

Local council electoral structure review

Final Report

Frankston City Council

September 2023

Acknowledgement of Country

The electoral representation advisory panel acknowledges the Bunurong people as the Traditional Custodians of the lands and waters for which it held 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.

Report approval

Version	Date approved	Approved by
1	29 August 2023	Ms Julie Eisenbise
1	29 August 2023	Mr Tim Presnell
1	29 August 2023	Ms Dana Fleming

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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 Frankston City Council.

The purpose of the review was to advise the Minister on the appropriate number of councillors and electoral structure, including ward names, for the council.

Under Victoria's *Local Government Act 2020* (the Act), Frankston City Council must now have a single-councillor ward electoral structure.

The panel looked at:

- the appropriate number of councillors and wards for the council
- the location of ward boundaries
- appropriate ward names.

This report presents the panel's final advice to the Minister on the recommended new electoral structure of Frankston City Council to meet the requirements of the Act.

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

Recommendation

The electoral representation advisory panel recommends that Frankston City Council adopt a 9 single-councillor ward structure – 9 wards with one councillor per ward.

The recommended names for the 9 wards in this electoral structure are Ballam, Centenary Park, Derinya, Elisabeth Murdoch, Kananook, Lyrebird, Pines, Wilton and Yamala.

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.

A detailed map of the boundaries for the recommended electoral structure is provided as [Appendix 1](#).

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 report

The panel published a preliminary report on Wednesday 12 July 2023 with the following electoral structure models for public consultation:

- Model 1: a subdivided electoral structure with a total of 8 councillors – 8 wards with one councillor per ward.
- Model 2: a subdivided electoral structure with a total of 9 councillors – 9 wards with one councillor per ward.
- Model 3: a subdivided electoral structure with a total of 9 councillors – 9 wards with one councillor per ward, with different boundaries to Model 2.

The full preliminary report is available on the Victorian Electoral Commission (VEC) website at vec.vic.gov.au

Response submissions

The panel received 7 submissions responding to the preliminary report. Of these, 2 submissions included maps.

A full analysis of response submissions received can be found on [page 16](#).

Public hearing

The panel held an online public hearing for those wishing to speak about their response submission at 2 pm on Tuesday 9 August 2023. Representatives from the Frankston City Council including the Chief Executive Officer of the City of Frankston 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 local council elections.

The Act introduced several changes to local government representation, including the types of electoral structures local councils may have. All metropolitan, interface and regional city councils (including Frankston City Council) must now have single-councillor ward electoral structures.

For Frankston City Council, the electoral representation advisory panel examined:

- the number of councillors and wards
- where the ward boundaries should be
- the names of each ward.

The Act requires electoral structures to provide fair and equitable representation and facilitate good governance. 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 Frankston City Council had 3 members:

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

The purpose of the review is to advise the Minister on the appropriate number of councillors and electoral structure, including ward names, for the council. 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

On behalf of the panel, the VEC conducted a public information and awareness program to inform the public about the Frankston City Council electoral structure review. This included:

- public notices in state-wide newspapers
- public information sessions to outline the review process and respond to questions from the community
- media releases announcing the start of the review with the release of the preliminary report
- information on social media channels
- updated website content on vec.vic.gov.au, including:
 - current information on the review process
 - submission guide and fact sheets for each council under review with background information
 - response submissions from the public.

Frankston City Council was also offered but did not take up 2 optional methods to promote the reviews:

- targeted social media advertisements in the council area
- notifying voters in the council area subscribed to the VEC's VoterAlert service about the start of the review and release of the preliminary report.

Public consultation

The panel encouraged public input to the review of Frankston City Council via:

- 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 Frankston City 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 metropolitan, interface and regional city 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
- any matter raised in public submissions not already listed above.

Local councils with a larger number of voters will often have more councillors. Large populations generally 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 circumstances of each 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

Under the Act, regional city, metropolitan and interface councils must now have single-councillor ward electoral structures.

When developing single-councillor ward models for Frankston City 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 could be established and whether these would be easily identifiable to local communities
- the 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 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 council 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 possible to create compliant subdivided structures based both on voter numbers that were current at the time of the review and 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, also known as council-enrolled voters. Voters' rolls include both state-enrolled electors (the majority of the roll) and a smaller number of council-enrolled electors. The Act introduced changes to ratepayer-based entitlement categories, which come into full effect at the 2024 local council elections. The panel took this change to the makeup of voters' rolls, and therefore compliance with section 15(2) of the Act, into consideration during this review.

Deciding on ward names

The panel has taken the following approach to naming wards.

1. Retaining existing ward names if these were still relevant to the area covered by the ward.
2. When a new name was required, the panel based this on features such as:
 - places (registered under the *Geographic Place Names Act 1998*) 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 is named using Aboriginal language. Meaningful consultation is a significant process that the panel was not able to undertake within the timeframes of the current review program.

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 only put forward new ward names using Aboriginal language if:

- it is the name of a place within a ward
- it is currently in common use

and

- the name is registered under the *Geographic Place Names Act 1998*.

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, this requires appropriate consultation.

Accordingly, for the panel to consider an Aboriginal language ward name that is suggested in a public submission to the review, the name submitted needs to comply with the above guidelines.

About Frankston City Council

Profile

Frankston City Council is on the eastern shore of Port Phillip Bay, approximately 40 kilometres south of the Melbourne CBD. The council area covers 130 km², including a large stretch of coastline as its western boundary. It is bordered by Mornington Peninsula Shire Council to the south, Casey City Council to the east, and Greater Dandenong and Kingston City councils to the north.

The population of Frankston City Council was 139,281 people at the 2021 Census, an increase of about 30,000 since 2001 (ABS 2001, 2021a). It is forecast to grow by about 22,000 to be over 161,000 people by 2041 (.id 2023), most of which will occur in the suburbs of Frankston, Carrum Downs and Langwarrin.

The Traditional Custodians of the land in Frankston City Council are the Bunurong people.

Landscape

Frankston City Council is a heavily urbanised council, comprising significant residential, commercial and industrial areas. The more established suburbs of Frankston, Frankston North, Frankston South and Seaford are located on the western side of the council close to the coast. Recent growth has occurred in Carrum Downs, Langwarrin, Sandhurst and Skye in the north and east of the council area. The council's commercial activities are concentrated in Frankston along the Nepean Highway, and large industrial areas are in Carrum Downs and the south of Seaford. Langwarrin South in the south-east of the council area is semi-rural and mixed land use patterns are evident throughout much of the east (DTP 2023).

Frankston City Council also has important natural environments, including:

- a 9.5 km stretch of coastline
- a large section of green wedge land along the eastern boundary, accounting for over a third of the council area
- the Seaford Wetlands, which are protected under the Ramsar Convention as internationally significant (DELWP 2022; Frankston City Council 2021).

Major roads passing through Frankston City Council include East Link and Peninsula Link and the Nepean Highway along the coast. A train line provides a link north towards Melbourne and south to the Mornington Peninsula.

Community

At the 2021 census, the median age of the council's population was 39, with a greater proportion of people aged between 0-4 and 40-60 years, and fewer aged 20-34 compared to the state average (ABS 2021a).

Most residents identified as having English or Australian ancestry (40.4% and 35.5% respectively, about 10 percentage points above the state average), followed by Irish, Scottish, and Italian. Approximately 1,800 people (1.3%) identified as Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait

Islander, slightly higher than the 0.7% average for Greater Melbourne. About 84% of the population spoke only English at home, much higher than the average of 67% for Victoria overall (ABS 2021a, 2021b).

Almost two-thirds of the population were in the labour force (63.4%), with the main occupations being professionals at 18.6% (compared to an average of 25% for the state), followed by technicians and trades workers at 16.8%, higher than the 12.6% recorded for the state (ABS 2021a).

The main industries of employment in the council area were hospitals, supermarket and grocery stores, and other social assistance services, all at rates just above the Victorian average (ABS 2021a). Median weekly incomes were below those for Greater Melbourne overall. The city also had significant areas of social and economic disadvantage, such as in Frankston North (ABS 2021b, 2023).

Current number of councillors and electoral structure

Frankston City Council is currently divided into 3 wards with a total of 9 councillors:

- 3 wards with 3 councillors each (North-East, North-West, and South wards).

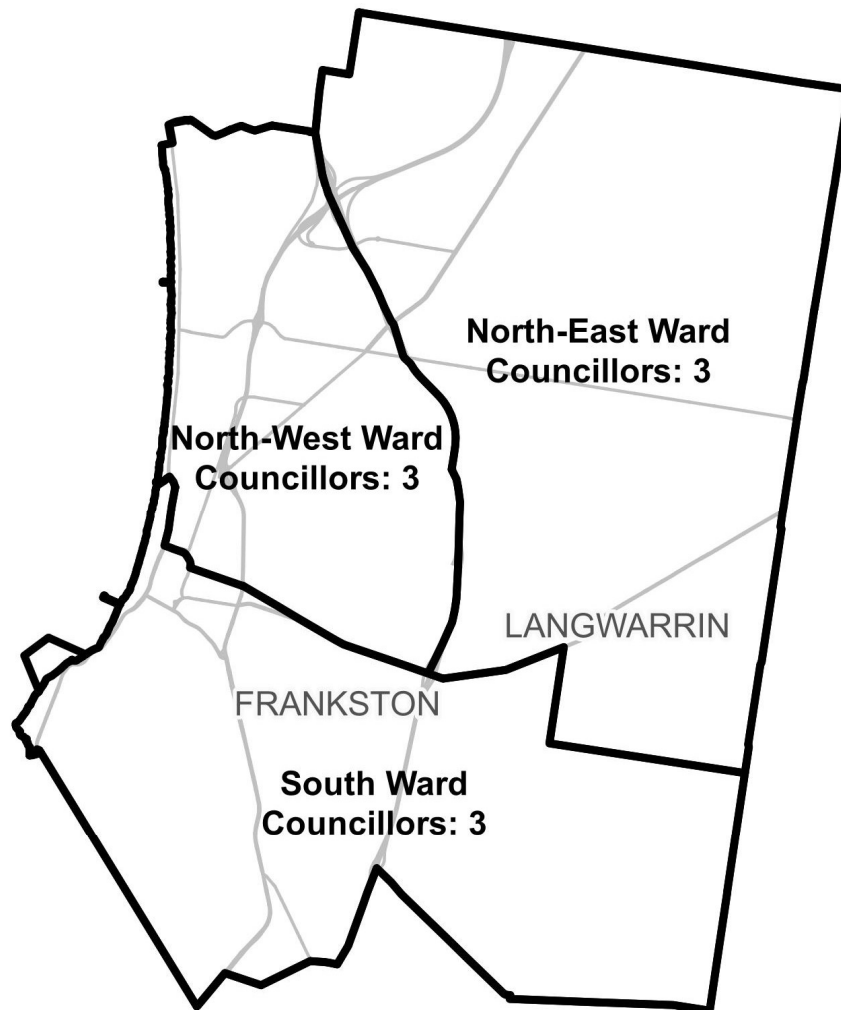


Figure 1: Diagram of current electoral structure of Frankston City Council.

There are an estimated 106,376 voters in Frankston City Council, with an estimated ratio of 11,819 voters per councillor.

Visit the VEC website at vec.vic.gov.au for more information on Frankston City Council.

Last electoral structure review

The VEC conducted an electoral representation review of Frankston City Council in 2011. This 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 Frankston City Council continue to consist of 9 councillors elected from 9 wards (3 wards with 3 councillors each).

Visit the VEC website at vec.vic.gov.au to access a copy of the 2011 representation review final report.

Preliminary report

A preliminary report was released on Wednesday 12 July 2023. The panel considered research findings and the requirements of the Act 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: a subdivided electoral structure with a total of 8 councillors – 8 wards with one councillor per ward.
- Model 2: a subdivided electoral structure with a total of 9 councillors – 9 wards with one councillor per ward.
- Model 3: a subdivided electoral structure with a total of 9 councillors – 9 wards with one councillor per ward, with different boundaries to Model 2.

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

Response submissions

The panel received 7 response submissions to the preliminary report from the public by the deadline of 5 pm on Wednesday 2 August 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 (8 single-councillor wards)	Model 2 (9 single-councillor wards)	Model 3 (9 single-councillor wards)	Other
0	1	5*	1

*One submitter supported more than one option.

Model 1 was not supported in any submissions. One submitter supported Model 2 as their second preference. Five submitters supported Model 3, one of whom provided a map outlining suggested improvements to this model. Overall, the preference was for Model 3, which submitters felt better captured communities of interest. Additionally, there was one out of scope submission which included a map.

Model 1

Model 1 was an 8 single-councillor ward structure, which submitters rejected due to a reduction in councillor numbers. Some felt reducing councillor numbers to 8 would be problematic because an even number of councillors could result in tied votes in council. Given population growth most felt it would not make sense to reduce councillors. There was general agreement that a minimum of 9 councillors was needed to enable reasonable and equitable representation for voters. Submitters also felt the current level of representation was working well. Frankston City Council did not support Model 1 for these reasons and shared similar concerns to other submitters.

Model 2

Model 2 received minimal support from submitters. This was mostly because the proposed Coastal Ward was seen to group together unrelated communities with the only similarity being they are near the shore. Further, the elongated wards were not considered relatable, as they crossed boundaries, splitting suburbs. Frankston City Council felt these ward boundaries may not be easily identifiable to local communities. This was mainly because they were not aligned to the current ward structure and in following public transport corridors they would not be meaningful to residents.

Model 3

The majority of submissions preferred Model 3. Submitters believed this model had comparatively better ward boundaries that were more aligned to the natural features of the council area. They felt it overall better reflected local identities and social demographics.

Frankston City Council supported Model 3 because the ward boundaries were better aligned to features residents would be familiar with. The council also thought the wards mostly resembled the current electoral structure, and that it would be the most stable.

In its submission, Frankston City Council detailed the results of community consultation it had conducted. The council surveyed residents to understand the support for each model. The council received 6 responses to their survey, 5 of which supported the council's preference for Model 3. The council also received feedback on its proposals for ward names.

Some submissions identified limitations with Model 3. For example, Kerri Rainer from Frankston South felt communities of interest in Langwarrin South and Frankston South were segregated by Yamala, Paratea, and Mount Grand wards. Rainer suggested these wards needed to be reconfigured to provide a more coherent structure for effective representation. Darren McSweeney of Carrum Downs argued that some of the boundaries proposed in Model 3 were 'simply unacceptable' and proposed an alternative model.

Other options

McSweeney considered his written and mapped submission to build on and improve Model 3. Key features of McSweeney's alternative included keeping Peninsula Link as a boundary, removing what were argued to be some arbitrary boundaries, and realigning ward boundaries to better incorporate communities of interest. McSweeney also suggested ward names that were felt to better reflect the areas contained within each.

Two submitters expressed a preference to maintain the current structure. One submitter was 'dismayed' the council had to shift to single-councillor wards and considered the current structure simple for residents to identify with and to be working well. Another termed the change to single-councillor wards 'unfortunate'.

Ward names

The panel received 3 submissions from the public and Frankston City Council about possible ward names that use Aboriginal language. The panel includes these for the Minister's information but notes that it was not possible to verify whether appropriate consultation took place with relevant Aboriginal groups about the proposed names.

- Ballam Ward
- Banyan Ward
- Derinya Ward
- Kananook Ward
- Langwarrin Ward
- Paratea Ward
- Yamala Ward

Public hearing

The panel held an online public hearing for those wishing to speak about their response submission at 2 pm on 9 August 2023.

You can find a list of people who spoke at the hearing in [Appendix 2](#).

Two people spoke on behalf of Frankston City Council at the hearing: Phil Cantillon, Council's Chief Executive Officer, and Brianna Alcock, Manager Governance.

They reiterated council did not support a reduction in councillor numbers and so did not support Model 1. Of models 2 and 3, the council preferred Model 3 because it most closely resembled the current structure, using many of the same boundaries that would be familiar to residents.

An important issue for the council was the area covered by the Frankston Metropolitan Activity Centre (FMAC). As a major area of work for council, there were some concerns about what ward(s) the centre was located in. The panel was interested in if there were any benefits to having this area spread across multiple wards. In response, the council described how all 9 councillors would contribute to decisions about the activity centre, even if it was contained in one ward. Cantillon reaffirmed that all councillors have an interest in large, strategically important projects like the FMAC, and that it is a shared responsibility councillors take seriously.

The council identified alternative ward names it believed would be more significant to the community than the names proposed in the models. The council described its community engagement efforts and the positive responses it received in favour of the preferred model and suggested ward names.

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. All wards in a subdivided electoral structure recommended by the panel must aim to be within the legislated tolerance in time for the 2024 local council elections. The panel cannot make exceptions to legislated requirements.

Two submissions questioned the benefits for Frankston City Council changing to a single-councillor electoral structure. While the panel acknowledges these views and concerns, it cannot consider structures other than single-councillor wards and must recommend the most appropriate structure according to these requirements.

Number of councillors

After considering the requirements of the Act, public submissions and the agreed criteria, the panel found 9 councillors to be an appropriate number for Frankston City Council.

The panel considered the characteristics of Frankston City Council in relation to similar metropolitan councils, including its size and geography, population and the number and distribution of voters across the council area. Frankston City Council currently has 106,376 voters represented by 9 councillors and covers an area of 130 km². Other metropolitan councils with a similar number of voters usually also have 9 councillors.

In some cases, a local council may have special circumstances that support a recommendation for fewer or more councillors. The panel did not identify any new circumstances for Frankston City Council since the representation review in 2011. However, the panel also recognised the geographic features and uneven distribution of voters across the council area make developing a satisfactory single-councillor ward structure for Frankston City Council challenging. Because of this, the panel also considered models with fewer or more councillors. The panel explored whether an increase or decrease in the number of councillors would enable single-councillor ward structures to be created that may provide more favourable representation for the community. As a result, the panel put forward Model 1 as an option with fewer councillors.

Model 1 had many similarities to the current ward structure and was a stable model in terms of projected deviations. However, there was no appetite for reducing councillor numbers in public submissions. And while the panel received a relatively small number of submissions, opposition to reducing councillors was unanimous.

The population in the council area is growing at a rate that is consistent with many other metropolitan councils. This means there is a stable elector-councillor ratio relative to other councils. For the panel, this lent further weight to arguments for maintaining 9 councillors.

While the panel noted the council had a municipal monitor in 2018-19, it believed the current number of councillors was working well for the council. Additionally, there had been a good spread of councillors from across the council area at previous elections.

A reduction in councillors to 8 would also increase the potential for tied votes in council, which the panel noted as a potential issue. Finally, the panel noted that a favourable model was possible with 9 councillors. Given these reasons, the panel agreed there were no compelling arguments for reducing councillor numbers. Model 1 was not considered further.

Electoral structure

After considering the requirements of the Act, public submissions and the agreed criteria, the panel found Model 3, with modifications, to be the single-councillor ward model with the best potential to promote fair and equitable representation for voters in Frankston City Council and consequently facilitate good governance.

The panel notes that for many councils, creating a single-councillor ward structure that both complies with the legislated +/-10% requirement and captures geographic communities within wards can be challenging. For Frankston City Council, the models all complied with the +/-10% requirement, but all models divided some suburbs and communities across wards. The panel gave preference to the model with boundaries that communities would find most meaningful and identify with.

For these reasons, the panel thought Model 2 had limitations when compared to Model 3. Submissions were critical of Model 2 and its elongated wards, and there had been a concern that communities may not easily identify with boundaries that followed public transport routes. Some wards were felt to contain different communities that might not have strong connections with each other. For instance, submissions criticised the Coastal Ward as grouping communities with little in common besides living near the coast. Some ward boundaries were also considered to divide communities unnecessarily and to a greater degree than Model 3. This was particularly the case with using Railway Parade to separate Coastal and Crystal Park wards and using Hall Road to separate wards in the north of the council area while splitting Carrum Downs.

The panel felt Model 2 was a significant departure from the current electoral structure and residents may not readily identify with its wards. When compared to Model 3, the panel believed Model 2 to have too many unfavourable characteristics and decided not to pursue Model 2 any further.

The panel noted that Model 3 was regarded as the preferred model in submissions overall but agreed with the views put forward in some submissions about modifications that might result in a better overall structure.

The panel felt Seaford Reserve, Banyan, Wilton Bushland, and Telopea Reserve wards in Model 3 effectively grouped communities in the northern part of the council. However, minor modifications to some of the ward boundaries in this area would likely improve the structure. For instance, in Model 3 a section of Lloyd Park Ward crossed Peninsula Link. McSweeney noted in his submission that this section could be incorporated into Telopea Reserve Ward. The panel agreed this made for better and more easily recognised wards. A similar adjustment was made in the south of the proposed Lloyd Park Ward, which the panel felt was an improvement to the shape of the ward its southern-most boundary.

The modifications made to Model 3 included changing some wards to be mostly similar in size, and generally not oddly shaped or overly large, such as the modified Coastal Ward. Some ward boundaries, such as for Lloyd Park Ward, were adjusted so they were more aligned with the current structure.

Although in some instances communities would be divided, the panel believed the recommended structure would ensure a greater number of communities would be united in wards compared with other models and options. As such, the panel considered that on balance communities of interest would have a reasonable opportunity to elect a candidate to represent them.

Overall, the panel felt this would allow councillors to be more effective representatives of the voters and interests within their ward, and to a greater degree than any of the other proposed models.

While it is difficult to predict the number of candidates likely to stand at future elections, past election results provide some indication. The panel examined election results for Frankston City Council including the numbers of candidates who nominated, incidences of uncontested elections and rates of informal voting. It found there were relatively strong candidate numbers across all wards. The panel assumes this trend will continue under a structure of 9 single-councillor wards, minimising the risk of uncontested or failed elections.

The panel notes valid arguments both in favour of and against the different single-councillor ward structures examined in this review. However, the panel considers Model 3, with modifications, to be the single-councillor ward model with the best potential to promote fair and equitable representation for voters in Frankston City Council and consequently facilitate good governance under the requirements of the Act.

Ward names

The ward names for the panel's recommended electoral structure were modified in Model 3 to accommodate the public submissions where possible and based on the following:

- Ballam Ward: New name based on Ballam Park in the ward. This name is registered in the VICNAMES register.
- Centenary Park Ward: New name based on Centenary Park in the ward. This name is registered in the VICNAMES register.

- Derinya Ward: New name based on Derinya Primary School located in the ward. This name is registered in the VICNAMES register.
- Elisabeth Murdoch Ward: Named after Elisabeth Murdoch College in the ward. The name is registered in the VICNAMES register.
- Kananook Ward: New name based on Kananook Creek Reserve in the ward. This name is registered in the VICNAMES register.
- Lyrebird Ward: New name based on a road in the ward. This name is in the VICNAMES register.
- Pines Ward: New name based on Pines Forest in the ward. This name is registered in the VICNAMES register.
- Wilton Ward: New name based on Wilton Bushland and Aboriginal Memorial Reserve in the ward. This name is registered in the VICNAMES register.
- Yamala Ward: New name based on Yamala Park in the ward. This name is registered in the VICNAMES register.

The panel's recommendation

The electoral representation advisory panel recommends that Frankston City adopt a 9 single-councillor ward structure – 9 wards with one councillor per ward.

The recommended names for the 9 wards in this electoral structure are Ballam Ward, Centenary Park Ward, Derinya Ward, Elisabeth Murdoch Ward, Kananook Ward, Lyrebird Ward, Pines Ward, Wilton Ward, and Yamala 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. This electoral structure most resembled Model 3 in the preliminary report.

A detailed map of the boundaries for the recommended electoral structure is provided as [Appendix 1](#).

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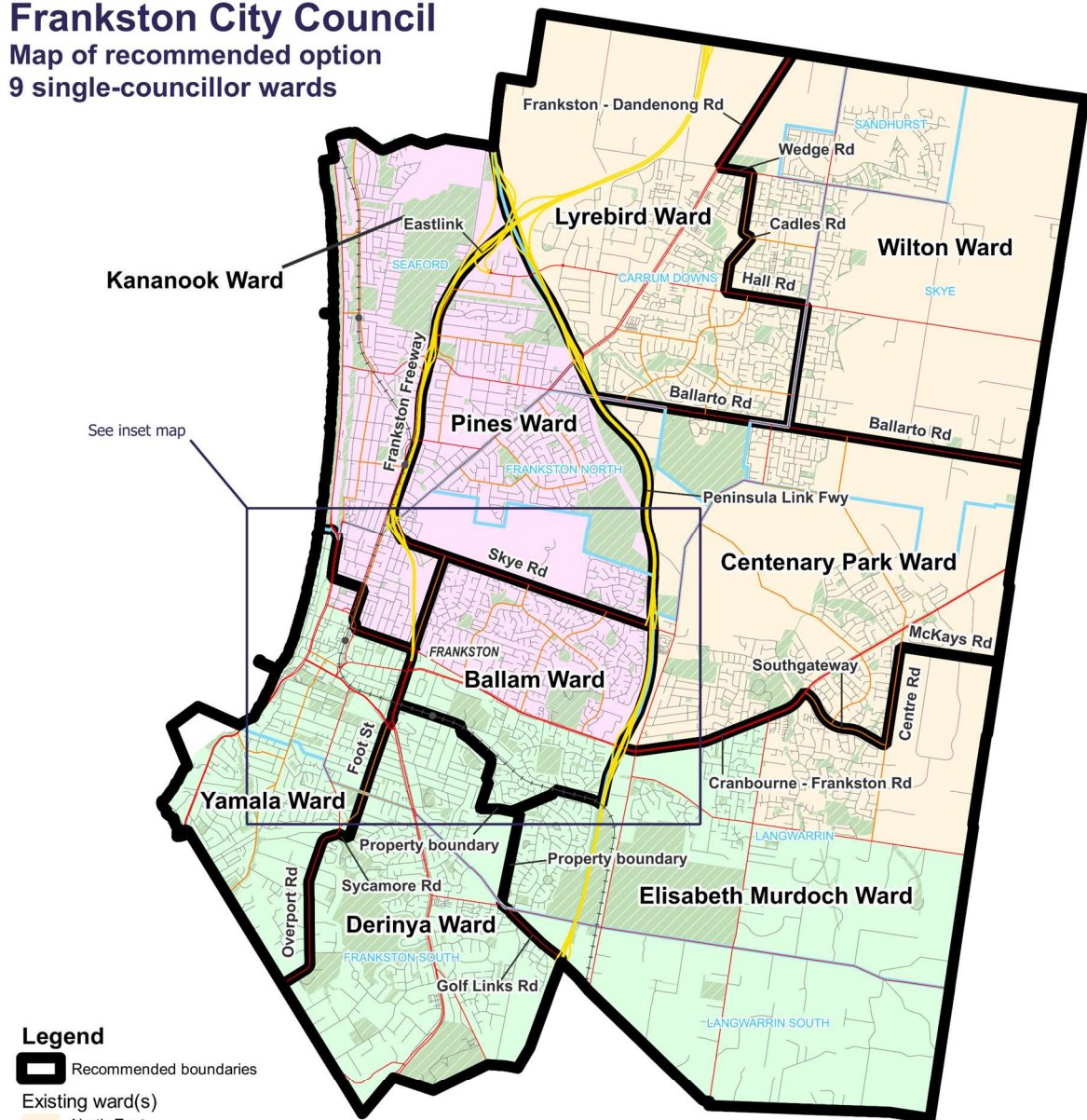
Local Government Act 1989 (Vic)

Local Government Act 2020 (Vic)

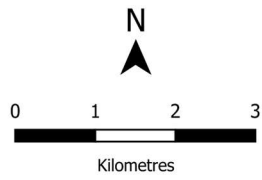
Local Government (Electoral) Regulations 2020 (Vic)

Appendix 1: Map of recommended structure

Frankston City Council Map of recommended option 9 single-councillor wards



- Legend**
- Recommended boundaries
 - Existing ward(s)
 - North-East
 - North-West
 - South
 - Map symbols
 - Freeways
 - Main roads
 - Collector roads
 - Minor roads
 - Railways
 - Railway stations
 - Rivers & creeks
 - Lakes
 - Parks & reserves
 - Locality boundaries



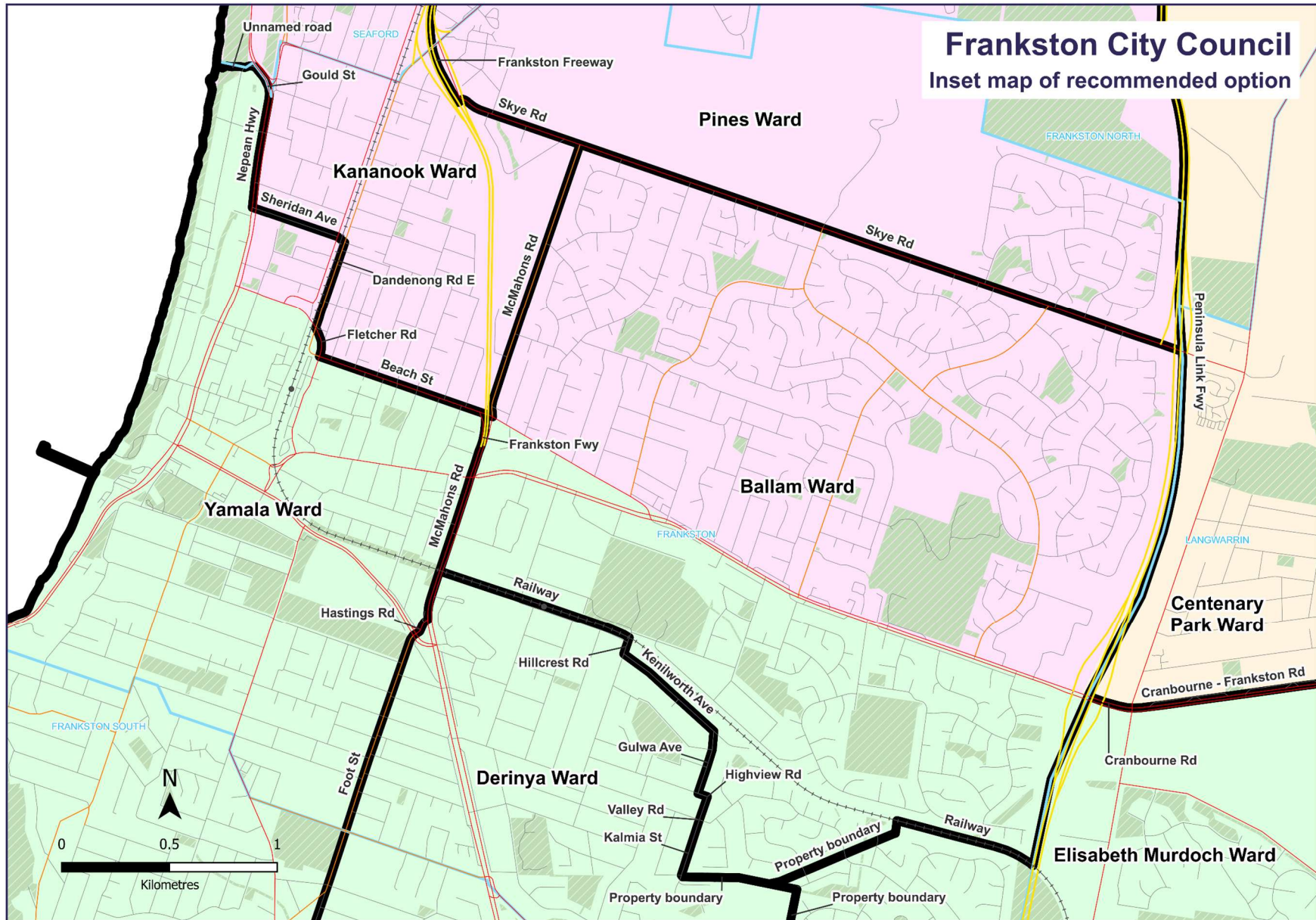
Ward	Electors*	Deviation	Area sq km
Ballam	12,774	+8.08%	7
Centenary Park	11,529	-2.46%	18
Derinya	11,857	+0.32%	12
Elisabeth Murdoch	11,966	+1.24%	27
Kananook	11,543	-2.34%	10
Lyrebird	11,921	+0.86%	16
Pines	11,383	-3.69%	11
Wilton	11,816	-0.03%	20
Yamala	11,587	-1.97%	9
Total	106,376		130
Average	11,820		14

*Elector numbers as at 30 March 2023

Data use:
 Layers for alignment:
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*Elector numbers as at 30 March 2023



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.

Response submissions

Response submissions were made by:

Frankston City Council

McSweeney, Darren

Rainer, Kerri

Rodd, Jaimie

Tellesson, Fiona

Tellesson, Michael

Watts, Alan

Public hearing

The following people spoke at the public hearing:

Cantillon, Phil and Alcock, Brianna (on behalf of Frankston City Council)

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