

Labor

COMMENTS ON SUBMISSIONS ON THE

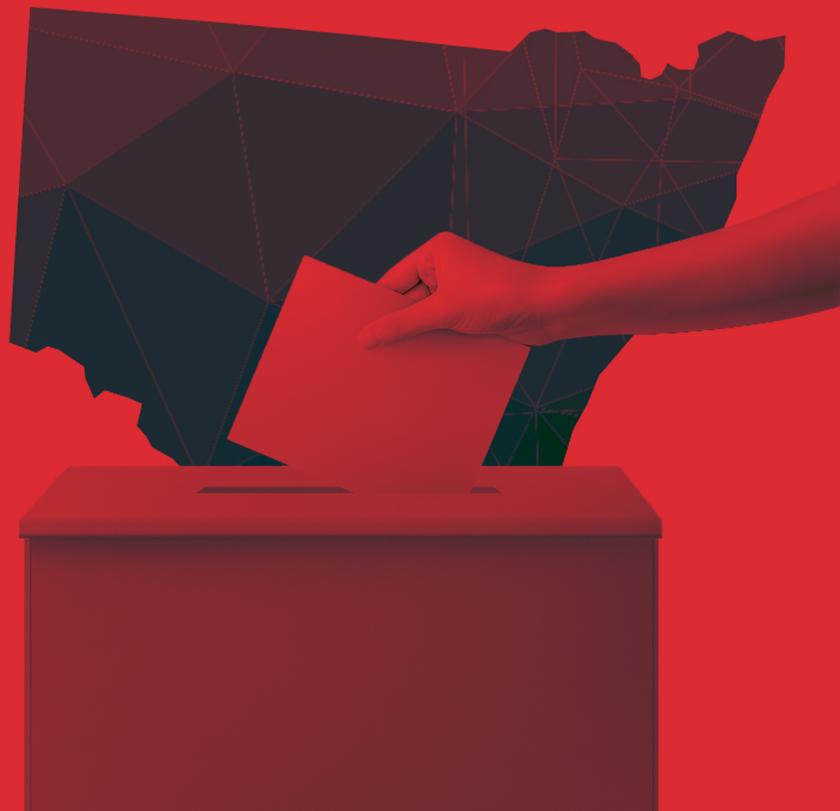
DRAFT DETERMINATION

OF THE NAMES AND

BOUNDARIES OF

ELECTORAL DISTRICTS

AUSTRALIAN LABOR PARTY (NEW SOUTH WALES BRANCH)



AUSTRALIAN LABOR PARTY

(NEW SOUTH WALES BRANCH)

COMMENTS ON SUBMISSIONS ON THE DRAFT DETERMINATION OF THE NAMES AND BOUNDARIES OF ELECTORAL DISTRICTS

Submission of the Liberal Party of Australia, New South Wales Division	2
Malapportionment provisions of the Constitution Act 1902	3
The draft determination's approach to rural electoral districts	5
Malapportioned districts as suggested by the Liberal Party	7
Why a one term redistribution should be avoided	9
Sutherland Shire and South West Sydney	11
Keira and Heathcote	11
Heathcote, Cronulla, Miranda and Holsworthy	14
Holsworthy, Macquarie Fields, Leppington, Liverpool and Campbelltown	16
Kogarah and Oatley	22
Auburn, Bankstown, East Hills and Fairfield	23
Penrith and Londonderry	25
Epping, Granville and Parramatta	27
Submission of the NSW Nationals	30
Appendix A	33
Appendix B	47



The Australian Labor Party (New South Wales Branch) has reviewed the submissions on the draft determination of the names and boundaries of electoral districts.

We wish to comment on the following submissions:

1. Liberal Party of Australia, New South Wales Division.
2. NSW Nationals.

SUBMISSION OF THE LIBERAL PARTY OF AUSTRALIA, NEW SOUTH WALES DIVISION

The Liberal Party submission seeks to alter the draft boundaries of 20 proposed electoral districts.

We note that the Liberal Party submission does not include the numbers of electors proposed to be moved to and from these districts.

An analysis of the numerical consequences of the Liberal Party's proposed boundary changes indicates that if the proposals were to be adopted, it would be highly likely that a special redistribution would be required prior to the 2027 State Election.



MALAPPORTIONMENT PROVISIONS OF THE CONSTITUTION ACT 1902

If the suggestions of the Liberal Party were to be adopted, it would be highly likely that the 2020/21 redistribution would be a one term only redistribution.

Section 28A of the Constitution Act 1902 requires a special redistribution in the event that more than a quarter of electoral districts (ie 24 of the 93 districts) has been malapportioned for more than 2 months.

The relevant section of the Constitution Act is as follows:

“28A Special distribution to maintain equal number of voters in each electoral district

- (1) A distribution of New South Wales into electoral districts shall be made forthwith after more than one-quarter of the number of electoral districts has been malapportioned for a period of more than 2 months.
- (2) For the purposes of this section, an electoral district is malapportioned at any particular time if the number of persons then entitled to vote at a general election of Members of the Legislative Assembly in the electoral district differs from the average electoral district enrolment at that time to a greater extent than 5 per cent more or less.
- (3) The average electoral district enrolment is the quotient obtained by dividing the number of persons entitled to vote at a general election of Members of the Legislative Assembly in all electoral districts by the number of those districts.
- (4) A distribution shall not be made under this section if—
 - (a) the distribution would commence within 1 year before the expiry of the Legislative Assembly by the effluxion of time, or
 - (b) a distribution has already been made since the last general election of Members of the Legislative Assembly (whether under this section or not), or
- (c) a distribution is required to be made apart from this section”.

This malapportionment provision was legislated by the Parliament of New South Wales in 1990.

Since then, no special redistribution has been triggered by the malapportionment provision.



That is, each redistribution of electoral districts has lasted for the next two state elections:

The 1991 redistribution determined the names and boundaries of electoral districts for the 1991 and 1995 state elections.

The 1998 redistribution determined the names and boundaries of electoral districts for the 1999 and 2003 state elections.

The 2004 redistribution determined the names and boundaries of electoral districts for the 2007 and 2011 state elections.

The 2013 redistribution determined the names and boundaries of electoral districts for the 2015 and 2019 state elections.

If the suggestions of the Liberal Party were to be adopted, it would be highly likely that the 2020/21 redistribution would be a one term redistribution, determining the names and boundaries of electoral districts for only the 2023 state election.

The Liberal Party's submission would lead to 21 districts having enrolments guaranteed to be greater than 5 per cent more or less than the average electoral district enrolment during the next term of Parliament commencing in 2023.

Most unwisely, the Liberal Party in its submission takes the approach - for the first time - that the full margin of variation from the quotient at both the current and relevant future time can be utilised, in the pursuit of simpler boundaries and community of interest.

This is not an approach that the Liberal Party has previously taken at any point in the 30 years since the Greiner Government legislated the 5 per cent variance provision to ensure close adherence to the principle of one vote one value.

This new approach sees the Liberal Party draw several electoral districts with enrolments guaranteed to breach the 5 per cent malapportionment provision earlier than the one-year cut-off prior to the 2027 state election.



THE DRAFT DETERMINATION'S APPROACH TO RURAL ELECTORAL DISTRICTS

The Redistribution Panel set out its reasons, at paragraphs 25 and 26 of its draft determination, for utilising the full margin of variance from the quotient in determining the boundaries of large rural electoral districts.

The ALP respectfully disagrees with the Redistribution Panel's approach here, as outlined in our submission on the draft determination of the names and boundaries of electoral districts.

However, we understand the approach taken by the Redistribution Panel and the reasons for that approach. We refrained from seeking to alter the boundaries of proposed rural electoral districts in our submission on the draft determination.

We must be clear in these comments that it is another matter altogether to extend this approach to electoral districts across metropolitan Sydney.

At the very least, the Liberal Party misapprehends the approach of the Redistribution Panel here.

Our reading of paragraphs 24-26 of the draft determination indicates that the Redistribution Panel has sought to avoid significant increases to the sizes of large rural electoral districts. The Redistribution Panel has allowed current and projected enrolment numbers in the majority of districts west of the Great Dividing Range to be set below the quotient.

But this is not an approach the Redistribution Panel has followed for the other parts of the state. It is clear to us, from a close reading of the draft determination, that the Redistribution Panel considers its approach to the large rural inland electoral districts as being the exception rather than the statewide rule.

The Redistribution Panel wisely decided not to extend to other regions of the state the approach it took to the large rural inland districts.

Setting projected April 2023 enrolment numbers in Barwon 7.45 per cent and in Cootamundra 6.28 per cent below the quotient respectively is one thing. Setting projected April 2023 enrolment numbers in Cronulla 6.4 per cent and in Fairfield 5.64 per cent below the quotient respectively is an entirely different thing altogether.

The Redistribution Panel has given an inch and the Liberal Party has taken a mile when it comes to utilising the plus or minus 10 per cent variance from the average district enrolment at the projected future date (April 2023).



The Liberal Party has not made the case for this approach to be taken anywhere outside of inland rural New South Wales, let alone across Sydney's metropolitan districts.



MALAPPORTIONED DISTRICTS AS SUGGESTED BY THE LIBERAL PARTY

Under the Liberal Party's proposals each of the districts of Cronulla, Campbelltown, Kogarah and Fairfield have projected enrolments more than 5 per cent below the average district enrolment by April 2023. Their proposed Heathcote is projected to be 4.95 per cent below the quotient and trending downwards. Their proposed Holsworthy would be expected to be more than 5 per cent below the average enrolment by 2025. Their proposed East Hills would be expected to be more than 5 per cent below the average enrolment by 2026.

Under the Liberal Party's proposals each of the districts of Auburn, Granville, Leppington and Parramatta have projected enrolments more than 5 per cent above the average district enrolment by April 2023. Their proposed Londonderry would be expected to be more than 5 per cent above the average enrolment by 2025.

In addition to these 12 districts, the draft determination sees projected future enrolments at April 2023 set 7.5 and 6.3 per cent below the quotient in the inland rural districts of Barwon and Cootamundra respectively. Further, the low growth districts of Murray, Pittwater and Wakehurst are expected to be more than 5 per cent below the average enrolment by 2025, and the rapidly growing districts of Badgerys Creek, Camden, Hawkesbury and Riverstone are expected to be more than 5 per cent above the average enrolment by 2025.

In all, 21 districts are expected to deviate from the average electoral district enrolment by greater than 5 per cent under the submission advanced by the Liberal Party.

The success of the 1991, 1998, 2004 and 2013 redistributions in setting boundaries that lasted for the subsequent two state elections was due to the careful accounting for growth projections in order to avoid deviations beyond 5 per cent from the average district enrolment.

If the Liberal Party suggestions were to be adopted by the Redistribution Panel that would lead to an expected 21 electoral districts exceeding the 5% tolerance before 27 March 2026 (the relevant date 12 months prior to the 2027 State Election). That would leave very little margin for error, and is perilously close to triggering a special redistribution in just one term. We are projecting the arc of the 2020-23 trend to continue but it could accelerate. The future is not a precise science, but to embrace the Liberal Party proposals would be to embrace a very high risk.



A close examination of the 2013 Commissioners Report reveals that the then Commissioners, taking into account the best available growth projections available at the time, expected that by the time of the 2019 second election no district was likely to deviate by more than 5 per cent from the average district enrolment.

In the event, by the cut-off 12 months prior to the 2019 election, 6 districts had enrolments greater than 5 per cent plus or minus the average district enrolment. That is because Commissioners acting in 2013 could not take into account planning decisions made subsequent to 2013.

It is almost always the case with redistributions that unforeseen future planning decisions will lead some districts to increase enrolments well above 5 per cent greater than the average district enrolment.

For instance, there has already been a measurable impact on people movement into and within the state as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic. The Federal Budget delivered in October slashed the forecast population of NSW in 2022 by 450,000. The Budget also forecast that interstate migration and fertility rates are all trending downwards in the next 2 years due to the pandemic. These changes will disproportionately affect parts of the state that are heavily reliant on migration as their source of population growth and have the potential to radically alter the state's economic and social centres over the next decade.

Indeed, the Liberal Planning Minister, Rob Stokes, has said that the “COVID-19 pandemic will have the greatest influence on reshaping Sydney since the Spanish flu and the mass adoption of motor vehicles last century.”

(Source: Sydney Morning Herald, November 9, 2020 <https://www.smh.com.au/national/nsw/covid-19-to-reshape-sydney-in-biggest-way-since-spanish-flu-as-population-stalls-20201011-p56412.html>)

No Redistribution Panel can be expected to foresee the unforeseeable. All that can be done is to manage the trends that are foreseeable, in a way that maximises the chances of the final boundaries lasting for two elections.

To foresee 21 districts deviating from the average district enrolment by more than 5 per cent by 2026, as submitted by the Liberal Party, would at best be a reckless bet that the malapportionment provisions of the Constitution Act would not be triggered prior to the 2027 election.



WHY A ONE TERM REDISTRIBUTION SHOULD BE AVOIDED

The Parliament of New South Wales has determined that, in the normal course of events, a redistribution of electoral boundaries should take place once every 8 years; that each new set of boundaries should last for 2 terms of government. Section 27 (1) (c) of the Constitution Act 1902 No 32 sets out this procedure.

Section 27 (1) (b) of the same Act, delineates an exception: that if the Parliament enacts a law to alter the number of Members of Parliament in the Legislative Assembly, that obviously necessitates a redistribution.

Section 28A (an amendment to the Constitution Act in 1990 by the Parliament) is designed to preserve the concept of “one vote, one value” in elections for the Legislative Assembly.

It could be colloquially described as “the failsafe provision”. This offers a protection if there are dramatic and unexpected changes in the patterns of enrolment, if those conducting the redistribution make an inadvertent error, or if some unforeseeable event (or events) occur.

Section 28A provides a trigger for a Special Redistribution after a single term if there is a serious malapportionment of enrolments by electorate.

In the absence of a specific change to the number of electoral districts in the Legislative Assembly, it is the expectation of Parliament that a redistribution will only take place every 2 terms.

Any additional redistribution, after only one term, can be a very disruptive event. It imposes an additional direct cost on taxpayers. It also imposes a much larger indirect cost on taxpayers as the business of government is disrupted.

No matter how good their intentions, Members of Parliament, including Cabinet Ministers, inevitably get distracted by the process of a redistribution. Whether they will have a seat at all, how competitive an election might be in that seat, and whether their Party’s chance of holding or winning government are enhanced or diminished by the Redistribution; are all pretty central concerns of Members of Parliament. An unintended consequence of any redistribution process is that it inevitably distracts MP’s from their core responsibilities.

Not only does any additional redistribution impose additional costs, both direct and indirect, on NSW taxpayers, but it also imposes substantial additional costs on the registered political parties. It also creates confusion for electors.



Every redistribution requires a significant number of electors to adjust to being in a different electorate, with a different local MP. Some of this is unavoidable in order to preserve the concept of “one vote, one value”. But, wherever possible, it is preferable to make these changes every 8 years rather than every 4 years.

We now turn to the specific transfers suggested by the Liberal Party.



SUTHERLAND SHIRE AND SOUTH WEST SYDNEY

The Liberal Party starts with a proposal to transfer the suburb of Bulli out of the proposed district of Heathcote back to Keira. The knock-on effects run all the way through the Sutherland Shire and south west Sydney, reshaping the boundaries of 9 districts.

KEIRA AND HEATHCOTE

The justification the Liberal Party advances is “ensuring the district of Heathcote, which is centred on the Shire (and thus Greater Sydney) does not become a district of two distinct and separate communities by moving it further south”.

The excision of Bulli from Heathcote, the Liberal Party argues, “retains Heathcote as a Sutherland Shire district, with its strong community of interest, rather than artificially merging two distinct regions into one district”.

The premise upon which the Liberal Party bases its suggestion is a false one.

The electoral district of Heathcote has always straddled the northern parts of the Illawarra and the Sutherland Shire.

The district of Heathcote was first created at the 1970 redistribution. It existed from 1971 to 1991. The former district of Bulli then existed from 1991 to 1999. The district of Heathcote was created again prior to the 1999 State Election and exists to this day.

In all of its iterations since 1971, the district has contained electors from both the northern parts of the Wollongong LGA and the Sutherland Shire.

The district named Bulli (1991-1999) included Woonona and Bulli in the south and extended as far north as Woronora Heights and Engadine in the north.

At the 1997/98 redistribution the then Commissioners took 25 162 electors from the former district of Bulli and 16 118 electors from the former district of Sutherland, and called the new district Heathcote.

It is wrong to submit, as the Liberal Party does, that the electoral district of Heathcote is simply a Sutherland Shire district. It is, and always has been, a



district that draws its electors from both the Wollongong LGA and the Sutherland Shire.

The current district of Heathcote enrolls almost 8 000 electors resident in the Wollongong LGA. The Redistribution Panel's draft determination sees that number grow to 19 688.

There is nothing unusual about this.

The district of Heathcote always straddles the Sutherland Shire and the Illawarra for a very logical and necessary reason: it is the district which joins the south coast to the Sydney metropolitan area. Enrolments don't stop and start neatly at the councils' boundary. The district will always straddle these two areas and its boundaries will shift up and down from time to time depending on the enrolments in the South Coast and Illawarra.

The boundaries of the Heathcote (and former Bulli) district have been adjusted at each redistribution since 1970 in order to balance the numbers of electors in the districts covering the South Coast and Tablelands and the Shoalhaven - Illawarra regions.

At this redistribution the shedding of 12 000 electors from Heathcote is ultimately necessary given the enrolment growth in the South Coast - Tablelands and Shoalhaven - Illawarra regions.

The Redistribution Panel notes the enrolment trends at page 24 of its draft determination report. The Redistribution Panel logically responds to elector growth in the South Coast and Tablelands by transferring 2 000 electors to the proposed electoral district of Cootamundra, and to the forecast elector growth in many areas of the Illawarra, Southern Highlands and Shoalhaven by transferring 12 000 electors to the proposed districts of Holsworthy and Miranda.

As part of the necessary boundary adjustments within the region the proposed district of Keira gains a net 10 000 electors from the Shellharbour and Wollongong districts. In turn, Keira transfers 12 000 electors at its northern end to the proposed district of Heathcote.

The Electoral Districts Redistribution Panel has sensibly managed these two regions' enrolment growth trends in its draft determination. The submission of the Liberal Party on the Keira - Heathcote boundary should not be adopted.

Further, the transfer of Bulli to the Heathcote district can be justified, not merely on numerical grounds, but by reference to that suburb enjoying



strong communities of interest with other population centres in the Heathcote district.

The northern Illawarra is generally considered from a community perspective and a practical perspective to have as its southern most suburb Bulli. Bulli is the gateway to the Illawarra's northern suburbs and villages and is intricately connected with centres such as Thirroul, Austinmer and Coledale.

The catchment area for the Bulli High School extends all the way north to Helensburgh and Helensburgh North and includes all of the suburbs and villages of the northern Illawarra.

The Bulli Hospital is located at the southern end of Bulli and is the main hospital for those with minor ailments and injuries living in all of the suburbs and villages of the northern Illawarra. This hospital has recently undergone a substantial upgrade and it will be even more utilised by these communities going forward.

The Thirroul Community Centre and library is the main neighbourhood centre accessible by those living in these suburb and villages. The centre provides a range of different community services including education and training opportunities, courses for seniors and youth programs.

The main shopping centre precinct in the northern Illawarra is located at Thirroul, with both a supermarket and a large range of restaurants and other retail outlets utilised by those in Bulli and the other suburbs and villages to the north of Thirroul.

Thirroul train station is the main commuter hub for Bulli residents because of the number and frequency of services departing from and returning to the station.

Bulli electors are resident in Ward 1 of the Wollongong LGA, along with the electors from the suburbs and villages of the northern Illawarra.

The Liberal submission neglects to acknowledge that the northern Illawarra is itself distinct from the Wollongong region and shares inherent links to the Sutherland Shire and greater Sydney region.

The communities of the northern Illawarra and Sutherland Shire are inherently linked by natural boundaries and physical features, including the Royal National Park in the east, the Port Hacking river to the north, the Dharawal National Park, Darkes Forest and Illawarra escarpment to the west.



These represent not only significant natural boundaries but economic, social and regional communities of interest as many residents of the northern Illawarra travel to Sydney for employment and residents of the Sutherland Shire travel to the Illawarra for employment and education purposes (particularly in relation to the University of Wollongong).

Furthermore, the primary means of travel for the residents of the coastal communities and northern Illawarra suburbs and villages include:

- the T4 rail line, being the primary public transport link for the communities in the northern Illawarra to Sydney;
- the Princes Highway and Princes Motorway, being the primary road link for residents in the Sutherland Shire and northern Illawarra who travel to and from Sydney and Wollongong;
- Lawrence Hargrave Drive, Lady Wakehurst Drive, Sir Bertram Stevens Drive, Bundeena Drive and Farnell Avenue, being the only roads linking the isolated coastal communities of Bundeena, Maianbar and the northern Illawarra to either Greater Sydney or the Illawarra.

HEATHCOTE, CRONULLA, MIRANDA AND HOLSWORTHY

The Liberal Party's assertion that the suburbs of Bundeena and Maianbar share a community of interest with Cronulla is a misrepresentation of the key social, economic, geographical and transportation links these suburbs share with the greater Sydney and Illawarra regions.

The draft determination correctly identifies the clear natural boundary of the Port Hacking river linking the suburbs of the Bundeena and Maianbar to the northern Illawarra and southern areas of the Sutherland Shire.

The suggestion that the Bundeena ferry acts as the primary link between the Bundeena/Maianbar and the greater Sydney region cannot be sustained and we note it is a limited service that does not operate at night. Furthermore, when the Audley weir is flooded (which occurs on average several times each year) the road linking the suburbs to either Sydney or the northern Illawarra is Bertram Stevens Drive.

This is further reinforced by the fact that the primary method of transportation, and in fact the only roads linking these isolated coastal communities to greater Sydney or the Illawarra, are Lawrence Hargrave Drive, Lady Wakehurst Drive, Sir Bertram Stevens Drive, Bundeena Drive



and Farnell Avenue. All of these are contained wholly within the Royal National Park, which itself is contained within the district of Heathcote.

If the Liberal submission were accepted, it would result in the district of Cronulla becoming non-contiguous and require residents of Bundeena and Maianbar to travel 26 kilometres by car through the Heathcote district to reach the closest point of the Cronulla district.

As outlined above, we strongly dispute the suggestion that the suburbs of Bulli, Bundeena and Maianbar should be removed from the draft boundaries for the Heathcote district. Accordingly, there is no need to consider the inclusion of further electors.

However, for the sake of completeness we address the Liberal Party's proposal to transfer the suburbs of Bangor and Menai to the Heathcote district.

The Redistribution Panel has correctly identified that the Woronora River acts as a natural boundary and has included the suburb of Woronora in the district of Heathcote. The suburb can only be accessed via one road on the eastern and western sides of the river and represents a distinct community which is separate from the western Sutherland Shire suburbs of Menai, Bangor, Barden Ridge, Illawong and Alford's Point.

In addition to these roads acting as the primary means of travel, in terms of public transport Woronora residents are primarily serviced by the T4 rail line supported by a dedicated bus service (965 - Sutherland to Woronora Loop service). This is distinct from the western Sutherland Shire suburbs whose residents, as referenced in the Liberal submission, rely on the M92, 961 and 962 bus services, none of which pass through Woronora.

The western Sutherland Shire suburbs are neatly defined by the 2234 postcode and represent a separate and distinct community from the adjoining suburbs of Woronora, Sutherland and Engadine.

We have not addressed the Liberal Party submission to transfer the remainder of the suburb of Kirrawee to the district of Miranda, as their suggestion is not accompanied by any justification on community of interest grounds and appears to be included purely to balance the illogical movement of electors outlined in relation to Bulli, Bundeena, Maianbar, Bangor and Menai.

We merely comment that the Redistribution Panel has correctly identified that the suburb of Kirrawee (as defined by the Princes Highway and Grand Parade) has a strong economic, social and regional relationship with the suburb of Sutherland which is strengthened by the primary means of travel and natural boundaries which clearly separate it from the adjoining suburbs of Kareela, Jannali and Gymea.



HOLSWORTHY, MACQUARIE FIELDS, LEPPINGTON, LIVERPOOL AND CAMPBELLTOWN

The Liberal Party submits that the suburbs of Casula and Glenfield should be transferred from the proposed electoral district of Macquarie Fields to Holsworthy.

Casula and Glenfield share highly similar social and economic demographics with the other suburbs within the proposed district of Macquarie Fields.

The ALP did make a case in its submission on the draft determination to transfer approximately 11 000 electors in each direction between the districts of Holsworthy and Liverpool. However, having reviewed the draft determination more fully in light of the Liberal Party's submission, we do not press the case.

That is, we believe the boundaries proposed by the Redistribution Panel in this area are sensible. The Redistribution Panel's draft boundaries are considerably more logical and in keeping with the requirements of Section 21 of the Electoral Act than those proposed in the Liberal Party's submission.

Casula and Glenfield contain increasingly diverse communities, have mixed housing developments i.e. both private and social housing, share the same commute patterns to their places of employment in the Sydney CBD or Parramatta. These factors are very similar to those of nearby suburbs such as Macquarie Fields, Ingleburn and Minto.

A significant portion of residents and suburbs in the proposed Holsworthy electorate are within the Sutherland Shire area. The socio-economic demographic differences between residents in Casula and Glenfield compared to suburbs within the Sutherland Shire residents are substantial. Travel commute patterns, level of community diversity, income and wealth distribution amongst residents and housing mix are just some of the headline differences between Casula and Glenfield residents and those living in the Sutherland Shire which forms a sizeable portion of the proposed Holsworthy electoral district.

Glenfield is in the Campbelltown LGA and it would be a backward step to transfer the suburb into an electoral district that draws its electors from the Liverpool LGA and Sutherland Shire LGA.

All state-based planning for the past decade has been predicated on Glenfield being part of the Macarthur growth corridor. This reinforces Glenfield as part of the Macarthur region, not Holsworthy - Liverpool. All



planning for Glenfield and its future has been undertaken with the assistance of Campbelltown, not Liverpool Council.

In fact, Campbelltown City Council has been instrumental in developing the Glenfield Place Strategy in conjunction with the Department of Planning, Industry and Environment which was released in December 2020.

Separating Glenfield from its neighbouring suburbs in the Campbelltown LGA would result in confusion for many.

Given the socio-economic similarities between Casula and Glenfield residents with that of the wider Macquarie Fields electorate, it is not surprising that visits to the local MP's office mainly are requests of support and advice on housing issues and the access of various Government social services.

The current MP's office located opposite Ingleburn train station is highly accessible for Casula and Glenfield via all forms of public and private transport. Transferring Casula and Glenfield residents to a district other than Macquarie Fields would exacerbate their difficulty in navigating social services.

To separate the suburb of Glenfield from the suburb from Macquarie Fields does not make sense in terms of the connection of its commercial precincts and public services. The meeting point is Glenquarie Shopping Centre which services residents from both suburbs.

Public services such as the Police Station, Fire Station and community centre activities are also located in the Glenquarie precinct. The public services and commercial centre have been serving residents in both Glenfield and Macquarie Fields for decades.

The local neighbourhood name of "Glenquarie" itself is a portmanteau which identifies the established and strong community connection between the residents of Glenfield and Macquarie Fields.

The Redistribution Panel has made use of major roads and natural boundaries to mark the boundaries of the proposed Macquarie Fields electoral district. In particular, using the Georges River, a major river system in south west Sydney, as the boundary-marker means the boundary is clear and readily understood.

In contrast, the Liberal Party proposes to use Bunbury Curran Creek as a boundary in order to sever Glenfield and Casula from the Macquarie Fields electoral district. Adopting this boundary marker would create confusion. Bunbury Curran Creek is a small tributary that is not well-known in the local



area and is not a clear boundary marker, unlike the Georges River and the major road networks used in the draft determination.

The Redistribution Panel's draft determination would see the suburb of Casula no longer split, as it is currently. Using the South Western Freeway as the northern boundary of the Macquarie Fields district, as proposed by the Redistribution Panel, has the advantage of ensure Casula residents are in the one electoral district.

Glenfield is neatly connected to Campbelltown LGA through Harold Street, Collins Promenade and Pembroke Road. Further, residents in Casula and Glenfield share the same train line for their commute or personal purposes along with commuters in the others suburbs within the Macquarie Fields electoral district.

The Liberal Party submission seeks to transfer the suburbs of Kearns, Raby, Eagle Vale and Eschol Park from the proposed district of Leppington to the proposed district of Macquarie Fields.

As proposed by the Redistribution Panel, the Hume Highway marks a strong boundary between the electoral districts of Macquarie Fields and Leppington. This is a Federal freeway and is easily identifiable to the people of south west Sydney and indeed all of Sydney.

The boundary proposed by the Redistribution Panel would effectively contain the Scenic Hills in the one electoral district. There is strong community interest in the future of the Scenic Hills and the protection of the green vista provided by this natural landmark. Residents in Raby, Kearns, Eschol Park and Eagle Vale are strongly linked to the Scenic Hills which extends north adjacent to Camden Valley Way towards Leppington.

The suburbs of Raby, Kearns, Eschol Park and Eagle Vale are serviced by the major arterial roads of Campbelltown Road, Camden Valley Way and Raby Road. These roads effectively navigate the spine of the new electoral district of Leppington.

For example, Leppington (Emerald Hills), Raby, Kearns, Eagle Vale and Eschol Park residents would all travel down Raby Road to access the Hume Highway or the rail network. These residents have a common interest with residents in Leppington when it comes to the infrastructure needs of the district.

Many residents in these suburbs also use these roads to access facilities such as Willowdale Shopping Centre and Forest Lawn Memorial Park.



Raby, Kearns, Eschol Park and Eagle Vale residents use Leppington Station to access public transport direct routes to the Parramatta and Sydney CBDs.

The suburbs of Raby, Eschol Park, Kearns and Eagle Vale belong to the same Catholic and Anglican parishes as Leppington.

The Liberal Party submission proposes massive boundary changes to the proposed district of Liverpool.

This is firstly a result of the Liberal Party's suggested boundary changes from Keira to Holsworthy, which we have already addressed.

The Redistribution Panel's proposed boundaries for Liverpool generally align in the CBD with the current north ward boundaries for Liverpool City Council. The district has followed these boundaries for over 25 years.

Proposed eastern side boundaries of the district follow significant geographical features which are natural boundaries, namely Georges River and Cabramatta Creek.

Hoxton Park Road is a strong southern boundary for the district of Liverpool, hosting the Transit way and related plans for transport to and from the Western Sydney Airport. It is also a boundary for local government purposes. The Liberal Party would do away with this Hoxton Park Road boundary.

The suburb of Liverpool has been split by district boundaries since 1999 and by council ward boundaries for much longer than that.

The M7 and the eastern edge of the Western Sydney Parklands provides a clear and significant physical boundary for the districts of Liverpool and Leppington, providing clarity for electors in both districts.

Instead, the Liberal Party proposes Wilson Road as the boundary for the Liverpool and Leppington districts. Wilson Road is not a strong boundary as it is a second order road.

Adopting a Wilson Road boundary would confuse electors as it splits the suburbs of Green Valley and Hinchinbrook. They have been the same council ward and, in the Liverpool, electoral district since the 1980's.

Cutting the suburbs of Hinchinbrook and Green Valley in half would cause confusion. These communities have long been part of one seat and ward at all three levels of government.



The suburbs of Green Valley and Hinchinbrook are homogenous and are in the same catchment for school, shopping and other amenities such as Council services.

This suggested boundary also splits school catchment areas between the two seats for the following schools: - Green Valley Public School, Hoxton Park High School and Hinchinbrook Public School, which are also all voting booths at state and federal elections.

As Cecil Hills, Green Valley and Hinchinbrook are established suburbs they have long had strong links to the community of Liverpool. This includes transport links, school catchments and shopping districts.

Cecil Hills and Elizabeth Hills were in the district of Liverpool from 1999 until the 2015 redistribution. Their residents look to Liverpool CBD for major shopping and medical needs such as the Tertiary hospital, doctors and specialists.

Communities west of the M7 have already and will continue to have stronger links to emerging communities and town centres in Austral and Leppington.

The Liberal Party proposes to transfer Claymore from the district of Campbelltown to Macquarie Fields.

The suburb of Claymore was created in 1978 by the (then) Housing Commission of NSW. It continues to be a suburb composed almost entirely of social housing tenants.

This suburb relates extremely closely to the CBD of Campbelltown and its environs. Indeed, it is physically closer to the Campbelltown CBD than are most of the other suburbs in the Redistribution Panel's proposed electoral district of Campbelltown.

The main bus route is to Campbelltown. When catching a train, residents of Claymore go to Campbelltown railway station. If they need to visit a hospital, they go to Campbelltown Hospital. The main shopping centres they patronise are Campbelltown Mall, and Macarthur Square, both within the proposed Campbelltown electoral district and both accessible by the direct bus service from Claymore.

Because of their relative social disadvantage, residents of Claymore disproportionately access a variety of social support services. The overwhelming majority of these (both private and Government) are



located in, or near, the Campbelltown CBD. For example, both Centrelink, and DCJ Housing (incorporating what used to be the NSW Department of Housing - which is the tenancy manager for Claymore), are located in the Campbelltown CBD.

Not surprisingly, social housing residents have a higher need to visit the offices of their Members of Parliament to seek assistance in dealing with a plethora of Government agencies. Since the creation of the suburb of Claymore, every MP for Campbelltown (irrespective of party) has had an office in the Campbelltown CBD. Removing this resource from the residents of Claymore (as has been done in some previous redistributions - but later corrected) would unnecessarily add to the hardship of one of the most socially disadvantaged communities in New South Wales.

One of the strongest common links in all communities is the local state primary school. This is particularly true in low-income suburbs where even low fee private schools are beyond the reach of most residents.

Claymore is served by two public primary schools, Claymore Public and Blairmount Public. The latter also serves the community of Blairmount. It is located very close to Badgally Road, the suburb boundary between Claymore and Blairmount and its official catchment area includes a substantial part of Claymore. Traditionally, many children from Claymore attend Blairmount Public School and many adults from Claymore vote in state elections at the polling booth located at that school. The Liberal Party submission proposes to artificially sever these strong community connections.

In previous decades, the Campbelltown electoral district was characterised by rapid population growth. However, the population numbers are now much more stable. Indeed, in the next few years, they are projected to slightly decline relative to the rest of NSW.

The electoral district of Campbelltown proposed by the Redistribution Panel is 2.26 per cent below the quotient as at 23 March 2020. It is projected to be 2.87 per cent below the quotient on the relevant future date April 2023 date.

Removing the 1400 - 1500 electors in the suburb of Claymore would immediately place the district of Campbelltown 4.84 per cent under quota and shift the projection for April 2023 to 5.27 per cent below the average district enrolment. This malapportionment would increase the risk of triggering a special redistribution after only one term.



KOGARAH AND OATLEY

The Liberal Party proposes to transfer the suburb of Blakehurst from the proposed electoral district of Kogarah to Oatley.

The ALP supports this aspect of the Liberal Party submission. Indeed, we made the same proposal in our submission on the draft determination.

Labor is sympathetic to the Redistribution Panel's predicament in this region, with the current electoral districts of Kogarah and Oatley both significantly under quotient, at -6.6 per cent and -4.97 per cent respectively. 7 000 to 10 000 electors need to be added to Kogarah-Oatley as a whole.

Both the ALP and the Liberal Party believe that the suburb of Blakehurst, which is part of the current district of Oatley, should remain in Oatley. The Liberal Party makes a good point that retaining King Georges Road for almost the entirety of the Kogarah - Oatley boundary would mean a simple and consistent boundary.

Further, leaving Blakehurst in the electoral district of Oatley would give due regard to the boundaries of the existing electoral districts as required under Section 21(1)(b)(v) of the Electoral Act.

We believe that the Redistribution Panel's abolition of the current district of Lakemba presents a range of options for topping up enrolments in the Kogarah and Oatley electoral districts. The draft determination sensibly grabs one of those options, transferring close to 7 000 electors from the current Lakemba to the proposed Oatley.

If Blakehurst remains in the Oatley district, as suggested by the Liberal and Labor parties, some of these electors from the current district of Lakemba can be transferred to Kogarah rather than Oatley, in order to balance numbers in the two districts. As noted in our submission, this would also unite Beverly Hills and Narwee electors in the one district.

The Liberal Party, as we have noted, is right on Blakehurst. The weakness in their submission is that they leave the low growth district of Kogarah too far under quotient. By April 2023 the Liberal Party's suggested Kogarah is projected to be more than 6 per cent below the average district enrolment.

Blakehurst electors can remain in Oatley, where they currently are, and Kogarah can be topped up with the transfer of electors from parts of Beverly Hills and Narwee. This would leave the district of Kogarah with enrolment numbers in 2023 very close to quotient.



AUBURN, BANKSTOWN, EAST HILLS AND FAIRFIELD

We note that the draft determination has sensibly balanced enrolments in this area, resulting in each of the districts of Auburn, Bankstown, East Hills and Fairfield achieving projected enrolments within 1 per cent of the quotient by the April 2023 date.

The Liberal Party appeal, if granted, would undo this balanced result and malapportioned the districts of Auburn and Fairfield, leaving them +5.34 and -5.64 per cent from the average enrolment respectively by April 2023.

Once again, we highlight the risk of the Liberal Party's boundary changes triggering a special redistribution after only one term.

The Liberal Party suggests the transfer of the suburb of Georges Hall from the proposed district of Fairfield to East Hills.

There are numerous arguments on community of interest grounds in favour of the Redistribution Panel's draft determination that Georges Hall be in the Fairfield district.

Flinders Road in Georges Hall, the draft determination's proposed boundary, is geographically closer to the Fairfield CBD (6.4KMs) than the Bankstown CBD (6.8KMs).

Georges Hall has very strong community connections with Bass Hill, which is located within the proposed district of Fairfield.

Residents in the northern portion of Georges Hall are most likely to utilise the medical centres in Bass Hill Plaza, and the nearby South West Medical Specialist Centre on the Hume Highway, Bass Hill, which comprises GPs, pharmacists, physiotherapists, and dentists.

The area's only public secondary school, Bass High School, has an enrolment area spanning from Christina Road in Villawood, to Rex Road in Georges Hall. The Redistribution Panel's proposal unites almost the entirety of the enrolment area within the district of Fairfield, while the Liberal Party's submission would transfer a substantial portion of the enrolment area into the East Hills district.

Condell Park High School has an adjacent catchment area, with its northern border on Rex Road in Georges Hall. This also serves as the boundary between Fairfield and East Hills in the Redistribution Panel's proposal, with the entirety of the Condell Park High School enrolment area sitting within the East Hills district.



The Liberal Party's suggested boundary of Johnston Road runs between communities to the south in Georges Hall, and their major commercial hub Bass Hill Plaza shopping centre, which is situated along the northern edge of Johnston Road. This is the primary shopping and socialisation venue in the area.

There are two buses which route through Georges Hall, the 905 from Bankstown to Fairfield, and 911 from Bankstown to Auburn. Both routes also stop at Bass Hill Plaza. There are no bus routes from Bankstown to East Hills via Georges Hall.

Catholic parishioners in the suburbs of Bass Hill and Chester Hill are also served by the Georges Hall parish.

The major local sporting venue, Crest Sporting Complex, is located in the suburb of Bass Hill, not in Georges Hall as the Liberal Party submission states.

The local sports athletics club, which hosts activities at the Crest, reports that its members and guests come from across south west Sydney. Other local athletics clubs, such as the Western District Joggers and Harriers based in Georges Hall, draw participants predominantly from south west Sydney.

Residents in Georges Hall also join other sporting clubs in Bass Hill and Chester Hill, such as Bass Hill Rangers FC and Chester Hill Hornets JRLFC.

Georges Hall has a historic relationship with Fairfield, with previous redistributions (for example, the 1997/98 redistribution) placing the suburb in the district of Fairfield.

The Liberal Party also suggests the transfer of parts of the suburbs of Yagoona and Bass Hill from the proposed district of East Hills to Auburn, and the transfer of some parts of Bankstown West from the proposed district of East Hills to Bankstown.

There is no precedent for the Auburn district extending that far into Yagoona, south of the Hume Highway. The Hume Highway, as the major road in the area, is the clearest boundary possible, in accordance with the guiding principle outlined by the Redistribution Panel at pages 12 and 13 of the draft determination.

The East Hills electoral district currently includes parts of both Yagoona West and Bankstown West.



This specific part of Yagoona is located within the Wattawa Heights Public School catchment area and in the Condell Park High School catchment area, located in Condell Park.

The western portion of the Bankstown suburb is already strongly connected to Condell Park, a suburb which has been in the district of East Hills since at least 1999.

The Condell Park Shopping Centre on Simmat Avenue is the primary shopping destination for residents in Bankstown West and Yagoona West, and Bankstown West Public School's catchment area includes parts of both Bankstown and Condell Park.

PENRITH AND LONDONDERRY

The Liberal Party submission proposes unnecessary transfers of large numbers of electors between the proposed districts of Londonderry and Penrith.

Firstly, the Liberal Party seeks to transfer Agnes Banks, Castlereagh, Londonderry and Cranebrook from Londonderry to Penrith.

Yet Agnes Banks, Castlereagh and Londonderry should remain united with Berkshire Park and Llandilo, as communities with that share rural identities. All of these suburbs contain large rural blocks, with small community centre hubs in Londonderry and Llandilo.

Castlereagh and Londonderry also share a common interest with Llandilo and Shanes Park in the Castlereagh Corridor, which is reserved for future connection between the M7 and Castlereagh Road and runs through these suburbs.

Londonderry, Agnes Banks, Castlereagh and Berkshire Park are the suburbs within Penrith LGA that fall into the catchment zone for Richmond High School.

Secondly, the Liberal Party seeks to transfer Claremont Meadows, Kingswood, Cambridge Park and Cambridge Gardens from Penrith to Londonderry.

The Redistribution Panel noted, at page 25 of its draft determination, that the district of Londonderry at +17.3 per cent is currently one of the most over quotient electoral districts in the state. Londonderry has to shed electors at this redistribution.



Cambridge Park is best suited to transfer to the district of Penrith, joining with Cambridge Gardens to its north and Kingswood to its south which are part of the current Penrith district.

Penrith is the nearest major centre for residents in Cambridge Park, as it is for Cambridge Gardens and Kingswood residents.

Cambridge Park has strong communities of interest with the areas of Kingswood north of Kingswood Station and Cambridge Gardens.

Cambridge Park Public School has a school catchment zone extending into the areas of Kingswood north of the station and south of Victoria Street. These areas are in the current district of Penrith. Moving Cambridge Park into Penrith would unite the school's catchment within the electoral district.

Kingswood railway station, located in the current district of Penrith, is also the station used by Cambridge Park residents. The Redistribution Panel's draft boundaries, transferring Cambridge Park into Penrith, brings the suburb into the same electoral district as its transport hub.

The Liberal Party's submission involves cutting the suburb of Claremont Meadows completely in half.

The Liberal Party's suggestions would upend residents in Cambridge Gardens, Claremont Meadows, Kingswood, Castlereagh, Agnes Banks and Londonderry unnecessarily. They fail to give due regard to the boundaries of the existing electoral districts as required under Section 21(1)(b)(v) of the Electoral Act.

The smaller changes proposed in the Redistribution Panel's draft determination are far more logical.

The Redistribution Panel sensibly placed enrolment numbers well under quotient in the high growth district of Londonderry at the March 2020 date, to ensure that numbers would be close to the average enrolment by April 2023.

The Liberal Party suggestions depart from that sensible approach, putting Londonderry on track to be malapportioned before the 12-month cutoff prior to the 2027 election. Once again, we highlight the risk of the Liberal Party's boundary changes triggering a special redistribution after only one term.



We further note the Liberal Party's proposal to change the name of the electoral district of Londonderry to St Marys.

A district named Londonderry was created at the 1986/87 redistribution and has existed since. 91 per cent of electors in the Redistribution Panel's proposed district of Londonderry are enrolled in the current district of Londonderry, so a name change is entirely unnecessary.

EPPING, GRANVILLE AND PARRAMATTA

The Liberal Party submission seeks to transfer the suburb of Oatlands from the proposed district of Epping to the proposed district of Parramatta.

This is despite the fact that Oatlands closest communities of interest are with its neighbouring suburbs of Telopea and Dundas Valley. Indeed, they share the same 2117 postcode.

Students from all three suburbs - Oatlands, Telopea and Dundas Valley - fall in the catchment area for Cumberland High School in Carlingford.

Residents of Oatlands are served by the Catholic Parishes of Christ the King North Rocks and St Bernadette's Dundas Valley.

Christ The King Primary School in North Rocks draws on students from Oatlands, as well as North Rocks, Carlingford and Baulkham Hills. St Bernadette's Primary School in Dundas Valley also enrolls students from Oatlands.

The Dundas United Recreation Club (cricket, netball and soccer) is a popular sporting club for Oatlands, as well as Dundas Valley and Telopea residents, and its home ground is Curtis Oval in Dundas Valley.

Other popular sporting clubs for Oatlands residents are North Rocks Soccer Club, North Rocks Junior Rugby Union Club, North Rocks Netball Club, Carlingford Cougars Junior Rugby League Football Club and North Rocks Softball Club. All are based in the proposed electoral district of Epping.

The nearest train station for Oatlands residents is Telopea, which will soon be replaced by the Telopea Light Rail stop.

Residents in Oatlands favour the shopping centres of North Rocks and Carlingford Court, which are located in the proposed district of Epping.



Oatlands residents use the Dundas community library in Telopea and the Carlingford Library.

The Redistribution Panel's northern boundary for the district of Parramatta - the major roads of James Ruse Drive and Kissing Point Rd - is a clear and easily understood boundary.

Oatlands, Telopea and Dundas Valley all sit in between Kissing Point and Pennant Hills Roads which further demonstrates the clear connection between the suburbs.

The Liberal Party also seeks further adjustments to the draft determination's boundaries for the proposed districts of Parramatta and Granville. The Liberal Party makes no mention of these suggested changes in their "Summary of Suggested Changes" at pages 28-29 of their submission, but we address them here regardless.

The Redistribution Panel has used the Western Rail Line at Granville as the boundary between Parramatta and Granville. The Liberal Party seeks to shift this boundary north to make the M4 motorway. This is opposed for several reasons.

All of the residential sections of the area between Granville station and the M4 motorway are clustered on the northern side of Parramatta Road. Crossing Parramatta Road from these areas via either Good Street, James Ruse Drive or Church Street is notoriously difficult. For this reason, residents in this area are much more likely to travel to Harris Park and Parramatta for shopping, dining, work and entertainment.

The section of the M4 motorway between James Ruse Drive and Church Street that the Liberal Party proposes to use as the boundary is in fact the longest section of viaduct in Australia. For residents on the ground in this part of Granville, the M4 is an above-ground road and not a street border at all.

The existence of this M4 viaduct has resulted in underutilised open space underneath the M4. Parramatta Council has a proposal to upgrade the entire length of the undercroft that includes new playing fields and community infrastructure. This will become a focal point for community activity and recreation for people living on both sides of the motorway, further increasing the existing connections between the communities north and south of the above ground M4.

We further note that the Liberal Party suggestions here, if adopted, would substantially increase enrolment numbers in both the Parramatta and Granville districts.



The Liberal Party suggestions, if adopted, would immediately place the district of Granville 5.29 per cent above the quotient and shift the projection for April 2023 to 6.28 per cent above the quotient. Their Parramatta, already one of the fastest growing districts in New South Wales, with the inclusion of Oatlands, would move from 2.49 per cent below the quota in March 2020 to 5.38 per cent above average district enrolment by April 2023.

The malapportionment of the Parramatta and Granville districts proposed by the Liberal Party - caused by the erroneous transfer of Oatlands out of the Epping district - would increase the risk of triggering a special redistribution after only one term.



SUBMISSION OF THE NSW NATIONALS

The NSW Nationals submission seeks to alter the draft boundaries of the proposed electoral districts of Cessnock and Upper Hunter.

The Redistribution Panel sensibly responded in the draft determination to the substantial increase in electors projected for the Cessnock district.

3 000 electors were transferred to the proposed district of Upper Hunter, and the Redistribution Panel ensured that Cessnock district elector numbers at the current (March 2020) date were below the quotient, with elector growth ensuring that the district would be slightly above the quotient by the projected (April 2023) date.

The NSW Nationals suggest that the district of Cessnock should gain a net 1100 plus electors.

That would start the district of Cessnock 1.10 per cent above the quotient at March 2020, moving to 3.76 per cent above the quotient at April 2023, and on track to be more than 5 per cent above the average enrolment by late 2024.

Once again, we note the malapportionment provision of the Constitution Act.

Adding 2 000 electors to the proposed Cessnock district, as suggested by the NSW Nationals, is not sensible given the substantial growth occurring in the district.

Further, there are significant arguments against the Nationals suggestion to transfer Pokolbin out of the electoral district of Cessnock.

Pokolbin looks to the town of Cessnock as its main commercial and retail centre. The Cessnock Chamber of Commerce covers businesses in Pokolbin.

Pokolbin is in the catchment area for Mount View High School, which is located in Cessnock West and only 3.3 kilometres from the Cessnock town centre. The school is also a member of the Cessnock Community of Great Public Schools.

The local public primary school for Pokolbin residents is the Nulkaba Public School, which is located on the northern outskirts of Cessnock about 2km from the town centre.



The Pokolbin wine industry is a key part of Cessnock's identity. In September 2020, Cessnock City Council approved the formation of a Joint Tourism Services Agreement between the Hunter Valley Visitor Information Centre and the Hunter Valley Wine and Tourism Association, both of which are located in Pokolbin.

We note the NSW Nationals stated objection that the Redistribution Panel's proposed boundary split Pokolbin between the Cessnock and Upper Hunter districts. The Nationals fail to note that the proposed boundary is the existing local government boundary between the City of Cessnock and Singleton Local Government Areas.

In an ideal world, the Redistribution Panel would not have had to transfer part of Cessnock LGA (the suburb of East Branxton and part of Branxton) from the electoral district of Cessnock. The reason for that transfer, as noted above, is the substantial increase in electors projected for the district.

The transfer of East Branxton and part of Branxton to the Upper Hunter district can be justified, not merely on numerical grounds, but by reference to those suburbs enjoying strong communities of interest with Singleton, a major town in the Upper Hunter district.

Branxton and Singleton are directly connected by a 13-minute train trip on the main northern railway line. There are direct bus routes between Branxton and Singleton (the 180 and 180X), however there is no direct public transport bus route between Branxton and Cessnock (there is a direct school service, but no direct service for the general public).

Branxton and East Branxton are in the catchment area for Rutherford Technology High School. The vast majority of this school catchment falls in the proposed electoral districts of Upper Hunter and Maitland.

As it is situated along the New England Highway between Maitland and Singleton, Branxton looks to these two towns as key commercial and retail centres.

The Catholic Parishes of Singleton and Branxton operate as one, and share the same Priest and Parish Administration.

In summary, the Redistribution Panel has sensibly allowed the high elector growth district of Cessnock room to grow over the coming years by keeping enrolment numbers below the quotient at the March 2020 date. To add an additional 1100 plus electors to Cessnock, as suggested by the NSW Nationals, would not be sensible. Further, the Nationals suggested transfer



of Pokolbin out of Cessnock is a far inferior arrangement to the Redistribution Panel's transfer of East Branxton and part of Branxton.



APPENDIX A

Summary by district of the Liberal Party's suggested changes to the Draft Determination.

AUBURN

Draft Determination

Current Electors 23 March 2020:	58 455
Proposed Electors 17 April 2023:	59 217

Liberal Party Suggestions

Plus Yagoona, Bass Hill (east of Crest Park)

Current Electors 23 March 2020:	3139
Proposed Electors 17 April 2023:	3194

Total as per Liberal Party Submission

Current Electors 23 March 2020:	61 594	+7.69
Proposed Electors 17 April 2023:	62 411	+5.34

BANKSTOWN

Draft Determination

Current Electors 23 March 2020:	56 825
Proposed Electors 17 April 2023:	59 395

Liberal Party Suggestions

Plus Bankstown (part)

Current Electors 23 March 2020:	1 167
Proposed Electors 17 April 2023:	1 163

Total as per Liberal Party Submission

Current Electors 23 March 2020:	57 992	+1.39
Proposed Electors 17 April 2023:	60 558	+2.20



CAMPBELLTOWN

Draft Determination

Current Electors 23 March 2020: 55 901
Proposed Electors 17 April 2023: 57 541

Liberal Party Suggestions

Less Claymore

Current Electors 23 March 2020: 1 471
Proposed Electors 17 April 2023: 1 416

Total as per Liberal Party Submission

Current Electors 23 March 2020: 54 430 - 4.84
Proposed Electors 17 April 2023: 56 125 - 5.27

CRONULLA

Draft Determination

Current Electors 23 March 2020: 57 511
Proposed Electors 17 April 2023: 58 492

Liberal Party Suggestions

Plus Bundeena, Maianbar

Current Electors 23 March 2020: 1 978
Proposed Electors 17 April 2023: 1 980

Less Caringbah

Current Electors 23 March 2020: 4 640
Proposed Electors 17 April 2023: 5 014

Total as per Liberal Party Submission

Current Electors 23 March 2020: 54 849 - 4.10
Proposed Electors 17 April 2023: 55 458 - 6.40



EAST HILLS

Draft Determination

Current Electors 23 March 2020: 58 874
Proposed Electors 17 April 2023: 59 453

Liberal Party Suggestions

Less Yagoona, Bass Hill (east of Crest Park)

Current Electors 23 March 2020: 3139
Proposed Electors 17 April 2023: 3194

Less Bankstown (part)

Current Electors 23 March 2020: 1 167
Proposed Electors 17 April 2023: 1 163

Plus Georges Hall

Current Electors 23 March 2020: 2 977
Proposed Electors 17 April 2023: 2 958

Total as per Liberal Party Submission

Current Electors 23 March 2020: 57 545 + 0.61
Proposed Electors 17 April 2023: 58 054 - 2.01

EPPING

Draft Determination

Current Electors 23 March 2020: 57 900
Proposed Electors 17 April 2023: 61 151

Liberal Party Suggestions

Less Oatlands

Current Electors 23 March 2020: 4 031
Proposed Electors 17 April 2023: 4 085

Total as per Liberal Party Submission

Current Electors 23 March 2020: 53 869 - 5.82
Proposed Electors 17 April 2023: 57 066 - 3.68



FAIRFIELD

Draft Determination

Current Electors 23 March 2020: 57 900
Proposed Electors 17 April 2023: 58 866

Liberal Party Suggestions

Less Georges Hall
Current Electors 23 March 2020: 2 977
Proposed Electors 17 April 2023: 2 958

Total as per Liberal Party Submission

Current Electors 23 March 2020: 54 923 - 3.97
Proposed Electors 17 April 2023: 55 908 - 5.64

GRANVILLE

Draft Determination

Current Electors 23 March 2020: 59 438
Proposed Electors 17 April 2023: 61 148

Liberal Party Suggestions

Plus Granville North (part)
Current Electors 23 March 2020: 781
Proposed Electors 17 April 2023: 1 817

Total as per Liberal Party Submission

Current Electors 23 March 2020: 60 219 + 5.29
Proposed Electors 17 April 2023: 62 965 + 6.28



HEATHCOTE

Draft Determination

Current Electors 23 March 2020: 57 540
 Proposed Electors 17 April 2023: 58 346

Liberal Party Suggestions

Plus Bangor, Menai

Current Electors 23 March 2020: 5 575
 Proposed Electors 17 April 2023: 5 503

Plus Bangor, Menai (west of New Illawarra Road)

Current Electors 23 March 2020: 3 429
 Proposed Electors 17 April 2023: 3 403

Less Bundeena, Maianbar

Current Electors 23 March 2020: 1 978
 Proposed Electors 17 April 2023: 1 980

Less Bulli

Current Electors 23 March 2020: 4 230
 Proposed Electors 17 April 2023: 4 255

Less Kirrawee, Sutherland (north of the Grand Parade)

Current Electors 23 March 2020: 4 409
 Proposed Electors 17 April 2023: 4 703

Total as per Liberal Party Submission

Current Electors 23 March 2020:	55 927	- 2.22
Proposed Electors 17 April 2023:	56 314	- 4.95



HOLSWORTHY

Draft Determination

Current Electors 23 March 2020:	56 113
Proposed Electors 17 April 2023:	57 244

Liberal Party Suggestions

Plus Illawong

Current Electors 23 March 2020:	5 763
Proposed Electors 17 April 2023:	5 729

Plus Casula, Glenfield

Current Electors 23 March 2020:	13 385
Proposed Electors 17 April 2023:	13 478

Less Bangor, Menai (west of New Illawarra Road)

Current Electors 23 March 2020:	3 429
Proposed Electors 17 April 2023:	3 403

Less Liverpool, Lurnea, Cartwright

Current Electors 23 March 2020:	13 100
Proposed Electors 17 April 2023:	14 706

Total as per Liberal Party Submission

Current Electors 23 March 2020:	58 732	+ 2.69
Proposed Electors 17 April 2023:	58 342	- 1.53



KEIRA

Draft Determination

Current Electors 23 March 2020:	56 289
Proposed Electors 17 April 2023:	57 060

Liberal Party Suggestions

Plus Bulli

Current Electors 23 March 2020:	4 230
Proposed Electors 17 April 2023:	4 255

Total as per Liberal Party Submission

Current Electors 23 March 2020:	60 519	+5.81
Proposed Electors 17 April 2023:	61 315	+ 3.49

KOGARAH

Draft Determination

Current Electors 23 March 2020:	58 635
Proposed Electors 17 April 2023:	59 248

Liberal Party Suggestions

Less Blakehurst

Current Electors 23 March 2020:	3 654
Proposed Electors 17 April 2023:	3 597

Total as per Liberal Party Submission

Current Electors 23 March 2020:	54 981	- 3.87
Proposed Electors 17 April 2023:	55 651	- 6.07



LEPPINGTON

Draft Determination

Current Electors 23 March 2020:	51 604
Proposed Electors 17 April 2023:	60 268

Liberal Party Suggestions

Plus Cecil Hills, Elizabeth Hills, Hinchinbrook & Green Valley (west of Wilson Rd)

Current Electors 23 March 2020:	14 080
Proposed Electors 17 April 2023:	13 920

Less Kearns, Raby, Eagle Vale, Eschol Park

Current Electors 23 March 2020:	11 985
Proposed Electors 17 April 2023:	11 939

Total as per Liberal Party Submission

Current Electors 23 March 2020:	53 699	- 6.11
Proposed Electors 17 April 2023:	62 249	+ 5.07



LIVERPOOL

Draft Determination

Current Electors 23 March 2020: 58 534
Proposed Electors 17 April 2023: 58 953

Liberal Party Suggestions

Plus Liverpool, Lurnea, Cartwright

Current Electors 23 March 2020: 13 100
Proposed Electors 17 April 2023: 14 706

Less Cecil Hills, Elizabeth Hills, Hinchinbrook & Green Valley (west of Wilson Rd)

Current Electors 23 March 2020: 14 080
Proposed Electors 17 April 2023: 13 920

Total as per Liberal Party Submission

Current Electors 23 March 2020: 57 554 + 0.63
Proposed Electors 17 April 2023: 59 739 + 0.83



LONDONDERRY

Draft Determination

Current Electors 23 March 2020: 52 562
Proposed Electors 17 April 2023: 57 631

Liberal Party Suggestions

Less Cranebrook, Castlereagh, Agnes Banks, Londonderry

Current Electors 23 March 2020: 7 893
Proposed Electors 17 April 2023: 7 833

Plus Claremont Meadows (east of Clermont Creek), Cambridge Gardens,
Cambridge Park, Kingswood (north of M4)

Current Electors 23 March 2020: 9 434
Proposed Electors 17 April 2023: 9 514

Total as per Liberal Party Submission

Current Electors 23 March 2020:	54 103	- 5.41
Proposed Electors 17 April 2023:	59 312	+ 0.10



MACQUARIE FIELDS

Draft Determination

Current Electors 23 March 2020:	54 387
Proposed Electors 17 April 2023:	58 621

Liberal Party Suggestions

Plus Claymore

Current Electors 23 March 2020:	1 471
Proposed Electors 17 April 2023:	1 416

Less Casula, Glenfield

Current Electors 23 March 2020:	13 385
Proposed Electors 17 April 2023:	13 478

Plus Kearns, Raby, Eagle Vale, Eschol Park

Current Electors 23 March 2020:	11 985
Proposed Electors 17 April 2023:	11 939

Total as per Liberal Party Submission

Current Electors 23 March 2020:	54 458	- 4.79
Proposed Electors 17 April 2023:	58 498	- 1.26



MIRANDA

Draft Determination

Current Electors 23 March 2020: 57 679
Proposed Electors 17 April 2023: 58 626

Liberal Party Suggestions

Plus Caringbah

Current Electors 23 March 2020: 4 640
Proposed Electors 17 April 2023: 5 014

Plus Kirrawee, Sutherland (north of the Grand Parade)

Current Electors 23 March 2020: 4 409
Proposed Electors 17 April 2023: 4 703

Less Bangor, Menai

Current Electors 23 March 2020: 5 575
Proposed Electors 17 April 2023: 5 503

Less Illawong

Current Electors 23 March 2020: 5 763
Proposed Electors 17 April 2023: 5 729

Total as per Liberal Party Submission

Current Electors 23 March 2020: 55 390 - 3.16
Proposed Electors 17 April 2023: 57 111 - 3.61



OATLEY

Draft Determination

Current Electors 23 March 2020:	57 360
Proposed Electors 17 April 2023:	57 726

Liberal Party Suggestions

Plus Blakehurst

Current Electors 23 March 2020:	3 654
Proposed Electors 17 April 2023:	3 597

Total as per Liberal Party Submission

Current Electors 23 March 2020:	61 014	+ 6.68
Proposed Electors 17 April 2023:	61 323	+ 3.50

PARRAMATTA

Draft Determination

Current Electors 23 March 2020:	52 524
Proposed Electors 17 April 2023:	60 168

Liberal Party Suggestions

Plus Oatlands

Current Electors 23 March 2020:	4 031
Proposed Electors 17 April 2023:	4 085

Less Granville North (part)

Current Electors 23 March 2020:	781
Proposed Electors 17 April 2023:	1 817

Total as per Liberal Party Submission

Current Electors 23 March 2020:	55 774	- 2.49
Proposed Electors 17 April 2023:	62 436	+ 5.38



PENRITH

Draft Determination

Current Electors 23 March 2020: 57 865
Proposed Electors 17 April 2023: 60 034

Liberal Party Suggestions

Plus Cranebrook, Castlereagh, Agnes Banks, Londonderry

Current Electors 23 March 2020: 7 893
Proposed Electors 17 April 2023: 7 833

Less Claremont Meadows (east of Clermont Creek), Cambridge Gardens,
Cambridge Park, Kingswood (north of M4)

Current Electors 23 March 2020: 9 434
Proposed Electors 17 April 2023: 9 514

Total as per Liberal Party Submission

Current Electors 23 March 2020:	56 324	- 1.52
Proposed Electors 17 April 2023:	58 353	- 1.51



APPENDIX B

Summary by district of the NSW Nationals suggested changes to the Draft Determination.

CESSNOCK

Draft Determination

Current Electors 23 March 2020:	56 705
Proposed Electors 17 April 2023:	60 345

National Party Suggestions

Plus East Branxton, Branxton (part)

Current Electors 23 March 2020:	1 993
Proposed Electors 17 April 2023:	2 052

Less Pokolbin

Current Electors 23 March 2020:	831
Proposed Electors 17 April 2023:	926

Total as per National Party Submission

Current Electors 23 March 2020:	57 867	+ 1.10
Proposed Electors 17 April 2023:	61 471	+ 3.76



UPPER HUNTER

Draft Determination

Current Electors 23 March 2020: 59 690

Proposed Electors 17 April 2023: 61 724

National Party Suggestions

Less East Branxton, Branxton (part)

Current Electors 23 March 2020: 1 993

Proposed Electors 17 April 2023: 2 052

Plus Pokolbin, Rothbury

Current Electors 23 March 2020: 831

Proposed Electors 17 April 2023: 926

Total as per National Party Submission

Current Electors 23 March 2020: 58 528 + 2.33

Proposed Electors 17 April 2023: 60 598 + 2.28

Labor