



City of Marion
Representation Review Options Report

Prepared by:
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Manager Corporate Governance,
in accordance with Section 12 (8a) of the *Local
Government Act 1999*

Date: 29 July 2020

Public Consultation Period:
30 July to 14 September 2020

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Executive Summary

This Representation Review Options Paper has been prepared to explore various options for achieving fair and adequate representation of all electors across the Council area.

It has been prepared for the purposes of engaging with the community. It provides relevant information regarding the review process and key issues for input including:

- Election or appointment of the Principal Member (Mayor or Chairperson).
- If the Council area should be divided into wards (and if so how many) and/or whether existing wards should be abolished.
- Options for Area Councillors, Ward Councillors or a combination of both.
- Number of Councillors that should represent the community (including the number of voters represented by each councillor if divided into wards).
- The boundaries of wards (if there are to be any).

The Options Paper provides information about the Council including demographics, population trends, composition factors, comparisons with other Councils and analysis of the advantages and disadvantages of various ward structure options, including the current ward structure.

The Council area is currently divided into six (6) wards with two (2) Elected Members elected for each ward. This structure has been in place since November 2010. The current ward structure meets the requirements of the *Local Government Act 1999*, with the ward quotas sitting within a 10 per cent tolerance. This option remains a viable one for Council, however, there are a number of other options outlined for the community to consider.

Have your say

Members of the community are invited to participate in this review and have a say in how you, 'as electors', are represented. You can express your views on the future composition and structure of Council in a number of ways:

- Review the Representation Review Options Paper on Making Marion.
- Complete the online survey.
- Make a written submission.
- Participate in one of the workshops scheduled during the engagement period.

The community engagement period will open on Thursday, 30 July 2020 and close 5.00pm on Monday, 14 September 2020.

Further information regarding the Representation Review can also be obtained by contacting: Kate McKenzie, Manager Corporate Governance 8375 6600 or by email Kate.mckenzie@marion.sa.gov.au.

Next steps

Following consultation on this Options Paper, a Representation Review Report will be prepared that addresses the community responses and outlines Council's preferred 'in principle' decision regarding its potential future composition. Consultation will then occur with the community on the Representation Review Report (second report), prior to the Council making a final decision and submitting its recommendations to the Electoral Commissioner for certification and government gazettal.

Introduction

The Representation Review process is defined by Section 12(4) of the *Local Government Act 1999 (the Act)* which 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. The City of Marion received notice by SA Government Gazette on 1 August 2019, that it is required to complete its Representation Review in the period between June 2020 to June 2021.

The Representation Review must be completed in accordance with the requirements of Section 12 of the Act to ensure fair and equitable representation of all City of Marion electors.

The review process provides the community with the opportunity to consider and input to the optimum elected body composition and representation structure for effective governance to serve community requirements now, and into the future.

The outcome of the Representation Review will be implemented at the November 2022 local government elections.

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

- The principal member of Council:
 - 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.
 - the division of the Council area into wards or the abolition of wards.
 - is there a need or benefit for area councillors in addition to ward councillors (where the Council area is to be divided into wards).
- If wards are to be retained, is there a need to change ward boundaries, the level of ward representation within, and the names of, any future proposed wards.

At its meeting of 23 June 2020, the Council appointed, Ms Kate McKenzie, Manager Corporate Governance, in accordance with Section 12(5) of the Act to prepare the Representation Review Options Paper and the Representation Review Report. The Representation Review Options Paper has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Local Government Act 1999 and the Electoral Commissions – Undertaking an Elector Representation Review Guideline for Councils.

Process

The Council is required to undertake the following steps to complete the Representation Review and meet its legislative requirements:

1. Appoint a suitability qualified person to undertake the review.
2. Prepare a Representation Review Options Paper for consideration and adoption.
3. Release the Representation Review Options Paper for Public Consultation for a minimum of six (6) weeks.
4. Analyse and review the outcomes of the consultation.
5. Prepare and adopt a Representation Review Report for a further three (3) weeks' public consultation.
6. Analyse and review the outcomes of the public consultation and provide the opportunity for people to present their views to Council via a formal meeting of Council.
7. Adopt a representation structure based on the results of the consultation and prepare a Final Representation Report for submission to the Electoral Commissioner of SA for certification and Gazettal.

Public Consultation

Section 12 (7) of the Act requires a minimum of six (6) weeks public consultation on the Representation Review Options Report. The Council adopted this report at its meeting of 29 July 2020 for the purposes of public consultation. The public consultation period is from 30 July to 14 September 2020.

Copies of the Representation Review Option Report are available online via the website and Making Marion.

The public consultation has been advertised via:

- Gazettal Notice
- The Advertiser
- City of Marion Website (www.marion.sa.gov.au)
- Making Marion
- City of Marion Facebook page

During the Consultation period, two (2) public workshops will be held along with an online discussion forum. If required, this may be varied due to COVID-19 restrictions and will be advertised on the City of Marion website, social media and Making Marion.

The community is encouraged to provide feedback through the workshops and/or provide a written submission to Council during the consultation period. Written submissions can be provided via:

- Making Marion: www.makingmarion.com.au/representation-review-2020
- Email: communityengagement@marion.sa.gov.au

Legislative Requirements

As previously outlined, there are a number of legislative requirements for the Representation Review.

In addition to Section 12 of the Act, Section 33 (1) requires that the Review includes proper exploration, analysis and consideration of the advantages and disadvantages of various options as follows:

- Communities of interest of an economic, recreational, social, regional or other kind and be consistent with community structures, values, expectations and aspirations.
- The population of the area and of each ward and topography.
- The feasibility of communication between electors affected by the proposal and their Elected Members' representation.
- The nature of substantial demographic changes that may occur in the foreseeable future.
- The need to ensure adequate / fair representation, and at the same time avoid over-representation in comparison to other Councils of similar size and type.

Section 26(1) of the Act provides broader principles which relate to effective and equitable use of resources, good governance, access to services, and any changes wherever practicable to benefit ratepayers.

City of Marion

Overview

The City of Marion is one of the State's larger metropolitan Councils, located in Adelaide's south-western suburbs and covering an area of approximately 55 sq. km.

It is 20 minutes from the Adelaide CBD, approximately 10 km south of Adelaide stretching from the Glenelg tramline in Glandore to the coastal suburb of Hallett Cove. Marion has an estimated population of 93,448, which is expected to pass 100,000 by 2028.

The City has a broad cultural mix with approximately 27 per cent of residents born overseas; about 19 per cent of whom speak a language other than English.

The annual economic output is more than \$6.2 billion.

The area is a place characterised by its diversity: seven kilometres of rugged and beautiful coastline; hundreds of hectares of open space and bushland in the south and modern suburban development on the plains. Marion's future will be based on an economy which ranges from retail and advanced manufacturing to clean tech industries, and a focus on learning, community participation and sustainability.

Key landmarks include the Tonsley precinct – Australia's first innovation district. This 61-hectare site brings together leading edge research and education institutions, established businesses and start-ups, and residential properties.

Popular destinations include the Coastal Walking Trail, Morphettville Racecourse, Oaklands Wetlands and Recreation Plaza, Westfield Marion Shopping Centre, the SA Aquatic and Leisure Centre, and Marion Outdoor Pool.

Current Representation Structure

The City of Marion last completed its Representation Review in 2013 and determined that no substantial change was required to its current structure (**shown in Map 1**).

The City of Marion currently has an elected Mayor (elected by the community) and 12 Councillors. The City is separated into six wards, each represented by two (2) Ward Councillors. The current structure was adopted by Council during the Representation Review completed in 2009 and came into effect at the November 2010 local government elections. Council completed a further Representation Review in 2013 and determined to retain the current structure.

The current wards are:

Mullawirra Ward is mainly a residential area and is bisected by the Sturt River. It includes the suburbs of Glengowrie, Morphettville, Park Holme and Plympton Park.

Woodlands Ward includes Edwardstown which is the industrial heart of Marion with a large concentration of small businesses and residential housing. This ward is bounded by the Glenelg tramline in the north, Daws Road in the south, Marion Road in the west and South Road in the east. This ward includes the suburbs of Glandore, South Plympton, Ascot Park, Edwardstown Mitchell Park (part) and Clovelly Park (part).

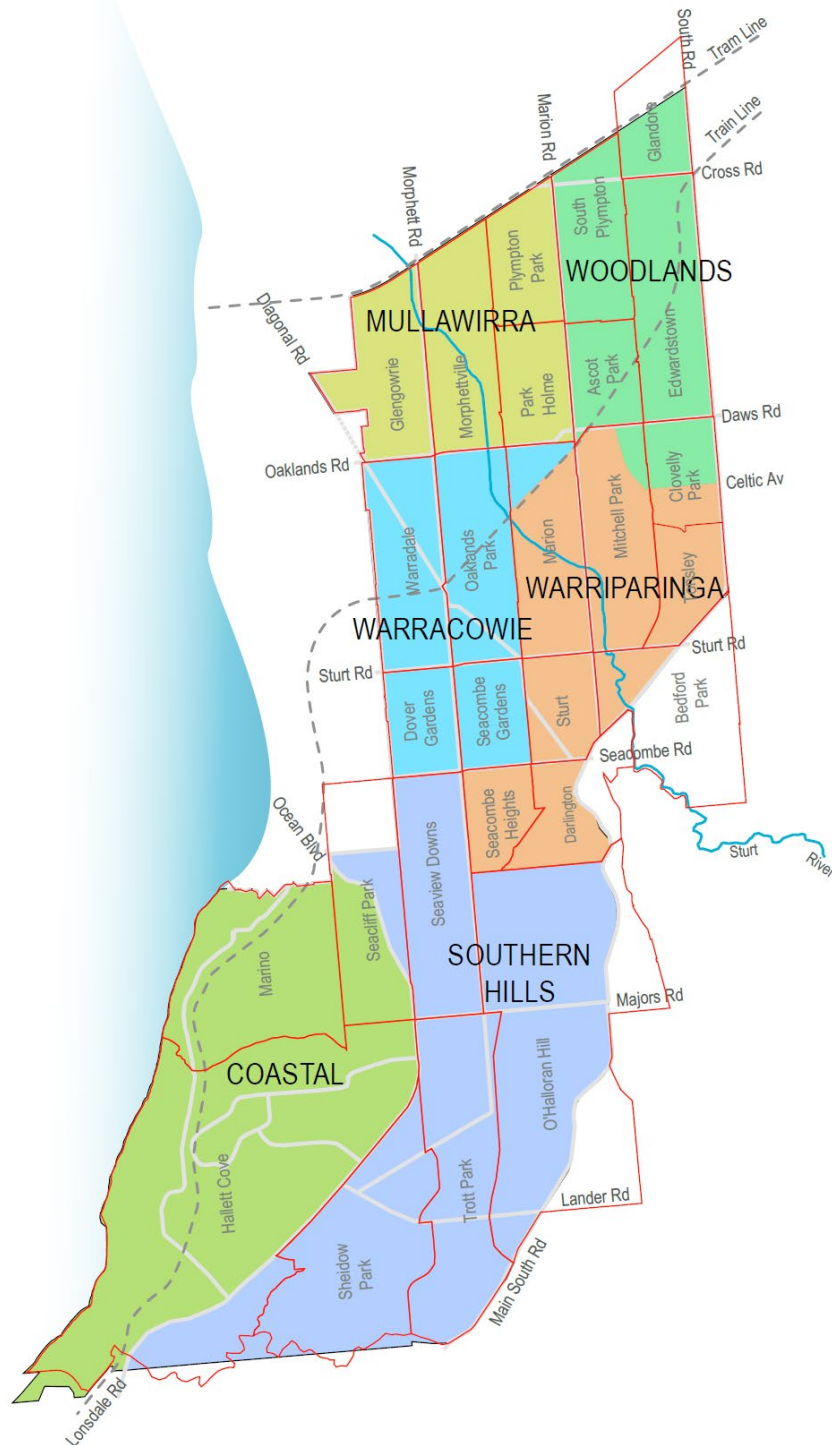
Warracowie Ward comprises a mixture of established residential areas and retail/commercial development including the suburbs of Warradale, Oaklands Park, Dover Gardens, Seacombe Gardens, Marion (part).

Warriparinga Ward contains the original village of Marion and the suburbs of Marion (part), Mitchell Park (part), Clovelly Park (part), Sturt, Seacombe Heights, Darlington and Bedford Park (part).

Coastal Ward is bound by the coast and Lonsdale Road. It is one of the larger wards by area, and features coast, hilly open space and contemporary housing. It includes the suburbs of Marino, Seacliff Park (part), Hallett Cove.

Southern Hills Ward is one of the larger wards by area. It consists of parklands and a mix of newer, rapidly developing residential areas with young families as well as established housing. The ward includes the suburbs of Seacliff Park (part), Seaview Downs, O'Halloran Hill (part), Trott Park, Sheidow Park and Hallett Cove (part).

Map 1 – Current City of Marion Wards



Current quotas

The City of Marion currently has one (1) Elected Member to represent 5460 voters, known as a 'representation quota'.

If Council is going consider wards, Section 33(2) of the Act requires that the average number of electors represented by a Councillor within wards must sit within a specified 10 per cent quota. A ward quota or representation quota is determine 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 proposals were in operation and ignoring any fractions resulting from the division)"*.

This means any potential changes to the ward structure, must not vary from the quota by more than plus or minus 10 per cent.

Table 1 outlines the current quotas and percentages for the Council.

Table 1 – City of Marion Representation Quota as at April 2020

010 City of Marion							
Mayor/Chairperson: M		Area Councillors		0			
Ward Code	Ward	HA Electors	Council Voters Roll	Total	No. of Reps.	Quota	% Difference
1	Mullawirra	11226	13	11239	2	5619	2.91%
2	Woodlands	11102	23	11125	2	5562	1.87%
3	Warracowie	11600	15	11615	2	5807	6.36%
4	Warriparinga	10538	16	10554	2	5277	-3.35%
5	Coastal	10456	7	10463	2	5231	-4.19%
6	Southern Hills	10511	13	10524	2	5262	-3.63%
Total:		65433	87	65520	12	Average :	5460
Last Review : 27/11/2013				Next Review : 1/04/2020			

Comparison with other Councils

Table 2 – Comparison of Councils

Council	Population	Geographical Size	Total Members (excl . Mayor)	Electors	Ratio
Holdfast Bay	36,983	14 km sq	12	27899	2324
Mitcham	67,474	76 km sq	13	48514	3731
Port Adelaide Enfield	127,740	94 km sq	17	84919	4995
Charles Sturt	118,943	56 km sq	16	86139	5383
Marion	93,433	55 km sq	12	65520	5460
Tea Tree Gully	100,261	95 km sq	12	73372	6114
Onkaparinga	172,938	518 km sq	12	125741	10478

One of the requirements in considering wards (and ward boundaries) under section 33 of the Act, is ensuring that there is adequate and fair representation while at the same time avoiding overrepresentation in comparison to other Councils of a similar size and type.

Given that all Councils have unique attributes and generally differ in terms of elector numbers, size of the land area, population, services to the community and communities of interest, it can be difficult to make comparisons, however Table 2 has been provided for the purposes of comparison.

In recent years, no metropolitan Council has increased the number of councillors. The City of Onkaparinga has reduced the number of the Elected Members from 20 to 12 and the City of Salisbury reduced their Elected Members from 16 to 14.

Current Statistics and Forecast

Demographic Data (Australian Bureau of Statistics- ABS)

Population	93,446 ¹ (Estimated Resident Population) as at 30 June 2019
Population growth	1.23 per cent over the last year or 1, 136 persons (from 1 June 2018 up to 30 June 2019)
Median age	39 years
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	1.2 per cent
Couples with children	27 per cent
Lone person households	28 per cent
Population density	16.64 persons per hectare
Culture	113 cultures represented in the city. Top 5 ancestry groups are: English, Australian, Irish, Scottish and German. Emerging groups that were reported in the City of Marion between 2011 and 2016 were English, Chinese, Irish and Indian
Overseas born	27 per cent
Overseas arrivals	24,248 people who were living in the City of Marion in 2016 were born overseas, and 23% arrived in Australia within 5 years prior to 2016
Language other than English in the home	19 per cent
Religion	Analysis of the religious affiliation of the population of the City of Marion in 2016 compared to Greater Adelaide shows that there was a lower proportion of people who professed a religion and a higher proportion who stated they had no religion. Overall, 54.4 per cent of the population nominated a religion, and 37.4 per cent said they had no religion, compared with 55.4 per cent and 35.9 per cent respectively for Greater Adelaide. The largest single religion in the City of Marion was Western (Roman) Catholic, with 18.1 per cent of the population or 16,025 people as adherents.

Population Forecast

Forecasts provided by population ID indicate that the City of Marion is growing at a rate of approximately 1 per cent per year. This figure of 1 per cent growth has been consistently applied to the Council's Annual Business Plan and Budget for a number of years, however, the growth has been high than 1 per cent in recent years. Table 3 includes the last five years actual population growth. Based on these figures, the Council population growth is forecast to exceed 100,000 within the next eight years.

¹ The Estimated Resident Population (ERP) is the Australian Bureau of Statistics' official 2019 population figure for all Local Government Areas (LGAs) - but is subject to review after the next Census release.

Table 3 – population growth for City of Marion

Year	% growth
2020/21	1.267%
2019/20	1.444%
2018/19	1.529%
2017/18	0.993%
2016/17	1.482%

Development and Identified Growth Areas

The scale of potential development within the City of Marion is still not clearly defined due to the State Government's incoming *Planning and Design Code*, changes which will likely increase the development potential throughout most of the Council area. The impacts are yet to be realised.

Council is conscious of over-development in the northern part of the Council and the potential for greater development than is currently the case. More properties will have the potential for subdivision and redevelopment. Changes may result in parts of the southern suburbs, on lesser sloping land, having the potential for redevelopment with a greater diversity of housing types and allotment sizes than has previously been the case.

Figures provided by the Department of Planning, Transport and Infrastructure (DPTI) suggest the following developments will result in the following population changes:

Table 3 – Resident population Projections

Suburb	2016 Estimated Resident Population	2036 projection	2016-2036 change	2016-2036 % change	Land supply assumptions supporting projected growth
Edwardstown	13,862	15, 826	1, 964	14.2%	-Minor infill supply opportunities
Hallett Cove	12, 734	13, 216	482	3.8%	
Marino- Seaview Downs	9, 535	11, 234	1, 699	17.8%	-Cement hill development at Marino to commence after 2021
Mitchell Park	15, 405	19, 828	4, 423	28.7%	-Minor infill supply to remain steady -Tonsley development site to continue
Morphettville	14, 982	18, 426	3, 444	23.0%	Morphettville racecourse (southern section) to commence after 2026
Sheidow Park- Trott Park	10, 306	11, 653	1, 347	13.1%	-Greenfield supply diminishing
Warradale	15, 173	18, 573	3, 400	22.4%	-Minor infill supply to remain steady -Infill supply to increase around Marion shopping centre (DPA in progress)

Source: Department of Planning Transport and Infrastructure website

Communities of Interest

The following maps have been included in the Representation Review Options Paper that demonstrate various interests and facilities across the Council area. The maps indicate that there are more facilities available in the north of the city which is proportionate to the population.

The maps indicate the north of the city is structured in a grid-like manner with main roads creating division.

The south is separated from the north with a unique natural landmark of the O'Halloran Hill Recreation Park and the coastline to the west. The south does not have the same grid design as the north however, it is separated by Lonsdale Road.

The map in **Appendix 1** includes community facilities with libraries, community centres, sports and leisure, arts and culture, parks with facilities, shopping centres, schools, places of worship and public toilets

The map in **Appendix 2** includes local, neighbourhood and regional playgrounds and where various sports are played

The map in **Appendix 3** includes parks, reserves and schools.

Each of the Ward Options within the Representation Review Options Paper has considered these communities of interests.

Options for Discussion

Mayor vs Chairperson

Section 51 of the Act provides that a Council's principal member may be a Mayor or a Chairperson. This is required to be considered during a representation review.

The differences in the two positions arises in relation to the manner of 'selection', term of office and voting rights:

- A Mayor is elected by all the electors as a representative of the Council area as a whole. A Chairperson is chosen internally by the elected members of a Council.
- A Mayor does not have a deliberative vote on a matter before Council but has a casting vote. A chairperson has a deliberative vote but not a casting vote.
- A Mayor is elected for a four year term. The term of a Chairperson is decided by the Elected Members but cannot exceed four years.
- If the principal member is selected by the Elected Members (i.e. a chairperson), Council can decide the title of the office.

Any proposal to change from a Mayor to a Chairperson or vice versa cannot proceed unless a poll is conducted under Section 12 (11a-d) of the Act.

Arguments in favour of a Mayor

- A Mayor is seen as a community leader and the leader of the Council.
- The electors have a direct influence on the choice of the principal member as the Mayor.
- The Mayor is directly accountable to the electors and not the other Elected Members.
- Elector interest in a Mayoral election may increase voter turn-out.
- The position of Chairperson may be perceived as lacking the status of a Mayor which might undermine the status of the Council.
- There may not be an Elected Member interested in the Chairperson role.
- A Chairperson can create a factional Council as it requires support from other Elected Members.
- A Mayor provides more stable community leadership during a four year term.
- A Mayor has a casting vote in the event of an equal number of votes.

Arguments in favour of Chairperson:

- Has support of majority of the Elected Members.
- Can participate fully in the decision-making process by exercising a deliberative vote.
- Allows flexibility of choice and may lead to the 'best person for the job' from the 'pool' of Elected Members.
- Does not need to fund a Council-wide election campaign and so it is open to people from all socio-economic circumstances.
- Reduces costs incurred by elections conducted across the whole Council area.
- A person nominating for Mayor is not able to nominate for a position as Councillor at the same time, so talented people may be lost from the Council if the candidate is unsuccessful.
- Provides an opportunity for a number of Elected Members to serve as the principal member.

The principal member of the City of Marion has always been a Mayor and all metropolitan Councils in South Australia are represented by an elected Mayor.

The State Government has introduced to parliament amendments to the *Local Government Act 1999*. The proposed amendments delete Section 12 (11a-d) meaning if these amendments are passed/enacted, Councils will only be able to have a Mayor.

Number of Elected Members

Section 33 of the Act requires a representative structure that ‘ensures adequate and fair representation’. This requirement has generally been interpreted as requiring a sufficient number of Elected Members to undertake the roles and functions of the Act, while ensuring they can provide representation of residents, businesses and stakeholder groups from across the Council area and/or their ward. The number of Elected Members for a Council needs to be large enough to get the work of the Council done, yet small enough to work effectively as a team to communicate, deliberate and function as a cohesive group. The role of a council member is outlined in section 8 and 59 of the Act.

The ASX Corporate Governance Council's, Corporate Governance Principles and Recommendations states that: *“The board should be of sufficient size so that requirements of the business can be met and changes to the composition of the board and its committees can be managed without undue disruption. However, it should not be so large as to be unwieldy”*. More generally, it states that an organisation’s board should be of sufficient size so that there are sufficient board members to:

- Discharge the board’s workload
- Ensure an overall adequacy of skills and competencies
- Populate the board’s sub committees (as applicable)
- Give a diversity of perspective to the board’s deliberations
- Encourage engaged deliberations;

There should also not too many board members such that:

- Discussion is constrained and it is difficult for all board members to meaningfully engage in and contribute to deliberations
- Ease of interpersonal relations at the board table is inhibited
- Board members struggle to know their fellow board members sufficiently to gain trust and confidence in them.

The ASX Director Tools: Governance Relations – Number Of Directors – Board Size, recommends as by way of “rule of thumb” the following example board sizes for Australian corporations:

- Large ASX listed (8 to 12)
- Medium ASX listed (6 to 8)
- Small ASX listed (4 to 6)
- Large charities/NFP boards (8 to 12)
- Small charities/NFP boards (5 to 8)
- Public unlisted (4 to 8)
- Proprietary companies (1 to 4)
- Public sector boards (6 to 12)
- University boards (15 plus)

Section 12(6)(a) of the Act, requires that a representation review must consider whether the number of members should be reduced, if the Council has more than 12 members. The City of Marion currently has 13 Elected Members (1 Mayor and 12 Councillors).

The State Government has introduced to parliament amendments to the Local Government Act 1999 which includes a new section – 11A – Number of Members. This section states *“despite any other provisions of this chapter, a council must not be comprised of more than 12 members”*. Although this legislation has yet to be passed or enacted, it is appropriate to note as part of the Representation Review process as options over 12 members, may become invalid if the legislation is passed.

Having an odd or even number of Councillors is something that also requires consideration. An even number of Councillors could potentially increase the probability that the Mayor be required to use their casting vote on a decision, assuming all elected members are present.

There are a number of arguments for and against the reduction of the number of Councillors.

Arguments for reduction

- Various research demonstrates that the optimum number for a board is approximately nine (9) people.
- Decision making can be more effective with a smaller group.
- Larger groups may tend to form factions
- An increase numbers does not guarantee diversity of skills, gender, age or interest,
- Smaller groups can experience increased commitment from all participants and avoid what psychologists call 'social loafing', where there is a larger potential that one member may not contribute as much or put in as much effort as other members.
- A reduction in elected members would reduce costs for the Council; (i.e reduction in allowances, resources, etc).

Arguments against reduction

- A decrease in the number of Elected Members will increase the representation quota meaning that Elected Members will have more people within their area. This may place heightened demands on Elected Members to be able to fulfil their duties and functions.
- Members of the community may find it harder to contact Elected Members.
- Particular interest groups might dominate.
- A reduction in the number of Elected Members may limit the diversity of interests and perspectives and the range of skills around the Council table in the absence of other forms of community governance.
- Less Elected Members could impact on quorum or attendance.
- There would be greater potential for 'group think' and less diversity.

Ward vs No Wards

Section 12(1)(b) of the Act allows a Council to divide the Council area into Wards for the purposes of representation.

To properly consider the debate on Wards, it is important to understand the role of a Council as a whole and of members individually. The role, functions and responsibilities of a Council are set out in sections 6, 7 and 8 of the Act and the role of Elected Members is set out in sections 58 and 59.

The role of the Council is to act as a representative, informed and responsible decision-maker in the interests of the community as a whole. They have a community representative role and a corporate governance decision-making role.

The role of a member of Council is:

- To participate in the deliberations and civic activities of the Council.
- To keep the Council's objectives and policies under review to ensure that they are appropriate and effective.
- To keep Council's resource allocation, expenditure and activities, and the efficiency and effectiveness of its service delivery under review.

As a person elected to Council:

- To represent the interests of residents and rate payers.
- To provide community leadership and guidance.

- To facilitate communication between the community and the Council.

A no ward option would mean that all Elected Members would be elected from the whole Council area (the same way that the Mayor is currently elected and represent the whole area).

Arguments for Wards

- Electors can have the opportunity to identify more strongly with their ward member and form a closer relationship.
- Greater ability for the Elected Member to know their area and the local issues, meaning local interests are not lost.
- Elected Members are evenly distributed across the city so there is no over representation from one area.
- Area wide elections are more expensive and can preclude candidates with limited means.
- Ward boundaries are based on communities of interest.
- The workload is more equally spread therefore assisting in inequality amongst Elected Members.

Arguments against Wards

- Elected Members can be challenged to find the right balance between their corporate governance duties and their representative role, with the desire to make decisions in the best interest of their ward sometimes outweighing the requirements to make decisions in the interests of the community as a whole.
- Potential reduction in electoral accountability – periodic elections are required for all wards of a Council area, with the result that sitting members in some wards are returned unopposed.
- Ward representation can limit an Elected Member's desire to be involved in wider issues.
- Encourages Elected Members to fulfil their strategic and policy roles on behalf of the whole area.
- The community has the opportunity to vote for any candidate in the election and judge the performance of all candidates (not just the candidates in their ward).
- Less likely that a candidate will get elected standing on a single local issue.
- Can potentially create divisions and a sense of unfairness when it is perceived that one council ward receives more than another ward.
- The Council can carry a single casual vacancy and avoid the cost of a supplementary election (the Local Government (Elections) Act 1999 precludes a Council from carrying a casual vacancy in a ward except after 1 January of an election year).
- Sitting members may have an advantage over potential candidates, particularly in single member wards. This may also deter new candidates if they perceive that sitting members are renominating and will have an advantage.

To satisfy local needs in a 'no ward' scenario, Elected Members could be allocated responsibilities for geographic areas, portfolios and/or other communities of interest under a 'de facto ward' arrangement.

Area Councillors

A councillor can be elected as a representative of a ward or a representative of the Council area as a whole, known as an area councillor. A Council can have a mix of area councillors and ward councillors, or all ward councillors or all area councillors. Where a Council has a mix of ward and area councillors, the area councillors would focus on the Council area as a whole rather than a single ward. Area councillors have the same allowance as a ward councillor.

Arguments for Area Councillors

- A good balance between ward representation and representation of the whole area to ensure local and strategic issues are both addressed.
- Decision making can be more strategic.

Arguments against Area Councillors

- Can be considered an unnecessary level of representation when wards councillors are required to make decisions in the interests of the Council as a whole.
- Confusion about the old 'alderman' roles and a perception that area councillor has a higher status than a ward councillor which may cause a division.
- The cost of running an election campaign area-wide can be expensive and limit potential candidates.

Ward Representation (per ward)

A ward councillor is required to represent the interests of residents and ratepayers of the Council as a whole, even when elected from a ward. Ward councillors do not need to reside or have a particular interest in the ward that they represent, however, they must be on the voter's roll for the Council area.

There are a number of different options to consider regarding how many ward councillors are elected.

Single Councillor

Wards represented by one Councillor are generally smaller in size and, therefore, could focus more on local specific matters. Smaller wards make the ward quotas more challenging to achieve, particularly to sustain growth/change within the ward.

Absenteeism by a single ward councillor or a casual vacancy has the potential to leave the ward without representation. Additionally, if a ward matter becomes large, it could see the workload of one councillor become large and unbalanced with one member carrying the load.

Two Councillors

Two councillors representing a ward is the currently in place at the City of Marion and is the more common representation structure observed in metropolitan Councils. It allows work load to be shared and there is representative cover in the event of absenteeism or a vacancy.

Multiple-Councillors

Multiple councillors are often beneficial for larger wards. Larger wards have the ability to sustain growth/change and keep within the ward quotas of a 10 per cent variance. Larger wards can keep communities of interests within a whole ward.

Absenteeism can also be managed with the workload being shared. However, there is a greater potential that one member may not contribute as much or put in as much effort as other members (often referred to as 'social loafing').

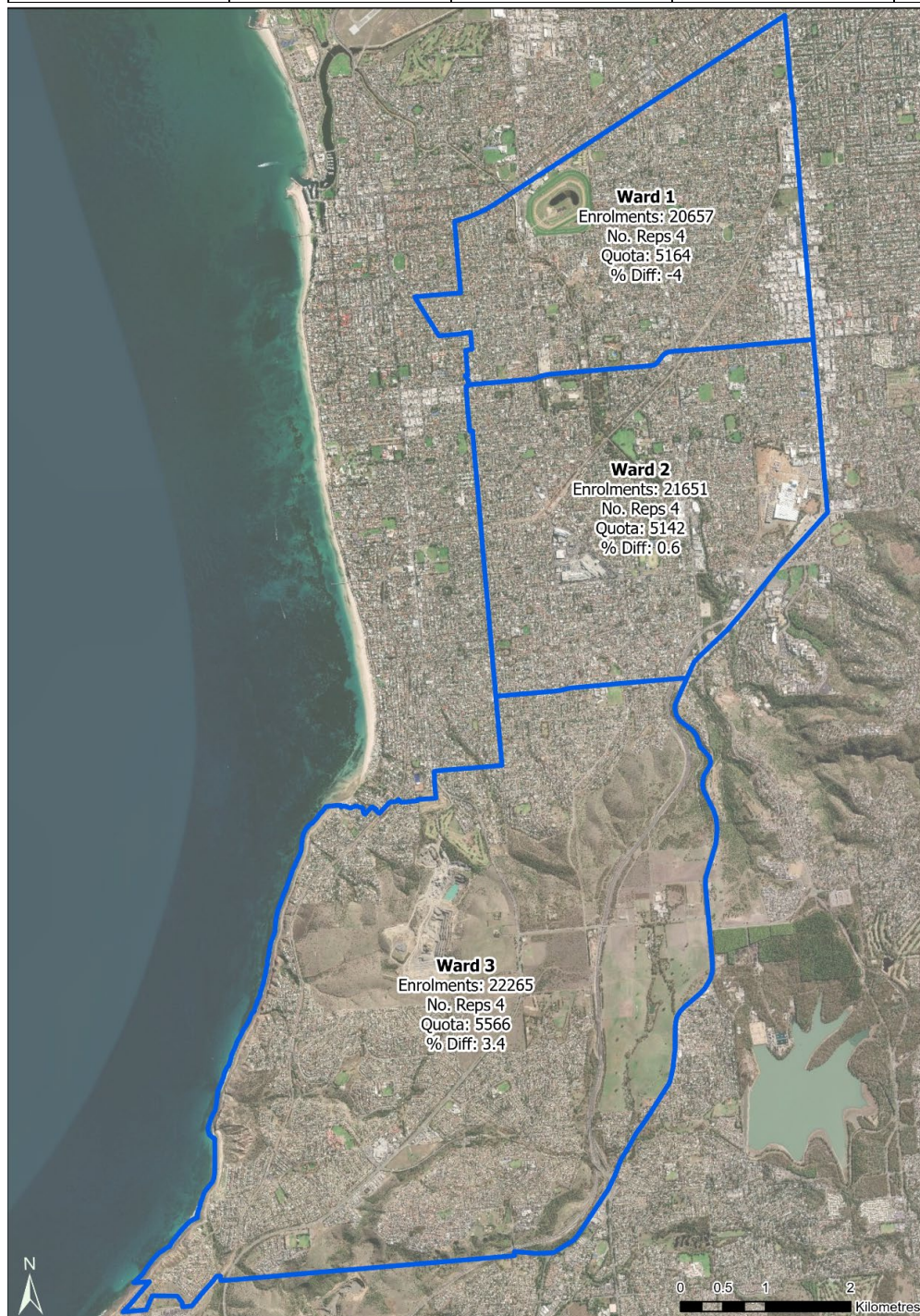
Varying the number of Councillors

Varying ward representation whilst still subject to the quota tolerances, can have the benefit of keeping communities of interests together. However, there is an argument that it can create inequality and/or imbalance with the perception that a larger ward would have more influence on decision-making.

Ward Options

Option 1 - Three Wards – Total of Nine Councillors

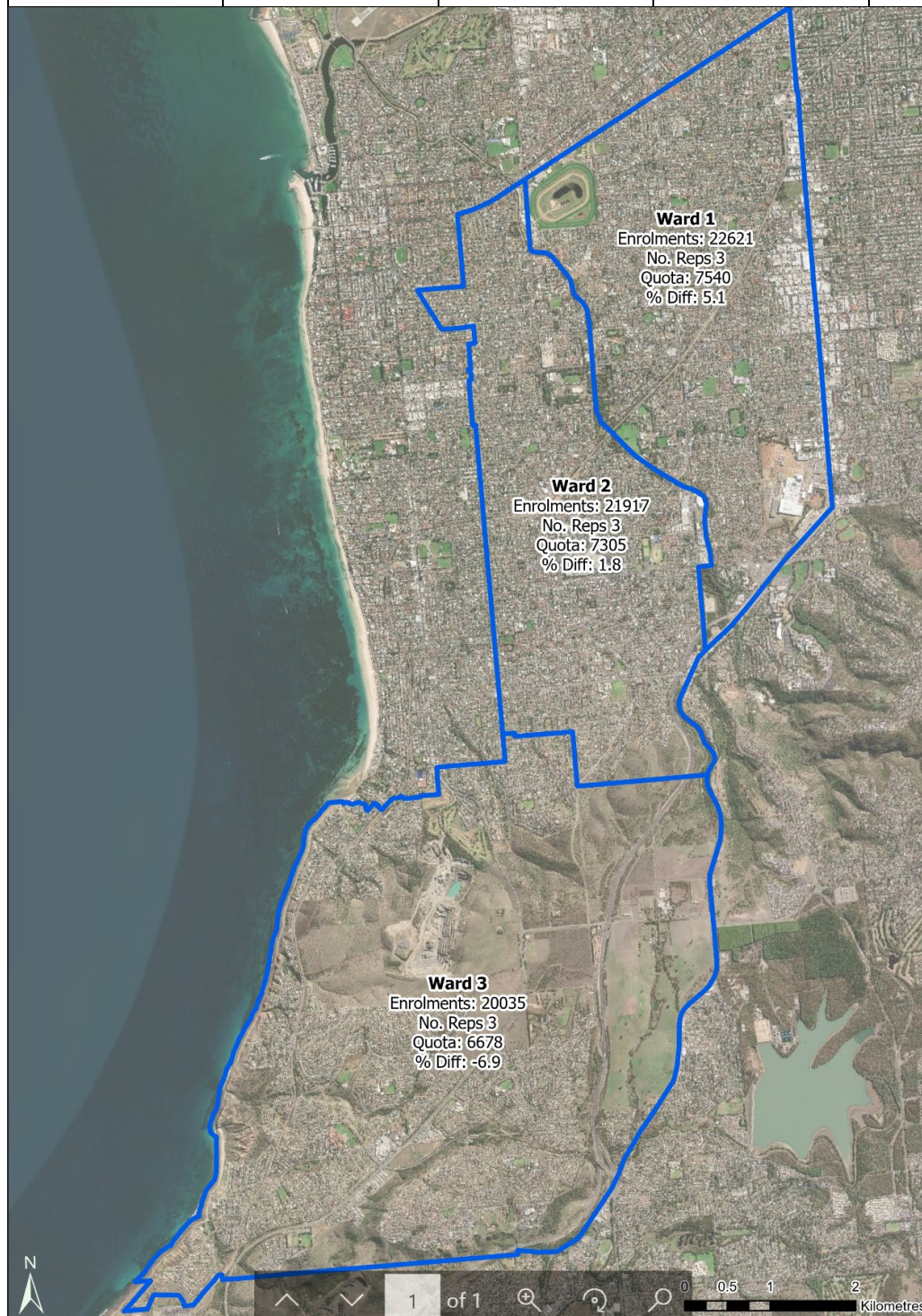
Ward	Number of electors	Number of elected members	Quota	% difference
1	20657	3	6885	-4
2	21651	3	7217	0.6
3	22265	3	7421	3.4



This option is also available with four Councillors per ward (total of 12 Councillors). During the consultation, the 12 Councillor option will be presented as option 1a. However, it should be noted that the 1a option would not be complying if section 11A of the Statute Amendment (Local Government Review) Bill 2020 (if this section become legislation).

Option 2 - Three wards - Total of Nine Councillors

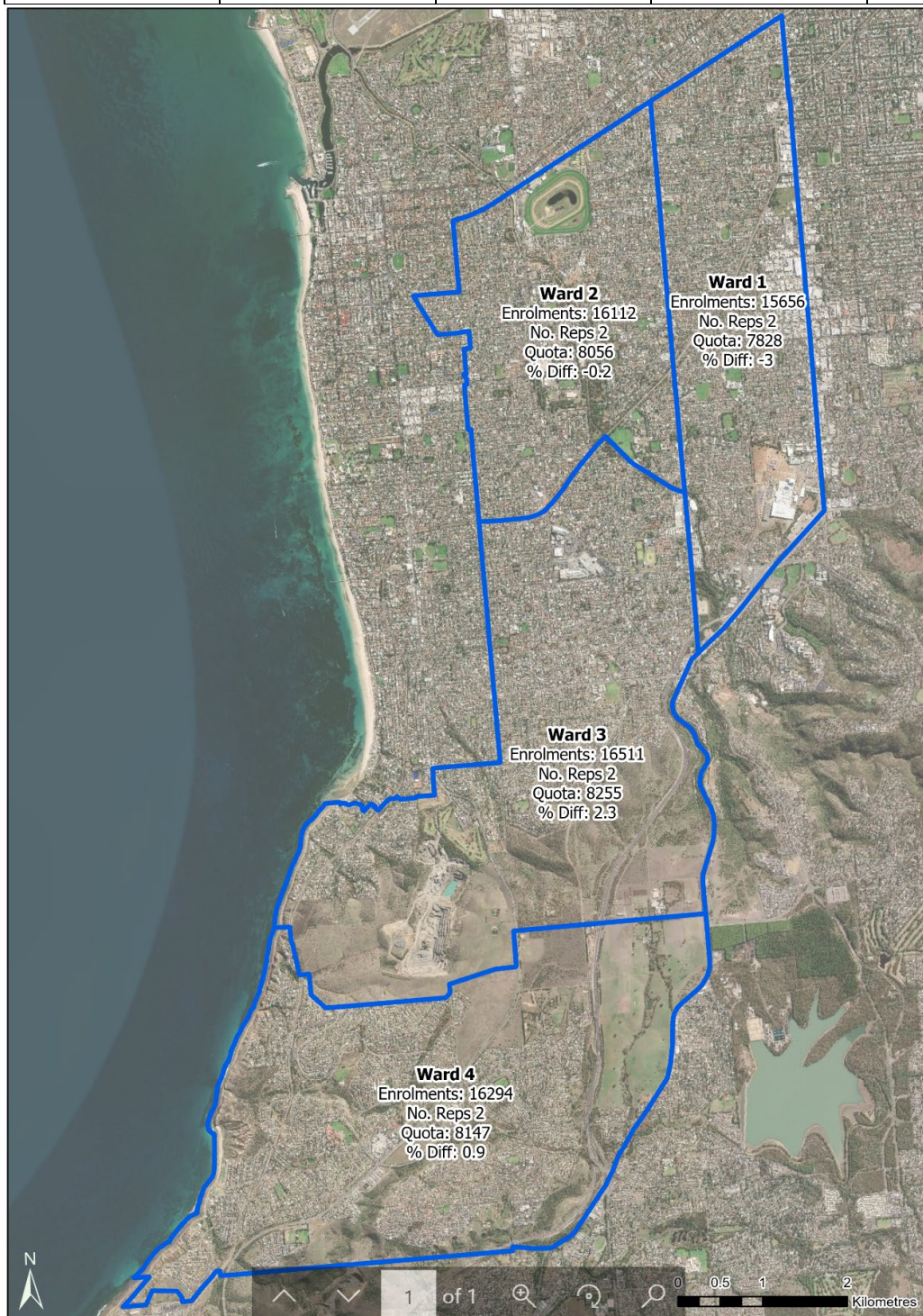
Ward	Number of electors	Number of elected members	Quota	% difference
1	22621	3	7540	5.1
2	21917	3	7305	1.8
3	20035	3	6678	-6.9



This option is also available with four Councillors per ward (total of 12 Councillors). During the consultation, the 12 Councillor option will be presented as option 2a. However, it should be noted that the 2a option would not be complying if section 11A of the Statute Amendment (Local Government Review) Bill 2020 (if this section become legislation).

Option 3 - Four Wards – Total of Eight Councillors

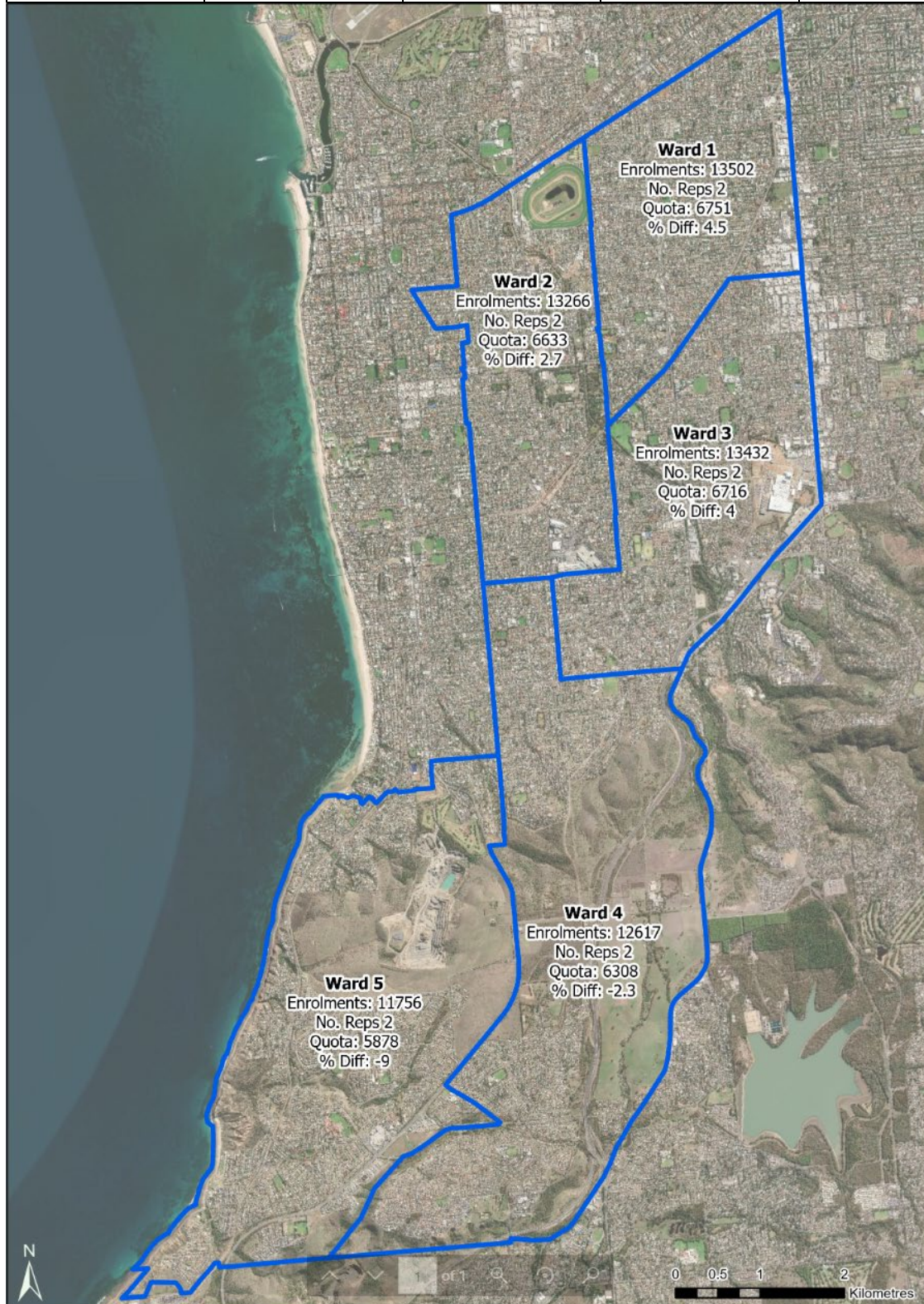
Ward	Number of electors	Number of elected members	Quota	% difference
1	15656	2	7828	-3
2	16112	2	8056	-0.2
3	16511	2	8255	2.3
4	16294	2	8147	0.9



This option is also available with three Councillors per ward (total of 12 Councillors). During the consultation, the 12 Councillor option will be presented as option 3a. However, it should be noted that the 3a option would not be complying if section 11A of the Statute Amendment (Local Government Review) Bill 2020 (if this section become legislation).

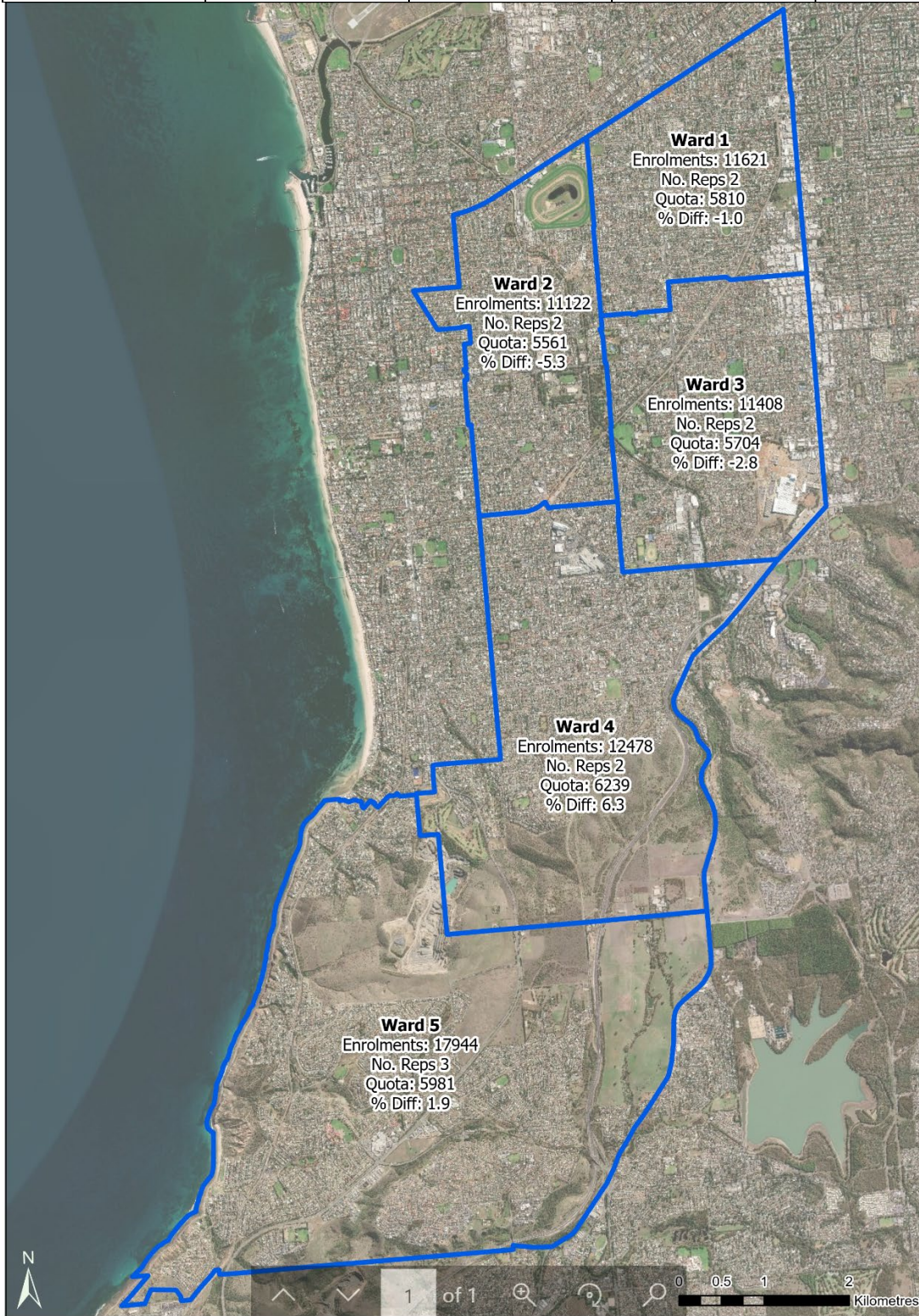
Options 4 - Five Wards – Total of 10 Councillors

Ward	Number of electors	Number of elected members	Quota	% difference
1	13502	2	6751	4.5
2	13266	2	6633	2.7
3	13432	2	6716	4
4	12617	2	6308	-2.3
5	11756	2	5878	-9



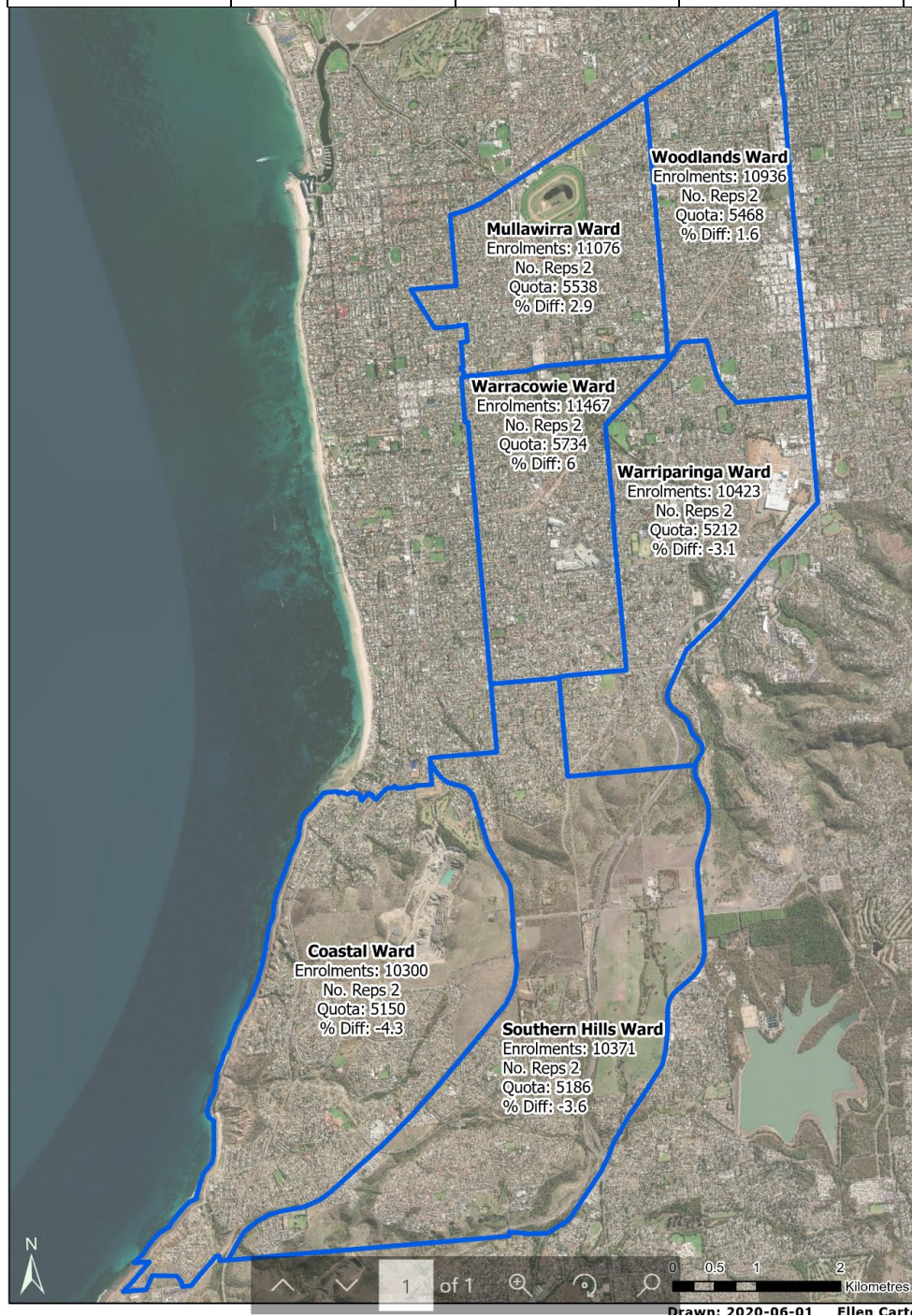
Options 5 - Five Wards – Total of 11 Councillors

Ward	Number of electors	Number of elected members	Quota	% difference
1	11621	2	5810	-1.0
2	11122	2	5561	-5.3
3	11408	2	5704	-2.8
4	12478	2	6239	6.3
5	17944	3	5981	1.9



Options 6 - Six Wards – Total of 12 Councillors

Ward	Number of electors	Number of elected members	Quota	% difference
1	10936	2	5468	1.6
2	11076	2	5538	2.9
3	11467	2	5734	6
4	10423	2	5212	-3.1
5	10300	2	5150	-4.3
6	10371	2	5186	-3.6



It should be noted that this option would not be complying if section 11A of the Statute Amendment (Local Government Review) Bill 2020 (if this section becomes legislation).

LIBRARIES AND COMMUNITY CENTRES

- Glandore Community Centre - Naldera St, Glandore (L,2)
- Edwardstown Senior Citizens - 48 Dumbarton Ave, Edwardstown (L,4)
- Park Holme Senior Citizens - Wallala Ave/Marion Rd (K,5)
- Park Holme Library - Duncan Ave, Park Holme (K,6)
- Marion Community House - Oaklands Rd, Warradale (H,7)
- Clovelly Park Community Centre - York Ave, Clovelly Park (M,7)
- Cosgrove Hall - 40 York Ave, Clovelly Park (M,8)
- Mitchell Park Neighbourhood Centre - 1 Cumbria Ct, Mitchell Park (L,9)
- Marion Cultural Centre & Library - 287 Diagonal Rd, Oaklands Park (I,10)
- Coinda Neighbourhood Centre - Rear 245 Sturt Rd, Sturt (J,10)
- Marino Community Hall - Newland Ave, Marino (E,14)
- Trott Park Neighbourhood Centre - 34 Hessing Cr, Trott Park (I,19)
- Perry Barr Farm Playway - Quailo Ave/Madison Ct, Hallett Cove (F,19)
- Cove Civic Centre - Ragamuffin Dr, Hallett Cove (E,20)

SPORTS AND LEISURE

- Glandore Sports & Community Club & Oval - 716 South Rd (M,2)
- Plympton Park Sporting and Recreation Club & Oval - Park Tce (I,3)
- Allan Scott Park Racecourse - Morphet Rd, Morphetville (H,4)
- Edwardstown Oval, Velodrome & Bowling Club - East Tce (L,4)
- Ascot Park Bowling Club - Davidson Ave, Park Holme (K,6)
- Marion Swimming Centre - Hendrie St, Morphetville (J,6)
- Marion Leisure & Fitness - Rosedale Ave, Morphetville (I,6)
- Mitchell Park Sports Club & Oval - Bradley Gr, Mitchell Park (L,8)
- SA Aquatic & Leisure Centre - 443 Morphet Rd, Oaklands Park (I,9)
- Marion Sports and Community Club - Sturt Rd, Marion (K,10)
- Marion Bowling Club - Sturt Rd, Marion (K,10)
- Marion Golf Park - Ocean Boulevard, Seaciff Park (G,15)
- Capella Drive Oval and Skate Park - Capella Dr, Hallett Cove (E,18)
- Cove Sports & Community Club - Lonsdale Rd, Hallett Cove (D,21)

ARTS AND CULTURE

- Marion Cultural Centre and Gallery (See 8) - Diagonal Rd, (I,10)
- The I-con sculpture, - Warracowie Way, Oaklands Park (I,10)
- The Warracowie Wells - Warracowie Way, Oaklands Park (I,10)
- Mitchell Park Glass Mosaics - Cnr McInerney/Sturt Rd (L,10)
- Warriraringa Wetland Water Sculpture - Cnr Marion/Sturt Rd (K,10)
- Living Kaurna Cultural Centre - (L,11)
- Fairford House - (L,11)
- The Tjirbruki Gateway - Warriraringa access road end (L,11)

PARKS AND RESERVES WITH FACILITIES

- Glandore Oval - 716 South Rd (M,2)
- Willoughby Ave Reserve - Glengowrie (H,4)
- (19) Marion Swimming Centre Reserve - Morphetville (J,6)
- Kellett Reserve - Kendall Tce, Morphetville (I,6)
- Hamilton Park Reserve - Hamilton Ave Warradale (H,7)
- (5) Marion Community House - Oaklands Rd, Warradale (H,7)
- (6) Clovelly Park Community Centre - York Ave/Scottish Ave (M,7)
- Oaklands Estate Reserve - The Parade (J,8)
- Ballara Park Reserve - Ballara Ave, Warradale (H,9)
- (21) Mitchell Park Oval - Bradley Gr, Mitchell Park (L,8)
- George Street Reserve - Marion (J,9)
- Maldon Ave Reserve - Mitchell Park (L,9)
- Tartonendi/Trowbridge Reserve - Mitchell Park (L,10)
- Warradale Park Reserve - Gardiner Ave, Warradale (H,10)
- Warriraringa Wetlands - Sturt Rd, Bedford Park (L,11)
- Scarborough Tce - Dover Gardens (H,11)
- Reserve St Reserve - Adams Rd, Trott Pk (I,18)
- Capella Drive Reserve - Hallett Cove (E,18)
- (11) Trott Park NC Reserve - Hessing Cr, Trott Park (I,19)
- Hugh Johnson Reserve - Sheidow Park (G,20)
- Heron Way Reserve - Hallett Cove (B,20)
- Pavana Reserve - Pavana Ave, Hallett Cove (D,20)
- Shamrock Road Reserve - Hallett Cove (C,20)

SHOPPING CENTRES

- Ascot Park Shopping Centre - Marion Rd, South Plympton (K,4)
- Castle Plaza Shopping Centre - South Rd, Edwardstown (M,4)
- Park Holme Shopping Centre - Oaklands Rd, Park Holme (K,7)
- Westfield Marion - Diagonal Rd, Oaklands Park (I,10)
- Hallett Cove Shopping Centre - Zwerner Dr, Hallett Cove (E,20)

CITY OF MARION

- Marion Administration Centre - 245 Sturt Rd, Sturt (J,10)
- Marion City Services - 935 Marion Rd, Mitchell Park (J,10)

PLACES OF WORSHIP

SCHOOLS

PARKS & RESERVES

CONSERVATION PARKS

PUBLIC TOILETS

Community facilities map



CUSTOMER SERVICE ENQUIRIES

(Mon to Fri 8.30am - 5.00pm)

Telephone 8375 6688

Email: council@marion.sa.gov.au

Internet: www.marion.sa.gov.au

Glenelg

Brighton

Marino

Hallett Cove

Hallett Cove

Hallett Cove

Hallett Cove

Hallett Cove

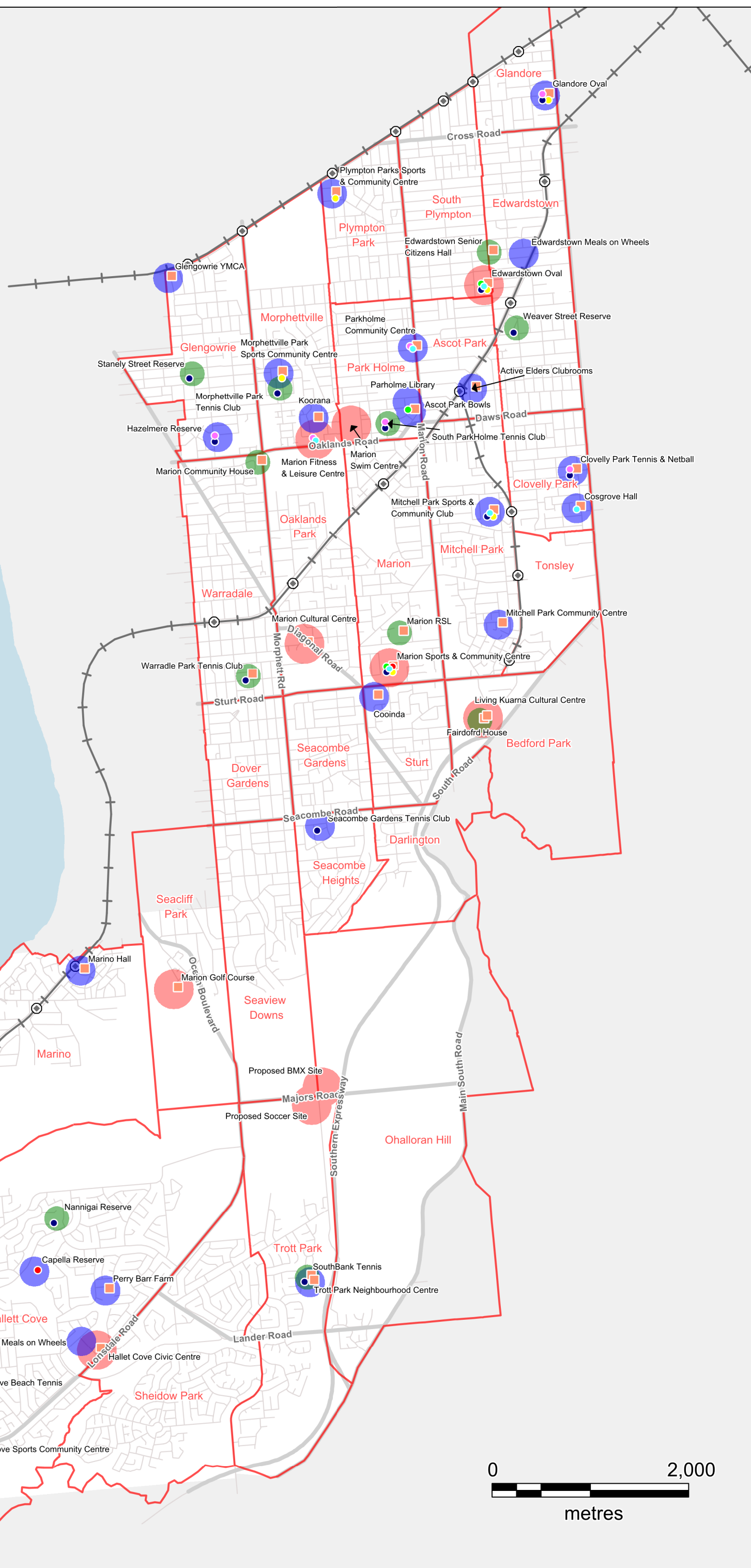
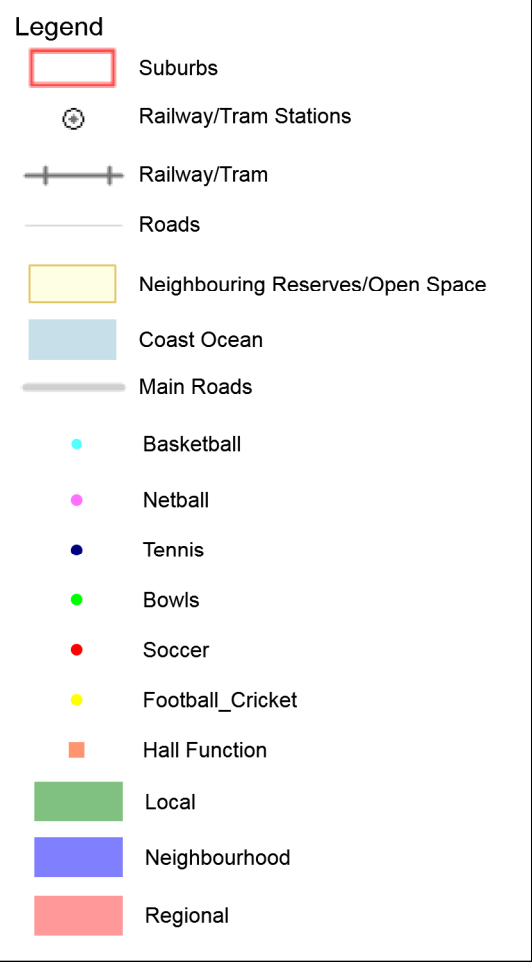
Hallett Cove

Hallett Cove

Hallett Cove



Community Facilities



Parks, Reserves and Schools map

- Reserves > 0.5ha
- Region
- Reserves < 0.5ha
- Region
- Morphettville Racecourse
- Region
- Schools boundary
- Region
- Suburbs_COM
- Region

