



Ordinary Meeting of Council Attachments

Monday 19 July 2021

Virtual Meeting

ATTACHMENTS

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COUNCILLOR BRIEFING – PUBLIC RECORD

Briefing Details:

Date: Monday 28 June 2021

Time: 6:00pm

Location: Meeting Room 1,
Realm

Attendees:

Councillors

Cr Kylie Spears (Mayor)
Cr Nora Lamont (Deputy Mayor)
Cr Tony Dib OAM, JP

Cr Suzy Stojanovic
Cr Tasa Damante
Cr Paul Macdonald

Cr Mike Symon
Cr Marijke Graham
Cr Rob Steane

Council Officers:

Steve Kozlowski
Marianne Di Giallonardo
Phil Turner
Adam Todorov
Andrew Fuau
Chloe Messerle
Angela Kechich
Grant Meyer
Dale Bristow

Chief Executive Officer
Director Corporate Services
Director Strategy & Community
Director Operations, Assets & Leisure
Director Development & Amenity
Governance Officer
Manager Statutory Planning Item 2
Manager Integrated Planning Items 3 & 4
Team Leader Strategic Planning and Sustainability Item 3
Strategic Environmental Planner Item 4
Team Leader Council and Community Planning

Apologies:

Councillors:

Nil

Council Officers:

Nil

Conflict of Interest Disclosure:

Councillors:

Nil

Council Officers:

Nil

Items Discussed: **## Confidential**

1	Council Meeting Agenda
2	Planning Scheme Updates
3	Habitat corridors and City Nature Challenge
4	Local Government Community Satisfaction Survey Results 2021
5	Items of a general nature raised by Councillors

Record completed by:Council Officer
Title

Chloe Messerle
Governance Officer



COUNCILLOR BRIEFING – PUBLIC RECORD

Briefing Details:

Date: Monday 5 July 2021

Time: 6:00pm

Location: Meeting Rooms 1 & 2, Realm

Attendees:

Councillors

Cr Kylie Spears (Mayor)
Cr Tony Dib OAM, JP
Cr Rob Steane

Cr Mike Symon
Cr Tasa Damante
Cr Paul Macdonald

Cr Marijke Graham

Council Officers:

Steve Kozlowski
Marianne Di Giallonardo
Phil Turner
Steve McIntosh
Andrew Fuau
Chloe Messerle

Chief Executive Officer
Director Corporate Services
Director Strategy & Community
Acting Director Operations, Assets & Leisure
Director Development & Amenity
Governance Officer

Tony Rocca	Manager Finance & Governance	Item 1
Dale Muir	Manager Revenue, Property & Customer Service	1
Angela Kechich	Manager Statutory Planning	2
Grant Meyer	Manager Integrated Planning	3
John Richardson	Acting Manager Assets	4
Sze Lay Ng	Senior Assets Project Manager	4

Apologies:

Councillors:

Cr Nora Lamont (Deputy Mayor), Cr Suzy Stojanovic

Council Officers:

Adam Todorov

Conflict of Interest Disclosure:

Councillors:

Nil

Council Officers:

Nil

Items Discussed: **## Confidential**

1##	Tender Evaluation Summary Recommendation- Contract 20996 Bill Payment & Banking Services
2	Planning Scheme Updates - Part 2
3	Croydon Major Activity Centre Discussion Paper: Key Engagement Findings
4	Major Projects Update
5	Councillor Delegates' Meeting Report
6	Items of a general nature raised by Councillors

Record completed by:

Council Officer	Chloe Messerle
Title	Governance Officer



Maroondah Disability Advisory Committee – Minutes

These minutes are yet to be confirmed. They will be presented to the Committee at the next meeting to be held on the 30 September 2021.

Meeting Details:

Date: Thursday 24 June
2021

Time: 9:30am - 10:45am

Location: Online - MS Teams

Attendees:

Councillors

Cr Kylie Spears (Mayor & Chair)
Cr Tony Dib OAM, JP
Cr Rob Steane

Council Officers:

Fiona BurrIDGE	Be Kind Maroondah Facilitator
Jack Mulholland	Community Access and Inclusion Facilitator
Phil Medley	Team Leader Council and Community Planning
Kailah Thompson	Executive Assistant (Minute Taker)

Agency Representative:

Alison Marie, Eastland
Ellen Clacy, Interchange Outer East
Madeline Bough, NEAMI

Community Representative:

Emily Dive
Lawrence Seah
Melanie Adams
Norma Seip

Others:

Zoe Ellul	Community Recovery - Be Kind Maroondah Project Officer (Item 4.4)
Jane Finlay	Community Development Officer (Item 4.1, 4.3 and 4.4)

Apologies:

Councillors:

Nil

Council Officers:

Nil

Agency Representatives:

Cara Patterson - Vision Aust, Michelle Egan - EACH

Community
Representatives:

Angela Fitzpatrick, Amelia Milroy, David Sawyers

Conflict of Interest Disclosure:

Councillors:	Nil
Council Officers:	Nil
Agency Representatives:	Nil
Community Representatives:	Nil

Items Discussed**1. OPENING OF MEETING**

The Committee Chair, Cr Spears, provided an Acknowledgement of Country and welcomed committee members to the meeting.

Jack Mulholland acknowledged and congratulated Alison Marie for the successful installation of the sensory room at Eastland.

Cr Spears introduced the committee members to Council Officers Zoe Ellul and Jane Finlay who are attending to assist items 4.1, 4.3 and 4.4 on the agenda.

Fiona Burrridge advised members were welcome to use the chat function within MS Teams instead of speaking if preferred.

2. WELCOME/APOLOGIES/CONFLICT OF INTEREST

There were no conflicts of interest noted.

CONFIRMATION OF MINUTES - THURSDAY, 25 MARCH 2021**ITEM 3****Motion**

That the minutes of the Disability Advisory Committee from 25 March 2021 be accepted.
Moved by Cr Rob Steane and seconded by Madeline Bough. Carried.

Fiona Burrridge advised that the agenda item relating to a new Committee photo would be moved to the September 2021 Disability Advisory Committee meeting given this meeting was being held virtually.

4. ITEMS**REVIEW OF ACTIONS FROM DISABILITY POLICY AND ACTION PLAN
2019 - 2021****ITEM 4.1**

Jane Finlay introduced the item and provided a PowerPoint presentation on the achievements of the Disability Policy and Action Plan 2019 - 2021 as attached to the minutes.

The 2019 - 2021 Plan was informed by the community with both short and long term actions described. While many of the short term actions have been completed, a number of long term actions remain ongoing.

The key focus areas of the plan were:

- Social and Economic Inclusion
- Services and Information
- Design Infrastructure and Transport
- Advocacy and Leadership.

Key achievements of the Plan were highlighted with Jane noting the next steps, including community consultation for the next Disability Action Plan to commence with the Committee today (Item 4.4).

Given time constraints, Jane asked the group to contact Fiona BurrIDGE if there were any questions regarding the achievements from the 2019 - 2021 Plan.

OVERVIEW OF THE MAROONDAH LIVEABILITY, WELLBEING AND RESILIENCE STRATEGY

ITEM 4.2

Phil Medley introduced the item and provided a PowerPoint presentation as attached to the minutes.

The Strategy has been in development over the past 18 months and will replace the Maroondah Health and Wellbeing Plan 2017-2021. The Strategy will help to shape the longer-term social recovery of Maroondah in response to the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic.

Cr Rob Steane asked whether domestic violence was covered in the Strategy. Phil noted that this will be incorporated in the key directions of the Strategy and that associated actions are delivered in partnership through the 'Together for Equality and Respect' initiative, which is led by Women's Health East in partnership with six local Councils across the Eastern Metropolitan Region. Through this partnership Council supports a range of activities including the annual 16 Days of Activism campaign.

Phil provided an overview of the stages of strategy development process including two stages of community engagement and considerable background research. Over 2500 people have been directly engaged in development of this Strategy to date. In addition, input from Council's COVID-19 community engagement process undertaken in 2020, involving a further 3000 community contributions, will also inform the Strategy. Council is currently in stage five of the project involving development of the Strategy.

There are six key focus areas to be covered by the Strategy:

- Liveable neighbourhoods
- Healthy lifestyles
- Social harms
- Safe communities
- Embracing diversity
- Social inclusion

Phil spoke to each of these focus areas, outlining what each encompasses and how they intersect with each other.

OVERVIEW OF DISABILITY ACTION PLAN 2022 - 2025

ITEM 4.3

Jane Finlay introduced the item and provided a PowerPoint presentation as attached to the minutes.

Jane outlined the consultation process and noted the intention to bring the draft Action Plan to the Committee for input at the September 2021 committee meeting.

A range of examples of what Councils could do to increase inclusivity for people with a disability were provided.

CONSULTATION ON DISABILITY ACTION PLAN 2022 - 2025

ITEM 4.4

The Committee was divided into two online breakout rooms to facilitate discussion on five consultation questions.

1. What is it like for you living, working or getting around Maroondah?
2. What has helped you to feel included in our community?
3. How can we make Maroondah a more inclusive community?
4. How can you tell whether access and inclusion has improved in Maroondah?
5. Is there anything else you would like to add?

A summary of the consolidated discussion outcomes from these sessions will be provided at the next Committee meeting.

CLOSE OF MEETING

ITEM 4.5

The Chair, Cr Spears, asked the group if a 10:00am start time would suit better than 9:30am for future meetings.

Action

Group members to advise Fiona Burrridge of their preference for future meetings.

Fiona Burrridge advised that a catch up morning tea for Committee members would be organised in late July / early August to provide an opportunity for further consultation on the Disability Action Plan 2022 - 2025.

Cr Rob Steane advised he would be an apology for the next Committee meeting scheduled on 30 September 2021.

Cr Spears thanked Committee members for their involvement and input at the meeting.

The Meeting concluded at: 10:55am



EASTERN TRANSPORT COALITION MINUTES OF MEETING

Date: Thursday, 17 June 2021
Time: 6.30pm – 8.30pm
Hosted by: Knox City Council
Via video conferencing

Attendees

Councillors

- Cr Susan Laukens, Knox City Council
- Cr Anna Chen, Manningham City Council
- Cr Tina Liu, City of Whitehorse
- Cr Marijke Graham, Maroondah City Council
- Cr Jim Child, Yarra Ranges Council

Officers

- Christopher Marshall, City of Greater Dandenong
- Daniele Raneri, Manningham City Council
- Terry Tillotson, City of Monash
- Chris Hui, City of Whitehorse
- Karen O’Gorman, Yarra Ranges Council
- Mark Varmalis, Yarra Ranges Council
- Michael Blowfield, Maroondah City Council
- Ron Crawford, Knox City Council
- Winchelle Chuson, Knox City Council
- Lucas Sikiotis, City of Greater Dandenong
- Matthew Hanrahan, Knox City Council
- Sandra Worsnop, City of Monash
- Rachael Antonacci, City of Monash

Secretariat

- James McGarvey, The Agenda Group

Apologies

- Cr Stuart James, City of Monash (Chair)
- Frank Vassilacos, Manningham City Council
- Dale Bristow, Maroondah City Council

1. Welcome and apologies

In Cr James absence Cr Liu assumed the Chair, congratulated Cr James on the birth of his new child and welcomed the attendees.

2. Conflicts of interest

No conflicts of interest were raised.

3. Ratify previous draft Minutes and actions arising

Moved: Cr Susan Laukens

Seconded: Cr Anna Chen

4. ETC Finance Report

Finance Report for 31 May 2021

30 Apr 2021: \$ 8,223

Expenditure:

The Agenda Group (Mar) \$7,000

Income:

Annual Subscription x 6No. \$48,000

31 May 2021 \$ 49,223

Moved: Cr Anna Chen

Seconded: Cr Susan Laukens

5. Bus Network Review Working Group

Daniele Raneri, Manningham City Council provided the group with an update on work recently completed by the ETC Bus Network Review Working Group in compiling an ETC Bus Priority Infrastructure package.

The list of projects was derived from the earlier work of the Working Group to identify key projects for which to focus on in the lead up to the Federal Election. The projects identified are confined to the federal seats of Chisolm, Deakin, Acton, Casey and Menzies. The projects include:

- A mix of infrastructure improvements required to the road network to improve priority for bus services
- Doncaster Bus Rapid Transit (BRT) project, as this features within the Department of Transport's recent 'Victoria Bus Plan'
- Box Hill Transit Interchange.

Each project addresses areas such as: why it is important; the number of buses on that corridor; congestion data; and number of bus stops and intersections.

With the analysis of available bus data, identification of key bus priorities and the creation of supplementary bus review documents, the working group has essentially completed the tasks that the working group were assigned to do this time last year.

Therefore it's considered that moving forward it is up to the ETC collectively to determine how best to advocate this work on behalf of the ETC and 7 Councils.

In discussion, it was noted that Canterbury Rd has already received federal government funding to expand to 3 lanes to accommodate growth in traffic. It was suggested that reverting to 2 lanes to accommodate a bus-only lane would not be well received by the community or Federal Government. An alternative would be to operate bus-only lanes for certain times of the day, rather than the whole day.

Daniele explained that maps or statistics weren't readily available to cite in support of each project, and that it would be difficult to place an accurate cost/funding ask on each project as in a number of instances feasibility studies are required to determine the preferred treatments.

This week the Victorian Government launched its *Victoria Bus Plan*. James McGarvey from the ETC Secretariat reported that he had spoken with Minister Carroll's bus adviser, Abraam Gregoriou to get some further understanding about the Plan, and reported:

- Its about bringing a focus and priority to buses within DoT and the Victorian Government generally
- priority placed on innovation and technology
- provides a framework to build the case for more investment
- network reviews will be conducted on a regional basis, rather than a whole of Melbourne exercise.

Mr Gregoriou has offered to attend the next ETC meeting to discuss the Victorian Bus Plan and take the group's questions and feedback.

6. ETC Election Policy Development

James McGarvey from the ETC Secretariat reported that the ERG is finalising its policy platform for the upcoming federal election.

The ERG will adopt and advocate for ETC projects, including:

- 5 ERTS priority trail projects
- Lilydale line duplication
- Business case for Vicinity/Monash trackless tram

- The ETC bus/road congestion package

The ERG will be developing campaign tactics for the federal election, and will seek to work with, and through, the ETC on transport issues.

Identifying stakeholders and Government/political targets is their next step, and they will seek advice from the ETC on this.

In discussion on the Working Group's bus Priority Infrastructure package, suggested stakeholders to engage with to gain support included shopping centre operators and universities in the region (particularly Westfield and Deakin University). The RACV and PTUA were also considered worth approaching.

7. Items for 22/23 State Budget

At the May ETC meeting, Cr James requested each Council develop a list of smaller-scale transport projects to the net value of approximately \$10 million per Council to present to eastern Melbourne State MPs as a package for funding consideration for the next State Budget.

The ETC Secretariat has now received lists of projects and supporting information from all Councils (some are subject to a final review).

Concurrently, Terry Tillotson from the City of Monash has been liaising with Councils about refreshing an exercise the group engaged in some years ago – producing a list of two pedestrian crossings per municipality. Some Councils have now included their Pedestrian Operated Signals projects in their list of projects for the 23/24 State Budget.

ETC members in discussion raised the difficulty of accurately costing the projects, noting that although the projects might be delivered more cost effectively by Councils themselves, funding requests need to reflect higher cost delivery by DoT/VicRoads.

James McGarvey suggested the next steps for this exercise would be for Cr James and himself to informally brief Government MPs on the broad nature of the proposed projects, to assess potential government interest and to use any feedback to assist ETC Councils in refining the project list. It would then be formally submitted, in writing and by in-person presentation, to local Government MPs covering the ETC region.

The following is a summary of the items put forward by Councils:

Council	Projects
Dandenong	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dandenong South - Demand Responsive Bus Trial • Signalisation of Stud Road and McFees Road, Dandenong North • Djerring Trail extension – Yarraman Station to Dandenong CBD – Stage 1 upgrade of Railway Parade and Bennett St intersection • Dandenong-Carrum trail – sealing of trail between Greens Rd and Mordialloc Freeway
Manningham	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Birrarung and Bulleen Parks Pedestrian bridges feasibility study • Bus shelter program – 31 priority locations • On demand bus trial in place of 280/282 bus routes • Doncaster Road Corridor Bus Rapid Transit Feasibility Study • 3 Ped operated signal upgrades (Victoria St/Reynolds Rd/Foote Street)
Maroondah	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Canterbury Road/Waterloo Street/ Great Ryrie Street Signals and Bus Jump Lanes • Ringwood to Croydon Shared User Pathway • Hughes Park Shared User Pathway • 664 Bus Extension into The Range
Whitehorse	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Walking and cycling bridge over rail line to connect Nelson Rd and Thurston St, Box Hill • Nunawading-Syndal Pipe Track shared user path on the Melbourne Water pipe track reserve, including the safety improvements proposed by SSRIP for local road crossings
Yarra Ranges	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Upwey Railway Station Improvements • Hard Standing Pull Off Areas for Buses • Bus Shelter Lighting within Existing Bus Shelters • Safe Crossing points along Warburton Trail
Monash	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Constructing the Missing Link in the Waverley Rail Trail • Upgrading the Djerring Trail to Meet Current Standards
Knox	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stud Park tram route - feasibility and economic study • Bayswater Pilot On-Demand/FlexiRide Bus (Baysie Shuttle) • Stud Park to Bayswater Station via Henderson Road and Scoresby Road – feasibility study • Glen Waverley to Stud Park via Eastlink – feasibility study • Mountain Hwy Cycling Link – Eastlink Trail to The Basin • Burwood Hwy and Cathies Lane Intersection Upgrade • Scoresby Road Pedestrian Operated Signals • High Street Road and Mowbray Intersection Upgrade

8. Road Project Assessment Project

Michael Blowfield, Maroondah City Council and Daniele Raneri, Manningham City Council briefly explained the process behind each of their respective councils having prepared and submitted the ETC road project assessment template for a number of projects of importance to their councils.

Both officers indicated the process was straight forward and took minimal time and effort to complete.

Mr McGarvey requested all Councils who have not yet done so to submit road project assessments to him by August 12th, so that they may be considered in detail at the ETC meeting on August 19th 2021.

9. Presentation – Knox City Council

Winchelle Chuson, on behalf of Knox City Council, gave the group a presentation on the current review of Council's Knox Principal Cycling Network.

The aim is to combine all relevant stakeholders' priorities. Council's 2015 Integrated Transport Plan determined Council would no longer have separate strategies for pedestrian and cycling networks, but now will just have action plans setting out 10 year capital works for the cycling plan.

Three concepts are driving development of the Network:

1. Safe systems approach (maximising safe crossing points)
 - Addressing key crash stat locations
2. Low traffic stress concept
 - Off road, or separate where possible, or low-traffic streets
3. Movement and place (push for DoT to roll out)
 - Get ahead of process and prioritise our network for assessment

The focus of all of this is permeability and access, aimed at improving grid networks for bikes.

Council has removed behaviour change from the action plan, focussing on actions/infrastructure (e.g. seating, bike repair stations, drinking stations).

Currently 110 kms of Council-owned paths. mostly to recreational facilities, but people want to go to education, retail and employment centres.

Will go to community consultation later.

Looking at connections to neighbouring municipalities and activity centres along the following lines:

Maroondah

- Good established railway and Eastlink trail connections
- Improve Bayswater, Wantirna Rd connections

Yarra Ranges

- Quite extensive connection along east border
- Liverpool Rd needs funding for design and construction to join to Dandenong Creek trail
- Residents and visitors want cycling link from Dandenong Creek trail into Doongalla Forest for mountain biking.
- 2,000 cycling visitors to The Basin every weekend.
- Key project is railway trail overpass (feasibility)
- Ferny Creek trail extension (ERTS)

Cardinia

- Connect to Lysterfield Lake

Dandenong

- Connection through Stud Rd, to Monash and leisure facilities but Monash overpass and wetlands are barriers.

Monash

- Glen Waverley station connection from Blind Creek trail through residential area (topography issues)
- High Street Rd – two large developments coming on line. 1,700 new residents so need to improve other transport options.

Whitehorse

- Brody Rd ending at Eastlink. Connect to Forest Hill and onwards
- Continue Burwood Rd, so connect Knox to Deakin University.

- Pumps Lane to Highbury Rd. (Wantirna South estate)

Council's next steps:

- Go to EMT and issues briefing to get approval next steps and for future directions
- Like to get ETC Councils' feedback on connections.
- Will go to community consultation
- Go to DoT at draft stage to discuss classifications.

This will all inform Council's 10 year priorities for cycling capital works.

A copy of Winchelle's presentation slides will be provided to ETC members with the minutes.

10. Other Business

Cr Liu provided a brief update on the Surrey Hills and Mont Albert level crossing removals. High level station design released. SRL has also released high level design for station locations and route alignment.

11. ETC Tender

A motion was supported to move the meeting in camera for this agenda item.

Moved: Cr Jim Child

Seconded: Cr Marijke Graham

Mr McGarvey left the meeting.

12. Meeting Close

The meeting was closed at 7.57pm.

At this stage it is anticipated that the next meeting, to be hosted by the City of Monash, will be held online at 6.30pm on Thursday, 15th July 2021. Depending on Covid restrictions applying, Monash may vary this to be conducted as an in-person meeting.

Action Summary

Action Items	Owner(s)	Deadline	Status
1. Councils to provide the ETC Secretariat with completed road project assessments for discussion at the August ETC meeting.	All Councils	Provide items to Secretariat by August 12th	In progress
2. Bus Review Working Group to finalise Bus Priority Infrastructure Projects.	Bus Network Review Working Group and ETC Secretariat.	July ETC meeting	In progress
3. Provide informal briefing to eastern State Government MP representatives on the ETC's budget submission package.	Cr James and ETC Secretariat	July ETC meeting	In progress
4. Invite Mr Abraam Gregoriou from Minister Carroll's office to July meeting to provide a briefing on the Victorian Bus Plan.	ETC Secretariat	July ETC meeting	In progress



Maroondah Business Advisory Committee – Minutes

Meeting Details:

Date: Tuesday 15 June 2021

Time: 10am - 12pm

Location: Virtual - MS Teams

Attendees:

Councillors

Cr Kylie Spears (Mayor & Chair)
Cr Rob Steane
Cr Tasa Damante

Council Officers:

Phil Turner, Director Strategy and Community
Chris Zidak, Manager Business and Activity Centre Development
Andrew Binks, Strategy and Projects Officer
Amy Harris, Bayswater Business Precinct Coordinator
Aman Mehta, Strategic Planner
Kailah Thompson, Executive Assistant (Minute Taker)

Community Representatives:

Jenny Newman, Century 21
Geoff Daniel, The Casual GM
Simon Fuller, Contek Constructions
James Brauneegg, Micron 21 Data Centre Pty Ltd
Phillip Kuocho, Goldelucks
Rob Lyon, Trajan Scientific and Medical
Greg Balmforth, Eastland QIC
Marcus Young, Incarta IT

Others:

Apologies:

Councillors:

Nil

Council Officers:

Steve Kozlowski, Chief Executive Officer
Adam Cooper, Social, Health and Wellbeing Recovery
Coordinator

Community Representatives:

Emily Murray, Sourcey Marketing

Conflict of Interest Disclosure:

Councillors:

Nil

Council Officers:

Nil

Community Representatives

Nil

Items Discussed

1. OPENING OF MEETING

The Mayor Cr Spears opened the meeting and read the Acknowledgment of Country.

2. WELCOME

CONFIRMATION OF MINUTES - TUESDAY, 30 MARCH 2021

ITEM 3

The minutes of the meeting held on Tuesday 30 March were confirmed.

4. ITEMS

MAROONDAH BUSINESS AWARDS 2021

ITEM 4.1

Geoff Daniel introduced the item and provided a PowerPoint presentation as attached to the minutes.

Geoff spoke about the 2019 review of the Maroondah Business Excellence Awards and the resulting development of the multi-step appraisal process.

How to recognise business success in 2021 was raised a key question given the unprecedented nature of 2020 and the impact of the pandemic on businesses. Geoff presented four 'working categories' for the 2021 awards being Leadership, Adaption, Resilience and Growth.

Geoff put these categories to the group for consideration and welcomed suggestions.

Discussion:

- Should there be a Covid specific award as businesses could thrive in these areas at any point in time.
- These categories are important in everyday business life but particularly important in a Covid environment.
- Detailed explanation is required for each category as the terms are subjective. Consider what can be tested/measured within each category.
- Consider environmental issues within these categories or as a separate category entirely.
- Potential overlap of categories and questioning how they will be differentiated. Opportunity for further segregation.
- Consider community spirit/support as a category. How have businesses given back to the community and integrated Covid learnings into their everyday operations.

- Small businesses went through something very different to medium and large businesses. Breaking categories down into business type/size would be helpful. Suggest one or two main categories, broken down into business type/size.

BAYSWATER BUSINESS PRECINCT TRANSFORMATION STRATEGY **ITEM 4.2**

Amy Harris introduced the item and provided a PowerPoint presentation as attached to the minutes.

Amy provided background context on the precinct before speaking to the aims of the transformation strategy and the proposed actions to achieve these aims.

Four discussion points were put to the group:

- What are your experiences of the precinct or similar precincts like the BBP?
- Do you know how the area is perceived by residents/business community?
- Are there any particular issues within the precinct that need to be addressed? What are these?
- How would you like Council to engage with the business community to share and deliver the progress of the transformation Strategy and BBP?

Discussion:

- The BBP is a big advocacy area for Councils across the Eastern Region from a public transport and investment perspective.
- Awareness is a big issue, most businesses don't know what the BBP is. How can Council advertise?
- Town planning restrictions. Many businesses are considering moving because they can't grow their business.
- Council should develop relationships with key precinct contacts to bring them into Maroondah and enable knowledge and information share.
- Try to push the 'buy local' narrative as coffee shops in the area are struggling.

MAROONDAH BUSINESS GROUP UPDATE **ITEM 4.3**

Jenny Newman provided a verbal overview of the MBG activities over recent months:

- AGM held earlier this year with Jenny re-elected as chair.
- Members engaged and were enjoying face to face connection prior to lockdown.
- Lots new members.

- Key note speaker for May event was Anthony M Turner on 'How to navigate the current climate'.
- Key note speaker for July is Carol Fox.
- Awarded a Government grant which is being used to update the website.
- Next event will be offered for free to ten business women struggling during Covid.

CROYDON STRUCTURE PLAN

ITEM 4.4

Aman Mehta introduced the item and provided a PowerPoint presentation as attached to the minutes.

Aman outlined the key changes within the activity centre since the development of the last structure plan in 2006 and detailed the steps taken in the review thus far, including consultation with stakeholders.

Four discussion points were put to the group:

- Any observation or insights on some of the key changes observed?
- What do you think are the opportunities to help the local economy?
- How can we make Croydon an attractive destination?
- What would you retain, enhance or change in Croydon MAC?

Discussion -

- Huge piece of work with lots of feedback received.
- Lighting in the area would encourage shops to thrive after dark and encourage locals to shop local.
- Manufacturing moving out of the area - where are they going? General trend is medium scale businesses are moving to BBP and Caribbean gardens
- How often has phrase village feel eventuated through consultations - this guides the interventions we take with building heights, planning, etc. Is this still a key feature? The term village feel and what this means has been debated.
- The rail line is a barrier to connectivity and removal is a big factor for the structure plan moving forward, including the opportunity for more community spaces.

Given time constraints Cr Spears encouraged the group to email through any further feedback.

BUSINESS HEALTH AND WELLBEING

ITEM 4.5

Apology.

RECENT INITIATIVES AND ACTIVITIES FROM BUSINESS AND ACTIVITY CENTRE DEVELOPMENT ITEM 4.6

Andrew and Chris provided a PowerPoint presentation as attached to the minutes, outlining Business and Activity Centre Development activities over the past few months:

- Biz Week 2021 involved 14 online events and workshops with just under 500 registrations. Very engaging and relevant information presented, with overwhelmingly positive feedback received from participants. Keynote event was Simon Griffiths CEO of Who Gives a Crap.
- Maroondah has joined 55 other Councils in signing the small business friendly charter.
- Waterman Coworking space. Waterman moving into Eastland towards the end of the year and will occupy a 3000msq coworking space in partnership with BizHub.

General Business:

Simon Fuller - referring to the Bayswater Business Precinct Simon highlight that the brand is missing and needs to be brought to life. There is an existing sense of community already established within the precinct that can be celebrated and brought to the brand.

Rob Lyon - highlighted how Covid has changed ways of working. It was noted that a lot of people are still working off the kitchen table or bench and we need to focus on work spaces/places where people can go locally within Maroondah that focus on remote working, in addition to the coworking spaces which primarily support small business'.

Cr Rob Steane - advised he will be an apology for the next meeting on 21 September.

The Meeting concluded at: 12:03pm

Next meeting: Tuesday 21 September 2021



Maroondah Environment Advisory Committee – Minutes

Meeting Details:

Date: Tuesday 18 May 2021

Time: 7pm - 8:30pm

Location: MS Teams

Attendees:

Councillors

Cr Marijke Graham (Chair)

Cr Paul Macdonald

Cr Suzy Stojanovic

Council Officers:

Dale Bristow, Team Leader Strategic Planning and Sustainability

Chloe Messerle, Governance Office (Minute Taker)

Community Representatives:

John Senior

Elspeth De Fanti

Lisa Keedle

Howard Elston (Online from 7:20pm)

Liz Sanzaro

Ken Whitney

Guests:

Phil Medley

Doug Evans

Apologies:

Councillors:

Nil

Council Officers:

Grant Meyer, John Richardson, Belinda Lim

Community Representatives:

Sonia Nuttman, Michelle Maibaum

Conflict of Interest Disclosure:

Councillors:

Nil

Council Officers:

Nil

Community Representatives:

Nil

Items Discussed

1. OPENING OF MEETING (Acknowledgement of Country)

Cr Graham opened the meeting and read the Acknowledgment of Country.

2. WELCOME

CONFIRMATION OF MINUTES - TUESDAY, 2 MARCH 2021

ITEM 3

The minutes of the meeting held on 2 March 2021 were confirmed by Liz Sanzaro.

4. ITEMS

HEALTH AND WELLBEING PLAN

ITEM 4.1

Cr Graham introduced Phil Medley.

Phil Medley provided further information regarding his role at Maroondah City Council.

Phil spoke about the Maroondah Health and Wellbeing Plan moving forward providing an understand of this plan pre, during and post Covid-19. *The Powerpoint presentation is attached.*

Phil discussed the six key focus areas:

- Healthy lifestyle
- Liveable Neighbourhoods
- Safe Communities
- Social Inclusion
- Celebrating diversity
- Social influences

He provided an insight into environmental sustainability and the Liveability Wellbeing and Resilience strategy discussing the link between environmental sustainability, climate change and living healthy well-structured lives.

Phil discussed the key community engagement learnings as well as the key impacts of Covid-19 on sustainable environments.

Action Item - Phil spoke about a possible follow up session in Jun 2021 to delve further into discussions regarding embedding sustainability in Maroondah.

HABITAT CONNECTIVITY STUDY

ITEM 4.2

Cr Graham introduced Doug Evans.

Doug provided a Powerpoint presentation regarding the Habitat Connectivity and the City Nature Challenge. *The Powerpoint presentation is attached.*

Doug provided context about the Maroondah Vegetation Strategy Outcome: *More nature throughout Maroondah* and spoke in greater depth about the Habitat Connectivity project.

He also provided an in-depth look into three focal species selected for the habitat connectivity modelling purposes being the Superb Fairy Wren, Rakali and Marsh Frog.

ESD IN ASSETS

ITEM 4.3

Cr Graham advised that John Richardson would be a late apology and he would attend the next Maroondah Environment Advisory Committee in August 2021 to provide an update on ESD in Assets.

INFORMATION ONLY ITEM

ITEM 4.4

Cr Graham advised that the Information Only Item was distributed to all Committee members on Monday 17 May 2021 and requested that in future this be sent out earlier so that all members would have an opportunity to review it before the meeting.

Liz Sanzaro raised the point that Croydon South which is the pilot location for the 20-Minute Neighbourhoods project has very limited bus service provision. Liz also noted the upcoming Planning Panel for the Greening the Greyfields Planning Scheme Amendment and enquired as to the involvement of State and Federal Government in the project.

Ken Whitney - asked if information could be handed out earlier and if members could provide an update post meeting once they had the opportunity to read it all.

Elspeth De Fanti asked if future agenda items or in the Information Only item could contain information on the eastern volunteers survey - how has Covid impacted volunteers, progress of Stage 1 of Reimagining Tarralla Creek, work with Wurundjeri Land Council and Bunarong Land Council and cultural heritage assessments and collaborative management practices.

Members of the group supported this request.

OTHER BUSINESS

ITEM 4.5

Doug Evans provided a Powerpoint presentation regarding the City Nature Challenge. *The Powerpoint presentation is attached.*

Doug provided an update relating to the collaborative results of the challenge, congratulating Maroondah on 2,652 observations, multiple walks, many observers and a huge number of

species recorded. Further to that Doug show a slideshow of all the images the people took of nature including plants, animals and fungi.

Ken Whitney advised that he had registered all the plants in Burchill Reserve during Covid-19 to provide insight in to the environment in that specific area of Maroondah.

Doug spoke about the Inaturalist website (www.inaturalist.org) specifically mentioning *Nature in Maroondah*.

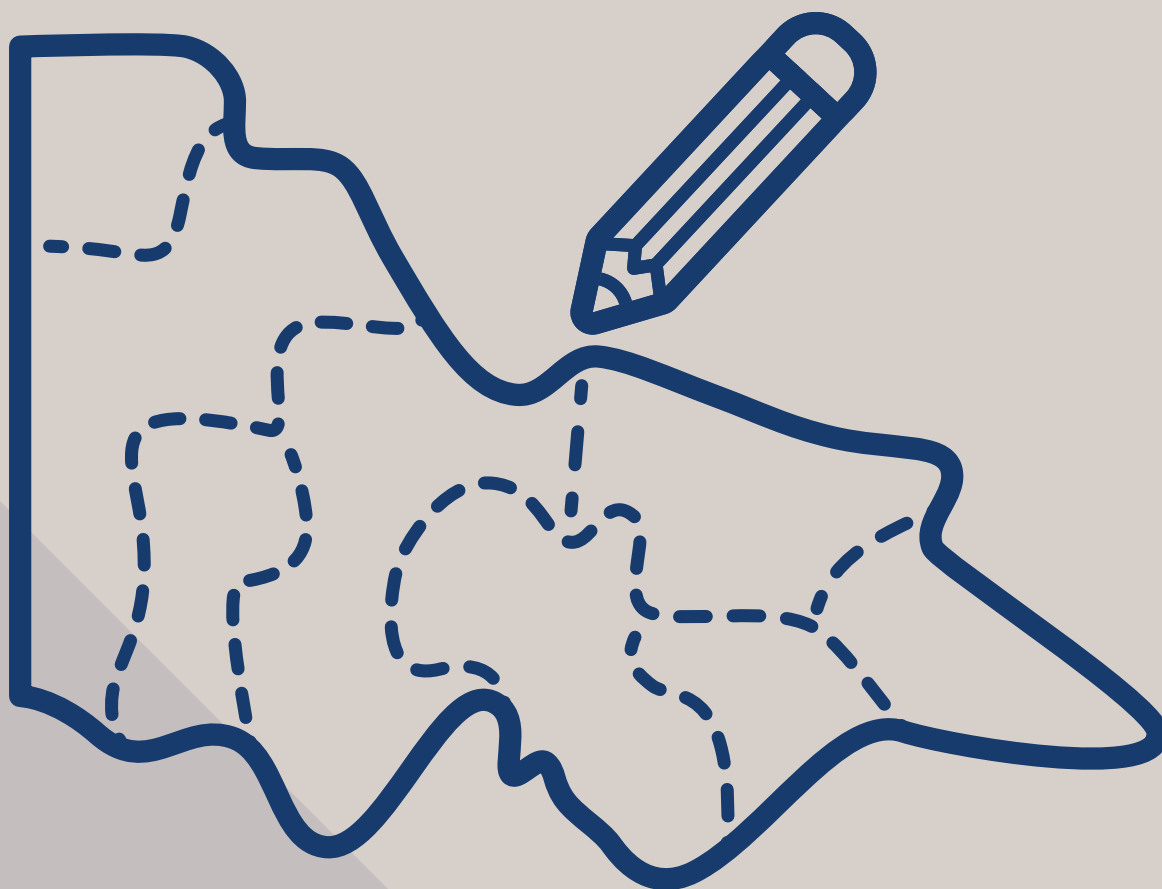
Dale Bristow advised of an EAGA Announcement the following morning on the ABC News - 19 May 2021

The Meeting concluded at: 8:40pm.

Electoral Boundaries Commission

Proposed Victorian Electoral Boundaries

June 2021





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(Electoral Boundaries Commission)
June 2021

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Proposed Victorian Electoral Boundaries

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Proposed Victorian Electoral Boundaries

Definitions

ABS	Australian Bureau of Statistics
ALP	Australian Labor Party – Victorian Branch
CBD	Central business district
District	An electorate in Victoria's Legislative Assembly (Lower House)
EBC	Electoral Boundaries Commission
EBC Act	<i>Electoral Boundaries Commission Act 1982</i>
Elector	A person who is enrolled to vote
Australian Greens	The Australian Greens – Victoria
LGA	Local government area
Liberal Party	Liberal Party of Australia – Victorian Division
One Nation	Pauline Hanson's One Nation
Redistribution	The term used in Commonwealth law for a review of electoral boundaries.
Redivision	The term used in Victorian electoral law for a review of electoral boundaries
Region	An electorate in Victoria's Legislative Council (Upper House)
The Nationals	National Party of Australia – Victoria

Proposed Victorian Electoral Boundaries

Acknowledgement of Traditional Custodians

The Electoral Boundaries Commission pays respect to Victoria's Traditional Owners, and their elders past and present, who have been custodians of this country for many thousands of years. Their living culture and their role in the life of Victoria is acknowledged by the Electoral Boundaries Commission.

Proposed Victorian Electoral Boundaries

Foreword

Redivisions of electoral boundaries are a key part of Victoria's electoral system, as they ensure fair representation and an equal voice for all voters in state elections. The Electoral Boundaries Commission (EBC) conducts redivisions independently, following electoral law and taking account of the information and arguments included in submissions from the public.

This report includes and explains proposed electoral boundaries for Victoria. The EBC looks forward to feedback from the public in the next stage of the redivision.



His Honour Chief Judge Peter Kidd SC
Chief Judge of the County Court
Chair of the Electoral Boundaries Commission



Mr Warwick Gately AM
Electoral Commissioner
Member of the Electoral Boundaries Commission



Mr Craig Sandy LS
Surveyor-General of Victoria
Member of the Electoral Boundaries Commission

Executive summary

The Electoral Boundaries Commission (EBC) is conducting a redivision of Victoria's state electoral boundaries, in accordance with the *Electoral Boundaries Commission Act 1982* (the EBC Act). This report explains and provides maps of the proposed district and region boundaries.

The EBC is an independent statutory agency made up of the Chief Judge of the County Court, the Electoral Commissioner and the Surveyor-General. The Victorian Electoral Commission provides administrative and technical support to the EBC.

The EBC Act requires a redivision when there have been two general elections since the last redivision. A redivision begins in the period 24–18 months before the next scheduled state election. This redivision began on 26 November 2020, two years before the 2022 State election.

At 30 November 2020, there was an average of 48,625 electors per district (the district quota) and an average of 534,877 electors per region (the region quota). Enrolments for 28 of the 88 electoral districts and one of eight regions were more than 10% outside the average. The EBC must ensure that the number of electors in every district and region is within 10% of the average.

The EBC invited submissions from the public from 16 December 2020 to 1 March 2021, and public hearings took place on 29 and 30 March 2021. The EBC took this public input into account in preparing the proposed boundaries.

The EBC proposes changes in most parts of the state to restore the electorates to approximate equality. The EBC proposes to replace ten existing districts with ten new ones, as follows:

Replaced existing districts	Proposed new districts
Altona	Ashwood
Burwood	Berwick
Ferntree Gully	Eureka
Forest Hill	Glen Waverley
Gembrook	Greenvale
Keysborough	Kalkallo
Mill Park	Laverton
Mount Waverley	Morang
Wendouree	Pakenham
Yuroke	Point Cook

In several cases, districts have effectively been renamed to reflect changes to their character resulting from adjustments to boundaries. The EBC proposes to abolish three districts (Ferntree Gully, Keysborough and Mount Waverley in the eastern and south-eastern suburbs) that do not correspond with proposed new districts, while creating three completely new districts (Berwick, Greenvale and Laverton) in high-growth areas. Eleven districts, mostly in regional Victoria, have been left unchanged.

Under the proposed boundaries, 975,772 electors (22.8% of the total) would be transferred to different districts.

The EBC proposes fewer changes to the electoral regions. The EBC proposes to retain the existing configuration of regions, while renaming Eastern Metropolitan to North-Eastern Metropolitan. Under the proposed boundaries, not counting the name change, 285,889 electors (6.68% of the total) would be transferred to different regions.

The proposed boundaries presented in this report are now open for public comment. Any person or organisation may lodge a written submission about the proposed boundaries with the EBC. The deadline for submissions is 5 pm 30 July 2021. If any submitters request to make an oral submission to the EBC, public hearings may then take place in August.

The EBC will take account of suggestions and objections about the proposed boundaries, and prepare final boundaries by late October 2021. These boundaries will take effect at the 2022 state election.

The 2020-21 State redivision

Introduction

1. This report includes maps and an explanation of the proposed boundaries of Victoria's 88 Legislative Assembly (Lower House) electoral districts and eight Legislative Council (Upper House) electoral regions. The proposed boundaries have been prepared as part of a redivision of Victorian state electorates.

Background

2. The Electoral Boundaries Commission (EBC) is the organisation responsible for conducting redivisions in Victoria. The EBC is an independent statutory authority composed of:

- the Chief Judge of the County Court, His Honour Chief Judge Peter Kidd SC (Chair)
- the Electoral Commissioner, Mr Warwick Gately AM
- the Surveyor-General of Victoria, Mr Craig Sandy LS.

3. The *Electoral Boundaries Commission Act 1982* (EBC Act) defines the functions of the EBC as:

to divide the State of Victoria into electoral regions for the Legislative Council and electoral districts for the Legislative Assembly as often as is necessary from time to time for the conduct of elections for the Legislative Council and the Legislative Assembly with the object of establishing and maintaining electoral regions of approximately equal enrolment and electoral districts of approximately equal enrolment and to determine the boundaries thereof.¹

4. The EBC must conduct a redivision if any of the following conditions apply 24 to 18 months before the next scheduled state election:

- Enrolments for three or more electoral regions or 27 or more electoral districts have been more than 10% outside the state average for at least two months.
- Enrolments for three or more electoral regions or 23 or more electoral districts have been more than 10% outside the average for at least two months, and enrolments for one or more of these regions or five or more districts have been more than 20% outside the average for at least two months.
- There have been two general elections (elections for all the members of both houses of the Parliament of Victoria) since the last redivision.
- The number of electoral regions or electoral districts has changed.

5. The relevant period under the EBC Act began on 26 November 2020, which is 24 months before the November 2022 state election. The redivision was triggered at this point because there had been two general elections (in 2014 and 2018) since the 2012-13 redivision. Also, enrolments for 26 districts had been more than 10% outside the average for at least two months, and enrolments for seven districts had been more than 20% outside the average for at least two months.

Redivision principles

6. The EBC acted in accordance with factors set out in the EBC Act to determine the proposed district boundaries. Section 5(1) of the EBC Act stipulates the objective of 'establishing and maintaining electoral regions... and electoral districts of approximately equal enrolment.' Section 9(2) provides that regions and districts are taken to be of approximately equal enrolment where the enrolment for each region and district 'does not vary by more than 10 per centum from the average enrolment of all regions or districts.'

7. This is the fundamental and only fixed principle in the EBC Act. The permitted plus-or-minus 10% variance gives the EBC scope to consider other factors, including communities of interest, effective district

¹ EBC Act, s. 5(1).

boundaries and changes in the number of electors over time, though these factors are subordinate to the approximate equality requirement.

8. The EBC must give due consideration to the following factors set out in section 9(1) of the EBC Act:

- area and physical features of terrain;
- means of travel, traffic arteries, and communications and any special difficulties in connection therewith;
- community or diversity of interests; and
- the likelihood of changes in the number of electors in the various localities.

9. The first three factors are related, and together contribute to a community of interest. For example, 'physical features of terrain' such as a mountain range or river can help define a community, distinguishing it from others. Communities may be united and connected to one another, or to other areas by travel and communication lines. 'Community of interest' is broadly understood as people's subjective identification with objective geographic areas or features.

10. The EBC considered various applications of communities of interest presented in public submissions. Many submitters identified local government areas (LGAs) as indicative of communities of interest. This was especially so in country areas, where numerous submissions, including many of those made by the major political parties, attempted to unite LGAs within district boundaries. Suburbs or localities operate similarly in metropolitan areas. However, suburban boundaries do not always follow clear landmarks, such as roads, or run in straight lines, and may not be easily discernible. Moreover, as previous redivisions indicated, communities and their links with others change over time. An important part of the EBC's deliberations was to determine the best fit of district boundaries with communities of interest.

11. Determining appropriate and effective district boundaries is also an important part of the redivision. The EBC attempted to adopt or maintain where possible district boundaries, using clearly identifiable landmarks and structures. The EBC's view was that electors should be able to easily identify the district where they reside through clear boundaries. Geographical features, such as rivers and arterial roads, are often easily identifiable and may also demarcate communities of interest. The Yarra River, for example, has worked in this way and many submitters used the Yarra as a boundary in several districts. In some cases though, a river or major road may not be an effective boundary. For example, many submitters made a strong case that the communities of Barwon Heads and Ocean Grove were united across the Barwon River rather than divided by it.

12. Considering the likely change in the number of electors in different localities is important for maintaining electorates of approximate equal enrolment over time. This is an important aspect of the EBC Act, but it is not as prescriptive as Commonwealth legislation, which stipulates divisions varying no more than 3.5% from the average, three-and-a-half years after the boundaries are determined and published in the Gazette. The EBC consults population and elector projections to maintain equality of enrolment over time.

13. Public submitters adopted varied approaches to elector projections. Some considered them central to their proposals. For example, the Australian Labor Party - Victorian Branch (ALP) proposed districts that when projected to 2026 deviated no more than 5% from the overall district average. Others placed less emphasis on the same data. Charles Richardson, for instance, prioritised actual, current enrolments over hypothetical, future ones. The Liberal Party of Australia - Victorian Division (Liberal Party) accepted that in some of its proposed districts elector projections to 2026 would increase beyond 10% of the district average. It argued that this would be preferable to dividing communities of interest in the affected areas, and would not contravene the EBC Act or trigger a redivision.

14. Many submitters criticised the projections used in the previous redivision, claiming that they resulted in multiple districts growing well beyond the 10% variance. The National Party of Australia - Victoria (The

Proposed Victorian Electoral Boundaries

Nationals) cautioned against relying too heavily on projections without considering the impacts of the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic, particularly on regional populations. The party suggested that projections could inflate the increase in electors in metropolitan Melbourne to the detriment of regional or country electors. The EBC is confident, however, in the reliability of the projections it has employed for the 2020–21 redivision. In late 2020, the EBC engaged through competitive tender the demographic consultants .id (Informed Decisions Pty Ltd) to provide elector projection figures up until 2030.

15. The company is well-recognised for its expertise in developing such data, particularly in small-area forecasting, for which it combines multiple datasets and robust statistical methods. Critically, it accounted for the impact of coronavirus (COVID-19) in its projections for the 2020–21 redivision. Nonetheless, there is always a level of uncertainty involved in the use of population and elector projections, perhaps more so under circumstances arising from the pandemic. Recognising this, the EBC has taken a cautious approach towards the projected change in elector numbers.

16. Overall, the EBC has favoured a minimal change approach, maintaining current districts and boundaries where possible. Where a change has been needed to meet the approximate enrolment requirement, the EBC has balanced factors such as the potential movement of electors to different districts, alterations to recognised boundaries and broader impacts on communities of interest. Considering the long-term stability of districts through the use of elector projections will also help avoid unnecessary change in the future.

17. The 10% tolerance is valuable in dealing with rapid and uneven growth in different parts of the state. In districts that are expected to grow at a particularly high rate, the number of electors may be set close to 10% below quota to allow for elector growth. Conversely, districts with relative population decline may be set above quota. In all cases, the EBC has adopted a cautious approach and has been reluctant to set the number of electors too close to either plus-or-minus 10% from the district quota to ensure that unforeseen events would not contravene the elector equality criterion. In some districts, the EBC has combined areas of low and high growth within one district to accommodate uneven growth and change.

18. The EBC applies a geographic approach to naming electorates. Many districts are named after their main town or suburb, such as Shepparton or Box Hill. Some, such as Euroa and Eildon, are named after a smaller town central to the district. In some cases, the EBC uses the name of larger areas, such as in Ovens Valley and Gippsland East. Some districts, such as Ripon and Polwarth, have historic and evocative names of the area. The EBC considered these types of names when weighing up suggestions for new electorate names made in submissions.

19. Pauline Hanson's One Nation (One Nation) proposed that some districts be named after distinguished Victorians. Eureka Australia Inc.'s submission urged that Legislative Council (Upper House) regions be named after leading figures in the 1850s Eureka movement. However, Victoria does not have a tradition of naming electorates after people, unlike the Commonwealth. The EBC considers that geographic names are readily identified by electors.

20. Mr Geoff Ellis submitted that districts should be given First Nations names, as a gesture of reconciliation: 'each electorate should be named after a town in that electorate that acknowledges the people who we dispossessed.' The Australian Greens encouraged the EBC to consult with the Victorian Aboriginal Corporation for Languages before adopting any new electorate names. Its submission proposed that 'renaming electorates to reflect local indigenous knowledge & history is a small but powerful step in preserving our rich cultural heritage across Victoria.' In contrast, Alan Thomas argued that:

most Indigenous names are unfamiliar to Victorians, with the exception of place names derived from Aboriginal languages (Geelong, Wonthaggi) and the names of some of the more prominent Aboriginal nations and clans (Wurundjeri, Yorta Yorta). In view of the relatively low profile of electoral districts, the naming of districts is not an effective or suitable way to establish wider visibility and knowledge of an Indigenous name that is not already known in the community. Of course, it is not always possible to name districts after their geography for various reasons. The EBC has a real opportunity to use an Indigenous name when none of the available geographically-based names are found to be suitable.

21. The time constraints of a redivision and the process of adopting an Indigenous name preclude the EBC from consulting with Aboriginal organisations during a redivision. There has to be full consultation with the

Traditional Owners and their communities to achieve agreement on a proposed name, and this process takes time. It is legitimate for a submitter to propose an Indigenous name for an electorate and a submitter should consult with the appropriate Traditional Owners so that the proposal to the EBC has the Traditional Owners' formal support.

22. Finally, the EBC does not consider the political implications of change, although it is aware that this may be of interest to the public, elected members, political parties and the media. One Nation's submission urged the EBC to consider the political impacts of boundary changes, arguing that the current district divisions favour one major political party over another. However, this is not within the EBC's scope or legislated role, is notoriously difficult to determine, and would likely contravene the independence and impartiality of the redivision process.

Methodology

23. The EBC engaged demography consultants .id to prepare small-area elector projections for the period of November 2020 to November 2030.

24. .id drew on its own Small Area Forecast information, VEC enrolment statistics and Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) Estimated Resident Population statistics. It used both a 'top down' (fertility, mortality and migration data), and 'bottom up' (housing developments) approach to prepare forecasts for 14,842 areas across the state. The 'elector share' (electors as a proportion of the adult population) of these areas varies considerably, depending largely on the proportion of non-citizens in these areas. Regional Victoria has a much higher elector share than metropolitan Melbourne.

25. .id allowed for the impact of the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic, which is expected to depress population growth through reduced immigration and a lower birth rate. The company estimates that Victoria's population in 2030 will be more than 400,000 lower than previously expected. However, there is likely to be a smaller effect on the number of electors. The elector share of the population will increase as a result of the reduction in the number of immigrants, and more permanent residents will continue to take up Australian citizenship and enrol to vote. At a local level, coronavirus (COVID-19) is likely to moderate growth patterns, but not fundamentally change them. The .id Voter Data Methodology Report and the Voter Trends Report are available on the EBC website (<https://ebc.vic.gov.au>).

26. As in the 2012–13 redivision, the EBC used its Boundary Maker software to develop proposed boundaries. The EBC also made available a mapping component as part of the public submission tool, which led to a substantial increase in the number of mapped submissions compared to the 2012–13 redivision. The EBC also believes that the mapping tool improved the quality of public submissions, particularly those mapping the entire state or a significant portion of it.

The redivision process

27. The EBC advertised the redivision in metropolitan and regional daily newspapers from 9 to 12 December 2020. The redivision formally began with a notice in the *Victoria Government Gazette* on 10 December 2020.

28. At an online information session on 16 December 2020, the EBC set out the procedures for the redivision, explained how the public could make a submission, and described the resources available to assist submitters. Mr Matthew Deacon of .id described the company's approach to developing elector projections, and Mr Rafe Benli of Geographic Names Victoria provided guidelines on electorate names.

29. Resources made available to submitters included detailed enrolment data, elector projections, an information kit and the public submission tool. Submissions opened on 16 December 2020 and closed on 1 March 2021. The EBC received 58 submissions: five from political parties, 15 from organisations (including four councils) and 38 from individuals. Almost half (27) of the submissions covered the whole state, six submissions covered parts of Victoria (for example, The Nationals focussed on regional Victoria), and 25 submissions were concerned with local areas.

30. People and organisations that lodged a submission could request to speak at a public hearing in support of their submissions. There were 20 presentations at the online public hearings held on 29 and 30 March 2021 – five by political parties, seven by representatives of organisations, and eight by individuals. The public hearings were an opportunity for people to expand on their views, and for the EBC to seek clarification and gather further information.

Proposed Victorian Electoral Boundaries

2020-21 State redivision timeline

26 November 2020	Trigger date for 2020-21 State redivision
30 November 2020	Date for which district and region quotas are calculated
16 December 2020	State redivision begins Stage One submissions open (9 am) Public Information Session (10 am - 12 pm)
1 March 2021	Stage One submissions close (5 pm)
Week beginning 29 March 2021	Stage One public hearing/s (oral submissions)
30 June 2021	Report on proposed boundaries is released
30 June 2021	Stage Two submissions open (9 am) (suggestions and objections)
30 July 2021	Stage Two submissions close (5 pm)
Week beginning 16 August 2021	Stage Two public hearing/s (oral submissions in support of suggestions and objections)
28 October 2021	Final report is released (final boundaries) State redivision closes
November 2021	Boundaries lodged with Central Plan Office
2022 Victorian State election	New boundaries come into effect

34. Other nearby districts are very close to the lower threshold. Two districts outside metropolitan Melbourne (Monbulk and Lowan) and one in the Northern Metropolitan Region (Bundoora) are currently below the lower threshold.

35. Districts above the upper threshold are in:

- Western Metropolitan Region (Altona, Kororoit and Tarneit)
- Northern Metropolitan Region (Brunswick, Richmond and Yuroke)
- South-Eastern Metropolitan Region (Cranbourne)
- Eastern Victoria Region (Bass, Gembrook and Narracan)
- Western Victoria Region (Melton and South Barwon)
- Northern Victoria Region (Yan Yean).

36. Broadly, the EBC anticipated needing to create one new district in each of the outer south-eastern, outer northern and outer western high growth areas, and abolishing three existing districts in the low growth eastern and south-eastern suburbs.

The setting

31. As the EBC Act specifies, the basis of the redivision is elector enrolments as at 30 November 2020. At this date, the total number of people on the state register of electors was 4,279,014. The average number of electors per district and region, or 'quota', is determined by dividing the total number of electors by the number of districts and regions.

For this redivision, this equals quotas of:

- 48,625 electors per district (permitted 10% variation range of 43,783 – 53,488)
- 534,877 electors per region (permitted 10% variation range of 481,389 – 588,365).

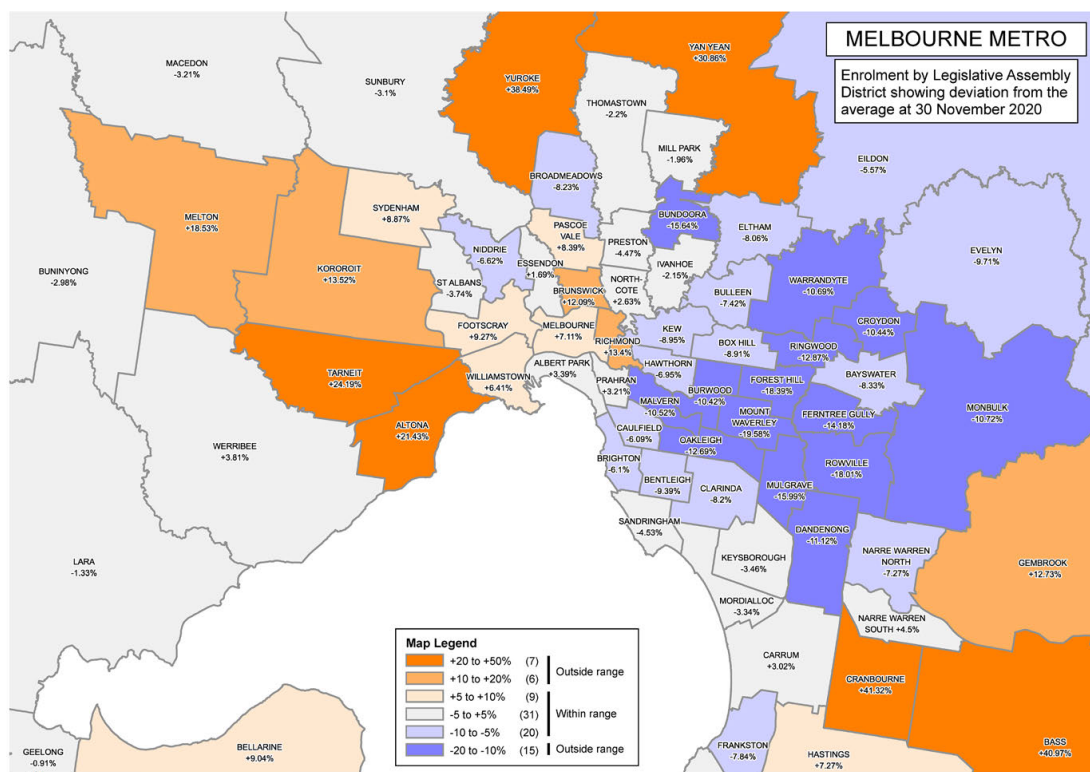
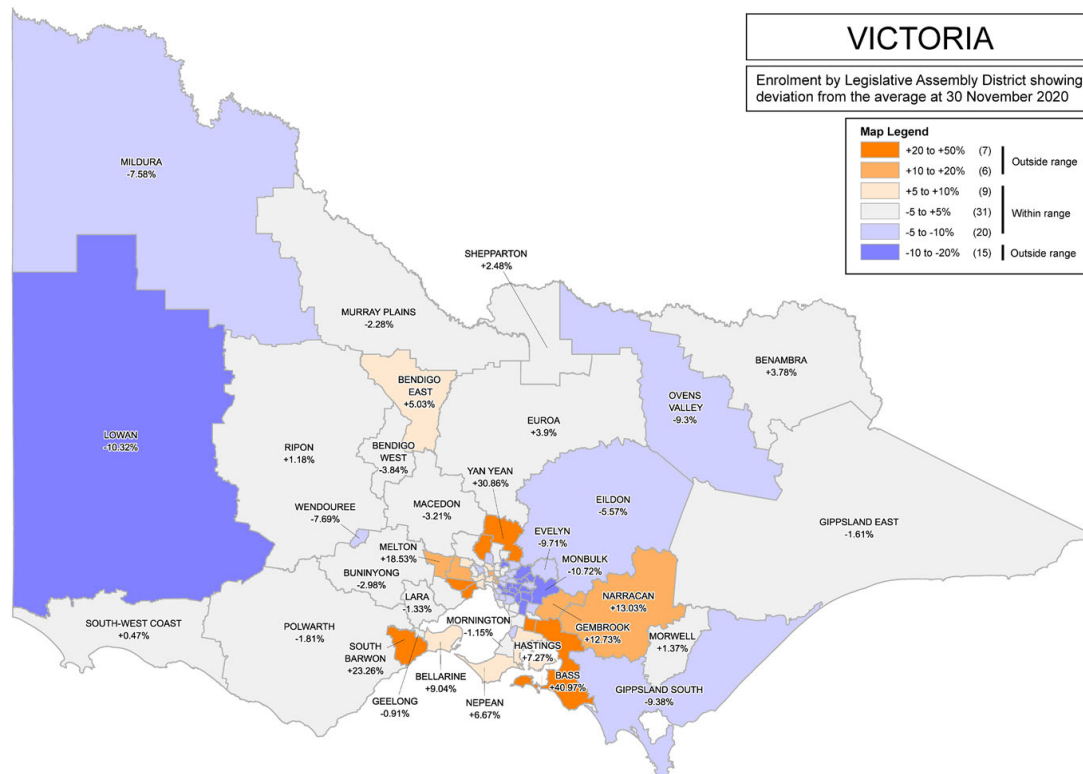
32. As of 30 November 2020, 28 districts were outside the accepted 10% variance. Of these, 13 were above the upper threshold and 15 were below the lower threshold. Seven districts were more than 20% above the quota, mostly located in the state's major growth areas. Only one region was slightly below the threshold. Although there are fewer districts outside the accepted 10% variation than in the 2012-13 redivision, significant change is required.

33. There is a clear pattern of elector growth and change. All but three of the districts below the lower threshold of the quota are in:

- Eastern Metropolitan Region (Croydon, Ferntree Gully, Forest Hill, Mount Waverley, Ringwood and Warrandyte)
- Southern Metropolitan Region (Burwood, Malvern and Oakleigh)
- South-Eastern Metropolitan Region (Dandenong, Mulgrave and Rowville).

Proposed Victorian Electoral Boundaries

Enrolment deviations of current districts



Proposed Victorian Electoral Boundaries

Proposed boundaries: districts

Districts in Western Victoria Region

37. The Western Victoria Region has a range of geographies, including the Grampians and Wimmera in the west, part of the Central Highlands, a large stretch of coast along the Great Ocean Road, the Bellarine Peninsula, Melton on the outskirts of Melbourne, and major regional centres in Ballarat and Geelong. Three districts within this Region have enrolments outside the 10% tolerance and need to change to meet the requirements of the EBC Act: Lowan needs to expand to capture more electors; South Barwon and Melton need a reduction in elector numbers. The flow-on effects of such changes impact all districts within the region.

South Barwon District

38. South Barwon District is key to boundary movements in Western Victoria. As the district includes the Armstrong Creek growth area, its enrolment is increasing rapidly. Current enrolment is 23.26% above the state average, and is projected to increase to 38.74% above average by 2026. The district must be substantially reduced to bring it back within tolerance and allow for future growth.

39. Submissions proposed two possible solutions for South Barwon: either transfer Torquay to Polwarth District, or keep Torquay in South Barwon and transfer other areas to Geelong and Polwarth districts.

40. Nineteen submissions, including those by the five political parties and most of the submissions with a statewide focus, proposed that all or part of Torquay and Jan Juc should be transferred to Polwarth District.

41. In contrast, the 3228 Residents Association Inc., Greater Torquay Alliance Inc. and eight residents of Torquay and Jan Juc argued that their towns should remain in South Barwon District on community of interest grounds. They pointed to the close economic, educational and recreational ties between Torquay and Geelong, and maintained that Torquay had nothing in common with rural and slow-growing Polwarth District. As an alternative, these submitters suggested that suburbs in the north of the district such as Highton should be transferred to Geelong District, and rural areas such as Barrabool be transferred to Polwarth District.

42. The EBC concluded that on balance it is preferable to transfer Torquay to Polwarth District. The EBC acknowledges the links between Torquay and Geelong, but Torquay also has links to its west. As a famous beach town, Torquay has commonalities with coastal towns as far as Apollo Bay, linked by the Great Ocean Road. Torquay is also the dominant town of Surf Coast Shire, the majority of which would be included in Polwarth District (except for a small section around Mount Duneed) under the proposed boundaries. The EBC modelled alternative boundaries retaining Torquay in South Barwon and found that they would not be ideal, as they would require wholesale changes to all the districts in the Geelong area, cutting across communities of interest and resulting in districts with enrolments approaching 10% above the average.

43. Under the proposed boundaries, 17,924 electors in Torquay, Jan Juc and Bells Beach, and rural parts of Surf Coast Shire including Moriac and Barrabool, would be transferred from South Barwon to Polwarth. The new boundary would follow the Surf Coast Shire boundary, except in the Mount Duneed and Connewarre area where it would follow major roads. With this area subtracted, South Barwon would be outside the 10% tolerance, and would need to gain electors.

44. Possible areas for transfer into South Barwon were Barwon Heads and Belmont. The EBC ruled out separating Barwon Heads from Ocean Grove on community of interest grounds, and decided to transfer 2,540 electors in Belmont from Geelong to South Barwon. The current boundary follows the Belmont locality boundary, which is not easily identifiable in the west. The proposed boundary is clearer and would mostly follow important roads such as High Street.

45. Under the proposed boundaries, South Barwon District's enrolment is 8.38% below the average. It will grow over the forecast period to 2026, but will remain within the 10% tolerance.

46. One benefit of South Barwon District's proposed boundaries is that few changes are required to the other districts in the Geelong area. Enrolments for all these districts are within the 10% tolerance, and are forecast to remain stable. Bellarine District is closest to the margin, with an enrolment currently 9.04% above the average.

Bellarine District

47. In Bellarine also there was a divergence between statewide submissions and local voices. The five political parties and six other submissions proposed transferring Barwon Heads from Bellarine District to South Barwon District (the Liberal Party and The Nationals proposed transferring Ocean Grove and Point Lonsdale as well). The Barwon Heads Association and three other Bellarine Peninsula community groups argued that Barwon Heads should remain in Bellarine because it was an integral part of the Bellarine Peninsula's geography, planning and social character, and had particularly strong links with Ocean Grove, just across the Barwon River. The local groups suggested that if the EBC considered that Bellarine had to shed electors, it should consider Moolap, just outside Geelong. Twelve other submissions also proposed that Moolap be transferred to Geelong.

48. Bellarine's enrolment is close to the 10% tolerance. Although it is not predicted to fall outside the 10% margin, it would only take a few hundred electors moving in to push enrolment beyond the margin. The EBC considers it would be safer for Bellarine to lose some electors. Barwon Heads was in South Barwon District before 2014, and the Barwon River is a clear boundary. However, the EBC accepts that there are strong connections between Barwon Heads and the Bellarine Peninsula. It would be preferable to reduce Bellarine's electors by transferring Moolap, which is effectively a suburb of Geelong, to Geelong District.

49. The transfer of Moolap's 1,404 electors to Geelong District reduces Bellarine District's enrolment to a stable 6.15% above the state average.

Geelong District

50. The EBC proposes only one additional change to Geelong District's boundaries. This is to transfer the thinly populated part of Fyansford west of the Geelong Ring Road, which contains only 52 electors, from Polwarth District to Geelong District. The area transferred has clear boundaries (the Barwon and Moorabool Rivers and the City of Greater Geelong boundary), and has strong links with Geelong via the Hamilton Highway. The loss of part of Belmont and gain of Moolap and part of Fyansford would make only a marginal difference to Geelong's enrolment, from 0.91% below the average to 3.14% below. Enrolment is predicted to stay well within tolerance for the forecast period.

Lara District

51. Lara District currently has strong boundaries – Church Street and the Moorabool River in the south and the City of Greater Geelong boundary everywhere else. Its enrolment is just below the state average at 1.33% below quota, and is forecast to stay at that level. Consequently, there is no need to alter Lara's boundaries.

Lowan District

52. Polwarth District's proposed absorption of most of Surf Coast Shire pulls the districts in western Victoria to the east. Lowan District needs to expand to bring its enrolment back within the 10% tolerance. These two factors have shaped the boundaries in the Western Victoria Region.

53. Lowan District is the largest by geographical area in the state, stretching from within 10 kilometres of the coast on the Lower Glenelg River to the Big Desert north of Nhill. It is based on two major centres (Horsham and Hamilton) and includes the bulk of the Wimmera area. The district's enrolment has been trending downwards; currently it is 10.32% below the average, and is predicted to decline further. Lowan District has to gain electors to meet legislative requirements.

Proposed Victorian Electoral Boundaries

54. Broadly, submitters proposed two feasible options: either expanding Lowan District southward into South-West Coast or expanding Lowan District to the east, to gain electors from Ripon District.

55. Eight submitters, including the ALP, Liberal Party and One Nation, favoured the first option, suggesting that Lowan District expand south to the coast, to include Portland. This would lead to South-West Coast District shifting to the east as far as Lake Corangamite. Now centred on Warrnambool, the district would be named after the town. This would be a neat solution to the boundaries in Western Victoria Region. Under this proposal, Lowan District would include the whole of Glenelg Shire, with an axis following the Henty Highway from Portland northwards through Hamilton to Horsham. The suggested Warrnambool district would have a clear community of interest, and it would re-create a district that existed from 1856 to 2002.² The inclusion of Corangamite Shire and neighbouring areas in Warrnambool would create clear boundaries for Polwarth District and reduce its electors to comfortably within the 10% margin.

56. Although this approach had some positives, the EBC decided against it. Portland is in Glenelg Shire, but it is in some ways quite distinct from the northern part of the Shire that is currently in Lowan District. The northern area around Casterton is rural, with an economy based largely on sheep raising, and has closer links with Hamilton (64 kilometres away) than with Portland (103 kilometres). In contrast, Portland is an industrial and maritime town. It has arguably closer links with Warrnambool, along the coast, than with the inland areas to the north. Another argument against this option is the effect on the northern end of Lowan District. Under the suggested option, Lowan District would need to shrink, shedding towns such as Warracknabeal and Murtoa, which have strong associations with Horsham, and splitting the Wimmera community that is a strong part of Lowan District's identity.

57. The EBC favours the second option, to expand Lowan District to the east, as suggested by 12 submitters, including The Nationals and the Australian Greens. In the east, the EBC proposes to transfer 5,585 electors in Stawell, Great Western and Glenorchy from Ripon District to Lowan District, using the Wimmera River as a boundary. This area has strong links along the Western Highway with Horsham and the Wimmera. In the south-east, the EBC proposes to transfer 1,591 electors in the Mortlake area from Polwarth District to Lowan District. This area has a link with Hamilton along the Hamilton Highway, and a clear eastern boundary following the Moyne Shire boundary and Mount Emu Creek. The district boundary would be strengthened by transferring 114 electors in Caramut from South-West Coast District to Lowan District.

58. With these additions, Lowan District's enrolment would be 4.68% above the average, and will remain comfortably within the 10% tolerance over the forecast period.

Polwarth and South-West Coast districts

59. The loss of Mortlake goes only part of the way to reducing Polwarth District to within the 10% margin. A further adjustment is to expand South-West Coast District to the east. The EBC proposes to shift the boundary east to the Moyne Shire boundary and to include Terang and Noorat, with a boundary following Mount Emu Creek. The eastern fringe of Moyne Shire has close associations with Warrnambool and, although Terang is in another Shire, it is closer to Warrnambool (45 kilometres) than it is to Colac (73 kilometres), the main centre of Polwarth District. The addition of 3,285 electors puts South-West Coast District's enrolment at 6.69% above the average, and likely to remain stable.

60. The final major change to Polwarth is in the north, with the transfer of 9,656 electors from Polwarth District to Buninyong District. Such a move was quite popular in submissions. Golden Plains Shire Council suggested a slight extension of Buninyong to include Rokewood and Mannibadar, because these communities align more closely with Ballarat than with Polwarth District. Other submissions, such as the ALP's, proposed including all of Golden Plains Shire in Buninyong District, on community of interest grounds. The EBC agrees with this view, and proposes to unite Golden Plains Shire in Buninyong District. The EBC also proposes to transfer the northern end of Corangamite Shire (Lismore, Derrinalum and Skipton) to Buninyong District. This open, sheep-raising and canola farming country is quite different from the dairy farming country to the south around Camperdown, Cobden and Colac.

61. Trimming these areas on the northern and western fringes of Polwarth District would leave its enrolment at 5.26% above the average, with little change predicted.

62. The final part of the Western Victoria Region is centred on Ballarat, which has two districts (Buninyong and Wendouree) covering most of its urban area, with Ripon District north-west of Ballarat, and Melton District on the metropolitan fringe. As in Geelong District and the south-west, changes in one fast-growing district create a ripple effect across the entire area.

Melton District

63. Melton District comprises the Melton urban area, Bacchus Marsh and a semi-rural area south of the Werribee River. The district is growing rapidly – its current enrolment is 18.53% above the average, and it is projected to be 26.56% above quota by 2026. Submitters put forward a variety of solutions. Some, such as the Liberal Party and the ALP, proposed to split the Melton urban area and combine parts with metropolitan districts to the east. This approach divided Melton's community of interest, and in some cases led to the district to the east growing well beyond the 10% tolerance.

64. Eight submitters, including the Australian Greens, Zaccheus Evangelides and Mark Mulcair, proposed to detach Bacchus Marsh from Melton District and include it in a rural district. The EBC prefers this approach, and proposes to transfer Bacchus Marsh to Buninyong District. Although Bacchus Marsh is in some ways a dormitory suburb for workers in metropolitan Melbourne, it is also a distinct urban area, separated from Melton by several kilometres of open land, and in a different LGA. As part of Moorabool Shire, it has strong links with the rest of the Shire, which is in Buninyong District.

65. The proposed boundary includes all of the Bacchus Marsh urban area in Buninyong District, but numbers constraints mean that a strip between Bacchus Marsh and the Moorabool Shire boundary must remain in Melton District. The transfer of 13,215 electors to Buninyong District would leave Melton District with clear boundaries and a stronger community of interest. The reduced district's enrolment would be 8.65% below the average, and it is likely to grow to reach the average by 2026.

Buninyong District

66. The addition of Bacchus Marsh in the east and Golden Plains Shire plus Lismore in the south and south-west has unavoidably pulled Buninyong District out of the Ballarat urban area. The EBC proposes to transfer 17,941 electors in Sebastopol, Ballarat East, Eureka, Mount Pleasant and Canadian to Wendouree. Parts of urban Ballarat which remain in Buninyong District are the outer south-east (Mount Clear, Mount Helen and Buninyong itself) and the outer east (Warrenheip and part of Brown Hill). Under the proposed boundaries, Buninyong District's enrolment is 7.15% above the average and likely to stay at that level.

Wendouree District

67. Wendouree District in its turn has been pulled to the east. As the district's current enrolment is 7.69% below the average and trending down, it should gain some electors. However, the addition of the above-mentioned suburbs has put it well above the average. To deal with this, the EBC proposes to transfer 11,299 electors in Alfredton and part of Wendouree, plus the semi-rural area to the north of the Western Freeway (Mount Rowan, Invermay and Nerrina), from Wendouree District to Ripon District. The proposed boundaries, following the Western Freeway, Gillies Street, La Trobe Street and Ballarat-Carngham Road, are clear, and the proposed district enrolment would be 5.97% above the average.

68. As the proposed district has lost part of Wendouree, the name is no longer appropriate. The district includes the bulk of the Ballarat urban area, but naming it 'Ballarat' could lead to confusion with the City of Ballarat and the Commonwealth division. The EBC proposes to rename the district **Eureka**. The locality is in the district and has great historical resonance in Ballarat.

Ripon District

69. Ripon District is a predominantly rural district that stretches from Ballarat's outer western suburbs to the edge of the Mallee. It is based on the old gold-mining towns of central western Victoria, and a submission from the Central Goldfields Shire Council urged that it should retain that character. The district's enrolment is very close to the average at 1.18% above quota, and likely to remain stable.

² With a break between 1955 and 1967.

Proposed Victorian Electoral Boundaries

70. Submitters put forward a wide variety of boundaries for Ripon District, ranging from no change at all to complete abolition (suggested by the Australian Greens). Under the EBC's proposed boundaries, Ripon would be pulled to the east, gaining parts of western and northern Ballarat from Wendouree District, while losing Stawell to Lowan District in the west and Donald and Charlton in the north to Mildura District. The revised district would be somewhat more urban than under the existing boundaries, but would still have essentially the same character. Its enrolment would be 8.3% above the average, and likely to remain stable.

Districts in Northern Victoria Region

71. Northern Victoria Region is geographically the largest Legislative Council (Upper House) electorate in Victoria. It stretches across the state from east to west, and from the outer northern suburbs of Melbourne to the Murray River. Largely rural, it includes Victoria's third largest regional city, Bendigo, as well as the important regional centres of Shepparton, Wodonga and Mildura. Apart from peri-urban Yan Yean (which will be covered with Northern Metropolitan Region), enrolments in the districts in Northern Victoria are fairly stable, and the EBC considers that major changes are not required.

Mildura District

72. Mildura District is the second largest in Victoria. It includes the regional centre of Mildura, the Sunraysia irrigation farming area around it, and large expanses of thinly populated dryland farming and uninhabited mallee scrub. The district's enrolment is 7.58% below the average and falling, so it needs to gain electors.

73. Some submissions proposed major changes for Mildura District. The Australian Greens suggested that Mildura District should take half of the Wimmera from Lowan District, including Nhill, Dimboola and Warracknabeal, while losing Robinvale to Murray Plains District. One Nation proposed in contrast that Mildura District (renamed Murray) should absorb Swan Hill while losing its portions of Buloke and Yarriambiack shires.

74. The EBC does not believe such drastic changes are necessary. It would be a mistake to include parts of the Wimmera in Mildura District, as these areas are cut off from Mildura by the trackless Big Desert. The EBC believes there are two alternative areas for consideration:

- Donald and Charlton could be transferred from Ripon District or
- an area north-west of Swan Hill, including Nyah West and Beverford, could be transferred from Murray Plains District.

Both options were supported in numerous submissions.

75. A key advantage of the Donald-Charlton option is that it would unite Buloke Shire in Mildura District, strengthening the community of interest and clarifying boundaries. A disadvantage is the distance of these towns from the centre of the electorate. The district already extends a long way to the south-east in this area. Wycheproof, in the south-east corner, is 266 kilometres from Mildura. Adding Donald and Charlton would extend the district even further, with Charlton 295 kilometres from Mildura.

76. The Nyah West option would round out the shape of Mildura District. As an irrigation area, Nyah West has a commonality with the Sunraysia area around Mildura. However, Nyah West is close to Swan Hill (28 kilometres), and its transfer to Mildura District would divide Swan Hill's community of interest. This change would also require changes to Murray Plains District and other parts of Northern Victoria Region.

77. The EBC considers the Donald-Charlton option preferable on the grounds of community of interest and clear boundaries. Transferring 2,252 electors in this area would put Mildura District's enrolment at 2.95% below the state average, and likely to stay well within the 10% tolerance over the forecast period. Although two submissions suggested changing the district's name, the EBC believes that the current name (which has existed since 1927) is sufficiently descriptive and that the suggested names ('Sunraysia' and 'Murray') would be no more accurate.

Murray Plains District

78. Murray Plains is a rural district extending along the Murray from Swan Hill and Nyah West to Echuca and Kyabram. It is largely based on irrigation, though it includes some dryland farming. Submissions proposed a range of boundary changes. One Nation argued to abolish the district and re-create Rodney district (which was abolished in the 2012-13 redivision). Enrolment for Murray Plains District is currently 2.28% below the state average. It is gradually trending downwards, but will still be within the 10% threshold by the end of the forecast period. The EBC considers the current boundaries of Murray Plains to be satisfactory, and sees no need to change them.

Bendigo East and Bendigo West districts

79. Bendigo East and Bendigo West districts jointly include the regional city of Bendigo and its hinterland. This has been the case since 1985, though there was a stand-alone Bendigo district from 1927 to 1985.

80. Most submitters suggested minor changes to these districts, though some proposed shifting some suburbs from Bendigo East District to Bendigo West District, or transferring parts of the hinterland to different districts. Two submissions (from Brendan Andrews and Matt Thompson) reconfigured Bendigo East and West to Bendigo North and South. The biggest suggested changes were in the submissions from The Nationals and One Nation, which proposed the creation of a single Bendigo district. In The Nationals' submission, the new Bendigo district would be neighboured by Ripon District to the north and by a new Goldfields District, including Castlemaine and Maryborough, to the south. Under the One Nation submission, the Central Bendigo district would be surrounded by Rodney to the north and Ripon District to the south.

81. The challenge with a stand-alone Bendigo district is that the urban area is too big to fit in one district, leaving suburbs to be included in neighbouring districts. There seems no reason to create such a situation, as both districts have stable enrolments (Bendigo East District is 5.03% above quota and Bendigo West District is 3.84% below quota). The boundary between them – the railway line through the middle of the urban area – is very clear, and stronger than any alternative. The rural hinterlands of both districts have links to Bendigo. The outer boundaries of the two districts, largely following local government boundaries and watercourses, such as the Campaspe River, are clear. The EBC therefore proposes not to change the boundaries of Bendigo East and Bendigo West districts.

Macedon District

82. Macedon District is between the Melbourne metropolitan area and Castlemaine. It is based on the Macedon Ranges, and includes Daylesford, Trentham and Blackwood. Most submissions suggested few changes to the district, though the Liberal Party proposed to abolish it and replace it with a Midlands district. The district has a strong community of interest, and its enrolment is stable and close to the average at 3.21% below quota. The EBC does not propose to change its boundaries.

Shepparton District

83. Shepparton District is based on the important regional centre of the same name. It covers most of the City of Greater Shepparton and a belt north to the Murray, including Numurkah, Strathmerton and Nathalia. The district's enrolment is only 2.48% above the average and is stable. Ten submissions did not suggest any changes to Shepparton District's boundaries, and most of the others put forward minor modifications. One Nation proposed that the district should be renamed Goulburn Valley. Submissions from the Liberal Party and Zaccheus Evangelides proposed that the district should match the City of Greater Shepparton municipal boundaries. This is an attractive proposition. It works well on the numbers and has a strong community of interest. Nevertheless, the EBC has decided against it because of the effects it would have on other districts. There is no need to change Shepparton District's boundaries.

Ovens Valley and Benambra districts

84. Ovens Valley is a rural district including the valley after which it is named, and extending west as far as Cobram. Its enrolment is 9.3% below the average, and is likely to be outside the 10% threshold in the near future, so it needs to gain electors. Submissions broadly had two approaches to this situation: either extending further west, taking Benalla from Euroa District or Numurkah and Strathmerton from Shepparton District, or extending east, taking the Kiewa Valley or Rutherglen from Benambra District.

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85. The EBC believes only a small change is required. It makes sense to swap electors with Benambra District, whose enrolment is 3.78% above average and slowly growing. The options are to take the upper Kiewa Valley (Falls Creek through Mount Beauty to Gundowring), Beechworth and Stanley, or Rutherglen. Each option has its merits. Rutherglen and Beechworth are both about equidistant between Wangaratta (the main centre of Ovens Valley District) and Wodonga (the main centre of Benambra District), and there would be connections both ways. Mount Beauty is closer to Wodonga than it is to Wangaratta, and access to Wodonga is much easier down the Kiewa Valley Highway than it is over the mountains to Bright, Myrtleford and Wangaratta. During the 2012–13 redivision, residents of the Kiewa Valley pointed out that they had closer connections with Wodonga than with the towns to their west, and their arguments convinced the EBC at that time to place the area in Benambra District.

86. On balance, the EBC considers it is preferable to transfer the Kiewa Valley to Ovens Valley District. The valley is part of Alpine Shire, and as such has a community of interest with the bulk of the Shire already in Ovens Valley. In contrast, Beechworth and Rutherglen are in Indigo Shire, and it makes sense on community of interest grounds to keep the whole of Indigo Shire in Benambra District.

87. The transfer of 2,484 electors would put Ovens Valley District comfortably within the 10% tolerance at 4.19% below quota, while leaving Benambra very close to quota at 1.33% below the district average.

Eildon District

88. Eildon District extends from the edge of the Melbourne metropolitan area in the upper Yarra Valley over the Central Highlands to Mansfield and Mount Buller. The district was created at the 2012–13 redivision, and the EBC regarded it as different in topography, land use and transport routes from the Euroa district to its north. Eildon District's enrolment is 5.57% below the average and is declining, so it needs to gain electors.

89. Submissions varied in their approach to Eildon District. Six submitters (including the Liberal Party and Luke Dixon) proposed that Eildon should take the semi-rural parts of Evelyn District, such as Yering and Seville. An opposite approach, put forward by the ALP, the Australian Greens and Michael Tandra, was for Eildon District to lose part or all of the upper Yarra Valley and take electors from elsewhere, such as Euroa or Benalla. Two submissions (by One Nation and Alan Thomas) proposed to abolish Eildon District and divide it among new and neighbouring districts.

90. The EBC does not believe that major change is required for Eildon District. The EBC proposes to transfer 4,451 electors in Hurstbridge, Wattle Glen and Nutfield from Yan Yean District to Eildon District. This semi-rural area has much in common with the part of Eildon District to its east. The transfer would put the district's enrolment at 3.54% above the average, and would also help to reduce Yan Yean District's excess numbers.

Euroa District

91. Euroa District is another product of the 2012–13 redivision. It is a rural district based around the Hume Freeway and railway from Wandong to Benalla, with an extension north into the Goulburn Valley. Its enrolment is 3.9% above the average, and is projected to decline slowly towards the average.

92. Some submissions suggested no or minor changes to the district's boundaries. The Australian Greens, the ALP and One Nation proposed major changes, with the district being renamed to Puckapunyal by the Australian Greens and to Seymour by the ALP and One Nation. They also proposed shedding large rural areas while expanding into the metropolitan growth area in Wallan and Beveridge. Alan Thomas had quite a different approach. In his submission Euroa District would lose the near-metropolitan area of Kilmore and Wandong, while taking large swathes of an abolished Eildon District.

93. The EBC proposes only a minimal change to Euroa District, with 1,370 electors at its southern end transferred to Yan Yean District. This is a way of maintaining Yan Yean District's enrolment within the 10% tolerance after large reductions in other areas. Wandong also has close road links with Yan Yean District to its south. The change makes little difference to Euroa District's enrolment, which would be 1.08% above the average under the proposed boundaries.

Districts in Western Metropolitan Region

94. Western Metropolitan Region is the largest Legislative Council (Upper House) electorate by enrolment in Victoria, with an enrolment 6.88% above the state average. It includes some of the fastest-growing areas in the state in the City of Wyndham and along the Western Freeway to Melton. As a result, Altona and Tarneit districts' enrolments are more than 20% above the state average, Kororoit District is 10% to 20% above average, and Footscray and Sydenham districts are approaching the 10% threshold.

95. In the north-western suburbs, the population is more stable and has dipped below average in Niddrie, St Albans and Sunbury districts. Both in current electors and population trends, there are enough electors in Western Metropolitan Region to justify the creation of a new district.

96. The region is relatively self-contained, with clear limits to the west (the City of Greater Geelong and Melton boundary), the north (the Macedon Ranges Shire boundary) and the east (the lower Yarra). To the north-east, the region interacts with Northern Metropolitan Region.

97. Within Western Metropolitan Region, clear boundaries include the Maribyrnong River, which serves to separate the western suburbs from the north-western suburbs. The Werribee River is also a strong boundary, with no crossings outside Werribee. Boundary Road, which is the northern boundary of the City of Wyndham, can separate growth areas on the south-western axis towards Geelong from growth areas along the western axis towards Melton. While the City of Wyndham has more than enough electors for two districts, it does not have enough for three. This means that it is difficult to use the full length of Boundary Road as a boundary.

98. With this region undergoing such rapid and complex population changes, it is not surprising that submitters put forward a multitude of ideas about new districts. Certain themes emerged. Thirteen submitters proposed the creation of a Point Cook district, in many cases replacing Altona. The creation of a Sunshine district was almost as popular, with nine submissions. Other suggestions for new districts included Truganina (three submissions) and Tullamarine (three submissions).

99. Most important were the submitters' proposals for the additional district in the region. Seven submitters proposed that Point Cook should be the additional district, with Altona district being retained. Five submitters wanted Sunshine to be the additional district, though their proposed boundaries varied from a district concentrated in the Sunshine area to one spreading south-west to Laverton. Three submitters (the Australian Greens, the ALP and Luke Dixon) proposed a Truganina district, extending from the Princes Freeway north to the Western Freeway. Zaccheus Evangelides' proposed Derrimut district resembled the Truganina proposals.

100. Population trends are important in such a fast-growing area. While the ALP's proposed districts stay within the 10% tolerance over the forecast period, many submissions included districts that are projected to grow well beyond that tolerance.

101. The EBC has drawn on the ideas in submissions to develop its proposed boundaries. A key factor affecting boundaries has been the vast industrial area straddling the Princes Freeway, including parts of Laverton North, Altona North, Brooklyn, Sunshine West, Derrimut and Truganina. This industrial area is almost devoid of electors and separates the residential areas around it.

102. The EBC considered two options for the additional district in Western Metropolitan Region: a coastal district extending from Altona northwards to the Princes Freeway, and an inland district extending south-west from Sunshine to Laverton. In both cases, the district included the industrial area and somewhat disconnected residential areas. The EBC opted for the inland district, largely because it enabled better boundaries in surrounding districts.

Laverton district (new)

103. The EBC proposes to name the new district Laverton. It is composed of parts of five existing districts, with most of its electors coming from Footscray and Tarneit districts. The district has two population centres: in the north-east, Sunshine, Sunshine North and West, Braybrook, and Ardeer; and in the south-west, Laverton, Williams Landing and Truganina. Geelong Road and the Princes Freeway link the two centres. The proposed district would have clear boundaries, including the Western Ring Road,

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Princes Freeway, Skeleton Creek and Boundary Road. The district's enrolment would be currently 3.19% below the average and predicted to grow to slightly above the average by 2026.

Footscray District

104. The creation of Laverton district would have major implications for Footscray District. The EBC's proposed boundaries resemble those suggested by 11 submitters, including the Liberal Party and Darren McSweeney. The current district does not include all of Footscray and extends far to the west to include Sunshine West and part of Sunshine. The proposed boundaries would consolidate the district and strengthen its community of interest.

105. Footscray District would shed areas in the west (containing 20,693 electors) to the new Laverton district and would include all of Footscray, plus the suburbs immediately to the south – Seddon, Kingsville and most of Yarraville (a total of 15,448 electors). The district would now be entirely within the City of Maribyrnong and comprise most of that city. The boundaries are clear, following locality boundaries, and Francis Street in Yarraville. The proposed district's enrolment would be 1.51% below the average, and forecast to rise to slightly above the average.

Williamstown District

106. The changes to Footscray District would in turn affect Williamstown. The loss of the area north of Francis Street would create a requirement to acquire electors from elsewhere. The EBC has decided it would transfer 9,775 electors from Altona, including the suburbs of Altona and Seaholme. This solution is almost identical to that put forward by Ben Mullin, and similar to the ALP and Liberal Party submissions. The revised district would broadly correspond with the City of Hobsons Bay (except that it would not include Altona Meadows). It has strong boundaries, following Francis Street, Geelong Road, the Princes Freeway and Laverton Creek. The revised district's enrolment would be 5.26% below the average, and would be unlikely to change much over the forecast period.

Altona District

107. With the loss of the suburb of Altona, there would be no point in Altona District retaining its name. The EBC proposes to rename the district **Point Cook**, after the main centre in the district and as proposed in many submissions. The EBC proposes to transfer 1,692 electors in Werribee South from Werribee to Point Cook. The new district's boundaries would be similar to those suggested by Nathan Bui. They are clear, following the Werribee River, Princes Freeway and Laverton Creek. The new district's enrolment would be close to average at 0.11% below quota, and projected to grow slightly over coming years.

Tarneit District

108. Tarneit is another district that would be profoundly affected by the creation of the new Laverton district. With an enrolment 24.19% above the average and growing fast, Tarneit needs to shed electors. Most submissions proposed that the east of the district be transferred, and the submissions by the ALP, the Liberal Party, Mark Mulcair and Alan Thomas proposed boundaries similar to those adopted by the EBC. The EBC proposes to transfer 16,786 electors to the new Laverton district, with the boundary following Skeleton Creek, except in the north where it follows Derrimut Road. The EBC also proposes to transfer 2,446 electors from Werribee into Tarneit. This move would unify the suburb of Hoppers Crossing within Tarneit District. The revised district's enrolment would be 5.3% below the average, predicted to grow to 7.74% above the district average in the forecast period to 2026.

Werribee District

109. Werribee is the quiet district of the City of Wyndham, with its enrolment only 3.81% above the average and rising slowly. Most submissions proposed only minor changes to Werribee's boundaries. The EBC agrees, proposing to transfer Werribee South to Point Cook, and the balance of Hoppers Crossing to Tarneit. The proposed boundaries are at least as clear as the current ones, following Derrimut Road and the railway in the Hoppers Crossing area, and the Werribee River past Werribee South. The revised district's enrolment would be 4.75% below the average, projected to rise to be 6.74% above quota.

St Albans District

110. St Albans is unusual for a western suburbs district in that its enrolment is below average, at -3.74%. It does not contain major growth areas, and needs to expand to ensure it remains within the 10% tolerance. Submissions suggested a wide variety of boundaries for St Albans, with three submitters (including One Nation) proposing to abolish the district. Some submitters, such as the ALP, proposed that the district lose ground in the north and expand to the south, while others, such as Charles Richardson, proposed that it lose ground in the south and expand to the west.

111. The EBC has opted for the latter path, proposing to transfer 7,202 electors in Ardeer, Albion and the balance of Sunshine to the new Laverton district, while absorbing 9,270 electors in Cairnlea and part of Kings Park from Kororoit District. The changes would consolidate the district around St Albans. Most of the new boundaries are clear, following Station Street and Ballarat Road around Cairnlea and the Western Ring Road, St Albans Road and Ballarat Road around Sunshine. The district's enrolment would increase to just above the average (0.51%), and predicted to decline slowly.

Kororoit District

112. Kororoit is a very different district from St Albans. Apart from a belt of established suburbs in the east around Caroline Springs and Deer Park, it consists of proliferating housing estates and continuing open land. The district's enrolment is currently 13.52% above the average, and is predicted to surpass 29% above quota in the forecast period. Any boundary changes must both reduce the district to legislative compliance at present and allow for future growth.

113. Submitters presented a variety of ways to achieve this imperative, detaching areas from different parts of the district. In most submissions, suburbs in the east of the district were detached. Despite their efforts, the proposed districts were forecast to grow beyond the 10% tolerance in nine cases.

114. The EBC proposes to transfer three areas from Kororoit to other districts. The main transfer would be of electors in Cairnlea and Kings Park into St Albans. In the south-east corner, the industrial area of Derrimut would be transferred to the new Laverton district, but this contains only two electors. In the north-west, Sydenham West and an area north of Kororoit Creek would be transferred into Sydenham. The area currently contains only 217 electors, but is likely to grow, so its transfer would help future proof Kororoit. With these changes, the district would still have the same general character, but its enrolment would reduce to 6% below the average. The district is projected to reach 6.76% above quota in the forecast period by 2026.

Sydenham District

115. Sydenham district, to the north of Kororoit, is in a zone of recent urban development that is now almost complete. Its enrolment is 8.87% above the average, but is predicted to decline slowly to 5.28% above quota. Several submissions proposed that Sydenham lose ground in the west and expand south into St Albans. However, the EBC favours the opposite approach (similar to that suggested by Michael Tandora and Alan Thomas), of losing some ground in the east and expanding to the west. In the east, the EBC proposes to transfer 2,913 electors in Taylors Lakes to Niddrie District, to increase Niddrie District's enrolment. To the west, the EBC proposes to transfer 217 electors in Sydenham West and Bonnie Brook from Kororoit District to Sydenham District. The area proposed to be transferred has a strong link with Sydenham via the Melton Highway, and a clear boundary following Kororoit Creek. The area is mainly rural at present, but is developing. The revised district's enrolment would be 3.32% above the average, and predicted to remain stable.

116. The north-western districts range from inner urban (Essendon) to middle-ring suburban (Niddrie) to metropolitan-rural interface (Sunbury). They have more stable enrolment patterns than those west of the Maribyrnong.

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Essendon District

117. Essendon District's enrolment is close to the average at 1.69% above quota, and is projected to grow slowly. The district extends from the edge of the City of Melbourne to Strathmore Heights, north of Essendon Airport. Most submissions proposed that Essendon lose areas in its north, such as Essendon Airport and Strathmore, and take Kensington from Melbourne. This approach is understandable as a way of dealing with growth in inner Melbourne, by shifting districts inwards towards the centre. However, the EBC does not consider that such major changes are required. Instead, the EBC proposes simply to transfer Flemington Racecourse and the Showgrounds from Melbourne to Essendon. This change, which is the same as in Linda Marston's submission, would unite the suburb of Flemington in Essendon District, and use a clear boundary along Smithfield Road. The change transfers only 46 electors, increasing Essendon's enrolment to 1.79% above the average.

Niddrie District

118. Niddrie District, extending from Essendon up the Maribyrnong River to Taylors Lakes, is in quite a different position. With an enrolment 6.62% below the average, and predicted to break the 10% threshold, the district needs to gain electors. Submissions proposed a wide variety of solutions, including abolishing the district. Many proposed that Niddrie District absorb the northern part of Essendon District, as part of a general inward movement. However, the EBC has decided against changing Essendon District's northern boundary. A few submissions, such as those by Darren McSweeney and Marko Mrksa, proposed that Niddrie District take areas on the south side of the Maribyrnong River. However, the EBC regards the Maribyrnong River as a strong boundary, with few crossing points, and one that should not readily be breached.

119. This leaves northwards as the only direction in which Niddrie District can expand. The EBC proposes two changes to the district's boundaries. To the north-west, 2,913 electors in Taylors Lakes are to be transferred from Sydenham District to Niddrie District. The extension follows the strong axis of the Calder Freeway. Niddrie District already includes part of Taylors Lakes, and the boundary change would add a further tranche of the suburb.

120. To the north-east, the EBC proposes that 2,197 electors in Gowanbrae be transferred from Sunbury District to Niddrie District. Submissions by the Liberal Party and Charles Richardson suggested this change. The resulting boundary may appear strange, but makes sense on community of interest grounds. Gowanbrae is an isolated small suburb, surrounded by the Western Ring Road, the Tullamarine Freeway, a railway and Moonee Ponds Creek, and with only one access point, on its south-western edge. The suburb is currently in Sunbury District. A submission from the Gowanbrae Residents Group argued that the suburb was not properly represented in the semi-rural Sunbury District, that demographically it was fully urban, and that its residents sought employment and services to the south towards Melbourne rather than to the north towards Sunbury. At the public hearing, Mr Shanaka Perera (the group's president) stated that although Gowanbrae is in the City of Moreland, there is no direct access to Moreland, and residents use services in the City of Moonee Valley. The group requested that Gowanbrae be transferred to Essendon District.

121. The EBC recognises the strength of the Gowanbrae Residents Group's arguments. Numbers considerations make it inadvisable to include Gowanbrae in Essendon District (adding more than 2,000 electors would mean Essendon District could infringe the 10% tolerance in the forecast period). The EBC proposes to include Gowanbrae in Niddrie District. There is direct access from Gowanbrae to the rest of Niddrie District via Coventry Street and Melrose Drive.

122. The addition of 5,110 electors would put Niddrie District's enrolment at 3.89% above the average, with enrolment projected to fall to just below the average.

Sunbury District

123. Sunbury District is a peri-urban district. It is based on the satellite town of Sunbury, which is surrounded by rural land. A projection of the district to the south-east includes Melbourne Airport and the suburbs of Tullamarine, Gowanbrae and part of Westmeadows. The district's enrolment is 3.1% below the average, and is projected to rise towards the average.

124. A number of submissions pointed out that the suburbs in the south-east had little in common with Sunbury, and proposed to excise them from the district. This makes sense from a community of interest perspective.

However, the problem is Sunbury alone has insufficient electors for a district, and electors would have to be found elsewhere. Submissions have either taken suburban areas that have no connection with Sunbury (as in the ALP's submission), or have pushed the district into the countryside as far north as Lancefield (as in Charles Richardson's submission). Both approaches change the nature of the district and arguably leave it no better than before.

125. The EBC has decided to leave Sunbury District unchanged, apart from the transfer of Gowanbrae to Niddrie District. The revised district's enrolment would be 7.61% below the average, predicted to increase gradually.

Districts in Northern Metropolitan Region

126. Northern Metropolitan Region presents a complex picture. In the north, peri-urban Yan Yean³ and Yuroke are growing explosively, and are respectively 30.86% and 38.49% above the average. To their south, the middle suburbs have lower and more stable enrolments. One of them, Bundoora, is well outside the 10% tolerance at 15.64% below quota. The inner north has higher and growing enrolments, with Brunswick and Richmond above the 10% threshold. The region as a whole has sufficient electors for an additional district.

127. Geographically, the region is distinguished by parallel, southward flowing watercourses spaced about five kilometres apart: the Plenty River and Darebin, Merri and Moonee Ponds creeks. These watercourses provide good natural boundaries for electoral districts, as they are clear and tend to separate communities.

128. Submissions provided a wide range of ideas for new and renamed districts. Eight submissions suggested the creation of a Craigieburn district. Other popular new names were Coburg (five submissions, replacing Pascoe Vale) and South Morang (five submissions, replacing Mill Park). There was no consensus on the additional district to be created. Four submissions wanted Craigieburn to be the additional district, and two submissions each favoured Coolaroo, Glenroy and Kalkallo.

129. The additional district does not necessarily have to be located in the high-growth area, but it has to deal satisfactorily with the growth in that area and with the flow-on effects across the region.

Greenvale district (new)

130. The EBC proposes to create a Greenvale district, comprising 33,355 electors from Yuroke District and 15,285 electors from Broadmeadows District. The new district would be centred on the suburb of Greenvale and include the neighbouring suburbs of Roxburgh Park, Meadow Heights and Attwood, plus most of Westmeadows, the southern part of Craigieburn and part of Somerton. The district would have mostly clear boundaries, including Moonee Ponds Creek, Merri Creek and Somerton Road. The EBC's proposed Greenvale district would be very similar to the Greenvale district proposed by Ben Mullin, and quite similar to One Nation's Greenvale district and Brendan Andrews' Roxburgh Park district.

Yuroke District

131. The subtraction of so many electors from Yuroke District would mean it would have to gain electors from elsewhere. The EBC proposes to expand Yuroke District north along the Hume Freeway to Wallan, taking 11,278 electors from Yan Yean District. The new boundaries are similar to those proposed by Ben Mullin, and to Brendan Andrews' proposed Craigieburn district and Zaccheus Evangelides' proposed Kalkallo district.

132. The proposed district has a common identity of fast-growing outer suburban and peri-urban areas, linked by the Hume Freeway from Craigieburn to Wallan. The district's current enrolment is 6.92% below the average. It is predicted to grow to +9.26% over the forecast period.

133. The EBC believes Yuroke would no longer be an appropriate name for the district, as the locality of Yuroke would be at the southern end of the proposed district. Craigieburn is the largest population centre in the district, but it is not a suitable name because a substantial part of the suburb is in the new Greenvale district. The EBC proposes to rename the district **Kalkallo**, after the locality in the centre of the district. Zaccheus Evangelides and Alan Thomas also proposed a Kalkallo district.

3 Yan Yean is included with Northern Metropolitan Region for the purposes of this analysis.

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Yan Yean District

134. Yan Yean is the second of the high-growth districts that needs to be drastically trimmed. Submitters proposed cutting in different areas. The EBC's decisions about Yuroke District would largely shape Yan Yean District's boundaries. The loss of the Wallan-Kalkallo corridor would reduce Yan Yean District by more than 11,000 electors. Yan Yean District would also lose 4,451 electors in the Hurstbridge area to Eildon District, and 5,383 electors in Diamond Creek to Eltham District, because these districts need to gain electors to avoid falling below the 10% tolerance. Without these areas, Yan Yean District would be reduced to more than 10% below the average, and has to gain electors. The EBC proposes that 1,370 electors in Wandong and Heathcote Junction be transferred from Euroa District to Yan Yean District, together with the forested area around Mount Disappointment. Liam Morris and Charles Richardson proposed something similar in their submissions. Wandong is very close to Yan Yean, and has easy access to the district.

135. These changes would improve Yan Yean's community of interest, as it would now be centred on the Plenty Valley growth corridor. The revised district's enrolment would be 9.7% below the average, predicted to grow to just below the average.

Bundoora District

136. Bundoora District has the opposite problem to Yan Yean District, with an enrolment 15.64% below the average and falling. The issue for Bundoora District is where to find electors to bring the district back within legislative requirements.

137. Several submissions suggested that Bundoora District shift to the north, losing areas to Ivanhoe District and taking parts of Mill Park District. Other approaches were for Bundoora District to take parts of Reservoir to the west (as proposed by the ALP), or to take Greensborough to the east (as proposed by Darren McSweeney and the Liberal Party).

138. The EBC is reluctant to cross either Darebin Creek to the west or the Plenty River to the east, as these are strong natural boundaries. Instead, the EBC proposes that Bundoora District absorb small areas in every direction but the west. To the south, the EBC proposes the transfer of 1,058 electors in a small part of Macleod from Ivanhoe District. The area to be transferred has a clear boundary following the railway line north from Macleod station. The transfer leaves Ivanhoe District still comfortably within the 10% tolerance. To the east, an unusual feature of the current boundary is the projection from Eltham almost halfway across Bundoora District. This boundary appears anomalous, but in fact it follows a local government boundary, and the only street access to this sliver of territory is to the east, across the Plenty River. However, the EBC considers that the Plenty River is also a strong boundary, and proposes to transfer the 793 electors in the area from Eltham to Bundoora District. To the north, the EBC proposes to transfer 5,710 electors from Mill Park District to Bundoora District. The area to be transferred has mostly clear boundaries following Childs Road and Plenty Road.

139. These acquisitions would strengthen Bundoora District's boundaries and bring its enrolment up to the average at 0.09% below quota. Its enrolment is forecast to decline over coming years, but to remain well within the 10% tolerance.

Mill Park District

140. Mill Park District was subdivided from the late 1970s and is now almost fully developed. Its enrolment is very close to the average at -1.96% and is projected to decline marginally.

141. Two main approaches are evident in submissions. One, exemplified by Nathan Bui, was for Mill Park District to lose parts of the suburb of Mill Park in the south, and take part or all of Mernda in the north. The other approach (as in the submissions by the Liberal Party and Alan Thomas) went in the opposite direction, with the district losing ground in the north and taking the northern part of Bundoora District. It was common for submissions to propose renaming the district, either to South Morang or Mernda, based on the largest suburb in the district.

142. Having decided to transfer parts of Mill Park to Bundoora District, the EBC needs to find additional electors for Mill Park District. The proposed Yan Yean District's enrolment would be too low to be a source of electors for Mill Park, so the only option is to expand to the north-west. The EBC proposes to transfer 3,422 electors from parts of Epping and Wollert to the west of Epping Road from Thomastown District to Mill Park District. These changes would leave the district's enrolment at -6.67%, where it is predicted to remain.

143. As at least half of the suburb of Mill Park would be in Bundoora District, it would be appropriate to rename the district. The EBC proposes to name the district **Morang**, after the Parish of Morang and the Morang Wetlands.

Northcote District

144. Northcote District is a largely inner urban district extending from Yarra Bend Park north to Bell Street. Its enrolment is close to the average at +2.63% and is very stable.

145. Most submissions proposed no or only limited changes to Northcote. Several submissions, such as those by the Australian Greens and Ben Mullin, proposed that the balance of the suburb of Preston be transferred to Preston District, and that the suburb of Clifton Hill be transferred from Richmond District to Northcote District.

146. The EBC sees no reason to change Northcote District's boundaries. Its enrolment is satisfactory, and it has very strong boundaries – the Yarra River, Merri and Darebin creeks and Bell Street. Bell Street, as well as being a major road, is often seen as a boundary marking different demographics and lifestyles to the north and south.

Preston District

147. Preston District is another well-established district. Its enrolment is 4.47% below the average and is gradually falling. Submissions mostly put forward minor changes to the district's boundary. A common idea was to transfer the part of western Reservoir currently in Thomastown District to Preston District, which would unify the suburb of Reservoir in Preston District and create a stronger boundary along Mahoneys Road. The opposite approach was to unify the suburb of Preston in Preston District, which would require shedding some areas in the north of the district. The ALP proposed the biggest changes, shifting Preston District to the west, with the district losing the eastern half of Reservoir to Bundoora District, while taking East Coburg from Pascoe Vale District, plus the pocket of western Reservoir from Thomastown District.

148. As with Northcote District, the EBC has decided against changing Preston District's boundaries. Its enrolment is predicted to stay well within the 10% threshold. Its boundaries are clear, including municipal boundaries, Darebin, Merri and Edgars creeks, Bell Street and Keon Parade. Modifications, such as the transfer of western Reservoir to Preston District, certainly have merit, but would create unnecessary flow-on effects.

Thomastown District

149. Thomastown District is a long, thin district, extending from the long-established suburbs of Thomastown and Lalor to the high-growth area of Wollert. The district's enrolment is currently 2.2% below average, but is projected to increase to 8.51% above average. Submitters proposed a variety of options. Some, such as the Liberal Party, proposed that Thomastown District lose the western Reservoir area to Preston District and take the parts of Epping and Wollert west of Darebin Creek from Mill Park District. Others, including Ben Mullin and Mark Mulcair, proposed that Thomastown lose Wollert to Yan Yean District and take part of Reservoir from Preston District.

150. The EBC believes Thomastown District requires limited change. The southern boundary with Preston is settled, and it is undesirable to cross the strong western boundary along Merri Creek. The decision to transfer 3,422 electors in Epping and Wollert to the new Morang district would reduce Thomastown's enrolment to 9.24% below the average, ruling out any exchanges with Yan Yean District, which itself is close to the -10% threshold. Although Thomastown District's enrolment is currently very low, it is in a growth zone, and is likely to be above the average by the end of the forecast period.

Broadmeadows District

151. Although Broadmeadows District is close to a growth area, it has long ceased to grow itself. Its enrolment is 8.23% below the average, and is predicted to decline beyond the -10% threshold. Clearly the district needs to gain electors.

152. The ALP submission proposed dramatic changes to Broadmeadows, with the district losing Roxburgh Park to the new Craigieburn district, part of Westmeadows to the new Tullamarine district and part of Glenroy to Pascoe Vale District, while taking Greenvale, Oaklands Junction and an area as far as Deep Creek from Yuroke District. Most submissions, however, had a different approach, proposing to transfer areas from the

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north of Broadmeadows District and to take parts of Pascoe Vale District to the south. The submissions by Brendan Andrews and the Liberal Party resemble the boundaries the EBC has chosen.

153. The detachment of 15,285 electors in Roxburgh Park, Meadow Heights, Westmeadows and Somerton to help create the new Greenvale district has produced a ripple effect that extends all the way to Melbourne District. Broadmeadows District needs more electors to bring its enrolment back to above average. The EBC proposes to transfer 18,829 electors in Glenroy, Hadfield and Oak Park from Pascoe Vale District. The revised district would still have a strong community of interest centred on Broadmeadows. Glenroy has close associations with Broadmeadows via Pascoe Vale Road and the railway. The district would be composed of whole suburbs. The new boundaries in the north are clear, following Yuroke Creek, Pascoe Vale Road and Somerton Road. The revised district's enrolment would be almost on average at 0.94% below quota and projected to fall gradually over the forecast period.

Pascoe Vale District

154. Pascoe Vale District is based on the suburb of Pascoe Vale, and extends to Coburg in the south-east and Glenroy in the north-west. Its enrolment is well above average at +8.39% and is very stable. Most submissions proposed that the district lose areas in the north-west to Broadmeadows District, and pick up areas in the south from Brunswick District, though the extent of their suggested changes varied. Five submissions, including those by the Australian Greens and One Nation, proposed that the district be renamed Coburg, reflecting the changed nature of the district.

155. The EBC's proposed boundaries continue the ripple effect, with 18,829 electors to be transferred to Broadmeadows District in the north and 14,731 electors transferred from Brunswick District in the south. The changes in the south mean the suburbs of Coburg and Pascoe Vale South are now united in Pascoe Vale District. Numbers considerations have prevented the EBC from using Moreland Road for the whole southern boundary; the boundary follows Melville Road and Hope Street in the west, and includes part of Brunswick West. The changes mean that the revised district's enrolment is right on average at -0.03%, where it will stay.

Brunswick, Melbourne and Richmond districts

156. The inner urban districts of Brunswick, Melbourne and Richmond are best treated together. Each of them has high enrolment as a result of high-density development. Brunswick District and Richmond District are outside the 10% tolerance at 12.09% and 13.4% above quota respectively. Melbourne District is currently 7.11% above the average, and is projected to grow above the 10% threshold. This means all these districts must shed electors to neighbouring districts.

157. Most submitters proposed that Melbourne and Richmond districts transfer areas on their northern boundary to Brunswick District (and in some cases to Essendon and Northcote districts as well), in the last stage of the ripple effect that started in Broadmeadows District. However, several submissions suggested that district boundaries cross the Yarra in the south of Melbourne and Richmond. These ideas should be addressed first.

158. The Australian Greens and Polly Morgan proposed that Docklands be transferred from Melbourne District to Albert Park District, arguing that in terms of demographics and lifestyle Docklands has more in common with Southbank than with other parts of Melbourne District like Kensington or North Melbourne. One Nation used the same argument for a different conclusion, proposing that Bolte (as the submission renamed Melbourne) span the Yarra River to include Southbank.

159. The EBC considers that Melbourne should retain the Yarra boundary. The similarities between Docklands and Southbank are acknowledged, but there are also similarities between Docklands and the high-rise residential areas of the Melbourne CBD. More importantly, there are few direct links across the Yarra between Docklands and Southbank, whereas there are multiple access routes between Docklands and the CBD. The Yarra River is a very clear boundary, and should not be discarded lightly.

160. Several submitters proposed that districts on the south side of the Yarra River take parts of Richmond District, such as Burnley and Cremorne. However, the EBC disagrees. The Yarra is an even clearer boundary in this area than around the CBD, there is a limited number of crossing points, and the areas on each side of the river are socially very distinct.

161. Returning to Melbourne's northern boundary, the EBC proposes to transfer Carlton North and Princes Hill, containing 6,608 electors, from Melbourne District to Brunswick District. To round out the boundary, Brunswick District would also include Princes Park and the Melbourne General Cemetery. West Parkville (containing 1,195 electors) would be transferred in the opposite direction, from Brunswick District to Melbourne District. In the north-west, the EBC has decided to transfer the Flemington Racecourse area, containing 46 electors, from Melbourne District to Essendon District, but not the suburb of Kensington, as some submissions suggested.

162. Regarding the northern side of Richmond District, some submissions proposed that part or all of Clifton Hill be transferred from Richmond to Northcote District. However, the EBC decided against crossing the strong boundary of Merri Creek, especially given Northcote's excellent enrolment statistics. Instead, the EBC has decided to transfer the balance of Fitzroy North, containing 6,927 electors, from Richmond to Brunswick District.

163. The outcome of these changes would mean each district had satisfactory enrolment numbers. Melbourne's enrolment would be 4.12% below the average and projected to rise to slightly above the average; Richmond's would be on average (-0.84%) and remain stable; and Brunswick's would be 7.17% above average and not predicted to change. Under the new boundaries, suburbs have been united – Carlton North, Princes Hill and Fitzroy North in Brunswick District and Parkville in Melbourne District, helping to strengthen the districts' communities of interest. Moreover, the new boundaries are clear, following Royal Parade, Cemetery Road, Princes Street and Queens Parade.

Districts in Eastern Victoria Region

164. The Eastern Victoria Region is centred largely on the Gippsland region, but also includes the Mornington Peninsula, Western Port, Bass Coast, part of the Central Highlands and major growth areas in the outer south-eastern suburbs of Melbourne. Three districts – Bass, Narraacan and Gembrook – require a reduction in elector numbers, while Monbulk District needs to grow. In addition, the districts of Gippsland South, Evelyn and Hastings are close to the threshold and potentially require some level of change. The creation of a new district is considered an appropriate response to current and anticipated patterns of growth throughout this region, but particularly in the outer south-eastern suburbs of Melbourne.

Gippsland East District

165. Currently at 1.61% below quota, Gippsland East District has remained stable since the previous redivision and is expected to remain comfortably within quota over the medium-to-long term. For these reasons, a large majority of submitters proposed no alterations to the boundaries of Gippsland East. However, some changes were suggested. One Nation proposed expanding Gippsland East into Gippsland South and Morwell districts, arguing that this would unite the rural and dairying communities connected to Maffra and Heyfield currently divided by the Thomson River boundary. A small number of submitters proposed slight adjustments to the boundary with Morwell District, bringing Cowwarr and Toongabbie within Gippsland East District, for example, but none of these submitters provided detailed reasons for these suggestions. As such, the EBC considers there is no compelling reason to alter the boundaries of Gippsland East and, therefore, proposes the district remain unchanged.

Morwell District

166. Morwell District is well within quota and expected to remain so for the long term. The district captures the towns of Morwell and Traralgon as well as outlying, smaller townships north and south of the Princes Highway. Aside from Moe, which is located in Narraacan, and the inclusion of a small section of Wellington Shire Council in its north-east, the district follows the Latrobe City Council boundaries. Numerous submitters suggested expanding Morwell District to include Moe, effectively uniting most or all of Latrobe City Council within one district. This was the view put forward by Latrobe City Council, which argued that Moe's communities of interest lie with Morwell and that this adjustment would provide unity, assist with funding and project delivery and provide economic and community cohesion across the council area. Other submitters made similar arguments.

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167. Given the number of electors in Moe, such a change would require reductions in other parts of the district, effectively dividing a different part of Morwell District or Latrobe City Council for the purpose of uniting Moe with Morwell. The EBC recognises the strong connections between Moe and the rest of Morwell, but determines that much of the southern area covered by Morwell District, up to and including the town of Churchill, would need to be transferred to another district to accommodate this change. Community ties in the area were tested in the previous redivision where, on balance, the EBC considered that moving Moe into Morwell was undesirable given its links west into Narracan. In short, the EBC considers that the small townships connected to Morwell would have more to lose by being transferred to a surrounding district than Moe might gain by being included in Morwell District. And, although such a transfer of territory to Morwell District would assist in addressing the excessive number of electors in Narracan, it would potentially limit options for dealing with elector numbers in the outer south-eastern growth corridor. The EBC therefore proposes no changes to Morwell District.

Gippsland South District

168. Currently 9.38% below quota, Gippsland South District must gain electors to ensure it remains within the 10% tolerance at the next state election. The EBC determines the most straightforward solution is the expansion of Gippsland South to include the town of Inverloch. This received substantial support in public submissions, albeit with some reservations. Alan Thomas, for example, acknowledged the links between Inverloch, Wonthaggi and the wider Bass Coast Shire communities, but suggested 'numeric considerations make it very difficult to maintain Inverloch where it is.' Mark Mulcair likewise suggested there to be few options for increasing Gippsland South's enrolment, and that taking territory from a different part of Bass or Narracan to its north would give the district an awkward shape and potentially encroach on outer suburban Melbourne. The EBC agrees with these points and further suggests that expanding Gippsland South District to take the southern part of Morwell is unwarranted and, if implemented, could potentially deprive these communities of their natural connections with Morwell and Traralgon.

169. Moreover, while linked to Wonthaggi, Inverloch is a major holiday destination, with connections to other coastal communities to the east and inland to Leongatha. Inverloch has little in common with the outer-suburban communities in the north of Bass and, potentially, a greater affinity with the coastal and inland communities of Gippsland South. The boundaries proposed around Inverloch are tight, but deliberately so, separating the town's residential zone from the farming and rural-living areas located beyond. Under this proposal, nearly 5,000 electors in Bass would be transferred to Gippsland South, bringing the latter to less than 1% above quota.

Bass District

170. At 40.97% above quota, Bass District has grown at a very high rate, due primarily to residential growth in its north. There is a need to more evenly balance the established, smaller and more stable communities in Bass with areas of high and rapid growth.

171. Most submitters suggested excising Pakenham from Bass into a current or newly created district. According to The Nationals, removing Pakenham from Bass would prevent the latter from encroaching too much into the urban growth corridor. Island Voice proposed adjusting Bass along similar lines in the north, but also suggested extending the district eastwards to Wilsons Promontory to encourage a focus on coastal protection and to unite communities with similar demographics. Charles Richardson also proposed removing the urban areas from Bass, arguing that, in combination with changes in the west of the district, this would centre Bass more firmly on Western Port. Alan Thomas made similar suggestions to promote an increased focus on Western Port, Phillip Island and Koo Wee Rup, adding that this would also emphasise the South Gippsland Highway as a key transport corridor. In addition, numerous submitters, including most of the political parties, proposed extending Bass District north-east to take part of Narracan District. Most of these submitters used the Princes Highway as the new district boundary, arguing variously that this change was essential to re-balance Bass and neighbouring districts and to minimise flow-on effects.

172. Taking these views into account and considering the numeric requirements, the EBC proposes Bass lose Pakenham and Clyde to another district, while taking the Western Port coastal communities of Warneet, Blind Bight and Tooradin from Hastings District and also Nar Nar Goon, Tynong, Garfield and Bunyip from Narracan District. The EBC agrees with those submitters suggesting this has the potential to re-focus Bass more towards Western Port and potentially enhance its main

transport corridor. The proposed changes would result in Bass being 6.20% under quota and more than able to accommodate future elector growth.

Narracan District

173. The proposed changes to the north of Bass involve the transfer of 5,128 electors from Narracan District. This solves Narracan's higher-than-permitted deviation from the quota and was generally supported in submissions. Numerous submitters proposed adjusting the boundaries in the west of Narracan District to transfer electors to surrounding districts, but submitters differed on what district they should be moved to. Aside from a minor boundary adjustment designed to provide a clearer boundary in Bunyip State Park, the EBC does not consider further changes to Narracan to be necessary and, at 2.49% above quota, the district is well within the accepted tolerance.

Hastings District

174. The expansion of Bass District along the Western Port coast and into Hastings District has flow-on effects. With the loss of Pearcedale and the Western Port coastal communities, Hastings must expand to capture more electors. Many submitters suggested extending Hastings south into Nepean for the same reasons.

175. The EBC supports these proposals for change and proposes transferring 3,701 electors from Nepean to Hastings, up to and including Merricks Beach. As a result of these changes, Hastings District would be brought well within quota and be more focused on the western side of Western Port with its main communities – Somerville, Tyabb, Hastings, Bittern, Crib Point and Balnarring – connected via strong north-south transport links. Indeed, the grid-like pattern of the road network lends itself well to the geography of the proposed district area. The district would also include Somers, Balnarring and Merricks Beach in their entirety, with the proposed boundary adjustment closely resembling that put in place in 2001.

Nepean District

176. Aside from the above boundary adjustment, Nepean District remains unchanged. The loss of 3,701 electors to Hastings District would correct the current deviation of 6.67% to 0.94% above quota. As such, and in the absence of strong arguments for more change, the EBC proposes no further boundary adjustments to Nepean District.

Mornington District

177. On current and projected elector enrolments, there is no pressing need to change the boundaries of Mornington District. However, a small number of submitters proposed to realign its boundary with Hastings District along Peninsula Link or Moorooduc Highway, potentially shifting the focus of the district more towards the coast.

178. Considering the numeric requirements and factors relating to communities of interest and strong boundaries, the EBC determines such change to be unnecessary. Although the number of electors impacted by shifting the boundary with Hastings to the west, as proposed in some submissions, is relatively small, it would be a margin call whether electors in the areas of Tuerong or Moorooduc relate more to Hastings or to Mornington. Finally, the current boundary in Coolart Road is clear and would likely be familiar to electors in the area.

Gembrook District

179. Elector growth and change in the south-east growth corridor presents significant challenges requiring a reconfiguration of districts in this area. Most submitters proposed a district to capture Pakenham and contain the high rate of growth likely to continue. The Australian Greens, for example, argued that Pakenham had become a significant outer-city hub and should, therefore, be united in one district instead of split across multiple state electorates. Many also suggested Pakenham district should replace Gembrook. Some of the submitters proposing a Pakenham district, including Michael Tandora, Liam Morris and Island Voice, suggested it should be urban-focused, confined largely to the residential developments in Officer and Pakenham. The Nationals, the Liberal Party, One Nation and nine individual submitters suggested Pakenham should include rural areas north of the Pakenham locality (though they differed in how far north the district should extend). According to the Liberal Party, the proposed Pakenham district should capture those communities located within Cardinia Shire Council north of the Princes Freeway, including areas of major growth and balanced with established communities, such as Cockatoo, Emerald and Gembrook. A much smaller number of

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submitters proposed the inclusion of areas south of the Freeway, and only a few opted to extend Pakenham district considerably east.

Pakenham district (new)

180. Balancing these views with numeric considerations and communities of interest, the EBC proposes to replace Gembrook District with Pakenham district and to preserve about half of the former's elector population in the new district. Pakenham district would include all of Pakenham and Officer, a large area north of the Princes Freeway up to and including Dewhurst and Pakenham Upper, and south of the freeway to Ballarto Road, including Pakenham South, Rythdale and Officer South. The EBC considers it important to avoid splitting Pakenham itself and appropriate to include Officer, as well as the smaller communities north and south of the freeway, as they likely connect to Pakenham. This would also provide a good district shape and effectively balance high and low growth areas in the one district. At 8.01% below quota, there is enough room for growth to occur.

Monbulk and Evelyn districts

181. Monbulk District is currently sitting under quota at 10.72% below the district average and must expand to gain more electors. As Gembrook District would effectively be abolished to make way for Pakenham district (and for continued growth in the South-Eastern Metropolitan Region), Monbulk District can expand to take a large part of Gembrook District's territory, including the townships of Emerald, Cockatoo and Gembrook. This was the preferred approach in submissions, with some suggesting strong links between Belgrave and Monbulk localities and the more rural townships towards the south-east. Including the townships of Emerald, Cockatoo, Gembrook and surrounds would provide about 10,000 electors, enough to bring Monbulk district within quota.

182. At almost 10% below quota, Evelyn District to the north must also be expanded. Evelyn cannot easily extend north, as Eildon also needs to grow to ensure it remains within the 10% tolerance. The most logical solution would be for Evelyn to gain Montrose from Monbulk District, which would allow it to grow by nearly 10,000 electors. This too was supported in submissions, with some identifying strong links between Montrose and those communities in the south-west of Evelyn District. An alternative solution would be to extend Evelyn District into Croydon District to capture Mooroolbark, which, according to Zaccheus Evangelides, would unite the localities of Lilydale, Mooroolbark and Mount Evelyn. The EBC prefers the former option, boosting Evelyn through the inclusion of Montrose (and consequently leaving a surplus of electors to potentially correct Warrandyte).

183. As such, the EBC proposes extending Evelyn District to include nearly all of the Montrose locality within its boundaries, netting 9,954 electors. Balanced with a loss of electors to Warrandyte, this would result in Evelyn being 2.35% above quota and trending very close to the district average by 2026. Evelyn District would also include a larger share of Mooroolbark and all of Mount Evelyn within its boundaries.

184. Turning back to Monbulk District, the gain of electors from Gembrook District and loss to Evelyn District cancel each other out and the district must further expand to gain the necessary number of electors. Options here are limited. Considering the number of electors in surrounding districts, arguments made in submissions and communities of interest, expanding Monbulk to the west is considered the best option. This approach received a moderate level of support in public submissions. Eight submitters proposed extending Monbulk west into Bayswater District to capture The Basin, five submitters suggested a shift west to take part or all of Ferntree Gully (which is currently split between Ferntree Gully and Rowville districts) and three proposed taking all or part of Kilsyth from Croydon District. (A number of submitters supported more than one of the above options).

185. The EBC does not consider including Kilsyth in Monbulk District to be appropriate, due to its connections north into Croydon, and would prefer instead to unite all of the locality within Croydon District. Therefore, in order to correct Monbulk District, the EBC proposes Monbulk take most of The Basin and part of the Ferntree Gully locality. The EBC considers there to be strong links between The Basin and other communities within the Dandenong Ranges, and notes the point made by one submitter that the locality fits well with other peri-urban localities currently in Monbulk District. The EBC determines that connections between the Ferntree Gully locality and Monbulk are also strong, sharing a connection with the Dandenong Ranges and linked by the Belgrave railway line and Burwood Highway. Finally, the EBC notes the areas impacted were located in Monbulk District before the last redivision. As a result of the proposed changes Monbulk would fall well within quota at only 1% above the district average.

Districts in South-Eastern Metropolitan Region

186. The South-Eastern Metropolitan Region includes districts set against Port Phillip Bay – Mordialloc, Carrum and Frankston – a ring of suburban districts with low numbers of electors, and areas of high growth in the outer south-east. Relative decline is expected to continue in the more established suburbs, while newer suburbs at the urban–rural interface will continue to grow. As such, there is a need to rebalance the region to reinstate approximate equality across districts. Options for creating a new district to accommodate areas of high and sustained growth in the outer suburbs along the south-eastern growth corridor, and for abolishing a district in and around areas of low growth, were explored. The EBC found that the reconfiguration of the South-Eastern Metropolitan Region hinged on where, in both cases, this occurred.

187. Submitters generally accepted the need to create a new district in the outer south-east and to abolish one, or in some instances two, in south-east Melbourne. Various proposals for the new district were presented in public submissions. Suggestions for a new district to the west of Pakenham received widespread support. While the most common suggestion was for such a district to be centred on Berwick, there was significant variation in solutions to uneven growth in the outer reaches of the region. Alan Thomas proposed two new districts within the south-eastern growth corridor (Selandra and Beaconsfield). Darren McSweeney proposed a new district in Lynbrook, while renaming Narre Warren South to Clyde to reflect its reorientation south-east and the proposed inclusion of Clyde and Clyde North. Michael Tandora also proposed Clyde as a new district to capture elector growth in the area. Charles Richardson suggested Cranbourne East as a new district, but also proposed a Berwick district, which – along with a Narre Warren district – would replace Narre Warren North and Narre Warren South districts. The Liberal Party, ALP, One Nation, The Nationals and a number of individual submitters suggested creating a new Berwick district, though with some variation in the name and area covered. The Australian Greens proposed a Beaconsfield district, which included Berwick and Clyde North. The ALP's proposed Berwick district was not presented as an entirely new district, and captured Berwick, Officer, Beaconsfield and Beaconsfield Upper, while their new Pakenham district contained much of the growth expected south of the freeway in Clyde North.

Berwick district (new)

188. Taking the views of submitters into account, as well as communities of interest and the numeric requirements, the EBC proposes the creation of Berwick district, which includes all of Clyde North in the south, Berwick, Gugs Hill and Beaconsfield in the centre and most of Harkaway and Beaconsfield Upper in the north. The district's northern and southern boundaries would align well with neighbouring districts, particularly Pakenham to the east and Narre Warren North to the west. The eastern boundary with Pakenham would mainly follow locality boundaries, including a portion of the Casey–Cardinia LGA boundary and natural features, while its western boundary would use a combination of significant roads, localities and natural features. At 3.83% below quota on current numbers, growing to 6.31% above quota by 2026, the new district would meet the requirements of the EBC Act now and into the future. Moreover, the creation of Berwick district has favourable flow-on effects to districts to the west.

Cranbourne District

189. Cranbourne District has the greatest number of electors per district and is well above the upper threshold. Currently at just over 40% above quota, it must lose about 15,000 electors to bring it within the upper 10% threshold. However, given growth projections in the area, Cranbourne District must actually lose closer to 20,000 electors. The main options presented in submissions to facilitate this were to push Cranbourne southwards, excise areas of high growth in the east of the district, or both. In line with the suggestions made by many submitters, the EBC proposes moving Cranbourne's northern boundary south to Thompsons Road, transferring 17,458 electors to Narre Warren South, and transferring Cranbourne's share of Lyndhurst (4,373 electors) to Carrum. The revised district would have very clear boundaries and would neatly capture the Cranbourne community of interest. Its enrolment would be 3.58% below quota, rising to slightly above average.

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Narre Warren South District

190. While Narre Warren South District is currently comfortably within quota and expected to trend closer towards the district average by 2026, the transfer of nearly 16,000 electors from its share of the Berwick locality to the proposed new Berwick district would require boundary changes to gain an equivalent number of electors from elsewhere. The current boundary between Narre Warren North and Narre Warren South districts clearly demarcates separate localities and, in some areas, different land-use patterns. Moreover, Narre Warren North is under quota and projected to trend below the accepted margin by 2026. Therefore, it is not appropriate for Narre Warren South to take electors from the north. As suggested above, the most logical option, one which received a moderate level of support in submissions, is to extend Narre Warren South District's boundary with Cranbourne District south to Thompsons Road. This option was put forward, albeit with some variations, by the Australian Greens, One Nation, the ALP, the Liberal Party and a few individual submitters. The proposal would result in the district being 7.81% above quota, declining to 4.28% by 2026 – well within accepted margins.

Narre Warren North District

191. Narre Warren North District is currently 7.27% below quota and is expected to decline beyond the 10% tolerance by 2026. There are few options available to gain the required number of electors at this point. A handful of submissions proposed expanding Narre Warren North to take Endeavour Hills. However, some submitters suggested greater levels of change, such as expanding the district east, south or both.

192. Taking these views into account and prioritising the least amount of change necessary to correct Narre Warren North and surrounding districts, the EBC proposes expanding the district west and north, taking Endeavour Hills from Dandenong District and uniting Lysterfield South within its boundaries. This would result in an additional 6,711 electors (6,005 from Dandenong and 706 from Rowville), bringing it well within quota at 6.53% above the district average. The proposed changes maintain Narre Warren North District's southern, eastern and most of its northern boundaries and represent a minimal change approach.

Rowville District

193. At 18.01% below quota, Rowville District requires a large addition of electors to bring it within the 10% tolerance. Most submitters proposed adjusting the boundaries north to gain electors. The Liberal Party proposed expanding Rowville north to include electors from Ferntree Gully and Bayswater districts, renaming the district Scoresby to reflect its changed northerly focus. The most common approach submitted was to expand Rowville north, taking territory from Ferntree Gully District. A few submitters argued this would allow Rowville to retain strong boundaries in the east, south and west. The EBC considers this to be the most appropriate option and proposes to adjust Rowville's northern boundaries to High Street Road and Burwood Highway, resulting in a gain of 14,830 electors from Ferntree Gully District. Aside from minor boundary adjustments with Dandenong and Narre Warren North districts in the south and Monbulk District in the east, no further changes are proposed. This would allow Rowville District to maintain its strong eastern and western boundaries and, at 6.55% above the average, to be well within quota.

Dandenong and Keysborough districts

194. Dandenong District's enrolment is 11.12% below the average and, with the loss of Endeavour Hills to Narre Warren North District, the district needs to expand considerably to gain the required numbers of electors. The options available for Dandenong were dependent on where in the south-east a district would be abolished. The two districts considered for abolition in this region were Clarinda and Keysborough, although some submitters suggested abolishing Mulgrave District.

195. Abolishing Clarinda District and re-distributing electors to surrounding districts in the region – Mulgrave, Keysborough and Mordialloc, and Oakleigh in the Southern Metropolitan Region – would help to restore the under-quota districts back to approximate equality. However, under this proposal Keysborough would be mostly maintained, requiring Dandenong District to take a large portion of Mulgrave. This would have flow-on effects, and Mulgrave District would need to expand extensively west towards and including Clayton and part of Oakleigh District, far from the Mulgrave locality. In turn, Mordialloc would potentially grow to its north, capturing Heatherton and resulting in an unnecessarily odd shape. The flow-on effects for the Southern Metropolitan Region, particularly Oakleigh District, would likewise be unpalatable. Moreover, significantly more electors would be impacted than in the second option.

196. The EBC has decided for the other option, to abolish Keysborough District, as this would allow for a more effective re-distribution of electors to surrounding districts, including Dandenong, Clarinda, Mulgrave and Mordialloc, and also provide an opportunity for improved boundaries throughout much of the region. The EBC considers this option would allow Dandenong District to include 14,373 electors from the Keysborough and Noble Park localities, using Heatherton, Corrigan and Chapel Roads and the Dandenong Bypass as clear boundaries. The proposed boundary changes would allow the core of Dandenong District to be maintained, bringing the district well within quota at 3.55% above the average while not impinging on Mulgrave District, which is well below quota.

Mulgrave District

197. Currently 15.99% below the average, Mulgrave District must expand to gain electors. Rather than maintaining the district, four submitters proposed abolishing Mulgrave and distributing its electors to surrounding districts. According to One Nation, abolishing Mulgrave would provide an opportunity to better align neighbouring districts with the Monash and Dandenong LGA boundaries. Ben Mullin was of a similar view, but also suggested that Mulgrave District includes suburbs with few common interests and removing it would allow better use of the Monash Freeway as a strong district boundary. However, most submitters proposed maintaining Mulgrave but with adjusted boundaries. Submitters variously proposed the expansion of Mulgrave District in nearly all directions which, in some instances, reorientated it away from the Mulgrave locality. Hence, some submitters suggested renaming the district Springvale or Wheelers Hill.

198. The EBC maintains that abolishing Mulgrave District is unnecessary and would likely have detrimental effects on surrounding districts. In the EBC's proposal, Mulgrave District would gain the necessary number of electors to bring it comfortably within the 10% tolerance from Clarinda (5,920), Keysborough (3,024), Dandenong (2,057) and Oakleigh (576). Although it would shed about 4,500 electors in the north, the Mulgrave locality would be retained as the centre-point of the district and, at 3.18% below quota, would remain comfortably within the 10% threshold. The overall result would be an expanded district on three sides, a more compact district shape and, because all of Mulgrave and Springvale are united, potentially clearer communities of interest.

Clarinda District

199. As Clarinda District is proposed to be retained, it must grow to stay within the 10% tolerance over the short-to-medium term. Currently at 8.20% below quota and expected to be 11.64% below quota by 2026, the district needs to gain a moderate number of electors. Clarinda is impacted by the proposed abolition of Keysborough and the relative decline of elector numbers in surrounding districts. The abolition of Keysborough would enable the district to shift south, gaining electors from Keysborough and Mordialloc districts, while providing enough electors to correct Mulgrave District, and also Oakleigh and Bentleigh districts in the Southern Metropolitan Region.

200. The proposal to shift Clarinda south – to gain electors variously from Dingley Village, Springvale South and surrounds – received a moderate level of support in submissions. Noting these views, as well as the limits imposed on its expansion north or east, the EBC proposes adjusting the district's boundaries as follows: the southern boundary would consist of Lower Dandenong Road and a small section of the Dandenong Bypass; the eastern boundary with Dandenong would run along Chapel Street and Corrigan Road; the boundary with Mulgrave would run east-west on Heatherton Road, then north-south along Westall Road and Rayhur Street; the northern boundary would be moved south to Centre Road and the western boundary would run north-south on Warrigal Road, east-west along Centre Dandenong Road and north-south along the Nepean Highway. This would add all of Springvale South, Dingley Village and Moorabbin Airport, plus parts of Keysborough, Noble Park, Cheltenham and Mentone to the south of Clarinda District, while removing part of Clayton, Oakleigh South and Bentleigh East in the north. As a result, Clarinda District would be almost exactly at quota, but expected to decline to 6.72% below average by 2026.

Mordialloc District

201. Although it does not require major change, Mordialloc District would benefit from the abolition of Keysborough District. While quite a few submitters left Mordialloc unchanged, some proposed drastic changes. Alan Thomas suggested expanding Mordialloc northwards to include large numbers of electors from Clarinda and Keysborough and transferring electors south of Mordialloc Creek to Carrum District, suggesting this would allow Mordialloc to fall within the Kingston LGA. In the ALP's

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submission, Mordialloc would expand north to take a large piece of territory from the abolished Sandringham District, which would allow the redistribution of electors to Keysborough and Clarinda. Other submitters proposed expanding Mordialloc east, providing it options to gain electors in localities like Braeside and Waterways, which – one submitter argued – were relatively isolated by parklands and watercourses and tended to look more towards the coastal suburbs. With the proposed abolition of Keysborough District and adjustments to surrounding districts, the EBC identifies an opportunity to improve Mordialloc District's deviation from quota, its boundaries and general shape and communities of interest.

202. The EBC proposes Mordialloc District be expanded east to gain about 10,000 electors in Braeside, Waterways and most of the Keysborough locality, offsetting its losses to Clarinda District in the north. This would greatly improve the shape of Mordialloc District, while also bringing in the relatively isolated Waterways locality where community links are potentially strongest. Importantly, the communities facing Port Phillip Bay would be maintained. The proposed changes would result in Mordialloc moving to 2.23% above quota, declining to -1.06% by 2026.

Frankston District

203. Neither Frankston nor Carrum District would be impacted by the abolition of Keysborough and can be considered in relative isolation from the other districts in this region.

204. Frankston District is currently at 7.84% below quota and requires a slight boundary adjustment to bring elector numbers closer to the average. This can be achieved with minimal disruption to electors. However, some submitters proposed more extensive changes to Frankston, largely on community of interest grounds. Frankston City Council suggested including the suburbs of Langwarrin and Langwarrin South in Frankston District or Carrum District and to unite them within the council area. They argued that both suburbs share common characteristics with those to the north and west, including Skye, Carrum Downs and Frankston, and connect with Frankston, Carrum and Cranbourne districts more than with Hastings District. The Council also suggested that, by including Langwarrin and Langwarrin South in the South-Eastern Metropolitan Region, the lower-than-average elector numbers for the whole region would be addressed. A number of other submitters put forward similar arguments and options. However, the EBC does not agree that such change would be beneficial, as it would disrupt a greater number of electors than necessary.

205. As such, the EBC proposes expanding Frankston District north to Seaford Road, to gain 4,155 electors from Carrum and bring it well within plus-or-minus 10% of the district average.

Carrum District

206. Carrum District does not require major change, as it is currently within the accepted tolerance at 3.02% above the district average. However, the loss of electors to Frankston would require some expansion by Carrum District.

207. Nonetheless, some submitters put forward far-reaching changes. The Liberal Party, for example, proposed a new district in Skye centred on the communities west of Cranbourne, with the result that Carrum District would lose all of the territory west of Eastlink and Peninsula Link but would gain Aspendale Gardens, Edithvale, Chelsea, Chelsea Heights and the remaining part of Bangholme. Alan Thomas also proposed a new Skye district, with the effect that Carrum would be reorientated west and north. One Nation adjusted Carrum's boundaries south to gain territory in the north of Frankston, while it would lose some territory to Mordialloc and Dandenong districts. The party proposed this as a flow-on effect of population growth in Bass and Cranbourne and suggested renaming the district Carrum Downs. Along with eight other submitters, Charles Richardson proposed realigning the northern boundary of Carrum District to the Greater Dandenong–Frankston LGA boundary, as well as expanding the district north to include electors from Mordialloc, while contracting it in the south to give a large part of Seaford to Frankston.

208. Given Carrum District is currently well within quota and is projected to remain so to 2026, the EBC proposes relatively minor boundary adjustments to compensate for the loss of electors to Frankston. It is proposed that Carrum District gains the remaining share of Lyndhurst from Cranbourne, which includes 4,373 electors, to bring Carrum to 3.47% above quota. This proposal would unite all of Lyndhurst in the one district and help keep Cranbourne within quota.

Districts in Eastern Metropolitan Region

209. The Eastern Metropolitan Region spans established suburbs and urban centres in the west, more recent suburban developments and commercial centres further east, plus a large section of Melbourne's northern green wedge. Natural features and landmarks in the region, like the Yarra River and Eastern Freeway, provide strong district boundaries and help define communities of interest in some areas. The Eastern Metropolitan Region is the only region currently below 10% of the average number of electors per region. Six districts are below the 10% threshold, with a further four districts projected to be so by 2026. Ivanhoe is the only district expected to remain within plus-or-minus 10% of the district average. As such, significant boundary adjustments to districts within the region are required, including the possible abolition of one, or even two, districts.

Ivanhoe District

210. Currently sitting at 2.15% below quota and expected to remain relatively steady, there is no urgent need to correct Ivanhoe District. Indeed, few submitters proposed altering the district's boundaries. The proposal put forward by the EBC – to transfer 1,058 electors in Macleod to Bundoora – is mainly to ensure Bundoora District stays within the accepted margin. The EBC proposes the Ivanhoe–Bundoora boundary shift marginally to run along the Hurstbridge railway line between Macleod station and Wattle Drive. Macleod is split almost in half by the railway line and the EBC considers the section of the suburb impacted likely connects more to Bundoora than to the main focal points of the district – Ivanhoe or Heidelberg. This proposal would bring Ivanhoe District to 4.33% below quota.

Eltham District

211. Eltham District is 8.06% below the district average and will more than likely move beyond the 10% tolerance in the short-to-medium term. It must, therefore, gain electors to remain within legislated limits.

212. However, there are few options to expand Eltham; the districts to its east, south and west cannot afford to lose electors, and the EBC is reluctant to cross the Yarra and Plenty River boundaries. This leaves the north as the most appropriate direction for expansion. This option would also provide the opportunity to help correct Yan Yean, which is well over-quota. Many submitters proposed extending Eltham District north to capture all or part of Diamond Creek, highlighting the strong links between the Eltham and Diamond Creek communities. Other submitters proposed expanding Eltham District further north beyond Diamond Creek to capture a greater share of the Nillumbik Shire LGA. Numeric considerations would not permit all of the Diamond Creek locality to be contained within Eltham, particularly not the areas north of the Creek and the Hurstbridge railway line, which are expected to see high rates of growth. Including these areas in Eltham District would likely result in Yan Yean moving below the -10% threshold, while Eltham could potentially grow beyond the upper limit. Moreover, the geography north of Diamond Creek Road and the Creek itself does not lend itself to clear or effective boundaries.

213. The EBC therefore proposes to extend Eltham District to contain a greater part of Diamond Creek, using mostly main roads and natural features as boundaries. This would bring Eltham District to 1.38% above the district average.

Bulleen District

214. Bulleen District is presently within quota, at 7.42% below the district average, but will decline below the lower limit by 2026. There are few options to extend Bulleen to capture the number of electors it requires.

215. Like other districts in the region, Bulleen cannot easily gain electors from districts already under or close to the 10% threshold. Much the same as Ivanhoe and Eltham districts, there are natural barriers – in this case the Yarra River and Koonung Creek – which the EBC is reluctant to cross. Although a small number of submitters did suggest extending Bulleen north across the Yarra River into Eltham and south across Koonung Creek into Kew District (or both), the preferred option in public submissions was to extend Bulleen District east to gain part of Doncaster East from Warrandyte. Some of these submitters proposed extending the Wetherby and Victoria roads boundary east to Blackburn Road, effectively splitting Doncaster East in half, but also allowing Warrandyte District to gain part of Templestowe from Bulleen. Two submitters extended the Wetherby Road boundary as far as Leeds Road to then run east-west along Doncaster

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Road and then to Blackburn Road. Three submitters suggested Bulleen should be extended east to Blackburn Road, but only as far as Doncaster Road. A further three preferred the next main road north, George Street.

216. The EBC is convinced that extending Bulleen east, as opposed to north or south, is the most appropriate course of action. As submissions demonstrate, the grid-like structure of the area provides various opportunities for extending Bulleen District in this direction using clear boundaries.

217. The EBC proposes shifting the boundary south from King Street to George Street to include 2,394 electors from Warrandyte and avoid splitting Doncaster East to the extent proposed in most submissions. However, this change does not provide Bulleen District with enough electors to keep it safely within tolerance over the medium term. Therefore, the EBC proposes that a further 2,933 electors bounded by Blackburn Road, Mullum Mullum Creek and Reynolds Road to the north of the district be transferred from Warrandyte District. While this change was only proposed by one submitter – the ALP – it is the EBC's preferred option, as it makes greater use of a natural boundary and includes a portion of electors with good connections and more commonalities west into Bulleen than east into Warrandyte.

Warrandyte District

218. Warrandyte District is well under quota at 10.69% below the district average and, with the proposed loss of electors to Bulleen District, must be extended. The options canvassed in public submissions included: extending Warrandyte District east to take part of Chirnside Park, and/or unite Wonga Park in the district; expanding south and south-east into Croydon and Ringwood districts; shifting the district west to take part of Templestowe from Bulleen; and shifting the district north into Eildon District.

219. Proposing to transfer Ringwood North and part of Ringwood to Warrandyte District, the Liberal Party suggested these areas 'share significant connectivity and communities of interest with the surrounding areas in Park Orchards and Warranwood.' One Nation proposed that extending Warrandyte into Ringwood and losing Warranwood to Croydon would align the district with the boundaries of the relevant LGAs. Mark Mulcair argued that extending Warrandyte to gain Ringwood North, which is currently shared between Ringwood and Croydon districts, is a logical expansion as the suburban area would fit well with Warrandyte and this would not impact the Ringwood CBD. Alan Thomas proposed transferring Croydon Hills and Croydon North to Warrandyte as part of a re-modelled Ringwood District and argued that this ensured Warrandyte gained enough elector numbers and provided better boundaries. Two submitters proposed the abolition of Warrandyte, with its electors to be distributed to surrounding districts.

220. Balancing these views along with the geography and communities of the district area, the EBC proposes the following: extend Warrandyte east to gain 4,091 electors in Chirnside Park from Evelyn District, south-east to gain 4,241 electors from a part of Ringwood North and the remaining share of Park Orchards from Croydon District, and south to include 4,853 electors also in Ringwood North from Ringwood District. These changes would more than compensate for the loss of electors to Bulleen District and would bring Warrandyte well within quota at 5.47% above the district average, but with enough room to accommodate the district's projected rate of decline. The EBC also considers it appropriate to retain Warrandyte North within the district, which was supported by most submitters. Although Warrandyte North is north of the Yarra River, the community ties of Warrandyte North tend to face south towards the locality of Warrandyte and surrounds.

Ferntree Gully District

221. Proposed changes to the remaining districts in the Eastern Metropolitan Region depended on which district/s would be abolished in the region. In determining this, the EBC considered multiple factors, including the degree districts had declined below the accepted threshold; the presence of strong natural boundaries and landmarks, particularly where these demarcated communities or had been maintained over time; communities of interest; and the flow-on effects to surrounding districts. The EBC considered various options for abolishing districts, but some were more aligned to the redivision principles than others. Ultimately, the EBC decided to abolish Ferntree Gully District, which would help correct elector numbers in the line of districts from Croydon to Rowville, as well as adjacent districts in the Eastern Victoria Region.

222. The EBC also decided to abolish Mount Waverley and Forest Hill districts, to be replaced with Glen Waverley district, which would allow a more even distribution of electors to surrounding districts. As such, the region would effectively lose two districts. Most submitters acknowledged this was required to bring all districts within the region to approximate equality.

223. At 14.18% under quota, Ferntree Gully District is well outside the 10% tolerance and is expected to continue to decline in coming years. Its communities of interest, located either side of the district's spine Burwood Highway – Wantirna, Wantirna North, Knoxfield, Ferntree Gully and Upper Ferntree Gully – would be easily absorbed into surrounding districts where community ties and communication links are considered strong. Moreover, two districts, excepting some areas connected to the Dandenong Ranges, would be contained within the area covered by the Knox LGA. This would mean the northern, southern and western boundaries of the LGA would correspond with the proposed district boundaries in the area. Significantly, the strong Dandenong Creek boundary would be maintained, limiting the flow-on effects to districts further west. The abolition of Ferntree Gully would also allow the boundaries of Ringwood, Croydon and Bayswater districts to shift south to gain the required number of electors, minimising the impact on electors overall. Eleven submitters (the highest for any district proposed to be abolished) raised many of the above points in support of removing Ferntree Gully.

224. For these reasons, the EBC proposes abolishing Ferntree Gully District and distributing its electors to the surrounding Bayswater and Rowville districts.

Bayswater District

225. Bayswater District is close to the permitted threshold and will likely trend beyond 10% in the short-to-medium term. Bayswater needs to expand to gain more electors and to compensate for the loss of electors likely to occur in the north of the district.

226. While some submitters suggested Bayswater should be abolished, others proposed significant boundary adjustments shifting the focus of the district altogether. For example, the Liberal Party proposed Bayswater as one of two districts that needed to be abolished in the region because its population could be easily transferred to other districts. On the other hand, the ALP, Michael Tandora and Ben Mullin variously reorientated Bayswater towards the south and east, renaming it Boronia to reflect its new focus and loss of territory in the west.

227. Balancing the arguments presented in submissions alongside numeric requirements, communities of interest and flow-on effects, the EBC proposes the retention of Bayswater District. The abolition of Ferntree Gully District would provide Bayswater with nearly half the elector numbers (21,680) it needs to achieve and maintain approximate equality. This would result in district boundaries shifting south, adjusted to the Dandenong Creek-Knox LGA boundary in the north and High Street and Burwood Highway in the south. A small section of Boronia and all of The Basin would be transferred to Monbulk District, due mainly to numeric considerations. This would bring the district to 0.42% below quota and well within the legislated limits. The Bayswater locality would remain united within the district boundaries and, therefore, the EBC proposes no change to its name.

Croydon District

228. Croydon District is currently 10.44% below quota and needs to expand to gain electors. Three submitters proposed abolishing Croydon, arguing variously that this would allow a more effective redistribution of electors to surrounding districts and the use of more effective boundaries. The Australian Greens suggested removing Croydon District would allow the urban hubs of Ringwood and Croydon, united via strong transport links, to be in the same district. Other proposed options for adjusting the boundaries of Croydon included expanding the district east into Monbulk or Evelyn – mainly on the basis of numeric requirements – and extending it west, mainly because of the district's links with Ringwood. In relation to the former option, Alan Thomas reorientated Croydon east and northwards, proposing to rename it Mooroolbark. However, most submitters supported expanding Croydon District south, albeit to varying degrees. For some submitters, the southward expansion arose as a result of abolishing Ferntree Gully District. Two individual submitters proposed expanding Croydon to the south, while losing electors in the north to Evelyn District. For one submitter, this was 'to eliminate the split of Mooroolbark that caused objections last [redivision]'.

Proposed Victorian Electoral Boundaries

229. The EBC is of the view that the suggestions put forward for the northern part of the region and for Ringwood District, along with lower-than-average voter numbers in Evelyn and Monbulk, prevent Croydon from expanding in these directions. A southward extension is, therefore, the best option. The EBC proposes adjusting the district's boundaries, which currently run along major roads and a locality boundary, to Dandenong Creek – coincident with the northern boundary of the Knox LGA. This would impact 8,434 electors transferred from Bayswater District to Croydon. Additional transfers of 3,649 electors from Monbulk, uniting the Kilsyth locality in Croydon and 986 electors from Ringwood, similarly uniting Croydon South, are also proposed. This would bring Croydon District within the permitted tolerance at 7.74% above the average, leaving enough room for the expected decline in elector numbers, and uniting two prominent localities within its boundaries.

Forest Hill and Mount Waverley districts

230. Turning to the second district proposed to be abolished, which impacts the remaining four districts of the Eastern Metropolitan Region, the EBC considered the following: current and projected elector numbers, district boundaries, communities of interest and the flow-on effects of proposed boundary adjustments.

231. At 18.39% and 19.58% below quota respectively, Forest Hill and Mount Waverley have the lowest number of electors of all the state districts. Given that all surrounding districts are also below threshold (or projected to be under in the short-to-medium term), there are few options available for either district to gain the number of electors required without instigating significant and potentially detrimental flow-on effects elsewhere.

232. While the boundaries of both districts are currently clear and effective, there are enough landmarks, major roads and natural features in the area to find alternatives. Significantly, the EBC considered it important to maintain the Yarra River, Dandenong Creek, the Monash Freeway and, in the Southern Metropolitan Region, Koonung Creek as strong district and region boundaries. Communities of interest – as they relate to factors like the movement of electors due to boundary changes, the characteristics of suburbs and commercial centres – were also explored.

233. The EBC considered abolition of Forest Hill and Mount Waverley districts to involve a minimal level of change compared with alternative options; division of suburbs, commercial centres or urban hubs would also be minimised under this proposal. Furthermore, many submitters proposed abolishing Mount Waverley and Forest Hill districts and creating a Glen Waverley district. Outside the Eastern Metropolitan Region, the flow-on effects for the Southern Metropolitan Region – particularly for Kew, Hawthorn and Burwood districts – would likely be beneficial, giving all three favourable opportunities for the required growth in elector numbers. The EBC determined that, on balance, this was the most appropriate approach to addressing the numeric requirements in this part of the Eastern Metropolitan Region.

Ringwood District

234. At 12.87% below quota, Ringwood District must expand to gain electors and compensate for the loss of electors to Warrandyte in the north. Only one submitter proposed to abolish Ringwood, though most suggested significant boundary changes. Both the ALP and Liberal Party, for example, adjusted the boundaries extensively, precipitating a name change to Mitcham to reflect its change in focus. Similarly, Darren McSweeney's suggestion to push Ringwood south and west resulted in Heatherdale as the proposed new name.

235. Abolishing Forest Hill District would allow Ringwood to gain 2,742 electors as the boundary shifts to the much clearer and more familiar Canterbury Road. In addition, the western boundary with Box Hill would be adjusted to Blackburn and Surrey Roads, gaining 5,324 electors. Ringwood would gain most of the electors it requires (7,531) by moving the boundary with Bayswater south to the Dandenong Creek–Knox LGA boundary (a positive flow-on effect of the proposal to abolish Ferntree Gully and push Bayswater District south).

236. As a result of these changes, Ringwood would be lifted to within quota and be expected to remain so beyond 2026. Moreover, the boundaries and district shape of Ringwood would be improved, and the commercial centre would stay united within the district.

Box Hill District

237. Box Hill District is close to the minimum threshold at 8.91% below the district average and will likely trend beyond this by 2026. The options for its expansion are limited to the east and south.

238. Expanding west would remove electors from Kew, which is also currently close to the minimum threshold. Only two submitters proposed this approach, one of whom united Kew and Hawthorn districts; this would also allow the expansion of Box Hill to the west. Extending Box Hill to the north would cross Koonung Creek, which forms a clear and solid boundary, and no submitter proposed making this change.

239. With Ringwood District extending west to gain electors from Box Hill, the most appropriate option would be to adjust Box Hill District's boundaries southwards. This was the preference in submissions. Nine submitters proposed expanding Box Hill District south, five of whom also proposed abolishing Mount Waverley and Forest Hill districts and creating Glen Waverley district. A further two submitters proposed abolishing Burwood District as another way to facilitate Box Hill's expansion south. The proposal to extend Box Hill District south was also considered in relation to communities of interest. Mark Mulcair, for example, argued the suggested change would potentially unite all of Box Hill South in the district, include a greater share of the Whitehorse LGA within its boundaries, and maintain the locality of Box Hill as central. Furthermore, such changes would also allow the district to better align with the Whitehorse LGA boundary in the west and make use of clearer district boundaries in the east. This would, in turn, permit surrounding districts – Kew, Hawthorn and Ringwood – to expand to address their lower-than-average elector numbers.

240. The EBC proposes maintaining the district's northern boundary following Koonung Creek and the Eastern Freeway, while adjusting its western boundary to Winfield, Belmore and Union roads and its eastern boundary to Surrey and Blackburn roads. This results in a total loss of 13,044 electors, transferred to Kew (5,701), Ringwood (5,324) and Hawthorn (2,019); while adjusting the district's southern boundary to Burwood Highway results in a gain of nearly 20,000 electors from Burwood (12,117) and Forest Hill (7,371). These changes would bring Box Hill District well within quota at 4.34% above the district average. It would also provide a more compact district shape. However, the EBC acknowledges that a potential drawback of the proposal to adjust Box Hill's southern boundary to Burwood Highway is that it splits the Burwood locality and nearby activity centres. (This is discussed in the following section).

Glen Waverley district (new)

241. The proposal to create a Glen Waverley district received a moderate level of support in submissions. Nine submitters supported the proposal, six of whom suggested abolishing Forest Hill and Mount Waverley districts to create the new district. Strong arguments were presented in support of the proposal. The Australian Greens stated: 'Being the end of the train line and a local community hub with a high rate of commercial and residential development, it makes sense to bring Glen Waverley together as one electorate with a distinct identity.' Others identified the focal point of the Glen Waverley commercial centre, shared interests between Glen Waverley, Wheelers Hill and Vermont, and strong north-south transport links, particularly Springvale Road.

242. For these reasons, the EBC proposes the creation of Glen Waverley district, comprising mainly electors in Forest Hill (27,205) and Mount Waverley (19,676) districts, but also Mulgrave District (4,522). The EBC considers the proposed district boundaries to be particularly strong and mostly continuous, running along Canterbury Road in the north, a small portion of Eastlink and then Dandenong Creek in the east, the Monash Freeway and Ferntree Gully Road in the south and Blackburn Road in the west. This would give the district a solid shape. While it splits some localities, such as Wheelers Hill in the south and, to a lesser extent, Vermont and Forest Hill in the north, it unites Vermont South and Glen Waverley (except for a small portion split by the Monash Freeway). The Glen Waverley locality would provide the majority of electors, hence the proposed district name.

Proposed Victorian Electoral Boundaries

Districts in Southern Metropolitan Region

243. The Southern Metropolitan Region includes the longstanding districts of Kew and Hawthorn east of the Melbourne CBD, the Port of Melbourne and Albert Park areas, inner-city suburbs, well-established suburbs further east and key locations along Port Phillip Bay, including St Kilda, Brighton and Sandringham. Overall, the region has a relatively stable elector population with only three districts below the accepted tolerance. However, enrolments for an additional two districts are projected to be below 10% of the average by 2026. Compared with other regions, relatively minor boundary adjustments will be required and there is no need to create or abolish districts. Nonetheless, the region would benefit significantly from the proposals to abolish particular districts in the Eastern and South-Eastern Metropolitan regions.

Kew and Hawthorn districts

244. The districts of Kew and Hawthorn, respectively at 8.95% and 6.95% below quota, are currently within the accepted tolerance. However, Kew is expected to deviate beyond the accepted margin in the short-to-medium term, while Hawthorn will trend very close over the same period. Both require small gains in electors and, thus, relatively minor boundary adjustments.

245. The options for gaining more electors in each case are limited by geography and the current enrolment deviations of surrounding districts. Both Kew and Hawthorn are hemmed in by natural boundaries – the Yarra River to the north and Gardiners Creek to the south – and the current boundary between the two is strong and easily identifiable. The proposal to unite Kew and Hawthorn in one district, although proposed in a few submissions, is not supported by the EBC. Both Kew and Hawthorn are well-established districts with strong identities.

246. Given the circumstances, adjusting the eastern boundaries of each district is considered the best solution. Kew would gain electors to the east as a result of the boundary adjustments made to Box Hill District in the Eastern Metropolitan Region. The EBC proposes adjusting the boundary with Box Hill to Union Road, where it would gain 5,701 electors in the suburbs of Balwyn and Surrey Hills, bringing it well within quota at 2.78% above the district average. This would unite nearly all of Balwyn (currently split in half) in the Kew District.

247. Hawthorn's eastern boundary would also move east, from Highfield Road to Warrigal Road, gaining 6,934 electors from Burwood and uniting all of Camberwell in the one district. Warrigal Road is a stronger boundary than Highfield Road and coincident with the Boroondara–Whitehorse LGA boundary. Additionally, a minor adjustment to the boundary with Box Hill, moving it from Canterbury Road to Mont Albert Road, would net 2,019 electors from portions of Canterbury and Surrey Hills. These changes, in turn, would allow Hawthorn to shed some electors in Glen Iris to Burwood District, bringing it comfortably within quota at 1.91% above the district average.

Burwood District

248. Burwood District is currently below the accepted threshold, at 10.42% under quota, and needs to expand to gain more electors. Some submitters proposed abolishing the district, one of whom argued this would allow Kew and Hawthorn to expand to the east. The EBC did not consider abolishing Burwood District as a viable option but, like most submitters, recognised that major changes would be required as a result of the proposed changes in the Eastern Metropolitan Region, particularly the abolition of Forest Hill and Mount Waverley districts, the creation of Glen Waverley and the expansion of Box Hill District to the south to include much of the suburb of Burwood.

249. Indeed, the current Burwood District supplies less than half the total electors in the district as proposed. The electors gained from Mount Waverley (19,429), Hawthorn (4,646) and Forest Hill (2,363) would alter the composition of Burwood District considerably. As such, the EBC proposes to change Burwood's name to **Ashwood** after the suburb in the centre of the proposed district, noting that this was also suggested by a submitter.

250. Despite the scale of change and the disruption to electors, the EBC determines that the proposed boundaries are strong and easily identifiable, particularly Burwood Highway, Blackburn Road and the Monash Freeway. Furthermore, gaining electors from Hawthorn would reduce the degree to which Glen Iris is split between districts; the EBC notes that this was a priority for the ALP. The EBC does not agree with the

few submitters proposing to unite all of Glen Iris in Burwood, as this would entail crossing the Monash Freeway, which provides a strong boundary with Malvern District. The proposed changes would bring Ashwood district to 4.77% above the district average, projected to decline to 0.64% below average by 2026.

Albert Park District

251. Albert Park District is well within the 10% tolerance but is projected to grow to almost 8% above quota by 2026. Minor changes would be required to ensure Albert Park remains within tolerance by 2026. The Australian Greens proposed to transfer Docklands to Albert Park, using the railway line rather than the Yarra River to separate Melbourne and Albert Park districts. They argued that Docklands has much in common with Southbank and that this will become more so as the Fisherman's Bend development proceeds. Polly Morgan made a similar argument to include Docklands in Albert Park, suggesting the area has more in common with Southbank than it does with Kensington, North Melbourne or Carlton. One Nation, on the other hand, proposed transferring South Wharf and much of Southbank to Melbourne and, to compensate for these losses, expanding Albert Park east to take most of South Yarra. Charles Richardson proposed extending Albert Park District east to Punt Road, giving it Prahran's share of the Melbourne LGA, arguing this would provide a more compact district shape and appropriately place the St Kilda Road precinct in the same district as South Melbourne and Southbank.

252. Noting these views, the EBC proposes extending Albert Park east to Punt Road, running south to High Street and east to Lorne Street, where it meets the current boundary of Queens Road. This change would reduce the split of the Melbourne LGA across districts and transfer part of South Yarra along with the parklands containing the Botanic Gardens, Shrine of Remembrance and Queen Victoria Gardens to Albert Park District. The EBC considers Punt Road to provide a clear boundary; it forms part of the Stonnington–Melbourne LGA boundary and was also proposed in numerous submissions. This change would result in the transfer of 7,728 electors from Prahran to Albert Park, offset by Prahran District gaining electors in St Kilda, bringing Albert Park to 4.43% below quota.

Prahran District

253. Prahran District is currently 3.21% above quota and expected to remain well within tolerance by 2026. However, the loss of electors to Albert Park District requires a degree of change to the district. One Nation proposed shifting Prahran District south to unite the Prahran and St Kilda communities in the one district. Charles Richardson and Mark Mulcair also proposed uniting St Kilda in the Prahran District. Polly Morgan suggested adjusting the district's southern boundary to Carlisle Street, as this was thought to be a more 'natural boundary' than Inkerman Street. Mark Mulcair proposed uniting all of Balaclava in Prahran, arguing this would provide a clearer divide between the 'inner city' and 'suburban' areas in this part of Melbourne.

254. Considering these views alongside the numeric requirements, future growth and communities of interest, the EBC proposes extending Prahran District to include all of St Kilda and St Kilda West. This would result in the transfer of 11,528 electors from Albert Park to Prahran, balancing the loss of electors to Albert Park and providing a surplus of electors to correct Malvern and Caulfield districts. Most importantly, it would unite all of St Kilda in one district and result in Prahran being well within quota at 1.10% below the average.

Malvern District

255. Currently 10.52% below quota, Malvern District must expand to gain electors. With Prahran District's proposed growth in the south (to gain all of St Kilda and St Kilda East), it could easily shed electors to Malvern. Most submitters proposed uniting all of Toorak in Malvern District, largely on the grounds that electors in the area relate more to communities in Malvern than they do with those in Prahran. Some also proposed running the boundary with Prahran further along Williams Road, effectively transferring part of Armadale to Malvern. Charles Richardson suggested that this would then allow Malvern to shed Glen Iris south of the Monash Freeway, reuniting it in Burwood District.

256. The EBC agrees with suggestions proposing to transfer Prahran's share of Toorak to Malvern, but considers additional adjustments to the district unnecessary. The proposed changes provide a clearer boundary in Williams Road, while the transfer of 3,454 electors from Prahran District would bring Malvern comfortably within quota at 3.42% below the district average. All other boundaries of Malvern District would remain unchanged.

Proposed Victorian Electoral Boundaries

Caulfield and Brighton districts

257. At 6.09% and 6.10% below the average respectively, Caulfield and Brighton require minor changes to ensure both remain within quota now and into the future. Six submitters proposed expanding Caulfield to the east, in most cases as far as Murrumbeena Road. One of these submitters argued that this would allow all of Carnegie to be united in Caulfield, while another identified the same adjustment as a flow-on effect from changes proposed elsewhere in Prahran District. Other submissions proposed far-reaching changes. The ALP suggested expanding Caulfield west to take Elwood, while contracting in the east to Bamba Road. The Australian Greens proposed redistributing electors in Caulfield to help create two new districts – Elsternwick and Carnegie – arguing this would accommodate elector growth and change in the area and better reflect communities of interests. Polly Morgan made a similar suggestion, but preferred Elwood over Elsternwick as the name of the new district.

258. The EBC determines that major changes to Caulfield District are not essential. The current boundaries are relatively strong – comprising major roads and corresponding in some places with LGA boundaries – and few localities in the district are split. For these reasons, the EBC proposes a slight adjustment to the district's boundaries with Prahran, whereby Caulfield would gain 3,244 electors in part of St Kilda East from Prahran, which would also help offset Prahran's gain in St Kilda. The EBC notes that two submitters – Alan Thomas and the Liberal Party – proposed similar boundary adjustments to Caulfield. With this change, the district would move much closer to quota at 1.07% below the district average. The EBC is satisfied the proposed boundaries are clear and easily identifiable.

259. Regarding Brighton District, the preferred option in public submissions was to extend it south into Sandringham, allowing it to gain electors by taking the remaining share of Hampton and, in some cases, parts of the Sandringham or Highett localities. The ALP proposed uniting all of Hampton and Brighton East in Brighton District, which would mean its share of Elwood could be transferred to Caulfield District to reduce the degree to which the locality is split. The Liberal Party made a similar suggestion to restore the boundary between Brighton and Albert Park districts that was in place before the last redivision, and to extend Brighton eastwards to the Frankston railway line, capturing parts of Ormond, McKinnon and Bentleigh in the process. Other submitters also suggested extending Brighton east to take part or all of Bentleigh, largely on the grounds that this would better unite communities of interest.

260. Taking the suggestions made by submitters into account, alongside numeric requirements, the EBC determines that expanding Brighton to unite localities in the south or east would rely too heavily on property boundaries. This is particularly so with the Hampton–Sandringham locality boundary in the south and the Brighton East–Bentleigh, McKinnon and Ormond locality boundaries in the east, all of which use a combination of property boundaries, minor roads, and what appears to be a line of sight. These boundaries would be unclear, likely confusing for electors in the area, and could divide next-door neighbours between districts. Locating a good boundary to unite all of Hampton in Brighton District is also difficult and must be balanced with numeric considerations. For these reasons, the EBC proposes to maintain the section of the southern boundary using Thomas, Hampton and Small streets. Furthermore, the EBC considers Brighton District to have a strong coastal identity, distinct in many respects to the communities represented in Bentleigh.

261. The EBC, therefore, proposes to retain most of the current eastern boundary; it instead uses a greater portion of the Nepean Highway to capture 2,644 electors in part of Hampton East. While this would divide Hampton East, it would unite all of Brighton East, except for some properties on Thomas Street. At 0.66% below the district average, the proposed changes would greatly improve Brighton District's current and projected deviation from the average.

Sandringham District

262. Sandringham District is nearly 5% below the district average but is expected to remain relatively steady to 2026. Because of this, some submitters proposed no change, or minor boundary adjustments. The ALP proposed abolishing Sandringham District altogether (mainly because of considerations further north of the district, such as where to locate the St Kilda area) and to extend Mordialloc north to capture most of the district's electors. The most common change proposed to Sandringham District was to extend it east into Clarinda or Mordialloc districts, as far as Warrigal Road, variously taking parts of Cheltenham and Mentone. Some argued that expanding Sandringham District east would provide a better boundary in Warrigal Road, unite more of Cheltenham and reduce the degree to which it is split between districts and the division of localities more generally. While Warrigal Road provides a clear and solid district boundary, so too does the Nepean Highway.

263. For these reasons, the EBC proposes transferring 2,119 electors in Highett east of the Nepean Highway to Bentleigh District in exchange for 1,600 electors in Hampton East in the north of the district. This exchange would help to correct Bentleigh District and, as Sandringham is well within quota, there are no concerns it will fall under the lower limit by 2026.

Bentleigh District

264. Bentleigh District is currently dangerously close to falling below the 10% threshold and will likely do so in the near future. In addition to the electors gained from Sandringham, it must further expand to meet numeric requirements. Due to the proposed changes to surrounding districts to the south and west, and the fact that Oakleigh District to the north is below quota, Bentleigh must expand east. The abolition of Keysborough and the reorientation of Clarinda to the south and east means the number of electors required should be easy to obtain.

265. Some submitters suggested that expanding Bentleigh to Warrigal Road in the north would unite the whole of Bentleigh East in the district and provide a clearer boundary. In contrast, the Liberal Party proposed renaming Bentleigh 'Murrumbeena' to better reflect the proposed expansion north and contraction in the south and west.

266. All things considered, the EBC proposes to expand Bentleigh District to the east, using Warrigal Road as the entire eastern boundary with Clarinda District. This would result in a total of 8,806 electors from Bentleigh East and part of Cheltenham transferred from Clarinda District to Bentleigh District. When combined with changes to its boundaries with Brighton and Sandringham districts, these changes would mean Bentleigh would fall well within quota at 4.35% above the district average. The EBC also notes that, while the proposed changes would keep Cheltenham split across three districts, Bentleigh would be united in the one district and the district boundaries improved.

Oakleigh District

267. Currently 12.69% below quota, Oakleigh District needs to expand to gain electors. Abolishing the district, as proposed by two submitters, was not considered viable. Nonetheless, few options for the expansion of Oakleigh are available due to elector numbers in surrounding districts – particularly those to the north and east – and current boundaries, most of which are clear and strong. The option to expand east is hampered by Mulgrave District being well below quota, and the same consideration applies to possible expansion north into Burwood or Malvern. Moreover, the northern boundary of the Monash Freeway clearly separates districts, regions and communities of interest.

268. Although some submitters proposed expanding Oakleigh north, east or west, most favoured its expansion south into Clarinda District. There were significant differences, however, as to how far south it should extend. For example, some submitters pushed the boundaries as far south as the Dingley Bypass to capture Oakleigh South, Clarinda and Clayton South, though this was usually combined with contracting the district in the east and west. Other submitters adjusted the boundary to Centre Road.

269. The EBC proposes the latter approach, whereby Oakleigh would gain 8,130 electors from Clarinda to bring it well within quota at 2.84% above the district average. The proposed changes are close to the minimum required and would retain most of Oakleigh's current boundaries. While the inclusion of electors from this part of Clarinda would split Oakleigh South, it would unite all of Clayton within the district. As such, Oakleigh itself would remain central to the district.

Proposed Victorian Electoral Boundaries

District summary

270. The EBC proposes to abolish 10 existing districts and create 10 new districts.

Abolished existing districts	Proposed new districts
Altona	Ashwood
Burwood	Berwick
Ferntree Gully	Eureka
Forest Hill	Glen Waverley
Gembrook	Greenvale
Keysborough	Kalkallo
Mill Park	Laverton
Mount Waverley	Morang
Wendouree	Pakenham
Yuroke	Point Cook

271. Under the proposed boundaries, 975,772 electors – 22.8% of the state's total – would be transferred to different districts, including renamed districts.

272. Eleven districts, mostly in regional Victoria (Bendigo East, Bendigo West, Gippsland East, Lara, Macedon, Mornington, Morwell, Murray Plains, Northcote, Preston and Shepparton), would remain unchanged.

273. As required by the EBC Act, enrolments for all proposed districts are within 10% of the average. Projections indicate that all proposed districts will be within 10% of the average by the end of the forecast period in 2026.

Proposed Victorian Electoral Boundaries

Proposed boundaries: regions

274. Under the Constitution Act 1975 (s. 27), Victoria is divided into eight regions for the Legislative Council (Upper House). Each region must comprise 11 contiguous Legislative Assembly (Lower House) districts. In the 2005 Legislative Council redivision that drew the boundaries for this electoral structure, the EBC created five regions covering metropolitan Melbourne and three covering regional Victoria. The regions were named according to compass directions and whether they were predominantly metropolitan or regional. The 2012–13 redivision maintained this arrangement, with minor changes to boundaries.

275. Most submissions proposed retaining the current configuration of regions, with incremental changes resulting from their proposed abolition, creation and amendment of districts. Several submissions proposed more substantial changes. Darren McSweeney advocated the abolition of Northern Victoria Region and the creation of an Inner Melbourne region:

This change reflects the shift in multiple semi-rural districts becoming more and more suburban. It is not acceptable to include districts such as Melton and Pakenham in rural regions, and in fact, continuing to do so erodes the rural representation in all three regions. My proposal reduces rural regions by one, however, the two remaining regions are clearly and totally rural (with the obvious inclusion of regional cities) in nature.

276. Mr McSweeney's proposed Eastern and Western Victoria regions stretched from the coast to the Murray. One Nation proposed even bigger changes, with new Northern and Western Border, Northern and Western Provincial, Bayside and Peninsula, and Gippsland and the Dandenongs regions.

277. The EBC considers that, on balance, the current configuration of regions is still satisfactory. The three non-metropolitan regions do contain some peri-urban districts, but they always have. This situation is no more marked than in 2005. The non-metropolitan regions are built around major transport routes – the Princes and Western Highways in Western Victoria, the Hume and Calder Highways in Northern Victoria, and the Princes Highway in Eastern Victoria. The proposed country regions under the One Nation and McSweeney submissions would be enormous in area and have comparatively little holding them together.

278. The EBC proposes minor changes to the current regions. In **Eastern Victoria** Region, the creation of the Berwick district would give the region 12 districts. The EBC proposes to allocate Berwick district to **South-Eastern Metropolitan** Region. Berwick is part of the outer south-eastern growth area and fits naturally with the other districts in that area. The proposed inclusion of Berwick district would be balanced by the proposed abolition of Keysborough District, so no further changes would be required to South-Eastern Metropolitan Region. In **Eastern Metropolitan** Region, two districts are proposed to be abolished (Ferntree Gully and Mount Waverley), so the region would need to gain two districts. The EBC proposes to transfer Bundoora and Morang districts from **Northern Metropolitan** Region. These two districts have strong links with Ivanhoe District, which is currently in Eastern Metropolitan Region. In Northern Metropolitan Region, the loss of two districts would be partly balanced by the creation of Greenvale district. The EBC proposes to make up the deficit by transferring Essendon district from **Western Metropolitan** Region. Essendon has close associations with Melbourne and is the most appropriate district in Western Metropolitan Region to transfer. In Western Metropolitan Region, the loss of Essendon District would be balanced by the creation of Laverton district. No changes would be required to the composition of **Southern Metropolitan, Western Victoria** and **Northern Victoria** regions.

279. The proposed boundary changes would have the biggest effect on Eastern Metropolitan Region, shifting its orientation to the north. In the 2005 redivision, one district of this region (Eltham) was located north of the Yarra River. The 2012–13 redivision added Ivanhoe. The addition of Bundoora and Morang districts under the proposed boundaries would mean four of the Eastern Metropolitan Region's 11 districts would be north of the Yarra River. The EBC proposes to rename the region **North-Eastern Metropolitan** region to reflect this reality, as suggested in the submissions from the ALP and Mark Mulcair.

280. Enrolments for the revised regions would be well within the 10% tolerance and are predicted to remain so. Not counting the name change to Eastern Metropolitan Region, a total of 285,889 electors (6.68% of all electors) would be transferred to different regions.

Proposed Victorian Electoral Boundaries

Next steps in the redivision process

281. This report marks the halfway point in the redivision process. The proposed boundaries are now available for public comment. Copies of this report and maps of proposed district and region boundaries are available on the EBC website at ebc.vic.gov.au.

282. The EBC Act requires the EBC to display maps of the proposed regions and districts at the municipal office of every municipal council. Copies of this report have been provided to each council and will be available for public inspection at municipal offices during business hours.

283. As per the EBC Act, members of the public have 30 days to provide written comments about the proposed boundaries. Any person or organisation can provide suggestions or objections at this stage of the redivision.

284. Anyone wishing to comment on the proposed boundaries should be aware that:

- only written suggestions or objections may be submitted
- maps can be included as part of a submission
- when making written submission the statutory factors for the redivision (as set in paragraphs 6 to 8) apply. These are the matters that the EBC has considered to determine the proposed boundaries, and they are the only matters that the EBC can consider in suggestions or objections
- the EBC will receive submissions in the following ways:
 - via the online Public Submission Tool

Visit the EBC website (ebc.vic.gov.au) to submit your suggestions or objections and to find instructions for using the Public Submission Tool.

 - email at submissions@ebc.vic.gov.au
 - posted or delivered to:

Secretary
Electoral Boundaries Commission
c/o Victorian Electoral Commission
Level 11, 530 Collins Street
Melbourne VIC 3000
- submissions must include the following details: name, postal and/or residential address, and telephone number and/or email address of the person making the submission (or, if submitted by an organisation, the nominated contact person)
- submissions will be public documents and will be available on the EBC website. The full name and suburb/locality of each submitter will be published alongside their submission (street address, contact details and signatures will not be published).
- The deadline for submitting written suggestions and objections to the proposed boundaries is 5 pm Friday 30 July 2021.

285. Any person (or organisation) who lodges a Stage Two written submission may request to be heard at the Stage Two public hearing where they can speak, providing additional material in support of their written suggestions or objections. To speak at the Stage Two public hearing, you must lodge a Stage Two written submission and submit a request to speak along with the written submission. A transcript of the public hearing will be made available on the EBC website. (More details about the public hearing, including hearing times and dates, will be available on the EBC website).

286. The EBC considers written suggestions and objections and information presented at public hearings in deciding the final boundaries. The EBC expects the boundaries will be determined by October 2021 and a final report on the 2020–21 state redivision to be released to the public on 28 October 2021.

287. Once the EBC has determined the final boundaries, it is required to cause a statement of the division of electors together with maps of the boundaries to be:

- laid before each House of Parliament
- forwarded to each Member of Parliament
- deposited in the Central Plan Office
- forwarded to the Victorian Electoral Commission.

288. At the same time the EBC will advertise the new boundaries, display them on its website and forward them to each registered political party.

289. The final boundaries are not subject to any variation or veto by Parliament.

290. The boundaries will come into effect at the time of the next state election, scheduled for 26 November 2022.

Proposed Victorian Electoral Boundaries

General statistics

Composition of proposed electoral districts showing elector numbers from existing districts

Proposed District	Existing District	Electors
Albert Park	Albert Park	38,744
	Prahran	7,728
	District Total	46,472
Ashwood	Burwood	24,506
	Forest Hill	2,363
	Hawthorn	4,646
	Mount Waverley	19,429
	District Total	50,944
Bass	Bass	32,894
	Hastings	7,590
	Narracan	5,128
	District Total	45,612
Bayswater	Bayswater	26,739
	Ferntree Gully	21,680
	District Total	48,419
Bellarine	Bellarine	51,617
	District Total	51,617
Benambra	Benambra	47,978
	District Total	47,978
Bendigo East	Bendigo East	51,070
	District Total	51,070
Bendigo West	Bendigo West	46,760
	District Total	46,760
Bentleigh	Bentleigh	39,814
	Clarinda	8,806
	Sandringham	2,119
	District Total	50,739
Berwick	Bass	10,399
	Gembrook	20,515
	Narre Warren South	15,850
	District Total	46,764
Box Hill	Box Hill	31,248
	Burwood	12,117
	Forest Hill	7,371
	District Total	50,736

Proposed District	Existing District	Electors
Brighton	Bentleigh	2,644
	Brighton	45,658
	District Total	48,302
Broadmeadows	Broadmeadows	29,337
	Pascoe Vale	18,829
	District Total	48,166
Brunswick	Brunswick	38,578
	Melbourne	6,608
	Richmond	6,927
	District Total	52,113
Bulleen	Bulleen	45,016
	Warrandyte	5,327
	District Total	50,343
Bundoora	Bundoora	41,018
	Eltham	793
	Ivanhoe	1,058
	Mill Park	5,710
	District Total	48,579
Buninyong	Buninyong	29,233
	Melton	13,215
	Polwarth	9,656
	District Total	52,104
Carrum	Carrum	45,939
	Cranbourne	4,373
	District Total	50,312
Caulfield	Caulfield	44,862
	Prahran	3,244
	District Total	48,106
Clarinda	Clarinda	21,780
	Keysborough	19,522
	Mordialloc	7,318
	District Total	48,620
Cranbourne	Cranbourne	46,885
	District Total	46,885

Proposed Victorian Electoral Boundaries

Proposed District	Existing District	Electors
Croydon	Bayswater	8,434
	Croydon	39,307
	Monbulk	3,649
	Ringwood	986
	District Total	52,376
Dandenong	Dandenong	35,154
	Keysborough	14,373
	Mulgrave	824
	District Total	50,351
Eildon	Eildon	45,897
	Yan Yean	4,451
	District Total	50,348
Eltham	Eltham	43,913
	Yan Yean	5,383
	District Total	49,296
Essendon	Essendon	49,448
	Melbourne	46
	District Total	49,494
Eureka	Buninyong	17,941
	Wendouree	33,589
	District Total	51,530
Euroa	Euroa	49,149
	Shepparton	1
	District Total	49,150
Evelyn	Evelyn	39,812
	Monbulk	9,954
	District Total	49,766
Footscray	Footscray	32,441
	Williamstown	15,448
	District Total	47,889
Frankston	Carrum	4,155
	Frankston	44,813
	District Total	48,968
Geelong	Bellarine	1,404
	Geelong	45,642
	Polwarth	52
	District Total	47,098

Proposed District	Existing District	Electors
Gippsland East	Gippsland East	47,843
	District Total	47,843
Gippsland South	Bass	4,792
	Gippsland South	44,065
	District Total	48,857
Glen Waverley	Forest Hill	27,205
	Mount Waverley	19,676
	Mulgrave	4,522
	District Total	51,403
Greenvale	Broadmeadows	15,285
	Yuroke	33,355
	District Total	48,640
Hastings	Hastings	44,568
	Nepean	3,701
	District Total	48,269
Hawthorn	Box Hill	2,019
	Burwood	6,934
	Hawthorn	40,600
	District Total	49,553
Ivanhoe	Ivanhoe	46,520
	District Total	46,520
Kalkallo	Yan Yean	11,278
	Yuroke	33,984
	District Total	45,262
Kew	Box Hill	5,701
	Kew	44,275
	District Total	49,976
Kororoit	Kororoit	45,709
	District Total	45,709
Lara	Lara	47,980
	District Total	47,980
Laverton	Altona	2,390
	Footscray	20,693
	Kororoit	2
	St Albans	7,202
	Traralgon	16,786
	District Total	47,073

Proposed Victorian Electoral Boundaries

Proposed District	Existing District	Electors
Lowan	Lowan	43,609
	Polwarth	1,591
	Ripon	5,585
	South-West Coast	114
	District Total	50,899
Macedon	Macedon	47,066
	District Total	47,066
Malvern	Malvern	43,509
	Prahran	3,454
	District Total	46,963
Melbourne	Brunswick	1,195
	Melbourne	45,426
	District Total	46,621
Melton	Melton	44,419
	District Total	44,419
Mildura	Mildura	44,941
	Ripon	2,252
	District Total	47,193
Monbulk	Bayswater	1,870
	Ferntree Gully	5,218
	Gembrook	10,030
	Monbulk	29,807
	Rowville	2,183
	District Total	49,108
Morang	Mill Park	41,960
	Thomastown	3,422
	District Total	45,382
Mordialloc	Keysborough	10,023
	Mordialloc	39,685
	District Total	49,708
Mornington	Mornington	48,067
	District Total	48,067
Morwell	Morwell	49,289
	District Total	49,289
Mulgrave	Clarinda	5,920
	Dandenong	2,057
	Keysborough	3,024
	Mulgrave	35,504
	Oakleigh	576
	District Total	47,081

Proposed District	Existing District	Electors
Murray Plains	Murray Plains	47,514
	District Total	47,514
Narracan	Gembrook	2
	Narracan	49,832
	District Total	49,834
Narre Warren North	Dandenong	6,005
	Narre Warren North	45,089
	Rowville	706
	District Total	51,800
Narre Warren South	Cranbourne	17,458
	Narre Warren South	34,965
	District Total	52,423
Nepean	Nepean	48,166
	District Total	48,166
Niddrie	Niddrie	45,405
	Sunbury	2,197
	Sydenham	2,913
	District Total	50,515
Northcote	Northcote	49,904
	District Total	49,904
Oakleigh	Clarinda	8,130
	Oakleigh	41,877
	District Total	50,007
Ovens Valley	Benambra	2,484
	Ovens Valley	44,104
	District Total	46,588
Pakenham	Bass	20,460
	Gembrook	24,268
	District Total	44,728
Pascoe Vale	Brunswick	14,731
	Pascoe Vale	33,878
	District Total	48,609
Point Cook	Altona	46,880
	Werribee	1,692
	District Total	48,572
Polwarth	Polwarth	33,160
	South Barwon	17,924
	District Total	51,084

Proposed Victorian Electoral Boundaries

Proposed District	Existing District	Electors
Prahran	Albert Park	11,528
	Caulfield	802
	Prahran	35,759
	District Total	48,089
Preston	Preston	46,453
	District Total	46,453
Richmond	Richmond	48,215
	District Total	48,215
Ringwood	Bayswater	7,531
	Box Hill	5,324
	Forest Hill	2,742
	Ringwood	36,529
	District Total	52,126
Ripon	Ripon	41,361
	Wendouree	11,299
	District Total	52,660
Rowville	Ferntree Gully	14,830
	Rowville	36,980
	District Total	51,810
Sandringham	Bentleigh	1,600
	Sandringham	44,304
	District Total	45,904
Shepparton	Shepparton	49,829
	District Total	49,829
South Barwon	Geelong	2,540
	South Barwon	42,009
	District Total	44,549
South-West Coast	Polwarth	3,285
	South-West Coast	48,740
	District Total	52,025
St Albans	Kororoit	9,270
	St Albans	39,603
	District Total	48,873
Sunbury	Sunbury	44,923
	District Total	44,923
Sydenham	Kororoit	217
	Sydenham	50,024
	District Total	50,241

Proposed District	Existing District	Electors
Tarneit	Tarneit	43,603
	Werribee	2,446
	District Total	46,049
Thomastown	Thomastown	44,131
	District Total	44,131
Warrandyte	Croydon	4,241
	Evelyn	4,091
	Ringwood	4,853
	Warrandyte	38,102
	District Total	51,287
Werribee	Werribee	46,342
	District Total	46,342
Williamstown	Altona	9,775
	Williamstown	36,294
	District Total	46,069
Yan Yean	Eildon	18
	Euroa	1,370
	Yan Yean	42,519
	District Total	43,907

Proposed Victorian Electoral Boundaries

Composition of proposed electoral regions showing elector numbers from existing regions

Proposed Region	Existing Region	Electors
Eastern Victoria	Eastern Metropolitan Region	7,088
	Eastern Victoria Region	520,268
	South-Eastern Metropolitan Region	2,183
	Region Total	529,539
North-Eastern Metropolitan	Eastern Metropolitan Region	424,595
	Eastern Victoria Region	7,740
	Northern Metropolitan Region	92,110
	Northern Victoria Region	5,383
	South-Eastern Metropolitan Region	4,522
	Southern Metropolitan Region	12,117
	Region Total	546,467
Northern Metropolitan	Northern Metropolitan Region	466,882
	Northern Victoria Region	11,278
	Western Metropolitan Region	49,448
	Region Total	527,608
Northern Victoria	Northern Victoria Region	525,151
	Western Victoria Region	2,252
	Region Total	527,403
South-Eastern Metropolitan	Eastern Metropolitan Region	14,830
	Eastern Victoria Region	30,914
	South-Eastern Metropolitan Region	498,402
	Southern Metropolitan Region	576
	Region Total	544,722
Southern Metropolitan	Eastern Metropolitan Region	29,512
	South-Eastern Metropolitan Region	16,936
	Southern Metropolitan Region	488,607
	Region Total	535,055
Western Metropolitan	Western Metropolitan Region	522,255
	Region Total	522,255
Western Victoria	Western Victoria Region	545,965
	Region Total	545,965

Proposed Victorian Electoral Boundaries

Current and projected enrolments for proposed electoral regions and districts

Elector numbers and deviation from the average as at 30 November 2020. Projected electors is the estimated enrolment as at 1 July 2026.

Region	Electors	Deviation	Projected electors	Projected deviation	Area in sq km	District	Electors	Deviation	Projected Electors	Projected Deviation	Area in sq km
Eastern Victoria	529,539	-1.00%	582,036	-0.59%	44,446.39	Bass	45,612	-6.20%	54,812	+2.98%	1,489.50
						Evelyn	49,766	+2.35%	53,221	-0.01%	254.81
						Gippsland East	47,843	-1.61%	52,142	-2.04%	27,544.10
						Gippsland South	48,857	+0.48%	53,134	-0.17%	7,560.51
						Hastings	48,269	-0.73%	51,155	-3.89%	395.48
						Monbulk	49,108	+0.99%	50,520	-5.08%	458.56
						Mornington	48,067	-1.15%	50,058	-5.95%	154.63
						Morwell	49,289	+1.37%	53,472	+0.46%	1,640.85
						Narracan	49,834	+2.49%	55,214	+3.73%	4,334.73
						Nepean	48,166	-0.94%	51,430	-3.38%	387.25
North-Eastern Metropolitan	546,467	+2.17%	574,350	-1.90%	497.44	Pakenham	44,728	-8.01%	56,878	+6.86%	225.98
						Bayswater	48,419	-0.42%	51,730	-2.81%	39.98
						Box Hill	50,736	+4.34%	54,479	+2.35%	29.59
						Bulleen	50,343	+3.53%	52,776	-0.85%	39.33
						Bundoora	48,579	-0.09%	49,836	-6.37%	36.05
						Croydon	52,376	+7.71%	55,215	+3.74%	41.99
						Eltham	49,296	+1.38%	50,455	-5.21%	57.81
						Glen Waverley	51,403	+5.71%	52,929	-0.56%	36.28
						Ivanhoe	46,520	-4.33%	49,571	-6.87%	31.28
						Morang	45,382	-6.67%	49,359	-7.27%	43.19
Northern Metropolitan	527,608	-1.36%	594,611	+1.56%	614.78	Ringwood	52,126	+7.20%	55,139	+3.59%	35.27
						Warrandyte	51,287	+5.47%	52,861	-0.69%	106.66
						Broadmeadows	48,166	-0.94%	50,882	-4.40%	46.68
						Brunswick	52,113	+7.17%	57,083	+7.25%	14.08
						Essendon	49,494	+1.79%	56,256	+5.69%	24.29
						Greenvale	48,640	+0.03%	53,932	+1.33%	62.74
						Kalkalla	45,262	-6.92%	58,155	+9.26%	263.59
						Melbourne	46,621	-4.12%	54,524	+2.44%	24.51
						Northcote	49,904	+2.63%	54,664	+2.70%	21.10
						Pascoe Vale	48,609	-0.03%	53,365	+0.26%	20.81
Northern Victoria	527,403	-1.40%	573,987	-1.96%	102,272.40	Preston	46,453	-4.47%	49,825	-6.39%	24.76
						Richmond	48,215	-0.84%	52,003	-2.30%	12.50
						Thomastown	44,131	-9.24%	53,922	+1.31%	99.70
						Benambra	47,978	-1.33%	52,900	-0.61%	9,146.80
						Bendigo East	51,070	+5.03%	57,072	+7.22%	2,711.81
						Bendigo West	46,760	-3.84%	51,410	-3.41%	1,524.73
						Eildon	50,348	+3.54%	52,154	-2.02%	10,064.80
						Euroa	49,150	+1.08%	52,611	-1.16%	11,451.72
						Macedon	47,066	-3.21%	51,361	-3.50%	3,466.78
						Mildura	47,193	-2.94%	50,446	-5.22%	37,528.84
						Murray Plains	47,514	-2.28%	49,655	-6.71%	11,921.14
						Ovens Valley	46,588	-4.19%	49,635	-6.75%	10,557.97
						Shepparton	49,829	+2.48%	54,004	+1.46%	3,289.20
						Yan Yean	43,907	-9.70%	52,739	-0.92%	608.63

Proposed Victorian Electoral Boundaries

Region	Electors	Deviation	Projected electors	Projected deviation	Area in sq km	District	Electors	Deviation	Projected Electors	Projected Deviation	Area in sq km
South-Eastern Metropolitan	544,722	+1.84%	585,109	-0.07%	656.73	Berwick	46,764	-3.83%	56,587	+6.31%	99.42
						Carrum	50,312	+3.47%	54,170	+1.77%	86.64
						Clarinda	48,620	-0.01%	49,649	-6.72%	45.02
						Cranbourne	46,885	-3.58%	54,784	+2.93%	63.28
						Dandenong	50,351	+3.55%	53,365	+0.26%	57.82
						Frankston	48,968	+0.71%	52,133	-2.05%	42.98
						Mordialloc	49,708	+2.23%	52,661	-1.06%	56.02
						Mulgrave	47,081	-3.18%	50,118	-5.84%	35.54
						Narre Warren North	51,800	+6.53%	53,465	+0.45%	70.69
						Narre Warren South	52,423	+7.81%	55,505	+4.28%	39.55
Southern Metropolitan	535,055	+0.03%	576,683	-1.50%	252.64	Rowville	51,810	+6.55%	52,672	-1.04%	59.77
						Albert Park	46,472	-4.43%	53,862	+1.19%	22.23
						Ashwood	50,944	+4.77%	52,888	-0.64%	29.44
						Bentleigh	50,739	+4.35%	54,480	+2.35%	25.37
						Brighton	48,302	-0.66%	51,175	-3.85%	20.12
						Caulfield	48,106	-1.07%	51,587	-3.08%	17.35
						Hawthorn	49,553	+1.91%	53,326	+0.19%	20.89
						Kew	49,976	+2.78%	52,471	-1.42%	30.61
						Malvern	46,963	-3.42%	50,650	-4.84%	20.19
						Oakleigh	50,007	+2.84%	54,210	+1.85%	32.48
Western Metropolitan	522,255	-2.36%	594,566	+1.55%	1,330.25	Prahran	48,089	-1.10%	52,792	-0.82%	9.95
						Sandringham	45,904	-5.60%	49,242	-7.49%	24.00
						Footscray	47,889	-1.51%	55,190	+3.69%	23.00
						Koroit	45,709	-6.00%	56,825	+6.76%	153.75
						Laverton	47,073	-3.19%	55,445	+4.17%	89.42
						Niddrie	50,515	+3.89%	52,375	-1.60%	39.16
						Point Cook	48,572	-0.11%	54,869	+3.09%	88.15
						St Albans	48,873	+0.51%	50,411	-5.29%	34.22
						Sunbury	44,923	-7.61%	50,497	-5.13%	339.79
						Sydenham	50,241	+3.32%	55,467	+4.21%	95.93
Western Victoria	545,965	2.07%	602,592	2.92%	77,644.30	Tarneit	46,049	-5.30%	57,344	+7.74%	76.38
						Werribee	46,342	-4.70%	56,812	+6.74%	338.91
						Williamstown	46,069	-5.26%	49,331	-7.32%	51.54
						Bellarine	51,617	+6.15%	56,577	+6.29%	335.66
						Buninyong	52,104	+7.15%	56,838	+6.79%	5,953.74
						Eureka	51,530	+5.97%	57,516	+8.06%	75.64
						Geelong	47,098	-3.14%	50,363	-5.38%	96.45
						Lara	47,980	-1.33%	52,402	-1.55%	701.50
						Lowan	50,899	+4.68%	51,540	-3.17%	41,708.39
						Melton	44,419	-8.65%	53,117	-0.21%	204.11
TOTAL	4,279,014		4,683,934			Polwarth	51,084	+5.06%	55,057	+3.44%	7,724.07
						Ripon	52,660	+8.30%	57,040	+7.16%	14,096.84
						South Barwon	44,549	-8.38%	56,056	+5.32%	171.67
						South-West Coast	52,025	+6.99%	56,086	+5.37%	6,576.22
AVERAGE	48,625		53,227				48,625		53,227		

Proposed Victorian Electoral Boundaries

Appendices

Appendix 1: Submissions received

3228 Residents Association Inc.

Adjunbilly Pty Ltd

Andrews, Brendan

Atkinson, Mike

Australian Labor Party - Victorian Branch

Barwon Heads Association

Bui, Nathan

Central Goldfields Shire Council

Clark, Leigh

Dixon, Luke

Drysdale Clifton Springs Curlewis Association

Ellis, Geoff

Eureka Australia Inc.

Evangelides, Zaccheus

Fidler, Gabrielle

Foss, John

Frankston City Council

Golden Plains Shire Council

Gordon, Martin

Gottlieb, Yaron

Gowanbrae Residents Group (two submissions)

Greater Torquay Alliance Inc.

Gutbrod, Julia

Ham, Jeremy

Hartmann, Robert

Island Voice

Latrobe City Council

Liberal Party of Australia - Victorian Division

Lidgett, Nathan

Lochland, Lyynda

Marston, Linda

McSweeney, Darren

Messner, Chloe

Morgan, Polly

Morris, Liam

Mrksa, Marko

Mulcair, Mark

Mullin, Ben

National Party of Australia - Victoria

Newman, Adam

Ocean Grove Community Association Inc.

Pauline Hanson's One Nation

Phillips, Austine

Portarlington Community Association

Raiskums, Angus

Richardson, Charles

Schnapp, Gila

Selkirk, Fleur

Tandora, Michael (four submissions)

The Australian Greens - Victoria

Thomas, Alan (two submissions)

Thompson, Matt (two submissions)

Appendix 2: Speakers at public hearings (29 and 30 March 2021)

Caspi, Esther (Adjunbilly Pty Ltd)

Cook, Brian and Gatehouse, Sandy (Barwon Heads Association)

Dixon, Luke

Edwards, Phillip (Ocean Grove Community Association Inc.)

Evangelides, Zaccheus

Gibson, Sharon (Mayor, Latrobe City Council)

Harris, Matthew and O'Brien, Danny (National Party of Australia - Victoria)

Luntz, Stephen (The Australian Greens - Victoria)

Meddows-Taylor, Chris (Mayor, Central Goldfields Shire Council)

Morgan, Polly

Newman, Adam

O'Shanassy, Sue (3228 Residents Association Inc.)

Perera, Shanaka (Gowanbrae Residents Group)

Petrie, Cameron and Easson, Shane (Australian Labor Party - Victorian Branch)

Richardson, Charles

Schnapp, Gila

Tandora, Michael

Thomas, Alan

Waddell, Jeff (Pauline Hanson's One Nation)

Wojtonis, Adam (Liberal Party of Australia - Victorian Division)

Proposed Victorian Electoral Boundaries



Proposed Victorian Electoral Boundaries

Overview maps

Proposed and Existing Districts

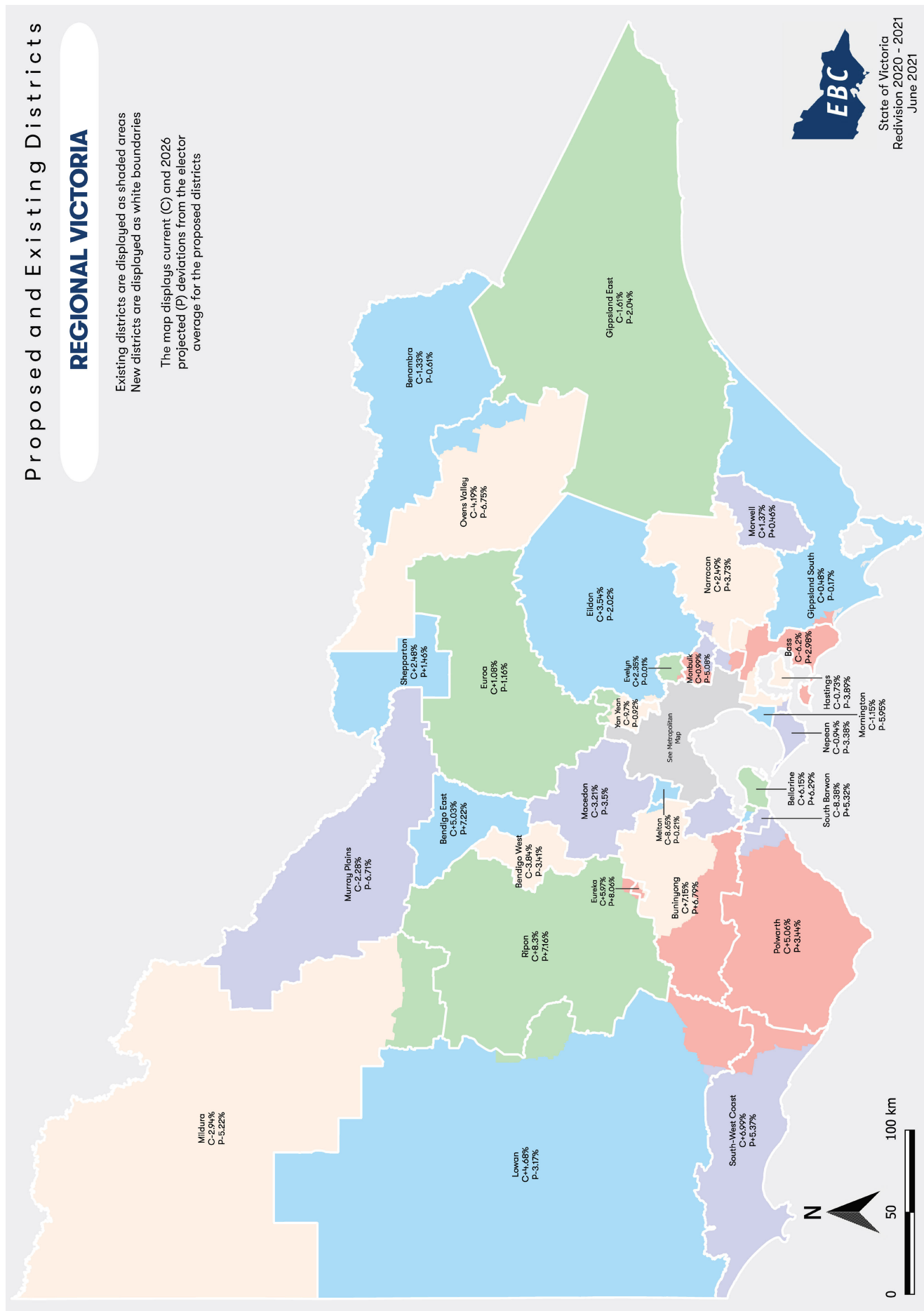
REGIONAL VICTORIA

Existing districts are displayed as shaded areas
New districts are displayed as white boundaries

The map displays current (C) and 2026
projected (P) deviations from the elector
average for the proposed districts



State of Victoria
Redivision 2020 - 2021
June 2021





Proposed Electoral Regions & Districts

REGIONAL VICTORIA

Legislative Assembly (Lower House) Districts

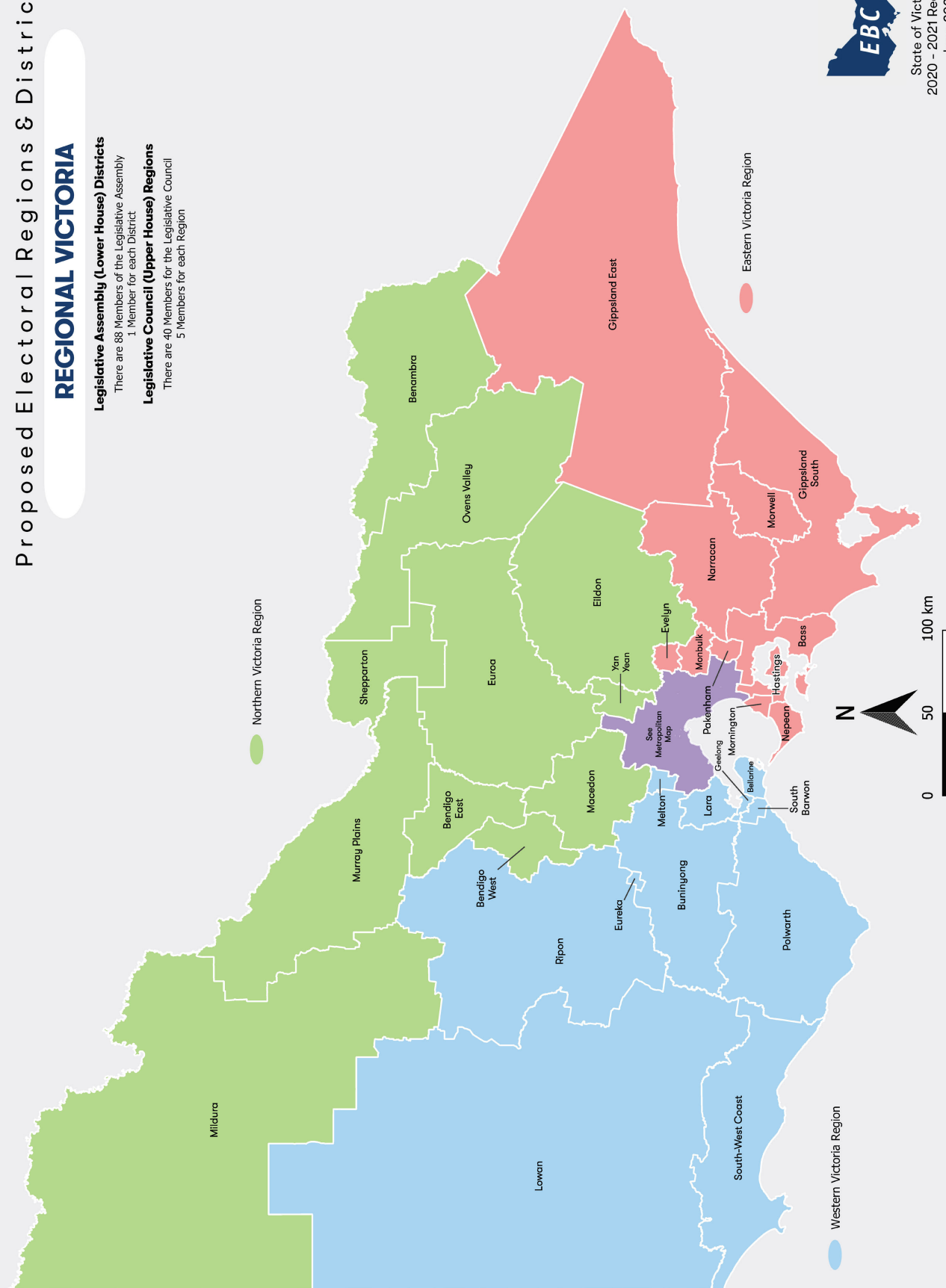
There are 88 Members of the Legislative Assembly
1 Member for each District

Legislative Council (Upper House) Regions

There are 40 Members for the Legislative Council
5 Members for each Region



State of Victoria
2020 - 2021 Revision
June 2021





State of Victoria
2020 - 2021 Revision
June 2021

Proposed Electoral Regions & Districts

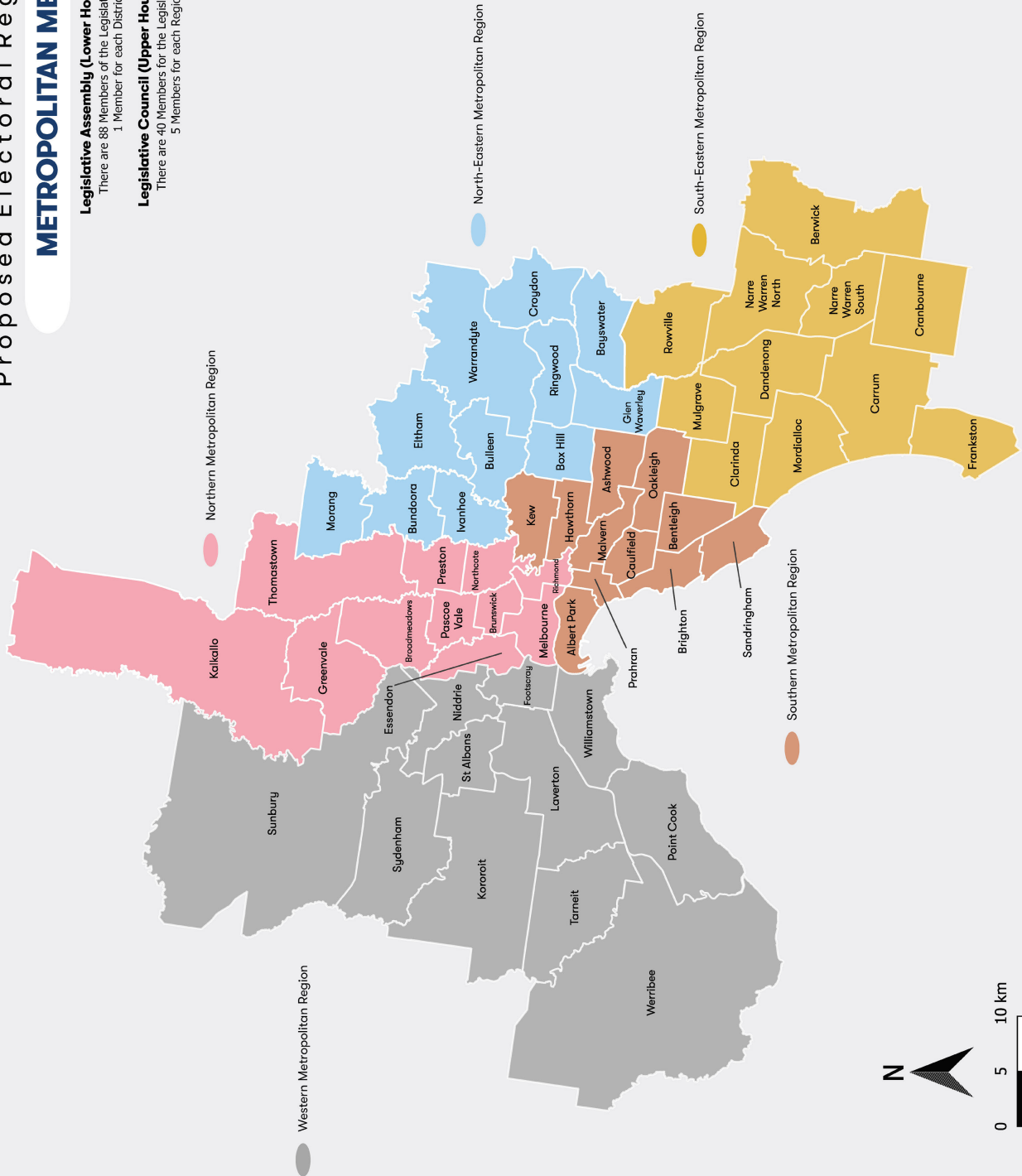
METROPOLITAN MELBOURNE

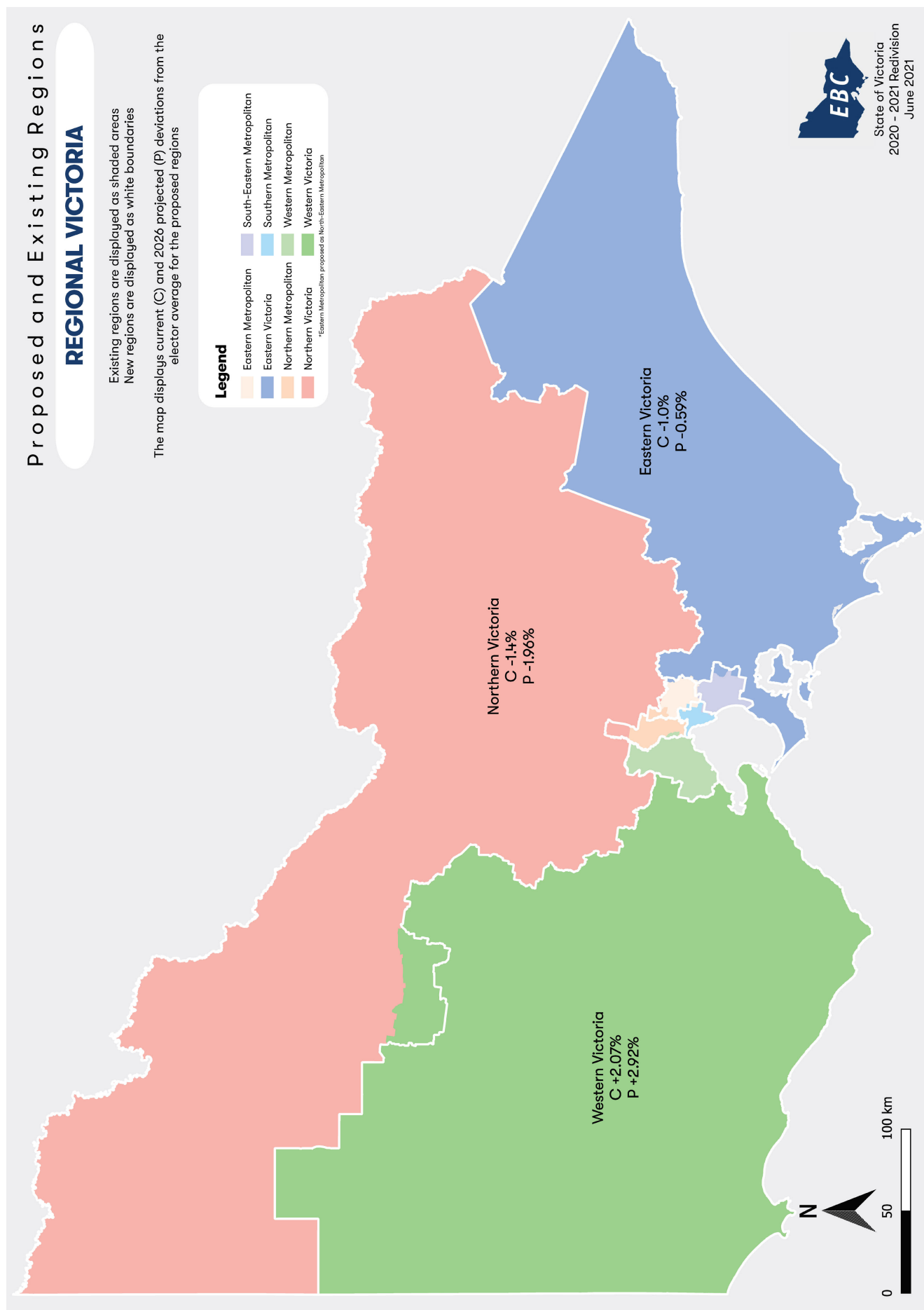
Legislative Assembly (Lower House) Districts

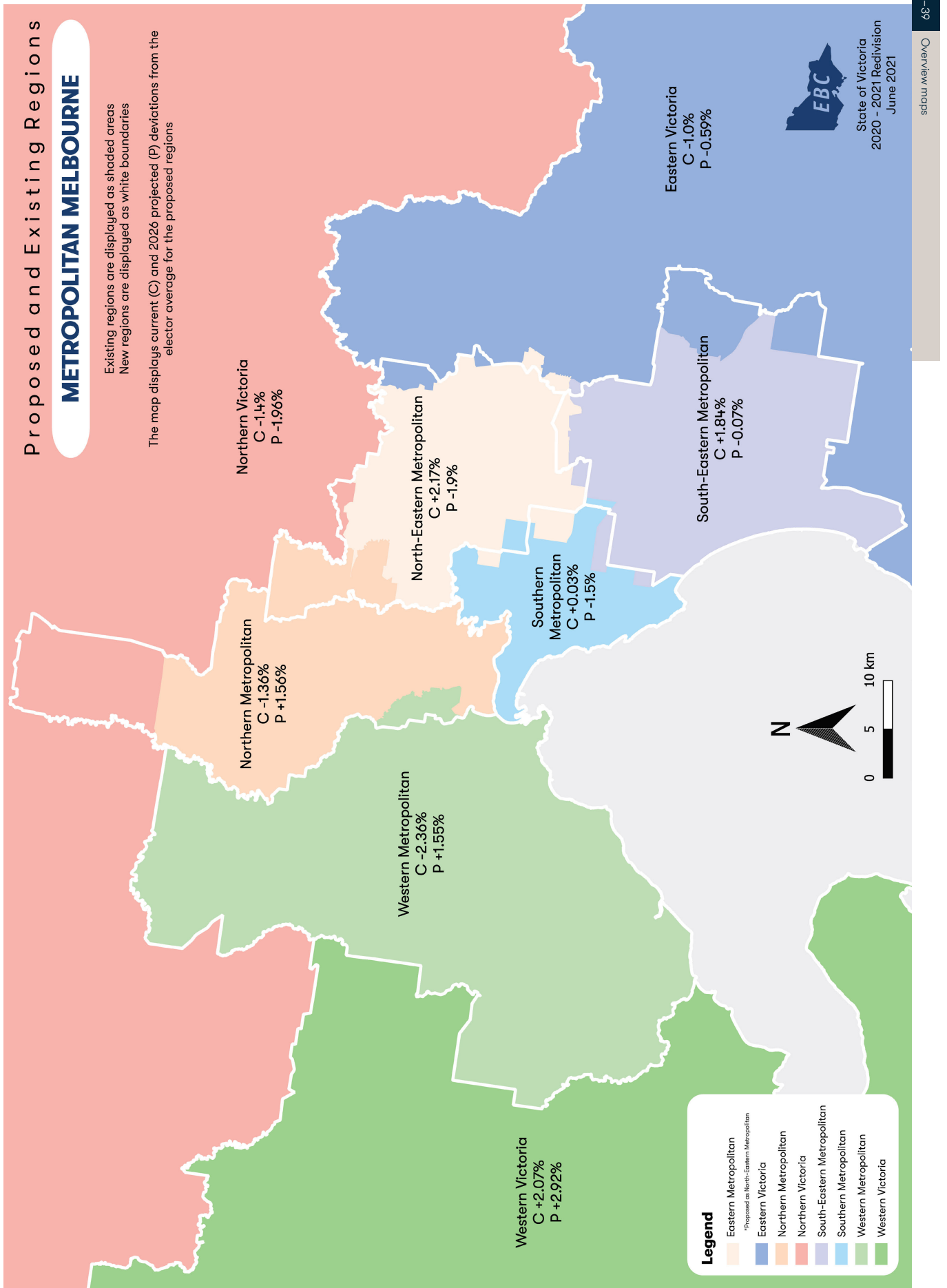
There are 88 Members of the Legislative Assembly
1 Member for each District

Legislative Council (Upper House) Regions

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5 Members for each Region

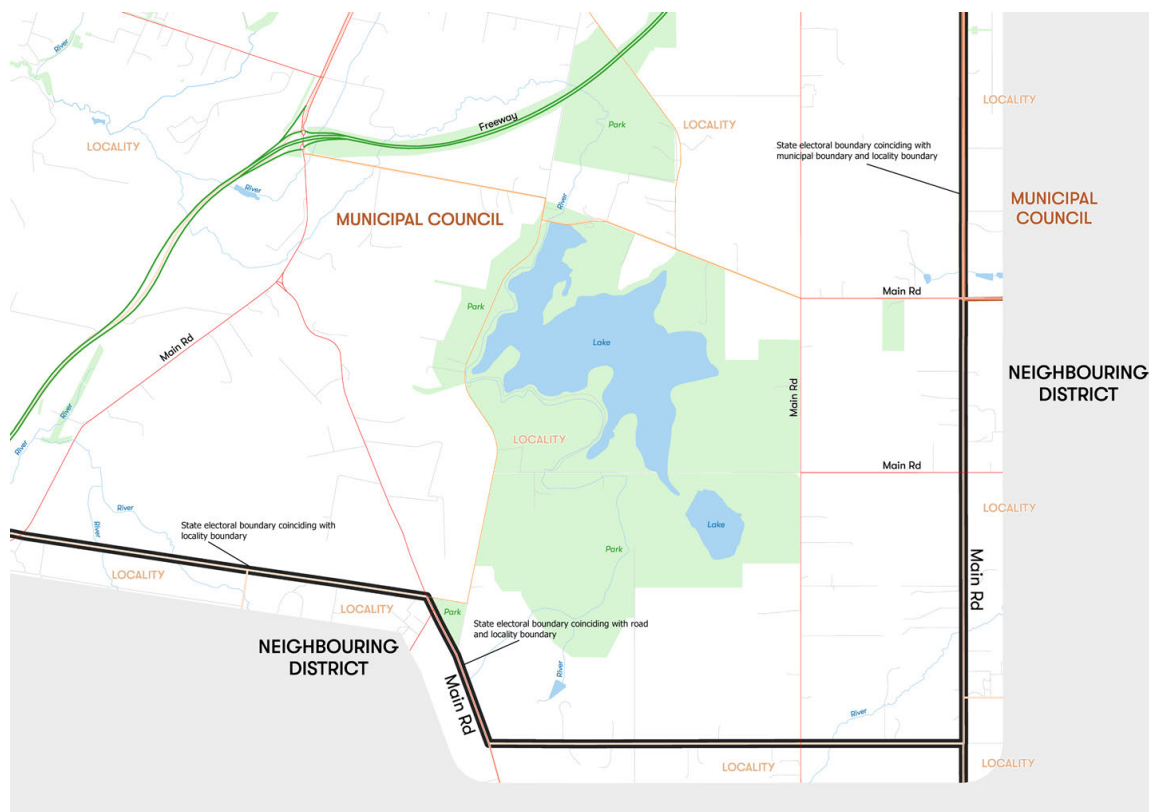






Proposed Victorian Electoral Boundaries

Guide to reading maps



Identifying electoral boundaries

Maps in this book aim to give a clear depiction of state electoral boundaries and to identify the majority of the features that they follow. The scale of each map varies according to the size of the area covered. Not all sections of boundaries can be labelled in maps at some scales.

Electorate boundaries often coincide with local government area boundaries, locality boundaries, roads, rivers, railways and other features such as property boundaries, parks and reserves, transmission lines, drains, etcetera. Where possible, labels are placed to identify the main feature that major segments of the boundaries follow. In some cases where boundaries follow local government or locality boundaries, they are not identified in any additional way (such as with minor road name). Local government and locality boundaries are deemed to be generally understood and identifiable. They are visible in the VicRoads and Melways street directories which are generally available to the public.

Differences between existing and proposed electorates

General differences between existing and proposed electorates can be seen in the overview maps on pages 34 to 39. Detailed maps of the existing electorates can be found on the VEC website vec.vic.gov.au.

Interactive map

Should more detail be required to identify the differences between existing and proposed boundaries or the course of a particular boundary, this can be viewed using the online interactive map available on the EBC website (ebc.vic.gov.au). This application, based on Google maps, has been designed to enable a quick selection of an electorate or specific address so as to centre the map in the desired area. Zoom and pan tools enable viewer to look in more detail at boundaries.

Map detail will increase as the zoom increases. Satellite view can be switched on to see 'on the ground' detail. In addition, the user can choose to see existing electorates compared to proposed electorate boundaries at both a district and region level.

Data sets and alignment

All of the data sets in these maps are sourced through VicMap data (Department of Environment, Land, Water and Planning). However, these datasets are created and maintained by varying bodies, and particularly on coastlines these datasets do not always correspond. In this report the state external boundary aligns to the VicMap admin locality except where electors fall outside the locality boundary.

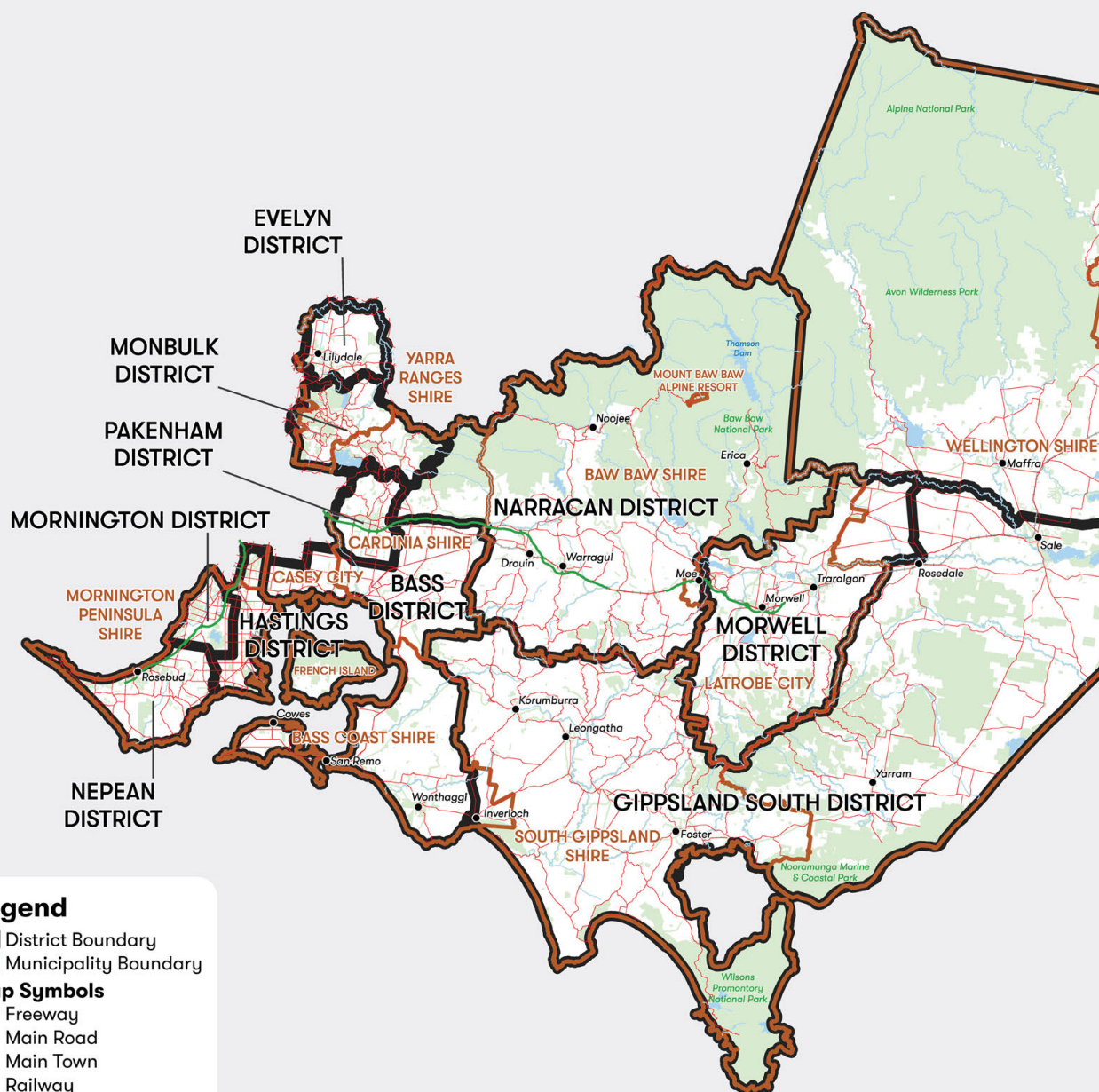
The proposed boundaries were prepared using up-to-date geospatial data sets. In some cases, updated administrative boundary data has resulted in minor adjustments to district boundaries to align to these administrative boundaries.

Spatial data

Spatial data of the boundaries can be downloaded from ebc.vic.gov.au and can be viewed with GIS software or Google Earth.

Proposed Victorian Electoral Boundaries

Region maps



Legend

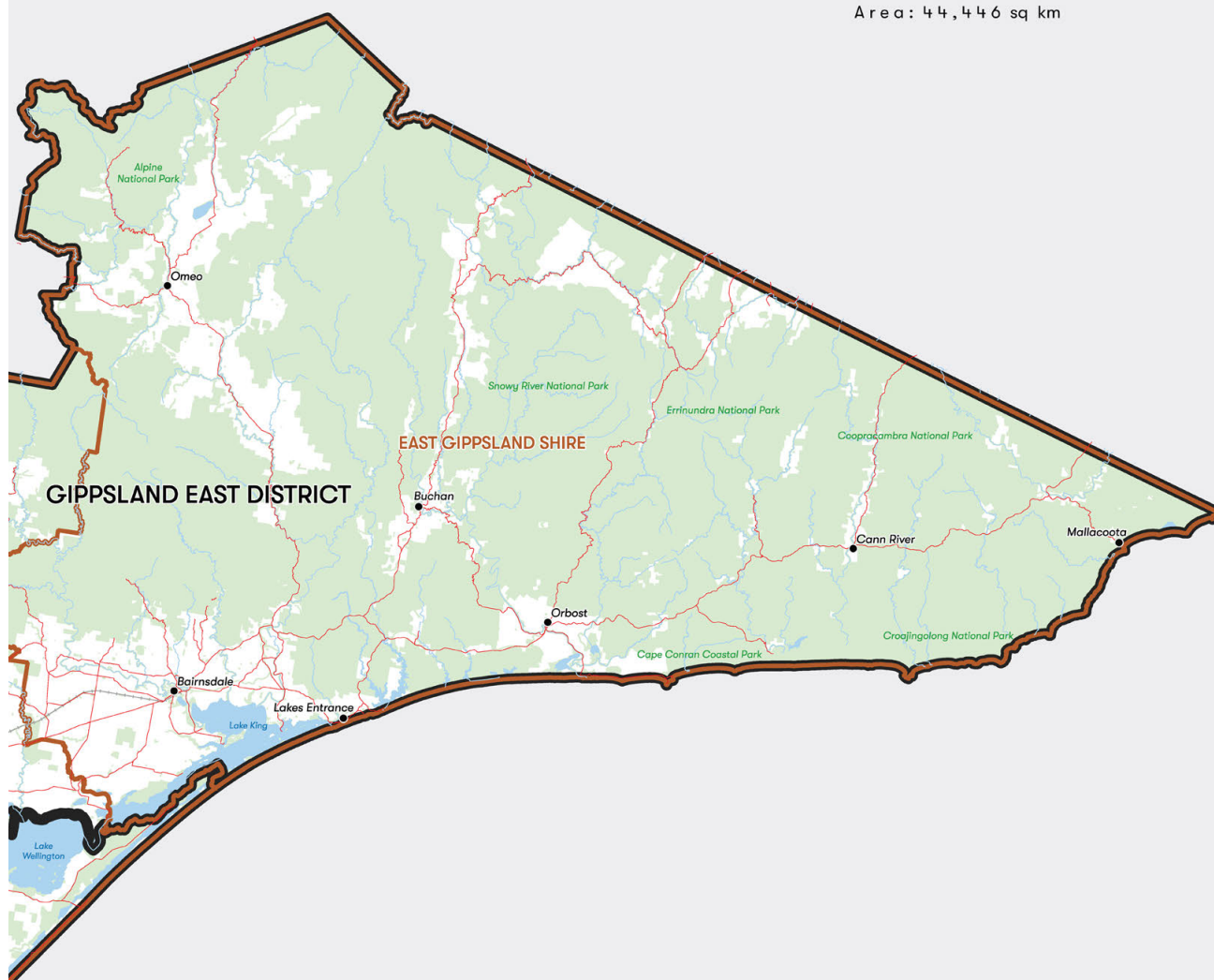
- District Boundary
- Municipality Boundary
- Map Symbols**
- Freeway
- Main Road
- Main Town
- + + + + Railway
- River/Creek
- Lake
- Park/Reserve

Datasets for alignment
from Vicmap as at April 2021

Proposed Electoral Region

EASTERN VICTORIA

Electors: 529,539
Deviation: -1.00%
Area: 44,446 sq km

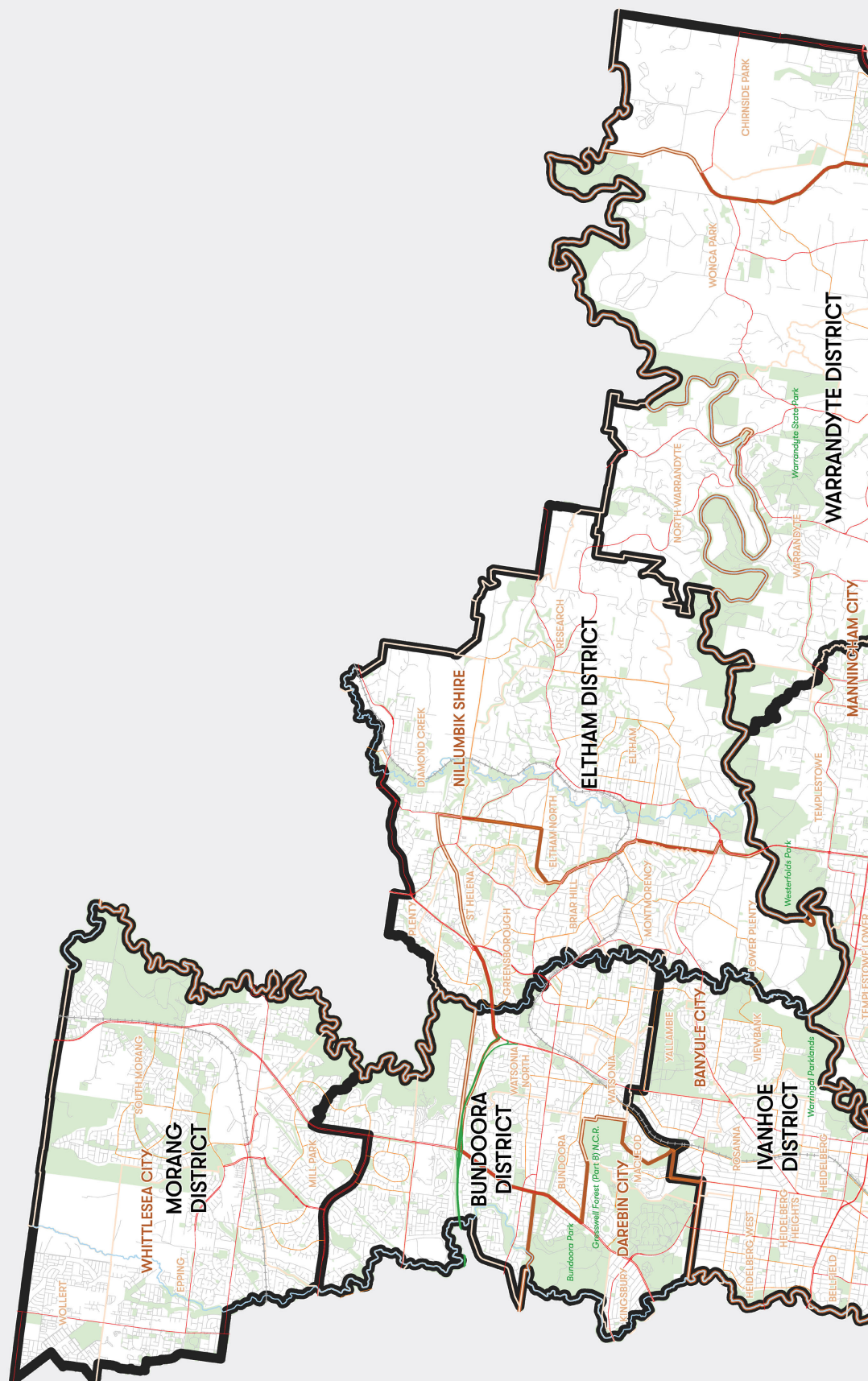


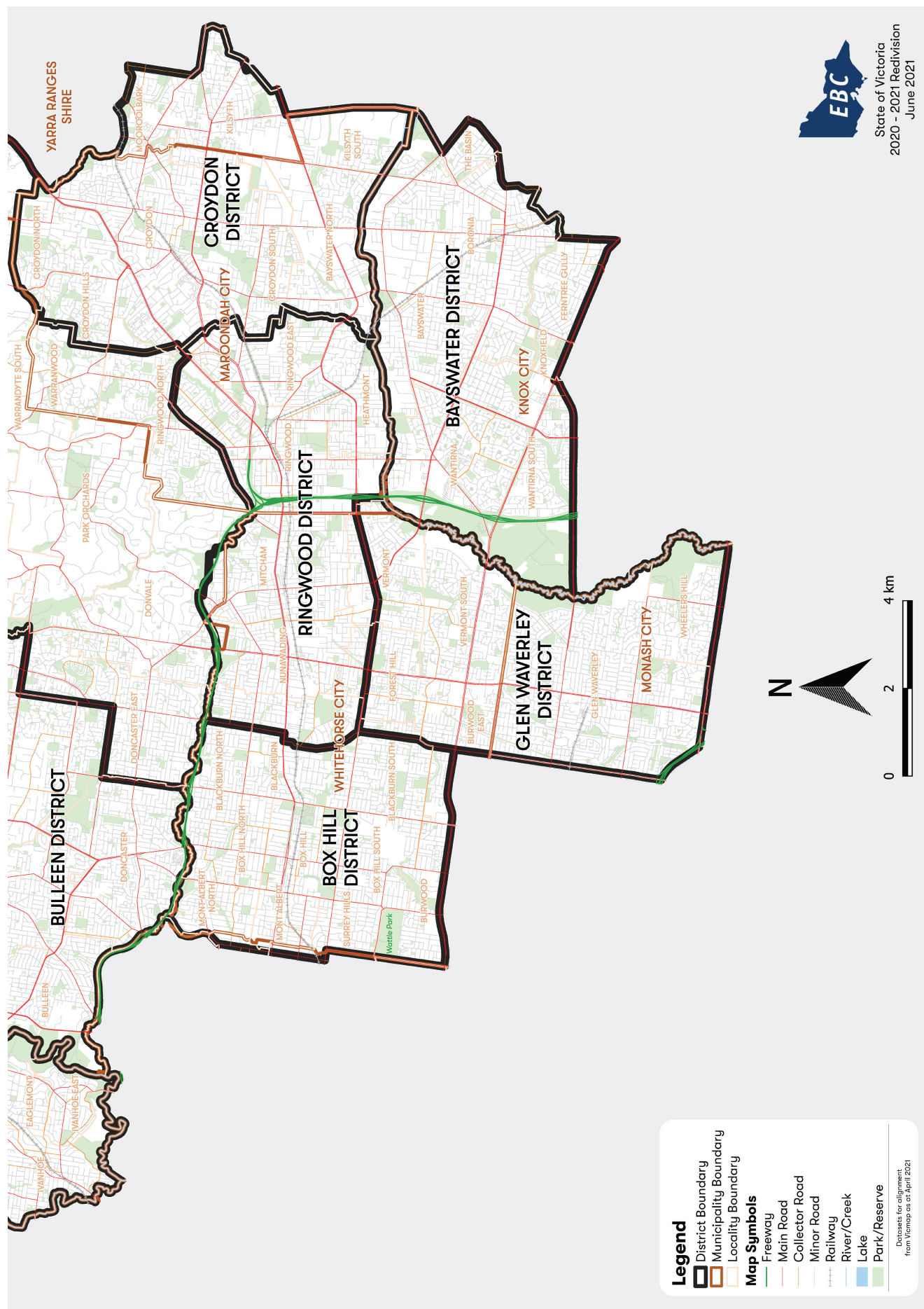
State of Victoria
2020 - 2021 Redivision
June 2021

Proposed Electoral Region

NORTH-EASTERN METROPOLITAN

Electors: 546,467
Deviation: +2.17%
Area: 497 sq km

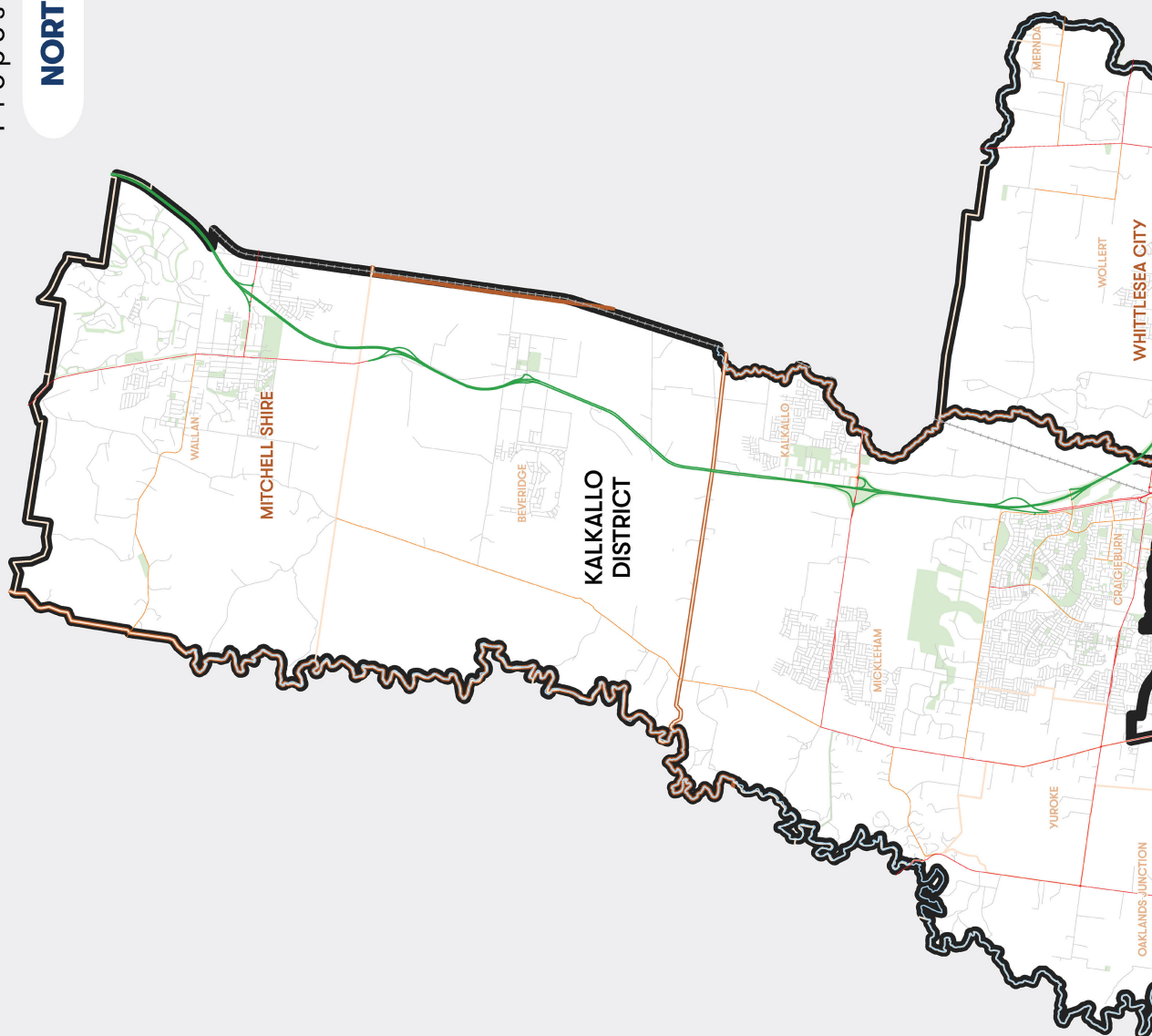


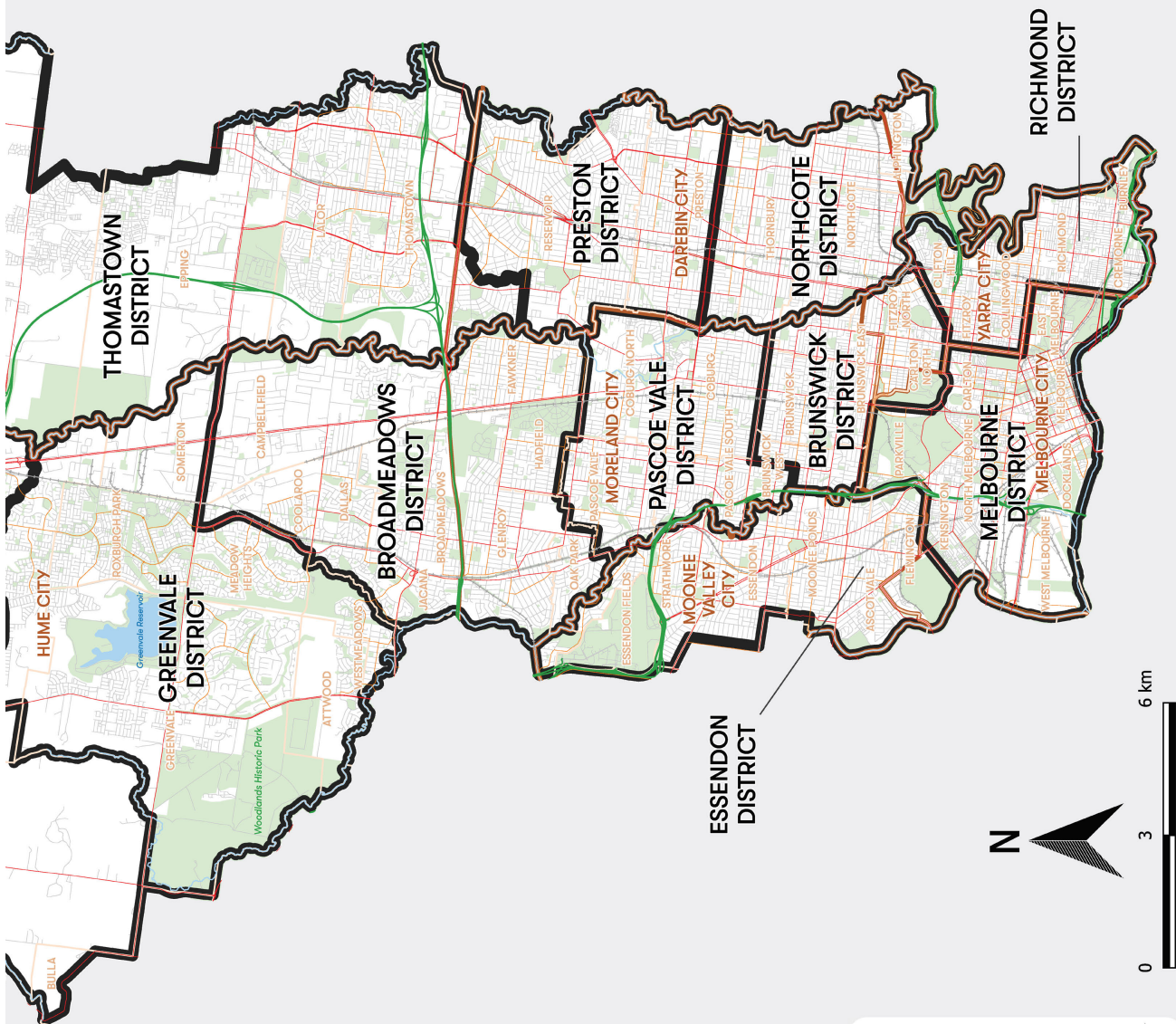


Proposed Electoral Region

NORTHERN METROPOLITAN

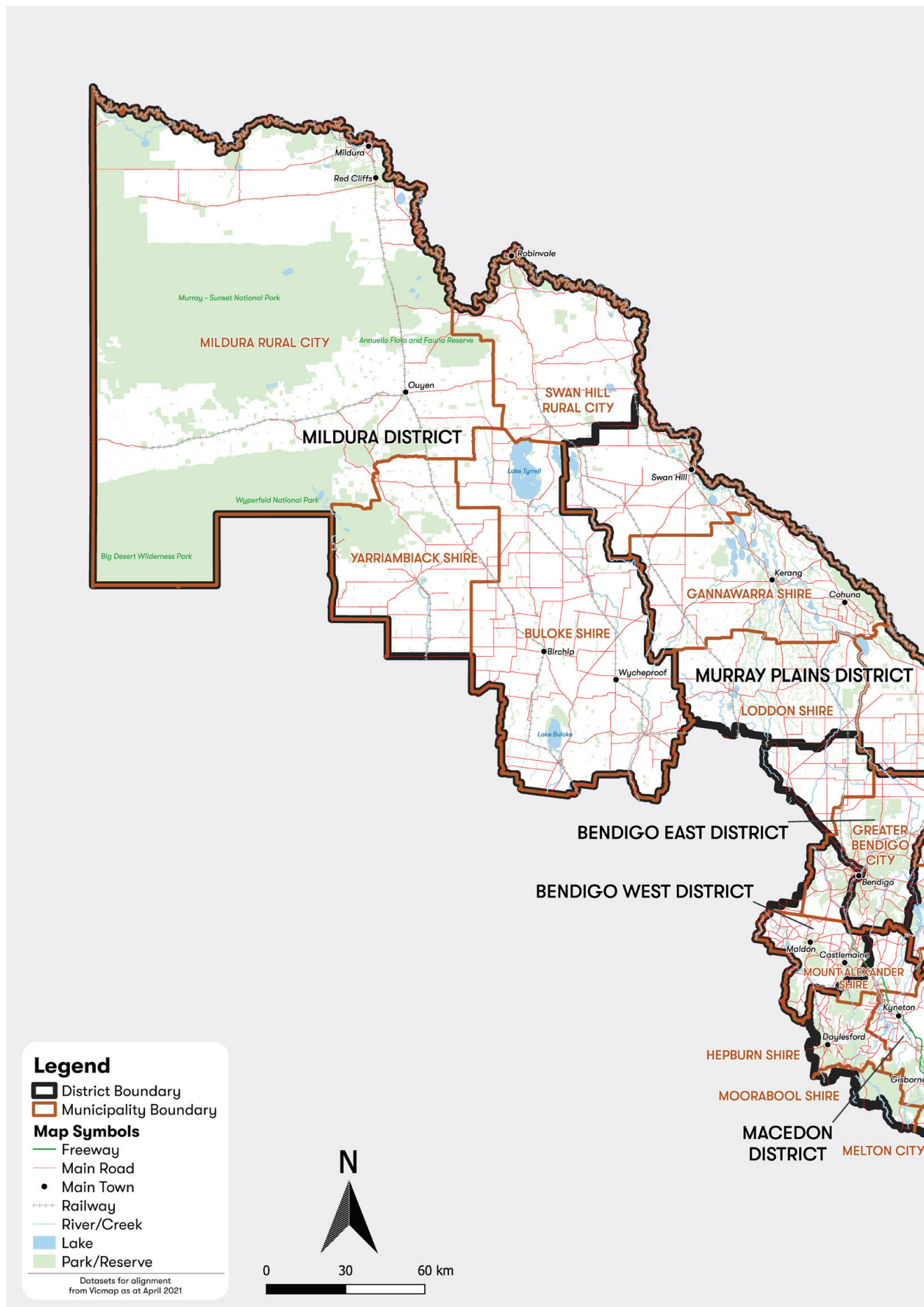
Electors: 527,608
Deviation: -1.36%
Area: 615 sq km





State of Victoria
2020 - 2021 Redivision
June 2021

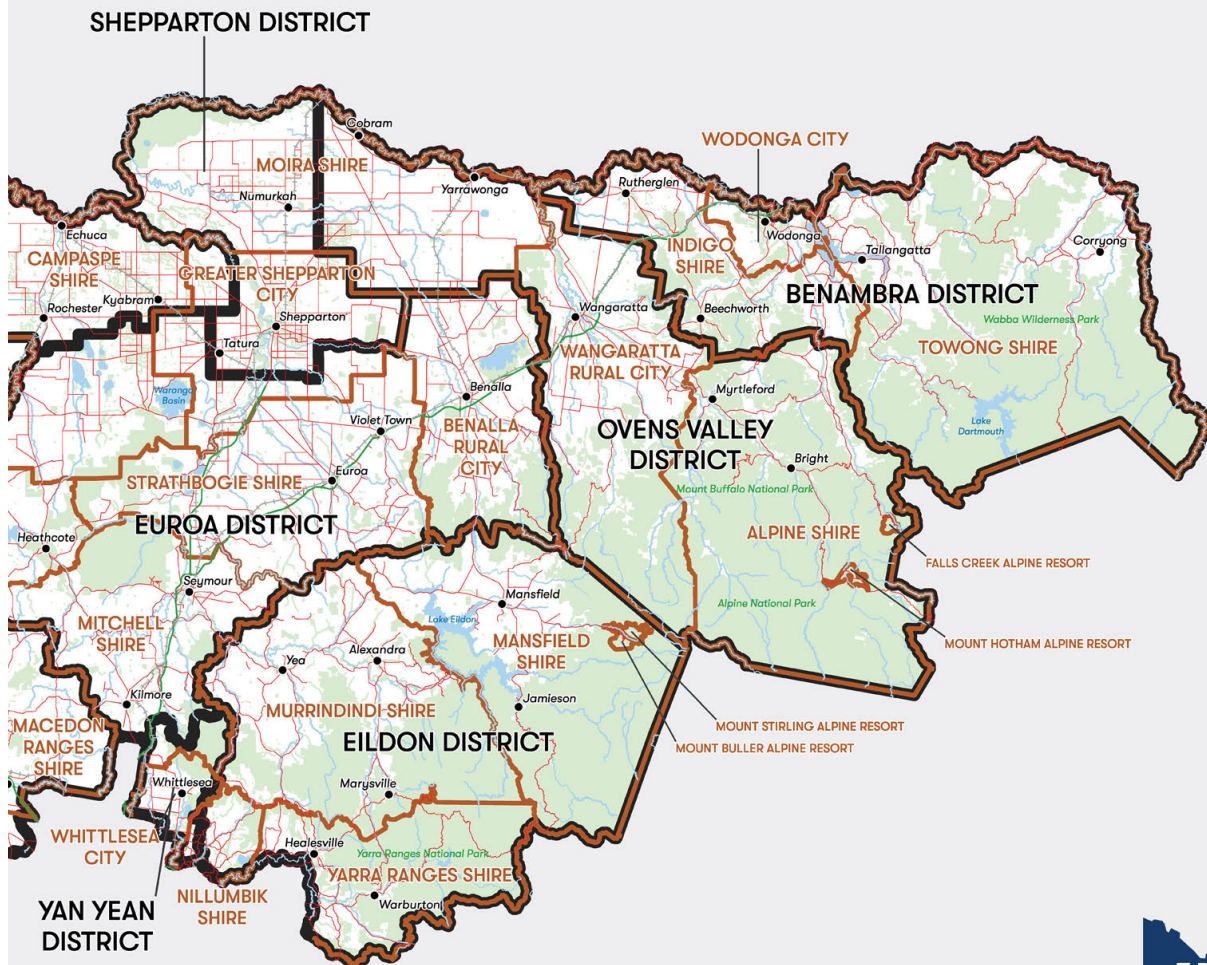
46-47
Region maps



Proposed Electoral Region

NORTHERN VICTORIA

Electors: 527,403
Deviation: -1.40 %
Area: 102,272 sq km

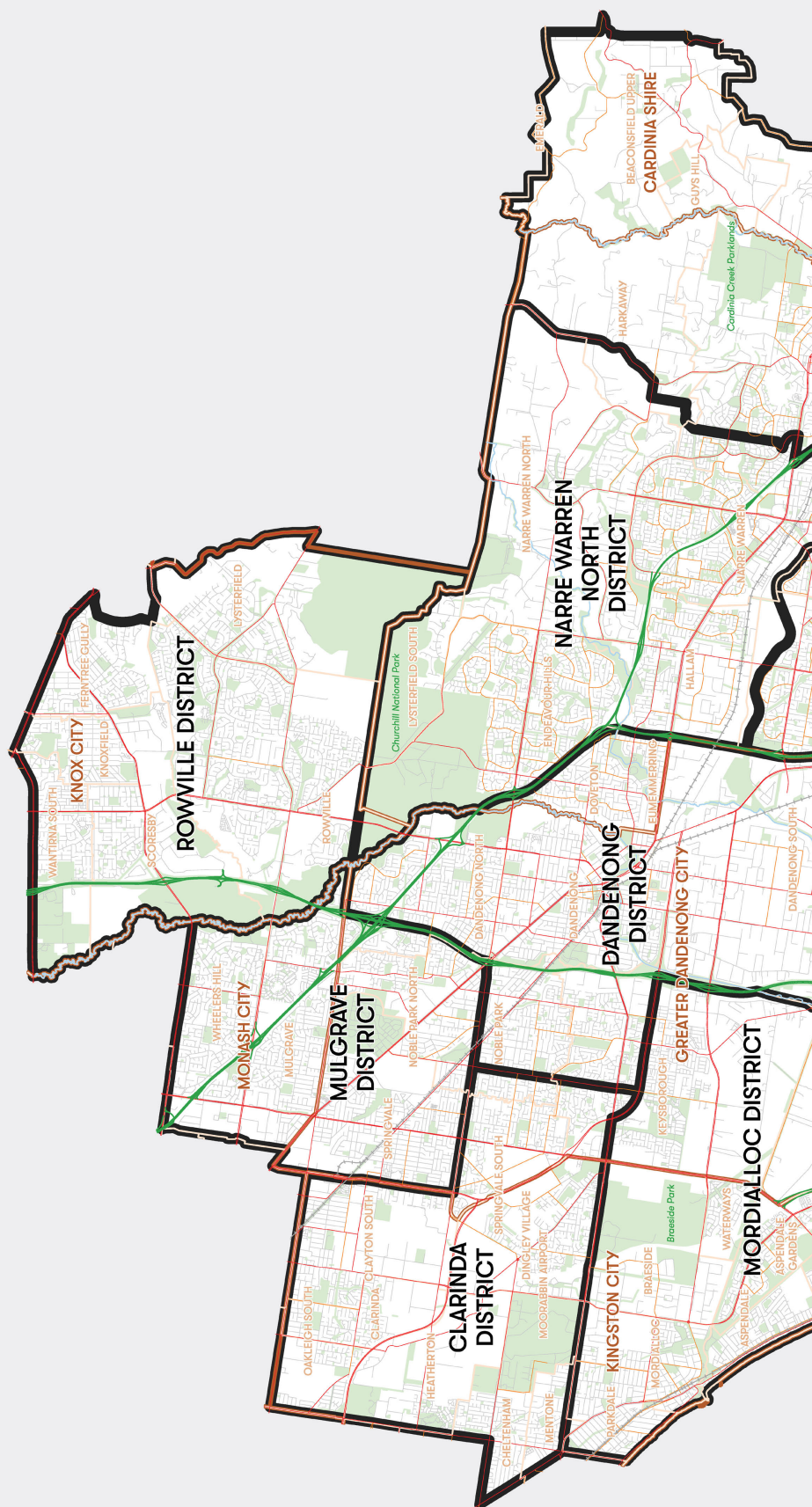


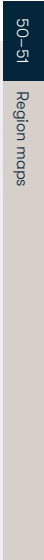
State of Victoria
2020 - 2021 Redivision
June 2021

Proposed Electoral Region

SOUTH-EASTERN METROPOLITAN

Electors: 544,722
Deviation: +1.84%
Area: 657 sq km

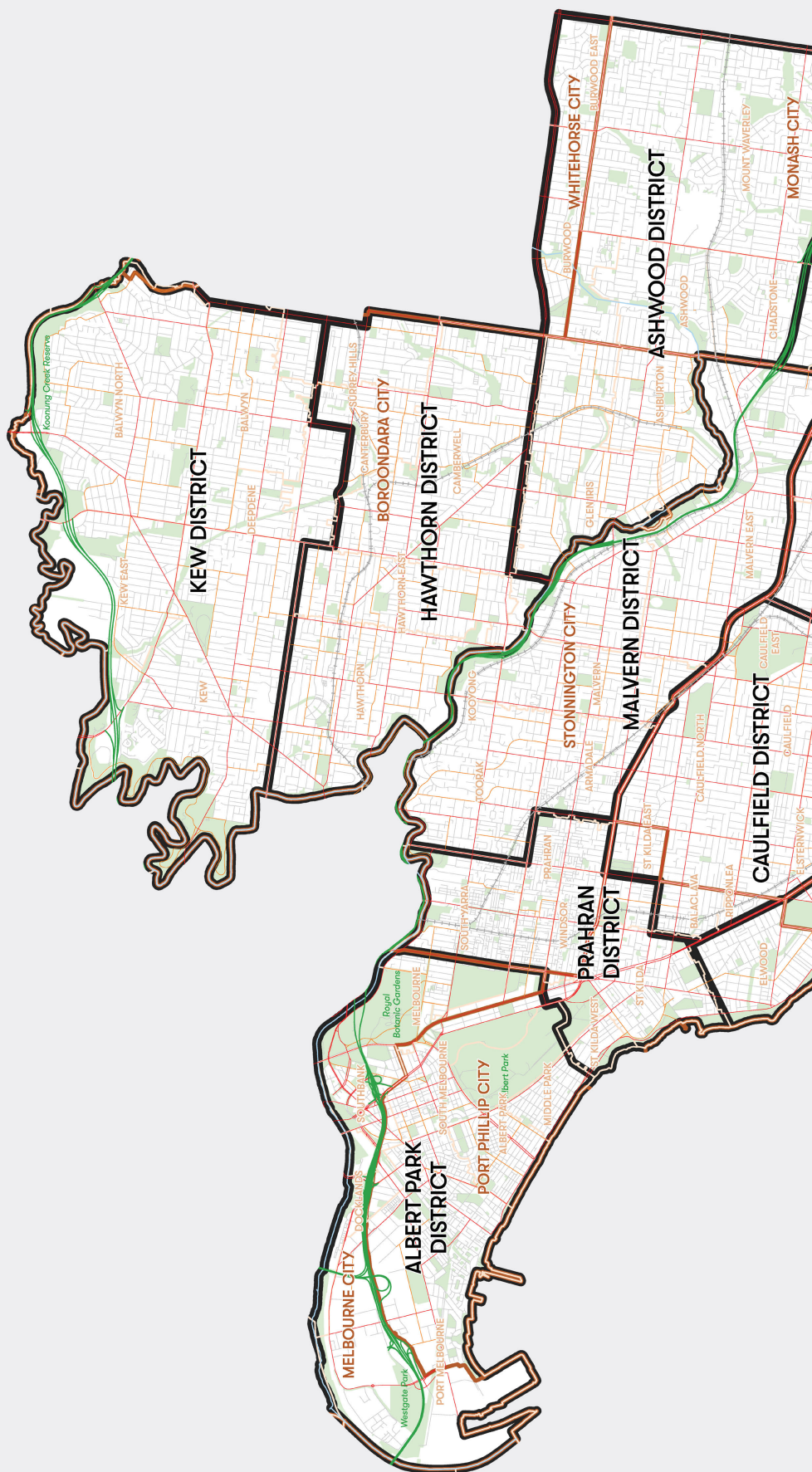


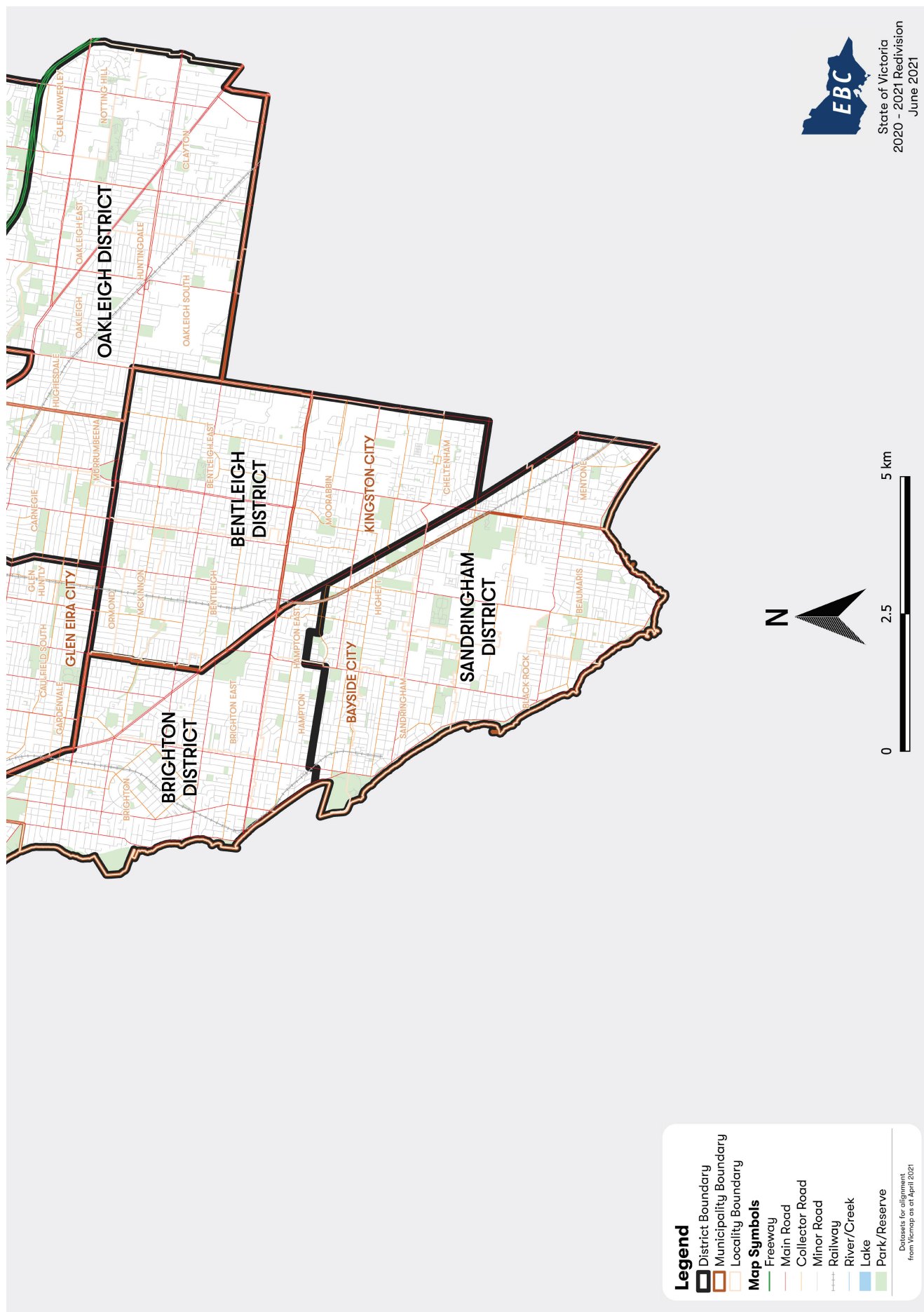


Proposed Electoral Region

SOUTHERN METROPOLITAN

Electors: 535,055
Deviation: +0.03 %
Area: 253 sq km

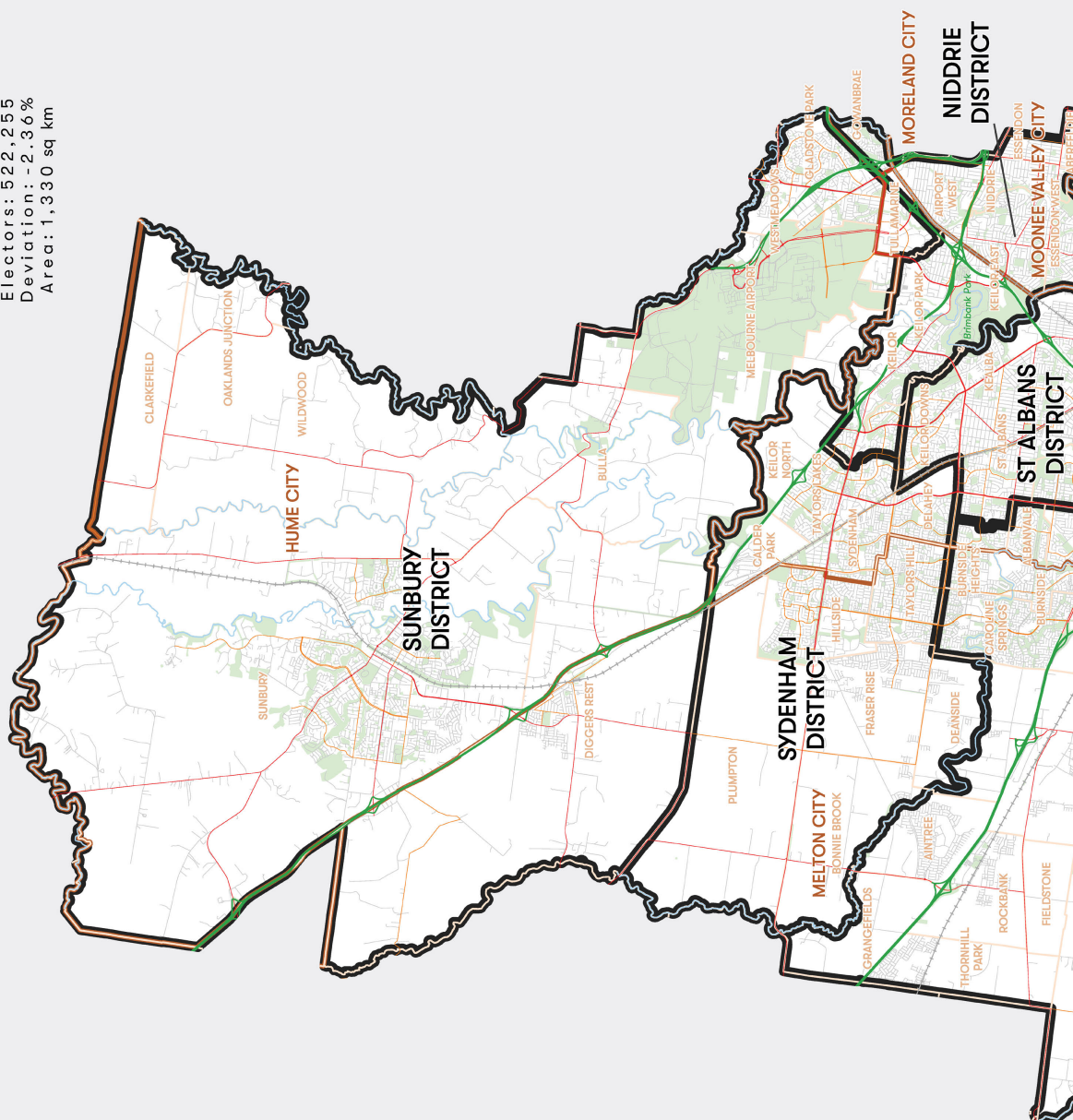


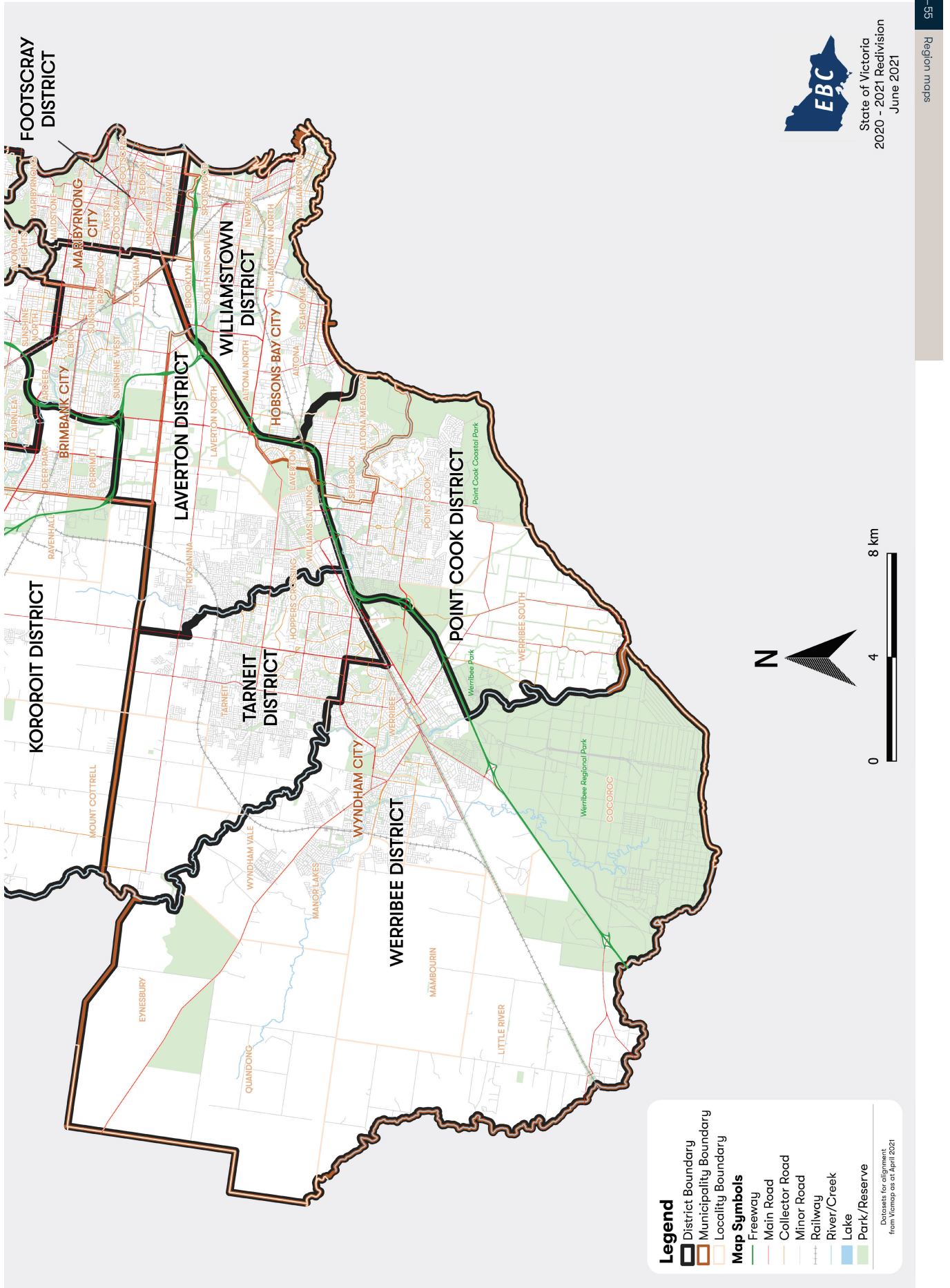


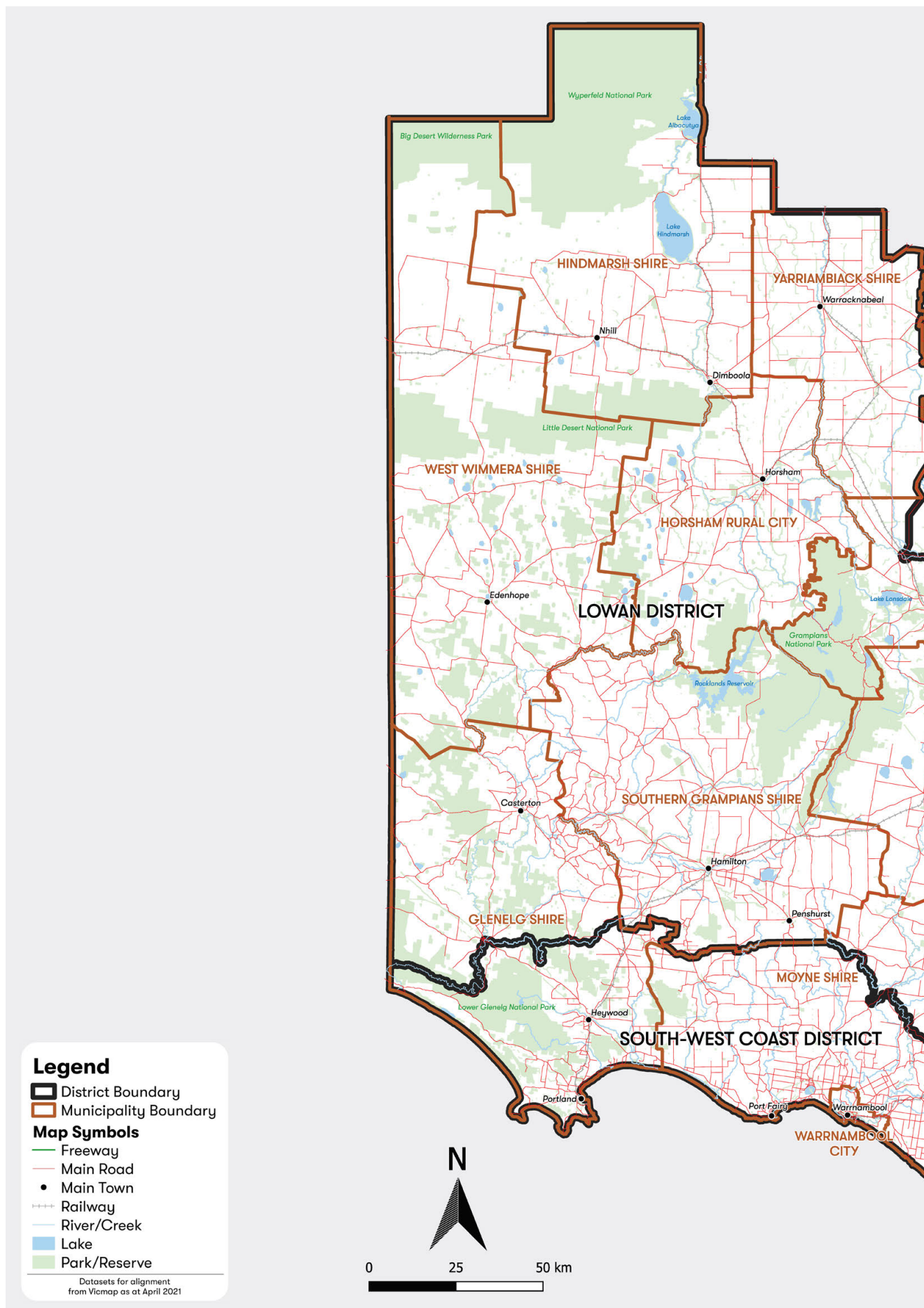
Proposed Electoral Region

WESTERN METROPOLITAN

Electors: 522,255
Deviation: -2.36%
Area: 1,330 sq km



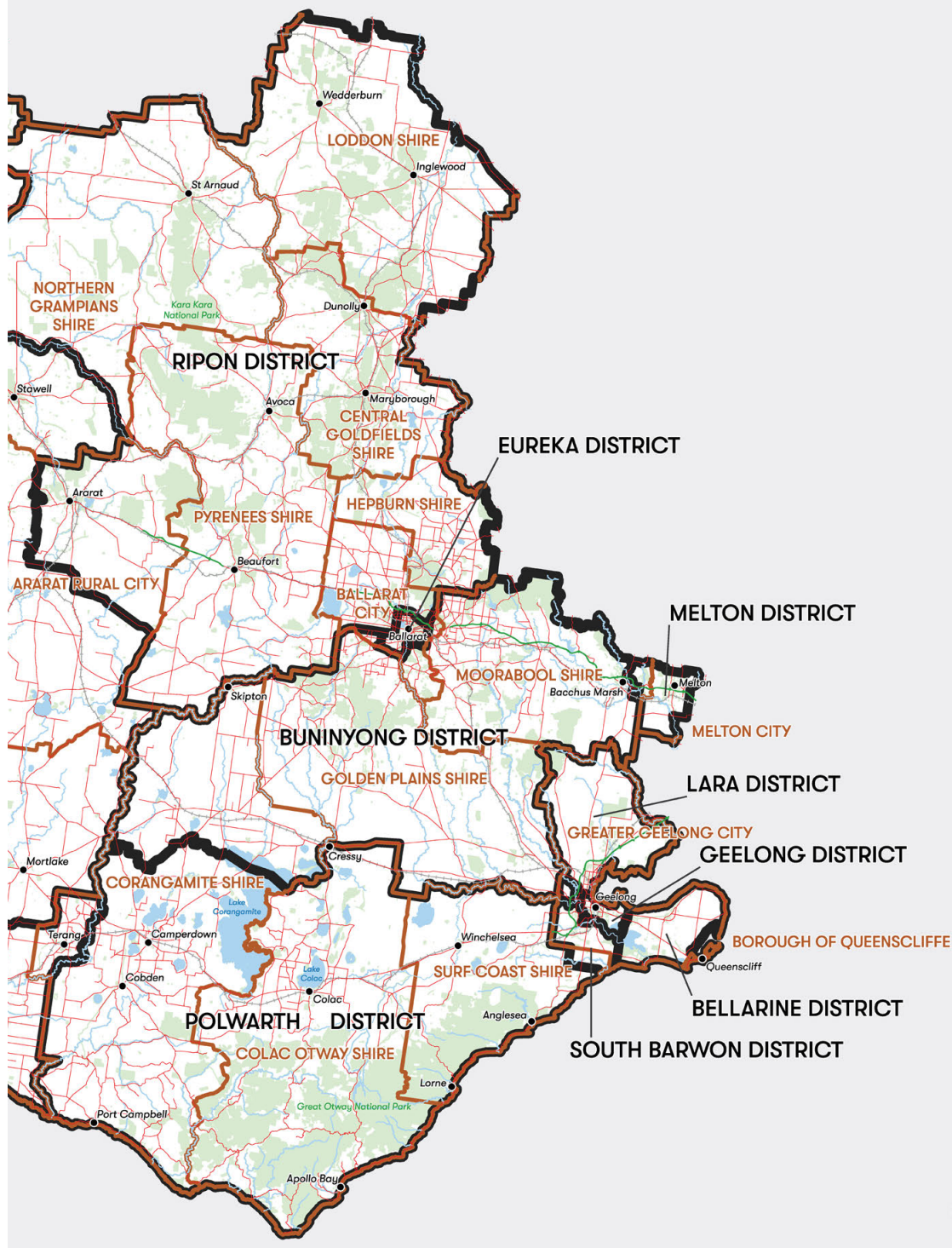




Proposed Electoral Region

WESTERN VICTORIA

Electors: 545,965
Deviation: +2.07 %
Area: 77,644 sq km



State of Victoria
2020 - 2021 Redivision
June 2021

Proposed Victorian Electoral Boundaries



Proposed Victorian Electoral Boundaries

District maps

Proposed Electoral District

ALBERT PARK

Southern Metropolitan Region

Electors: 46,472

Deviation: -4.43%

Area: 22 sq km



Please note: State, Local Government and locality boundaries are maintained by different authorities and do not always align when following watercourses and the coastline.



State of Victoria
2020 - 2021 Redivision
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Proposed Electoral District

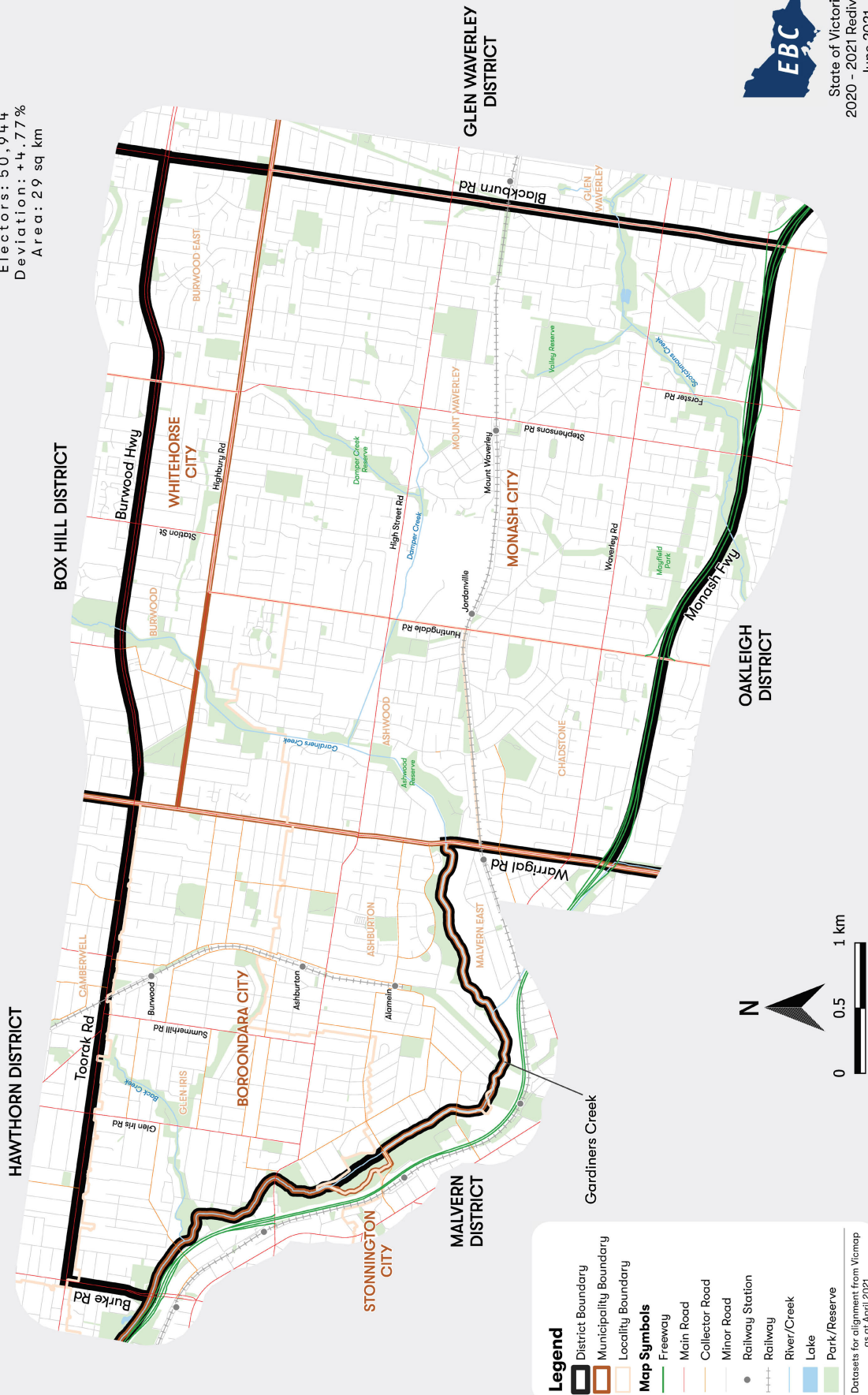
ASHWOOD

Southern Metropolitan Region

Electors: 50,944

Deviation: +4.77%

Area: 29 sq km



State of Victoria
2020 - 2021 Redivision
June 2021

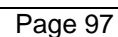
Legend

- District Boundary
- Municipality Boundary
- Locality Boundary
- Map Symbols
- Freeway
- Main Road
- Collector Road
- Minor Road
- Railway Station
- Railway
- River/Creek
- Lake
- Park/Reserve

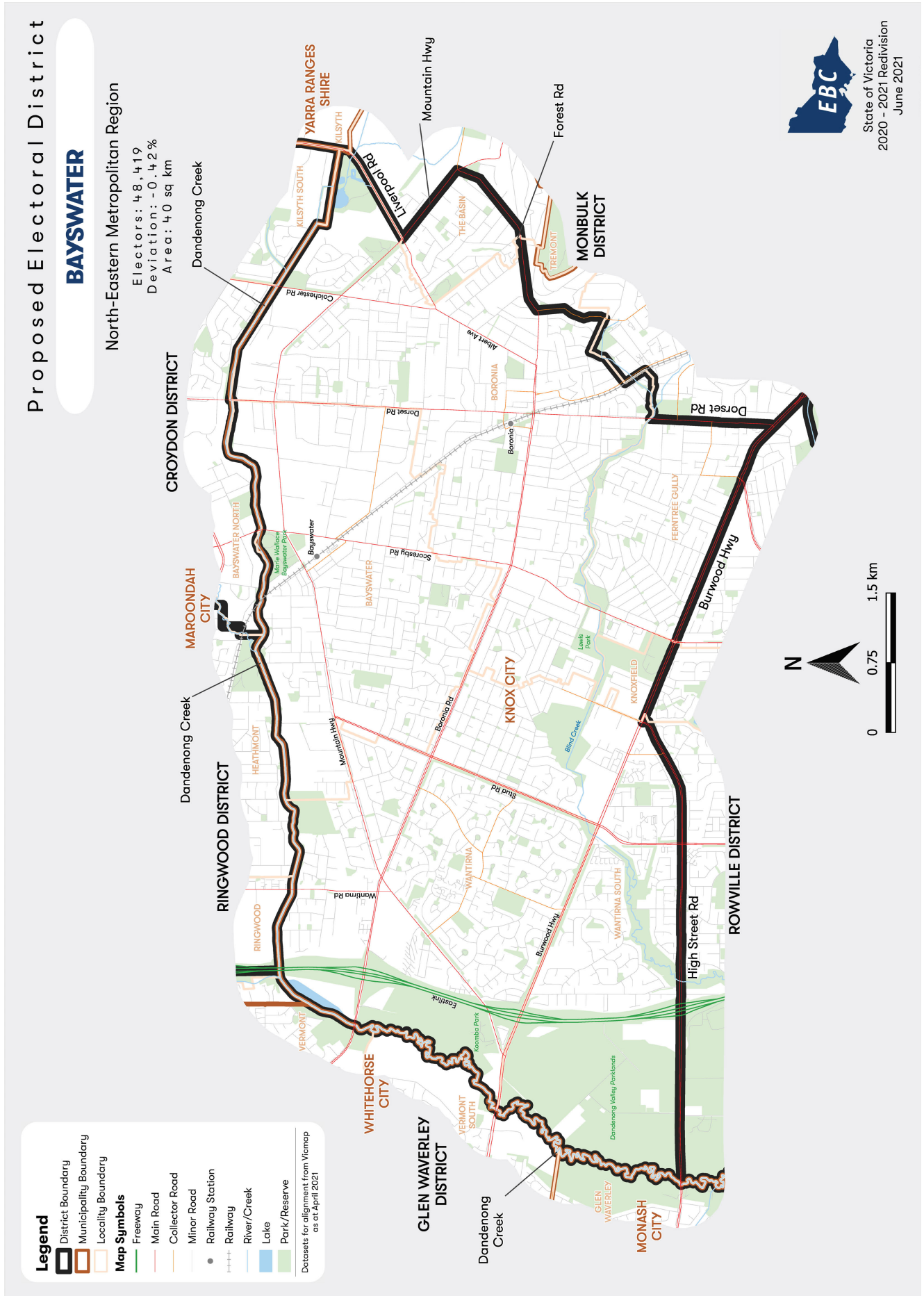
Datasets for alignment from Vicmap
as at April 2021

BASS

Area: 1,489 sq km







Proposed Electoral District

BELLARINE

Western Victoria
Electors: 51,617
Deviation: +6.15%
Area: 336 sq km



0 2 4 km

State of Victoria
2020 - 2021 Revision
June 2021

Please note: State, Local Government and locality boundaries are maintained by the relevant authorities and may align when following watercourses and the coastline.

Proposed Electoral District

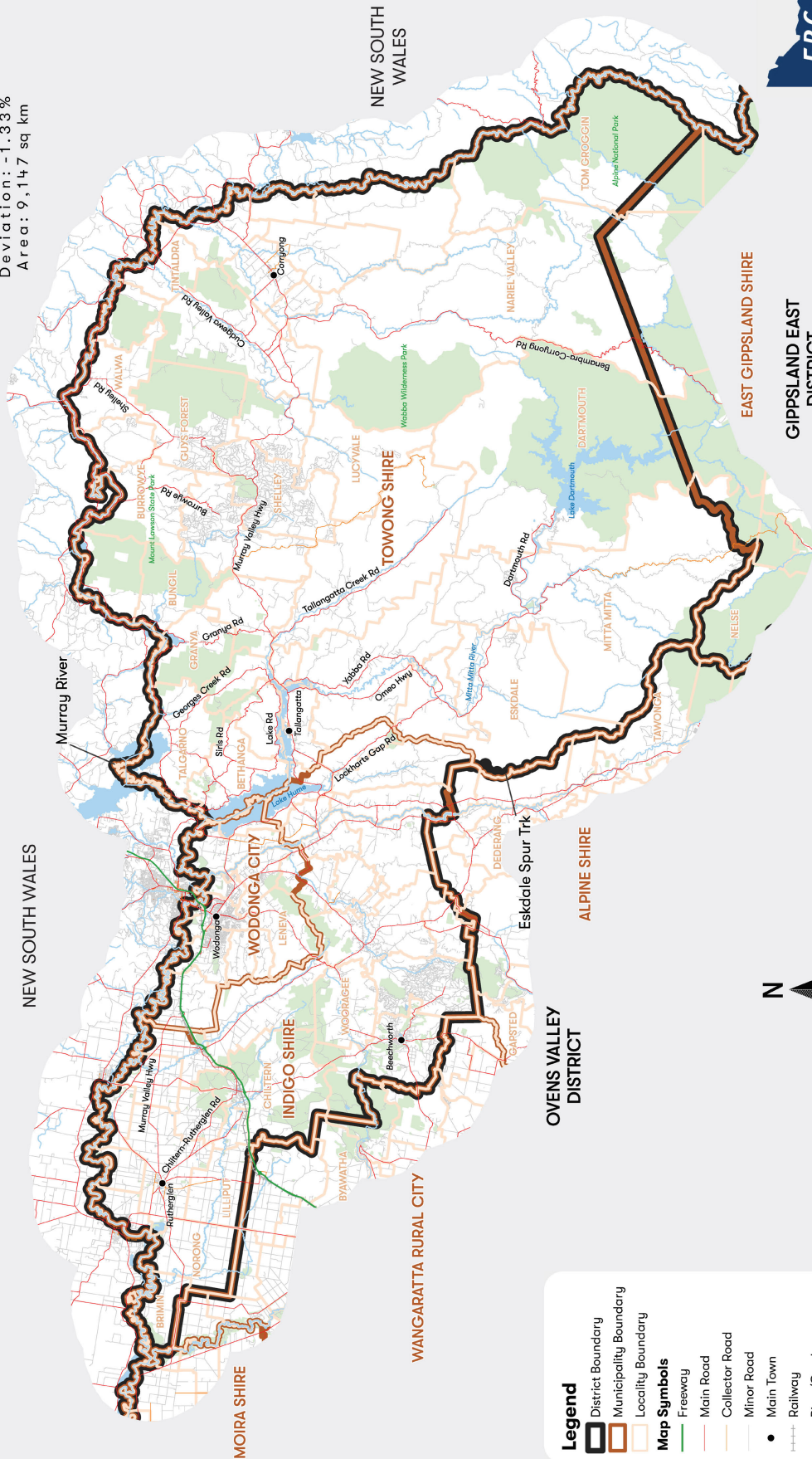
BENAMBRA

Northern Victoria Region

Electors: 47,978

Deviation: -1.33%

Area: 9,147 sq km



State of Victoria
2020 - 2021 Redivision
June 2021

Proposed Electoral District

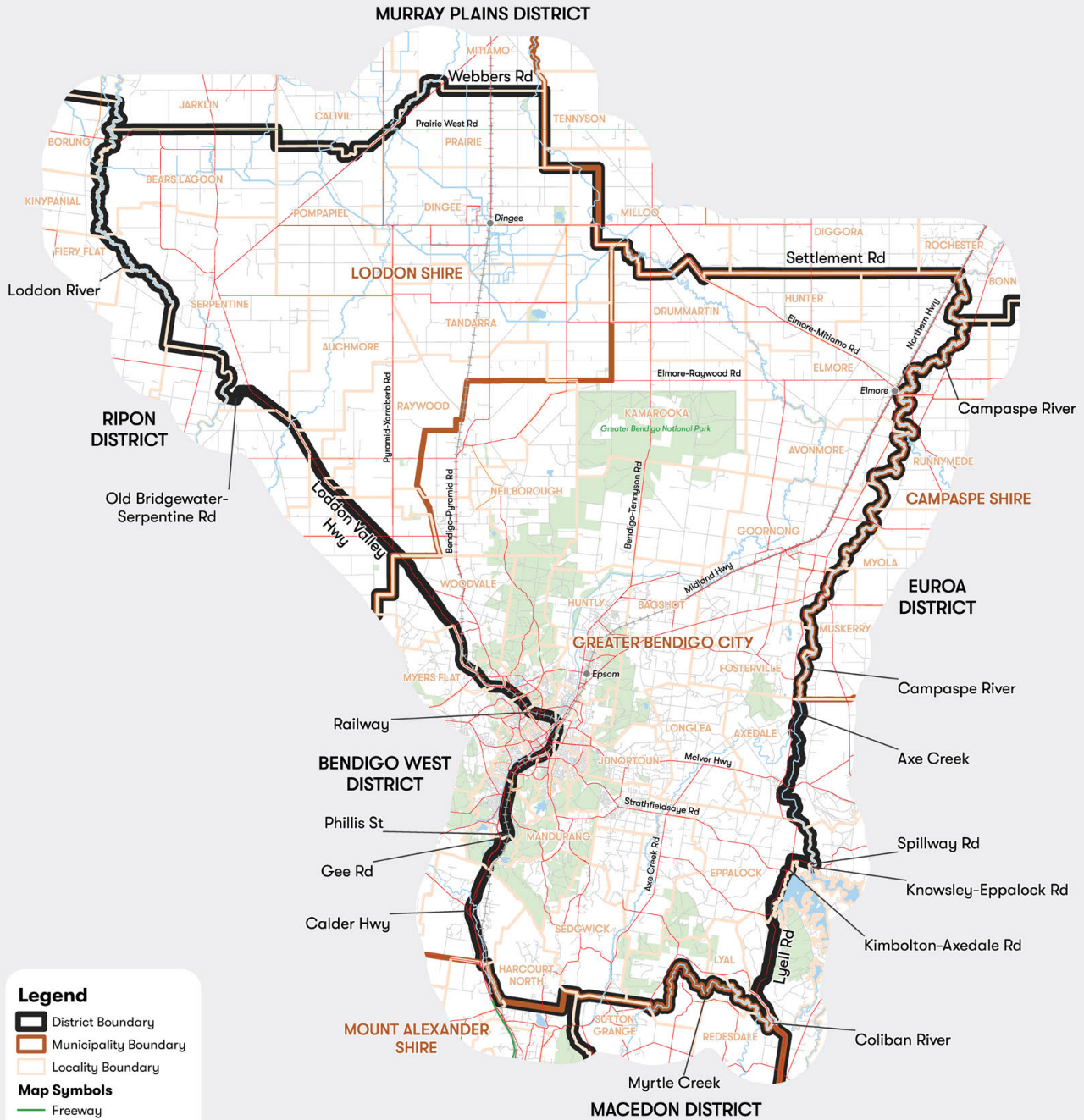
BENDIGO EAST

Northern Victoria Region

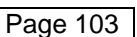
Electors: 51,070

Deviation: +5.03%

Area: 2,712 sq km



State of Victoria
2020 - 2021 Redivision
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Proposed Electoral District

BENTLEIGH

Southern Metropolitan Region

Electors: 50,739
Deviation: +4.35%
Area: 25 sq km



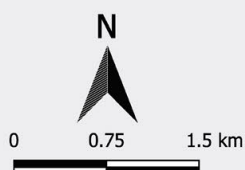
Legend

- District Boundary
- Municipality Boundary
- Locality Boundary

Map Symbols

- Freeway
- Main Road
- Collector Road
- Minor Road
- Railway Station
- +—+— Railway
- River/Creek
- Lake
- Park/Reserve

Datasets for alignment from Vicmap
as at April 2021



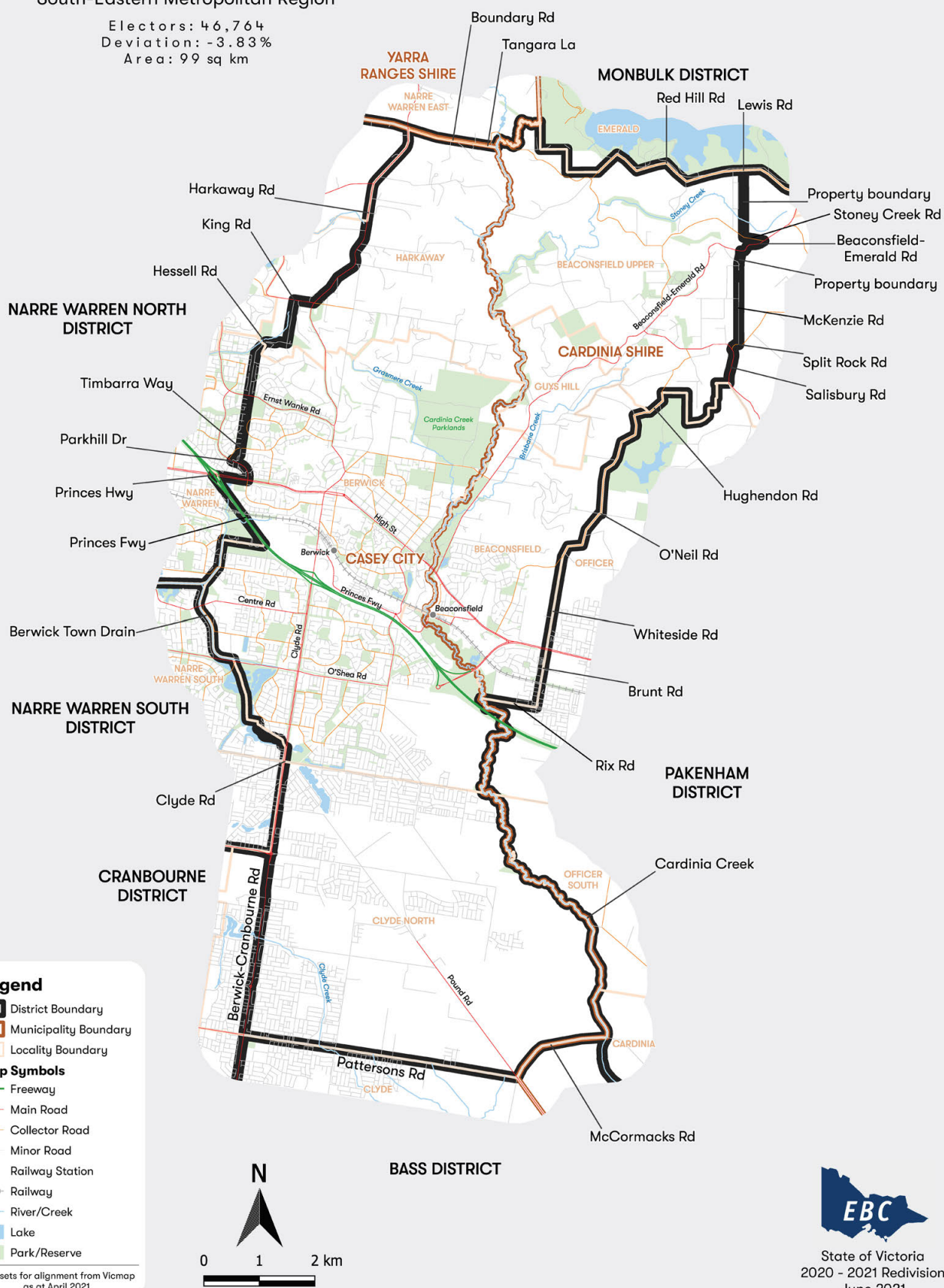
State of Victoria
2020 - 2021 Redivision
June 2021

Proposed Electoral District

BERWICK

South-Eastern Metropolitan Region

Electors: 46,764
Deviation: -3.83%
Area: 99 sq km



State of Victoria
2020 - 2021 Redivision
June 2021

Proposed Electoral District

BOX HILL

North-Eastern Metropolitan Region

Electors: 50,736

Deviation: +4.34%

Area: 30 sq km



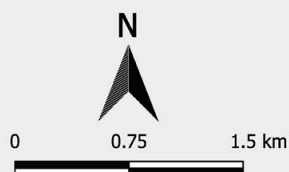
Legend

- District Boundary
- Municipality Boundary
- Locality Boundary

Map Symbols

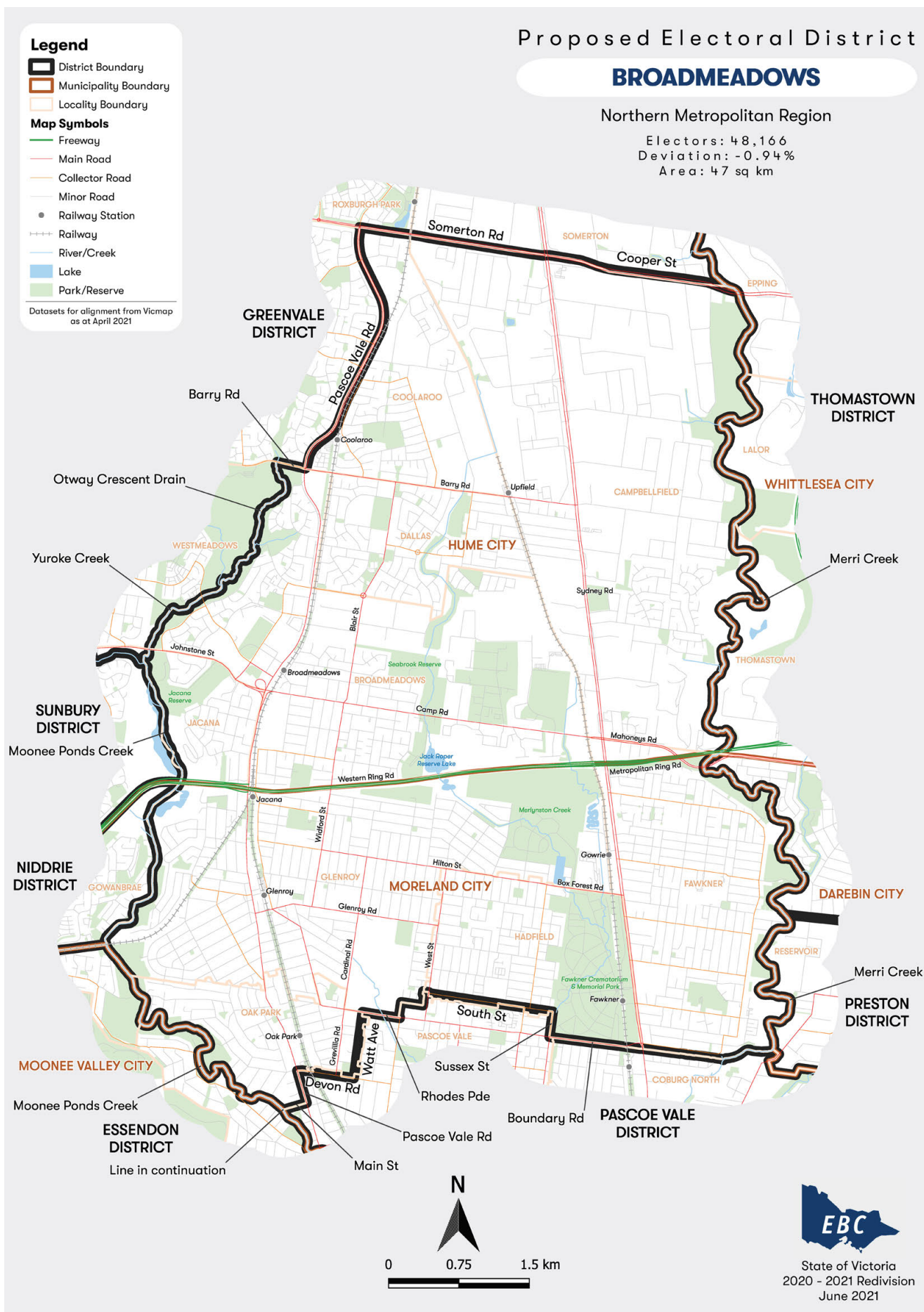
- Freeway
- Main Road
- Collector Road
- Minor Road
- Railway Station
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- Lake
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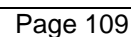
Datasets for alignment from Vicmap
as at April 2021



State of Victoria
2020 - 2021 Redivision
June 2021







Proposed Electoral District

BULLEEN

North-Eastern Metropolitan Region

Electors: 50,343

Deviation: +3.53%

Area: 39 sq km



State of Victoria
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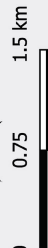
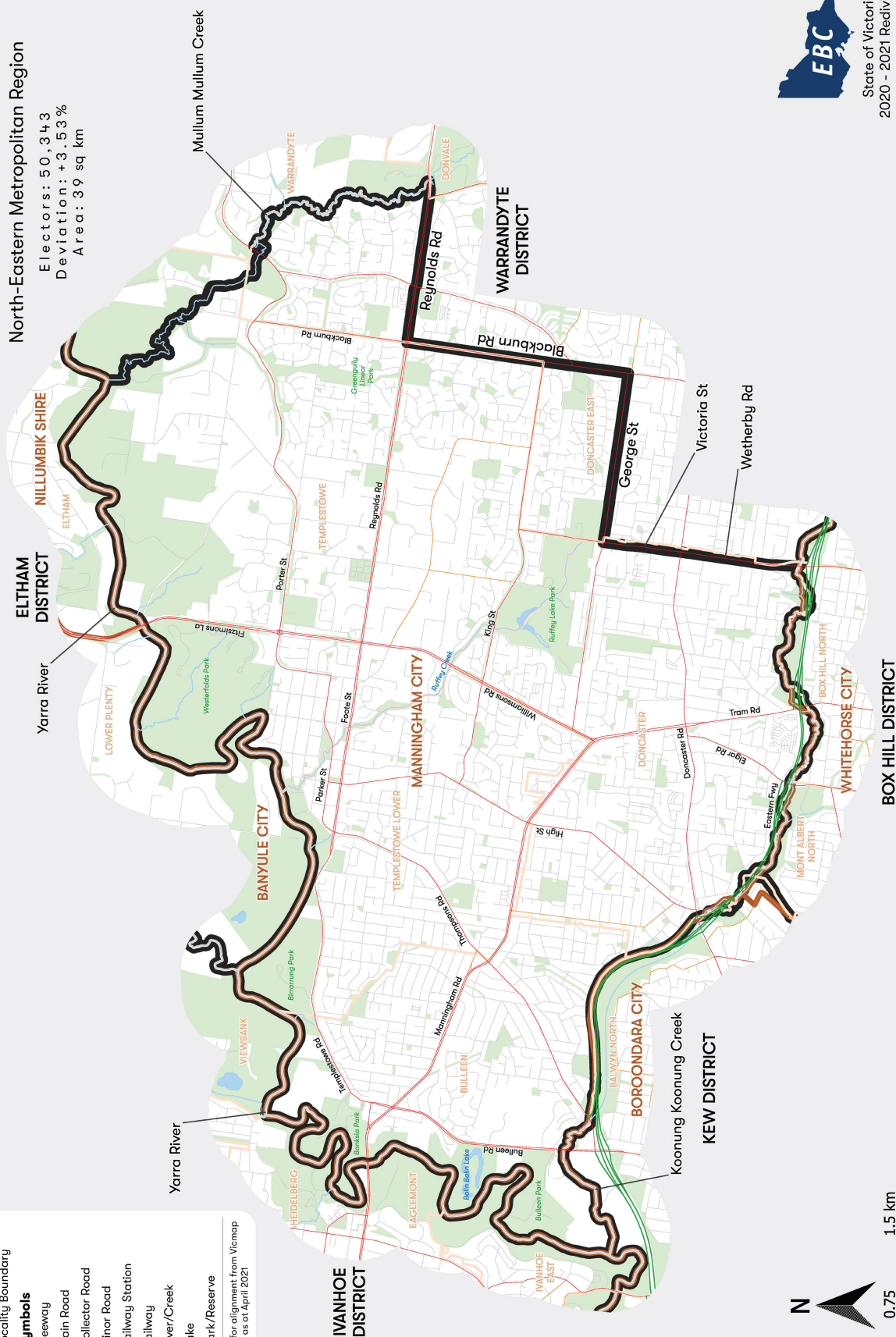
Legend

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- Municipality Boundary
- Locality Boundary

Map Symbols

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- Main Road
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- Railway Station
- Railway
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- Lake
- Park/Reserve

Datasets for alignment from Vicmap as at April 2021



Proposed Electoral District

BUNDOORA

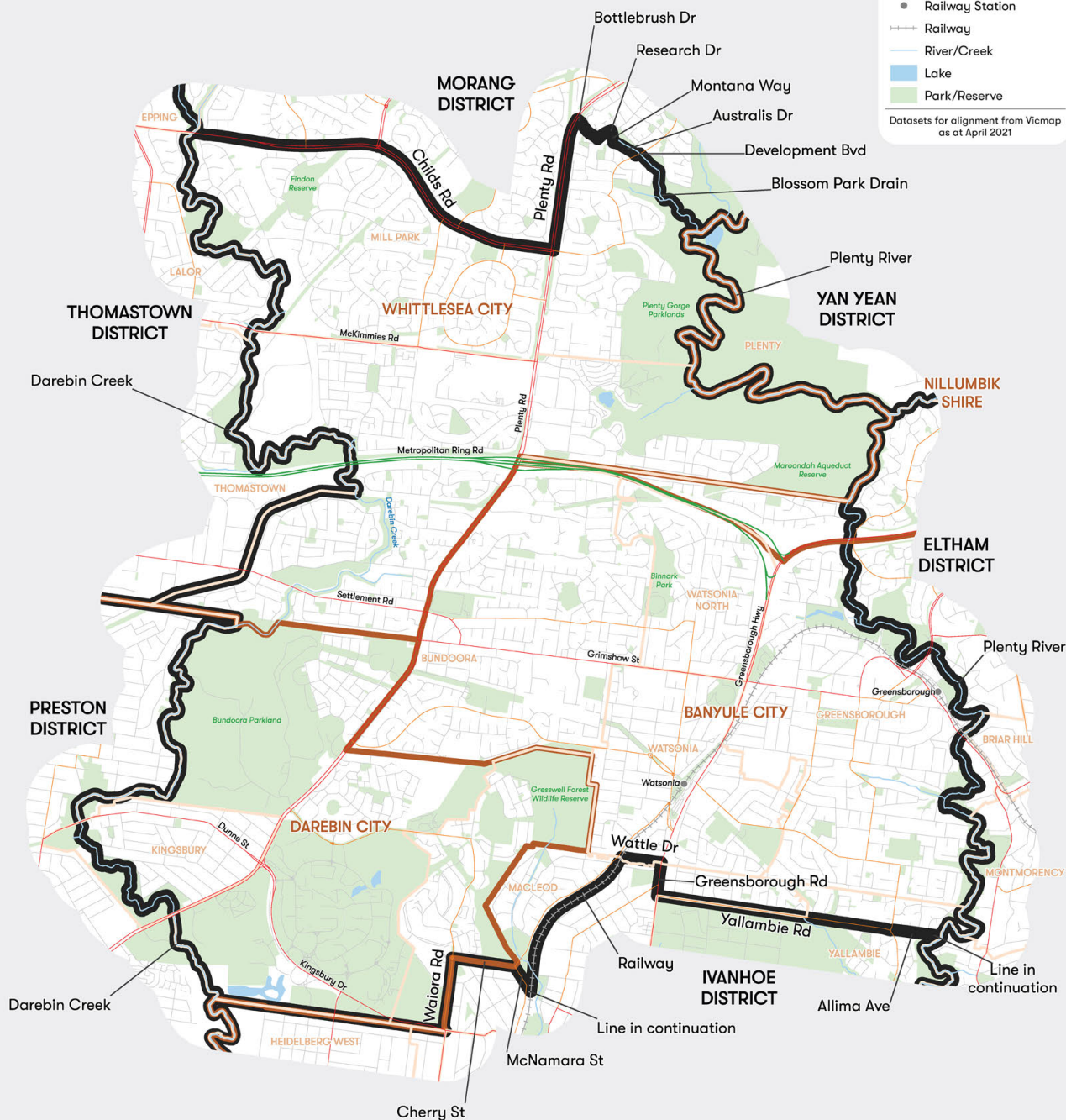
North-Eastern Metropolitan Region

Electors: 48,579
Deviation: -0.09%
Area: 36 sq km

Legend

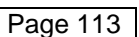
- District Boundary
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Datasets for alignment from Vicmap as at April 2021



Proposed Victorian Electoral Boundaries

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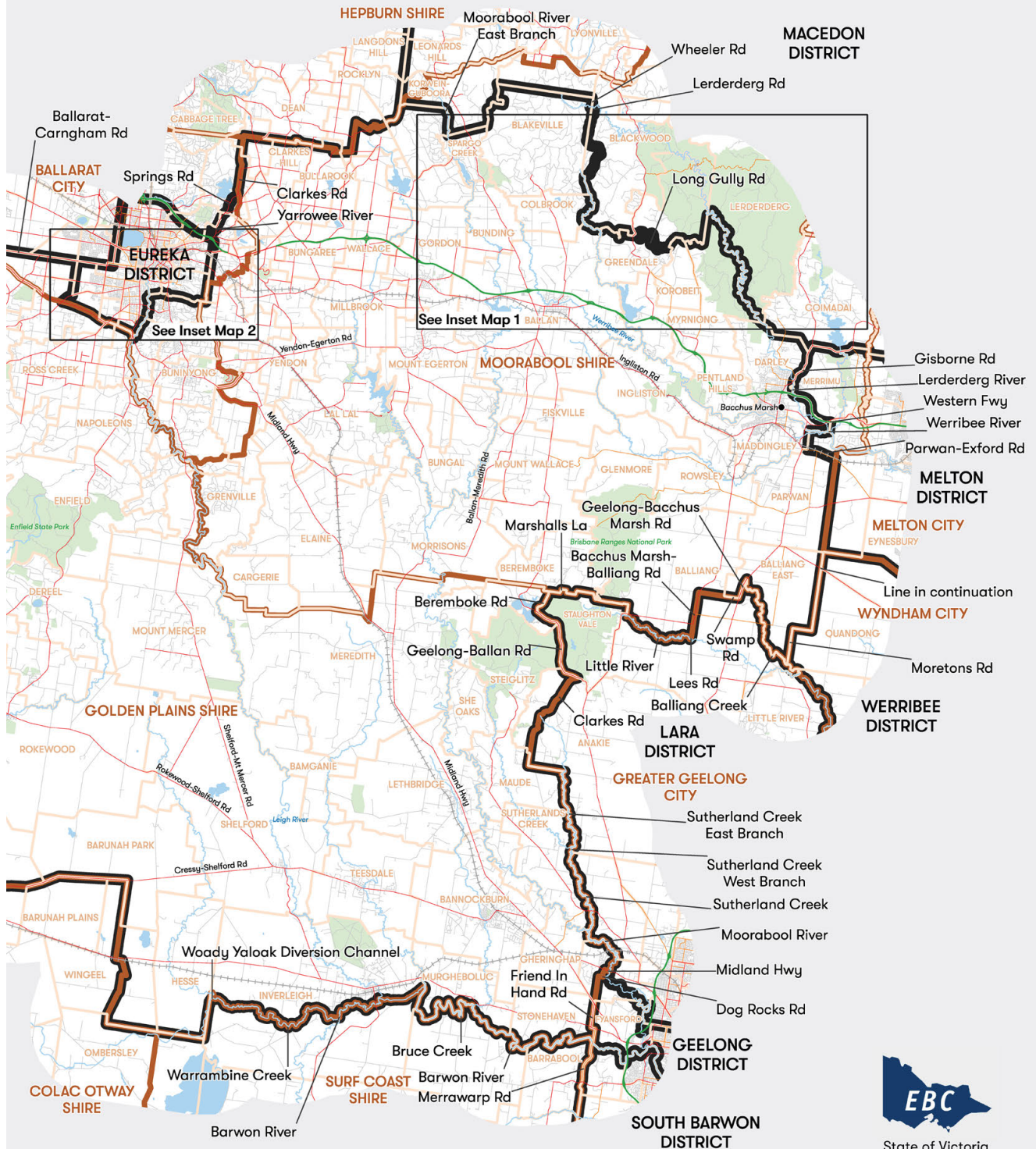


Proposed Electoral District

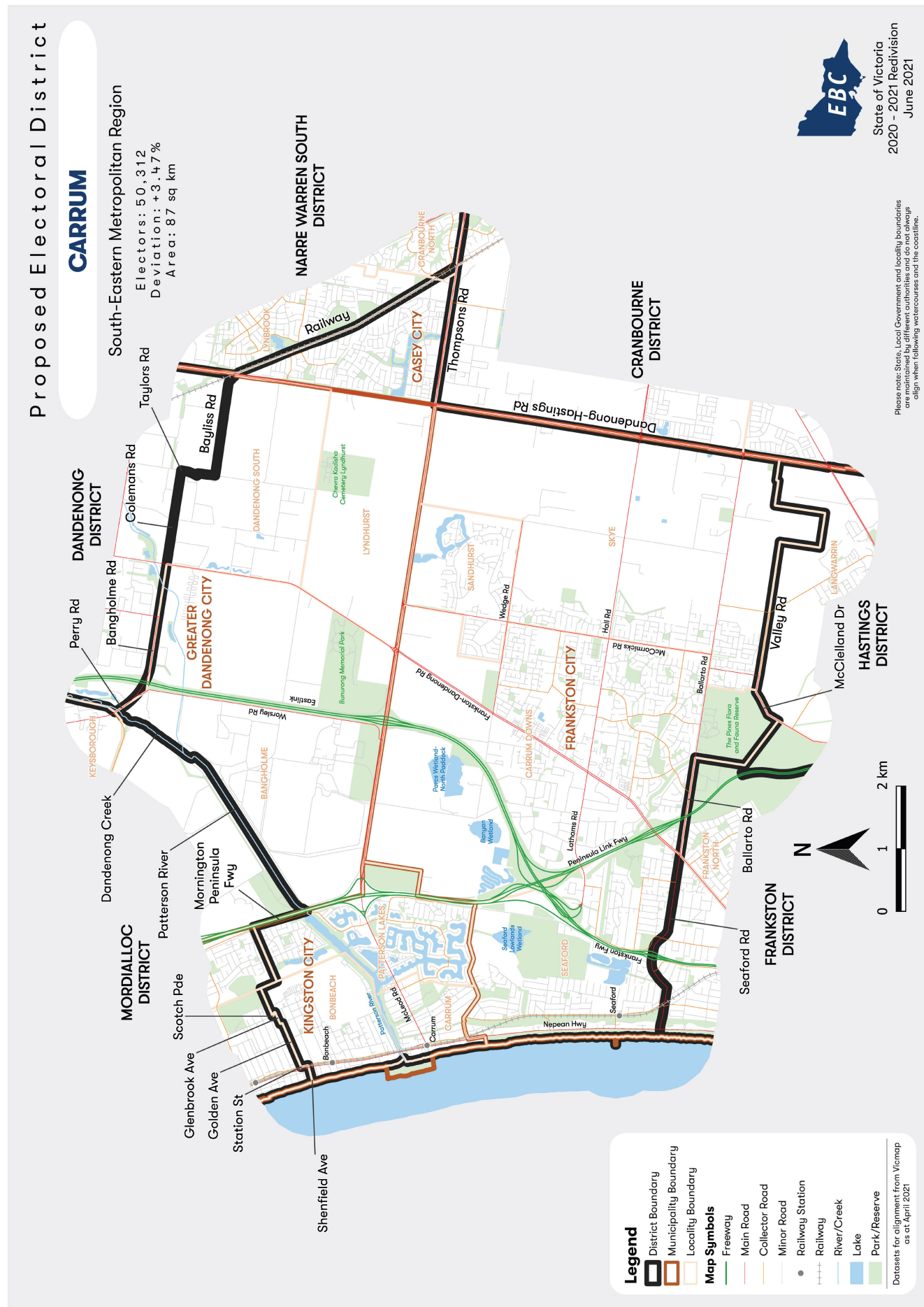
BUNINYONG

Western Victoria Region

Electors: 52,104
Deviation: +7.15%
Area: 5,954 sq km

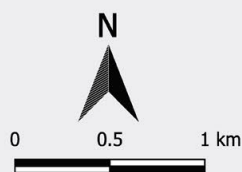
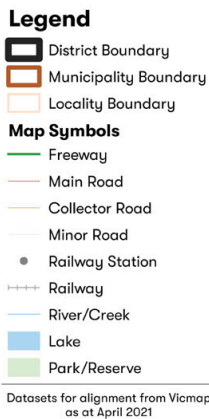


State of Victoria
2020 - 2021 Redivision
June 2021

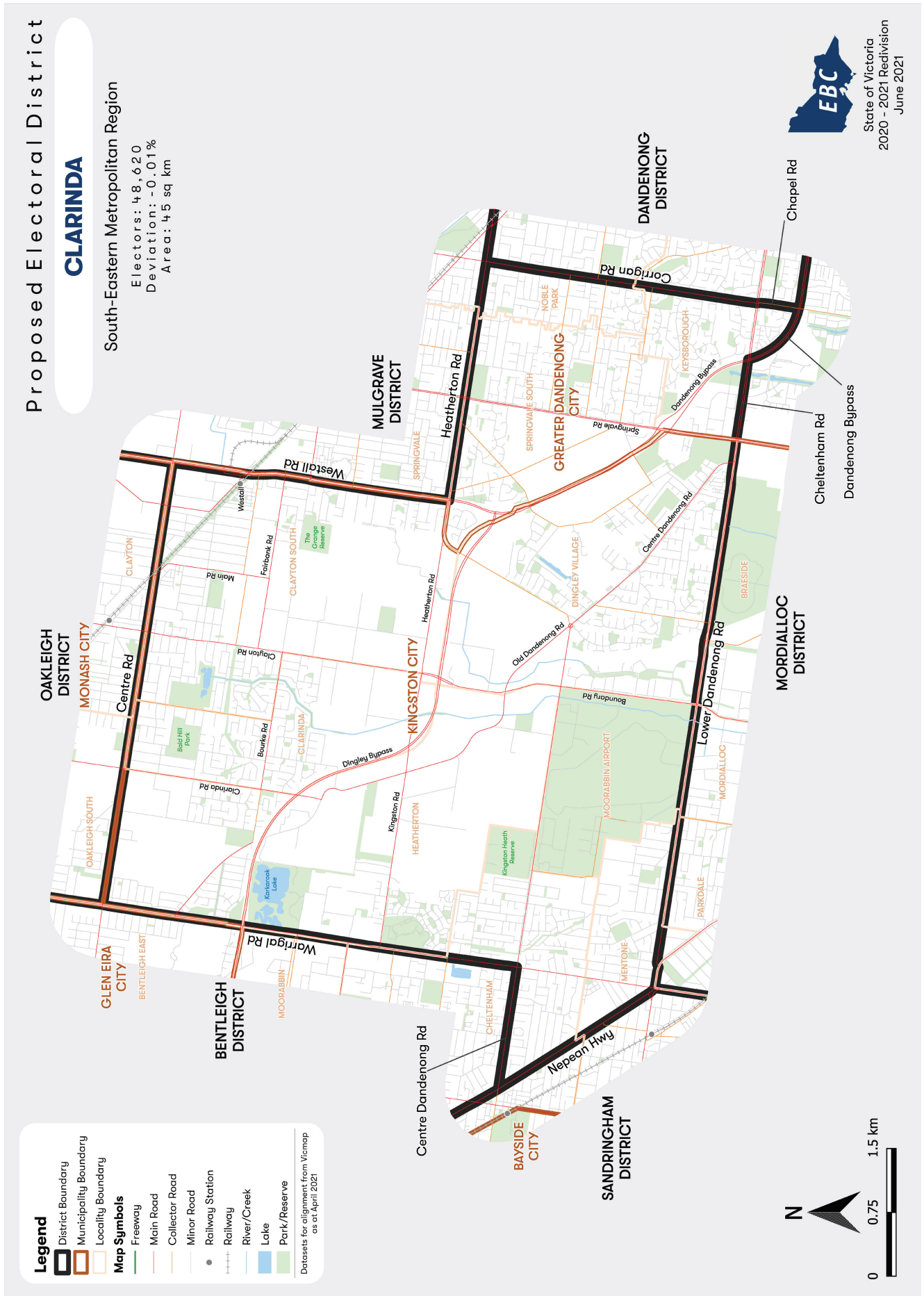


CAULFIELD

Electors: 48,106
Deviation: -1.07%
Area: 17 sq km



State of Victoria
2020 - 2021 Redivision
June 2021



Proposed Electoral District

CRANBOURNE

South-Eastern Metropolitan Region

Electors: 46,885
Deviation: -3.58%
Area: 63 sq km



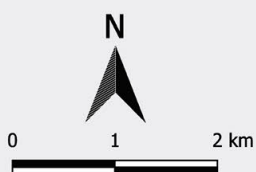
Legend

- District Boundary
- Municipality Boundary
- Locality Boundary

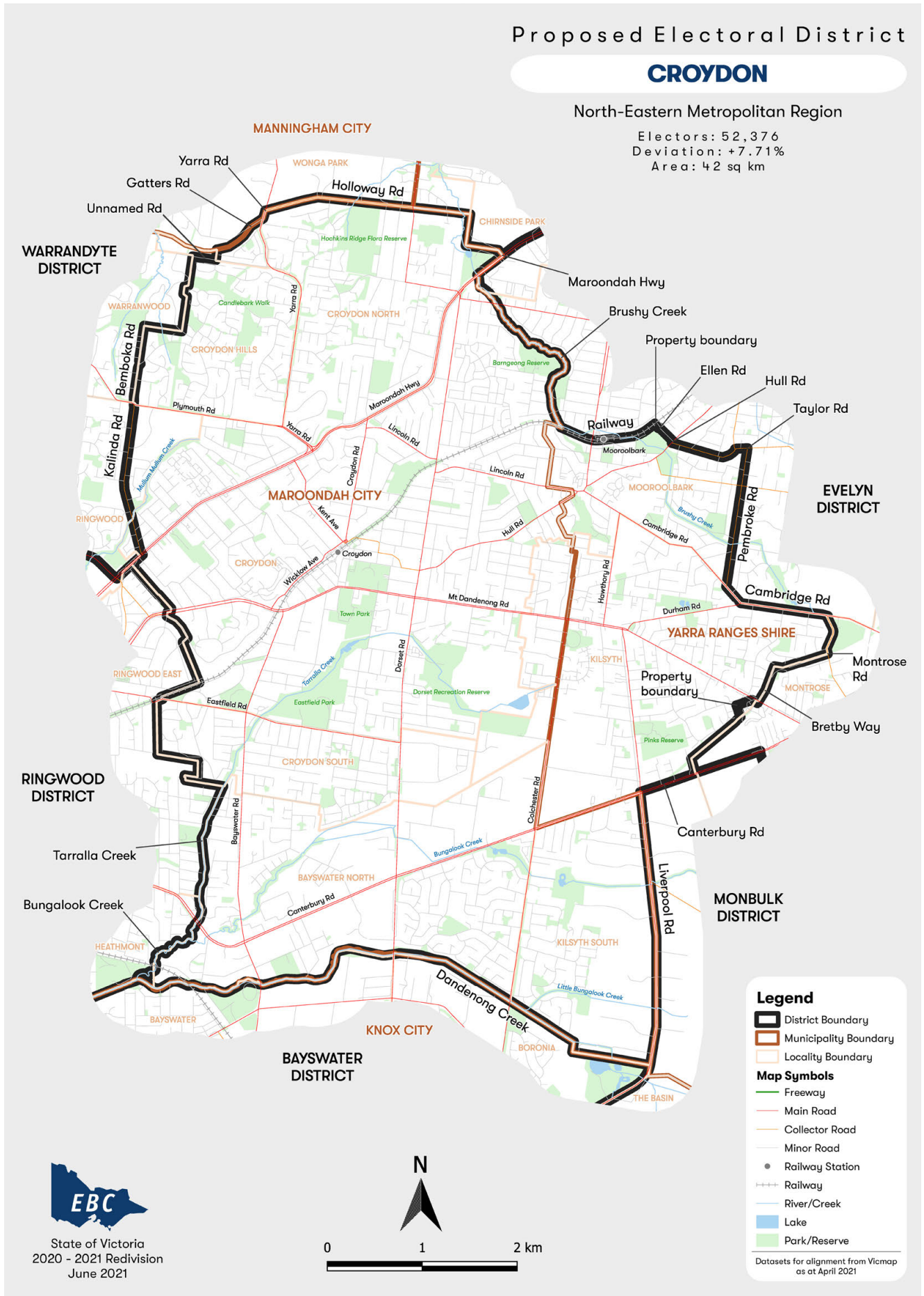
Map Symbols

- Freeway
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- Minor Road
- Railway Station
- Railway
- River/Creek
- Lake
- Park/Reserve

Datasets for alignment from Vicmap
as at April 2021



State of Victoria
2020 - 2021 Redivision
June 2021



Proposed Electoral District

DANDENONG

South-Eastern Metropolitan Region

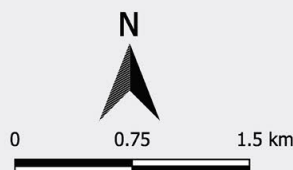
Electors: 50,351
Deviation: +3.55%
Area: 58 sq km



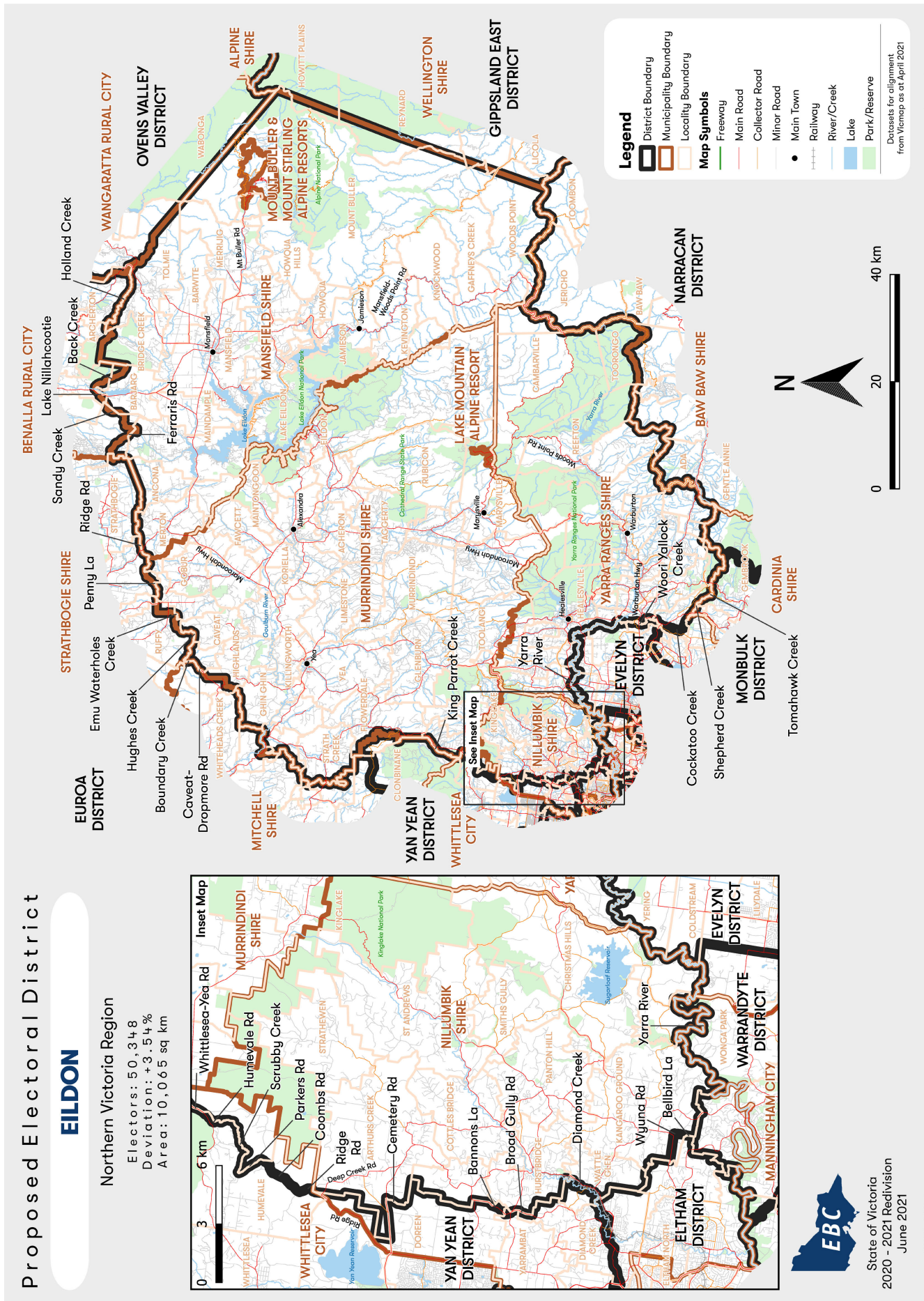
Legend

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- Freeway
- Main Road
- Collector Road
- Minor Road
- Railway Station
- +—+— Railway
- River/Creek
- Lake
- Park/Reserve

Datasets for alignment from Vicmap
as at April 2021



State of Victoria
2020 - 2021 Redivision
June 2021



Proposed Electoral District

ELTHAM

North-Eastern Metropolitan Region

Electors: 49,296

Deviation: +1.38%

Area: 58 sq km

YAN YEAN DISTRICT

Diamond Creek

Diamond Creek Rd

Main St

Chute St

Yan Yean Rd

Mackelroy Rd

Dry Creek

Plenty River

Whittlesea City

Bundoora

St Helena

St Helena Rd

Greensborough

Eltham North

Eltham

Montmorency

Banyule City

Yallambie

Viewbank

Lower Plenty

Templestowe Lower

Yarra River

Manningham City

Warrandyte

North Warrandyte

Warrandyte

Belbird La

Line in continuation

Property boundary

Wujuna Rd

Eltham-Yarra Glen Rd

Kangaroo Ground

Research

Main Rd

Research Creek

Pullin Rd

Wattle Glen

Diamond Creek

Diamond Creek

Diamond Creek

Diamond Creek

Diamond Creek

Diamond Creek

Legend

District Boundary

Municipality Boundary

Locality Boundary

Map Symbols

Freeway

Main Road

Collector Road

Minor Road

Railway Station

Railway

River/Creek

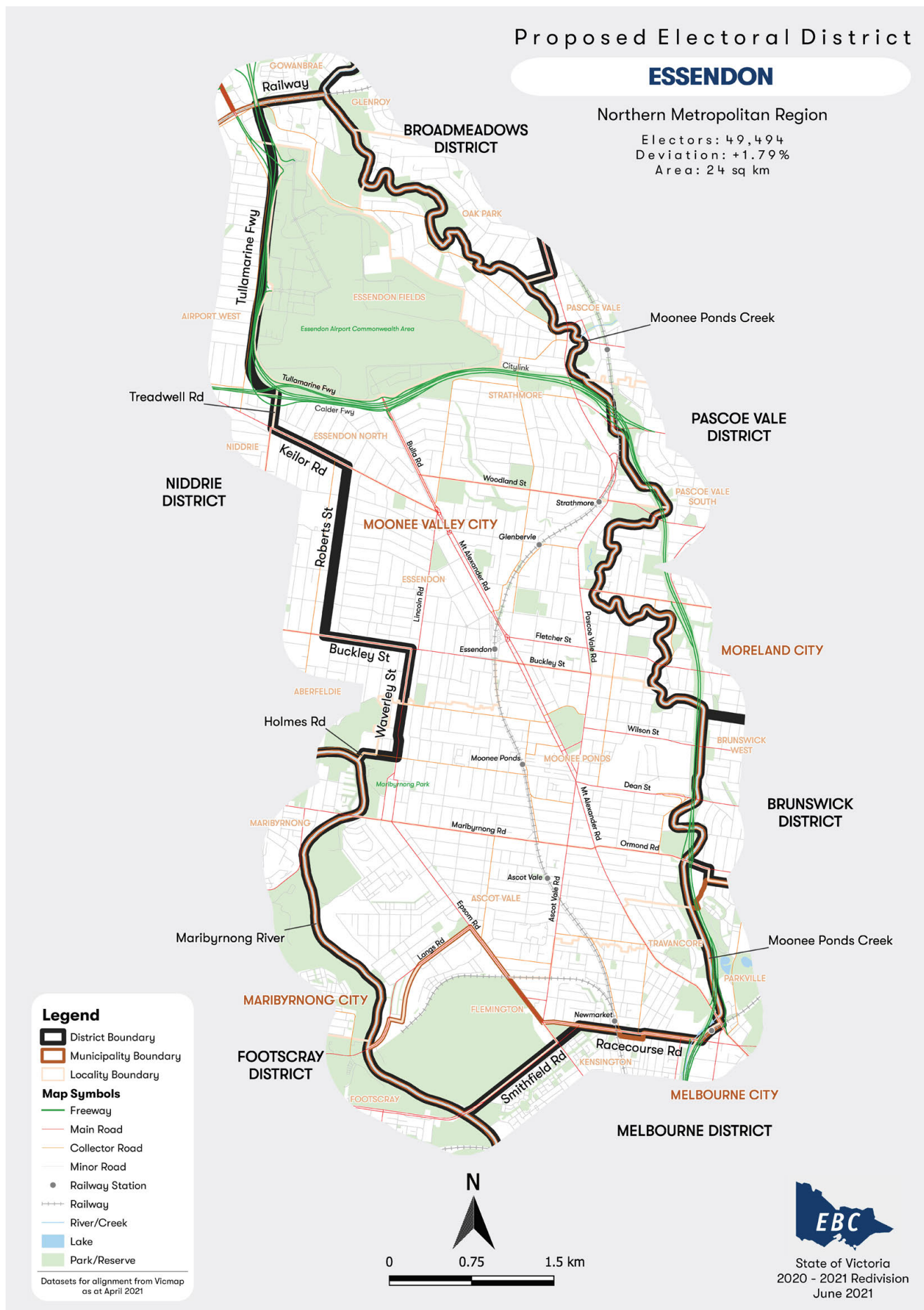
Lake

Park/Reserve

Datasets for alignment from Vicmap as at April 2021



State of Victoria
2020 - 2021 Revision
June 2021



Proposed Electoral District

EUREKA

Western Victoria Region

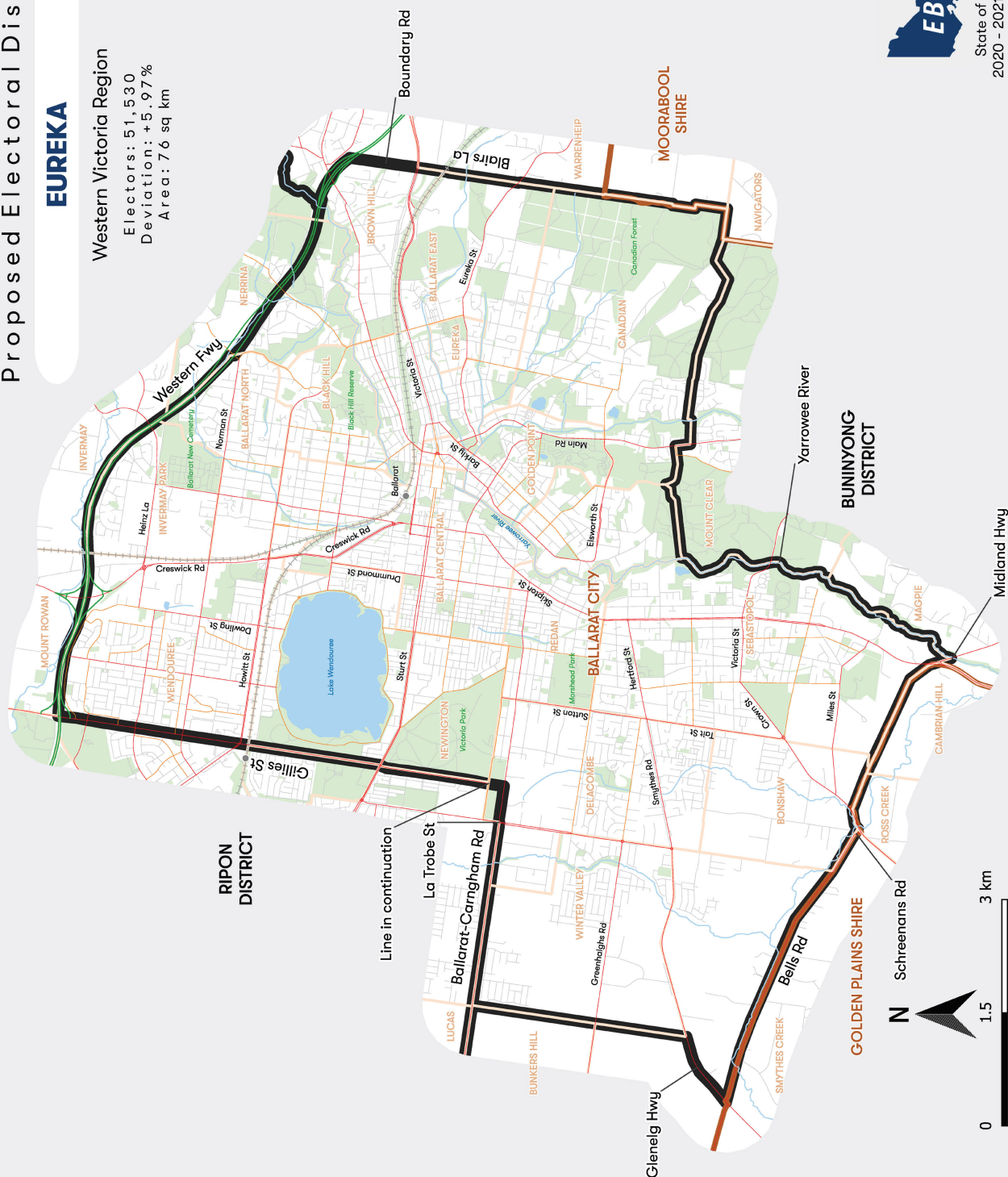
Electors: 51,530

Deviation: +5.97%

Area: 76 sq km



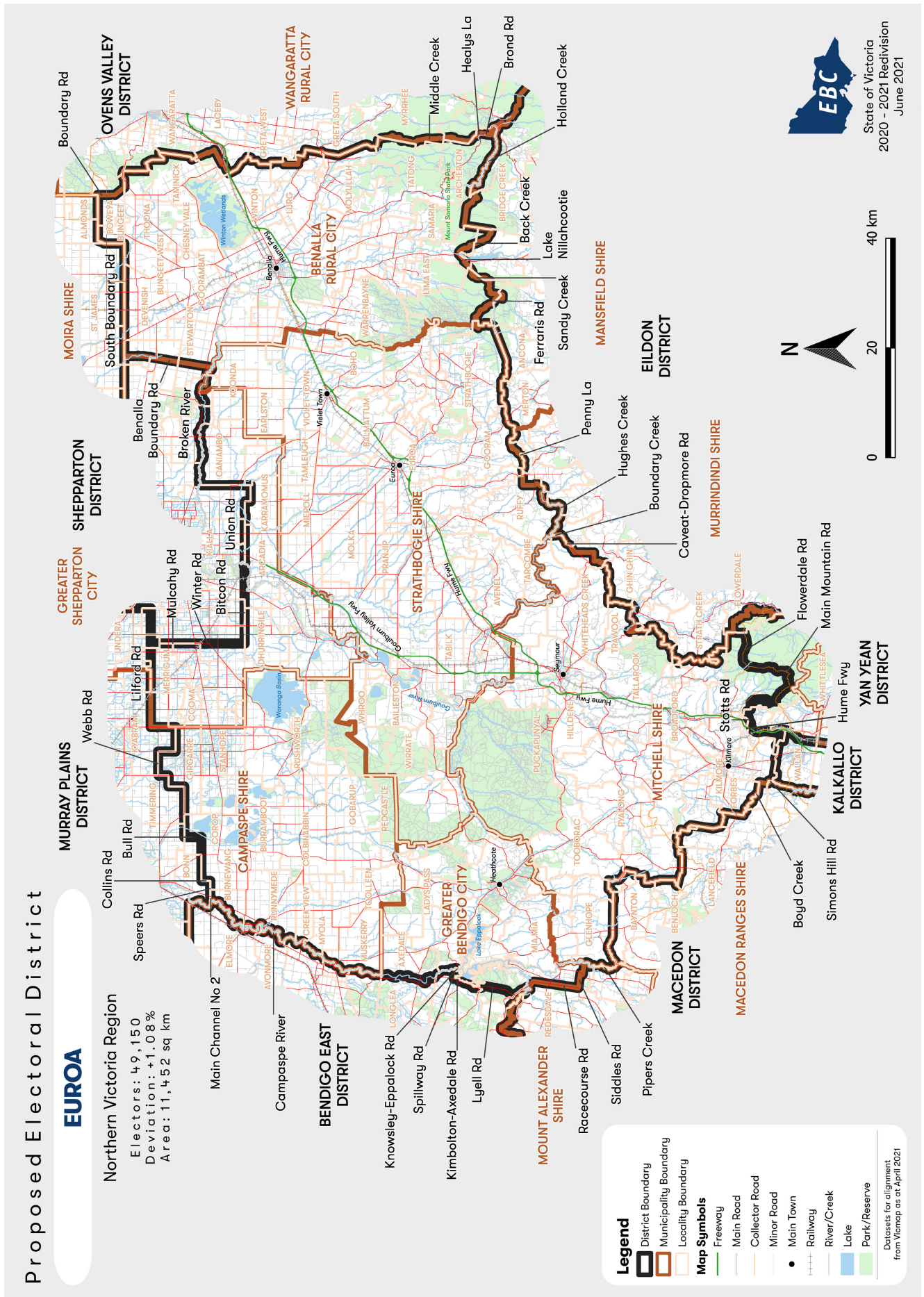
State of Victoria
2020 - 2021 Redivision
June 2021



Legend

- District Boundary
- Municipality Boundary
- Locality Boundary
- Map Symbols
 - Freeway
 - Main Road
 - Collector Road
 - Minor Road
 - Railway Station
 - Railway
 - River/Creek
 - Lake
 - Park/Reserve

Datasets for alignment from Vicmap as at April 2021



Proposed Electoral District

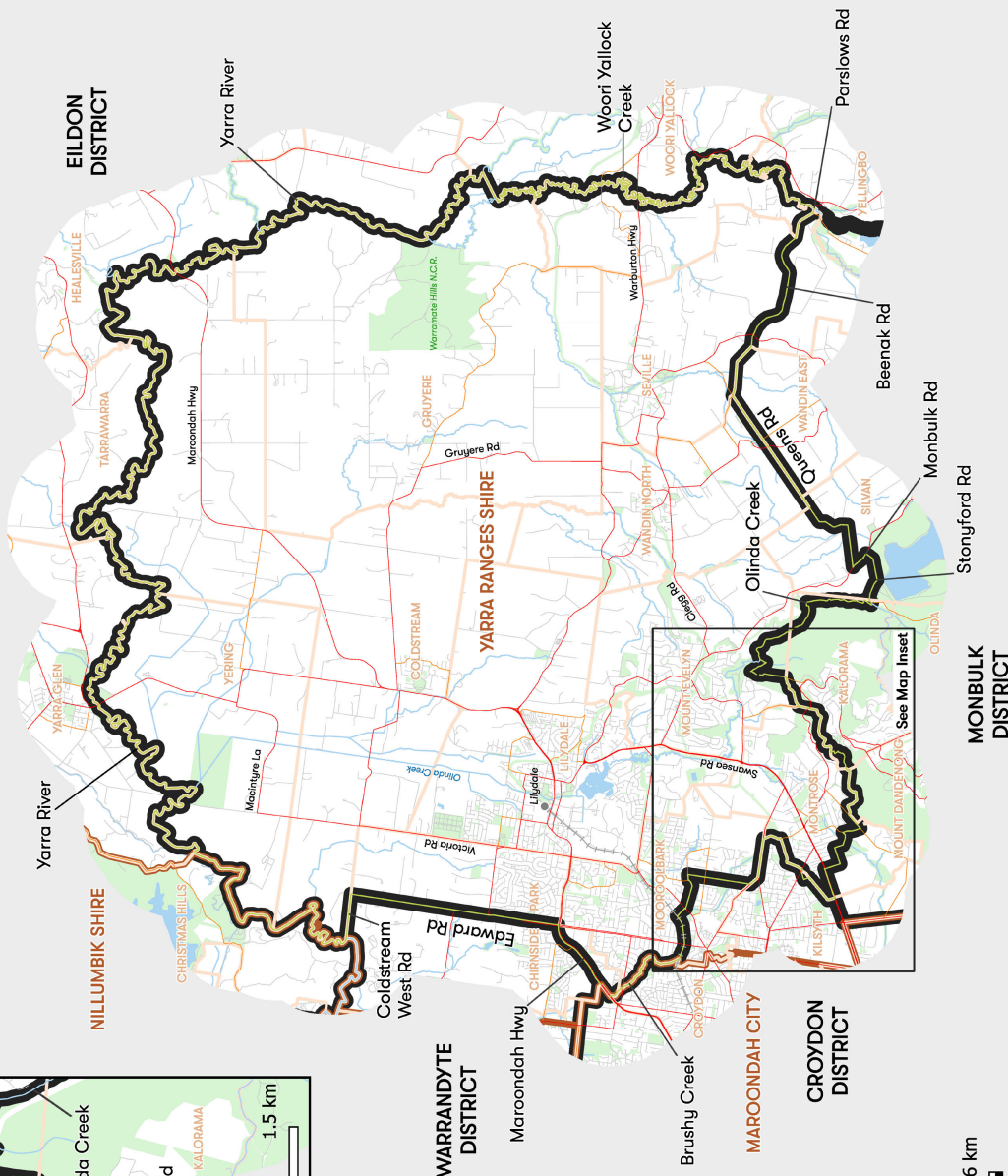
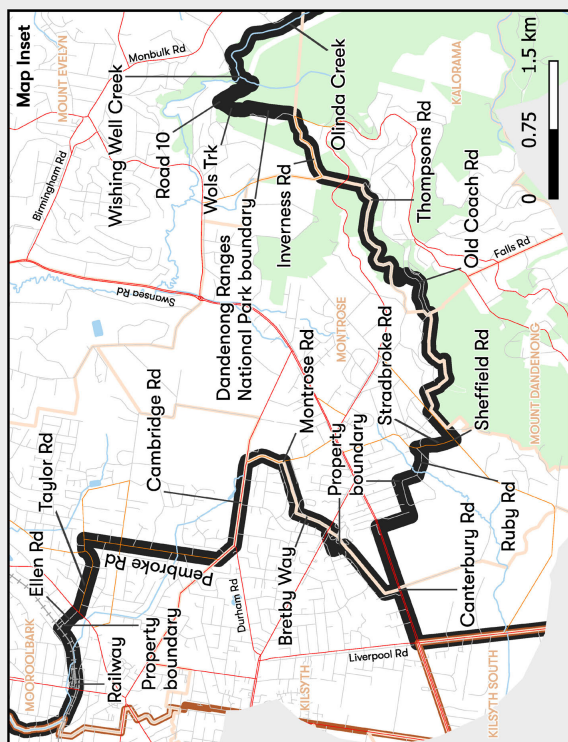
EVELYN

Eastern Victoria Region

Electors: 49,766

Deviation: +2.35%

Area: 255 sq km



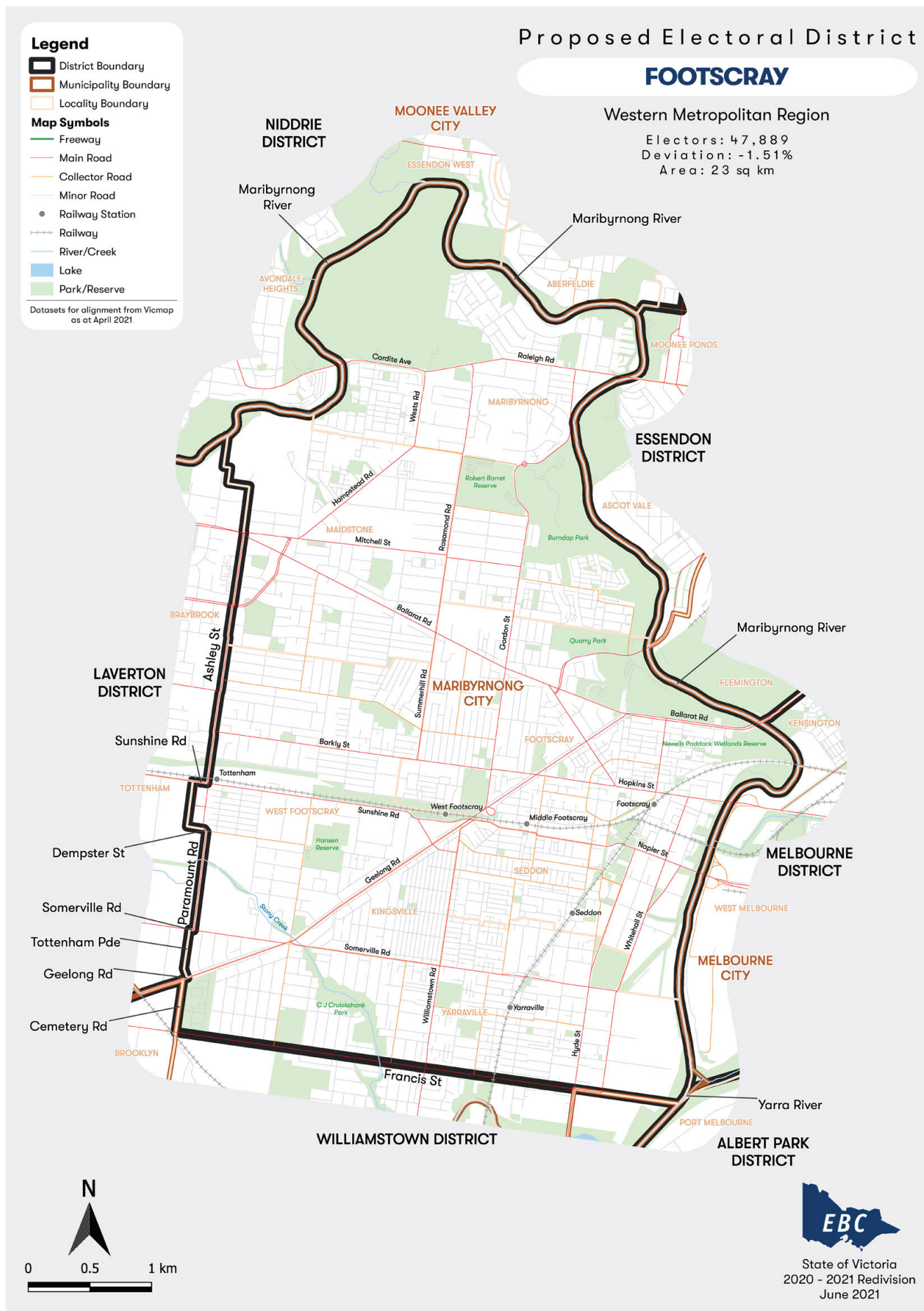
Legend

- District Boundary
- Municipality Boundary
- Locality Boundary
- Map Symbols**
- Freeway
- Main Road
- Collector Road
- Minor Road
- Railway Station
- Railway
- River/Creek
- Lake
- Park/Reserve

Datasets for alignment from Vicmap as at April 2021



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June 2021



Legend

- District Boundary
- Municipality Boundary
- Locality Boundary
- Map Symbols**
- Freeway
- Main Road
- Collector Road
- Minor Road
- Railway Station
- Railway
- River/Creek
- Lake
- Park/Reserve

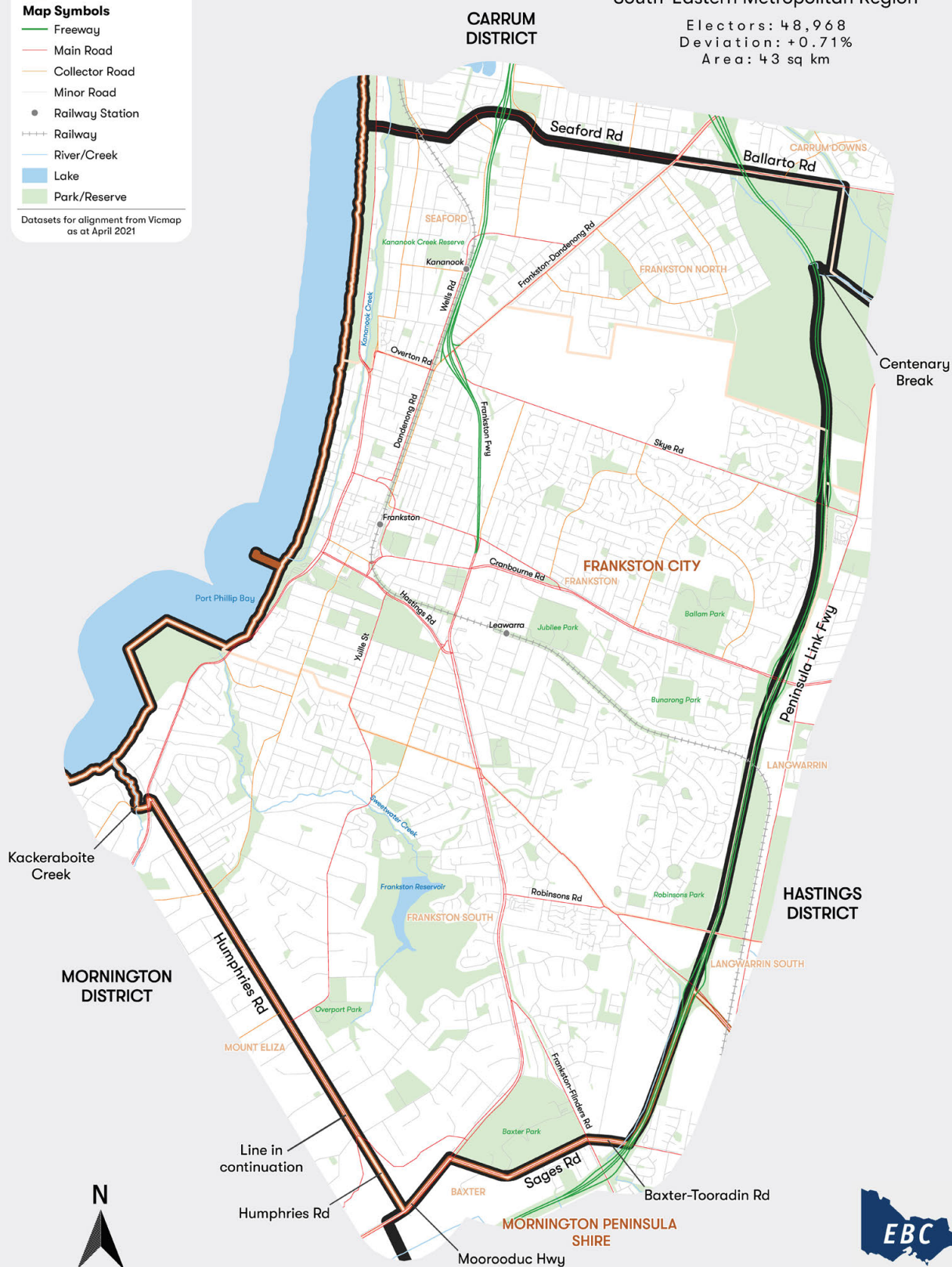
Datasets for alignment from Vicmap as at April 2021

Proposed Electoral District

FRANKSTON

South-Eastern Metropolitan Region

Electors: 48,968
Deviation: +0.71%
Area: 43 sq km



Please note: State, Local Government and locality boundaries are maintained by different authorities and do not always align when following watercourses and the coastline.



State of Victoria
2020 - 2021 Redivision
June 2021

Proposed Electoral District

GEELONG

Western Victoria Region

Electors: 47,098

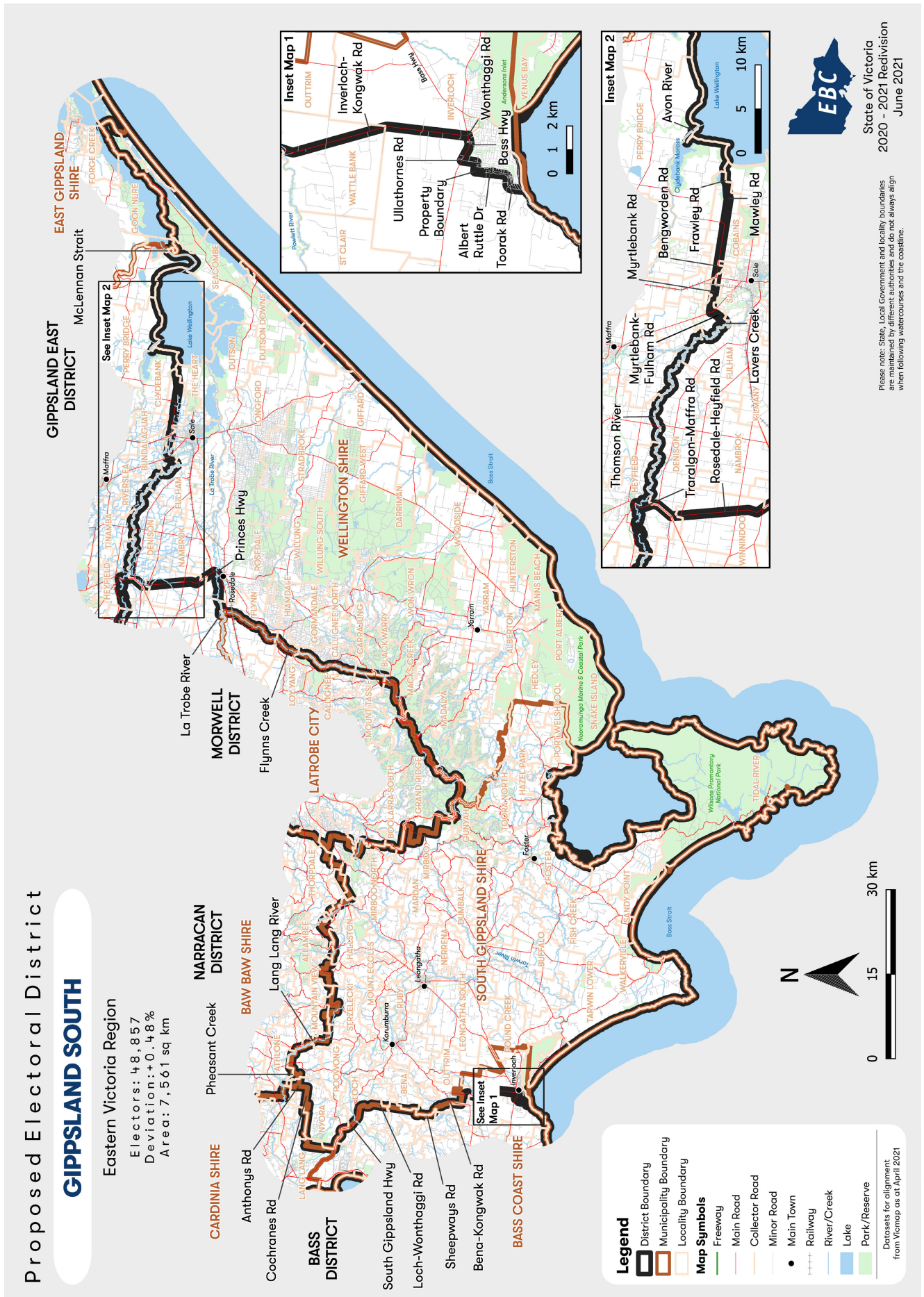
Deviation: -3.14%

Area: 96 sq km



State of Victoria
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June 2021



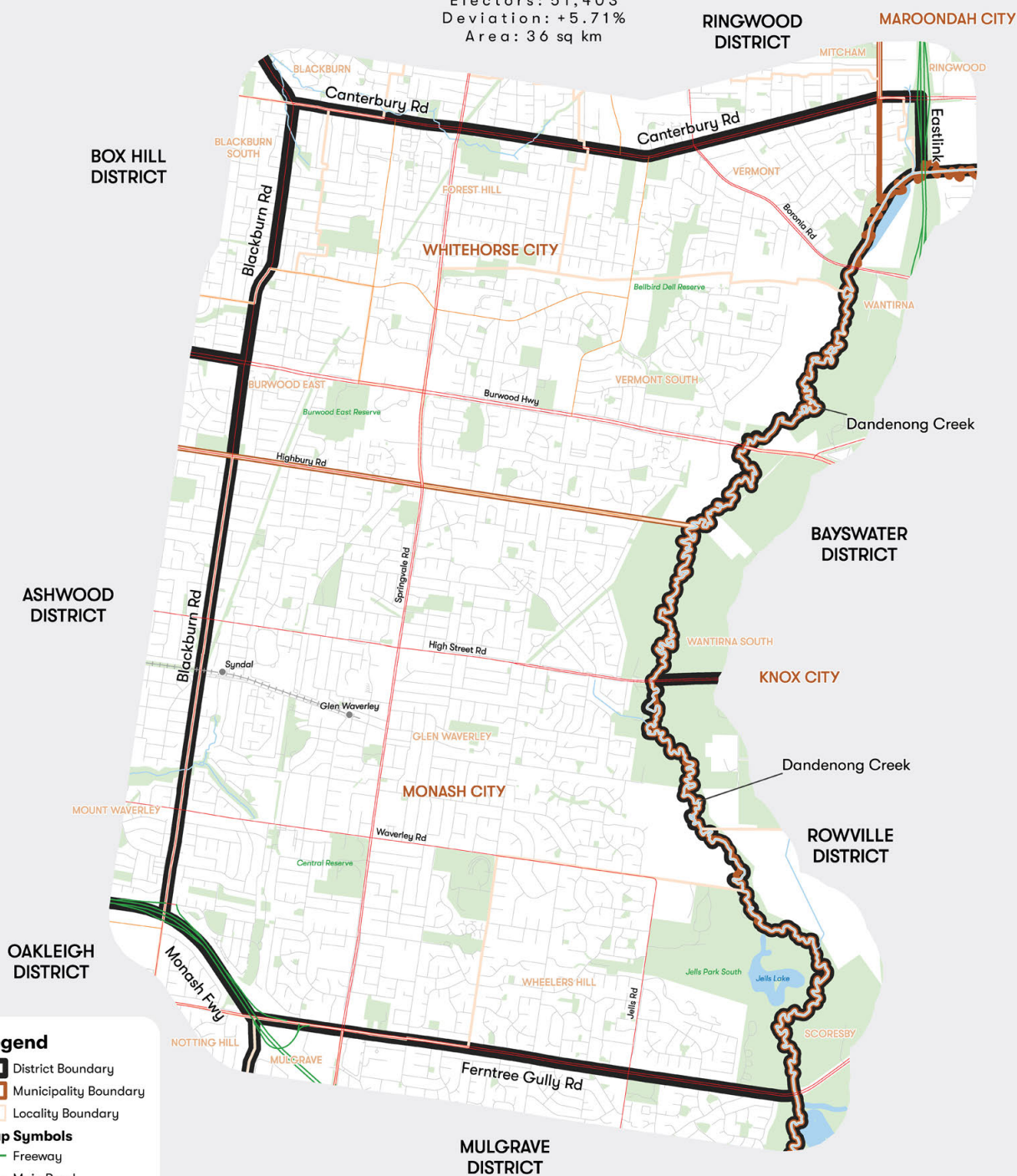


Proposed Electoral District

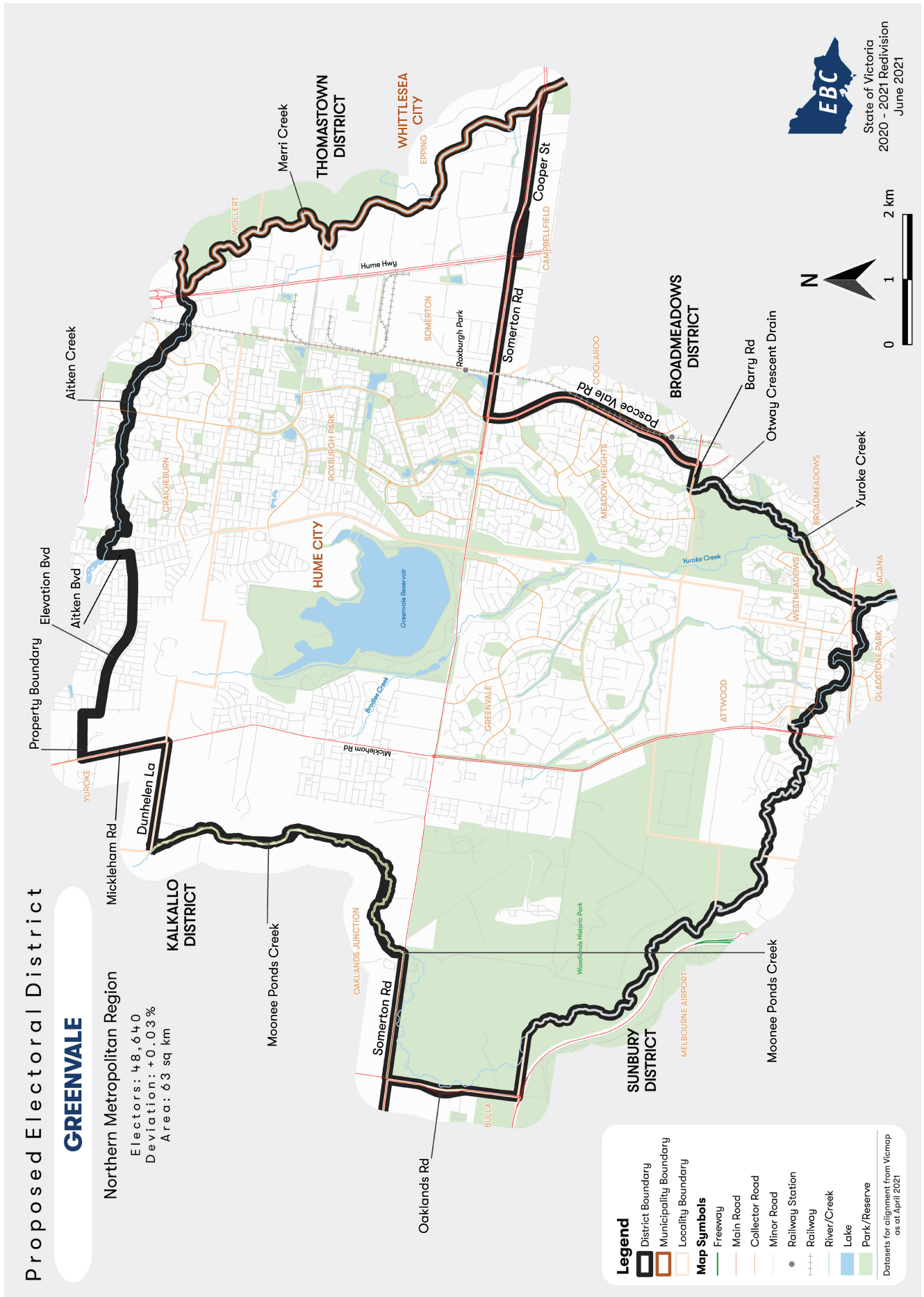
GLEN WAVERLEY

North-Eastern Metropolitan Region

Electors: 51,403
Deviation: +5.71%
Area: 36 sq km



State of Victoria
2020 - 2021 Redivision
June 2021



Proposed Electoral District

HASTINGS

Eastern Victoria Region

Electors: 48,269

Deviation: -0.73%

Area: 395 sq km

Legend

- District Boundary
- Municipality Boundary
- Locality Boundary

Map Symbols

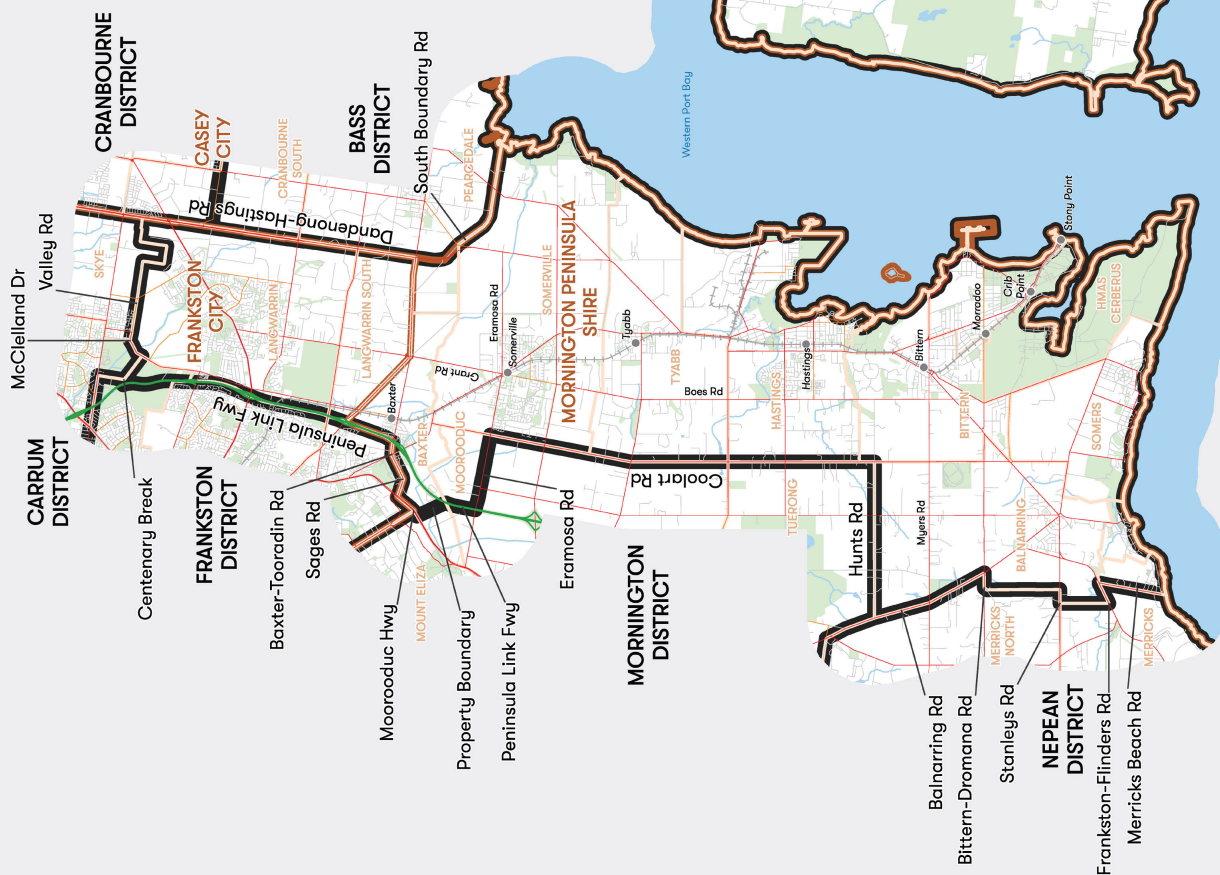
- Freeway
- Main Road
- Collector Road
- Minor Road
- Railway Station
- Railway
- River/Creek
- Lake
- Park/Reserve

Datasets for alignment from Vicmap as at April 2021



State of Victoria
2020 - 2021 Revision
June 2021

0 2.5 5 km



Please note: State, Local Government and locality boundaries are maintained by different authorities and do not always align when following watercourses and the coastline.

Proposed Electoral District

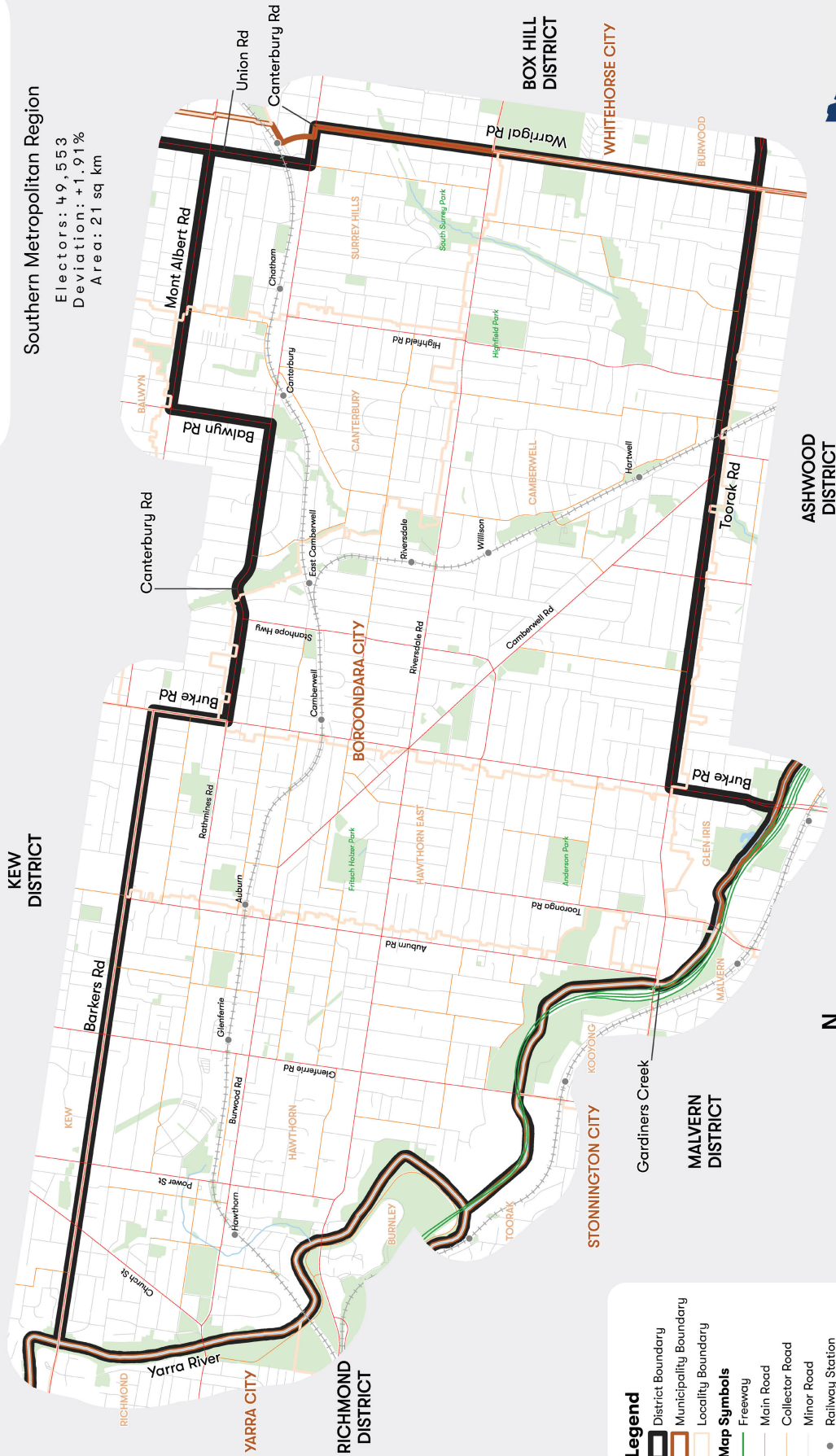
HAWTHORN

Southern Metropolitan Region

Electors: 49,553

Deviation: +1.91%

Area: 21 sq km



State of Victoria
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Legend

- District Boundary
- Municipality Boundary
- Locality Boundary
- Map Symbols
- Freeway
- Main Road
- Collector Road
- Minor Road
- Railway Station
- Railway
- River/Creek
- Lake
- Park/Reserve

Datasets for alignment from Vicmap
as at April 2021

Legend

-  District Boundary
-  Municipality Boundary
-  Locality Boundary
- Map Symbols**
-  Freeway
-  Main Road
-  Collector Road
-  Minor Road
-  Railway Station
-  Railway
-  River/Creek
-  Lake
-  Park/Reserve

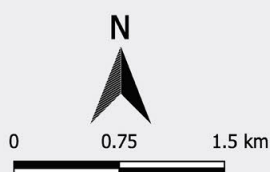
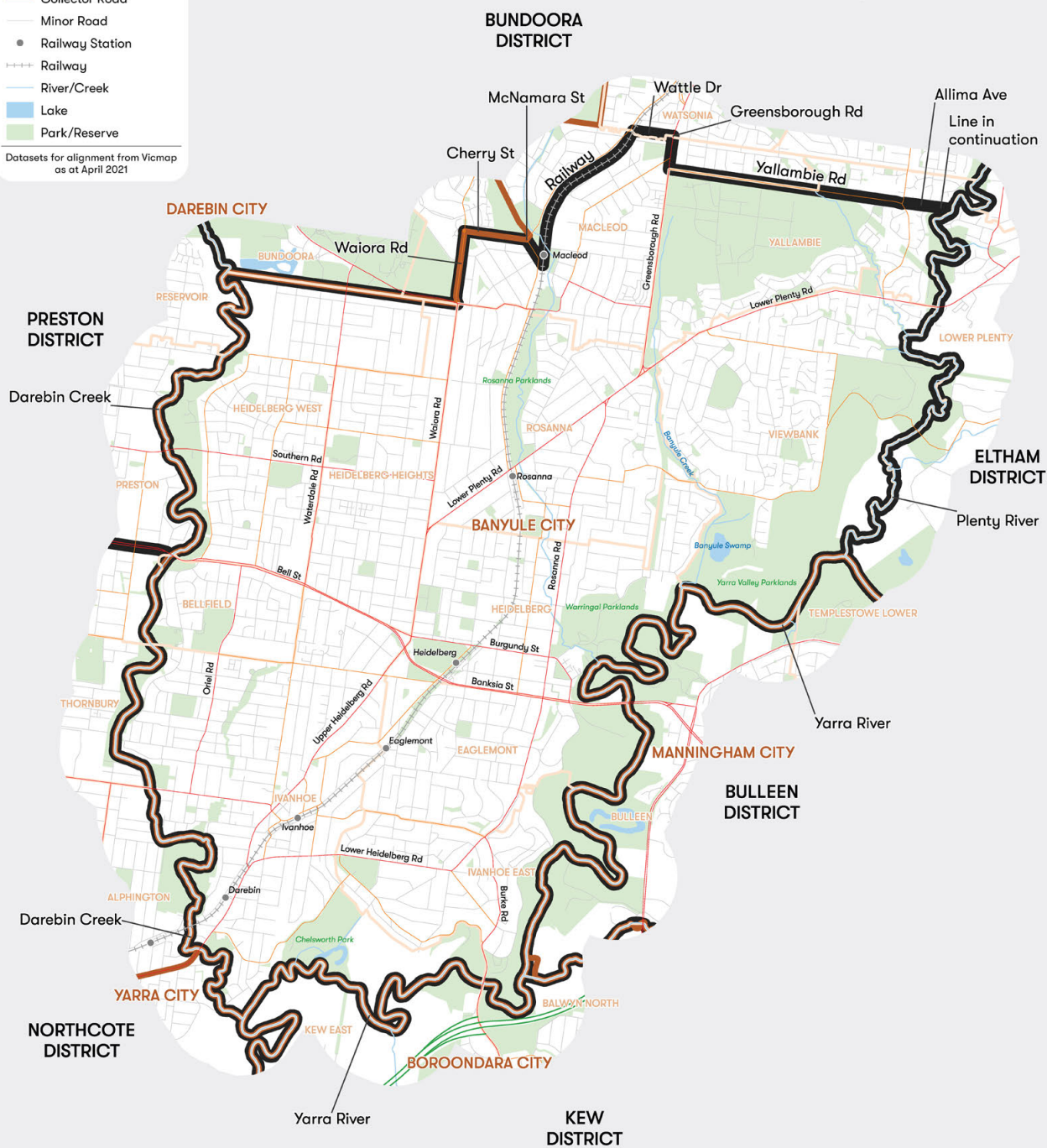
Datasets for alignment from Vicmap
as at April 2021

Proposed Electoral District

IVANHOE

North-Eastern Metropolitan Region

Electors: 46,520
Deviation: -4.33 %
Area: 31 sq km



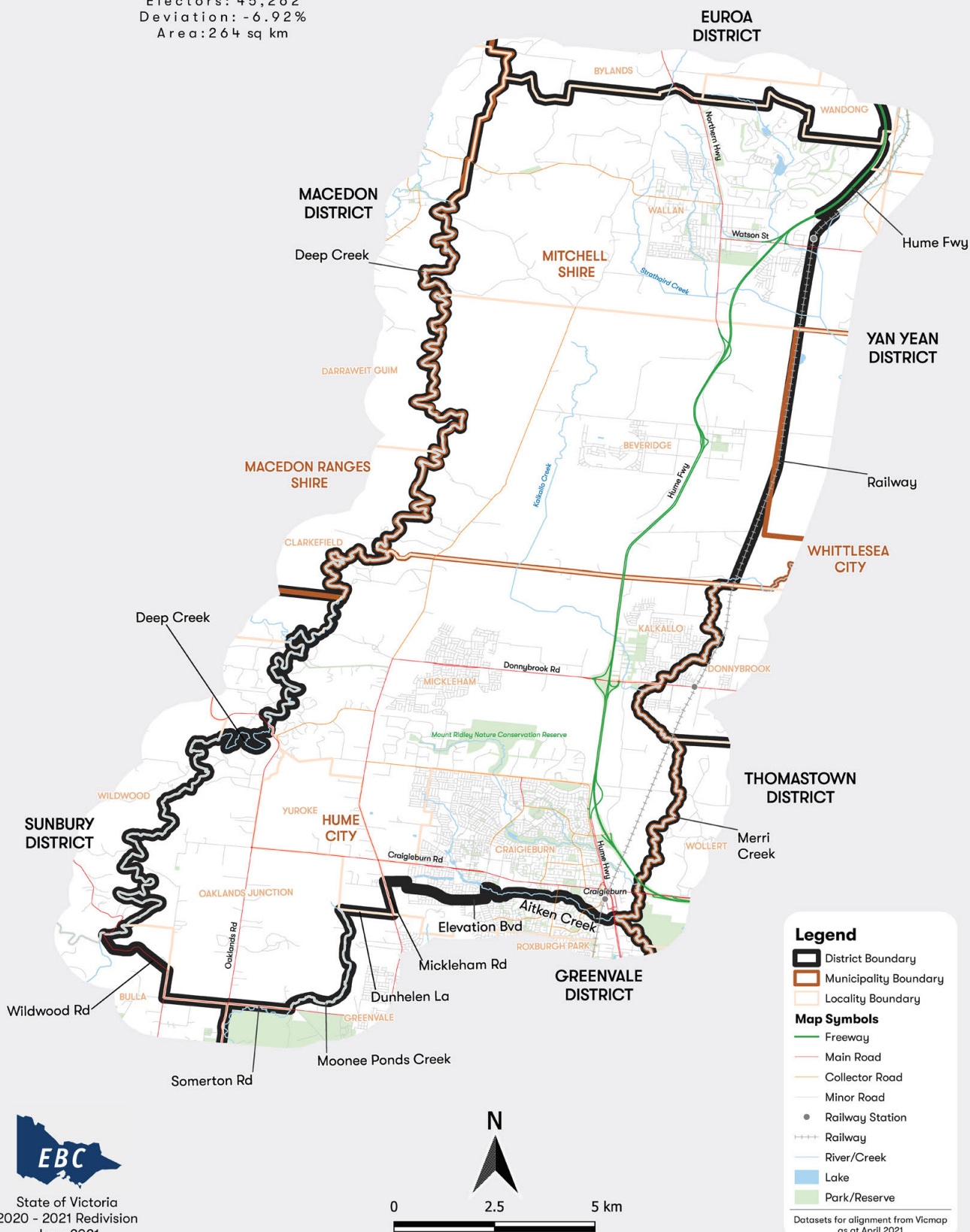
State of Victoria
2020 - 2021 Redivision
June 2021

Proposed Electoral District

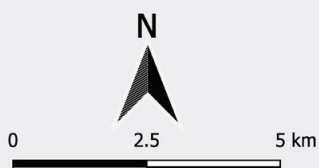
KALKALLO

Northern Metropolitan Region

Electors: 45,262
Deviation: -6.92%
Area: 264 sq km



State of Victoria
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June 2021



Proposed Electoral District

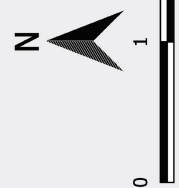
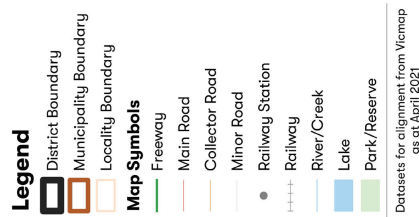
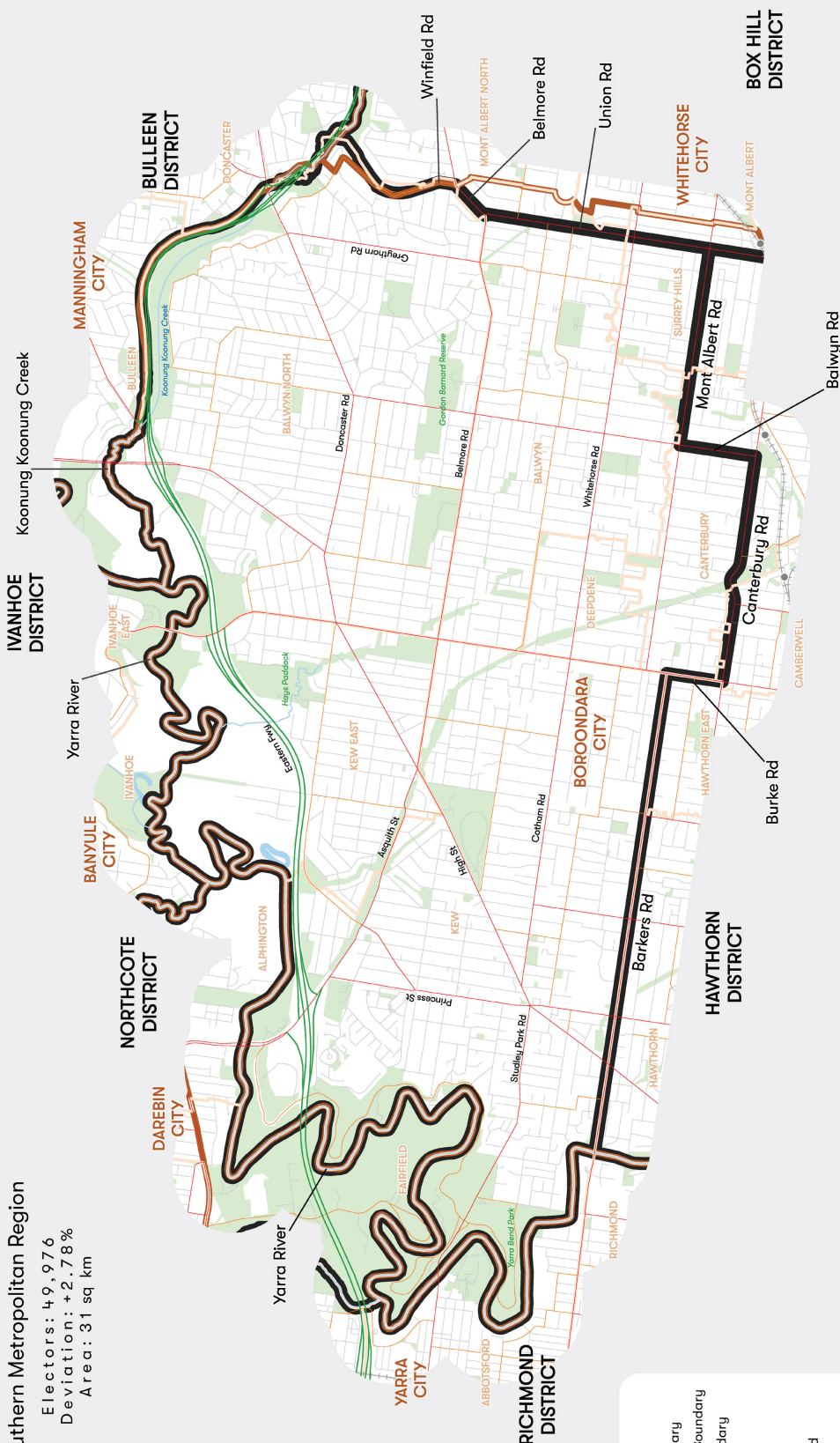
KEW

Southern Metropolitan Region

Electors: 49,976

Deviation: +2.78%

Area: 31 sq km



State of Victoria
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102-103 District maps

Proposed Electoral District

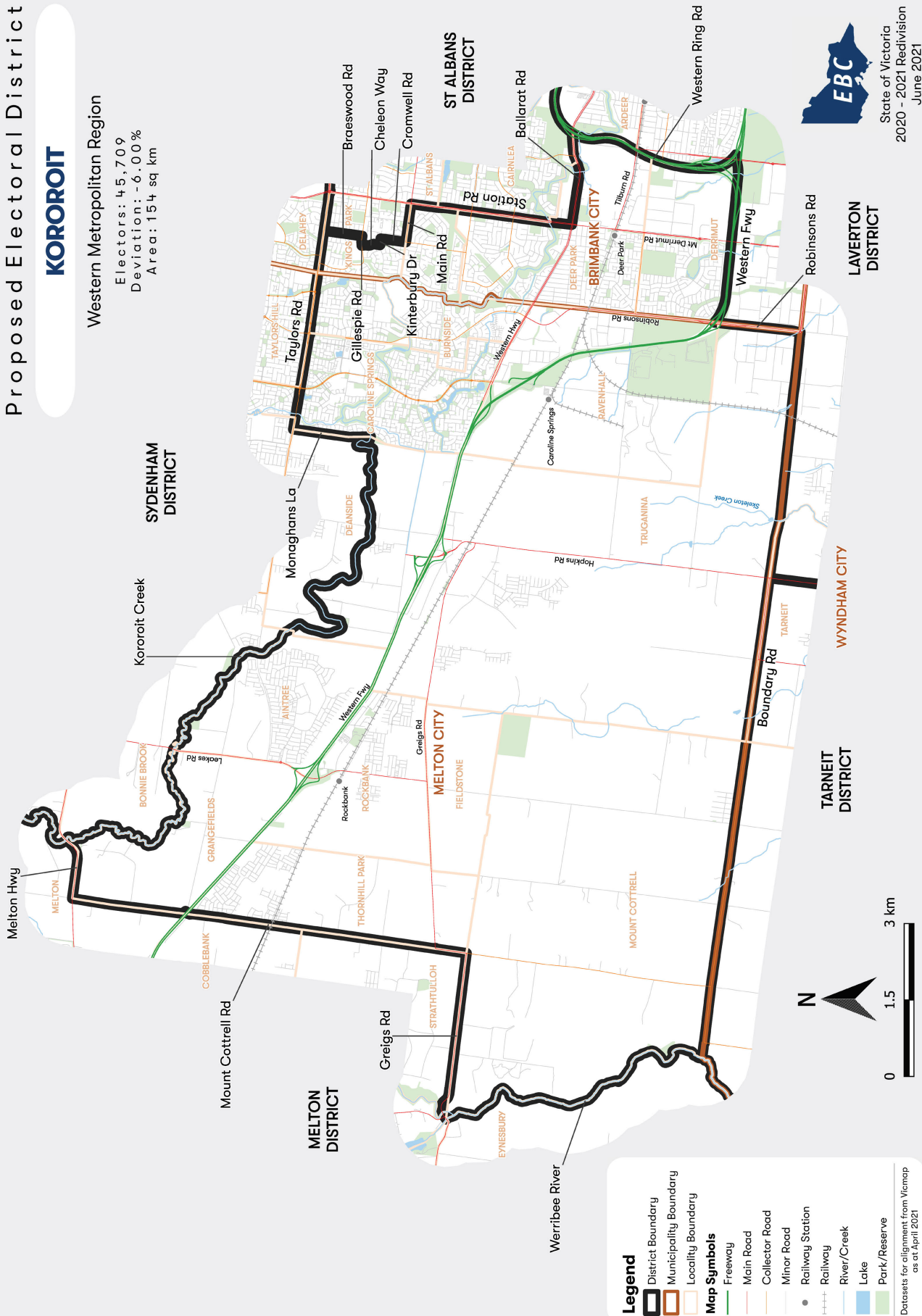
KOROROIT

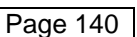
Western Metropolitan Region

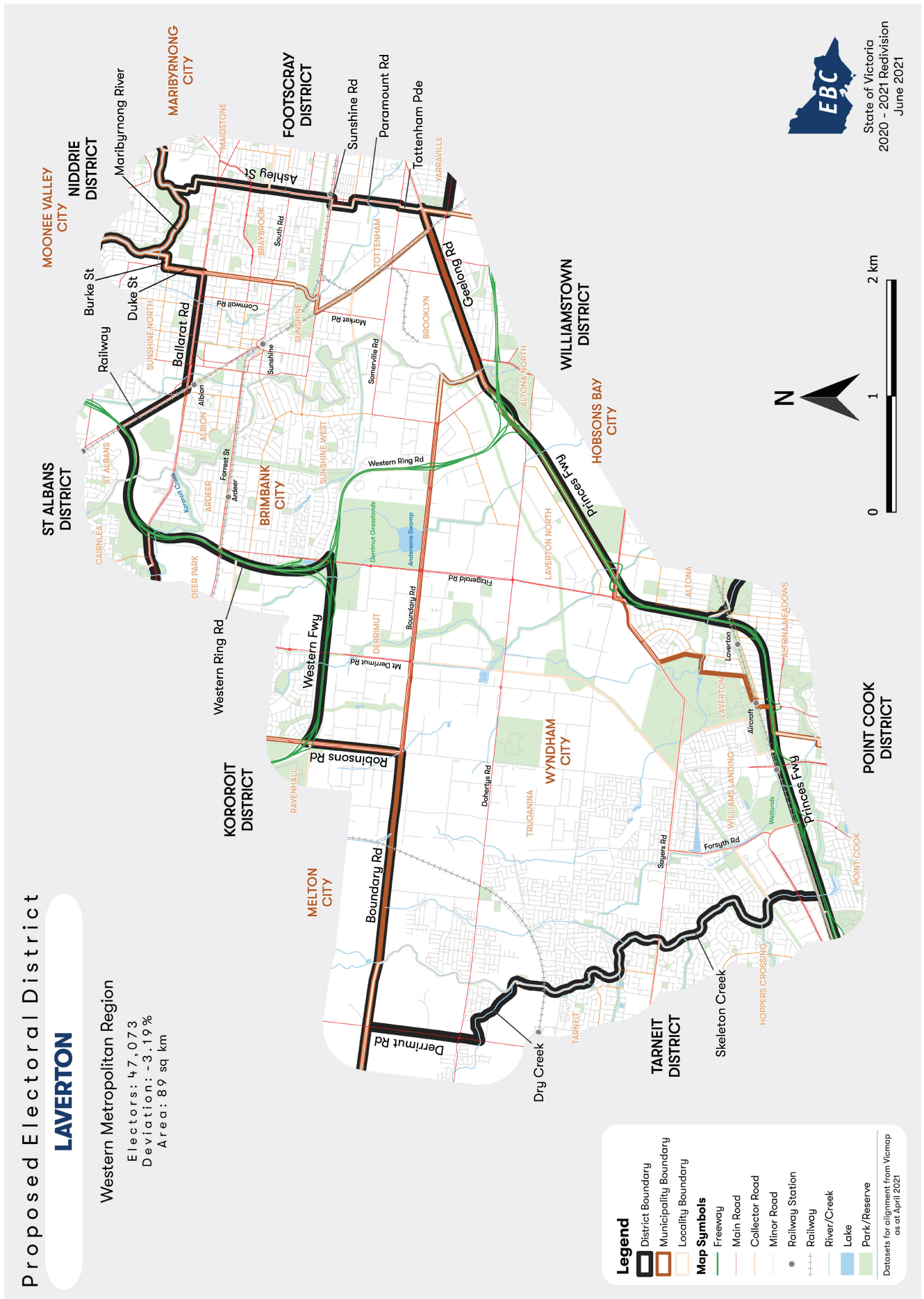
Electors: 45,709

Deviation: -6.00%

Area: 154 sq km





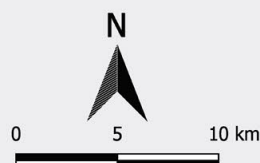
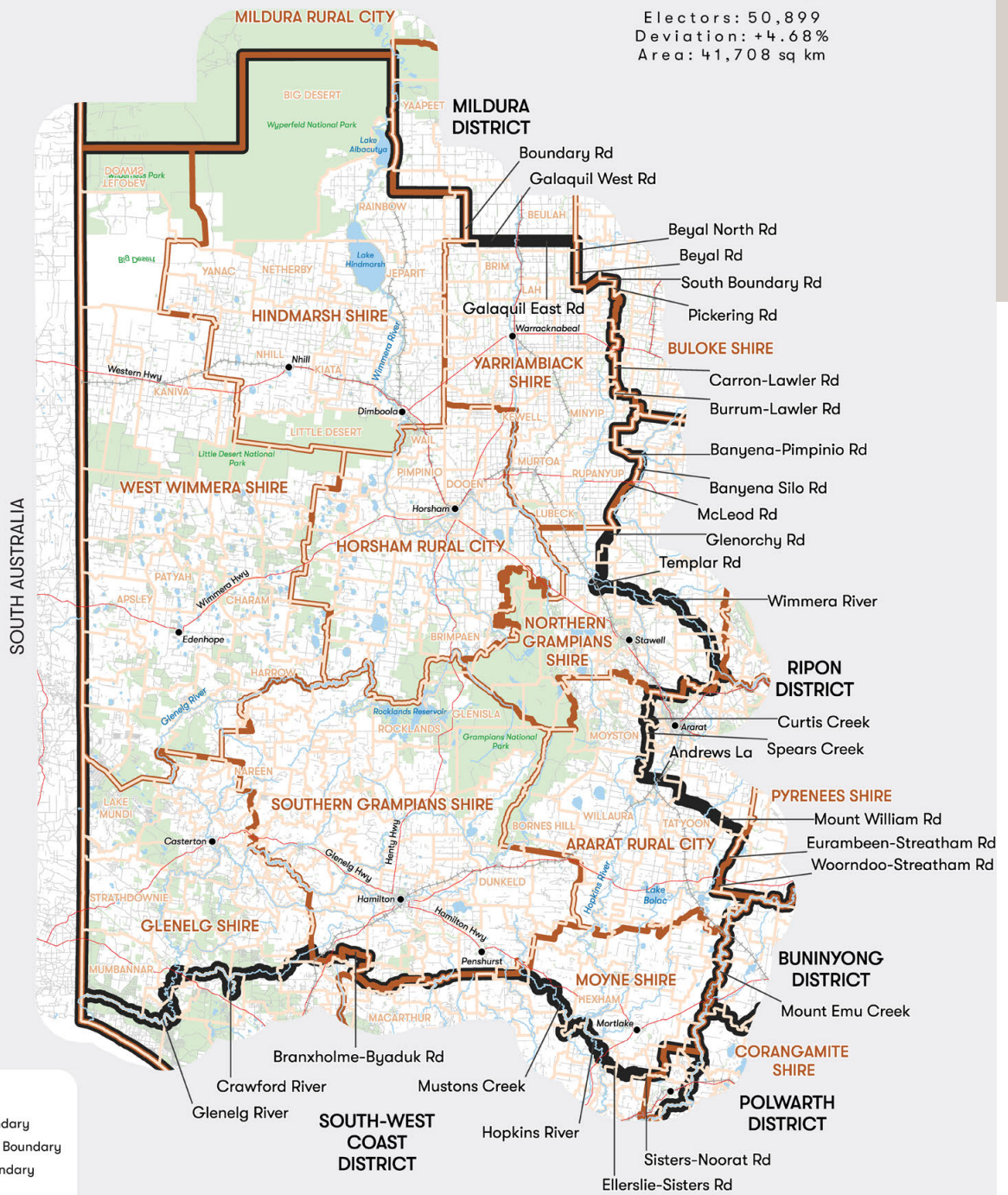


Proposed Electoral District

LOWAN

Western Victoria Region

Electors: 50,899
Deviation: +4.68 %
Area: 41,708 sq km



State of Victoria
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June 2021

Proposed Electoral District

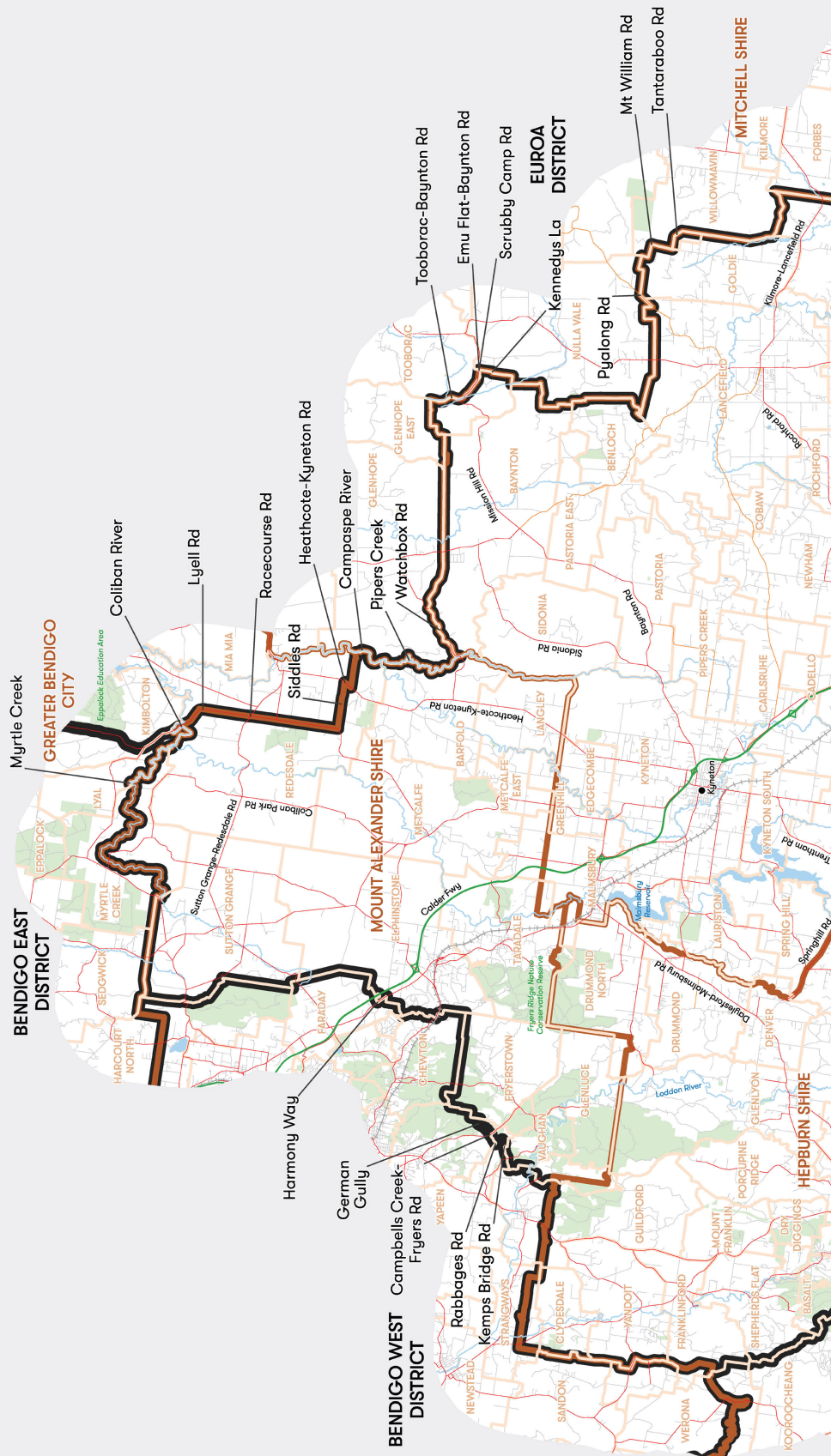
MACEDON

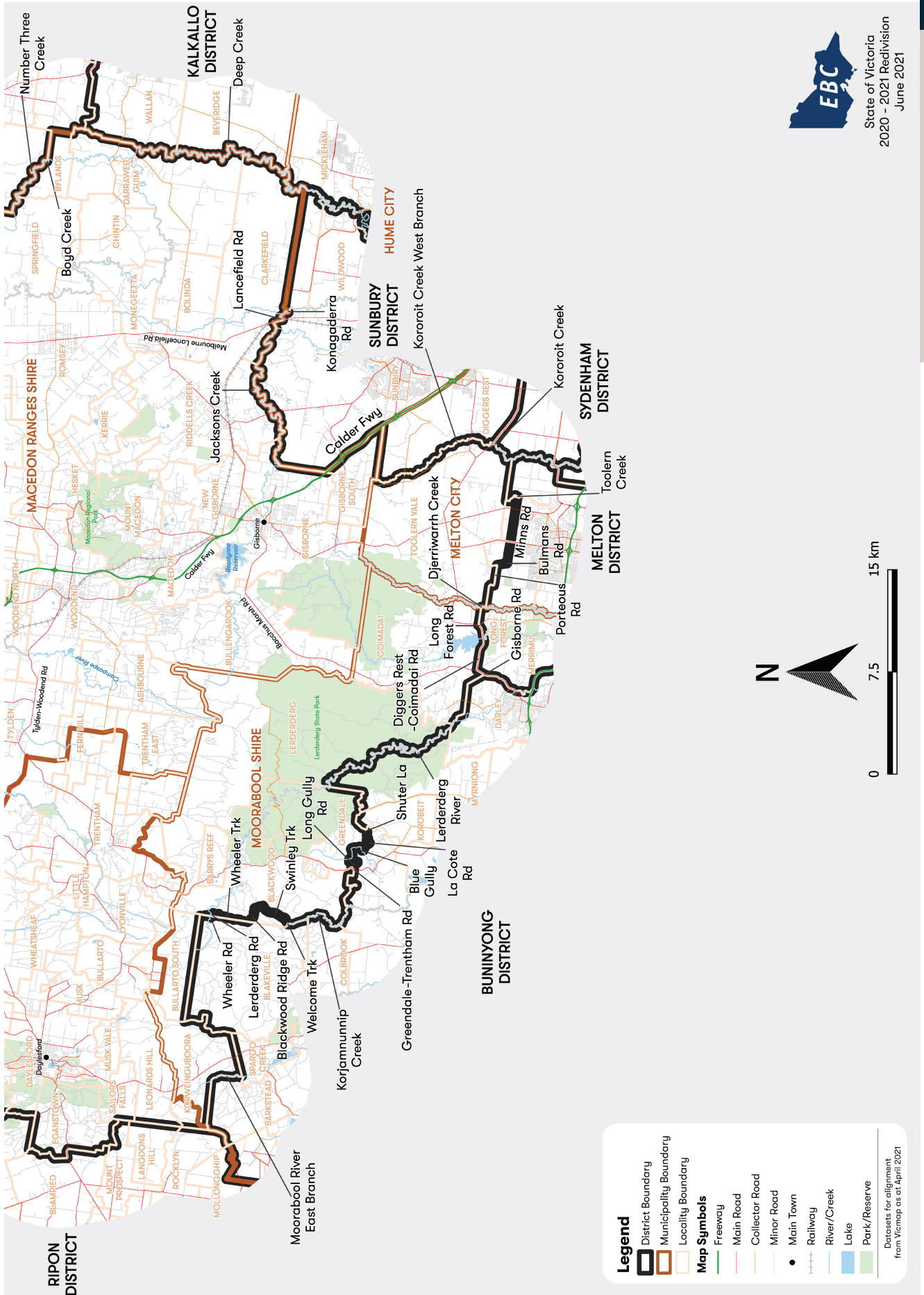
Northern Victoria Region

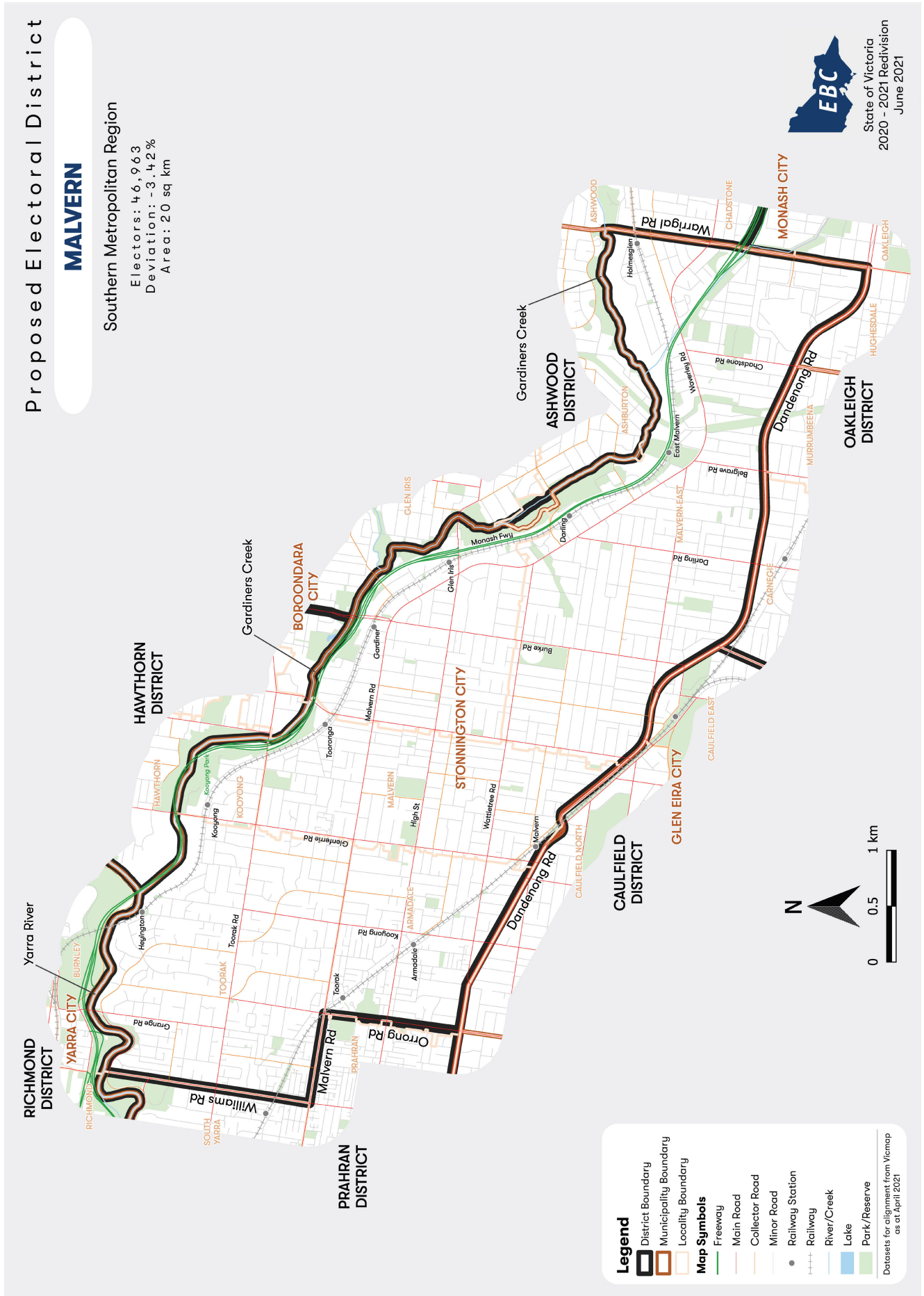
Electors: 47,066

Deviation: -3.21%

Area: 3,467 sq km







Proposed Electoral District

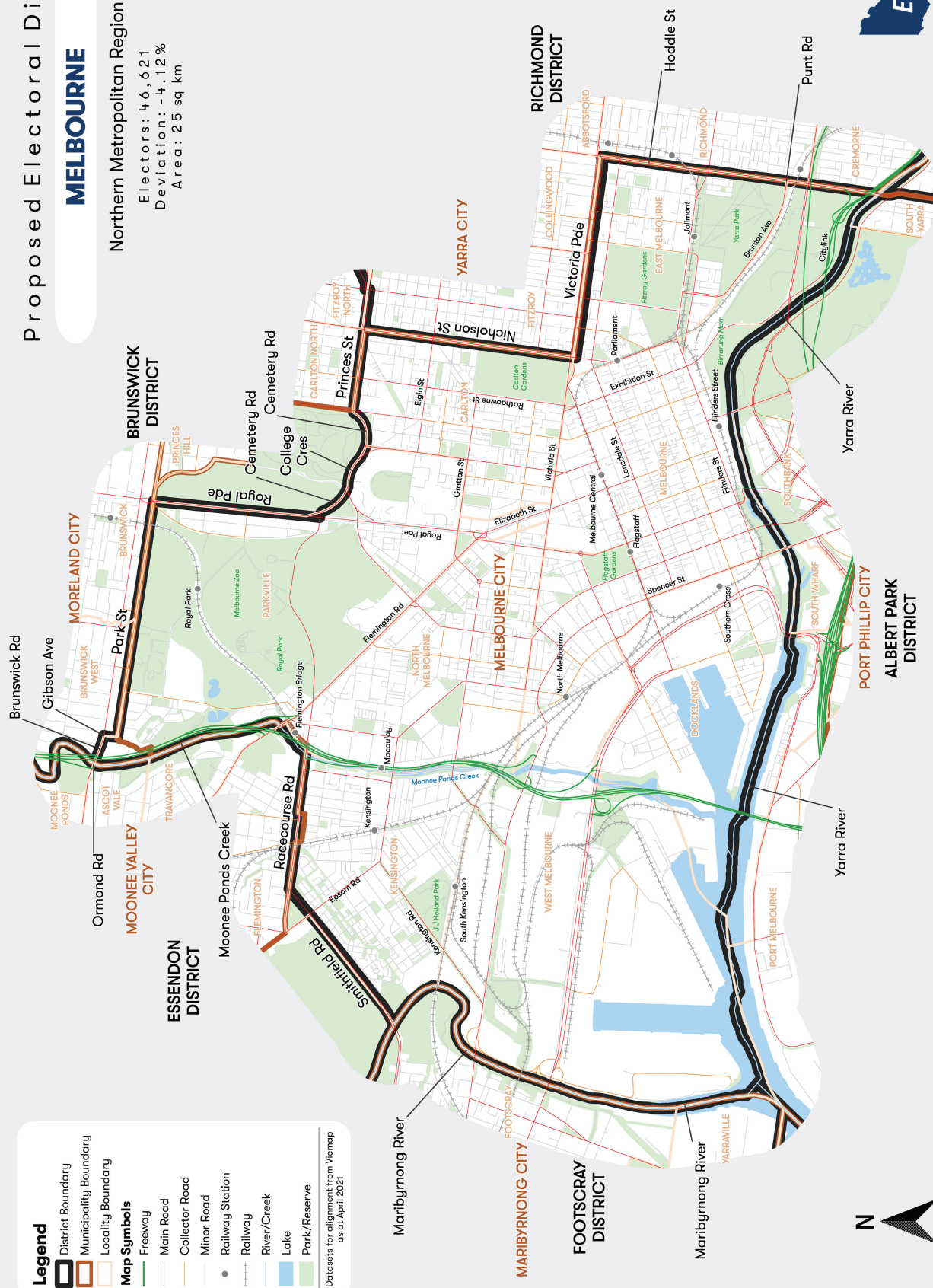
MELBOURNE

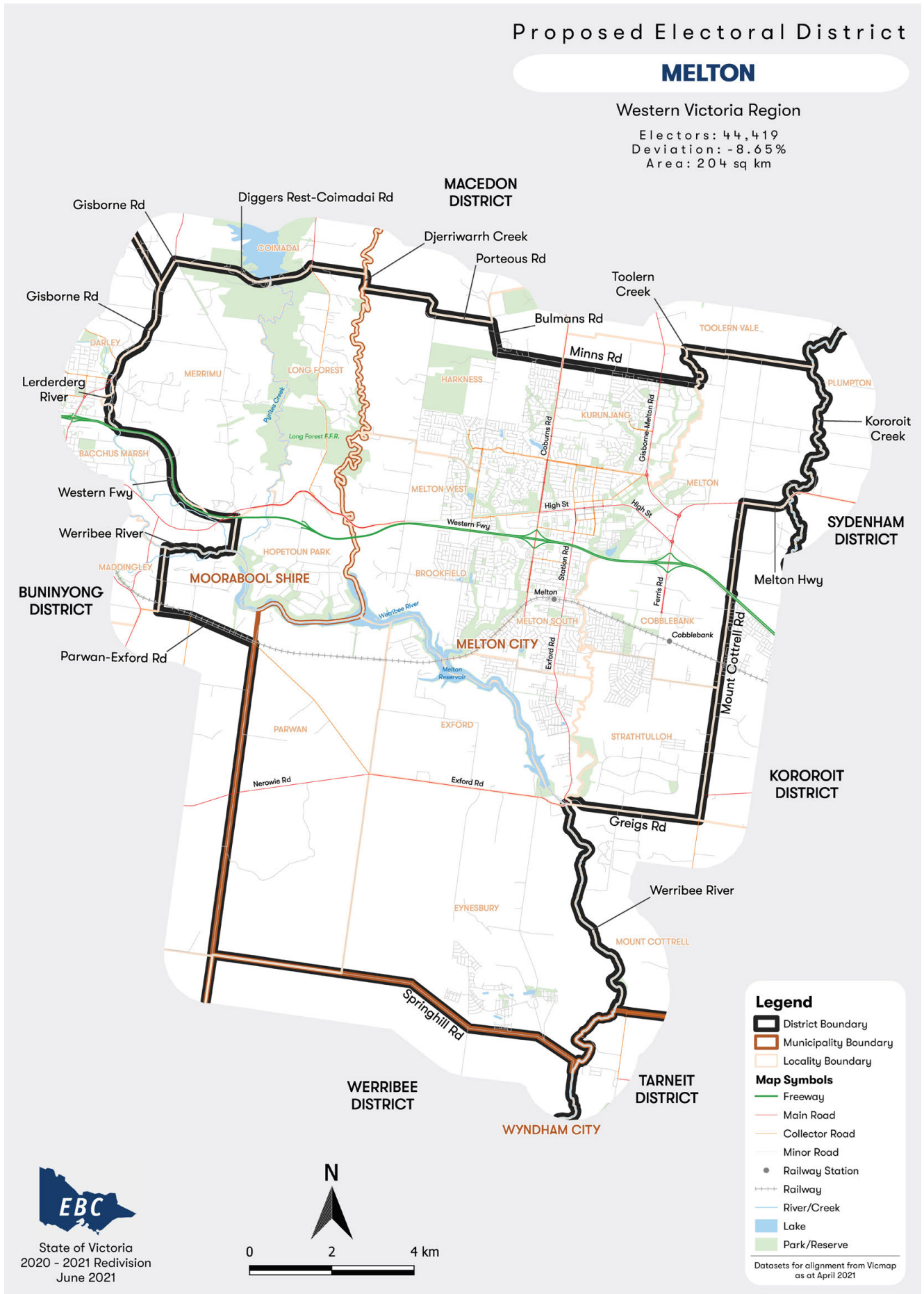
Northern Metropolitan Region

Electors: 46,621
Deviation: -4.12%
Area: 25 sq km



State of Victoria
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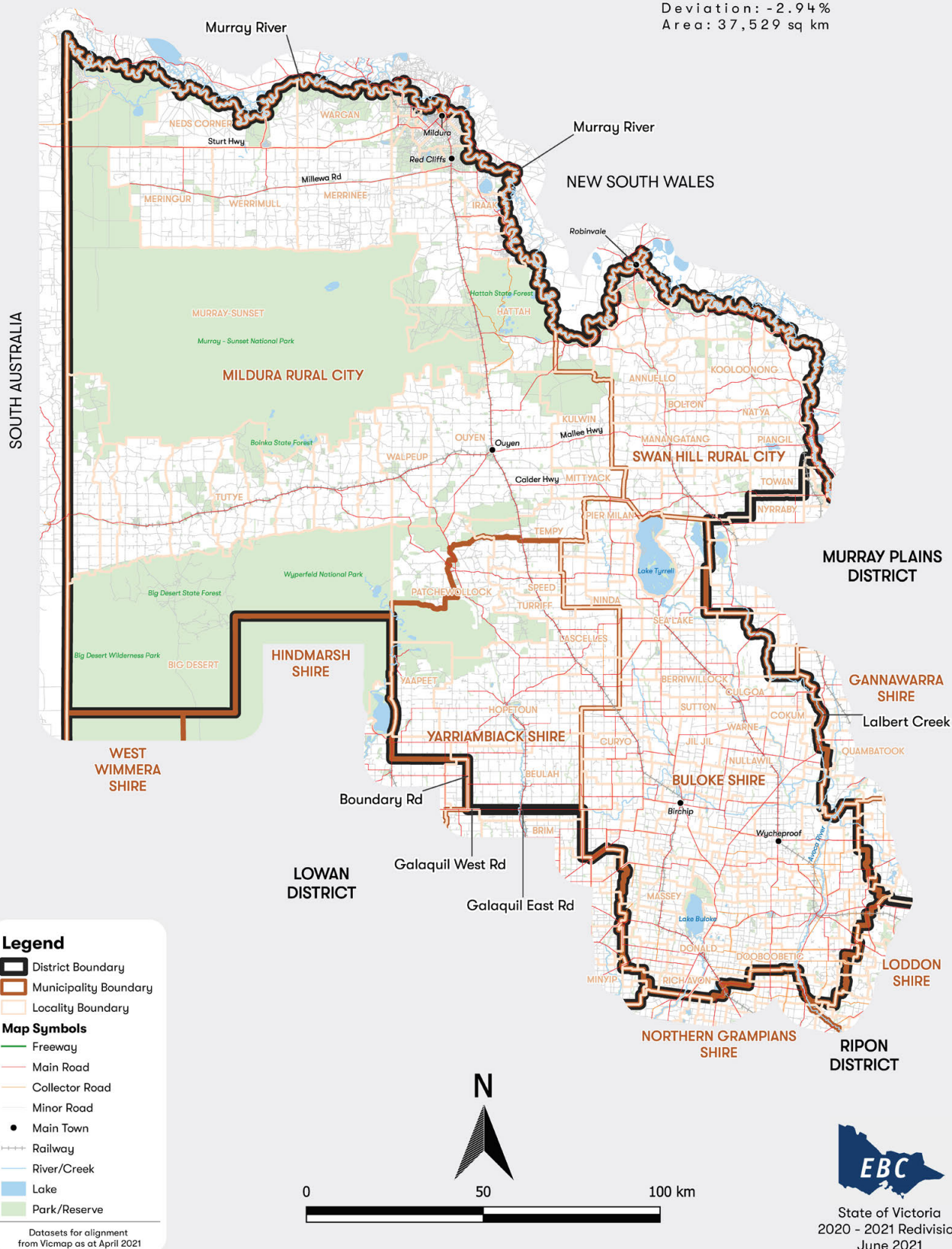


Proposed Electoral District

MILDURA

Northern Victoria Region

Electors: 47,193
Deviation: -2.94%
Area: 37,529 sq km

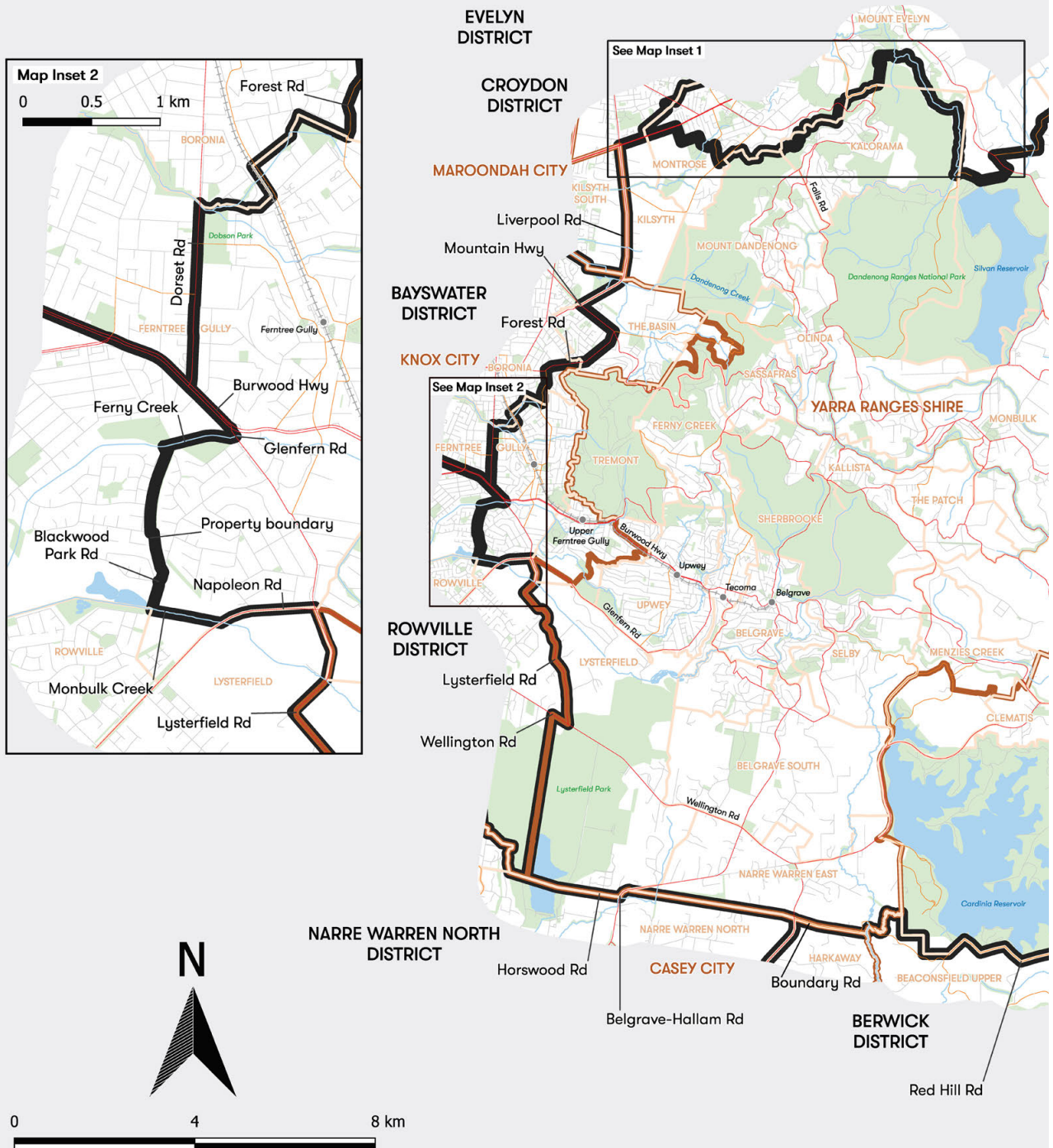


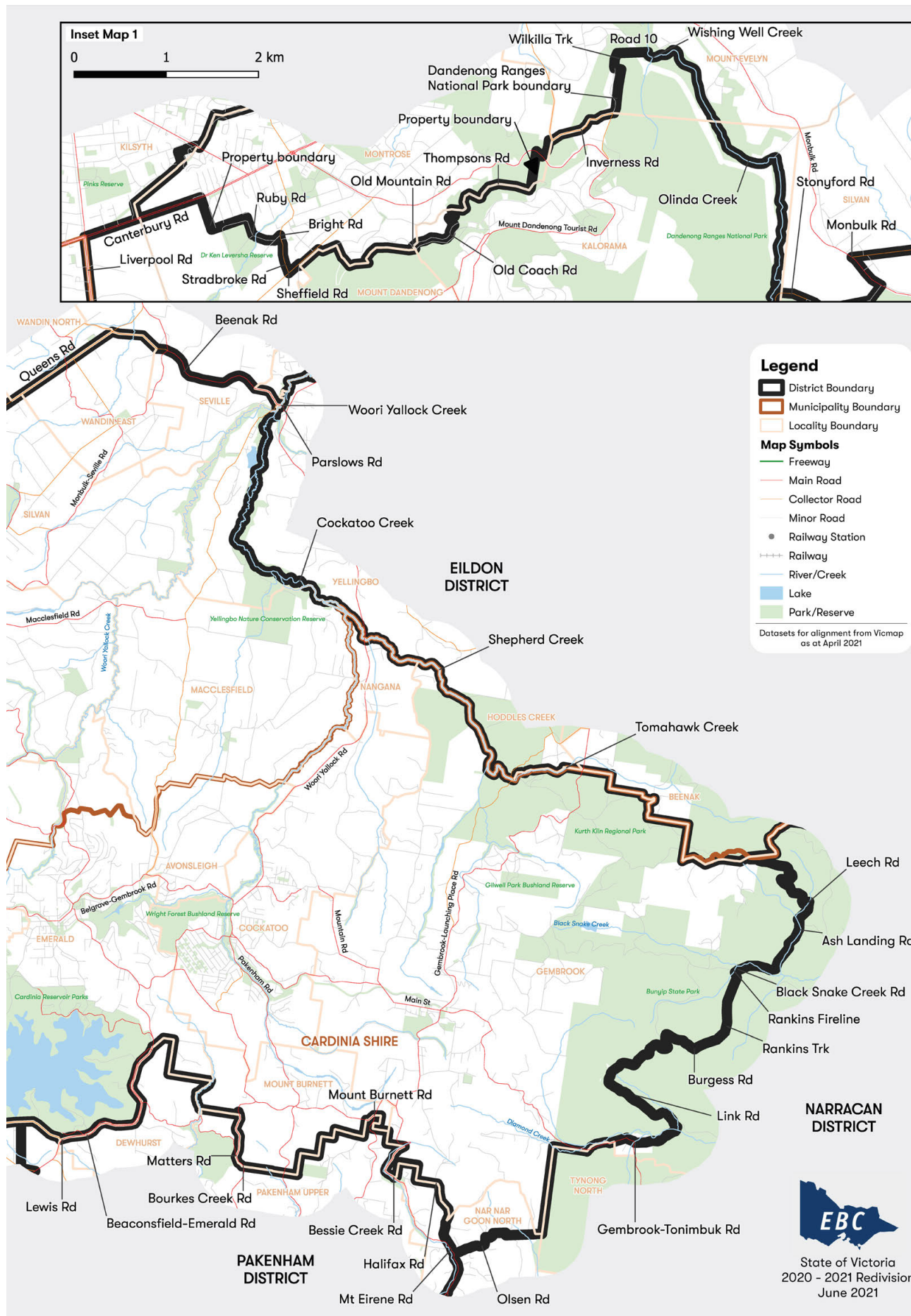
Proposed Electoral District

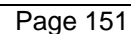
MONBULK

Eastern Victoria Region

Electors: 49,108
Deviation: +0.99%
Area: 459 sq km







Proposed Electoral District

MORDIALLOC

South-Eastern Metropolitan Region

Electors: 49,708

Deviation: +2.23%

Area: 56 sq km



State of Victoria
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June 2021

Legend

- District Boundary
- Municipality Boundary
- Locality Boundary
- Map Symbols
 - Freeway
 - Main Road
 - Collector Road
 - Minor Road
 - Railway Station
 - Railway
 - River/Creek
 - Lake
 - Park/Reserve

Please note: State, Local Government and locality boundaries are maintained by different authorities and do not always align when following watercourses and the coastline.

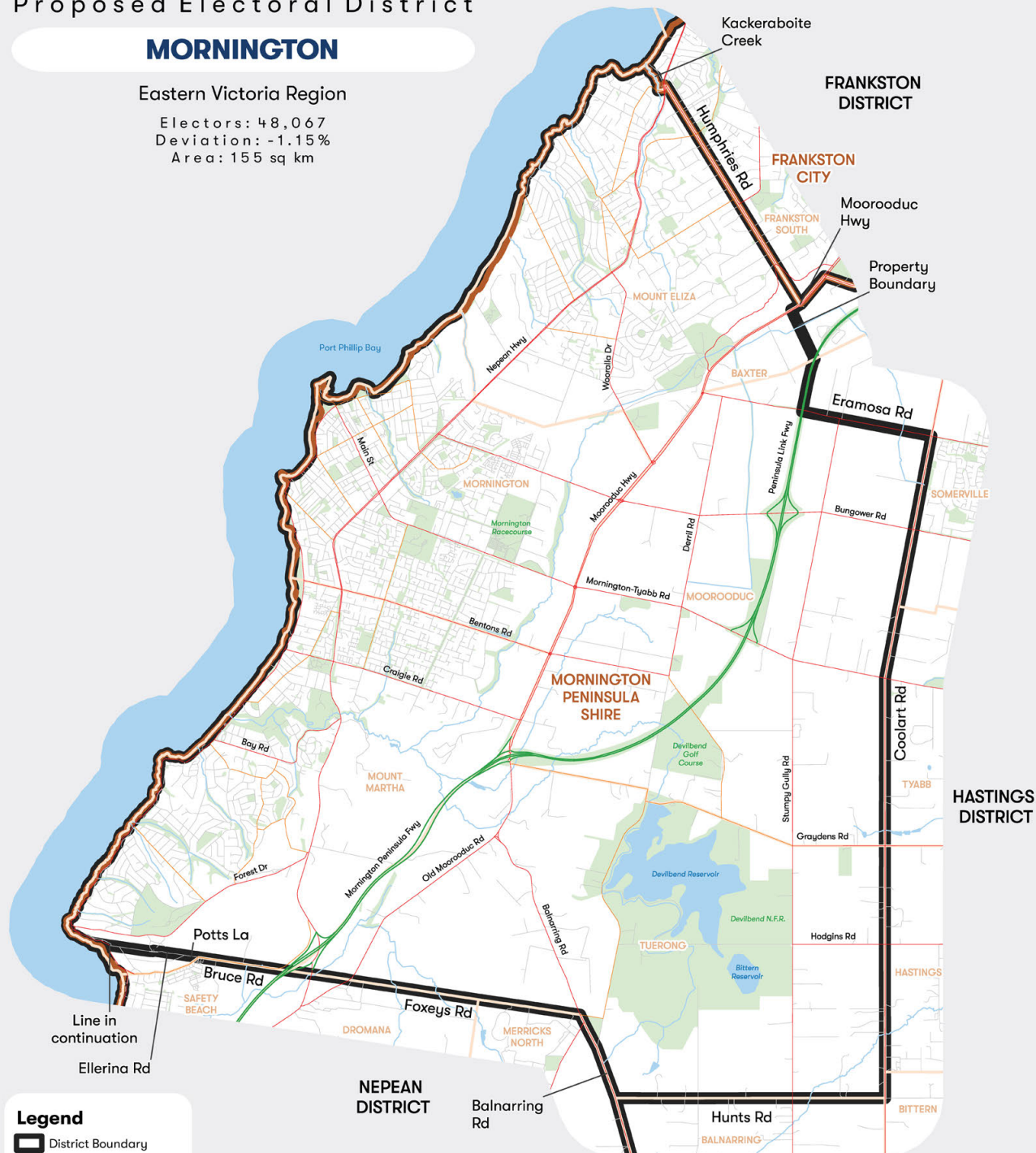
Datasets for alignment from Vicmap as at April 2021

Proposed Electoral District

MORNINGTON

Eastern Victoria Region

Electors: 48,067
Deviation: -1.15%
Area: 155 sq km



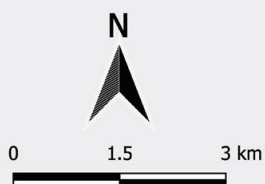
Legend

- District Boundary
- Municipality Boundary
- Locality Boundary

Map Symbols

- Freeway
- Main Road
- Collector Road
- Minor Road
- Railway Station
- Railway
- River/Creek
- Lake
- Park/Reserve

Datasets for alignment from Vicmap
as at April 2021



Please note: State, Local Government and locality boundaries are maintained by different authorities and do not always align when following watercourses and the coastline.



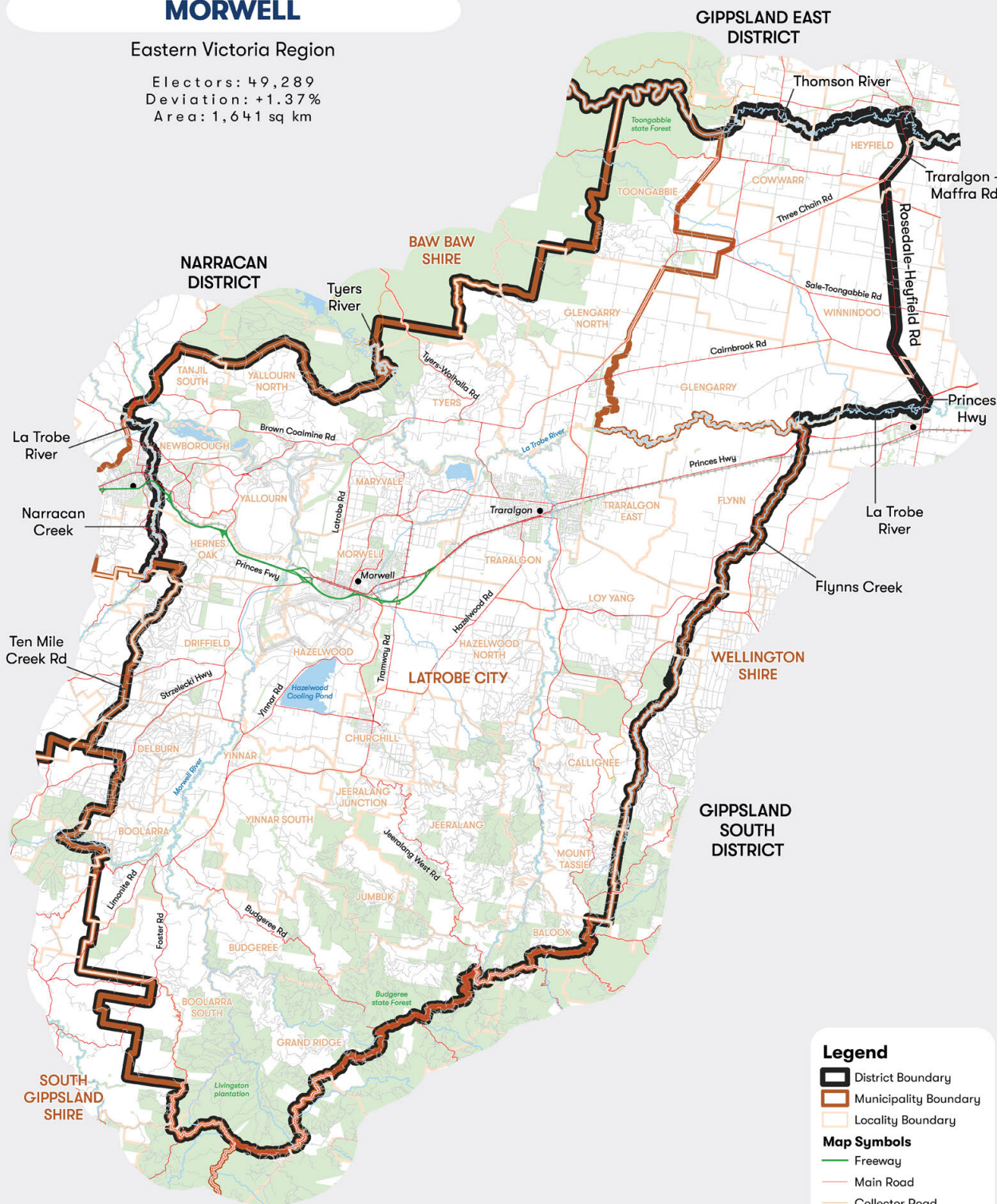
State of Victoria
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June 2021

Proposed Electoral District

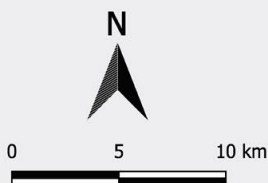
MORWELL

Eastern Victoria Region

Electors: 49,289
Deviation: +1.37%
Area: 1,641 sq km



State of Victoria
2020 - 2021 Redivision
June 2021



Legend

- District Boundary
- Municipality Boundary
- Locality Boundary

Map Symbols

- Freeway
- Main Road
- Collector Road
- Minor Road
- Main Town
- + + + + Railway
- River/Creek
- Lake
- Park/Reserve

Datasets for alignment
from Vicmap as at April 2021

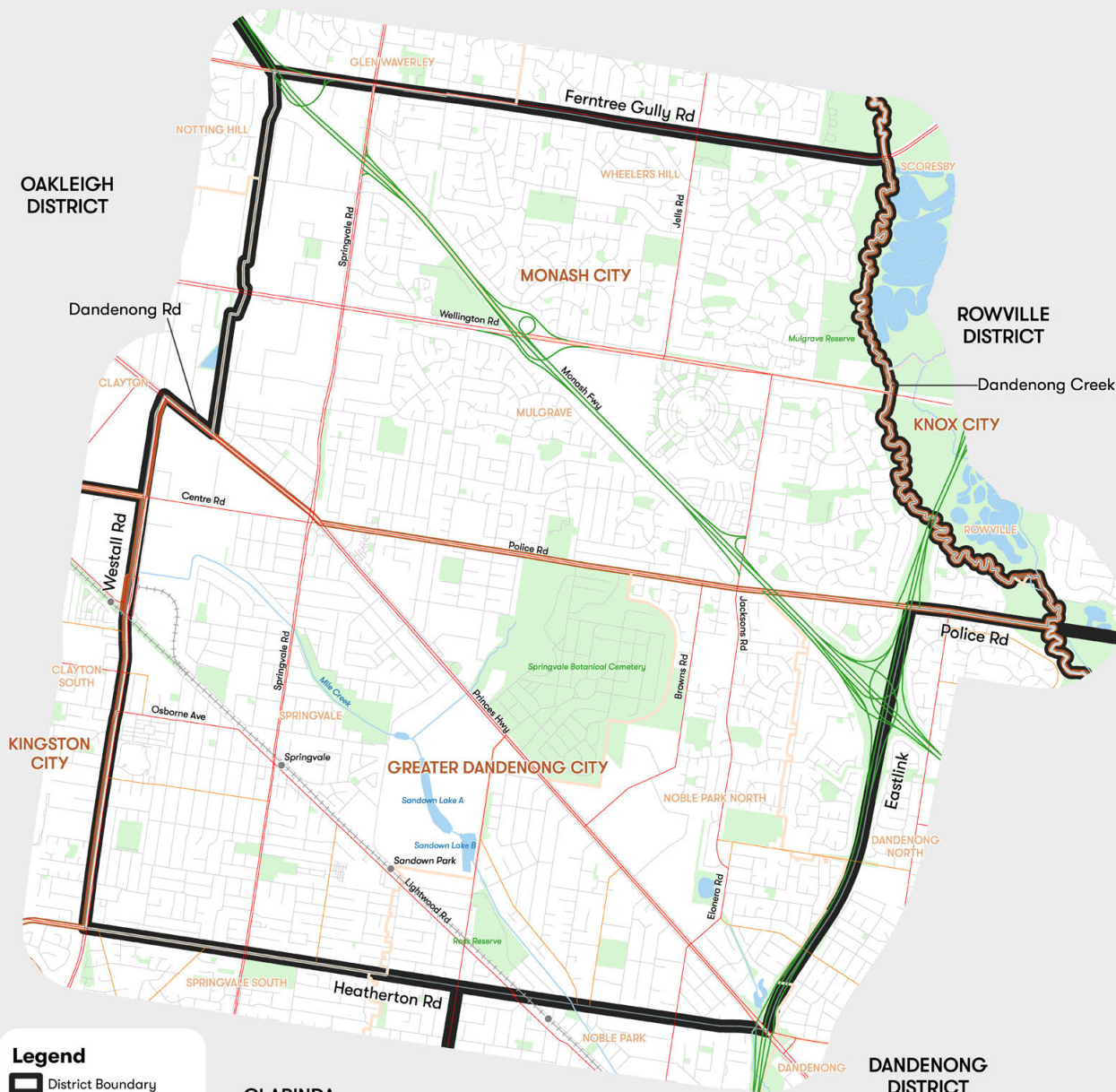
Proposed Electoral District

MULGRAVE

South-Eastern Metropolitan Region

Electors: 47,081
Deviation: -3.18%
Area: 36 sq km

GLEN WAVERLEY
DISTRICT



Legend

- District Boundary
- Municipality Boundary
- Locality Boundary

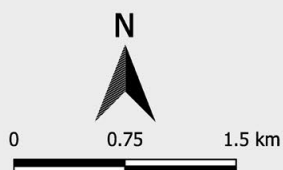
Map Symbols

- Freeway
- Main Road
- Collector Road
- Minor Road
- Railway Station
- +—+— Railway
- River/Creek
- Lake
- Park/Reserve

Datasets for alignment from Vicmap
as at April 2021

CLARINDA
DISTRICT

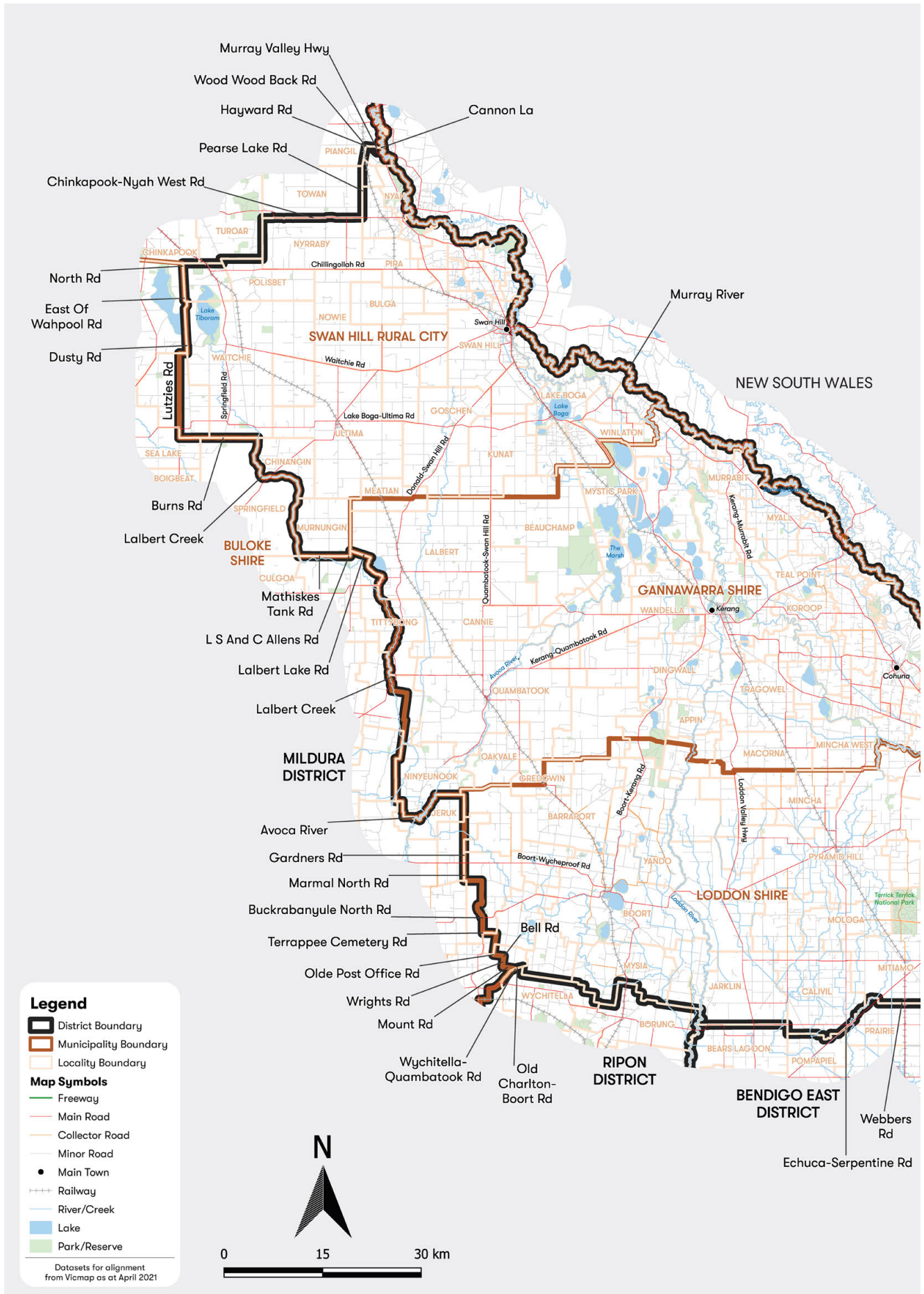
DANDENONG
DISTRICT



State of Victoria
2020 - 2021 Redivision
June 2021

Proposed Victorian Electoral Boundaries

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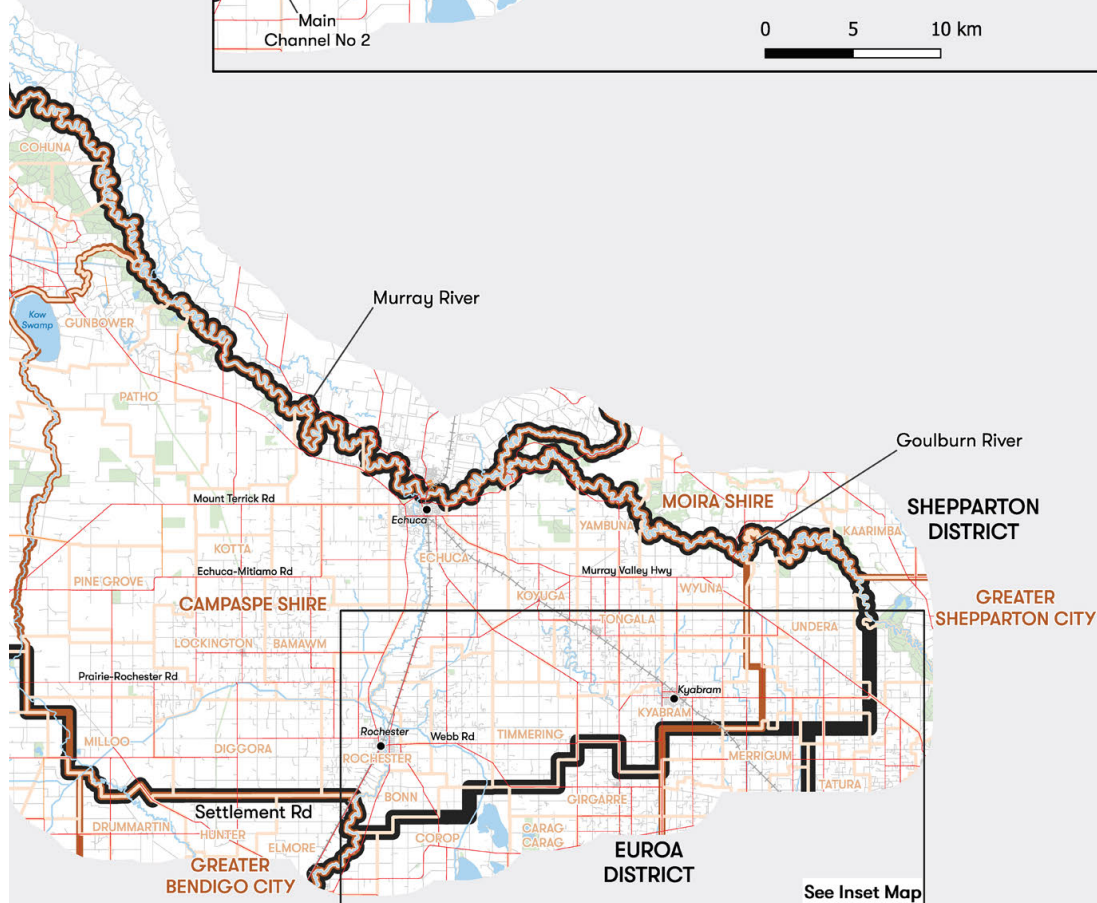
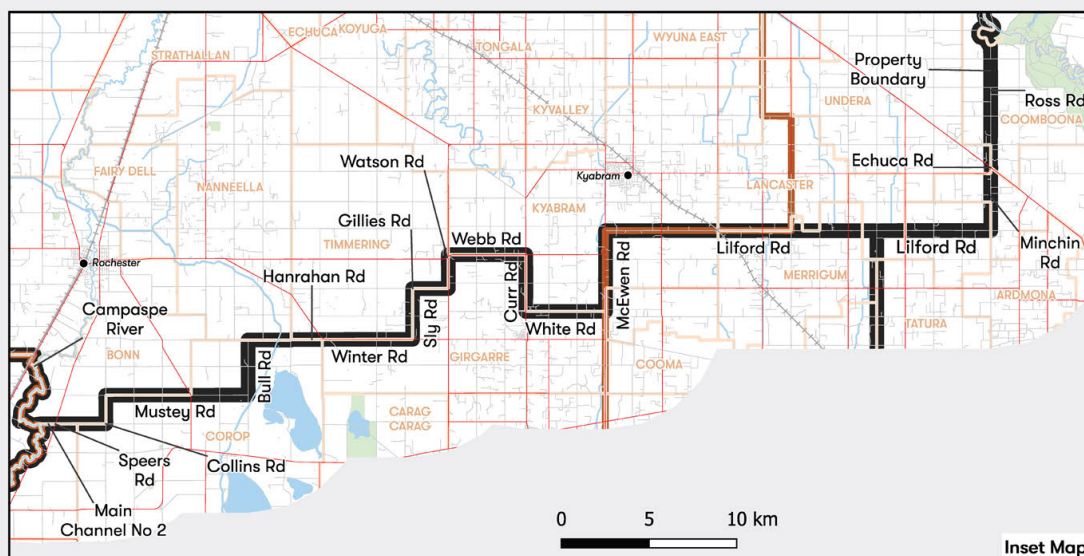


Proposed Electoral District

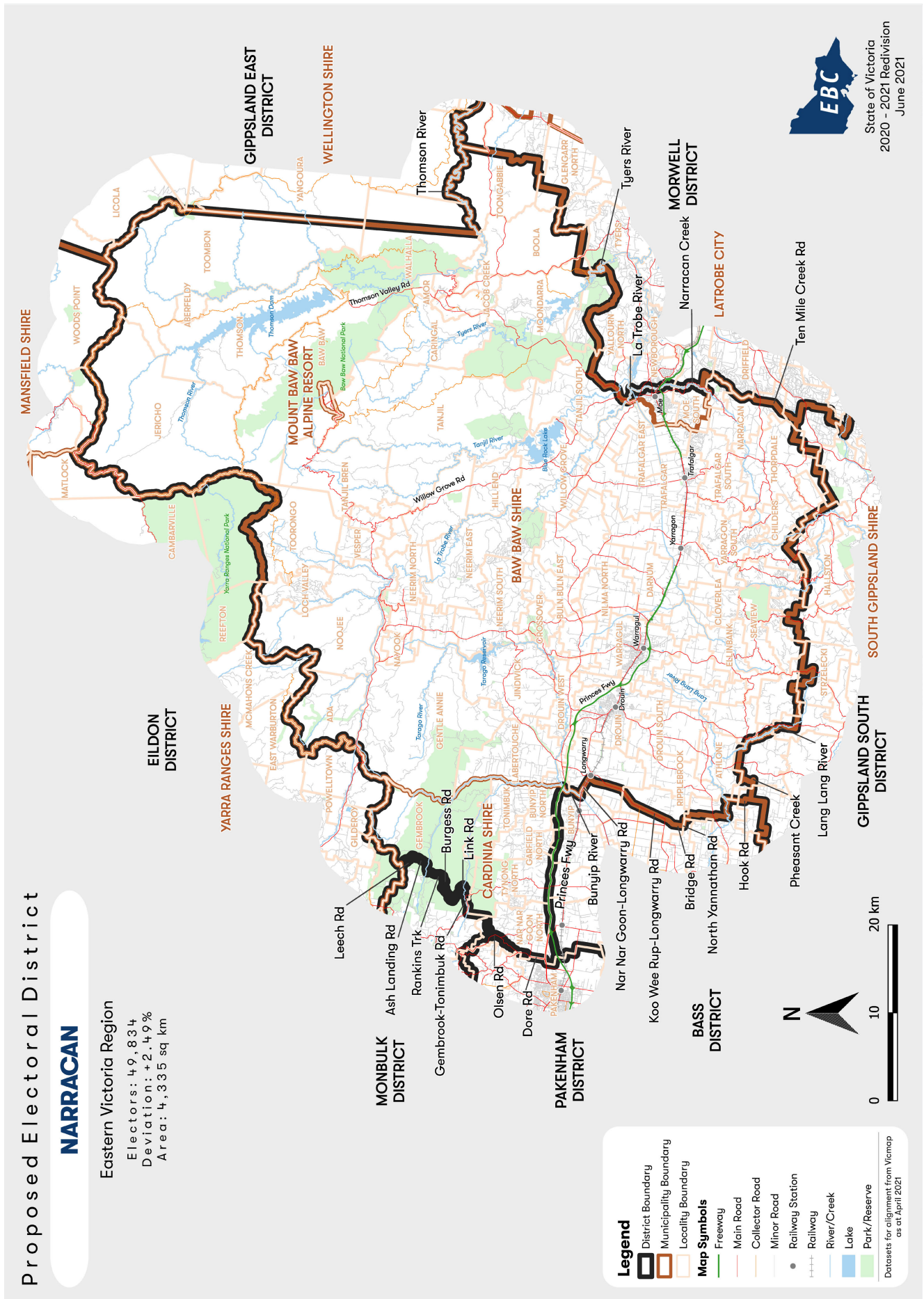
MURRAY PLAINS

Northern Victoria Region

Electors: 47,514
Deviation: -2.28 %
Area: 11,921 sq km



State of Victoria
2020 - 2021 Redivision
June 2021



Proposed Electoral District

NARRE WARREN NORTH

South-Eastern Metropolitan Region

Electors: 51,800
Deviation: +6.53%
Area: 71 sq km



Legend

- District Boundary
- Municipality Boundary
- Locality Boundary

Map Symbols

- Freeway
- Main Road
- Collector Road
- Minor Road
- Railway Station
- +—+— Railway
- River/Creek
- Lake
- Park/Reserve

Datasets for alignment from Vicmap
as at April 2021



State of Victoria
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June 2021

Proposed Electoral District

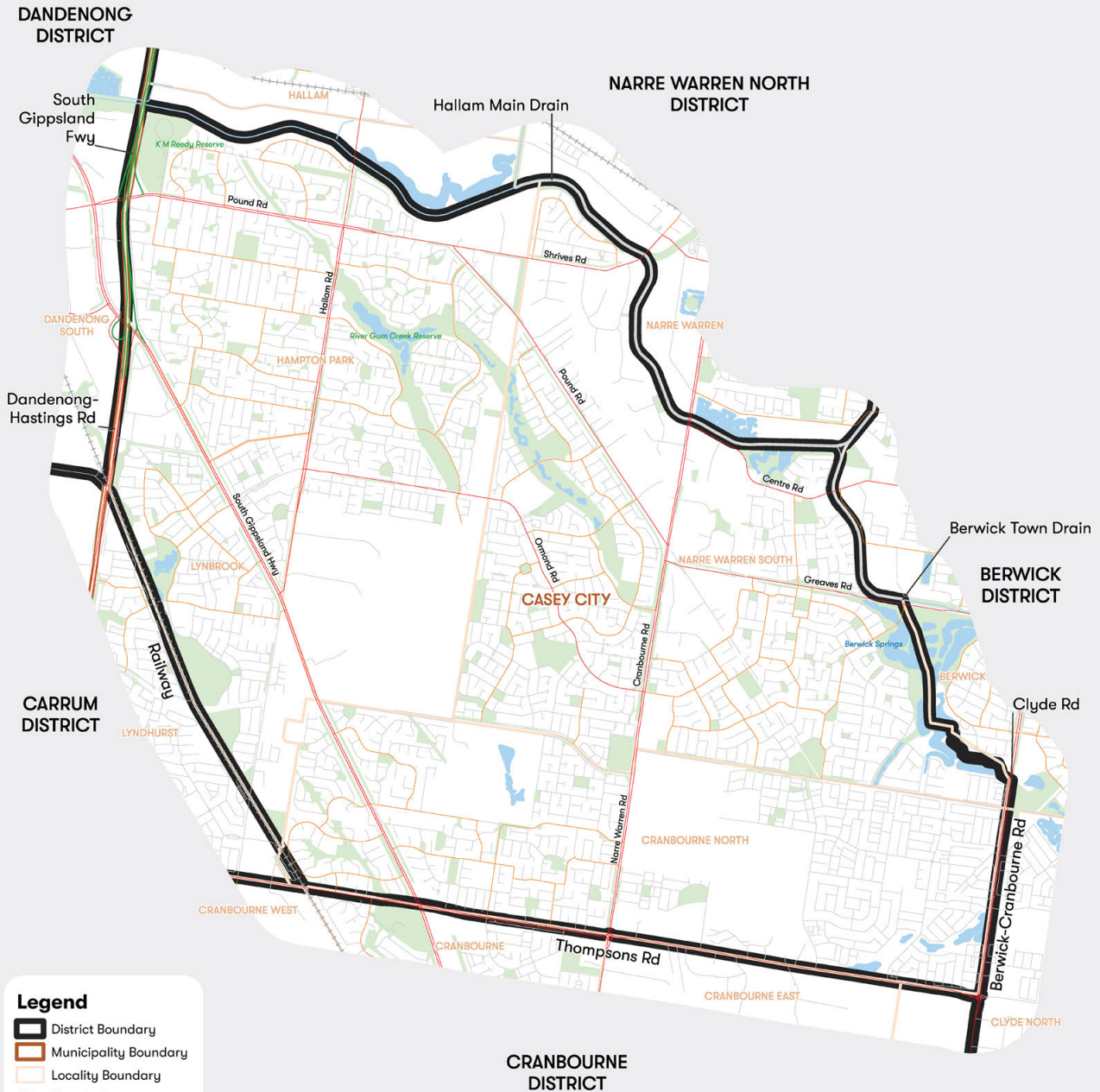
NARRE WARREN SOUTH

South-Eastern Metropolitan Region

Electors: 52,423

Deviation: +7.81%

Area: 40 sq km



Legend

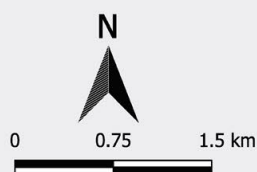
- District Boundary
- Municipality Boundary
- Locality Boundary

Map Symbols

- Freeway
- Main Road
- Collector Road
- Minor Road
- Railway Station
- +—+— Railway
- River/Creek
- Lake
- Park/Reserve

Datasets for alignment from Vicmap
as at April 2021

CRANBOURNE
DISTRICT



State of Victoria
2020 - 2021 Redivision
June 2021

Proposed Electoral District

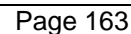
NEPEAN

Eastern Victoria Region

Electors: 48,166
Deviation: -0.94 %
Area: 387 sq km



State of Victoria
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June 2021

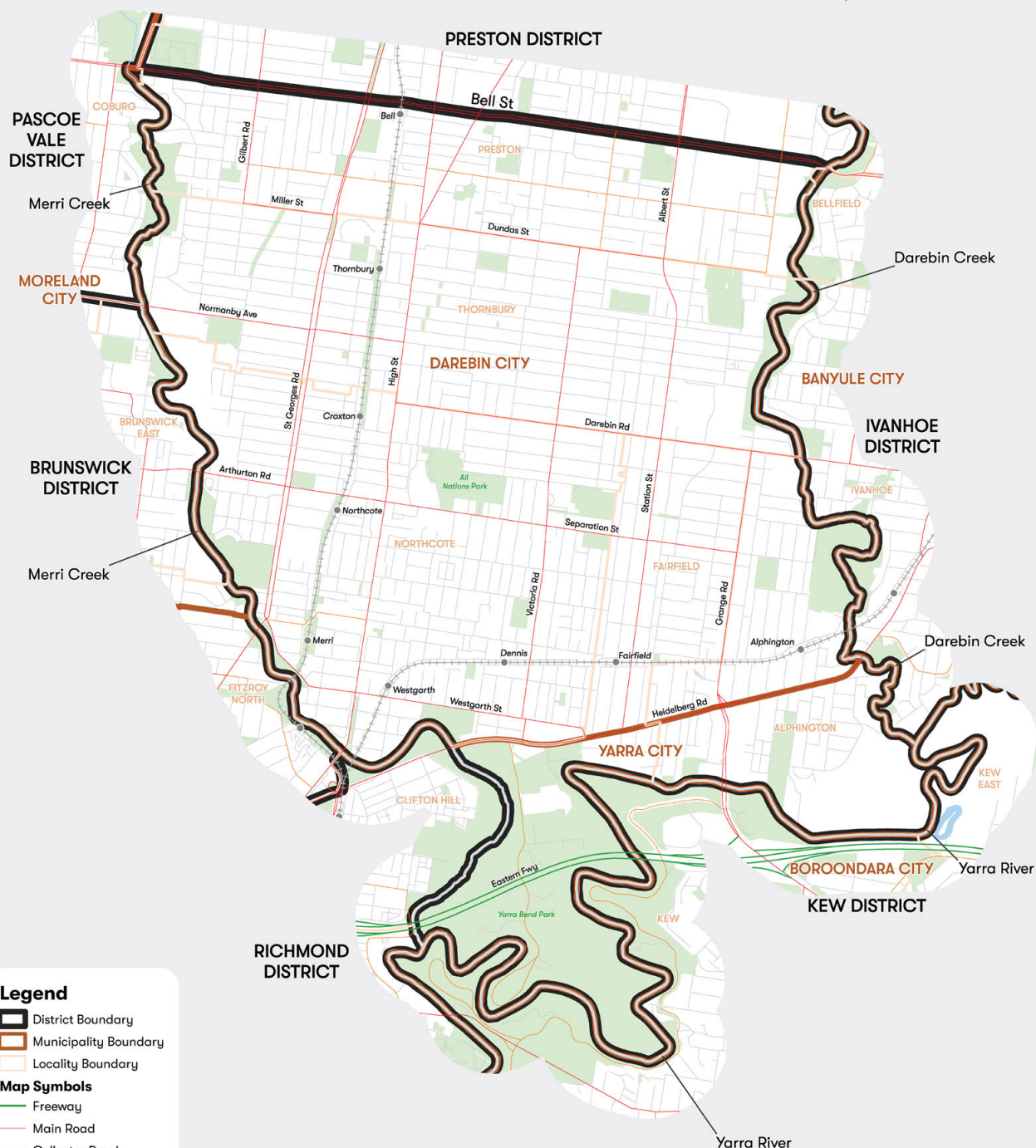


Proposed Electoral District

NORTHCOTE

Northern Metropolitan Region

Electors: 49,904
Deviation: +2.63 %
Area: 21 sq km



State of Victoria
2020 - 2021 Redivision
June 2021

Proposed Electoral District

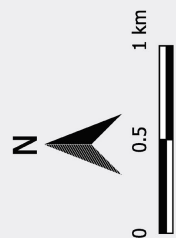
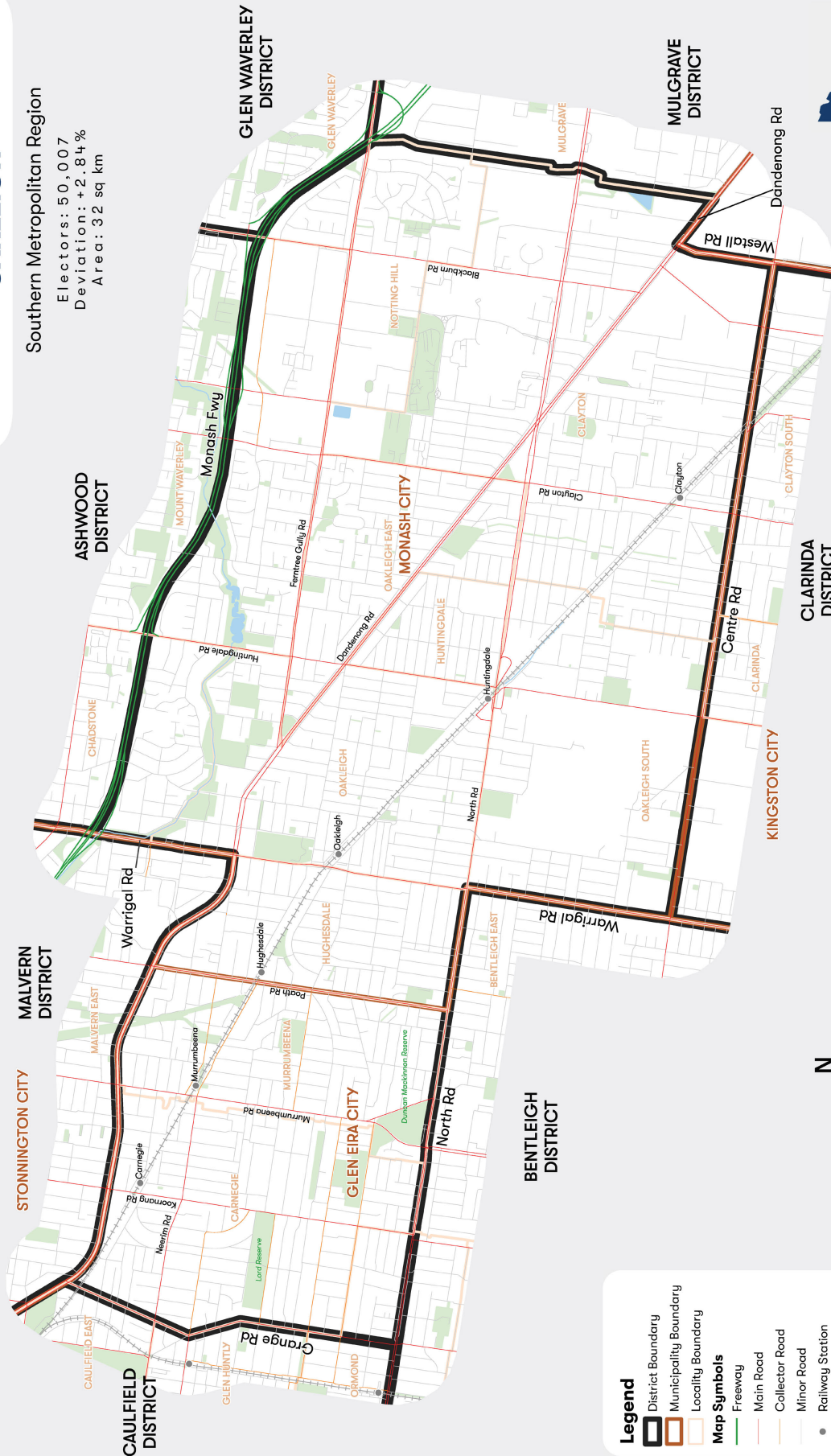
OAKLEIGH

Southern Metropolitan Region

Electors: 50,007

Deviation: +2.84%

Area: 32 sq km



State of Victoria
2020 - 2021 Revision
June 2021

Legend

- District Boundary
- Municipality Boundary
- Locality Boundary
- Map Symbols**
 - Freeway
 - Main Road
 - Collector Road
 - Minor Road
 - Railway Station
 - Railway
 - River/Creek
 - Lake
 - Park/Reserve

Datasets for alignment from Vicmap as at April 2021

Proposed Electoral District

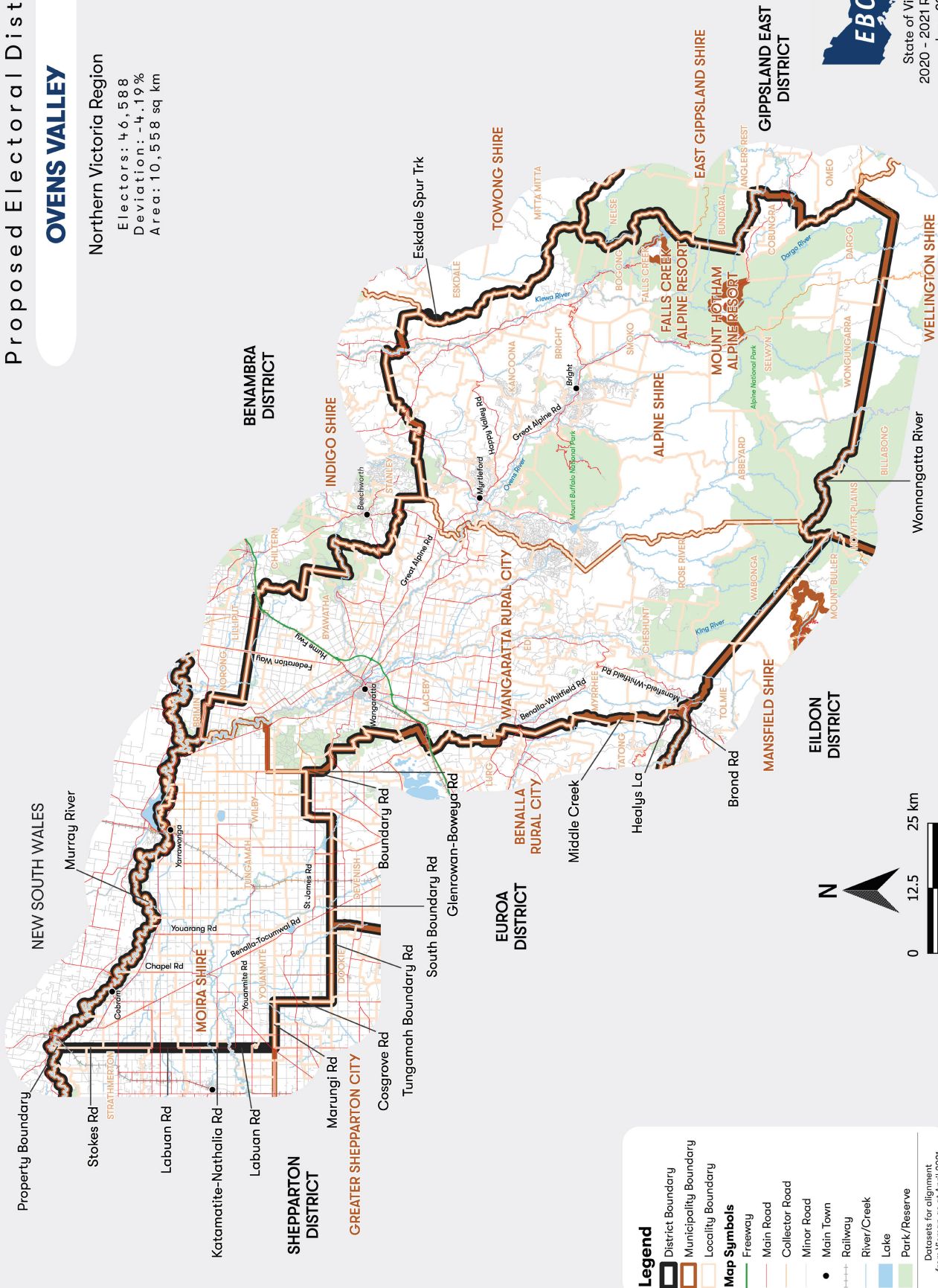
OVENS VALLEY

Northern Victoria Region

Electors: 46,588

Deviation: -4.19%

Area: 10,558 sq km



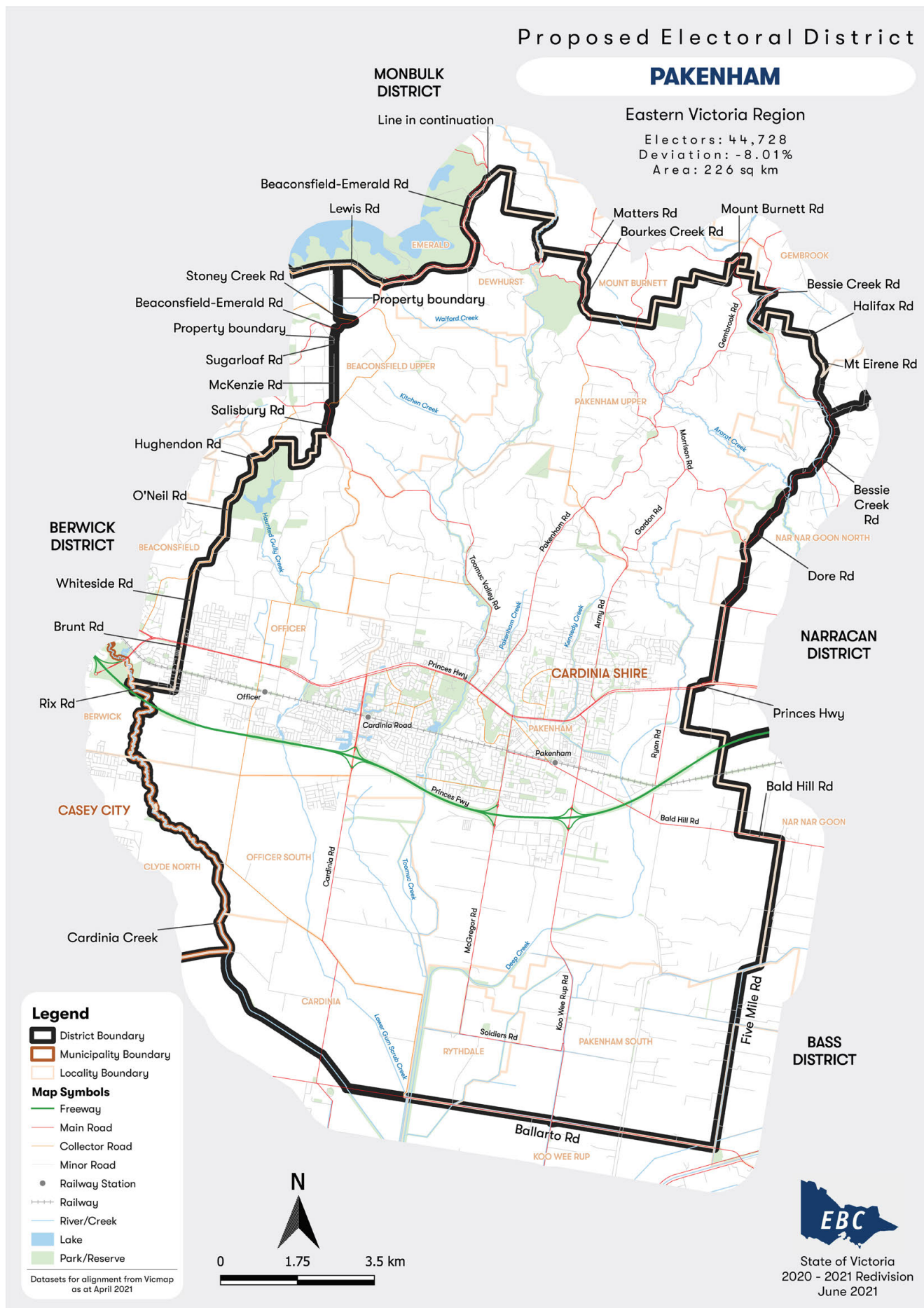
State of Victoria
2020 - 2021 Revision
June 2021



Legend

- District Boundary
- Municipality Boundary
- Locality Boundary
- Map Symbols
 - Freeway
 - Main Road
 - Collector Road
 - Minor Road
 - Main Town
 - Railway
 - River/Creek
 - Lake
 - Park/Reserve

Datasets for alignment
from Vicmap as at April 2021



Proposed Electoral District

PASCOE VALE

Northern Metropolitan Region

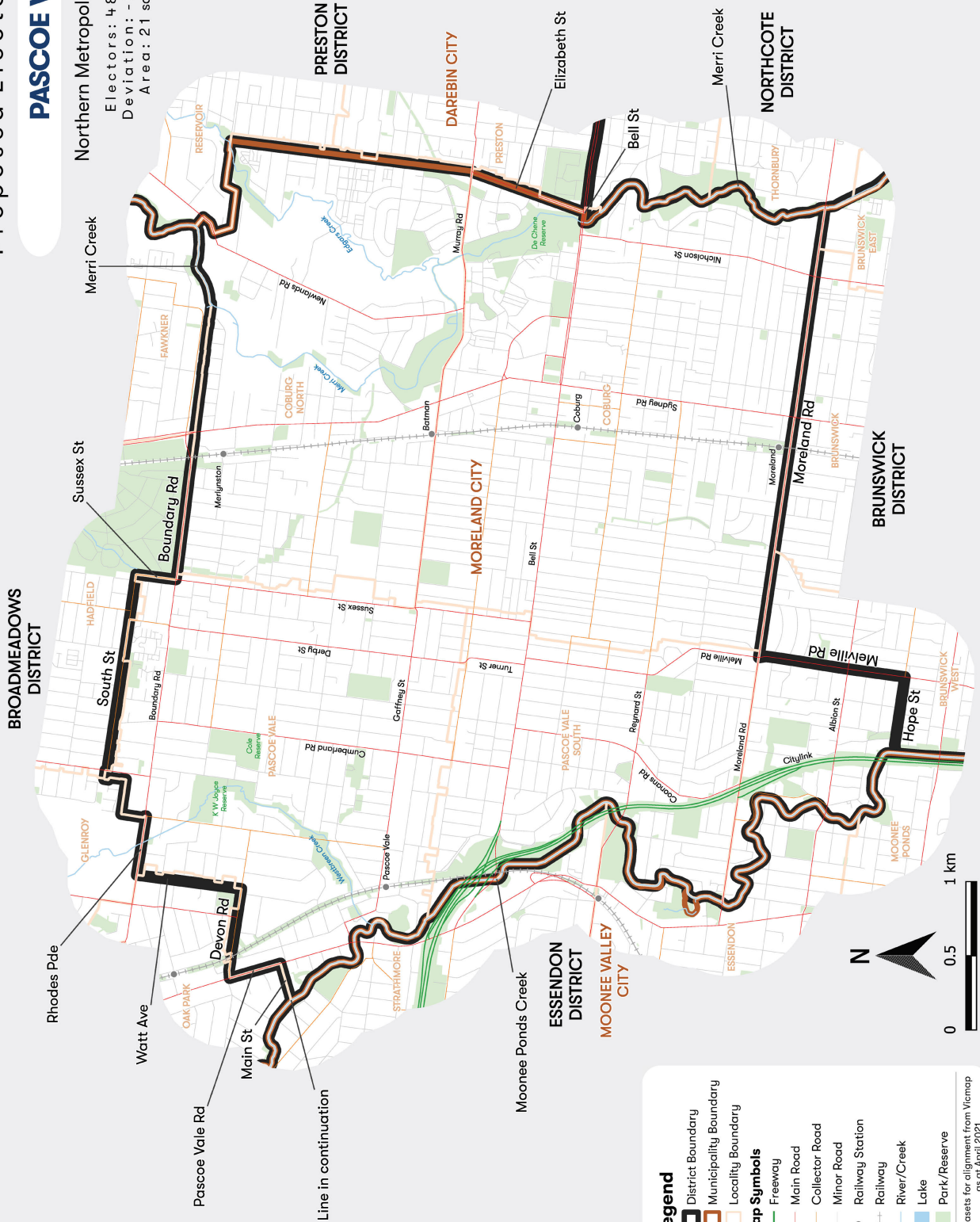
Electors: 48,609

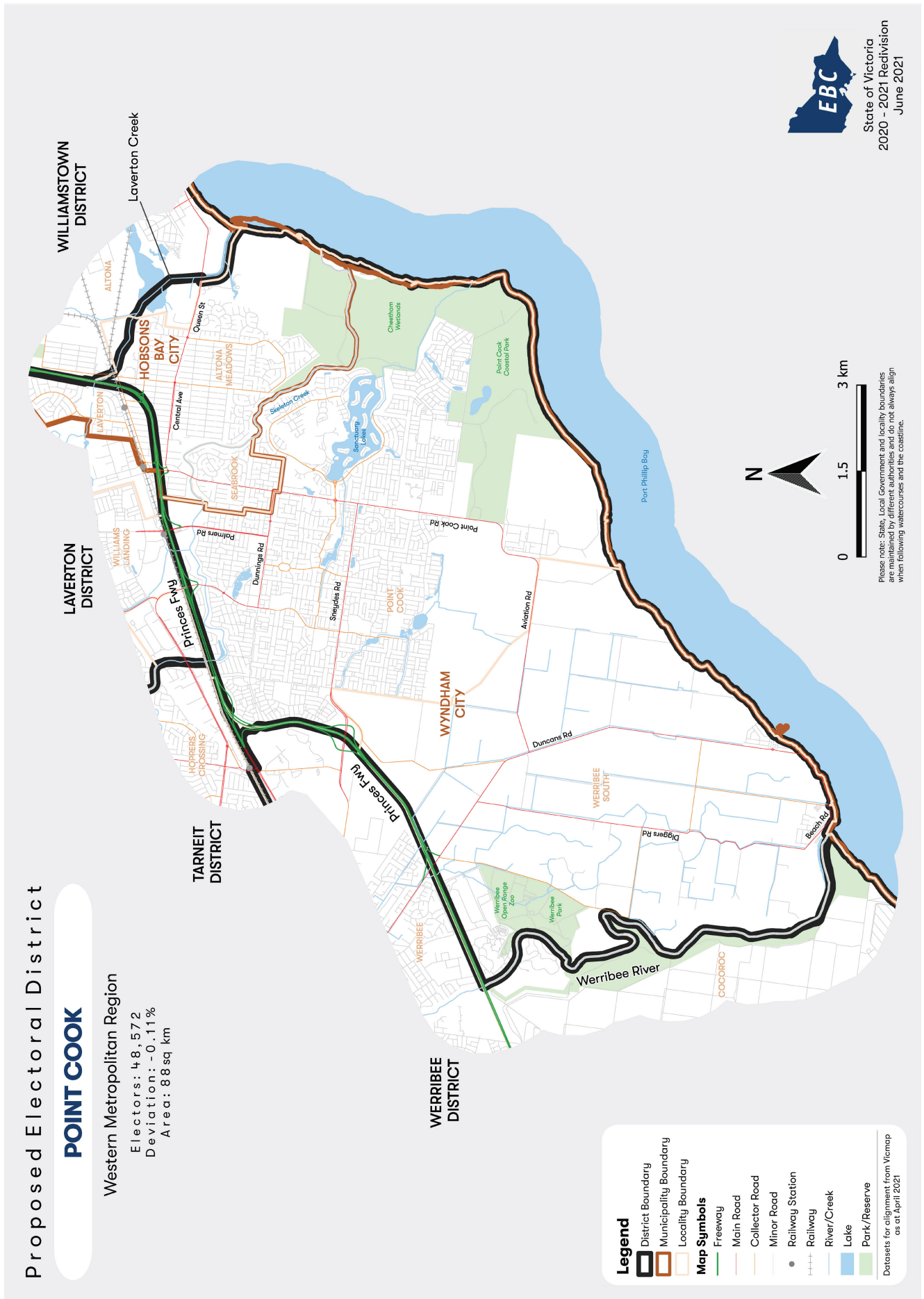
Deviation: -0.03%

Area: 21 sq km



State of Victoria
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Proposed Electoral District

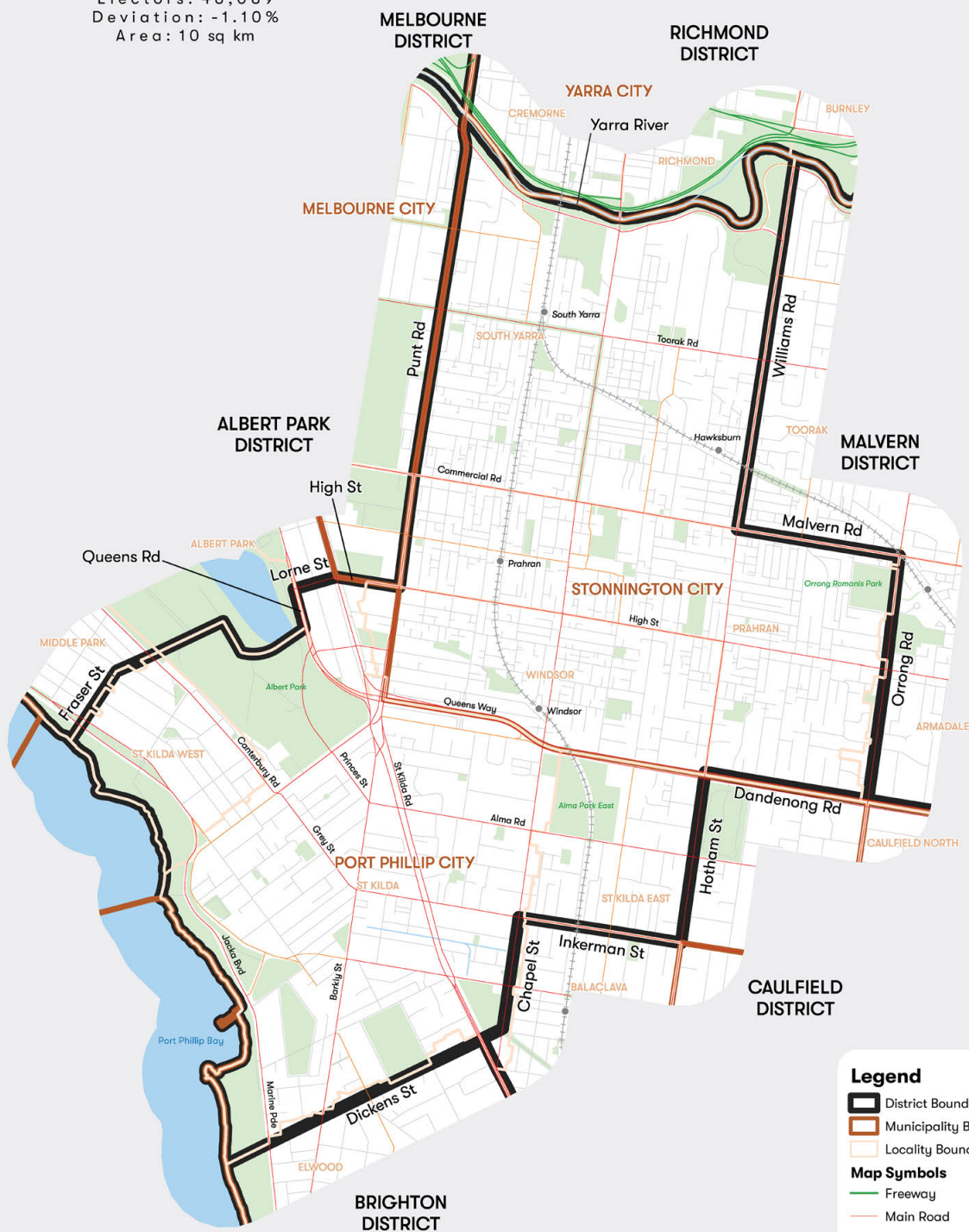
PRAHRAN

Southern Metropolitan Region

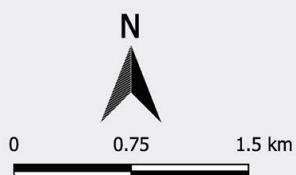
Electors: 48,089

Deviation: -1.10%

Area: 10 sq km



State of Victoria
2020 - 2021 Redivision
June 2021



Legend

- District Boundary
- Municipality Boundary
- Locality Boundary

Map Symbols

- Freeway
- Main Road
- Collector Road
- Minor Road
- Railway Station
- Railway
- River/Creek
- Lake
- Park/Reserve

Datasets for alignment from Vicmap
as at April 2021

Proposed Electoral District

PRESTON

Northern Metropolitan Region

Electors: 46,453
Deviation: -4.47%
Area: 25 sq km



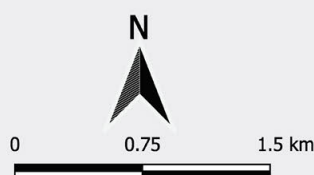
Legend

- District Boundary
- Municipality Boundary
- Locality Boundary

Map Symbols

- Freeway
- Main Road
- Collector Road
- Minor Road
- Railway Station
- +—+— Railway
- River/Creek
- Lake
- Park/Reserve

Datasets for alignment from Vicmap
as at April 2021



State of Victoria
2020 - 2021 Redivision
June 2021





State of Victoria
2020 - 2021 Redivision
June 2021

Proposed Electoral District

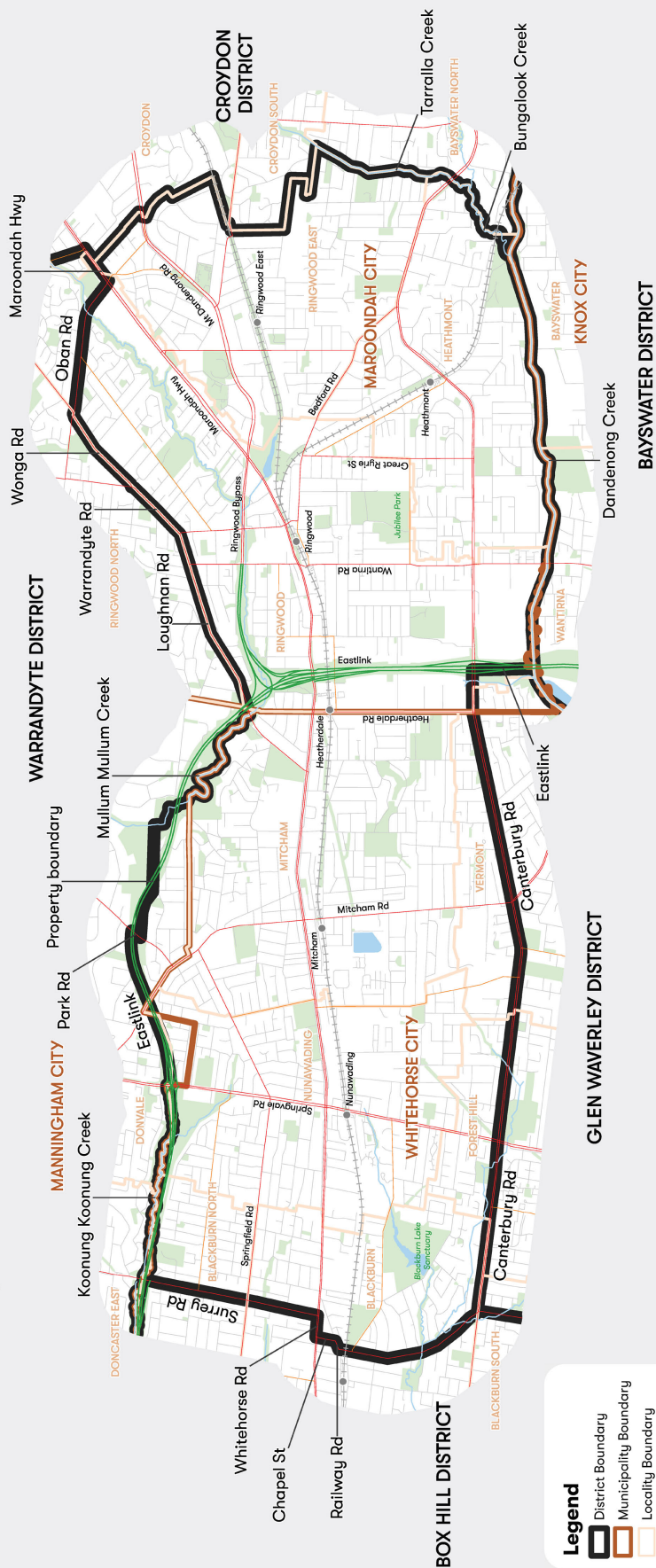
RINGWOOD

North-Eastern Metropolitan Region

Electors: 52,126

Deviation: +7.20%

Area: 35 sq km



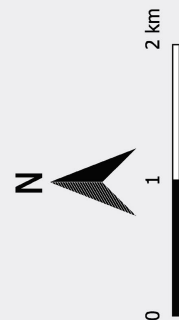
Legend

- District Boundary
- Municipality Boundary
- Locality Boundary

Map Symbols

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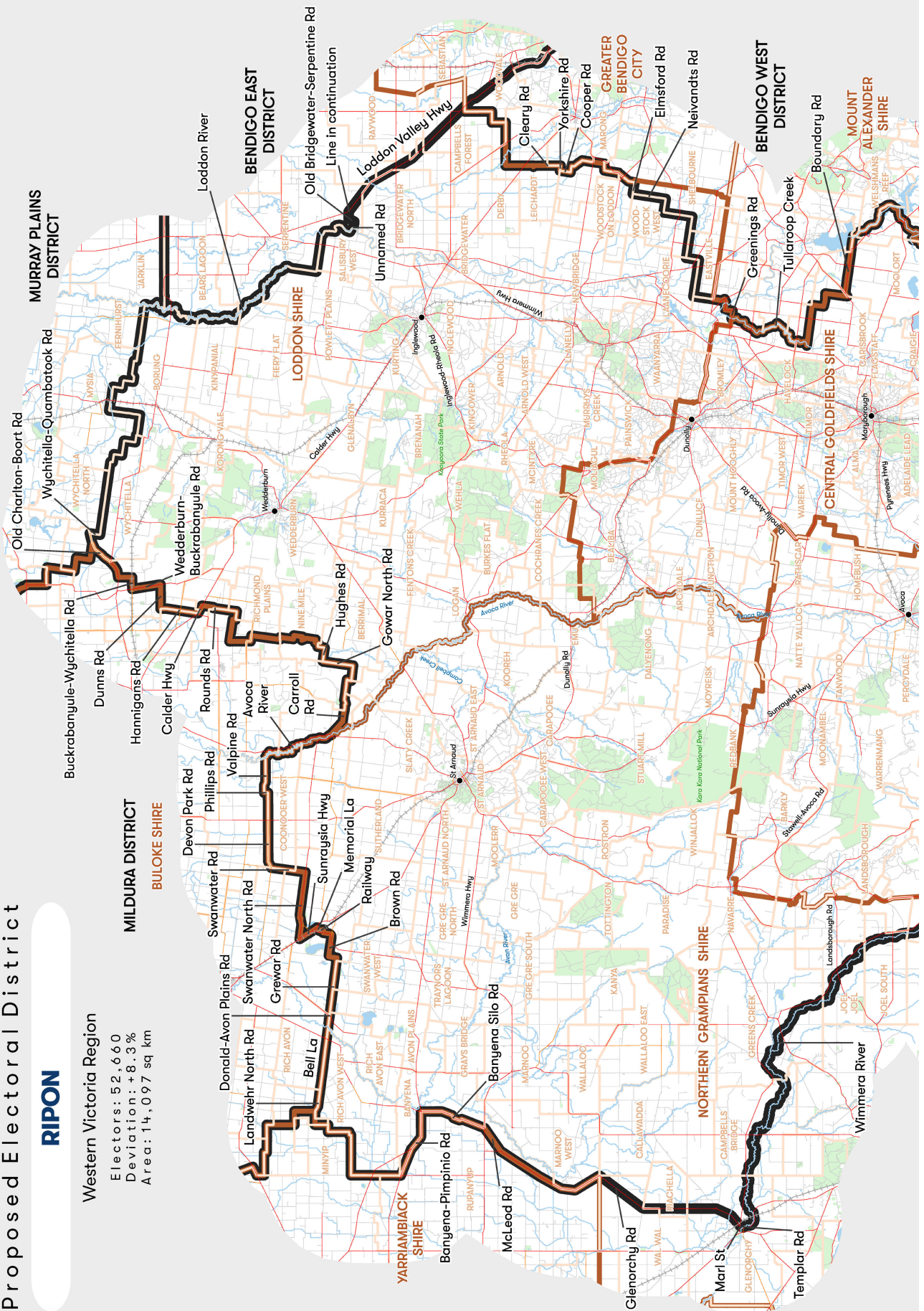


Proposed Electoral District

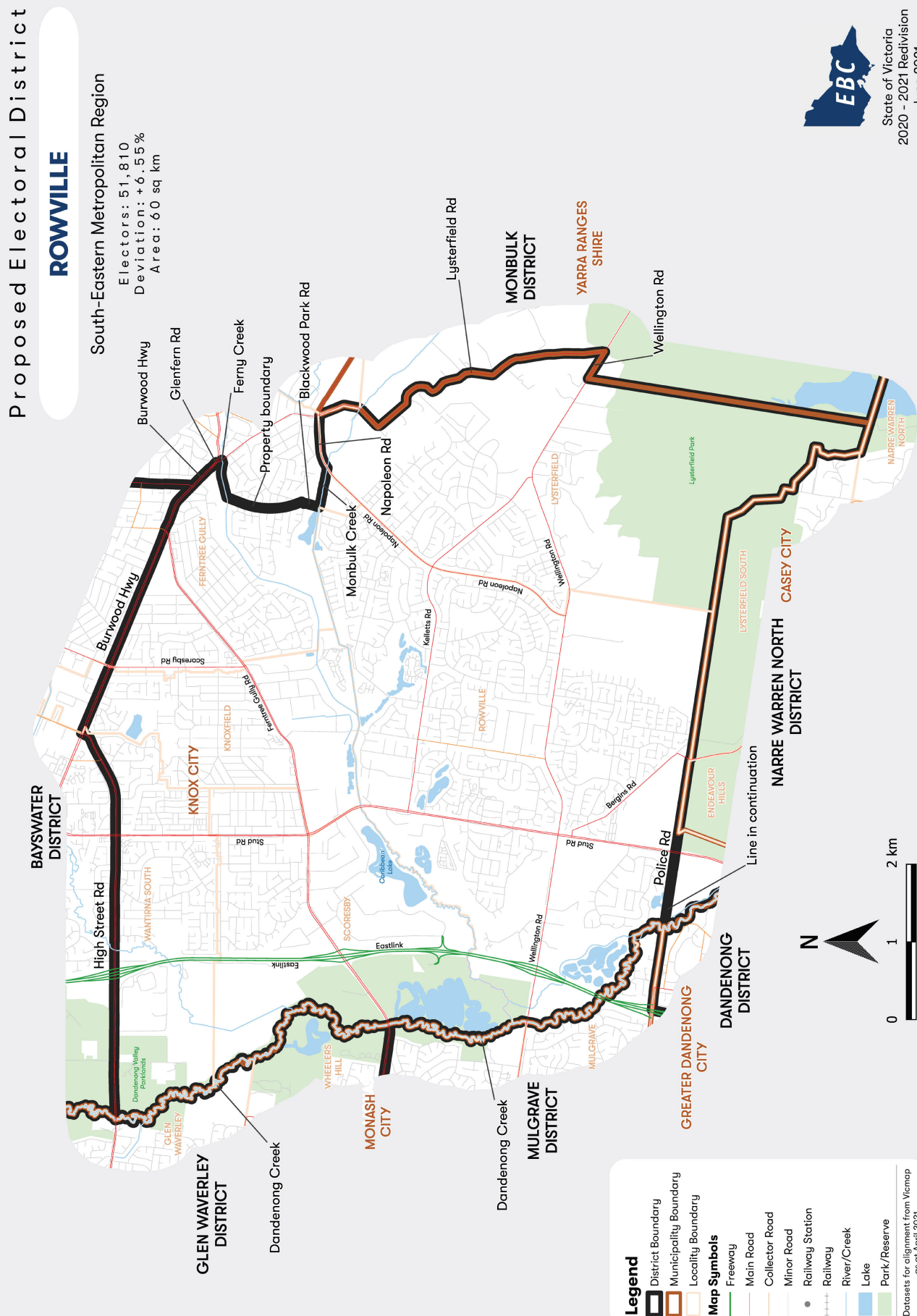
RIPON

Western Victoria Region

Electors: 52,660
Deviation: +8.3%
Area: 14,097 sq km







Proposed Electoral District **SANDRINGHAM**

Southern Metropolitan Region

Electors: 45,904
Deviation: -5.60%
Area: 24 sq km



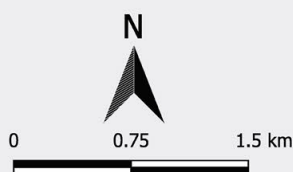
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Datasets for alignment from Vicmap
as at April 2021



Please note: State, Local Government and locality
boundaries are maintained by different authorities and
do not always align when following watercourses and
the coastline.

State of Victoria
2020 - 2021 Redivision
June 2021

Proposed Electoral District

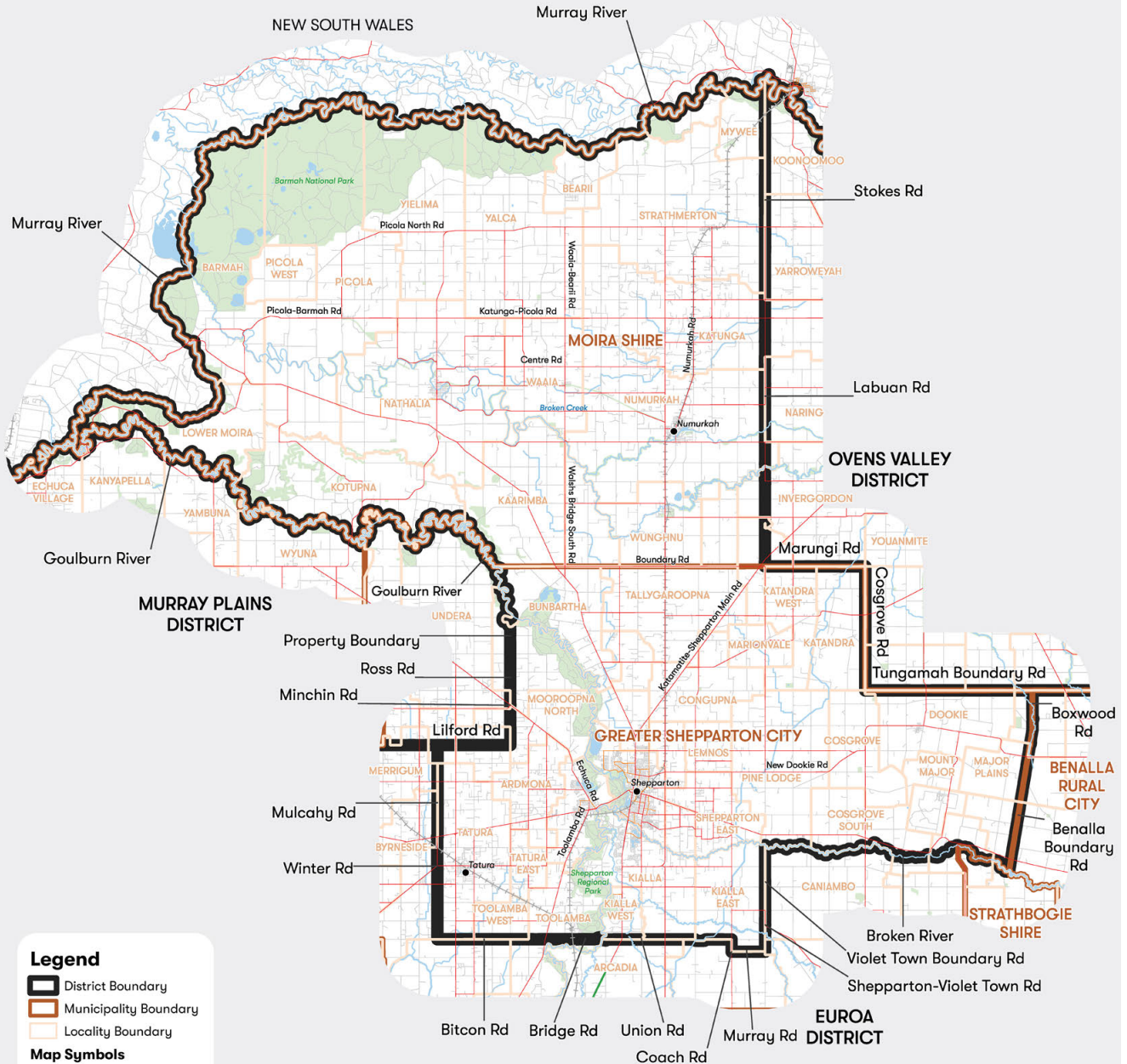
SHEPPARTON

Northern Victoria Region

Electors: 49,829

Deviation: +2.48%

Area: 3,289 sq km



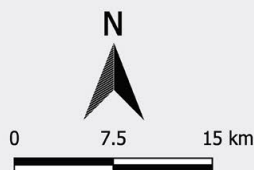
Legend

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Map Symbols

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- Minor Road
- Main Town
- +—+— Railway
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Datasets for alignment
from Vicmap as at April 2021



State of Victoria
2020 - 2021 Redivision
June 2021

Proposed Electoral District

SOUTH BARWON

Western Victoria Region

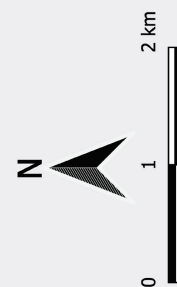
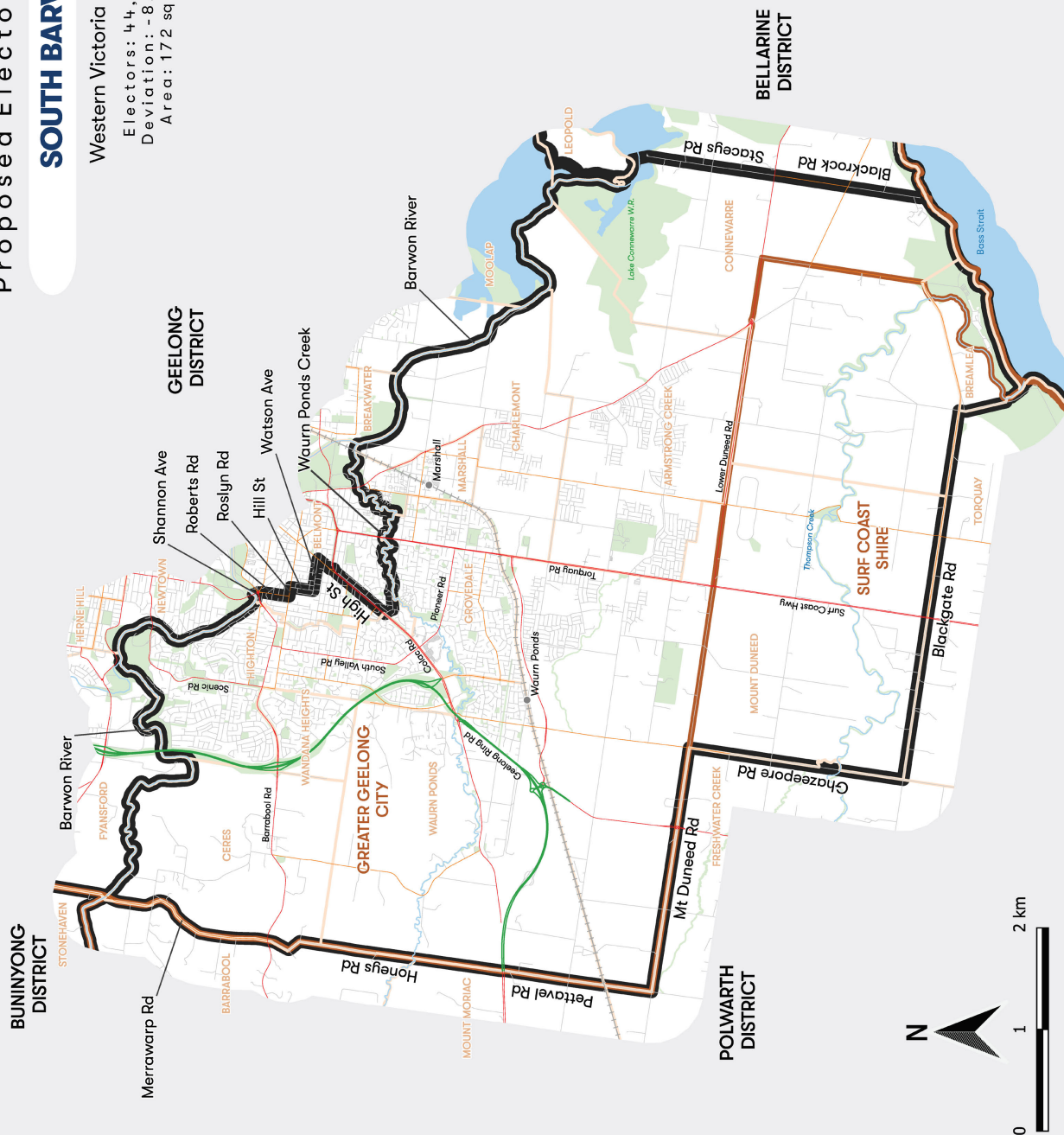
Electors: 44,549

Deviation: -8.38%

Area: 172 sq km



State of Victoria
2020 - 2021 Redivision
June 2021



Legend

- District Boundary
- Municipality Boundary
- Locality Boundary
- Map Symbols**
 - Freeway
 - Main Road
 - Collector Road
 - Minor Road
 - Railway Station
 - Railway
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 - Lake
 - Park/Reserve

Datasets for alignment from Vicmap as at April 2021

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Proposed Electoral District

SOUTH-WEST COAST

Western Victoria Region

Electors: 52,025

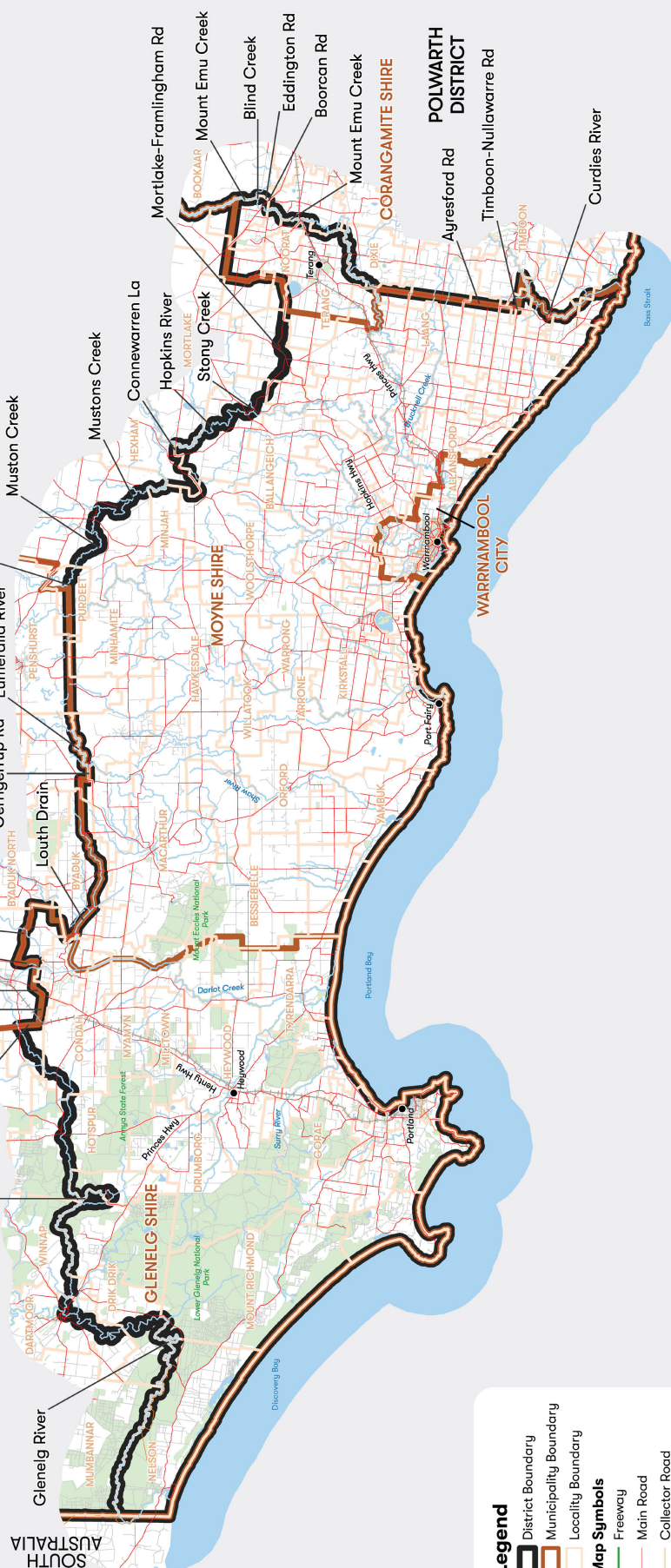
Deviation: +6.99%

Area: 6,576 sq km

LOWAN DISTRICT

SOUTHERN GRAMPIANS SHIRE

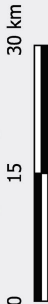
SOUTH AUSTRALIA



Legend

- District Boundary
- Municipality Boundary
- Locality Boundary
- Map Symbols
 - Freeway
 - Main Road
 - Collector Road
 - Minor Road
 - Main Town
 - Railway
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 - Lake
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State of Victoria
2020 - 2021 Redivision
June 2021

Proposed Electoral District

ST ALBANS

Western Metropolitan Region

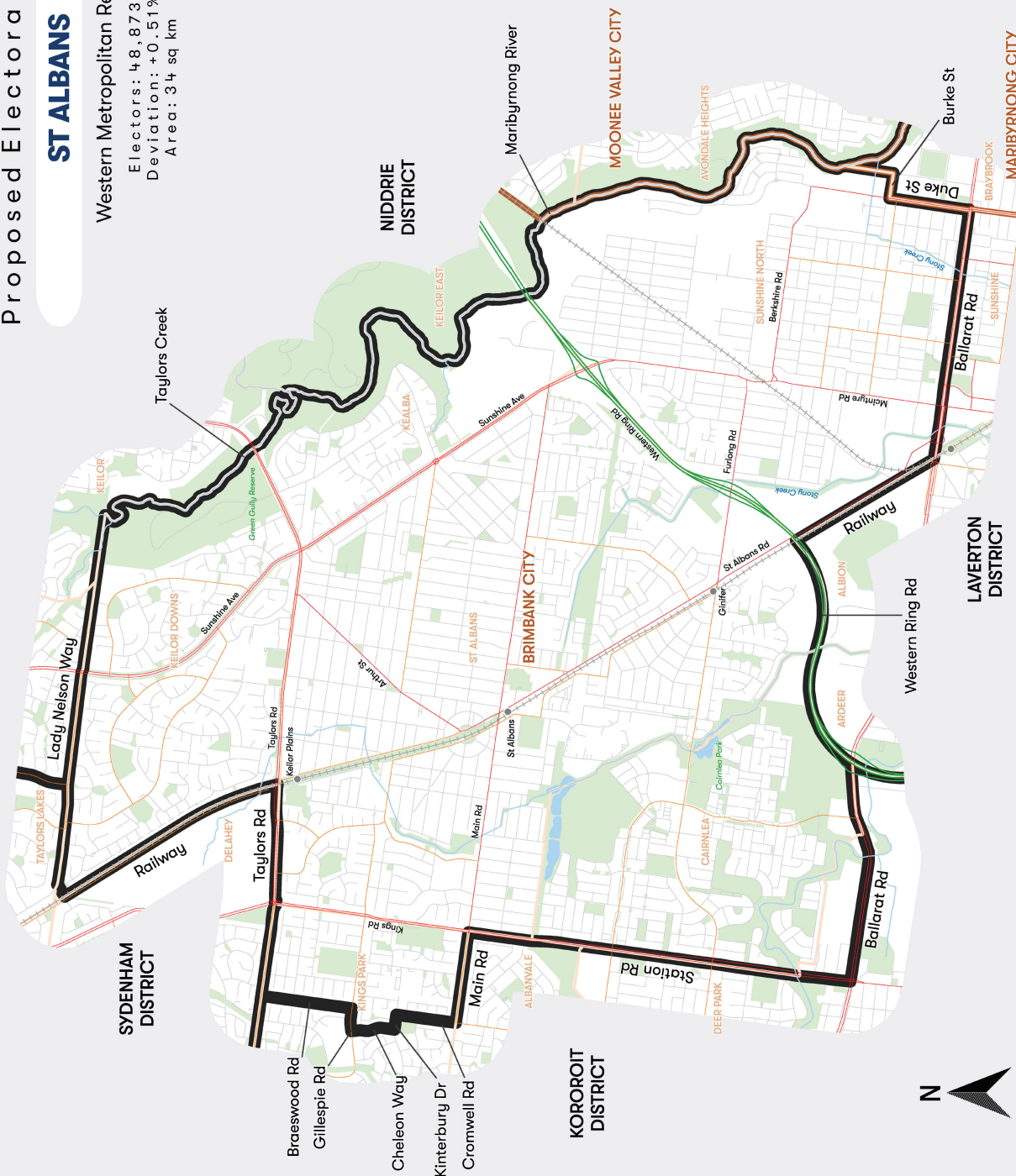
Electors: 48,873

Deviation: +0.51%

Area: 34 sq km



State of Victoria
2020 - 2021 Redivision
June 2021



Proposed Electoral District

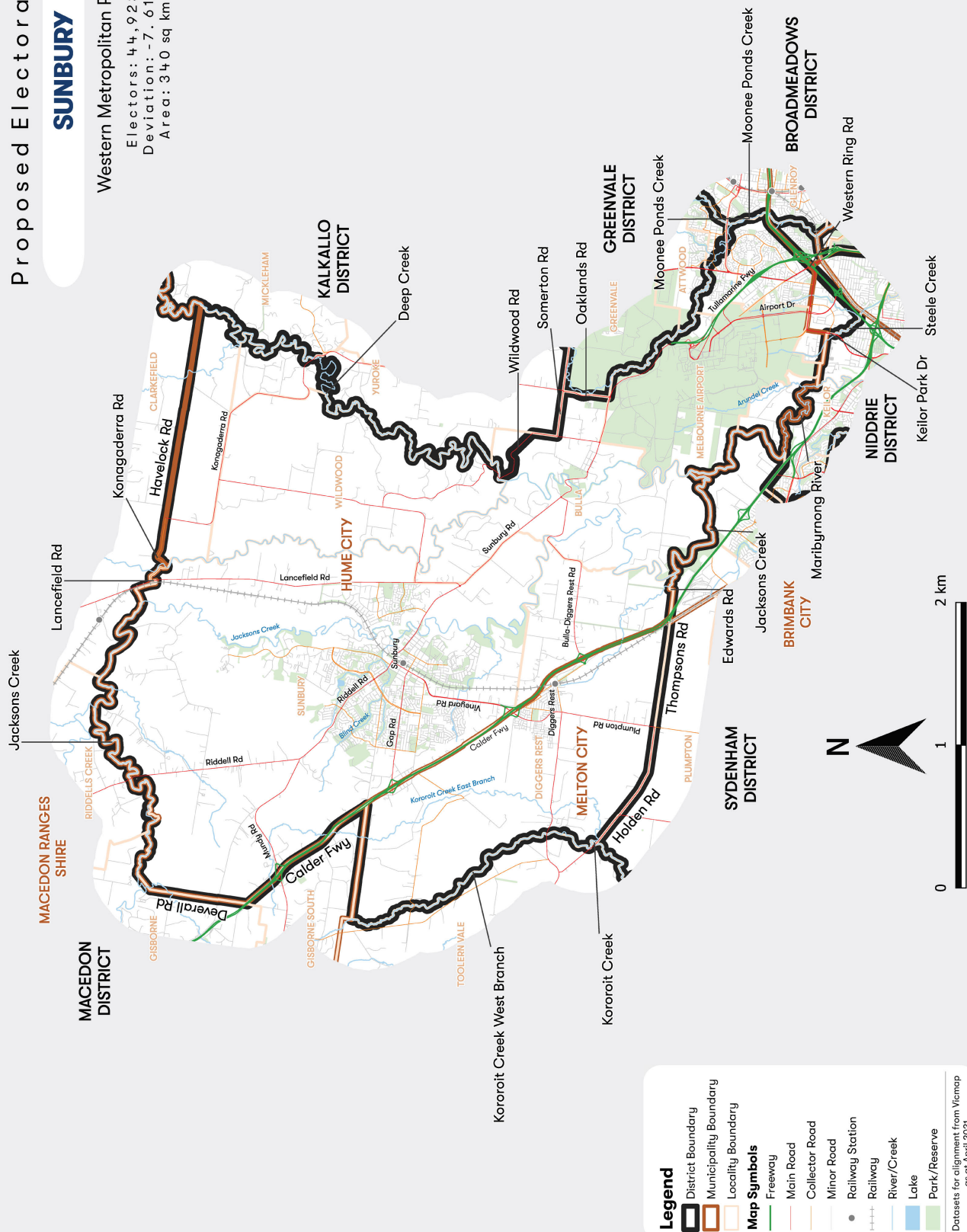
SUNBURY

Western Metropolitan Region

Electors: 44,923

Deviation: -7.61%

Area: 340 sq km



State of Victoria
2020 - 2021 Revision
June 2021

Proposed Electoral District

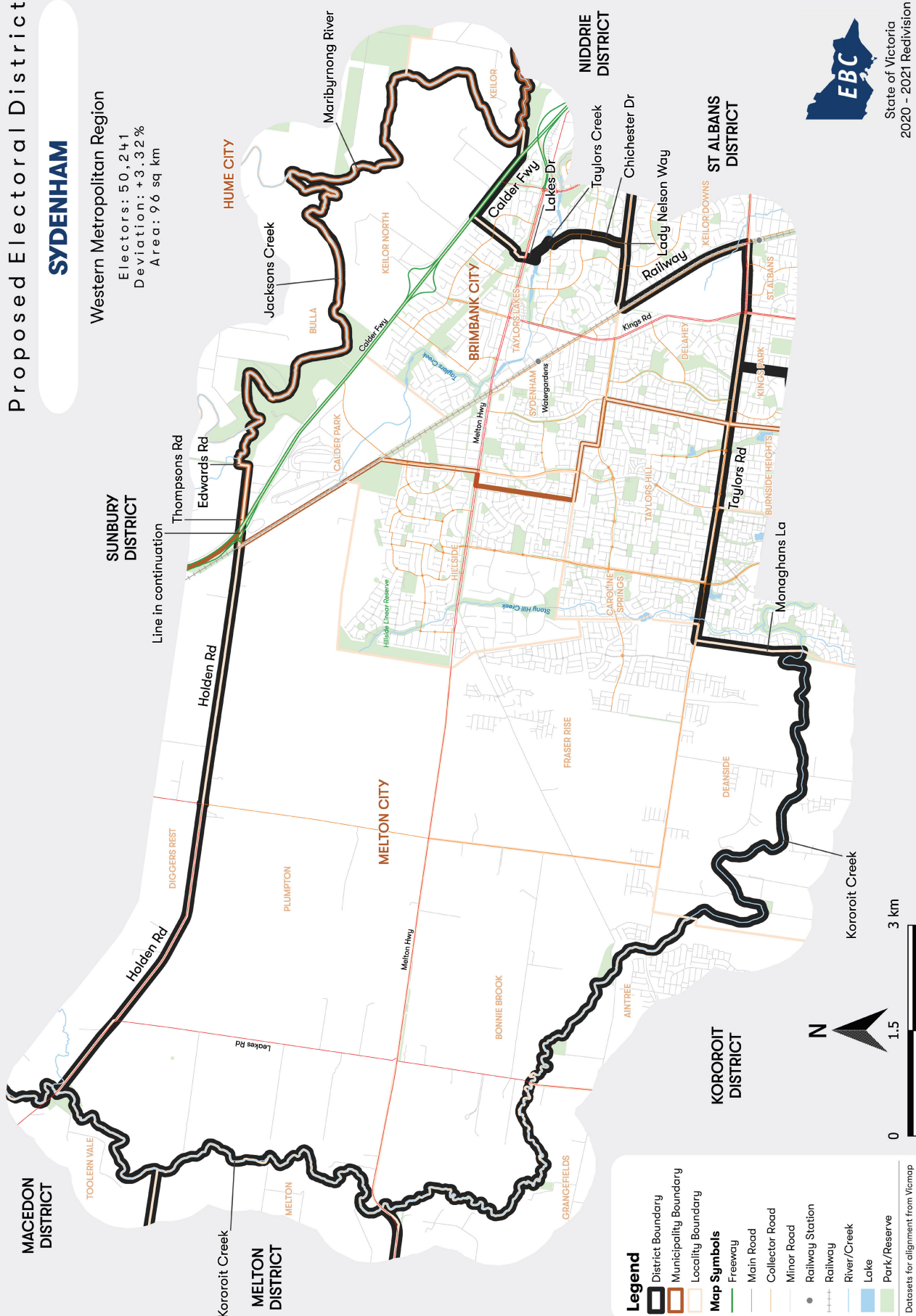
SYDENHAM

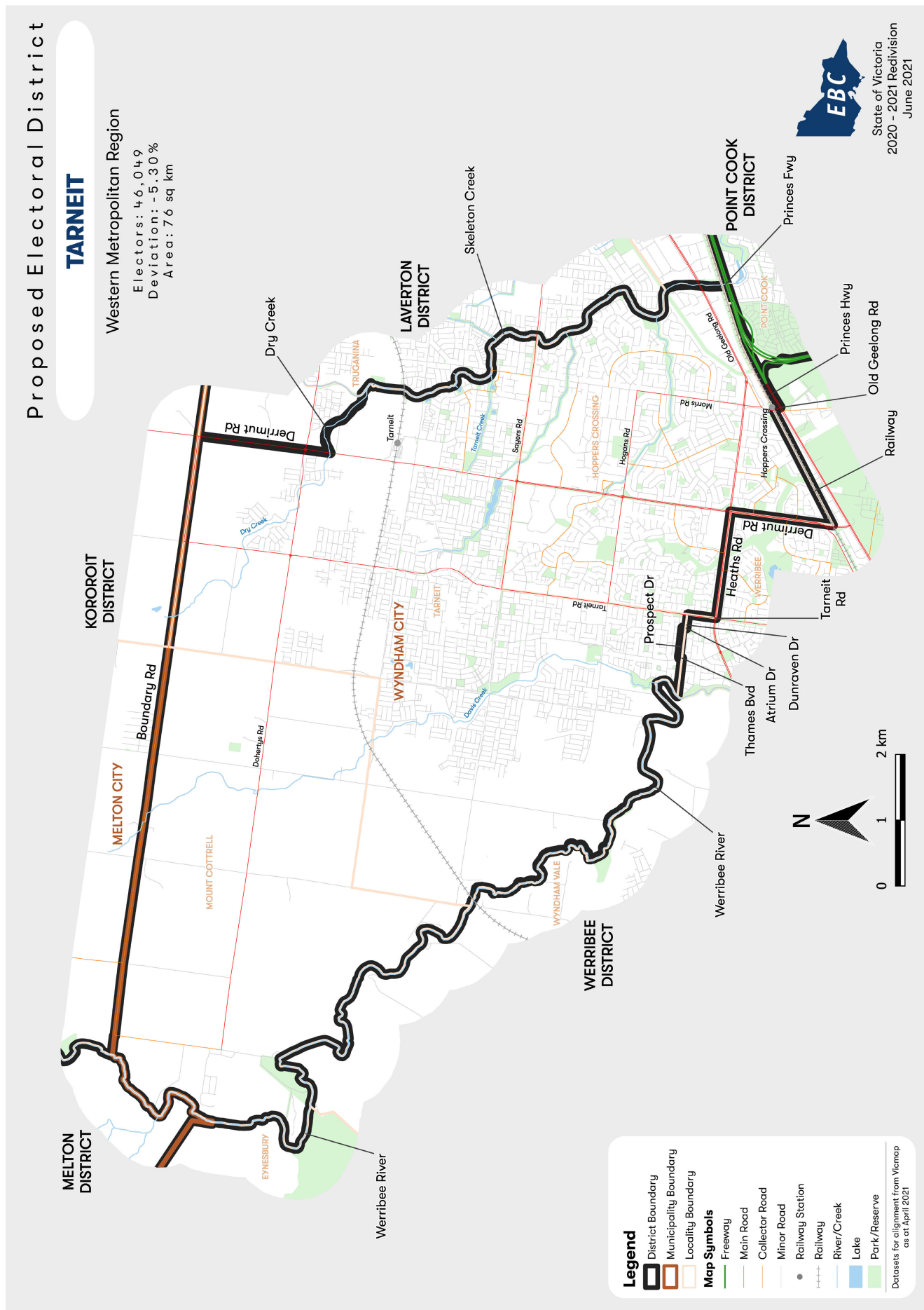
Western Metropolitan Region

Elector: 50,241
Deviation: +3.32%
Area: 96 sq km



State of Victoria
2020 - 2021 Redivision
June 2021



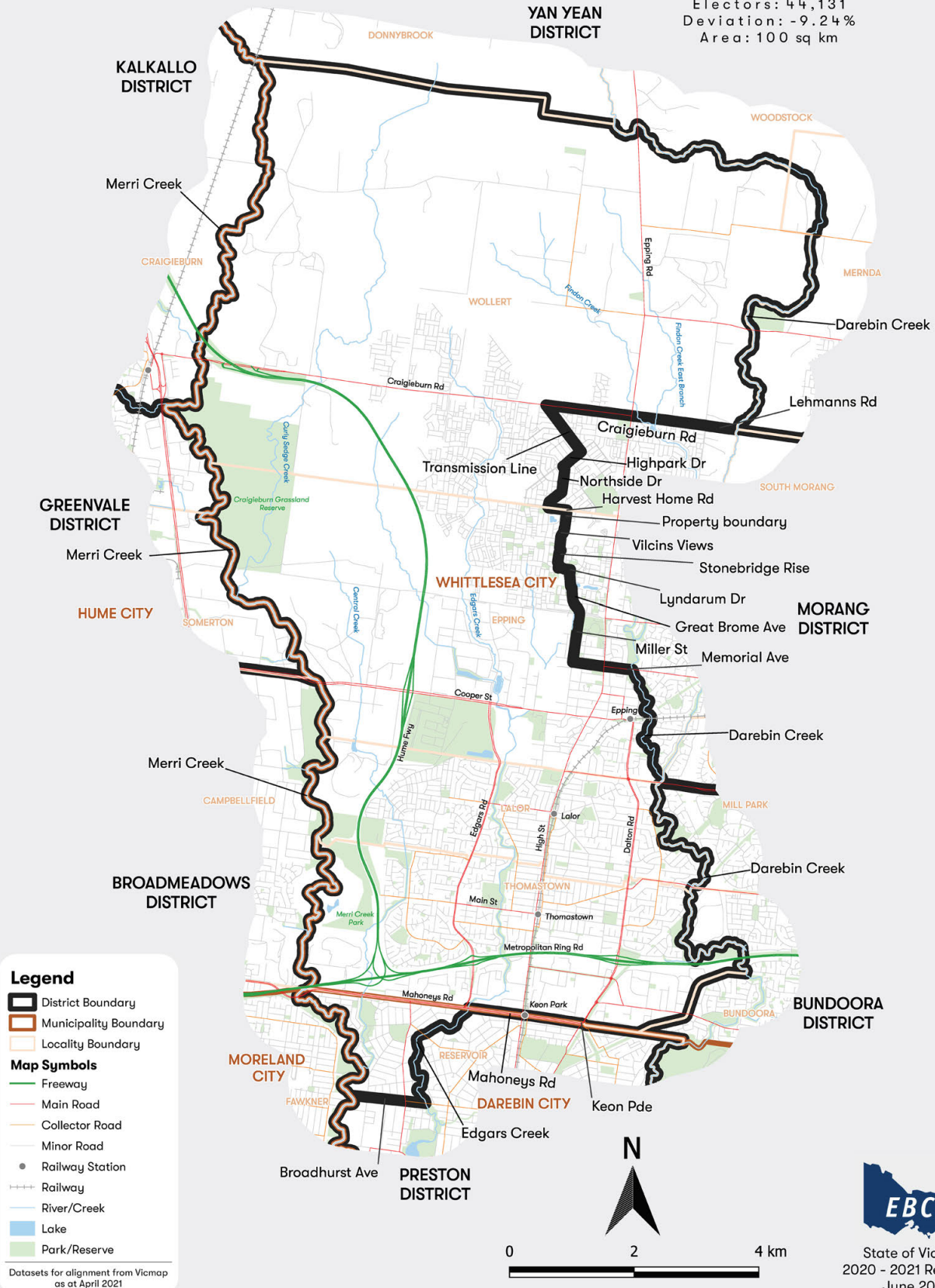


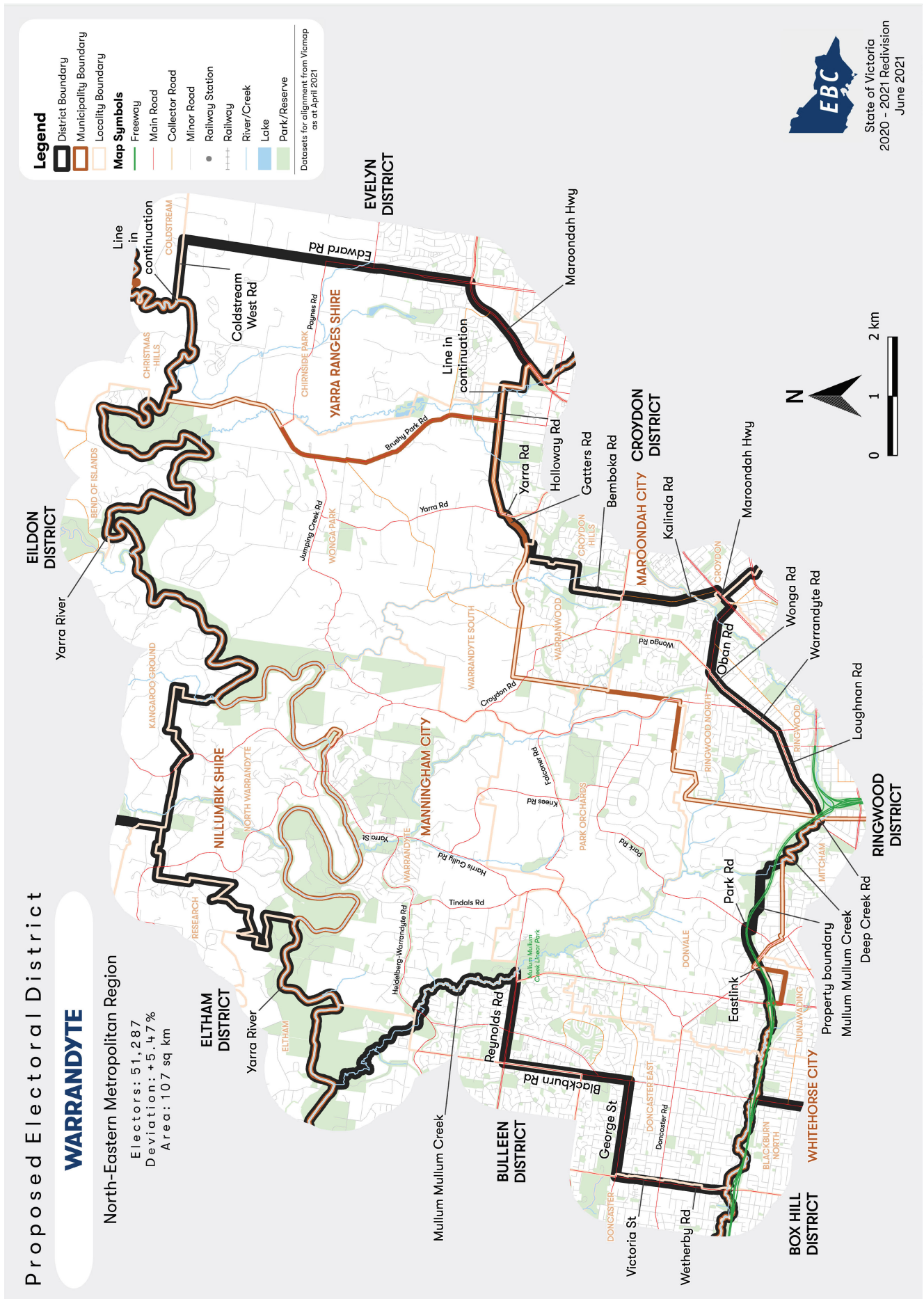
Proposed Electoral District

THOMASTOWN

Northern Metropolitan Region

Electors: 44,131
Deviation: -9.24 %
Area: 100 sq km





Proposed Electoral District

WERRIBEE

Western Metropolitan Region

Electors: 46,342
Deviation: -4.70%
Area: 339 sq km



Legend

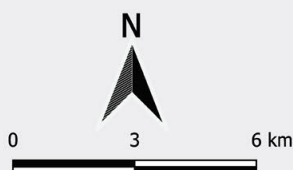
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State of Victoria
2020 - 2021 Redivision
June 2021

Proposed Electoral District

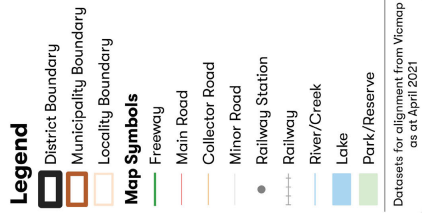
WILLIAMSTOWN

Western Metropolitan Region

Electors: 46,069

Deviation: -5.26%

Area: 52 sq km



Please note: State, Local Government and locality boundaries are maintained by different authorities and do not always align when following watercourses and the coastline.



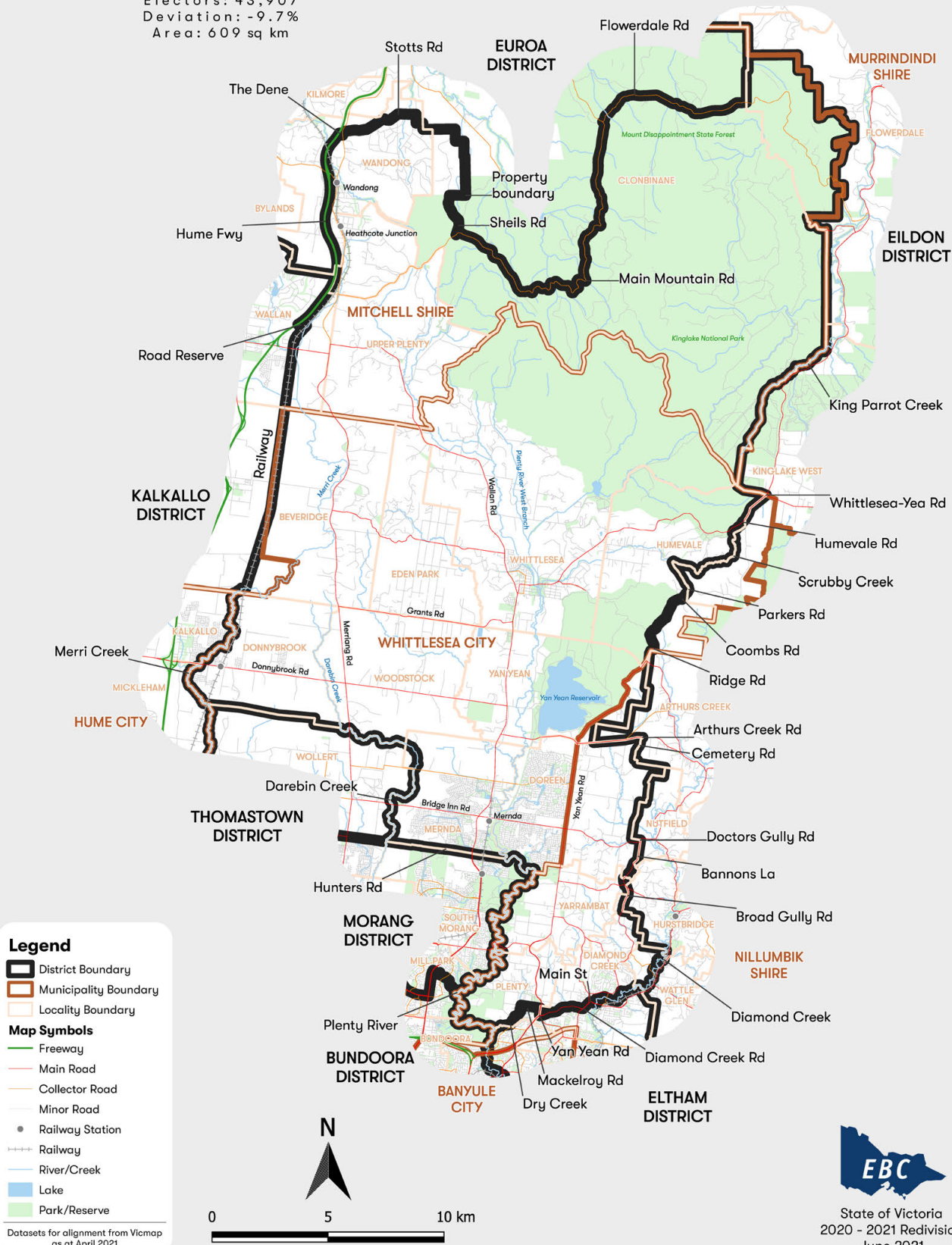
State of Victoria
2020 - 2021 Revision
June 2021

Proposed Electoral District

YAN YEAN

Northern Victoria Region

Electors: 43,907
Deviation: -9.7%
Area: 609 sq km





Electoral
Boundaries
Commission



Strategic Plan 2021 - 2025

Version	Date	Status
4	25 June 2021	ERG endorsed
	October 2024	

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Indigenous acknowledgement

The ERG recognises the traditional custodians of the land we call the eastern region. We acknowledge their rich cultural heritage and spiritual connection to the land. We pay our respects to their Elders past, present and emerging and value their ongoing contribution to the cultural heritage of the region.

Background & context

The Eastern Region Group

The Eastern Region Group of Councils (ERG) comprises six local government authorities of eastern Melbourne - Knox, Manningham, Maroondah, Monash, Whitehorse and Yarra Ranges. ERG councils collaborate and partner on shared priorities through advocacy, integrated planning, shared services and joint procurement to benefit the communities of the region. Our vision for the ERG is to be a catalyst for collaborative action and a trusted voice on regionally significant matters. Our mission is to work together to make lives better, create better places and deliver better performance across all councils.

Our vision for the region is to be a connected, healthy, sustainable and prosperous region.

Our focus

We work towards our vision through a focus on four strategic pillars:

- **Our communities** - improved health, wellbeing and social connectedness
- **Our environment** - sustainable living and access to nature
- **Our economy** - a connected, competitive, diverse and prosperous region
- **Our infrastructure and buildings** - promote social cohesion, health and equality of opportunity

Our organising principles

To be successful we will:

- Undertake activities that benefit all councils
- Reduce duplication
- Avoid competing interests/tensions
- Only take on projects that are supported and achievable

to contribute towards:

- Better community outcomes
- Enhanced value through shared resources
- A strengthened voice through strong and clear messaging
- Economic benefits through scale, capital return, or increased external funding

These organising principles inform the criteria we use to identify our priorities and actions.

COVID Recovery

Consistent with cities globally, we are working towards the swiftest and strongest possible recovery for our communities. The C40 Mayors Agenda for a clean and just recovery identifies that *“the global pandemic has exacerbated a wider social and economic crisis, which has fundamentally altered societies everywhere. The measures taken to contain COVID-19 are estimated to have wiped out 400 million full-time jobs in the second quarter of 2020, resulting in a 14% contraction in working hours compared with pre-crisis levels (at the end of 2019)¹.”*

While Australia has fared well globally, for the eastern region some areas have been disproportionately impacted. Over the year since the COVID-19 pandemic began, the outer east suffered the second largest year on year fall in the number (and third highest percentage loss) of people employed out of all regions in Victoria. The importance of local connections and being able to access jobs, services and amenities close to home has never been greater.

¹ <https://www.c40.org/other/agenda-for-a-green-and-just-recovery>

The Eastern Region

Population

959,103

ABS ERP 2020

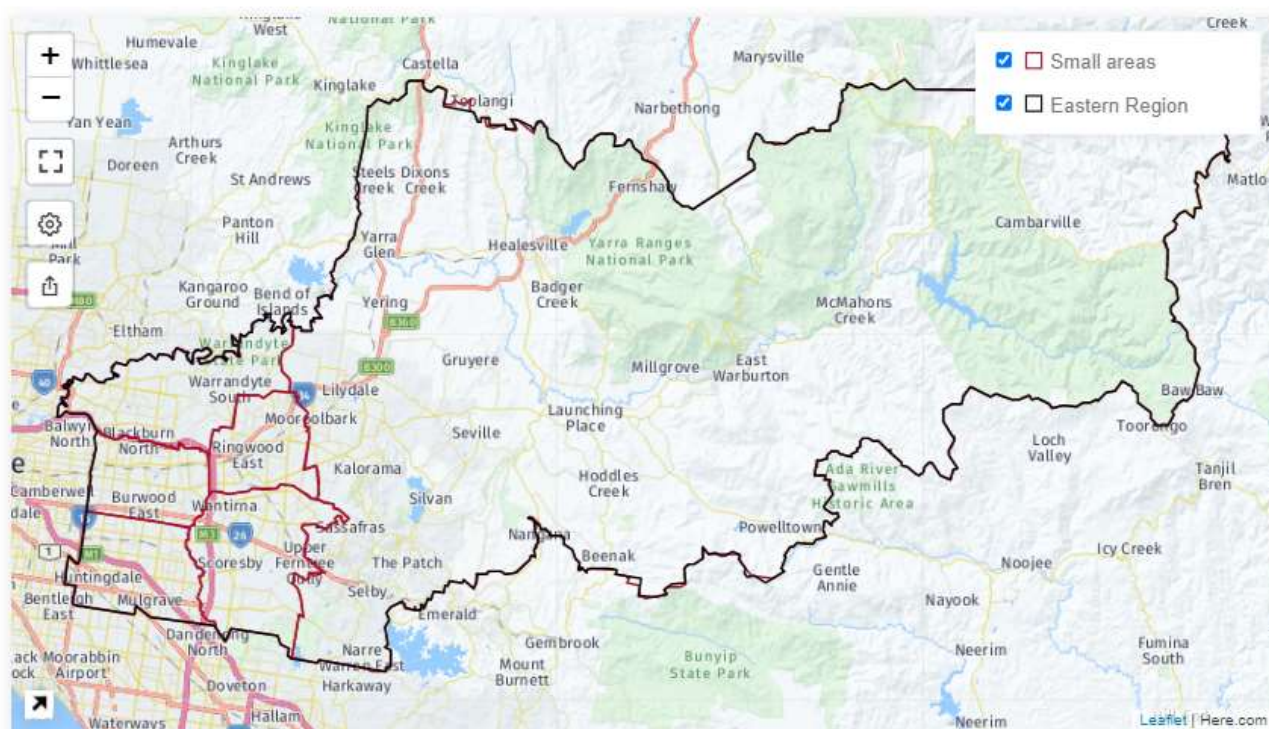
Land area

290,105ha (2,901 Km²)

Population density

3.31

persons per hectare



Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id (informed decisions).

The region extends from 15km to Melbourne's CBD eastwards into the Yarra and Dandenong Ranges. It is a major population centre with a significant industry base with specialisations in advanced manufacturing, wholesale /distribution, health services, education (including Universities and TAFE institutes), as well as retail, tourism and other service industries.

There are almost 1 million residents, 20 per cent of Melbourne's total metropolitan resident population. Over 75,000 businesses create 350,000+ jobs. The gross revenue or total sales/income generated in the region is estimated at \$98,868.937 million². The region's Gross Regional Product (GRP) was \$55,333M in 2019.

The manufacturing sector is of greatest value but not the largest employer. The top five employing industries are health care & social assistance; retail trade; education & training; manufacturing; and construction.

	ERG total	Knox	Manningham	Maroondah	Monash	Whitehorse	Yarra Ranges
Population	959,103	165,147	128,929	119,401	204,936	180,735	159,462
Jobs	365,398	66,244	30,572	44,187	145,328	72,416	41,700
Businesses	75,342	13,860	14,048	9,000	22,096	16,784	13,400
GRP (SGS)	\$58,970M*	\$8.839M	\$4,085M	\$5,384M	\$16,811M	\$10,552	\$4,896M
Council budget	\$1.05B	\$174M	\$126M	\$157M	\$191M	\$205M	\$193M

Table 1 Summary of ERG region council population, number of jobs, businesses and economic output in 2019

² REMPLAN <https://login.remplan.com.au/economy/>

Strategic Priorities

The challenges of COVID-19 have strengthened our communities' connections to their local area, and so the concept of the 20 minute neighbourhood underpins many of our priorities and actions. Improving access to services, access to safe footpaths and trails, and increasing job choices closer to home are central to achieving our vision of a connected, healthy, sustainable and prosperous region.

Over the next four years we will draw on our shared strengths - knowledge, experience and data to address challenges around four areas or pillars: community, environment, economy and infrastructure.

Regional outcomes

Objectives



Our communities

More resilient and cohesive, communities who enjoy an improving quality of life, with better health and wellbeing and great access to services.



Our Environment

A region known for its environmental stewardship and regional responses to sustainability (water, waste, energy and emissions), with spaces for people and nature, and where healthy ecosystems support healthy people and growing economies.



Our Economy

Diverse local employment opportunities support an adaptable workforce, ready for the jobs of the future who enjoy a connected, competitive, diverse and prosperous future.



Our Buildings & Infrastructure

Our buildings and infrastructure promote social cohesion, support equality of opportunity, resource efficiency and health in a region that's easy to get around and where active or public transport is preferred for short distances.



Our Operations

Our mission is to work together to make lives better, create better places and deliver better performance across all councils. The ERG is a catalyst for collaboration and a trusted voice on regionally significant matters.

1. Empower communities to take active responsibility for their own and each other's wellbeing, safety and health
2. Respond to homelessness and increase social housing supply
3. Tackle family violence, mental health and social inclusion
4. Create opportunities for inclusive, creative and cultural experiences
5. Improve pathways to employment for youth and over 50's across key sectors in our region
6. Urban greening and increased canopy trees for shade, clean air and high amenity 20-minute neighbourhoods
7. Reduce regional emissions to support global emissions reduction aligned with the Paris Agreement
8. Increase active transport and accelerate roll-out of electric vehicles
9. Seek funding for councils to replace cost-shared street lights and implement smart city technologies
10. Improve recycling and waste management through education, joint procurement and new technologies
11. Encourage working locally to retain local economic benefits and reduce congestion
12. Support regional economic development and investment attraction through data, analysis and research
13. Utilise shared service opportunities to support economic growth, Better Approvals, and deliver campaigns
14. Improved transport options, integration and service levels through bus service network reviews, and addressing missing rail and service links
15. Coordinate land use planning to deliver sustainable, resilient, adaptable and healthy buildings and increased social and affordable housing
16. Explore options to improve the contribution of planning and building systems to climate resilience and ESD
17. Strong engagement and productive working relationships with members, and with groups active in the region and stakeholders critical to our success.
18. Clear communication with members and stakeholders
19. Good governance and management of ERG resources

Our Communities

Improving community health and wellbeing is central to diverse, inclusive and successful communities that are better able to withstand major shocks and stresses. Equity of access to opportunity and addressing hardship and disadvantage builds social cohesion, increases community safety and reduces conflict, and improves employment and life outcomes.



We want to achieve More resilient and cohesive, communities who enjoy an improving quality of life, with better health and wellbeing and great access to services.

Regional objectives

1. Empower communities to take active responsibility for their own and each other's wellbeing, safety and health
2. Respond to homelessness and increase social housing supply
3. Tackle family violence, mental health and social inclusion
4. Create opportunities for inclusive, creative and cultural experiences
5. Improve pathways to employment for youth and over 50's across key sectors in our region

Key Partners

- | | | |
|-------------------------------|--|------------------------------------|
| ➤ Community Service Directors | ➤ Eastern Affordable Housing Alliance (EAHA) | ➤ South Eastern Volunteers |
| ➤ Eastern Health | | ➤ Eastern Metropolitan Partnership |
| ➤ Eastern Volunteers | ➤ Eastern Access Community Health (EACH) | |

Be Kind campaigns

Yarra Ranges was an early adopter of the Be Kind initiative, quickly extending it to include: Be Kind to Business, Be Kind to Others and Be Kind to Yourself supported by resources and interactive media.

Working together, the initiative quickly extended across Melbourne's East reinforcing key messages and providing a consistent look and feel to councils' range of support services and activities. The program provided a range of coordinated support to the community during the unprecedented and difficult pandemic - making sure that help was available to those people who needed it most.



Be Kind Yarra Ranges

YouTube · Yarra Ranges Council
16 July 2020



Yarra Ranges Council - Be Kind Yarra Ranges

Facebook
16 July 2020



Be Kind to Business in five simple steps

Facebook
9 July 2020

Our Environment

Globally there is significant concern about the future of the planet and the need to address climate change for sustainable living. Human activity has become the leading cause of climate change causing hotter drier summers, droughts, bushfires and more extreme weather events. Resource conservation and climate action can also help accelerate economic recovery and enhance social equity. Access to clean air, water and to nature are central to health and wellbeing.



We want to be a region known for its environmental stewardship and regional responses to sustainability (water, waste, energy and emissions), with spaces for people and nature, and where healthy ecosystems support healthy people and growing economies.

Regional objectives

6. Urban greening and increased canopy trees for shade, clean air and high amenity 20-minute neighbourhoods
7. Reduce regional emissions to support global emissions reduction targets aligned with the Paris Agreement
8. Increase active transport and accelerate roll-out of electric vehicles
9. Seek funding for councils to replace cost-shared street lights and implement smart city technologies
10. Improve recycling and waste management through education, joint procurement and new technologies

Key Partners

- | | | |
|---|---------------------------------------|--|
| ➤ Eastern Alliance for Greenhouse Action (EAGA) | ➤ Integrated Water Management Forum | ➤ Metropolitan Waste and Resource Recovery Sub-group (MWRRG sub-group) |
| ➤ Sustainability Victoria | ➤ Eastern Region Trails Working Group | |

Australian-first collaboration will accelerate emissions reduction

Greenhouse alliances have taken collaboration to another level with ground-breaking national negotiations towards significant financial savings and emission reduction.

The coordinated negotiation by councils led by EAGA, GMCA, SECCCA and Ironbark with AusNet Services has secured a \$6.9M towards the upgrade of old mercury vapour lights to LEDs, reducing emissions by 220,000 tonnes over 20 years and adding to the \$22M in savings to date through the 2016-21 EDPR submission. Victorian Greenhouse Alliances led [two sector-wide submissions](#) to the Australian Energy Regulator (AER) which will save EAGA councils \$1.8M by 2026 and \$3.8M thereafter. See council savings [estimates here](#). This also improves the business case for major roads lighting upgrades.



Our Economy



The region's economy is significant and diverse. In our activity centres and across specialised activity clusters are 16 per cent of Greater Melbourne's jobs that contribute around \$57 million in Gross Regional Product (GRP). Our regional economy enjoys well-developed infrastructure and access to a highly skilled workforce. A growing number and diversity of local jobs and businesses are needed to sustain local communities and support a high quality of life. Resource conservation and climate action can stimulate the uptake of new technologies as well as the creation of new industries and jobs.

We want to ensure that diverse local employment opportunities support an adaptable workforce, ready for the jobs of the future who enjoy a connected, competitive, diverse and prosperous future.

Regional objectives

11. Encourage working locally to retain local economic benefits and reduce congestion
12. Support regional economic development and investment attraction through data, analysis and research
13. Utilise shared service opportunities to support economic growth, Better Approvals, and deliver campaigns

Key Partners

- | | | |
|---|--|--------------|
| ➤ Melbourne's East Regional Economic Development Group (MEREDG) | ➤ Local Learning and Employment Networks (LLENS) | ➤ SEMMA |
| ➤ Economic and Planning Working Group (EPWG) | ➤ Secondary and Tertiary education sectors | ➤ NORTH Link |

"Engage. Innovate. Create" - VMS19 at Knox

Victorian manufacturing is world class and Melbourne's east is a key player .

Showcasing Victoria's manufacturing and its strong roots in the region, Melbourne East Regional Economic Development Group (MEREDG) worked with the Victorian Government and the Industry Capability Network to host the Victorian Manufacturing Showcase 2019.

The Minister for Jobs, Innovation and Trade, the Hon. Martin Pakula took time to meet many of the 100 businesses on show. 70 students from Monash Tech School were able to see a Kenworth truck, made in the Bayswater Business Precinct, intricate metalwork of Knox based firms Catten Industries and New Touch and explore the myriad of employment pathways and opportunities related to their studies in STEM (Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics).

MEREDG supports collaboration, business support training, and advocacy for essential economic infrastructure and the leading industry sectors across the region.



Our Infrastructure & Buildings

Covid restrictions and a growing population have increased demands on public spaces and changed the way we move around. Active local centres support our economic, social and cultural activities essential for high levels of amenity and to achieve a region of 20-minute neighbourhoods. Transport connections across the region have not kept pace with needs and must improve to enable equitable access to jobs and services. For now, investment in bus services is a practical and cost-effective way to address the need for people to access work, study and services.



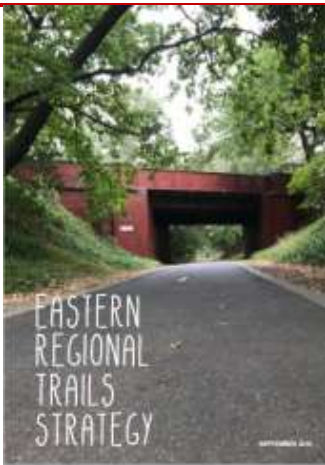
We want our buildings and infrastructure to promote social cohesion, support equality of opportunity, resource efficiency and health in a region that's easy to get around and where active or public transport is preferred for short distances.

Regional objectives

14. Improved transport options, integration and service levels through bus service network reviews, and addressing missing rail and service links
15. Coordinate land use planning to deliver sustainable, resilient, adaptable and healthy buildings and increased social and affordable housing
16. Explore options to improve the contribution of planning and building systems to climate resilience and ESD

Key Partners

- | | | |
|---|---|--------------------------------------|
| ➤ Eastern Transport Coalition (ETC) | ➤ Eastern Alliance for Greenhouse Action (EAGA) | ➤ SEMCAM (asset managers) |
| ➤ Eastern Region Trails Working Group (ERTWG) | ➤ Council Alliance for Sustainable Built Environments (CASBE) | ➤ Infrastructure Victoria |
| ➤ Homelessness and Social Housing Charter Group | | ➤ Department of Transport |
| | | ➤ Victorian Planning Authority (VPA) |



World-class regional trails network

Taking a regional approach to establishing a world class network of trails for walking, cycling and even horse riding, the Eastern Region Trails Strategy provides a strong basis for coordinated council action and advocacy to address gaps in the network and to support marketing and promotional activities.

Significant progress has been made with over \$5.59M invested in 54.5 km of trails. A priority initiative is marketing the Melbourne to Warburton Trail - just 10 per cent (or 45,000) more visitors would increase network users to 1.5 million by June 2023, creating a total economic benefit of \$4.716M with long term job creation for 34 people.



How we work

The ERG facilitates collaboration and partners with government, industry, academia and community sectors on major issues of mutual benefit and / or regional need. We complement without duplicating the work of the many other regional groups.

Our mission is to work together to make lives better, create better places and deliver better performance across all councils. The ERG is a catalyst for collaboration and a trusted voice on regionally significant matters.

Collaboration and partnership are critical to how we work. Our approach is informed by our level of concern, control or influence. Many areas impacting the region involve shared responsibilities, while other areas are beyond local government's direct control. Our responses range from awareness raising to direct action and fall into four areas.

ERG actions support:

- Integrated Planning (built and social)
- Shared Services
- Advocacy
- Joint Procurement

Prioritisation criteria

Our Strategic Plan is implemented through a small number of regional actions that are prioritised annually from a rolling list according to the following criteria:

- Is it a big issue for the region (impacting / benefitting all councils)?
- Will this lead to better community outcomes?
- Is it achievable – will we make a difference?
- Will we create shared value for ERG councils?
- Will we reduce duplication / competition?

Our Operations

Operational objectives

17. Strong engagement and productive working relationships with members, and with groups active in the region and stakeholders critical to our success.
18. Clear communication with members and stakeholders
19. Good governance and management of ERG resources

Ongoing actions

- Deliver effective ERG meetings, CEO meetings and project activity meetings
- Ensure regular communications with members through meeting papers, Annual Report, website and other channels to maintain a strong regional identity.
- Coordinate and support strategic and opportunistic advocacy with stakeholders for regional priorities
- Foster productive relationships with key stakeholders, including the Minister for Local government and local state and federal members of parliament

Regional action summary: 2021 - 2025

#	Action	Year				Key partner	Project type					Strategic Alignment			
		1	2	3	4		JP - Joint Procurement SS - Shared Services IPB / IPS - Integrated Planning Social / Built Ad - Advocacy					Community (social)	Economy	Environment	Built Infrastructure
							JP	SS	IPS	IPB	AD				
1	Regional economic development & investment attraction strategy					MEREDG							✓		
2	Transforming movement around the east					ETC							✓		✓
3	Regional Sport & Recreation Infrastructure Strategy 2021- 2030					SRV						✓			✓
4	Advocacy - election, targeted and opportunistic					various						✓	✓	✓	✓
5	Accelerate joint procurement					LGV						✓	✓	✓	✓
6	Reconciliation Advisory Group and Action Plans					AAV						✓			
7	Eastern Region Land Use Framework Plan					EMP							✓		✓
8	Promote trails for tourism, health and movement					ETC						✓	✓		✓
9	Housing needs and site identification					EAHA						✓			✓
10	Regional road, rail & bus priorities					ETC									✓
11	Council data used Smarter											✓	✓	✓	✓
12	Deliver shared services incl. 'back of house', joint procurement, transformation											✓	✓	✓	✓
13	Support sustainable living and business - focus on waste					EAGA							✓		
14	Reduce energy use and GHG emission					EAGA						✓	✓	✓	✓
15	Review and update Strategic Plan					various						✓	✓	✓	✓
16	Council Elections 2024											✓			
17	Council Plans 2025											✓	✓	✓	✓
18	ERG operations - Deliver ERG meetings, CEO meetings. project support & Annual Report - Communicate with members regularly & maintain website and social media - Coordinate and support strategic and opportunistic advocacy - Foster productive relationships with key stakeholders					various						✓	✓	✓	✓

ERG discrete project
 Implementation / monitoring project outcomes
 Ongoing / BAU activity

Detailed Actions

#	Action	Detail	Year
1	Regional economic development & investment attraction strategy ERG led Project	This project will undertake joint research into the regional economy, including impacts of COVID on major industry sectors to develop strategies to support recovery, identify and leverage areas of strength and opportunities to grow and add value towards our preferred future jobs profile. Ensure the report is a strong input to council reviews/development of economic development strategies and supports investment attraction. Utilise the process to engage with major sector employers, Universities and government, in particular the EPWG who have collated baseline data relevant to the study (Dan Nichols - data & strategy)	1
2	Transforming movement around the east ERG led Project	Major transport projects such as Level Crossing Removals, North East Link and the Suburban Rail Loop when considered together have the potential to fundamentally change how people can move around Melbourne's east. We want to ensure that the significant opportunities for mode shift to sustainable / active travel, economic uplift and value capture and placemaking are realised. This project will create the vision of an integrated transport system for Melbourne's east in 2040 in a low carbon world, with on-demand and autonomous vehicles that anchor and enable 20-minute neighbourhoods and facilitate a network of movement options (anywhere to anywhere) to inform government and private sector investment.	2
3	Regional Sport & Recreation Infrastructure Strategy 2030 ERG led Project	Support ERG councils refresh the 2016 Melbourne East Regional Sport & Recreation Strategy to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - accommodate increasing demand for stadium sport - improve participation for all genders and abilities - identify opportunities to share or better use facilities regionally - engage with the Education Department regionally to identify shared priorities Advocate for funding to deliver regional priorities	1
4	Advocacy - election, targeted and opportunistic ERG BAU / Project	Develop a strategy to advance identified advocacy priorities with a focus on the 2021/22 Federal election and the 2022 State budget and election Work with regional groups to align priorities and advocacy efforts and support others' advocacy campaigns: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mental Health - access, wait times and service level gaps across the east - Community safety & inclusion; Gambling Alliance - Understanding of community housing to support Big Build roll out 	1
5	Accelerate Joint Procurement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Finalise and implement the Eastern Region Procurement Framework and demonstrate collaborative (joint) procurement and shared services 	1

	ERG led Project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Analyse data, develop roadmap and report twice a year to the ERG on progress, benefits realized, upcoming contract renewals and opportunities for collaboration - Seek co-contributions towards a project support officer 	
6	Reconciliation Advisory Group and Action Plans BAU	Explore regional engagement with Indigenous communities through a Regional advisory/reference group to support Reconciliation Action Plan development and implementation	1
7	Eastern Region Land Use Framework Plan BAU	This plan is being led by the Eastern Metropolitan Partnership and remains in draft. To effectively monitor progress and facilitate input to the draft Framework Plan we need to have a coordinated response, informed by Council Plans. ERG will coordinate regional input and advocate for resources to support implementation of regional priorities.	1
8	Promote trails for tourism, health and movement BAU	Build support for flagship trails (Melbourne to Warburton etc) and promote hidden gems through marketing and promotion. Seek funding to build missing links and improve trails across the region.	1
9	Housing needs and site identification ERG with EAHA	Work with the Charter group of councils to explore application of the EAHA/Knox Housing Needs analysis methodology region-wide to understand and quantify specific local housing needs. Facilitate site identification and opportunities for social housing in areas of greatest need. Advocate for mandatory contributions towards affordable and social housing through mechanisms such as Inclusionary Zoning.	1-2
10	Regional road, rail & bus priorities ERG - ETC led	Work with the ETC and Infrastructure Directors to develop strategies and advocate to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Improve access, connectivity and levels of service for increased public transport patronage - Leverage better place and connectivity outcomes from major projects such as the SRL - Identify and fund major regional road improvements - Increase regional funding for local road safety and to support sustainable transport / 20-minute neighbourhoods - Address missing rail links and upgrades (e.g. rail to Rowville, Doncaster & Knox) - Support the bus service review - increase in bus routes/service levels particularly for key routes linking Latrobe, Deakin, and Monash Uni; the NS oval route and to connect to the SRL 	1-2
11	Council data used Smarter BAU	Post COVID and with the loss of local papers communication and engagement has become more challenging. There is an opportunity to better use technology to capture data, seek feedback, provide targeted information and utilise the expertise of segments of the community more effectively. Investigate and support more effective engagement and communications through a regional approach to the use of technology and council data to support effective and targeted community engagement.	1

12	Deliver shared services and shared 'back of house' services / joint procurement & transformation ERG BAU / Project	Initiate a business transformation network with an annual project nomination/pitch to ERG CEOs for support with a target of 3 pilots / proof of concept per year. Support working groups through benchmarking, convening and research Consider: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Payroll; Training; Legal advice; Insurance; Internal Audit - After-hours services / customer service - Workforce planning; Employee assistance programs; recruitment - Hubs for shared skills to support integrated planning; - Back end support to community service providers Service areas such as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - School crossing supervisors: Knox and Yarra Ranges pilot NFP community model - Animal shelter: Animal control. - Food safety and health (inspections; policies; staff). - Street sweeping and similar services. - Integrated regional library administration 	2
13	Support sustainable living and business ERG led Project	Planning for FOGO - develop a common approach, engage with the MWRRG and seek funding from Sustainability Victoria or other source to support programs that increase recycling, reduce contamination and drive innovation (e.g. waste to energy)	2
14	Reduce energy use and GHG emission BAU - EAGA led	Support and build on EAGA led examples: PPA, solar/wind farms, road lighting, Solar savers (noting Manningham exploring solar over carparks; Knox and Yarra Ranges exploring solar over landfill) Advocacy for national policy responses to support energy efficiency and emissions reduction	On-going
15	Review and update ERG Strategic Plan ERG led project	Further develop the multi-council and stakeholder vision for the Eastern Region through the regular update and review of the 4 year ERG Strategic Plan. Close out progress with member councils and present draft strategy to new members post 2024 elections. Explore opportunities for integrated planning and major capital investment such as through City Deals.	3
16	Council Elections 2024 ERG led Project	Encourage collaboration to support Council elections, including candidate information, communications, elections and on-boarding activities	4
17	Council Plan 2025 ERG led Project	Council Plan - joint research, using latest census data to inform the Council Plans 2025 - 2039	4
18	Ongoing operational actions BAU	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Deliver ERG meetings, CEO meetings. project support & Annual Report - Communicate with members regularly & maintain website and social media - Coordinate and support strategic and opportunistic advocacy - Foster productive relationships with key stakeholders 	On-going