensure that the asset reaches its expected useful life.

- **Planned maintenance**

Repair work that is identified and managed through a **Maintenance Management System (MMS)**. MMS activities include inspection, assessing the condition against failure/breakdown criteria/experience, prioritising scheduling, actioning the work and reporting what was done to develop a maintenance history and improve maintenance and service delivery performance.

- **Reactive maintenance**

Unplanned repair work that is carried out in response to service requests and management/supervisory directions.

- **Specific maintenance**

Maintenance work to repair components or replace sub-components that needs to be identified as a specific maintenance item in the maintenance budget.

- **Unplanned maintenance**

Corrective work required in the short-term to restore an asset to working condition so it can continue to deliver the required service or to maintain its level of security and integrity.

Maintenance Expenditure *

Recurrent expenditure, which is periodically or regularly required as part of the anticipated schedule of works required to ensure that the asset achieves its useful life and provides the required level of service. It is expenditure, which was anticipated in determining the asset's useful life.

Materiality

The notion of materiality guides the margin of error acceptable, the degree of precision required and the extent of the disclosure required when preparing general purpose financial reports. Information is material if its omission, misstatement or non-disclosure has the potential, individually or collectively, to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of the financial report or affect the discharge of accountability by the management or governing body of the entity.



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National Asset Management System (NAMS.PLUS)

NAMS.PLUS is subscription-based providing asset-owning councils access to tools & online resources to develop, write and keep their Asset Management Plans up-to-date. NAMS.PLUS is provided by the Institute of Public Works Engineering Australia.

Net Present Value (NPV)

The value to the organisation of the cash flows associated with an asset, liability, activity or event calculated using a discount rate to reflect the time value of money. It is the net amount of discounted total cash inflows after deducting the value of the discounted total cash outflows arising from e.g. the continued use and subsequent disposal of the asset after deducting the value of the discounted total cash outflows.

Operations

Regular activities to provide services such as public health, safety and amenity, e.g. street sweeping, grass mowing and street lighting.

Operating Expenditure

Recurrent expenditure, which is continuously required to provide a service. In common use the term typically includes, e.g. power, fuel, staff, plant equipment, on-costs and overheads but excludes maintenance and depreciation. Maintenance and depreciation is on the other hand included in operating expenses.

Operating Expense

The gross outflow of economic benefits, being cash and non-cash items, during the period arising in the course of ordinary activities of an entity when those outflows result in decreases in equity, other than decreases relating to distributions to equity participants.

Operations, Maintenance and Renewal Financing Ratio

Ratio of estimated budget to projected expenditure for operations, maintenance and renewal of assets over a defined time (e.g. 5, 10 and 15 years).

Pedestrians *

Within this document, pedestrians include all legal footpath users.

Rate of Annual Asset Consumption *

The ratio of annual asset consumption relative to the depreciable amount of the assets. It measures the amount of the consumable parts of assets that are consumed in a period (depreciation) expressed as a percentage of the depreciable amount.

Rate of Annual Asset Renewal *

The ratio of asset renewal and replacement expenditure relative to depreciable amount for a period. It measures whether assets are being replaced at the rate they are wearing out with capital renewal expenditure expressed as a percentage of depreciable amount (capital renewal expenditure/DA).

Recoverable Amount

The higher of an asset's fair value, less costs to sell and its value in use.

Remaining Useful Life

The time remaining until an asset ceases to provide the required service level or economic usefulness. Age plus remaining useful life is useful life.



- 43 -

Residual Value

The estimated amount that an entity would currently obtain from disposal of the asset, after deducting the estimated costs of disposal, if the asset were already of the age and in the condition expected at the end of its useful life.

Risk Management

The application of a formal process to the range of possible values relating to key factors associated with a risk in order to determine the resultant ranges of outcomes and their probability of occurrence.

Service Potential

The total future service capacity of an asset. It is normally determined by reference to the operating capacity and useful life of an asset. A measure of service potential is used in the not-for-profit sector/public sector to value assets, particularly those not producing a cash flow.

Shared Path *

Includes any path designed with the intention to accommodate both pedestrians and cyclists.

Specific Maintenance

Replacement of higher value components/sub-components of assets that is undertaken on a regular cycle including repainting, replacement of air conditioning equipment, etc. This work generally falls below the capital/ maintenance threshold and needs to be identified in a specific maintenance budget allocation.

Sub-Component

Smaller individual parts that make up a component part.

Useful Life

Either:

- (a) the period over which an asset is expected to be available for use by an entity, or
- (b) the number of production or similar units expected to be obtained from the asset by the entity.

It is estimated or expected time between placing the asset into service and removing it from service, or the estimated period of time over which the future economic benefits embodied in a depreciable asset, are expected to be consumed by the Council.

Value in Use

The present value of future cash flows expected to be derived from an asset or cash generating unit. It is deemed to be depreciated replacement cost (DRC) for those assets, whose future economic benefits are not primarily dependent on the asset's ability to generate net cash inflows, where the entity would, if deprived of the asset, replace its remaining future economic benefits.

Verge *

The area from the road surface/kerb to the adjoining property boundary.

Walkway

A narrow pedestrian thoroughfare under the care and control of City of Darwin. They are generally designated 'Road Reserve'.

Source: IPWEA, 2015, Glossary

* Additional and modified glossary items shown





A Guide to Pathways Guideline No. A004

1 Purpose

This guideline provides technical information for footpaths, shared paths, walkways and driveways in the Darwin Municipality

2 Background

The City of Darwin maintains approximately 600km's of walkable pathways comprising of footpaths, walkways and shared paths.

3 Guideline Statements

Footpaths and Shared Paths

Council will construct and maintain a footpath and shared path network throughout the municipality to provide and improve connectivity to properties and public and private facilities in accordance with the following principles:

- a. Council will aim to provide;
 - a. at least one footpath per local road
 - b. two footpaths on sub arterial roads, primary collector roads, adjacent schools, bus routes and other areas of special need, with one path being a shared path
 - c. footpaths and shared paths of suitable widths to meet access and requirements and be fit for purpose (ie schools, recreation, high usage)
 - d. footpaths and shared paths through parks to provide pedestrian and cyclist networks connections to walkways
- b. Council will develop annual and ongoing programs for the maintenance (including overhanging vegetation), construction, reconstruction and removal of footpaths and shared paths.
- c. New footpath and shared path construction will be determined within budgetary constraints and prioritised according to special need, demand, road hierarchy, connection and linkages, town planning zones, and area plans.
- d. Council may remove obsolete footpaths and replace with an appropriate verge material when the path has reached the end of its useful life.
- e. Where a footpath is not provided, a pedestrian corridor must be provided and maintained within the verge.
- f. Commercial property owners must not compromise the Council's verge and footpath in providing compliant access to their building.
- g. In locations where a footpath or shared path is not provided, access to properties is provided via the driveway.





A Guide to Pathways Guideline No. A004

Walkways

- a. Council maintains over 200 walkways across the municipality to ensure accessibility and connectivity of public spaces.
- b. Council will maintain and improve the existing network of walkways across the municipality to ensure accessibility and amenity for the community.
- c. Issues arising from behaviours in and around a walkway will be investigated on a case-by-case basis. Council will work with residents, relevant authorities and other stakeholders to consider appropriate options and determine a response.

4 Design Requirements

Footpaths and Shared paths

The design standards outlined in this section provide a minimum standard for the construction of specific infrastructure. Consideration has been focused on providing suitable access to a range of pedestrian groups including the movement impaired.

Refer to the Northern Territory Subdivision Development Guidelines Part for the following information relating connection and location:

Table 22, Page 52	Street and Road Hierarchy Design Criteria
Section 6.5, Page 54	Shared Paths and Footpath Networks

The specific design standards have been adapted from a range of sources including:

- Australian Standards 1428.1;
- The Austroads series; and
- Northern Territory Subdivision Development Guidelines;

Path Width and Construction

Whether it is footpaths or shared paths, these pedestrian facilities ultimately provide the public with the capability of safe connection across Darwin. Guidance on the specifications of footpaths has been sought through various documents including Austroads, Road Design guide and Australian Standards. City of Darwin officers have adapted its own minimum requirements which are outlined in the table below.

A Guide to Pathways Guideline No. A004

Plans and Sections of Paths

Path Thickness	100mm (minimum)
Path Materials	Reinforced Concrete (SL72)
Path Base	50mm Sand or FCR Bedding
Path Location	500mm from the property boundary

Table 1 - Path Design/Construction Requirements

Alteration to the above standards is possible; the alterations shall be justified to and approved by Council.

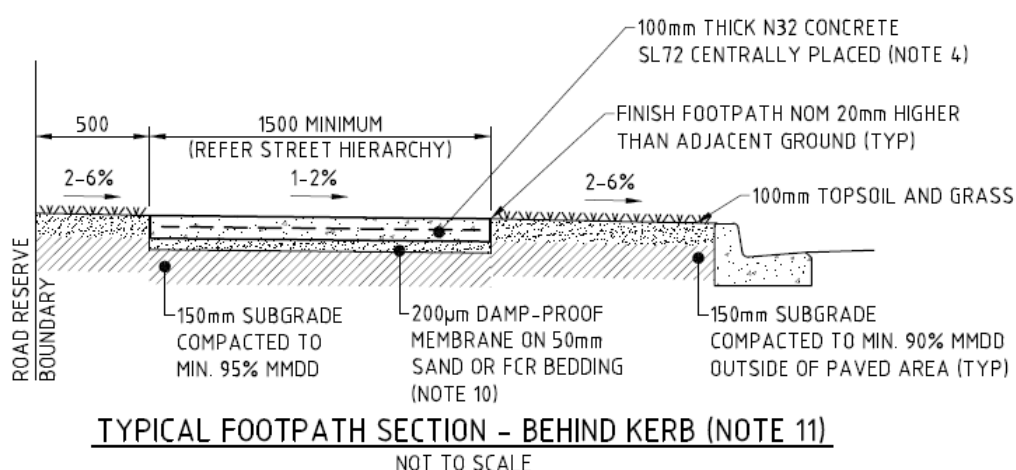


Figure 1 - Typical Section - Path

A Guide to Pathways Guideline No. A004

Road Crossing and Accessibility

Accessibility to paths and other pedestrian and bicycle infrastructure is crucial to the successful use of these facilities. Designing the infrastructure to be accessible by all user groups will promote the use of such.

The general rule is that pedestrians should not have to cross a road that is more than eight metres (average trafficable lane plus a parking lane) without some form of refuge or crossing. This rule applies to all streets with more than 1000 vehicle movements per day and has been sourced from the Guide to Traffic Management Part 6: Intersections, Interchanges and Crossings.

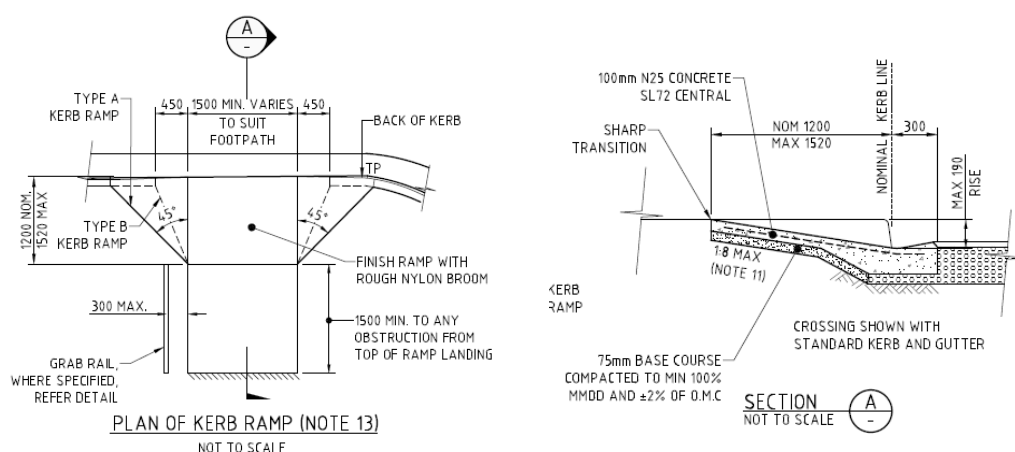


Figure 2 - Typical Details - Kerb Ramp

Gradients, Crossfalls and Vertical Clearance Standards

Gradients

Gradient refers to the vertical rise over the horizontal (longitudinal) run of a path and ultimately provides a ratio on how steep a footpath has been designed. Standards have been established to provide guidance on the recommended gradient for paths for appropriate accessibility. The following gradients outlined in Australian Standard 1428.1 provide guidance on the construction of such infrastructure.

- A desired gradient of 1:14 is recommended but this may not be achievable and so the absolute maximum gradient permissible is 1:8 (AS 1428.1); and
- Gradients for footpaths as per AS 1428.1 – “Where the gradient is 1:33 level rest areas 1.2m long should be provided at not greater than 25 m intervals



A Guide to Pathways

Guideline No. A004

whereas at 1:20 the interval should not exceed 15 m. Between gradients of 1:33 and 1:20 the interval should be interpolated. Landings are not required on gradients less than 1:33. Paths with a gradient steeper than 1:20 are to be considered as ramps for design purposes.”

In some cases the recommended gradients cannot be achieved due to the natural topography of the land and this should be noted.

Crossfall

Crossfall refers to the vertical rise over along the run of a path at right angles to the centreline.

The maximum crossfall in all circumstances is 2.5%.

Vehicle access is to be checked using standard vehicle templates.

Vertical Clearances

Vertical Clearance standards are set out in the Australian Standards 1428.1 and Australian Standard 1742.2. Council abides by these standards set out which state a 2.5m vertical clearance above the top of kerb shall be maintained at all times.

Walkways

Walkways are no longer considered best practice and will no longer be considered in future designs. Walkways have been replaced by small parks to provide better public space and safer environments.

Management of existing walkways

Council has the power to permanently or temporarily close walkways where they are road reserves under the Local Government Act in accordance with the Local Government (Road Opening & Closing) Regulations. This Guideline deals with two types of closure requests:

- (i) Permanent or temporary closure of a walkway to help address antisocial problems.
- (ii) Closure of a walkway where it is not an essential corridor for pedestrians.





A Guide to Pathways Guideline No. A004

The purpose of walkways is to provide a pedestrian and cycle passageway to and between public facilities. Council has categorised walkways by assessing the impact a closure would have on pedestrian access to various types of public and private facilities such as shops, schools, bus stops etc.

There are 3 categories:

Category A regarded as essential walkways that would impose a significant access impact on the community if closed.

Category B of less strategic value than essential walkways and could be considered for closure in some circumstances.

Category C regarded as non essential walkways that could be closed without a significant access impact on the community.

The methodology used to categorise walkways is contained in a report prepared by consultant Eugene Barry, with the following modification. Category B contains walkways within a range of 10 – 19.99 and Category C contains walkways scoring < 10. Category A remains at a score greater than 20. **Attachment A** contains the relevant sections of Eugene Barry's report. Due to the modification mentioned above the numbers of each category of walkway have been deleted.

Council will only consider closures on the basis of an application by one or more adjacent residents. Council will only consider permanent closure if one or more adjacent residents purchase the entire length of the walkway and consolidate it into their lot(s).

Request to Address Antisocial Issues

Council will not consider permanent closure of essential Category A walkways. Permanent closures will only be considered for Category B and C Walkways.





A Guide to Pathways Guideline No. A004

Temporary (night time) closures will only be considered for Category A and B walkways. Temporary (night time) closures will not be considered for Category C walkways.

When a request for a walkway closure to address antisocial concerns, the level and type of antisocial behaviour will need to be determined. Applicants will be requested to document antisocial behaviours and will be asked to report all instances to the Police for an appropriate response.

Council's first approach will be to see if appropriate policing within the resources of the Territory Police are able to address the problem.

The establishment of a local community pressure group could be encouraged to see if they can address the issues at a local level. [Such groups may need a facilitator.]

Working with Territory Housing, landlords, welfare and other groups are other areas to possibly pursue.

If local community pressure and policing measures fail to reduce the antisocial activity the next approach would be to address the walkway environment to make it less attractive for loitering, particularly after dark. This could involve trimming overhanging trees, lighting the walkways, night patrols, the installation of video surveillance cameras or other measures. (eg painting the surface wall a light coloured non slip finish to assist in light reflection).

Non essential Walkways

Council will consider closure and sale of non essential walkways (Category C) upon application by one or more adjacent residents. Council will need to comply with the Local Government (Road Opening & Closing) Regulations. Applicants will need to pay for all of Council's outgoing costs associated with the closure and title transfer. Land values will be determined by the Director Corporate Services. Applicants will be advised to ascertain whether there will be objections to the closure from local residents and whether any of the service authorities will object prior to making final application. Easements may be required over the land. Formal objections and





A Guide to Pathways Guideline No. A004

consideration of those objections will occur during and following the public notification period contained within the Regulations.

Lighting could be considered in 2 forms:

- (i) Spot lighting from each end which is a relatively cheap option that does not comply with the Australian Standards but would minimise light wash into adjacent properties and would be less affected by tree canopies.
- (ii) Lighting to Australian Standards is a more expensive option that may also have light wash problems into adjacent properties.

Lighting effectiveness is restricted by adjacent tree canopies and vandalism. Lighting would not be installed in walkways closed at night and priority would be given to Category A walkways.

Video surveillance could be used in a similar manner to red light cameras, ie move a limited number of cameras around fixed stations. This would be a more cost effective approach than temporary closures. Appropriate signage would be required and vandalism and privacy issues would need to be considered.

If community pressure, policing, lighting and other measures are ineffective then permanent (for Category B) or temporary night closures (for Category A) could be considered. Temporary closures would involve the erection of gates at each end of the walkway with opening and closing being carried out by residents, community groups, staff or contractors. Permanent closures would be in accordance with Regulations and require sale of the land and incorporation into an adjacent lot (s).

5 Exceptions

For pathways in new subdivisions refer to Northern Territory Subdivision Development Guidelines.





A Guide to Pathways Guideline No. A004

6 Definitions

“Walkway”	a narrow pedestrian thoroughfare between private allotments under the care and control of City of Darwin.
“Footpath”	refers to any formalised and constructed pedestrian access within a road reserve, or Council land such as parks. All footpaths within Darwin’s municipality are able to be used by pedestrians and cyclists.
“Obsolete Footpath”	footpaths that have reached the end of their useful life, are no longer serviceable through standard maintenance and are not programmed for future replacement. A serviceable footpath will exist on the other side of the road.
“Pedestrians”	within this Policy, pedestrians include all legal footpath users.
“Reconstruction”	replacement of an existing footpath with a new footpath, which may also be an upgrade to a different material.
“Removal”	removal of an existing footpath.
“Shared Path”	includes any path designed with the intention to accommodate both pedestrians and cyclists.
“Special Need”	includes any location where pedestrian traffic would be considered to be significant or the users to have limited mobility or require clear guidance.
“Verge”	the area from the road surface/kerb to the adjoining property boundary.

7 Legislative References

The procedure for the temporary closure of a walkway is prescribed within the Local Government Act (Sect 187) and the Local Government (Administration) Regulations

Disability Discrimination Act 1992

Relevant Australian Standards

Northern Territory Subdivision Guidelines

Northern Territory Standard Drawings

8 Implementation and delegation





A Guide to Pathways Guideline No. A004

The General Manager City Operations is responsible for managing implementation of this guideline.

9 Evaluation and review

This guideline should be reviewed in line with the review of the associated asset management plan.



16 REPORTS OF REPRESENTATIVES

17 QUESTIONS BY MEMBERS

18 GENERAL BUSINESS**18.1 INCOMING CORRESPONDENCE - NORTHERN TERRITORY ELECTORAL COMMISSION - WATERS WARD BY-ELECTION**

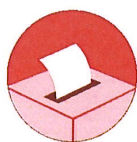
Author: Coordinator Councillor Governance and Support

Authoriser: Chief Executive Officer

Attachments: 1. Incoming Correspondence - Northern Territory Electoral Commission - Waters Ward By-Election [↓](#)

RECOMMENDATIONS

THAT the Incoming Correspondence - Northern Territory Electoral Commission - Waters Ward By-Election be received and noted.



Northern Territory
Electoral Commission
EVERY vote counts!

Level 3, TCG Centre | 80 Mitchell Street | GPO Box 2419 DARWIN NT 0801

T: 08 8999 5000 | F: 08 8999 7630 | E: ntec@nt.gov.au | ABN 8408 5734 992

Chief Executive Officer
City of Darwin
GPO Box 84
DARWIN NT 0801

Attention: Simone Saunders

2022 CITY OF DARWIN - WATERS WARD BY-ELECTION

Dear Simone

In accordance with *Local Government (Electoral) Regulation 71(b)* I hereby certify the results of the City of Darwin – Waters Ward by-election.

Three candidates contested the election for one vacancy for the position of councillor. The number of first preference votes received by each candidate was as follows:

Kim FARRAR	3,114
Robin LAWRENCE	1,481
Gary HASLETT	1,487

Total first preference votes **6,082**

As a consequence, under the preferential voting system, the quota of votes required for this election was 3,042.

Candidate Kim Farrar received the required quota at the primary count and is duly elected. The results are publically available on the NT Electoral Commission website.

If you have any further queries, please do not hesitate to contact Sue Whyte on 08 8999 7643

Yours, sincerely

Iain Loganathan
Electoral Commissioner
12 September 2022

www.ntec.nt.gov.au

EVERY vote counts!

18.2 INCOMING CORRESPONDENCE - AUSTRALIAN LOCAL GOVERNMENT ASSOCIATION - MOTIONS SUBMITTED TO THE 2022 NATIONAL GENERAL ASSEMBLY (NGA)

Author: Coordinator Councillor Governance and Support

Authoriser: Chief Executive Officer

Attachments: 1. Incoming Correspondence - Australian Local Government Association - Motions Submitted to the 2022 National General Assembly (NGA) [↓](#)

RECOMMENDATIONS

THAT the Incoming Correspondence - Australian Local Government Association - Motions Submitted to the 2022 National General Assembly (NGA) be received and noted.



14 September 2022

Lord Mayor Kon Vatskalis
City of Darwin
GPO Box 84
Darwin NT 0801
By email: lord.mayor@darwin.nt.gov.au

Dear Lord Mayor,

Thank you for the motions your council submitted to our 2022 National General Assembly (NGA) of Local Government, held in Canberra from 19-22 June.

I am writing to provide an update on these motions, and let you know how ALGA will advocate for the issues you have raised.

Motion 43.5

This National General Assembly calls on the Australian Government to partner with local government on a national program of urgent priority mitigation work to address anticipated major or catastrophic damage to existing essential community infrastructure linked to contemporary climate change modelling to 2050.

This motion was included in the NGA Business Papers as a sub-motion of motion 43 (submitted by Newcastle City Council) and was not debated separately by delegates at this year's Assembly.

As you may be aware, motion 43 was passed at this year's NGA.

At our meeting on 28 July, the ALGA Board also considered your motion, and it will be included in correspondence to Senator the Hon Murray Watt, Minister for Emergency Management.

Motion 60

This National General Assembly calls on the Australian Government to direct and support investment in the development of small-scale waste management technologies, systems, and solutions specific to the needs of regional and remote communities, as an adjunct to existing efforts that rely on private industry participation leveraging the waste streams of large-scale population bases.

Motion 60 was part of a group of motions that were not debated by the Assembly itself but referred by delegates to the ALGA Board for consideration.

Unfortunately, despite allocating almost three hours to debate on motions at this year's NGA, we were unable to consider and debate all motions submitted by councils within the time allocated.

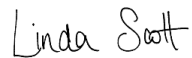
We have learned from this experience, and the ALGA Board has directed the secretariat to review the debating rules and processes ahead of next year's event and to allocate more time to the debate on motions in 2023.

This motion will be included in correspondence to the Hon Tanya Plibersek MP, Minister for the Environment and Water.

Thank you, again for submitting these motions and I will write again to provide a further update once we receive a response from the Ministers concerned.

Thank you, for your support of this year's NGA. We will announce the dates and call for motions for the 2023 NGA later this year, and I hope that I will see you in Canberra next June.

Yours sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Linda Scott". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

Cr Linda Scott
ALGA President

19 DATE, TIME AND PLACE OF NEXT ORDINARY COUNCIL MEETING

THAT the next Ordinary Meeting of Council be held on Tuesday, 11 October 2022, at 5:30pm (Open Section followed by the Confidential Section), Council Chambers Darrandirra, Level 1, Civic Centre, Harry Chan Avenue, Darwin.

20 CLOSURE OF MEETING TO THE PUBLIC

THAT pursuant to Section 99 (2) of the Local Government Act and Regulation 51 of the Local Government (General) Regulations the meeting be closed to the public to consider the Confidential Items of the Agenda.

RECOMMENDATIONS

That Council considers the confidential report(s) listed below in a meeting closed to the public in accordance with Section 99(2) of the Local Government Act:

26.1 Extension of Contract 2018/049 Management of Casuarina, Nightcliff and Parap Swimming Pools

This matter is considered to be confidential under Section 99(2) - 51(c)(i) of the Local Government Act, and the Council is satisfied that discussion of this matter in an open meeting would, on balance, be contrary to the public interest as it deals with information that would, if publicly disclosed, be likely to cause commercial prejudice to, or confer an unfair commercial advantage on, any person.

26.2 Chapel Lane Redevelopment

This matter is considered to be confidential under Section 99(2) - 51(c)(i) of the Local Government Act, and the Council is satisfied that discussion of this matter in an open meeting would, on balance, be contrary to the public interest as it deals with information that would, if publicly disclosed, be likely to cause commercial prejudice to, or confer an unfair commercial advantage on, any person.

26.3 Tree Advisory Committee - Appointment of Community Members and Amendments to the Terms of Reference

This matter is considered to be confidential under Section 99(2) - 51(c)(iv) of the Local Government Act, and the Council is satisfied that discussion of this matter in an open meeting would, on balance, be contrary to the public interest as it deals with information that would, if publicly disclosed, be likely to subject to subregulation 51(3) – prejudice the interests of the council or some other person.

26.4 Civic Centre Redevelopment - Draft Functional Design Brief

This matter is considered to be confidential under Section 99(2) - 51(c)(i) of the Local Government Act, and the Council is satisfied that discussion of this matter in an open meeting would, on balance, be contrary to the public interest as it deals with information that would, if publicly disclosed, be likely to cause commercial prejudice to, or confer an unfair commercial advantage on, any person.

26.5 New Leachate Pond Construction September Update

This matter is considered to be confidential under Section 99(2) - 51(c)(i) of the Local Government Act, and the Council is satisfied that discussion of this matter in an open meeting would, on balance, be contrary to the public interest as it deals with information that would, if publicly disclosed, be likely to cause commercial prejudice to, or confer an unfair commercial advantage on, any person.

27.1 Shoal Bay Waste Management Facility - Update September 2022

This matter is considered to be confidential under Section 99(2) - 51(c)(iv) of the Local Government Act, and the Council is satisfied that discussion of this matter in an open meeting would, on balance, be contrary to the public interest as it deals with information that would, if publicly disclosed, be likely to subject to subregulation 51(3) – prejudice the interests of the council or some other person.

27.2 Corporate Services Report - August 2022

This matter is considered to be confidential under Section 99(2) - 51(a) and 51(c)(iv) of the Local Government Act, and the Council is satisfied that discussion of this matter in an open meeting would, on balance, be contrary to the public interest as it deals with information about the employment of a particular individual as a member of the staff or possible member of the staff of the council that could, if publicly disclosed, cause prejudice to the individual and information that would, if publicly disclosed, be likely to subject to subregulation 51(3) – prejudice the interests of

the council or some other person.

27.3 Walkway Purchase Enquiries

This matter is considered to be confidential under Section 99(2) - 51(b) of the Local Government Act, and the Council is satisfied that discussion of this matter in an open meeting would, on balance, be contrary to the public interest as it deals with information about the personal circumstances of a resident or ratepayer.

28.1 Incoming Correspondence - Minister for Infrastructure, Transport, Regional Development and Local Government

This matter is considered to be confidential under Section 99(2) - 51(c)(iv) of the Local Government Act, and the Council is satisfied that discussion of this matter in an open meeting would, on balance, be contrary to the public interest as it deals with information that would, if publicly disclosed, be likely to subject to subregulation 51(3) – prejudice the interests of the council or some other person.

28.2 Incoming Correspondence - Northern Territory Remuneration Tribunal

This matter is considered to be confidential under Section 99(2) - 51(c)(iv) of the Local Government Act, and the Council is satisfied that discussion of this matter in an open meeting would, on balance, be contrary to the public interest as it deals with information that would, if publicly disclosed, be likely to subject to subregulation 51(3) – prejudice the interests of the council or some other person.

21 ADJOURNMENT OF MEETING AND MEDIA LIAISON



MINUTES

**Ordinary Council Meeting
Tuesday, 13 September 2022**

Reports, recommendations and supporting documentation can be accessed via the City of Darwin Council Website at www.darwin.nt.gov.au, at Council Public Libraries or contact the Committee Administrator on (08) 8930 0670.

**MINUTES OF CITY OF DARWIN
ORDINARY COUNCIL MEETING
HELD AT THE COUNCIL CHAMBERS DARRANDIRRA, LEVEL 1, CIVIC CENTRE, HARRY
CHAN AVENUE, DARWIN
ON TUESDAY, 13 SEPTEMBER 2022 AT 5:30PM**

- PRESENT:** Lord Mayor Kon Vatskalis, Councillor Paul Arnold, Councillor Jimmy Bouhoris, Councillor Sylvia Klonaris, Councillor Mick Palmer, Councillor Peter Pangquee, Councillor Vim Sharma, Councillor Ed Smelt, Councillor Amye Un
- OFFICERS:** Simone Saunders (Chief Executive Officer), Chris Kelly (Acting General Manager Corporate), Matt Grassmayr (General Manager Community), Alice Percy (General Manager Innovation)
- Gemma Perkins (Coordinator Councillor Governance and Support), Edith Heiberg (Governance Projects Officer), Nik Kleine (Executive Manager Infrastructure), Fred McCue (Public Relations and External Affairs Advisor)
- APOLOGY:** Councillor Kim Farrar, Councillor Brian O'Gallagher, Councillor Morgan Rickard, Councillor Rebecca Want de Rowe
- GUESTS:** Annabel Bowles (NT News)

WEBCASTING DISCLAIMER

The City of Darwin is live webcasting the Open Section of Ordinary Council Meetings. Audio-visual recording equipment has been configured to avoid coverage of the public gallery area and the City of Darwin will use its best endeavours to ensure images in this area are not webcast. However the City of Darwin expressly provides no assurances to this effect and in the event your image is webcast, you will by remaining in the public gallery area be taken to have given the City of Darwin a non-exclusive licence to copy and broadcast your image worldwide for no reward.

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1 Acknowledgement of Country

We the members of City of Darwin acknowledge that we are meeting on Larrakia Country.

We recognise and pay our respects to all Larrakia people, Traditional Owners and Custodian Elders of the past and present.

We support emerging Larrakia leaders now and into the future.

We are committed to working together with all Larrakia to care for this land and sea for our shared future.

2 THE LORD'S PRAYER

Our Father, who art in heaven, hallowed be thy name; thy kingdom come; thy will be done; on earth as it is in heaven.

Give us this day our daily bread. And forgive us our trespasses, as we forgive those who trespass against us. And lead us not into temptation; but deliver us from evil.

For thine is the kingdom, the power, and the glory for ever and ever.

Amen.

3 MEETING DECLARED OPEN**RESOLUTION ORD461/22**

Moved: Councillor Sylvia Klonaris

Seconded: Councillor Ed Smelt

The Chair declared the meeting open at 5.33 pm.

CARRIED 9/0

4 APOLOGIES AND LEAVE OF ABSENCE**4.1 APOLOGIES****RESOLUTION ORD462/22**

Moved: Councillor Vim Sharma

Seconded: Councillor Jimmy Bouhoris

THAT the apology from Councillor Kim Farrar, Councillor Brian O'Gallagher, Councillor Morgan Rickard be received.

CARRIED 9/0

4.2 LEAVE OF ABSENCE GRANTED**RESOLUTION ORD463/22**

Moved: Councillor Vim Sharma

Seconded: Councillor Jimmy Bouhoris

THAT it be noted Councillor Rebecca Want de Rowe is an apology due to a Leave of Absence previously granted on 16 August 2022 for the period 29 August to 18 September 2022.

CARRIED 9/0

4.3 LEAVE OF ABSENCE REQUESTED**RESOLUTION ORD464/22**

Moved: Councillor Vim Sharma

Seconded: Councillor Jimmy Bouhoris

THAT a Leave of Absence be granted for Councillor Mick Palmer for the 27 September 2022.

CARRIED 9/0

5 ELECTRONIC MEETING ATTENDANCE**5.1 ELECTRONIC MEETING ATTENDANCE GRANTED**

Nil

5.2 ELECTRONIC MEETING ATTENDANCE REQUESTED

Nil

6 DECLARATION OF INTEREST OF MEMBERS AND STAFF**6.1 DECLARATION OF INTEREST BY MEMBERS**

Nil

6.2 DECLARATION OF INTEREST BY STAFF

Nil

7 CONFIRMATION OF PREVIOUS MINUTES**MOTION**

Moved: Councillor Sylvia Klonaris

Seconded: Councillor Vim Sharma

THAT the minutes of the Ordinary Council Meeting held on 30 August 2022 be confirmed.

AMENDMENT**RESOLUTION ORD465/22**

Moved: Councillor Sylvia Klonaris

Seconded: Councillor Vim Sharma

THAT the minutes of the Ordinary Council Meeting held on 30 August 2022 be amended to note that at Item 14.1 Councillor Ed Smelt moved the amendment and Councillor Morgan Rickard seconded the amendment.

CARRIED 9/0

8 MOVING OF ITEMS**8.1 MOVING OF OPEN ITEMS INTO CONFIDENTIAL**

Nil

8.2 MOVING OF CONFIDENTIAL ITEMS INTO OPEN

Nil

8.3 MOVING CONFIDENTIAL ITEMS AT OPEN AT THE CONCLUSION OF THE MEETING**27.1 TIER 2 BI-ANNUAL PERFORMANCE REPORT: JANUARY - JUNE 2022****RESOLUTION ORD466/22**

Moved: Councillor Ed Smelt

Seconded: Councillor Jimmy Bouhoris

1. THAT the report entitled Tier 2 Bi-Annual Performance Report: January – June 2022 be received and noted.
2. THAT this report and any attachments be deemed confidential documents and be treated as such in accordance with Section 293(1) of the Local Government Act 2019.
3. THAT the documents remain confidential and that this decision be moved into Open at the end of the meeting.

CARRIED 9/0

27.2 UPDATE ON ROCK CENTRE LEGAL MATTER**RESOLUTION ORD467/22**

Moved: Councillor Vim Sharma

Seconded: Councillor Peter Pangquee

1. THAT the report entitled Update on Rock Centre Legal Matter be received and noted.
2. THAT this report and any attachments be deemed confidential documents and be treated as such in accordance with Section 293(1) of the *Local Government Act 2019*.
3. THAT the documents remain confidential and that this decision be moved into Open at the end of the meeting.

CARRIED 9/0

9 MATTERS OF PUBLIC IMPORTANCE / LORD MAYORAL MINUTE**MAYORAL MINUTE - MOTION OF CONDOLENCE FOLLOWING THE PASSING OF HER MAJESTY QUEEN ELIZABETH II**

Moved: Lord Mayor Kon Vatskalis

THAT Council observe a minute's silence for the passing of Queen Elizabeth II and provide a copy of this condolence motion to the Administrator of the Northern Territory.

CARRIED 9/0

10 PUBLIC QUESTION TIME

Nil

11 PETITIONS

Nil

12 DEPUTATIONS AND BRIEFINGS

Nil

13 NOTICES OF MOTION

Nil

14 ACTION REPORTS

14.1 NOMINATED PROJECTS FOR LOCAL ROADS AND COMMUNITY INFRASTRUCTURE PHASE 3 EXTENSION FUNDING

RESOLUTION ORD466/22

Moved: Councillor Peter Pangquee

Seconded: Councillor Jimmy Bouhoris

1. THAT the report entitled Nominated Projects for Local Road and Community Infrastructure Phase 3 Extension Funding be received and noted.
2. THAT Council endorse the projects nominated for the use of the Phase 3 Extension Local Roads and Community Infrastructure (LRCI) funding for 2023/24, as identified in the report entitled Nominated Projects for Local Roads and Community Infrastructure Phase 3 Extension Funding.
3. THAT Council, pursuant to Section 40 (2) of the *Local Government Act 2019* delegates to the Chief Executive Officer the authority to enter into the funding agreement to undertake these works.

CARRIED 9/0

14.2 WEST LANE OPPORTUNITY

RESOLUTION ORD467/22

Moved: Lord Mayor Kon Vatskalis

Seconded: Councillor Paul Arnold

1. THAT the report entitled West Lane Opportunity be received and noted.
2. THAT Council endorse the Chief Executive Officer to offer the Northern Territory Police, Fire and Emergency Services an opportunity to have a Police Beat in Shop 3, West Lane Arcade.

CARRIED 9/0

14.3 RECONCILIATION ADVISORY COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

RESOLUTION ORD468/22

Moved: Councillor Jimmy Bouhoris

Seconded: Councillor Peter Pangquee

1. THAT the report entitled Reconciliation Advisory Committee Recommendation be received and noted.
2. THAT City of Darwin endorse the use of the term First Nations in place of Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander in spoken and written communications.

CARRIED 9/0

15 RECEIVE & NOTE REPORTS

Nil

16 REPORTS OF REPRESENTATIVES**RESOLUTION ORD469/22**

Moved: Councillor Sylvia Klonaris

Seconded: Councillor Ed Smelt

THAT the following Reports of Representatives be received and noted.

16.1

The Lord Mayor reported on the recent trip to Dili which was very successful. Waste management is a big issue and Dili is keen to hear City of Darwin's experience. Dili is planning a master plan for the city as well as issuing titles for land owners. It was a very successful delegation, thanks to Alice and team for organising.

16.2

Councillor Peter Pangquee reported on the meeting with Chan Ward Councillors and MLA Brent Potter. Main discussions were regarding the funding for Bundilla and potentially a master plan for the area.

16.3

Councillor Amye Un reported on the brass band ceremony. The brass band appreciates the ongoing support from City of Darwin. Councillor Amye Un also met with the President of East Timor while in Darwin.

16.4

Councillor Sylvia Klonaris reported on the Cyprus Food and Wine Festival. It was a tremendous event with a large turn out.

16.5

Councillor Jimmy Bouhoris reported on the Dragon Boat Festival working group. Thanks to Cherry and the team for pursuing grants and sponsorship. Further information will be provided to Elected Members. This will be a great event for Darwin.

CARRIED 9/0

17 QUESTIONS BY MEMBERS**17.1 RAPID CREEK BRIDGE UPDATE****RESOLUTION ORD470/22**

Moved: Councillor Mick Palmer

Seconded: Councillor Vim Sharma

Question

Councillor Ed Smelt requested an update on the Rapid Creek Bridge.

Answer

The General Manager Community, Matt Grassmayr responded and advised that City of Darwin is waiting on quotes for the temporary structure changes. Further information will be provided to Elected Members once received.

CARRIED 9/0

17.2 MAINTENANCE IN LYONS**RESOLUTION ORD471/22**

Moved: Councillor Mick Palmer

Seconded: Councillor Vim Sharma

Question

Councillor Jimmy Bouhoris queried the maintenance contracts in the suburb of Lyons. The community has provided feedback that there are issues with the mowing in Garamanak Park.

Answer

The General Manager Community, Matt Grassmayr responded and advised that the information including timing and frequency will be provided to Elected Members. The issue with mowing in Garamanak Park will be raised with the contractor.

CARRIED 9/0

17.3 LIGHTING AT NIGHTCLIFF OVAL**RESOLUTION ORD472/22**

Moved: Councillor Mick Palmer

Seconded: Councillor Vim Sharma

Question

Councillor Peter Pangquee requested an update on the lights at Nightcliff Oval.

Answer

The Executive Manager Infrastructure, Nik Kleine responded and advised that rectification has been resolved. The works will progress as soon as possible.

CARRIED 9/0

18 GENERAL BUSINESS**18.1 INCOMING CORRESPONDENCE - DEPARTMENT OF INFRASTRUCTURE, PLANNING AND LOGISTICS (DIPL) - BLACK SPOT PROJECT 2022/23 FUNDING****RESOLUTION ORD473/22**

Moved: Councillor Sylvia Klonaris

Seconded: Councillor Peter Pangquee

THAT the Incoming Correspondence - Department of Infrastructure, Planning and Logistics (DIPL) - Black Spot Project 2022/23 Funding be received and noted.

CARRIED 9/0

18.2 OUTGOING CORRESPONDENCE - MINISTER FOR RENEWABLES AND ENERGY - REQUESTING UPDATE FOR UNDERGROUND POWER LINES**RESOLUTION ORD474/22**

Moved: Councillor Sylvia Klonaris

Seconded: Councillor Peter Pangquee

THAT the Outgoing Correspondence - Minister for Renewables and Energy - Requesting Update for Underground Power Lines be received and noted.

CARRIED 9/0

18.3 DEPUTY LORD MAYOR**RESOLUTION ORD475/22**

Moved: Lord Mayor Kon Vatskalis

Seconded: Councillor Peter Pangquee

THAT Council appoint Councillor Vim Sharma as Deputy Lord Mayor for the period 29 September 2022 to 28 January 2023.

CARRIED 9/0

19 DATE, TIME AND PLACE OF NEXT ORDINARY COUNCIL MEETING**RECOMMENDATIONS**

THAT the next Ordinary Meeting of Council be held on Tuesday, 27 September 2022, at 5:30pm (Open Section followed by the Confidential Section), Council Chambers Darrandirra, Level 1, Civic Centre, Harry Chan Avenue, Darwin.

20 CLOSURE OF MEETING TO THE PUBLIC**RECOMMENDATIONS**

THAT pursuant to Section 99 (2) of the Local Government Act and Regulation 51 of the Local Government (General) Regulations the meeting be closed to the public to consider the Confidential Items of the Agenda.

RECOMMENDATIONS

That Council considers the confidential report(s) listed below in a meeting closed to the public in accordance with Section 99(2) of the Local Government Act:

26.1 City Centre - Footpath Treatment

This matter is considered to be confidential under Section 99(2) - 51(c)(i) of the Local Government Act, and the Council is satisfied that discussion of this matter in an open meeting would, on balance, be contrary to the public interest as it deals with information that would, if publicly disclosed, be likely to cause commercial prejudice to, or confer an unfair commercial advantage on, any person.

26.2 Memorial Request from Mindil Beach Sunset Market Association

This matter is considered to be confidential under Section 99(2) - 51(b) of the Local Government Act, and the Council is satisfied that discussion of this matter in an open meeting would, on balance, be contrary to the public interest as it deals with information about the personal circumstances of a resident or ratepayer.

26.3 By-Law Update September 2022

This matter is considered to be confidential under Section 99(2) - 51(d) of the Local Government Act, and the Council is satisfied that discussion of this matter in an open meeting would, on balance, be contrary to the public interest as it deals with information subject to an obligation of confidentiality at law, or in equity.

27.1 Tier 2 Bi-annual Performance Report: January - June 2022

This matter is considered to be confidential under Section 99(2) - 51(e) of the Local Government Act, and the Council is satisfied that discussion of this matter in an open meeting would, on balance, be contrary to the public interest as it deals with subject to subregulation 51(3) – information provided to the council on condition that it be kept confidential and would, if publicly disclosed, be likely to be contrary to the public interest.

27.2 Update on Rock Centre Legal Matter

This matter is considered to be confidential under Section 99(2) - 51(c)(ii) of the Local Government Act, and the Council is satisfied that discussion of this matter in an open meeting would, on balance, be contrary to the public interest as it deals with information that would, if publicly disclosed, be likely to prejudice the maintenance or administration of the law.

21 Adjournment of Meeting and Media Liaison

RESOLUTION ORD476/22

Moved: Lord Mayor Kon Vatskalis

Seconded: Councillor Peter Pangquee

THAT the open section of the meeting be adjourned at 6.00pm.

CARRIED 9/0

THAT the open section of the meeting be resumed at 6.52pm

THAT the chair declared the meeting closed at 6.52pm.

The minutes of this meeting were confirmed at the Ordinary Council Meeting held on 27 September 2022.

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CHAIR