

## COUNCIL MEETING - 25 OCTOBER 2021 ATTACHMENTS

<b>3.2.1 RESPONSES TO QUESTIONS RAISED AT PRIOR MEETINGS.....</b>	<b>3</b>
3.2.1.1 RESPONSE TO QUESTION WITHOUT NOTICE - 27 SEPTEMBER 2021 - B VELLACOTT.....	3
3.2.1.2 RESPONSE TO QUESTION WITHOUT NOTICE - 27 SEPTEMBER 2021 - R RUSSELL.....	4
3.2.1.3 RESPONSE TO QUESTION WITHOUT NOTICE - 27 SEPTEMBER 2021 - T SMITH.....	5
3.2.1.4 RESPONSE TO QUESTIONS WITHOUT NOTICE - 27 SEPTEMBER 2021 - D JANNEY.....	7
3.2.1.5 RESPONSE TO QUESTIONS WITHOUT NOTICE - 27 SEPTEMBER 2021 - M GARDAM.....	8
<b>3.2.2 QUESTIONS ON NOTICE FROM THE PUBLIC.....</b>	<b>9</b>
3.2.2.1 QUESTION ON NOTICE - C MILLS - OCTOBER 2021.....	9
3.2.2.2 QUESTIONS ON NOTICE - M GARDAM - OCTOBER 2021.....	10
<b>5.2 DEVONPORT SPORTS INFRASTRUCTURE MASTER PLAN 2035.....</b>	<b>13</b>
5.2.1 SPORTS INFRASTRUCTURE MASTER PLAN PART A - DRAFT.....	13
5.2.2 SPORTS INFRASTRUCTURE MASTER PLAN PART B - DRAFT.....	49
<b>5.3 ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT- 30 JUNE 2021.....</b>	<b>103</b>
5.3.1 DCC FINANCIAL REPORT 2021 - FINAL 14-09-2021.....	103
5.3.2 DEVONPORT CITY COUNCIL - INDEPENDENT AUDITORS REPORT ( OPINION) - FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2021.....	171
<b>5.4 RANT ARTS PARTNERSHIP AGREEMENT 2022-2026.....</b>	<b>175</b>
5.4.1 RANT ARTS DRAFT PARTNERSHIP AGREEMENT 2021-2026.....	175
5.4.2 1. RANT ARTS COUNCIL UPDATE 2021 AUGUST.....	180
5.4.3 2. RANT ARTS DEVONPORT KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS.....	216
<b>6.3 GENERAL MANAGER'S REPORT - OCTOBER 2021.....</b>	<b>217</b>
6.3.1 CURRENT AND PREVIOUS MINUTES RESOLUTIONS - OCTOBER 2021.....	217
<b>6.4 UNCONFIRMED MINUTES - CRADLE COAST AUTHORITY REPRESENTATIVES MEETING - 7 SEPTEMBER 2021.....</b>	<b>218</b>

6.4.1 UNCONFIRMED MINUTES CCA REPRESENTATIVE MEETING 7 SEPTEMBER 2021.....	218
<b>6.5 UNCONFIRMED MINUTES OF THE MERSEY-LEVEN EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE.....</b>	<b>226</b>
6.5.1 MERSEY LEVEN EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE MEETING - MINUTES - 8 SEPTEMBER 2021 UNCONFIRMED.....	226
<b>7.1 PLANNING AUTHORITY COMMITTEE MEETING - 11 OCTOBER.....</b>	<b>254</b>
7.1.1 MINUTES- PLANNING- AUTHORITY- COMMITTEE-11- OCTOBER-2021.....	254





## DEVONPORT CITY COUNCIL

ABN: 47 611 446 016

PO Box 604 Devonport TAS 7310 – 137 Rooke Street, Devonport

Telephone 03 6424 0511

Email [council@devonport.tas.gov.au](mailto:council@devonport.tas.gov.au) Web [www.devonport.tas.gov.au](http://www.devonport.tas.gov.au)

28 September 2021

Mr B Vellacott  
11 Cocker Place  
DEVONPORT TAS 7310

Dear Mr Vellacott

### **RESPONSE TO QUESTIONS WITHOUT NOTICE RAISED MONDAY 27 SEPTEMBER 2021**

I write in response to your questions without notice, taken on notice at the Council Meeting on Monday, 27 September 2021, as outlined below.

**Q2.** Please refer to agenda item 3.2.2, pages 9 and 10. I was informed no answer was given to my question 2 on notice for tonight because it was too broad. Mayor, in specific terms and hopefully you will answer with a simple answer of yes or no - I ask, in regard to the food pavilion, now known as Providore Place, as of this date the 27th of September 2021, are there any outstanding debts 90 days and over and or outstanding rates 3 years and over owing to council?

#### **Response**

Council do not publicly disclose details regarding the status of any debtors.

I note your third question, regarding legal fees associated with Providore Place to which the Mayor rightly responded that this had previously been answered. This answer was originally provided to you at Council's meeting on 25 January 2021 where it was noted:

"Legal expenses are not captured or reported to the detail you request, however total expenditure on legal fees across the whole organisation in the last two financial years is as

follows:

2019/20 - \$109,105

2018/19 - \$50,561"

Whilst Council has no intention of wasting resources to analyse these accounts to the level you request, an initial review indicates that legal advice specifically relating to Providore Place makes up approximately 20% of the total amount over the two years.

Yours sincerely

Matthew Atkins  
GENERAL MANAGER



*The City with Spirit*



## DEVONPORT CITY COUNCIL

ABN: 47 611 446 016

PO Box 604 Devonport TAS 7310 – 137 Rooke Street, Devonport

Telephone 03 6424 0511

Email [council@devonport.tas.gov.au](mailto:council@devonport.tas.gov.au) Web [www.devonport.tas.gov.au](http://www.devonport.tas.gov.au)

28 September 2021

Mr R Russell  
225 Steele Street  
DEVONPORT TAS 7310

Dear Mr Russell

### **RESPONSE TO QUESTIONS WITHOUT NOTICE RAISED MONDAY 27 SEPTEMBER 2021**

I write in response to your questions without notice, taken on notice at the Council Meeting on Monday, 27 September 2021, as outlined below.

**Q1.** Why does Devonport City Council send an SMS reminder for the second, third and fourth rates instalment, but not the first instalment?

#### **Response**

Notification of the first instalment is by delivery of the rates notice.

**Q2.** Devonport City Council planning notices are put up and removed by Devonport City Council staff. Question, could you ask your staff to return and remove the residue, grey tape still attached to the perforated metal cladding where the planning notice was attached to the Best Street side of the multi-storey car park?

**Q3.** At the last Council meeting you were discussing container space for the community groups. Well there is ample space at the old Council depot beside splash. Question - could you have your Works Department pay some attention to the main gate, as the gap beneath it is easily big enough to crawl under.

#### **Q2 & 3 Response**

We acknowledge these two points as comment and will action only if considered necessary.

Yours sincerely

Matthew Atkins  
GENERAL MANAGER



*The City with Spirit*



## DEVONPORT CITY COUNCIL

ABN: 47 611 446 016

PO Box 604 Devonport TAS 7310 – 137 Rooke Street, Devonport

Telephone 03 6424 0511

Email [council@devonport.tas.gov.au](mailto:council@devonport.tas.gov.au) Web [www.devonport.tas.gov.au](http://www.devonport.tas.gov.au)

28 September 2021

Mr T Smith  
7 Glen Court  
DEVONPORT TAS 7310

Dear Mr Smith

### **RESPONSE TO QUESTIONS WITHOUT NOTICE RAISED MONDAY 27 SEPTEMBER 2021**

I write in response to your questions without notice, taken on notice at the Council Meeting on Monday, 27 September 2021, as outlined below.

- Q1.** The council recently hired a contractor to undertake kerb and guttering work at the front of Reece Plumbing supplies at Don Road Devonport. What was the cost to the ratepayers of this work?

#### **Response**

Work done on the kerb and associated assets on Don Road has cost \$26,200. This work was required in preparation for the road reseal scheduled for October and for the improvements to the Don Road/Lovett Street/Sorell Street intersection listed in Council's capital works program and scheduled for later this year.

- Q2.** With regards to your reply to me about the cleanliness of the area from Southern Wild Distillery and all the way to the multi-storey car park, your reply from the media advisor said that it was cleaned on plan on a weekly basis. I find your answer not to be transparent at all to the ratepayers of Devonport. When asking questions into any form of government being local, state and federal - one should expect a proper answer and not to have a "kick the can down the road" approach. If the area that I mentioned was supposedly cleaned weekly, why was there composting leaves along the walkway and other debris lying about the place?
- Q3.** I had a visit to the paranapple centre last week to pick up this month's agenda for September. Before arriving at the offices, I visited the area again from Wild Distillery to the multi-storey carpark to notice that your amazing phantom cleaning brigade has still left the area in an untidy manner. With cigarette butts everywhere, but also noticed that there weren't any containers for the smokers to put their butts into. Isn't this supposed to be a smoke free area as it is on council-owned land? I would expect some action to take place with this. Surely it's not much to expect with tourists visiting this area now and into the future when the borders are opened.



*The City with Spirit*

- 2 -

**Q2 & 3 Response**

These questions are considered to be comment.

Yours sincerely

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'Matthew Atkins', with a stylized, cursive script.

Matthew Atkins  
GENERAL MANAGER



## DEVONPORT CITY COUNCIL

ABN: 47 611 446 016

PO Box 604 Devonport TAS 7310 – 137 Rooke Street, Devonport

Telephone 03 6424 0511

Email [council@devonport.tas.gov.au](mailto:council@devonport.tas.gov.au) Web [www.devonport.tas.gov.au](http://www.devonport.tas.gov.au)

28 September 2021

Mr D Janney  
23 Watkinson Street  
DEVONPORT TAS 7310

Dear Mr Janney

### RESPONSE TO QUESTIONS WITHOUT NOTICE RAISED MONDAY 27 SEPTEMBER 2021

I write in response to your questions without notice, taken on notice at the Council Meeting on Monday, 27 September 2021, as outlined below.

**Q1.** The old library building which is one of the Council's assets looks rather shoddy. The green fascia needs to be repainted. When is that going to happen?

#### Response

Council doesn't have any current plans to undertake major maintenance relating to this building and are continuing to explore opportunities for other developments on the site.

**Q2.** Item 6.5.1 page 415 - Financial summary. Employee benefits \$112,000 unfavourable. The unfavourable timing variance is mostly due to one off increases in leave provisions and less time spent on capital works for the period than budgeted for. Why less time than budgeted for capital works?

#### Response

The budget is based on an annual allocation which is phased equally over twelve months. In reality, less capital works occur in winter whilst designs are being finalised and the weather is less favourable for road construction.

**Q3.** Item 6.9.1 page 117 of this Agenda has circular pie charts which really don't help with indicating progress.

Why doesn't the council have linear graphs which plot actual against budget to better indicate progress?

#### Response

One of the Annual Plan actions for 2021/22 is to review the scope and content of routine reporting to Council. This report will be included in the review.

Yours sincerely

Matthew Atkins  
GENERAL MANAGER



*The City with Spirit*



## DEVONPORT CITY COUNCIL

ABN: 47 611 446 016

PO Box 604 Devonport TAS 7310 – 137 Rooke Street, Devonport

Telephone 03 6424 0511

Email [council@devonport.tas.gov.au](mailto:council@devonport.tas.gov.au) Web [www.devonport.tas.gov.au](http://www.devonport.tas.gov.au)

28 September 2021

Mr M Gardam  
4 Beaumont Drive  
DEVONPORT TAS 7310

Dear Mr Gardam

### **RESPONSE TO QUESTIONS WITHOUT NOTICE RAISED MONDAY 27 SEPTEMBER 2021**

I write in response to your questions without notice, taken on notice at the Council Meeting on Monday, 27 September 2021, as outlined below.

- Q2.** Council has previously advised that all external approvals had been received for the Waterfront Parkland Elevated Walkway; accordingly, will Council name the entity appropriately authorised to actually provide the approval for the section of walkway that will extend out over the river in proximity to the shipping lane? Can you tell me what the appropriate authority that's given you approval, you've said you have approval as far as you're aware, to put that out into the river approximately of the shipping line so what's the authority that we've asked for?

#### **Response**

Council have received Crown consent and hold a Crown Lease over the area required for the construction of the elevated walkway. In addition to this, there has been numerous layers of approval and liaison required for the construction of the walkway. The key stakeholders have included Crown Land Services, Tasports, Tasrail, Department of State Growth and MAST.

- Q3.** If a marine vessel hits the Elevated Walkway where it extends out over the river and therefore injury results, is the Council in any way responsible and if so, does Council have insurance cover for this specific risk?

#### **Response**

This is a hypothetical question which we are unable to answer.

Yours sincerely

Matthew Atkins  
GENERAL MANAGER



*The City with Spirit*

Questions: ON NOTICE for Agenda 25 Oct Christopher Mills, 52 Caroline St

**1 *It is a fact that photographic evidence if ignored, still remains photographic evidence.***

My photograph on page 9 of the Attachment to the Agenda of the Meeting 27 Sept. shows rubbish and rotten wood chips and weeds on what was until November 5 2019 natural bushland. The photo also shows that owners of the new blocks are extending their land by dumping fill and encroaching onto the landslip hazard zone... I have an opinion from the of the Minister of Resources ( Hon.Guy Barnett MP)

*"That the land at 54 Caroline St is largely within the Medium or Medium Active Landslide hazard band as identified by MRT Mapping. .*

This weight of fill and increased water run off risks triggering a landslip of the already destabilized landslip zone. *"Works within a landslip zone"* are required to be assessed by a Qualified Engineering Geologist.... will this Administration comply with this requirement ?

**2. Could this Council please provide a list of all Level 5 Reserves ?**

*Handed in  
12 OCT. 2021*



17<sup>th</sup> October 2021

Devonport City Council  
137 Rooke Street  
**DEVONPORT TAS 7310**

Malcolm Gardam  
4 Beaumont Drive  
**MIANDETTA TAS 7310**  
(Mobile No: 0417 355 813)

**ATTENTION: MR. MATTHEW ATKINS – GENERAL MANAGER (MAYOR & COUNCILLORS)**

**RE: GOVERNANCE QUESTIONS ON NOTICE**

Dear Sir,

The following are submitted as questions on notice to the Ordinary Meeting of Council scheduled for Monday 25<sup>th</sup> October 2021. As always, I request that the questions and sub-questions be treated separately and answered separately, albeit council rarely does so instead opting to provide a summary response that frequently ignores many of the specific questions asked.

### **Existence of lingering Providore Place bad debts**

**Q1.** With reference to the “Outstanding Debtors – 90 Days and Over Report and Outstanding Rates Debtors – Three Years and Over” listed for discussion in closed (secret) session at the 26 July Devonport Council meeting, I asked the question whether council would rule out that this related to present or past tenants of Providore Place. The Mayor responded that she would not accept the question as it relates to a matter that would be considered in the closed session of the meeting.

I was simply asking if council would exclude past and present Providore Place tenants and not to disclose details of any matter to be discussed in Closed Session. Failure to answer leaves one to suspect that council is continuing the sorry saga of still considering debt recovery or write-offs at ratepayer cost some three years after Providore Place opened; accordingly, **as Council has had almost 3 months to consider such matters and opportunity to approve a response (particularly if it does not involve past or present Providore Place tenants) I again ask the question as to whether council will rule out that part or all of these bad debts relate to present or past tenants of Providore Place?**

### **Hypothetical Questions and Hypothetical Responses**

**Q2.** When asked at the September meeting as to any potential council caused delays that council was aware of on the Waterfront Parkland Redevelopment project, and must under contract advise the main contractor of in writing, the Mayor responded that “...it is not appropriate to answer hypothetical questions regarding future contractual claims that may or may not occur.” (I was simply asking if Council was aware of any potential delays and not what those delays might be) and when asked questions as to the existence of insurance cover as a mitigation measure should a marine vessel collide with the soon to be erected Waterfront Parkland Elevated Walkway where it extends out in



vicinity to the commercial shipping lane the Mayor responded *“This is a hypothetical question which we are unable to answer.”*; accordingly, **when it comes to hypotheticals will council please advise the relevance of the statement included in its response dated 31/8/21 to my original question in the August Agenda regarding reasons why it spent about \$30,000 on “wombat crossings” installed in Forbes Street with “For comparison, the estimated cost of the work is only small percentage of the cost of a serious injury crash which is estimated in excess of \$500,000.”**, and subsequently confirmed in the September Agenda that this is not a direct risk to Council, **is nothing other than including an irrelevant hypothetical event to pad out its response?**

### **Waterfront Parkland Redevelopment**

**Q3.** In Council’s letter dated 28/9/21 it confirmed the existence of a Crown Land lease, with further clarification in its letter dated 15/10/21, specifically regarding approval of the area required for construction of the Waterfront Parkland Elevated Walkway that encroaches over the river; accordingly, will Council please advise separately as to each of the following:

- a) Does the Crown Land Lease contain indemnity clauses common to such leases requiring Council to indemnify the Crown?
- b) Is the Crown Land Lease available to the public on request?

**Q4.** Further to the General Manager’s letter, on behalf of the Mayor, dated 15/10/21, in relation to the Waterfront Parkland Elevated Walkway, I seek separate clarification as to each of the following:

- a) Advice is that for the section of Elevated Walkway to extend out over the river required approval from TasPorts; accordingly, **does Council refute that this approval (which Council states it has) was a condition precedent to the walkway being allowed to be constructed as intended with regards to encroaching over the river to the extent that it is designed to do?**
- b) **Will the General Manager give an unconditional confirmation that Council was in actual receipt of a valid TasPorts approval as at the 27/9/21 as previously asked?**
- c) Does the TasPorts consent contain conditions such as indemnity clauses requiring Council to indemnify TasPorts in any way?
- d) Is the TasPorts consent (approval) available to the public on request?

### **2021 Annual General Meeting and Annual Report**

**Q5.** Will Council provide an update as to the status of the Annual Report 2020-21 and the required sign-off by the Auditor General?

**Q6.** Will Council advise as to the actual or anticipated timing of the 2021 Annual General Meeting?

### **Sale of 116-122 Stony Rise Road**

**Q7.** With reference to “Financial Implications” on Page 69 of the September Agenda in relation to the sale of 116-122 Stony Rise Road I ask the following as separate questions:

- a) What is the relevance of a Valuer-General land valuation of \$185,000 being some 6 years old when land prices have increased dramatically in recent times?
- b) Will Council disclose the “current market valuation” included in the confidential licenced valuer’s report supporting a sale price of \$195,000?
- c) Who was the licenced valuer providing the current market valuation?

### **Conflict of Interest training for DCC councillors as directed by the Code of Conduct Panel**

**Q8.** In relation to the Code of Conduct Panel Determination Report for “Mr Graeme Nevin vs Cr Annette Rockliff, Cr Lynn Laycock and Cr Leon Perry” (July 2021) the Panel instructed all three councillors to “.....undertake training in recognising and dealing with conflict of interest in the local government context.” I submitted the following separate questions for both the August and September meetings to which council responded in the September Agenda “As per our answer to you last month, details regarding the training are yet to be finalised.” Accordingly, and considering the Panel also instructed that “This training is to be undertaken prior to the next Annual General Meeting of the Council.” I resubmit the following as separate questions:

- a) “Considering that three of our most experienced councillors and the General Manager apparently failed to recognise a conflict of interest at the 2020 AGM, despite it having been clearly pointed out, including at the AGM, prior to those councillors breaching the Code; **will Council consider arranging for all councillors to “.....undertake training in recognising and dealing with conflict of interest in the local government context.” as well as the General Manager whose role I understand/believe is to advise on such matters?”**
- b) “Will Council confirm the name of the person who has or will be delivering the training directed by the Code of Conduct Panel, “.....in recognising and dealing with conflict of interest in the local government context”?”
- c) Will Council advise the council cost of attendance for each participant?

Please acknowledge receipt and ensure inclusion in full in the hardcopy of the October meeting Agenda.

Yours sincerely,

Malcolm Gardam

CC: Mayor & Councillors

# Devonport Sports Infrastructure Master Plan 2035

## Part A. Key Findings and Projects



DRAFT October 2021



## Contents

<b>1. Executive Summary.....</b>	<b>1</b>
1.1 Key Findings.....	2
1.2 Guiding Principles.....	2
1.3 Projects.....	3
1.4 Implementation and Resourcing.....	4
<b>2. Introduction.....</b>	<b>5</b>
2.1 Master Plan Scope.....	6
2.2 Infrastructure Considered.....	8
2.3 Sports Considered.....	8
2.4 Methodology.....	9
2.5 Related Plans and Strategies.....	9
<b>3. Key Findings.....</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>4. Guiding Principles.....</b>	<b>12</b>
<b>5. Master Plan Improvements.....</b>	<b>13</b>
5.1 Meercroft Park.....	14
5.2 Devonport Oval.....	16
5.3 Byard Park.....	18
5.4 Devonport Recreation Centre.....	20
5.5 East Devonport Recreation and Function Centre + Girdlestone Park.....	22
5.6 Maidstone Park.....	24
5.7 Valley Road Football Centre.....	26
5.8 Don Recreation Ground.....	28
<b>6. Implementation.....</b>	<b>30</b>
6.1 Responsibilities, Review and Resourcing.....	30
6.2 Implementation Plan.....	30



Image: Simon Sturzaker

# 1. Executive Summary

The Devonport Sports Infrastructure Master Plan provides a framework to develop public sports infrastructure that supports wider community participation in sport, health, and wellbeing activities to 2035 and beyond.

Devonport is a sporting City – participation is generally high with a diverse range of activities on offer. The Devonport City Council initiated the codesign of a master plan in July 2019 recognising that a strong network of community sports facilities across the city can enhance liveability.

A working group of local sporting clubs and peak organisations, Communities Tasmania, and the Devonport City Council (Council), have conducted research and consultation to identify 30 projects, estimated at \$79.1M. This work is presented in the *Sports Infrastructure Master Plan 2035* in two parts.

**Part A. Key Findings and Projects** includes:

- Background introduction and key findings
- Master Plan vision and guiding principles to inform recommendations

- Prioritised Master Plan projects for each precinct supported by rationale
- Implementation plan listing future projects by priority with capital and operational cost estimates

**Part B. Context** includes:

- Exploration of the social, economic, environmental, and physical trends and site characteristics to support infrastructure planning. This includes relevant socioeconomic data, consultation outcomes, details of each sports precinct, and a summary of Devonport City Council investment in sports facilities.
- Analysis of sports participation and facility demand across 21 sports and 9 sporting precincts. Sports with relatively high local participation rates and those that have a high reliance on their respective facilities being either hired or leased from Council have been analysed in detail. These sports include Football (Soccer), Netball, Basketball, Touch Football, Australian Football (AFL), Cricket, Hockey, Tennis, and Volleyball.



DRAFT Devonport Sports Infrastructure Master Plan PART A 1

## 1.1 Key Findings

The following factors have influenced the direction of the Master Plan. A detailed discussion is contained in Part B.

### **Devonport's Socioeconomic Profile**

Aging community; significant areas of disadvantage; disability level higher than national average; over half of residents are overweight or obese; 67% insufficiently active.

### **Participation Changes**

Growth in sports is creating demand on infrastructure; 52% of the 21 sports analysed have seen at least a 10% increase in membership 2016-2019, with 45% of these increased membership by 20%. At the same time, there is a nation-wide shift towards self-organised (casual/social) physical activities. This will require precinct planning that considers active transport infrastructure (community movement) and adaptable facilities to engage residents in both organised and non-organised pursuits.

### **Infrastructure Availability**

Lack of facilities to support year-round participation, such as outdoor lighting and indoor facilities. Several sports at capacity and competing for venue access due to similarities in scheduling. Decline in availability of school facilities.

### **Facility Condition**

Many facilities nearing end of life and are no longer fit for purpose, requiring renewal to meet current standards and future sporting and community needs. This includes lack of suitable off field supporting infrastructure and amenities, such as gender neutral, accessible facilities. There are also limited facilities across the region to support community to elite level participation in the one precinct, such as Football, Basketball, and Netball.

### **Club Capacity**

Different capacity levels of clubs to effectively govern and be financially viable

requires a case-by-case approach to facility management, such as 'user pays' full cost recovery, 'fully fund' by Council, or a shared approach.

### **Investment Landscape**

Future government investment is likely to be focused on multi-sport and activity provision, over single sport/activity outcomes.

### **Financial Capacity**

Facility improvements will increase the overall operational cost, i.e., depreciation, maintenance, rates, utilities, and other outgoings. On average a \$10M capital investment would require 9.1% of the build cost in operational expenditure. This is 3% above what the Devonport community (via Council) currently invests. This is unlikely to be financially viable, hence shared or 'outsourced models' of operation should be reviewed or explored to maximise capacity and reduce the cost burden, where these are currently not in place.

## 1.2 Guiding Principles

In response to the key findings and vision, Master Plan projects have been prioritised based on three Guiding Principles:

### **1. Maximise Carrying Capacity**

This means increasing facility use at all available times and efficiently utilising spaces/land available.

### **2. Multi-use Facilities**

This means developing accessible, inclusive, multi-use facilities for sport, recreation, and broader community activities.

### **3. Strategic Investment**

This means working in partnership to create financially viable facilities that deliver positive social, environmental, and economic outcomes.



## 1.3 Projects

### Meercroft Park

1. Light a minimum of one field
2. Determine need for safety fencing on road boundaries
3. Devonport Tennis Club upgrades, such as playground, court resurfacing
4. Replace synthetic turf and upgrade NW Hockey Centre amenities

### Devonport Oval

5. Expand indoor cricket nets
6. Develop a high-performance cricket training centre
7. Improve pedestrian link to Byard Park
8. Upgrade public off-field amenities
9. Explore a shared club room and function centre
10. Maintain cycling track

### Byard Park

11. Upgrade off-field amenities
12. Determine need for safety fencing on road boundaries
13. Install lights (training standard)
14. Widen pitches
15. Sheltered viewing areas around ground

### Don Recreation Ground

25. Renew/widen pitches
26. Improve Don Cricket Clubrooms – eg storage, kitchen upgrade, roof replacement, replace training nets
27. Improve Rugby facilities, such as lighting
28. Investigate sealing overflow carpark

### Devonport Recreation Centre

16. Develop a contemporary integrated indoor sport, recreation, and community space

### East Devonport Recreation & Function Centre + Girdlestone Park

17. Construct additional multi-use indoor and outdoor spaces, creating one integrated sport & community precinct

### Valley Road Football Centre

23. Stage One - upgrade club rooms and kitchen, main pitch extension and lighting, new two storey building and grandstand
- Stage Two - new turf pitch including relocation of existing lighting, new change rooms, upgrade car parking and fencing
24. Stage Three - grandstands on western & eastern side, new pitch

### Maidstone Park

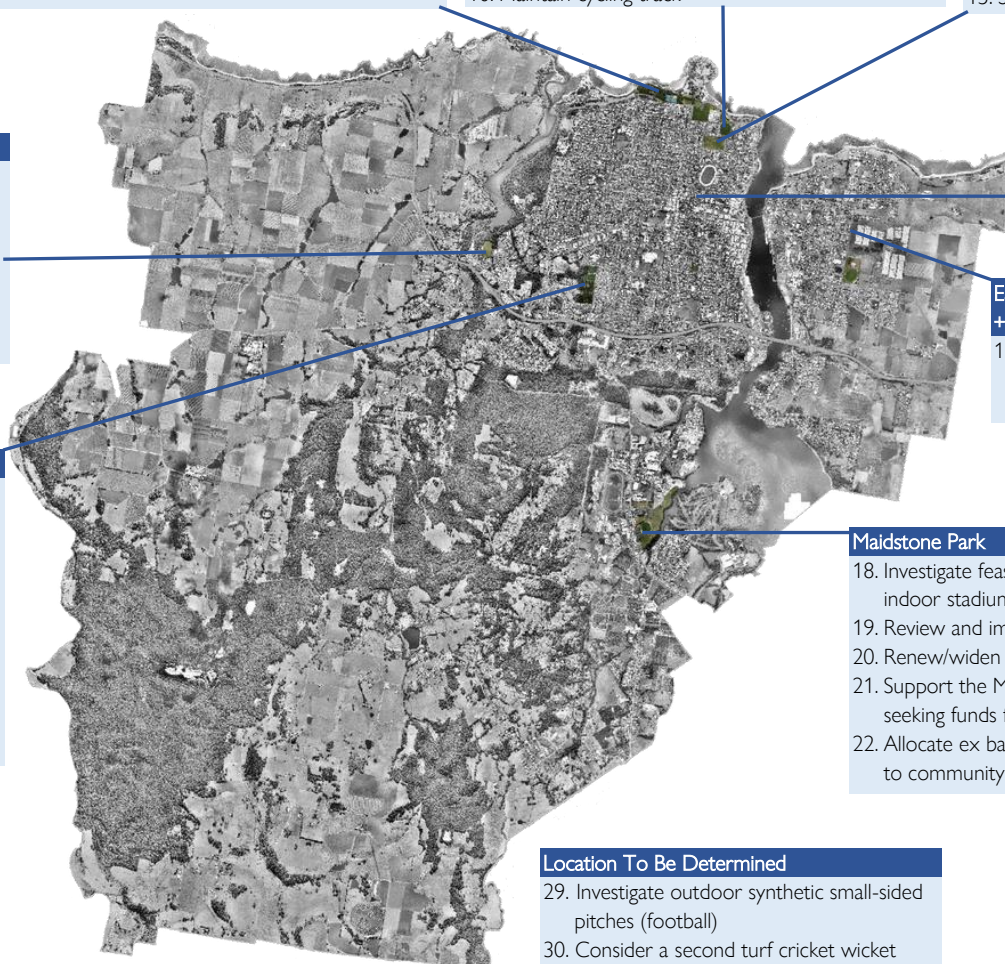
18. Investigate feasibility of a new multi-use indoor stadium at the Netball Centre
19. Review and improve off-field amenities
20. Renew/widen pitches
21. Support the Mersey Valley Pony Club with seeking funds for facility upgrades
22. Allocate ex baseball diamond and BMX Track to community recreation use

### Location To Be Determined

29. Investigate outdoor synthetic small-sided pitches (football)
30. Consider a second turf cricket wicket

Further Details:

- Section 5 - Projects and rationale
- Section 6 - Implementation plan

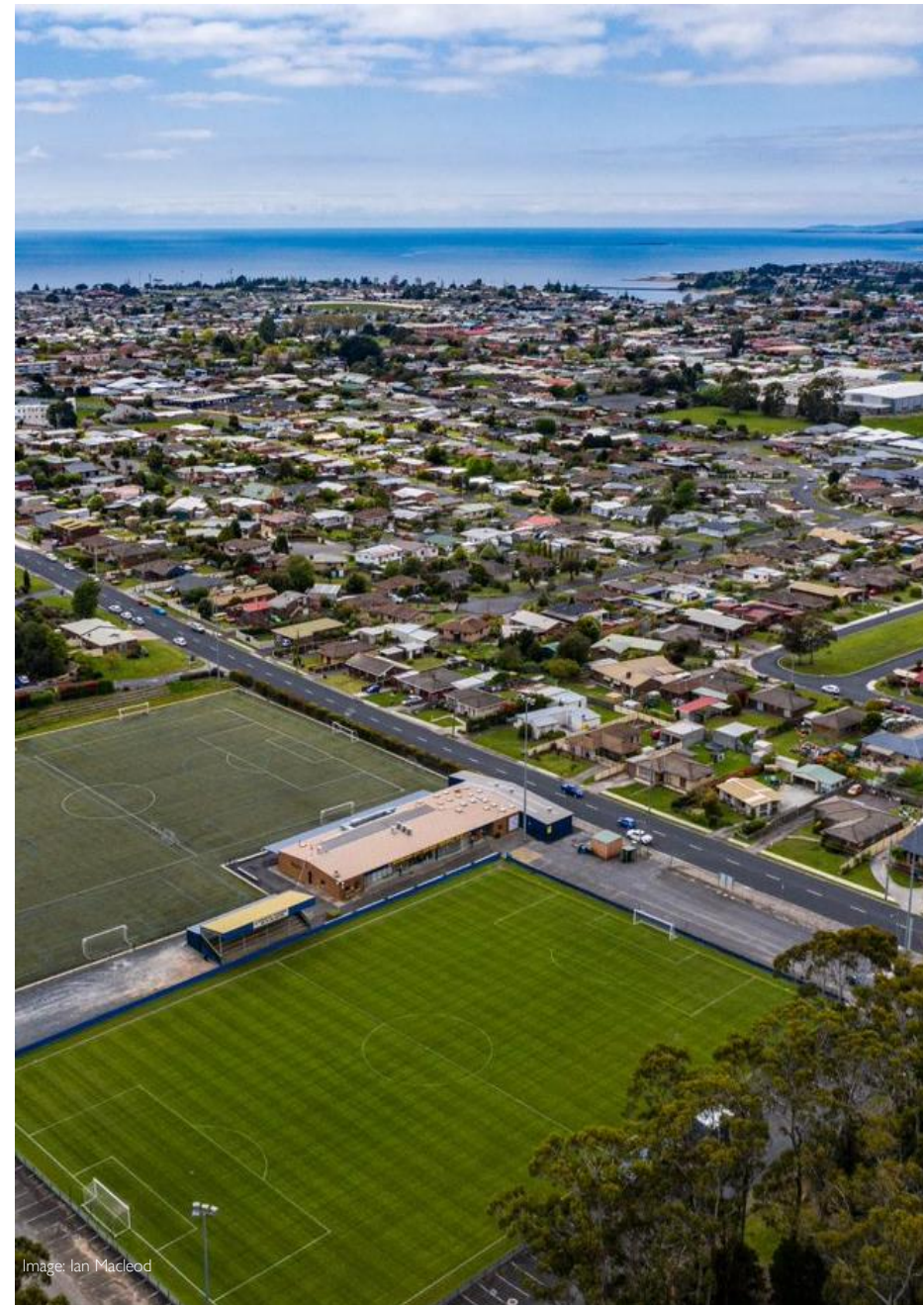


## 1.4 Implementation and Resourcing

The Devonport Sports Infrastructure Master Plan Working Group recommend that the Devonport City Council be responsible for coordinating the implementation of the Plan together with sporting clubs, state sporting organisations and other partners. Detailed precinct plans and design work will be required to understand project feasibility.

The 30 projects recommended, have an estimated capital value \$79.25M, and operational cost of \$4.8M per annum. This represents an additional new asset component of \$63.8M and additional operational expenditure of \$3.8M per annum. In 2021 Council invested 4.5% of total income in operational expenditure for sports facilities (\$1.82M of \$40.44M). Undertaking all recommend projects would increase this to 12.1% (\$5.62M of \$46.5M assuming 15% increase in total income).

This is unlikely to be financially viable for Council alone, hence alternative models of operation, including revenue generation, should be explored. It further reinforces the benefits of forging stronger partnerships between local and state sporting organisations, community/health services, Council, and other key stakeholders to deliver high quality accessible and affordable sports infrastructure, that ultimately aims to transform the health and activity of our city's residents and visitors.





## 2. Introduction

Devonport has a thriving and active sporting culture with more than 6,000 registered players of over 60 sporting organisations.

Devonport City Council, sporting organisations and other partners provide a range of sports infrastructure and supporting facilities that cater for a significant number of organised and informal sport, recreation, and wellbeing activities.

Sporting facilities provide opportunities for physical activity, as well providing spaces for broader community engagement, connection, leadership, and promotion of community pride.

Participation in sport and physical activity contributes to the development of healthy, cohesive, resilient, liveable, and strong communities. To increase participation, Council in partnership with the community has a responsibility to plan for places where people of all ages and abilities can participate in a wide range of sports.

A Master Plan will provide a framework to plan for public sports infrastructure that supports wider community participation in sport, health, and wellbeing activities to 2035 and beyond.





## 2.1 Master Plan Scope

### Key Objectives:

- Improve community health and wellbeing through fostering sport participation via the provision of accessible, inclusive facilities.
- Consider the wider social, economic, and environmental impacts and benefits in precinct and facility planning.
- Create spaces that can be used for community activities that complement sport and recreation.
- Enhance the quality of facilities to meet infrastructure and sporting standards.
- Identify and prioritise facility improvements to inform future precinct planning.
- Foster partnerships for capital development and management of facilities.

### In Scope:

- ✓ High level infrastructure planning of Council owned facilities.
- ✓ Understanding the social and physical context to inform decisions, including accessibility (such as location of facilities in relation to pedestrian and vehicle movement and networks).
- ✓ Analysis of sports participation and facility demand.
- ✓ Prioritised project recommendations with capital and operation cost estimates.

### Out of Scope:

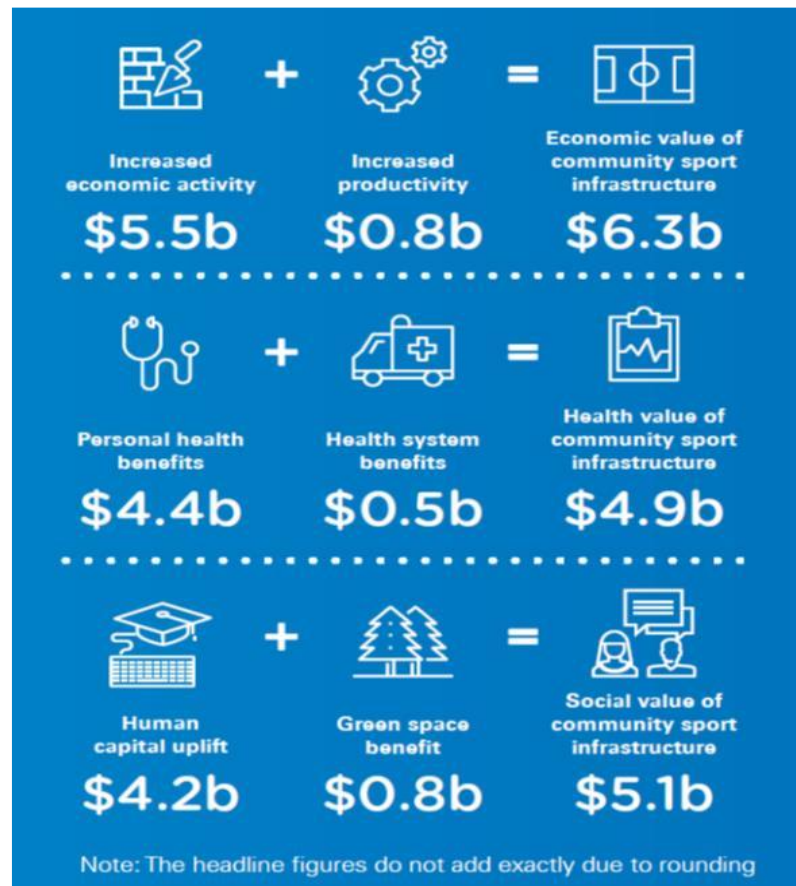
The following sports development activities will not be considered in full as part of the master plan, although there may be some analysis of these elements to inform the overall direction:

- ✗ Sport and recreation program development, for instance improving health and education provider's connection with and participation in community sport.

- ✗ Passive recreation facility development (e.g., facilities in parks / public open space such as mountain bike trails).
- ✗ Improvements to private or other government owned sports infrastructure (such as schools).
- ✗ Sports club development and capacity building.
- ✗ Review of day-to-day operational management of facilities.



## Value of Community Sporting Infrastructure



Source: KPMG

<sup>1</sup> KPMG, 2018, *The Value of Community Sport Infrastructure: Investigating the value of community sport facilities to Australia*, <https://assets.kpmg/content/dam/kpmg/au/pdf/2018/value-community-sport-infrastructure-australia.pdf>

Sporting facilities are central to the functioning of local communities, generating a high level of economic, health and social benefits. The value of community sporting infrastructure has been outlined in a 2018 KPMG report commissioned by the Australian Government<sup>1</sup>, as follows:

- The economic value of community sport infrastructure in Australia is estimated at \$6.3 billion. This includes increased economic activity in construction, operation and maintenance, direct employment plus increased productivity of sport participants.
- The health value of community infrastructure sport is valued at \$4.9 billion, including personal benefits of lowered risk of disease and accidents, improved mental health, and the consequent savings in the health system.
- The social value of community sports infrastructure is estimated at \$5.1 billion and includes increase in human capital (skills, knowledge, and experience of participants) which results in improved educational and employment outcomes; increased amenity (green spaces) in urban environments, and other benefits generated from social inclusion and connectedness.

On a broader level, sport in Australia provides an estimated \$83 billion annually in economic, health and educational benefits, with a return on investment of \$7 for every dollar spent<sup>2</sup>.

<sup>2</sup> Commonwealth of Australia, 2018, *Sport 2030*, [www.sportaus.gov.au/\\_\\_data/assets/pdf\\_file/0005/677894/Sport\\_2030\\_-\\_National\\_Sport\\_Plan\\_-\\_2018.pdf](http://www.sportaus.gov.au/__data/assets/pdf_file/0005/677894/Sport_2030_-_National_Sport_Plan_-_2018.pdf)

## 2.2 Infrastructure Considered

The Plan will consider improvements required to infrastructure that enables or facilitates organised sports activities. This includes:

- Outdoor sport facilities including playing fields, ovals, and courts
- Indoor sport facilities
- Indoor/outdoor aquatic facilities
- Multi-use sporting hubs
- Amenities and facilities associated with the above

The Master Plan includes the following facilities or 'precincts':

- Meercroft Park (includes Devonport Tennis Club & Eugene Street Ground)
- Byard Park
- Devonport Oval
- Devonport Recreation Centre
- East Devonport Recreation & Function Centre
- Girdlestone Park
- Maidstone Park
- Valley Road Football Centre
- Don Recreation Ground

The following sports infrastructure has not been included in the Plan's analysis.

- ✘ Infrastructure with recent high levels of investment and/or very high percentage of community recreation use as opposed to organised sports use, including the Devonport Gymnastics Centre, Devonport Aquatic Centre, the Devonport Surf Club, and Mountain Biking trails such as at Kelcey Tier<sup>3</sup>.
- ✘ Non-Council owned facilities and land such as the Devonport Country Club (bowls, golf, croquet), Mersey Rowing Club.

<sup>3</sup> Development of mountain bike trail network is outlined in the *Kelcey Tier Master Plan*

<sup>4</sup>Commonwealth of Australia, 2011, *National Sport and Active Recreation Policy Framework*, p.7

## 2.3 Sports Considered

The definition of 'sport' guiding the Master Plan, is:

A human activity involving physical exertion and skill as the primary focus of the activity, with elements of competition where rules and patterns of behaviour governing the activity exist formally through organisations and is generally recognised as a sport<sup>4</sup>.

Put simply a 'sport' is physical (exertion and/or skill), competitive/has rules, and organised (e.g., governing bodies), as opposed to other physical activities and recreation that may share similar outcomes (e.g., physical fitness, mental wellbeing, relaxation, social interaction, etc.)<sup>5</sup>.

The Plan considers the needs of several sports in relation to infrastructure provision. Sports with high local participation rates and those that have a high reliance on their respective facilities being either hired or leased from Council have been analysed. These major sports include:

- |                                |              |
|--------------------------------|--------------|
| • Football – Football(soccer), | • Cricket    |
| Touch, AFL                     | • Hockey     |
| • Basketball                   | • Tennis     |
| • Netball                      | • Volleyball |

Other sports where Council has a direct interest in the provision of infrastructure have also been considered but in less detail. These include:

- |                    |                |
|--------------------|----------------|
| • Futsal           | • Rugby Union  |
| • Badminton        | • Equestrian   |
| • Little Athletics | • Roller Derby |
| • Cycling          | • Darts        |
| • Table Tennis     | • Athletics    |
| • Squash           | • Martial Arts |

<sup>5</sup> Clearinghouse for Sport, 2021, *What is Sport?*

[https://www.clearinghouseforsport.gov.au/kb/what-is-sport#defining\\_sport](https://www.clearinghouseforsport.gov.au/kb/what-is-sport#defining_sport)

## 2.4 Methodology

This Master Plan has been developed by the Devonport Sports Infrastructure Working Group. Membership comprises of representatives from the Devonport Cricket Club, Devonport Netball Association, Devonport City Football Club, Basketball Tasmania, Tennis Tasmania, Communities Tasmania, and the Devonport City Council. Key stages of the plan's development include:

1. Analysis of the social, economic, environmental, and physical trends and site characteristics that may influence the Plan's outcomes.
2. Consultation with the broader community, sporting clubs, state sporting organisations, and other relevant stakeholders to identify participation and other sporting trends, infrastructure needs, and opportunities.
3. Development of vision and guiding principles to inform recommendations.
4. Identification and prioritisation of improvements for each sports precinct, based on data collated and guiding principles.
5. Estimation of capital and operational costs for proposed projects.
6. Further consultation with user groups, where required, on proposed enhancements for each precinct.



## 2.5 Related Plans and Strategies

The following strategic documents inform the development and implementation of the Master Plan:

- Australian Government *Sport 2030*
- Tasmanian Government *Healthy Tasmania Five Year Strategic Plan 2016*
- *Tasmanian Statement - Working Together for the Health and Wellbeing of Tasmanians*, 2019 updated 11 August 2021
- Devonport City Council *Strategic Plan 2009-2030*
- Devonport City Council *Sporting Precinct Master Plan 2017*
- Devonport City Council *Financial Management Strategy 2031*

Several evidence-based design guides should also be drawn on in future precinct planning, for instance design features and resources as provided by the National Heart Foundation of Australia:

- *Healthy Active by Design* website, includes design features *Public Open Space*, *Community Facilities and Buildings*
- *Blueprint for an Active Australia*, 2019



### 3. Key Findings

---

The following factors have influenced the direction of the Master Plan. Further detail is contained in Part B.

#### Socioeconomic Profile

- Aging community - likely lead to higher demand for social and recreation forms of participation
- Significant areas of disadvantage - limits participation
- High than national average levels of disability - infrastructure renewals and new construction should include inclusivity as a priority
- Health challenges - more than half of the Devonport adult population are overweight or obese; 67% insufficiently active

#### Participation Changes

- Several sports are growing, creating demand for resource reallocation
  - 52% of the 21 sports analysed have seen at least a 10% increase in membership 2016-2019, with 45% of these increased membership by 20%
  - 38% of sports are predicting at least a 10-20% increase in membership in the next five years, 14% predicting a 20-50% increase and 14% predicting a 50-100% increase.
- Projected undersupply of playing facilities
  - Where sports experience a 20% increase in player registration by 2035 there will be an undersupply of playing facilities for Football, Basketball, Netball (indoor and outdoor facilities), Touch Football, and Volleyball.
  - Based on a conservative 10% growth in population 2019-2035, where participation rates remain unchanged, there will be an undersupply in playing facilities for Football (full size pitches), Basketball, Netball (indoor courts), AFL, and Cricket (synthetic wickets).

- Growth in female participation requires appropriate supporting amenities.
- Changing leisure patterns increasing participation in casual and social physical activities
  - New participation pathways will be required to attract players in response to changing leisure patterns
  - Precinct planning will need to consider active transport infrastructure (community movement) and adaptable facilities to engage residents in both organised and non-organised pursuits

#### Infrastructure Availability

- Challenge to allocate playing venues to meet changing club/sports needs
- Lack of facilities to support year-round participation, such as outdoor lighting and indoor facilities. Demand for indoor sports facilities continues to grow, with current facilities under pressure – particularly with high ball sports competing for peak timeslots (basketball, netball, volleyball, badminton).
- Ability to meet increasing standards/quality conditions with limited resources
- Mix of infrastructure ownership and management models and competition for financial resources, includes lack of collaboration between user groups to share limited facilities – increasing collaboration will be essential
- Demand from some sporting clubs on Council to provide more to meet their increasing expectations
- Sports facilities available to hire at schools in decline

### Facility Condition

- Many facilities nearing end of life and are no longer fit for purpose, requiring renewal to meet current standards and future sporting and community needs
- Limitations of facilities across the region to support participation from community to elite level in the one precinct, such as Football, Basketball, and Netball
- Lack of suitable off field supporting infrastructure and amenities
- Increasing cost to prepare and maintain grounds to expected standard (competition level)
- Of the 250 respondents to the master plan community survey, 34% rated the quality of facilities as 'average', and 13.6% rated the quality as 'poor' or 'very poor'
- Difficulties optimising sites with historical or geographical design limitations such as old tip sites and drainage reserves

### Club Capacity

- Different levels of capacity of clubs to effectively govern and be financially viable requires further analysis of facility management, such as 'user pays' full cost recovery, 'fully fund' by Council, shared delivery, or an alternative modern approach

### Investment Landscape

- Changing government priorities may create opportunities to attract funding
- Future government investment is likely to be focused on multisport/activity provision, over single sport/activity outcomes

### Financial Capacity

- At the time of writing, average annual operational costs for sports facilities, is 6.6% of the construction cost, plus an additional 2.5-3% for utilities
- Facility improvements, in particular significant upgrades or new developments will increase the overall operational cost, ie depreciation, maintenance, rates, utilities and other outgoings
- On average across asset classes, a \$10M capital investment would require 9.1% of the build cost in operational expenditure. This is 3% above what Council currently invests.
- This is unlikely to be financially viable for Council, hence 'user pays', 'outsourced', shared or other alternative operational models should be reviewed or explored during project development, where these are currently not in place.



DRAFT Devonport Sports Infrastructure Master Plan PART A 11

## 4. Guiding Principles

---

The following guiding principles have been developed based on stakeholder and community input during the consultation process. These guidelines have been used to prioritise proposed master plan projects.

### 1. Maximise Carrying Capacity

- 1.1 Minimise asset downtime and maximise use of current spaces and land
  - Increase usage in off-peak periods (e.g., school hours)
  - Integrate other sports or community uses (e.g., casual users, health promotion/education activities etc)
  - Maximise participation and access across the community (e.g., encourage SSO/clubs contemporary delivery models to broaden participation)
  - Will require stronger partnerships and collaboration between user groups
- 1.2 Increase capacity of playing areas and off-field amenities
  - E.g., lighting, synthetic surfaces, all gender/female change rooms, universal access
- 1.3 Investigate the potential of activating playing facilities at various schools for community use
- 1.4 Rationalise under-performing assets
  - E.g., Consider alternative uses/sale of unused land and facilities

### 2. Multi-use Facilities

- Encourage the development of adaptable, mixed use, and co-located facilities. Greater value can be achieved through co-location and management of facilities that not only provide a greater range of participation opportunities but also build stronger communities through a sense of connection
- Promote inclusive environments, universal + sustainable design principles, and resilience to future risks (e.g., climate change)

- 2.1 Demonstrated high growth potential of current and emerging sports
- 2.2 Co-located sports and community activities
  - Encourage new and build on existing partnerships and collaboration to support mixed use and effective facility/precinct management
- 2.3 Consider a mix of infrastructure supporting community, state, and national sports
  - With transition programs in place – where some facilities are capable of hosting state, national and international level sporting competition (where this is a demonstrated unmet need and /or strategic benefit)
- 2.4 Where possible, integrate community sport infrastructure with other government or private infrastructure across the region
  - For instance, possibilities to collaborate with the education sector

### 3. Strategic Investment

- 3.1 Invest in sport infrastructure that meets community priorities (i.e., people + environment focus)
- 3.2 Invest across precincts to ensure venues meet changing demands and increase local access
  - For instance, easy access from all directions by walking, cycling, bus, car
  - Links between facilities and activity spaces, open space etc
- 3.3 Improvements contribute to operational efficiencies and long-term financial viability
  - Incorporate modern integrated governance approaches
- 3.4 Multi stakeholder collaboration and investment in delivery and implementation of facility provision



## 5. Master Plan Improvements





## 5.1 Meercroft Park



### Projects:

- |  | Priority |
|--|----------|
| ① Light a minimum of one field   | H        |
| ② Undertake a risk assessment to determine need for portable or fixed fencing on road boundaries of grounds No.1, 9 and 16   | H        |
| ③ Support hockey clubs in seeking funding to replace synthetic turf and upgrade NW Hockey Centre amenities fit for hosting national events – such as, change room upgrades, more spectator seating (including undercover), upgrade to player dugouts and technical officials' area | M        |
| ④ Support the Devonport Tennis Club to access funding for upgrades, such as playground, new paths to access courts, court resurfacing, upgrade western side of practice hitting wall, tree removal/drainage on the east side   | M        |



DRAFT Devonport Sports Infrastructure Master Plan PART A 14





**Rationale:**

**Lighting** would expand capacity of field, allowing for more evening winter use principally by the Devonport Junior Soccer Association and Touch Football reflecting the change in nature of participation. Lighting would also attract, consolidate and potentially increase participation in major sporting events such as the Devonport Junior Soccer Cup (85 teams) and the Cold Climate Classic Touch Football event (500 – 1000 participants). Lighting will lead to higher maintenance and other operational costs due to increased ground usage. Other sports and non-sport activities may be attracted to the facility once lit. An assessment of noise and light impacts on neighbouring residents will be required.

**Lack of boundary fencing** presents a safety risk for players, pedestrians, and motorists.

**Tennis** is a growth sport; 20% membership increase 2016-19 and expected to increase 20%+ in the next five years. The Devonport Tennis Club is diversifying offerings to improve player pathways and attract social users.

**Hockey** membership is expected to grow 10-20% by 2024 due to new Hockey Tasmania programs, such as a new academy for emerging players. There are enough playing pitches to support this growth. Hockey Tasmania aim to attract more state/national events in the regions and allocate Hockey One matches (National League, fully broadcast across the country).

Similarly, the **Devonport Touch Association**, who share off-field facilities at the Hockey Centre is forecast to grow 10-20% due to the success of a new winter competition, increased promotion and attracting the 3-year national Cold Climate Classic. The **NW Hockey Centre requires upgrades** to support membership expansion and delivery of national events, leading to a range of sports tourism benefits.

Potential to further explore links with Devonport Oval, Byard Park, and open space assets to create a larger sports and active recreation precinct

## 5.2 Devonport Oval



Projects:

		Priority
5	Expand indoor cricket nets and integrate emerging sports, such as indoor cricket	H
6	Support Cricket Tasmania to develop a high-performance indoor training centre	M
7	Improve pedestrian link to Byard Park	M
8	Review (rationalise/upgrade/renew) off-field amenities, such as viewing areas, public toilets, entrance points, car parking	M
9	Investigate viability of constructing a shared club room and function centre for all major user groups	M
10	Maintain cycling track and investigate possible improvements, for instance safety fencing and track resurfacing	L





**Rationale:**

**Cricket** experiencing growth, 19% increase in membership 2016-19, forecast to grow 20-50% by 2024 due to increasing number of junior and female participants, as well as alternative playing formats such as T20.

Cricket Tasmania are actively seeking opportunities to work with councils to utilise suitable facilities for the **high-performance cricket training** program in the North-West. The initiative would enhance cricket development for all players, coaches, and clubs in the region. The centre would be positioned to be able to cater for Cricket Tasmania's male and female high performance pathway squads. As female and male cricket clubs continue to grow, the High-Performance training facility could be co-shared with community cricket clubs within the region to assist with the high demand on indoor training facilities. There is also an opportunity to investigate integration spaces for complementary existing and emerging sports.

**Improve link with Byard Park** to increase range of complementary sport and non-sport activities. Also consider inclusion into a larger sporting/active recreation precinct with other neighbouring facilities, such as Meercroft Park and the Mersey Bluff.

**Off-field amenities** in varying condition, many not to standard, ad-hoc layout. Investigation to consider maximising recent investment in the Devonport Football Club facilities.

**Shared clubroom** aims to address aging facilities and lack of storage, while function centre allows for revenue generation.

**Cycling** membership largely stable, track utilised for training and events such as annual Athletics Carnival. Further investigation required regarding future demand for track cycling. Concrete velodrome could be considered should track require complete renewal.

Further detailed precinct planning required to consolidate and where required rationalise assets, plus understand site capacity to support other sports and community activities.



5.3 Byard Park



Projects:		Priority
11	Upgrade off-field amenities – gender neutral change rooms, all abilities access, expansion of club rooms	H
12	Undertake a risk assessment to determine the need for portable or fixed fencing on Gunn and George Street boundaries	H
13	Installation of lights (training standard)	H
14	Renew / widen pitches to comply with Cricket Australia’s new junior format guidelines	M
15	Sheltered viewing areas around ground	L







#### Rationale:

Over 6,500 **cricket and AFL** playing, and non-playing participants (volunteers, and spectators) utilise the Park per annum.

**Cricket** participation has grown 19% 2016-19 and is predicted to grow 20-50% by 2024 due to increasing number of junior and female participants, as well as alternative playing formats such as T20. AFL participation has grown 50% 2014-19.

**Off-field amenities in original condition**, constructed in 1967:

- Utilised consistently 5-6 days per week
- People with disability restricted from using facilities
- Change rooms small and designed for male players, with no changerooms or showers for other genders. Female participation across cricket is growing at a rate of 25% per annum and AFL 25-40%

**Lack of boundary fencing** presents a safety risk for players, pedestrians, and motorists.

**Lighting** would expand capacity of field, allowing for instance to be used by AFL for overflow training, allowing AFL to hold more and longer training sessions, increase participation in training, and reduce pressure on the Devonport Oval grounds. Lighting will also lead to higher maintenance and other operational costs due to increased ground usage. Other sports and non-sport activities may be attracted to the facility once lit. An assessment of noise and light impacts on neighbouring residents will be required.

Cricket Australia's junior format guidelines require synthetic pitches to be 2.4m – 2.8m wide.

**Lack of seating and shelter** around the ground for playing and non-playing participants contributing to lower spectator attendance and cancelled games. Portable structures may be an option.

There is also potential to explore Byard Park's inclusion into a larger sports/active recreation precinct with neighbouring facilities, such as Devonport Oval, Meercroft Park, and the Meresy Bluff.

## 5.4 Devonport Recreation Centre



### Projects:

- 16 Review and renew Centre with the aim of developing a contemporary integrated indoor sport, recreation, and community space

### Priority

H







#### Rationale:

The project aims to reinforce and enhance the Devonport Recreation Centre as a **community hub** to meet changing demographic needs and increasing population. The Centre is to be retained as a sporting and community precinct due to its high usage and central location, ensuring accessibility for a large proportion of residents and visitors.

The building and accessibility standards for sports facilities have increased significantly since the Centre's construction in 1963.

Strong trend towards indoor sports allowing play all year round, especially through evenings, winter, and inclement weather.

Increasing number of sporting and casual users; 115,720 attendees in 2019, a 17.6% increase from 2016/17.

Many sports currently utilising the Centre are in demand:

- **Basketball** has seen a 46% increase in participation 2014-2019 to 921 members, with Basketball Tasmania expecting growth to continue 20-50% in the coming 5 years due to improvements to local, social, and corporate competitions and representative competitions across the NW.
- Based on a 10-15% population increase and/or a 50% increase in membership there will be a shortfall of 2 basketball courts in the city.

Current facilities restrict the Devonport Basketball Association from providing higher levels of the game and more of the development, foundation, and venue-based activities to support Devonport's residents.

- Other sports utilising the Centre also experiencing growth and limited by venue availability; **table tennis** 141% 2014-19, **squash** 22% increase for the same period. **Volleyball**, **badminton**, and **futsal** all growing and compete for playing time across several facilities.

**Further precinct planning will be required to determine the site's suitability to meet future projected demand. Alternative locations for in-demand facilities may also need to be considered.** Components to be investigated:

- Increasing the number of courts for high-ball sports such as Basketball, Volleyball, and Badminton to increase court-time and ability to access show/elite competition courts, including improving spectator seating/viewing areas, clubrooms, canteen, storage etc.
- Review of functionality and accessibility of squash centre
- Review and redesign spaces to support integrated delivery of sport, recreation, and community activities
- Upgraded amenities
- Improving access to and within the precinct (pedestrian and vehicle access and movement)

## 5.5 East Devonport Recreation and Function Centre + Girdlestone Park



### Projects:

- 17 Investigate construction of additional multi-use indoor and outdoor spaces, creating one precinct aimed at increasing community health and wellbeing through delivery of integrated sports and community activities.

Priority

H





### Rationale:

Current user groups of the East Devonport Recreation and Function Centre unable to expand due to scheduling conflicts, and limited playing and off-field amenities. **Key sports experiencing growth:**

- **Volleyball** - 10% increase in Devonport's population will create a 2-court shortfall
- **Badminton** - 108 members 2019, at capacity, turning players away due to lack of playing facilities
- **Roller derby** - 28% membership increase 2016-2019, facility limiting expansion and ability to attract State competitions

East Devonport is the third most **advantaged/disadvantaged suburb** (ABS statistical area level 2) in Tasmania and 41st in Australia. A redevelopment supported by Council would show commitment to better health and wellbeing outcomes, the reduction of social inequality, and enhanced connectedness through greater sporting, health, and well-being access.

**An improved precinct with more multipurpose spaces that provides a range of sports, wellbeing, and other community activities** for all ages at the onetime can:

- Build organisational capacity and collaboration for clubs and other community service providers
- Increasing participation by reaching a bigger pool of potential members and community users
- Improve social inclusion and connectivity by creating a safe space for increasing social networks
- Attract larger sporting and community events, generating economic development outcomes
- Help use funding more efficiently, through shared capital and operational costs

Importantly, hubs are places that are integrated, both in terms of the programs, activities, and services they provide, and in terms of the physical relationship they have with surrounding locales such as shops, schools and importantly transport corridors and nodes.

### Components to be investigated:

- Construction of adjoining stadium, shared clubroom, canteen, and storage facilities at the recreation centre
- Construct additional adaptable multi-use spaces for range of sport, recreation, and community activities at the recreation centre
- Function and meeting spaces
- Upgraded amenities
- Designated family friendly recreation and play spaces
- Improve access to and within the precinct (pedestrian and vehicle access and movement)

### Activities potentially catered for:

- Sports – AFL, Volleyball, Badminton, Basketball, Netball, Futsal, Martial Arts, Roller sports, Little Athletics, and other sports of community interest
- Health/well-being and other recreational activities
- Community and social services
- Education and the arts
- Events and competitions



## 5.6 Maidstone Park



### Projects:

		Priority
18	Investigate feasibility of a new multi-use indoor stadium at the Devonport Netball Centre	H
19	Review and improve off-field amenities such as public toilets and playground, major recreational paths, entrance points/parking	M
20	Renew pitches to comply with Cricket Australia's new junior format guidelines	M
21	Support the Mersey Valley Pony Club with seeking funds for arena and facility upgrades	L
22	Allocate previous baseball diamond and BMX Track to future community recreation use	L







#### Rationale:

The **Devon Netball Association** maintains a high membership from across the Mersey region (772 in 2019) which is expected to remain constant over the next the 5 years due to limitations to accessing all-weather facilities. Current indoor facilities in the region do not meet the needs of the sport, due to scheduling conflicts. An indoor venue would increase participation by 50-100% across all age points and attract national level competition (i.e. Super Netball), being the premier facility in North-west Tasmania. For a community of similar size, Devonport currently has a shortfall of 3 indoor dedicated netball courts, increasing to 4 should the population increase by 5-15%. A **multi-lined court facility** for use by a variety of sports leaves a shortfall of 5-6 courts. Sports such as volleyball, badminton and futsal, and as well as non-sport activities could be catered for to maximise use and thus viability.

There is presently a **lack of community recreation facilities** in the Spreyton area which continues to experience residential growth. Several studies demonstrate the direct links between provision of playgrounds and other public recreation assets to increased levels of physical activity for various age groups and genders.

**Access to and within the park** (pedestrian and motorist flow) should be reviewed to support the diversity of activities on offer.

**Cricket** Australia's junior format guidelines require synthetic pitches to be 2.4m – 2.8m wide.

The **Mersey Valley Pony Club** is the largest equestrian club in Northwest Tasmania with members participating in state and national teams. The Club is nearing capacity; however, an alternative venue cannot be found at this stage. Support to seek funding for maintenance and upgrades would assist to enhance the efficiency and scope of facility use. Improvements include new second dressage arena, sand to cover existing SJ arena, new horse day yards, and a veranda on the clubrooms.



## 5.7 Valley Road Football Centre



### Projects:

- 23** Complete Stage One and Two of the Northwest Coast Regional Football Complex Development Plan

#### Stage One:

- Upgrade existing club rooms and kitchen
- Extension of main pitch
- New two storey building and grandstand
- Main pitch lighting (500 lux)

#### Stage Two:

- New turf pitch including relocation of existing lighting
- New change rooms
- Car parking and fencing

- 24** Complete Stage Three of the Northwest Coast Regional Football Complex Development Plan

- Grandstands - western side
- Grandstands – eastern side
- Grandstand – new pitch

Priority

H



DRAFT Devonport Sports Infrastructure Master Plan PART A 26





#### Rationale:

**Football** has the highest participation rate of organised sports in Devonport with 1,042 participants in 2019, an increase of 10.6% since 2016. The Devonport City Strikers Football Club in 2019 had a 23% increase in members from 2016 and is forecast to grow membership by 20-50% in the next 5 years. The Club is the only National Premier Leagues Tasmania Club (top tier) in the Northwest.

#### Forecast shortfall in pitches:

- An increase of 20% of registered players will leave a 1 pitch shortfall based on provision ratio of 66 players per pitch.
- Population growth of 10% by 2035 will create a 2-pitch shortfall based on population provision rate of 6,000 people per pitch.

Proposed upgrades to meet growth, strengthen transition from junior to senior participation, and allow complementary sports such as gridiron, futsal, and other rectangular field sports access to facility.

There is **no regional football centre presently in NW Tasmania**. Positioning Valley Rd as a regional facility will expose increase the quality and range of sports development opportunities plus attract a host of national and international events and associated benefits.

**Strong capacity of the Devonport City Strikers Football Club** to drive the project and future participation growth.

### 5.8 Don Recreation Ground



Projects:	Priority
25 Renew pitches to comply with Cricket Australia's new junior format guidelines	M
26 Support the Don Cricket Club to seek funds to improve the Don Cricket Clubrooms, such as storage for playing equipment, kitchen upgrade, roof replacement, replace training nets	M
27 Support the Devonport Bulls Rugby Club with seeking funds to improve Rugby facilities, such as lighting	M
28 Investigate sealing overflow carpark in the context of parking demand in the immediate vicinity	L



DRAFT Devonport Sports Infrastructure Master Plan PART A 28



**Rationale:**

**Cricket** has had a 19% increase in players 2016-2019 and is estimated to grow 20-50% by 2024 due to increasing number of junior and female participants, as well as alternative playing formats such as T20. The **Don Cricket Club** require upgrades to their off-field amenities to support increased participation.

Cricket Australia's junior format guidelines require synthetic pitches to be 2.4m – 2.8m wide.

The **Devonport Bulls Rugby Club** are growing with a 30% increase in membership 2016-2019, predicted to increase 20-50% in next 5 years. The Club participates in and hosts State League competition and is unable to host evening games as the current lighting is suitable for training only.

Current **unsealed overflow parking** area may need to be upgraded to support demand on neighbouring facilities including the Don River Railway, Don Hall, and as an entry point to the Don Reserve.



## 6. Implementation

### 6.1 Responsibilities, Review and Resourcing

The Devonport Sports Infrastructure Master Plan Working Group recommend that the Devonport City Council be responsible for coordinating the implementation of the Plan, together with sporting clubs, state sporting organisations and other partners. It is suggested that Council undertake four key actions:

1. Develop a staged operational plan for progressing Master Plan recommendations, and review on a regular basis.
2. Where required and in accordance with the operational plan, undertake detailed precinct planning and project assessment. This includes working with key stakeholders to further examine:
  - Need for facility improvements, including cost benefit analysis
  - Vision and objectives for the facility, including intended level (i.e., local/regional, community/elite sport)
  - Appropriate location of facility at existing or new site(s), understanding the physical and social opportunities and limitations
  - Design principles that address functionality, user experience, environmental and financial sustainability
  - Ongoing asset management arrangements
  - Key risks and mitigation measures
  - The optimal construction and operation model of the facility including understanding capacity and financial feasibility
3. Where resources permit, support sporting organisations and other key user groups to build their capacity to plan, fund and operate facility improvements as recommended in this plan.
4. Work together with sporting clubs, state sporting organisations and other partners to actively pursue funding and other investment.

### 6.2 Implementation Plan

Projects have been initially prioritised by the Sports Infrastructure Working Group against the Guiding Principles using a weighted score method and categorised as follows:

#### Guiding Principles

1. Maximise Carrying Capacity
2. Multi-use Facilities
3. Strategic Investment

Priority	Extent to Which Project Satisfies Guiding Principles 1-3	Indicative Commencement Timeframe
High	>66%	2022-25
Medium	50-66%	2026-30
Low	<50%	2022+ (as funding opportunities arise)

**Cost Estimates** are based on projects of a similar nature at the time of writing and are subject to change once further detailed planning is undertaken. Funding sources for these costs are yet to be determined.

- CAPEX refers to construction costs.
- OPEX refers to the estimated operational costs, including depreciation and maintenance. An average of 6% of the construction cost has been applied to most projects, noting that depending on the management arrangements and type of asset (such as playing field or building) operational expenses range from 6-10% of construction cost. This does not include outgoings such as utilities which on average would be an additional 2.5-3%.

## High Priority Projects

Projects that scored greater than 66% on average across all guiding principles.  
Project planning to commence 2022-25.

Precinct	Ref	Project	Sport / Potential Sport	Guiding Principles			CAPEX Estimate \$'000	OPEX Estimate \$'000
				1	2	3		
Devonport Recreation Centre	16	Review and renew Centre with the aim of developing a contemporary integrated indoor sport, recreation, and community space	Basketball & other high ball sports, Squash, Table Tennis, Martial Arts, Recreation & community activities				20,000+	1,200+
Byard Park	11	Upgrade off-field amenities: gender neutral change rooms, all abilities access, club room expansion	Cricket AFL (Juniors)				1,500+	90+
Meercroft Park	1	Light a minimum of one field	Touch Football Football				400	24
East Devonport Recreation Centre & Girdlestone Park	17	Investigate construction of additional multi-use indoor and outdoor spaces, creating one precinct aimed at increasing community health and wellbeing through delivery of integrated sports and community activities.	Volleyball, Badminton & other high ball sports, AFL, Athletics, Gymnastics, Roller sports Recreation and community activities				20,000+	1,200+
Valley Rd Football Centre	23	Complete Stage One and Two of the NW Coast Regional Football Complex Development Plan	Football				6,000+	360+
Maidstone Park	18	Investigate feasibility of a new multi-use indoor stadium at the Devonport Netball Centre	Netball & other high ball sports, Futsal, Community Activities				9,000+	540+
Meercroft Park	2	Undertake a risk assessment to determine need for portable or fixed fencing on road boundaries of grounds No.1, 9 and 16	Football				150	9
Byard Park	12	Undertake a risk assessment to determine need for portable or fixed fencing on close boundaries to Gunn and George Streets	AFL (Juniors)				150	9
Byard Park	13	Installation of lights (training standard)	AFL				400	24
Devonport Oval	5	Expand indoor cricket nets, integrate emerging sports	Cricket				500	30
TBD	29	Investigate outdoor synthetic small-sided pitches, consider integrating in multi-use facility, public open space	Football				TBD	TBD
				Sub Total			58,100+	3,486+



## Medium Priority Projects

Projects that scored 50-66% on average across all guiding principles.  
Project planning to commence 2026-30.

Precinct	Ref	Project	Sport/Potential Sport	Guiding Principles			CAPEX Estimate \$'000	OPEX Estimate \$'000
				1	2	3		
Meercroft Park	3	Support the Devonport Tennis Club to access funding for proposed upgrades, such as playground, new paths to access courts, court resurfacing, upgrade western side of practice hitting wall, tree removal/drainage improvements on the east side	Tennis				500	30
Maidstone Park	19	Review and improve off-field amenities such as public toilets and playground, major recreational paths, entrance points/parking	All users				1,000	60
Meercroft Park	4	Support hockey clubs in seeking funding to replace synthetic turf and upgrade NW Hockey Centre amenities fit for hosting national events – such as, change room upgrades, more spectator seating (including undercover), upgrade to player dugouts and technical officials' area	Hockey				2,500+	150+
Byard Park	14	Renew/widen pitches to comply with Cricket Australia's new junior format guidelines	Cricket				40	2.4
Don Recreation Ground	25	Renew/widen pitches to comply with Cricket Australia's new junior format guidelines	Cricket				40	2.4
Maidstone Park	20	Renew/widen pitches to comply with Cricket Australia's new junior format guidelines	Cricket				40	2.4
Don Recreation Ground	26	Support the Don Cricket Club to seek funds to improve the cricket clubrooms, such as storage for equipment, kitchen upgrade, roof replacement, replace training nets	Cricket				250	15
Devonport Oval	6	Support Cricket Tasmania to develop a high-performance indoor training centre	Cricket				1,000+	60
Valley Rd Football Centre	24	Complete Stage Three of the Northwest Coast Regional Football Complex Development Plan	Football				6-8,000	360-480
Devonport Oval	7	Improve pedestrian link to Byard Park	All users				250	15
Devonport Oval	8	Review (rationalise/upgrade/renew) public off-field amenities, such as viewing areas, public toilets, entrance points, car parking	All users				1,500+	90+
Devonport Oval	9	Investigate viability of constructing a shared club room and function centre for all major user groups	AFL, Cricket, Cycling, Athletics				5,000+	300+
Don Recreation Ground	27	Support the Devonport Bulls Rugby Club with seeking funds to improve Rugby facilities, such as lighting upgrade	Rugby Union				350	21
TBD	30	Work with Cricket Tasmania to investigate options for a second turf wicket	Cricket				30	20
				Sub Total			18,500+	1,128+

DRAFT Devonport Sports Infrastructure Master Plan PART A 32



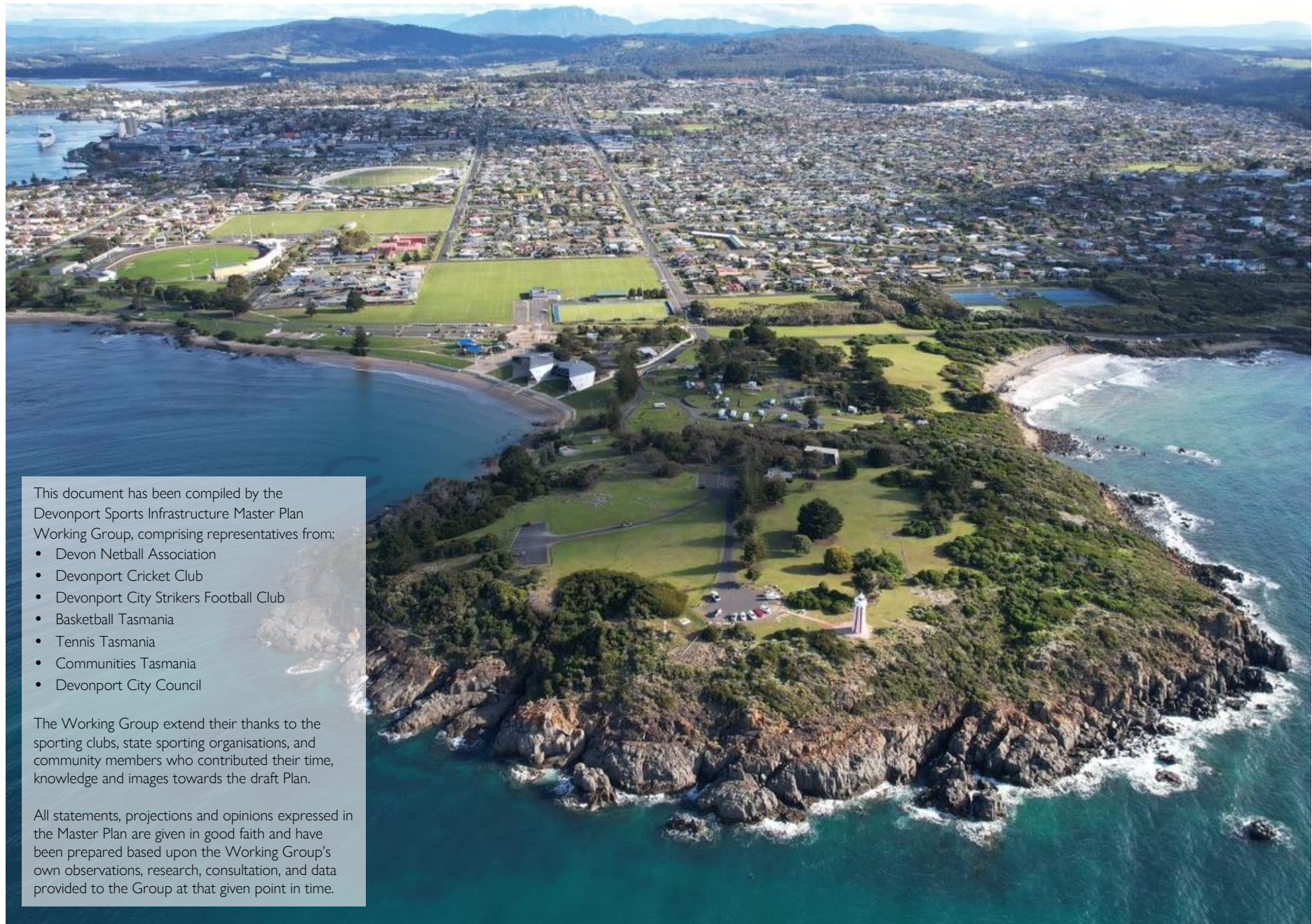
## Low Priority Projects

Projects that scored less than 50% on average across all guiding principles.  
Project planning to commence 2022+ as funding opportunities arise.

Precinct	Ref	Project	Sport/Potential Sport	Guiding Principles			CAPEX Estimate \$'000	OPEX Estimate \$'000
				1	2	3		
Don Recreation Ground	28	Investigate sealing overflow carpark in the context of parking demand in the immediate vicinity	All users				300	18
Maidstone Park	21	Support the Mersey Valley Pony Club with seeking funds for arena and facility upgrades	Equestrian				250	15
Devonport Oval	10	Maintain cycling track, investigate possible improvements, for instance safety fencing, track surfacing	Cycling				2,000	120
Byard Park	15	Sheltered viewing areas around ground	Cricket, AFL				100	6
Maidstone Park	22	Repurpose ex baseball diamond and BMX track for future community recreation use	Community				TBD	TBD
				Sub Total			2,650	159







This document has been compiled by the Devonport Sports Infrastructure Master Plan Working Group, comprising representatives from:

- Devon Netball Association
- Devonport Cricket Club
- Devonport City Strikers Football Club
- Basketball Tasmania
- Tennis Tasmania
- Communities Tasmania
- Devonport City Council

The Working Group extend their thanks to the sporting clubs, state sporting organisations, and community members who contributed their time, knowledge and images towards the draft Plan.

All statements, projections and opinions expressed in the Master Plan are given in good faith and have been prepared based upon the Working Group's own observations, research, consultation, and data provided to the Group at that given point in time.



# Devonport Sports Infrastructure Master Plan 2035

## Part B. Context



DRAFT October 2021

## Contents

<b>1. Introduction .....</b>	<b>1</b>	5.8 Tennis.....	24
1.1 Limitations.....	1	5.9 Volleyball .....	26
<b>2. Community Profile .....</b>	<b>2</b>	5.10 Playing Spaces Desired 2035.....	27
2.1 Socioeconomic Profile.....	2	5.11 Other Sports.....	28
2.2 Implications for Sports Infrastructure.....	3	5.12 Infrastructure Implications Based on Sports Needs Analysis.....	32
<b>3. Trends and Influences.....</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>6. Community Survey Outcomes .....</b>	<b>33</b>
3.1 Trends and Impacts.....	4	<b>7. Precinct Overview.....</b>	<b>34</b>
3.2 Master Plan Implications.....	6	7.1 Meercroft Park.....	35
<b>4. Sports Participation Rates .....</b>	<b>7</b>	7.2 Devonport Oval.....	37
4.1 National Participation Rates.....	7	7.3 Byard Park.....	39
4.2 State Participation Rates.....	7	7.4 Devonport Recreation Centre.....	40
4.4 Local Participation Rates.....	8	7.5 East Devonport Recreation and Function Centre.....	42
<b>5. Sports Demand Analysis .....</b>	<b>9</b>	7.6 Girdlestone Park.....	43
5.1 Football .....	10	7.7 Maidstone Park .....	44
5.2 Basketball .....	13	7.8 Valley Road Football Centre.....	46
5.3 Netball.....	15	7.9 Don Recreation Ground.....	47
5.4 Touch Football.....	17	7.10 Precinct Overview - Implications for Sports Infrastructure.....	48
5.5 Australian Football (AFL) .....	19	<b>8. Asset Costs.....</b>	<b>49</b>
5.6 Cricket.....	21	8.1 Asset Value.....	49
5.7 Hockey .....	23	8.2 Operational Costs.....	50
		8.3 Cost Implications .....	51



# 1. Introduction

---

Information contained within the *Sports Infrastructure Master Plan: Part B. Context* has been used to guide decisions about the future of sporting infrastructure owned by or leased from the Devonport City Council. Information has been collated by the Sports Infrastructure Master Plan Working Group from desktop research, stakeholder consultation and Council records. This evidence-based approach to the future planning and development of the City's sporting facilities aims to identify attainable priorities for improvement to sporting assets that can be sustained over the long term.

## 1.1 Limitations

While all attempts have been made to collate relevant and consistent data to guide planning, there are some limitations to the information contained herein.

- Community profile data largely collated based on 2016 ABS evidence, hence it is likely there will be variations to trends due to COVID-19 related impacts.
- Sports participation data based on 2019 registrations, which provides a guide only, some sports have had a large increase in interest from mid-2020 to mid-2021, while some stagnating or in decline.
- Of the 23 sports who own or regularly lease Council property, 21 provided contributions via survey response and/or meetings and email correspondence. 24 of the existing 32 local sports clubs (75% response rate) and 11 of the existing 20 state sporting organisations (55%) responded. No information was received from any Racquetball or Martial Arts organisations. Responses were also received from 2 sports that were deemed to be out of scope as the Plan progressed, however their general comments regarding City-wide sports infrastructure were considered.
- The depth and quality of information provided by sporting clubs and state sporting organisations varied which has created some challenges to analysing datasets consistently.
- Casual and recreational participation use rates and spectator data for facilities has not been included. For some sports, there is anecdotal evidence to suggest that demand on facilities may be stronger if these rates are considered.
- Understanding of quantity and quality of infrastructure is largely based on infrastructure in place in 2019-2020. There have been improvements to several facilities in 2021.



## 2. Community Profile

General sport participation and physical activity may be explained from an integrated socioeconomic perspective. Determinants such as gender, age, income, and education are some factors influencing participation<sup>1</sup>. Key elements of Devonport's socioeconomic demographic profile are presented with implications for sports infrastructure identified.

### 2.1 Socioeconomic Profile

#### Population<sup>2</sup>

25,633	64,972	10%
Estimated Resident Population	Subregional Population Central Coast, Devonport, Latrobe, Kentish	Projected Population Increase by 2035 based on average ERP increase 0.66% pa, 2016-19

Devonport Compared to TAS		Devonport	TAS
Children under 18	↑	22.2%	21.4%
18-60 years	↓	50.0%	52.4%
60+ years	↑	27.8%	26.2%
Ageing population increase in 60+ 2011-16	↓	12.0 %	14.4%
Born overseas	↓	8.4%	12.0%
Aboriginal people	↑	6.4%	4.6%
Speak a language other than English at home	↓	2.9%	5.4%

#### How We Live<sup>3</sup>

In 2016, Devonport was the 7th most advantaged and disadvantaged municipality<sup>4</sup> in Tasmania (out of 29) and 61<sup>st</sup> in Australia (out of 543)<sup>5</sup>. In other words, 76% of Tasmanian municipalities and 88% of Australia's municipalities were better off.

Devonport Compared to TAS		Devonport	TAS
One person household	↑	30.6%	26.9%
Households with one parent	↑	12.9%	10.9%
Households renting privately	↑	21.2%	20.2%
Households renting social housing	↑	9.7%	5.4%
Residents engaged in volunteering	↓	19.6%	21.2%
People with disability		Not available at municipal scale	25.8%
People with severe or profound disability	↑	8.0%	6.4%

<sup>1</sup> Kirstin Hallmann, Pamela Wicker, Christoph Breuer & Lauren Schönherr, 2012, 'Understanding the importance of sport infrastructure for participation in different sports – findings from multi-level modelling', *European Sport Management Quarterly*, Vol. 12 (5).

<sup>2</sup> ABS, 2016, Census of Population and Housing.

<sup>3</sup> *ibid*

<sup>4</sup> The Australian Bureau of Statistics broadly defines relative socio-economic advantage and disadvantage in terms of *people's access to material and social resources, and their ability to participate in society*.

<sup>5</sup> ABS, 2016, Census of Population and Housing: Socio-Economic Indexes for Areas (SEIFA), Catalogue No. 2033.0.55.001, Australia.

### Income and Education<sup>6</sup>

In December 2018, 2,138 of 6,409 family households (33%) were under the poverty line of \$988.42 per week (for a family of two adults, one of whom is working, and two children)<sup>7</sup>. An estimated 31.5% of Devonport households experiencing rental stress<sup>8</sup>.

Devonport Compared to TAS		Devonport	TAS
Unemployment rate	↑	8.5%	7.0%
Unemployment rate (18-24 years)	↑	18.7%	13.9%
'Low Income' households earning less than \$650 per week	↑	28.2%	23.9%
Residents that left school at Year 10 or below	↑	53.3%	44.0%

### Health<sup>9</sup>

Devonport Compared to TAS		Devonport	TAS
Adults self-reporting health as poor/fair	↑	21.8%	21.7%
Adults reporting high/very high psychological distress	↓	11.7%	13.7%
Adults insufficiently active	↑	67.1%	63.6%
Adults overweight or obese	=	58.5	58.5%

<sup>6</sup> Income and education data in table sourced from ABS, 2016, Census of Population and Housing.

<sup>7</sup> Melbourne Institute, 2018, *Poverty Lines Australia: December Quarter 2018*, Melbourne Institute: Applied Economic & Social Research.

<sup>8</sup> Miranti R, Brown L, Li J, Tanton R, Vidyattama Y, Tuli S and Rowe P., 2018, *Child Social Exclusion, Poverty and Disadvantage in Australia*, Institute for Governance and Policy Analysis, University of Canberra.

<sup>9</sup> Department of Health, Tasmania, 2020, *Report on the Tasmanian Population Health Survey 2019*, Hobart.

## 2.2 Implications for Sports Infrastructure

Based on Devonport's demographic profile the following factors should be considered in developing sports infrastructure.

- Future investment in sports facilities should be allocated to best foster increased participation and ultimately result in improved population health, underpinned by an understanding of long-term affordability. There is recent evidence that participation in sport is associated with better psychosocial health than individual physical activities due to the social nature of participation<sup>10</sup>.
- A predicted 10-15% population will increase pressure on facilities at and above capacity.
- A range of barriers to sports participation should be considered in planning to improve access to sporting infrastructure given a large proportion of residents experience socio-economic disadvantage (such as cost, distance/travel to facility).
- Given the high levels of disability experienced in the community, infrastructure renewals and new construction should include inclusivity as a priority.
- An ageing population will likely lead to higher demand for social and recreation forms of participation. While directly outside the scope of this plan, Council's investment in accessible recreational spaces should be analysed.
- Planning spaces to support family friendly activities, sports that attract participants of varying ages and Masters activities.

<sup>10</sup> 19. Eime R, Young J, Harvey J, Charity M, Payne W. A systematic review of the psychological and social benefits of participation in sport for adults: Informing development of a conceptual model of health through sport. *Int J Behav Nutr Phys Act.* 2013;10:135. 20. Eime R, Young J, Harvey J, Charity M, Payne W. A systematic review of the psychological and social benefits of participation in sport for children and adolescents: informing development of a conceptual model of health through sport. *Int J Behav Nutr Phys Act.* 2013;10:98.



## 3. Trends and Influences

### 3.1 Trends and Impacts

Trends are important patterns of social, economic, or environmental activity that result in a change of behaviour. Sports must adapt to the changing environment to ensure they remain relevant, achieve growth, and provide participation experiences that are aligned to the wants and needs of participants. The following table summarises the major trends<sup>11</sup> likely to influence the demand, access and use of sporting facilities analysed in the Master Plan into the future.

Trend	Impact	Implications for Sports Infrastructure
Changing political landscape at local, state, and national level	<p>Existing and Incoming governments' changing priorities can create opportunities to attract funding for infrastructure development.</p> <p>For instance, the Tasmanian Government has the goal of making Tasmania the healthiest population in Australia by 2025. This creates an opportunity to promote the health/active recreation benefits to attract investment in infrastructure.</p> <p>The high number of small Councils across the region also creates competition for funds.</p>	<p>Further effort required to present a united front on the key infrastructure priorities for development. Need to be 'project ready' and tailor projects to government policy.</p> <p>Decisions on local infrastructure investment should factor in sporting demand and investment across the region, to reduce competition and duplication.</p>
Competing community priorities to invest limited resources	Limits to what the community can afford, single use sporting facilities may struggle to attract capital investment and generate revenue.	<p>Promote and develop multi-use sport facilities.</p> <p>Explore partnerships to fund, operate and maintain facilities.</p> <p>Improve use of existing assets.</p> <p>There is also a risk that planned investment in sports infrastructure is not realised.</p>
Sponsorship in sport becoming nationalised	<p>Funds not flowing to community level especially for infrastructure.</p> <p>Increasing decline in local sponsorship of clubs.</p>	Less funds available for investment in infrastructure.
High youth unemployment	<p>Sports an avenue to re-engage youth in community.</p> <p>Potential employment opportunities with sports clubs</p>	Opportunity for facilities to be utilised by more young people

<sup>11</sup> Major Trends and Implications compiled by the Sports Infrastructure Working Group, 8 September 2020.

Trend	Impact	Implications for Sports Infrastructure
Increasing health and wellbeing challenges	Increasing health challenges (chronic disease, mental health) – negative impact on individual health and health system. Social exclusion is also a concern.	Promotion of health benefits of participation in sport, opportunity to partner with community development / health organisations to increase participation and use of facilities in non-peak periods
Lifestyle pressures (eg cost of living, time poor)	<p>Changing lifestyles and pressures are creating barriers to increase participation in organised sport. In recent years there has been a rise in casual sport and physical activity/recreation.</p> <p>There is a risk that use of sporting facilities will decline in favour of facilities in public open space, creating increased demand and financial investment for these recreation assets.</p>	<p>Participation rates of facilities should be monitored, and strategies developed to combat any declines. For instance:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Opportunity for sporting facilities to be used by more casual users during periods of downtime.</li> <li>• Opportunity for adapt sport delivery model and create new initiatives that support changing participation trends (eg some clubs developing evening/night games which increases demand for lighting).</li> <li>• Clubs may increase membership through the reduced economic barrier for juniors to participate in sport through Communities Tasmania Ticket to Play voucher program.</li> </ul>
Demographic changes	<p>For instance, Gen Y (born 1980-1994), and Gen Z (born 1995-2009) are expected to be more educated and hold different expectations regarding opportunity, mobility, relationships, and ownership. These generations generally value experiences and focus on larger social and environmental issues and bettering communities.</p> <p>Ageing population may increase demand for low-impact and/or Masters activities and increase in recreational based social activities.</p>	In coming decades as population ages (including Gen Y and Gen Z aging) there is the potential to innovate the way sports infrastructure is managed and utilised. It is important to design spaces to be as adaptable as possible.
Increased digital connectivity and disruption	Broader opportunities for economic stimulus from streaming of major events from sports facilities.	Creates an opportunity to apply smart technology to reduce operational costs of facilities. May also result in declining uses of assets, such as grandstands.
Environmental sustainability including climate change	<p>Expectation to improve water, energy, and waste management across facilities.</p> <p>Increase in natural disasters and pandemics impacting on the use of recreation centres for sports purposes, being designated as emergency and/or recovery centre.</p>	<p>Increased costs for sustainable and efficient materials and services, potentially higher initial capital costs.</p> <p>Possible restrictions on facility expansion / new facilities if required to comply with environmental legislation, requiring rescoping/redesigning planned projects.</p> <p>Use of recreation centres for use in emergencies impacting on accessibility of venues</p>

## 3.2 Master Plan Implications

As a result of these trends and their implications the following themes should be considered in the development and implementation of the Master Plan.

- The need to be strategic in the Plan's implementation, be project ready and focused on priorities for investment, to secure additional funding required.
- Acknowledging that future government investment is likely to be focused on multisport / activity provision, over single sport / focus outcomes.
- The need to develop multi-use facilities and partnerships to maximise use of community investment in sporting assets.
- The need to strengthen sporting precincts as community hubs, adapting their use based on changing socio-economic factors.
- The need to incorporate new technology in facility design and management, that also reduces the environmental footprint of facilities.





## 4. Sports Participation Rates

### 4.1 National Participation Rates

For the 2019 calendar year<sup>12</sup>:

	In Sport	In Non-sport	In Both
Adult participation (15+) in physical activity	18.9%	31.7%	39.8%
Child participation (0-14) in physical activity outside of school	76.1%	3.9%	10.2%
Participation 2001 – 2019	Minimal change	20% increase	

The top 10 club sports across Australia in 2019, for adults and children, were:

Sport	Participants	Participation Rate
Football/Soccer	1,153,220	4.6%
AFL	700,161	2.8%
Golf	695,949	2.8%
Netball	665,185	2.7%
Tennis	628,434	2.5%
Basketball	587,353	2.4%
Cricket	539,088	2.2%
Swimming	377,502	1.5%
Touch football	287,823	1.2%
Running/Athletics	270,665	1.1%

<sup>12</sup> Australian Sports Commission, 2020, AusPlay profiles, [www.clearinghouseforsport.gov.au/research/ausplay/results](http://www.clearinghouseforsport.gov.au/research/ausplay/results)

### 4.2 State Participation Rates

The collection sample for the AusPlay Tasmanian data was relatively small, hence the following estimates should be applied with caution. Local data is more accurate and thus drawn upon to inform the Master Plan.

For the 2019 calendar year<sup>13</sup>:

- 55.7% of the adult Tasmanian population participated in sport-related activities ('sport only' and 'both sport and physical activity'), 22% participated through a sports club
- 65% of children participated in sport-related activities outside of school hours, 44% children participated through a sports club

The top 3 organised sports by adult participation January 2019 - December 2019 as recorded by AusPlay,<sup>14</sup> were:

- Basketball (4.5%)
- Football (soccer) (4.3%)
- Netball (4.1%)

<sup>13</sup> ibid

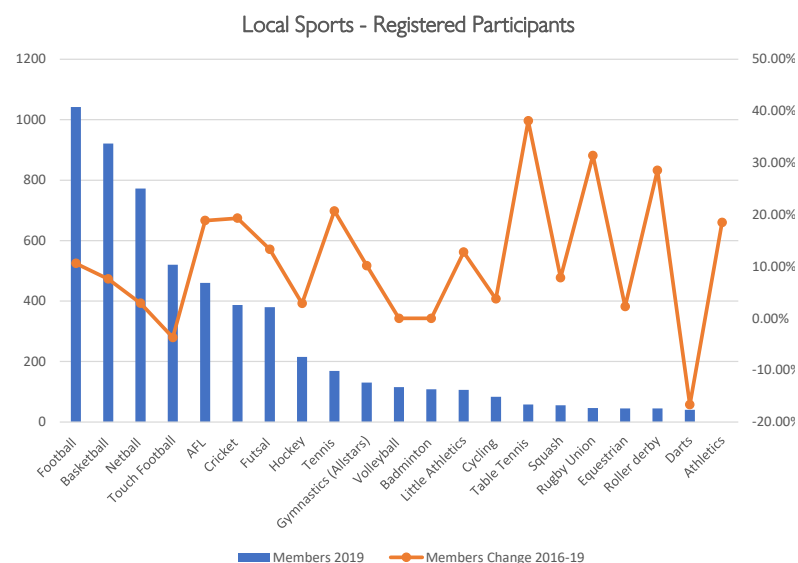
<sup>14</sup> Ibid – data not extensive enough to list top ten sports

## 4.4 Local Participation Rates

The following data provided by local sporting clubs and state sporting organisations<sup>15</sup> is for 'formal registered participants' within each sporting code and activity. It does not include recreational participation, school participation or social activity in sport and recreation, which for some activities contribute a greater level of participation than formalised sporting registration (e.g., football, tennis).

The top 10 sports by participation in 2019 were:

- Football (soccer)
- Netball
- Basketball
- Touch Football
- Australian Football (AFL)
- Cricket
- Futsal
- Hockey
- Tennis
- Gymnastics (Allstars)



<sup>15</sup> Various sporting organisations, 2020, collated from responses to Sports Infrastructure Master Plan Survey.

Sport	Members 2019	% of Population <sup>#</sup>	Members 3 Year Change*	Members 5 Year Change*
Football	1042	4.07%	10.6%	1-5%
Basketball	921	3.59%	7.59%	20-50%
Netball	772	3.01%	2.90%	1-5%
Touch Football	520	2.03%	-3.7%	10-20%
AFL	460	1.79%	18.86%	5-20%
Cricket	387	1.51%	19.33%	5-20%
Futsal	380	1.48%	13.33%	10-20%
Hockey	215	0.84%	2.87%	10-20%
Tennis	169	0.66%	20.71%	10-20%
Gymnastics (Allstars)	130	0.51%	10.17%	10-20%
Volleyball	115	0.44%	Not available	20-50%
Badminton	108	0.42%	Not available	1-5%
Little Athletics	106	0.41%	12.77%	10-20%
Cycling	83	0.32%	3.75%	10-20%
Table Tennis	58	0.23%	38.10%	50-100%
Squash	55	0.21%	7.84%	50-100%
Rugby Union	46	0.18%	31.43%	20-50%
Equestrian	45	0.18%	2.27%	1-5%
Roller derby	45	0.18%	28.57%	50-100%
Darts	40	0.16%	-16.67%	1-5%
Athletics (Triathlon Tasmania, Triathlon Australia, Cradle Coast Triathlon & Multisport)	2627 includes one day members	NA majority participants out of area	18.49%	10-20%

<sup>#</sup>Based on 2019 Estimated Resident Population for Devonport of 25,633.

\*Member growth in the 3 and 5 years prior to 2019 provided by Club/SSO. This has not been verified.

## 5. Sports Demand Analysis

---

The Plan considers the needs of several sports in relation to infrastructure provision. Sports with relatively high local participation rates and those that have a high reliance on their respective facilities being either hired or leased from Council have been analysed in detail. Other sports have been summarised.

For each sports analysis has include:

- Feedback from Devonport-based sporting clubs and several state peak organisations on participation rates and trends, plus their current needs and future infrastructure priorities.

This information was collated through surveys and where required, clarified through follow up meetings and correspondence.

- Growth in participation projections to 2035 (from 2019) ranging from 5% to 50% and population growth projections of 5%, 10% and 15% have also been applied to test the flexibility and capacity of the existing facility network to cater for possible growth.





## 5.1 Football

Football (Soccer) has the highest participation rate of organised sports in Devonport with 1,042 participants in 2019<sup>16</sup>, an increase of 10.6% since 2016, across two clubs. It has a growing number of participants, including female participants, locally and across the nation, with popularity extending internationally / played at the international level including Olympics.

The Devonport City Strikers Football Club in 2019 had a 23% increase in members from 2016 and is forecast to grow membership by 20-50% in the next 5 years. The Club is the only National Premier Leagues Tasmania Club (top tier) in the Northwest. In 2021, the Club participated in the Tasmanian State Women's League (squad 15).

The Devonport Junior Soccer Association have consistent high playing numbers of 850+ and are expecting to increase membership by 1-5% in the next 5 years. The 2021 season participation numbers increased to 950+ (over 100 teams). The Club plays in state-wide competitions.

<b>Seasonality</b>	Juniors: April - September Strikers: All year including social games, pre-season training		
<b>Complementary Sports</b>	Rugby Union, Touch Football, Hockey (artificial turf), Futsal		
<b>Clubs</b>	Devonport City Strikers Football Club Devonport Junior Soccer Association		
<b>Participation Rate (2019)</b>	Devonport 4.07%	Tasmania* 3.24%	National# 4.6%
	*Football Tasmania participation rate, includes social players and officials #Australian Sports Commission, 2020, AusPlay profiles		
	Football Tasmania aims to grow participation across the state from 2019-2030 as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Grow annual participation by 2%</li> <li>• Increase female participation to at least 30% of total participants.</li> <li>• Substantially improve equity of access to football</li> <li>• Increase the number of active coaches and referees with accreditation by 15%</li> <li>• Improve player and referee retention by 25%</li> </ul>		
<b>Facilities</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Valley Road Football Centre</li> <li>• Meercroft Park (junior soccer) - At capacity during weekdays</li> </ul>		

<sup>16</sup> Devonport Football Club and Junior Soccer membership rates as provided in the Master Plan Club Survey, August 2020.



DRAFT Devonport Sports Infrastructure Master Plan PART A 10

### Strengths

- Easy to learn and can be played by all ages and abilities.
- Juniors:
- Affordable to play, low registration fees, growing participation
- Seniors (Strikers):
- On field success; positive Club culture; committed players and volunteers; loyal supporter base/community support.
  - Good brand and reputation at local, state, and national levels; strong political support
  - Excellent dedicated facilities; training and development; coaching capacity
  - Strong financial position; governance and management practices; strategic planning

---

### Challenges

- Decline in revenue; decline in corporate and government support; rising costs
  - Lack of alignment between the Strikers and the Junior Soccer Association
  - Decline in volunteers, volunteer fatigue
- Strikers:
- Declining player numbers on the NW Coast; decline in retention rates; relegation
  - Competition from better funded sports
  - Number of accredited coaches; coach training and mentoring
  - Marketing and promotion of Football to corporates, government, and the general community
  - Fragility of other Clubs
  - Lack of development services
  - Competition structures and their financial sustainability
  - In school programs
  - Lack of space to play
  - Travel requirements
  - Poor management of facility; vandals

---

### Opportunities

- Increase number of members and participation/retention rates, including female participation.
- Secure more lucrative sponsorship deals
- Women's Super League participation
- In school programs
- Base training camp bid for FIFA Women's World Cup.
- Expansion of competitions/ increase no. of teams
- More social based teams
- High performance training
- Outdoor futsal
- Strategic alliances

- Host tournaments (state, national); A League practice matches/Women's League games
- Improve relationship between the two clubs (possible single association)
- Increase utilisation of venue to raise revenue.
- Products and services that can promote revenue.
- Increase support from government including securing grants.
- Promoting the Club/Sport

**Infrastructure Requests (Clubs)**

Valley Road Football Centre

- Implementation of Master Plan for the North West Coast Regional Football Complex

Meercroft Park

- Lighting one oval
- Portable or fixed fencing on close boundaries to road on grounds No.1, 9 and 16
- All weather small-sided game pitches

**Estimate of Pitches Desired**

The projected number of pitches refer to turf pitches only. One artificial pitch will have the carrying capacity of two grass pitches. Recommended population provision ratio in metropolitan Melbourne is 1 field to every 4,000 to 8,000 people (depending on the location). Junior soccer plays on smaller sized pitches hence the rate adopted is 1:2,000. Ratio for full-sized pitches adopted is 1:6,000.

**JUNIOR SOCCER (small sized pitches)**

Projected Participation and Pitches Desired	2019	+ 10%	+ 20%	+ 30%
Registered players	846	931	1,117	1,452
Current number turf pitches	14	14	14	14
Provision rate (players per pitch)	66	66	66	66
Number pitches desired	13	14	17	22
<b>Shortfall</b>	<b>-1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>8</b>

**SENIORS (full-sized pitches)**

Projected Participation and Pitches Desired	2019	+ 10%	+ 20%	+ 30%
Registered players	196	216	259	336
Current number turf pitches utilised	3	3	3	3
Provision rate (players per pitch)	66	66	66	66
Number pitches desired	3	3	4	5
<b>Shortfall</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>

Projected Population and Pitches Desired	2019	+ 5%	+ 10%	+ 15%
Population	25,633	26,915	28,196	29,478
Current number pitches	14	14	14	14
Provision rate (people per pitch)	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
Number pitches desired	13	13	14	15
<b>Shortfall</b>	<b>-1</b>	<b>-1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>

Projected Population and Pitches Desired	2019	+ 5%	+ 10%	+ 15%
Population	25,633	26,915	28,196	29,478
Current number pitches utilised	3	3	3	3
Provision rate (people per pitch)	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000
Number pitches desired	4	4	5	5
<b>Shortfall</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>



## 5.2 Basketball

Basketball has a strong presence in Devonport, regionally and across Tasmania (state-wide reach of 50,000). Over the past 5 years (2014-2019) there has been a 46% increase in Devonport Basketball Association members to 921. Basketball Tasmania expects this to increase 20-50% in the coming 5 years given increasing national and worldwide popularity, and with the entering of a professional State team in the National Basketball League 2021-2022 season. Increase in juniors.

<b>Seasonality</b>	All year: Senior – Feb-July, Under 22 roster Sep – Nov, Tas Junior Basketball League (TJBL) April - Oct		
<b>Complementary Sports</b>	Netball, Badminton, Volleyball		
<b>Clubs</b>	Devonport Basketball Council (Warriors)		
<b>Participation Rate (2019)</b>	Devonport 921, 3.59%	Tasmania* 2.56%	National# 2.40%
	*Basketball Tasmania, 2020, Annual Report, contains 2019 membership figures #Australian Sports Commission, 2020, AusPlay profiles		
<b>Facilities</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Devonport Recreation Centre Basketball Stadium (5-year lease, expires 30/9/2022)</li> <li>East Devonport Recreation and Function Centre (1 court not utilised due to rostering clashes)</li> </ul>		
<b>Strengths</b>	<p>High growth sport due to its broad base and appeal to several markets:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Good for fitness; skills diversity; low injury rate</li> <li>Appeals to range of ages and abilities, all genders, and cultural backgrounds</li> <li>Can be played competitively or socially</li> <li>Predominantly indoor sport suited to Tasmania's weather</li> <li>High level of community support in the Northwest – very family-oriented sport with a strong social environment</li> <li>Multi-gender sport which no other major sport can achieve at the same level</li> <li>Provides clear pathways for athletes and officials who aspire to higher levels of opportunity, be they state, national or international aspirations</li> </ul>		
<b>Challenges</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Limited courts, spectator areas - no Council or school facility in the NW is designed to host the full suite of domestic and representative competitions, including interschool competitions</li> <li>Improve professionalism on the coalface</li> </ul>		



Image: Simon Sturzaker

- Entry level program – Aussie Hoops is slowly improving
- Indoor sports can be more expensive than outdoor sports (with more infrastructure required)
- Other destinations investigating major stadium upgrades which may disadvantage basketball presence in Devonport

**Opportunities**

- Additional courts would provide a full pathway of basketball opportunities from development and culturally based programs to a full suite of local domestic and representative competitions
- Exposure of basketball with the National Basketball League coming to Tasmania (with potential to host NBL 1 / WNBL games in NW Tas)
- More courts and new facilities in Devonport that will inspire more people to participate
- Increase the number of state events and camps run by Basketball Tasmania in Devonport
- Host national junior championships in the future
- Opportunity for the NW Thunder to base themselves and play home games in Devonport (currently in Ulverstone)
- To share new facilities with other sports
- Improved governance structure

**Infrastructure Requests (Club/SSO)**

- New 6 court facility serving the subregional population to meet demand in growth

**Facility Hierarchy**

In the absence of a Tasmanian Facilities Plan for basketball, the following facility hierarchy outlined in the *Basketball Victoria Facilities Master Plan 2017* is useful in understanding court requirements.

Category	Facilities	Devonport Equivalent
State centre	6+ courts, >3000 seats	
Regional centre	Min. 6 courts, 800 seats	
Sub-regional centre	Min. 4 courts, 400 seats	DRC
Local centre	Min. 3 courts, 100 seats	
Neighbourhood centre	Min. 1 indoor court	EDRC

**Estimate of Courts Required**

Projected Participation and Courts Desired	2019	+ 10%	+ 20%	+ 50%
Registered players	921	1,013	1,105	1,382
Current number courts utilised	3	3	3	3
Provision rate (players per court)*	300	300	300	300
Number courts desired	3	3	4	5
<b>Shortfall</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>

\*This is an estimate only, the carrying capacity of players per court is likely to be lower.

Projected Population and Courts Desired	2019	+ 5%	+ 10%	+ 15%
Population	25,633	26,915	28,196	29,478
Current number courts utilised	3	3	3	3
Provision rate (people per court)*	5,500	5,500	5,500	5,500
Number courts desired	5	5	5	5
<b>Shortfall</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>

\*Provision rate adopted from the *Basketball Victoria Facilities Master Plan 2017* for 1 court per 5,500 people in regional Victoria.

## 5.3 Netball

The Devon Netball Association maintains a high membership (772 in 2019) which is expected to remain constant over next the 5 years unless substantial infrastructure improvements are undertaken. The Club plays at the State competition level and hosts the State Junior Carnival held annually in September, attracting 1,500 participants.

<b>Seasonality</b>	All year		
<b>Complementary Sports</b>	Volleyball, Badminton, Basketball, Tennis, Futsal		
<b>Clubs</b>	Devonport Netball Association		
<b>Participation Rate (2019)</b>	Devonport 772, 3.01%	Tasmania* 2.64%	National# 2.7%
	*Provided by Netball Tasmania #Australian Sports Commission, 2020, AusPlay profiles		
<b>Facilities</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Spreyton Netball Centre, Maidstone Park (5 year lease, expires 30/6/2025)</li> <li>• Spreyton Primary School (wet weather)</li> <li>• Previous years have accessed indoor school venues during autumn/winter</li> </ul>		
<b>Strengths</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Played by all ages, easy to learn.</li> <li>• Affordable to play.</li> </ul>		
<b>Challenges</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Junior to Senior transition</li> <li>• Limited facilities, playing courts.</li> <li>• Limited all weather courts.</li> <li>• Compete with other indoor sports for players and access to venues.</li> <li>• Attracting and retaining new members, volunteers, and accredited coaches</li> </ul>		
<b>Opportunities</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increase in male participation and more inclusive programs.</li> <li>• 50-100% participation expected with construction of an indoor facility.</li> <li>• Indoor facility would attract national level competition (i.e. Super Netball), being the premier facility in NW / netball centre of excellence</li> </ul>		
<b>Infrastructure Requests (Club)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Indoor 3 court stadium</li> <li>• Otherwise, updated change room facilities and larger clubroom</li> </ul>		





**Facility Hierarchy**

In the absence of a Tasmanian Facilities Plan for netball, the following facility hierarchy as per Netball Victoria's *Statewide Facilities Strategy 2016-2026* is used as a guide to understand court requirements.

Category	Facilities	Activities	Devonport Equivalent
Elite	Minimum 2+ indoor courts	Victorian Netball League, Australian Netball League International Tournaments	Spreyton Netball (Ulverstone only meets standard)
Regional	8+ courts	As per local and sub regional facility Associate championship, State Title	Spreyton Netball Centre
Sub-regional	4-7 courts	As per local facility Schools championships, National titles	
Local	1-3 courts	Modified games and programs Junior participation and skill development Training and competition, Community use	Schools

**Estimate of Courts Required****OUTDOOR COURTS**

Projected Participation and Courts Desired	2019	+ 5%	+ 10%	+20%
Registered players	772	811	849	926
Current number courts utilised	14	14	14	14
Provision rate (players per court) *	60	60	60	60
Number courts desired	13	14	14	15
<b>Shortfall</b>	-1	0	0	1

\*Ratio as per Netball Victoria Statewide Facilities Strategy 2016-2026 for Victorian rural and regional areas.

Projected Population and Courts Desired	2019	+ 5%	+ 10%	+ 15%
Population	25,633	26,915	28,196	29,478
Current number courts utilised	14	14	14	14
Provision (population per court)*	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000
Number courts desired	6	7	7	7
<b>Shortfall</b>	-8	-7	-7	-7

\*Provision rate adjusted from Netball Victoria *Statewide Facilities Strategy 2016-2026* for 1 lit outdoor court per 7,070 people in metropolitan Victoria. Regional area ratio would be lower.

**INDOOR COURTS - Dedicated Netball Courts**

Projected Population and Courts Desired	2019	+ 5%	+ 10%	+ 15%
Population	25,633	26,915	28,196	29,478
Current number courts utilised	0	0	0	0
Provision rate (people per court)*	7,640	7,640	7,640	7,640
Number courts desired	3	4	4	4
<b>Shortfall</b>	3	4	4	4

\*Provision rate as per Netball Victoria Statewide Facilities Strategy 2016-2026, for 1 dedicated indoor court per 7,640 people in metropolitan Victoria.

**INDOOR COURTS – Multi-lined Courts**

Projected Population and Courts Desired	2019	+ 5%	+ 10%	+ 15%
Population	25,633	26,915	28,196	29,478
Current number courts utilised	0	0	0	0
Provision rate (people per court)*	4,880	4,880	4,880	4,880
Number courts desired	5	6	6	6
<b>Shortfall</b>	5	6	6	6

\*Provision rate as per Netball Victoria *Statewide Facilities Strategy 2016-2026*, for 1 dedicated indoor court per 4,880 people in metropolitan Victoria.

## 5.4 Touch Football

The Devonport Touch Association has had a stable membership of 520-540 members per year during 2014-2019, however this is forecast to grow 10-20% due to the success of a new winter competition and increased promotion. The Association is based at Meercroft Park, sharing facilities at the NW Hockey Centre, and competes in the State league. The Club has recently attracted the Cold Climate Classic, a national 3-year annual event expecting to attract 500-1000 players.

<b>Seasonality</b>	October-March, May-September		
<b>Complementary Sports</b>	Football		
<b>Clubs</b>	Devonport Touch Association		
<b>Participation Rate (2019)</b>	Devonport 2.03%	Tasmania* 0.87%	National# 1.2%
	*provided by Touch Football Australia #Australian Sports Commission, 2020, AusPlay profiles		
<b>Facilities</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Meercroft Park</li> <li>• NW Hockey Centre, Meercroft Park</li> <li>• Eugene St Soccer Fields (winter competition)</li> <li>• Previous years have accessed indoor school venues during autumn/winter</li> </ul>		
<b>Strengths</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Social sport</li> <li>• Low risk of injury</li> <li>• Easy to learn, all ages and abilities</li> <li>• Pathway to National Rugby League</li> </ul>		
<b>Challenges</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Attracting and retaining new members, coaches, and volunteers</li> <li>• Increased costs</li> <li>• Competition with junior football (soccer) for fields during winter roster should numbers increase</li> </ul>		
<b>Opportunities</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Winter competition to retain/increase members</li> <li>• Focus on increasing junior and female participation</li> <li>• Access to Eugene St playing fields for winter competition should we experience growth</li> <li>• Focus on improving technical capacity to provide a positive experience for players through coaching and refereeing</li> <li>• Utilise Club for social events</li> </ul>		

- Infrastructure Requests (Club)**
- Lighting at Meercroft Park would provide increased playing opportunities
  - Improve changerooms in Hockey Centre

**Estimate of Ovals Required** Provision ratios adapted from various regional centres.

Projected Participation and Ovals Desired	2019	+ 5%	+ 10%	+ 20%
Registered players	540	567	594	648
Current number ovals utilised	7	7	7	7
Provision rate (players per oval)	80	80	80	80
Number ovals desired	7	7	7	8
Shortfall	0	0	0	1

Projected Population and Ovals Desired	2019	+ 5%	+ 10%	+ 15%
Population	25,633	26,915	28,196	29,478
Current number ovals utilised	7	7	7	7
Provision rate (people per oval)	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000
Number ovals desired	4	4	5	5
Shortfall	-3	-3	-2	-2





## 5.5 Australian Football (AFL)

There are three senior AFL Clubs in Devonport – Devonport (DFC), East Devonport (EDFC) and Spreyton (SFC). In 2019, there were 460 members across all clubs, an increase of 50% since 2016. Female participation has grown 810% from 2016-2019 (DFC and EDFC only).

In the NW region there has been a 38% increase in participation overall, and a 440% increase in female participation 2016-2019 (AFL Tas).

This analysis does not include the Devonport & Districts Junior Football Association.

<b>Seasonality</b>	April - September		
<b>Complementary Sports</b>	Football		
<b>Clubs</b>	Devonport Football Club East Devonport Football Club Spreyton Football Club		
<b>Participation Rate (2019)</b>	Devonport 2.03%	Tasmania* 2.99%	National# 1.2%
	*AFL Tasmania Statewide Facilities Strategy #Australian Sports Commission, 2020, AusPlay profiles		
<b>Facilities</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Regional: Devonport Oval</li> <li>Local: Girdlestone Park, Maidstone Park</li> </ul>		
<b>Strengths</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All genders and ages, increasing female participation</li> <li>Improves hand-eye coordination and communication skills</li> <li>Pathways to state and national level</li> </ul>		
<b>Challenges</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Attracting and retaining members (EDFC membership (seniors) in doubt; SFC in decline)</li> <li>Attracting and retaining coaches and volunteers</li> <li>Increased costs</li> <li>Supporting amenities</li> <li>Strength of competition</li> <li>Competition structure</li> <li>Potentially too many clubs/associations in the subregion</li> <li>Likely to remain hosting local games and odd regional match.</li> </ul>		



Image: Kelsey Ahern

- Regional body not aligned with state body

#### Opportunities

- Growth in junior, school, and female participation
- Alternate models for community senior men's football
- Increasing school participation – Auskick
- Encourage development of multi-use facilities
- Programme higher level event and player development programs at the Devonport Oval (regional venue)

#### Infrastructure Requests

- Lights at Byard Park as overflow venue for training
- Recent completion of gender-neutral change room upgrades for players and umpires at Devonport Oval and Girdlestone Park, as priority projects listed in the AFL Tasmania Statewide Facilities Strategy 2021-2030.

**Estimate of Ovals Required** Provision ratios applied from *AFL Tasmania Statewide Facilities Strategy 2021-2030*.

Projected Participation and Ovals Desired	2019	+ 10%	+ 20%	+ 50%
Registered players	460	506	552	690
Current number ovals utilised	3	3	3	3
Provision rate (players per oval)	175	175	175	175
Number ovals desired	3	3	3	4
<b>Shortfall</b>	0	0	0	1

Projected Population and Ovals Desired	2019	+ 5%	+ 10%	+ 15%
Population	25,633	26,915	28,196	29,478
Current number ovals utilised	3	3	3	3
Provision rate (people per oval)	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000
Number ovals desired	5	5	6	6
<b>Shortfall</b>	2	2	3	3



## 5.6 Cricket

There are four cricket clubs based in Devonport – Devonport, Don, Mersey Colts, and Spreyton. In 2019 there were 367 members across all clubs, comprising 11 junior teams and 17 senior teams; plus, a further 1,879 school participants. There has been a 19% increase in player numbers 2016-2019, and this is estimated to grow 20-50% by 2024 due to increasing number of junior and female participants, as well as alternative playing formats such as T20 (20 overs per game played over 3 hours). Devonport Cricket Club participates in the regional and state league. High performance games are played at West Park, Burnie.

<b>Seasonality</b>	October - March		
<b>Complementary Sports</b>	Australian football, futsal (indoor)		
<b>Clubs</b>	Devonport Cricket Club Don Cricket Club	Mersey Colts Cricket Club Spreyton Cricket Club	
<b>Participation Rate (2019)</b>	Devonport 1.51% 19.33% growth 2016-19	Tasmania* 3.53% *Cricket Australia, 2020 Census Summary: CTAS #Australian Sports Commission, 2020, AusPlay profiles	National# 2.2%
<b>Facilities</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Devonport Oval</li> <li>• Byard Park (Juniors, and training)</li> <li>• Don Recreation Ground</li> <li>• Maidstone Park</li> </ul> Sufficient number of playing fields in Devonport – as suggested by Clubs and Cricket Tasmania		
<b>Strengths</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All-round sport that develops high array of physical, intellectual, and social skills</li> <li>• Strong and increasing levels of participation</li> <li>• Variation of structures, e.g. T20, attracting players and spectators.</li> <li>• Strong affiliation with state and national cricket bodies</li> </ul>		
<b>Challenges</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cost/resources required to prepare &amp; maintain a turf wicket to competition level (gap in skills)</li> <li>• Lack of supporting amenities such as facilities for female players</li> <li>• High-cost entry to play (individual kits required) and time intensive affecting membership/volunteer rates</li> <li>• No formal relationship between the four clubs</li> <li>• Retention rates Junior – Senior</li> </ul>		
<b>Opportunities</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• High performance training centre (one only to be developed in NW region) that incorporates both indoor synthetic and outdoor turf training venues, as well as possible office space for Cricket NW. Configuration could accommodate emerging sports such as indoor cricket and pre-game warm-up for other codes such as AFL.</li> </ul>		





**Infrastructure Requests  
(Clubs/SSO)**

- Upgrade to Byard Park amenities – female friendly change rooms, all abilities access, expansion of club rooms
- High performance training centre
- Additional turf playing facility
- Expand indoor cricket nets
- Synthetic wicket compliance - to comply with Cricket Australia's new junior formats guidelines, synthetic pitches are required to be 2.4m – 2.8m wide. This will require replacements of traditional standard 1.8m pitches. Grounds used for junior cricket (Don, Byard and Maidstone) would be priority for these upgrades.
- Don Cricket Clubrooms – storage for playing gear, kitchen upgrade, roof replacement, replace training nets

**Estimate of Wickets Required****TURF WICKETS**

Projected Participation and Turf Wickets Desired	2019	+10%	+20%	+50%
Registered players	387	426	511	766
Current number wickets utilised	1	1	1	1
Provision (players per wicket)	380	380	380	380
Number wickets desired	1	1	1	2
<b>Shortfall</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>

Projected Population and Turf Wickets Desired	2019	+5%	+10%	+15%
Population	25,633	26,915	28,196	29,478
Current number wickets utilised	1	1	1	1
Provision rate (people per wicket)	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000
Number wickets desired	1	1	1	1
<b>Shortfall</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

**SYNTHETIC WICKETS**

Projected Participation and Synthetic Wickets Desired	2019	+10%	+20%	+50%
Registered players	387	426	511	766
Current number wickets utilised	7	7	7	7
Provision (players per wicket)	73	73	73	73
Number wickets desired	5	6	7	10
<b>Shortfall</b>	<b>-2</b>	<b>-1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3</b>

Projected Population and Synthetic Wickets Desired	2019	+5%	+10%	+15%
Population	25,633	26,915	28,196	29,478
Current number wickets utilised	7	7	7	7
Provision rate (people per wicket)	3,500	3,500	3,500	3,500
Number wickets desired	7	8	8	8
<b>Shortfall</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>

Previous research and planning for community infrastructure in Melbourne's growth areas has shown that cricket grounds are typically provided at a rate of between 1 field to every 4,000 to 6,000 people. Provision of cricket grounds in rural and regional areas is much higher in Victoria and this would be similar in Tasmania. The South Australian Cricket Infrastructure Strategy 2019-2029 states nation-wide average ratio of 1: 3,300. Given the high provision of cricket grounds in the region, a facility provision ratio of 1 ground to every 3,500 residents has been applied.

## 5.7 Hockey

Hockey has stable participation numbers across the two Devonport-based clubs, Devonport, and West Devonport of 219 players in 2019, a small increase of 2.8% since 2016. This is expected to grow 10-20% by 2024 due to new Hockey Tasmania programs, such as a new academy for emerging players.

<b>Seasonality</b>	All year: League Mar-Sep, Social roster Nov-Mar, Pre-season & Junior clinics Jan - Apr		
<b>Complementary Sports</b>	Touch Football		
<b>Clubs</b>	Devonport Hockey West Devonport Hockey		
<b>Participation Rate (2019)</b>	Devonport 219, 0.4%	Tasmania* 0.61%	National# 0.82%
	*Hockey Tasmania Annual Report 2018-19 #Hockey Australia Annual Report 2019		
<b>Strengths</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Sufficient number of playing fields</li> <li>Fast paced, engaging sport</li> <li>Played by people of all ages and ability</li> </ul>		
<b>Challenges</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Attracting and retaining new members</li> <li>Increasing facility standards and user expectations for higher quality facilities</li> <li>Attracting major events increasingly competitive</li> </ul>		
<b>Opportunities</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Hockey Tasmania have a desire to attract more events to the regions along with allocating Hockey One matches (National League, fully broadcast across the country) to build brand awareness and increase participation</li> <li>Development of players, coaches, and officials</li> </ul>		

<b>Facilities</b>	NW Hockey Centre – Meercroft Park
<b>Infrastructure Requests</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Artificial turf replacement</li> <li>Facilities fit for purpose for national events including change room upgrades, more spectator seating (including undercover), upgrade to player dugouts and technical officials' area</li> </ul>
<b>Estimate of Pitches Required</b>	Provision ratios have been adopted from the Hockey Victoria <i>Strategic Facilities Master Plan, 2015</i> . In regional areas 1 pitch can support 300 players. In terms of population, in Victoria one pitch can support 100,000 people. For Devonport the ratio has been reduced to 1 pitch per 75,000 people.

Projected Participation and Pitches Desired	2019	+ 5%	+ 10%	+ 20%
Registered players	215	226	237	258
Current number pitches utilised	1	1	1	1
Provision rate (players per pitch)	300	300	300	300
Number pitches desired	1	1	1	1
<b>Shortfall</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

Projected Population and Pitches Desired	2019	+ 5%	+ 10%	+15%
Population	25,633	26,915	28,196	29,478
Current number pitches utilised	1	1	1	1
Provision rate (people per pitch)	75,000	75,000	75,000	75,000
Number pitches desired	0	0	0	0
<b>Shortfall</b>	<b>-1</b>	<b>-1</b>	<b>-1</b>	<b>-1</b>

## 5.8 Tennis

In 2019, The Devonport and East Devonport Tennis Clubs had a combined membership of 169 players, an 18% increase from 2016. Numbers are expected to grow by 10-20% by 2024 due to improved playing facilities at both Devonport and East Devonport, and variation of programs on offer. The Devonport Tennis Club competes at the state level.

<b>Seasonality</b>	All year		
<b>Complementary Sports</b>	Basketball, Volleyball, Futsal		
<b>Clubs</b>	Devonport Tennis Club East Devonport Tennis Club		
<b>Participation Rate (2019)</b>	Devonport 0.66%	Tasmania* 0.73%	National# 2.5%
*Tennis Tasmania Annual Report 2019-20			
<b>Facilities</b>	Devonport Tennis Club, Meercroft Park East Devonport Tennis Club (non-Council facility)		
<b>Strengths</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Diverse program offering for all ages and skill levels, all abilities.</li> <li>• Social - do not need to be a member of a team to play.</li> <li>• High rating of COVID/Pandemic safety to continue playing when other sports close.</li> <li>• Adult and junior social programs shown significant growth opportunities to bring in new members/casual users.</li> <li>• Played all year round; day/night (East Devonport to soon install lights)</li> <li>• Devonport Tennis Club active and atheistic committee and member base</li> </ul>		
<b>Challenges</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Attracting and retaining volunteers and coaches</li> <li>• Juniors have steady numbers but lacking across greater Northern Tas overall</li> <li>• Conceived as an 'elite' sport or only for middle-high income earners.</li> <li>• East Devonport Tennis Club very members only focussed which deters community from engaging/playing at venue more.</li> <li>• Competing for members with team-based sports and other sports during summer</li> <li>• Recent Devonport clubhouse upgrades may deter further government investment</li> </ul>		
<b>Opportunities</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Promoting social/casual use of facilities</li> <li>• Growing pathway for juniors and females</li> <li>• Supporting inter-regional growth of club offerings/network</li> </ul>		





- Both East Dev and Dev TCs are performing 'under' capacity members/use wise so promotion/marketing can improve this dramatically
- Tennis Tasmania investment in local school program to allow greater exposure to the game

#### Infrastructure Requests (Clubs/SSO)

- Devonport Tennis Club – playground, new paths to access courts, eventual court resurfacing, upgrade western side of practice hitting wall, tree removal/drainage improvements on east side. (5 lit)
- East Devonport Tennis Club – construct hitting wall, lighting
- Both Clubs have sufficient capacity for projected expansion
- Public use half court perhaps at Mersey Bluff

#### Facility Hierarchy

Facility hierarchy as per Tennis Australia *Tennis 2020 Facility development and management framework for Australian tennis*

Category	Facilities	Devonport Equivalent
Regional	16+ courts	
Subregional	12+ courts	Devonport Tennis Club (11 courts)
District	8+ courts	
Local	4+ courts	
Public Access Centre	1+ court	East Devonport Tennis Club (3 courts)

#### Estimate of Courts Required

Projected Participation and Courts Desired	2019	+ 5%	+ 10%	+ 20%
Registered players	169	177	195	234
Current number courts utilised	14	14	14	14
Provision rate (players per court)*	22	22	22	22
Number courts desired	8	8	9	11
<b>Shortfall</b>	-6	-6	-5	-3

\*Based on players per number of courts in Tasmania as per Tennis Tasmania Annual Report, 2019-20.

Projected Population and Courts Desired	2019	+ 5%	+ 10%	+ 15%
Population	25,633	26,915	28,196	29,478
Current number courts utilised	14	14	14	14
Provision rate (people per court)*	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500
Number courts desired	10	11	11	12
<b>Shortfall</b>	-4	-3	-3	-2

\*Tennis courts in greater Melbourne are typically provided at a range of 1: 2,500 - 4,000 people. In 2020, Tasmania had 1 court per 3,030 residents (Tennis Tasmania Annual Report, 2019-20).

## 5.9 Volleyball

Devonport Volleyball had 115 registered players in 2019. Volleyball is a growth sport expecting 20+% increase in membership in the next 5 years.

<b>Complementary Sports</b>	Badminton, Basketball, Netball			
<b>Clubs</b>	Devonport Volleyball Club			
<b>Participation Rate (2019)</b>	Devonport 0.44%	Tasmania# 0.12%	National* 1.14%	#Registered junior and senior players provided by Volleyball Tas *Registered players aged 15+ AusPlay 2019
<b>Facilities</b>	East Devonport Recreation and Function Centre - At capacity			
<b>Strengths</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Low cost to play</li> <li>• Can be played by all ages and abilities</li> </ul>			
<b>Challenges</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Attracting and retaining new members and volunteers</li> <li>• Ability to access state/federal government funding for maintaining and upgrading facilities.</li> <li>• Accessing playing facilities due to other sports with similar roster</li> <li>• Not ideal court set-up to support State league which requires 4 courts at one venue plus seating</li> </ul>			
<b>Opportunities</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increase in junior membership/pathways.</li> <li>• Participation in state league and larger competitions such as schools' competitions</li> <li>• Possible outreach site for Tas Volleyball Club, Echidnas</li> </ul>			
<b>Infrastructure Requests (Club/SSO)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Access to playing facility with 4 courts, seating, club room</li> </ul>			
<b>Estimate of Courts Required</b>	Provision rates adapted from Volleyball Victoria <i>State Facilities Strategy</i> , which applies ratios 1 indoor court: 34,763 people 1 court: 30 players			

Projected Participation and Courts Desired	2019	+ 10%	+ 20%	+ 50%
Registered players	115	127	152	228
Current number courts utilised	2	2	2	2
Provision rate (players per court)	36	36	36	36
Number courts desired	3	4	4	6
<b>Shortfall</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>4</b>

Projected Population and Courts Desired	2019	+ 5%	+ 10%	+ 15%
Population	25,633	26,915	28,196	29,478
Current number courts utilised	2	2	2	2
Provision rate (people per court)	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000
Number courts desired	2	2	2	2
<b>Shortfall</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

## 5.10 Playing Spaces Desired 2035

Understanding potential demand and supply for playing facilities is one key component in planning for rationalisation, renewal, and/or expansion. The following table summarises that projected playing space requirements based on the mostly likely scenarios, being 20% membership growth or 10% growth in population (with membership rate remaining constant).

Where sports experience a 20% increase in player registration by 2035 there will be an undersupply of playing facilities for Football, Basketball, Netball, Touch Football, and Volleyball.

Based on a 10% growth in population 2019-2035, where participation rates remain unchanged, there will be an undersupply in playing facilities for the major sports of Football (full size pitches), Basketball, Netball (indoor courts), AFL, and Cricket (synthetic wickets).

Where both scenarios are applied there is a projected undersupply in playing facilities for the sports of Football (full size pitches), Basketball, and Netball (indoor courts).

Sport	Additional Playing Spaces Required 2035	
	Based on 20% Membership Growth	Based on 10% Population Growth
Football – small size pitches	3	0
Football – full size pitches	1	2
Basketball	1	2
Netball (outdoor)	1	-7
Netball (indoor)	4	6
Touch Football	1	0
AFL	0	3
Cricket – turf wicket	0	0
Cricket – synthetic wicket	0	1
Hockey	0	-1
Tennis	-3	-3
Volleyball	2	0



Image: Simon Sturzaker



## 5.11 Other Sports

The following sports have a direct interest in Council's sporting infrastructure; hence an understanding of their position is required for future planning.

Sport	Strengths	Challenges	Opportunities	Facilities Used	Infrastructure Requests
<b>Futsal</b>	In 2019, there were 380 junior and senior participants forming 97 teams (7-8 players per team), an increase of 13.3% since 2016  Membership expected to increase 10-20% in 5 years  Highly engaging, develops football skills	Access to venues limiting growth – lack of indoor playing venues and outdoor training facilities  Increased costs  Attracting and retaining new members	Increasing junior participation - after school/holiday clinics, in-school participation, training clinics  Potential to deliver more inclusive roster e.g. walking futsal for older players and all abilities	Devonport Recreation Centre, East Devonport Recreation and Function Centre  East Devonport Primary School, Devonport Primary School, Devonport High School  At capacity	Increasing access to playing facilities, such as 2 -court venue
<b>Badminton</b>	108 members in 2019, to increase 1-5% by 2024  Non-contact sport means low injury rate  Easy to play (minimal rules), social activity with all ages and abilities playing, mixed gender sport	Operating at venue capacity - turning players away due to inability to access venues	Grow members should playing venues and shared club room be available	East Devonport Recreation and Function Centre  Devonport Recreation Centre  At capacity	Access to playing facilities and shared club room
<b>Squash</b>	Devonport Squash Club has had a 22% membership increase 2014-2019 and 7.8% increase 2016-2019  Expected to grow 50-100% in next 5 years  Competes in and hosts state/national/international competition level (one of two compliant centres in Tasmania)	Attracting and retaining new members, volunteers, and accredited coaches  Attracting major events/competitions increasingly competitive	Increase in interest due to Commonwealth games, and possibly inclusion in Olympics  Emphasis on junior recruitment and training  Delivering Squash to Schools Presentations	X8 courts Devonport Squash Centre (Devonport Recreation Centre)  Sufficient capacity	Convert 2 courts for doubles

Sport	Strengths	Challenges	Opportunities	Facilities Used	Infrastructure Requests
<b>Gymnastics</b> Allstar Gymnastics Inc only	10% increase in members 2016-2019, predicted to increase 10-20% in the next 5 years Social sport, non-competitive Training new coaches to offer more classes	Dedicated space required for matting Sale of current building – future lease uncertain, no alternative sites identified Accessing funding Attracting volunteers and coaches	Increase in participation due to increase in coaches	Gym/Hall at Devonport Showgrounds - seeking new facility in near future  Feb-Dec	Assistance with finding alternative location should future lease not be offered or not affordable
<b>Little Athletics</b>	106 participants in 2019, with 12% growth since 2016. Membership is expected to increase 10-20% 5+ years All ages and abilities	Ability to access funding to purchase new equipment to cater for growth in participation Attracting and retaining volunteers (time intensive) Competing with other summer sports	Active marketing campaign underway to increase participation	Girdlestone Park Sufficient capacity Oct-Feb	Upgrade storage facilities and toilet amenities
<b>Cycling</b>	3.75% increase in membership 2016-2019, expected to increase 10-20% in next 5 years, competes at state level 140+ cyclists training daily in summer	Attracting members, coaches, and volunteers Competing with other sports to attract juniors	Increased interest from come and try programs	Devonport Oval Cycle Track Oct-Mar	Improvements to cycling track required, i.e., drainage. Improvements to club rooms and storage facilities Consider smaller concrete velodrome 250m to attract regional/state competition



Sport	Strengths	Challenges	Opportunities	Facilities Used	Infrastructure Requests
<b>Table Tennis</b>	<p>Devonport Table Tennis Association is small with 58 members in 2019 but high growth:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 141% past 5 years</li> <li>• 38% last two years</li> <li>• Expected to grow 50-100% in next 2-5 years</li> </ul>	<p>Club reluctant to share facility due to difficulties setting up tables/equipment and damage in the past by other users</p> <p>Competition with other users for limited space affecting membership and training sessions</p>	<p>Aging population may potentially increase participation as it can be enjoyed by people with limited fitness</p>	<p>X8 Tables (4 permanently set up)</p> <p>Devonport Recreation Centre</p> <p>All year, daily use</p>	<p>Expansion of playing facility to include dedicated Club space</p>
<b>Rugby Union</b>	<p>Devonport Bulls Rugby Club participates in and hosts State League</p> <p>30% increase in membership 2016-2019, predicted to increase 20-50% in next 5 years</p> <p>2020 significant increase in juniors</p>	<p>Attracting and retaining new members, coaches, and volunteers</p> <p>Accessing funding</p>	<p>Junior and high school rugby</p> <p>Increase female participation – women's and high school</p>	<p>Don Recreation Ground</p> <p>Apr – Sep</p> <p>Sufficient capacity</p>	<p>Improving facilities, eg lighting</p>
<b>Equestrian</b>	<p>Mersey Valley Pony Club membership historically and predicted to remain stable at 45-50 members with estimated 1-5% increase in next 5 years</p> <p>Members participate in state and national teams</p> <p>Largest club in NW Tasmania</p>	<p>Limited space, small grounds</p> <p>Sinkholes from old tip</p> <p>Attracting and retaining coaches and volunteers</p> <p>Increased costs</p> <p>Club nearing capacity at venue</p>		<p>Maidstone Park</p>	<p>Sand to cover SJ arena.</p> <p>New second dressage sand arena</p> <p>New horse day yards</p> <p>Veranda on clubrooms</p>



Sport	Strengths	Challenges	Opportunities	Facilities Used	Infrastructure Requests
<b>Roller Derby</b>	Van Diemen Rollers in 2019 had 45 members, increase of 28% (2016-2019) Expected to grow 50-100% in the next five years	Ability to access funding. Attracting and retaining new members and coaches Accessing venues should the Club grow	New members from learn to skate program.	EDR&FC Devonport Recreation Centre (Stadium)	Dedicated space to include other roller sports / ability to host events. Access to clubroom/canteen
<b>Darts</b>	Stable membership, expected to grow 1-5% in the next 5 years	Membership declines -16% over 3 years Attracting and retaining members and volunteers	Junior development program	No current playing facility - relocated due to EDRC COVID clinic	Assistance with finding playing venue
<b>Athletics</b> Triathlon Tasmania, Triathlon Australia, Cradle Coast Triathlon & Multisport	36% increase in event participants 2016-19 Triathlon Australia investment in Devonport Triathlon and strong leadership support by Triathlon Tasmania Devonport popular location for national/international events	Attracting and retaining new members Increasing costs and limited funding Improving functionality of infrastructure to stage events	Triathlon Tasmania offering activation sessions in schools increasing junior interest Potential to host further international events Increasing accessibility to the wider community	Devonport Surf Life Savings Club and surrounds (Bluff playground and parking)	Remove speed humps or install removable humps in Bluff playground car park Improve road surface Coles Beach Rd
<b>Athletics</b>	Devonport Athletic Club hosts the annual athletics and cycling carnival attracting 250 participants	Attracting funding and sponsorship Ageing committee Location for memorabilia – slowly digitising Attracting volunteers and members Competing with other spectator sporting events, e.g. Cricket Big Bash	Reconfigure running events etc to adapt to changing venue conditions. Local festivals combining in the longer term	Devonport Oval	Facilities especially cycling track, clubroom and memorabilia room require updating
<b>Martial Arts</b>	No response received from Clubs				

## 5.12 Infrastructure Implications Based on Sports Needs Analysis

General themes identified across the sports analysed above are as follows:

- 52% of the 21 sports analysed have seen at least a 10% increase in membership 2016-2019, with 45% of these increased membership by 20%.
- 38% of sports are predicting at least a 10-20% increase in membership in the next five years, 14% predicting a 20-50% increase and 14% predicting a 50-100% increase.
- Key challenges for sporting clubs include:
  - attracting and retaining members, coaches, and volunteers (including increased competition from other sports)
  - ability to access venues during peak periods
  - facilities requiring improving (aged) or expanding
  - declining revenue
- Key opportunities include attracting major sporting events and new members, such as junior and female participants, through promotional activities and by improving/expanding facilities or increasing access to venues and supporting amenities.

### Implications to consider in developing the master plan:

- The need to consider changes to scheduling complementary sports during peak periods.
- The need to ensure more inclusive supporting amenities are made available.
- Demands on infrastructure in terms of satisfying community desire to participate.
- The varying levels of capacity for local clubs and state sporting organisations to invest in infrastructure maintenance and development.
- Facility capacity and intensity of facility usage should be investigated to inform facility provision.
- Opportunity to improve partnerships (and/or substitute sports and other community activities) to overcome limitations in existing and new facilities.
- Increasing participation in any sport will be likely be driven from enhancing engagement first, rather than a facility led response.

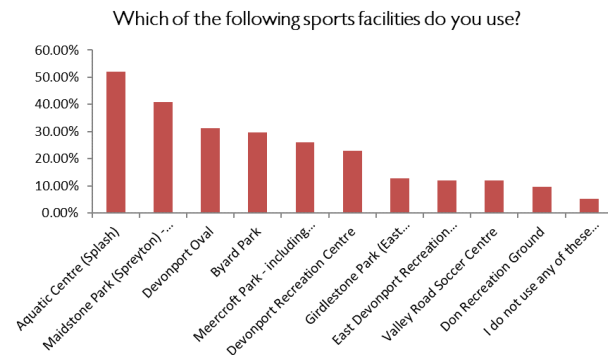


## 6. Community Survey Outcomes

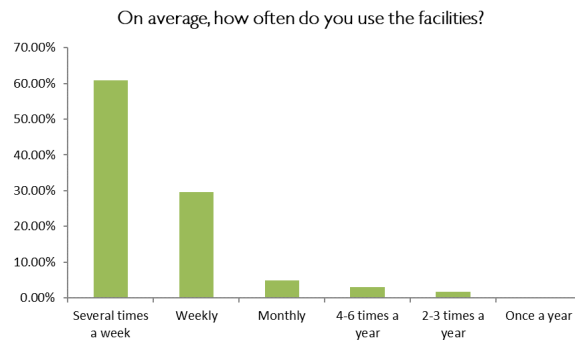
General feedback from the broader community was sought through an online and print survey conducted in late September 2020. The survey attracted 250 responses, with 70% (126) respondents living in the Devonport municipality, 27% (68) respondents living in the Central Coast, Kentish, or Latrobe municipalities, with the remaining 3% in the Burnie or Meander Valley municipalities.

### Key Findings:

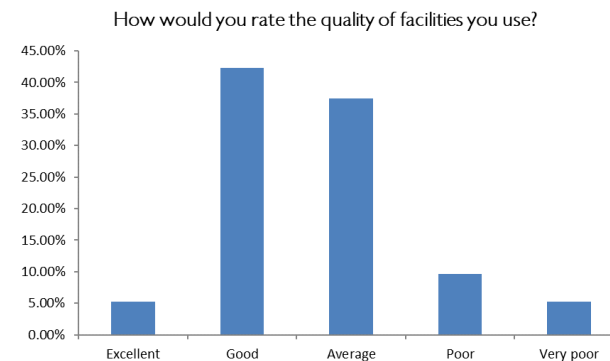
- 71.2% respondents use 1-3 facilities, 19.6% respondents use 4-9 facilities, 4.4% respondents use 7 or more of the 10 facilities listed and 4.8% do not use any of the facilities listed



- 60.8% respondents visit facilities several times a week



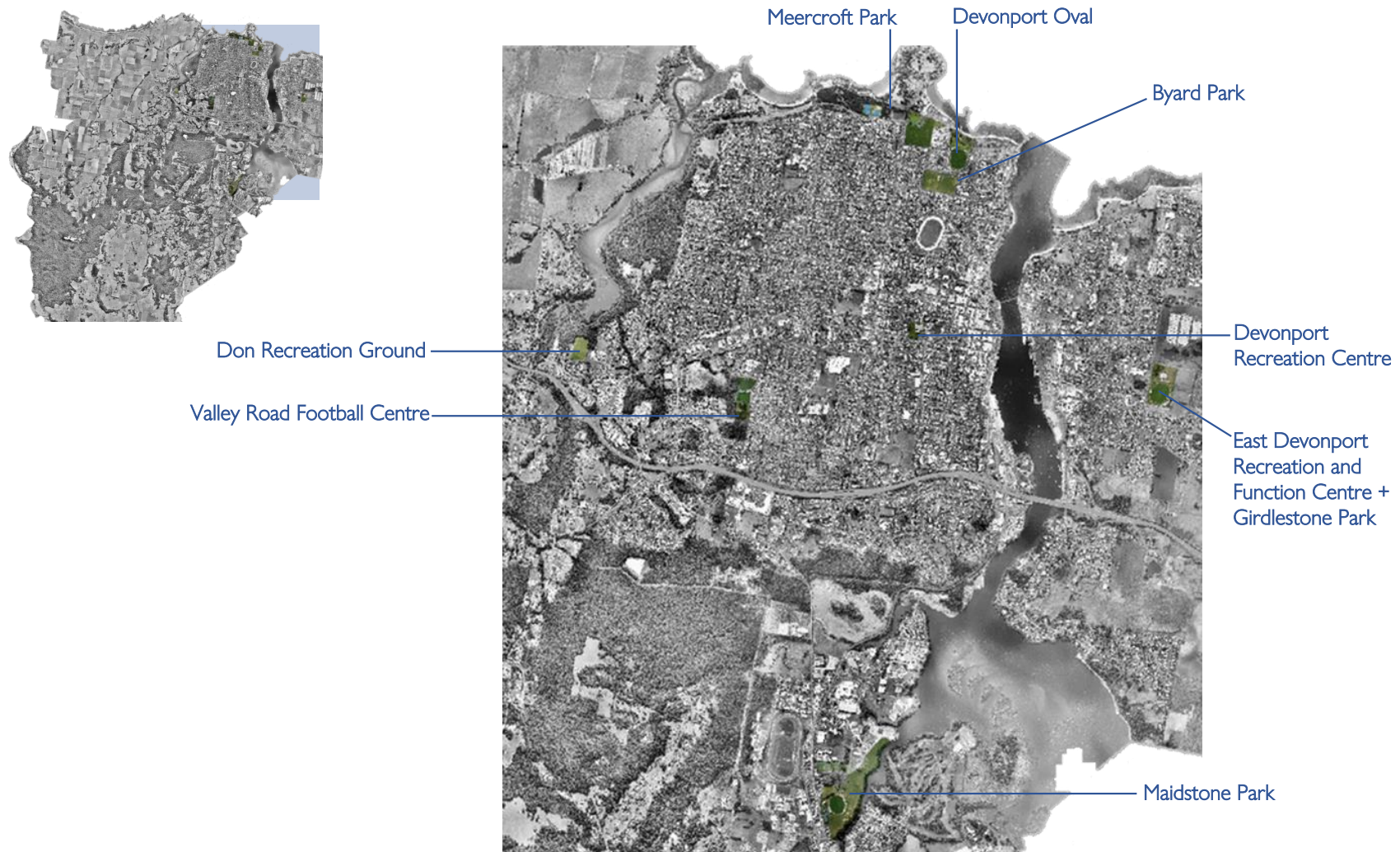
- 43.2% respondents rated the quality of facilities as 'good' or excellent', 34% rated the quality as 'average', and 13.6% rated the quality as 'poor' or 'very poor'



- 438 comments and suggestions were received requesting improvements across all sports precincts include. Central themes include:
  - Contemporary amenities for instance gender neutral, universal access
  - Expansion or upgrades to facilities
  - Lighting to various grounds to increase accessibility in winter months
  - Support emerging or on-trend sports
  - Creating family friendly 'hubs'



## 7. Precinct Overview



DRAFT Devonport Sports Infrastructure Master Plan PART A 34

## 7.1 Meercroft Park





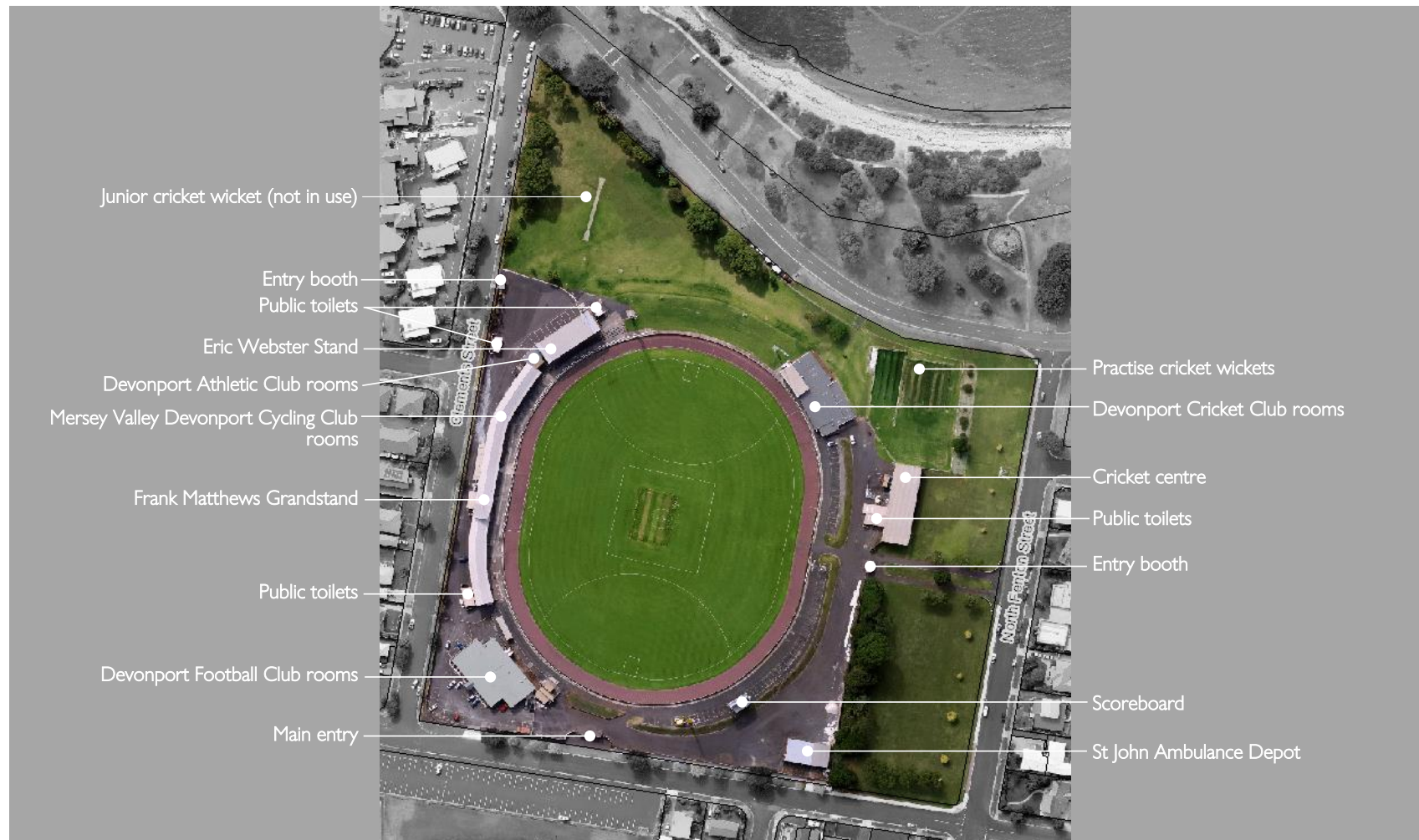
Meercroft Park – Site Details	
<b>Location</b>	18-32 North St, Devonport (7528270)
<b>Property ID</b>	7528270
<b>Area</b>	17.504 ha
<b>Land Ownership</b>	Devonport City Council
<b>Facility Ownership</b>	NW Hockey Centre – clubrooms, lights synthetic playing field – Devonport Hockey Club Tennis Centre – clubrooms, lights, playing facilities – Devonport Tennis Club Meercroft Park Pavilion – Devonport City Council
<b>Main Uses</b>	Matches, training, clubrooms School carnivals Community events Includes bushland between West Eugene Street and Coles Beach Rd
<b>Sports Played</b>	Tennis, Hockey, Touch Football, Junior Football (soccer)
<b>User Groups</b>	Devonport Tennis Club Devonport Hockey Club Devonport Touch Association Devonport Junior Soccer Association Athletics Coaching (Mike Gunson)
<b>Playing Facilities</b>	X9 tennis courts (hard courts) X2 tennis courts (synthetic) X1 hockey field (synthetic) Multi-use: X7 touch football fields X16 junior football fields

<b>Lighting</b>	Yes – Hockey Centre, Tennis Courts No fields lit
<b>Clubrooms</b>	X1 Devonport Tennis Club X1 Devonport Hockey/Touch X1 Junior Football (Meercroft Park Pavilion)
<b>Other Facilities</b>	Off-street car parking
<b>Recent Capital Works</b>	Meercroft Park Pavilion construction Angled car parking on Bluff Road
<b>Key Infrastructure Issues</b>	Lighting on at least one ground would increase participation by a variety of sports in winter months Lack of fencing road boundaries of grounds no.1, 9 and 16 creating safety hazard NW Hockey Centre and Tennis Club require various upgrades Eugene Street playing field used in winter months and for events as an additional football field, currently underutilised





## 7.2 Devonport Oval



Devonport Oval – Site Details	
<b>Location</b>	16-40 James Street, Devonport
<b>Property ID</b>	6294425
<b>Area</b>	7.039 ha
<b>Land &amp; Facility Ownership</b>	Indoor Cricket Centre – Devonport Cricket Club Land and remaining facilities – Devonport City Council
<b>Main Uses</b>	Club grounds, matches and training
<b>Sports Played</b>	AFL, Cricket, Cycling, Athletics (Carnival)
<b>User Groups</b>	Devonport Cricket Club Cricket NW Cricket Tasmania Devonport Football Club Mersey Valley Devonport Cycling Club Devonport Athletics Club
<b>Playing Facilities</b>	X1 cricket oval (turf wickets) X4 Practise cricket wickets (turf wickets) Cricket centre (indoor) – owned by Devonport Cricket Club X1 AFL ground Cycling track
<b>Lighting</b>	Yes (500 lux)
<b>Clubrooms</b>	X1 Devonport Cricket Club X1 Devonport Athletics Club X1 Mersey Valley Devonport Cycling Club X1 Devonport Football Club

<b>Other Facilities</b>	X4 Public toilet amenities Large digital scoreboard X2 Grandstands St. John Ambulance depot X2 Communications towers X1 Junior cricket wicket (no longer in use) X3 Entry booths
<b>Recent Capital Works</b>	Devonport Football Club roof and changeroom upgrade Installation of sound system (Devonport Athletics Club)
<b>Key Infrastructure Issues</b>	Aging facilities / ad-hoc layout Frank Matthews Grandstand nearing end of life, no universal access Webster Grandstand no universal access Lack of appropriate toilet and changeroom amenities (excluding DFC) Cycling track condition and barrier fence Very small / aging club rooms – Cycling / Athletics Aging club rooms Cricket wicket requires replacement (Devonport Cricket Club currently paid by DCC to curate grounds) Pressure on oval surface during winter months Unused land on the northwest of site Improve vehicle and pedestrian movement within and to/from site Opportunity to connect with Byard Park

## 7.3 Byard Park

Byard Park – Site Details	
Location	33-61 James Street, Devonport
Property ID	6295604
Area	4.535 ha
Land & Facility Ownership	Devonport City Council
Main Uses	Club grounds, matches and training
Sports Played	Cricket, Junior AFL, AFL (training)
User Groups	Mersey Colts Cricket Club Cricket NW Cricket Tasmania Devonport & Districts Junior Football Association Devonport Football Club
Playing Facilities	X3 AFL grounds X3 cricket grounds (synthetic wickets) X3 Practise cricket wickets (2 enclosed, 1 public) – netting owned by Mersey Colts Cricket Club
Lighting	Nil
Clubrooms	X1 Mersey Colts Cricket Club/ Devonport & Districts Junior Football Association & casual users (leased)
Other Facilities	Male and female changerooms Canteen
Recent Capital Works	Practise cricket wickets upgraded (Mersey Colts Cricket Club)



### Key Infrastructure Issues (Clubs and Public)

Aging and small club rooms and player facilities  
 No universal access to clubrooms/amenities  
 No lighting for football training (used as overflow ground)  
 Lack of seating and shade for players/spectators  
 Wickets to be upgraded (widened) – Cricket Australia compliance  
 Lack of boundary fencing presents a safety risk for players, pedestrians and motorists  
 Opportunity to improve connectivity with Devonport Oval



### 7.4 Devonport Recreation Centre



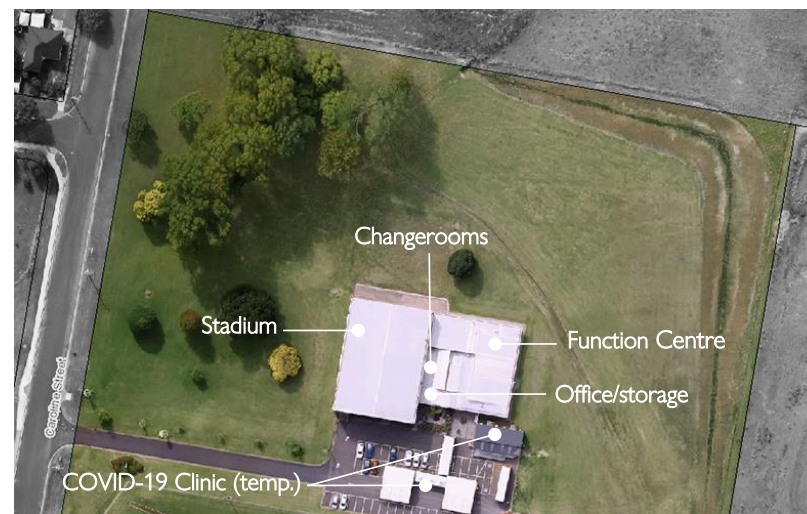
Devonport Recreation Centre – Site Details	
Location	30-46 Forbes St, Devonport
Property ID	6330705
Area	1.7062 ha
Land & Facility Ownership	Devonport City Council
Main Uses	Indoor Courts for matches & trainings Community health and well-being activities Meeting Rooms Playhouse parents and children's centre operated by the Devonport Community House Accommodation Units leased to Devonport Basketball Council
Sports Played	Basketball, Futsal, Squash, Racquetball, Table Tennis, Badminton, Martial Arts – Judo, Karate, Aikido
User Groups	Warriors Basketball Council North-West Basketball Union Basketball Tasmania Futsal Tasmania Devonport Squash Club Devonport Racquetball Club Devonport Table Tennis Association East Devonport Badminton Club Devonport Judo Club Devonport Karate Club Devonport Aikido Club Devonport Community House (Devonport Playhouse)
Annual Users (2019)	115,720 - 17.6% increase from 2016/17 most likely due to introduction of casual user swipe cards
Lighting	LED Lighting

Playing Facilities	X2 basketball courts (can be converted to x1 show court) - Stadium X1 basketball court - Youth Centre X8 courts - Squash building X8 tables - Table Tennis Building (4 set up) Karate – Table Tennis Building Martial Arts-Judo Aikido Room
Clubrooms	X1 Squash X1 Racquetball X1 Basketball
Other Facilities	DRC Office (Squash Building) Devonport Basketball Council Office (Table Tennis Building) Devonport Playhouse X1 Meeting room and adjoining kitchenette (Youth Centre) 6 accommodation units (leased by Basketball Council)
Key Infrastructure Issues	Aging buildings, nearing end of life, no universal access Asbestos present in stadium Several buildings limiting growth capacity of sports Historic design issues, not meeting current standards and trends in sport Central location a contributing factor to higher usage



## 7.5 East Devonport Recreation and Function Centre

East Devonport Recreation and Function Centre – Site Details	
Location	67 Caroline St, East Devonport
Property ID	6360410
Area	8.0937 ha (including Girdlestone Park)
Land & Facility Ownership	Devonport City Council
Main Uses	Sports Community functions and activities Emergency and Recovery Centre
Sports Played	Volleyball Badminton Futsal Roller Sports
User Groups	Devonport Volleyball Association East Devonport Badminton Club Futsal Van Diemen Rollers East Devonport Neighbourhood House East Devonport Child and Family Centre
Playing Facilities	Multi-use Stadium: X2 Volleyball courts X2 Badminton courts X1 Basketball court X1 Futsal court
Annual Users (2019)	43,949 11.35% growth 2017-2019
Lighting	LED Lighting
Clubrooms	Nil



Other Facilities	X1 large male changeroom (publicly accessible) X1 large female changerooms (publicly accessible) Function Centre – 3 dividable rooms + kitchen X1 Meeting Room X2 small storage/office areas Storage cupboards for user groups X1 First Aid room Onsite car park
Key Infrastructure Issues/Opportunities	Sports at capacity due to availability of courts Stadium design improvements required such as spectator seating, clubrooms, canteen, separate changerooms for players and officials Disruption to sports when centre established as an Emergency or Recovery Centre (for instance long running COVID clinic) Large unused portion of land



## 7.6 Girdlestone Park

Girdlestone Park – Site Details	
Location	67 Caroline St, East Devonport
Property ID	6360410
Area	8.0937 ha (including Girdlestone Park)
Land and Facility Ownership	Devonport City Council
Main Uses	Sports Recreational Vehicle Parking Community hire of AFL Clubrooms
Sports Played	AFL Little Athletics
User Groups	East Devonport Football Club Devonport Little Athletics
Playing Facilities	Multi-use: X1 AFL Ground Track and field facilities
Lighting	Yes (140 lux)
Clubrooms	X1 East Devonport Football Club (and casual users)
Other Facilities	X1 Grandstand X1 Undercover Grandstand X1 Digital scoreboard X2 Public toilet amenities Onsite car park RV overnight parking and dump point
Recent Capital Works	Female change room upgrade
Key Infrastructure Issues/Opportunities	Public toilet amenities require upgrade Lack of storage for athletics equipment (currently being addressed) Large land area underutilised



## 7.7 Maidstone Park

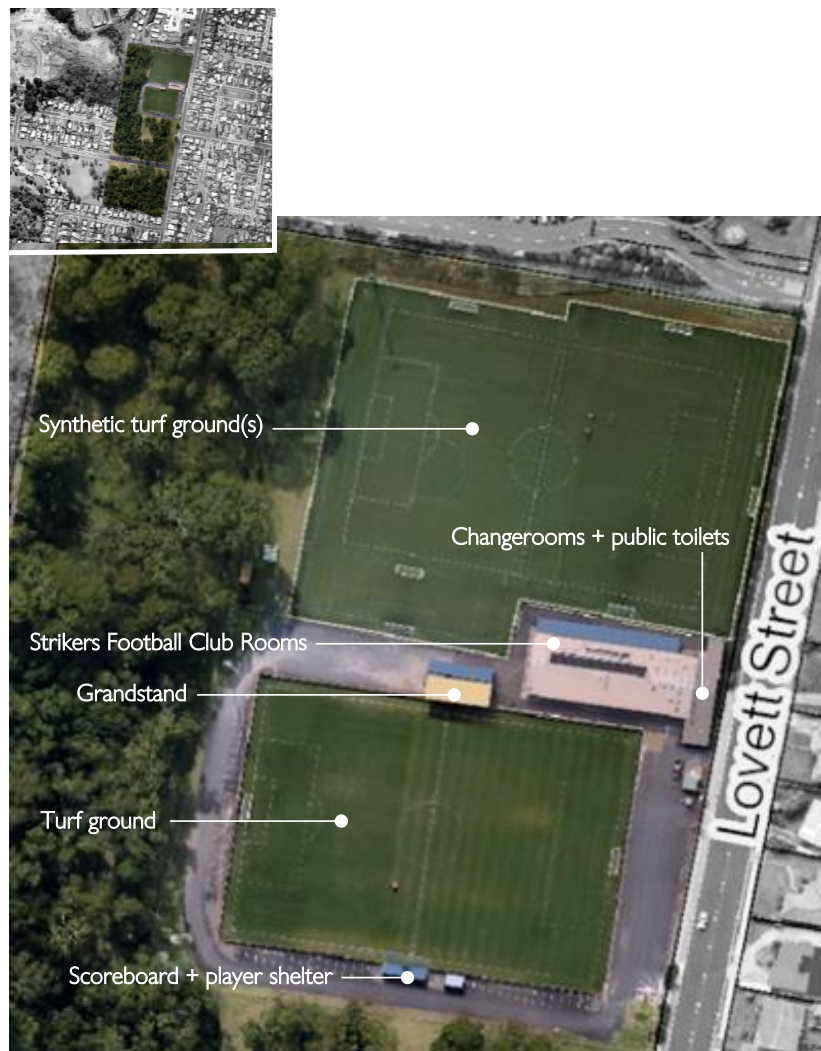


Maidstone Park – Site Details		
Location	3-9 and 31-49 Mersey Main Rd, Spreyton	
Property ID	6385036 6385028 (35 Mersey Main Rd, Old Child Health Clinic) 6384914 (3-9 Mersey Main Rd, Netball Centre)	
Area	Total	15.5486 ha
	6385036	13.1453 ha
	6385028	0.0263 ha
	6384914	2.3770 ha
Land Ownership	Devonport City Council	
Facility Ownership	Gymnastics Centre – Devonport Gymnastics Club	
Main Uses	Sports Community activities (Hall)	
Sports Played	Cricket AFL Netball Gymnastics Equestrian	
User Groups	Spreyton Cricket & Community Club Cricket NW Spreyton Football Club Devon Netball Association Devonport Gymnastics Club Mersey Valley Pony Club Devonport Lapidary Club	
Clubrooms	X1 Cricket X1 AFL X1 Netball Clubroom/changerooms Devon Netball X1 Mersey Valley Pony Club - owned X1 Lapidary Club room DCC	

Playing Facilities	X2 cricket wickets (synthetic) – netting owned by SCC X1 AFL ground X10 outdoor netball courts X4 outdoor netball courts (practise) Gymnastics Centre X2 Equestrian/Riding Arenas Baseball (unused) BMX Track (Unused)
Lighting	Yes (AFL ground 140 lux)
Other Facilities	X1 Changerooms (shared and owned by Cricket, AFL) Spreyton Memorial Hall - DCC Caretaker's Cottage - DCC Old Clinic/Meeting Room -DCC X1 Playground X1 Public toilet amenities
Recent Capital Works	Lights - DCC MVPC Clubrooms Upgrade + Arena Resurface (MVPC)
Key Infrastructure Issues/Opportunities	Netball Centre - possible indoor facility Cricket wicket requires upgrade to comply with Cricket Australia's new junior format guidelines Baseball diamond and BMX track vacant – former tip site, unstable ground Off-field amenities such as public toilets and playground, major recreational paths, entrance points/parking require review/renewal Equestrian arena nearing capacity and requires regular maintenance due to location on former landfill site



## 7.8 Valley Road Football Centre

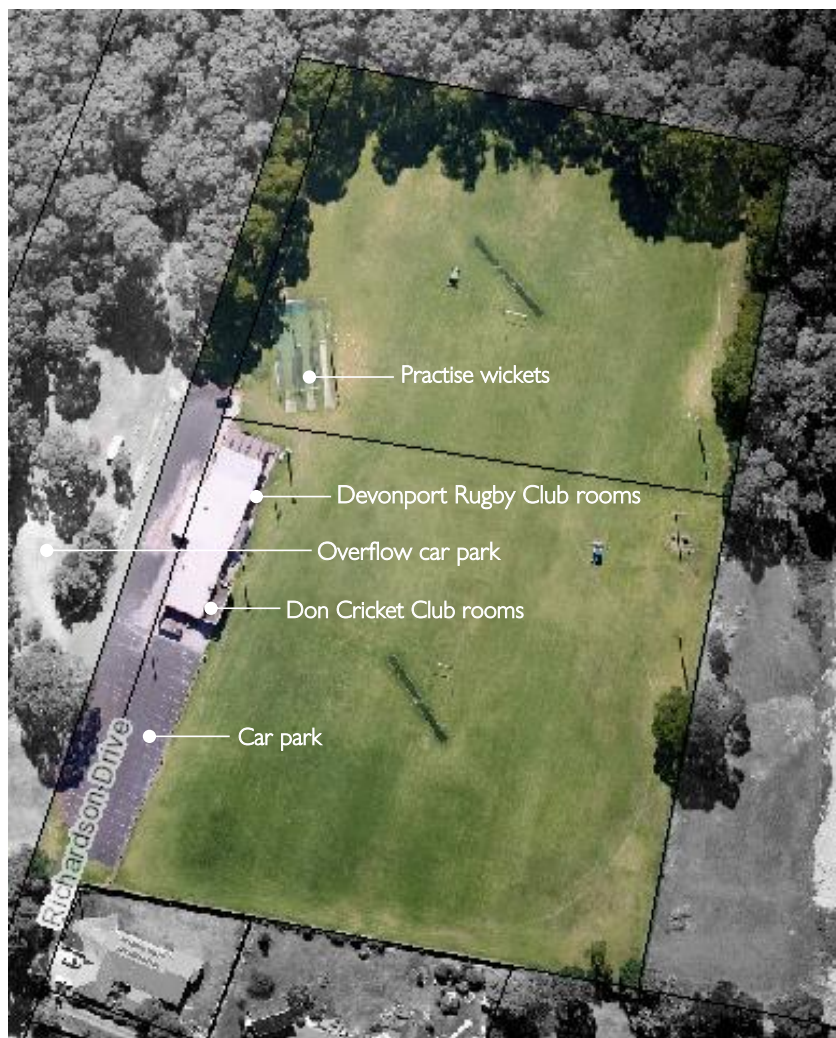


Valley Road Football Centre - Site Details	
Location	34-44 Lovett St, Devonport
Property ID	2008452
Area	11.77 ha
Land Ownership	Devonport City Council
Facility Ownership	Devonport Strikers Football Club – player amenities/clubrooms, synthetic turf, lights
Main Uses	Games and training
Sports Played	Football (soccer)
User Groups	Devonport Strikers Football Club Devonport Junior Soccer Association Football Tasmania
Playing Facilities	X1 turf ground X2 synthetic grounds
Lighting	Yes (190 lux)
Clubrooms	X1
Other Facilities	X1 Public toilet block X1 Digital scoreboard X1 Grandstands Player benches
Recent Capital Works	Female changerooms, spectator awning, storage facilities, heat pumps in club rooms (Club) Player benches and scoreboard (DCC) Sealing car park
Key Infrastructure Issues	Aging club room and player facilities Limited universal access Reached capacity Not to Regional Level playing standards Traffic management particularly on game days Adjacent reserve with environmental values

DRAFT Devonport Sports Infrastructure Master Plan PART A 46

## 7.9 Don Recreation Ground

Don Recreation Ground – Site Details	
Location	8 Richardson Drive, Don
Property ID	3402064
Area	11.7681 ha
Land Ownership	Devonport City Council
Facility Ownership	Clubrooms – Don Cricket Club Clubrooms – Devonport Rugby Club Lights and towers – Devonport Rugby Club
Main Uses	Playing grounds and training
Sports Played	Cricket, Rugby League
User Groups	Don Cricket Club Devonport Rugby Club
Playing Facilities	X2 Cricket wickets (synthetic) X2 Practise cricket wickets (2 enclosed, 1 public) X1 Rugby ground
Lighting	X1 ground (for training only, not to standard game level)
Clubrooms	X2
Other Facilities	Onsite car park
Recent Capital Works	Rugby change room to be upgraded grant funded Don Cricket Clubroom upgrades – brickwork Changeroom upgrade
Key Infrastructure Issues/Opportunities	Pitches require upgrade to comply with Cricket Australia's new junior format guidelines Lighting upgraded to increase participation Cricket clubrooms require improvements Overflow car park could be sealed to meet demand on event days and overflow parking for neighbouring attractions



## 7.10 Precinct Overview - Implications for Sports Infrastructure

Devonport has an extensive variety of sporting facilities however there are several implications to consider in developing the master plan:

- Many facilities nearing end of life and are no longer fit for purpose, requiring renewal to meet current standards and future sporting and community needs.
- Several facilities at or near playing capacity.
- Some precincts contain underutilised land.
- Lack of suitable off field supporting infrastructure and amenities is a common theme across precincts.
- Increasing costs to prepare and maintain playing spaces to expected standard (such as competition level).
- Impact of arrangements for infrastructure ownership, maintenance, and operation.
- Historical, geographical, ecological, and social/urban use factors may create planning and design limitations.





## 8. Asset Costs

The financial information presented below focuses on public (Council) infrastructure only in an effort to understand the affordability of assets for the community. The following does not include assets owned by sports clubs.

### 8.1 Asset Value

The value of sporting assets in ownership of the Devonport City Council as of 31 March 2021 are as follows.

Precinct	ASSET VALUE EXCLUDING LAND VALUE				Notes
	Asset Cost	Depreciation	Carrying Value*	% Asset Consumed	
Devonport Oval	\$11,469,500	\$6,857,318	\$4,612,183	60%	Analysis prior to DFC changeroom upgrade
Devonport Recreation Centre	\$8,898,731	\$5,829,792	\$3,068,939	66%	
Meercroft Park	\$1,617,502	\$710,706	\$906,797	44%	Analysis prior to construction of new pavilion
Girdlestone Park	\$4,424,874	\$2,709,378	\$1,715,497	61%	Analysis prior to lighting & changeroom projects
Maidstone Park	\$2,114,124	\$1,160,996	\$953,128	55%	Analysis prior to lighting project
East Devonport Recreation Centre	\$2,541,685	\$1,199,695	\$1,341,991	47%	
Byard Park	\$792,958	\$515,017	\$277,941	65%	
Valley Road Football Centre	\$424,188	\$130,597	\$293,591	31%	
Don Recreation Ground	\$257,038	\$130,102	\$126,937	51%	
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$32,540,601</b>	<b>\$19,243,599</b>	<b>\$13,297,002</b>	<b>59%</b>	

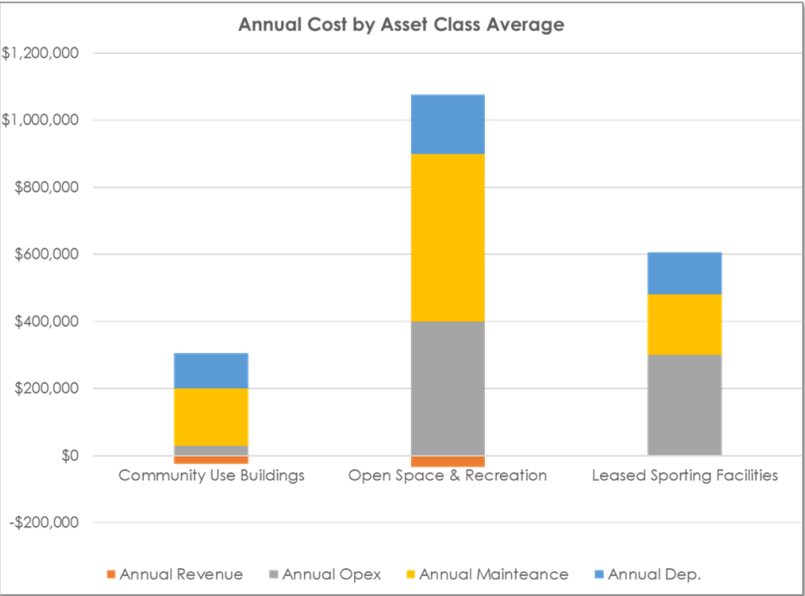
\*The Carrying Value is the written down value of assets for accounting purposes. Facilities at some precincts would be near or at their end of life hence their value consumed would be much higher. These facilities would be exhausted above Council's Asset Consumption Ratio target of Between 40% and 60%, as outlined in the DCC Financial Management Strategy 2031.

## 8.2 Operational Costs

For the 5 financial years 2016-2020, total Council operational expenditure on sports facilities (playing fields and buildings), including utility charges has averaged \$1.98M. This represents 6.1% of the total asset cost (at time of construction).

For new improvements, the following analysis of costs per \$10M capital investment in infrastructure, is based on Council's current investment across all sporting precincts. In summary:

- Annual operational cost for Community Use Buildings (including some sports buildings) is 3.1% of the capital cost.
- Annual operational cost for Open Space and Recreation Assets (including playing fields) is 10.4% of the capital cost.
- Annual operational cost for Leased Sports Facilities is 6.1% of the capital cost.
- **Across all 3 assets classes, average annual operational costs, excluding utilities, is 6.6% of the capital cost.**
- Utilities charges (gas, electricity, and water usage) are highly variable, however in order of 2.5-3.0% of capital cost.
- **On average total operational expenditure for new assets is estimated at 9.1% of the capital cost. This includes the balance of depreciation, utilities, and other outgoings from revenue.**



### Notes

Annual Revenue	Revenue to Council may not include other revenue sourced derived by users/tenants/clubs
Annual Opex (Operating expenditure)	Open space assets typically incur significantly higher operational cost burden to Council. This figure also excludes major utilities charges (as arrangements are highly variable for these costs)
Annual Maintenance	Typical cost to Council is in the range of 2.5-3.0% with some costs covered by tenants/users
Annual Depreciation	Based on asset pool useful life averages

## 8.3 Cost Implications

Financial implications to consider in developing the master plan:

- There are limits to what facilities Council and user groups can afford to operate and maintain in the long term.
- Facility improvements, in particular significant upgrades or new developments will increase the overall operational cost, ie depreciation, maintenance, rates, utilities and other outgoings.
- On average across asset classes, a \$10M capital investment would require 9.1% of the build cost in operational expenditure. This is 3% above what the community (via Council) currently invests.
- This is unlikely to be financially viable for Council, hence 'user pays', 'outsourced', shared or other alternative operational models should be reviewed or explored to maximise capacity and reduce the cost burden, especially where arrangements are currently not in place.







**Devonport City Council**

**ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT**  
**For the Year Ended 30 June 2021**

## Contents

	Page
Statement of Comprehensive Income	1
Statement of Financial Position as at 30 June 2021	2
Statement of Changes in Equity	3
Statement of Cash Flows	4
Reporting Entity	5
Note 1 Statement of accounting policies	5
Note 2 Functions / activities	9
Note 3 Significant business activities	11
Note 4 Rates and service charges	13
Note 5 Fees and charges	14
Note 6 Grants	15
Note 7 Contributions	17
Note 8 Investment revenue from Water Corporation	18
Note 9 Other investment revenue	18
Note 10 Other income	18
Note 11 Employee benefits	19
Note 12 Materials and services	19
Note 13 Depreciation	20
Note 14 Finance costs	21
Note 15 Other expenses	21
Note 16 Net gain/(loss) on disposal of property, infrastructure, plant and equipment	22
Note 17 Capital works completed on assets not owned by Council	22
Note 18 Donated or derecognised assets	22
Note 19 Cash and cash equivalents	23
Note 20 Trade and other receivables	24
Note 21 Other assets	25
Note 22 Investment in Water Corporation	25
Note 23 Investments in associates	26
Note 24 Property, infrastructure, plant and equipment	28
Note 24.1 Assets held for sale	34
Note 25 Right-of-use assets	35
Note 26 Capital work in progress - at cost	35
Note 27 Trade and other payables	35
Note 28 Interest bearing liabilities	36
Note 29 Other Financial Liabilities	36
Note 30 Provisions	37
Note 31 Lease liabilities	38
Note 32 Contract liabilities	39
Note 33 Capital and revenue reserves	39
Note 34 Other reserves	40
Note 35 Superannuation	41
Note 36 Commitments	43
Note 37 Contingent liabilities	43
Note 38 Trust funds	43
Note 39 Reconciliation of cash flows from operating	44
Note 39.1 Reconciliation of liabilities arising from financing activities	44
Note 40 Joint Authorities	45
Note 41 Controlling Authority transactions	45
Note 42 Related party transactions	46
Note 43 Financial instruments	50
Note 44 Management indicators	57
Note 45 Fair Value Measurements	61
Certification of the Financial Report	66



## Statement of Comprehensive Income

For the Year Ended 30 June 2021

		Budget 2021 \$'000	Actual 2021 \$'000	Actual 2020 \$'000
	Note			
<b>Income from continuing operations</b>				
<b>Recurrent income</b>				
Rates and service charges	4	29,115	29,064	28,907
Fees and charges	5	4,440	5,505	5,460
Grants	6	2,517	2,914	2,372
Contributions - cash	7	18	4	24
Investment revenue from Water Corporation	8	0	546	546
Other investment revenue	9	248	555	852
Share of profit of associates accounted for by the equity method	23	660	1,229	1,146
Other income	10	483	1,221	1,137
<b>Total recurrent income</b>		<b>37,481</b>	<b>41,038</b>	<b>40,444</b>
<b>Capital items</b>				
Capital grants received specifically for new or upgraded assets	6	10,248	9,277	2,505
Contributions - non-monetary assets	7	0	5,352	8
Contributions - cash	7	0	0	0
Net loss on the disposal of property, infrastructure, plant and equipment	16	(817)	(458)	(626)
Capital works completed on assets not owned by Council	17	0	(61)	(93)
Donated or derecognised assets	18	0	(942)	(1,320)
<b>Total capital items</b>		<b>9,431</b>	<b>13,168</b>	<b>474</b>
<b>Total income from continuing operations</b>		<b>46,912</b>	<b>54,206</b>	<b>40,918</b>
<b>Expenses from continuing operations</b>				
Employee benefits	11	12,231	12,307	12,506
Materials and services	12	14,683	14,785	15,232
Depreciation and amortisation	13	9,825	10,284	10,624
Finance costs	14	1,542	724	2,054
Other expenses	15	1,401	938	1,339
<b>Total expenses from continuing operations</b>		<b>39,682</b>	<b>39,038</b>	<b>41,755</b>
<b>Result from continuing operations</b>		<b>7,230</b>	<b>15,168</b>	<b>(837)</b>
<b>Net result for the year</b>		<b>7,230</b>	<b>15,168</b>	<b>(837)</b>
<b>Other comprehensive income</b>				
<b>Items that will not be reclassified to surplus or deficit</b>				
Fair value adjustments on equity investment assets	22	0	6,179	(23,239)
Net asset revaluation increment / (decrement) - Council	33	0	18,793	33,537
Net asset revaluation increment / (decrement) - Associates	23	0	39	72
<b>Total other comprehensive income</b>		<b>0</b>	<b>25,011</b>	<b>10,370</b>
<b>Total comprehensive result</b>		<b>7,230</b>	<b>40,179</b>	<b>9,533</b>

The above statement should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

Page 1

## Statement of Financial Position as at 30 June 2021

	Note	2021 \$'000	2020 \$'000
<b>Current Assets</b>			
Cash and cash equivalents	19	13,720	13,730
Trade and other receivables	20	4,407	2,358
Other assets	21	219	200
Available for sale assets	24.1	897	513
<b>Total current assets</b>		<b>19,243</b>	<b>16,801</b>
<b>Non-Current Assets</b>			
Trade and other receivables	20	337	364
Other assets	21	0	0
Investment in Water Corporation	22	82,968	76,789
Investments in associates	23	9,172	8,191
Property, infrastructure, plant and equipment	24	535,093	513,904
Right-of-use assets	25	756	812
Capital work in progress	26	14,521	9,895
<b>Total non-current assets</b>		<b>642,847</b>	<b>609,955</b>
<b>TOTAL ASSETS</b>		<b>662,090</b>	<b>626,756</b>
<b>Current Liabilities</b>			
Trade and other payables	27	3,931	3,499
Interest bearing liabilities	28	1,073	1,804
Provisions	30	2,471	2,244
Lease liabilities	31	26	52
Contract liabilities	32	1,358	1,806
<b>Total current liabilities</b>		<b>8,859</b>	<b>9,405</b>
<b>Non-Current Liabilities</b>			
Interest bearing liabilities	28	46,863	48,213
Other Financial Liabilities	29	0	2,882
Provisions	30	283	325
Lease liabilities	31	736	761
<b>Total non-current liabilities</b>		<b>47,882</b>	<b>52,181</b>
<b>TOTAL LIABILITIES</b>		<b>56,741</b>	<b>61,586</b>
<b>NET ASSETS</b>		<b>605,349</b>	<b>565,170</b>
<b>Equity</b>			
Asset revaluation reserve - Council	33	371,188	352,395
Asset revaluation reserve - Associates	33	1,700	1,661
Other reserves	34	6,571	392
Accumulated surplus	33	225,890	210,722
<b>TOTAL EQUITY</b>		<b>605,349</b>	<b>565,170</b>

The above statement should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

Page 2

**Statement of Changes in Equity**  
For the Year Ended 30 June 2021

<b>2021</b>					
	Asset Revaluation Reserve - Council Note 33 (i) \$'000	Asset Revaluation Reserve - Associate Note 33 (ii) \$'000	Accumulated Surplus Note 33 (iii) \$'000	Other Reserves Note 34 \$'000	Total \$'000
Balance at beginning of year	352,395	1,661	210,722	392	565,170
Net result for the year	0	0	15,168	0	15,168
Other comprehensive income	18,793	39	0	6,179	25,011
Balance at end of year	371,188	1,700	225,890	6,571	605,349

<b>2020</b>					
	Asset Revaluation Reserve - Council Note 33 (i) \$'000	Asset Revaluation Reserve - Associate Note 33 (ii) \$'000	Accumulated Surplus Note 33 (iii) \$'000	Other Reserves Note 34 \$'000	Total \$'000
Balance at beginning of year	318,858	1,589	211,559	23,631	555,637
Net result for the year	0	0	(837)	0	(837)
Other comprehensive income	33,537	72	0	(23,239)	10,370
Balance at end of year	352,395	1,661	210,722	392	565,170

The above Statement of Changes in Equity should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes. Page 3



## Statement of Cash Flows

For the Year Ended 30 June 2021

	Note	2021 \$'000	2020 \$'000
<b>Cash flows from operating activities :</b>			
Rates and other user charges (inclusive of GST)		32,666	33,454
Net GST refund/(payment)		1,835	1,215
Interest received		143	366
Contributions - cash		4	24
Government grants and subsidies		2,890	2,464
Other receipts		1,142	1,132
Payments to suppliers and employees (inclusive of GST)		(27,676)	(29,648)
Refinance Costs		0	0
Other payments		(786)	(875)
<b>Net cash flows provided by operating activities</b>	39	<b>10,218</b>	<b>8,132</b>
<b>Cash flows from investing activities :</b>			
Payments for non current assets		(15,263)	(13,662)
Proceeds from sale of non current assets		638	1,514
Capital grants		8,853	4,219
Investment revenue from Water Corporation		546	546
Distribution from Associate		287	261
Other investments		424	642
Finance costs paid		(3,606)	(1,671)
Loans to community organisations		25	(361)
<b>Net cash used in investing activities</b>		<b>(8,096)</b>	<b>(8,512)</b>
<b>Cash Flows from financing activities :</b>			
Proceeds from borrowings		48,200	0
Repayment of lease liabilities (principal repayments)		(51)	(52)
Repayment of borrowings		(50,281)	(1,804)
<b>Net cash used in financing activities</b>		<b>(2,132)</b>	<b>(1,856)</b>
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		(10)	(2,236)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the financial year		13,730	15,966
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at end of the financial year</b>	19	<b>13,720</b>	<b>13,730</b>

The above statement should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

## Reporting Entity

- (a) The Devonport City Council was established in 1908 and is a body corporate with perpetual succession and a common seal. Council's main office is located at 137 Rooke Street, Devonport.
- (b) The purpose of the Council is to:
- provide for health, safety and welfare of the community;
  - represent and promote the interests of the community;
  - provide for the peace, order and good government in the municipality.

## 1 Statement of accounting policies

### (a) Basis of accounting

These financial statements are a general purpose financial report that consists of the Statement of Comprehensive Income, Statement of Financial Position, Statement of Changes in Equity, Statement of Cash Flows, and accompanying notes. The general purpose financial report complies with Australian Accounting Standards and the *Local Government Act 1993 (LGA1993) (as amended)*. Council has determined that it does not have profit generation as a prime objective. Consequently, where appropriate, Council has elected to apply options and exemptions within accounting standards that are applicable to not-for-profit entities.

All amounts are presented in Australian dollars and unless stated, have been rounded to the nearest thousand dollars.

This financial report has been prepared on an accrual and going concern basis. This financial report has been prepared under the historical cost convention, except where specifically stated.

Unless otherwise stated, all accounting policies are consistent with those applied in the prior year. Where appropriate, comparative figures have been amended to accord with current presentation, and disclosure has been made of any material changes to comparatives.

All entities controlled by Council that have material assets or liabilities, such as special committees of management, and material subsidiaries or joint ventures, have been included in this financial report. Where relevant, all transactions between these entities and Council have been eliminated in full.

### (b) Judgements and assumptions

In the application of Australian Accounting Standards, Council is required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and various other factors that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances, the results of which form the basis of making the judgements. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised, if the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

Council has made no assumptions concerning the future that may cause a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next reporting period. Judgements made by Council that have significant effects on the financial report are disclosed in the relevant notes as follows:

#### *Employee entitlements*

Assumptions are utilised in the determination of Council's employee entitlement provisions. These assumptions are discussed in Note 31.

#### *Defined benefit superannuation fund obligations*

Actuarial assumptions are utilised in the determination of Council's defined benefit superannuation fund obligations. These assumptions are discussed in Note 35.

## 1 Statement of accounting policies (continued)

### *Fair Value of Property Plant & Equipment*

Assumptions and judgements are utilised in determining the fair value of Council's property, plant and equipment including useful lives and depreciation rates. These assumptions are discussed in Note 1(g) and Notes 24 and 45.

### *Investment in water corporation*

Assumptions utilised in the determination of Council's valuation of its investment in TasWater are discussed in Note 22.

### **(c) Adoption of new and amended accounting standards**

In the current year, Council has adopted all of the new and revised Standards and Interpretations issued by the Australian Accounting Standards Board that are relevant to its operations and effective for the current annual reporting period. These include:

#### **(i) AASB 2018-7 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Definition of Material**

The amendments refine the definition of material in AASB 101 and are applicable for the year ended 30 June 2021. The amendments clarify the definition of material and includes guidance relating to obscuring information that could be reasonably expected to influence decisions of the primary users of the financial information. The amendments include additional guidance to the definition of material, gives it more prominence, and clarifies the explanation accompanying the definition of material.

The adoption of the amendment has not had any significant impact on Council.

### **(d) Pending Accounting Standards**

Certain new accounting standards and interpretations have been published that are not mandatory for 30 June 2021 reporting periods. Council's assessment of the impact of the relevant new standards and interpretations is set out below.

#### **(i) AASB 2017-5 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards - Effect Date of Amendments to AASB 10 and AASB 128 and Editorial Correction, applicable to annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2022.**

These amendments address and acknowledge inconsistency between the requirements of AASB 10 and those in AASB 128 (2011) in dealing with the sale or contribution of assets between an investor and its associate or joint venture.

The main consequence of the amendments is that a full gain or loss is recognised when a transaction involves a business (whether it is housed in a subsidiary or not). A partial gain or loss is recognised when a transaction involves assets that do not constitute a business, even if these assets are housed in a subsidiary.

Council's investment in Dulverton Regional Waste Management Authority (DRWMA) is classified as an investment in an associate. As Council does not anticipate making a sale or contribution of assets to DRWMA the amendments to this standard are not expected to have any impact.

All other Australian accounting standards and interpretations with future effective dates are not applicable to Council's activities.



## **1 Statement of accounting policies (continued)**

### **(e) Allocation between current and non-current**

In the determination of whether an asset or liability is current or non-current, consideration is given to the time when each asset or liability is expected to be settled. The asset or liability is classified as current if it is expected to be settled within the next 12 months, being Council's operational cycle, or if Council does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement of a liability for at least 12 months after the reporting date.

### **(f) Taxation**

Council is exempt from all forms of taxation except Fringe Benefits Tax, Payroll Tax and the Goods and Services Tax.

#### *Goods and Services Tax (GST)*

Revenues, expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of GST, except where the amount of GST incurred is not recoverable from the Australian Tax Office. In these circumstances the GST is recognised as part of the cost of acquisition of the asset or as part of an item of the expense. Receivables and payables in the balance sheet are shown inclusive of GST.

Cash flows are presented in the Statement of Cash Flows on a net basis.

### **(g) Impairment of non-financial assets**

At each reporting date, Council reviews the carrying value of its assets to determine whether there is any indication that these assets have been impaired. If such an indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset, being the higher of the asset's fair value less costs to sell and value in use, is compared to the assets carrying value. Any excess of the assets carrying value over its recoverable amount is expensed to the Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income, unless the asset is carried at the revalued amount in which case, the impairment loss is recognised directly against the revaluation reserve in respect of the same class of asset to the extent that the impairment loss does not exceed the amount in the revaluation surplus for that same class of asset. For non-cash generating assets of Council such as roads, drains, public buildings and the like, value in use is represented by the deprival value of the asset approximated by its written down replacement cost.

### **(h) Rounding**

Unless otherwise stated, amounts in the financial report have been rounded to the nearest thousand dollars.

## 1 Statement of accounting policies (continued)

### (i) Change in accounting standards

During the year Council voluntarily changed the valuation methodology for one building asset. The operation and management of the asset changed during the year, resulting in Council acting as purely a landlord with commercial leases in place for all except one of the tenancies at 30 June. Council determined to value this building using the same methodology as for other commercial buildings, that is, by adopting the valuation supplied by the office of the Valuer-General. In the past the building had been valued by using the indexed construction cost as construction of the building was completed in 2018. Council determined that the change in valuation methodology ensured consistency with other commercial buildings where Council has a landlord/tenant relationship and where the building has a market value in an open and active market.

The change in valuation impacted on the carrying value of the asset and subsequent depreciation expense. The adjustment was processed in the 2021 year and no prior period adjustment has been made. The impact of the revaluation is reflected in the Asset Revaluation Reserve. The financial impact on the Balance Sheet is shown below:

<b>Prior to change</b>	<b>\$'000</b>
Buildings valued at indexed construction cost	9,291
Accumulated depreciation	844
Written down value and Fair Value	<b>8,447</b>
 <b>After change</b>	
Buildings valued at Valuer-General market value	3,560
Accumulated depreciation	326
Written down value and Fair Value	<b>3,234</b>
 Net adjustment	<b>5,213</b>
 Adjustment to annual depreciation expense	<b>226</b>

## 2 Functions / activities

### (a) Council's functions and activities

Revenue, expenses and assets have been attributed to the following functions :

Programs	Revenue		Expenses	Surplus/(deficit) for Year	Assets
	Grants	Other			
	2021 \$'000	2021 \$'000	2021 \$'000	2021 \$'000	2021 \$'000
Corporate	2,759	28,530	7,984	23,305	73,895
Community, Cultural & Recreation	149	86	7,616	(7,381)	22,761
Parking	0	2,530	1,948	582	20,225
Economic Development	5,180	1	746	4,435	11,688
Roads	1,083	3,273	7,965	(3,609)	141,905
Stormwater	0	1,721	2,207	(486)	88,780
Waste Management	16	4,847	4,738	125	2,331
Parks & Gardens	2,952	232	3,943	(759)	213,223
Buildings	4	0	432	(428)	83,257
Infrastructure Administration	48	86	(28)	162	3,938
Regulatory Services	0	709	1,487	(778)	87
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>12,191</b>	<b>42,015</b>	<b>39,038</b>	<b>15,168</b>	<b>662,090</b>

### 2020

Programs	Revenue		Expenses	Surplus/(deficit) for Year	Assets
	Grants	Other			
	2020 \$'000	2020 \$'000	2020 \$'000	2020 \$'000	2020 \$'000
Corporate	2,221	27,531	9,822	19,930	67,703
Community, Cultural & Recreation	173	1,397	8,219	(6,649)	24,462
Parking	0	2,410	2,024	386	22,269
Economic Development	0	57	781	(724)	11,651
Roads	2,350	(361)	7,409	(5,420)	137,566
Stormwater	0	(507)	2,144	(2,651)	85,156
Waste Management	0	4,685	4,747	(62)	2,528
Parks & Gardens	133	89	4,617	(4,395)	183,681
Buildings	0	(72)	360	(432)	87,333
Infrastructure Administration	0	124	80	44	4,297
Regulatory Services	0	688	1,552	(864)	110
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>4,877</b>	<b>36,041</b>	<b>41,755</b>	<b>(837)</b>	<b>626,756</b>

### (b) Reconciliation of Assets from note 2 with the Statement of Financial Position at 30 June:

	2021 \$'000	2020 \$'000
Current assets	19,243	16,801
Non-current assets	642,847	609,955
	<b>662,090</b>	<b>626,756</b>



## 2 Functions / activities continued

### (c) - Council's programs and activities

The activities relating to the Programs in Note 2 (a) are as follows

#### **CORPORATE**

##### ***This Program includes the following activities***

Executive Management  
Receptions & Functions  
Communication  
Emergency Management  
Corporate Services  
Governance  
Property Management  
Customer Services  
Records Management  
Elected Members Support  
Human Resource Management  
Payroll Services  
Information Technology  
Accounting & Finance  
Corporate Revenue

#### **COMMUNITY, CULTURAL AND RECREATION**

##### ***This Program includes the following activities***

Community Development  
Community Financial Assistance  
paranple Arts Centre  
paranple Convention Centre  
Recreational Development  
Devonport Aquatic Centre  
Devonport Recreation Centre  
East Devonport Recreation Centre  
Marketing & Events  
Bass Strait Maritime Centre  
Home Hill

#### **ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT**

##### ***This Program includes the following activities***

LIVING CITY Project  
Economic Development

#### **PARKING**

Parking

#### **ROADS**

##### ***This Program includes the following activities***

Roads Maintenance

#### **STORMWATER**

##### ***This Program includes the following activities***

Stormwater Maintenance

#### **WASTE MANAGEMENT**

##### ***This Program includes the following activities***

Waste Management Operations

#### **PARKS & GARDENS**

##### ***This Program includes the following activities***

Parks & Open Space Maintenance  
Cemetery Operations

#### **BUILDINGS**

##### ***This Program includes the following activities***

Building Maintenance

#### **INFRASTRUCTURE ADMINISTRATION**

##### ***This Program includes the following activities***

Project Management  
Engineering Services  
Plant Services

#### **REGULATORY SERVICES**

##### ***This Program includes the following activities***

Town Planning & Development  
Building Surveying Services  
Plumbing Assessment & Inspections  
Environmental Health Services  
Animal Control  
Emergency Management

### 3 Significant business activities

The operating capital and competitive neutrality costs of the Council's significant business activities:

		2021		
		Parking	Waste Management	paranaple Arts Centre and Convention Centre*
		\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
<b>Operating Statement</b>				
<b>Revenue</b>				
Fees and charges		1,736	4,728	456
Other		794	119	60
Grants and contributions		0	0	78
<b>Total revenue</b>		<b>2,530</b>	<b>4,847</b>	<b>594</b>
<b>Expenses - Direct</b>				
Employee costs		330	594	1,134
Materials and services		760	4,091	707
Levies and taxes		241	3	79
<b>Total expenses (before depreciation)</b>		<b>1,331</b>	<b>4,688</b>	<b>1,920</b>
<b>Capital costs</b>				
Depreciation expense		320	49	780
Opportunity cost of capital	2.92%	620	71	579
(Gain) / loss on sale of non-current assets		2	0	0
		<b>942</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>1,359</b>
<b>Calculated surplus / (deficit)</b>		257	39	(2,685)
<b>Income Tax Equivalent Rate 30%</b>				
Income tax equivalent		77	12	0
<b>Total fully attributed costs</b>		<b>2,350</b>	<b>4,820</b>	<b>3,279</b>

**3 Significant business activities (cont.)****Operating Statement****Revenue**

Fees and charges  
Other  
Grants and contributions

**Total revenue****Expenses - Direct**

Employee costs  
Materials and services  
Levies and taxes  
**Total expenses (before depreciation)**

**Capital costs**

Depreciation expense  
Opportunity cost of capital 3.37%  
(Gain) / loss on sale of non-current assets

**Calculated surplus / (deficit)****Total fully attributed costs****Accounting policy**

Council is required to report the operating, capital and competitive neutrality costs in respect of each significant business activity undertaken by the Council. Council's disclosure is reconciled above. Council has determined, based upon materiality, that Parking, Waste Management, the paranapple Art Centre and the paranapple Convention Centre are considered significant business activities. Competitive neutrality costs include notional costs i.e. income tax equivalent, rates and loan guarantees. In preparing the information disclosed in relation to significant business activities, the following assumptions have been applied:

- the opportunity cost of capital is calculated at 2.92% (2019/20 3.39%) of assets; and
- income tax equivalents are calculated using the company tax rate

<b>2020</b>		
<b>Parking</b>	<b>Waste Management</b>	<b>paranapple Arts Centre and Convention Centre</b>
<b>\$'000</b>	<b>\$'000</b>	<b>\$'000</b>
1,467	4,597	630
575	88	75
0	0	92
<b>2,042</b>	<b>4,685</b>	<b>797</b>
278	605	1,155
818	4,087	1,271
265	3	62
<b>1,361</b>	<b>4,695</b>	<b>2,488</b>
324	52	1,064
758	69	683
(367)	0	0
<b>715</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>1,747</b>
(34)	(131)	(3,438)
<b>2,076</b>	<b>4,816</b>	<b>4,235</b>



#### 4 Rates and service charges

Council uses Assessed Annual Value (AAV) as the basis of valuation, for rating purposes, of all properties within the municipal area. AAV is an assessment of the indicative rental value of a property for a 12 month period or a 4% minimum of capital value, at a specific date and in accordance with legislation. The Valuer-General determines the AAV under the *Valuation of Land Act 2001*.

	<b>2021 \$'000</b>	<b>2020 \$'000</b>
General rates	22,008	21,902
Penalty income from overdue rates and charges	110	93
Waste management rates & charges	4,007	3,939
Fire Service Levy	2,939	2,973
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total rates and service charges	<b>29,064</b>	<b>28,907</b>
	<hr/>	<hr/>

The date of the last general revaluation of land for rating purposes within the municipal area was 1 July 2014, and this valuation was first applied in the rating year commencing 1 July 2015. The 6 yearly cyclical revaluation that was to be undertaken in 2021 was rescheduled due to COVID-19 and will now take place in 2022.

#### Accounting Policy

Council recognises revenue from rates and annual charges for the amount it is expected to be entitled to at the beginning of the rating period to which they relate, or when the charge has been applied. Rates and charges in advance are recognised as a financial liability until the beginning of the rating period to which they relate.

	2021 \$'000	2020 \$'000
<b>5 Fees and charges</b>		
Admission charges	16	96
Animal registrations	86	90
Cemetery fees	207	194
Certificate charges	205	183
Development fees	459	400
Equipment hire fees	33	39
Facility hire	344	337
Fines	593	388
Licences	26	72
Parking fees	1,736	1,467
Property leases & rental	716	955
Sales of goods	364	581
Waste management fees	720	658
<b>Total fees and charges</b>	<b>5,505</b>	<b>5,460</b>

Refer to Note 43 for the aging analysis of contractual receivables.

#### Accounting Policy

Parking fees and fines are recognised when or as the performance obligation is completed, or when the taxable event has been applied and Council has an unconditional right to receive payment.

Council recognises revenue from all other fees and charges when or as the performance obligation is completed and the customer receives the goods/services being provided.

	2021 \$'000	2020 \$'000
<b>6 Grants</b>		
<b>Grants - Recurrent</b>		
Commonwealth Government Financial Assistance Grants		
- General Purpose	1,355	1,021
Commonwealth Government Financial Assistance Grants		
- Roads	1,325	1,098
Arts	78	92
Community projects	62	82
Roads	94	79
<b>Total recurrent grants</b>	<b>2,914</b>	<b>2,372</b>
<b>Capital grants received specifically for new or upgraded assets</b>		
Roads to Recovery	505	507
Black Spot Program	0	1,198
Community Projects	97	133
State Government - Road Projects	207	232
State Government - Bus Stop Infrastructure	237	430
Federal Government - Local Roads and Community Infrastructure Projects	495	0
Federal Government - Drought Communities Projects	518	0
Electric Vehicle Charging Station	40	5
Urban Renewal - 'LIVING CITY' Project	5,000	0
Sports Infrastructure	2,178	0
<b>Total capital grants</b>	<b>9,277</b>	<b>2,505</b>
<b>Total grants</b>	<b>12,191</b>	<b>4,877</b>



	2021 \$'000	2020 \$'000
<b>6 Grants (continued)</b>		
<b>Unspent grants and contributions</b>		
Grants and contributions which were obtained on the condition that they be spent for specified purposes or in a future period, but which are not yet spent in accordance with those conditions, are as follows:		
<b>Operating</b>		
Balance of unspent funds at 1 July	64	0
Add: Funds received and not recognised as revenue in the current year	29	64
Less: Funds received in prior year but revenue recognised and funds spent in current year	(25)	
Balance of unspent funds at 30 June	<u>68</u>	<u>64</u>
<b>Capital</b>		
Balance of unspent funds at 1 July	1,718	0
Add: Funds received and not recognised as revenue in the current year	684	1,718
Less: Funds received in prior year but revenue recognised and funds spent in current year	(1,112)	0
Balance of unspent funds at 30 June	<u>1,290</u>	<u>1,718</u>
<b>Total unspent funds</b>	<u><b>1,358</b></u>	<u><b>1,782</b></u>

**Accounting Policy**

Council recognises untied grant revenue and those without performance obligations when received. In cases where funding includes specific performance obligations or is to acquire or construct a recognisable non-financial asset, a liability is recognised for funds received in advance and recognises income as obligations are fulfilled.

The performance obligations are varied based on the agreement, but include improvements to existing infrastructure to cater for additional female sporting participants under the 'Level the Playing Field' funding initiative, construction of bus shelters, arts programs and community events.

Each performance obligation is considered to ensure that the revenue recognition reflects the transfer of control and within grant agreements there may be some performance obligations where control transfers at a point in time and others which have continuous transfer of control over the life of the contract. Where control is transferred over time, generally the input methods being either costs or time incurred are deemed to be the most appropriate methods to reflect the transfer of benefit.

If the transaction is a transfer of a financial asset to enable Council to acquire or construct a recognisable non-financial asset to be controlled by Council (i.e. an in-substance acquisition of a non-financial asset), a contract liability is recognised for the excess of the fair value of the transfer over any related amounts recognised and revenue as the unspent funds are expended at the point in time at which required performance obligations are completed.

For construction projects, this is generally as the construction progresses in accordance with costs incurred since this is deemed to be the most appropriate measure of the completeness of the construction project as there is no profit margin. For acquisition of assets, the revenue is recognised when the asset is acquired and controlled by the Council.

In both years the Commonwealth has made early payment of the first two quarterly instalments of untied Financial Assistance Grants for the following year.

	2021 \$'000	2020 \$'000
<b>7 Contributions</b>		
<b>Cash</b>		
Training contributions	8	18
Sundry	0	6
Developer Contribution	(4)	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>24</b>
<b>Non- monetary assets</b>		
Parks and Open Space	19	0
Roads	3,542	0
Stormwater	1,791	8
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,352</b>	<b>8</b>
<b>Accounting Policy</b>		

Council recognises contributions without performance obligations when received. In cases where the contributions are for a specific purpose to acquire or construct a recognisable non-financial asset, a liability for funds received in advance and income recognised as obligations are fulfilled.

	2021 \$'000	2020 \$'000
<b>8 Investment revenue from Water Corporation</b>		
Dividend revenue	546	458
Tax equivalent payment received	<u>0</u>	<u>88</u>
<b>Total investment revenue from TasWater</b>	<b><u>546</u></b>	<b><u>546</u></b>

**Accounting Policy**

Dividend revenue is recognised when Council's right to receive payment is established and it can be reliably measured.

**9 Other investment revenue**

Interest received from investments	100	321
Tax equivalent payment received	<u>455</u>	<u>531</u>
<b>Total other investment revenue</b>	<b><u>555</u></b>	<b><u>852</u></b>

**Accounting Policy**

Interest is recognised progressively as it is earned.

Tax equivalent revenue is recognised when Council's right to receive payment is established and it can be reliably measured.

**10 Other income**

Commission	156	176
Recoverables	563	409
Miscellaneous	<u>502</u>	<u>552</u>
<b>Total Other revenue</b>	<b><u>1,221</u></b>	<b><u>1,137</u></b>

**Accounting Policy**

Other income is recognised progressively as it is earned.

Income treated as other income includes recovered utility charges and insurance claim refunds.

	<b>2021</b> <b>\$'000</b>	<b>2020</b> <b>\$'000</b>
<b>11 Employee benefits</b>		
Total wages and salaries	9,301	9,580
Annual and long service leave entitlements	1,153	1,106
Superannuation (Note 35)	1,234	1,279
Workers compensation and payroll tax	919	889
	<u>12,607</u>	<u>12,854</u>
Other employee related expenses	<u>144</u>	<u>160</u>
	12,751	13,014
Less amounts capitalised	<u>(444)</u>	<u>(508)</u>
	<u><b>12,307</b></u>	<u><b>12,506</b></u>

**Accounting Policy**

Expenses are recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income when a decrease in future economic benefits related to a decrease in asset or an increase of a liability has arisen that can be measured reliably.

Employee benefits include, where applicable, entitlements to wages and salaries, annual leave, sick leave, long service leave, superannuation and any other post-employment benefits.

**12 Materials and services**

Advertising, printing & other office costs	130	198
Computer services and maintenance	739	686
Consultants	215	208
Contractors	5,425	5,511
General - services & materials	1,234	1,393
Low-value leases	95	89
Insurance	366	325
Levies & taxes	3,771	3,824
Memberships - organisations	259	285
Plant expenses	450	591
Professional services	105	216
Telephone & postage services	173	157
Utilities	<u>1,823</u>	<u>1,749</u>
	<u><b>14,785</b></u>	<u><b>15,232</b></u>

**Accounting Policy**

Expenses are recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income when a decrease in future economic benefits related to a decrease in asset or an increase of a liability has arisen that can be measured reliably.

Routine maintenance, repair costs, and minor renewal costs are expensed as incurred. Where the repair relates to the replacement of a component of an asset and the cost exceeds the capitalisation threshold the cost is capitalised and depreciated. The carrying value of the replaced asset is expensed.



	2021 \$'000	2020 \$'000
<b>13 Depreciation</b>		
<i>Property, infrastructure, plant and equipment</i>		
Parks and open space	708	742
Buildings	2,718	2,975
Plant	592	574
Furniture and fittings	456	708
Roads	4,234	4,200
Stormwater	1,510	1,358
Cultural and heritage	10	14
	<u>10,228</u>	<u>10,571</u>
<i>Right-of-use assets</i>		
Right-of-use assets	<u>56</u>	<u>53</u>
<b>Total depreciation and amortisation</b>	<b><u>10,284</u></b>	<b><u>10,624</u></b>

#### Accounting Policy

Expenses are recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income when a decrease in future economic benefits related to a decrease in asset or an increase of a liability has arisen that can be measured reliably.

Buildings, land improvements, plant and equipment, infrastructure and other assets having limited useful lives are systematically depreciated over their useful lives in a manner which reflects consumption of the service potential embodied in those assets. Right-of-use assets are amortised over the lease term. Estimates of remaining useful lives and residual values are made on a regular basis and depreciation rates and methods are reviewed annually.

Where assets have separate identifiable components that are subject to regular replacement, these components are assigned distinct useful lives and remaining values and a separate depreciation rate is determined for each component.

Land, artworks and road earthworks are not depreciated on the basis that they are assessed as not having a limited useful life.

Straight line depreciation is charged based on the residual useful life as determined each year. Major depreciation and amortisation periods used are listed below and are consistent with the prior year unless otherwise stated:

	Basis of Depreciation	Useful Life
Land	Not depreciated	Unlimited life
Parks and Open Space	Straight line	2 - 100 years
Buildings	Straight line	20 - 135 years
Plant	Straight line	2 - 50 years
Furniture and Fittings	Straight line	1 - 50 years
Roads	Straight line	15 - 100 years
Stormwater	Straight line	15 - 100 years
Cultural and Heritage	Majority not depreciated	5 years - Unlimited life
Right-of-use assets	Straight line	Term of lease

	<b>2021</b> <b>\$'000</b>	<b>2020</b> <b>\$'000</b>
<b>14 Finance costs</b>		
Interest - borrowings	1,423	1,663
Interest - lease liabilities	8	8
Market Value Movement in Interest Rate Swaps	(707)	383
	<b>724</b>	<b>2,054</b>

**Accounting Policy**

Expenses are recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income when a decrease in future economic benefits related to a decrease in asset or an increase of a liability has arisen that can be measured reliably.

Finance costs include interest on borrowings and leases, and movement in interest rate swaps. Council debt was refinanced in 2021 resulting in an unwinding of interest rate swap arrangements. The movement in the value of swaps has been recognised through the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

**15 Other expenses**

General expenses	43	423
Bank fees	75	72
Bad and doubtful debts	154	242
Councillors' remuneration	280	270
Grants and community benefits	386	332
	<b>938</b>	<b>1,339</b>

Audit fees are included in general expenses. Audit fees including travel expenses paid or payable to the Tasmanian Audit Office to audit the financial statements for 2020/21 total \$47,100 (2019/20: \$45,720). Other audit services performed were the audits relating to the grant acquittal for Roads to Recovery funding 2020/21: \$1,750 (2019/20: \$1,550).

Councillors' remuneration represents allowances payable in accordance with Section 340A of the *Local Government Act 1993*, Regulation 42 of the *Local Government (General) Regulations 2005* and Council's "Payment of Councillor Allowances, Expenses and Provision of Facilities Policy".

**Accounting Policy**

Expenses are recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income when a decrease in future economic benefits related to a decrease in asset or an increase of a liability has arisen that can be measured reliably.

	2021 \$'000	2020 \$'000
<b>16 Net gain/(loss) on disposal of property, infrastructure, plant and equipment</b>		
Proceeds from sale	638	1,514
Written down value of assets disposed	<u>(1,096)</u>	<u>(2,140)</u>
	<b><u>(458)</u></b>	<b><u>(626)</u></b>

For more information on net gain / (loss on disposal) see Note 24.

#### Accounting Policy

Expenses are recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income when a decrease in future economic benefits related to a decrease in asset or an increase of a liability has arisen that can be measured reliably.

The gain or loss on sale of an asset is determined when control of the asset has irrevocably passed to the buyer.

#### 17 Capital works completed on assets not owned by Council

Capital works on assets not owned by Council	<u>(61)</u>	<u>(93)</u>
--	-------------	-------------

Capital works completed on assets not owned by Council includes works on State Government road assets such as traffic signals.

#### 18 Donated or derecognised assets

Donated assets	(942)	0
Derecognition of assets	<u>0</u>	<u>(1,320)</u>
	<b><u>(942)</u></b>	<b><u>(1,320)</u></b>

In 2021 Council gifted the historic Julie Burgess fishing Ketch to a community organisation created to operate the vessel. The donated value of the vessel and associated assets was \$942K.

Council derecognised two parcels of Crown land relating to the Mersey Bluff Caravan Park and the Abel Tasman Caravan Park on 1 July, 2019 as the assets were restated as Right-of-use assets in accordance with AASB16. Council has long term leases over these parcels of land.

	<b>2021 \$'000</b>	<b>2020 \$'000</b>
<b>19 Cash and cash equivalents</b>		
Cash at bank and on hand	346	1,507
Investments	<u>13,374</u>	<u>12,223</u>
	<b><u>13,720</u></b>	<b><u>13,730</u></b>
Council's cash and cash equivalents are subject to a number of internal and external restrictions that limit amounts available for discretionary or future use. These include:		
- Unspent grant funds with conditions (Note 6)	(1,358)	(2,872)
- Leave provisions (Note 30)	(2,754)	(2,570)
- Trust funds and deposits (Note 38)	<u>(178)</u>	<u>(163)</u>
<b>Restricted Funds</b>	<b><u>(4,290)</u></b>	<b><u>(5,605)</u></b>
<b>Total unrestricted cash and cash equivalents</b>	<b><u>9,430</u></b>	<b><u>8,125</u></b>

**Accounting Policy**

For the purposes of the Statement of Cash Flows, cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand, deposits at call, and other highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, net of outstanding bank overdrafts.

**Restricted funds**

- i) includes refundable deposits held in trust by Council for completion of specific purposes
- ii) represents grant funding received in advance until specific performance obligations required under funding arrangements are completed.



	2021 \$'000	2020 \$'000
<b>20 Trade and other receivables</b>		
<b>(i) Current receivables</b>		
Rates	678	602
Infringement debtors	81	68
Sundry debtors	2,959	1,294
Planning & health debtors	6	42
Provision for expected credit loss	(30)	(56)
Net GST receivable	326	90
Loans and advances	27	25
Accrued revenue	360	293
<b>Total current receivables</b>	<b>4,407</b>	<b>2,358</b>
<b>(ii) Non-current receivables</b>		
Loans and advances	337	364
<b>Total non-current receivables</b>	<b>337</b>	<b>364</b>
<b>Total trade and other receivables</b>	<b>4,744</b>	<b>2,722</b>
<b>Reconciliation of movement in expected credit loss</b>		
Carrying amount at 1 July	61	128
Increase/(decrease) in provision recognised in profit or loss	(31)	(67)
<b>Carrying amount at 30 June</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>61</b>

**Accounting Policy**

Trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component are measured at amortised cost, which represents their transaction value. Impairment is recognised on an expected credit loss (ECL) basis. When determining whether the credit risk has increased significantly since initial recognition, and when estimating the ECL, Council considers reasonable and supportable information that is relevant and available without undue cost or effort. This includes both quantitative and qualitative information and analysis based on Council's historical experience, an informed credit assessment and forward-looking information.

For rates debtors, Council takes the view that unpaid rates represent a charge against the rateable property that will be recovered when the property is next sold.

For non-rate debtors, Council maintains a Sundry Debtor Management Policy which outlines the approach to debtor collection and management. Council writes off receivables after all reasonable attempts to recover the debt have been taken, there is no realistic prospect of recovery or it is uneconomic to recover the debt.

Council receives a report of Sundry Debtor balances in excess of \$200 that have been outstanding for longer than 90 days at 30 June.

	2021 \$'000	2020 \$'000
<b>21 Other assets</b>		
<b>(ii) Current assets</b>		
Prepayments	215	200
Other deposits	4	0
<b>Total other assets</b>	<b>219</b>	<b>200</b>

**Accounting Policy**

Prepayments are expenses paid in advance. The portion of the expense not consumed in the accounting period is treated as a current asset.

**22 Investment in Water Corporation**

Opening Balance	76,789	100,028
Fair value adjustments on equity investment assets	6,179	(23,239)
<b>Total investment in Water Corporation</b>	<b>82,968</b>	<b>76,789</b>

Council has derived returns from TasWater as disclosed at Note 8.

**Accounting Policy**

As Council's investment in TasWater is held for long-term strategic purposes, Council has elected under AASB 9: *Financial Instruments* to irrevocably classify this equity investment as designated as fair value through other comprehensive income. Subsequent changes in fair value on designated investments in equity instruments are recognised in other comprehensive income (for fair value reserve, refer Note 34) and not reclassified through the profit or loss when derecognised. Dividends associated with the equity investments are recognised in profit and loss when the right of payment has been established and it can be reliably measured. Fair value was determined by using Council's ownership interest against the water corporation's net asset value at balance date. At 30 June 2021, Council holds a 5.26% ownership interest in TasWater (2020, 5.32%) which is based on Schedule 2 of the Corporation's Constitution which reflects the Council's voting rights.

	2021 \$'000	2020 \$'000
<b>23 Investments in associates</b>		
Investments in associates accounted for by the equity method are as follows:		
Dulverton Regional Waste Management Authority	<u>9,172</u>	<u>8,191</u>

**Dulverton Regional Waste Management Authority (Dulverton)**

Dulverton Regional Waste Management Authority is a Joint Authority established under the *Local Government Act 1993* (as amended). Further information is provided in Note 41.

Council's ownership interest in the Authority at 30 June 2021 was 43.45% (43.45% in 2020).

**Reconciliation**

Reconciliation of the carrying amount at the beginning and end of the current and previous period is set out below:

Authority's profit/(loss) before tax	3,817	3,488
Add: Prior year adjustment	4	
Less: Authority's tax expense	<u>(993)</u>	<u>(847)</u>
Authority's profit/(loss) after tax	<u>2,828</u>	<u>2,641</u>
Council's equity interest	43.45%	43.45%
Share of profit after tax	<u>1,229</u>	<u>1,146</u>

	2021 \$'000	2020 \$'000
<b>23 Investments in associates (continued)</b>		
<b>Movement in carrying value of investment</b>		
Carrying value of investment at start of year	8,191	7,234
Share of profit after tax	1,229	1,146
Dividend received	(287)	(261)
Share of asset revaluation	39	72
	<hr/>	<hr/>
<b>Carrying value of investment at end of year</b>	<b>9,172</b>	<b>8,191</b>
	<hr/>	<hr/>

The Authority's assets, liabilities and revenue for the relevant financial years were:

Total Assets	40,022	34,948
Total Liabilities	18,912	16,097
Revenue	12,040	11,451

The investment value in Dulverton Regional Waste Management Authority recognised in the 2021 financial year is based on draft financial results, as provided to Council for inclusion in its financial report. Any final adjustments will be recognised by Council in the 2022 financial year.

#### Accounting Policy

Council's investment in associates is accounted for by the equity method as Council has the ability to influence rather than control the operations of the entity. The investment is initially recorded at the cost of acquisition and adjusted thereafter for post-acquisition changes in Council's share of the net assets of the entity. Council's share of the financial result of the entity is recognised in the Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income.



	2021 \$'000	2020 \$'000
<b>24 Property, infrastructure, plant and equipment</b>		
<b>Summary</b>		
at cost	15,450	15,042
Less: Accumulated depreciation	(8,649)	(8,132)
	<b>6,801</b>	<b>6,910</b>
at fair value as at 30 June	845,992	809,075
Less: Accumulated depreciation	(317,701)	(302,081)
	<b>528,291</b>	<b>506,994</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>535,092</b>	<b>513,904</b>
<b>(a) (i) Land</b>		
at fair value	<b>179,335</b>	<b>166,664</b>
Freehold land is comprised of the following :		
Parks, Reserves & General land	76,928	71,492
Other land (including under infrastructure)	102,408	95,172
	<b>179,336</b>	<b>166,664</b>
<b>(ii) Parks and open space</b>		
at fair value	43,571	27,549
Less : Accumulated depreciation on improvements	(17,831)	(11,595)
	<b>25,740</b>	<b>15,954</b>
<b>(iii) Buildings</b>		
at fair value	143,805	147,561
Less: Accumulated depreciation	(50,866)	(48,744)
	<b>92,939</b>	<b>98,817</b>
<b>(iv) Plant</b>		
at cost	8,151	8,095
Less: Accumulated depreciation	(4,857)	(4,453)
	<b>3,294</b>	<b>3,642</b>
<b>(v) Furniture and fittings</b>		
at cost	7,299	6,947
Less: Accumulated depreciation	(3,792)	(3,679)
	<b>3,507</b>	<b>3,268</b>
<b>(vi) Total cultural and heritage assets</b>		
at fair value	3,326	5,212
Less: Accumulated depreciation	(10)	(195)
	<b>3,316</b>	<b>5,017</b>

	2021 \$'000	2020 \$'000
<b>24 Property, infrastructure, plant and equipment (continued)</b>		
<b>(vii) Total infrastructure assets</b>		
at fair value	475,955	462,089
Less: Accumulated depreciation	<u>(248,994)</u>	<u>(241,547)</u>
	<b><u>226,961</u></b>	<b><u>220,542</u></b>
<b>Infrastructure assets comprise:</b>		
Roads	139,069	135,405
Stormwater	<u>87,892</u>	<u>85,137</u>
	<b><u>226,961</u></b>	<b><u>220,542</u></b>
<b>Total net value of non current assets</b>	<b><u>535,093</u></b>	<b><u>513,904</u></b>

Information relating to the determination of Fair Value for each relevant asset class is included at Note 45.

## Reconciliation of property, infrastructure, plant and equipment

For the Year Ended 30 June 2021	Balance at beginning of financial year	Acquisition of assets and Contributions	Revaluation increments (decrements)	Depreciation and amortisation	Written down value of disposals	Impairment losses recognised in profit or loss	Available for sale assets	Transfers	Balance at end of financial year
	\$'000	\$'000	Note 33 \$'000	Note 13 \$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
<b>Property, infrastructure, plant and equipment</b>									
Land	166,664	48	13,463	-	(234)	-	(605)	-	179,336
Parks and Open Space	15,954	2,314	8,104	(708)	(41)	-	-	117	25,740
Buildings	98,817	2,079	(5,192)	(2,718)	(364)	-	317	-	92,939
Plant	3,642	338	-	(592)	(94)	-	-	-	3,294
Furniture and Fittings	3,268	702	-	(456)	(8)	-	(1)	2	3,507
Roads	135,405	6,478	1,800	(4,234)	(285)	-	(95)	-	139,069
Stormwater	85,137	3,060	1,275	(1,510)	(70)	-	-	-	87,892
Cultural and Heritage	5,017	27	(657)	(10)	(942)	-	-	(119)	3,316
<b>Total</b>	<b>513,904</b>	<b>15,046</b>	<b>18,793</b>	<b>(10,228)</b>	<b>(2,038)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(384)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>535,093</b>

Page 30

24  
Property, infrastructure plant and equipment

## Reconciliation of property, infrastructure, plant and equipment

For the Year Ended 30 June 2020	Balance at beginning of financial year	Acquisition of assets and Contributions	Revaluation increments (decrements)	Depreciation and amortisation	Written down value of disposals	Impairment losses recognised in profit or loss	Available for sale assets	Transfers	Balance at end of financial year
	\$'000	\$'000	Note 33 \$'000	Note 13 \$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
<b>Property, infrastructure, plant and equipment</b>									
Land	147,090	1,047	20,155	-	(2,164)	-	824	(288)	166,664
Parks and Open Space	15,010	1,131	437	(742)	117	-	-	1	15,954
Buildings	94,617	5,700	2,206	(2,975)	(1,018)	-	-	287	98,817
Plant	3,060	1,284	-	(574)	(128)	-	-	-	3,642
Furniture and Fittings	3,216	189	-	(708)	573	-	-	(2)	3,268
Roads	131,910	4,753	3,349	(4,200)	(406)	-	-	(1)	135,405
Stormwater	77,687	1,529	7,714	(1,358)	(434)	-	-	(1)	85,137
Cultural and Heritage	5,353	-	(324)	(14)	-	-	-	2	5,017
<b>Total</b>	<b>477,943</b>	<b>15,633</b>	<b>33,537</b>	<b>(10,571)</b>	<b>(3,460)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>824</b>	<b>(2)</b>	<b>513,904</b>

24

Property, infrastructure, plant and equipment (continued)



**24 Property, infrastructure, plant and equipment (continued)****Accounting Policy****Acquisition and Recognition**

Acquisitions of assets are initially recorded at cost. Cost is determined as the fair value of the assets given as consideration plus costs incidental to the acquisition.

Assets acquired as part of the LIVING CITY project have been accounted for under AASB 116 *Property, Plant and Equipment* and not AASB 140 *Investment Property*. AASB 140 allows not for profit organisations to account for assets purchased for strategic purposes under AASB 116.

Property, infrastructure, land and equipment received in the form of contributions, are recognised as assets and revenues at fair value by Council valuation where that value exceeds the recognition thresholds for the respective asset class. Fair value is the price that would be received to sell the asset in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date.

The asset capitalisation threshold adopted by Council varies by class, as detailed below. Assets valued at less than the specified threshold are charged to the Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income in the year of purchase (other than where they form part of a group of similar items which are material in total).

Where assets are constructed by Council, cost includes all materials used in construction, direct labour, and an appropriate share of directly attributable variable and fixed overheads.

In accordance with Council's policy, the threshold limits detailed below have applied when recognising assets within an applicable asset class and unless otherwise stated are consistent with the prior year:

	Threshold (\$)
Land	NA
Parks and Open Space	2,000
Buildings	5,000
Plant	1,000
Furniture and Fittings	1,000
Cultural and Heritage	NA
Infrastructure Assets	
- Roads	5,000
- Stormwater	2,000

## 24 Property, infrastructure, plant and equipment (continued)

### Revaluation

Council has adopted the following valuation bases for its non-current assets:

Land	fair value
Parks and Open Space	fair value
Buildings	fair value
Plant	cost
Furniture and Fittings	cost
Cultural and Heritage	fair value
Roads	fair value
Stormwater	fair value

Subsequent to the initial recognition of assets, non-current physical assets, other than plant, equipment and office furniture, are measured at their fair value in accordance with AASB 116 *Property, Plant & Equipment* and AASB 13 *Fair Value Measurement*. At balance date, Council reviewed the carrying value of the individual classes of assets measured at fair value to ensure that each asset class materially approximated its fair value. Where the carrying value materially differed from the fair value at balance date the class of asset was revalued.

### Recognition and measurement of assets

In addition, Council undertakes a formal revaluation of land, buildings, and infrastructure assets on a regular basis to ensure valuations represent fair value. The valuation is performed either by experienced Council officers or independent experts.

Fair value valuations are determined in accordance with a valuation hierarchy. Changes to the valuation hierarchy will only occur if an external change in the restrictions or limitations of use on an asset result in changes to the permissible or practical highest and best use of the asset. Further details regarding the fair value hierarchy are disclosed at Note 45.

Where the assets are revalued, the revaluation increments are credited directly to the asset revaluation reserve except to the extent that an increment reverses a prior year decrement for that class of asset that had been recognised as an expense in which case the increment is recognised as revenue up to the amount of the expense. Revaluation decrements are recognised as an expense except where prior increments are included in the asset revaluation reserve for that class of asset in which case the decrement is taken to the reserve to the extent of the remaining increments. Within the same class of assets, revaluation increments and decrements within the year are offset.

The Devonport Regional Gallery art collection and public art has been independently valued as at 30 June 2021 by Ross Searle, Heritage, Museums and Galleries Consultant with assistance from recognised expert Rohan Sulich. Ross Searle is an approved valuer under the Commonwealths Cultural Gifts Program and has extensive experience in valuing cultural assets in the local government and university sectors. Rohan Sulich until 2019 was the head of Christies Australia and is a recognised expert in the decorative arts field.

	2021 \$'000	2020 \$'000
<b>24.1 Assets held for sale</b>		
<b>Opening balance</b>	513	1,337
Internal transfer from assets held for sale	(513)	(824)
Internal transfers to assets held for sale	897	
	<u>384</u>	<u>(824)</u>
<b>Closing balance</b>	<u><b>897</b></u>	<u><b>513</b></u>
<b>Assets held for sale</b>		
Land	1,226	195
Buildings	0	317
Furniture & Fittings	2	1
Roads	95	0
	<u><b>1,323</b></u>	<u><b>513</b></u>
<b>Impairment adjustment</b>	<b>(426)</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Closing balance</b>	<u><b>897</b></u>	<u><b>513</b></u>

Council has determined that it will sell the following properties:

Land located at 16-20 Edwards St

Land located at 29 Fenton Way

Expressions of interest have been sought and the properties are expected to be sold within one year. The land is valued at the lower of carrying value and fair value less cost to sell.

#### Accounting policy

A non-current asset held for sale (including disposal groups) is measured at the lower of its carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell, and is not subject to depreciation. Non-current assets, disposal groups and related liabilities are treated as current and classified as held for sale if their carrying amount will be recovered through a sale transaction rather than through continuing use. This condition is regarded as met only when the sale is highly probable and the asset's sale (or disposal group sale) is expected to be completed within 12 months from the date of classification.

	2021 \$'000	2020 \$'000
<b>25 Right-of-use assets</b>		
<b>Property</b>		
<b>Opening Balance at 1 July</b>	812	0
Additions	0	865
Depreciation expense	(56)	(53)
<b>Balance at 30 June</b>	<u><b>756</b></u>	<u><b>812</b></u>

**25 Right-of-use assets (continued)****Accounting policy****Leases - Council as Lessee**

In contracts where Council is a lessee, Council recognises a right-of-use asset and a lease liability at the commencement date of the lease, unless the short-term or low-value exemption is applied. Refer to Note 31 for details on accounting policy of lease liability.

A right-of-use asset is initially measured at cost comprising the initial measurement of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made before the commencement date (reduced by lease incentives received), plus initial direct costs incurred in obtaining the lease and an estimate of costs to be incurred in dismantling and removing the underlying asset, restoring the site on which it is located or restoring the underlying asset to the condition required by the terms and conditions of the lease.

All right-of-use assets are measured as described in the accounting policy for property, infrastructure, plant and equipment in Note 24. Also, Council applies AASB 136 to determine whether a right-of-use asset is impaired and accounts for any identified impairment loss as described in the aforesaid note.

Right-of-use assets are depreciated over the shorter period of lease term and useful life of the underlying asset. If a lease transfers ownership of the underlying asset or the cost of the right-of-use asset reflects that Council expects to exercise a purchase option, the related right-of-use asset is depreciated over the useful life of the underlying asset. The depreciation starts at the commencement date of the lease.

	<b>2021</b>	<b>2020</b>
	<b>\$'000</b>	<b>\$'000</b>
<b>26 Capital work in progress - at cost</b>		
Parks and Open Space	8,147	6,893
Buildings	2,006	167
Plant	365	46
Furniture and Fittings	279	609
Roads	2,836	2,161
Stormwater	888	19
	<b>14,521</b>	<b>9,895</b>

**Accounting Policy**

Capital work in progress is accounted for at cost until projects are completed.

**27 Trade and other payables**

Trade creditors & accruals	3,196	2,868
Rates and charges in advance	557	468
Trust funds	178	163
<b>Total trade and other payables</b>	<b>3,931</b>	<b>3,499</b>

**Accounting policy**

Liabilities are recognised for amounts to be paid in the future for goods and services provided to Council as at balance date whether or not invoices have been received. General creditors are unsecured, not subject to interest charges and are normally settled within 30 days of invoice receipt. Further information on Trust Funds are disclosed in Note 38.

Rates and charges in advance represents amounts received by Council prior to the commencement of the rating or charging period. Revenue is recognised by Council at the beginning of the rating or charge period to which the advance payment relates.

Amounts received as deposits and retention amounts controlled by Council are recognised as Trust funds until they are returned or forfeited.



	2021 \$'000	2020 \$'000
<b>28 Interest bearing liabilities</b>		
<b>Current</b>		
Borrowings - secured	1,073	1,804
<b>Non-current</b>		
Borrowings - secured	46,863	48,213
	<b>47,936</b>	<b>50,017</b>
<b>Loan Movements</b>		
Opening balance	50,017	51,821
Loans raised	48,200	0
Repayments	(50,281)	(1,804)
Book value at period end	<b>47,936</b>	<b>50,017</b>
<b>The maturity profile for Council's borrowings is:</b>		
Not later than one year	1,073	1,804
Later than one year and not later than five years	15,868	48,213
Later than five years	30,995	0
	<b>47,936</b>	<b>50,017</b>

Council refinanced its borrowings in 2021 to take advantage of lower interest rates and achieve repayment certainty over the medium and longer term. Loans as at 30 June 2021 include a variable rate loan of \$11.6M, a fixed interest loan of \$21.3M that matures in 2026 and a fixed interest loan of \$14.9M that matures in 2041 with a residual balance of \$6.7M.

#### Accounting Policy

The borrowing capacity of Council is limited by the *Local Government Act 1993*. Interest bearing liabilities are initially recognised at fair value, net of transaction costs incurred. Subsequent to initial recognition these liabilities are measured at amortised cost. Any difference between the proceeds (net of transaction costs) and the redemption amount is recognised in the Statement of Profit or Loss and Comprehensive Income over the period of the liability using the effective interest method.

Interest is expensed as it accrues and no interest has been capitalised during the current or comparative reporting period. There have been no defaults or breaches of the loan agreement during the period. Borrowings are secured by way of mortgages over the general rates of the Council.

	2021 \$'000	2020 \$'000
<b>29 Other Financial Liabilities</b>		
Derivative Financial Instruments	0	2,882

#### Accounting Policy

In 2021 Council refinanced its borrowings which included exiting interest rate swaps that were entered into to hedge against adverse changes in interest rates over time. Council has recognised the movements in the swaps through the Statement of Comprehensive Income. The impact on expenses is disclosed at Note 14.

	2021 \$'000	2020 \$'000
<b>30 Provisions</b>		
<b>Current</b>		
<b>Employee entitlements:</b>		
Annual leave and other leave	1,252	1,096
Long service leave	1,219	1,148
	<b>2,471</b>	<b>2,244</b>
<b>Non-current</b>		
<b>Employee entitlements:</b>		
Long service leave	283	325
	<b>283</b>	<b>325</b>
<b>Total provisions</b>	<b>2,754</b>	<b>2,569</b>

Included in the above employee entitlements balances is an allowance for on costs amounting to \$191,282 (2020: \$178,444 )

As at 30 June 2021, Devonport City Council had 141 full time equivalent employees (146 for 2020).

#### Accounting Policy

##### Short term employee benefit obligations

Liabilities for wages and salaries, rostered days off, annual leave and long service leave expected to be wholly settled within 12 months after the end of the period in which the employees render the related service are recognised in respect of employees services up to the end of the reporting period and are measured at the amounts expected to be paid when the liabilities are settled, including appropriate on costs such as workers compensation and payroll costs. The liabilities for annual leave and long service leave are recognised in the provision for employee benefits. All other short-term employee benefit obligations are presented as payables.

##### Other long term employee benefit obligations

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

The obligations are presented as current liabilities in the Statement of Financial Position if the entity does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement for at least twelve months after the reporting date, regardless of when the actual settlement is expected to occur.

##### Sick leave

No accrual is made for sick leave as Council experience indicates that, on average, sick leave taken in each reporting period is less than the entitlement accruing in that period, and this experience is expected to recur in future reporting periods. Council does not make payment for untaken sick leave.

	2021 \$'000	2020 \$'000
<b>31 Lease liabilities</b>		
Current	26	52
Non current	736	761
<b>Lease liability</b>	<b>761</b>	<b>813</b>

Lease liabilities are secured by the related underlying assets. Future minimum lease payments are as follows:

As at 30 June 2021	Minimum lease payments due						Total \$'000
	Within 1 year \$'000	1-2 years \$'000	2-3 years \$'000	3-4 years \$'000	4-5 years \$'000	more than 5 years \$'000	
Lease payments	33	33	33	33	33	699	864
Finance charges	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	(68)	(103)
Net present value	26	26	26	26	26	631	761
<b>As at 30 June 2020</b>							
Lease payments	59	33	33	33	33	732	923
Finance charges	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	(75)	(110)
Net present value	52	26	26	26	26	657	813

#### Accounting policy

##### Leases - Council as Lessee

The lease liability is measured at the present value of outstanding payments that are not paid at balance date, discounted by using the rate implicit in the lease/incremental borrowing rate.

The lease liability is subsequently measured by increasing the carrying amount to reflect interest on the lease liability (using the effective interest method) and by reducing the carrying amount to reflect the lease payments made.

##### Short term leases and leases of low-value assets

Council has elected not to recognise right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for short-term leases i.e., leases of low-value assets when the value of the leased asset when new is \$10,000 or less. Council recognises the lease payments associated with these leases as expense on a straight-line basis over the lease of the term.

	2021 \$'000	2020 \$'000
<b>32 Contract liabilities</b>		
<b>Current</b>		
Funds received to acquire or construct an asset controlled by Council	1,290	1,714
Funds received prior to performance obligation being satisfied (Upfront payments)	68	92
<b>Total contract liabilities</b>	<b>1,358</b>	<b>1,806</b>

**Accounting Policy**

Council recognised the following contact liabilities with customers:

i) Grants received in advance includes funding for the construction of improvements to existing sporting facilities to accommodate the increased number of female participants. The funds received are under an enforceable contract which require Council to construct an identified asset which will be under Council's control on completion. The revenue is recognised as Council constructs the asset and the contract liability reflects the funding received which cannot yet be recognised as revenue.

ii) Upfront payments of funds from contracts with customers are recognised as a contract liability until performance obligations are satisfied. Revenue is recognised as performance obligations are progressively fulfilled.

**33 Capital and revenue reserves****(i) Asset revaluation reserve - Council**

Movements in the asset revaluation reserve were as follows:

Balance at the beginning of year	352,395	318,858
Increment / (decrement) to capital non-current assets at end of period to reflect a change in current fair value:		
Land	13,463	20,155
Parks & Open Space	8,104	437
Buildings	(5,192)	2,206
Roads	1,800	3,349
Stormwater	1,275	7,714
Cultural & Heritage	(657)	(324)
	<u>18,793</u>	<u>33,537</u>
Balance at end of year	<b>371,188</b>	<b>352,395</b>



	2021 \$'000	2020 \$'000
<b>33 Capital and revenue reserves (continued)</b>		
<b>(ii) Asset revaluation reserve - Associate</b>		
Movements in the Asset Revaluation Reserve - Associate were as follows:		
Balance at the beginning of year	1,661	1,589
Share of asset revaluation movement - Associate (Note 23)	39	72
Balance at end of year	<b>1,700</b>	<b>1,661</b>
<b>(iii) Accumulated surplus</b>		
Movements in the Accumulated surplus as follows:		
Balance at beginning of year	210,722	211,559
Surplus / (Deficit)	15,168	(837)
Balance at end of year	<b>225,890</b>	<b>210,722</b>

**Accounting Policy****Asset revaluation reserve**

The asset revaluation reserve was established to capture the movements in asset valuations upon the periodic revaluation of Council's assets.

Council's fair value adjustment on equity investment assets represents the share in the equity movement of Dulverton Waste Management.

**Accumulated surplus**

This represents that part of the Council's net wealth which would not be required to meet immediate requirements or to meet specific future needs. The balance on this account at the end of each financial year shows the amount available to be offset against expenditure in the following year or, if a deficit, the additional amount of revenue needed to be raised in the following year.

**34 Other reserves****(a) Fair value reserve****Equity Investment assets**

Balance B/Fwd	392	23,631
Fair value adjustment on equity investment assets (Note 22)	6,179	(23,239)
<b>Balance as at 30 June</b>	<b>6,571</b>	<b>392</b>

**Accounting Policy**

Council is required to designate its investment in the Water Corporation as an equity investment at fair value through other comprehensive income. Subsequent changes in fair value are reflected in the reserve and will not be reclassified through the profit or loss when derecognised. Equity Investment assets within the Fair value reserve were previously classified as 'Available for sale assets'.

### 35 Superannuation

Council makes superannuation contributions for a number of its employees to the Quadrant Defined Benefits Fund (the Fund). The Fund was a sub-fund of the Tasplan Superannuation Fund up to 31 March 2021. On 1 April 2021, the Tasplan Superannuation Fund merged (via a Successor Fund Transfer) into the MTAA Superannuation Fund to become Spirit Super. The Quadrant Defined Benefits Fund has been classified as a multi-employer sponsored plan. As the Fund's assets and liabilities are pooled and are not allocated by employer, the Actuary is unable to allocate benefit liabilities, assets and costs between employers. As provided under paragraph 34 of AASB 119 *Employee Benefits*, Council does not use defined benefit accounting for these contributions.

For the year ended 30 June 2021 the Council contributed 0% of employees' gross income to the Fund. Assets accumulate in the fund to meet member benefits as they accrue, and if assets within the fund are insufficient to satisfy benefits payable, the Council is required to meet its share of the deficiency.

Rice Warner Pty Ltd undertook the last actuarial review of the Fund at 30 June 2020. The review disclosed that at that time the net market value of assets available for funding member benefits was \$51,939,000, the value of vested benefits was \$43,411,000, the surplus over vested benefits was \$8,528,000, the value of total accrued benefits was \$43,562,000, and the number of members was 95. These amounts relate to all members of the Fund at the date of valuation and no asset or liability is recorded in the Tasplan Super's financial statements for Council employees.

The financial assumptions used to calculate the Accrued Benefits for the Fund were:

Net Investment Return	3.5% p.a.
Salary Inflation	2.75% pa
Price Inflation	n/a

The actuarial review concluded that:

1. The value of assets of the Fund was adequate to meet the liabilities of the Fund in respect of vested benefits as at 30 June 2020.
2. The value of assets of the Fund was adequate to meet the value of the liabilities of the Fund in respect of accrued benefits as at 30 June 2020.
3. Based on the assumptions used, and assuming the Employer contributes at the levels described below, the value of the assets is expected to continue to be adequate to meet the value of the liabilities of the Fund in respect of vested benefits at all times during the period up to 30 June 2020.

Given the strong financial position of the Fund, the Actuary recommended that the Council consider a contribution holiday and contribute 0% of salaries from 1 July 2021 to 30 June 2024.

The Actuary will continue to undertake a brief review of the financial position of the Fund at the end of each financial year to confirm that the contribution rates remain appropriate. The next full triennial actuarial review of the Fund will have an effective date of 30 June 2023 and is expected to be completed late in 2023.

Council also contributes to other accumulation schemes on behalf of a number of employees, however the Council has no ongoing responsibility to make good any deficiencies that may occur in those schemes.

During the year Council made the required superannuation contributions for all eligible employees to an appropriate complying superannuation fund as required by the *Superannuation Guarantee (Administration) Act 1992*.

As required in terms of paragraph 148 of AASB 119 *Employee Benefits*, Council discloses the following details:

The 2020 actuarial review used the "aggregate" funding method. This is a standard actuarial funding method. The results from this method were tested by projecting future fund assets and liabilities for a range of future assumed investment returns. The funding method used is consistent with the method used at the previous actuarial review in 2017.

### 35 Superannuation (continued)

Under the aggregate funding method of financing the benefits, the stability of the Councils' contributions over time depends on how closely the Fund's actual experience matches the expected experience. If the actual experience differs from that expected, the Councils' contribution rate may need to be adjusted accordingly to ensure the Fund remains on course towards financing members' benefits.

In terms of Rule 27.4 of the Tasplan Trust Deed (Trust Deed), there is a risk that employers within the Fund may incur an additional liability when an Employer ceases to participate in the Fund at a time when the assets of the Fund are less than members' vested benefits. Each member of the Fund who is an employee of the Employer who is ceasing to Participate is required to be provided with a benefit at least equal to their vested benefit in terms of Rule 27.4 (b) (A). However, there is no provision in the Trust Deed requiring an employer to make contributions other than its regular contributions up to the date of cessation of contributions. This issue can be resolved by the Trustee seeking an Actuarial Certificate in terms of Rule 26.5 identifying a deficit and the Trustee determining in terms of Rule 26.3(c) that the particular employer should make the payment required to make good any shortfall before the cessation of participation is approved.

The application of Fund assets on Tasplan being wound-up is set out in Rule 41.4. This Rule provides that expenses and taxation liabilities should have first call on the available assets. Additional assets will initially be applied for the benefit of the then remaining members and/or their Dependents in such manner as the Trustee considers equitable and appropriate in accordance with the Applicable Requirements (broadly, superannuation and taxation legislative requirements and other requirements as determined by the regulators).

The Trust Deed does not contemplate the Fund withdrawing from Tasplan. However it is likely that Rule 27.4 would be applied in this case (as detailed above).

The Fund is a defined benefit Fund.

The Quadrant Defined Benefits Fund has been classified as a multi-employer sponsored plan. As the Fund's assets and liabilities are pooled and are not allocated by employer, the Actuary is unable to allocate benefit liabilities, assets and costs between employers. Thus the Fund is not able to prepare standard AASB119 defined benefit reporting.

During the reporting period the amount of contributions paid to defined benefits schemes was \$0 (2019-20, \$0), and the amount paid to accumulation schemes was \$1,234,361 (2019-20, \$1,279,469).

During the next reporting period the expected amount of contributions to be paid to defined benefits schemes is \$0, and the amount expected to be paid to accumulation schemes is \$1,374,098 (2019-20, \$1,277,962).

As reported above, Assets exceeded accrued benefits as at the date of the last actuarial review, 30 June 2020. Moderate investment returns, since that date, make it quite probable that this is still the position. The financial position of the Fund will be fully investigated at the actuarial review as at 30 June 2023.

An analysis of the assets and vested benefits of sub-funds participating in the Scheme, prepared by Rice Warner Pty Ltd as at 30 June 2020, showed that the Fund had assets of \$51.94 million and members' Vested Benefits were \$43.41 million. These amounts represented 0.53% and 0.45% respectively of the corresponding total amounts for Tasplan.

As at 30 June 2020 the Fund had 95 members and the total employer contributions and member contributions for the year ending 30 June 2020 were \$927,231 and \$235,365 respectively.

	2021 \$'000	2020 \$'000
<b>35 Superannuation (continued)</b>		
Employer contributions to:		
Accumulation Schemes	1,234	1,279
	<u>1,234</u>	<u>1,279</u>

**36 Commitments**

Expenditure contracted as at 30 June, but not recognised in the financial report as liabilities.  
This note is for information only.

Purchase commitments for material supplies & equipment	<u>9,291</u>	<u>13,397</u>
Commitments are payable as follows :		
Not later than 1 year	9,291	8,576
Later than 1 year but not later than 2 years	<u>0</u>	<u>4,821</u>
<b>Total commitments</b>	<u>9,291</u>	<u>13,397</u>

**Accounting Policy**

Commitments are not recognised in the Statement of Financial Position. Commitments are disclosed in this Note at their nominal value and inclusive of the GST payable.

**37 Contingent liabilities**

There are no known claims pending against Council which would exceed current insurance arrangements held at 30 June 2021.

**Accounting Policy**

Contingent assets and contingent liabilities are not recognised in the Statement of Financial Position, but are disclosed by way of a note and, if quantifiable, are measured at nominal value. Contingent assets and liabilities are presented inclusive of GST receivable or payable respectively.

**38 Trust funds**

<b>Trust deposits</b>	<u>178</u>	<u>163</u>
-----------------------	------------	------------

Council performs only a custodial role in respect of these monies, and because the monies cannot be used for Council purposes, they are not brought to account in these financial statements as income. Trust monies are invested with a financial institution in an appropriate interest-earning account. The deposits are bearing floating interest rates of 0.00% as at June 30 2021 (2020: 0.65%).

**Accounting Policy**

Amounts received as tender deposits and retention amounts controlled by Council are recognised as Trust funds until they are returned or forfeited.



	2021 \$'000	2020 \$'000
<b>39 Reconciliation of cash flows from operating activities to surplus / (deficit)</b>		
Surplus / (deficit)	15,168	(837)
Depreciation and amortisation	10,228	10,571
Depreciation of right-of-use assets	56	53
Non-cash donations subsidies and contributions	(5,352)	(8)
Share of profit in associate	(942)	(885)
Net (gain) / loss on disposal of assets	458	626
Derecognition of assets	942	1,320
Market value movement in fair value swaps	(707)	383
Investing activity		
Capital grants and contributions	(9,277)	(2,505)
Investment revenue from Taswater	(546)	(546)
Distribution from Associate	(287)	(261)
Other investments	(424)	(642)
Finance costs paid	3,606	1,671
	<u>(2,245)</u>	<u>9,777</u>
Changes in operating assets and liabilities :		
<i>(Increase) / decrease in receivables</i>	(2,322)	(1,260)
<i>(Increase) / decrease in other assets</i>	(19)	374
<i>Increase / (decrease) in payables</i>	(549)	168
<i>Increase / (decrease) in employee provisions</i>	185	(90)
	<u>(2,705)</u>	<u>(808)</u>
<b>Net cash inflow from operating activities</b>	<b><u>10,218</u></b>	<b><u>8,132</u></b>

**39.1 Reconciliation of liabilities arising from financing activities**

Liabilities arising from financing activities are liabilities for which cash flows were, or future cash flows will be, classified in the Statement of Cash Flows as cash flows from financing activities.

**Interest-bearing loans and borrowings**

<b>Opening Balance</b>	50,017	51,821
Changes from financing cash flows:		
Cash Received	48,200	0
Cash Repayments	<u>(50,281)</u>	<u>(1,804)</u>
<b>Closing Balance</b>	<b><u>47,936</u></b>	<b><u>50,017</u></b>

2021  
\$'0002020  
\$'000**40 Joint Authorities****(i) Dulverton Regional Waste Management Authority**

The Council is a partner in the Dulverton Regional Waste Management Joint Authority established under the *Local Government Act 1993* (as amended).

Other partners in the Dulverton Regional Waste Management Joint Authority are the Central Coast, Latrobe, and Kentish Councils.

The primary activity of the Authority is to operate a regional landfill site at Dulverton.  
As at 30 June 2021 the ownership share for Devonport was 43.45%.

Value of ownership share

9,1728,191**(ii) Cradle Coast Authority**

The Council is a subscribing member of the Cradle Coast Joint Authority together with Burnie City, Central Coast, Circular Head, Kentish Council, King Island, Latrobe, Waratah-Wynyard and West Coast Councils. No capital subscription is contemplated and operating costs will be provided out of current income by all subscribing Councils.

**41 Controlling Authority transactions**

Maidstone Park Management Controlling Authority

**Total**

2021		2020	
Income \$'000	Expenditure \$'000	Income \$'000	Expenditure \$'000
8	7	9	18
<b>8</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>18</b>

v

Council have created Strategic Special Committees and Special Interest Groups to advise on specific areas of interest. These Committees and Groups do not hold assets and liabilities in their own right, they operate in an advisory capacity only.

**42 Related party transactions****(i) Responsible Persons**

Names of persons holding the position of a Responsible Person at the Council at any time during the year are:

## Councillors

A. Rockliff (Mayor)  
 A. Jarman (Deputy Mayor)  
 L. Laycock  
 L. Perry  
 G. Ennis  
 L. Murphy  
 S. Milbourne  
 P. Hollister  
 J. Alexiou

General Manager  
 Deputy General Manager  
 Executive Manager People and Finance  
 Executive Manager City Growth

M. Atkins  
 J. Griffith  
 K. Peebles  
 M. Skirling

**(ii) Councillor Remuneration**

2021			Short term employee benefits				
Name	Position	Period	Allowances	Vehicles <sup>1</sup>	Total Compensation AASB 124	Expenses <sup>2</sup>	Total allowances and expenses section 72
			\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
A. Rockliff	Mayor	Full Year	79,822	6,356	86,178	4,219	90,397
A. Jarman	Deputy Mayor	Full Year	40,631		40,631	3,551	44,182
L. Laycock	Councillor	Full Year	22,806		22,806	3,551	26,357
L. Perry	Councillor	Full Year	22,806		22,806	3,551	26,357
G. Ennis	Councillor	Full Year	22,806		22,806	3,551	26,357
L. Murphy	Councillor	Full Year	22,806		22,806	3,551	26,357
S. Milbourne	Councillor	Full Year	22,806		22,806	3,551	26,357
P. Hollister	Councillor	Full Year	22,806		22,806	3,551	26,357
J. Alexiou	Councillor	Full Year	22,806		22,806	3,551	26,357
<b>Total</b>			<b>280,095</b>	<b>6,356</b>	<b>286,451</b>	<b>32,627</b>	<b>319,078</b>

2020			Short term employee benefits				
Name	Position	Period	Allowances	Vehicles <sup>1</sup>	Total Compensation AASB 124	Expenses <sup>2</sup>	Total allowances and expenses section 72
			\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
A. Rockliff	Mayor	Full Year	71,470	6,339	77,809	3,615	81,424
A. Jarman	Deputy Mayor	Full Year	40,286		40,286	2,933	43,219
Councillor			158,287		158,287	20,533	178,820
<b>Total</b>			<b>270,043</b>	<b>6,339</b>	<b>276,382</b>	<b>27,081</b>	<b>303,463</b>

1. The amount relates to the taxable value of the vehicle for the FBT year.

2. Section 72(1)(b) of the Local Government Act 1993 requires the disclosure of expenses paid to Councillors. The expenses include a notional parking benefit of \$3,075 (2019/20: \$2,442) per annum.

## (iii) Key Management Personnel Remuneration

2021	Short term employee benefits			Post employment benefits			Non - monetary benefits <sup>7</sup>	Total
	Salary <sup>1</sup>	Vehicles <sup>2</sup>	Other Allowances and Benefits <sup>3</sup>	Super-annuation <sup>4</sup>	Other long term benefits <sup>5</sup>	Termination benefits <sup>6</sup>		
Employee	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
K.Peebles	102,437	1,200		24,505			4,813	132,955
M.Skirving	125,000	18,143		15,624			8,157	166,924
J.Griffith	170,000	19,517	1,608	21,250			12,746	225,121
M.Atkins	231,800	14,525	1,069	21,937			10,834	280,165
<b>Total</b>	<b>629,237</b>	<b>53,385</b>	<b>2,677</b>	<b>83,316</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>36,550</b>	<b>805,165</b>

2020	Short term employee benefits			Post employment benefits			Non - monetary benefits <sup>7</sup>	Total
	Salary <sup>1</sup>	Vehicles <sup>2</sup>	Other Allowances and Benefits <sup>3</sup>	Super-annuation <sup>4</sup>	Other long term benefits <sup>5</sup>	Termination benefits <sup>6</sup>		
Employee	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
K.Peebles	97,044	936		23,830			8,217	130,027
M.Skirving	28,846	230		3,606			-	32,682
J.Griffith	159,000	2,442		19,875			16,581	197,898
M.Atkins	221,517	16,125	1,071	24,524			24,003	287,240
P.West	39,528	7,932	317	24,897	37,734	174,026	(145,293)	139,141
<b>Total</b>	<b>545,935</b>	<b>27,665</b>	<b>1,388</b>	<b>96,732</b>	<b>37,734</b>	<b>174,026</b>	<b>(96,492)</b>	<b>786,988</b>

1. Gross Salary includes all forms of consideration paid and payable for services rendered and compensated absences during the period. FBT year and the market value of parking provided.

2. The amount relates to the taxable value of the vehicle for the FBT year.

3. Other benefits includes all other forms of employment allowances (excludes reimbursements such as travel, accommodation or meals), payments in lieu of leave, and any other compensation paid and payable.

4. Superannuation means the contribution to the superannuation fund of the individual and salary sacrificed amounts.

5. Other long term benefits equals the long service leave paid in the period.

6. Termination benefits include all forms of benefit paid or accrued as a consequence of termination.

7. Other non-monetary benefits include annual and long service leave movements.



**42 Related party transactions (continued)****(iv) Remuneration Principles  
Councillor**

The Councillors receive an allowance from Council in accordance with S340A of the Local Government Act 1993. Regulation 42(2) of the Local Government (General) Regulations 2005 specifies the amount payable to mayors, deputy mayors and Councillors.

**Executives**

Remuneration levels for key management personnel are set with regard to current market expectations considering the qualifications, skills and experience required for each role.

The employment terms and conditions of senior executives are contained in individual employment contracts and prescribe total remuneration, superannuation, annual and long service leave, vehicle and salary sacrifice provisions. In addition to their salaries, Council also contributes to post-employment superannuation plans on their behalf.

The performance of each senior executive, including the General Manager, is reviewed annually which encompasses a review of their remuneration package. The terms of employment of each senior executive, including the General Manager, contain a termination clause that requires the executive or Council to provide a minimum notice period prior to termination of the contract. Whilst not automatic, contracts can be extended.

**(v) Transactions with associates**

Council's interests in associates is detailed in Note 23.

The following transactions occurred with Dulverton Regional Waste Management Authority (DRWMA). All transactions were subject to normal terms and conditions:

	2021	2020
Commercial office space supplied by Council (subject to lease)	\$ 15,860	\$ 16,981
Special purpose grant received	\$ -	\$ 9,089
Utilities and other sundry reimbursements	\$ 2,315	\$ 1,446
Parking	\$ 3,240	\$ 3,420
paranaple Convention Centre - Hire and Catering	\$ 931	\$ -
Distribution Received	\$ 286,770	\$ 260,700
Cost of transfer of waste to the regional facility maintained by DRWMA	\$ 2,562,121	\$ 2,438,637

At 30 June 2021 Council owed DRWMA \$0 for the provision of services at standard commercial terms ( 2020: \$205,145). Amounts are on an accruals basis and are inclusive of GST.

**(vi) Transactions with related parties**

During the period Council entered into the following transactions with related parties:

**2021**

Nature of the transaction	Amount	Outstanding balance at year end	Terms and conditions
Nil	Nil	\$ 12,236	Recovery action has been taken.

**2020**

Nature of the transaction	Amount	Outstanding balance at year end	Terms and conditions
Utility costs for tenanted property*	\$ 15,183	\$ 12,236	Normal trading terms.

\*Council rented a property to a company related to a Key Management Personnel during the 2020 financial year. The utility charges were paid by Council and on-charged to the tenant on normal trading terms.

#### **42 Related party transactions (continued)**

##### **(vii) Transactions with related parties that have not been disclosed**

Most of the entities and people that are related parties of Council live and operate within the municipal area. Therefore, on a regular basis ordinary citizen transactions occur between Council and its related parties. Some examples include:

- payment of rates on a primary residence or commercial property
- dog registration
- use of Council's recreation facilities

Council has not included these types of transactions in its disclosure where they have been made on the same terms and conditions available to the general public.

**43 Financial instruments****(a) Accounting policy, terms and conditions**

<b>Recognised financial instruments</b>	<b>Note</b>	<b>Accounting Policy</b>	<b>Terms and conditions</b>
<b>Financial assets</b>			
<b>Cash and cash equivalents</b>	19	Cash on hand and at bank and short term deposit accounts are valued at face value.  Interest is recognised as it accrues.	Cash and deposits returned interest at rates between 0.00% and 1.30% (1.00% and 2.00% in 2019/20). The weighted average interest rate was 0.60% (1.85% in 2019/20).
<b>Receivables</b>	20	Receivables are carried at face value. A provision for impairment is recognised when there is objective evidence that an impairment loss has occurred. Collectability of overdue accounts is assessed on an ongoing basis.	General debtors are unsecured. Credit terms are based on 30 days. Overdue payments are lodged with a collection agency as and when deemed necessary.
<b>Financial liabilities</b>			
<b>Payables</b>	27	Liabilities are recognised for amounts to be paid in the future for goods and services provided to Council as at balance date whether or not invoices have been received.	General Creditors are unsecured, not subject to interest charges and are normally settled within relevant trading terms.
<b>Interest bearing loans</b>	28	Loans are carried at their principal amounts, which represent the present value of future cash flows associated with servicing the debt. Interest is accrued over the period it becomes due and recognised as part of payables. The interest calculation also reflects the finance cost impact of the Interest Rate Swaps to represent Council's total cost of holding interest bearing loans.	Borrowings are secured by way of mortgages over the general rates of the Council. The weighted average interest rate on borrowings is 2.92% (3.39% in 2019/20).
<b>Other financial liabilities</b>	29	Interest rate swaps are recognised at the mark to market or fair value amount as determined by a third party. The movement in fair value is recognised as part of finance costs.	The interest rate swaps represent fixed interest charges varying between 2.09% and 2.92% (2.09% and 2.92% in 2019/20). Interest rate swaps were terminated during 2021 when Council refinanced its borrowings.
<b>Bank Overdraft</b>	19	Overdrafts are recognised at the principal amount. Interest is charged as an expense as it accrues.	The overdraft is subject to annual review. It is secured by a mortgage over Council's general rates and is repayable on demand. The average interest rate on available overdraft was 6.83% (6.83% in 2019/20).
			<b>2021</b> <b>2020</b>
		Available Bank Overdraft Facility at year-end	\$ 100,000                      \$ 100,000
		Utilised Bank Overdraft Facility at year-end	\$ 0                      \$ 0
<b>Corporate credit cards</b>		Credit card balances are recognised at the principal amount. Interest is charged as an expense as it accrues.	The credit card facility is secured by a mortgage over Council's general rates. The balance is paid in full on a monthly basis.
			<b>2021</b> <b>2020</b>
		Available Credit Card Facility at year-end	\$ 70,000                      \$ 70,000
		Utilised Credit Card Facility at year-end	\$ 10,481                      \$ 21,790

**43 Financial instruments (continued)****(b) Interest rate risk**

The exposure to interest rate risk and the effective interest rates of financial assets and financial liabilities, both recognised and unrecognised, at balance date are as follows:

2021	Floating interest rate \$'000	Fixed Interest maturing in:				Total \$'000
		1 year or less \$'000	Between 1 and 5 years \$'000	More than 5 years \$'000	Non-interest bearing \$'000	
<b>Financial assets</b>						
Cash and cash equivalents	13,720	0	0	0	0	13,720
Receivables	0	27	122	215	4,084	4,448
Investment in Water Corporation	0	0	0	0	82,968	82,968
	13,720	27	122	215	87,052	101,136
<b>Financial liabilities</b>						
Payables	0	0	0	0	3,196	3,196
Other financial liabilities	0	0	0	0	0	0
Interest bearing liabilities	11,600	1,073	4,268	30,995	0	47,936
	11,600	1,073	4,268	30,995	3,196	51,132
<b>Net financial assets / (liabilities)</b>	2,120	(1,046)	(4,146)	(30,780)	83,856	50,004

2020	Floating interest rate \$'000	Fixed Interest maturing in:				Total \$'000
		1 year or less \$'000	Between 1 and 5 years \$'000	More than 5 years \$'000	Non-interest bearing \$'000	
<b>Financial assets</b>						
Cash and cash equivalents	13,730	0	0	0	0	13,730
Receivables	0	25	122	242	2,298	2,687
Investment in Water Corporation	0	0	0	0	76,789	76,789
	13,730	25	122	242	79,087	93,206
<b>Financial liabilities</b>						
Payables	0	0	0	0	2,868	2,868
Other financial liabilities	2,882	0	0	0	0	2,882
Interest bearing liabilities	0	1,804	48,213	0	0	50,017
	2,882	1,804	48,213	0	2,868	55,767
<b>Net financial assets / (liabilities)</b>	10,848	(1,779)	(48,091)	242	76,219	37,439

Council previously entered into interest rate swaps to protect it from adverse changes in interest rates over time. During 2021 Council refinanced its borrowings and terminated the interest rate swaps in favour of using fixed interest rate loans to protect against adverse changes in interest rates over time. As a result, the difference in the market valuation at the time of refinancing and the actual termination value of the swaps was realised resulting in a favourable adjustment of \$706,000. Council recognised the movements in the swaps through the Statement of Profit and Loss and Other Comprehensive Income and did not elect to apply hedge accounting to the transactions as per AASB 9 *Financial Instruments*.



**43 Financial instruments (continued)****(c) Net fair values**

The aggregate net fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities at balance date are as follows:

Financial Instruments

	Total carrying amount as per Statement of Financial Position		Aggregate net fair value	
	2021 \$'000	2020 \$'000	2021 \$'000	2020 \$'000
<b>Financial assets</b>				
Cash and cash equivalents	13,720	13,730	13,720	13,730
Receivables	4,418	2,632	4,418	2,632
Investment in Water Corporation	82,968	76,789	82,968	76,789
<b>Total financial assets</b>	<b>101,106</b>	<b>93,151</b>	<b>101,106</b>	<b>93,151</b>
<b>Financial liabilities</b>				
Payables	3,196	2,868	3,196	2,868
Other Financial Liabilities	0	2,882	0	2,882
Interest-bearing loans and borrowings	47,936	50,017	47,936	50,017
<b>Total financial liabilities</b>	<b>51,132</b>	<b>55,767</b>	<b>51,132</b>	<b>55,767</b>

**(d) Credit Risk**

The maximum exposure to credit risk at balance date in relation to each class of recognised financial asset is represented by the carrying amount of those assets as indicated in the Statement of Financial Position.

**(e) Risks and mitigation**

The risks associated with Council's main financial instruments and the policies for minimising these risks are detailed below.

**Market risk**

Market risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of Council's financial instruments will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Council's exposures to market risk are primarily through interest rate risk with only insignificant exposure to other price risks and no exposure to foreign currency risk. Components of market risk to which Council are exposed are discussed below.

**Interest rate risk**

Interest rate risk refers to the risk that the value of a financial instrument or cash flows associated with the instrument will fluctuate due to changes in market interest rates. Interest rate risk arises from interest bearing financial assets and liabilities that are used. Non derivative interest bearing assets are predominantly short term liquid assets. Council's interest rate liability risk arises primarily from long term loans and borrowings at fixed rates which exposes it to fair value interest rate risk.

Council's loan borrowings are sourced from major Australian banks. Overdrafts are arranged with major Australian banks. Council manages interest rate risk on its net debt portfolio by:

- ensuring access to diverse sources of funding;
- reducing risks of refinancing by managing interest rate hedges in accordance with target maturity profiles; and
- setting prudential limits on interest repayments as a percentage of rate revenue.

Council manages the interest rate exposure on its debt portfolio by appropriate budgeting strategies and obtaining approval for borrowings from the Department of Treasury and Finance.

Investment of surplus funds is made with approved financial institutions under the *Local Government Act 1993* (as amended). Council manages interest rate risk by adopting an investment policy that ensures:

- conformity with State and Federal regulations and standards;
- capital protection;
- appropriate liquidity;
- diversification by credit rating, financial institution and investment product
- monitoring of return on investment
- benchmarking of returns and comparison with budget.

**43 Financial instruments (continued)****(e) Risks and mitigation (continued)****Credit risk**

Credit risk is the risk that a contracting entity will not complete its obligations under a financial instrument and cause Council to make a financial loss. Council have exposure to credit risk on some financial assets included in its Statement of Financial Position. To help manage this risk Council has:

- a policy for establishing credit limits for the entities we deal with;
- required collateral where appropriate; and
- only invest surplus funds with financial institutions which have a recognised credit rating specified in its investment policy.

Credit risk arises from Council's financial assets, which comprise cash and cash equivalents, and trade and other receivables. Council's exposure to credit risk arises from potential default of the counterparty, with a maximum exposure equal to the carrying amount of these instruments. Exposure at balance date is addressed in each applicable policy note.

Council generally trades with recognised, credit worthy third parties, and as such collateral is generally not requested, nor is it Council's policy to securitise its trade and other receivables.

It is Council's policy that some customers who wish to trade on credit terms are subject to credit verification procedures including an assessment of their credit rating, financial position, past experience and industry reputation. In addition, receivable balance are monitored on an ongoing basis with the result that Council's exposure to bad debts is not significant.

Council may also be subject to credit risk for transactions which are not included in the Statement of Financial Position, such as when Council provide a guarantee for another party. Details of contingent liabilities are disclosed in note 37.

**Ageing of Trade and Other Receivables**

At balance date other debtors representing financial assets were past due but not impaired. These amounts relate to a number of independent customers for whom there is no recent history of default. The ageing of the Council's trade & other receivables was:

	<b>2021</b> <b>\$'000</b>	<b>2020</b> <b>\$'000</b>
Current (less than 1 year)	4,263	2,503
Past due by over 1 year	76	46
Past due by over 2 years	21	27
Past due by over 3 years	10	6
Past due by over 4 years	48	50
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total Trade & Other Receivables	<b><u>4,418</u></b>	<b><u>2,632</u></b>

**43 Financial instruments (continued)****(e) Risks and mitigation (continued)****Ageing of individually impaired Trade and Other Receivables**

At balance date, impaired debtor amounts identified totalled \$37,273 (\$55,000 2019/20). A provision has been raised against debtors at year end of \$37,273 (\$55,000 2019/20). All long outstanding past due amounts have been lodged with Council's debt collectors or are on payment arrangements.

**Liquidity risk**

Liquidity risk includes the risk that, as a result of Council's operational liquidity requirements:

- it will not have sufficient funds to settle a transaction on the date;
- it will be forced to sell financial assets at a value which is less than what they are worth; or
- it may be unable to settle or recover a financial asset at all.

To help reduce these risks Council:

- have a liquidity policy which targets a minimum and average level of cash and cash equivalents to be maintained;
- have readily accessible standby facilities and other funding arrangements in place;
- have a liquidity portfolio structure that requires surplus funds to be invested within various bands of liquid instruments;
- monitor budget to actual performance on a regular basis; and
- set limits on borrowings relating to the percentage of loans to rate revenue and percentage of loan principal repayments to rate revenue.

The Council's exposure to liquidity risk is deemed insignificant based on prior periods data and current assessment of risk.

**(e) Risks and mitigation (continued)**

The table below lists the contractual maturities for financial liabilities.

These amounts represent undiscounted gross payments including both principal and interest amounts.

<b>2021</b>		<b>6 mths or less \$'000</b>	<b>6-12 months \$'000</b>	<b>1-2 years \$'000</b>	<b>2-5 years \$'000</b>	<b>&gt;5 years \$'000</b>	<b>Contracted Cash Flow \$'000</b>	<b>Carrying Amount \$'000</b>
Payables		3,196	0	0	0	0	3,196	3,196
Other financial liabilities						0	0	0
Interest bearing liabilities		993	987	1,979	33,387	14,254	51,600	47,936
<b>Total financial liabilities</b>		<b>4,189</b>	<b>987</b>	<b>1,979</b>	<b>33,387</b>	<b>14,254</b>	<b>54,796</b>	<b>51,132</b>

<b>2020</b>		<b>6 mths or less \$'000</b>	<b>6-12 months \$'000</b>	<b>1-2 years \$'000</b>	<b>2-5 years \$'000</b>	<b>&gt;5 years \$'000</b>	<b>Contracted Cash Flow \$'000</b>	<b>Carrying Amount \$'000</b>
Payables		2,868	0	0	0	0	2,868	2,868
Other financial liabilities		0	137	126	2,619	0	2,882	2,882
Interest bearing liabilities		902	902	48,213	0	0	50,017	50,017
<b>Total financial liabilities</b>		<b>3,770</b>	<b>1,039</b>	<b>48,339</b>	<b>2,619</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>55,767</b>	<b>55,767</b>

**43 Financial instruments (continued)****(f) Sensitivity disclosure analysis**

Taking into account past performance, future expectations, economic forecasts, and management's knowledge and experience of the financial markets, the Council believes the following movements are 'reasonably possible' over the next 12 months (base rates are sourced from Reserve Bank of Australia):

- A parallel shift of + 1% and -1% in market interest rates (AUD)

The table below discloses the impact on net operating result and equity for each category of financial instruments held by Council at year-end, if the above movements were to occur.

2021				Interest Rate Risk			
				-1%		+1%	
				-100 basis points		+100 basis points	
		2021 \$'000	Profit \$'000	Equity \$'000	Profit \$'000	Equity \$'000	
Financial assets:							
Cash and cash equivalents		13,720	(137)	(137)	137	137	
Receivables		364	(4)	(4)	4	4	
Financial liabilities:							
Interest bearing liabilities		11,600	116	116	(116)	(116)	

2020				Interest Rate Risk			
				-1%		+1%	
				-100 basis points		+100 basis points	
		2020 \$'000	Profit \$'000	Equity \$'000	Profit \$'000	Equity \$'000	
Financial assets:							
Cash and cash equivalents		13,730	(137)	(137)	137	137	
Receivables		389	0	0	4	4	
Financial liabilities:							
Other financial liabilities		2,882	(29)	(29)	29	29	
Interest bearing liabilities		50,017	500	500	(500)	(500)	

**43 Financial instruments (continued)****(g) Fair Value Hierarchy**

The table below analyses financial instruments carried at fair value by valuation method.

The different levels have been defined as follows:

- Level 1      quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities  
 Level 2      inputs other than quoted prices included within level one that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices)  
 Level 3      inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data

<b>30 June 2021</b>
Investment equity asset
Derivative financial liabilities

Level 1	Level 3	Total
0	82,968	82,968
0	0	0

<b>30 June 2020</b>
Investment equity asset
Derivative financial liabilities

Level 1	Level 3	Total
0	76,789	76,789
0	2,882	2,882

There were no transfers between Level 1 and Level 2 during the period.

**Reconciliation of Level 3 fair value movements:****Opening Balance**

Fair value adjustments on equity investment assets

**Closing Balance**

2021 \$'000	2020 \$'000
76,789	100,028
6,179	(23,239)
<b>82,968</b>	<b>76,789</b>



<b>44 Management indicators</b>	<b>Benchmark</b>	<b>2021 \$'000</b>	<b>2020 \$'000</b>	<b>2019 \$'000</b>	<b>2018 \$'000</b>
<b>(a) Underlying surplus or deficit</b>					
Recurrent income* less		40,741	40,584	41,004	40,542
Recurrent expenditure**		39,496	42,381	42,565	39,034
Underlying surplus/(deficit)	<b>0</b>	<b>1,245</b>	<b>(1,797)</b>	<b>(1,561)</b>	<b>1,508</b>

The intent of the underlying result is to show the outcome of a council's normal or usual day to day operations.

Council has reported an underlying surplus for the 2021 year, which is above the benchmark of a breakeven result. This result was compared to a budget deficit of \$2.2M impacted by the uncertainty of COVID-19 at the time of setting the 2021 budget. This result takes into account the measures Council adopted in response to COVID-19, including providing rental relief for commercial tenants in accordance with the State Government guidelines. The result was impacted by the decision of TasWater to pay 50% of pre-COVID dividends to owner Councils totalling \$546,000 and the refinancing of Council's interest rate swap arrangements.

\* Recurrent income excludes income received specifically for new or upgraded assets, physical resources received free of charge or other income of a capital nature. The total excludes the prepaid 2021/22 Financial Assistance Grant of \$1,386,000 received in June 2021 and includes the prepaid 2020/21 Financial Assistance Grant of \$1,089,000 received in June 2020.

\*\* Recurrent expenditure includes loss on disposal of property, plant & equipment of \$458,000 and additional depreciation on a number of buildings constructed as part of LIVING CITY Stage 1.

<b>(b) Underlying surplus ratio</b>					
<u>Underlying surplus or deficit</u>		1,245	(1,797)	(1,561)	1,508
Recurrent income		40,741	40,584	41,004	40,542
Underlying surplus ratio	<b>0%</b>	<b>3.06%</b>	<b>-4.43%</b>	<b>-3.81%</b>	<b>3.72%</b>

This ratio serves as an overall measure of financial operating effectiveness

The ratio reflects Council's goal to break-even and is reasonably consistent with the benchmark for the period reported.

<b>(c) Net financial liabilities</b>					
Liquid assets less		18,127	16,088	23,544	17,571
total liabilities*		56,741	61,586	59,358	54,168
Net financial liabilities	<b>0</b>	<b>(38,614)</b>	<b>(45,498)</b>	<b>(35,814)</b>	<b>(36,597)</b>

This measure shows whether Council's total liabilities can be met by its liquid assets. An excess of total liabilities over liquid assets means that, if all liabilities fell due at once, additional revenue would be needed to fund the shortfall.

<b>44 Management indicators (continued)</b>	<b>Benchmark</b>	<b>2021 \$'000</b>	<b>2020 \$'000</b>	<b>2019 \$'000</b>	<b>2018 \$'000</b>
<b>(d) Net financial liabilities ratio</b>					
<u>Net financial liabilities</u>		(38,614)	(45,498)	(35,814)	(36,597)
Recurrent income*	<b>0% -( 50%)</b>	40,741	40,584	41,004	40,542
Net financial liabilities ratio %		<b>(94.78%)</b>	<b>(112.11%)</b>	<b>(87.34%)</b>	<b>(90.27%)</b>

This ratio indicates the net financial obligations of Council compared to its recurrent income.

The result over the reported period is outside the benchmark, and reflects the higher level of borrowings in recent years in relation to the LIVING CITY project. As stated above, Council actively manage debt levels and repayment schedules through the Long Term Financial Plan.

**(e) Asset consumption ratio**

An asset consumption ratio has been calculated in relation to each asset class required to be included in the long-term strategic asset management plan of Council.

<i>Parks and open space</i>					
<u>Depreciated replacement cost</u>		25,740	15,954	13,671	13,671
Gross replacement cost		43,571	27,549	23,301	23,301
Asset consumption ratio %	<b>40-60%</b>	<b>59%</b>	<b>58%</b>	<b>59%</b>	<b>59%</b>
<i>Buildings</i>					
<u>Depreciated replacement cost</u>		92,939	98,817	61,989	61,989
Gross replacement cost		143,805	147,561	106,218	106,218
Asset consumption ratio %	<b>40-60%</b>	<b>65%</b>	<b>67%</b>	<b>58%</b>	<b>58%</b>
<i>Roads</i>					
<u>Depreciated replacement cost</u>		139,069	135,405	133,816	133,816
Gross replacement cost		317,621	308,980	296,226	296,226
Asset consumption ratio %	<b>40-60%</b>	<b>44%</b>	<b>44%</b>	<b>45%</b>	<b>45%</b>
<i>Stormwater</i>					
<u>Depreciated replacement cost</u>		87,892	85,137	74,346	74,346
Gross replacement cost		158,334	153,109	131,116	131,116
Asset consumption ratio %	<b>40-60%</b>	<b>56%</b>	<b>56%</b>	<b>57%</b>	<b>57%</b>

This ratio indicates the level of service potential available in Council's existing asset base.

Council have set a benchmark for this ratio of between 40% and 60% in the Long Term Financial Plan. The result for all categories is within this range, however a result closer to 60% suggests that Council has sufficient service capacity remaining in these asset classes.

<b>44 Management indicators (continued)</b>	<b>Benchmark</b>	<b>2021 \$'000</b>	<b>2020 \$'000</b>	<b>2019 \$'000</b>	<b>2018 \$'000</b>
<b>(f) Asset renewal funding ratio</b>					
An asset renewal funding ratio has been calculated in relation to each asset class required to be included in the long-term strategic asset management plan of Council.					
<i>Parks and open space</i>					
<u>Projected capital funding outlays**</u>		6,335	2,361	2,361	2,776
Projected capital expenditure funding***		5,279	9,871	9,871	9,401
Asset renewal funding ratio %	<b>90-100%</b>	120%	24%	24%	30%
<i>Buildings</i>					
<u>Projected capital funding outlays**</u>		12,434	9,218	9,218	8,480
Projected capital expenditure funding***		4,700	4,700	4,700	4,700
Asset renewal funding ratio %	<b>90-100%</b>	265%	196%	196%	180%
<i>Roads</i>					
<u>Projected capital funding outlays**</u>		39,031	35,225	35,225	34,669
Projected capital expenditure funding***		42,208	36,916	36,916	36,283
Asset renewal funding ratio %	<b>90-100%</b>	92%	95%	95%	96%
<i>Stormwater</i>					
<u>Projected capital funding outlays**</u>		4,378	7,778	7,778	6,681
Projected capital expenditure funding***		313	313	313	315
Asset renewal funding ratio %	<b>90-100%</b>	1399%	2485%	2485%	2121%

Council are continuing to renew stormwater assets at a greater rate than required in the Asset Management Plans.

\*\* Projected capital funding outlays per the long term financial plan.

\*\*\* Value of projected capital expenditure funding for an asset identified in Council's long-term strategic asset management plan.

This ratio measures Council's capacity to fund future asset replacement requirements, by comparing the budgeted renewal expenditure to the projected capital expenditure requirements in the Asset Management Plans. This ratio should be considered over a longer period of time, at least 10 years to assess if Council is adequately funding the renewal of its assets. Council adopted a Financial Management Strategy in June 2021 which included a Long Term Financial Plan to 30 June 2031. That Plan included data that demonstrated Council has, on average over the 10 year life of the Plan, provided funding to renew assets in accordance with the Asset Management Plans.

The Asset Management Plans were initially prepared in 2011 and have been progressively updated. Since 2011, Council staff have reviewed and extended the lives of Road and Stormwater assets. A progressive condition assessment for all asset classes is currently underway and this information will be reflected in future Asset Management Plans.

This ratio is not subject to audit.

44 Management indicators (continued)	Benchmark	2021 \$'000	2020 \$'000	2019 \$'000	2018 \$'000
--------------------------------------	-----------	----------------	----------------	----------------	----------------

**(g) Asset sustainability ratio**

Capex on replacement/renewal of existing assets		8,119	7,135	4,014	5,026
Annual depreciation expense		10,284	10,624	9,574	8,427
Asset sustainability ratio %	<b>60-100%</b>	<b>79%</b>	<b>67%</b>	<b>42%</b>	<b>60%</b>

This ratio calculates the extent to which Council is maintaining operating capacity through renewal of the asset base.

Council has experienced a period of investment in new assets and this is reflected in the result for this indicator in the period reported. Council will continue to monitor its performance through the Long Term Financial Plan and manage assets in accordance with the Asset Management Plans.

	Capital renewal expenditure	Capital new expenditure	Total Capital Expenditure Cash Flow
By Asset Class:			
Parks and Open Space*	2,551	2,969	5,520
Buildings*	423	1,578	2,001
Plant	653	0	653
Furniture and Fittings	249	141	390
Roads	3,410	1,972	5,382
Stormwater	833	484	1,317
<b>Total</b>	<b>8,119</b>	<b>7,144</b>	<b>15,263</b>

\* The categories above include \$5,000,300.68 in relation to LIVING CITY.

## 45 Fair Value Measurements

Council measures and recognises the following assets at fair value on a recurring basis:

- Investment in water corporation
- Property, infrastructure, plant and equipment
  - Land
  - Buildings
  - Roads, including footpaths and cycleways
  - Stormwater
  - Parks & open space
  - Cultural & heritage

Council also has assets measured at fair value on a non-recurring basis as a result of being reclassified as assets held for sale. These assets are disclosed in note 24.1. A description of the valuation techniques and the inputs used to determine the fair value these assets is included below under the heading 'Assets held for sale'.

Council measures other financial liabilities at fair value on a recurring basis.

### (a) Fair Value Hierarchy

AASB 13 Fair Value Measurement requires all assets and liabilities measured at fair value to be assigned to a level in the fair value hierarchy as follows:

Level 1	Unadjusted quoted prices in active market for identical assets or liabilities that the entity can access at the measurement date.
Level 2	Inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly
Level 3	Unobservable inputs for the asset or liability.

The table below shows the assigned level for each asset and liability held at fair value by the Council.

The table presents the Council's assets measured and recognised at fair value at 30 June 2021.

The fair value of the assets are determined using valuation techniques which maximise the use of observable data, where it is available and minimise the use of entity specific estimates. If one or more of the significant inputs is not based on observable market data, the asset is included in level 3. This is the case for Council infrastructure assets, which are of a specialist nature for which there is no active market of similar or identical assets. These assets are valued using a combination of observable and unobservable inputs.

#### As at 30 June 2021

	Note	Level 1 \$'000	Level 2 \$'000	Level 3 \$'000	Total \$'000
<b>Recurring fair value measurements</b>					
Investment in water corporation	22	0	0	82,968	82,968
Land	24	0	179,336	0	179,336
Buildings	24	0	70,528	22,411	92,939
Roads, including footpaths and cycleways	24	0	0	139,069	139,069
Stormwater	24	0	0	87,892	87,892
Parks & open space	24	0	0	25,740	25,740
Cultural and heritage	24	0	3,316	0	3,316
Other financial liabilities	30	0	0	0	0
		0	253,180	358,080	611,260
<b>Non - recurring fair value measurements</b>					
Assets held for sale	24.1	0	800	95	895
		0	800	95	895
<b>Total fair value measurements</b>		0	253,980	358,175	612,155



**45 Fair Value Measurements (cont.)****As at 30 June 2020**

	<b>Note</b>	<b>Level 1 \$'000</b>	<b>Level 2 \$'000</b>	<b>Level 3 \$'000</b>	<b>Total \$'000</b>
<b>Recurring fair value measurements</b>					
Investment in water corporation	22	0	0	76,789	76,789
Land	24	0	166,664	0	166,664
Buildings*	24	0	78,309	20,508	98,817
Roads, including footpaths and cycleways	24	0	0	135,405	135,405
Stormwater	24	0	0	85,137	85,137
Parks & open space	24	0	0	15,954	15,954
Cultural and heritage	24	0	5,017	0	5,017
Other financial liabilities	29	(2,882)	0	0	(2,882)
		<u>(2,882)</u>	<u>249,990</u>	<u>333,793</u>	<u>580,901</u>
<b>Non - recurring fair value measurements</b>					
Assets held for sale	24.1	513	0	0	513
		<u>513</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>513</u>

**Transfers between levels of the hierarchy**

Council's policy is to recognise transfers in and out of the fair value hierarchy levels at the end of the reporting period. During the 12 months to 30 June 2021, Council changed the valuation methodology in relation to one building. This change resulted in the adoption of the valuation data provided by the Valuer-General to determine Fair Value. The change did not result in a transfer between valuation hierarchies. Details of the change in accounting policy can be found in Note 1.

**(b) Highest and best use**

In accordance with AASB 13, all assets are valued at their highest and best use.

**(c) Valuation techniques and significant inputs used to derive fair values****Investment in water corporation**

Refer to note 22 and this note for detail of valuation techniques used to derive fair values.

**Land**

Land fair values were determined by the office of the Valuer General during the year ended 30 June 2015 and revalued at 30 June 2021 using the adjustment factor provided by the Office of the Valuer-General. Level 2 valuation inputs were used to value land in freehold title as well as land used for special purposes, which is restricted in use under current planning provisions.

Sales prices of comparable land sites in close proximity are adjusted for differences in key attributes such as property size. The most significant input into this valuation approach is price per square metre.

*Land under roads*

All land under roads is calculated based on the applicable land area recorded by Council and the land values provided by the Valuer General in 2020. The most significant input into this valuation approach is price per square metre. Land under roads has been revalued at 30 June 2021 using the adjustment factor provided by the Office of the Valuer-General.

Land under roads has been categorised as either urban residential land or rural land in accordance with Council data. The relevant square metre rates have then been applied to the land area.

## 45 Fair Value Measurements (cont.)

### Buildings

Where there is a market for Council building assets, fair value has been determined by applying the statutory values assigned by the office of the Valuer General during the year ended 30 June 2015 and subsequent adjustment factors. Fair value has been derived from the sales prices of comparable properties after adjusting for differences in key attributes such as property size. The most significant input into this valuation approach is price per square metre. These buildings have been classified as level 2 in the Table above.

The Office of the Valuer-General did not provide an adjustment factor for Capital Value for 2021. The most recent adjustment factor applied in 2019 reflected a 20% increase in market value since the full revaluation in 2015 and this adjustment factor has been applied to relevant buildings. Council staff reviewed a number of commercial property sales since 1 July 2019 and compared the sales price to the adjusted capital value as assessed by the Valuer-General (VG). The review of the sale of properties showed on average, commercial properties in Devonport were selling for 9% above the VG valuation. During this time Council disposed of a property at 92 Formby Road which sold above independent valuation but below VG valuation. This sale was an open process with the property listed through a local Real Estate Agency. Council has also obtained an independent valuation for land at 16-22 Edward Street which has a similar result. Based on the inconclusive data, Council has not revalued this category of buildings at 30 June 2021 and the asset values remain at the adjusted capital value as determined by the VG in 2019. The asset class will be subject to a full revaluation at 30 June 2022.

Where Council buildings are of a specialist nature (e.g. public amenities) and there is no active market for the assets, fair value has been determined on the basis of replacement with a new asset having similar service potential. The gross current values have been derived from reference to market data for recent projects and costing guides. Construction costs applicable to these assets have been indexed using appropriate independent construction indexes. These buildings have been classified as level 3 in the Table above.

In determining the level of accumulated depreciation, significant building assets have been disaggregated into components which exhibit useful lives. Allowance has been made for the typical asset life cycle and renewal treatments of each component.

While the unit rates based on square metres can be supported by market evidence (level 2), the estimates of useful life that are used to calculate accumulated depreciation comprise unobservable inputs (level 3). Where these other inputs are significant to the valuation the overall valuation has been classified as level 3.

The medium-term trend in the construction sector has been well above general inflationary pressures however, the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic have already impacted competition and market pricing within the region. The Non-Residential Building & Construction Index 5 year average for the past 5 years has been 2.3% pa or 11.5% for the 5 years. Over the same period, Council has applied revaluation rates totalling 16.56%, 5% above the average increase. Given the uncertainty in the market and the fact that Council has applied revaluation increases in excess of the actual movement, it was considered appropriate not to index specialised building assets or buildings valued at indexed construction cost for the 2021 year and that existing values approximate fair value at 30 June 2021.

### Infrastructure assets

All Council infrastructure assets were fair valued using written down current replacement cost(CRC). This valuation comprises the asset's gross replacement cost (GRC) less accumulated depreciation calculated on the basis of such cost to reflect the already consumed or expired future economic benefits of the asset. Council first determined the gross cost of replacing the full service potential of the asset and then adjusted this amount to take account of the expired service potential of the asset.

CRC was measured by reference to the lowest cost at which the gross future economic benefits of the asset could currently be obtained in the normal course of business. The resulting valuation reflects the cost of replacing the existing economic benefits based on an efficient set of modern equivalent assets to achieve the required level of service output.

The unit rates (labour and materials) and quantities applied to determine the GRC of an asset or asset component were generally based on a "Brownfield" assumption meaning that the GRC was determined as the cost of replacement with a new asset excluding components that may not need to be replaced, such as earthworks.

## 45 Fair Value Measurements (continued)

The level of accumulated depreciation for infrastructure assets was determined based on the age of the asset and the useful life adopted by Council for the asset type. Depreciation is applied on a straight line basis. Estimated useful lives are disclosed in Note 15.

The calculation of CRC involves a number of inputs that require judgement and are therefore classed as unobservable. While these judgements are made by qualified and experienced staff, different judgements could result in a different valuation.

The methods for calculating CRC are described under individual asset categories below.

### Roads, including footpaths & cycleways

A full valuation of road infrastructure was undertaken by Council staff effective 30 June 2019. Council categorises its road infrastructure into urban and rural roads and then further sub-categorises these into sealed and unsealed roads. Urban and rural roads are generally managed in segments from intersection to intersection. All road segments are then componentised into formation, pavement and seal (where applicable). Council assumes that environmental factors such as soil type, climate and topography are consistent across each segment. Council also assumes a segment is designed and constructed to the same standard and uses a consistent amount of labour and materials. Pavements constructed post 1993 have longer asset lives as they require more stringent quality assurance on material selection and pavement design.

CRC is based on the road area multiplied by a unit price; the unit price being an estimate of labour and material inputs, services costs, and overhead allocations. Council uses known pavement thickness for most assets and applies a 350mm default when unknown. For internal construction estimates, material and services prices are based on existing supplier contract rates or supplier price lists and labour wage rates are based on Council's Enterprise Agreement (EA). Where construction is outsourced, CRC is based on the average of completed similar projects over the last few years. Road assets were indexed by 1.1% at 30 June 2021.

### Stormwater

Similar to roads, drainage assets are managed in segments; pits and pipes being the major components.

Consistent with roads, Council assumes that environmental factors such as soil type, climate and topography are consistent across each segment and that a segment is designed and constructed to the same standard and uses a consistent amount of labour and materials for each pipe depth.

CRC is based on the unit price for the component type. For pipes, the unit price is multiplied by the asset's length. The unit price for pipes is based on the construction material (including pipe diameter) as well as the depth the pipe is laid. Stormwater assets were indexed by 1.1% at 30 June 2021.

### Parks & Open Space

A full valuation of parks & open space was undertaken by Council staff effective 30 June 2021. Replacement costs have been obtained where available, however if this has not been possible, existing rates have been indexed by 1.1%.

### Cultural & Heritage

The Devonport Regional Gallery art collection and public art has been independently valued as at 30 June 2021 by Ross Searle, Heritage, Museums and Galleries Consultant with assistance from recognised expert Rohan Sulich. Ross Searle is an approved valuer under the Commonwealths Cultural Gifts Program and has extensive experience in valuing cultural assets in the local government and university sectors. Rohan Sulich until 2019 was the head of Christies Australia and is a recognised expert in the decorative arts field. The revaluation was based on the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date.

The remainder of the asset class relating to the Bass Strait Maritime Collection was not revalued due to travel restrictions that prevented physical inspection of collection by the relevant valuation experts, however, these assets are not considered material.

## 45 Fair Value Measurements (continued)

### Other financial liabilities

Refer to note 45 for detail of valuation techniques used to derive fair values.

### Assets held for sale

Assets classified as held for sale during the reporting period were valued at the lower of carrying amount or fair value less costs to sell at the time of reclassification. Market value was used to determine fair value.

### (e) Changes in fair value measurements

The changes in assets and liabilities with recurring fair value measurements are detailed in Note 24 and 43. Transfers between level 1, 2 or 3 measurements that relate to non - recurring fair value measurements are detailed in the table below.

	Note	Level 1 \$'000	Level 2 \$'000	Level 3 \$'000	Total \$'000
<b>Recurring fair value measurements</b>					
Land	24	0	(800)	0	(800)
Roads, including footpaths and cycleways	24	0	0	(95)	(95)
		0	(800)	(95)	(895)
<b>Non - recurring fair value measurements</b>					
Assets held for sale	24.1	895	0	0	895
		895	0	0	895
		895	(800)	(95)	0

### (f) Valuation processes

Council's valuation policies and procedures are determined by the Asset Management Team which includes the Manager of Infrastructure & Works and Executive Manager People & Finance. An Asset Revaluation Paper is prepared each year that is approved by the General Manager and referred to the Audit Panel for review.

Council's current policies for the valuation of property, infrastructure, plant and equipment and investment in water corporation are set out in Note 22 and 24.

### (g) Assets and liabilities which are not measured at fair value, but for which fair value is disclosed

Council has assets and liabilities which are not measured at fair value, but for which fair values are disclosed in other notes. (refer Note 43)

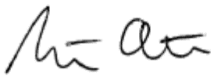
The carrying amounts of trade receivables and trade payables are assumed to approximate their fair values due to their short-term nature (level 2).

## **DEVONPORT CITY COUNCIL**

### **Notes to the Financial Report For the year ended 30 June 2021**

#### **Certification of the Financial Report**

The financial report presents fairly the financial position of the Devonport City Council as at 30 June 2021, the results of its operations for the year then ended and the cash flows of the Council, in accordance with the *Local Government Act 1993* (as amended), Australian Accounting Standards (including interpretations) and other authoritative pronouncements issued by the Australian Accounting Standards Board.



Matthew Atkins  
**GENERAL MANAGER**

Dated: 14 September 2021





**Independent Auditor's Report**  
**To the Councillors of Devonport City Council**  
**Devonport City Council**  
**Report on the Audit of the Financial Report**

**Opinion**

I have audited the financial report of Devonport City Council (Council), which comprises the statement of financial position as at 30 June 2021 and statements of comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the year then ended, notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies, other explanatory notes and the statement of certification by the General Manager.

In my opinion, the accompanying financial report:

- (a) present fairly, in all material respects, Council's financial position as at 30 June 2021 and its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended
- (b) are in accordance with the *Local Government Act 1993* and Australian Accounting Standards.

**Basis for Opinion**

I conducted the audit in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards. My responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Report* section of my report. I am independent of Council in accordance with the ethical requirements of the Accounting Professional and Ethical Standards Board's APES 110 *Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including Independence Standards)* (the Code) that are relevant to my audit of the financial report in Australia. I have also fulfilled my other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Code.

The *Audit Act 2008* further promotes the independence of the Auditor-General. The Auditor-General is the auditor of all Tasmanian public sector entities and can only be removed by Parliament. The Auditor-General may conduct an audit in any way considered appropriate and is not subject to direction by any person about the way in which audit powers are to be exercised. The Auditor-General has for the purposes of conducting an audit, access to all documents and property and can report to Parliament matters which in the Auditor-General's opinion are significant.

My audit responsibility does not extend to the budget figures included in the financial report, the asset renewal funding ratio disclosed in note 44, nor the Significant Business Activities disclosed in note 3 to the financial report and accordingly, I express no opinion on them.

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

### Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in my professional judgement, were of most significance in my audit of the financial report of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of my audit of the financial report as a whole, and in forming my opinion thereon, and I do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

Why this matter is considered to be one of the most significant matters in the audit	Audit procedures to address the matter included
<b>Valuation of property and infrastructure</b> <i>Refer to notes 24 and 45</i>	
<p>Property and infrastructure at 30 June 2021 includes land, buildings, parks and open space, cultural and heritage assets and infrastructure assets, totalling \$528.29m. The fair values of these assets are based on market value or current replacement cost. Council undertakes formal revaluations on a regular basis to ensure valuations represent fair value. Indexation is applied to fair values between formal valuations.</p> <p>In 2020-21, Council revalued parks and open spaces, culture and heritage assets and land based on current replacement cost valuations determined by internal and external experts. Road and stormwater asset classes were subject to indexation at 30 June 2021. These valuations are highly dependent upon a range of assumptions and estimated unit rates.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Assessing the scope, expertise and independence of experts involved in the valuations.</li> <li>Assessing the appropriateness of the valuation methodology and the key assumptions used to determine fair values.</li> <li>Evaluating indexation applied to assets between formal valuations.</li> <li>Testing, on a sample basis, the mathematical accuracy of the valuation model's calculations.</li> <li>Testing the accuracy of recording independent valuations in Council's asset register and general ledger.</li> <li>Assessing the adequacy of disclosures made in the financial report, including those regarding key assumptions used.</li> </ul>

### Responsibilities of the General Manager for the Financial Report

The General Manager is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial report in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards and the *Local Government Act 1993* and for such internal control as determined necessary to enable the preparation of the financial report that is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial report, the General Manager is responsible for assessing Council's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless Council is to be dissolved by an Act of Parliament or the Aldermen intend to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

## **Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Report**

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

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

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

I communicate with the General Manager regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that I identify during my audit.

From the matters communicated with the General Manager, I determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the financial report of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. I describe these matters in my auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, I determine that a matter should not be communicated in my report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.



Stephen Morrison  
**Assistant Auditor-General – Audit**  
**Delegate of the Auditor-General**  
Tasmanian Audit Office

14 September 2021  
Hobart



---

**PARTNERSHIP AGREEMENT  
BETWEEN  
RANT ARTS AND  
DEVONPORT CITY COUNCIL  
2021-2026**

---



### **1.0 PURPOSE**

This Partnership Agreement establishes a set of requirements in relation to funding assistance between the Devonport City Council (the Council) and RANT Arts (RANT).

This agreement pertains specifically to the reduction of rent payable for the premises at 45-47 Stewart Street Devonport (the Premises). However, this agreement does not act/supersede as a lease agreement and all conditions as stated in a supplementary lease agreement between RANT and Council are unaffected by this agreement.

This Partnership Agreement does not impede RANT from applying to Council's Financial Assistance Scheme for project-based activity, as from time-to-time Council may decide to provide additional support for events, workshops or programs.

### **2.0 PERIOD**

This agreement is for a period of FIVE (5) years from the date of signing and is to be assessed every (12) months, to determine if RANT is satisfactorily meeting the requirements of the Agreement.

### **3.0 RELATIONSHIP TO DEVONPORT CITY COUNCIL STRATEGIC PLAN 2009-2030 RELEVANT PRIORITIES**

This agreement assists Council meet several aims of its Strategic Plan, by providing RANT with a facility to administrate arts and culture services.

Relative Strategic Plan Priorities include:

**Strategy 4.2 A Vibrant City is created through the provision of cultural activities, events and facilities:**

- 4.2.1 Acknowledge, preserve and celebrate local art, culture and heritage
- 4.2.2 Cultural facilities and programs are well planned and promoted to increase accessibility and sustainability

**Strategy 4.5 Education and learning is accessible and responsive:**

- 4.5.1 Support the provision of facilities and services that encourage lifelong learning, literacy and meet the information needs of the community

**Strategy 4.7 An engaged community promotes and values diversity and equity:**

- 4.7.2 Encourage opportunities for active participation in community life
- 4.7.4 Advocate for and provide access to quality services, facilities, information and activities that celebrate and promote diversity and harmony which supports engagement, participation and inclusivity

**Strategy 4.8 Young people are recognised and valued allowing them to reach their full potential:**

- 4.8.1 Promote programs that encourage youth participation, engagement in decision making, development and leadership
- 4.8.2 Provide, promote and advocate for appropriate and accessible



- services, information, facilities, activities and spaces for young people
- 4.8.3 Assist in the development, promotion and celebration of young people
- Strategy 5.2 Promote active and purposeful community engagement and participation:**
- 5.2.1 Encourage community participation initiatives that supports two-way communication and consultation which results in increased engagement

#### **4.0 RANT ARTS OVERVIEW**

RANT Arts is a not-for-profit peak arts organisation, that act as a creative producer, facilitator, administrator and advocate for the arts. Key priorities for RANT include regional arts, youth arts and health, and disability and wellbeing in the arts.

RANT administers the Federal Regional Arts Fund (RAF) in Tasmania.

Focused upon building the capacity of Tasmanian artists, arts workers, organisations and communities, RANT provides a wide array of support services, programs and projects.

RANT programming includes a state-wide focus, however much of RANT's programming is designed to create opportunities for people living outside of the greater Hobart area.

Programming associated with or presented by RANT is designed to stimulate benefits such as: audience growth, engagement and satisfaction; creative and cultural development; community participation rates; and delivering innovative cultural experiences.

RANT seeks to prioritise opportunities, access, awareness, support and leadership in the arts sector and within regional communities by focusing upon quality art engagement, activities and outcomes.

#### **5.0 THE SPACE: 45-47 STEWART STREET DEVONPORT**

The Premises, 45-47 Stewart Street, was the former location of the Devonport Regional Gallery, and therefore has an established history as an arts venue. Furthermore, the Premises is adjacent to Rooke Lane, the location for the one-day arts festival, Reclaim the Lane.

The building, originally a Baptist Church, was built in 1904. In 1969 the church moved to other premises, and the building became the location for the Devonport Library until 1983, when it then became the designated site of the Devonport Gallery and Arts Centre.

In October 2018 the Gallery moved into new premises and is now part of the paranapple arts centre in Rooke Street.

##### **Condition:**

RANT's must not allow any activity in the premises that could potentially lead to the damage of the wall mural installed on the building's apse; Philip Wolfhagen, *the first elevation*, 1993.

Any damage to the mural caused by activity authorised by RANT, will require RANT to cover the expense of restoration or conservation.

#### **6.0 BENEFITS**

This agreement has the potential to result in a range of benefits to Devonport, including, but not limited to:

- 6.1 Raise the profile of Devonport as a cultural and arts active city.

- 6.2 Provide a location to support and empower local arts and cultural activators.
- 6.3 Provide a premise for community capacity building activity and workshops.
- 6.4 Result in innovative projects focussed on community engagement and participation.
- 6.5 Provide pathways, partnerships and communication channels for artists and young people in the region.
- 6.6 Cultivation of new arts and cultural opportunities in the region.
- 6.7 Deliver stable and ongoing support for artists and creatives across all career stages.

## **7.0 STATEMENT OF RESPONSIBILITIES**

### **7.1 The Devonport City Council will:**

- 7.1.1 Assist in the promotion of RANT and their services through Council's communication mediums.
- 7.1.2 Actively engage RANT in relevant major projects and strategic planning activities of Council.
- 7.1.3 Agree to financial assistance, in the form of rent waived for 45-47 Stewart Street for a period of 12-months from the date of this agreement.

### **7.2 RANT will:**

- 7.2.1 Aim to deliver services which directly align with the Benefits as detailed in this agreement.
- 7.2.2 Deliver a major Youth Week event, annually.
- 7.2.4 Provide opportunities for artistic development in the City.
- 7.2.5 Assist young people engage with the creative industries.
- 7.2.6 Facilitate community capacity development and engagement activities within the Premises by way of workshops, events, exhibitions and performances.
- 7.2.7 Provide relevant data to support Council's strategic planning and policies.
- 7.2.8 Include Council's branding in relevant promotional material.
- 7.2.9 Abide by the terms and conditions of the lease.
- 7.2.10 Provide an annual report to Council of activities undertaken in relation to the agreement and a financial statement.

## **8.0 OBLIGATIONS OF THE PARTIES**

That Council and RANT agree to:

- 8.1 Relate to the other party in a manner that is coordinated and consistent.
- 8.2 Ensure that specific contracts, arrangements, policies and plans entered into or carried out by the parties are consistent with the Agreement.
- 8.3 Subject to privacy legislation and policies, share relevant data and information to inform strategic planning and service delivery.
- 8.4 Develop processes to promote a common understanding of mutual priority needs.
- 8.5 Engage in timely, cooperative and meaningful consultation and negotiation regarding the formulation of policies, plans and activities which affect this Agreement.

**9.0 PERFORMANCE INDICATORS AND ASSESSMENT**

The following indicators will assist in measuring the effectiveness of this agreement.

No.	Requirement	Measure	Reporting Period
1	Deliver a major Youth Week		12 Months
2	Deliver Community Capacity Building and Engagement Activities	50 Events/Workshops or 750 Participants	12 Months
3	Continue to administer the Regional Arts Fund	Maintain partnership with Regional Arts Australia	12 Months
4	Provide individual support of young people and emerging artists	250 Engagements	12 Months
5	Provide qualitative evidence on positive impact over 5 years		November 2026

**10.0 KEY MILESTONES**

Description	Provided By	Target Date
Annual Report including Financial Statements	RANT Arts	Annually
Report based on performance indicators	RANT Arts	Annually
Review of Lease and Partnership Agreement	Council	5-Years

**11.0 PRINCIPLES, MANAGING DIFFERENCE, EVALUATION AND REVIEW**

This Agreement is based upon a relationship between the parties emphasising cooperation and commitment to the following principles:

- 11.1 Understanding and respect for each party's mandates and responsibilities.
- 11.2 Each party is responsible for maintaining control of their own affairs.
- 11.3 Subject to relevant legislation and policies the transparency of financial relations between the Council and RANT Arts to enhance decision- making.
- 11.4 The fostering of opportunities to work collaboratively.
- 11.5 Shared focus on ensuring the ongoing sustainability of the operations of RANT Arts and 45-47 Stewart Street as an arts space.
- 11.6 Transparent and timely communication and consultation.
- 11.7 Understand that engagement and partnership between residents, community organisations and government is essential to improve quality of life for Devonport's residents.

The parties agree to work constructively to honour the terms of the Agreement.

The parties agree that in the event of a party stating that one or more undertakings in the Agreement is not being fulfilled that the parties will use best endeavours to ensure that the undertaking is satisfied or that an alternative solution is agreed.

If RANT otherwise fail to comply with the terms of the Agreement after having been given 30 days' notice to rectify then the Council may terminate this Agreement.

RANT may terminate this Agreement at any time providing Council with reasoning and 30 days' notice. If the Agreement is terminated the RANT will forgo the rent waiver and either vacate the Premises or pay the required commercial rent.

The parties agree to monitor the implementation of the Agreement and evaluate its effectiveness on an annual basis; however, the Agreement can be amended with the agreement of both parties at any time.

Two-way feedback and monitoring will be through a Director of RANT Arts and Council's Convention and Arts Centre Director.

## 12.0 SIGNATORIES OF THE PARTIES

Executed as an agreement on the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ 2021

\_\_\_\_\_  
RANT Arts Director

\_\_\_\_\_  
Date

Witnessed By: \_\_\_\_\_ Name: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_  
Matthew Atkins  
**General Manager**  
**Devonport City Council**

\_\_\_\_\_  
Date

Witnessed By: \_\_\_\_\_ Name: \_\_\_\_\_







# CONTENTS

CO-DIRECTOR'S REPORT	3
OBJECTIVES AND VISION	5
PROGRAMMING	6
BENCHMARKS	8
ENGAGEMENT	10
DEVELOPMENT	12
SUPPORT	14
FIRST NATIONS	16
HEALTH & WELLBEING	18
YOUTH ENGAGEMENT	20
RECLAIM 2021	22
REGIONAL ARTS FUND	24
PARTNERSHIPS	26
MEASURING OUR IMPACT	28
PATHWAYS	31
FUTURE DEVELOPMENT	32
SUPPORT FOR RANT	34
COVID-19	36

**Report prepared by RANT Arts, August, 2021.**

**Image Credits:**

Dave mangelner Gough, Jack Duncan, Jakob Barrett, Kate Von Rock, Kelly Slater, Kitty Taylor, Nathan Tucker, Ruth Langford, Vanessa Vanderberg.

## CO-DIRECTORS' REPORT, AUGUST 2021

Dear Councillors,

In September 2020, we presented to you an expression of interest to form a strategic partnership with the City of Devonport and to move RANT headquarters to the old gallery in Stewart Street. We have been humbled by your overwhelming and ongoing support.

Our proposal was focused upon the vision to:

- 1. Activate, support and build the capacity of Devonport's creative communities.**
- 2. To build individual and community pathways to engage with arts and culture.**

Since signing our partnership in November, during Christmas and New Year and from our official February launch in onwards, RANT Arts has approached our Devonport activities with an equal mix of passion, dedication, enthusiasm, strategic planning and long-term vision.

We have facilitated, produced, supported and partnered to deliver a wide range of arts and cultural activities including: exhibitions, workshops, performances, local employment, school holiday programs, maker retail opportunities, pop up art installations, regional arts support, individual mentoring, arts business advice and youth art engagement such as Reclaim 2021.

We have, through various initiatives, provoked conversations and stimulated discussion on a number of important social issues such as mental health, support for First Nations peoples, youth identity, gender equality, social isolation, conservation and the environment.

And we are proud to say, this is only the beginning! 2021 has been in essence a foundation building year. So far, we have:

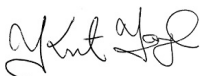
- established and formed new pathways and partnerships;
- demonstrate a wealth of creative possibilities to the residents and visitors of the region; and
- connected and supported local artists and makers.

We proposed twelve months to demonstrate our vision and the worth of this partnership. Now, as we look to the long-term, we hope that Council is satisfied with what we have already delivered and agree to extend this partnership.

It is our pleasure to present this report to you that outlines the hard work Team RANT have been doing in the city, the activities we have undertaken, the impacts and connections we have made and the targets we have aimed for and already exceeded.

Sincerely,

Kitty Taylor      &      Nathan Tucker





# RANT HQ, Devonport



## OBJECTIVES AND VISION

**"A rich vibrant living city thrives on embracing and showcasing local stories, arts, creative industries and cultural legacy."**

Our one-year proposal to Devonport City Council outlined 5 key objectives:

1. Activate local artists and creatives;
2. Provide new creative experiences;
3. Develop new pathways for the residents of Devonport to engage with the arts;
4. Restore creative life to a space with a rich cultural legacy; and
5. Develop and help re-establish Reclaim the Lane.



# PROGRAMMING

RANT was founded on the principles that through art and quality creative systems and programs, long-term beneficial outcomes can be achieved for individuals, our community and arts sector. Our programming aims to deliver new art experiences, build creative capacity and improve connectivity between artists, organisations and communities through quality art activities. Our programs focus upon:

- Creative capacity building;
- Professional development;
- Engagement and participation;
- Partnerships; and
- Sustainability.

**Creative engagement:** Individual growth development, innovation, empowerment.

**Community:** Enrich the liveability of our community economically, socially and culturally.

**Collaboration:** Develop and encourage long-term partnerships.

Our programming prioritises three key strategies: **Activate, Develop and Support.**



## Activate

Create and deliver new cultural activities and provide a range of employment opportunities to artists and arts workers from the region.



## Develop

Enhance the long-term sustainability of the region to showcase, scaffold, connect and develop creative communities and cultural practitioners.



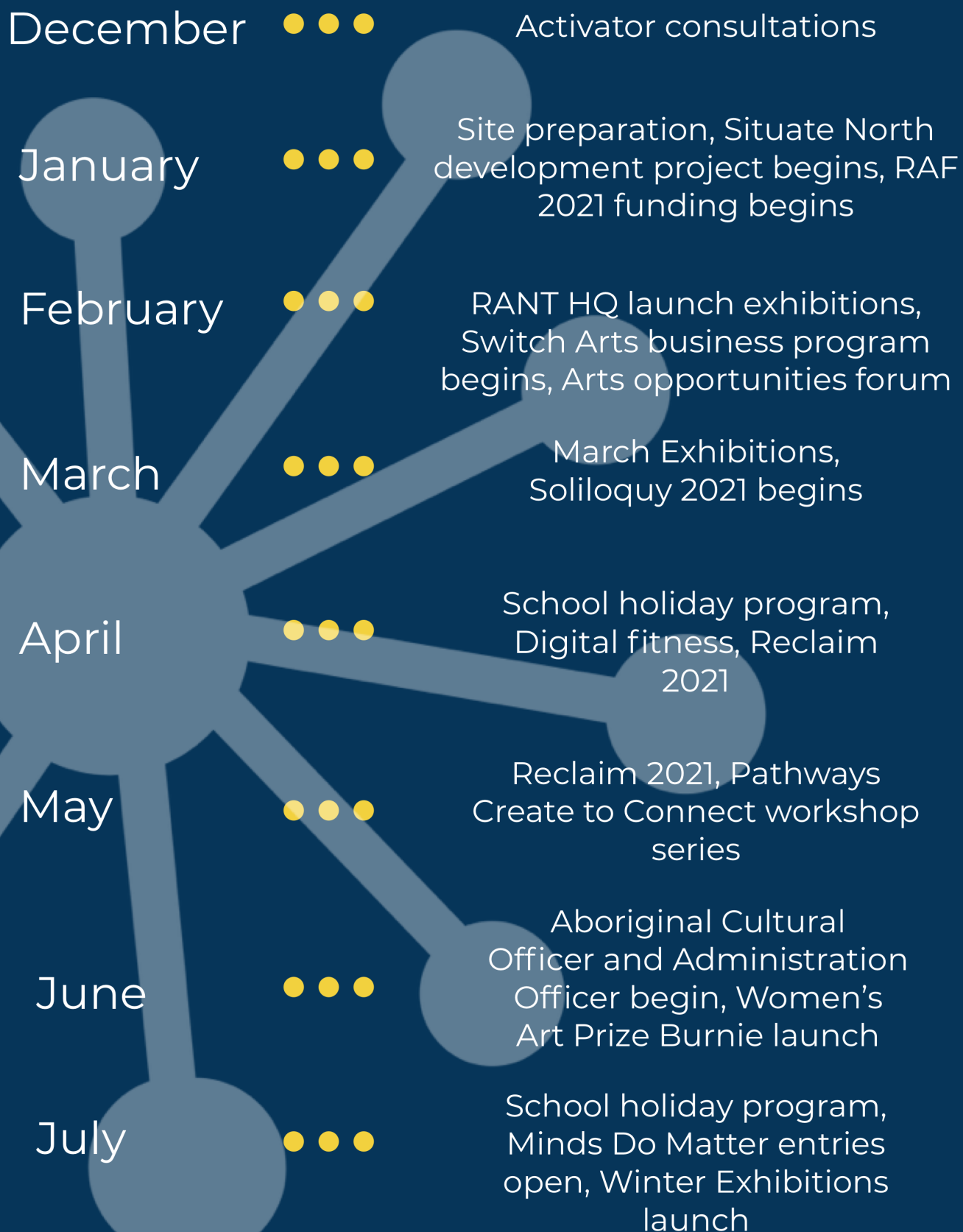
## Support

To provide much needed targeted support, activities and resources that build the capacity, connect and enhance the resilience of Tasmanian regional artists.





# BENCHMARKS





# SHOWCASE



## ENGAGEMENT

From exhibitions and performances to new experiences and participatory workshops, in 2021 RANT has supported the engagement and development of Devonport's citizens and visitors with quality, professional and community driven arts and cultural opportunities.

**Activators:** We have partnered with, developed and supported local arts and cultural activators to help facilitate a wider range and reach of quality art activities.

**Stewart Street:** We have reactivated and re-energised a significant cultural space in Devonport. As a central nexus, this space now provides ongoing creative experiences, a point of contact for local artists, a venue for community activities, a key connector for state-wide organisations and a support centre for art pathways.

**New art experiences:** We have delivered new arts and cultural activities, events, installations and exhibitions across a wide range of art forms.

**Stakeholders:** We have consulted, coordinated and partnered with stakeholders across all sectors to improve audience development and engagement.

**Access:** We have prioritised accessibility of activities for both participants and audiences. We have facilitated and supported activities that cater to a variety of age groups - from children, to youth, adults and seniors.

## ENGAGEMENT SNAPSHOT

### Examples of engagement opportunities 2021:

#### Pop up event Digital Fitness

Under the guidance of renowned Victorian digital and projection artist, Jim Coad, we conducted an open workshop and pop-up projection event outside of RANT HQ. Participants created visual art pieces which were then mapped to the building's architecture and projected.

#### Exhibition program

RANT has, to date, offered 13 exhibitions utilising works from a variety of art forms and supporting artists across different career stages.







## DEVELOPMENT

Capacity building is central to RANT's mission. We view our development programming as one of our most important offerings.

Development activities we have offered include:

- Skills and knowledge training;
- Artform specific and cross-artform;
- Profile raising;
- Networking;
- Arts business;
- Collaboration;
- Employment or works being sold;
- Performance or exhibition opportunities; and
- Community Arts and Cultural Development.

RANT Community Arts and Cultural Development programming is designed to support a cohesive community, boost confidence and give voice to important issues facing our society. These projects are focused upon ongoing engagement, developed through community consultation and informed by strong long-term cross-sector partnerships.

RANT's Pathways program is a good example of this in action.

## DEVELOPMENT SNAPSHOT

### Rising Phoenix:

Rising Phoenix is a youth focused engagement and capacity building program, encouraging sustainable practice for young and emerging artists. It has a growing track record of projects and initiatives and a commitment to act as an innovative, capacity and development platform for young people.

Rising Phoenix projects utilise cross-art form mentorships with creative industry professionals. Through one-on-one and group project-based mentoring, Rising Phoenix offers a goals-based approach to capacity building and skills development opportunities for young emerging artists.

#### 2021 Rising Phoenix projects:

- Soliloquy
- Game Developers
- Spirited Devonport (launching in October)

DEVELOP



## SUPPORT

We have provided direct and targeted support to artists, makers, community groups, organisations and interested community members.

The types of support we have offered include:

- Arts business support services;
- Arts career advice;
- Individual and group mentoring for emerging artists and young people;
- Partnership advice and arts sector connectivity;
- Funding advice;
- Dedicated digital consultation system open to the public for 15 arts related advice and support;
- Venue space for artists, makers, cultural practitioners and community;
- Arts and cultural support for local schools;
- Marketing and networking support;
- Covid-19 support for artists; and
- Digital connectivity through the RANT Network.

## SUPPORT SNAPSHOT

### Local Space:

Exhibiting opportunities for young and emerging artists are rare in the North and North West. There are a limited exhibition spaces/venues and a focus on higher calibre professional practice and paywalls.

Local Space is a RANT project that provides exhibition opportunities and ongoing mentoring. It includes skill development such as curatorial work and arts business advice. Each Local Space exhibition runs for approximately 1 month and provides each participant with a profile raising solo show.

#### Outcomes:

- 4x Solo exhibitions to date;
- Individual one-on-one mentoring (20 hours approximately);
- Skills development sales of exhibited work.





## FIRST NATIONS

RANT has prioritised providing support for First Nations' peoples. This includes assisting in the facilitation of First Nations lead arts and cultural activities and providing development and support services.

We have in consultation employed an Aboriginal Cultural Worker. This position is an important role that provides a conduit between artists and Tasmanian Aboriginal communities and to guide Tasmanian Aboriginal Regional Arts Fund (RAF) applicants.

This role is also to advise non-Aboriginal RAF applicants, particularly in developing projects with cultural content and to provide support and information for the fair and ethical use of culturally sensitive material in arts projects and activities.

### **The Gathering**

A new ongoing project, that has been developed in partnership with Tiagarra Aboriginal Cultural Centre. The Gathering is a cross-cultural First Nations multi-disciplinary exchange to connect communities, share practice, offer professional development and to explore collaboration, international market and exhibition opportunities between Tasmania, Hawaii, Arizona and California.

## FIRST NATIONS SNAPSHOT

### **RANT February Exhibition Program**

#### **mapali ymgynnull, by Dave mangenner Gough**

Dave mangenner Gough was invited as an international artist by National Theatre Wales to attend a two-week artist residency titled egin with 12 other artists in Snowdonia National park Northern Wales to workshop climate change. Dave's works called mapali derive from his organising of gatherings on country and in landscapes bringing people together amongst the elements engaging and sharing in ceremonies, visions, knowledge and philosophies.

Held in a sacred ancient Welsh forest this film is a work Dave felt inspired to produce at this time and place with several passages of thought and meaning.



We cannot connect to an environment through a device  
You cannot connect with yourself through a device  
We cannot truly connect with each other through a device  
We are natural biological beings  
we are not manufactured  
We are not artificial  
We are organic  
We are water  
We are fire  
We are the creeks  
We are the rivers  
We are the sea  
We are the mountains  
We are the soil  
We are the plants  
We are the trees  
We must reconnect to our environment  
We must reconnect with our mother

## HEALTH & WELLBEING

RANT's Pathways program explores community cohesion and the myriad of ways the arts influence and enhance our society. The intersection between arts and our society is a growing movement that has, in recent years, gained significant support from educators, health practitioners, disability support services, artists, governments and the private sector worldwide.

These pathways demonstrate how creative experiences and creative expression are an important mechanism in building community cohesion, driving social change, supporting sustainability, promoting health awareness and enabling long-term wellbeing.

From community workshops, classes and upcoming Minds Do Matter exhibition at the Devonport Regional Gallery, our Pathways programming embraces several important objectives.

- **Community:** To develop activities with the community that address important local and social issues.
- **Connectivity:** To enable participants to develop personal connections and networks.
- **Empower:** To provide activities that boost confidence, develop new skills and promote wellbeing.
- **Experience:** To create new quality art experiences for individuals and communities.
- **Participate:** To engage with community members and provide art opportunities.
- **Share:** To enable participants to share their achievements and art outcomes, local stories and visions and perspectives.
- **Voice:** To give voice to important social issues and agency to individuals to address them.

## PATHWAYS PROGRAM SNAPSHOT

### Example of Pathways Devonport projects 2021:

#### Create to Connect Workshops

Connect to Create was a series of free creative workshops held at RANT that focused upon:

- Empowering and engaging community members;
- Providing a platform to discuss and highlight important social issues;
- Offering new art experiences; and
- Building valuable connections.

#### Minds Do Matter 2021

This exhibition explores the relationship between art and mental health, celebrating the power of art to be life enhancing and life affirming.

Open 2nd October - 6th November at the Devonport Regional Gallery.

# PATHWAYS



# YOUTH ENGAGEMENT

Devonport, through Reclaim the Lane, has a strong history and track record of engagement with young people from the North West coast. In 2021, when RANT undertook producing and managing this project, we conducted a review of youth engagement priorities.

Reclaim stands for more than just an opportunity to participate in arts and cultural activity. It is a partnership with the young people of the North West that:

- recognises the invaluable contributions our youth can make for our community if given the chance;
- can empower our youth through sharing the responsibility of decision making; and
- can allow our youth to create and enact positive social change.

In consultation with a community representative steering committee and drawing on our extensive delivery of strong youth programming through Rising Phoenix, we established and prioritised 4 key youth engagement objectives and how we will achieve them:

## 1. Participation:

That young people celebrated given opportunities to engage with quality art activities are involved in planning, decision making and delivery of Reclaim.

**Action 1.** Provide a suite of quality activities.

**Action 2.** Provide showcase, leadership and development opportunities.

## 2. Inclusion:

That activities are accessible and provide opportunities that overcome barriers including socioeconomic status, ethnic identity, sexual orientation and gender identity, disability or physical location.

**Action 1.** Versatile delivery systems and partnerships to promote and ensure access.

**Action 2.** Provide safe platforms for young people.

## 3. Agency:

Rather than passive involvement, that young people actively share in the decision-making and are encouraged to offer their ideas and perspectives and utilise their skills, passions and strengths.

**Action 1.** Youth committee to share leadership and planning responsibilities.

**Action 2.** Youth forum to showcase and network with community and cultural leaders.

## 4. Development:

That every aspect and activity in Reclaim presents opportunities for mentoring, leadership, confidence boosting, skill and knowledge sharing.

**Action 1.** Skill and knowledge sharing opportunities.

**Action 2.** Professional mentors and facilitators.







## RECLAIM 2021

**About:** A series of free events for Youth Week Tasmania, Reclaim celebrated and showcased the young people of the North West coast - their passions and their ambitions and featured: art, music and social activities for young people of all ages and their families. Reclaim 2021 was proudly presented by RANT Arts in partnership with Devonport City Council and Youth Family and Community Connections (YFCC). Reclaim focused upon:

- Empowering and engaging with young people;
- Giving voice and agency;
- Offering new art experiences;
- Providing development opportunities;
- And of course having fun!

**A New Model:** When RANT formalised our partnership with Devonport City Council, relaunching this event after a two-year absence became a key priority for us. Starting in 2011 as the Reclaim the Lane street festival, this event has a strong history and cultural legacy. However, in reactivating this important event, a new delivery model needed to be adopted. The effects of COVID on economic and creative delivery have been well documented, however in undertaking development of Reclaim 2021, we realised the severe impacts upon youth engagement pathways.

The new Reclaim model RANT has adopted is designed to be a versatile suite of activities that:

1. Maximises engagement opportunities;
2. Draws on a wide range of partnerships;
3. Has a strong focus on development and capacity building; and
4. Has alternate delivery mechanisms to respond to the constantly changing global environment.

## RECLAIM 2021 SNAPSHOT

16

### Activities

Reclaim 2021 featured a diverse range of arts and cultural activities spread across the entire Youth Week.

205

### Participants

Over the course of the week, Reclaim had 205 participants across the various projects and activities.

1500+

### Audience

The audience for Reclaim 2021 was comprised of community members, gallery visits, digital impressions and music audiences.



CELEBRATE

## REGIONAL ARTS FUND

The Regional Arts Fund is an Australian Government program that supports sustainable cultural development in regional and remote communities in Australia. The program is managed by Regional Arts Australia and, in Tasmania, by RANT Arts. A new agreement with the Office of the Arts has been signed for the next six years of RAF delivery.

### Objectives:

The Regional Arts Fund is designed to benefit regional and remote arts practitioners, arts workers, audiences and communities. The objectives of the Fund are to support and promote participation in, and access to, Australia's arts and culture in regional and remote Australia by:

- encourage and support sustainable economic, social and cultural outcomes in regional communities;
- develop partnerships and networks which leverage financial and/or in-kind support for regional arts projects and encourage ongoing collaboration;
- develop audiences and broaden community engagement with the arts;
- increase employment and professional development opportunities for, and raise the profile of, regional and remote artists; and
- support quality and viability of artistic and cultural activity.

### RAF in Devonport:

From group presentations to individual and phone consultations, we have received high levels of interest in funding opportunities from artists in the region and for community projects located in Devonport.

## RAF 2021 SNAPSHOT

### Examples of funded Devonport projects 2021:

**Applicant:** Arts Health Agency

**Project:** Soul Connection

**Grant:** Quick Response Grant

**Project Description:** Soul Connection is a collaboration between Arts Health Agency and Devonport SPACE to co-create an original song with at-risk youth.

**Applicant:** Brian Sollars

**Project:** The Common Place

**Grant:** Quick Response Grant

**Project Description:** Emerging artist, Brian Sollars, received support for a solo photographic exhibition at the Devonport Regional Gallery.



# COMMUNITY



# PARTNERSHIPS

Central to RANT's values and objectives is the commitment to partnerships and collaboration. While important for organisational growth and development, strong strategic partnerships and connections help to enhance the health and vibrancy of our communities. Established bodies and organisations also represent a wealth of knowledge and experience. From a strategic perspective, RANT recognises the value this advice and support represents.

RANT is committed to developing long-term relationships and connecting with not only other sector organisations and professionals but a variety of non-arts community leaders, decision makers and cultural influencers.

## Benefits

The benefits to a partnership approach for programming include:

- Maximising reach and engagement;
- Promoting stronger community agency;
- Sustainable management of resources;
- Coordinated strategic planning;
- Facilitating effective consultation and transparency;
- Driving beneficial and important community focused outcomes; and
- Building stronger regional connectivity.

## 2021 Summary

In 2021, we have focused on establishing and strengthening local partnerships across a wide range of sectors.

This is evidenced through Reclaim 2021, where government, community, business, media and educational partnerships supported the planning and delivery of Tasmania's largest Youth Week program.

We have also focused upon leveraging our existing partnerships to drive greater state-wide connectivity. Examples include:

- New and upcoming programming from organisations like TasWriters and Sculpture Tasmania;
- Support for artists to attend Artlands 2021, the national regional arts conference; delivered in partnership with Regional Arts Australia and Arts Tasmania; and
- International partnerships for projects like the Gathering and Rising Phoenix: Game Developers program.



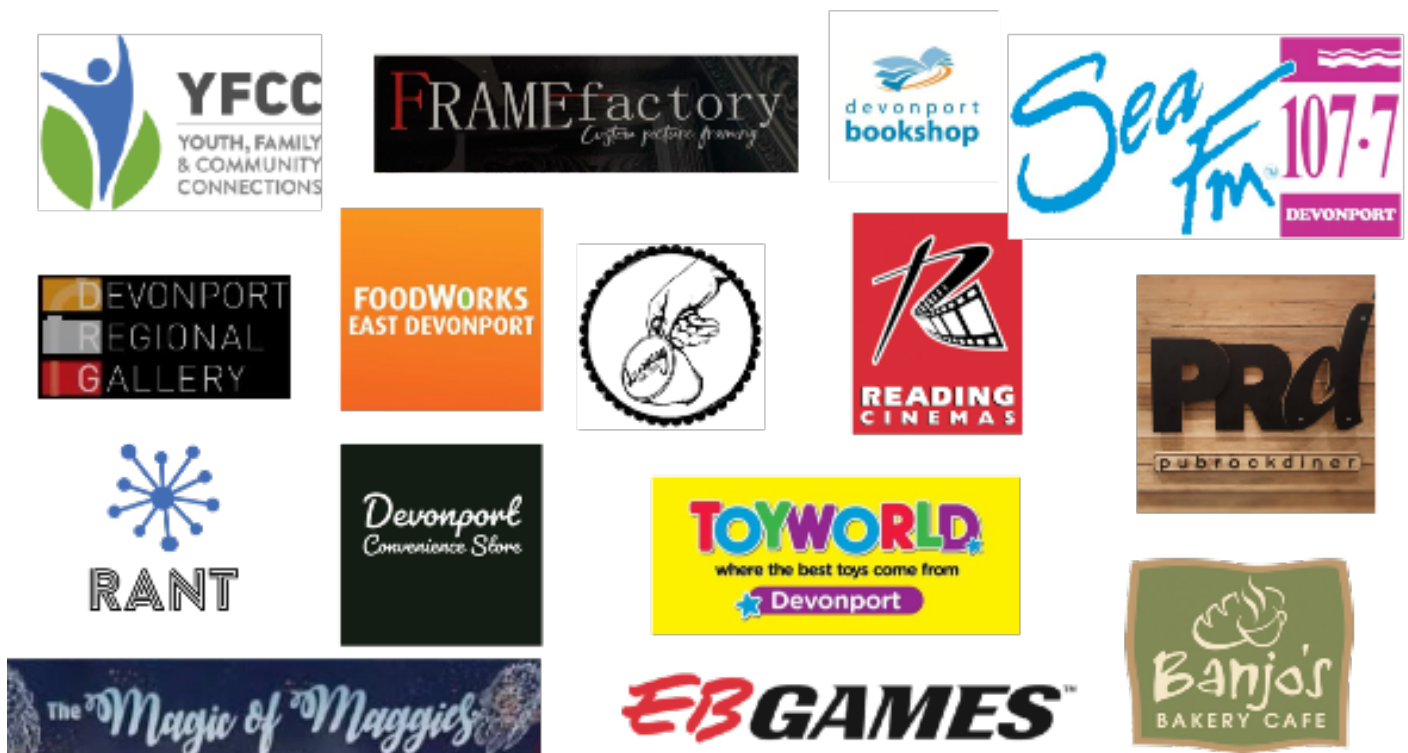
## PARTNERSHIPS EXAMPLE

Reclaim 2021 brought council, organisations, artists, local businesses and the community together with the shared vision to support the North West coast's next generation.

### PROJECT PARTNERS



### COMMUNITY SUPPORTERS



## MEASURING OUR IMPACT

The following table outlines some of the key outcomes RANT has achieved in 2021:

### Key Outcomes

- Provided engagement opportunities with quality art activities;
- Reinvigorated the old Stewart Street Gallery into a versatile arts and cultural nexus point;
- Project participants have received emotional, physical, mental, cognitive, social and creative development;
- Supported youth leadership and voice development;
- Provided significant professional development opportunities for artists;
- New partnerships and organisational collaboration;
- Professionally produced quality artistic works;
- High quality established creative mentors and facilitators;
- Supported greater community connectivity and cohesion;
- Provided platforms to showcase and celebrate local artists, community activators and young people; and
- Contributed to the creative and cultural vibrancy of the North West coast.

# VOICE





# RANT ARTS DEVONPORT STATISTICS

714 Participants

51 Events

13 Exhibitions

329 Support Engagements

3,317 Gallery Visitors

114 Artists Exhibited

## PATHWAYS

Some of the most important outcomes of RANT's Devonport operations in 2021 have been the development of new and strengthening of existing arts and cultural pathways.

- **Arts Sector** – Connecting, celebrating and supporting local artists, creatives, makers and supporting state-wide arts organisations to deliver cultural content and engage with audiences on the North West.
- **Education** – Supporting schools through arts and cultural activities and education providers to offer skills and career development.
- **Youth** – Delivering art activities, providing mentoring and engagement opportunities for young people.
- **Community** – Working with community members and partnering with local community organisations.
- **First Nations** – Supporting cross cultural development of the Tasmanian Aboriginal community and northern aboriginal artists.
- **Health and Wellbeing** – Promoting health and wellbeing outcomes through art engagement activities and workshops.
- **Government** – Liaising and acting as a conduit between local, state and national levels of government.
- **Business** – Strengthening connections and building partnerships with local businesses.
- **Employment** – Providing local employment and career advancement opportunities.
- **Tourism** – Supporting tourism through cultural activity.



RANT ARTS COUNCIL UPDATE, 2021



## FUTURE DEVELOPMENT

2021 has been an amazing year full of new experiences, new connections and new development opportunities for local artists, residents and visitors. Planning and development is underway for the next four years of programming.

In November, we will be undertaking a community survey and consultation to better inform this development and highlight the arts and cultural priorities the community shares. This is a vital step in our planning and development. In 2021, we have focused upon developing pathways, 2022 is going to be a year of engagement and building resiliency.

### Future development highlights

- **New art experiences:** a range of new multi-discipline art installations, workshops.
- **Professional development opportunities:** For all levels of artistic practice these include series of workshops, digital activities and presentations that focus upon skills training and sustainability of practice.
- **Festival vision:** We are currently working on preparing a vision for a new Devonport arts and cultural festival.
- **Reclaim 2022:** Starting in December, we will be starting the development of Reclaim 2022 for Youth Week Tasmania.
- **Art pathways:** Working with local schools, Tas TAFE and the University of Tasmania we will be providing arts career pathways.



# ARTS COUNCIL





## SUPPORT FOR RANT

"As an emerging visual artist and designer, the support RANT has given me through the Rising Phoenix and Game Developers program has been amazing. I've met like minded people and had my work shown internationally."

**-Geron Lee, artist, Devonport**

"The importance of the Rant Arts Gallery in the City of Devonport cannot be overstated. The Rant Arts Gallery creates an invaluable experience for all members of the community to view, appreciate and learn a vast amount about local and upcoming artists in the area. Their unique connection with the community, easy accessibility and inviting environment makes them a crucial organisation for all local and upcoming artists in the community of Devonport, and the North-West Coast.

My personal experience with Rant Arts Gallery, as a featured artist, has been more than I could have hoped for. Not only do they encourage new and upcoming artists, like me, to display their artwork in the gallery, but they also have a genuine interest in honing their skills and helping to progress their careers with excellent, professional support and advice. The staff that work at Rant are extremely passionate about the Arts Community, and their love for what they do is reflected in their hard work and positive attitudes. The Rant Arts Gallery is a place for artists, by artists, and feels like one big community project that highlights the talents of the region."

**-Mitch McKay, artist**

"Through my role at the University of Tasmania, I have worked with RANT Arts to deliver several significant arts and cultural projects since 2017, including the Women's Art Prize Tasmania which supports, celebrates, and empowers women artists across the state.

As an established, practicing regional Tasmanian artist I have personal experience of the quality of RANT Art's support programming and can attest to the need for such dedicated support in Tasmania's Northern regions, especially amid these challenging times for Tasmania's arts and cultural sectors."

**-Joanna Gair, Arts and Public Programs Coordinator, University of Tasmania**

"Over the past 5 years I have engaged with RANT Arts as an artist, curator, peer assessor and audience member and have been most impressed by their innovative program development, commitment to grass roots creative development and the diversity of their networks, including the notably effective RANT Art Network Facebook group."

**-Jessie Pangas, Artist + Cultural Producer**

"2021 saw RANT arts as lead coordinators for Reclaim for the first time, and RANT arts' dedication for youth engagement coupled with their experience and networks saw the event reach more young people than ever before. This was particularly impressive given the challenges created by social distancing and contact tracing as a result of the Covid-19 pandemic.

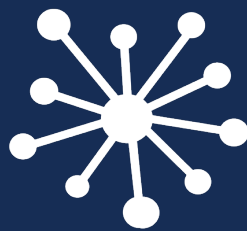
In working alongside RANT arts over the last 12 months their passion for community is evident. They actively seek out and engage a diverse range of community members and many of their programs and events appeal to a broad cross section of the community. Further to this, they really work towards community empowerment and development through engaging community in all stages of their project (planning, implementation and evaluation). This engagement provides individuals with a significant sense of agency and engagement, and this is particularly important for those who have previously suffered marginalisation."

**-Damian Collins, Team Leader, Youth Family and Community Connections**

I am writing to you in appreciation and admiration of the work you have achieved so far at RANT Arts space in Devonport. I believe RANT Arts is making a welcome and valuable contribution to the cultural fabric of the city and firmly believe what you are doing perfectly aligns with what is happening there such as Living City and other initiatives.

As a visual and performing artist I also wish to thank you for providing a venue that fosters both the activation and encouragement of emerging artists and a welcome exhibition space for more experienced practicing artists. I look forward to seeing what you come up with next.

**-Corey Speers BA, Wynyard**



RANT

## COVID-19

In accordance with RANT's 2021 COVID plan, RANT recognises that the global spread of COVID-19 has had a significant impact upon the arts sector and our communities. In relation to the current situation and exercising proper social responsibility, RANT has undertaken a number of changes moving forward adopting best ethically and socially responsible practices in regards to all cultural activities. To that end, our current program review, risk assessments and revised activity planning has prioritised the health and safety of our artists, project staff, participants and supporters. This involves constantly monitoring of the global situation, restructuring activities and developing contingency plans and rescheduling activities to another time as opportunity allows.

Each RANT supported activity conforms to our organisational COVID strategy whereby all programs are reviewed and revised to be delivered physically or in digital spaces. This versatility is important navigating restrictions and potential outbreaks to ensure programs and supports services continue.

RANT adopts best practices and follows all state and federal guidance on reducing the risk of contact with and spread of COVID-19. The core precepts of this policy include:

- To ensure individuals with COVID symptoms do not enter any RANT premises or project area;
- To screen RANT staff and volunteers for risk, travel history and health status;
- To maintain physical distancing;
- To ensure contact tracing is observed;
- To ensure good personal hygiene for staff, volunteers and visitors;
- To ensure spaces and surfaces are regularly and routinely cleaned and disinfected; and
- To provide personal protective equipment (PPE) where appropriate.

The following policies and procedures are implemented to ensure RANT Projects and Premises are COVID Safe:

- Limited Numbers: RANT follows current Tasmanian health directions that the number of people in RANT spaces are limited to one person per two square meters.
- Contact Tracing: In compliance with National and State guidance, RANT requires all staff and visitors to use the Check in Tas app for contact tracing purposes.
- Restricted Access: To reduce interactions, certain key staff areas will be signed restricting access to essential visitors only.
- RANT encourages and requires good hygiene to reducing the risk of contact with and spread of COVID-19.
- Remote Work: RANT adopts facilitating working from home arrangements wherever possible.
- Face-to-face Meetings: Where possible RANT adopts facilitating Face-to-face Meetings through online arrangements wherever possible.
- Electronic Devices: Where possible RANT adopts electronic devices for signing in or monetary transactions.
- Layout: Where possible RANT ensures the physical layout of the site supports physical distancing.



RANT Arts Devonport Key Performance Indicators				
Indicator		Requirement	Time	Status
1	Deliver Reclaim the Lane	N/A	12 months	Delivered
2	Deliver community capacity building and engagement activities	50 events/workshops Or 750 participants	12 months	64 events/exhibitions/workshops & 714 participants + 114 artists + 3317 gallery visitors
3	Continue to administer the Regional Arts Fund	Secure agreement	12 months	6 year agreement secured
4	Provide individual support of young people and emerging artists	250 engagements	12 months	329 engagements
5	Present council with conceptual festival model	N/A	12 months	R&D underway, community consultation begins in August
6	Provide qualitative evidence on positive impact	N/A	12 months	Working paper presented

Attachment 6.3.1 Current and Previous Minutes Resolutions - October 2021

Current and Previous Minutes Resolutions - October 2021					
Meeting Date	Res No.	Item	Status	Assignees	Action Taken
24/08/2020	20/66	Devonport Surf Life Saving Club - Kiosk proposal	In progress	Governance Officer	Draft Agreement provided to DSCCLSC. Advised by Club that they have secured services of draftsman to draw up plans, which will be provided to Council as soon as available.
23/08/2021	21/175	Review of Special Interest and Working Groups	Completed	Convention & Art Centre Director & Community Services Manager	Terms of References for Groups submitted to September Council meeting.
26/09/2021	21/188	Confirmation of Previous Minutes	Completed	Governance Officer	Minutes confirmed
26/09/2021	21/189	Responses to Questions Raised at Prior Meetings	Completed	Governance Officer	Responses noted
26/09/2021	21/190	Questions on Notice from the Public	Completed	Governance Officer	Proposed responses endorsed and their release authorised
26/09/2021	21/191	Potential Relocation of Emergency Services	Completed	Executive Coordinator	Letter requesting meeting has been sent.
26/09/2021	21/192	Rename Providore Place	Completed	Executive Coordinator	Discussion held at the October workshop
26/09/2021	21/193	PA2021.0113 - 280 Pumping Station Road Forth and adjacent Crown Land & 2 Webberleys Road Forthside - Utilities (pump station and balance tank)	Completed	Planning Administration Officer	Issued planning permit and endorsed plans/documentation to applicant and letters to representors on authorisation of Deputy General Manager.
26/09/2021	21/194	PA2021.0122 - 189 Tugrah Road Tugrah - 16 Lot Subdivision	Completed	Planning Administration Officer	Emailed representors and applicant attaching Planning Permit and endorsed documentation on authorisation of Deputy General Manager.
26/09/2021	21/195	Financial Assistance Scheme Round One 2021 2022	Completed	Community Services Manager	All recipients of grants advised of outcome
26/09/2021	21/196	Environment Strategy 2019-2024 Year Three Status	Completed	Executive Officer	No further action required.
26/09/2021	21/197	State Emergency Services - Memorandum of Understanding	Completed	Risk & Compliance Coordinator	Signed MOU returned and stored in Vital Records Register
26/09/2021	21/198	Cradle Coast Regional Cat Management Strategy (2021-2026)	Completed	Risk & Compliance Coordinator	Endorsed by Council
26/09/2021	21/199	Terms of Reference - Special Interest/Advisory Groups	Completed	Convention & Art Centre Director & Community Services Manager	Expressions of Interest for Groups/Committees being sought
26/09/2021	21/200	Sale of 116-122 Stony Rise Road	In progress	Governance Officer	Contract for Sale currently being drafted
26/09/2021	21/201	Workshops and Briefing Sessions held since the last Council Meeting	Completed	Governance Officer	Report received and information noted
26/09/2021	21/202	Mayor's Monthly Report	Completed	Governance Officer	Report received and noted
26/09/2021	21/203	General Manager's Report - September 2021	Completed	Governance Officer	Report received and noted
26/09/2021	21/204	Community Services Report July and August 2021	Completed	Governance Officer	Report received and noted
26/09/2021	21/205	General Management, People & Finance and Corporate Services Report - July and August 2021	Completed	Governance Officer	Report received and noted
26/09/2021	21/206	Convention and Arts Report - July and August 2021	Completed	Governance Officer	Report received and noted
26/09/2021	21/207	Unconfirmed Minutes - Devonport City Council Audit Panel	Completed	Executive Coordinator	Report received and noted
26/09/2021	21/208	Elected Members Expense Report to 31 August 2021	Completed	Governance Officer	Report received and noted
26/09/2021	21/209	Annual Plan Progress Report to 31 August 2021	Completed	Governance Officer	Report received and noted



## REPRESENTATIVES' MEETING

7 September 2021

### UNCONFIRMED MINUTES

Meeting held 10:00am, Tuesday, 7 September 2021

#### 1. WELCOME / APOLOGIES

---

The Chief Representative, Mayor P Freshney, opened the meeting at 10:03am, welcoming attendees.

Attendees and apologies are noted in Attachment 1.

#### 2. STANDING ITEMS

---

##### 2.1. Conflict of interest not yet disclosed

Nil.

#### 3. WORKSHOP DISCUSSION

---

The Chief Representative introduced the agenda item for discussion, noting the recent Local Government Association of Tasmania Conference and the comments made by Minister Jaensch indicating an in-principle tri-partisan agreement to undertake local government reform as detailed in the PESRAC Report.

The following questions were posed:

- Does local government in Northwest Tasmania wait for the implementation of the recommendations of the PESRAC Report?
- Does local government provide input to the development of the Terms of Reference?
- Is local government (we) in Northwest Tasmania prepared to consider a different structure which aims to meet community needs, which is perhaps different to what councils currently provide?

The Interim CEO provided further context for the discussion, stressing the importance of a developing a shared regional strategic response to: liveability and sustainability; circular economy and local industry; environmental issues such as climate change and impacts to waterways and effects of coastal change; Community care, aging population, mental health statistics, medical workforce, highest rates of disability and accommodation needs. It is about addressing challenges and seizing opportunities.

It was noted that the settlement patterns and economic activity for our region differ markedly from the other regions: the Cradle Coast is ribbon development as opposed to central hub and as such our municipality boundaries could be considered arbitrary, noting the importance for strong connectivity, and the ocean, port, rail and highway that traverse the region.

Those present considered the role of local government, and what services should be provided in the future to meet the needs and wants of the community.

It was generally agreed that 'form should follow function', and that once the future role for local government was identified, that the optimal organisational structure would be easier to define. Discussions should focus on structural reform, rather than amalgamation.

Concerns were raised about job security, but examples provided from the Latrobe and Kentish Councils indicated that the shared workforce had increased job opportunities.

The following were identified as current functions of local government:

- Advocacy for local issues, including economic development issues to both state and federal governments;
- A collection point for residents' concerns about services and issues;
- Build economic sustainability through the provision of services to the municipality;
- Representation – proving strong local leadership, being accessible and integral to the community eg integral to preserving the community identity and sense of place;
- Governance (strategic planning, financial management, advocacy) and asset management to the community;
- land use planning; recreational services; economic development;

Possible future functions / trends were considered to be:

- Increased role in community service coordination, e.g. healthcare, education, infrastructure
- Responsibility for the health and wellbeing of the community.

It was noted that although each Council is fiercely proud of its achievements and management, an external assessment would identify several areas for significant improvement.

It was suggested that any change in local government may also see a change in the role of Cradle Coast Authority, perhaps with a greater emphasis on service provision and the sharing of resources and services.

**Action:**

While noting that Councillors and community consultation is very important, the meeting agreed:

- To establish a small group to review possible models for local government, in response to what the region requires.
- Output would be circulated to all Representatives for further consultation and feedback.
- Present outputs to the Minister, as input to help shape the draft Terms of Reference.

#### **4. GENERAL BUSINESS**

---

##### **4.1. Director Appointment**

The Chief Representative introduced this item for discussion, noting information previously circulated to the Representatives tabling the letter of nomination received from King Island Council.

##### **Resolution:**

That the Representatives appoint Mayor Julie Arnold as a Director in accordance with Rule 24(2)(a) for a term of no longer than five (5) years, ending 1 September 2026.

Moved: D Quilliam / Seconded: M Duniam / Carried

##### **4.2. Regional Election Priorities**

The Interim CEO tabled the rankings of the Regional Election Priorities for the forthcoming Federal Election, which had been revised to reflect Council preferences. It was noted that the Priorities included projects which may attract funding prior to the Election, through Federal Covid Recovery Funds. Feedback received from Local, State and Federal politicians following the recent State Election was very positive in response to this structure. The effectiveness of this approach is dependent upon Councils' support and willingness to progress the priorities.

A query was raised with regard to the 'Mobile Phone Towers' and the funding to be confirmed. The Interim CEO noted that the Mobile Coverage Review undertaken by Carol Bracken had been forwarded to Regional Development Australia and is also used to support the work with regard to the Telstra Blackspots. Although the value for the funding to be sought hasn't been detailed, this will be subject to the scope of the project being defined.

Mayor Arnold mentioned that at the time their grant was announced, the Federal Minister stated that if Telstra didn't have market large enough to make a commercial return on investment, the Federal Government considered that local areas needed to show support, monetarily, for the project to go ahead. Consequently, Council had to provide 10% of the funds for the \$9M project on King Island.

The Interim CEO spoke to the regional inequity concerns with regards to the NBN and telecommunications coverage, noting that this will continue to be raised in the lead up to the next Election, given that a metropolitan area would not need to meet any costs. It was noted that the Australian Government is current undertaking Consultation as part of the 2021 Regional Telecommunications Review, which would be another opportunity to raise concerns with regard to the regional inequity.

##### **Action:**

Interim CEO to liaise with S Crawford with regards to a submission to the Regional Telecommunications Review.

Further to the above, G Monson raised that the intermittent coverage on the Bass Highway is an area of concern, and should also be a high priority for advocacy.

Following a query, the Interim CEO clarified that heading into the Federal Election the aim is to advocate for the 'top' four Priorities, whilst remaining very aware of all Priorities which form part of



this advocacy strategy, so when approached by a Minister, CCA could advocate for Priorities relevant to their respective interests.

G Monson said it was likely that Councils may prepare a Priority List for their respective municipality. Should this be the case, it was suggested that General Managers could forward their Lists for CCA's information and preparedness when advocating.

D Midson noted that West Coast Council has reviewed the list of Regional Election Priorities, however, wouldn't be advocating for the Regional Election Priorities ahead of the Election Priorities for their local government area, as the view was that the List provides limited direct benefit for West Coast area.

The Chief Representative noted that although, at times, projects may not directly benefit every Council within the region, it was important for CCA to act regionally when heading into Federal Election. Further discussion ensued, and it was noted that the Regional Investment Framework was a process used to independently assess projects, and that this process had been endorsed by Member Councils. However, this process can continually be reviewed and amended if need be, to achieve better outcomes for all councils. The Chief Representative welcomed further discussions with West Coast Council in this regard.

**Resolution:**

That the Representatives endorsed the 'ranked' list of Regional Election Priorities ahead of the Federal Election.

Moved: R Walsh / Seconded: A Jarman / Carried

**4.3. Regional Cat Management Strategy**

The Interim CEO tabled the Regional Cat Management Strategy, as circulated to Representatives. It was noted that the Strategy had previously been tabled with General Managers for discussion and consideration. D Thwaites commented it was disappointing that the treatment for feral cats wasn't more of a priority within the Strategy, noting that he believed there should be a stronger link with the bio-security plans to manage feral cats. Discussion ensued, and following a query the process was clarified that the Regional Cat Management Strategy was being tabled for Representatives' endorsement; however, each Council would be required to adopt the Strategy and individually determine which specific actions it wishes to implement.

**Resolution:**

That the Representatives endorse the Regional Cat Management Strategy.

Moved: G Monson / Seconded: R Walsh / Carried

**4.4. Distribution of Board Minutes**

Following a query, the Chief Representative noted that a letter had been received from Regional Tourism Organisation (RTO) advising that Mayor Kons had been reappointed, and that during this period an appropriate mechanism will be determined to seek Local Government representative for their Board.

#### **4.5. CEO Update**

##### Farm Vehicle Washdown and Effluent Dumping Facilities

The Interim CEO noted that she had been working with Chris Buza from DPIPW and the Smithton Steering Committee had been reinstated. Further advice will be received in the following week.

With regards to the Stanley site, a proposal has been sent to TasPorts for a relocatable structure which will not impact port development and has no impact on the sewerage in Stanley. When TasPorts provides confirmation if this is in alignment with their Properties Groups' position, this will be able to be progressed further. Stakeholders have been kept apprised of this process.

Regarding the King Island site, the Interim CEO has met with representatives from King Island Council and has been reviewing the proposal. There are concerns surrounding the proposal, and as a visit to King Island is currently being considered, this may also be an agenda item to be discussed further at that time.

Further updates were provided with regard to the proposed site, at either Minna Road or Wesley Vale. An assessment criteria has been created, and consultation with stakeholders carried out, so that a preferred site can be determined. It was noted that the two proponent groups are vying for the facilities, which would give rise for a sale yard.

The Federal Government's concern is a matter of bio-security, with no provision for a sale yard. With this in mind, correspondence will be provided to the respective stakeholders, advising which site has been determined. R Walsh noted a potential conflict of interest, however wished to raise a few queries. In response, it was noted that the Zoning was compatible, and a Develop Application and Notice of Intent has been filled with Burnie City Council, and Severance of Title had been carried out. R Walsh raised a number of further concerns, suggesting that perhaps another independent location should be considered. The Interim CEO welcomed further discussion with R Walsh in this regard.

It was noted that the Mr Gavin Pearce MP has been informed as these matters have progressed.

##### Coastal Pathway

The Tender has been let for the Penguin to Sulphur Creek section, which has come in lower than budgeted, due to changes in cost of materials and labour. It was noted that commencement of construction works is imminent.

##### Planning Framework

The Interim CEO advised that correspondence had been forwarded to the General Managers, to call a meeting for early October 2021. She advised that Sean McPhail from the Department of Justice, Planning Policy Unit, will also be in attendance at the meeting. She further noted that she had met with NTDC regarding their planning process, as well as State Growth.

##### Innovation and Enterprize

A steering group of stakeholders has been formed, and has met twice. The Interim CEO advised that an agreement between CCA and Enterprize is currently being framed, as well an agreement between the stakeholders in the space. It is hoped to utilise the Makers' Workshop, and this will be further progressed with UTAS. The Interim CEO advised that CCA will be going to market for the Enterprize role in October.

#### NRM Strategy

It was noted that the NRM Strategy is going well, with final sign off expected by the end of week, after which any amendments will be made before it is sent to the Federal Department.

#### Australian School-based Apprenticeships

The Deputy CEO noted that a week-long work experience program West Coast Council started yesterday, involving 15 students together with the General Manager and four Elected Members. She further noted that the applications for the ASbA positions currently advertised close on 24 September, so CCA will continue engagement with schools to ensure sufficient applications are received.

#### Local Jobs Program Initiative

The Interim CEO noted that, following conversation with James McCormack the Employment Facilitator from the Local Jobs Program Initiative, three funding applications have been submitted with regards to Jobs Transport Network, Local Government and Workforce Planning, and Community Career Networks.

### **5. STANDING ITEMS (CONTINUED)**

---

#### **5.1. Governance**

##### **5.1.1. Confirmation of Previous Minutes – 1 June 2021**

#### **Resolution:**

The Representatives note and accept the minutes as a true and accurate record.

Moved: M Duniam / Seconded: J Bonde / Carried

##### **5.1.2. Actions Register**

The Chief Representative tabled the Actions Register, noting that items detailed had been finalised.

#### **5.2. Quarterly Progress Report**

The Chief Representative tabled the Quarterly Progress Report for discussion.

#### **Resolution:**

That the Representatives note the Quarterly Progress Report.

#### **5.3. Quarterly Financial Report**

The Deputy CEO tabled the Quarterly Financial Report for the period ending 31 June 2021, noting a core operating surplus of \$73K against a budget of \$6K primarily due to project funds, which will be carried forward to the next financial year.

A consolidated deficit of \$347K was prior to year-end adjustments, noting that the deficit in the Annual Financial Statements will be larger when reflecting the fully expensed Coastal Pathway asset for Latrobe to Ambleside, which has been transferred to the respective Councils.

**Resolution:**

That the Representatives note the Quarterly Financial Report.

**6. IDENTIFICATION OF ANY CONFIDENTIAL MATTERS – AS PER RULE 49 (7)**

---

Nil

**7. WHAT WORKED WELL AND EVEN BETTER IF**

---

The open communication during the workshop discussion earlier in the meeting was commended.

**8. MEETING CLOSED**

---

The meeting closed at 12:58pm and the next meeting is scheduled for Tuesday, 7 December 2021.

UNCONFIRMED

## Attachment 1: Attendees and Apologies

### Representatives

Peter Freshney	Mayor, Latrobe Council (Chief Representative)
Mary Duniam	Deputy Mayor, Waratah-Wynyard Council (Deputy Chief Representative)
Jan Bonde	Mayor, Central Coast Council
Sandra Ayton	General Manager, Central Coast Council
Daryl Quilliam	Mayor, Circular Head Council
Scott Riley	General Manager, Circular Head Council
Alison Jarman	Deputy Mayor, Devonport City Council
Matthew Atkins	General Manager, Devonport City Council
Tim Wilson	Mayor, Kentish Council <i>(via teleconference)</i>
Don Thwaites	Deputy Mayor, Kentish Council <i>(via teleconference)</i>
Julie Arnold	Mayor, King Island Council <i>(via teleconference)</i>
Gerald Monson	General Manager, Latrobe Council
Robby Walsh	Mayor, Waratah Wynyard Council
David Midson	General Manager, West Coast Council <i>(via teleconference)</i>

### Cradle Coast Authority

Hon. Sid Sidebottom	CCA Chair
Kathy Schaefer PSM	Director
Shane Crawford	Director
Mayor Annette Rockliff	Director
Peter Voller PSM	NRM Chair, Director
Sheree Vertigan AM	Interim Chief Executive Officer
Claire Smith	Director Strategic Services





## Mersey-Leven Municipal Emergency Planning Committee – Management Meeting

### Minutes – Meeting No 3/2021

11.00 am Wednesday, 8 September 2021 – Latrobe and Kentish Councils; via Teams

<b>Meeting Purpose</b>	Consideration of general issues and updates
<b>Meeting Participation:</b>	Appendix 1
<b>1.0 Welcome</b>	Mayor Freshney (LC) welcomed members and advised them that the meeting is being recorded to assist with the minutes. The recording will be subsequently deleted.
<b>2.0 Matters Decision/Action</b>	
<b>2.1 Confirmation of Minutes</b>	<p>Motion: That the Committee adopt the minutes of M-L EMC meeting dated 9 June 2021.</p> <p><u>Moved</u> – Dave Race</p> <p><u>Seconded</u> – Jonathon Magor</p> <p>Motion carried</p>
<b>2.2 Matters arising from minutes including outstanding actions</b>	<p>The updated Action List is provided as a separate document.</p> <p>Mayor Freshney advised that the action items will be addressed throughout the agenda.</p>
<b>2.3 Correspondence (Inward/Outward)</b>	<p>Correspondence (Inwards/Outwards)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Inwards - email from Insp Steve Jones advising of his transfer to Burnie and that he is stepping down from the Committee, effective after this meeting. His position will be replaced by Insp John King.</li> </ul> <p>Mayor Freshney thanked Insp Jones for his contribution over the years to the Committee and emergency management in general in the area.</p>
<b>2.4 Contact List (standing item)</b>	<p>Circulated with agenda and amended where necessary.</p> <p>Mayor Freshney requested that any updates required be emailed to Louise Maconachie.</p>
<b>3.0 Presentations</b>	
<b>Strahan Whale Stranding – Nic Deka (PWS)</b>	<p>Nic Deka presented on the mass whale stranding which occurred at Strahan in September 2020. The presentation is included in Appendix 2.</p> <p>Questions from Insp Jones:</p> <p>Q – How did they handle spontaneous volunteers?</p>



A – The site was secured and a Volunteer Coordinator role established in the incident management team from early stages. All persons were directed to the Volunteer Coordinator, who maintained a register of volunteers, to be called upon as needed. The complexity of the rescue meant that they couldn't use a large number of volunteers as this would have compromised safety. The numbers were limited reaching 30 at its maximum.

Q - Do whales get violent when stranded?

A – No, they were very quiet and responded well to the rescue. The only issue was the spontaneous movements of their tails and rescuers had to be vigilant to stay clear.

Q – How heavy were the whales?

A – From approximately 1 tonne for juveniles up to 7 tonne for adult males.

Q - How did you count them?

A – Using aerial images.

Question from Dave Race:

Q – How long can they stay out of water?

A - A fair amount of time if kept cool and moist; rescuers had to keep their blowhole free of obstruction otherwise they would have suffocated.

Mayor Freshney commented that it was an incredible event and the work done by the response team was amazing. He thanked the team.

Nic Deka commented that a decision was made early in the event to take an open and forthright approach to the media. This resulted in overwhelming positive coverage.

Nic Deka left the meeting at 11:55.

#### **4.0 Other Meetings** (subject to meetings)

##### **4.1 National/State Committees**

Jonathon Magor (LC/KC) advised:

- Flood Warning Consultative Committee (FWCC)

No recent FWCC meeting; however, flood class level review is progressing out of session. This work is principally a project by the SES Flood Policy Unit; Jonathon is one of the Local Government representatives on the sub-committee. Changing shape of the river, level / flow relationship as has initiated a review. Jonathon has raised the following items for inclusion in the review:

- Tidal influence (ie report says water level is rising implying flood possibility is increasing when it's just the tide coming in).
- Loone property at Frogmore now gets flood water across it at less than minor.
- Ensure all stations have minor, moderate and major levels.



<b>4.2. North West Region Emergency Management Committee</b>	<p>Julie Bernhagen advised that the NW REMC met on 11 August 2021. The main items were:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• COVID-19 update – it's becoming business as usual for most.</li> <li>• Presentation by Sue Gordon, Telstra as Service Delivery Manager, on emergency management from a Telstra perspective.</li> </ul>
<b>4.3 FMAC Central North Update</b>	<p>Jonathon Magor (LC/KC) advised that the Central North FMAC has not met since the last meeting.</p>
<b>5.0. Municipal Co-Ordinators Reports</b>	
<b>5.1 Central Coast Council</b>	<p>Paul Breaden reported:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Daryl Connelly has been appointed the Municipal Recovery Coordinator for Central Coast Council.</li> <li>• Preparation continues for Covid-19 cases in Tasmanian and potential lock downs.</li> <li>• Recommenced review of the Lower Forth River Flood Plan.</li> <li>• Heybridge football club rooms were burnt down a few weeks ago, it appears to be accidental.</li> <li>• High winds on Monday 6 September resulted in many trees down, power outages and roads closures across the council area.</li> </ul>
<b>5.2 Devonport City Council</b>	<p>Karen Stone reported that Council remains on standby for any COVID-19 cases detected here. Work continues on the possible scenarios in order to be prepared.</p>
<b>5.3 Kentish Council</b>	<p>Jonathon Magor reported:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Railton flood mitigation project</li> </ul> <p>Concept plans are out with the community and were discussed at the Railton Community Meeting last week. We have engaged a project officer to assist in the consultation. This will lead into detail design. The main proposal is a mini streamside floodplain about 20m wide plus some relatively low earth levees. This will take up a significant portion of some private lands and in some instances where they didn't get flooded. We are investigating the legal ability to undertake works and potential compensation matters. We are probably pushing the boundary of what is intended under the Urban Drainage Act provisions.</p> <p>Jason Bellchambers reported that the high winds on Monday 6 September resulted in many trees down around Gowrie Park.</p>
<b>5.4 Latrobe Council</b>	<p>Jonathon Magor reported that Council is about to sign a contract with BridgePro for an alternative flood mitigation layout for Latrobe. Approvals (Dam, Heritage and Environmental) are being reworked. Central North Burrowing Crayfish will need offset habitats.</p>



Peter Freshney commented that the design includes a 300m box culvert under the town to divert the flood water.

#### 6.0 Recovery Coordinators Reports

##### 6.1 Central Coast Council

Nil to report

##### 6.2 Devonport City Council

Nil to report

##### 6.3 Kentish Council

Nil to report

##### 6.4 Latrobe Council

Michelle Dutton provided the following report prior to the meeting:

- Port Sorell Siege – Council opened an evacuation centre at Camp Banksia that catered for 11 with a further six who dropped in and went elsewhere. Three stayed overnight but the majority went back to their homes when permitted to shortly after 11pm. THS followed up with offering personal support.
- The death of a young female person in July has impacted the local community. There will be a community education session around suicide prevention in Latrobe Thursday 9 September. It is aimed at educating support people given the perceived lack of immediate support for those with mental health issues.
- Incident at Port Sorell Waste Transfer Station – Jason Bellchambers advised that in early August a member of public was using the waste bins. He had what is suspected as a medical episode resulting in his death. The Coroner is reviewing the case. Michelle Dutton advised that Council provided trauma support for staff and THS has offered the use of the personal support line.

#### 7.0 Members Reports including updates on Lessons Identified and Recent Incidents

##### 7.1 SES

Julie Bernhagen reported:

- Summary of operational activities 1 June – 31 August 2021 provided in Appendix 3.
- North-West Regional Emergency Coordination Centre (NWRECC) remains functional in a scalable & flexible format – meeting as required. Current work includes:
  - Evacuation planning in concurrent emergencies in conjunction with Tasmania Police.
  - Reviewing all NWRECC plans as part of outbreak planning.
  - Planning for NWRECC functioning in a COVID environment.
- Councils to continue to contact RECC for COVID-19 regional issues but noting much is now BAU.
- Weekly Updates & relevant information continue to be forwarded to REMC members including councils.



- COVID-Safe Evacuation Planning Guide should be signed off by Deputy State Controller this week. It will be a living document subject to constant change and review.
- SCC Planning through the State Planning Network will recommence desktop discussions from October.
- North-West Regional Emergency Management Committee November meeting will include:
  - Fire Season presentation by Tasmania Fire Service (TFS).
  - Presentation by Peter Middleton on changes to the flood and fire warnings.
- Activities of the Tasmanian Disaster Risk Assessment (TASDRA), of which Karen Stone is part of the Reference Group, include:
  - Series of workshops around the state now completed.
  - Hazardous materials and maritime workshops held in NW.
  - SES appreciated the participation and contributions by councils & agencies.
  - Draft workshop reports currently being distributed to stakeholders with TASDRA to follow later.
- Strengthening Telecommunications Against Natural Disasters (STAND) Phase 2 rollout in the coming months. This will include another 13 sites across the State.
- Neighbourhood Houses Tasmania has several facilities state-wide to support the community in times of need. Those in the Mersey-Leven include:

Neighbourhood House	Address	Town	Postcode
Devonport Community House	10 Morris Ave	Devonport	7310
East Devonport Community House	106 David St	East Devonport	7310
Ulverstone Neighbourhood House	8/10 Lugana Cres	West Ulverstone	7315

This information may be relevant for consideration and/or inclusion in future MEMPs/Municipal Recovery Plans. The website has more detailed information <https://www.nht.org.au/node/2>.

If you have any questions, please contact:

Michael Gordon  
Governance and Disaster Management Project Officer,  
Neighbourhood Houses Tasmania  
0417 330 354 [project@nht.org.au](mailto:project@nht.org.au)

- SES currently interviewing applicants for three regional Community Flood and Storm Resilience Planners.  
Planners will work with agencies and councils to develop Community Flood Plans & more detailed plans to assist emergency services.  
Look forward to introducing the new NW Flood Planner to councils





- 
- Wayne Richards, the former Regional Manager for SES NW has submitted his resignation and intends to retire effective 15 Sept 2021. Acknowledge Wayne's 10 years of service, which includes many meetings & forums which MLEMC members have been part of. Recruitment to permanently fill the position will be actioned.
  - Municipal Emergency Management Coordinator meetings – following meeting hold brief discussion with MEMCs for timing and meeting content preferences.

Jonathon Magor advised that the MOU between the SES and the Latrobe and Devonport Councils for the Mersey SES Unit is being finalised.

The Committee acknowledged the work that Wayne Richards has done over many years and thanked him.

Jason Bellchambers asked if vaccination status would factor into decisions on bringing people together in the Regional Emergency Coordination Centre. Julie Bernhagen advised that each agency has its own requirements about vaccination and DPfEM has no plans to make it compulsory. The Committee discussed various privacy issues and observations were that most people voluntarily offer their vaccination status.

---

## 7.2 Tasmania Police

Insp Steve Jones reported the following activities:

- There have been no fatal crashes and five serious MVAs in area since the last meeting.
- Siege at Port Sorell.
- Continuing COVID-19 compliance checks, in home and at hotels, and providing a presence at the Spirit of Tasmania terminal and the airports.
- Three search and rescue jobs since the start of July:
  - Rider on the Wild Mersey mountain bike track
  - Hiker on the Overland track at Cradle Mountain
  - Kayaker in the Wilmot River.
- Police intend to conduct a desktop exercise on an emergency at the Origin Energy site in Devonport.

---

## 7.3 Tasmania Fire Service

Mark Brownrigg reported on the following activities:

- Heybridge football club fire - accidental cause.
- Siege at Port Sorell – The need to activate the evacuation centre was flagged by TFS when it should have been triggered by Tas Police. A significant number of people were displaced from their homes while the street was closed during the siege.
- TFS attended the incident at the Port Sorell Waste Transfer Station observing that the site was locked down quickly and scene preserved by council staff.



- Expected to be a normal fire season, following a wet winter and lots of growth.
- The general street parking around the fire stations in Ulverstone and Penguin is restricting access for volunteers who are responding to call outs.
- Fuel reduction burning is about to commence.
- TFS has developed a program of public awareness about the fire risks associated with hoarding on private property. Leslie King is running the program from Hobart. Councils are asked to contact Mark if they identify these situations and he will provide more information on the program.
- There have been a number of cases where members of public have contacted Councils to complain about neighbours burning off causing smoke hazards. Council staff have been telling them to contact TFS, however it is a matter for the council EHO. This has been occurring at Central Coast, Latrobe and Kentish Councils.

#### **7.4 Tasmanian Health Services North West (THO-NW) Report**

Lisa Allison reported on the following activities:

- COVID-19 – THS remains at escalation level 1 preparation phase. This means mandatory mask wearing and visitor restrictions at the hospitals.
- Continuing to review emergency management plans.
- Providing personal support to 38 people in hotel quarantine.
- The Regional Social Recovery Group met Thursday 2 September; no significant issues were raised; the group discussed recent significant events.
- Continuing to work on COVID-safe evacuation processes.
- Completed BCP planning and decontamination training.

#### **7.5 Ambulance Tasmania (AT)**

Cam Anderson reported:

- Ambulance Tas has been busy including the incidents at Port Sorel.
- The Sheffield branch has been upgraded to a 24/7 service with a paramedic plus a volunteer.
- The emergency management exercise program is ramping up. There is a mass casualty exercise in Sheffield planned for October.
- COVID-19 – Ambulance Tas is well prepared, with well established procedures and a recent mandate for staff and volunteers to be vaccinated.

#### **7.6 DPIPWE**

No report

#### **7.7 TasPorts**

Dave Race reported:



- 
- TasPorts has appointed an Emergency Management Coordinator who will be the representative on this committee.
  - An ill person on a ship in port was successfully evacuated by TFS and police.
- 

#### **7.8 Devonport Airport**

Dave Race reported:

- Plane movements continue to be very low, with border restrictions on people travelling from NSW and Victoria.
- An emergency management exercise has been planned for 6 October; it will involve a COVID-19 type scenario.
- There have been a number of charter flights with people trying to enter the state without approval.
- The airport activated its COVID-19 plan this week; crews have been split at separate workplaces.

Mayor Freshney thanked Dave for his presentation on the Essendon airport incident.

Peter Rawlings introduced himself as the new Emergency Management Coordinator TasPorts; he commenced 25 August.

---

#### **7.9 TasWater**

Abigail Walters reported:

- TasWater is at 'Green' level with plans in place for a COVID-19 response.
  - Participated recently in a cyber security exercise conducted by the Australian Cyber Security Centre and involving 64 organisations. 34 TasWater staff from eight departments participated in the two-day functional exercise.
- 

#### **7.10 TasNetworks**

No report.

---

#### **7.11 TasGas**

No report

---

#### **7.12 Parks & Wildlife**

Lara Connell reported that DPIWPE's COVID-safe plan has been updated and is being implemented.

---

#### **7.13 TasRail**

No report

---

### **8.0 Emergency Management Plan Updates**

---

#### **8.1 Mersey Leven Emergency Management Plan**

Louise Maconachie stated that comments have been received back from Commander Williams and Matt Brocklehurst, and that the comments are relatively minor. The Committee agreed that the Municipal Emergency Management Coordinators could approve the revised version out of session. It will then be sent to Julie Bernhagen to facilitate sign-off by the Police Commissioner.



## 9.0. Emergency Management Risk Register

### 9.1 Review of Current Register

#### Mersey-Leven Emergency Management Risk Register

Jonathon Magor advised that he and Louise Maconachie had met with Cement Australia to get a better understanding of the karst system of underground caves and sinkholes in Railton for incorporating into the Mersey-Leven Emergency Management Risk Register. Two new risks have been drafted as a result. Cement Australia has reviewed and endorsed the new risks. The new risks can be added to the register and formally adopted by the Committee at the next meeting in conjunction with closing out the review of the dam safety risks (see below).

Jonathon Magor updated the Committee on the outcomes of a meeting with Laurie Dwyer, DPIW to discuss the risks relating to rural dams. Mr Dwyer suggested that the Committee does not change the dam safety risks in its register as works to review rural dams is slow going and they cannot give us any further information to advise the risk status.

#### Cradle Valley Emergency Management Risk Register

Louise Maconachie advised that we are seeking a quote from a consultant to review the register.

## 10.0 Other Emerging Issues & Upcoming Events

### 10.1 Workshops, Conferences and Training

Julie Bernhagen (SES) reported:

#### Education Opportunities

- Lessons Management Forum – AIDR – postponed to 26-27 October
  - Virtual participation \$245
  - <https://www.aidr.org.au/programs/australian-disaster-resilience-conference/>
- Australian Disaster Resilience Conference – postponed to 6-7 October
  - Virtual participation \$180+ GST
  - <https://www.aidr.org.au/programs/australian-disaster-resilience-conference/>
- AFAC Conference – Balancing Impact & Expectations – postponed to 5-8 October
  - Virtual conference prices start from \$495+GST
  - <https://www.afaconference.com.au/>
- Tasmanian Emergency Management Training (TasEMT) – Reminder
  - <https://www.ses.tas.gov.au/emergency-management-2/tasemt/>

#### Australasian Inter-Service Incident Management System (AIIMS) Training Opportunity



- 
- Emergency management doctrine for the fire and emergency services to resolve incidents in an integrated and effective response.
  - Control, Planning, Intelligence, Public Information, Operations and Logistics (also Finance etc).
  - Regional Emergency Planner is in discussion with a training provider from mainland to do a series of workshops targeted mainly at councils but include other agencies to bolster numbers if needed.
    - SREMC have numbers for a council only session.
    - Need minimum of 20 for each session.
    - 3-day session of Accredited training is approximately \$600.
    - Alternative sessions are not accredited i.e., 2-day session.
    - Preference to offer a session in the NW to encourage participation with minimum travel and associated costs.
    - Need to gauge interest before formalising arrangements.

Regional Level EM Awareness

- Regional Planner available to councils who wish introduction or upskilling on WebEOC.
  - Regional Planner can explore other training needs for existing or new staff with REMC members.
  - Do not need large numbers – one or two participants is acceptable for sessions.
- 

**10.2 Funding Opportunities (Julie Bernhagen)**

Julie Bernhagen (SES) reported:

- Natural Disaster Risk Reduction Grants Program (NDRRGP)  
Program closed and applications under assessment.
  - Resilient Australia Awards 2021  
Awards closed and presentations will be made later in the year.
- 

**11.0 General Business**

---

**11.1 Mersey-Leven Emergency Management Committee Terms of Reference**

The Committee's Terms of Reference is due for review. Mayor Freshney advised that any suggested changes be sent to Louise Maconachie for discussion and approval out of session by the Municipal Coordinators.

---

**12.0 Confirmation of Next Meeting Date**

---

Wednesday 8 December – location to be advised; format with teams and in person to continue

---

**Meeting closed at 1300**





## APPENDIX 1 Meeting Participation

### Attendees

### Latrobe/Kentish/Teams

Cr Peter Freshney	Mayor – Latrobe Council	Latrobe
Cr Graham Brown	Deputy Mayor – Latrobe Council	Latrobe
Cr Tim Wilson	Mayor – Kentish Council	Kentish
Cr Annette Rockliff	Mayor – Devonport City Council	Kentish
Cr Jan Bonde	Mayor Central Coast Council	Teams (from 11:30)
Jonathan Magor	Municipal Coordinator (LC & KC)	Latrobe
Jason Bellchambers	Deputy Municipal Coordinator (LC & KC)	Latrobe
Paul Breaden	Municipal Coordinator (CCC)	Teams (from 11:30)
Phil Barker	Deputy Municipal Coordinator (CCC)	Teams
Karen Stone	Municipal Coordinator (DCC)	Teams
Kylie Lunson	Deputy Municipal Coordinator (DCC)	Teams
Leigh Gracie	Deputy Recovery Coordinator (KC)	Kentish
Daryl Connelly	Recovery Coordinator (CCC)	Teams
Insp Steve Jones	TasPol	Latrobe
Mark Brownrigg	TFS	Latrobe
Julie Bernhagen	SES	Latrobe
Cam Anderson	Ambulance Tasmania	Latrobe
Craig Downing	Ambulance Tasmania	Teams
Lara Jedyne	Ambulance Tasmania	Teams
Lisa Allison	Tasmanian Health Service – NW Region	Teams
Lara Connell	Parks & Wildlife	Teams
Nic Deka	Parks & Wildlife	Latrobe
Dave Race	Devonport Airport	Latrobe
Peter Rawlings	TasPorts	Teams
Abigail Walters	TasWater	Teams
Louise Maconachie	Minute taker (LC & KC)	Latrobe

### Apologies

Michelle Dutton	Recovery Coordinator (LC)
Glenys Nicholls	Deputy Recovery Coordinator (LC)
Insp Shave LeFevre	Tasmania Police – Central West Division
Snr Sgt Anthea Maingay	Tasmania Police -Devonport
Sgt Brett Saarinen	Tasmania Police - Ulverstone
David Meldrum	TFS







Colin Smith	SES
Stewart Dracup	TasRail
Mick Hartwell	TasPorts
Doug White	TasNetworks
Ryan Wilkinson	Biosecurity Tasmania
Andrew Bambridge	TasGas

UNCONFIRMED




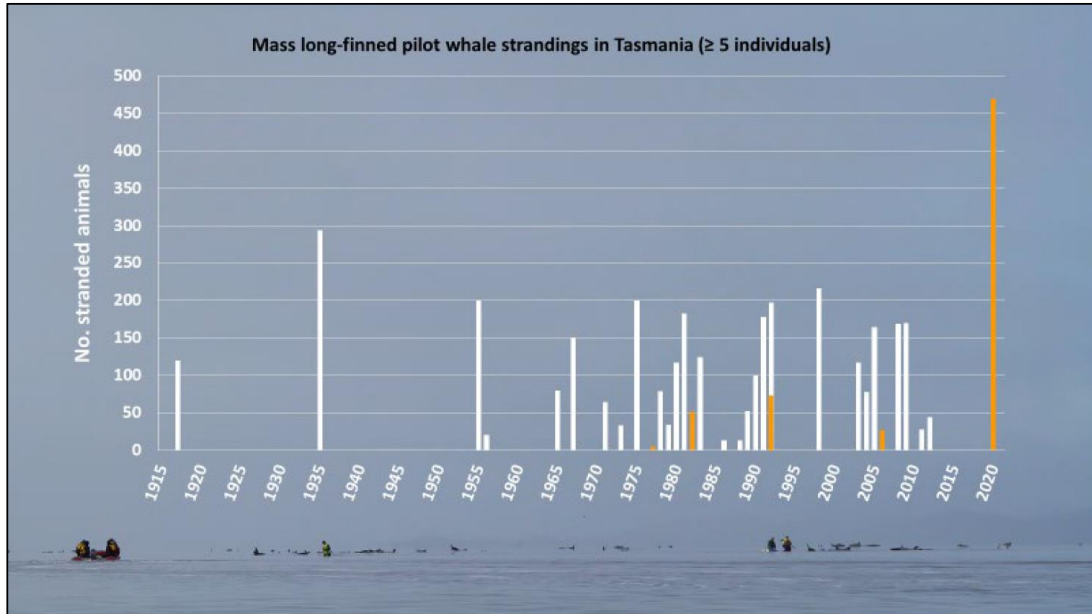
## APPENDIX 2 PWS Presentation – Strahan Whale Stranding

<p><b>Macquarie Heads Whale Stranding</b> <b>September 2020</b></p>	<p>     </p> <p><b>Mersey-Leven Emergency Management Committee Meeting</b></p> <p><b>8 September 2021</b></p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The whales stranded during the night of Sunday 20 September 2020.</li> <li>• Incident response was initiated early Monday 21 September.</li> <li>• Rescue of the first whales occurred on Tuesday 22 September.</li> <li>• The last whale was rescued on Saturday 26 September.</li> <li>• The disposal phase commenced on Friday 25 September and took 5 days.</li> </ul>	

**Key Facts:**

- 470 Long-finned pilot whales stranded (80% adult / 20% juvenile)
- 114 whales rescued successfully – success
- Tasmania's, and Australia's, largest mass stranding event
- Unprecedented global media interest
- 200+ personnel directly involved (85 DPIPWE/43 Fish farms/60 volunteers)
- 7623 hours combined
- 8 fish farm vessels/2 TasPol vessels/2 PWS boats/6 SLST IRBs/2 MCP
- Cost - \$430,000 (Fish farm contribution gratis)

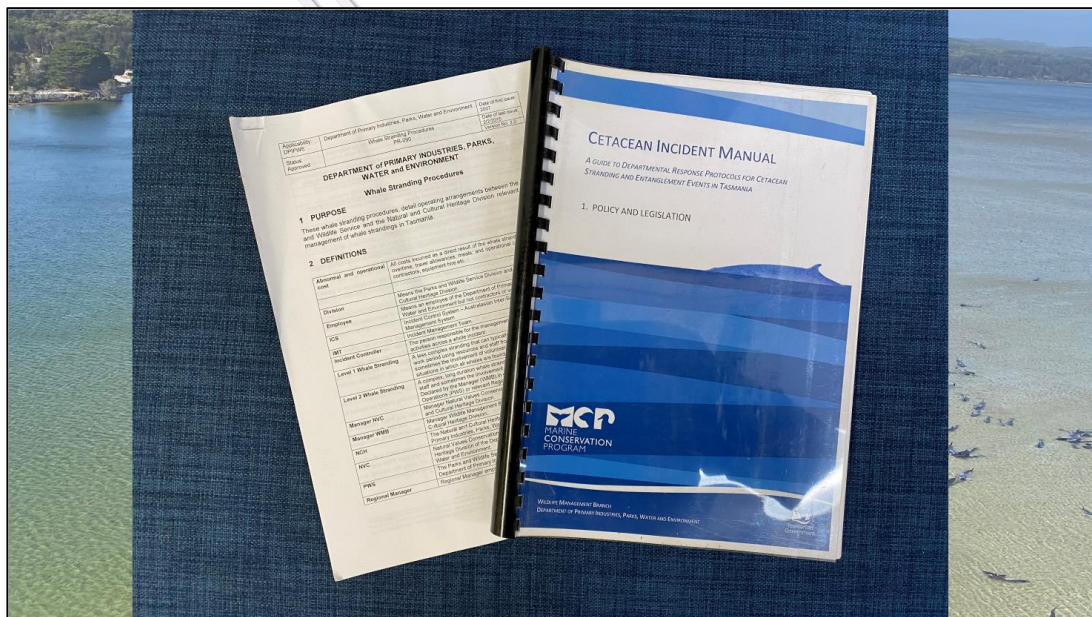








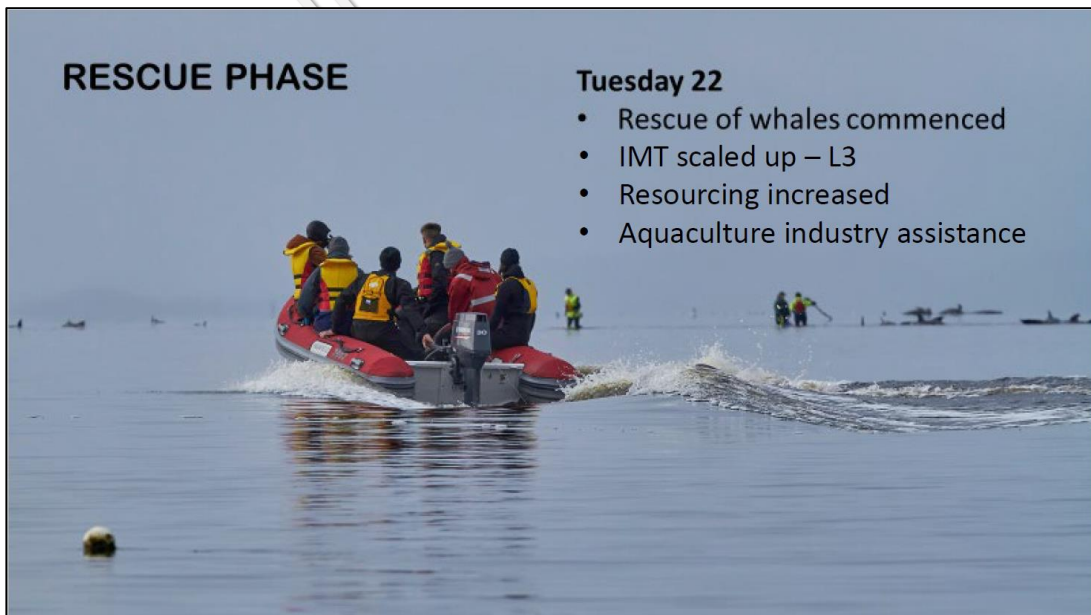






### Incident Response

- Monday 21 September
- Site secured
- IMT established
- Mobilisation of resources
- Triage of whales
- Site/incident assessment
- Response planning



### RESCUE PHASE

#### Tuesday 22

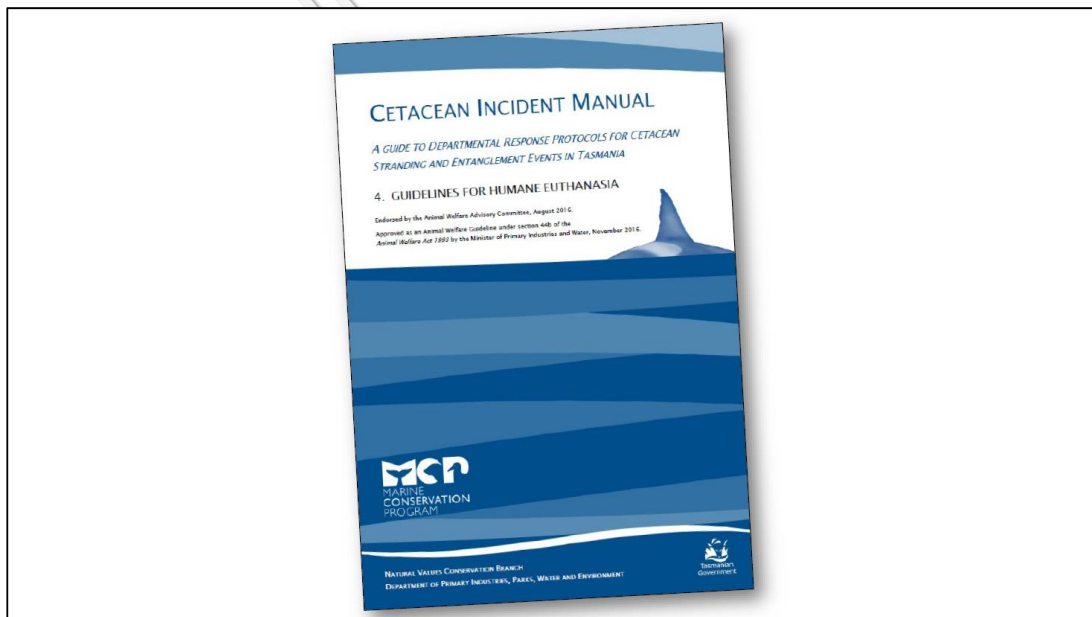
- Rescue of whales commenced
- IMT scaled up – L3
- Resourcing increased
- Aquaculture industry assistance



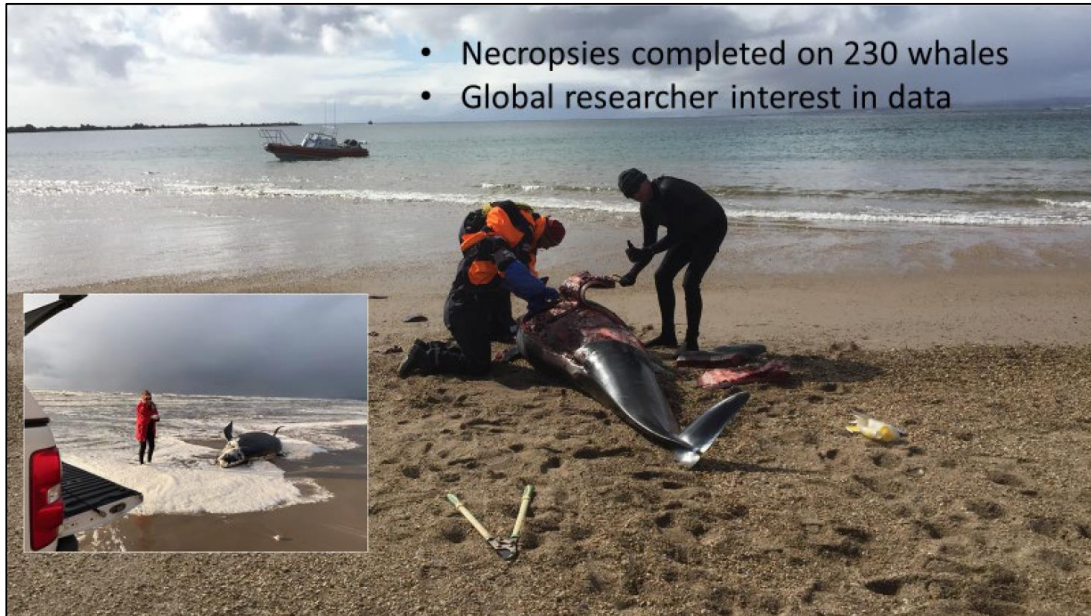








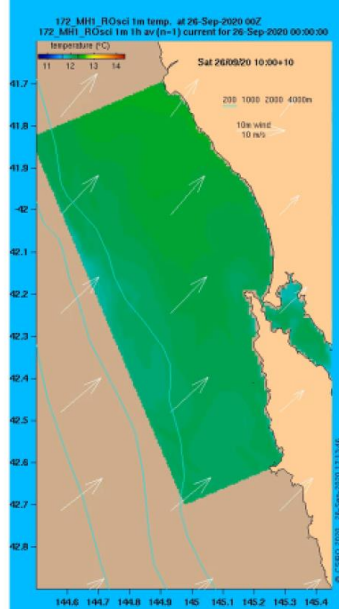






### Disposal Options / concerns

- Leave in situ
- Landfill
- Disposal at sea
- Time critical
- CSIRO Modelling



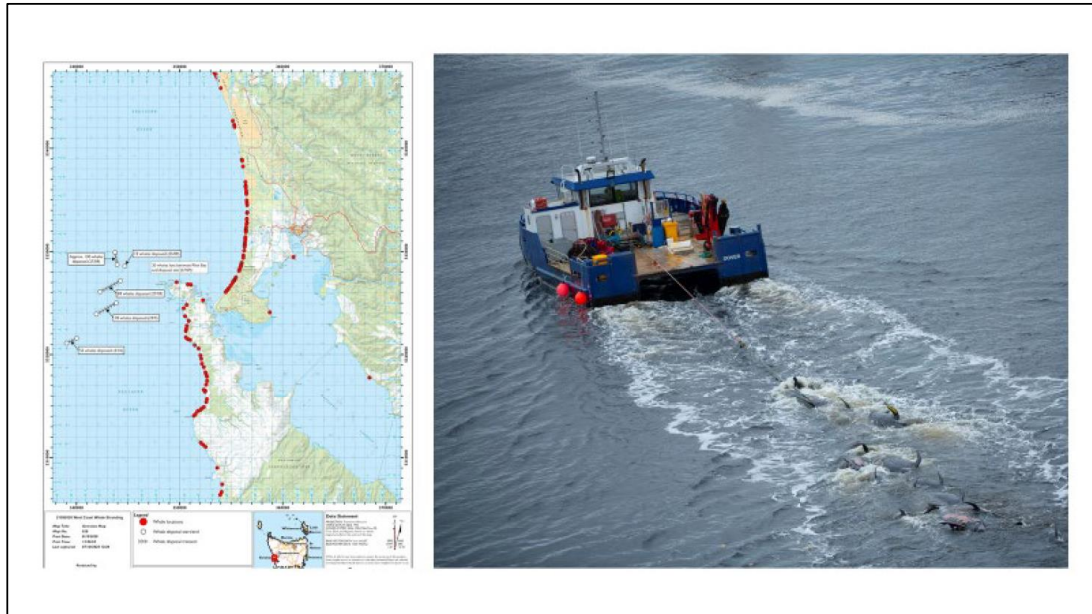
### Disposal commenced on Friday 25 September

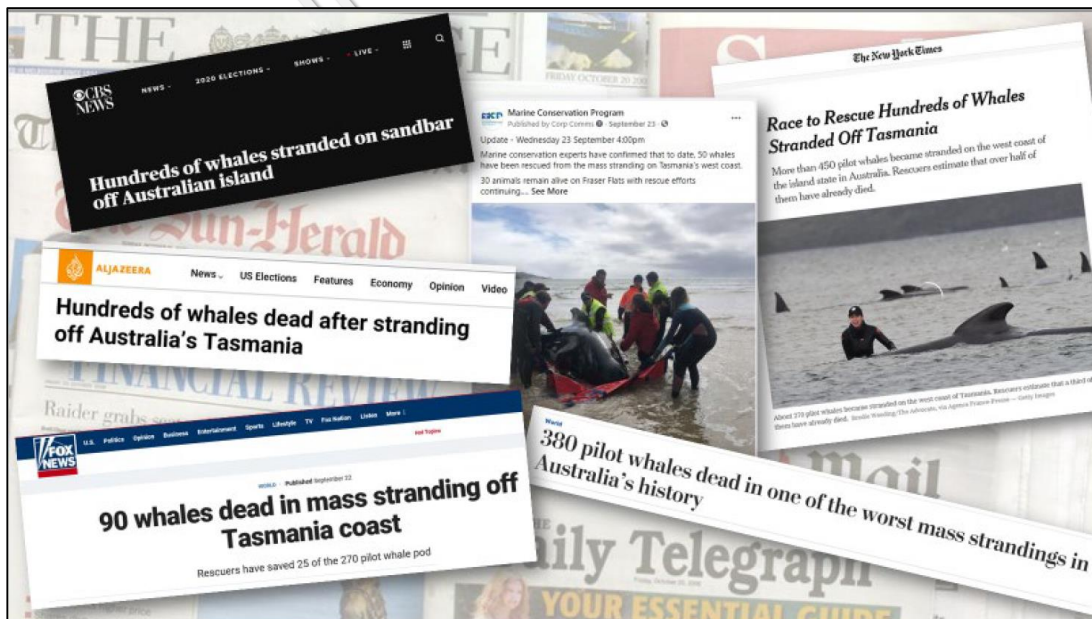
#### Disposal Summary

- ~330 whales disposed of at sea (10 in landfill)
- ~130 whales washed back on shore (majority unslashed)
- ~60 buried on Ocean Beach (no issues identified to date)

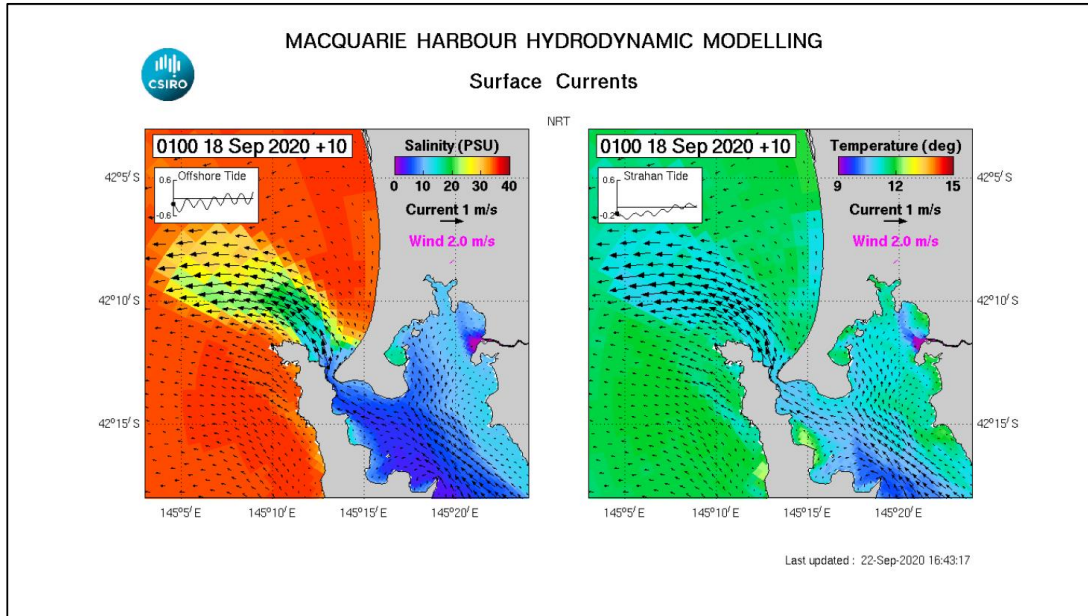












POST EVENT

- Ongoing monitoring
- Draft Debrief Report (36 recommendations)
- Final Report approved by DPIPWE
- 6 Major Recommendations
  1. Finalise the Cetacean Incident Manual
  2. Review/update Training Priorities
  3. Develop a Cetacean ERP for Macquarie Heads & surrounds
  4. Develop MOUs with external parties
  5. Review/improve equipment provision and management
  6. Develop/encourage research projects related to cetacean incidents at Macquarie Heads





**APPENDIX 3 Summary of SES Operational Activities – 1 June – 31 August 2021**

Unit	Miscellaneous Operations	RCR / MVA	SAR	Storm / Flood
Central Coast	COVID-19 Isolation Checks 8 tasks, 65 hours  Assist Tas Police with traffic management at crime scene 36 hours	9 tasks 64.5 hours	Nil	Pumping water away from residents at Turners Beach Caravan Park 25 hours  Monitoring Forth River water levels 3.3 hours
Kentish	Assist Tas Ambulance with patient carry 3 hours  Tree across road 2 hours	3 tasks 33.5 hours	Assist Tas Police with search of property at Longford 21 hours	5 tasks 45.5 hours <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Tree across road x 3</li> <li>• Overflowing road drains x 2</li> </ul>
Mersey	Assist Tas Police with lighting, traffic management at crime scene (Ulverstone) 146 hours  Assist Tas Police with lighting, traffic management at crime scene (Port Sorell) 38 hours  Assist TFS with lighting for structural fire (Heybridge) 20 hours	1 task 4.5 hours Provide lighting	Assist Tas Police with search of property at Longford 17 hours	14 tasks 43.5 hours <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Loose roofing x 7</li> <li>• Overflowing gutter x 2</li> <li>• Broken skylight x 2</li> <li>• Unsecured trampoline x 1</li> <li>• Fallen tree x 2</li> <li>• Devonport area</li> </ul> Monitoring Mersey River water levels 6 hours



Unit	Miscellaneous Operations	RCR / MVA	SAR	Storm / Flood
Search & Rescue	Nil	NA	Nil	NA
<b>Totals</b>	<b>14 tasks 310 hours</b>	<b>13 tasks 102.5 hours</b>	<b>2 tasks 38 hours</b>	<b>22 tasks 123.3 hours</b>

UNCONFIRMED

**Minutes of the Planning Authority Committee of the Devonport City Council  
held in the Aberdeen Room, Level 2, paranaple centre,137 Rooke Street, Devonport  
on Monday 11 October 2021 commencing at 5:30 PM**

**Present** Cr A Rockliff (Mayor) in the Chair  
Cr J Alexiou  
Cr P Hollister  
Cr S Milbourne  
Cr L Murphy  
Cr L Perry

**Councillors in Attendance** Cr G Enniss  
Cr A Jarman  
Cr L Laycock

**Council Officers:** General Manager, M Atkins  
Deputy General Manager, J Griffith  
Development Services Manager, K Lunson  
Senior Town Planner, C Milnes

**Audio Recording:** All persons in attendance were advised that it is Council policy to record Council meetings, in accordance with Council's Digital Recording Policy. The meeting was live streamed via YouTube.

## **1 APOLOGIES**

There were no apologies received.

## 2 DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST

The following Declarations of Interest were advised:

Councillor	Item No	Reason	Remain in the meeting? Yes/No	If remaining, reasons for decision
Cr L Murphy	4.1	Employed in the Real Estate Industry	Yes	I am not known to the proponent; I have not been previously engaged by the proponent and to the best of my knowledge the company that I am employed by has not had dealings with the proponent.

## 3 DELEGATED APPROVALS

### 3.1 PLANNING APPLICATIONS APPROVED UNDER DELEGATED AUTHORITY

#### PAC21/11 RESOLUTION

MOVED: Cr Perry  
SECONDED: Cr Murphy

That the list of delegated approvals be received.

FOR: Cr Alexiou, Cr Hollister, Cr Milbourne, Cr Murphy, Cr Perry and Cr Rockliff  
AGAINST: Nil

CARRIED 6 / 0



## 4 DEVELOPMENT REPORTS

### 4.1 PA2021.0125 - 139 WAVERLEY ROAD DON - 2 LOT SUBDIVISION

#### PAC21/12 RESOLUTION

MOVED: Cr Perry  
SECONDED: Cr Milbourne

That the Planning Authority, pursuant to the provisions of the *Tasmanian Planning Scheme – Devonport 2020* and Section 57 of the *Land Use Planning and Approvals Act 1993*, approve application PA2021.0125 and grant a Permit to develop land identified as 139 Waverley Road, Don for the following purposes:

- 2 lot subdivision

Subject to the following conditions:

1. The Development is to proceed generally in accordance with the submitted plans and documentation referenced as
  - a. Development Application Proposal Plan, DWG No 1886-D01 dated 23 July, 2021 by Land and Sea Surveys;
  - b. Bushfire Hazard Management Report and Bushfire Hazard Management Plan Version 1, date 12 August, 2021 by Environmental Service & Design; and
  - c. Landslide Risk Assessment, Site Classification and Onsite Wastewater Disposal Assessment and Design, Reference No. GL21063Ab, dated 24 March, 2021 by Geoton Pty Ltd;copies are attached and endorsed as documents forming part of this Planning Permit.
2. Building envelopes, including areas for on-site wastewater disposal and bushfire hazard management areas, are to be identified on the final plan. The building envelope for Lot 2 is to be drawn in accordance with Site Plan, Project No. GL19100A, Figure No. 6, dated 7/5/2019 by Geoton Pty Ltd.
3. As much vegetation as possible is to be retained within the Bushfire Hazard Management Areas in accordance with the specifications under clause 1.5 of the approved Bushfire Hazard Management Plan.
4. The Council Certificate page of the final plan documentation is to state that the lots are not suitable for primary treated effluent.
5. Declared weeds, including blackberry, may be removed from the property in accordance with the *Weed Management Act 1999*.
6. Concentrated stormwater is to be discharged in accordance with the National Construction Code.
7. A sealed driveway for lots 1 and 2 is to be generally constructed in accordance with Tasmanian Standard Drawings TSD-R03 and TSD-R04 with a shallow dish to ensure no damming of overland flow from the upstream nature strip.
8. The developer is to contact TasNetworks regarding driveway access for lot 2. The developer must comply with any requirements of TasNetworks.

9. The gates on the fence line are to be set back a minimum of 7m from the edge of the existing road seal.
10. The developer is to comply with the conditions specified in the Submission to Planning Authority Notice which TasWater has required to be included in the planning permit pursuant to section 56P(1) of the *Water and Sewerage Industry Act 2008*. A copy of this notice is attached.

Note: The following is provided for information purposes.

The development is to comply with the requirements of the current National Construction Code. The developer is to obtain the necessary building and plumbing approvals and provide the required notifications in accordance with the *Building Act 2016* prior to commencing building or plumbing work.

Addressing:

- Lot 1 will retain the current address of 139 Waverley Road.
- Lot 2 will become 153 Waverley Road.

This complies with AS/NZS 4819.2011 Rural and urban addressing.

Hours of Construction shall be: Monday to Friday Between 7am - 6pm, Saturday between 9am -6pm and Sunday and statutory holidays 10am - 6pm.

During the construction or use of these facilities all measures are to be taken to prevent nuisance. Air, noise and water pollution matters are subject to provisions of the *Building Regulations 2016* or the *Environmental Management and Pollution Control Act 1994*.

Sediment control measures will be required during construction of any future dwelling on Lot 1 to ensure the adjacent watercourse is not negatively impacted.

In regard to condition 5, the applicant/developer should contact the Department of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment Tasmania – Ph 6165 3777.

In regard to conditions 6-9, the applicant should contact Council's Infrastructure & Works Department – Ph 6424 0511 with any enquiries.

In regard to condition 10, the applicant/developer should contact TasWater – Ph 136992 with any enquiries.

Enquiries regarding other conditions can be directed to Council's Development Services Department – Ph 6424 0511.

FOR: Cr Alexiou, Cr Hollister, Cr Milbourne, Cr Murphy, Cr Perry and Cr Rockliff  
AGAINST: Nil

CARRIED 6 / 0

## **5 CLOSURE**

**There being no further business on the agenda the Mayor declared the meeting closed at 5:34pm.**

Confirmed

Chairperson