



**REPORT CONCERNING
A REVIEW OF WARD NAMES,
BOUNDARIES AND ELECTED MEMBER
REPRESENTATION**

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1.0 Introduction

The City of Joondalup was established by virtue of the Joondalup and Wanneroo Order 1998 which came into operation as of 1 July 1998. The Order created two new local governments, the City of Joondalup and the Shire (now City) of Wanneroo.

The City of Joondalup was created without a ward structure. In February 1999, the Council resolved to commence the process to establish a ward structure for the City of Joondalup. In May 1999, the Council resolved to submit its preferred structure to the Local Government Advisory Board, being seven (7) wards, with two (2) councillors representing each ward, fourteen councillors in total. This ward structure for the City was subsequently gazetted on 27 August 1999, and was in place for the December 1999 inaugural election for the City of Joondalup.

The Local Government Act, 1995 requires all local governments to undertake a review of its ward boundaries within an eight (8) year period from when the boundaries were either established or last reviewed. The Council at its meeting held on 17 May 2005 resolved to develop a discussion paper prior to commencing the legislated process for the review of ward names, boundaries and elected member representation.

In June 2005, the Local Government Advisory Board wrote to all local governments who had not undertaken a review of their ward structures and requested they do so by 30 June 2006. This request was made of the City of Joondalup.

Subsequent to that decision, the Council resolved at its meeting held on 11 October 2005 to commence the review. The review was undertaken as required by the Local Government Act 1995.

As part of the review of the ward names, boundaries and elected member representation, a number of options have been developed for the Council to consider against the prescribed factors as specified by the Local Government Act 1995 being: -

- Community of interest;
- Physical and topographic features;
- Demographic trends;
- Economic factors; and
- Ratio of Councillors to electors.

The examination of these options will allow the Council to determine objectively which option best reflects the characteristics of the City of Joondalup.

In addition to assessing the current ward structure, several other options have been prepared, which includes some options as presented as part of the public submission period. Each option has been assessed against the legislated factors and the attached maps highlight the proposed ward boundaries for each option.

2.0 The Review Process

The review process involved a number of steps:

- Council resolves to undertake the review (11 October 2005);
- Public submission period opens (20 October 2005);
- Information provided to the community for discussion
- Public submission period closes; (2 December 2005)
- The Council considers all submissions and relevant factors and makes a decision (13 December 2005);
- The Council submits a report to the Local Government Advisory Board (the Board) for its consideration; and
- (If any change is proposed) the Board submits a recommendation to the Minister for Local Government and Regional Development (the Minister).

Schedule 2.2 Clause 7 of the Local Government Act 1995 states that when conducting a review the City is required to invite public submissions for a minimum period of six (6) weeks.

In addition to the statutory public submission process as required by the Local Government Act 1995, and in an effort to assist informing the members of the public prior to them making a submission, two (2) public workshops were held as follows: -

- Joondalup Civic Centre 7 November 2005; and
- Warwick Leisure Centre 9 November 2005.

Public notice of the review was placed in the Joondalup Times on: -

- 20 October 2005; and
- 3 November 2005.

The public notice was also displayed on the City's notice boards during the period of the review, and was displayed on the City's website at www.joondalup.wa.gov.au.

In addition to the advertising placed by the City of Joondalup advising of the review, a number of news articles appeared in the Joondalup Times on the following dates: -

- 20 October 2005;
- 10 November 2005; and
- 17 November 2005.

Additionally, the City also placed a feature article on page two (2) of its quarterly publication (Council News) that it distributes to every household in the district. This was circulated on the week commencing 21 November 2005.

Further, the City of Joondalup wrote to the following groups advising of the intended review and the scheduled public workshops: -

- Local members of parliament;
- Local business and tourism associations; and
- Local ratepayer and residents associations.

3.0 Current Situation and Future situation

Features of the City of Joondalup

Community of Interest

Apart from its Central Business District, three large suburban shopping centres and many local shopping centres, the City of Joondalup is an urban local government with few significant discontinuities in terms of lifestyle and land use.

Across the twenty-two (22) suburbs of the City of Joondalup there is an even distribution of schools, sporting clubs and other associated facilities for the benefit of the community. It is considered that a ward system (if any) should ensure that no one (1) ward contain more than one (1) of the three large shopping centres, being Lakeside, Whitford and Warwick.

Physical & topographical features

The most significant natural features of the City of Joondalup are the coastline and the Yellagonga Wetlands. As the coastline is part of the district boundary of the City it is logical to form the boundary of any ward system.

Significant man made physical features include the Mitchell freeway, Marmion Avenue, Joondalup Drive, Warwick Road, Hepburn Avenue, Whitfords Avenue, Ocean Reef Road and Burns Beach Road.

All of these roads form suburb boundaries. It is preferable that any ward boundaries do not dissect suburbs (localities) and the use of significant physical features as ward boundaries will ensure suburb integrity in this regard.

Demographic trends

The population of the City of Joondalup is nearing full potential. This is evident in the projected population figures as provided by the Australian Bureau of Statistics, which indicates that the population for the City of Joondalup will grow at approximately 2% every second year to the year 2011.

The only significant pockets of development remaining in the City of Joondalup are in the suburbs of Iluka and Burns Beach.

Economic factors

The City of Joondalup contains the North-West corridor's strategic regional centre of Joondalup. This has already become a major metropolitan business centre, with a business park, regional shopping centre (Lakeside Shopping Centre), education precinct, entertainment precinct and a regional hospital. The Joondalup Central Business District has grown significantly in the last few years and is expected to grow further into a business hub over the next decade.

In the City of Joondalup, there are two (2) further major shopping centres at Whitford City and Warwick Grove. Whitford City has flourished as suburban growth north of the centre and socio-economic development of the coastal belt has underpinned its retail activity.

In close proximity is the Hillarys Boat Harbour, which has become one of the state's top tourist destinations with restaurants, retail and leisure activities including AQWA. Both the Hillarys Boat Harbour and Whitford City shopping centre are major employment hubs.

Ratio of Councillors to electors

The current situation is as follows: -

Ward Suburb (Electors)	Number of Electors	Number of Councillors	Councillor : Elector Ratio	% Ratio Deviation
Lakeside - Joondalup (4746) Edgewater (3206) Woodvale (6695)	14,647	2	1:7323	- 0.01%
Marina - Ocean Reef (5299) Connolly (2394) Heathridge (4533)	12,226	2	1:6113	16.51%
North Coastal - Burns Beach (148) Iluka (2131) Kinross (3801) Currambine (3993)	10,073	2	1:5036	31.22%
Pinnaroo - Beldon (2739) Craigie (3929) Padbury (5896)	12,564	2	1:6282	14.20%
South - Kingsley (9713) Greenwood (7314) Warwick (2916)	19,943	2	1:9971	- 36.18%
South Coastal - Sorrento (5492) Marmion (1676) Duncraig (11303)	18,471	2	1:9235	- 26.13%
Whitfords - Mullaloo (4049) Kallaroo (3625) Hillarys (6917)	14,591	2	1:7295	0.37%
Total	102,515	14	1:7322	

The Western Australian Electoral Commission has supplied the number of electors per suburb and ward, as at June 2005.

The percentage ratio deviation shown in the above table provides a clear indication of the percentage difference between the average councillor/elector ratio for the whole of the City of Joondalup of one councillor to 7322 electors, and the councillor/elector ratio for each ward.

It can be clearly seen that there is a significant imbalance in representation across the City with the South and South Coastal wards being under represented and the North Coastal, Marina and Pinnaroo wards being over represented. Only the Whitfords and Lakeside wards are regarded as a balanced representation with the percentage ratio deviation being plus or minus 10% of the overall City councillor/elector representation.

Future Situation

The Councillor/Elector ratio is based on the number of electors per ward that a Council represents and not the population figures for the City of Joondalup.

The Western Australian Electoral Commission (WAEC) is unable to provide future projections of electors per suburb or ward, therefore the WAEC is not able to project future Councillor/Elector ratios.

The table on the following page shows the estimated population by suburb 2011 with an estimated future ratio of Councillors to Electors.

The Australian Bureau of Statistics has produced the population projections.

The projected population figures as provided by the Australian Bureau of Statistics, indicates that the population for the City of Joondalup will grow at approximately 2% every second year to the year 2011.

In an effort to ascertain the number of electors within each suburb, the percentage of electors to population per suburb has been taken from the number of electors registered within the City of Joondalup as of 3 June 2003, and 30 June 2005 (as supplied by the WAEC). This average has been applied across the population projections for the years 2007, 2009 and 2011 (based on scheduled ordinary election cycle for the City of Joondalup) to give an estimated number of electors for each suburb.

The only significant pockets of development remaining in the City of Joondalup are in the suburbs of Iluka and Burns Beach.

Suburb	*Projected Popn 2003	**Actual Electors 2003	Actual % of electors/ popn	*Projected Popn 2005	**Actual Electors 2005	Actual % of electors/ popn	*Projected Popn 2007	***Projected Electors 2007	*Projected Popn 2009	***Projected Electors 2009	*Projected Popn 2011	***Projected Electors 2011
Beldon	4473	2790	0.6237	4422	2739	0.6194	4371	2717	4323	2687	4284	2663
Burns Beach	251	149	0.5936	270	148	0.5481	291	166	313	179	333	190
Connolly	3874	2282	0.5891	4050	2394	0.5911	4238	2501	4435	2617	4664	2752
Craigie	6254	4040	0.6460	6186	3929	0.6351	6115	3917	6047	3873	5992	3838
Currambine	6693	3435	0.5132	7208	3993	0.5540	7745	4133	8283	4420	8815	4704
Duncraig	16472	11153	0.6771	16342	11303	0.6917	16223	11103	16091	11012	15972	10931
Edgewater	5244	3168	0.6041	5452	3206	0.5880	5663	3376	5881	3506	6161	3672
Greenwood	10578	7397	0.6993	10471	7314	0.6985	10363	7243	10260	7171	10173	7110
Heathridge	7656	4393	0.5738	8015	4533	0.5656	8365	4765	8728	4972	9163	5220
Hillarys	10143	6525	0.6433	10492	6917	0.6593	10823	7049	11103	7231	11223	7309
Iluka	3445	1751	0.5083	4052	2131	0.5259	4703	2432	5342	2762	5863	3032
Joondalup	8059	4117	0.5109	8926	4746	0.5317	9766	5091	10594	5522	11351	5917
Kallaroo	5589	3672	0.6570	5561	3625	0.6519	5533	3621	5498	3598	5460	3573
Kingsley	14126	9521	0.6740	14020	9713	0.6928	13910	9506	13793	9426	13690	9356
Kinross	7055	3514	0.4981	7699	3801	0.4937	8328	4130	8950	4438	9539	4730
Marmion	2253	1646	0.7306	2234	1676	0.7502	2214	1639	2194	1624	2176	1611
Mullaloo	6265	3988	0.6366	6232	4049	0.6497	6188	3980	6143	3951	6100	3923
Ocean Reef	8756	5124	0.5852	9169	5299	0.5779	9598	5582	10041	5839	10558	6140
Padbury	9085	5918	0.6514	8993	5896	0.6556	8899	5816	8798	5750	8719	5698
Sorrento	7778	5447	0.7003	7774	5492	0.7065	7752	5453	7727	5435	7689	5408
Warwick	3984	2912	0.7309	3961	2916	0.7362	3932	2884	3901	2862	3873	2841
Woodvale	10321	6484	0.6282	10254	6695	0.6529	10194	6530	10129	6488	10064	6447
Total	158354	99426	0.6279	161783	102515	0.6337	165214	104211	168574	106331	171862	108404

* Projected population figures for each suburb for the City of Joondalup as supplied by the Australian Bureau of Statistics.

** Actual electors of the City of Joondalup as supplied by the Western Australian Electoral Commission as of 3 June 2003 and 30 June 2005.

*** Projected number of electors for the City of Joondalup derived by the % of actual electors against projected population averaged for 2003 and 2005.

4.0 Summary and Assessment of Public Submissions

Seventeen (17) public submissions were received concerning the review of ward names, boundaries and elected member representation at the close of public submissions on 2 December 2005. The submissions are outlined below:

Mr. A Bryant, M.B.E., J.P. of Craigie

Submission: -

- Retain the current seven (7) ward structure.
- Each ward should have two (2) Councillors, with the current South and South-Coastal wards having an additional councillor making the representation equitable.

Comment

This submission proposed to retain the current ward structure. The current ward structure does not satisfy all the factors required by the Local Government Advisory Board.

The alternative option submitted proposes seven (7) wards with various levels of councillor representation, totalling fifteen (15). This proposal does not satisfy the Local Government Act 1995 as it exceeds the maximum number of councillors

Mr. D Davies, JP of Connolly

Submission: -

- Retain the current seven (7) ward structure.
- Reduction in the number of Councillors will increase the workload required to represent more electors;
- A no ward system would rely on too few Councillors to represent the electors concerns;
- Ward system is supported to better represent electors at a local level.

Comment

The current ward structure does not satisfy all the factors required by the Local Government Advisory Board.

It is acknowledged that a disadvantage of reducing the number of councillors or a no ward system may add to the workload of individuals when representing all electors across the district.

Mr. D J Scannell of Padbury

Submission: -

- Supports an eight (8) ward structure;
- Important that similar suburbs are contained within the same ward;
- If the type (age of dwellings, demographics) suburbs were mixed in a ward would be difficult for Councillors to represent the ward as a whole;
- Rejects the suggestion of fewer wards;
- Raised concern in his submission that three (3) wards only have one (1) Councillor – if having one (1) Councillor representing a ward is unacceptable – recommends no change to current seven (7) ward structure.

Comment

This submission appears to adequately address the factors recognized by the Local Government Advisory Board, with the exception of the ratio of Councillors to electors within ward 8 (Lakeside South).

Mr. G Wood of Joondalup

Submission: -

- Suggests the creation of a new ward to cover the City Centre – from Moore Drive, south along the lake to the junction of Lakeside Drive , then north taking in the Winton Road business estate;
- The creation of such a ward would allow the business area and city residential area to have representation on the Council to concentrate on their needs.

Comment

This submission only proposes to create a ward that represents the central business district of the City. The structure of any ward must be done to satisfy all the factors recognised by the Local Government Advisory Board.

Mr. K Eveson of Kingsley

Submissions: -

- Retain the current seven (7) ward structure.
- Prefers option one (1) contained within the discussion paper;
- Strongly rejects the proposal to decrease the number of Councillors – affects the availability and efficiency of each Councillor;
- If current seven (7) ward structure does not comply with all criteria, suggests that the wards boundaries be adjusted through streets of individual suburbs to meet the criteria on the ratio of Councillors to electors.

Comment

The current ward structure does not satisfy all the factors required by the Local Government Advisory Board.

It is acknowledged that there are disadvantages to reducing the number of councillors to represent the interests of the electors of the City of Joondalup.

The suggestion to alter the ward boundaries by allowing boundaries to run through suburbs may dilute the community of interest factor and is not a recommended practice.

Mr. R Elliott of Duncraig

Submission: -

- Suggests that the Mayor be elected by the Councillors similar to other levels of government electing the leader of the state or the nation;
- Suggests having all Councillors universally elected.

Comment

This submission only addressed the issue of how the Mayor is elected which is beyond the scope of the current review.

Mr. S Kobelke of Sorrento

Submission:

- Compares the ratio of Councillors to electors of the City of Joondalup to the City's of Nedlands and Perth.

Comment

It is acknowledged that the ratio of councillors to electors for the City of Joondalup is higher than the State and metropolitan average. It should be noted that the largest local government by number of electors being the City of Stirling has 14 councillors.

Mr. S Monahan of Kingsley

Submission: -

- Retain a seven (7) ward, two (2) Councillor per ward structure;
- Strongly opposes any of the other examples provided in the discussion paper.
- To maintain a seven (7) ward, two (2) Councillor per ward structure, the current ward structure should be altered to ensure compliance with the ratio of Councillors to electors of plus or minus 10%;
- Suggests that if any change is made – no alteration to the number of wards of number of Councillors should occur.

Comment

The current ward structure does not satisfy all the factors required by the Local Government Advisory Board.

It is acknowledged that there are disadvantages to reducing the number of councillors to represent the interests of the electors of the City of Joondalup.

The suggestion to alter the ward boundaries by allowing boundaries to run through suburbs may dilute the community of interest factor and is not a recommended practice.

Mr. R Fishwick of Duncraig

Submission: -

- Preferred recommendation to support the implementation of example two (2) as contained within the discussion paper – four (4) wards @ three (3) Councillors per ward = twelve (12) Councillors for the City of Joondalup;
- Alternative recommendation if the City of Joondalup is desirous of maintaining a seven (7) ward, two (2) Councillor per ward structure, agrees with example one (1) contained within the discussion paper with some modifications to the boundaries of wards six (6) and four (4).
- Suggests ward names should reflect a consistent theme. For the seven (7) ward structure based on example one (1) of the discussion paper: -
 - Ward 1 Oceanana;
 - Ward 2 Yellagonga;
 - Ward 3 Parklands;
 - Ward 4 Pinnaroo;
 - Ward 5 Harbour View;
 - Ward 6 Goollelal; and
 - Ward 7 Forrest.

For a four (4) ward structure based on example two (2) of the discussion paper the names could be based on the four compass points: -

- Ward 1 North;
- Ward 2 West;
- Ward 3 East; and
- Ward 4 South.

Comment

This submission supports example 4 as detailed in the discussion paper prepared by the City. It satisfies all the factors as required by the Local Government Advisory Board.

The suggestion to alter the ward boundaries by allowing boundaries to run through suburbs may dilute the community of interest factor and is not a recommended practice.

The theory of the suggested names has merit.

Mr. R Currie of Marmion

Submission: -

- Supports the need for a review of the ward boundaries and Councillor representation;
- Suggests no wards is too dramatic, primarily due to the costs involved for candidates to campaign;
- Preferred option is based on four (4) wards, three (3) Councillors per ward with a total of twelve (12) Councillors across the City of Joondalup.
- No suburbs would be split by ward boundaries;
- Where possible all boundaries would be by natural topography or major arterial roads;
- Each ward would share a common interest;
- Names of the wards would denote their placement in the local government;
- Wards to be given equal ratio for Councillors to electors;
- Wards are to comply with other factors, being: -
 - Community of interest;
 - Physical and topographic features;
 - Demographic trends;
 - Economic trends; and
 - Ratio of Councillors to electors.
- Three (3) major shopping centres in each ward;
- Preferred names for the four (4) wards are suggested as: -
 - City Ward;
 - Harbour Ward;
 - Central Ward; and
 - Southern Ward.

Comment

This proposal satisfies all the factors as required by the Local Government Advisory Board. The submission also acknowledges the need for a review of the ward names, boundaries and elected member representation.

The theory of the suggested ward names has merit.

Senator R Webber (office located in Woodvale)

Submission: -

- Supports no reduction in number of wards or Councillors – supports seven (7) wards with two (2) Councillors per ward;
- Raises concern regarding the accuracy of figures quoted within the discussion paper on the number of electors located within the City of Joondalup.
- Electors of the City of Joondalup should have the greatest possible representation allowable under the Act as the current ratio of Councillors to electors is greatly inconsistent with the State and Metropolitan average;
- Does not support the no ward example as it is not in the best interests of the electors of the City of Joondalup;
- Does not support suburbs being split by ward boundaries;
- Suggest the following names for possible seven (7) wards, being: -
 - North Coastal Ward;
 - Central Coastal;
 - South Coastal;
 - City Ward;
 - Pinnaroo Ward;
 - Hepburn Ward; and
 - South Ward.

Comment

This proposal does not satisfy all the factors as required by the Local Government Advisory Board and the current ward structure also does not satisfy all the factors required by the Local Government Advisory Board.

It is acknowledged that there are disadvantages in reducing the number of councillors, or a no ward structure, to represent the interests of the electors of the City of Joondalup.

Mr. M Caiacob of Mullaloo

Submission: -

- Preferred option is to maintain the current seven (7) ward structure;
- If current structure not maintained, preferred option is four (4) wards, eleven (11) Councillors.
- Does not believe that it is necessary to undertake a review of ward boundaries and elected member representation at this time;
- That the plus or minus 10% for ratio of Councillors to electors is not legislated and should only apply where changes are proposed to the current structure;
- The exceptional circumstances that apply to allow status quo to remain are as follows: -

- The number of electors in the district;
- The size of the local government of the district;
- The inflexibility of the Local Government Act 1995 with a maximum of Councillors set at 14;
- Equal average elector/Councillor across Western Australia can not be achieved;
- The Local Government Advisory Board timeline can not be met prior to the next ordinary election of May 2006;
- In light of the McIntyre Inquiry the electors have a requirement of stability not further change and upheaval.

Comment

The current ward structure does not satisfy all the factors required by the Local Government Advisory Board.

The plus or minus 10% guideline relating to ratio of councillors to electors has been issued by the Local Government Advisory Board as part of its determination to ensure that that particular factor as specified by the Local Government Act 1995 is satisfied.

The alternative proposal satisfies all the factors as required by the Local Government Advisory Board.

M Macdonald of Mullaloo

Submission: -

- Supports the current seven (7) ward structure;
- Supports total number of Councillors being 14 representing seven (7) wards.
- Believes the current ward structure should remain until the opportunity exists for an elected Council to consider the matter; and
- Believes that the parameters for the ratio of Councillors to electors as stated by the Local Government Advisory Board have no legal relevance.

Comment

The current ward structure does not satisfy all the factors required by the Local Government Advisory Board.

It is acknowledged that there are disadvantages in reducing the number of councillors to represent the interests of the electors of the City of Joondalup.

The Local Government Act stipulates the requirement that where a local government is divided into wards that it must from time to time undertake a review so that no more than eight (8) years elapse since the last review. The Council is fulfilling its legislative responsibilities.

The plus or minus 10% guideline relating to the ratio of councillors to electors has been issued by the Local Government Advisory Board as part of its determination to ensure that that particular factor as specified by the Local Government Act 1995 is satisfied.

South Ward Ratepayers & Electors Association

Submission: -

- Supports the current seven (7) ward structure;
- If the current ward structure is to be altered to meet the five (5) factors as set by the Local Government Act 1995, then minimum change is recommended while maintaining a seven (7) ward structure with fourteen (14) Councillors.
- Believes that the plus or minus 10% guideline in relation to the ratio of Councillors to electors only applies to proposals that are recommending a change to the current structure;
- The current ward structure was based on a plus or minus 20% ratio of Councillors to electors in 1999;
- Offers alternative if current structure is not retained: -
 - Maintain a seven (7) ward, two (2) Councillor per ward structure;
 - Suburbs in each ward should reflect the lifestyle choice and interests within each community;
 - Suburbs in each ward should share similar features;
 - Focusing on the similarity of each ward, this will allow the electors to have more commonality and direction in community engagement;
 - Retaining a seven (7) ward structure allows for representation to be more manageable and cost effective;
 - Does not support a no ward system based on costs associated for individual candidates to be able to campaign the entire district;

Comment

The current ward structure does not satisfy all the factors required by the Local Government Advisory Board.

The plus or minus 10% guideline relating to the ratio of councillors to electors has been issued by the Local Government Advisory Board as part of its determination to ensure that that particular factor as specified by the Local Government Act 1995 is satisfied.

The alternative proposal submitted proposes a seven (7) ward structure with two (2) councillors per ward. The option proposes to divide two (2) suburbs, that of Padbury and Kingsley to assist in achieving the ratio of councillors to electors factor. The concept of splitting suburbs with ward boundaries may dilute the community of interest factor.

The alternative proposal does not satisfy the councillor to elector ratio in two (2) wards, which is regarded by the Local Government Advisory Board as being a significant consideration.

Mr S Magyar of Heathridge

Submission: -

- Supports the submission of the South Ward Ratepayers & Electors Association.

Comment

The current ward structure does not satisfy all the factors required by the Local Government Advisory Board.

The plus or minus 10% guideline relating to the ratio of councillors to electors has been issued by the Local Government Advisory Board as part of its determination to ensure that that particular factor as specified by the Local Government Act 1995 is satisfied.

The alternative proposal submitted proposes a seven (7) ward structure with two (2) councillors per ward. The option proposes to divide two (2) suburbs, that of Padbury and Kingsley to assist in achieving the ratio of councillors to electors factor. The concept of splitting suburbs with ward boundaries may dilute the community of interest factor.

The alternative proposal does not satisfy the ratio of councillor to elector ratio in two (2) wards, which is regarded by the Local Government Advisory Board as being a significant consideration.

Mr V K Zakrevsky of Mullaloo

Submission: -

- Supports the retention of the current seven (7) ward structure with fourteen (14) Councillors, two (2) per ward;
- Believes that the parameters for the Councillors to electors as stated by the Local Government Advisory Board has no legal relevance;
- If current ward structure is not retained, supports the alternative submitted by the South Ward Ratepayers & Electors association.

Comment

The current ward structure does not satisfy all the factors required by the Local Government Advisory Board.

The plus or minus 10% guideline relating to the ratio of councillors to electors has been issued by the Local Government Advisory Board as part of its determination to ensure that that particular factor as specified by the Local Government Act 1995 is satisfied.

The alternative proposal submitted proposes a seven (7) ward structure with two (2) councillors per ward. The option proposes to divide two (2) suburbs, that of Padbury and Kingsley to assist in achieving the ratio of councillors to electors factor. The concept of splitting suburbs with ward boundaries may dilute the community of interest factor.

The alternative proposal does not satisfy the ratio of councillors to electors ratio in two (2) wards, which is regarded by the Local Government Advisory Board as being a significant consideration.

Mr M Sideris of Mullaloo

Submission: -

- Strongly supports retention of current seven (7) ward structure;
- Believes that the parameters for the ratio of Councillors to electors as stated by the Local Government Advisory Board has no legal relevance;
- Believes the current ward structure should remain until the opportunity exists for an elected Council to consider the matter;
- Raises concerns about the information of population projections contained within the discussion paper.

Comment

The current ward structure does not satisfy all the factors required by the Local Government Advisory Board.

It is acknowledged that there are disadvantages in reducing the number of councillors to represent the interests of the electors of the City of Joondalup.

The Local Government Act stipulates the requirement that where a local government is divided into wards that it must from time to time undertake a review so that no more than eight (8) years elapse since the last review. The Council is fulfilling its legislative responsibilities.

The plus or minus 10% guideline relating to the ratio of councillors to electors has been issued by the Local Government Advisory Board as part of its determination to ensure that that particular factor as specified by the Local Government Act 1995 is satisfied.

The number of electors within the City of Joondalup as detailed in the discussion paper was provided directly from the Western Australian Electoral Commission (WAEC). The WAEC are unable to project electors figures for the City of Joondalup.

The City has also sought clarification from the Australian Bureau of Statistics to provide more current projected population figures per suburb for the City of Joondalup.

5.0 Assessment of the Options

Option 1 – Maintain current ward boundaries

Community of interest

Ward boundaries do generally reflect the community of interest.

Physical & topographical features

The ward boundaries meet the physical and topographical features of the City with the boundaries being delineated by major arterial roads and designated boundaries of the City of Joondalup.

No suburbs are divided by ward boundaries.

Demographic trends

The population of the City of Joondalup is nearing full potential and the demographic of the City is generally evenly spread across the district.

Economic factors

Ward boundaries reflect the economic activities of the City of Joondalup.

Ratio of councillors to electors

14 Councillors for 7 Wards @ 2 Councillors per Ward
Councillor/Elector Ratio for the City
14 Councillors ÷ 102,515 electors = 1: 7322

Ward	Lakeside	Marina	North Coastal	Pinnaroo	South	South Coastal	Whitfords
No of Suburbs	3	3	4	3	3	3	3
No of Electors	14,647	12,226	10,073	12,564	19,943	18,471	14,591
No of Councillors	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Councillor/Elector (%)	1: 7323 (-0.01%)	1: 6113 (16.51%)	1: 5036 (31.22%)	1: 6282 (14.20%)	1: 9971 (-36.18%)	1: 9235 (-26.13%)	1: 7295 (0.37%)

It can be clearly seen that there is a significant imbalance in representation across the City with the South and South Coastal wards being under represented and the North Coastal, Marina and Pinnaroo wards being over represented. Only the Whitfords and Lakeside wards are regarded as a balanced representation within the percentage ratio deviation parameters as issued by the Local Government Advisory Board.

Option 2 – 7 wards with 2 Councillors per ward

Community of interest

Ward boundaries do generally reflect the community of interest.

Physical & topographical features

The ward boundaries meet the physical and topographical features of the City with the boundaries being delineated by major arterial roads and designated boundaries of the City of Joondalup.

No suburbs are divided by ward boundaries.

Demographic trends

The population of the City of Joondalup is nearing full potential and the demographic of the City is generally evenly spread across the district.

Economic factors

Ward boundaries reflect the economic activities of the City of Joondalup.

Ratio of councillors to electors

14 Councillors for 7 Wards @ 2 Councillors per Ward
Councillor/Elector Ratio for the City
14 Councillors ÷ 102,515 electors = 1: 7322

Ward	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
No of Suburbs	5	3	4	3	3	2	2
No of Electors	15,372	14,647	13,715	13,450	14,085	17,027	14,219
No of Councillors	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Councillor/ Elector (%)	1: 7686 (-4.98%)	1: 7323 (-0.01%)	1: 6858 (6.34%)	1: 6725 (8.15%)	1: 7042 (3.83%)	1:8513 (-16.27%)	1: 7109 (2.91%)

This option shows a balanced representation in all wards besides Ward 6, which is under represented by 16.27%, thereby exceeding the parameters as issued by the Local Government Advisory Board.

This is primarily due to the fact that the suburb of Kingsley is contained within this ward, which has an elector population of approximately 9500, being the second largest elector population for any suburb within the City of Joondalup.

Option 3 – 4 wards with 3 Councillors per ward

Community of interest

Ward boundaries do generally reflect the community of interest.

Physical & topographical features

The ward boundaries meet the physical and topographical features of the City with the boundaries being delineated by major arterial roads and designated boundaries of the City of Joondalup.

No suburbs are divided by ward boundaries.

Demographic trends

The population of the City of Joondalup is nearing full potential and the demographic of the City is generally evenly spread across the district.

Economic factors

Ward boundaries reflect the economic activities of the City of Joondalup.

Ratio of councillors to electors

12 Councillors for 4 Wards @ 3 Councillors per Ward
Councillor/Elector Ratio for the City
 $12 \text{ Councillors} \div 102,515 \text{ electors} = 1: 8543$

Ward	1	2	3	4
No of Suburbs	8	6	4	4
No of Electors	25,718	27,355	26,233	23,209
No of Councillors	3	3	3	3
Councillor/Elector (%)	1: 8573 (-0.35%)	1: 9118 (-6.73%)	1: 8744 (-2.35%)	1: 7736 (9.45%)

This option indicates a reduction in Councillors from the current 14 to 12 representing 4 wards. The option shows a balanced representation within the parameters issued by the Local Government Advisory Boards across the City of Joondalup.

Option 4 – 4 wards with 3 Councillors per ward

Community of interest

Ward boundaries do generally reflect the community of interest.

Physical & topographical features

The ward boundaries meet the physical and topographical features of the City with the boundaries being delineated by major arterial roads and designated boundaries of the City of Joondalup.

No suburbs are divided by ward boundaries.

Demographic trends

The population of the City of Joondalup is nearing full potential and the demographic of the City is generally evenly spread across the district.

It should be noted that ward 1 contains the suburbs of Iluka and Burns Beach, which have been identified for development in the next 5 years.

Economic factors

Ward boundaries reflect the economic activities of the City of Joondalup.

Ratio of councillors to electors

12 Councillors for 4 Wards @ 3 Councillors per Ward
Councillor/Elector Ratio for the City
 $12 \text{ Councillors} \div 102,515 \text{ electors} = 1: 8543$

Ward	1	2	3	4
No of Suburbs	7	6	4	5
No of Electors	20,419	27,162	26,233	28,701
No of Councillors	3	3	3	3
Councillor/Elector (%)	1: 6806 (20.33%)	1: 9054 (-5.98%)	1: 8744 (-2.35%)	1: 9567 (-11.98%)

This option shows an imbalance in representation for wards 1 and 4. Ward 4 is under represented by 11.98%, with ward 1 being over represented by 20.33%. Both wards 1 and 4 exceed the parameters as issued by the Local Government Advisory Board.

Option 5

5(a) – 3 wards with 4 Councillors per ward

5(b) – 3 wards with 3 Councillors per ward

Community of interest

Ward boundaries do generally reflect the community of interest.

Physical & topographical features

The ward boundaries meet the physical and topographical features of the City with the boundaries being delineated by major arterial roads and designated boundaries of the City of Joondalup.

No suburbs are divided by ward boundaries.

Demographic trends

The population of the City of Joondalup is nearing full potential and the demographic of the City is generally evenly spread across the district.

It should be noted that ward 1 in both these examples contains the suburbs of Iluka and Burns Beach which have been identified for development in the near future.

Economic factors

Ward boundaries reflect the economic activities of the City of Joondalup.

Ratio of councillors to electors

Option 5(a) - 12 Councillors for 3 Wards @ 4 Councillors per Ward
Councillor/Elector Ratio for the City
 $12 \text{ Councillors} \div 102,515 \text{ electors} = 1: 8543$

Ward	1	2	3
No of Suburbs*	9	7	6
No of Electors	30,251	36,646	35,618
No of Councillors	4	4	4
Councillor/Elector (%)	1: 7562 (11.48%)	1: 9161 (-7.23%)	1: 8904 (-4.22%)

Option 5(b) - 9 Councillors for 3 Wards @ 3 Councillors per Ward
 Councillor/Elector Ratio for the City
 9 Councillors ÷ 102,515 electors = 1: 11390

Ward	1	2	3
No of Suburbs	9	7	6
No of Electors	30,251	36,646	35,618
No of Councillors	3	3	3
Councillor/Elector (%)	1: 10,084 (11.47%)	1: 12,215 (-7.24%)	1: 11,873 (-4.23%)

These options detail the same levels of representation across the 3 wards with ward 1 in both options being over represented by 11.48% (5a) and 11.47% (5b), which exceeds the parameters issued by the Local Government Advisory Board.

While these options do not currently meet all the determining factors, with the envisaged growth in the northern coastal areas of the City of Joondalup, these options may be better suited for a future ward structure review.

Option 6 – No wards

Community of interest

Not applicable.

Physical & topographical features

Not applicable.

Demographic trends

The population of the City of Joondalup is nearing full potential and the demographic of the City is generally evenly spread across the district.

The growth area of the City is located towards the northern boundary in the suburbs of Iluka and Burns Beach, which have been identified for development in the next 5 years.

Economic factors

Not applicable

Ratio of councillors to electors

Based on the minimums and maximum number of councillors allowable under the Local Government Act 1995, the following Councillor/Elector ratios would apply, based on 102,515 electors:

5 Councillors	=	1: 20,503
6 Councillors	=	1: 17,086
7 Councillors	=	1: 14,645
8 Councillors	=	1: 12,814
9 Councillors	=	1: 11,390
10 Councillors	=	1: 10,251
11 Councillors	=	1: 9,320
12 Councillors	=	1: 8,543
13 Councillors	=	1: 7,886
14 Councillors	=	1: 7,322

This option results in a balanced representation across the City. It should be noted that the City of Perth is the only metropolitan local government that does not have a ward structure.

Option 7 – 7 wards with 2 Councillors per ward (as submitted by the South Ward Ratepayers & Electors Association)

Community of interest

Ward boundaries do generally reflect the community of interest.

Physical & topographical features

The ward boundaries generally meet the physical and topographical features of the City with the boundaries being delineated by major arterial roads and designated boundaries of the City of Joondalup.

The suburbs of Padbury (east/west along Giles Avenue) and Kingsley (north/south along Barridale Drive) are divided by ward boundaries, which may dilute the community of interest factor.

Demographic trends

The population of the City of Joondalup is nearing full potential and the demographic of the City is generally evenly spread across the district.

It should be noted that ward 1 contains the suburbs of Iluka and Burns Beach, which have been identified for development in the next 5 years.

Economic factors

Ward boundaries reflect the economic activities of the City of Joondalup.

Ratio of councillors to electors

14 Councillors for 7 Wards @ 2 Councillors per Ward
 Councillor/Elector Ratio for the City
 14 Councillors ÷ 102,515 electors = 1: 7322

Ward	1 – Nth Coastal	2 – City	3 – Central **	4 – South Coastal	5 – Lakeside **	6 – South **	7 – Marmion **
No of Suburbs	4	4	4	3	3	3	3
No of Electors	11,627	14,934	13,370	16,035	14,657	15,187	16,706
No of Councillors	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Councillor/Elector (%)	1: 5,814 (20.56%)	1: 7,467 (-1.98%)	1:6,685 (8.70%)	1:8,017 (-9.49%)	1:7,329 (-0.09%)	1:7,594 (-3.71%)	1:8,353 (-14.08%)

This option shows a balanced representation across 5 of the 7 wards, with the exception of ward 7 (Marmion) being under represented by 14.08% and ward 1 (North Coastal Ward) being over represented by 20.56%. Both wards 1 and 7 exceed the parameters issued by the Local Government Advisory Board.

This is due to the fact that the North Coastal ward contains the suburbs of Burns Beach and Iluka, which have been identified for development and the Marmion ward contains the suburb of Duncraig, which has in excess of 11,000 electors, the largest suburb in the City of Joondalup.

*** The figures used in calculating the number of electors have been based on the information supplied by the South Ward Residents & Electors Association.*

In this option, the suburbs of Padbury and Kingsley have been split. The suburb of Padbury has been split along Giles Avenue (east/west), with 2169 electors to the north (assigned to the Central Ward) and 3727 to the south (assigned to the Marmion ward). The suburb of Kingsley has been split along Barridale Drive (north/south), with 4957 electors to the east (assigned to the South ward and 4756 electors to the West (assigned to the Lakeside ward).

Option 8 – 8 wards with various Councillors per ward as submitted by D Scannell

Community of interest

Ward boundaries do generally reflect the community of interest.

Physical & topographical features

The ward boundaries meet the physical and topographical features of the City with the boundaries being delineated by major arterial roads and designated boundaries of the City of Joondalup.

No suburbs are divided by ward boundaries.

Demographic trends

The population of the City of Joondalup is nearing full potential and the demographic of the City is generally evenly spread across the district.

It should be noted that ward 1 contains the suburbs of Iluka and Burns Beach, which have been identified for development in the next 5 years.

Economic factors

Ward boundaries reflect the economic activities of the City of Joondalup.

Ratio of councillors to electors

14 Councillors for 8 Wards @ various Councillors per Ward
Councillor/Elector Ratio for the City
 $14 \text{ Councillors} \div 102,515 \text{ electors} = 1:7322$

Ward	1 – Nth Coastal	2 – Whitfords	3 – South Coastal	4 – North	5 – Pinnaroo	6 – South	7 – Lakeside North	8 – Lakeside South
No of Suburbs	3	3	2	4	3	3	2	2
No of Electors	7,578	14,591	7,168	14,721	12,564	21,533	7,952	16,408
No of Councillors	1	2	1	2	2	3	1	2
Councillor/Elector (%)	1:7,578 (-3.50%)	1:7,296 (0.36%)	1:7,168 (2.10%)	1:7,361 (-0.53%)	1:6,282 (14.20%)	1:7,178 (1.97%)	1:7,952 (-8.60%)	1:8,204 (-12.05%)

This option provides for a balance across 6 of the 8 wards with ward 5 (Pinnaroo) being over represented by 14.20% and ward 8 (lakeside South) being under represented by 12.05%. Both wards exceed the parameters as issued by the Local Government Advisory Board.

Option 9 – 7 wards with 2 Councillors per ward as submitted by Senator R Webber

Community of interest

Ward boundaries do generally reflect the community of interest.

Physical & topographical features

The ward boundaries meet the physical and topographical features of the City with the boundaries being delineated by major arterial roads and designated boundaries of the City of Joondalup.

No suburbs are divided by ward boundaries.

Demographic trends

The population of the City of Joondalup is nearing full potential and the demographic of the City is generally evenly spread across the district.

It should be noted that ward 1 (North Coastal) contains the suburbs of Iluka and Burns Beach, which have been identified for development in the next 5 years.

Economic factors

Ward boundaries reflect the economic activities of the City of Joondalup.

Ratio of councillors to electors

14 Councillors for 7 Wards @ 2 Councillors per Ward
Councillor/Elector Ratio for the City
 $14 \text{ Councillors} \div 102,515 \text{ electors} = 1: 7322$

Ward	1 – Nth Coastal	2 – Central Coastal	3 – South Coastal	4 – City	5 – Pinnaroo	6 – Hepburn	7 – South
No of Suburbs	4	3	3	4	3	2	3
No of Electors	10,073	12,973	14,085	13,979	13,363	17,199	19,943
No of Councillors	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Councillor/ Elector (%)	1:5,037 (31.21%)	1:6,487 (11.40%)	1:7,043 (3.81%)	1:6990 (4.53%)	1:6,682 (8.74%)	1:8,600 (-17.45%)	1:9,972 (-36.19%)

The ratio of Councillors to electors in the North Coastal, Central, Hepburn and South wards, detailed in this option indicates a significant imbalance in the level of representation. More than 50% of the wards exceed the parameters as set by the Local Government Advisory Board.

Option 10 – 4 wards with 11 Councillors with various representation per ward as submitted by M Caiacob (submitted as his 2nd preference)

Community of interest

Ward boundaries do generally reflect the community of interest.

Physical & topographical features

The ward boundaries meet the physical and topographical features of the City with the boundaries being delineated by major arterial roads and designated boundaries of the City of Joondalup.

No suburbs are divided by ward boundaries.

Demographic trends

The population of the City of Joondalup is nearing full potential and the demographic of the City is generally evenly spread across the district.

It should be noted that ward 1 (North Ward) contains the suburbs of Iluka and Burns Beach, which have been identified for development in the next 5 years.

Economic factors

Ward boundaries reflect the economic activities of the City of Joondalup.

Ratio of councillors to electors

11 Councillors for 4 Wards @ various Councillors per Ward
Councillor/Elector Ratio for the City
 $11 \text{ Councillors} \div 102,515 \text{ electors} = 1: 9,320$

Ward	1 – North	2 – Lakes	3 – Pinnaroo	4 – Coastal
No of Suburbs	6	5	5	6
No of Electors	17,213	29,844	28,400	27,058
No of Councillors	2	3	3	3
Councillor/Elector (%)	1:8,607 (7.65%)	1:9,948 (-6.74%)	1:9,467 (1.57%)	1:9019 (3.23%)

This option presents a balanced level representation across the district and reduces the number of Councillors from 14 to 11. The suburbs of Iluka and Burns Beach are identified in ward 1 (North) and which have identified for development in next 5 years. Ward 1 (North) is shown as having 2 Councillors, but with the anticipated growth in the ward, an additional Councillor could be added at a later date.

Option 11 – 4 wards with 3 Councillors per ward as submitted by R Currie

Community of interest

Ward boundaries do generally reflect the community of interest.

Physical & topographical features

The ward boundaries meet the physical and topographical features of the City with the boundaries being delineated by major arterial roads and designated boundaries of the City of Joondalup.

No suburbs are divided by ward boundaries.

Demographic trends

The population of the City of Joondalup is nearing full potential and the demographic of the City is generally evenly spread across the district.

It should be noted that ward 1 (City Ward) contains the suburb of Burns Beach and ward 2 (Harbour Ward) contains the suburb of Iluka, which have been identified for development in the next 5 years.

Economic factors

Ward boundaries reflect the economic activities of the City of Joondalup.

Ratio of councillors to electors

12 Councillors for 4 Wards @ 3 Councillors per Ward
Councillor/Elector Ratio for the City
 $12 \text{ Councillors} \div 102,515 \text{ electors} = 1: 8,543$

Ward	1 – City	2- Harbour	3- Central	4 – Southern
No of Suburbs	8	6	4	4
No of Electors	25,560	27,513	26,233	23,209
No of Councillors	3	3	3	3
Councillor/Elector (%)	1:8,520 (0.27%)	1:9,171 (-7.35%)	1:8,744 (-2.35%)	1:7,736 (9.45%)

This option reduces the number of Councillors from currently 14 to 12 and provides a balanced level of representation across the City of Joondalup.

Option 12 – 6 wards with 2 Councillors per ward

Community of interest

Ward boundaries do generally reflect the community of interest.

Physical & topographical features

The ward boundaries meet the physical and topographical features of the City with the boundaries being delineated by major arterial roads and designated boundaries of the City of Joondalup.

No suburbs are divided by ward boundaries.

Demographic trends

The population of the City of Joondalup is nearing full potential and the demographic of the City is generally evenly spread across the district.

It should be noted that ward 1 contains the suburb of Burns Beach and Iluka, which have been identified for development in the next 5 years.

Economic factors

Ward boundaries reflect the economic activities of the City of Joondalup.

Ratio of councillors to electors

12 Councillors for 6 Wards @ 2 Councillors per Ward
Councillor/Elector Ratio for the City
 $12 \text{ Councillors} \div 102,515 \text{ electors} = 1: 8,543$

Ward	1	2	3	4	5	6
No of Suburbs	6	4	4	3	3	2
No of Electors	17,213	17,506	16,569	18,305	15,895	17,027
No of Councillors	2	2	2	2	2	2
Councillor/ Elector (%)	1:8,606 (-0.74%)	1:8,753 (-2.46%)	1:8,284 (3.03%)	1:9153 (-7.14%)	1:7948 (6.96%)	1:8513 (0.35%)

This option reduces the number of councillors from fourteen (14) to twelve (12) and provides a balanced representation across all six (6) wards.

Option 13 – 3 wards with 4 Councillors per ward

Community of interest

Ward boundaries do generally reflect the community of interest.

Physical & topographical features

The ward boundaries meet the physical and topographical features of the City with the boundaries being delineated by major arterial roads and designated boundaries of the City of Joondalup.

No suburbs are divided by ward boundaries.

Demographic trends

The population of the City of Joondalup is nearing full potential and the demographic of the City is generally evenly spread across the district.

It should be noted that ward 1 contains the suburb of Burns Beach and Iluka, which have been identified for development in the next 5 years.

Economic factors

Ward boundaries reflect the economic activities of the City of Joondalup.

Ratio of councillors to electors

12 Councillors for 3 Wards @ 4 Councillors per Ward
Councillor/Elector Ratio for the City
 $12 \text{ Councillors} \div 102,515 \text{ electors} = 1: 8,543$

Ward	1	2	3
No of Suburbs*	10	6	6
No of Electors	32,990	35,618	33,907
No of Councillors	4	4	4
Councillor/Elector (%)	1: 8,248 (3.45%)	1: 8904 (-4.23%)	1: 8,477 (0.77%)

This option reduces the number of councillors from fourteen (14) to twelve (12) and provides a balanced representation across all three (3) wards.

Which option is best suited to the City of Joondalup?

The purpose of the review was to evaluate the current arrangements and consider other options to find the system of representation that best reflects the characteristics of the district and its people.

In an effort to determine which option proposed best suits the City of Joondalup, the following table has been prepared to compare each option against the five (5) factors as required by the Local Government Act 1995:

- Community of interest;
- Physical & topographical features;
- Demographic trends;
- Economic factors; and
- Ratio of Councillors to electors.

Option	Community of Interest	Physical & topographical features	Demographic features	Economic factors	Ratio of Councillors to electors
1. Current situation – 7 wards – 2 councillors per ward	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
2. 7 wards – 2 councillors per ward	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
3. 4 wards – 3 councillors per ward	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
4. 4 wards – 3 councillors per ward	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
5. (a) 3 wards – 4 councillors per ward (b) 3 wards – 3 councillors per ward	Yes Yes	Yes Yes	Yes Yes	Yes Yes	No No
6. No wards	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Yes
7. 7 wards – 2 councillors per ward	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
8. 8 wards – various councillors per ward	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
9. 7 wards – 2 councillors per ward	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
10. 4 wards – various councillors per ward	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
11. 4 wards – 3 councillors per ward	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
12. 6 wards – 2 councillors per ward	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
13. 3 wards – 4 councillors per ward	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

Of the options presented as a result of the public submission period, the following meet the determined factors as specified by the Local Government Act, 1995: -

- Option 3;
- Option 10;
- Option 11;
- Option 12; and
- Option 13.

While options 3, 10 and 11 meet the required factors as determined by the Local Government Act 1995 and the Local Government Advisory Board, an issue arising that as the number of councillors per ward is an odd number that has ramifications for determining the terms of office for incoming councillors which may prove challenging. In addition to this, every second ordinary election will result in two-thirds of the Council facing the polls.

Options 12 and 13 meet all the determining criteria and propose to reduce the number of councillors to represent the electors of the City of Joondalup from the current fourteen (14) to twelve (12). The advantages of these options include the following: -

- The increase in the ratio of councillors to electors is not significant. Currently the average ratio of councillors to electors for the City is 1:7322. A reduction in the number of councillors to twelve (12) will result in the average across the City increasing to 1:8543. Currently the South Coastal ward (1:9235), and South ward (1:9971), exceed the proposed average across the City based on the ratio of councillors to electors presented in options 12 and 13.
- Consultation with the community can be achieved through a variety of means in addition to individuals and groups contacting their local elected member.
- A reduction in the number of elected members may result in an increased commitment from those elected, reflected in greater interest and participation in Council's affairs.
- Fewer elected members are more readily identifiable to the community.
- Fewer positions on Council may lead to greater interest in elections with contested elections and those elected obtaining a greater level of support from the community.
- There is a Statewide trend for reductions in the number of elected members and many local governments have found that having fewer elected members works well.
- There is also more scope for team spirit and cooperation amongst a smaller number of people.
- The cost of maintaining elected members is likely to be reduced.

RECOMMENDATIONS

That the Council in accordance with schedule 2.2 (9) of the Local Government Act, 1995, recommends to the Local Government Advisory Board that:

- 1 An order be made under section 2.2(1) of the Local Government Act, 1995, to abolish the existing ward boundaries for the City of Joondalup and divide the district into three (3) new wards with boundaries as detailed in the map – option 13 attached;**
- 2 An order be made under section 2.3 of the Local Government Act, 1995, to name the three wards as detailed in option 13, as follows: -**
 - Ward 1 – North Ward;**
 - Ward 2 – South Ward; and**
 - Ward 3 – Central Ward.**
- 3 An order be made under section 2.18 of the Local Government Act 1995 to designate the following number of offices of councillor for each ward as detailed on option 13 as attached: -**
 - Ward 1 – North Ward - four (4) councillors;**
 - Ward 2 – South Ward - four (4) councillors; and**
 - Ward 3 – Central Ward – four (4) councillors.**
- 4 The changes to the ward names, boundaries and councillor representation for the district of the City of Joondalup as detailed in (1), (2) and (3) above are in place for the election scheduled to be held 6 May 2006.**