



THE COMMITTEE AGENDA & REPORTS

for the meeting

Tuesday 17 August 2021
at 5:30 pm

in the Colonel Light Room
Adelaide Town Hall



Members - The Right Honourable the Lord Mayor, Sandy Verschoor
Deputy Lord Mayor, Councillor Couros (Chair)
Councillors Abrahamzadeh, Donovan, Hou, Hyde, Khera, Knoll,
Mackie, Martin, Moran and Snape.

1. Acknowledgement of Country

At the opening of The Committee meeting, the Chair will state:

'Council acknowledges that we are meeting on traditional Country of the Kaurna people of the Adelaide Plains and pays respect to Elders past and present. We recognise and respect their cultural heritage, beliefs and relationship with the land. We acknowledge that they are of continuing importance to the Kaurna people living today.

And we also extend that respect to other Aboriginal Language Groups and other First Nations who are present today.'

2. Apologies and Leave of Absence

Nil

3. Confirmation of Minutes – 3/8/2021 [TC]

That the Minutes of the meeting of The Committee held on 3 August 2021, be taken as read and be confirmed as an accurate record of proceedings.

4. Discussion Forum Items

Presentations

- 4.1. Toward Home Alliance
- 4.2. New WCH Master Plan

Workshops

Strategic Alignment – Thriving Communities

- 4.3. Electronic Advertising [2021/00566] [Page 2]

Strategic Alignment – Strong Economies

- 4.4. Night Time Economy [2013/01378] [Page 21]

5. Closure

Thriving Communities

Electronic Advertising

To provide Members with information & seek feedback in relation to the assessment and regulation of electronic advertising

17 August 2021

Regulatory Services

Steve Zaluski

At the 11 May 2021 meeting, Council resolved:

That the administration provides a workshop, within 4 months of the date of this motion, covering:

- Current powers within which the council may act in relation to the brightness of electronic, LED and other illuminated advertising boards visible on city streets;
- Options for submissions to the state government with respect to legislating for expanded powers for the council to effectively regulate the luminance of such advertising;
- Methods by which luminance intensity may be measured;
- Relevant South Australian and Australian standards for luminance intensity;
- Any other relevant aspects to the issue. And invite member feedback, with an overall view to enabling the council in future to effectively regulate luminance intensity of electronic, LED or otherwise illuminated screens within our public realm.

- There are several areas of legislation which govern electronic advertisements, including the:
 - *Planning, Development and Infrastructure (PDI) Act 2016*
 - PDI (General) Regulations 2017
 - SA Planning and Design Code
 - Department of Infrastructure and Transport (DIT) Advertising Signs Assessment Guidelines
 - Australian Standards
- Council regulates electronic advertisements through the Development Assessment process, and monitors compliance largely through investigating customer requests & complaints
- In the last 3 years, Council have responded to 8 customer complaints in relation to the luminance levels of 6 signs

KEY QUESTION 1

What are Members views regarding the legislative powers currently available regarding brightness and luminance levels?

KEY QUESTION 2

What are Members views regarding our approach to managing the brightness/luminance levels of electronic advertisements through current assessment and compliance processes?

Opportunities	Comment
Policy	Not as a result of this workshop.
Consultation	Not as a result of this workshop.
Resource	Any change to our compliance monitoring approach may require additional resources
Risk / Legal / Legislative	Any changes sought may require seeking changes to the <i>PDI Act 2016</i> or Planning and Development Code
Opportunities	Not as a result of this workshop.

Budget/Financial Implications

Implication	Comment
21/22 Budget Allocation	Not as a result of this workshop.
21/22 Budget Reconsideration (if applicable)	Not as a result of this workshop.
Proposed 22/23 Budget Allocation	Not as a result of this workshop.
Ongoing Costs (eg maintenance cost)	Not as a result of this workshop.
Other Funding Sources	Not as a result of this workshop.

Electronic Advertising Workshop Outline

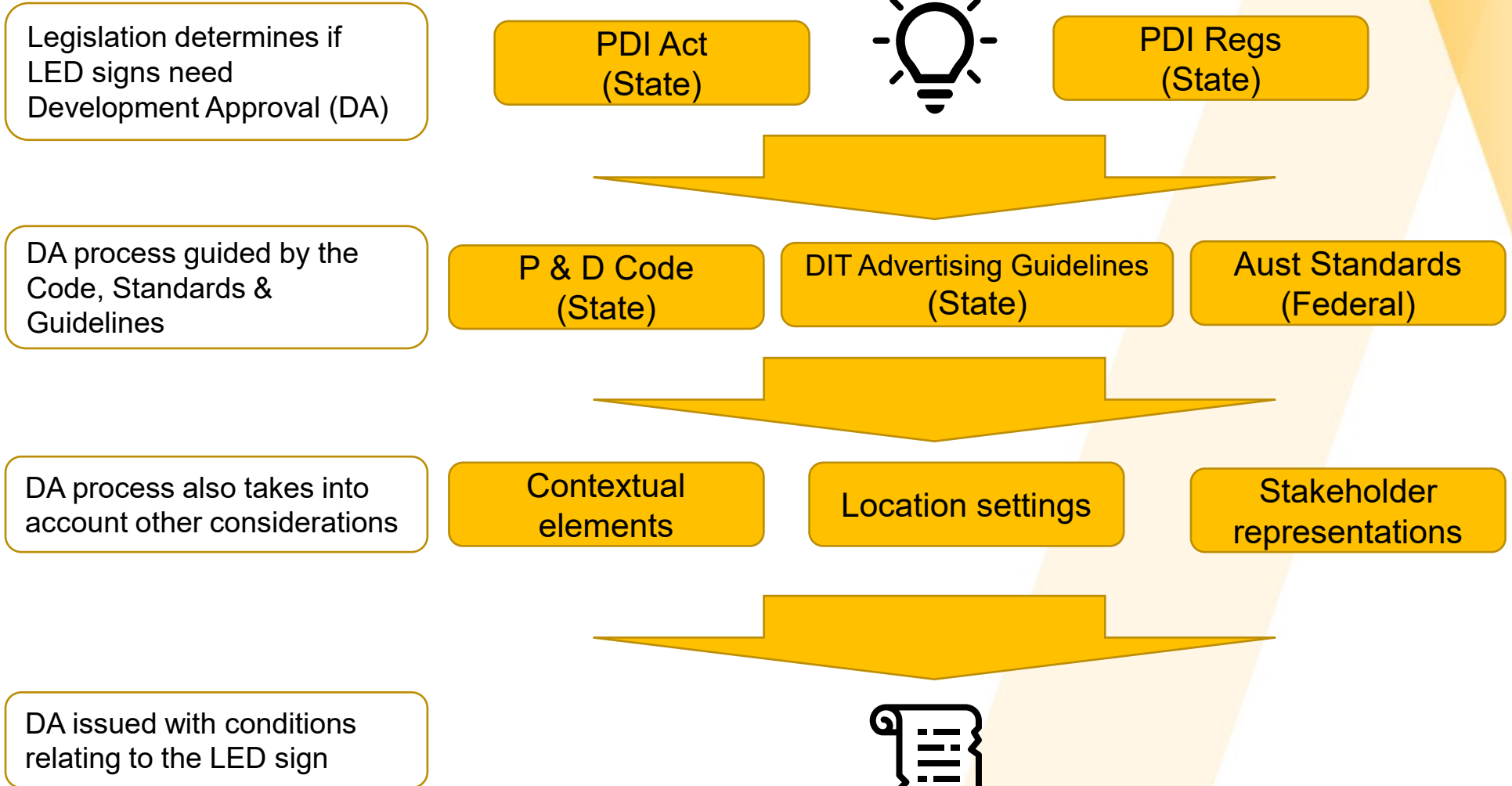
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1. Legislative Powers to Regulate – Overview
2. Legislative Powers to Regulate – In Detail
3. Development Approval Condition Examples
4. Compliance Monitoring – Our Approach & Powers
5. Compliance Monitoring Examples
6. Methods of Measurement
7. Process for Expanding Powers & Making Changes
8. Next Steps



Electronic Advertising Powers to Regulate – Overview

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Regulations Guiding Assessment – In Detail

- Planners are guided by the following when assessing Development Applications

Planning & Development Code

General Development Policy – Advertisements

Advertisements and advertising hoardings are appropriate to context, efficient and effective in communicating with the public, limited in number to avoid clutter, and do not create hazard.

Amenity Impacts

Light spill from advertisement illumination does not unreasonably compromise the amenity of sensitive receivers.

Safety

Advertisements and/or advertising hoardings do not distract or create a hazard to drivers through excessive illumination.

Advertisements and/or advertising hoardings do not create a hazard to drivers by:

- being liable to interpretation by drivers as an official traffic sign or signal
- obscuring or impairing drivers' view of official traffic signs or signals
- obscuring or impairing drivers' view of features of a road that are potentially hazardous (such as junctions, bends, changes in width and traffic control devices) or other road or rail vehicles at/or approaching level crossings.

Advertisements and/or advertising hoardings do not create a hazard by distracting drivers from the primary driving task at a location where the demands on driver concentration are high.

Advertising near signalised intersections does not cause unreasonable distraction to road users through illumination, flashing lights, or moving or changing displays or messages

Regulations Guiding Assessment – In Detail (cont...)

- Electronic signs with the potential to impact traffic are assessed in line with the Department for Infrastructure and Transport (DIT) [Advertising Signs Assessment Guidelines](#) for Road Safety (excerpt below), which reference the Australian Standards

Luminance and Adaptive Dimming

Luminance levels should not exceed those of static signs in typical ambient light conditions, with the sign so highly illuminated as to impair the conspicuous nature of traffic signals.

All electronic signs must be equipped with a sensor to measure the ambient light level of the surrounding environment and adjust the sign luminance to suit.

System malfunctions may result in moving or 'jumping' images or blocks of colour appearing on a display, which could in turn become a distraction risk or create driver confusion. An automatic error detection system in place enables the 'removal' of such distractions from the road environment until such time that the sign can be repaired. The sign should incorporate an automatic error detection system which will turn the display off or to a blank, black screen should the screen or system malfunction. Furthermore, the system should ensure it contains measures to prevent 'hacking' or unauthorised modification.

Control systems shall be programmed to adopt a minimum of four levels of stepped dimming to suit a range of ambient light levels from dark of night to fully sunlit conditions. Guidance on sign luminance and relevant test methods is contained in AS 4852.1:2009, Table 3.3 and Appendix C and is reproduced in part in Table 4 below.

Table 4 – Luminance levels for internally illuminated signs

Ambient Conditions	Sign Illuminance Vertical Component (Lux)	All Colours	
		Sign Luminance (Cd/m ²) Max	Sign Luminance (Cd/m ²) Min
Sunny Day	40000	6300	2800
Cloudy Day	4000	1100	500
Twilight	400	300	200
Dusk	40	200	100
Night	20	200	60

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Site Specific Veiling Luminance or 200, whichever is the lower (refer veiling luminance calculation)

Australian Standards

AS 4282:2019 Control of the Obtrusive Effects of Outdoor Lighting

The standard sets out requirements for the control of the obtrusive effects of outdoor lighting.

The standard is referenced by Designers of outdoor lighting, as an aid to producing lighting systems that control obtrusive effects to an acceptable degree.

Legislation allows use of Australian Standards in any conditions imposed during the DA process which provide specific guidance on appropriate luminance levels.

Regulations Guiding Assessment – In Detail (cont...)

- As part of the DA, conditions relating to lighting can be included
- Conditions can be quite prescriptive, or broad and general
- Conditions are placed at the discretion of the Planner assessing the application, factoring in the contextual circumstances surrounding each DA and location
- Signage must be installed in accordance with the conditions included in the DA
- Future changes to legislation/standards do not apply retrospectively
- If not conditioned at the DA stage, enforcing compliance is difficult



Regulating Luminance Levels – Example DA conditions

Example 1: Commonly used for LED signs not considered to pose an impact to traffic:

The luminance levels of the LED sign shall not result in excessive levels of illumination or glare to the reasonable satisfaction of Council.

Example 2: Less common, often used with LED signs near signalled intersections:

2.
 - a) All digital display signs will need to meet the minimum requirements of the Department of Planning, Transport and Infrastructures Advertising Signs Assessment Guidelines for Road Safety.
 - b) The proposed sign shall not utilise the colours green, yellow or red as the predominant background colours. Additionally, the above colours shall not be utilised as a block within the advertising display.
 - c) The sign shall not scroll, flash, move or rotate in any manner.
 - d) Each display shall have a self-contained message that is simple, effective and easily assimilated by glance appreciation, shall not contain any elements of a salacious or controversial nature and shall not imitate a traffic control device in any way.
 - e) The operational system for the sign shall incorporate an automatic error detection system which will turn the display off or to a blank, black screen should the screen or system malfunction.
 - f) That the sign shall be turned off, or the advertising display modified on the direction, of Council or the Commissioner of Highways or their legal delegate where the sign is deemed to be an unreasonable distraction or is considered to be a hazard to the travelling public.
 - g) Illuminated signage shall not be permitted to operate in such a manner that could result in impairing the ability of a road user by means of high levels of illumination or glare. Subsequently, the LED components of the sign/s shall be limited to the following stepped luminance levels:

Ambient Conditions	Sign Illuminance Vertical Component (Lux)	Sign Luminance (Cd/m2) Max
Sunny Day	40,000	6,300
Cloudy Day	4,000	1,100
Twilight	400	300
Dusk	40	200
Night	<4	150

Additionally, the luminance contrast between consecutive displays shall be limited to a maximum of 2:1 (Note: For the purposes of this condition luminance contrast is defined as the ratio of the average luminance of the consecutive displays).

- h) The display is static in nature and only change at intervals no less than 45 seconds.
- i) The lead in and out of the sign must not be able to be read by drivers. The time for the lead in and out must be a maximum of 2 seconds.

Compliance Monitoring – Our Approach

Compliance Monitoring – Fast Facts	
Complaints regarding luminance levels lodged with Customer Centre during this time	8 complaints, relating to 6 signs
Complaints resolved successfully	5, with 1 referred to State Planning Commission
Signs issued with DA over past 3 years (includes all signs, not only electronic signs)	430

- Formally measuring luminance levels is a technical skillset not currently resourced within Council’s City Safety teams
- Our current approach to monitoring compliance with luminance levels is largely reactive & complaint based, engaging with business owners to take action when required
- Council’s inspection approach and obligations under the PDI Act are guided by the State Planning Commission, through Practice Directions 8 & 9
- The below table summaries the Practice Directions which guide where our building & compliance inspection resources are focused
- If Council were to include regular inspections and monitoring of all electronic signage across the City, alternate resourcing options and additional skills/equipment would be required

Building Classes	Legislative Requirement	Frequency
Class 1 (e.g. stand-alone dwellings)	66% of all works commenced each year	At least one inspection per year until works are complete
Class 2-9 (e.g. apartment complexes, shops, hotels)	90% of all works commenced each year	At least one inspection per year until works are complete
Class 10b (which covers signage) <small>The Committee Meeting - Agenda - 17 August 2021</small>	No requirement to inspect	As required (reactive)

Compliance Monitoring – Our Powers

- Generally speaking, powers to monitor compliance come from being able to enforce the conditions outlined in the DA, and the DIT [Advertising Signs Assessment Guidelines](#)
- If not captured in the DA, enforcement becomes more difficult if building owners do not respond to our initial engagement
- Alternative powers exist (below), however they have not been tested within CoA

GENERAL POWERS UNDER THE PDI ACT

- 231—Advertisements

(1) If, in the opinion of the Commission or a council, an advertisement or advertising hoarding—

(a) disfigures the natural beauty of a locality or otherwise detracts from the amenity of a locality; or

b) is contrary to the character desired for a locality under the Planning and Design Code,

the Commission or council may, by notice served in accordance with the regulations on the advertiser or the owner or occupier of the land on which the advertisement or advertising hoarding is situated, whether or not a development authorisation has been granted in respect of the advertisement or advertising hoarding, order that person to remove or obliterate the advertisement or to remove the advertising hoarding (or both) within a period specified in the notice (which must be a period of at least 28 days from the date of service of the notice)

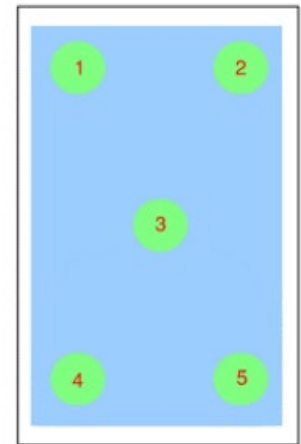
Compliance Monitoring – Example

- The recent example highlighted by Members was resolved via inspection and conversation with the business owner
- Specific conditions negotiated as part of the DA process were effective in being able to manage compliance, as well as generate a positive reaction from the business owner
- External resources were used to conduct the luminance testing due to the skillset and equipment required to undertake the assessment, at both day and night time hours
- Following this work, the brightness has been lowered, and the sign has been fully serviced



Compliance Monitoring – Methods of Measurement

- Specialised luminance meters such as a '*Hagner Universal Photometer*' or a '*Hioki Lux Hi Tester*' can be used to obtain measurements
- Luminance/brightness measure = Cd/m² – candelas per square metre
- Luminance measurements are typically taken at five points of a sign and under different conditions (day cloudy, day sunny, dusk, night)
- For signs displaying multiple advertisements on a repeat cycle, focus is given to the one displaying the most white
- Spill lighting into other sources also needs to be considered i.e. neighbouring properties
- While anyone can purchase and use these tools, if being used for formal enforcement, exact measurements & technical skillets may be required



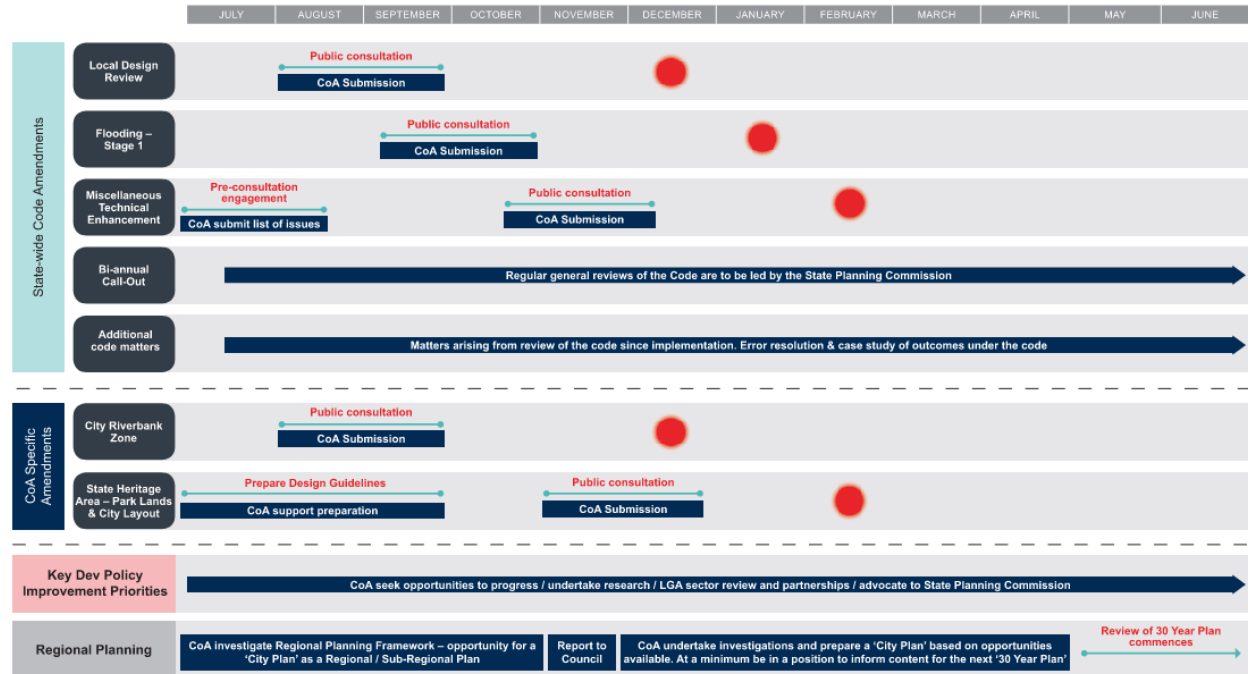
MEASUREMENT AREA



Expanding Powers or Code Amendments

- Expanding powers via a change to the Code would require a formal Code Amendment, to be led by the State Planning Commission and needing agreement of the sector (or all councils)
- A Work Program for Code Amendments was presented to Council on 10 August 2021
- Electronic advertising has not been called out as a specific priority for Code Amendment
- Should Members wish to pursue this, Council could resolve to add this as a priority matter, or seek for it to be progressed under ‘Additional Code Matters’

City of Adelaide
Code Amendments – 2021/2022 Draft Work Program



Notes: Dates and projects, based on content information available.

KEY:

- State Gov Led
- CoA Led
- Estimated Decision

It is worth noting the below steps are underway:

- Reviewing the standard conditions regarding illumination inserted in DAs
- Investigating options requiring businesses to demonstrate compliance in situations where issues with luminance levels may occur (rather than CoA bearing cost)
- The *Local Nuisance and Litter Control Act 2016* is also currently being reviewed by the EPA, with a proposal to add 'light' as an agent of nuisance
- Including 'light' as an agent of nuisance would allow CoA to deal with some limited light pollution issues in the same way as noise, dust, odour etc
- The amendment bill is still in the consultation & drafting stage. If the changes go ahead, there may be an increase in workload and staff upskilling required

KEY QUESTION 1

What are Members views regarding the legislative powers currently available regarding brightness and luminance levels of signs?

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What are Members views regarding our approach to managing the brightness/luminance levels of electronic advertisements through current assessment and compliance processes?

Strong Economies

Night Time Economy
Nightlife advocates across the world

Policy, Parklands and Sustainability
Leandro Lopez Digon



Background

- At its meeting of 8 June 2021, Council made the following decision:
Requests a comparison of other international jurisdictions with nightlife advocates, including their method of appointment, roles and responsibilities, is made and presented to Council Members for feedback as a Committee Workshop, with a view to the Council providing further direction to the Administration on the method of appointment, roles and responsibilities of any City of Adelaide nightlife advocate.
- The intent of this workshop is to present the outcomes of the research requested by Council on nightlife advocates from across the world and to seek input from Council Members on next steps.

Nightlife advocates across the world

Key Messages

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- In recent years there has been significant growth in the Night Time Economy (NTE) in Adelaide, but the effects of COVID-19 on City businesses have been substantial.
- The NTE is complex and every city differs in its approach. Most of the cities that have a night time advocate aim to be a 24-hour city and are big cities where key issues are commonly related to coordination of activities, transport, safety or noise nuisances.
- Successful approaches view the NTE with a broader focus than hospitality and entertainment, with the 'life at night' including workers, residents and visitors.

Nightlife advocates across the world

Key Questions

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KEY QUESTION

Why does Adelaide need a nightlife advocate? What would be the main purpose?

KEY QUESTION

What are Council Member's views on the information provided?

Nightlife advocates across the world

Implications

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Implication	Comment
Policy	Not as a result of this workshop
Consultation	Not as a result of this workshop
Resource	Not as a result of this workshop
Risk / Legal / Legislative	Not as a result of this workshop
Opportunities	Not as a result of this workshop

Nightlife advocates across the world

Budget/Financial Implications




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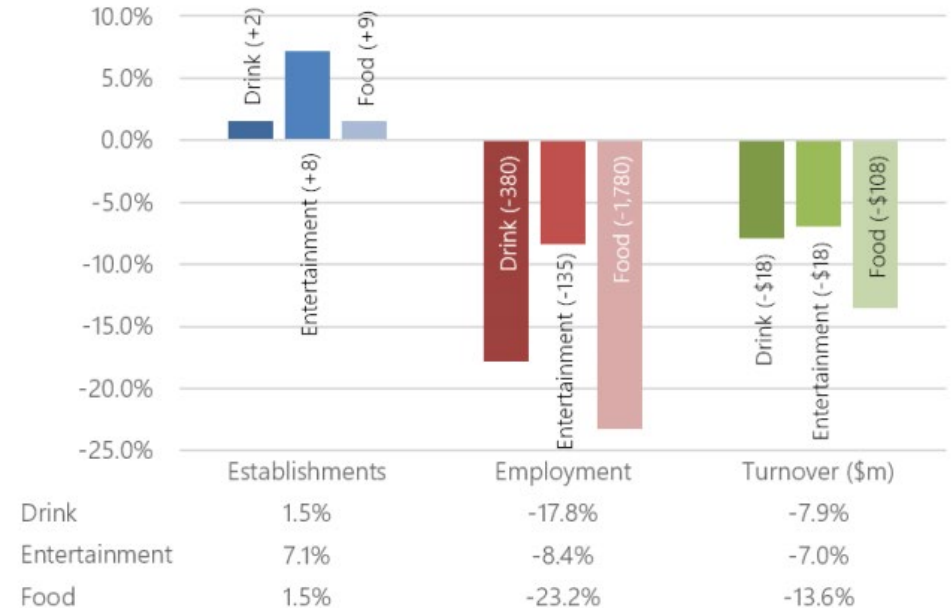
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Background

- The **greatest cities** in the world are often defined as much for their nightlife as for their daytime central city activities and a growing NTE is one of the key indicators of life quality and the economic climate.
- In recent years there has been significant **growth in the NTE in Adelaide**, driven through increasing numbers and patronage of arts, culture, community, sporting and business events as well as changes in laws governing licensing and dining in the city.
- With the growing economic importance of the NTE, Council recognised that the **effects of COVID-19** on city businesses have been substantial.

CoA Night Time Economy

Measure	Core NTE 2020 Change 19-20	% Total Economy
 Establishments	861 +2.3%	5.6%
 Employment	9,115 -20.1%	10.7%
 Sales Turnover	\$1,137m -11.2%	4.1%



Adelaide has the third highest density of both Food (up from fourth place in 2019) and Drink establishments in Australia.

The concept of a nightlife advocate



The concept of a nightlife advocate has been **in practice in Europe since the 1970s**, but the recent impacts of COVID 19 have brought the importance and issues related to enhancing and growing the NTE into focus as cities consider response and recovery measures.

Poet and writer Jules Deelder is considered the **first Night Mayor**, earning the title in the late 1970s in Rotterdam. Since then, the role has become common beyond the Netherlands with notable cities such as Zurich, Paris, Toulouse, London, Berlin and Toronto with their own.

DEFINITION

‘The Night Mayor is an official ambassador for late night culture in local governments who strives for a dynamic nightlife scene in the city and helps to build bridges between the municipality and music venues and festivals and related issues on the interface of night time activities with other services and activities in the City.’

Nightlife advocates – the movement

The movement started by developing **culture-led** redevelopment strategies to reactivate city centres beyond the 9 to 5 time frame. The objective was to de-regulate 'restrictive' policies and foster a growing culture around the notion of the **24-hour city**.

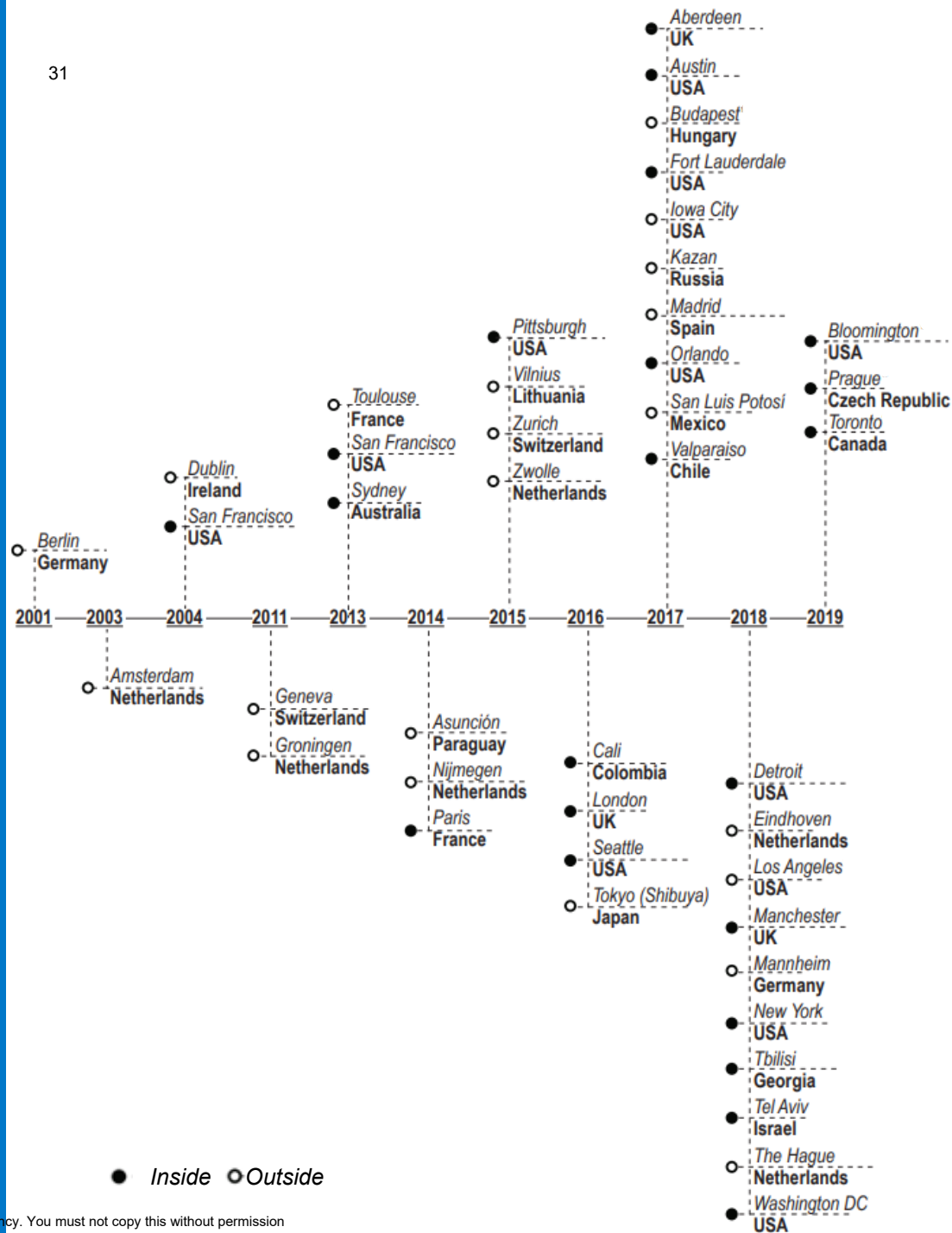
But the rise in **urban noise** and the rapid expansion of **drinking-based** activities triggered a negative response by city residents and NGOs.

Over more recent years the focus has been on tackling the issue of an **alcohol-centric definition** of the NTE, by improving safety and quality standards and by improving collaboration and communication among all the key nightlife stakeholders.

This has helped in implementing a more **networked response** that allows cities to tackle a wider range of social, economic and environmental factors of life after dark.



Nightlife advocates or night time advocacy organisations by year they were created



● Inside ○ Outside

Dutch Night Mayors



Over the past ten years Dutch cities have appointed more than 20 night time advocates. The main focus is to provide guidance to the mayor and the city council and improve relations between night businesses, residents, and the council.

APPROACH

The *Nachtburgermeester Amsterdam* is the most notable of these. The position is part of an **independent** NFP organisation funded by the nightlife industry and the government and elected for two years.

APPOINTMENT

It is elected by an online vote, a town hall vote, and a jury vote and candidates cannot be directly affiliated with a business or institution in the sector.

Dutch Night Mayors

KEY ACHIEVEMENTS

The **influential role** the *Nachtburgermeester* has had in garnering support and representing the night time business interests around issues such as, extended trading hours, 24-hour licensing for nightclubs, alcohol management issues, noise abatement measures, curfews, major events and safety issues.

Successfully worked with the elected mayor's office **representing the interests** of night time businesses on city regeneration projects, lighting, planning controls and matters related to drug use.

Trust and confidence that the night mayor built with city officials to develop **positive perceptions** and profiles of people involved in nightlife as hardworking entrepreneurs that want to make their city better and **want to be engaged in processes of change.**



Dutch Night Mayors

“The night is always treated differently to the day. When there is a problem at night, the first reaction of city officials or police commissioners is to stop it. Instead what you would do in the day is bring all the stakeholders together and try to at least make the situation a bit better.”

Mirik Milan - Former Nachtburgermeeste, Amsterdam





London Night Czar



Following the launch of the Night Tube, the ‘**Night Czar**’ was created in 2016 to manage a dwindling night scene. London was losing an important number of night venues at an alarming pace.

APPROACH

An independent Night Time Commission was appointed by the Mayor of London in October 2017. Their aim was to help realise the Mayor’s vision for London as a **24-hour city**. They carried out research to understand how Londoners and visitors use the city from 6pm to 6am.

Their final report, ‘*Think Night: London's Neighbourhoods from 6pm to 6am*’, presented **ten recommendations** that the ‘Night Czar’ is responsible for delivery.



London Night Czar

APPROACH

The role is the Chair of the *Night Time Borough Champions Network*. This network ensures **close links** between the Mayor of London, the Night Czar, the London Night Time Commission and London's 33 local authorities. The champions share good practice, advise on the creation of new initiatives and support the development of local night time visions.

APPOINTMENT

The Night Czar was appointed after a **competitive selection process** with more than 180 applications in 2016. The post is part-time, two-and-a-half days a week with a £35,000 (\$66,000AUD) salary.



Amy Lamé – First London Night Czar



London Night Czar



KEY ACHIEVEMENTS

The nightlife office has been focused on **improving relationships** between residents and nightlife neighbours. New buildings next to existing venues will now have to meet the cost of soundproofing and noise-reduction measures.

A **Women's Night Safety Charter** was created. A two-page policy based around seven pillars of what to do to make your place safe for women at night.

Introduced an **annual audit** of grassroots music spaces and LGBTQ venues.

Published a **"24-hour vision"** for the city.

Backed campaigns to protect a number of **LGBTQ venues** from closure, including the Royal Vauxhall Tavern in South London and Molly Moggs in Soho.



New York – Office of Nightlife - DON



APPROACH

The emergence of a nightlife advocate was the outcome of years of pro-nightlife activism after a time of **zero tolerance policies**.

An **Office of Nightlife** led by a director of nightlife, or a DON, was established in 2017. Housed at the Mayor's Office of Media and Entertainment, the Office is designed to serve as a central point of contact between City agencies, the nightlife industry, and city residents. Its mission is to promote a safe and vibrant nightlife scene that benefits businesses, residents and those who work in the industry alike.

Later, in 2018, a 12-member **Nightlife Advisory Board** with members ranging from DJs and hospitality advocates to regulatory attorneys was appointed.



New York – Office of Nightlife - DON

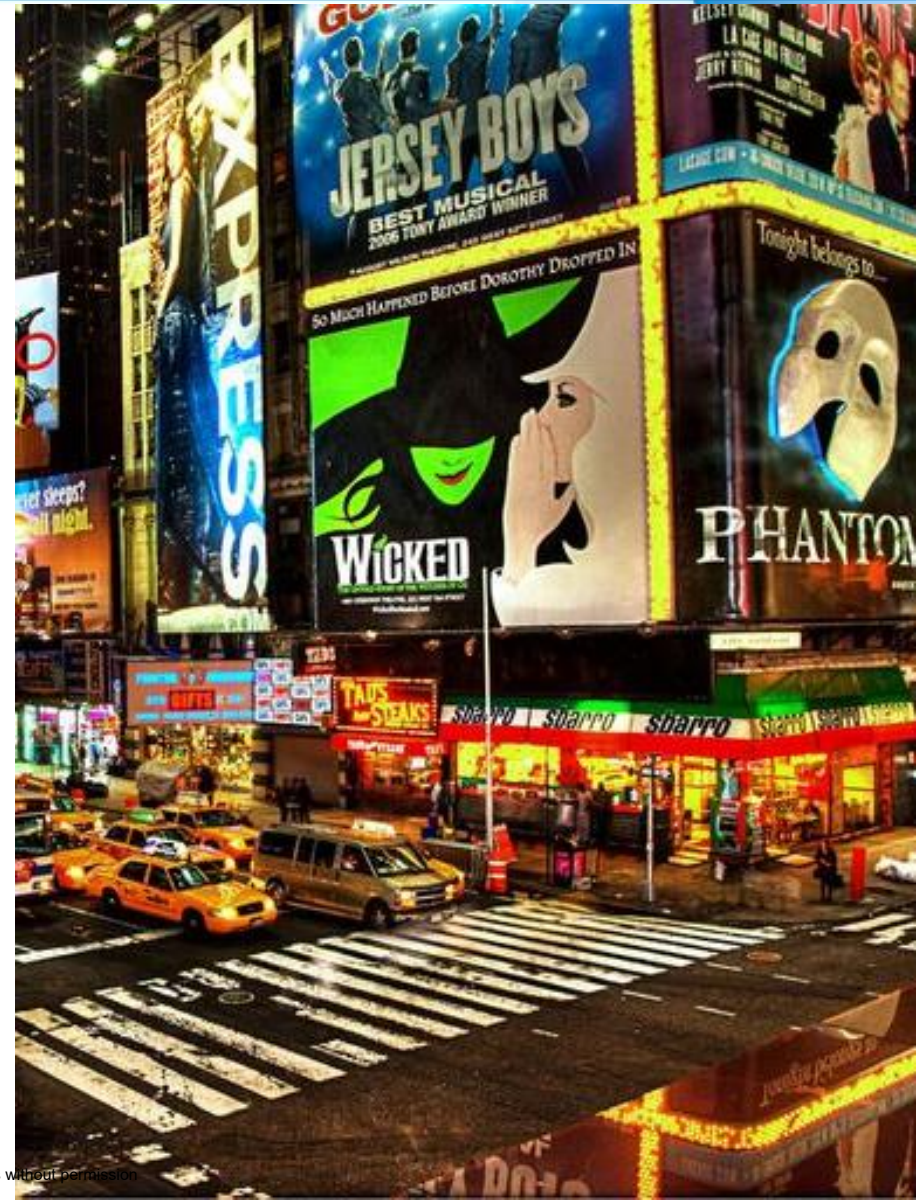
APPOINTMENT

The **DON** is appointed by the Mayor. The **Nightlife Advisory Board** consists of 14 members. Nine members are appointed by the Councillors and five by the mayor and each member serves a term of two years.

KEY ACHIEVEMENTS

Developed a comprehensive 160-page nightlife study that presented a set of **recommendations**.

One idea is to create **24-hour entertainment zones** in the city that would allow people to party and be active around-the-clock.





Sydney



APPROACH

In 2012 the City of Sydney developed the '**Open Sydney: Strategy and action plan 2013–2030**'. The strategy was developed after extensive consultation with local communities. A Night Time City Manager was appointed after that. Later, in 2018, a **Nightlife and Creative Sector Advisory Panel** was created. An expert group who gives the City advice on how best to enrich and support the city after dark. The group meets four times per year and is co-chaired by a City of Sydney Councillor.

APPOINTMENT

The **Night Time City Manager** is appointed by the CEO. Nominations to the **panel** were called in 2018 and 15 experts were selected from 126 applications. The panel members represent the hospitality, live music and performance, theatre, festivals, retail, business and public safety sectors.

Sydney



RECENT CHANGES

Lock-out laws were repealed in the CBD and Oxford Street at the end of November 2019 and the last of Sydney's lockout were scrapped in February 2021.

New South Wales government has recently appointed Michael Rodrigues as the state's **24-hour Commissioner** (labelled by the media as the new 'Night Mayor of Sydney') who is charged with implementing the government's 24-hour Economy Strategy. The strategy includes suburbs outside the CBD. The position is based in the Premier's department and plays a key role in talking to local councils and co-ordinating the response of government agencies.





Melbourne – Advisory Committee

APPROACH

The City of Melbourne has recently formed a **Night-time Advisory Committee** that is composed by 13 external members, 2 Councillors and 1 representative from the Victorian Government (and 2 members from the university sector on an ex-officio basis).

The Advisory Committee will provide advice to City of Melbourne on: the growth and sustainability of the night-time economy; feedback on proposed City of Melbourne initiatives that support the night-time economy; and contribute to City of Melbourne decision-making with data and expertise.

APPOINTMENT

Expressions of interest for the external roles were sought in February with a total of 91 applications received.



In summary...

- Nightlife advocates or committees have historically been appointed to tackle a specific issue or issues, usually agreed upon after consultation with key stakeholders.
- Nightlife advocates do not hold office or have any executive power, and are not elected the way mayors and/or councillors are. There is no set appointment process: some are chosen by bar and club patrons, others by venue owners and civic leaders.
- Committees / Advisory boards have demonstrated to be of value to ensure representation of all key stakeholders and provide continuity over time.
- Internal or external? Within government or independent? Some examples followed a mixed approach.
- There is an expanding view of NTE not being just food and beverage but 'Life at night'.

Insert Workshop Title

Key Questions

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KEY QUESTION

Why does Adelaide need a nightlife advocate? What would be the main purpose?

KEY QUESTION

What are Council Member's views on the information provided?