



REPRESENTATION REVIEW REPORT

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



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TABLE OF CONTENTS

1. INTRODUCTION	1
2. BACKGROUND.....	2
3. PUBLIC CONSULTATION	3
4. PROPOSAL	5
5. PROPOSAL RATIONALE.....	7
5.1 Principal Member.....	7
5.2 Wards/No Wards.....	8
5.3 Area Councillors (in addition to Ward Councillors)	9
5.4 Ward Names	9
5.5 Number of Councillors.....	10
6. LEGISLATIVE REQUIREMENTS.....	13
6.1 Quota.....	13
6.2 Communities of Interest and Population.....	13
6.3 Topography	14
6.4 Feasibility of Communication.....	14
6.5 Demographic Trends	15
6.6 Adequate and Fair Representation	16
6.7 Section 26, Local Government Action 1999	16
7. CURRENT PUBLIC CONSULTATION.....	17

ATTACHMENT A – Summary of Submissions

1. 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 a council.

The Minister for Local Government has specified that the City of Holdfast Bay (the Council) is required to undertake and complete a review during the period October 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 September 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.

2. BACKGROUND

The Council covers approximately 13.72 km² and had an estimated resident population of 37,315 on 30th June 2020.

In March 2021 there were 28,443 eligible electors within the Council area, this equating to an elector ratio (i.e. the average number of electors represented by a councillor) of 1:2,370.

The Council area is currently divided into four wards (refer Map 1), with each of the wards being represented by three (3) 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 level of representation and the number of electors (House of Assembly and Council's Supplementary Voters Roll) in each of the existing wards; and demonstrates the variance in respect to the ward elector ratios (i.e. the average number of electors represented by a ward councillor) and the "quota" for the whole Council area (i.e. the average number of electors represented by a councillor across the Council area).

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

Ward	Crs	H of A Roll	Council Roll	Electors	Ratio	% Variance
Glenelg	3	6,970	55	7,025	1:2,342	- 1.12
Somerton	3	7,154	25	7,179	1:2,393	+ 0.96
Brighton	3	7,115	12	7,127	1:2,376	+ 0.23
Seacliff	3	7,095	7	7,102	1:2,367	- 0.12
Total	12	28,334	99	28,443		
Average					1:2,370	

Source: Electoral Commission SA (March 2021)

Council commenced its current Elector Representation Review in September 2020 and completed the first of the prescribed public consultation stages on Friday 9th April 2021. Sixty-one (61) submissions were received by Council.

At its meeting on the Tuesday 25th May 2021, Council considered all matters relevant to the review; and made "in principle" decisions to retain its current composition and ward structure.

3. 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 commenced on Thursday 18th February 2021 with the publishing of public notices in "The Advertiser" newspaper and the Government Gazette. An information leaflet and a copy of the Representation Options Paper were made available at the Brighton Civic Centre and the two libraries; information was disseminated via Council's established mailing list, Twitter, LinkedIn, Facebook and Holdfast News (e-newsletter); and information and a connection to the on-line survey were provided on the Council website (yourholdfast.com/representation-review).

At the expiration of the public consultation period (i.e. close of business on Friday 9th April 2021) Council had received sixty-one (61) submissions, fifty-eight (58) electronically via the aforementioned web page; two (2) by way of a completed questionnaire; and one (1) by email. During the public consultation the website page recorded three hundred and ninety-nine (399) visits.

A summary of the submissions is provided in Attachment A.

The receipt of sixty-one (61) submissions is considered to be a reasonable response, given that at the same stage of the previous Elector Representation Review (January 2013) Council received only two (2) submissions. Whilst the recent submissions only represent a small sample (0.21%) of the eligible electors within the Council area, they did provide some insight in respect to several specific issues being addressed by the representation review.

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

Principal Member	Respondent	%
Mayor (elected by the community)	40	65.57
Chairperson (selected by the elected members)	20	32.79
No preference stated	1	1.64
Total	61	

Table 3: Preferred structure

Ward Option	Respondents	%
Option 4 (Four wards, eight councillors)	24	39.34
Option 1 (Four wards, twelve councillors)	15	24.59
Option 3 (Three wards, nine councillors)	11	18.03
Option 5 (No wards)	8	13.11
Option 2 (Five wards, ten councillors)	3	4.92
Total	61	

Table 4: Preferred number of councillors

Preferred number of councillors	Respondents	%
Eight	25	40.98
Twelve	16	26.23
Nine	11	18.03
Ten	7	11.48
Six	1	1.64
Two	1	1.64
Total	61	

In summary:

- Forty (40) of the sixty (60) respondents who addressed the issue of the principal member favoured the retention of an elected Mayor.
- Fifty-three (53) of the sixty-one (61) respondents supported the retention of a ward structure.
- Of the fifty-three (53) respondents who indicated a preferred ward structure, the most favoured option was the slightly modified four (4) ward structure (Option 4), followed by the current four (4) ward structure (Option 1), the three ward structure (Option 3) and the five ward structure (i.e. Option 2).
- Forty-five (45) of the sixty-one (61) respondents favoured a reduction in the number of councillors (i.e. a range of 2 – 10 councillors).
- The most favoured number of councillors was eight (8), followed by twelve (12), nine (9) and ten (10).

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.

4. 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 continues to be a Mayor elected by the community.
- Area councillors are not introduced in addition to ward councillors.
- The future elected body of Council comprise the Mayor and twelve (12) ward councillors.
- The Council area continue to be divided into four (4) wards, as per the current ward structure (refer Map 1), with each of the wards being represented by three (3) councillors.
- The wards continue to be named Glenelg, Somerton, Brighton and Seacliff.

The proposed wards are described as follows.

Glenelg Ward incorporates the suburb of Glenelg North; and parts of the suburbs of Glenelg and Glenelg East; with the southern ward boundary aligning with Maxwell Terrace, Brighton Road, High Street, Moseley Street and Jetty Road to the coast.

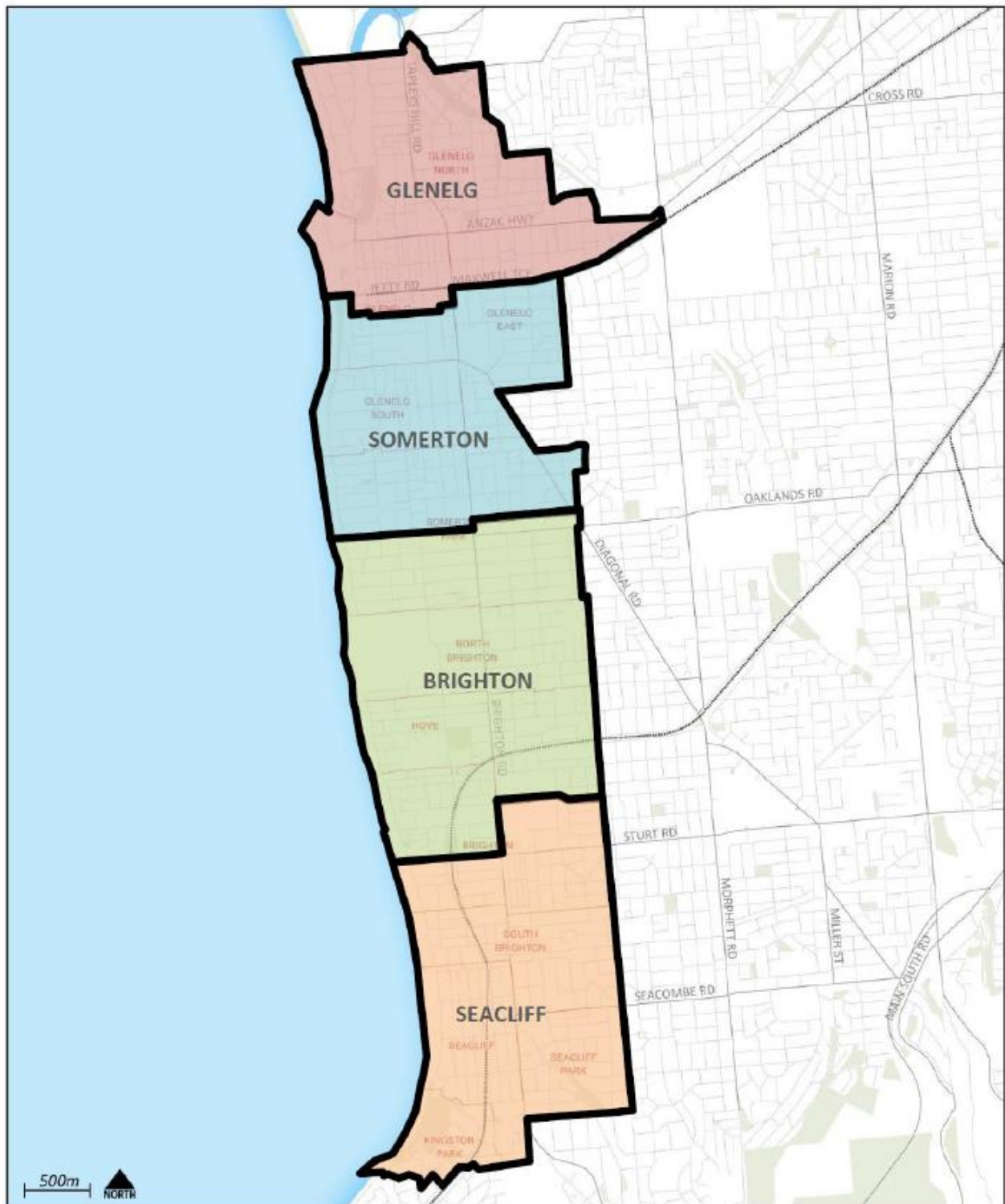
Somerton Ward incorporates the suburb of Glenelg South; and parts of the suburbs of Glenelg, Glenelg East and Somerton Park; with the northern ward boundary aligning with Maxwell Terrace, Brighton Road, High Street, Moseley Street and Jetty Road to the coast and the southern ward boundary aligning with Chopin Road, Brighton Road and Whyte Street to the coast.

Brighton Ward incorporates the suburbs of North Brighton and Hove; and part of the suburbs of Somerton Park and Brighton; with the northern ward boundary aligning with Chopin Road, Brighton Road and Whyte Street to the coast and the southern ward boundary aligning with Sunshine Avenue, High Street, Brighton Road, Old Beach Road and Beach Road to the coast.

Seacliff Ward incorporates the suburbs of South Brighton, Seacliff, Seacliff Park and Kingston Park; and part of the suburb of Brighton; with the northern ward boundary aligning with Sunshine Avenue, High Street, Brighton Road, Old Beach Road and Beach Road to the coast.

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



5. PROPOSAL RATIONALE

5.1 Principal Member

The principal member of Council has always been a Mayor who has been elected by the community. The only alternative at this time is a Chairperson who is chosen by (and from amongst) the elected members of council.

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 Holdfast Bay well since its proclamation in 1997;
- 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 most councils within the state.

Further, Council is aware that:

- the Bill, which is presently being considered by State Parliament, seeks to abolish the office of Chairperson; and
- forty (40) or 66.66% of the submissions received which addressed the issue of the principal members supported the retention of an elected Mayor.

Given the above, Council is confident that the community desires and supports an elected Mayor as the principal member of Council.

Ultimately, 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.

5.2 Wards/No Wards

The City of Holdfast was initially divided into six (6) wards but introduced a four (4) ward structure in 1999.

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, Council believes that the community knows and accepts the division of the Council area into wards; and the structure of representation that it provides. This assertion is seemingly supported by the fact that fifty-three (53) or 86.89% of the submissions received during the initial public consultation period favoured the retention of a ward structure. Thirty-nine (39) of these submissions favoured the retention of the existing four (4) ward structure or a slight variation thereof.

In addition, the retention of the existing ward structure, as proposed, could be perceived by many within the local community as an indication of stability within Local Government; would avoid the possibility of confusion amongst the community if the existing ward boundaries were amended; and would continue to provide the level and quality of representation expected by many of the local community. Further, the existing ward structure is reasonably well balanced in regard to the distribution of electors between the proposed wards; exhibits ward elector ratios which lay well within the specified quota tolerance limits (and are therefore capable of sustaining reasonable fluctuations in elector numbers); and exhibits consistent levels of representation across all of the wards.

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; and that the current ward structure should be retained.

5.3 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.

In addition, any contested election (and/or supplementary election) for area councillors must be conducted across the whole of the Council area, at a significant cost to Council.

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.

5.4 Ward Names

Council is of the opinion that 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 known and accepted by the local community.

Council is aware that the alternative 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.

Whilst this is not a major issue, the review affords the opportunity for Council to consider appropriate alternative ward names. This being the case, Council seeks further suggestions from the community in respect to the names/identification of the proposed future wards.

Council believes that the existing ward names are appropriate and acceptable; but is prepared to consider any alternative names which may be suggested by the local community.

5.5 Number of Councillors

Council has comprised twelve (12) ward councillors since 1997.

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);
- 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; and
- the provisions of the Bill (in its amended form) seek to cap the number of elected members within a Council (including the principal member) at thirteen (13), although further amended provisions allowing for exceptions are now also being proposed.

Throughout the review Council has considered its future composition, with options ranging from 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.

Other factors which have been taken into consideration include the following.

Of the sixty-one (61) public submissions which specifically addressed the issue of the number of councillors, sixteen (16) or 26.23% favoured the retention of twelve (12) councillors, whilst overall forty-five (45) or 73.77% favoured a reduction in the number of councillors (albeit to different levels). Council acknowledges the support for fewer elected members; but believes that little practical benefit will be obtained from such a move at this time.

Whilst the Council is one of the smaller metropolitan councils, both in terms of elector numbers and area, it is not dissimilar to other long-established metropolitan councils in terms of its composition and/or elector ratio (refer Table 5, page 10). Indeed, it is considered that the City of Holdfast Bay is comparable to, and consistent with, the City of Norwood Payneham & St Peters, the City of Unley, the Adelaide Hills Council and the City of Burnside in regard to physical size (with the exception of the Adelaide Hills Council), elector numbers, the number of councillors and elector ratios. Interestingly, all of these councils comprise twelve (12) or more councillors.

The only likely differences between the City of Holdfast Bay and the cited councils are the additional issues which confront the Council as a seaside council and popular tourist destination.

Table 5: 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 km²)	12	28,433	1:2,369
Adelaide Hills (795.1 km ²)	12	29,468	1:2,456
Burnside (27.53 km ²)	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 2021)

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

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 approximately 9,000 additional 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 considered is the expectation of on-going population growth in the foreseeable future across the Council area. This matter is addressed later (refer 6.5, 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 has also mindful of the need to:

- comprise sufficient elected members to manage the affairs of Council and afford reasonable opportunities to attract potential future candidates to seek election to Council;
- maintain a suitable level and quality of representation in a growing community;
- avoid excessive workloads for the elected members;

- provide adequate and readily available 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.

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.**



6. LEGISLATIVE REQUIREMENTS

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

6.1 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 2) 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.

6.2 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.

Council believes that there are numerous communities of interest within the Council area, including but not limited to the twelve long-established suburbs and/or the various residential, commercial, industrial, manufacturing and foreshore precincts.

A four ward structure similar to the existing/proposed ward structure was first introduced at the Local Government elections in 2003, and variations thereof were subsequently introduced at the 2010 and 2014 Local Government elections. When developing the initial and existing ward structures, care was taken to ensure that, where possible, the identified land use precincts were maintained in their entirety within the bounds of a ward, considering the features of the landscape and/or the urban development. To achieve this, Council has always sought (where possible) to maintain entire suburbs within wards.

Council believes that the proposed ward structure constitutes a practical division of the Council area which is known to the community and still, in the main, reflects the long existing land use precincts and “communities of interest”.

6.3 Topography

The Council covers approximately 13.72 kms² and incorporates considerable coastline; long established residential, manufacturing and commercial sectors; and the popular foreshore precinct at Glenelg. The local road, rail and tram networks are also prominent physical features.

It is considered that the proposed/existing ward structure is a relatively simple and efficient division of the Council area, with each ward incorporating a stretch of foreshore, long-established residential development and commercial and/or industrial precincts. The existing/proposed ward structure, which has essentially been in place since 2003 (albeit in slightly modified configurations), befits and accommodates the existing topographical features and has effectively served to establish “communities of interest” within the bounds of each of the proposed wards.

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”, taking into account the existing topographical features.

6.4 Feasibility of Communication

Council believes that its existing composition and ward structure has provided the optimum arrangement for communication between the community and Council over the past eighteen or more years. The retention of twelve councillors and the existing ward structure, as proposed, will serve to maintain the established lines of communication with the community; and the proposed/continued level of ward representation (i.e. three councillors per ward) should ensure local interests and/or issues are not overlooked and continue to provide suitable communication alternatives for the communities within each ward.

Further, the Council area is relatively small in size and the ever-improving communication and information technology provides improved communication opportunities between the elected members and the local community.

In brief, Council believes that the proposed ward structure and level of ward representation will ensure the continued provision of a tried and tested communication network between the community and Council.

6.5 Demographic Trends

During the review process Council has considered the following information.

- According to data provided by Electoral Commission SA, the total number of eligible electors in the Council area increased by 2,260 (8.67%) during the period September 2013 – March 2021. It is also noted that all of the existing wards recorded an increase in elector numbers of between 477 (7.35%) and 641 (9.92%).
- Residential in-fill development will likely continue to occur across the whole of the Council area, with the potential of a 10% - 15% increase in dwelling density being possible, although the uptake on potential redevelopment opportunities (e.g. the division of long existing allotments) has been somewhat low in recent times. Areas of residential development focus will continue to be along the foreshore; Glenelg and Glenelg North (including Adelphi Crescent, Jetty Road and Anzac Highway); and North Brighton (i.e. Minda Incorporated Brighton Campus).
- Population projections prepared by the PlanSA (then Department of Planning, Transport and Infrastructure) in 2020 indicate that the population of the City of Holdfast Bay is anticipated to increase by 2,727 or 7.46% (i.e. 36,532 to 39,258) during the period 2016 – 2036.
- According to data provided by the Australian Bureau of Statistics (refer 3218.0 Regional Population Growth, Australia), the estimated population of the City of Holdfast Bay increased every year during the period 2005 – 2019 (i.e. from 34,007 to 37,435), which equates to a total increase of 3,428 or 10.08%.
- The Council "Community Profile" (as prepared by .id – the population experts) indicates that, based on the 2016 census data and a comparison with the data applicable to the average for Greater Adelaide, the Council area had a lower proportion of people in the younger age groups (under 15 years) and a higher proportion of people in the older age groups (60+ years). The major areas of difference were:
 - a larger percentage of persons aged 85 years and older (4.8% compared to 2.7%);
 - a larger percentage of persons aged 65 to 69 years (6.9% compared to 5.3%);
 - a larger percentage of persons aged 60 to 64 years (7.2% compared to 5.7%); and
 - a smaller percentage of persons aged 0 to 4 years (4.3% compared to 5.9%).

The data also indicated that an estimated 5,010 persons (i.e. 14.3% of the local population) were in the age bracket 5 – 19 years; 7,614 persons (21.74% of the local population) were aged 55 – 69 years; and a further 5,962 persons (17.02% of the local population) were aged 70+ years.

6.6 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; maintain an appropriate and accepted level of elector representation; allow for diversity in the skill set, experience and expertise amongst the elected members; and present adequate lines of communication between the community and Council.

6.7 Section 26, Local Government Act 1999

Section 26(1) of the Act requires that several 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.

7. 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 Friday 9th July 2021.

- In writing to: Chief Executive Officer, 24 Jetty Road, Brighton, SA 5048
- Emailed to: governance@holdfast.sa.gov.au
- Online: yourholdfast.com/representation-review

Further information regarding the elector representation review can be obtained on Council's website or by contacting Nicole Roberts or Karrie McCann on telephone 8229 9999 or email governance@holdfast.sa.gov.au



ATTACHMENT A - Summary of submissions

Respondent	Preferences
Respondent #1 HOVE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mayor • Option 4 (4 wards, 8 councillors)
Respondent #2 UNKNOWN	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mayor • Option 1 (4 wards, 12 councillors)
Respondent #3 GLENELG EAST	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mayor • Option 5 (no wards)
Respondent #4 GLENELG NORTH	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chairperson (optional with the title of Mayor) • Option 4 (4 wards, 8 councillors)
Respondent #5 HOVE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mayor • Option 1 (4 wards, 12 councillors)
Respondent #6 GLENELG	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mayor • Option 4 (4 wards, 8 councillors)
Respondent #7 BRIGHTON	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mayor • Option 3 (3 wards, 9 councillors)
Respondent #8 GLENELG SOUTH	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chairperson • 2 wards, 8 councillors
Respondent #9 KINGSTON PARK	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mayor • Option 1 (4 wards, 12 councillors)
Respondent #10 HOVE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mayor • Option 4 (4 wards, 8 councillors)
Respondent #11 GLENELG EAST	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chairperson (optional with the title of Mayor) • Option 4 (4 wards, 8 councillors)
Respondent #12 BRIGHTON	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mayor • Option 4 (4 wards, 8 councillors)
Respondent #13 HOVE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mayor • Option 2 (5 wards, 10 councillors)
Respondent #14 GLENELG	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chairperson (optional with the title of Mayor) • Option 1 (4 wards, 12 councillors)
Respondent #15 GLENELG SOUTH	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mayor • Option 4 (4 wards, 8 councillors)
Respondent #16 UNKNOWN	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mayor • Option 4 (4 wards, 8 councillors)
Respondent #17 PORT WILLUNGA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mayor • Option 1 (4 wards, 12 councillors)
Respondent #18 GLENELG	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chairperson (optional with the title of Mayor) • Option 5 (no wards)
Respondent #19 NORTH BRIGHTON	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mayor • Option 5 (no wards)
Respondent #20 SOMERTON PARK	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mayor • Option 1 (4 wards, 12 councillors)
Respondent #21 SOUTH BRIGHTON	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mayor • Option 5 (no wards)

Respondent	Preferences
Respondent #22 SEACLIFF	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mayor • Option 1 (4 wards, 12 councillors)
Respondent #23 GLENELG EAST	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chairperson (optional with the title of Mayor) • Option 5 (no wards)
Respondent #24 GLENELG EAST	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mayor • Option 4 (4 wards, 8 councillors)
Respondent #25 GLENELG SOUTH	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mayor • Option 3 (3 wards, 9 councillors)
Respondent #26 SOUTH BRIGHTON	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mayor • Option 4 (4 wards, 8 councillors)
Respondent #27 HOVE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chairperson (optional with the title of Mayor) • Option 4 (4 wards, 8 councillors)
Respondent #28 GLENELG SOUTH	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mayor • Option 4 (4 wards, 8 councillors)
Respondent #29 ABERFOYLE PARK	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chairperson (optional with the title of Mayor) • Option 4 (4 wards, 8 councillors)
Respondent #30 SEACLIFF	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chairperson (optional with the title of Mayor) • Option 3 (3 wards, 9 councillors)
Respondent #31 HUNTFIELD HEIGHTS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mayor • Option 3 (3 wards, 9 councillors)
Respondent #32 GLENELG NORTH	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mayor • Option 1 (4 wards, 12 councillors)
Respondent #33 UNKNOWN	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chairperson (optional with the title of Mayor) • Option 1 (4 wards, 12 councillors)
Respondent #34 UNKNOWN	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mayor • Option 4 (4 wards, 8 councillors)
Respondent #35 GLENELG EAST	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chairperson (optional with the title of Mayor) • Option 4 (4 wards, 8 councillors)
Respondent #36 SOMERTON PARK	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mayor • Option 2 (5 wards, 10 councillors)
Respondent #37 GLENELG	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mayor • Option 1 (4 wards, 12 councillors)
Respondent #38 UNKNOWN	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mayor • Option 1 (4 wards, 12 councillors)
Respondent #39 HOLDFAST BAY	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chairperson (optional with the title of Mayor) • Option 4 (4 wards, 8 councillors)
Respondent #40 BRIGHTON	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chairperson (optional with the title of Mayor) • Option 3 (3 wards, 9 councillors)
Respondent #41 UNKNOWN	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mayor • Option 4 (4 wards, 8 councillors)
Respondent #42 GLENELG EAST	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mayor • Option 4 (4 wards, 8 councillors)
Respondent #43 UNKNOWN	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chairperson (optional with the title of Mayor) • Option 1 (4 wards, 12 councillors)

Respondent	Preferences
Respondent #44 NORTH GLENELG	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chairperson (optional with the title of Mayor) • Option 5 (no wards)
Respondent #45 GLENELG	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chairperson (optional with the title of Mayor) • Option 3 (3 wards, 9 councillors)
Respondent #46 BRIGHTON	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mayor • Option 3 (3 wards, 9 councillors)
Respondent #47 UNKNOWN	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chairperson (optional with the title of Mayor) • Option 4 (4 wards, 8 councillors)
Respondent #48 UNKNOWN	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chairperson (optional with the title of Mayor) • Option 3 (3 wards, 9 councillors)
Respondent #49 UNKNOWN	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mayor • Option 3 (3 wards, 9 councillors)
Respondent #50 SOUTH BRIGHTON	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mayor • Option 3 (3 wards, 9 councillors)
Respondent #51 HOVE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mayor • Option 1 (4 wards, 12 councillors)
Respondent #52 UNKNOWN	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chairperson (optional with the title of Mayor) • 3 wards, 12 councillors
Respondent #53 BRIGHTON	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mayor • Option 4 (4 wards, 8 councillors)
Respondent #54 SEACLIFF	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mayor • Option 5 (no wards)
Respondent #55 GLENELG EAST	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mayor • Option 5 (no wards)
Respondent #56 HOVE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mayor • Option 1 (4 wards, 12 councillors)
Respondent #57 BRIGHTON	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mayor • Option 4 (4 wards, 8 councillors)
Respondent #58 BRIGHTON	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mayor • Option 4 (4 wards, 8 councillors)
Respondent #59 SOUTH BRIGHTON	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chairperson (optional with the title of Mayor) • Option 2 (5 wards, 10 councillors)
Respondent #60 SOUTH BRIGHTON	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mayor or Chairperson • Option 1 (4 wards, 12 councillors)
Respondent #61 UNKNOWN	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mayor or Chairperson • Option 1 - Current structure but 8 councillors (2 per ward)