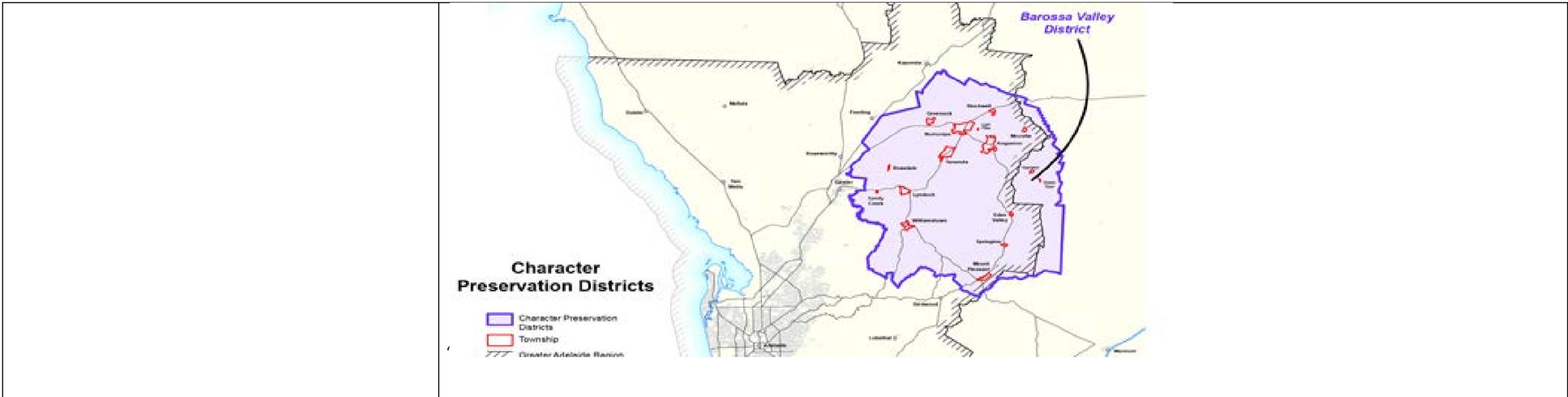


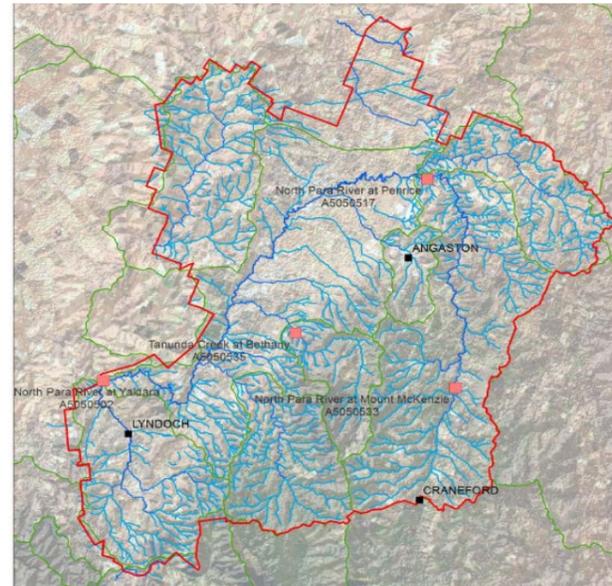
NB: Council’s approach has been that the Stage 1 EOI is by definition very high level to determine if there is overarching merit in allocating ratepayer resources to more detailed due diligence and consultation. The information provided below is summary level, foreshadowing items and areas to be analysed if the process proceeds to a Stage 2 consideration and by virtue of that raises further areas for investigation and question.

Section 26 Principles	Submission Alignment
<p>26(1)(c)(i) The resources available to local communities should be used as economically as possible while recognising the desirability of avoiding significant divisions within a community;</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthening community identification with the geographical “Brand Barossa” based predominately around the Barossa Geographic Indication (GI) has the potential to improve efficiencies and enhance collaboration in the delivery of support and services. • The submission is focused on communities of interest with Council’s resources for service delivery (officers, offices, depots, community infrastructure) being close to the proposed expanded geographical areas. • Detailed assessment of the resource levels that would be required to deliver efficiently uniform levels of service to the proposed expanded geographical area is anticipated in the Stage 2 assessment process should the application proceed to that point. • Consultation on the level of community support for the changes proposed is also a primary deliverable of the next stage of the assessment process. Council has tried to balance the potential waste of investing significant resource in consultation if the overarching submission is not seen to have merit in first stage with the consequential raising of community expectation of success that the consultation would trigger. • Integrated networks across the expanded community of interest can drive efficiencies and leverage potential. • Inevitably there will be difference of opinion as to the merits of the submission within the communities impacted and Council does not wish to create significant divisions. Strategies for supporting ongoing community cohesion will be an important function of the ongoing process planning work.
<p>26(1)(c)(ii) Proposed changes should, wherever practicable, benefit ratepayers;</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Focusing greater energy and attention by The Barossa Council to the community of interest more clearly related the GI will ensure clearer vision, one collective voice and leadership. • Integrated networks across the expanded community of interest can drive efficiencies for ratepayers, leverage potential and build greater sustainability. • Benefits will need to be evaluated beyond a ‘standard’ residential ratepayer boundary reform. This proposal seeks to drive a clear vision for the region to benefit tourism and business identity. • Detailed quadruple bottom line cost v benefit modelling has yet to be undertaken and will be a critical future step to assist the information process for the additional ratepayers that will be captured under the proposed boundaries.
<p>26(1)(c)(iii) A council should have a sufficient resource base to fulfil its functions fairly, effectively and efficiently;</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Detailed quadruple bottom line cost v benefit modelling has yet to be undertaken and is a critical future step to assist the information and risk assessment process for ongoing resource planning. • The Barossa Council has a demonstrated sound financial foundation meeting KPI requirements across its aggregated LTFP upon which to build and model future resource requirements.
<p>26(1)(c)(iv) A council should offer its community a reasonable range of services delivered on an efficient, flexible, equitable and responsive basis</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Submission is focused on communities of interest with Council’s resources for service delivery (officers, offices, depots, community infrastructure) being close to the proposed expanded geographical areas. • Detailed assessment of the levels resource required to deliver efficiently uniform levels of service to expanded geographical areas is an anticipated as part of the Stage 2 assessment process should the application proceed to that point.
<p>26(1)(c)(v) A council should facilitate effective planning and development within an area, and be constituted with respect to an area that can be promoted on a coherent basis</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Barossa Character Preservation District is the State legislated mechanism for effective planning and development and aligns with the premise of the boundary reform submission. <div data-bbox="2279 1339 2742 1848" style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 10px; margin-top: 20px;"> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Council considers that there are a range of further good planning and development outcomes to be achieved by the consolidated areas proposed to be explored in further detail if a Stage 2 process proceeds that will deliver on the overall tourism, business and policy visions for the area </div>



26(1)(c)(vi) A council should be in a position to facilitate sustainable development, the protection of the environment and the integration of land use schemes

- The Barossa Valley is part of a much larger Mount Lofty Ranges Agrarian landscape and the Barossa GI reflected in our submission is a key element in that Agrarian landscape.
- The current Planning Systems provides for zoning reflected in individual Council Development Plans. This system is to be replaced by a state-wide Planning and Design Code. Consistent application of the Code and its relationship with the Barossa Character Preservation District will be a key objective for Council through the boundary reform process.



- Water management: surface water and groundwater resources within the Barossa Prescribed Water Resources Area are managed through the Barossa Water Allocation Plan prepared under the Natural Resources Management Act and again aligns with the proposed reform approach:

- Good environmental management is essential for the global "Brand Barossa" to ensure the region continues to play a critical role in the economy of South Australia, providing much of the water used by viticulture, also used for livestock production, cereal cropping and recreation.

26(1)(c)(vii) 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

- The current regional economic drivers are already associated with "Brand Barossa" & associated business and stakeholders across the region and GI. A regional Think Tank in September 2019 organised by RDA and attended by 150 key regional stakeholders highlighted and concluded that:

	<p>Pathway to Success</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One brand / voice / formation • An integrated network across all sectors • Global benchmark for collaborative success • Protect, enhance and grow Brand Barossa <p>The 'vehicle' to take us there</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One diverse and balanced 'formation' that acts and thinks like a business • Formation considers all pillars of our region • Driven to build a more sustainable Barossa <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use of the word and identification with the name "Barossa" in the areas identified for boundary realignment is already the current and common custom and practice of businesses, clubs, residents, ratepayers, marketing collateral and product placement (e.g. the Seppeltsfield winery brands its products as "Seppeltsfield Barossa"). • Cultural identification with the Barossa already exists amongst the identified townships and is embedded in the identified areas. • Sporting teams such as cricket and AFL already participate in the same associations and travel to and from each other's townships to compete across the seasons. (ie: North East County Cricket Assoc; Barossa, Gawler & Light Football Association) 																								
<p>26(1)(c)(viii) A council area should incorporate or promote an accessible centre (or centres) for local administration and services</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Nuriootpa Council Office (Principal Office & main library) and all the constituent administration and services it provides is readily accessible to the subject townships and in all cases closer both in distance and travel time than the offices of their existing Council as demonstrated below: <table border="1" data-bbox="931 869 2053 1247"> <thead> <tr> <th>EOI Township</th> <th>Distance to Mid Murray Council office Mannum</th> <th>Distance to Mid Murray Council office Mannum</th> <th>Distance to Barossa Council office Nuriootpa</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Keyneton</td> <td>58.6km / 46 mins</td> <td>31.3km / 29mins</td> <td>24.1km / 24 mins</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Truro</td> <td>86.2km / 53mins</td> <td>58.9km / 41mins</td> <td>16.4km / 12 mins</td> </tr> <tr> <th>EOI Township</th> <th>Distance to Light Regional Council Office Kapunda</th> <th>Distance to Light Regional Council office Freeling</th> <th>Distance to Barossa Council office Nuriootpa</th> </tr> <tr> <td>Seppeltsfield</td> <td>20.2 km / 20mins</td> <td>15.3km / 15mins</td> <td>11.7km / 11mins</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Greenock</td> <td>14.9km / 13mins</td> <td>13.2km / 12mins</td> <td>6.7km / 7mins</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Council has five administrative branch offices and two depots and is extremely well placed to provide accessible administrative centres to potential expanded areas – Nuriootpa, Lyndoch, Angaston, Tanunda, Nuriootpa, Williamstown and Mount Pleasant. • There is existing established custom and practice for residents living in the identified areas of expansion routinely to travel to Barossa Council towns with existing Barossa Council Offices to access school, shopping, health, recreational services and facilities, for example: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 12.3% of members of the Council's Aquatic and Fitness Centre (the Rex) are from Light Regional Council. ○ There are 52 Tourism Operators from the identified other Council locations that have formal participation agreements with our Barossa Visitor Centre in Tanunda to access our booking services for accommodation, Tours, events and listings. ○ Library services data indicates that 4.86% of our current Council library members come from the other Council identified towns. 	EOI Township	Distance to Mid Murray Council office Mannum	Distance to Mid Murray Council office Mannum	Distance to Barossa Council office Nuriootpa	Keyneton	58.6km / 46 mins	31.3km / 29mins	24.1km / 24 mins	Truro	86.2km / 53mins	58.9km / 41mins	16.4km / 12 mins	EOI Township	Distance to Light Regional Council Office Kapunda	Distance to Light Regional Council office Freeling	Distance to Barossa Council office Nuriootpa	Seppeltsfield	20.2 km / 20mins	15.3km / 15mins	11.7km / 11mins	Greenock	14.9km / 13mins	13.2km / 12mins	6.7km / 7mins
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<p>26(1)(c)(ix) The importance within the scheme of local government to ensure that local communities within large council areas can participate effectively in decisions about local matters</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Barossa Council has a strong tradition and demonstrated track record of community consultation and engagement to inform decision making that would be replicated within the proposed areas of boundary realignment. 																								
<p>26(1)(c)(x) 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)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Council representation was last reviewed in 2016 in line with the approved timetable and is structured on an area councillor methodology as approved by the State Government as an outcome of that statutory review. • Identification of Representation impacts in the new areas, should they exist, would be a consideration of the risk assessment process supporting the Stage 2 phase of this process and form recommendations for future representation review processes when they fall due. 																								
<p>26(1)(c)(xi) A scheme that provides for the performance of functions and delivery of services in relation to 2 or more councils (for example, a scheme for regional governance) may improve councils' capacity to deliver services on a regional basis and</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There has been a tradition of partnership, collaboration and some shared services schemes across the various identified areas of expansion in relation to multiple Council service areas including but not limited to: procurement, HR services, Organisational Management and Development Services, customer service cover, visitor services, community transport services, general inspection services, community waste water management services, recreational infrastructure services. 																								

therefore offer a viable and appropriate alternative to structural change

- Council remains supportive of those initiatives, does not see these processes as mutually exclusive and will continue to support them but they do not directly address the cultural and identity communities of interests and opportunities presented for one diverse and balanced community entity arising from a unified Barossa area; the potential to protect, enhance and grow the Brand Barossa region.