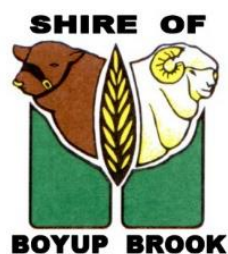




Review of Ward Boundaries and Representation Discussion Paper

December 2020

All submissions must be received by 4pm Thursday, January 28 2021





Background

The review will be as per Schedule 2.2. of the *Local Government Act 1995*, which requires local governments with Wards to carry out a review of the Ward Boundaries and the number of Elected Members of each Ward from time to time so that no more than eight years elapse between successive reviews.

The last review of the Ward boundaries and Elected Member representation was undertaken in 2017.

There are two basic options available to the community when considering the structure of the Council: either no Wards or more than one Ward. There are both advantages and disadvantages in applying either of the two options and these are addressed in the notes.

According to the Local Government Advisory Board:

Ward System

Many local governments have a Ward system and find that it works well for them.

The **advantages** of a Ward system may include:

- Different sectors of the community can be represented ensuring a good spread of representation and interest amongst Elected Members;
- There is more opportunity for Elected Members to have a greater knowledge and interest in the issue of the Ward; and
- It may be easier for a candidate to be elected if they only need to canvass one Ward.

The **disadvantages** of a Ward system may include:

- Elected Members can become too focused on their Wards and less focused on the affairs of other Wards and the whole local government;
- An unhealthy competition for resources can develop when electors in each Ward come to expect the service and facilities provided in other Wards, whether they are appropriate or not;
- The community and Elected Members can tend to regard the local government in terms of Wards rather than as a whole community;
- Ward boundaries may appear to be placed arbitrarily and may not reflect the social interaction and communities of interest of the community; and
- Balanced representation across the local government may be difficult to achieve, particularly if a local government has highly populated urban areas and sparsely populated rural areas.

No Ward System

The **advantages** of a No Ward system may include:

- Elected Members are elected by the whole community not just a section of it. Knowledge and interest in all areas of the Council's affairs would result in broadening the views beyond the immediate concerns of those in a Ward;



- The smaller town sites and rural areas have the whole Council working for them;
- Members of the community who want to approach an Elected Member can speak to any Elected Member;
- Social networks and community of interest are often spread across a local government and Elected Members can have an overview of these;
- Elected Members can use their specialty skills and knowledge for the benefits of the whole local government;
- There is balanced representation with each Elected Member representing the whole community; and
- The election process is much simpler for the community to understand and for the Council to administer.

The **disadvantages** of a No Ward System may include:

- Electors may feel that they are not adequately represented if they do not have an affinity with any of the Elected Members;
- Elected Members living in a certain area may have a greater affinity and understanding of the issues specific to that area;
- There is potential for an interest group to dominate the Council;
- Elected members may feel overwhelmed by having to represent all electors and may not have the time or opportunity to understand and represent all the issues; and
- It may be more difficult and costly for candidates to be elected if they need to canvass the whole local government area.

Number of Elected Members

The **advantages** of a reduction in the number of Elected Members may include the following:

- The decision making process may be more effective and efficient if the number of Elected Members is reduced. It is more timely to ascertain the views of a fewer number of people and decision making may be easier;
- 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;
- The increase in the ratio of Elected Members to electors is unlikely to be significant;
- 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 reflecting in greater interest and participation in Council's affairs;
- Fewer Elected Members are more readily identifiable in the community;
- Few positions on Council may lead to a greater interest in elections with contested elections and those elected obtaining a greater level of support from the community; and



- There is a state-wide trend for reduction in the number of Elected Members and many local governments have found that fewer Elected Members works well.

The **disadvantages** of a reduction in the number of Elected Members may include the following:

- A smaller number of Elected Members may result in an increased workload and may lessen effectiveness. A demanding role may discourage others from nominating for Council;
- There is the potential for dominance in the Council by a particular interest group;
- A reduction in the number of Elected Members may limit diversity around the Council table;
- Opportunities for community participation in Council's affairs may be reduced if there are fewer Elected Members for the community to contact; and
- An increase in the ratio of Elected Member to electors may place too many demands on Elected Members.

This discussion paper has been developed to assist the community in considering options and ideas as well as clarifying factors that will form part of the review. The options presented are a few of the possible options and scenarios that are open to the Shire to consider.

This discussion paper will outline five options, and provide an overview of each scenario assessed against the following criteria:

- Community of interests
- Physical and topographical features
- Demographic
- Economic factors
- Ratio of Elected members to electors in the various Wards.

The Shire will determine a preferred option relating to Ward boundaries and Elected Member representation following consideration of all submissions.

Public Submissions

All residents and / or business operators within the Shire of Boyup Brook are encouraged to review this discussion paper and provide your feedback on the options presented.

Members of the community are invited to make a submission about any aspect of Ward boundaries and representation. This can be made to the Executive Assistant by:

In Person: Attend the Administration Office

Email: EA@boyupbrook.wa.gov.au

Mail: Shire of Boyup Brook
PO Box 2
Boyup Brook WA 6244

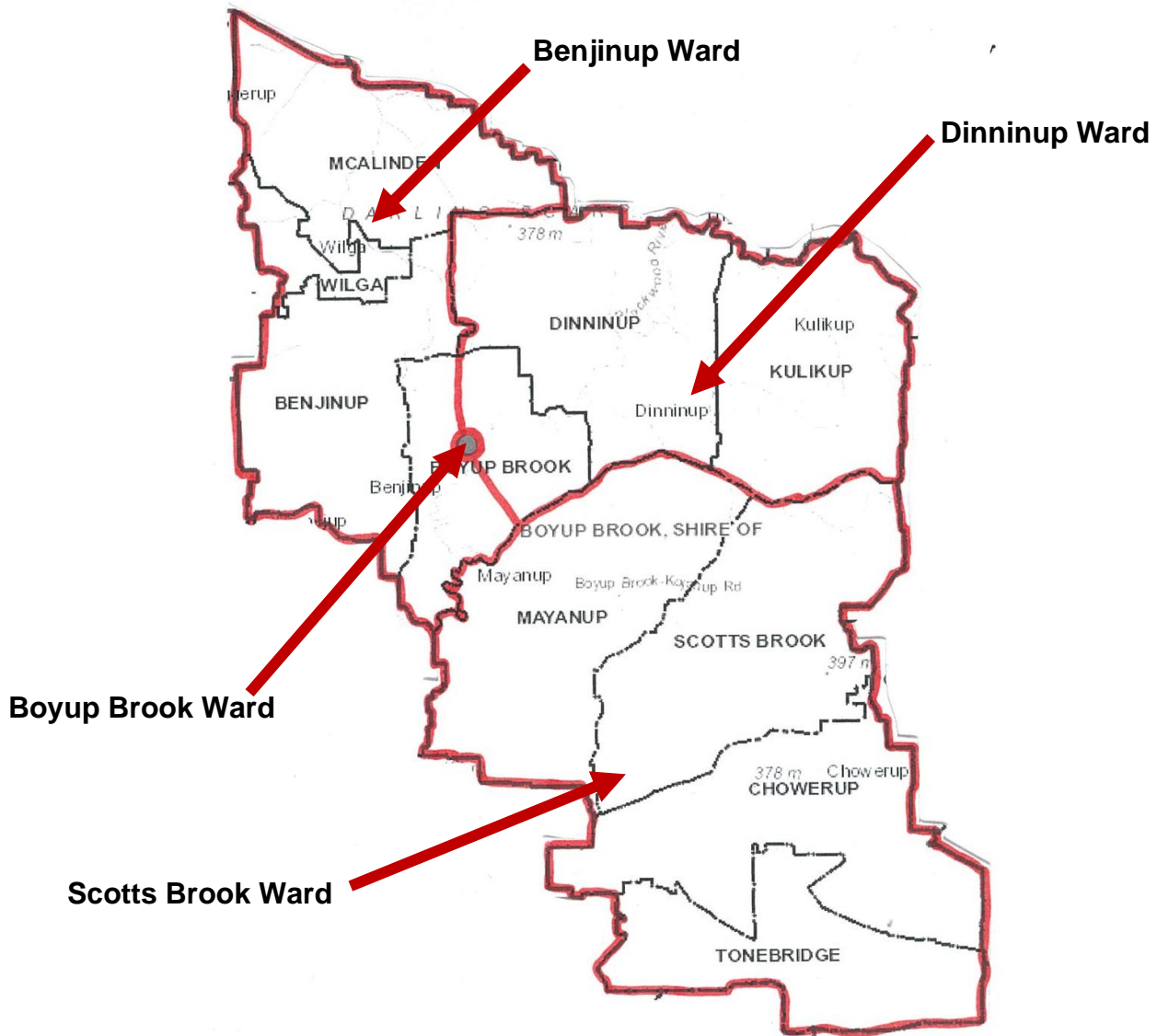
All submissions are to be received by **4pm Thursday January 28, 2021.**



Current Situation

The Shire of Boyup Brook comprises of Nine Elected Members, and is divided into four Wards; Boyup Brook, Benjinup, Dinninup, and Scotts Brook Ward.

The Boyup Brook Ward has three elected members and the other wards each have two elected members.



Wards	Number of Electors	Number of Elected Members	Elected Member / Elected Ratio	Ratio Deviation %
Boyup Brook	504	3	168	-25.48%
Benjinup	248	2	124	7.39%
Dinninup	236	2	118	11.87%
Scotts Brook	217	2	108	18.96%
Shire	1205	9	134	

Table 1: Shire of Boyup Brook elector to Elected Member ratios – situation as at 30 September 2020.



The % ratio deviation gives a clear indication of the % difference between the average Elected Member / elector ratio for the whole local government and for each Ward.

It is evident that there are significant imbalances in representation across the Shire with the Scotts Brook and Dinninup Wards overrepresented and the Boyup Brook Ward underrepresented. A balanced representation would be reflected in the % ratio deviation being within plus or minus 10%.

At present, the Shire of Boyup Brook comprises of 1205 electors with nine Elected Members. The ratio of Elected Member to electors is 1:134. The number of electors per locality are as follows:

Benjinup	90
Boyup Brook	629
Chowerup	22
Dinninup	94
Kulikup	85
Mayanup	131
McAlinden	46
Scotts Brook	52
Tone Bridge	11
Wilga	45
Total	1,205

Cost Per Elected Member

Under the *Local Government Act 1995*, Elected Members are entitled to fees, reimbursement of expenses and allowances. The total cost to the Shire of Boyup Brook of these fees and allowances would vary depending on the number of Elected Members. Costs regarding support services and overheads would not change greatly if there was to be a change in the number of Elected Members or Wards. The fees and allowances paid to an Elected Member is outlined below:

Elected Member Allowance

- Elected Member Annual Meeting Fees \$7,615
- Information Technology \$1,280

Elected Members are also reimbursed for Elected Member related expenses for travel and childcare costs if claimed.



Elected Member Representation at Other Band 4 Local Governments

Below is a comparison of the Elected Member representation level at other Band 4 local governments, the number of Wards and corresponding ratio of Elected Member to electors:

Local Government	Number of Electors	Number of Elected Members	Number of Electors to Elected Member	Number of Wards
Shire of Beverly	1330	9	148	0
Shire of Boddington	1146	6	191	0
Shire of Brookton	671	7	96	0
Shire of Broomehill - Tambellup	698	7	100	0
Shire of Bruce Rock	650	9	72	0
Shire of Carnamah	382	7	55	0
Shire of Chapman Valley	979	8	122	0
Shire of Coorow	743	8	93	0
Shire of Corrigin	815	7	116	0
Shire of Cranbrook	730	9	81	0
Shire of Cuballing	629	6	105	0
Shire of Cue	123	7	18	0
Shire of Cunderdin	792	8	99	0
Shire of Dowerin	478	8	60	0
Shire of Dumbleyung	46	8	6	4
Shire of Dundas	339	6	57	0
Shire of Gnowangerup	744	9	83	0
Shire of Goomalling	670	7	96	0
Shire of Jerramungup	758	7	108	0
Shire of Kellerberrin	804	7	115	0
Shire of Kent	334	8	42	0
Shire of Kondinin	534	8	67	0
Shire of Koorda	264	7	38	0
Shire of Kulin	337	9	37	4
Shire of Lake Grace	898	9	100	0
Shire of Menzies	196	6	33	2
Shire of Mingenew	294	7	42	2
Shire of Morawa	394	7	56	0
Shire of Mount Magnet	215	7	31	0
Shire of Mount Marshall	330	7	47	0
Shire of Mukinbudin	374	9	42	0
Shire of Murchison	70	6	12	0
Shire of Nannup	1030	8	129	3
Shire of Narembeen	523	8	65	0
Shire of Ngaanyatjarraku	692	8	87	0
Shire of Nungarin	162	7	23	0
Shire of Perenjori	294	7	42	0



Review of Ward Boundaries and Representation Discussion Paper

Shire of Pingelly	773	7	110	0
Shire of Quairading	742	8	93	0
Shire of Sandstone	57	6	10	0
Shire of Shark Bay	497	7	71	2
Shire of Tammin	243	6	41	0
Shire of Three Springs	320	7	46	0
Shire of Trayning	239	7	34	0
Shire of Upper Gascoyne	115	7	16	0
Shire of Victoria Plains	555	7	79	4
Shire of Wagin	1287	10	129	0
Shire of Wandering	319	7	46	0
Shire of West Arthur	582	7	83	0
Shire of Westonia	186	6	31	0
Shire of Wickepin	500	8	63	0
Shire of Williams	671	8	84	0
Shire of Wiluna	172	7	25	0
Shire of Wongan-Ballidu	923	6	154	0
Shire of Woodanilling	301	6	50	0
Shire of Wyalkatchem	337	6	56	0
Shire of Yalgoo	107	6	18	0

A review of the Elected Member Representation at other Band 4 Local Governments show that:

- 88% have no Wards (50 of 57)
- 63% have seven or less Elected Members (36 of 57)
- 2% have more Elected Members than the Shire of Boyup Brook (1 of 57)
- 86% have less Elected Members than the Shire of Boyup Brook (49 of 57)
- No local government has five Elected Members.

Names of Wards

The names of Wards will also need to be considered.

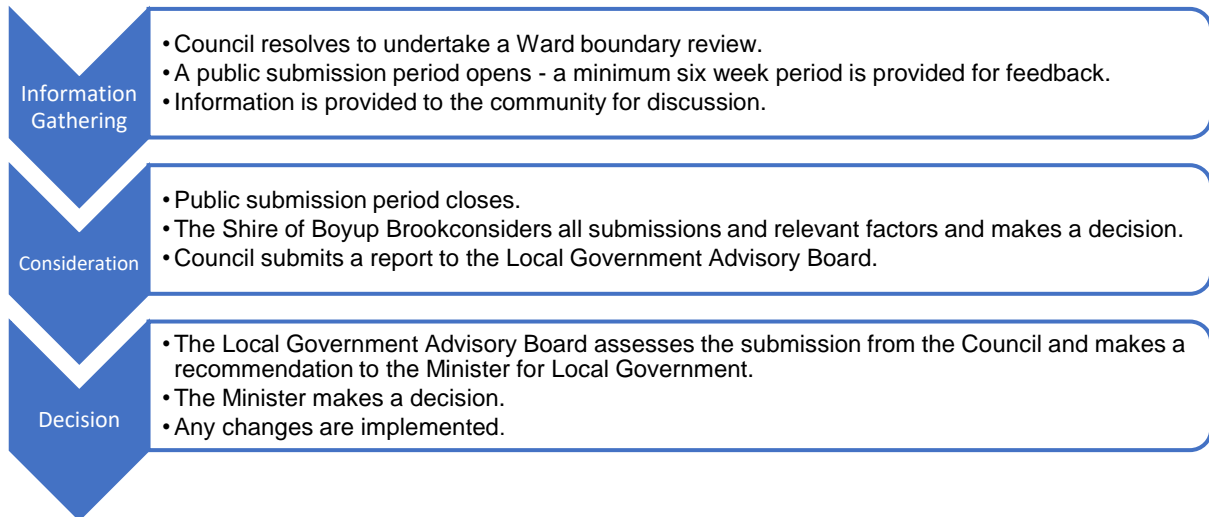
For example, it may be preferable to use names of localities, the names of landmarks within the district, or simply North, South, East, West, etc.

Generic names have been used in the following options to allow for suggestions from the community.



Ward Boundary Review Process

The Ward boundary review process must be carried out in accordance with the provisions of the *Local Government Act 1995*. This involves a number of steps:



The next Council election will be held on the 16th October 2021. To ensure any required changes are made to the Shire of Boyup Brook Ward Structure, the Shire will need to make a submission to the Local Government Advisory board by the 12th February 2021.

More details about the Local Government Advisory Board, and its roles and process are available at:

<https://www.dlgsc.wa.gov.au/local-government/local-governments/boards-and-commissions#advisory>

Timeline

The following timeline is proposed in respect to the Ward and Representation review:

November 26, 2020	Council Meeting – Council decision to undertake a Ward Review.
December 10, 2020	Public notice period commences inviting submission – six week minimum statutory advertising.
January 28, 20221	Public notice period finishes – Officers finalise accessing public submissions and prepare report and recommendation.
February 11, 2021	Council meeting – Council to resolve preferred Ward representation option for forwarding to the Local Government Advisory Board.



Options to Consider

The Council will consider the following options and take into account any public submissions:

- Option 1:** No Ward boundaries with between five to nine Elected Members.
- Option 2:** No changes to current Ward boundaries, with one Elected Member for Scotts Brook, Dinninup and Benjinup Ward and two Elected Members for Boyup Brook Ward.
- Option 3A:** Create two Wards; Ward A comprising the locality of Boyup Brook, with three Elected Members and Ward B comprising the remainder of the Shire with three Elected Members.
- Option 3B:** Create four Wards; Ward A comprising the locality of Boyup Brook with three Elected Members, Ward B comprising the localities of Benjinup, McAlinden and Wilga, with one Elected Member, Ward C comprising the localities of Dinninup and Kulikup, with one Elected Member, and Ward D comprising the localities of Chowerup, Mayanup, Scotts Brook and Tone Bridge with one Elected Member.
- Option 4A:** Create four Wards; Ward A comprising the localities of Benjinup, McAlinden and Wilga, with one elected member, Ward B comprising the localities of Dinninup and Kulikup, with one elected member, Ward C comprising the localities of Chowerup, Scotts Brook, Tone Bridge and 2/3 Mayanup with one elected member, and Ward D comprising the locality of Boyup Brook and 1/3 Mayanup with four Elected Members.
- Option 4B:** Create five Wards; Ward A comprising the localities of Benjinup, McAlinden and Wilga, with one Elected Member, Ward B comprising the localities of Dinninup and Kulikup, with one Elected Member, Ward C comprising the localities of Chowerup, Scotts Brook, Tone Bridge and 2/3 Mayanup with one Elected Member, Ward D comprising the northern part of the locality of Boyup Brook with two Elected Members, and Ward E comprising the southern part of the locality of Boyup Brook and 1/3 of Mayanup with two Elected Members.
- Option 5:** Keep the current Wards and Elected Member representation, with an additional 20 electors in the locality of Boyup Brook transferred to the Benjinup Ward, an additional 32 electors in the locality of Boyup Brook transferred to the Dinninup Ward and 51 electors in the locality of Boyup Brook transferred to the Scotts Brook Ward.



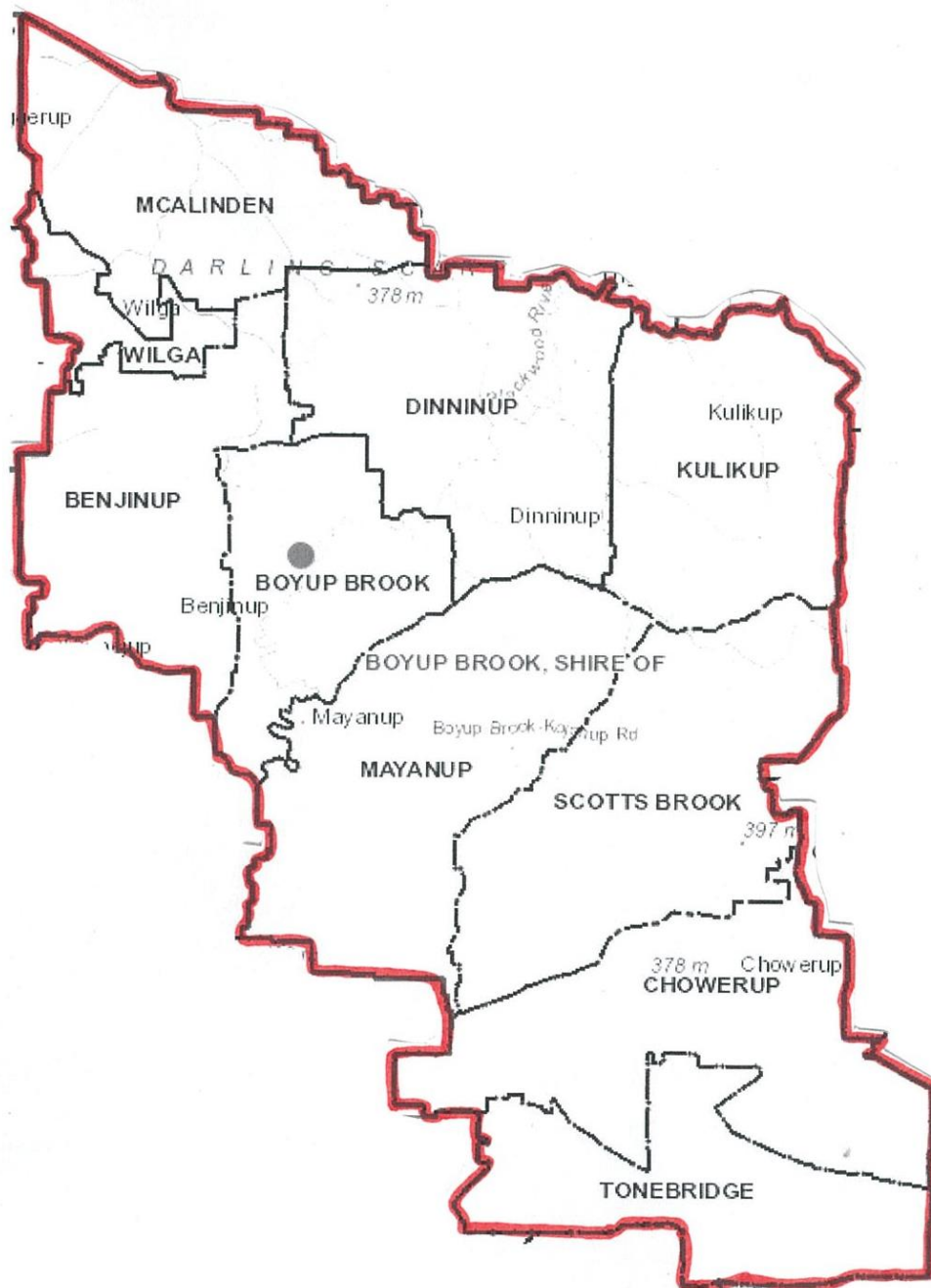
Review Options

The options suggested in this discussion paper are to assist with community input and discussion and is not meant to be exhaustive. Further options for consideration by Council are welcome.

A feedback form can be found on page 25 of this discussion paper. Preferred options can be stated, changes to options can be described and / or new options can be presented.

Please note that all feedback must be received by the Shire by **4pm Thursday 28th January 2021** to be included in this review of Ward Boundaries and Representation.

Option 1 – No Wards





Strengths

- Elected Members are elected by all electors of the district and not just one section of the district.
- Members of the community are able to approach all Elected Members without the perceived barrier of having to approach the Ward Elected Member.
- Each Elected Member represents the whole district and not a specific Ward.
- Social networks and communities of interest are often spread across the district.
- Due to the small population, having no Wards will mean there will be no need for further Ward Boundary changes and removes any concerns with over and unbalanced Elected Member representation.
- Only one election will be held every two years, instead of the current four elections that are held every two years.

Weakness

- Some electors may feel that they are losing their local community representative.
- It may be more difficult to canvas for Local Government Elections.

Community of Interest

- All councillors represent all the Shire of Boyup Brook constituents.

Physical and Topographical Features

- This district boundary follows boundaries of localities.

Demographic

- This is not a factor considered in this proposed representation of the districts.

Economic Factors

- This district boundary does not reflect the areas of economic activity.

Ratio of Elected Members to Electors

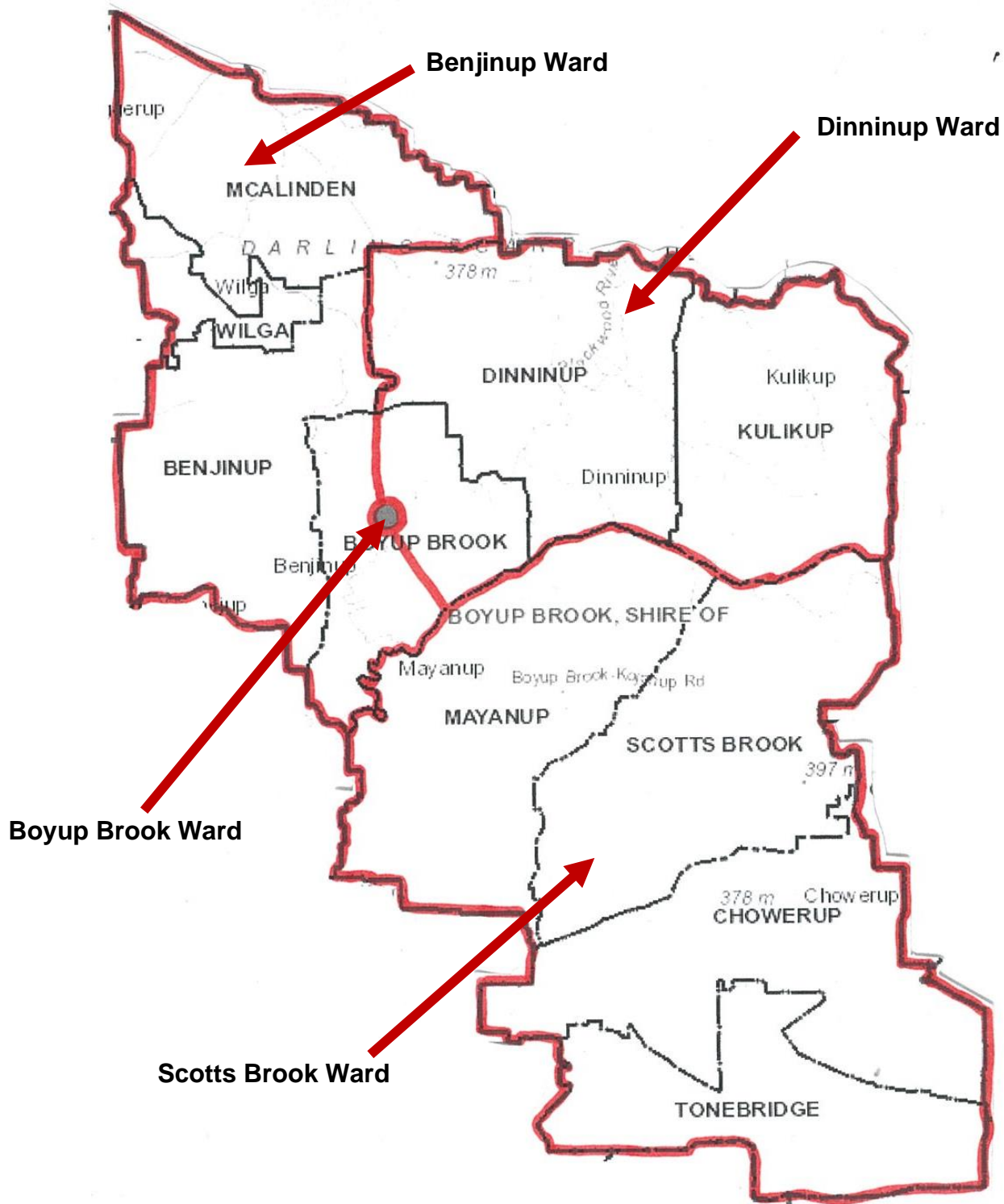
- This option results in a balanced representation across the Shire.

Wards	Number of Electors	Number of Elected Members	Elected Member / Elected Ratio	Ratio Deviation %
Nil	1205	5	241	N/A
Nil	1205	6	201	N/A
Nil	1205	7	172	N/A
Nil	1205	8	151	N/A
Nil	1205	9	134	N/A



Review of Ward Boundaries and Representation Discussion Paper

Option 2 - No changes to current Ward boundaries, with one Elected Member for Scotts Brook, Dinninup and Benjinup Ward and two Elected Members for Boyup Brook Ward.





Strengths

- No changes to the current boundaries, which will result in less confusion.
- Significant ongoing savings due to the largest reduction in Elected Members from current numbers.

Weakness

- There would need to be ongoing Ward reviews and boundary changes due to the Shire's small population.
- The Benjinup, Scotts Brook and Dinninup Ward will only have an election every four years.

Community of Interest

- Remain the same as currently.

Physical and Topographical feature

- Remain the same as currently.

Demographic

- This is not a factor considered in this proposed representation of the district.

Economic Factors

- This district boundary does not reflect the areas of economic activity.

Ratio of Elected Members to Electors

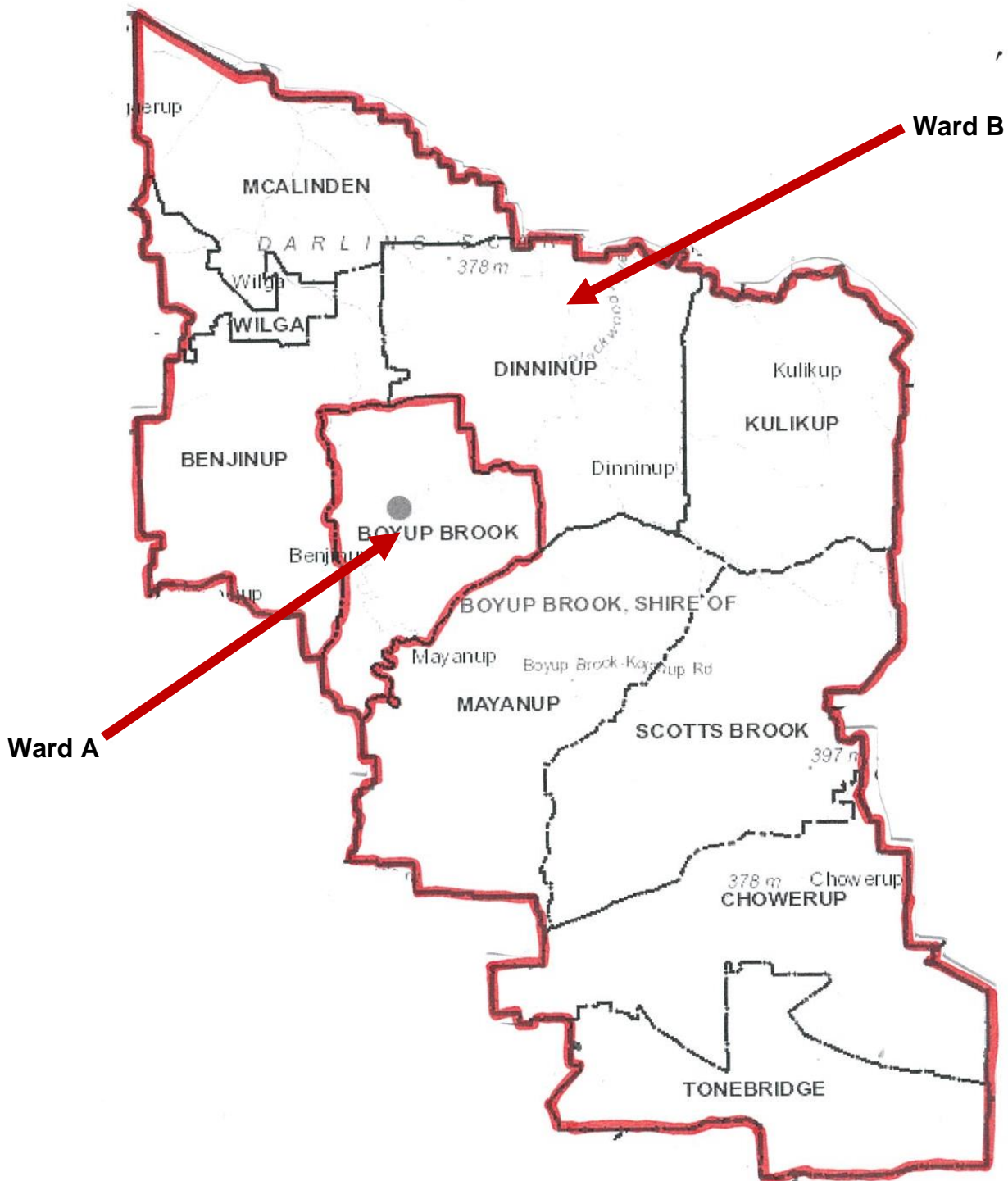
- This option results in a balance representation across the Shire.

Wards	Number of Electors	Number of Elected Members	Elected Member / Elected Ratio	Ratio Deviation %
Boyup Brook	504	2	252	-4.56%
Benjinup	248	1	248	-2.90%
Dinninup	236	1	236	2.07%
Scotts Brook	217	1	217	9.96%
Shire	1205	5	241	



Review of Ward Boundaries and Representation Discussion Paper

Option 3A: Create two Wards; Ward A comprising the locality of Boyup Brook, with three Elected Members and Ward B comprising the remainder of the Shire with three Elected Members.





Strengths

- Limited need for ongoing Ward reviews and boundary changes.
- The ward boundaries would be based on locality boundaries.
- No locality is split over two or more wards.
- Large ongoing savings due to the second largest reduction in Elected members from current numbers.

Weakness

- May lead to a them (town) and us (rural) mentality, with decisions not made in the best interest of the whole Shire of Boyup Brook.
- Significant land mass of the Shire in one Ward.

Community of Interest

- Ward A represents the town area of the Shire of Boyup Brook.
- Ward B represents the rural area of the Shire of Boyup Brook.

Physical and Topographical feature

- Ward A follows the boundary of the locality of Boyup Brook.
- Ward B follows the boundary of the remaining localities of the Shire of Boyup Brook.

Demographic

- This is not a factor considered in this proposed representation of the district.

Economic Factors

- This district boundary does not reflect the areas of economic activity.

Ratio of Elected Members to Electors

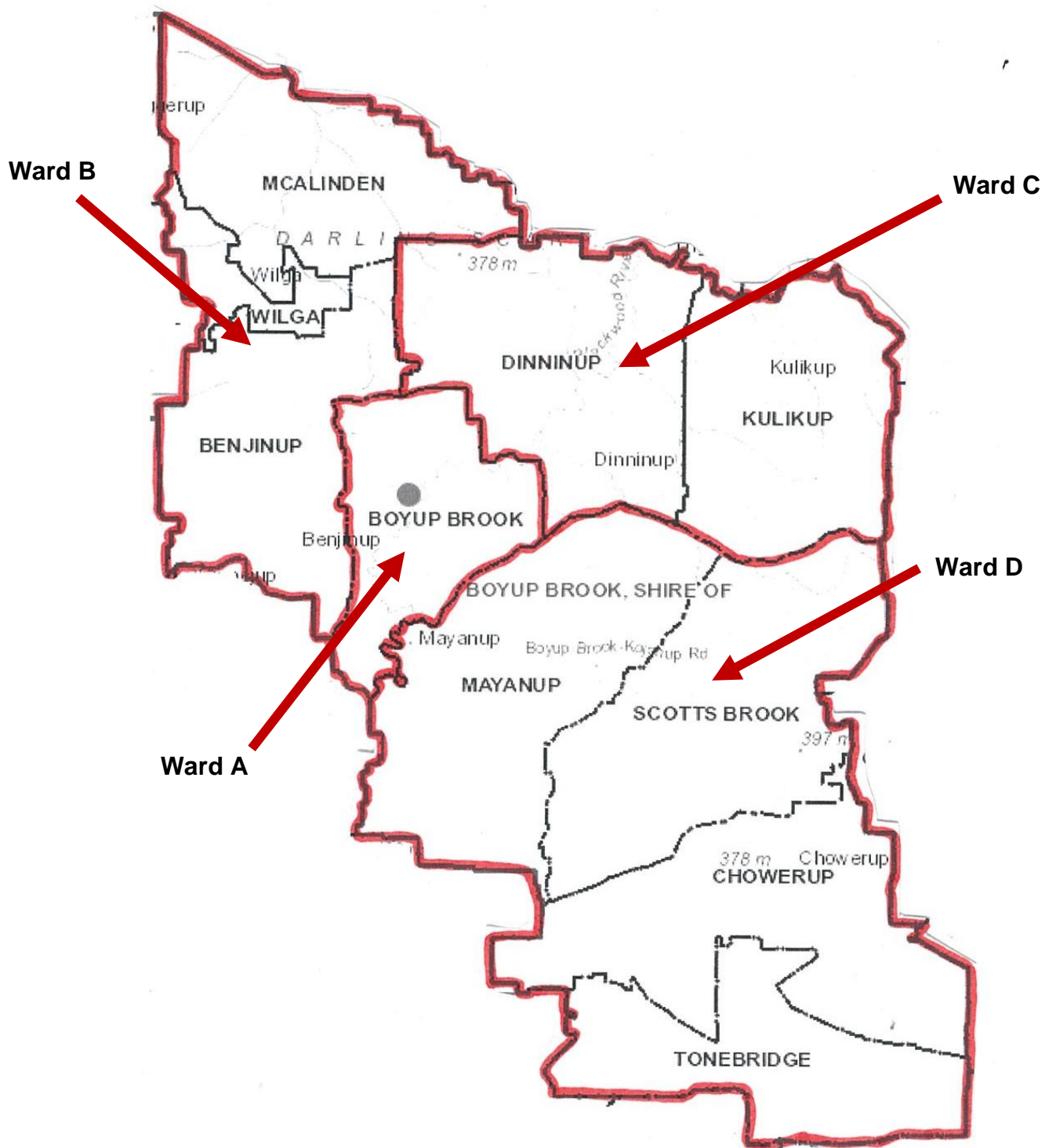
- This option results in a balanced representation across the Shire.

Wards	Number of Electors	Number of Elected Members	Elected Member / Elected Ratio	Ratio Deviation %
A	629	3	210	-4.48%
B	576	3	192	4.48%
Shire	1205	6	201	



Review of Ward Boundaries and Representation Discussion Paper

Option 3B: Create four Wards; Ward A comprising the locality of Boyup Brook with three Elected Members, Ward B comprising the localities of Benjinup, McAlinden and Wilga, with one Elected Member, Ward C comprising the localities of Dinninup and Kulikup, with one Elected Member, and Ward D comprising the localities of Chowerup, Mayanup, Scotts Brook and Tone Bridge with one Elected Member.





Strengths

- The Ward boundaries would be based on locality boundaries.
- No locality is split over two or more Wards.
- Large ongoing savings due to the second largest reduction in Elected Members from current numbers.

Weakness

- May lead to a them (town) and us (rural) mentality, with decisions not made in the best interest of the whole Shire of Boyup Brook.
- Significant land mass of the Shire in one Ward.
- There would need to be ongoing Ward reviews and boundary changes due to the Shire's small population.

Community of Interest

- Ward A represents the town area of the Shire of Boyup Brook.
- Ward B, C and D represents the rural area of the Shire of Boyup Brook.

Physical and Topographical feature

- Ward A follows the boundary of the locality of Boyup Brook.
- Ward B follows the boundary of the localities of Benjinup, McAlinden and Wilga.
- Ward C follows the boundary of the localities of Dinninup and Kulikup.
- Ward D follows the boundary of the localities of Chowerup, Mayanup, Scotts Brook and Tone Bridge.

Demographic

- This is not a factor considered in this proposed representation of the district.

Economic Factors

- This district boundary does not reflect the areas of economic activity.

Ratio of Elected Members to Electors

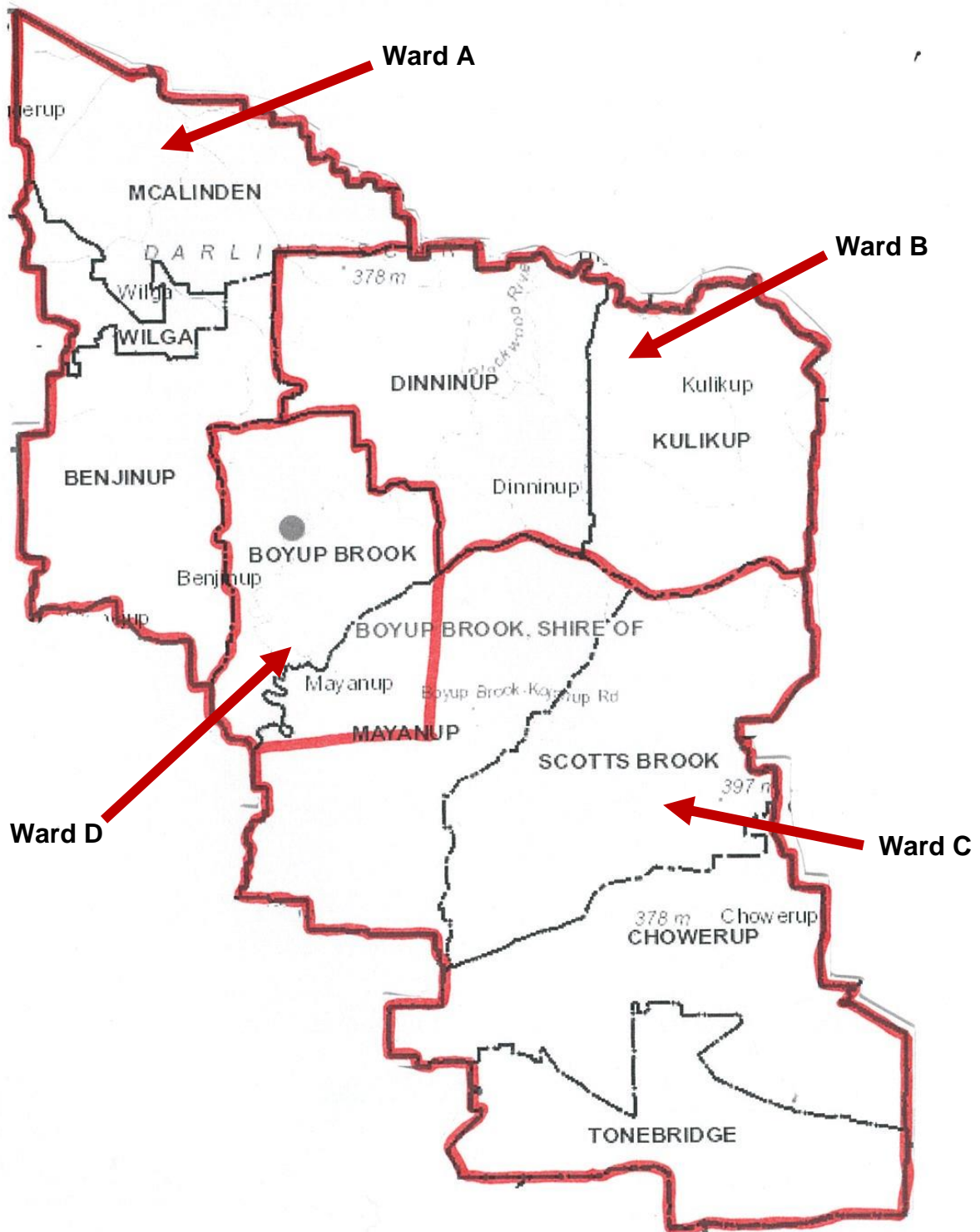
- This option nearly results in a balanced representation across the Shire.
- This could be addressed by relocating at least two electors from Ward D into Ward C.

Wards	Number of Electors	Number of Elected Members	Elected Member / Elected Ratio	Ratio Deviation %
Ward A	629	3	210	-4.48%
Ward B	181	1	181	9.95%
Ward C	179	1	179	10.90%
Ward D	216	1	216	-7.46%
Shire	1205	6	201	



Review of Ward Boundaries and Representation Discussion Paper

Option 4A: Create four Wards, Ward A comprising the localities of Benjinup, McAlinden and Wilga, with one Elected Member, Ward B comprising the localities of Dinninup and Kulikup, with one Elected Member, Ward C comprising the localities of Chowerup, Scotts Brook, Tone Bridge and 2/3 Mayanup with one Elected Member, and Ward D comprising the locality of Boyup Brook and 1/3 Mayanup with four Elected Members.





Strengths

- Provides a compliant option for 7 elected members.

Weakness

- Dissects the locality of Mayanup between wards.
- Will require regular and ongoing ward reviews.

Community of Interest

- Ward A, B and C represents the vast majority of the rural area of the Shire of Boyup Brook.
- Ward D represents vast majority of the town area of the Shire of Boyup Brook.

Physical and Topographical feature

- Ward A follows the boundary of the localities of Benjinup, McAlinden and Wilga.
- Ward B follows the boundary of the localities of Dinninup and Kulikup.
- Ward C follows the boundary of the localities of Chowerup, Scotts Brook, Tone Bridge and 2/3 Mayanup.
- Ward D follows the boundary of the locality of Boyup Brook and 1/3 of Mayanup.

Demographic

- This is not a factor considered in this proposed representation of the district.

Economic Factors

- This district boundary does not reflect the areas of economic activity.

Ratio of Elected Members to Electors

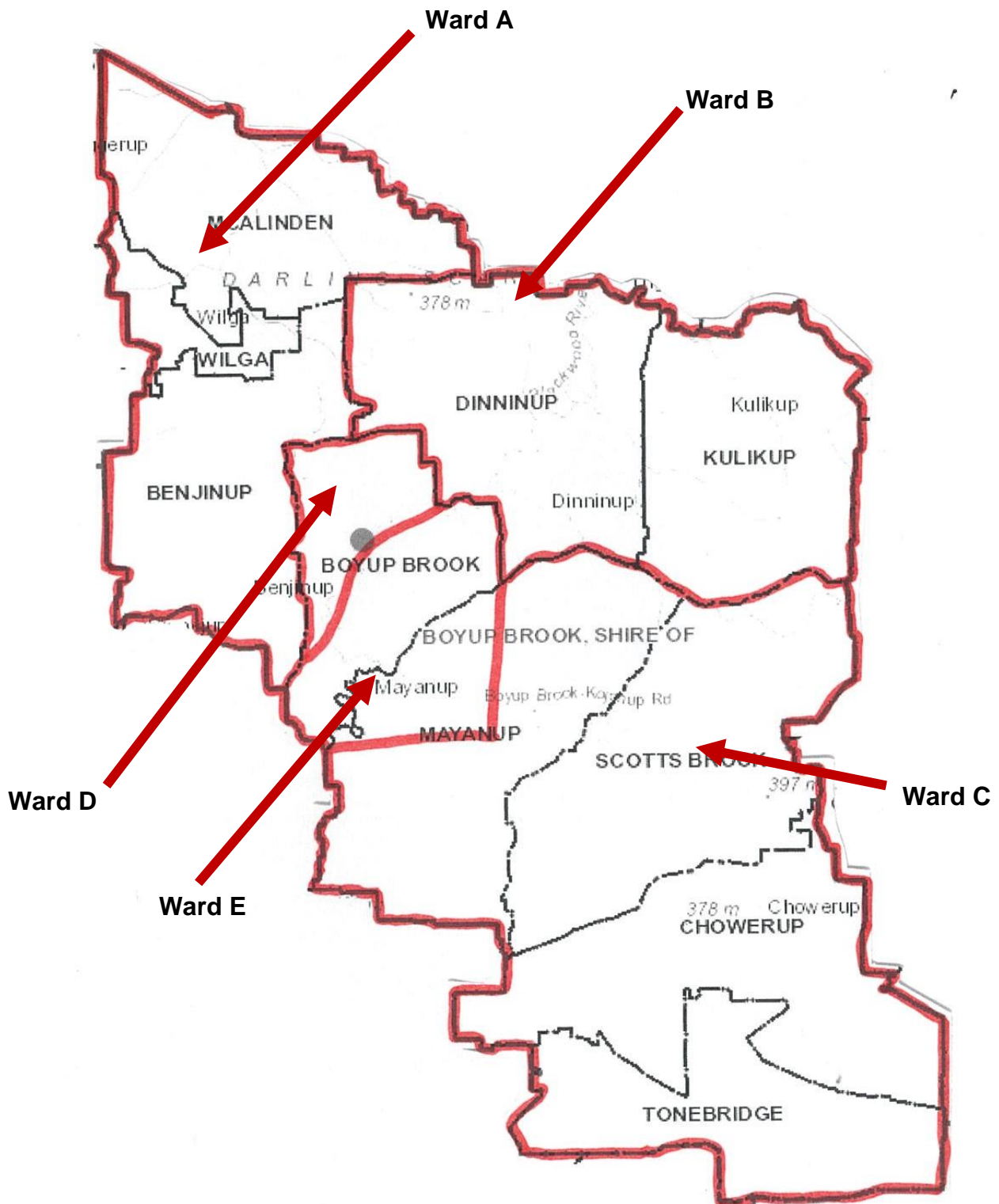
- This option results in a balanced representation across the Shire.

Wards	Number of Electors	Number of Elected Members	Elected Member / Elected Ratio	Ratio Deviation %
Ward A	181	1	181	-5.23%
Ward B	179	1	179	-4.07%
Ward C	172	1	172	0.00%
Ward D	673	4	168	2.18%
Shire	1205	7	172	



Review of Ward Boundaries and Representation Discussion Paper

Option 4B: Create five Wards, Ward A comprising the localities of Benjinup, McAlinden and Wilga, with one Elected Member, Ward B comprising the localities of Dinninup and Kulikup, with one Elected Member, Ward C comprising the localities of Chowerup, Scotts Brook, Tone Bridge and 2/3 Mayanup with one Elected Member, Ward D comprising the northern part of the locality of Boyup Brook with two Elected Members, and Ward E comprising the southern part of the locality of Boyup Brook and 1/3 of Mayanup with two Elected Members.





Strengths

- Provides a compliant option for 7 Elected Members.

Weakness

- Dissects the locality of Boyup Brook and Mayanup between Wards.
- Will require regular and ongoing Ward reviews.
- Confusing.
- Splits the town into two Wards.
- Increase in Wards – goes against state trend.

Community of Interest

- Ward A, B and C represents the vast majority of the rural area of the Shire of Boyup Brook.
- Ward D and E represents vast majority of the town area of the Shire of Boyup Brook.

Physical and Topographical Features

- Ward A follows the boundary of the localities of Benjinup, McAlinden and Wilga.
- Ward B follows the boundary of the localities of Dinninup and Kulikup.
- Ward C follows the boundary of the localities of Chowerup, Scotts Brook, Tone Bridge and 2/3 Mayanup.

Demographic

- This is not a factor considered in this proposed representation of the district.

Economic Factors

- This district boundary does not reflect the areas of economic activity.

Ratio of Elected Members to Electors

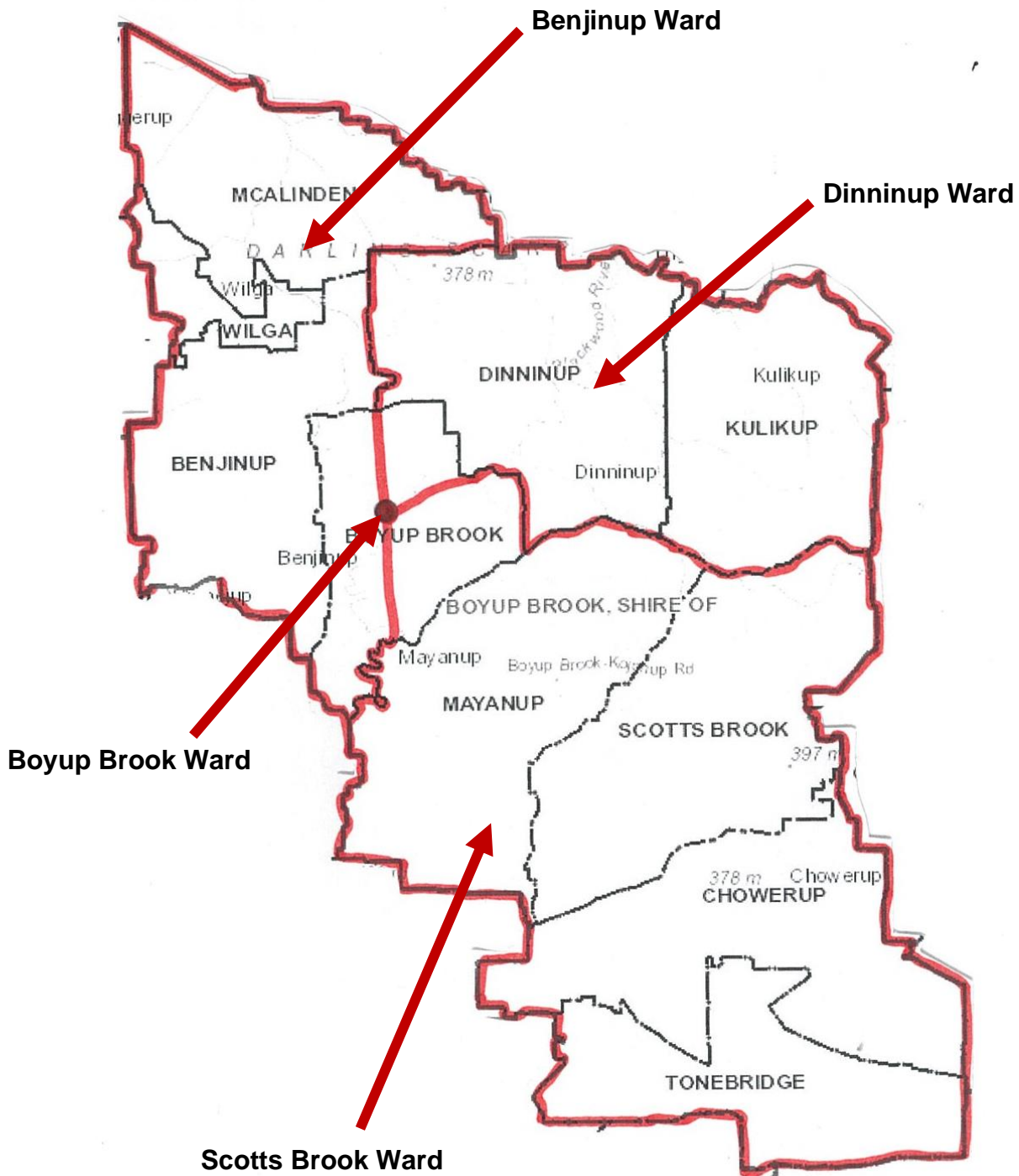
- This option results in a balanced representation across the Shire.

Wards	Number of Electors	Number of Elected Members	Elected Member / Elected Ratio	Ratio Deviation %
Ward A	181	1	181	-5.23%
Ward B	179	1	179	-4.07%
Ward C	172	1	172	0.00%
Ward D	337	2	168	2.03%
Ward E	336	2	168	2.32%
Shire	1205	7	172	



Review of Ward Boundaries and Representation Discussion Paper

Option 5: Keep the current Wards and Elected Member representation, with an additional 20 electors in the locality of Boyup Brook transferred to the Benjinup Ward, an additional 32 electors in the locality of Boyup Brook transferred to the Dinninup Ward and 51 electors in the locality of Boyup Brook transferred to the Scotts Brook Ward.





Strengths

- Keeps the current nine Elected Members.
- Keeps the current Wards with boundary adjustments only required.
- Will not require a complete spill of Elected Members.
- Will only require the locality of Boyup Brook to move between Wards to enable correct Elected Member ratio in future.

Weakness

- The locality of Boyup Brook is split across four Wards.
- Keeps the current nine Elected Members.
- No cost savings.
- High number of Elected Members for size of population.
- Goes against state trend of no Wards.

Community of Interest

- Remains similar to what is currently.

Physical and Topographical feature

- Remains similar to what is currently.

Demographic

- This is not a factor considered in this proposed representation of the district.

Economic Factors

- This district boundary does not reflect the areas of economic activity.

Ratio of Elected Members to Electors

- This option results in a balanced representation across the Shire.

Wards	Number of Electors	Number of Elected Members	Elected Member / Elected Ratio	Ratio Deviation %
Boyup Brook	401	3	134	0.00%
Benjinup	268	2	134	0.00%
Dinninup	268	2	134	0.00%
Scotts Brook	268	2	134	0.00%
Shire	1205	9	134	



Feedback Form

You can provide this feedback to the Shire of Boyup Brook in a number of ways:

Attention: Executive Assistant
In Person: Attend the Administration Office
Email: EA@boyupbrook.wa.gov.au
Mail: Shire of Boyup Brook
Abel Street
Boyup Brook WA 6244

All submissions must be received by **4pm Thursday January 28, 2021**

1. What do you think is the ideal number of Elected Members for the Shire of Boyup Brook?

- Nine
- Seven
- Less than seven

Comments:

2. Do you have a preferred option out of those presented in the Discussion Paper?

- a) Option 1
- b) Option 2
- c) Option 3
- i) A
- ii) B
- d) Option 4
- i) A
- ii) B
- e) Option 5

Comments:



Review of Ward Boundaries and Representation Discussion Paper

3. If you have a preferred option, do you have a suggestion for the names of the Wards?

Comments:

4. Do you have a suggestion for the number of Wards and Representation for the Shire of Boyup Brook?

Comments:

5. Do you have any further comments regarding the Review of Ward Boundaries and Representation Discussion Paper?

Comments:

Thank you for your interest and involvement in this review. The Shire welcomes your comments on any matter that may assist in making informed and responsible decisions for the benefit of the community of the Shire of Boyup Brook.

Name

Address

Phone Number