

Local council electoral structure review

Final Report

Corangamite Shire Council

May 2023

Revised July 2023

Acknowledgement of Country

The electoral representation advisory panel acknowledges the Eastern Maar and Wadawurrung peoples as the Traditional Custodians of the lands and waters for which it is holding this review and pays respects to ancestors and Elders past, present and emerging. The panel acknowledges their custodianship for many thousands of years and their continuing living culture.

Document history and version control

| Version | Date approved | Submission approved by | Brief description |
|---------|---------------|-------------------------------|---|
| 1 | 13 May 2023 | Acting Electoral Commissioner | Final version |
| 2 | 21 July 2023 | Program Sponsor | Revised version with inclusion of good governance wording |

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Executive summary

An independent electoral structure review panel appointed by the Minister for Local Government has reviewed the electoral structure of Corangamite Shire Council.

The purpose of the review is to advise the minister on the appropriate number of councillors and electoral structure for the council.

The panel looked at:

- whether the council had an appropriate number of councillors
- whether it should be unsubdivided or subdivided
- appropriate ward names.

This report presents the panel's final advice to the Minister on the recommended new electoral structure of Corangamite Shire Council to meet the requirements of Victoria's *Local Government Act 2020* (the Act).

More information about the background to the reviews is available on [page 6](#).

Recommendation

The electoral representation advisory panel recommends that Corangamite Shire Council adopt a single-councillor ward structure, with a total of 7 councillors, 7 wards and one councillor per ward.

The recommended names for the 7 wards in this electoral structure are: Cooriemungle Ward, Gnotuk Ward, Lake Elingamite Ward, Lake Keilambete Ward, Leura Ward, Mt Elephant Ward, Tandarook Ward.

This advice is submitted to the Minister for Local Government as required by the Terms of Reference of the electoral representation advisory panel and the Act.

Please see [Appendix 1](#) for a detailed map of this recommended electoral structure.

Summary of approach

Developing electoral structure models

The panel considered a range of factors when deciding on its final recommendation including:

- research and analysis
- voter growth or decline over time
- public submissions (see below).

More information on the way the panel decided on the models is available on [page 7](#).

Preliminary submissions

The panel received 21 preliminary submissions. Of these, one submission included maps.

A summary of the preliminary submissions is contained in the preliminary report, available on the VEC website at vec.vic.gov.au.

Preliminary report

The panel published a preliminary report on Wednesday 22 March 2023 with the following electoral structure models for public consultation:

- Model 1: an unsubdivided electoral structure with 7 councillors.
- Model 2: a subdivided electoral structure with a total of 8 councillors, 4 wards and 2 councillors per ward.
- Model 3: a subdivided electoral structure with a total of 7 councillors, 7 wards and one councillor per ward.

The full preliminary report is available on the VEC website at vec.vic.gov.au.

Response submissions

The panel received 15 submissions responding to the preliminary report. Of these, one submission included a map.

A full analysis of response submissions received can be found on [page 15](#).

Public hearing

The panel held an online public hearing for those wishing to speak about their response submission at 2 pm on Tuesday 18 April 2023. One person spoke at the hearing.

Background

About the 2023–24 electoral structure reviews

In October 2022, the Minister for Local Government formed 2 electoral representation advisory panels to review and provide advice on the electoral structures of 39 local councils, under section 16 of the Act. If the Minister accepts the electoral structure recommended by the panel, any changes will take effect at the October 2024 elections.

The Act introduced several changes to local government representation, including the types of electoral structures local councils may have. Large and small rural shire councils (including Corangamite Shire Council) can have one of 3 electoral structures:

- unsubdivided (entire council area with no wards)
- single-councillor wards
- multi-councillor wards with the same number of councillors per ward.

For Corangamite Shire Council, the electoral representation advisory panel examined:

- the number of councillors
- whether the council should be subdivided into wards or unsubdivided.

For subdivided structures, it also examined:

- the number of wards
- where the ward boundaries should be
- the names of each ward
- how many councillors should be elected for each ward.

The Act requires electoral structures to provide fair and equitable representation and facilitate good governance. For subdivided structures, each ward must have an approximately equal number of voters per councillor (within +/-10% of the average). While conducting the review, the panel also noted the role of a councillor as specified under section 28 of the Act.

The electoral representation advisory panel

The panel that conducted the electoral structure review of Corangamite Shire Council had 3 members:

- Ms Julie Eisenbise (Chairperson)
- Mr Tim Presnell
- Acting Electoral Commissioner Ms Dana Fleming.

The panel is independent of councils and the Victorian State government.

Under the Act, the VEC is not responsible for reviewing council electoral structures but must provide administrative and technical support to the panel. The Electoral Commissioner (or their delegate) must be a member of each panel.

Public engagement

Public information program

To inform the public about the Corangamite Shire Council electoral structure review, the VEC supported a public information and awareness program, which included:

- printing public notices in state-wide newspapers
- holding public information sessions to outline the review process and respond to questions from the community
- sending out media releases announcing the start of the review and the release of the preliminary and final reports
- publishing information on social media channels
- regularly updating the VEC website content on vec.vic.gov.au, with:
 - current information on the review process
 - submission guides and fact sheets for each council under review with background information
 - preliminary and response submissions from the public.

Public consultation

The panel encouraged public input to the review of Corangamite Shire Council via:

- preliminary submissions at the start of the review
- response submissions to the preliminary report
- an online public hearing for anyone who made a response submission to speak to the panel and expand on their submission.

Public submissions are an important part of the review process and are considered alongside other factors addressed during the review. These are outlined below.

Developing recommendations

The panel's final recommendations comply with the Act and were developed through careful consideration of:

- research and analysis conducted by the VEC support team, including geospatial and demographic data
- rates or patterns of population and voter change over time, and relevant forecasts of growth or decline based on forecast information provided by .id (informed decisions, a company specialising in demographics and forecasting)
- input received during public consultation.

Deciding on the number of councillors

The Act allows local councils to have between 5 and 12 councillors, but neither the Act nor the Local Government (Electoral) Regulations 2020 specify how the number of councillors is to be determined. As such, the recommendation put forward by the panel in this report is guided by the Act's intention for fairness and equity in voter representation and the consequent facilitation of good governance.

In examining the appropriate number of councillors for Corangamite Shire Council, the panel considered the following criteria:

- the population and number of voters in the council area compared to other councils with a similar population size and number of voters in the same category (for example, other comparable rural shire councils)
- patterns of population change and voter growth or decline in the council area over time
- the current and past numbers of councillors
- the representation needs of communities of interest in the council area
- whether a particular type of electoral structure requiring a certain number of councillors would best suit the council (see 'Deciding the electoral structure' below)
- any matter raised in public submissions not already listed above.

Generally, local councils with a larger number of voters will have a higher number of councillors. Large populations are often more likely to have greater diversity, both in the type and number of communities of interest and issues relating to representation. However, the ideal number of councillors can also be influenced by the particular circumstances of a council, such as the:

- nature and complexity of services the council provides
- geographic size and topography of the area
- forecast population and voter growth or decline
- social diversity.

Deciding the electoral structure

The electoral structure of large and small rural shire councils can be:

- unsubdivided (entire council area with no wards)
 - made up of single-councillor wards
- or
- made up of multi-councillor wards with the same number of councillors per ward.

When developing electoral structure models for Corangamite Shire Council, the panel considered these criteria:

- whether the structure would comply with section 15(2) of the Act (see below), and for how long it would likely comply

- the appropriate number of councillors, as outlined above
- whether meaningful and effective ward boundaries can be established and whether these would be easily identifiable to local communities
- representation of communities of interest
- the voter distribution and physical features of the area, and the impact these may have on the shape and size of any wards
- past elections for the council, including:
 - numbers of candidates nominating
 - incidences of uncontested elections
 - rates of informal voting.
- other matters raised in public submissions not already listed above.

Under section 15(2) of the Act, subdivided structures must aim for an approximately equal number of voters per councillor in each ward. This means the number of voters represented by each councillor in a ward should be within +/-10% of the average number of voters per councillor for all wards.

During this review, the panel aimed to recommend a structure that would comply with section 15(2) at the time of the 2024 local government elections, and if possible also comply based on voter numbers at the time the review was conducted. The panel used forecasts of population and voter change to assess compliance at the 2024 elections with as much accuracy as possible. In some cases, population change and other factors impacting voter numbers mean it is not always possible to create a subdivided structure that complies with section 15(2) based on voter numbers that were current at the time of the review as well as forecast voter numbers. In these instances, the panel prioritised compliance at the 2024 local government elections to ensure each vote will have approximately equal value at the 2024 election.

One of the factors that may impact compliance with section 15(2) is the number of current and forecast voters with ratepayer-based voting entitlements. Voters' rolls are a combination of state electors (making up the majority of a voters' roll) and a smaller number of ratepayer-based voting entitlements. The Act introduced changes to ratepayer-based entitlement categories, which come into full effect at the 2024 local government elections. As this will change the makeup of voters' rolls, and therefore compliance with section 15(2) of the Act, this is a consideration of the panel during this review.

Deciding on ward names

The panel has taken the following approach to naming wards.

1. Existing ward names were retained where possible and appropriate (if the name was still relevant to the area covered by a ward).
2. Where a new name was required, the panel based this on features such as:

- places (registered under the *Geographic Place Names Act 1998*) located in the ward
- compass directions
- native flora or fauna.

Use of Aboriginal language

The panel recognises that there should first be meaningful consultation with local Aboriginal communities and groups before a ward be named using Aboriginal language. Meaningful consultation is a significant and important process which the panel is not able to undertake within the timeframes of the current review program.

At the same time, the panel also recognises that many of the place names in current use across Victoria are based on Aboriginal language. As such, the panel has in some cases put forward new ward names using Aboriginal language, but only where this is the name of a place within a ward, it is currently in common use, and this name is registered under the *Geographic Place Names Act 1998* (Vic). This is a practical solution to the reality that many of Victoria's geographic features are named using Aboriginal language.

Unregistered names using Aboriginal language have not been put forward by the panel as new ward names. While the panel supports the adoption of names based on Aboriginal language, an appropriate consultation process should be followed before doing so.

About Corangamite Shire Council

Profile

Corangamite Shire Council is in south-western Victoria. The shire is bounded by Moyne Shire in the west, Colac Otway Shire in the east, Golden Plains Shire in the northeast, Pyrenees Shire in north, and a small section of Ararat Rural City in the northwest. The Victorian coastline forms the southern boundary of the shire.

The Traditional Custodians of the Corangamite area are the Wadawurrung and Eastern Maar peoples.

Landscape

The shire covers an area of 4,407 km² and extends from Port Campbell in the south to Skipton in the north. The shire contains part of the Great Ocean Road and includes the Twelve Apostles, a major tourist attraction. A large system of lakes, including Lake Corangamite, are located throughout the central and northern areas of the shire.

The current population is 16,115, with 53% of residents living in the service towns of Camperdown, Terang, Cobden, and Timboon, and the smaller towns of, Skipton, Lismore, Port Campbell, Derrinallum, and Noorat. The remaining 47% reside in rural areas across the shire.

The Princes Highway runs from Geelong through Camperdown and Terang toward Warrnambool. The Warrnambool railway line also runs through the shire, stopping at Camperdown and Terang, carrying both freight and passengers.

Community

Corangamite Shire has a median age of 48, higher than the median of 43 found in regional Victoria (ABS, 2021b). The shire's population growth has been relatively flat in the last decade, declining from 16,376 in 2011 to 16,115 currently (ABS, 2011). Between 2022 and 2028, the population is projected to fall by an annual rate of -0.3%.

Of the population, 84.7% were born in Australia, and 90.3% speak only English at home, compared with 81% and 86.4% respectively for regional Victoria (ABS, 2021b). The proportion of Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander people in the population was 1.1% at the 2021 census, below the 2% in regional Victoria (ABS, 2021b).

The shire has a large agricultural base. It is a well-known farming region, producing dairy, beef, wool, lamb, crops, and grain (Corangamite Planning Scheme, 2022, p. 5). The agriculture, forestry and fishing industry make up 31.9% of employment with other major sources of employment found in health care and social assistance (12%), manufacturing (7.7%), education and training (7.6%), retail trade (7.4%), and construction (7.2%) (ABS, 2021a). The tourism economy is strong in the shire, with over 2.8 million people visiting per year, particularly in the coastal region (Department of Transport and Planning, 2022).

Home ownership is common, with 46% owning their property outright, and a further 29% owning with a mortgage. This contrasts to the regional Victoria rate of 39.3% outright ownership, and 33.2% owned with a mortgage (ABS, 2021b). Overall, fewer people rent in Corangamite (17.8%) (ABS, 2021a) than in regional Victoria (23.6%) (ABS, 2021b).

The weekly median income is \$1,263, less than the regional Victorian median of \$1,386 (ABS, 2021b).

Current number of councillors and electoral structure

Corangamite Shire Council is currently divided into 5 wards with a total of 7 councillors:

- one ward with 3 councillors (Central Ward)
- 4 wards with one councillor each (Coastal, North, South-Central, and South-West wards).

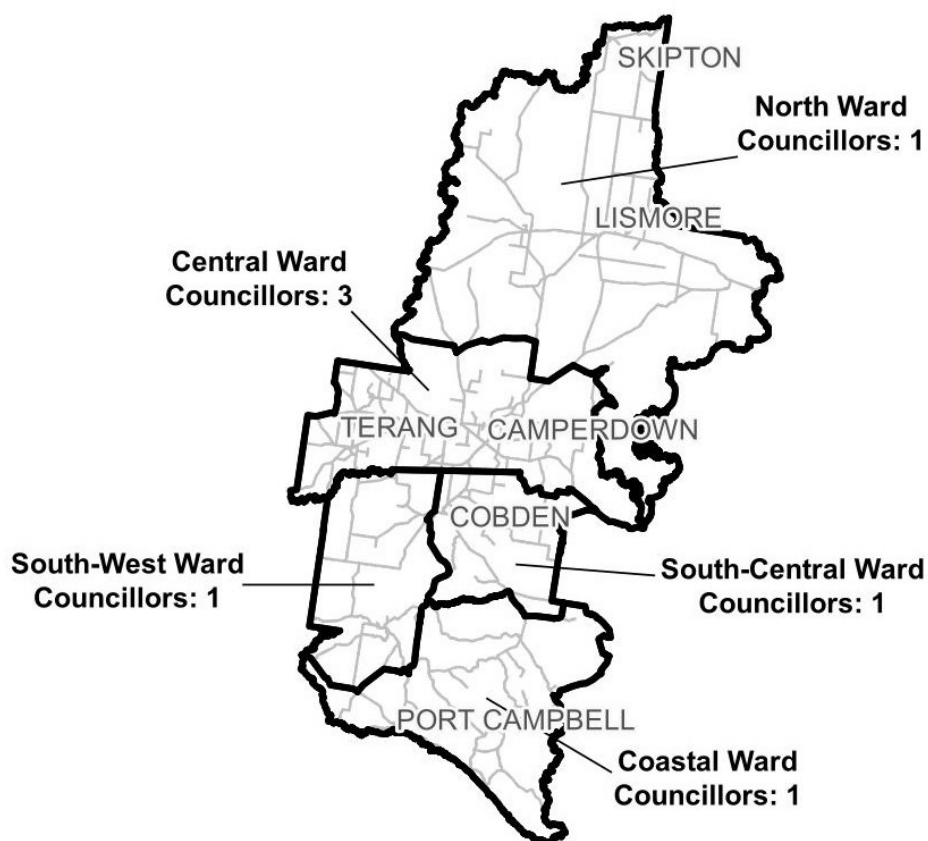


Figure 1. Diagram of current electoral structure of Corangamite Shire Council

There are approximately 13,826 voters in Corangamite Shire Council, with a ratio of 1,975 voters per councillor.

Visit the VEC website at vec.vic.gov.au for more information on Corangamite Shire Council.

Last electoral structure review

The VEC conducted an electoral representation review of Corangamite Shire Council in 2015. This representation review was carried out under the *Local Government Act 1989* (Vic), which was replaced by the *Local Government Act 2020* (Vic).

After conducting the review, the VEC recommended that Corangamite Shire Council continue to consist of 7 councillors elected from 5 wards (one ward with 3 councillors and 4 wards with one councillor each).

Visit the VEC website at vec.vic.gov.au to access a copy of the 2015 representation review final report.

Preliminary submissions

At the close of submissions on 22 February 2023, the panel had received 21 submissions for the electoral structure review of Corangamite Shire Council. You can find a list of people who made a preliminary submission in [Appendix 2](#).

The panel received submissions from a range of stakeholders including individuals, community organisations, and Corangamite Shire Council. Submissions were published on the VEC website.

A summary of the preliminary submissions is contained in the preliminary report, available on the VEC website at vec.vic.gov.au.

Preliminary report

A preliminary report was released on Wednesday 22 March 2023. The panel considered public submissions and research findings when formulating the models presented in the preliminary report.

After careful consideration, the following electoral structure models were put forward for public consultation:

- Model 1: an unsubdivided electoral structure with 7 councillors.
- Model 2: a subdivided electoral structure with a total of 8 councillors, 4 wards and 2 councillors per ward.
- Model 3: a subdivided electoral structure with a total of 7 councillors, 7 wards and one councillor per ward.

The full preliminary report is available on the VEC website at vec.vic.gov.au.

Response submissions

The panel received 15 response submissions to the preliminary report from the public by the deadline of 5 pm on Wednesday 12 April 2023. You can find a list of people or organisations who made a response submission in [Appendix 2](#).

The table below provides an overview of preferences in response submissions. You can read an analysis of submissions below this table.

| Table 1: Preferences expressed in response submissions | | |
|--|--|--|
| Model 1 (Unsubdivided, 7 councillors) | Model 2 (4 wards with 2 councillors per ward) | Model 3 (7 single-councillor wards) |
| - | - | 13 |

Support for Model 3 was unanimous, with 13 submitters specifically supporting this model. One submission wrote only to oppose Model 1, an unsubdivided electoral structure, and one submission was out of scope of the review.

Model 3

There was universal support in the public submissions for Model 3. Most of these submissions spoke about the shire's current structure, which they felt worked well for the shire. For these submitters, Model 3 represented the option of least change.

Many submitters highlighted the shire's diverse communities of interest, and the preference for having a local candidate to choose from in a single-councillor ward structure.

Several other submitters emphasised the close ties between Terang, Noorat, and Glenormiston, expressing a desire to see these localities united within the same ward.

Public hearing

The panel held an online public hearing for those wishing to speak about their response submission at 2 pm on Tuesday 18 April 2023. One submitter chose to speak at the public hearing. This was Corangamite Shire Council, and was represented by Mayor Ruth Gstrein, who spoke in support of Model 3.

The mayor began by describing how well the community had engaged with the electoral structure review process, highlighting their strong support for Model 3 and a subdivided shire more broadly. Gstrein suggested the current subdivided structure had worked well for the shire, and that Model 3 represented the least change to a structure that was widely accepted as functioning well. The council was concerned that an unsubdivided structure would lessen the sense of community felt within the shire and felt that the current ward-based structure had represented the shire's communities of interest effectively.

In their written response submission, the council proposed changes to Model 3 to create a ward that included Terang and Noorat in the same ward. When the panel asked whether the communities of Terang and Noorat had been informed of this, the mayor responded that Terang and Noorat are very closely related communities, outlining the various ways council engaged with these communities about the matter, including outreach and holding 2 special meetings.

The mayor was asked about the high prevalence of uncontested elections in the shire, and the risk that this would be exacerbated under a single-councillor ward structure. The mayor responded that uncontested elections should not be an issue for the shire because 5 of the 7 current councillors were new at the last election. The mayor also raised the issue of councillor workloads, specifically that the workload of councillors might discourage some people from running as candidates, and that an unsubdivided structure might exacerbate this due to the likelihood of increased travel distances for councillors.

Findings and recommendation

As outlined in the submission guide for this review, the panel is committed to the principle of 'one vote, one value', which is a requirement for subdivided electoral structures under the Act. This is to ensure that every person's vote counts equally. When undertaking an electoral structure review, the panel must adhere to the Act's legislated equality requirement to seek to ensure the number of voters per councillor in a ward to be within +/-10% of the average number of voters per councillor in any other ward.

The equality requirement exists to support fair and equitable representation for all voters within a local council (and consequently facilitate good governance), which is a major aim of this review. In addition, all wards within a subdivided electoral structure recommended by the panel must aim to be within the legislated tolerance in time for the 2024 local government election. The panel cannot make exceptions to legislated requirements.

Number of councillors

After considering the requirements of the Act, public submissions and the agreed criteria, the panel found 7 or 8 councillors to be an appropriate number for Corangamite Shire Council.

The panel considered the characteristics of Corangamite Shire Council in relation to similar rural shire councils, including its size and geography, population and the number and distribution of voters across the shire.

Corangamite Shire Council currently has 13,826 voters represented by 7 councillors and covers an area of 4,407 km². Other rural shires with a similar number of voters generally also have 7 councillors. Shires with similar population and councillor numbers include, at time of writing, Hepburn Shire, Moyne Shire, Indigo Shire, Murrindindi Shire, Southern Grampians Shire, Alpine Shire, Central Goldfields Shire, and Strathbogie Shire.

In some cases, a local council may have special circumstances that support a recommendation for fewer or more councillors. While the panel did not identify any special circumstances that were new to Corangamite Shire Council since the representation review in 2015, the panel also recognised that the geographic features and uneven distribution of voters across the shire make developing a satisfactory subdivided electoral structure for Corangamite Shire Council challenging. The Act's requirement for multi-councillor ward structures to have the same number of councillors per ward also poses difficulties, as multi-councillor ward structures are not possible with the current number of councillors. Because of this, the panel also considered subdivided electoral structures with fewer or more councillors. The panel explored whether an increase or decrease in the number of councillors would enable multi- or single-councillor ward structures to be created that may provide more favourable representation for the community. As a result, the panel put forward one option with an increased number of councillors: Model 2.

Electoral structure

After considering the requirements of the Act, public submissions and the agreed criteria, the panel found that Model 3 is the best model for promoting fair and equitable representation for voters in Corangamite Shire Council and consequently facilitate good governance.

The panel acknowledged a strong sense in the public submissions that the current structure worked well for the shire, and that Model 3 presents as the structure of least change to a popular structure. It was noted that residents generally appreciated local representation and the accountability that was felt wards deliver. The ward structure was also considered to cater effectively to the shire's diverse and varying needs. These needs are notably different throughout the vast shire, from dry acre cropping in the north, to dairy farming in the centre and south, and tourism in the south.

The panel noted the council's organisation and engagement during the review process, noting it proactively encouraged public submissions from the Corangamite community and convened 2 special meetings of council to discuss and promote the electoral structure review.

While the panel favoured Model 3, some concern was held about the relatively high number of uncontested elections in Corangamite Shire, with 3 of 5 wards being uncontested during the last 3 council elections. The panel considered the risk of uncontested elections to be a potential disadvantage of this model. Although an uncontested ward may mean the community is entirely satisfied with its representation, uncontested elections are not conducive to achieving fair and equitable representation, as voters are not given the opportunity to elect a representative of their choice. The trend of low candidate numbers at Corangamite Shire Council elections also signals a risk of failed elections for some wards under this model, which would leave those wards unrepresented and require by-elections to be held at additional cost to the community. This problem could be rectified if more community members were encouraged to stand as candidates at elections and actively participate in local representation and consequently facilitate good governance.

Numerous submissions, including that provided by Corangamite Shire Council, requested adjustments to Model 3 to better serve the shire's interests. These changes included:

- uniting Noorat, Glenormiston, and Terang in the same ward
- ward boundary changes around Cobden to include outlying infrastructure
- changes to some ward names.

The panel considered the merits and practicalities of these changes and decided to incorporate the following adjustments to Model 3 to form the final recommended electoral structure:

- A ward boundary adjustment to bring Noorat and Terang within the same ward (Lake Keilambete Ward). However, due to the +/-10% requirement, it is not possible to also include Glenormiston in this ward. As such Glenormiston was located in Gnotuk Ward.

- The suggested ward boundary adjustment to the Cobden area be adopted to bring outlying infrastructure within Tandarook Ward.
- Changes to ward names to be accommodated with some variation (listed below).

Ward names

The ward names for the panel's recommended electoral structure were based on the following:

- Cooriemungle Ward: New name based on the locality of Cooriemungle and the natural feature of Cooriemungle Creek. These names are registered in the VICNAMES register.
- Gnotuk Ward: New name based on the locality of Gnotuk and the natural feature of Lake Gnotuk. These names are registered in the VICNAMES register.
- Lake Elingamite Ward: New name based the natural feature of Lake Elingamite. This natural feature is registered in the VICNAMES register.
- Lake Keilambete Ward: New name based on the natural feature of Lake Keilambete. This natural feature is registered in the VICNAMES register.
- Leura Ward: New name based on the natural feature of Mount Leura. This natural feature is registered in the VICNAMES register.
- Mt Elephant Ward: New name based on the natural feature of Mount Elephant. This natural feature is registered in the VICNAMES register.
- Tandarook Ward: New name based on the locality of Tandarook. This locality name is registered in the VICNAMES register.

The panel's recommendation

The electoral representation advisory panel recommends that Corangamite Shire Council adopt a single-councillor ward structure, with a total of 7 councillors, 7 wards and one councillor per ward.

The recommended names for the 7 wards in this electoral structure are: Cooriemungle Ward, Gnotuk Ward, Lake Elingamite Ward, Lake Keilambete Ward, Leura Ward, Mt Elephant Ward, Tandarook Ward.

This advice is submitted to the Minister for Local Government as required by the Terms of Reference of the electoral representation advisory panel and the Local Government Act 2020 (Vic). This electoral structure was designated as Model 3 in the preliminary report and incorporates boundary adjustments as described on [page 18](#) in this final report.

Please see [Appendix 1](#) for a detailed map of this recommended electoral structure.

References

Australian Bureau of Statistics. (2011). *Census 2011 Quick Stats, Corangamite*.
<https://www.abs.gov.au/census/find-census-data/quickstats/2011/LGA21830> accessed 1 March 2023.

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Department of Transport and Planning. (2022). *Corangamite Planning Scheme*.
<https://planning-schemes.app.planning.vic.gov.au/Corangamite/ordinance> accessed 1 March 2023.

Local Government Act 1989 (Vic)

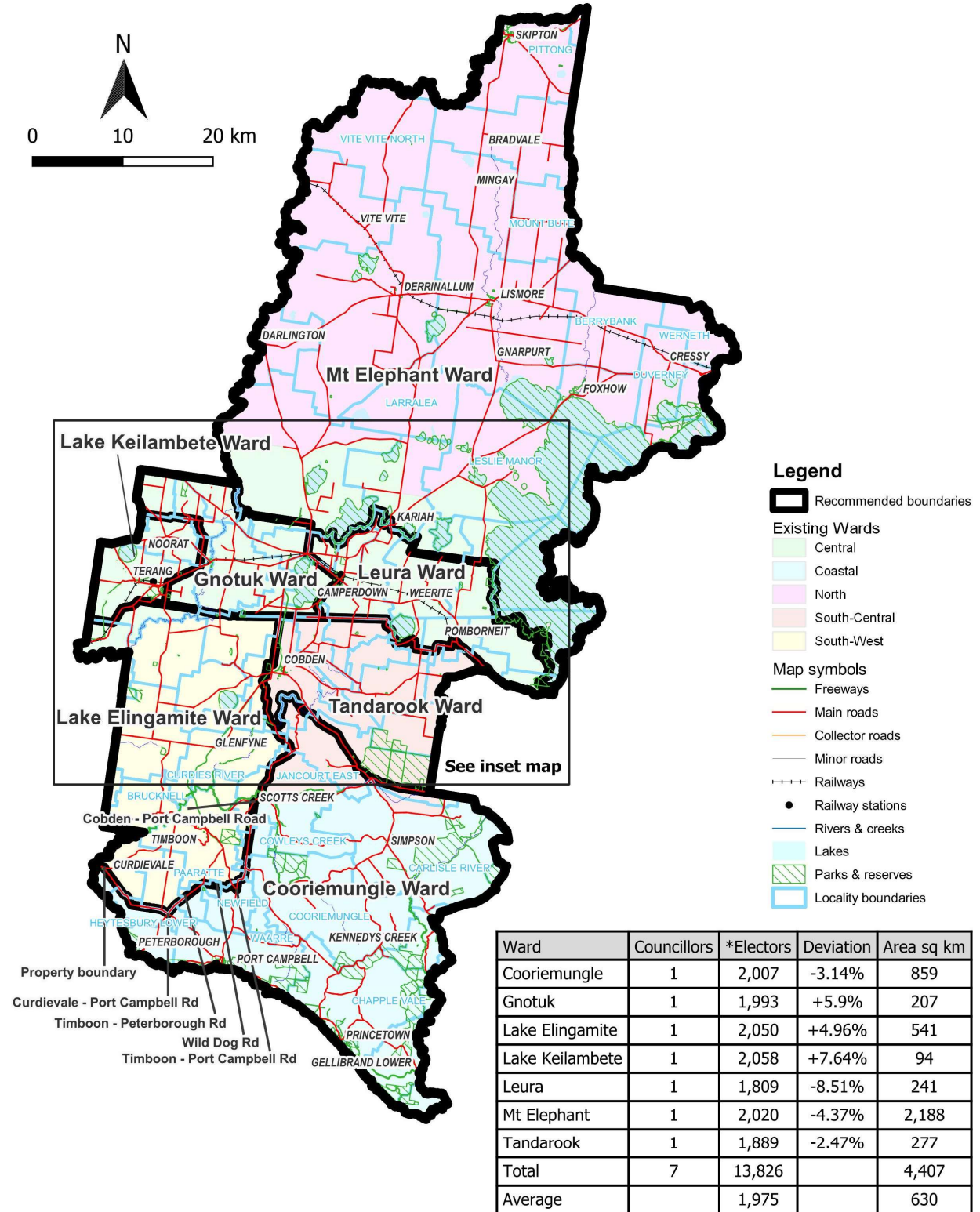
Local Government Act 2020 (Vic)

Local Government (Electoral) Regulations 2020 (Vic)

Appendix 1: Map of recommended structure

Corangamite Shire Council

Seven single councillor wards



Map prepared by:



Data use:



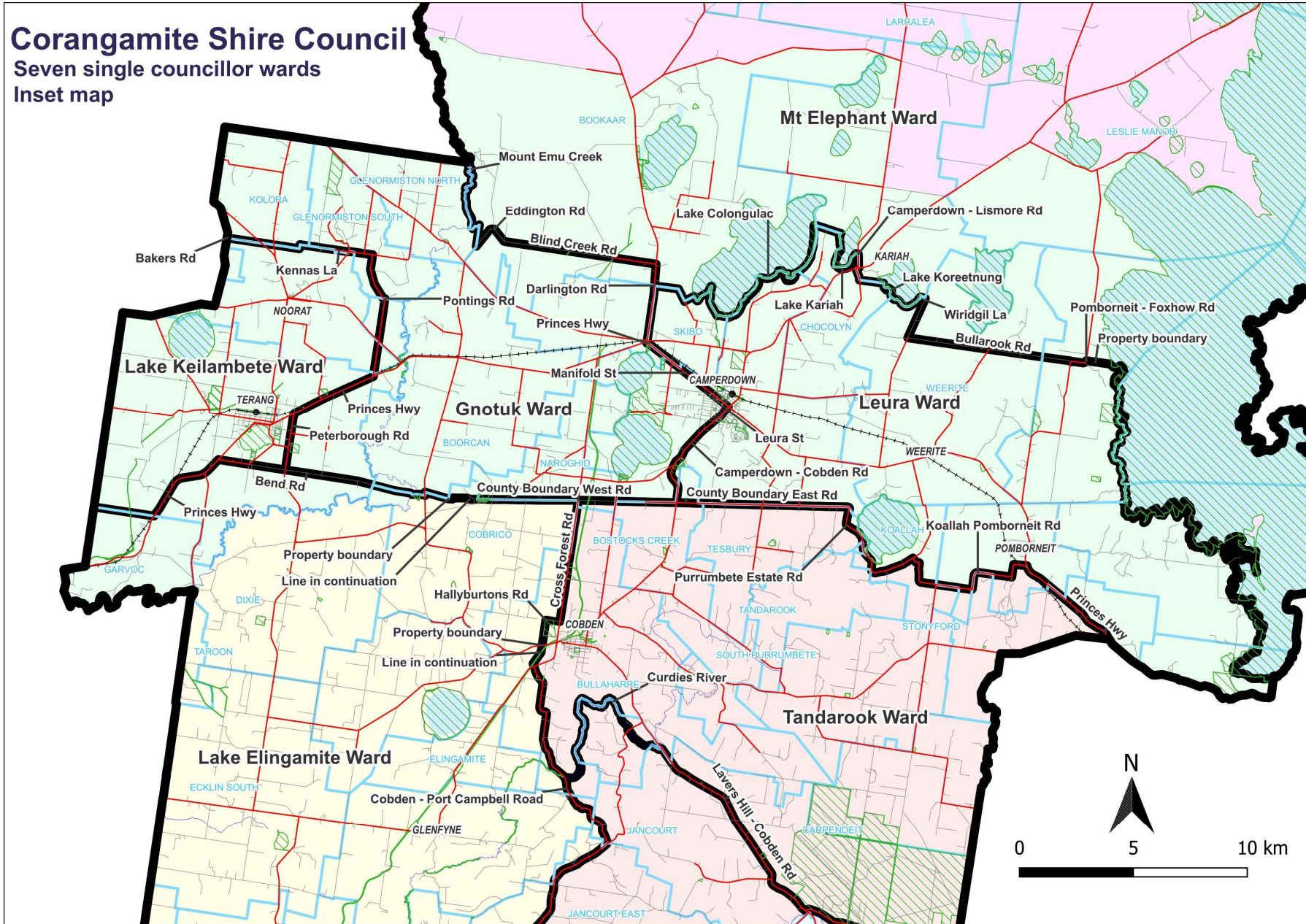
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*Elector number as at November 2022

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Corangamite Shire Council

Seven single councillor wards
Inset map



Appendix 2: Public involvement

The panel wishes to thank all submitters to the review and speakers at the public hearing for their participation in the review process.

Preliminary submissions

Preliminary submissions were made by:

| | |
|----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| Bell, Kathy and Adrian | Lang, Chris (second submission) |
| Buchholz, Judy | Lang, Valerie |
| Butler, Denise | Lines-Kelly, Michael |
| Corangamite Shire Council | Lovejoy, Victoria |
| Derrinallum Progress Association | Lovejoy, Victoria (second submission) |
| Farquharson, Nola | Matheson, Wendy |
| Gibson, Sandy | O'Hehir, Janet |
| Glazebrook, John | Skipton Progress Association Inc |
| Hunneybell, David and Susan | Thornton, Marie |
| Kerr, Alan | Walsh, Heather |
| Lang, Chris | |

Response submissions

Response submissions were made by:

| | |
|---------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Bell, Mary | Progressing Cobden Inc. |
| Corangamite Shire Council | Skipton Progress Association Inc. |
| Cowley, Barbara | Terang Progress Association |
| Durant, Helen | Thornton, Bob |
| Hunneybell, David | Walsh, Heather |
| Lang, Chris | Whitehead, Leeanne |
| Marr, Catherine | Wynd, Trish |
| Matheson, Wendy | |

Public hearing

The following people spoke at the public hearing:

Mayor Ruth Gstrein (on behalf of Corangamite Shire Council)

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