



CITY OF
Port Adelaide Enfield

Representation Review Report

Prepared in accordance with
Section 12(8a) of the Local Government Act 1999

October 2016

Prepared for the City of Port Adelaide Enfield by C L Rowe and Associates Pty Ltd, September 2016 (Version 1)

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Contents

1.	Introduction	1
2.	Background	2
3.	Initial Public Consultation	3
4.	Proposal	5
5.	Proposal Rationale	8
	5.1 Principal Member	
	5.2 Wards/No Wards	
	5.3 Area Councillors (in addition to ward Councillors)	
	5.4 Ward Names	
	5.5 Number of Councillors	
6.	Legislative Requirements	13
	6.1 Quota	
	6.2 Communities of Interest and Population	
	6.3 Topography	
	6.4 Feasibility of Communication	
	6.5 Demographic Trends	
	6.6 Adequate and Fair Representation	
	6.7 Section 26, Local Government Act 1999	
7.	Current Public Consultation	18

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, as prescribed by the Minister from time to time by a notice published in the Government Gazette.

The City of Port Adelaide Enfield last completed an “elector representation review” in October 2009 and is now required to undertake and complete another review by April 2017, in accordance with the provisions of the Local Government (General) Regulations 1999, so as to ensure fair and equitable representation of all electors prior to the 2018 Local Government elections.

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 and Council’s response to the issues raised within the submissions received;
- sets out the proposal that Council considers 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 selected by (and from amongst) the elected members;
- the composition of council, including the number of elected members required to provide fair and adequate representation to the community and the need for area councillors in addition to ward councillors (where the Council area is to be divided into wards);
- the division of the Council area into wards or the abolition of wards; and
- if wards are to be retained, the level of ward representation within, and the names of, any future proposed wards.

2. Background

Council currently comprises the Mayor and seventeen ward councillors. The council area is divided into seven wards (refer Map 1), with three wards each being represented by three councillors and the remaining four wards each being represented by two councillors. The current structure was adopted by Council at the completion of the previous elector representation review (2008/2009) and came into effect at the 2010 Local Government elections.

Table 1 provides data pertaining to the number of electors within each of the current wards and demonstrates the variance between the ward elector ratios and the elector ratio for the City.

Table 1: Elector data per ward and variance to quota (Existing ward structure)

Ward	Councillors	H of A Roll	Council Roll	Electors	Ratio	% Variance
Outer Harbor	2	9,495	17	9,512	1:4,756	+ 2.22
Semaphore	2	9,694	23	9,717	1:4,859	+ 4.42
Port Adelaide	2	8,591	39	8,630	1:4,315	- 7.26
Parks	3	13,403	46	13,449	1:4,483	- 3.65
Enfield	3	14,297	41	14,338	1:4,779	+ 2.72
Klemzig	2	9,043	18	9,061	1:4,531	- 2.63
Northfield	3	14,343	49	14,392	1:4,797	+ 3.10
Total	17	78,866	233	79,099		
Average					1:4,653	

Source: Electoral Commission SA, House of Assembly Roll (February 2016)
City of Port Adelaide Enfield, Council Voters Roll (9th February 2016)

Council commenced its elector representation review in February 2016 and completed the initial six (6) week public consultation period on Friday 2nd September 2016. Five submissions were received.

At its meeting on the 13th September 2016, Council considered all matters relevant to the review, including the public submissions received, and resolved to agree, in principle, to retain its current composition but amend the current ward structure slightly in order to achieve a more equitable distribution of electors between the wards.

3. Initial Public Consultation

Public consultation commenced on Thursday 21st July 2016 with the publishing of public notices in "Portside Messenger", the "Weekly Times Messenger" and "City North Messenger" newspapers, and these were followed by the publishing of a notice in the Government Gazette on Thursday 21st July 2016. In addition, the public consultation process included promotion of the review (and the opportunity for electronic feedback) on the Council website (first loaded on the front page on the 16th July and then reloaded on the 15th August); postings on Twitter on the 21st July, 16th and 17th August, and the 23rd August; posting on Facebook on the 17th August; a brief article in bi-monthly electronic newsletter "Pen2Paper" (page 2, August - September issue); and provision of the Representation Options Paper and associated documents at the Council offices.

At the expiration of the public consultation period (i.e. close of business on Friday 2nd September 2016) Council had received five submissions, all of which were received via Council's web site. A summary of the submissions is as follows.

Name	Comments
Respondent 1 (Anonymous)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Retain an elected mayor; a ward structure with the same number of wards as the current ward structure; seventeen councillors; and the existing ward names. • Favours the ward structure presented as Option 1. • Suggests aboriginal names as alternative ward names.
Respondent 2 (Anonymous)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Favours a change to a chairperson selected by the elected members. • Retain a ward structure with the same number of wards as the current ward structure; and seventeen councillors. • Favours the ward structure presented as Option 1. • Retain the existing ward names but also introduce Kurna names describing geographical features (e.g. Parri - Klemzig Ward, "parri" being Kurna for river; and Tuttangga - Parks Ward, "tuttangga" being Kurna for grass).
Respondent 3 (Anonymous)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Retain an elected mayor and a ward structure. • Divide the Council area into five wards (as per Option 3) with two councillors representing each ward (i.e. a total of ten ward councillors).

Name	Comments
<p>Respondent 4 (Angle Park) Name provided</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Favours a change to a chairperson selected by the elected members. • Divide the Council area into five wards (as per Option 3) with three councillors representing each ward (i.e. a total of fifteen ward councillors). • Wards should be named after local icons (e.g. Parks wards).
<p>Respondent 5 (Clearview) Name provided</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Retain the elected mayor; a ward structure; and seventeen councillors. • Favours the seven ward structure presented as Option 1. • Retain the existing ward names with the exception of Parks Ward which should become Wingfield Ward.

Council recognises that five submissions is not a statistically valid response for a community which comprises over 79,000 electors (and a total population of in excess of 123,700), however, the submissions did enable Council to gain some insight into the views of the community in regards to the key issues of the principal member; wards/no wards; and elected member numbers.

Council's comments regarding the key issues of the review and the submissions received are provided hereinafter.

4. Proposal

Having duly considered all relevant provisions of the Local Government Act 1999, the information and alternatives contained within the Representation Options Paper and the matters raised in the written submissions, 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.
- The Council area continues to be divided into wards.
- The Council area be divided into seven (7) wards, as depicted as Option 1 in the Representation Options Paper (refer Map 1).
- The future elected body of Council comprises seventeen (17) elected members as ward councillors.
- The composition of Council not include area councillors in addition to ward councillors.
- The current geographical ward names be retained.

Details of the proposed ward structure are as follows.

It is proposed that the Council area be divided into seven wards, with three wards each being represented by three councillors and the remaining four wards each being represented by two councillors (i.e. a total of seventeen ward councillors). This proposed ward structure is a variation of the existing ward structure and incorporates the partial realignment of the boundary between the existing Semaphore and Port Adelaide Wards (i.e. the inclusion of the whole of the suburb of Glanville within proposed Ward 3 - the existing Port Adelaide Ward) so as to achieve a more equitable distribution of elector numbers. The proposed wards are described as follows.

Ward 1: The existing Outer Harbor Ward comprising the suburbs of Outer Harbor, Osborne, North Haven and Taperoo; and portion of the suburb of Largs North.

Ward 2: Comprising portion of the suburb of Largs North and the suburbs of Largs Bay, Peterhead, Birkenhead, Semaphore and Exeter.

Ward 3: Comprising the suburbs of Glanville, New Port, Semaphore South, Ethelton, Port Adelaide, Queenstown, Alberton and Rosewater; and portion of the suburb of Gillman.

Ward 4: The existing Parks Ward comprising portion of the suburb of Gillman and the suburbs of Ottoway, Wingfield, Dry Creek, Mansfield Park, Angle Park, Regency Park, Woodville Gardens, Ferryden Park, Croydon Park, Dudley Park, Devon Park and Gepps Cross.

Ward 5: The existing Enfield Ward comprising the suburbs of Kilburn, Blair Athol, Enfield, Clearview, Sefton Park, Manningham and a portion of Broadview.

Ward 6: The existing Klemzig Ward comprising the suburbs of Klemzig, Windsor Gardens and Gilles Plains.

Ward 7: The existing Northfield Ward comprising the suburbs of Valley View, Walkley Heights,



Northfield, Northgate, Oakden, Lightsview, Hillcrest, Greenacres and Hampstead Gardens.

Table 2 provides data pertaining to the number of electors within each of the proposed wards, and demonstrates the variance between the elector ratios within the proposed wards and the current elector ratio for the City. The data indicates that the elector ratios within all of the proposed wards lay comfortably within the specified quota tolerance limits and, as such, all of the proposed wards can accommodate reasonable future fluctuations in elector numbers.

Table 2: Elector data per ward and variance to quota (Proposed ward structure)

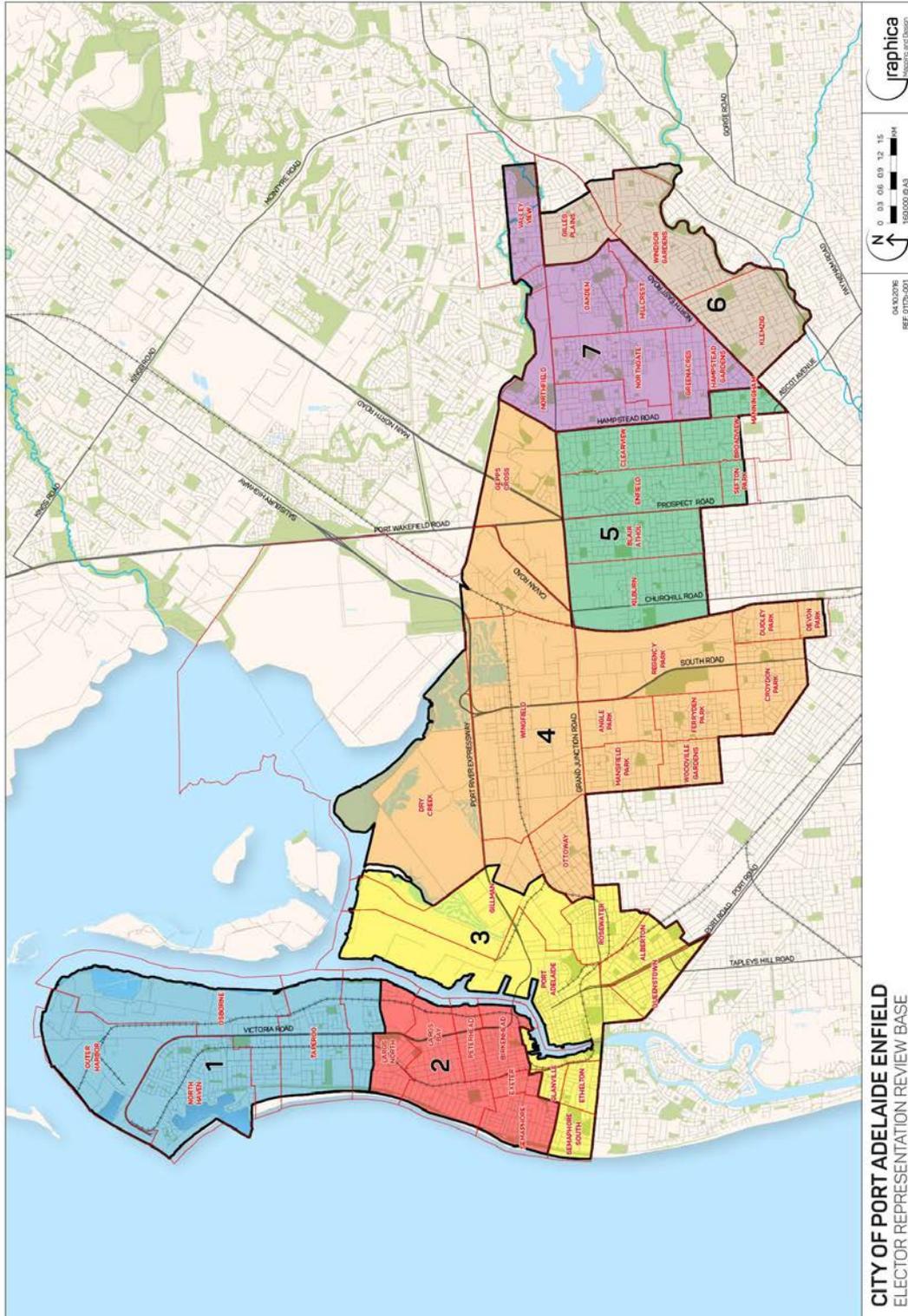
Ward	Councillors	Electors	Ratio	% Variance
1 (Outer Harbor)	2	9,511	1:4,756	+ 2.2
2 (Semaphore)	2	9,310	1:4,655	+ 0.0
3 (Port Adelaide)	2	9,037	1:4,519	- 2.9
4 (Parks)	3	13,450	1:4,483	- 3.6
5 (Enfield)	3	14,339	1:4,780	+ 2.7
6 (Klemzig)	2	9,061	1:4,531	- 2.6
7 (Northfield)	3	14,391	1:4,797	+ 3.1
Total	17	79,099		
Average			1:4.653	

Source: Electoral Commission SA , House of Assembly Roll (February 2016)
City of Port Adelaide Enfield, Council Voters Roll (9th February 2016)

In addition, Council considers all of the proposed ward boundaries to be appropriate and acceptable, given that they align with long established suburb boundaries and/or existing ward boundaries.

Further reasons for Council's decision, together with an analysis of compliance with the relevant provisions and requirements of the Local Government Act 1999, are provided hereinafter under key issue headings.

Map 1: Proposed Ward Structure



5. Proposal Rationale

5.1 Principal Member

Since the proclamation of the City of Port Adelaide Enfield in 1996, the principal member has always been a mayor elected by the community.

Of the submissions received, three favoured the retention of an elected mayor and two supported a change to a chairperson selected by and from amongst the elected members.

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 Port Adelaide Enfield well over the years;
- little practical benefit will likely be achieved by changing to a chairperson at this time;
- the retention of an elected Mayor as the principal member is consistent with the structure of all other metropolitan Adelaide Councils;
- an elected mayor brings stability and continuity to the Council, given the four year term of office; and
- the retention of an elected mayor is consistent with the attitude expressed by the majority of respondents during the initial public consultation.

Despite the fact that there has been some sentiment expressed by the community for change, it is considered that, on balance, the introduction of a chairperson will provide only a few benefits, including a likely reduction in the number of elected members (with associated cost savings); flexibility in the tenure of the principal member; the opportunity for a number of elected members to gain experience as the principal member during the four year term of the Council (and to bring their particular skill set and opinions to the position); and avoidance of the potential loss of high calibre candidates through the mayoral election process. On the downside, a chairperson is chosen by the elected members, thereby depriving all of the electors the opportunity to vote for the principal member of Council. The potential for a rotating chairperson may not provide the necessary continuity and credibility afforded to a mayor appointed for four-year term.

Finally, Council is aware that any proposal to have a chairperson rather than an elected mayor cannot proceed unless or until a poll of the community has been conducted in accordance with the requirements of Section 12 (11a-d) of the Local Government Act 1999 and the result of the poll clearly supports the proposed change.

Given that the City of Port Adelaide Enfield has traditionally had an elected mayor as its principal member; nothing extraordinary has occurred that warrants a change to the way that the principal member is determined; and a mayor is democratically elected by the community as its principal representative (and is therefore accountable to the community), it is considered that there is no need for change at this time.

5.2 Wards/No Wards

The City of Port Adelaide Enfield has always been divided into wards; and all of the submissions received supported the retention of a ward structure, albeit in two differing configurations.

Council believes that wards:

- guarantee 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 "City-wide" picture; and
- provide recognizable lines of communication with Council through the ward councillors.

It is also considered that ward councillors should have empathy for, and an affiliation with, all of the communities within their ward; and the existing ward councillors already deliberate and make decisions on the basis of achieving the best outcome for the whole of the council area (as would be the role of an area councillor under the "no ward" alternative).

Further, the community knows and accepts the division of the Council area into wards; and the structure and level of representation that it provides. As such, the retention of a ward structure may be perceived 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 City 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 has resolved to retain a ward structure similar to the existing structure, but with minor variations to the existing ward boundaries so as to achieve a more even balance of electors between the wards.

5.3 Area Councillors (in addition to ward councillors)

The Local Government Act indicates that councillors can be elected as a representative of a ward, or alternatively, to represent the Council area as a whole (whether or not the Council area is divided into wards).

As indicated in the Representation Options Paper, ward councillors generally consider themselves to represent not only their ward, but the Council area as a whole. This seemingly negates the need for area councillors in addition to ward councillors, an assertion which is seemingly supported by the fact that only the City of Adelaide has a ward structure which incorporates two levels of representation. Further, it is noted that under such an arrangement area councillors hold no greater status than a ward councillor, have no greater responsibilities than a ward councillor, and need not comply with any extraordinary or additional eligibility requirements.

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.

Given the aforementioned, Council considers that area councillors (in addition to ward councillors) are an unwarranted, unnecessary and potentially costly additional tier of representation.

5.4 Ward Names

Wards can be identified using numbers, alphabetical letters, direction or geographical references (e.g. north, south, east, west, central); place names; and/or names of European and/or Aboriginal heritage/cultural significance.

Council is of the opinion that, in the main, the existing ward names reflect the geographical locations of the wards which are well known by the local community and, as such, the current ward names are appropriate. Council's position is in keeping with the submissions received during the initial public consultation stage of the review, four of which favoured the retention of the current ward names whilst the remaining submission suggested that any future wards be named after local icons.

Two respondents suggested the inclusion of Aboriginal names, with one of these suggesting the retention of the current names as well as introducing Kurna names.

Council also examined the alternatives available, but considered the allocation of letters, numbers or direction/compass points (e.g. north, south, central etc.) to lack imagination and to have no relevance to the council area; whilst the allocation of names of European and/or indigenous heritage significance would be appropriate but would require considerably more investigation and community consultation.

5.5 Number of Councillors

Council is aware that:

- the provisions of Sections 26 and 33 of the Local Government 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 Local Government 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

Port Adelaide Enfield

- of the five submissions received, three supported the retention of seventeen councillors, one favoured a reduction to fifteen councillors and the remaining submission proposed a reduction to ten councillors.

Council is aware of the requirement to consider reducing numbers where there are currently more than 12 Elected Members. Through various workshops, Council considered options ranging from 12 to 17 Elected members. Through its initial consultation process and the Representation Options Paper, Council included options for 15, 16 and 17 Elected Members and sought feedback on this.

The Representation Options Paper contained the following table which compared the elector representation arrangements of Council with those of the other metropolitan councils. The data indicates that the City of Port Adelaide Enfield:

- covers the fourth largest area;
- has the fourth highest number of electors; and
- exhibits the sixth highest elector ratio (i.e. the average number of electors represented by a councillor) due to the fact that it comprises the second highest number of elected members (councillors).

Table 3: Elector data and representation (metropolitan Adelaide councils)

Council	Councillors	Electors	Ratio
Walkerville (1.34 km ²)	8	5,364	1:670
Gawler (41.10km ²)	10	16,297	1:1,630
Prospect (7.81 km ²)	8	14,695	1:1,837
Norwood Payneham & St Peters (15.1 km ²)	13	25,096	1:1,930
Holdfast Bay (13.72 km ²)	12	27,206	1:2,267
Unley (14.29 km ²)	12	27,290	1:2,274
Adelaide Hills (795.1 km ²)	12	28,787	1:2,399
Burnside (27.53 km ²)	12	31,741	1:2,645
West Torrens (37.07 km ²)	14	39,994	1:2,857
Campbelltown (24.35 km ²)	10	34,700	1:3,470
Adelaide (15.57 km ²)	7	24,491	1:3,499
Mitcham (75.55 km ²)	13	47,661	1:3,666
Playford (344.9 km ²)	15	55,797	1:3,720
Port Adelaide/Enfield (97.0 km²)	17	79,099	1:4,653
Charles Sturt (52.14 km ²)	16	79,901	1:4,994
Marion (55.5km ²)	12	62,486	1:5,207
Salisbury (158.1 km ²)	16	90,175	1:5,636
Onkaparinga (518.4 km ²)	20	117,896	1:5,895
Tea Tree Gully (95.2 km ²)	12	72,232	1:6,019

Source: Electoral Commission SA (December, 2015)

When determining the appropriate number of councillors to provide fair and adequate representation, Council was mindful that:

- sufficient elected members must be available to manage the affairs of Council;
- the elected member’s workloads should not become excessive;
- there is an appropriate level of elector representation;

Port Adelaide Enfield

- a diversity in member's skill sets, experience, expertise, opinions and backgrounds is maintained to ensure robust discussion amongst the elected members; and
- adequate lines of communication must exist between a growing community and Council.

Council is aware that a reduction in the number of elected members will result in some cost savings to Council (e.g. elected member's allowances alone are \$21,500 per annum per councillor); and may serve to expedite the decision making process in Council. Further, it is acknowledged that enhanced communication and information technology also serves to reduce any difficulties previously experienced by elected members in respect to their day to day tasks and communication with both Council and the community.

On the other hand, Council is mindful that:

- the City of Port Adelaide Enfield covers the fourth largest area of the metropolitan councils (i.e. approximately 97.0 km²);
- there are expectations of significant population growth in the foreseeable future across the City, primarily as a result of the redevelopment of existing sites, higher density residential development, urban renewal and infill development (including the recently announced waterfront redevelopment proposal at Port Adelaide which has the potential to increase population growth given that the project is expected to realise an additional 1250 or more dwellings in the foreseeable future);
- the variety in the economy, industry and social demographics requires more attention from Elected Members and a broader skill set than less diverse wards in other councils.
- the extent and timing of any of this future residential development (and resultant increase in elector numbers) is difficult to determine at this time;
- the Strategic Analysis Plan 2011 envisages approximately 3,500 or more additional dwellings and a population increase of approximately 7,000 people by 2040;
- the high and increasing amount of business and industrial activities occurring throughout the Council area has the potential to increase in elector numbers through additional enrolments on the Supplementary Voters Roll which is maintained by Council;
- the anticipated increase in the future population will likely result in greater elector numbers, higher elector ratios and potentially greater workloads for the elected members; and
- a significant proportion of the local community are not eligible to vote (for various reasons), however, Council (and the individual elected members) still consider and address their concerns, issues and/or demands for services and/or representation;

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 excessive workloads for the councillors which, in turn, may impact upon the quality of representation provided.

Given the aforementioned, 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 Local Government Act 1999 require Council take into account, 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 Local Government Act 1999 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 the provisions of Section 33(2a)(b), 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)."

Table 2 (page 6) indicates that the elector ratios in each of the proposed wards lay comfortably within the specified quota tolerance limits.

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 considers that there are numerous communities of interest within the Council area, including but not limited to the fifty-two long-established suburbs (or part suburbs). When developing the current and the proposed ward structures, 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).

6.3 Topography

The City of Port Adelaide Enfield is 97.0 km² in area; comprises long established residential suburbs, industrial areas, the harbour precinct; and commercial sectors; and exhibits an extensive road network and a railway line which traverses the Council area.

Despite the aforementioned, it is considered that the topography of the Council area has little or no impact upon Council's elector representation proposal, given that the proposed ward structure is similar to the existing ward structure and has been developed with the view to maintaining entire "communities of interest" (suburbs) within the bounds of the proposed wards.

6.4 Feasibility of Communication

Council believes that the retention of the existing level of representation will continue to provide adequate and proven lines of communication between the elected members of Council and the community, taking into account the anticipated future growth in elector numbers.

6.5 Demographic Trends

Council is aware that there is the potential for an increase in elector numbers throughout the Council area in the foreseeable future, primarily as a consequence of new and/or on-going residential development. However, the extent and timing of such is difficult to determine with any certainty.

During the process of identifying its preferred future composition and structure, Council took into account the following information.

6.5.1 Residential Development

Council's Planning Department has identified that there is considerable potential for future population (elector) growth as a consequence of future residential development in the following suburbs.

- Devon Park: An area of land was re-zoned in 2015 to accommodate residential apartments.
- Lightsview: The suburb was rezoned in 2014 to accommodate high-density residential development. At present extensive greenfield development is occurring.
- Kilburn: The suburb is undergoing considerable urban regeneration and has been identified for further future urban regeneration. the State Planning Minister has announced his intention to rezone portions of Kilburn, which will allow for increased densities in the next 1-2 years.
- Port Adelaide: Zoning policies allow for multi-storey apartments in several locations and the state government envisages extensive waterfront development in the coming years.
- Angle Park: The southern part of the suburb was rezoned in 2014 to allow for medium-density residential development (not yet constructed) and urban generation (division of existing allotments) is likely to continue.
- Blair Athol: Undergoing urban regeneration. the State Planning Minister has announced his intention to rezone portions of Blair Athol, which will allow for increased densities in the next 1-2 years
- Clearview: Undergoing urban regeneration and increases in property values likely to facilitate the further division of existing allotments.
- Gepps Cross: Some urban generation occurring and the Enfield High School site is a potential future residential development opportunity.

- Hillcrest: Undergoing urban regeneration and existing zoning policies promote the division of existing allotments.
- Northfield: Council is pursuing a rezoning to facilitate a new residential estate, possibly with high density living than surrounding parts of Northfield.
- Birkenhead: Planning policy allows for the creation of allotments of 250m² in area which may be an attractive development opportunity given the ageing housing stock.
- Enfield: Undergoing urban regeneration.
- Ferryden Park: Undergoing urban regeneration.
- Gilles Plains: Undergoing urban regeneration and new 40 allotment housing development proposed.
- Greenacres: Undergoing urban regeneration.
- Mansfield Park: Undergoing urban regeneration.
- Oakden: Large area of vacant land in the northern part of the suburb which may be suitable for future residential development over the coming years.
- Ottoway: Ageing housing stock on large allotments which could be redeveloped; and contains a large parcel of vacant land which may be suitable for future residential development.
- Rosewater: Zoning policies allow land divisions to create allotments which are 250m² in area.
- Taperoo: Ageing housing stock and some evidence of subdivisions occurring in the western portion of the suburb. This suburb wasn't originally included in the original draft – but given a recent announcement from Renewal SA, we may expect 250+ new homes in the next 5 years
- Windsor Gardens: Undergoing urban regeneration.
- Woodville Gardens: Some ageing housing stock and could be the focus of future residential redevelopment given that the suburb is only 10 kilometres from Adelaide.

6.5.2 Population Projections

Population projections provided by the Department of Planning, Transport and Infrastructure (DPTI), as at February 2016, indicate that the population of the City of Port Adelaide Enfield is expected to increase by 14,651 (i.e. 116,492 to 131,143) or 12.58% during the ten year period 2011 - 2021 (which will likely be several years before the next scheduled elector representation review); and increase by a further 12,322 (i.e. 131,143 to 143,465) or 9.4% during the period 2021 – 2031.

In addition, previous DPTI projections (based on the 2011 Census population data) indicates an expectation of population growth across the whole of the Council area in the foreseeable future, with significant growth anticipated to occur in and about the area containing the suburbs of Port Adelaide, Gillman, Ottoway, Rosewater, Alberton and Queenstown.

Table 4: Population projections, City of Port Adelaide Enfield, 2011 - 2031 (per statistical local areas)

SLA	Suburbs	Population Projection (2011 - 2021)	Population Projection (2021 - 2031)
Coast	Outer Harbor, North Haven, Osborne, Taperoo, Largs North, Largs Bay, Peterhead, Birkenhead, Exeter, Glanville, Ethelton, Semaphore and Semaphore South	2,266 @ 7.73%	2,840 @ 8.99%
Port	Port Adelaide, Gillman, Ottoway, Rosewater, Alberton and Queenstown	6,586 @ 18.34%	3,329 @ 7.84%
Park	Wingfield, Mansfield Park, Angle Park, Regency Park, Ferryden Park, Woodville Gardens, Croydon Park, Dudley Park and part of Devon Park and Dry Creek	2,520 @ 11.32%	2,700 @ 10.89%
Inner	Gepps Cross, Kilburn, Blair Athol, Enfield and Clearview, and parts of Dry Creek, Sefton Park and Broadview	2,166 @ 12.15%	1,506 @ 7.53%
East	Northfield, Northgate, Oakden, Greenacres, Windsor Gardens, Klemzig, Hampstead Gardens and Manningham, and parts of Walkley Heights, Valley View, Gilles Plains, Holden Hill and Dernancourt	1,176 @ 10.58%	2,047 @ 16.66%

6.5.3 Elector Numbers

According to data provided by Electoral Commission SA, the number of electors enrolled on the House of Assembly Roll within the City of Port Adelaide Enfield increased by 5,549 (7.57%) during the period August 2010 to February 2016; and elector growth was recorded in all seven existing wards (i.e. Outer Harbor: +313 @ 3.41%; Semaphore: +326 @ 3.48%; Port Adelaide: +469 @ 5.77%; Parks: +1,315 @ 10.88%; Enfield: +900 @ 6.72%; Klemzig: +332 @ 3.81%; and Northfield: +1,894 @ +7.57%).

6.5.4 Census Data

According to data provided by the Australian Bureau of Statistics (2001, 2006 and 2011 Census Community Profiles – Port Adelaide Enfield (C) Local Government Area), the estimated total population of the council area increased by 4,675 (4.76%) during the period 2001 – 2006, and then increased by another 9,887 (or 9.6%) during the period 2006 – 2011. Overall, the population in the Council area increased by 14,562 or 14.82% during the period 2001 – 2011 period.

6.5.5 The 30 Year Plan for Greater Adelaide

The City of Port Adelaide Enfield lies within both the Western and Northern Adelaide regions of the 30 Year Plan for Greater Adelaide (released February 2010).

The Greater Adelaide Plan incorporates targets of 42,569 additional dwellings and 83,000 additional residents within the "Western Adelaide" region by the year 2038 (refer Table E3 - Western Adelaide targets); and 67,600 additional dwellings and 169,000 additional residents within the Northern Adelaide Region (refer Table E4 - Northern Adelaide targets).

From the maps contained within the Greater Adelaide Plan it is evident that much of the anticipated future growth is expected to occur across the whole of the City of Port Adelaide Enfield as a consequence of residential infill and higher density residential redevelopment.

6.6 Adequate and Fair Representation

For the reasons espoused earlier, Council is confident that its proposed future composition will continue to provide the optimum 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 of 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 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, and include:

- the desirability of avoiding significant divisions within the community;
- proposed changes should, wherever practicable, benefit ratepayers;
- a Council having a sufficient resource base to fulfil 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; and
- 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 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;
- continue to provide adequate and fair representation to all electors; and
- compare favourably with the composition and elector ratios of other regional 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 Local Government Act 1999, 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 introduce on the day of the Local Government elections in 2018. 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 written submission expressing their views on the proposed future composition and structure of Council. Submissions will be accepted until 5.00pm on the 11 November 2016 and should be addressed to the Chief Executive Officer, PO Box 110, Port Adelaide 5015 or emailed to customer.service@portenf.sa.gov.au.

Further information regarding the elector representation review can be obtained by contacting Danniele Worden, Senior Governance Advisor, on telephone 8405 6898 or by email at danniele.worden@portenf.sa.gov.au.