

Local council ward boundary review

# Preliminary Report

Greater Dandenong City Council

February 2024



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(Victorian Electoral Commission)  
February 2024

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**Acknowledgement of Country**

The Victorian Electoral Commission (VEC) acknowledges the Bunurong people as the Traditional Custodians of the lands and waters for which it is holding this review and pays respects to ancestors and Elders past, present and emerging. The VEC acknowledges their custodianship for many thousands of years and their continuing living culture.

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## Executive summary

Under section 17 of the *Local Government Act 2020* (Vic) (the Act), the Minister for Local Government has asked the Victorian Electoral Commission (VEC) to conduct ward boundary reviews for 10 local council areas prior to the next general local council elections in October 2024.

For these 10 councils, the number of voters per councillor is forecast to be out of balance by October 2024, with the number of voters per councillor in one or more wards forecast to vary from the average number of voters per councillor for all of the wards by more than 10 per cent.

Greater Dandenong City Council is one of the 10 local council areas under review. The purpose of this review is to correct this forecast imbalance for the October 2024 local council election.

In its review, the VEC is looking at:

- the number of currently enrolled voters in each ward
- the forecast number of enrolled voters at the next election
- adjustments to the locations of existing ward boundaries.

At the end of the review, the VEC will recommend ward boundary changes to the minister, with the aim of all wards in Greater Dandenong City Council being within the legislated +/-10% tolerance at the time of the 2024 local council election.

This preliminary report presents proposed ward boundary adjustments for Greater Dandenong City Council.

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

## Ward boundary models

After considering research and the requirements of the Act, the VEC is presenting 2 models for public consultation. These models propose different options for ward boundary changes to Greater Dandenong City Council.

Details on these models, including maps, are available in [Appendix 1](#).

## Next steps

The VEC is now seeking feedback on its preliminary ward boundary models. You can make a response submission to the preliminary models until 5 pm on Wednesday 20 March 2024. If any submitters ask to speak at a public hearing, the VEC will hold this online on Wednesday 27 March 2024. Following the hearing, the VEC will present its final recommendation to the minister on Wednesday 24 April 2024.

More information about the review process is available on the VEC website at [vec.vic.gov.au](http://vec.vic.gov.au)

## Background

### About the 2024 ward boundary reviews

Under section 15(2) of the *Local Government Act 2020* (Vic), for a council that is divided into wards:

- a) each ward should have an approximately equal number of voters per councillor; and
- b) the number of voters per councillor in a ward should not vary from the average number of voters per councillor for all of the wards by more than 10 per cent.

On 22 February 2023, the VEC provided advice to the Minister for Local Government on councils that were projected to have at least one ward with the number of voters per councillor outside this +/-10% range at the time of the October 2024 local council elections.

This advice was based on:

- current enrolment and enrolment trends
- future population projections
- legislated changes to council entitlements for council-enrolled voters.

On 20 April 2023, in response to this advice and under section 17 of the Act, the minister asked the VEC to conduct ward boundary reviews for 10 local council areas before the October 2024 local council elections. These reviews aim to balance the number of voters per councillor for the wards of these 10 councils in time for the 2024 elections.

Greater Dandenong City Council is one of the 10 local council areas under review.

In its review, the VEC is looking at:

- the number of currently enrolled voters in each ward
- the forecast number of enrolled voters at the next election
- adjustments to the locations of existing ward boundaries.

A ward boundary review does not change a council's electoral structure, number of councillors, or ward names. A ward boundary review also cannot change the external boundaries of a local council, divide local councils, or amalgamate local councils.

At the end of the review, the VEC will recommend ward boundary adjustments to the minister, with the aim of all wards in Greater Dandenong City Council being within the legislated +/-10% tolerance at the time of the 2024 local council election.

### The ward boundary review panel

Leading the VEC's review is a ward boundary review panel, which has 2 VEC members including the program sponsor.

Administrative and technical support for the panel is provided by the VEC's team of electoral structure and boundary review experts as well as specialists from across the VEC.

## Public engagement

### Public information program

The VEC is conducting a public information and awareness program about the Greater Dandenong City Council ward boundary review. This includes:

- printed public notices in state-wide newspapers
- public information sessions to outline the review process and respond to questions from the community
- a media release to announce the start of the review
- information on social media channels
- website content on [vec.vic.gov.au](http://vec.vic.gov.au), including:
  - current information on the review process
  - fact sheets for each council under review and a submission guide.

Greater Dandenong City Council was also offered and took up 2 optional methods to promote the reviews:

- printed public notices in local newspapers
- targeted social media advertisements for the council area.

### Public consultation

The VEC now invites input to the ward boundary review of Greater Dandenong City Council via:

- response submissions to this preliminary report
- an online public hearing for anyone who makes a response submission and wishes to speak to the ward boundary review panel and expand on their submission.

Public submissions are an important part of the review process and the VEC will consider them alongside other factors during the review. These factors are outlined below.

## Considerations in developing models

The models in this preliminary report comply with the Act and were developed through careful consideration of:

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

When developing the preliminary models for Greater Dandenong City Council, the VEC considered:

- whether the adjusted wards would comply with section 15(2) of the Act (see below), and how long they are likely to comply

- whether meaningful and effective ward boundaries could be established and whether these would be easily identifiable to local communities
- the representation of communities of interest
- the voter distribution and physical features of the area, and the impact these may have on the shape and size of wards
- the scale of ward boundary changes, aiming for minimal change (where possible).

In addition to the above, the VEC's final recommendation will also consider matters raised in public response submissions.

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

During this review, the VEC aims to recommend ward boundary adjustments that help ensure a council's wards comply with section 15(2) at the time of the 2024 local council elections and, if possible, also comply based on voter numbers at the time the review is conducted. The VEC uses forecasts of population and voter change to assess compliance at the 2024 elections with as much accuracy as possible.

In some cases, population change and other factors impacting voter numbers mean it is not possible to adjust the ward boundaries of a council so that both 'current' (at the time of the review) and 'forecast' (at October 2024) voter numbers are within the legislated +/-10% tolerance. Where this happens, the VEC prioritises compliance at the October 2024 elections to ensure each vote will have approximately equal value at the 2024 elections. In some cases, the VEC's recommended model may set the current ward deviations outside the +/-10% tolerance. This is because the ward deviations are forecast to change over a short period of time and move within the +/-10% tolerance by the time of the 2024 local council elections.

One of the factors that may impact compliance with section 15(2) is the number of current and forecast voters with ratepayer-based voting entitlements, also known as council-enrolled electors. Voters' rolls include both state-enrolled electors (the majority of the roll) and a smaller number of council-enrolled electors. The Act introduced changes to ratepayer-based entitlement categories, which come into full effect at the 2024 local council elections. The VEC will take this change to the makeup of voters' rolls, and therefore compliance with section 15(2) of the Act, into consideration during this review.



## About Greater Dandenong City

Greater Dandenong City was formed in 1994 when the former City of Dandenong was amalgamated with the City of Springvale. It is a metropolitan council, located approximately 25 km south-east from the Melbourne CBD. Covering an area of 130 km<sup>2</sup>, the city is bordered by the city councils of Monash and Knox in the north, Kingston in the west, Frankston in the south and Casey in the east.

The Traditional Custodians of the land in the Greater Dandenong City Council area are the Bunurong people (ACHRIS 2024).

### Landscape

The council area is serviced by numerous transport routes including the Monash Freeway, Eastlink, Princes Highway, Dandenong Bypass, Dandenong Valley Highway, mostly across the northern part of the council area. The Mornington Peninsula Freeway straddles the municipalities' south-western border.

Geographical features include Patterson River in the south, which is fed by Dandenong and Eumemmerring creeks. Other notable features include Sandown Raceway in Springvale, Dandenong Civic Centre and the Drum Theatre in central Dandenong, Melbourne Cable Park in Bangholme, and Springvale Botanical Cemetery, which is the largest cemetery in the state.

### Community

In 2021, the population of the council area was approximately 158,208, an increase of 16.6% since 2011 when the population was 135,605 (ABS 2022a; ABS 2022b). The population is projected to continue growing by around 1.1% per year until 2028, with the main areas of growth expected around central Dandenong, Keysborough and Springvale.

The City of Greater Dandenong is one of the most diverse councils in the country, with residents being born in over 160 countries (REMPLAN 2024). Just over 60% of the population were born outside Australia (61.4%), which is significantly greater than 37.3% for Greater Melbourne overall (REMPLAN 2024; ABS 2022a; ABS 2022c). The top 5 countries of birth outside Australia are Vietnam (9.3%), India (7.5%), Cambodia (5.5%), Sri Lanka (4%) and China (3.1%), while the top 5 languages other than English spoken are Vietnamese (11.9%), Khmer (6.1%), Mandarin (3.9%), Punjabi (3.4%) and Cantonese (2.8%) (ABS 2022a).

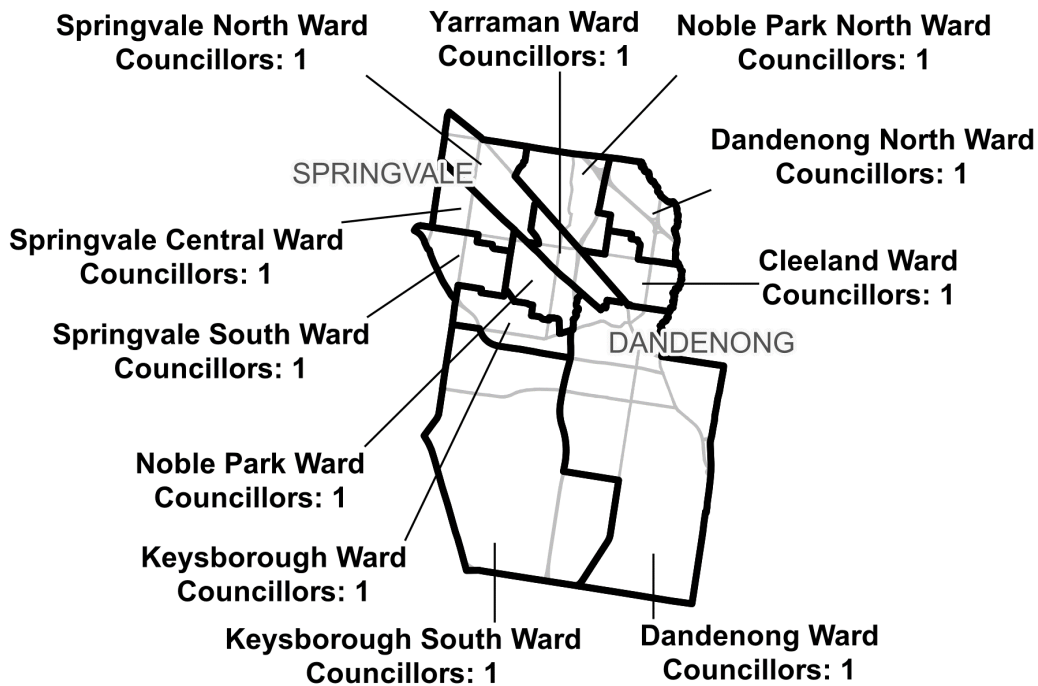
The northern parts of the municipality have a largely suburban profile, with major activity centres clustered around the Dandenong rail corridor in suburbs like Springvale, Noble Park, and Dandenong, while Keysborough is also a significant area for commercial activity and urban development. South of Dandenong CBD is the South Dandenong industrial area, one of the largest in Melbourne, and the industrial heartland for the wider south-eastern Melbourne metropolitan area. The most southern parts of the council area are designated green wedge land, with a sparser semi-rural geographic profile than found in the suburban north.

At 36, the median age of residents is comparable to Greater Melbourne and Victoria (37 and 38), while at around 7.3%, unemployment is higher than the metropolitan (5.3%) and state (5%) rates (ABS 2022a; 2022c; 2022d).

Home ownership, at 61.2%, is lower than the Greater Melbourne rate of 66.8% (owned outright and with a mortgage), while the proportion of households renting is higher (35% compared with 30.2%) (ABS 2022a; ABS 2022c). The weekly median household income is \$1,453, which is much lower than the Greater Melbourne median of \$1,901 (ABS 2022a; ABS 2022c). The City of Greater Dandenong is the most disadvantaged council area in Greater Melbourne, with the suburbs of Dandenong, Noble Park, and Springvale South some of the most disadvantaged localities in the state (ABS 2023).

## Current electoral structure

Greater Dandenong City Council has a total of 11 councillors and is divided into 11 single-councillor wards (Cleeland, Dandenong North, Dandenong, Keysborough, Keysborough South, Noble Park North, Noble Park, Springvale Central, Springvale North, Springvale South and Yarraman wards).



**Figure 1:** Diagram of current electoral structure of Greater Dandenong City Council.

There are an estimated 103,940 voters in Greater Dandenong City Council, with an estimated ratio of 9,449 voters per councillor.

By October 2024, the voter-to-councillor ratios of Springvale South, Keysborough, and Keysborough South wards are forecast to be outside of +10%, and the voter-to-councillor ratios of Dandenong, Springvale North, and Yarraman wards are forecast to be outside of -10%.

Visit the VEC website at [vec.vic.gov.au](http://vec.vic.gov.au) for more information on Greater Dandenong City Council.

## Last electoral structure review

The VEC conducted an electoral representation review of Greater Dandenong City Council in 2019. That review was carried out under the *Local Government Act 1989* (Vic), which was replaced by the *Local Government Act 2020* (Vic).

After conducting the review, the VEC recommended that Greater Dandenong City Council continue to consist of 11 councillors elected from 4 wards (3 wards with 3 councillors each and 1 ward with 2 councillors). Please note, the current structure differs from the one recommended in the 2019 final report.

Visit the VEC website at [vec.vic.gov.au](http://vec.vic.gov.au) to access a copy of the 2019 representation review final report.

# Preliminary findings and models

## Ward boundary models for public feedback

The VEC considered a range of ward boundary adjustments for Greater Dandenong City Council and chose the strongest 2 models for public consultation.

The following 2 models are presented for community consideration:

- Model 1, which proposes changes to the boundaries of Cleeland, Dandenong, Dandenong North, Keysborough, Keysborough South, Noble Park, Springvale South, Springvale Central, Springvale North and Yarraman wards.
- Model 2, which proposes changes to the boundaries of Dandenong, Keysborough, Keysborough South, Springvale South, Springvale Central, Springvale North and Yarraman wards.

Maps of the preliminary models are included in [Appendix 1](#).

A key factor in adjusting Greater Dandenong's ward boundaries are which wards are projected to deviate from the +/-10% requirement at the 2024 election. In the west, growth in the Keysborough and Springvale South areas means that 3 current wards are projected to be over the +10% threshold of relative population (Keysborough South, Keysborough, Springvale South). In turn, 3 wards along the rail corridor in Springvale and Dandenong are projected to be outside the -10% threshold of relative population (Springvale North, Yarraman, Dandenong). Adjusting these boundaries inevitably has a flow-on affect, meaning adjustments were needed in most wards throughout the council. In Model 1, this meant 10 wards would be adjusted, while Model 2 would have 7 wards adjusted.

### Model 1

The panel put forward Model 1 as it appeared to cater well to communities of interest, used strong boundaries, and was forecast to adhere to the +/-10% requirement the longest. The panel noted that not only was Model 1 forecast to comply with the +/-10% requirement for the 2024 election, but that it also had a strong chance of remaining compliant through to the 2028 election.

The proposed adjustments of Model 1 would result in the north-west area being grouped broadly into 5 wards, with substantial changes to the Keysborough South Ward required to address the growth experienced in that area.

- Springvale South Ward would capture the area of Springvale South found east of Springvale Road, extending east to take in a portion of Noble Park up until Corrigan Road.
- Springvale Central Ward would take in the remainder of Springvale South, extending north to capture the areas of Springvale found south of the Dandenong railway corridor, including Springvale Shopping Centre.

- Springvale North Ward would then capture the area of Springvale north of the railway line, while extending south-east back across the railway line capturing the suburban areas east of View Road, and a portion of Noble Park up to the intersection of Heatherton and Kelvinside roads. This ward would include Sandown Raceway.
- Keysborough Ward would capture the older Keysborough suburban area found north of Dandenong Bypass up until Chandler Road in the east and include the Parkmore Shopping Centre.
- Keysborough South Ward would have substantially different boundaries compared to the current structure and would take in the growth area of Keysborough south of Dandenong Bypass and north of Braeside-Dandenong Road, including the Maurie Jarvis Woodland.

The middle and north area of the council would be grouped broadly into 3 wards around the major transport corridor.

- Noble Park North Ward would remain unchanged from the current structure.
- Noble Park Ward would contain much of the Noble Park area south of the railway line, while taking in the industrial, and some of the residential, areas of Keysborough between Chandler Road and Eastlink.
- Yarraman Ward would capture a middle section of the council area, in essence the area found northwest of Hemming Street and Kelvinside Road, and southwest of Corrigan Road between Princes Highway and the railway line. As such, it would take in part of the suburbs of Dandenong and Noble Park.

The north-eastern part of the council would then be grouped in 3 wards, with the Dandenong Ward also encompassing the southern green wedge areas of the municipality.

- Dandenong North Ward would take in the Dandenong North area east of Eastlink, extending as far south as the intersection of Gladstone and Mcfees roads.
- Cleeland Ward would encompass the Dandenong area north of Princes Highway and Clow Street extending as far north as Mcfees Road and include the Melbourne Water Recreation Area and Dandenong Stadium.
- Dandenong Ward would be the largest ward in the council, taking in the Dandenong CBD area south of Clow and Hemming streets, extending down to capture the South Dandenong industrial area found east of Eastlink. The ward would then take in the entire green wedge areas of Bangholme and Lyndhurst, and the sparser Keysborough area south of Braeside-Dandenong Road.

A major point of difference between Model 1 and Model 2 is the division in the south of the council area. The Dandenong Ward in this model would now capture the entire green wedge areas of Keysborough, Bangholme and Lyndhurst, most of the Dandenong South industrial area, and much of central Dandenong. This differs from Model 2, which mirrors the wards in the

current structure by splitting the southern areas east to west along Eastlink and Frankston-Dandenong Road. The panel felt that having most of the green wedge areas in a single ward might be preferable to the arrangement found in the current structure, noting that it made sense for these areas to be combined and represented jointly.

Another reason the panel supported this model is due to the way the Keysborough area is divided. The Dandenong Bypass cuts through the suburb of Keysborough, forming a distinct divide. This divide is borne out in the differing housing styles and suburban feel of each area north and south of the Bypass. Model 1 captures the entire suburban area south of the Bypass in the Keysborough South Ward. This differs from Model 2, which sees part of the northern Keysborough Ward extending south across the Bypass to balance the elector numbers, capturing part of the residential area between the Bypass and Church Road.

The panel noted that potential drawbacks of this model might include the split proposed between the green wedge area, noting that the east-west division of the southern area found in the current structure may be preferred by the communities of these areas. Another highlighted drawback is that - like Model 2 - the proposed Noble Park North Ward, would have a section crossing the major physical boundary of Eastlink, around Halton, Gladstone and Heatherton roads, to balance elector numbers. The panel saw this as a compromise when considering the significant divide presented by crossing the Eastlink tollway. The panel also noted that this structure adjusted more wards than Model 2, which could be seen as a drawback.

Overall, Model 1 would impact 11,619 (11.2%) voters within the council area, based on current voter numbers for the council.

After considering numerous structures, the panel believed it was a structure well placed to provide fair and equitable representation for the community of Greater Dandenong. While acknowledging that compromises and trade-offs were needed in both models to create sensible ward boundaries the panel noted that Model 1 appeared to use strong boundaries of major roads, railways and locality boundaries more often than Model 2. The structure also addresses growth experienced in the Keysborough area, giving the Keysborough area south of Dandenong Bypass discrete representation. The panel is now seeking public comment on the proposed structure.

## **Model 2**

Model 2 was chosen as for public consultation due to its relative similarity to the current ward boundary structure, including that the boundaries of 4 wards in the centre and north-west remained unchanged, and because it affected the least number of voters.

The proposed adjustments of Model 2 mostly shift the current ward boundaries in the west of the council southwards, resulting in the west of the council being grouped broadly into 5 wards.

- Springvale South Ward would capture most of Springvale South similar to Model 1, however its southern border would extend slightly more south to Darren Road instead of Henderson Road and further west to Westall Road instead of Springvale Road.

- Springvale Central Ward would no longer capture the Springvale Shopping Centre like in Model 1, instead extending only as far north as Ash Grove and St James Avenue, while extending as far north as the railway line between Corrigan Road and Elm Grove.
- Springvale North Ward would take in the majority of Springvale central, including Springvale Shopping Centre and Springvale railway station, and then the remainder of Springvale north of the railway line, including Sandown Racecourse but not Springvale Botanical Cemetery.
- Keysborough Ward would capture most of the Keysborough area found north of the Dandenong Bypass, however, to balance voter numbers, the newer residential area south of the Bypass found between Chapel, Church and Chandler roads would need to be included.
- Keysborough South Ward would be like the current ward, taking in much of the residential Keysborough area south of Dandenong Bypass, then extending further south to encompass the entire green wedge areas of the council area found west of Eastlink and Dandenong Valley Highway, including Patterson River and the Melbourne Water facility.

The middle and north of the council would be grouped into 3 wards, with 2 of these wards remaining unchanged compared to the current structure.

- Nobel Park North and Noble Park wards would remain the same as the current structure.
- Yarraman Ward would retain the key feature of capturing the areas of Dandenong and Noble Park found between Princes Highway and the railway line, with the main difference being a shift of its southeastern and northwestern boundaries more to the northwest. The southeast boundary would now be Potter Street, Birdwood Avenue and Belfort Street, while the northwest boundary would be Corrigan Street.

The east of the municipality would be grouped broadly into 3 wards, with 2 wards remaining unchanged when compared to the current structure.

- Dandenong North and Cleeland wards would remain the same as the current structure.
- Dandenong Ward would retain many of the characteristics of the current structure, the only difference being that this ward would extend slightly into the current Yarraman Ward. Like the current ward, it would take in the central Dandenong area south of Clow Street and Princes Highway, extending south to take in the entire Dandenong South industrial area found east of Eastlink. Like the current structure, it would feature the green wedge split between Keysborough South Ward at Eastlink and Dandenong Valley Highway, which is a main point of difference between preliminary Model 1 and Model 2.

The panel saw the main strength of this structure was its closeness to the current structure, which appeared to function well enough since adoption for the 2020 election. Four of the proposed wards in Model 2 would stay identical to the current structure, potentially providing

familiarity to the communities that these wards represent. Model 2 adopts a minimal change approach, in essence shifting the 3 western wards south to rebalance growth seen in the Keysborough area and allowing the middle wards along the rail corridor to gain voter numbers to address a projected shortfall.

However, the panel noted several drawbacks when compared to Model 1, including that required adjustments resulted in odd-shaped wards that, on balance, do not appear to cater to communities of interest as well as Model 1. The panel also noted that while this model would comply with the +/-10% requirement for the 2024 election, it had less of a chance of remaining compliant through to the 2028 election when compared to Model 1.

A major point of difference between Model 1 and Model 2 is the division in the south of the council area. Model 2 would mirror the wards in the current structure by splitting the southern areas east to west along Eastlink and Frankston-Dandenong Road. The panel felt that having most of the green wedge areas in a single ward (like in Model 1) might be preferable to the arrangement found in the current structure and Model 2, noting that it made sense for these areas to be combined and represented jointly.

The panel noted another potential drawback was the division of the Keysborough area, which would be broadly divided into 2 wards. The proposed Keysborough Ward is similar to the current ward, however a section of the newer residential area south of the Dandenong Bypass would need to be included with the north to adhere to the +/-10% requirement. The panel saw this as a significant compromise when considering the large physical boundary presented by the Dandenong Bypass, and the differing housing stock found north and south of the Bypass. Another highlighted drawback is that - like Model 1 - the proposed Noble Park North Ward would have a section crossing the major physical boundary of Eastlink, around Halton, Gladstone and Heatherton roads, to balance elector numbers. The panel saw this as a compromise when considering the significant divide presented by crossing the Eastlink tollway.

Overall, Model 2 would impact fewer voters than Model 1, a total of 11,902 (10.7%) of voters, based on current voter numbers for the council.

In summary, while the panel supported Model 1 due mainly to its longevity and its appearance of better serving communities of interest, it considered Model 2 to have advantages too. Model 2 has fewer electors impacted, and fewer wards changed, which might be preferable to affected communities. As such, the panel is now seeking public comment on the proposed structure.



## Next steps

### Response submissions

Any person or group, including the local council under review, can make a response submission to the VEC. Your submission should address the model or models proposed in this preliminary report.

You can make a submission:

	<p><b>Online</b></p> <p>Visit <a href="https://vec.vic.gov.au">vec.vic.gov.au</a> and make an account to use the online Public Submission Tool. You may save a draft submission to finish later.</p>
	<p><b>By email</b></p> <p><a href="mailto:GreaterDandenong.WardReview@vec.vic.gov.au">GreaterDandenong.WardReview@vec.vic.gov.au</a></p>
	<p><b>By post</b></p> <p>Ward boundary review panel Victorian Electoral Commission Level 11, 530 Collins St Melbourne VIC 3000</p>

The panel must receive all response submissions before 5 pm on Wednesday 20 March 2024. If you post your submission, it must reach the VEC before the deadline. Late submissions will not be accepted.

### Required information

To be considered, your submission must include your:

- full name
- contact phone number or email address
- postal or residential address.

To protect the integrity and transparency of the review process, the VEC will not consider submissions without this information. If you are submitting as a group or organisation, you must include a nominated contact person authorised to submit on behalf of your group.

The VEC will handle information provided by submitters in accordance with its privacy policy at [vec.vic.gov.au/privacy](https://vec.vic.gov.au/privacy)

### Public access to submissions

To ensure transparency in the ward boundary review process, your submission will be published on the VEC website at [vec.vic.gov.au](https://vec.vic.gov.au). The VEC will remove your signature and

contact details, including residential and postal addresses, from all public copies but must publish your full name (or group name) and locality (suburb or town).

Please note that any submission content that is potentially defamatory, offensive, obscene or that includes the personal information of people or organisations who are not a party to the submission may also be redacted before publication.

## Public hearing

If you make a response submission, you can also ask to speak at an online public hearing to support your submission and expand on your views.

The online public hearing is scheduled for:

Time: 10 am

Date: Wednesday 27 March 2024

The VEC encourages participation in the public hearing. If you wish to speak at the public hearing, you **must** indicate this in your response submission. The public hearing will not be held if there are no requests to speak.

Anyone can attend a public hearing, but you will only be able to speak if you expressly asked to speak in your response submission. If you ask to speak, the VEC will contact you to arrange a time for you to speak at the hearing. You will have 10 minutes to address the public hearing panel. The members of the public hearing panel may ask you questions.

Visit the VEC website at [vec.vic.gov.au](http://vec.vic.gov.au) for more information on public hearings.

## Final report

Following the public hearing, the VEC will consider all evidence and prepare a final report for the Minister for Local Government containing recommended ward boundary adjustments for the local council.

The final report is scheduled to be provided to the minister on Wednesday 24 April 2024. The minister will consider the final reports, including any determination to make the reports publicly available. Any change to the ward boundaries of Greater Dandenong City Council following this review is expected to apply at the October 2024 local council elections. Under the Act, the final council electoral structure will be set by an Order in Council published in the Victoria Government Gazette.

## References

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Electoral Act 2002 (Vic)

Local Government Act 1989 (Vic)

Local Government Act 2020 (Vic)

Local Government (Electoral) Regulations 2020 (Vic)

REMPPLAN (2024) [Greater Dandenong Community](#), REMPLAN, accessed February 6 2024.

## Appendix 1: Model maps

The following maps are included in this report:



Map	Page
Model 1 – with proposed changes to the boundaries of Cleeland, Dandenong, Dandenong North, Keysborough, Keysborough South, Noble Park, Springvale South, Springvale Central, Springvale North and Yarraman wards.	22
Model 2 – with proposed changes to the boundaries of Dandenong, Keysborough, Keysborough South, Springvale South, Springvale Central, Springvale North and Yarraman wards.	25

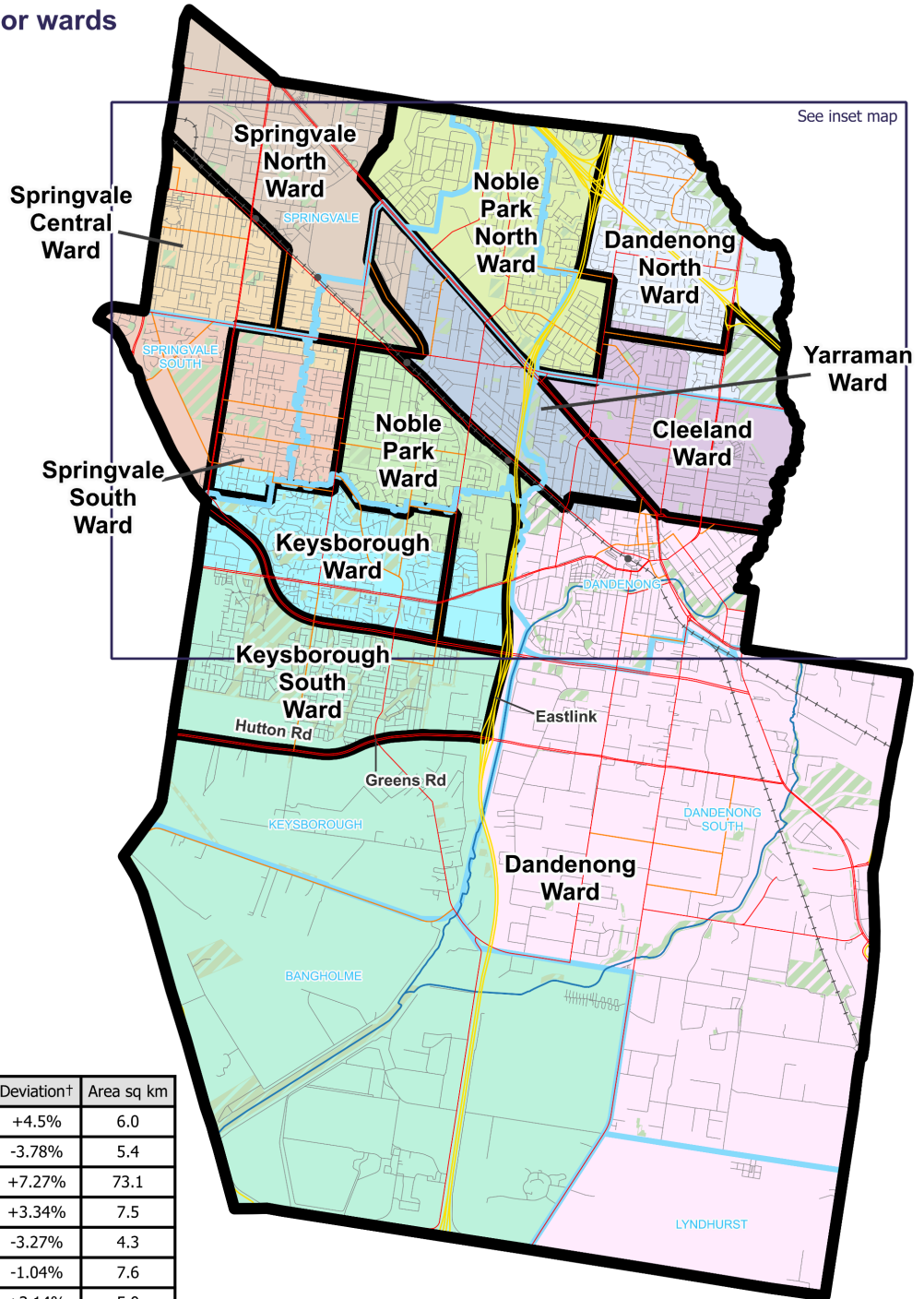
# Greater Dandenong City Council

## Preliminary model 1

### 11 single-councillor wards

#### Legend

-  Proposed boundaries
- Existing ward(s)
-  Cleeland
-  Dandenong
-  Dandenong North
-  Keysborough
-  Keysborough South
-  Noble Park
-  Noble Park North
-  Springvale Central
-  Springvale North
-  Springvale South
-  Yarraman
- Map symbols
-  Freeways
-  Main roads
-  Collector roads
-  Minor roads
-  Railways
-  Railway stations
-  Rivers & creeks
-  Lakes
-  Parks & reserves
-  Locality boundaries



Ward	Electors*	Deviation†	Area sq km
Cleeland	9,874	+4.5%	6.0
Dandenong North	9,092	-3.78%	5.4
Dandenong	10,136	+7.27%	73.1
Keysborough South	9,765	+3.34%	7.5
Keysborough	9,140	-3.27%	4.3
Noble Park North	9,351	-1.04%	7.6
Noble Park	9,746	+3.14%	5.0
Springvale Central	9,366	-0.88%	5.3
Springvale North	8,915	-5.65%	7.2
Springvale South	8,704	-7.89%	3.4
Yarraman	9,851	+4.25%	4.5
Total	103,940		129.3
Average	9,450		12.0

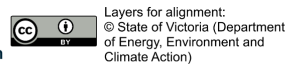
\*Electors numbers as at 3 November 2023

†The deviations of all wards are projected to be within +/-10% by the time of the 2024 local government elections.

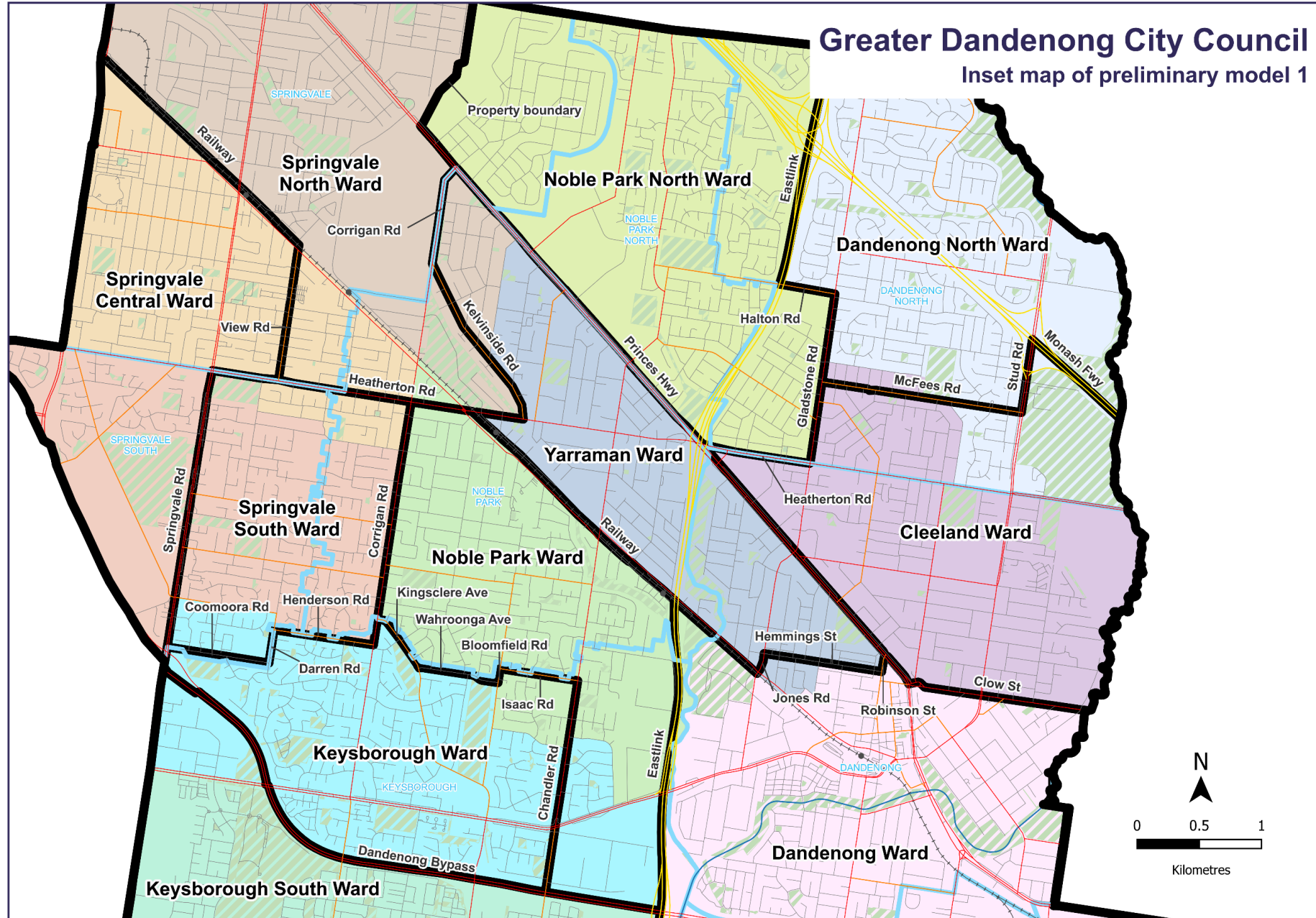
Map prepared by:



Data use:



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**Data for Model 1**

<b>Ward</b>	<b>Electors*</b>	<b>Deviation†</b>	<b>Area# (square km)</b>
Cleeland	9,874	+4.5%	6.0
Dandenong North	9,092	-3.78%	5.4
Dandenong	10,136	+7.27%	73.1
Keysborough South	9,765	+3.34%	7.5
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Noble Park	9,746	+3.14%	5.0
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Springvale North	8,915	-5.65%	7.2
Springvale South	8,704	-7.89%	3.4
Yarraman	9,851	+4.25%	4.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>103,940</b>	<b>n/a</b>	<b>129.3</b>
<b>Average</b>	<b>9,450</b>	<b>n/a</b>	<b>12.0</b>

\*Elector numbers at 25 July 2023

† The deviations of all wards are forecast to be within +/-10% by the time of the 2024 local council elections. The current deviation of some wards may be set outside +/-10% at the time of the review to offset forecast change between the review and the 2024 election.























#Ward area (square km) and total council area is measured at level of accuracy required for electoral boundaries. This may vary slightly from other data sources (for example, the ABS).

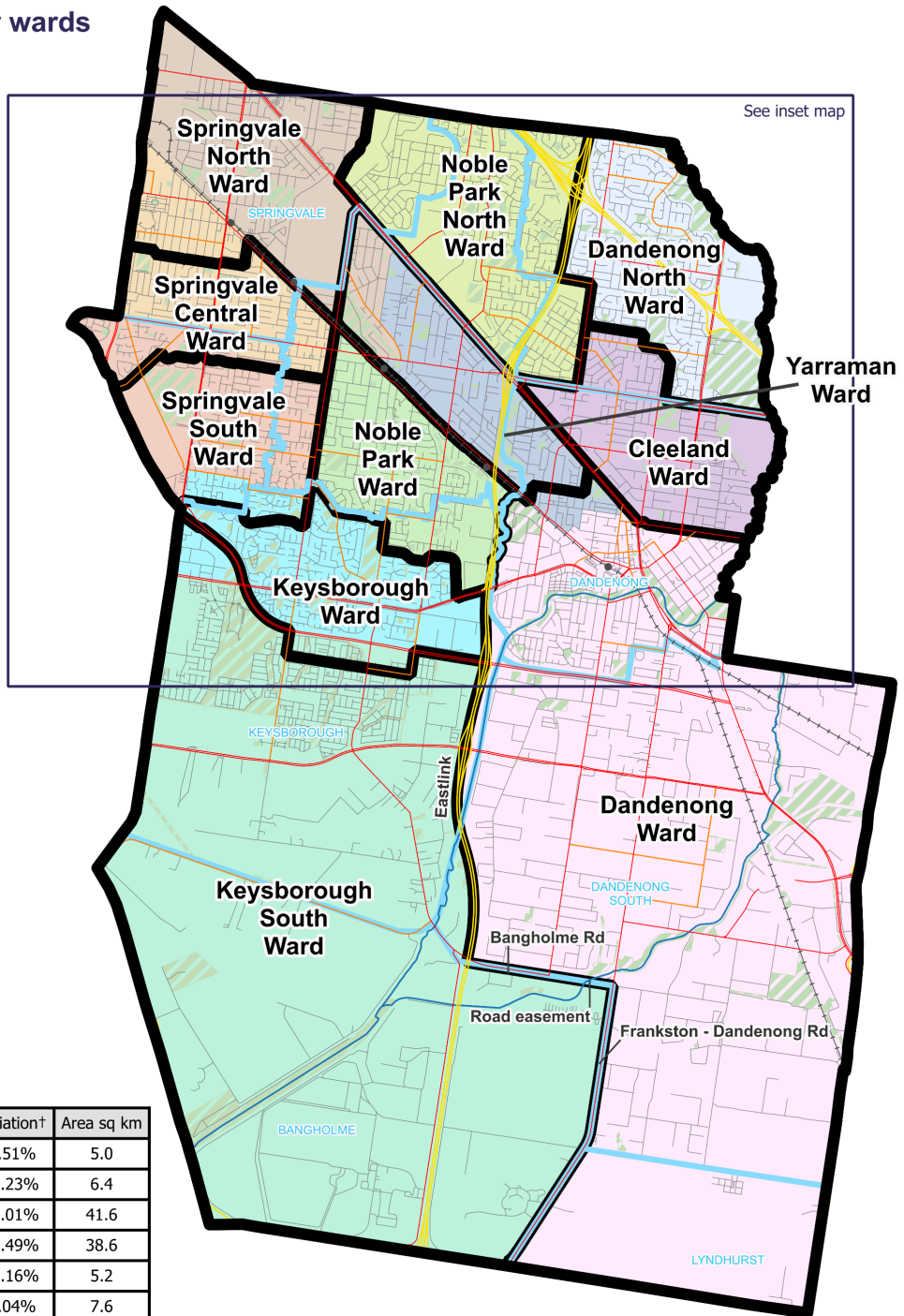
# Greater Dandenong City Council

## Preliminary model 2

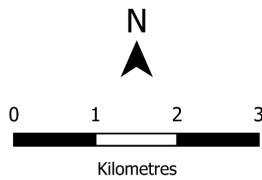
### 11 single-councillor wards

#### Legend

-  Proposed boundaries
- Existing ward(s)
-  Cleeland
-  Dandenong
-  Dandenong North
-  Keysborough
-  Keysborough South
-  Noble Park
-  Noble Park North
-  Springvale Central
-  Springvale North
-  Springvale South
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-  Railways
-  Railway stations
-  Rivers & creeks
-  Lakes
-  Parks & reserves
-  Locality boundaries



Ward	Electors*	Deviation†	Area sq km
Cleeland	9,401	-0.51%	5.0
Dandenong North	9,565	+1.23%	6.4
Dandenong	10,300	+9.01%	41.6
Keysborough South	9,495	+0.49%	38.6
Keysborough	9,464	+0.16%	5.2
Noble Park North	9,351	-1.04%	7.6
Noble Park	9,875	+4.51%	4.7
Springvale Central	8,991	-4.85%	4.0
Springvale North	9,141	-3.26%	7.3
Springvale South	8,923	-5.57%	4.4
Yarraman	9,434	-0.16%	4.5
Total	103,940		129.3
Average	9,450		12.0



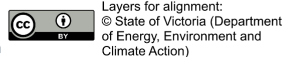
\*Elector numbers as at 3 November 2023

†The deviations of all wards are projected to be within +/-10% by the time of the 2024 local government elections.

Map prepared by:

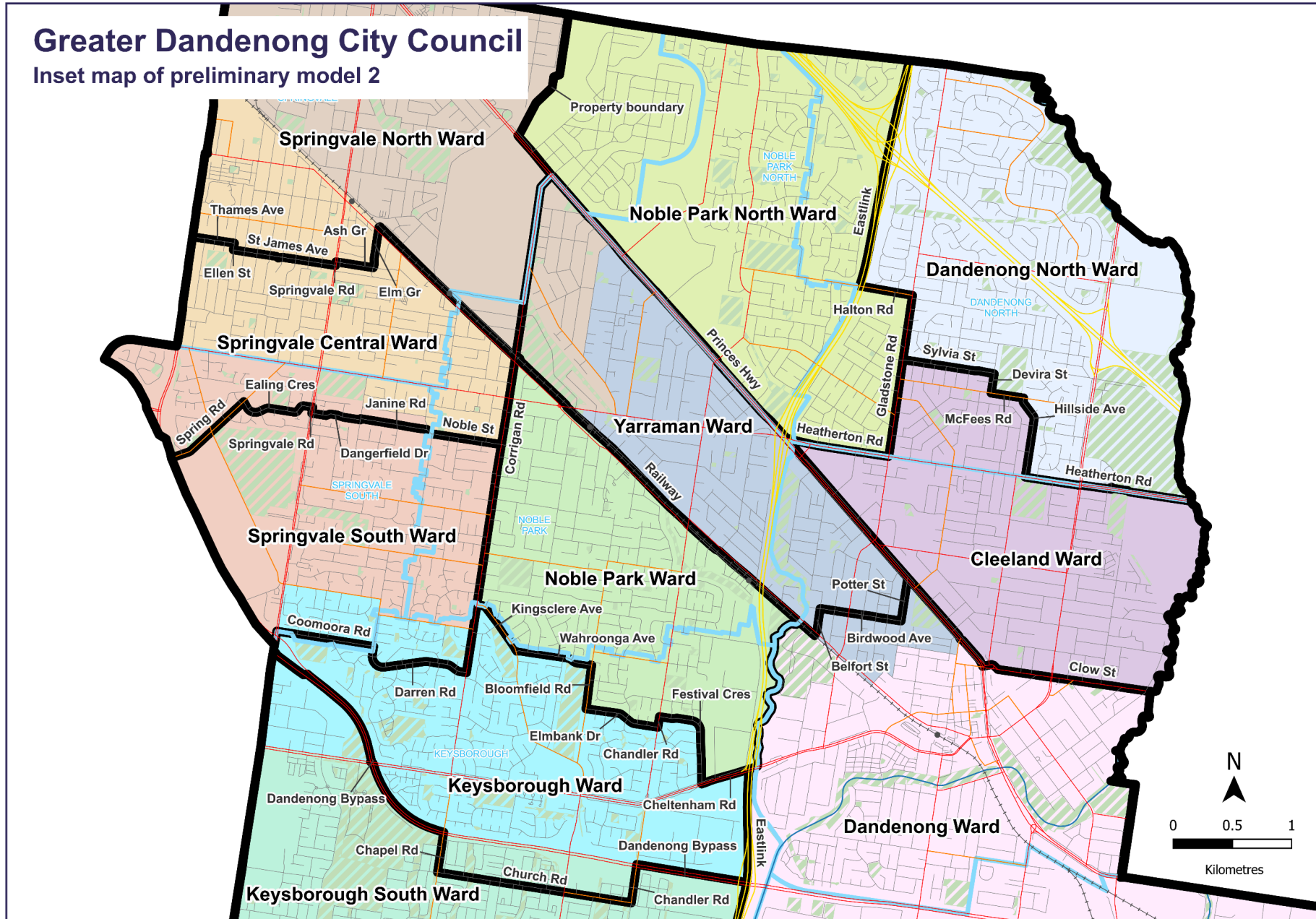


Data use:



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**Data for Model 2**

Ward	Electors*	Deviation†	Area# (square km)
Cleeland	9,401	-0.51%	5.0
Dandenong North	9,565	+1.23%	6.4
Dandenong	10,300	+9.01%	41.6
Keysborough South	9,495	+0.49%	38.6
Keysborough	9,464	+0.16%	5.2
Noble Park North	9,351	-1.04%	7.6
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Springvale North	9,141	-3.26%	7.3
Springvale South	8,923	-5.57%	4.4
Yarraman	9,434	-0.16%	4.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>103,940</b>	<b>n/a</b>	<b>129.3</b>
<b>Average</b>	<b>9,450</b>	<b>n/a</b>	<b>12.0</b>

\*Elector numbers at 25 July 2023

† The deviations of all wards are forecast to be within +/-10% by the time of the 2024 local council elections. The current deviation of some wards may be set outside +/-10% at the time of the review to offset forecast change between the review and the 2024 election.

#Ward area (square km) and total council area is measured at level of accuracy required for electoral boundaries. This may vary slightly from other data sources (for example, the ABS).

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