



REPRESENTATION REVIEW REPORT

(SECTION 12(8a) OF THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT 1999)



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1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The City of Burnside is required to undertake a review of its representation structure every eight years. The last review was undertaken in 2012/13, and the Minister for Local Government has specified that Council's current review must be completed during the period June 2020 – October 2021.

The elector representation review must consider whether the principal member of Council (the Mayor) should be elected by the community or chosen by and from amongst the elected members; whether the Council area should be divided into wards, or alternatively whether wards should be abolished; whether there should be area councillors in addition to ward councillors (under a ward structure); and how many elected members are required to provide fair and adequate representation of the community.

Having completed the first round of consultation, which presented a number of representation structure options to the community, Council has now identified its preferred future elector representation arrangements. In brief, Council proposes to retain its existing composition and structure.

This report provides details of, and the results from, the first round of public consultation; as well as information pertaining to the rationale for Council's preferred future representation arrangement.

Community feedback regarding Council's proposed future elector representation arrangement, which will take effect from the Local Government Elections to be conducted in November 2022, is now sought.

2. INTRODUCTION

Section 12(4) of the Local Government Act 1999 (the Act) requires each Council to undertake a review of all aspects of its composition and the division (or potential division) of the Council area into wards, with the view to determining whether the local community would benefit from an alteration to the current composition and/or structure of Council.

The Minister for Local Government has specified that Council is required to undertake and complete a review during the period June 2020 – October 2021.

This report has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of Section 12(8a) of the Act. It:

- provides information on the initial public consultation undertaken by Council;
- sets out the proposal that Council believes should be carried into effect; and
- presents an analysis of how Council's proposal relates to the relevant provisions and principles of the Act.

The key issues that need to be addressed during the review include:

- the principal member of Council, more specifically whether it should be a Mayor elected by the community or a Chairperson chosen by (and from amongst) the elected members;
- the need for area councillors in addition to ward councillors (under a ward structure);
- the division of the Council area into wards, or alternatively the abolition of wards;
- the number of elected members required to provide fair and adequate representation to the community; and
- if applicable, the level of ward representation and the name of any proposed future wards (if required).

The review process commenced in August 2020 and since that time Council has had numerous briefings and discussions regarding the various review issues; has deliberated over a range of representation and ward structure options; has considered the opinions and comments received from the community during the initial public consultation stage of the review process; and has taken into account the current legislative requirements and the potential implications of the *Statutes Amendment (Local Government Review) Bill 2020* (the Bill), including the proposal to cap the number of elected members within a Council.

Whilst the proposal presented herein reflects the current position of the Council (following the extensive review process to date), no final decision will be made in respect to Council's future composition and/or structure until consideration has been given to any and all public submissions which may be received during the current public consultation stage.

3. BACKGROUND

The City of Burnside covers approximately 27.53 km² and had an estimated resident population of 46,127 on 30th June 2020.

In March 2021 there were 32,019 eligible electors within the Council area, this equating to an elector ratio (i.e. the average number of electors represented by a councillor) of 1:2,668.

The Council area is currently divided into six wards (refer Map 1), with each of the wards being represented by two councillors (i.e. a total of twelve councillors). The Mayor is the thirteenth and principal member of Council. The current structure, which was adopted by Council at the previous elector representation review in 2012/2013, came into effect at the periodic Local Government elections in November 2014.

Table 1 provides current data pertaining to the number of electors within each of the existing wards; and demonstrates the variance in respect to the elector ratios between the wards.

Table 1: Current ward structure - elector numbers and elector ratios

Ward	Crs	H of A Roll	Council Roll	Electors	Ratio	% Variance
Beaumont	2	5,334	6	5,340	1:2,670	+0.07
Burnside	2	5,255	3	5,258	1:2,629	- 1.47
Eastwood and Glenunga	2	5,335	12	5,347	1:2,674	+0.20
Kensington Gardens and Magill	2	5,365	14	5,379	1:2,690	+0.80
Kensington Park	2	5,549	8	5,557	1:2,779	+4.13
Rose Park and Toorak Gardens	2	5,128	10	5,138	1:2,569	- 3.72
Total	12	31,966	53	32,019		
Average					1:2,668	

Source: Electoral Commission SA (March 2021)

Council commenced its current elector representation review in August 2020 and completed the first of the prescribed public consultation stages on Friday 15th January 2021. Four hundred and sixty-six (466) submissions were received by Council.

At its meeting on the Tuesday 9th March 2021 Council considered all matters relevant to the review; and made "in principle" decisions to retain an elected Mayor and the division of the Council area into wards. Subsequently, at a meeting on Tuesday 11th May 2021, Council further agreed "in principle" to retain its existing composition and the existing six ward structure; and to prepare this Representation Review Report as the basis for the second of the prescribed public consultation stages.

4. PUBLIC CONSULTATION

The initial public consultation relating to the elector representation review was undertaken in accordance with the provisions of Sections 12(7) and 12(8) of the Act.

Public consultation was conducted during the period Thursday 12th November 2020 and Friday 15th January 2021; and incorporated the following.

- The publishing of public notice in the "Adelaide East Herald" newspaper and the Government Gazette on Thursday 12th November 2020.
- An article displayed on the Council website ("Have Your Say" page) which had links to the Representation Options Paper; a letter to the community providing information about the review; and the review survey.
- The display of a copy of the Representation Options Paper on the Council website and at the Civic Centre.
- The provision of a letter and survey to all residences in the Council area with the Burnside Focus Newsletter (Summer 2020 edition).

At the expiration of the public consultation period Council had received four hundred and sixty-six (466) submissions comprising four hundred and twenty-nine (429) survey forms and thirty-seven (37) electronic submissions via the website. Whilst eighteen (18) of the submissions were either anonymous, illegible or lacked detail of the respondent, these submissions were included as they all gave a reasonable indication of the respondent's intent.

A summary of the submissions received accompanies this report.

The receipt of four hundred and sixty-six submissions is considered to be a good response from the community, although it only represents approximately 1.5% of the estimated 32,000 eligible electors within the Council area during the consultation period. Interestingly, at the same stage of the previous elector representation review in August 2012, Council received only one submission, that being from the Electoral Reform Society.

Whilst the opinions and comments expressed within the submissions could not be considered to represent the attitudes of the community at large, they did provide Council with some insight in respect to several specific issues being addressed by the representation review.

It should be noted that the provisions of Section 12 of the Act do not afford the respondents with the opportunity to address Council at the first consultation stage of the review process.

The following tables provide details of the support demonstrated by the community for the various composition and ward structure options.

Table 2: Preferred principal member

Preferred Principal Member	Respondents	%
Mayor (elected by the community)	378	81.12
Chairperson (selected by councillors)	75	16.09
No stated position	13	2.79
Total	466	

Table 3: Wards/No Wards

Wards/No Wards	Respondents	%
Wards	364	78.11
No wards	92	19.74
No stated preference	10	2.15
Total	466	

Table 4: Preferred number of wards

Preferred number of wards	Respondents	%
Six	153	32.83
Four	102	21.89
Five	79	16.95
Three	53	11.37
Other (Variations or equal preference)	8	1.72
No stated preference	71	15.24
Total	466	

Table 5: Preferred number of councillors

Preferred number of councillors	Respondents	%
Twelve	158	33.90
Eight	126	27.04
Ten	91	19.53
Nine	39	8.37
Six	10	2.14
Eleven	4	0.86
Other (including equal preferences)	12	2.58
No stated preference	26	5.58
Total	466	

Table 6: Preferred ward option

Preferred ward structure	Respondents	%
Option 1 (Twelve councillors, six wards)	152	32.48
Option 5 (Four wards, eight councillors)	106	22.65
Option 3 (Five wards, ten councillors)	71	15.17
Option 2 (No wards)	57	12.18
Option 4 (Three wards, nine councillors)	35	7.48
Other (including equal preferences) *	24	5.13
No stated preference	23	4.91
Total	468	

* Two (2) respondents "strongly agreed" to two options on an equal basis.

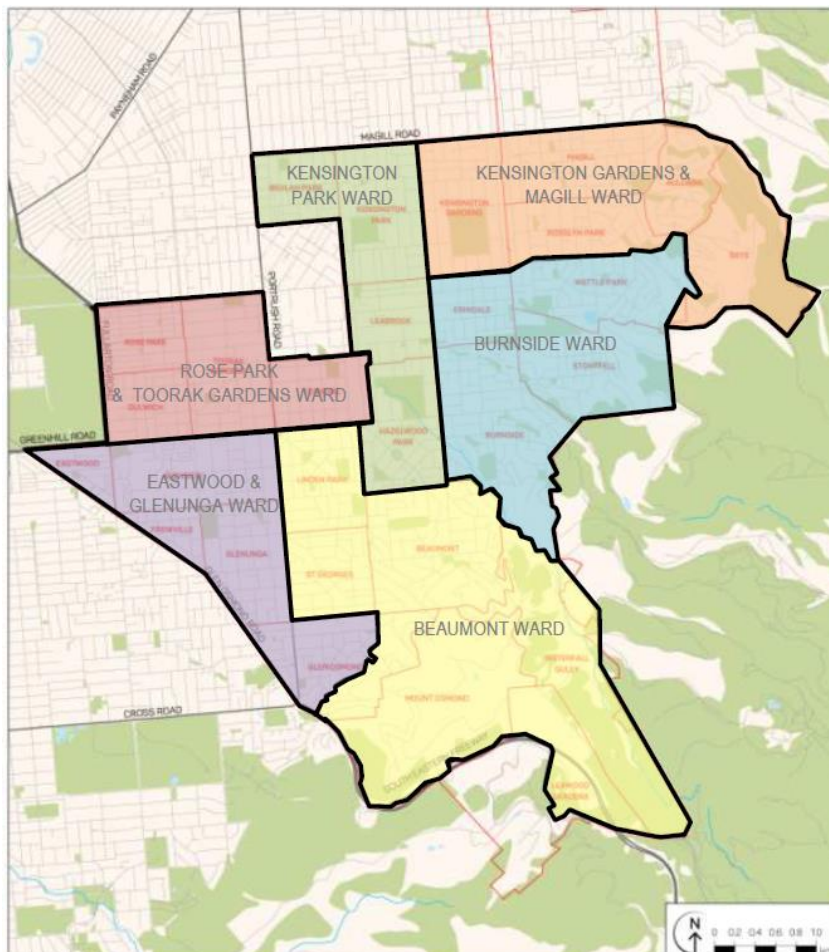
5. PROPOSAL

Having duly considered all relevant provisions of the Act; the information and alternatives contained within the Representation Options Paper; the submissions received from the community; and the potential ramifications of the Bill, Council proposes the following in respect to its future composition and structure.

- The principal member of Council continue to be a Mayor elected by the community.
- The Council area continue to be divided into six wards (as per the current ward structure), with each of the wards being represented by two (2) councillors (refer Map 1).
- The future elected body of Council comprise the Mayor and twelve (12) ward councillors.
- The existing ward names be retained at this time, but the Reconciliation Action Plan Working Group seek approval from the Kurna Language Committee on potential co-naming opportunities for the Council wards.

The reasons for Council's "in principle" decisions, together with an analysis of compliance with the relevant provisions and requirements of the Act, are provided hereinafter.

Map 1: Proposed ward structure



6. PROPOSAL RATIONALE

6.1 Principal Member

The principal member of Council has always been a Mayor who has been elected by the community.

Council believes that:

- a Mayor elected by the community is in accord with a fundamental principle of democracy – choice;
- the election of a Mayor affords all eligible members of the community the opportunity to express faith in a candidate, should they choose to do so, and provides Council with an identifiable principal member who is directly accountable to the community;
- the office of Mayor has served the City of Burnside well since its proclamation in 1943;
- the retention of an elected Mayor brings stability and continuity to the Council, given the four-year term of office;
- little practical benefit will likely be achieved by changing to a Chairperson at this time; and
- the retention of an elected Mayor as the principal member is consistent with the structure of the majority of councils within the state.

Further, Council is mindful of the potential ramifications of the *Statutes Amendment (Local Government Review) Bill 2020* (the Bill) which is presently being considered by state parliament, the provisions of which seek to abolish the office of Chairperson.

Council must conduct its current review in accordance with the relevant provisions and requirements of the Act which are in existence at this time. This being the case, should it have been Councils' desire to change from an elected mayor to a Chairperson, a poll of the community would have had to be conducted in accordance with the requirements of Section 12 (11a-d) of the Act; and the result thereof would have had to clearly support the proposed change. Such a poll would have to be conducted by Electoral Commission SA at the cost of Council. This course of action is considered to be superfluous, given the intent and likely ramifications of the Bill.

Having duly considered all relevant matters, Council believes that the principal member should continue to be a Mayor elected by the community.

6.2 Wards/No Wards

The City of Burnside has been divided into wards for over sixty (60) years.

Council believes that wards provide for direct representation of all areas and communities within the Council area; ensure local interests and/or issues are not overlooked in favour of the bigger “council-wide” picture; and provide recognizable lines of communication with Council through the ward councillors. It is also considered that ward councillors have empathy for, and an affiliation with, all of the communities within their ward; and that ward councillors deliberate and make decisions on the basis of achieving the best outcome for the ward which they represent and the Council area as a whole.

Further, the community knows and accepts the division of the Council area into wards; and the structure of representation that it provides. This assertion is supported by the fact that three hundred and sixty-four (364) or 79.8% of the submissions received during the initial public consultation period favoured the retention of a ward structure. Furthermore, the retention of a ward structure could be perceived by many within the local community as an indication of stability within Local Government.

Council acknowledges that the “no wards” alternative affords electors the opportunity to vote for all of the vacant positions on Council; allows for the most supported candidates from across the Council area to be elected; and enables the elected members to be free of parochial ward attitudes. Notwithstanding this, Council is concerned that the “no wards” alternative:

- does not guarantee direct representation of all communities across the Council area;
- may make it easier for single interest candidates and/or groups to gain support (than does the existing ward-based system);
- has the potential to make the task and expense of contesting council-wide elections difficult and excessive; and
- has the potential to increase the cost of conducting elections and supplementary elections, given that all contested elections must be conducted on a council-wide basis.

Having considered the aforementioned, Council is of the opinion that the Council area should continue to be divided into wards.

6.3 Area Councillors (in addition to ward councillors)

Council is aware that area councillors (in addition to ward councillors) are unique to the City of Adelaide and considers that this form of elected member/representation affords few advantages. Under a ward structure area councillors hold no greater status than a ward councillor; have no greater responsibilities than a ward councillor; nor need comply with any extraordinary or additional eligibility requirements. Furthermore, ward councillors generally consider themselves to represent not only the ward in which they were elected, but the Council area as a whole.

The introduction of area councillors (in addition to ward councillors) would also likely be a difficult proposition to support, given the provisions of the Act which speak against over-representation and require Councils constituted of more than twelve (12) members to examine the question of whether the number of members should be reduced.

Council considers that the introduction of area councillors (in addition to ward councillors) is unwarranted, unnecessary and could potentially be a costly additional tier of elector representation.

6.4 Ward Names

Council is of the opinion that, in the main, the existing ward names reflect the geographical locations of the existing wards and, as such, are appropriate for the current ward structure. These ward names have also been utilised for many years and, as such, are likely to be readily recognized and accepted by the local community.

Council is aware that the means by which wards can be identified are limited, but can include letters, numbers, directions (e.g. north, south, east and west), geographical features, place names or names of local heritage significance.

During the course of the initial public consultation, Council received comments and/or suggested ward names from one hundred and eighty-nine (189) respondents. The suggestions included the retention of the existing ward names; Kurna language names; compass points; recognition of the largest suburb within the ward; historical names of significance to the Council area (e.g. past suburb names, residents of significance, past Council members, original village names and/or historic property names); recognition of local fauna and/or flora; and geographical names (e.g. parks/reserves, watercourses and/or natural features).

Council believes that the identification/allocation of appropriate ward names is an important element of the review and, as such, has resolved to investigate the possibility of co-naming future wards with Kurna names.

This exercise is likely to take some time and, as such, Council proposes to retain the existing ward names in the interim period. Should acceptable Kurna names be identified, Council will likely initiate the process outlined under Section 13 of the Act (including a six-week public consultation stage), with the view to adding to or changing the ward names outside of the current elector representation review process.

Council welcomes further suggestions from the community in respect to the issue of ward names/identification.

6.5 Number of Councillors

Council has long comprised twelve (12) ward councillors.

Council is aware that the provisions of Sections 26 and 33 of the Act stipulate the need to ensure adequate and fair representation while at the same time avoiding over-representation in comparison to other councils of a similar size and type (at least in the longer term); and that the provisions of Section 12(6) of the Act also require a Council that is constituted of more than twelve members to examine the question of whether the number of elected members should be reduced.

Accordingly, Council has given due consideration to a number of possibilities relating to its future composition which were based on eight (8) to twelve (12) councillors. These options were outlined in the Representation Options Paper which was previously presented to the local community for consideration and comment.

Whilst there was no definitive result from the initial public consultation regarding the matter of the preferred number of elected members, the most favoured alternative was the status quo (i.e. twelve (12) councillors). This option was supported by 158 (33.8%) of the respondents. The other favoured options included decreases to eight (8) councillors (126 respondents), ten (10) councillors (91 respondents) and nine (9) councillors (39 respondents).

The City of Burnside is one of the smaller metropolitan councils, both in terms of elector numbers (32,019 as at March 2021) and area (27.53km²). However, it is not dissimilar to other long-established inner metropolitan Councils in terms of its composition and/or elector ratio (refer Table 7). Indeed, it is considered that the City of Burnside is comparable to, and consistent with, the City of Norwood Payneham & St Peters (15.1 km²), the City of Holdfast Bay (13.7 km²) and the City of Unley (14.29 km²) in regard to its history; character; physical size; elector numbers; number of elected members; and elector ratios.

In addition, whilst the councillors are elected to provide representation of, and assistance to, the constituents within their wards, they also act in the best interest of all of the community within the Council area, including the 14,000 or more residents who are not enrolled to vote but experience the same day-to-day concerns and issues confronting the eligible electors throughout the Council area.

Another key factor taken into account is the expectation of considerable population growth in the foreseeable future across the Council area. This matter is addressed later (refer 7.5, Demographic trends). The anticipated increase in the future population of the Council area will likely result in greater elector numbers, higher elector ratios and potentially greater workloads for the elected members.

Council is also mindful of the need to:

- comprise sufficient elected members to manage the affairs of Council;
- maintain a suitable level and quality of representation in a growing community;
- provide adequate lines of communication between Council and the community; and
- ensure that the potential for diversity in the elected member's skill sets, experience and backgrounds is maintained.

Table 7 presents, for comparison purposes only, information pertaining to the composition, size and elector ratio of a number of councils which are considered to be similar in size (i.e. elector numbers) and type (i.e. metropolitan councils) to the City of Burnside. The data indicates that both the level of representation and the elector ratio applicable to the City of Burnside are generally consistent with those which are exhibited by the City of Unley, the City of Holdfast Bay and the Adelaide Hills Council. These cited Councils are considered to be most comparable to the City of Burnside in regard to size (i.e. elector numbers).

The data also indicates that the level of representation in the City of Norwood Payneham and St Peters is greater than that of the City of Burnside, despite the fact that the City of Norwood Payneham and St Peters is smaller (both in terms of area and elector numbers) than the City of Burnside.

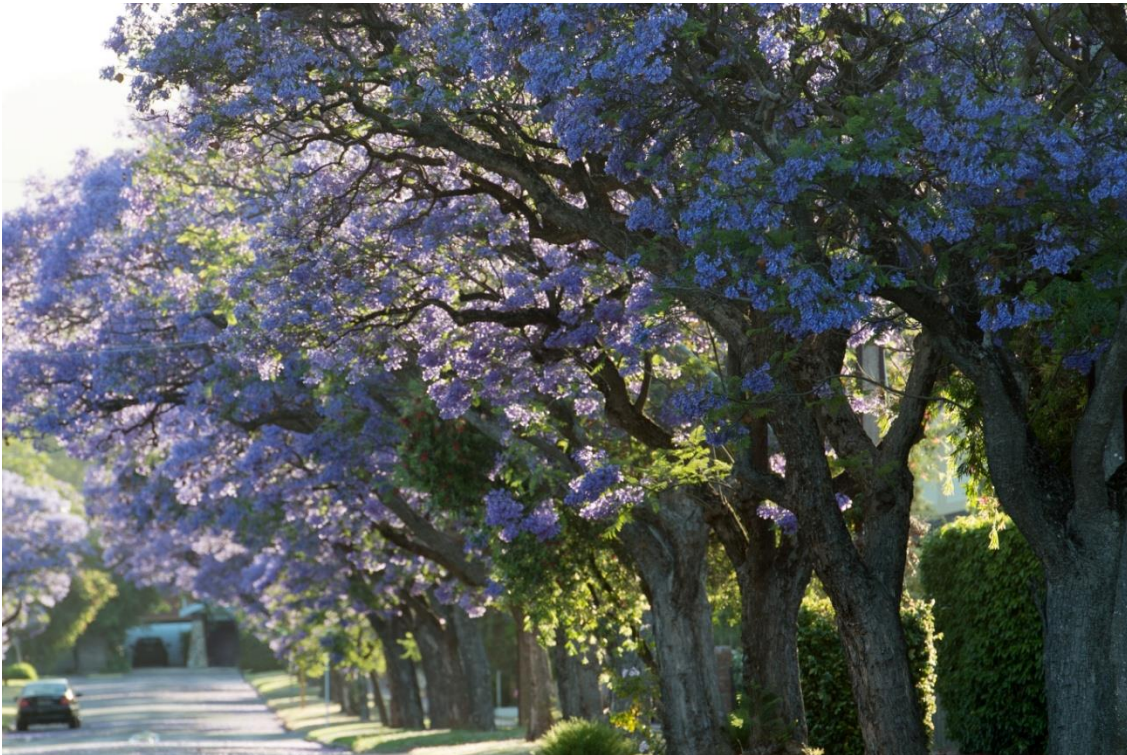
Table 7: Elector data and representation (Metropolitan Adelaide councils)

Council	Councillors	Electors	Elector Ratio
Walkerville (1.34 km ²)	8	5,763	1:720
Gawler (41.10km ²)	10	18,521	1:1,852
Prospect (7.81 km ²)	8	14,990	1:1,874
Norwood Payneham & St Peters (15.1 km ²)	13	25,790	1:1,984
Unley (14.29 km ²)	12	27,505	1:2,293
Holdfast Bay (13.72 km ²)	12	28,433	1:2,369
Adelaide Hills (795.1 km ²)	12	29,468	1:2,456
Burnside (27.53 km²)	12	32,019	1:2,668
West Torrens (37.07 km ²)	14	42,182	1:3,013
Campbelltown (24.35 km ²)	10	36,176	1:3,618
Mitcham (75.55 km ²)	13	48,841	1:3,757
Adelaide* (15.57 km ²)	7	28,279	1:4,040
Playford (344.9 km ²)	15	64,448	1:4,297
Port Adelaide/Enfield (97.0 km ²)	17	86,605	1:5,094
Charles Sturt (52.14 km ²)	16	87,838	1:5,490
Marion (55.5km ²)	12	66,559	1:5,547
Tea Tree Gully (95.2 km ²)	12	73,685	1:6,140
Salisbury (158.1 km ²)	14	96,326	1:6,880
Onkaparinga (518.4 km ²)	12	127,988	1:10,666

Source: Electoral Commission SA (March 2020)

* City of Adelaide also comprises four (4) "area councillors".

Council believes that it is important to maintain the quality and level of representation that has long been experienced and expected by the local community. As such, a reduction in the number of councillors at this time would be untenable, given that it will likely result in increased workloads for the councillors which, in turn, may impact upon the quality of representation provided to the community. **This being the case, Council has formed the opinion that a change in the number of councillors is not warranted at this time.**



7. LEGISLATIVE REQUIREMENTS

The provisions of Sections 26(1)(c) and 33(1) of the Act require Council to take into account, as far as practicable, the following when developing a proposal that relates to its composition and structure.

7.1 Quota

Section 33(2) of the Act states: "A proposal that relates to the formation or alteration of wards of a council must also observe the principle that the number of electors represented by a councillor must not, as at the relevant date (assuming that the proposal were in operation), vary from the ward quota by more than 10 per cent...".

According to Section 33(2a)(b) of the Act, ward quota is determined to be: "the number of electors for the area (as at the relevant date) divided by the number of councillors for the area who represent wards (assuming that the proposal were in operation and ignoring any fractions resulting from the division)."

The breakdown of elector data provided in Table 1 (page 3) indicates that the elector ratios in all of the existing/proposed wards lay comfortably within the specified quota tolerance limits and, as such, it is expected that all of the wards will be capable of sustaining reasonable future fluctuations in elector numbers.

7.2 Communities of Interest and Population

The Act speaks of the desirability of reflecting communities of interest of an economic, social, regional or other kind.

"Communities of interest" have previously been defined "as aspects of the physical, economic and social systems which are central to the interactions of communities in their living environment", and are generally identified by considering factors relevant thereto, including neighbourhood communities; history and heritage communities; sporting facilities; community support services; recreation and leisure communities; retail and shopping centres; work communities; industrial and economic development clusters; and environmental and geographic interests.

The obvious existing communities of interest within the Council area are the suburbs of Auldana, Beaumont, Beulah Park, Burnside, Cleland (part), Dulwich, Eastwood, Erindale, Frewville, Glen Osmond, Glenside, Glenunga, Hazelwood Park, Kensington Gardens, Kensington Park, Leabrook, Leawood Gardens (part), Linden Park, Magill (part), Mount Osmond, Rose Park, Rosslyn Park, Skye, St Georges, Stonyfell, Toorak Gardens, Tusmore, Waterfall Gully and Wattle Park.

Council considers that there are numerous communities of interest within the City, including but not limited to the aforementioned long-established suburbs. When initially developing the existing/proposed ward structure, care was taken to ensure that, where possible, identified land use precincts were maintained in their entirety within the bounds of a ward, taking into account the features of the landscape and/or urban development. In order to achieve this, Council aimed to maintain entire suburbs within wards (where possible).

7.3 Topography

The City of Burnside is 27.53km² in area; comprises urban and rural environments incorporating long-established residential and "hills" suburbs; has commercial precincts which are generally located along the main roadways; and exhibits and extensive road network.

Despite the above, it is considered that the topography of the Council area will have little or no impact upon Council's proposal, given that the existing ward structure is to be retained and that the ward structure was originally developed with the view to maintaining, where possible, entire "communities of interest" (suburbs) within the bounds of the proposed wards, taking into account the existing topographical features.

7.4 Feasibility of Communication

Council believes that the proposed level of representation (i.e. twelve councillors) will continue to provide adequate lines of communication between the elected members of Council and the community, taking into account the small Council area and the ever-improving communication and information technology.

7.5 Demographic Trends

During the review process Council has taken into account the following information.

- According to data provided by Electoral Commission SA, the number of eligible electors within the City of Burnside increased by 763 (2.44%) during the period September 2012 – March 2021.
- Population projections prepared by the PlanSA (then Department of Planning, Transport and Infrastructure) in 2020 indicates that the population of the City of Burnside is anticipated to increase by 2,843 or 6.3% (i.e. 45,216 to 48,059) during the period 2016 – 2036.
- According to the Australian Bureau of Statistics (refer 3218.0 Regional Population Growth, Australia), the estimated population of the City of Burnside increased every year during the period 2005 – 2019 (i.e. from 43,272 to 45,816), which equates to a total increase of 2,544 or 5.87%.

- The Population and Household Forecast, 2016 – 2041, prepared for Council, indicates that the population of the Council area is anticipated to increase from 47,194 (2021) to 49,026 (2026), and then to 49,841 (2031) and 50,390 (2036). The report also suggests that the number of dwellings within the Council area are expected to increase by 2,868 over the specified 25-year period. Whilst the future development of new dwellings anticipated to generally occur across the whole of the council, expectations are that approximately 40% of the new dwellings will be developed in Eastwood – Glenside, followed by St Georges – Linden Park (7.28%), Mount Osmond - Glen Osmond - Waterfall Gully (6.2%), Roslyn Park – Magill – Auldana - Skye (5.82%) and Beaumont (5.78%).
- The City of Burnside “Community Profile” indicates that, based on the 2016 census data, the Council area had a slightly higher proportion of children (under 19) when compared to the average for Greater Adelaide; and a higher proportion of persons aged 55 and older. The data indicates that, at the time, an estimated 8,682 residents (19.8% of the local population) were in the age bracket 5 – 19 years, whilst 8,511 or 19.4% of the local population were aged 55 – 69 years; and a further 6,779 or 15.5% were aged 70+ years.

7.6 Adequate and Fair Representation

For the reasons espoused earlier, Council is confident that its proposed future composition will provide the number of elected members required to manage the affairs of Council; provide an appropriate level of elector representation; maintain an appropriate diversity in the skill set, experience and expertise amongst the elected members; and present adequate lines of communication between the community and Council.

7.7 Section 26, Local Government Act 1999

Section 26(1) of the Act requires that a number of broader Principles also be taken into account during the review process. These are similar in nature to those presented under Section 33 of the Act and include the following.

- The desirability of avoiding significant divisions within the community.
- Proposed changes should, wherever practicable, benefit ratepayers.
- A Council having a sufficient resource base to fulfill its functions fairly, effectively and efficiently.
- A Council should reflect communities of interest of an economic, recreational, social, regional or other kind, and be consistent with community structures, values, expectations and aspirations.
- Residents should receive adequate and fair representation within the local government system, while over-representation in comparison with Councils of a similar size and type should be avoided (at least in the longer term).

The composition and structure being proposed by Council is considered to comply with the cited legislative provisions, in that it will:

- incorporate sufficient elected members to undertake the various roles and responsibilities of Council;
- have little if any detrimental impact upon the ratepayers and/or existing communities of interest;
- provide adequate and fair representation to all electors; and
- compare favourably with the composition and elector ratios of other metropolitan councils that are of a similar size (in terms of elector numbers) and type.



8. CURRENT PUBLIC CONSULTATION

In accordance with Section 12(9) of the Act, interested persons are invited to make a written submission to Council in respect to this report, and more specifically the composition and structure that Council proposes to implement at the date of the next Local Government elections in November 2022. Any person who makes a written submission at this time will be afforded the opportunity to address Council or a committee thereof, either in person or by a representative, in support of their submission.

Interested members of the community are invited to make a submission expressing their views on the future composition and structure of Council. Submissions can be made as follows; and will be accepted until 5.00pm on 5 August 2021.

- In writing to the Chief Executive Officer, PO Box 9, Glenside 5065.
- Via the “Have Your Say” community engagement hub on the Council website.
- Emailed to burnside@burnside.sa.gov.au.

Further information regarding the elector representation review can be obtained on Council’s website or by contacting Wendy Matthews, Governance Officer, on telephone 8366 4200 or email burnside@burnside.sa.gov.au.

