



**The Federal Redistribution 2006  
NEW SOUTH WALES**



---

**Public Objection Number: 1965**

**Name: Liberal Party of Australia (NSW Division)**

**Page(s): 105**



28 July 2006

The Redistribution Committee for New South Wales  
Level 4, Roden Cutler House  
24 Campbell Street  
SYDNEY NSW 2000

Dear Committee Members

Please find attached the Objections on behalf of the Liberal Party of Australia (NSW Division) to the Redistribution Committee's proposed electoral boundaries.

Please be advised that our Objections comprise the following:

1. Written objections document and appendices
2. An electronic version of the Objections and appendices
3. Our suggested changes in EBMS format

Yours sincerely

A handwritten signature in black ink, which appears to read "G. Jaeschke", is positioned above the printed name.

Graham Jaeschke  
State Director  
Liberal Party of Australia  
(New South Wales Division)

## **LIBERAL PARTY OF AUSTRALIA, NEW SOUTH WALES DIVISION OBJECTION TO PROPOSED REDISTRIBUTION**

### **1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

1.1. The Liberal Party of Australia, New South Wales Division (the “Liberal Party”) objects to the redistribution proposed by the Redistribution Committee for New South Wales. This objection is lodged with the Electoral Commission pursuant to section 69 of the *Commonwealth Electoral Act 1918*.

1.2. In summary the Liberal Party objects to the following:

- (a) Wentworth/Kingsford Smith/Sydney – the Liberal Party objects to the proposed boundaries between these three divisions. The primary basis for the objection is that these proposed boundaries do not give due consideration to community of interests within Wentworth and community of interests within Sydney.
- (b) Paterson/Newcastle – the Liberal Party objects to the proposed boundary between these two divisions. The primary basis for the objection is that the proposed boundary does not give due consideration to community of interests within Paterson, especially for the Port Stephens local government area.
- (c) Country New South Wales and western Sydney – the Liberal Party objects to the boundaries for the proposed divisions of Macquarie, Calare, Parkes and Parramatta (with consequential effects for some other proposed divisions in country New South Wales and western Sydney). The primary bases for the objections are that the proposed boundaries:
  - (i) do not give due consideration to community of interests between Bathurst and Orange,

- (ii) do not give due consideration to community of interests between the Blue Mountains and the Hawkesbury region,
- (iii) are based upon an erroneous conclusion about the strength of communities of interest between Bathurst area and the Blue Mountains,
- (iv) result in a division of Parkes which is far too large, and
- (v) split Parramatta CBD from the division of Parramatta.

## 2. WENTWORTH/KINGSFORD SMITH/SYDNEY

### Introduction

- 2.1. The Liberal Party objects to the boundaries *between* the proposed divisions of **Wentworth**, **Kingsford Smith** and **Sydney**.
- 2.2. The Liberal Party does not object to the other boundaries proposed for Wentworth, Kingsford Smith and Sydney ie other than as *between* Wentworth, Kingsford Smith and Sydney.
- 2.3. The primary basis for the objection is that those proposed boundaries do not give due consideration to community of interests within Wentworth and community of interests within Sydney.
- 2.4. The boundaries between Wentworth, Kingsford Smith and Sydney should instead be as follows:
  - (a) Between Wentworth and Kingsford Smith – starting at the corner of South Dowling Street and Dacey Avenue, east along Dacey Avenue, then south-east and east south-east along Alison Road, then Moore Street to the Pacific Ocean.
  - (b) Between Kingsford Smith and Sydney – starting at the corner of the Princes Highway and Sydney Park Road, east along Sydney Park Road, then Huntley Street, then Bourke Street, then O'Dea Avenue to the corner of South Dowling Street.
  - (c) Between Wentworth and Sydney – starting at the corner of O'Dea Avenue, north along South Dowling Street to the corner of Oxford Street, then north-east along Barcom Avenue and Boundary Street, then Nield Avenue, then west along Bayswater Road, then north along Victoria Street to Grantham Street, then along the eastern side of Cowper Wharf Roadway to the intersection with Wylde Street, then generally easterly and southerly along the perimeter of the Garden Island Defence Establishment to the shores of Sydney Harbour.

- 2.5. The Liberal Party's proposals are shown on the maps at appendices 1.1, 1.2 and 1.3.
- 2.6. Broadly speaking, the Liberal Party proposes moving the Redistribution Committee's proposed boundaries between Wentworth, Kingsford Smith and Sydney somewhat clockwise.

### Numbers of electors

- 2.7. The Liberal Party's proposals would result in divisions of Wentworth, Kingsford Smith and Sydney which are within the variations from quota and projected average divisional enrolment permitted by section 73(4) of the *Commonwealth Electoral Act*. The relevant data are set out on the following table:

Division	Electors as at 2 Dec 2005	Above/below quota	Electors at projection time (31 May 2010)	Above/below average divisional enrolment at projection time
Average-NSW	87,931	n/a	93,508	n/a
Wentworth	95,981	+9.15%	96,514	+3.21%
Kingsford Smith	87,497	-0.49%	91,876	-1.75%
Sydney	84,785	-3.58%	93,905	+0.42%

### Community of interests

- 2.8. The boundaries proposed by the Liberal Party for Wentworth, Kingsford Smith and Sydney give far superior consideration to community of interests within each electoral division than do the boundaries proposed by the Redistribution Committee.
- 2.9. This is particularly so with the treatment of the area covered by the north ward of the Randwick local government area<sup>1</sup>. The north ward consists of Clovelly and parts of Randwick and Coogee. The north

<sup>1</sup> References in this document to the north ward are references to the north ward as it stood prior to Randwick Council's consideration on 25 July 2006 of a minor boundary change – see [http://www.randwick.nsw.gov.au/attachments/BP\\_20060725\\_Ordinary.pdf](http://www.randwick.nsw.gov.au/attachments/BP_20060725_Ordinary.pdf) - business paper at page 19

ward is split between the present divisions of Wentworth and Kingsford Smith, with about 84% of the electors of north ward placed in Wentworth and 16% in Kingsford Smith. The Redistribution Committee's proposal involves a different split of the north ward between Wentworth and Kingsford Smith, with about 40% of the electors of north ward placed in Wentworth and about 60% in Kingsford Smith. The Liberal Party's proposal places the entire north ward in Wentworth. The Liberal Party's treatment of the north ward gives a much superior community of interests outcome, for the following reasons.

2.10. First, it gives far superior consideration to the community of Jewish interests within Wentworth:

- (a) Wentworth has by far the largest Jewish population of any division in New South Wales.
- (b) The various Jewish populations in New South Wales at June 2001 have been estimated in a study by Dr Gary Eckstein<sup>2</sup>:
  - (i) Census data have generally under-reported Jewish numbers (eg because of fear of anti-Semitism). This under-reporting is estimated at 20% to 30% (depending on age group) for the 2001 census<sup>3</sup>.
  - (ii) The New South Wales Jewish population at June 2001 was 41,560, with 40,025 in Sydney<sup>4</sup>. 63% of Sydney's Jewish population in 2001 lived in the eastern suburbs<sup>5</sup>. Of that 63%, 51% lived in a "northern tier" and 12% in a "southern tier"<sup>6</sup>. The "northern tier" consists of "local divisions" of Bondi (postcode 2026), Bellevue Hill (2023), Waverley (2022, 2024), Edgecliff (2025, 2027, 2028), Rose Bay (2029), Vaucluse (2030) and Paddington<sup>7</sup>.

---

<sup>2</sup> Eckstein *Sydney Jewish Community Demographic Profile 2003* (copied as appendix 2.10)

<sup>3</sup> Eckstein *op cit* page 6

<sup>4</sup> Eckstein *op cit* page 3

<sup>5</sup> Eckstein *op cit* pages 3, 10

<sup>6</sup> Eckstein *op cit* page 10

<sup>7</sup> Eckstein *op cit* page 27 appendix 1

The “southern tier” consists of “local divisions” of Randwick (2031), Kingsford (2018, 2032, 2033, 2034), Maroubra (2035, 2036) and Waterloo (2010, 2016, 2017)<sup>8</sup>.

- (iii) Based on the detailed breakdown of Jewish population in Dr Eckstein’s study, this means that the Jewish population in 2001 was as follows<sup>9</sup>:

Existing Wentworth division excluding Randwick and Paddington<sup>10</sup> – 19,530

Existing Kingsford Smith division excluding Randwick - 3,253

Randwick (straddling Wentworth and Kingsford Smith) – 1,498

Postcodes 2000, 2011 and (Paddington) 2021 (straddling Wentworth and Sydney) - 858

- (c) The Jewish population in Wentworth has been increasing since the 2001 census. There has been a large influx of Jews into the area, in particular from South Africa and from the North Shore of Sydney<sup>11</sup>. Jewish congregations are rapidly growing, requiring new buildings<sup>12</sup>. In recent citizenship ceremonies at Woollahra Council, at least one third of new citizens have Jewish surnames.
- (d) There are 16 synagogues within the current Wentworth division (plus a synagogue at Emanuel School and apart from a synagogue in the new Sir Moses Montefiore complex referred to below):

<sup>8</sup> Eckstein *op cit* page 27 appendix 1

<sup>9</sup> Eckstein *op cit* page 27 appendix 1

<sup>10</sup> Eckstein *op cit* page 27 appendix 1 shows 858 people under the heading “Paddington”, but covering not only Paddington postcode 2021 but also postcodes 2000 and 2011. These 858 people therefore straddle

<sup>11</sup> Appendix 2.3 - letter from Rabbi Pinchus Feldman OAM, dean and spiritual leader of Yeshiva College, honorary life president Rabbinical Council of New South Wales, head of Chabad movement in New South Wales, to Mr Campbell dated 24 July 2006

<sup>12</sup> Appendix 2.3 - letter from Rabbi Feldman



- (i) Beit Yisrael Abihsera - Baba Sali  
At South Head Synagogue, 666 Old South Head Rd,  
Rose Bay.
- (ii) Bet Yosef – The Caro Synagogue  
243 Old South Head Road, Bondi.
- (iii) Central Synagogue  
15 Bon Accord Avenue, Bondi Junction<sup>13</sup>.
- (iv) Chabad Lubavitch Bondi  
25 O'Brien Street, Bondi.
- (v) Chabad Double Bay  
The Adler Synagogue, Kiaora Rd, Double Bay.
- (vi) Dover Heights Shule  
Blake & Napier Sts, Dover Heights<sup>14</sup>.
- (vii) Israeli Chabad Minyan  
36 Flood St, Bondi.
- (viii) Israeli Tourist Chabad House  
1/52 Hall Street, Bondi Beach.
- (ix) Kehillat Moriah  
Hugo Lowy Synagogue, Moriah College, Queens Park  
Road, Queens Park.
- (x) Mizrachi Synagogue  
339 Old South Head Rd, Bondi.
- (xi) Or Chadash Minyan  
Academy Bje Building, 56 Roscoe St, Bondi.
- (xii) Sephardi Synagogue  
40-44 Fletcher St, Woollahra.
- (xiii) The Shtiebell  
49 Bellevue Rd, Bellevue Hill.

---

<sup>13</sup> Website: [www.centralsynagogue.com.au](http://www.centralsynagogue.com.au)

<sup>14</sup> Website: [http://members.tripod.com/~robz\\_webdesign/doverheightsshule.htm](http://members.tripod.com/~robz_webdesign/doverheightsshule.htm)

- (xiv) South Head Synagogue  
666 Old South Head Rd, Rose Bay<sup>15</sup>.
- (xv) The Congregation of The Temple Emanuel  
(Kehillat Emanuel)  
7 Ocean Street, Woollahra<sup>16</sup>.
- (xvi) Yeshiva Synagogue  
36 Flood St, Bondi.

In contrast, there are only two synagogues in the present Kingsford Smith division. These are the Coogee Synagogue and the Maroubra Synagogue.

- (e) Another illustration of the unique “Jewishness” of Wentworth is that all of Sydney’s kosher restaurants are located in the present division of Wentworth (and within the Redistribution Committee’s proposed boundaries) (apart from a café at the Hunters Hill site for the Sir Moses Montefiore Home for the Aged - see below)<sup>17</sup>.
- (f) An illustration of the increase in that “Jewishness” is the opening last month of Sydney’s first full-scale kollel, an institute for the advanced study of Torah<sup>18</sup>.
- (g) The Redistribution Committee’s proposed boundaries would place four very important Jewish institutions outside Wentworth. These institutions are the Emanuel School, the new Sir Moses Montefiore Home for the Aged, the JewishCare Burger Aged Day Care Centre and part of Moriah College.
- (h) The Emanuel School is located at 20 Stanley Street Randwick. The Emanuel School is within the boundaries of the present division of Wentworth. It has over 650 students. It

<sup>15</sup> Website: [www.southhead.org](http://www.southhead.org)

<sup>16</sup> Website: [www.emanuel.org.au](http://www.emanuel.org.au)

<sup>17</sup> <http://www.ka.org.au/> click on link “Restaurants”

<sup>18</sup> See appendix 2.8 – copy of Australian Jewish News article 13 July 2006 at [http://www.ajn.com.au/news/news\\_print.asp?pgID=1047&searchType=1&adSearchBox=b](http://www.ajn.com.au/news/news_print.asp?pgID=1047&searchType=1&adSearchBox=b)

is the second largest Jewish school in New South Wales<sup>19</sup>. It is one of two large K-12 Jewish schools in the electorate. The other is Moriah College, Queens Park Road, Queens Park. (Yeshiva College is another, smaller Jewish school at Dover Heights.) More information about Emanuel School can be found at [www.emanuelschool.nsw.edu.au](http://www.emanuelschool.nsw.edu.au). The overwhelming majority of its students, their families and its alumni live in Wentworth<sup>20</sup>. The Emanuel School community asks to stay in Wentworth – see letter from the president of the school copied as appendix 2.4.

- (i) The forerunners to the Sir Moses Montefiore Jewish Home date back to 1833<sup>21</sup>. The Home is incorporated by a private Act of the New South Wales Parliament<sup>22</sup>. As noted on its website<sup>23</sup>:

“In 1991 the organisation officially opened its second residential aged care facility, the Montefiore Home Woollahra. Currently caring for the 50 residents in an exclusive low care (Hostel) environment, the opening of the Home was a milestone for the organisation as it represented a return to the Eastern Suburbs of Sydney and the heart of the Sydney Jewish Community.

In 1998 the Home purchased a large of land in Randwick. Currently under construction, stage 1 of the new Randwick Home will provide quality accommodation for around 280 residents.”

The massive new facility will be on the corner of King and Dangar Streets, Randwick. The development will open in August 2006<sup>24</sup>. It will include a synagogue<sup>25</sup>. The facility is expected to expand to 400 rooms<sup>26</sup>. The complex will be 3.5 hectares<sup>27</sup>. It will be the finest facility of its kind in the Jewish

---

<sup>19</sup> Appendix 2.1

<sup>20</sup> Appendix 2.4

<sup>21</sup> [www.montefiorehome.com.au](http://www.montefiorehome.com.au); click on link “About Us” then “Who we are”

<sup>22</sup> [www.montefiorehome.com.au](http://www.montefiorehome.com.au); click on link “About Us” then “Who we are”

<sup>23</sup> [www.montefiorehome.com.au](http://www.montefiorehome.com.au); click on link “About Us” then “Who we are”

<sup>24</sup> Appendix 2.2

<sup>25</sup> Appendix 2.2

<sup>26</sup> Appendix 2.2

<sup>27</sup> Appendix 2.2

world when it opens<sup>28</sup>. (The Sir Moses Montefiore Jewish Home also has a home at Hunters Hill.)

The significant majority of residents of the Home will have previously lived in Wentworth<sup>29</sup>. Approximately 80% of the pre-booked residents come from the Wentworth electorate<sup>30</sup>.

More details about the Randwick development can be found at [www.montefiorehome.com.au](http://www.montefiorehome.com.au) (click on the hyperlink “The Randwick Development” on the home page). Recent photographs showing the scale of the development are at [www.mclachlanlister.com/html/smmj.html](http://www.mclachlanlister.com/html/smmj.html).

- (j) JewishCare is the major provider of non-residential services to Sydney’s Jewish community. It runs more than 25 programs which assist aged, disabled and young people in Wentworth. Its Burger Aged Day Care Centre will relocate from Woollahra to a state of the art facility on the new Randwick Montefiore campus. The Burger Centre is for frail aged Jewish people who are looking for activities and companionship. The overwhelming majority of its clients live in Wentworth. See the letter from its president copied as appendix 2.5.
- (k) Moriah College is the largest Jewish school in the southern hemisphere<sup>31</sup>. It has 1625 students in K-12<sup>32</sup>. One of Moriah’s preschools is located at the Montefiore site<sup>33</sup> and has been since 1999. This preschool (the Moriah College Preschool John I. Einfeld AM Preschool) has 60 students<sup>34</sup>. It is beneficial to have all of Moriah in the same electorate and

---

<sup>28</sup> Appendix 2.1

<sup>29</sup> Appendix 2.1

<sup>30</sup> Appendix 2.6 (email from Robert Orie, Chief Executive Officer, Sir Moses Montefiore Jewish Home dated 26 July 2006)

<sup>31</sup> Appendix 2.1

<sup>32</sup> See 2005 annual report page 12 at

<http://www.moriah.nsw.edu.au/ArticleDocuments/BOS%20Annual%20Report%20-%202030.6.pdf>

<sup>33</sup> <http://www.moriah.nsw.edu.au/default.aspx?FolderID=52&ArticleID=44>

<sup>34</sup> Appendix 2.9 - email from Denis Collister, Moriah College Bursar dated 25 July 2006

subject to representations by the same Member of Parliament. Otherwise, the representations of Moriah would be split as the rest of its student body is located in Queens Park.

- (l) The New South Wales Jewish Board of Deputies is the elected peak body of the Jewish community in New South Wales. The Jewish Board of Deputies is widely recognised and acknowledged as the representative body of the Jewish community. It speaks on the community's behalf on all matters affecting the status, welfare and interest of New South Wales Jewry. The Jewish Board of Deputies believes that JewishCare, Sir Moses Montefiore Home for the Aged, all of Moriah College and the Emanuel School should remaining Wentworth. The Jewish Board of Deputies rightly considers that apart from the capacity to ensure that the local member is more familiar with the full extent of the community (which is to his or her benefit), it is essential for the Jewish community, which is numerically small in an Australia wide context, to have its community concentrated in a way that ensures that interest in the particular concerns of the community is maximised and that cognisance is taken of the special needs of an otherwise vastly outnumbered minority. See the letter from its president copied as appendix 2.1.
- (m) The New South Wales Jewish community's central fundraising, planning and facilitating organisation is the Jewish Communal Appeal. The Jewish Communal Appeal is concerned that the critical mass of the small Jewish community and its major institutions will be diluted by the redistribution proposed by the Redistribution Committee. The Jewish Communal Appeal asks that the Emanuel School, the new Sir Moses Montefiore Home for the Aged and JewishCare remain in Wentworth. See the letter from its president copied as appendix 2.2.

- (n) The Rabbinical Council of New South Wales is the peak body of rabbis in this state. Chabad is a 250 year old philosophy, movement, and organization; it is considered to be a dynamic force in Jewish life today; 4,000 full-time emissary families direct more than 3,300 institutions (and a workforce that numbers in the tens of thousands) dedicated to the welfare of the Jewish people worldwide. The Yeshiva Centre in Flood Street, Bondi is Chabad's headquarters in Sydney; it was established 50 years ago and includes a school, kindergarten, communal kitchen and the only rabbinical college in Sydney. Rabbi Feldman is the dean and spiritual leader of Yeshiva College, honorary life president Rabbinical Council of New South Wales, head of Chabad movement in New South Wales. He also argues for the inclusion of the north ward of Randwick in Wentworth not Kingsford Smith. See the letter copied at appendix 2.3.
- (o) Aged care centres, welfare and private schools are largely federally funded and otherwise directly affected by federal legislation and programs. The impact of those programs is plainly a matter of direct concern to the people who use those institutions. In the case of the Montefiore Home, as the evidence discloses, its residents will mostly have come from Wentworth and that is where their families live. In the case of the Emanuel School, its students mostly come from Wentworth. In the case of the JewishCare Burger Centre, the overwhelming majority of its clients live in Wentworth. Accordingly, problems with those institutions will be a matter of concern to residents of Wentworth and consequently will be raised with their MP. If the Redistribution Committee's proposal were to proceed, the member for Wentworth would be faced with the problem of trying to influence government policies and programs with respect to Jewish institutions which were not in his or her electorate. Community of interest

plainly indicates that institutions of this kind should, ideally, be located in the same electorate as the community which they serve.

- (p) There are also special issues relating to the Jewish community, including security issues, which make it desirable that Emanuel School, the Sir Moses Montefiore Jewish Home, JewishCare and Moriah preschool are in the same electorate and served by the same member and member's staff as are the bulk of the Jewish population.
- (q) Further, the north ward of Randwick itself has an increasing Jewish population. The area has a vibrant Jewish population<sup>35</sup>. There has been a large influx of new arrivals into that area in recent years – see local residents' letter copied as annexure 2.7.

2.11. The second reason why the Liberal Party's treatment of the Randwick Council north ward gives a much superior community of interests outcome is that Wentworth is an eastern suburbs community defined in its character by its connection with the beaches. The beach and surf club culture is an essential part of that culture. Placing the whole of the north ward of the Randwick local government area in Wentworth better reflects Wentworth's community of interests as a beach and coastal community than does the Redistribution Committee's proposed boundaries. Randwick, Clovelly and Coogee have a greater connection with icons such as Bondi, Tamarama and Bronte than do inner city suburbs of Woolloomooloo, Darlinghurst and East Sydney.

2.12. Thirdly, placing the whole of the north ward of the Randwick local government area in Wentworth gives superior consideration to the community of interests arising from transport links between Bondi Junction on the one hand and that north ward on the other hand.

---

<sup>35</sup> Appendix 2.3 - letter from Rabbi Pinchus Feldman OAM, dean and spiritual leader of Yeshiva College, honorary life president Rabbinical Council of New South Wales, head of Chabad movement in New South Wales, to Mr Campbell dated 24 July 2006

These links are referred to in paragraph 2.17 below under the heading “Means of communication and travel”.

2.13. Fourthly, placing the north ward of the Randwick local government area in Wentworth gives superior consideration to the community of interests surrounding Centennial Park (and Queens Park). A defining element in the character and community of Wentworth is the connection with Centennial Park. It is used for recreation by thousands of Wentworth residents every day. The boundaries proposed by the Liberal Party would ensure in particular that residents of Randwick North, who are among those residents closest to Centennial Park, are all included within Wentworth.

2.14. If Wentworth retains its existing part of the Randwick Council north ward and expands to take the rest of the north ward, then Wentworth does not need to expand as far northwest into the division of Sydney as the Redistribution Committee proposes. This is fortuitous, because by placing East Sydney, Darlinghurst and Woolloomooloo in Sydney rather than Wentworth, the boundary between Sydney and Wentworth proposed by the Liberal Party, when compared with the Redistribution Committee’s proposal, gives superior consideration to community of interests in relation to those suburbs:

- (a) East Sydney, Darlinghurst and Woolloomooloo have always been seen as part of the city rather than part of the eastern suburbs (let alone having a connection with beaches and the coast).
- (b) The Liberal Party’s proposal keeps East Sydney, Darlinghurst and Woolloomooloo united with the bulk of the City of Sydney local government area in the proposed division of Sydney.
- (c) The Liberal Party’s proposals keep in the Sydney division some iconic and historic landmarks of the City of Sydney, namely Sydney Grammar School, the Australian Museum, Garden Island and the Woolloomooloo finger wharf. (Also Woolloomooloo is linked to the Sydney CBD by the new



continuous foreshore walk which runs from Woolloomooloo all the way to the Anzac Bridge.)

- (d) Sydney Grammar School and SCEGGS Darlinghurst are in Darlinghurst. The students of Sydney Grammar School and SCEGGS come from all over Sydney<sup>36</sup>. There is a community of interest with other city schools located in the division of Sydney, such as St Andrew's Cathedral School, St Mary's Cathedral School, the International Grammar School and the Conservatorium High School. These other schools also have geographically diverse student populations rather than being "eastern suburbs schools".
- (e) Victoria Street runs along the top of the escarpment which is a natural boundary – see paragraph 2.20 below under the heading "Physical features and areas". (Victoria Street also represents the boundary of an historic difference in housing style. Historically the ridge of Potts Point and along Victoria Street contained middle class villas; some still exist – eg Tusculum in Potts Point, Elizabeth Bay House in Elizabeth Bay. In contrast, mainly working class tenement housing for city workers was built on the low lying areas of East Sydney, Darlinghurst and Woolloomooloo.)

2.15. The boundary for Sydney and Kingsford Smith proposed by the Liberal Party is superior to that proposed by the Redistribution Committee, in terms of community of interest:

- (a) The bulk of the area which the Liberal Party proposes be transferred from Sydney to Kingsford Smith is industrial. The significant exception is the area immediately north of Gardeners Road, and between Southern Cross Drive and Botany Road, in Rosebery. That area is mostly low density detached residential housing. Its housing style is similar to that of the rest of Rosebery (the suburb straddles Gardeners

Road) and most of Mascot and Eastlakes south of Gardeners Road. Appendix 2.12 is a copy of a Google Earth photograph showing this. (The red line shows the suburb boundary for Rosebery. The pink line shows a boundary proposed by the Redistribution Committee. The blue line shows boundary proposed by the Liberal Party.) There is really nothing to distinguish Rosebery north of Gardeners Road from the residential areas south of Gardeners Road.

- (b) For residents of Rosebery north of Gardeners Road, the nearest significant shops are in the existing Kingsford Smith viz:
  - (i) strip shopping – along Gardeners Road (east of Botany Road) and along Botany Road (south of Gardeners Road),
  - (ii) local shopping centre – Eastlakes shopping centre, corner Evans and Barber Avenues Eastlake, and
  - (iii) major mall - Eastgardens.
- (c) Gardeners Road Public School is located in Botany Road Rosebery (at the corner of Gardeners Road). Its catchment area spans both north and south of Gardeners Road. Its catchment area is shown on the map at appendix 2.13.
- (d) J J Cahill Memorial High School is located in Sutherland Street Mascot. Its catchment area spans north and south of Gardeners Road. Its catchment area is shown on the map at appendix 2.14. The Liberal Party's proposed Kingsford Smith/Sydney boundary approximates the northern boundary of the J J Cahill catchment area.
- (e) Subject to (a) above, the area which the Liberal Party proposes be transferred from Sydney to Kingsford Smith is largely industrial. The area to its immediate north remaining in

---

<sup>36</sup> See for example appendix 2.11 - SCEGGS 2005 Annual Report page 16 copied from [www.sceggs.nsw.edu.au/frontpages/SCEGGS %20Annual%20Report%202005.pdf](http://www.sceggs.nsw.edu.au/frontpages/SCEGGS%20Annual%20Report%202005.pdf)

Sydney (eg Redfern, Newtown, Erskineville and northern Waterloo) is largely residential. The largely industrial area proposed to be transferred has more in common with industrial areas already in Kingsford Smith, including in Botany, Banksmeadow and especially Mascot, than it does with the largely residential area to its immediate north. Much of the industry in the area which the Liberal Party proposes be transferred from Sydney to Kingsford Smith has connection with the airport and transport facilities already in Kingsford Smith.

### **Means of communication and travel**

2.16. The main roads in the area of Randwick, Clovelly and Coogee which the Redistribution Committee proposes be placed in Kingsford Smith, but which the Liberal Party proposes be placed in Wentworth, are:

- (a) Alison Road, which runs down into Anzac Parade towards the city, and
- (b) Avoca Street and Carrington Road which run to the commercial hub of the eastern suburbs, Bondi Junction.

2.17. That area of Randwick, Clovelly and Coogee has no train lines. However it is directly connected by many bus routes to the commercial centre of Wentworth, namely Bondi Junction. Appendix 2.15 is a copy of an extract from the Sydney Buses eastern region service map<sup>37</sup>. Bus routes 313, 314, 316, 317, 348, 353, 357, 359, 360, 400 and 410 run from or through the Randwick, Clovelly and Coogee area to the Bondi Junction interchange (adjacent to the CityRail train station at Bondi Junction). There is less bus travel heading south or west from the Randwick, Clovelly and Coogee area to, say, Maroubra, Eastgardens or Mascot. (Indeed in past times,

---

<sup>37</sup>[http://www.sydneybuses.info/commonpdfs/sydneybuses/map/regionmaps/eastern\\_region\\_map.pdf](http://www.sydneybuses.info/commonpdfs/sydneybuses/map/regionmaps/eastern_region_map.pdf)

trams connected beach suburbs from Clovelly to Bondi Junction - hence the name Bondi Junction.)

2.18. Darlinghurst, East Sydney and Woolloomooloo have easy public transport or walking access to the Sydney CBD.

2.19. The areas which Liberal Party proposes be in Kingsford Smith rather than in Sydney have good road and bus access to other parts of Kingsford Smith. This includes bus routes 301, 303, 309, 310 and 370. Appendix 2.16 is a copy of a further extract from the Sydney Buses eastern region service map<sup>38</sup>.

### **Physical features and areas**

2.20. While achieving superior community of interest outcomes to the boundaries proposed by the Redistribution Committee, the boundaries proposed by the Liberal Party maintain clearly and easily identifiable and convenient boundaries:

- (a) The Wentworth/Kingsford Smith boundary proposed by the Liberal Party largely consists of Alison Road, a well known and major thoroughfare. This also coincides with the southern boundary of the Randwick Council north ward.
- (b) The Kingsford Smith/Sydney boundary proposed by the Liberal Party consists of major roads.
- (c) For the Sydney/Wentworth boundary:
  - (i) The Liberal Party proposal retains the Redistribution Committee's proposal of using South Dowling Street between Dacey Avenue and Oxford Street as a boundary.
  - (ii) The next part of the Liberal Party proposed boundary is Boundary Street. As the name implies, this is well known as the boundary between Darlinghurst and

---

<sup>38</sup>[http://www.sydneybuses.info/commonpdfs/sydneybuses/map/regionmaps/eastern\\_region\\_map.pdf](http://www.sydneybuses.info/commonpdfs/sydneybuses/map/regionmaps/eastern_region_map.pdf)

Paddington. It is also a boundary between the City of Sydney and Woollahra local government areas.

- (iii) Bayswater Road is a section of the main arterial road heading east from the CBD. (Other sections are William Street and New South Head Road.)
- (iv) Victoria Street follows the top of the escarpment which clearly separates low lying Woolloomooloo from the more elevated Potts Point (and Kings Cross). The escarpment forms a natural boundary between the city and the eastern suburbs. It constitutes a natural and well understood boundary between Potts Point and Woolloomooloo.

### **Boundaries of existing divisions**

2.21. This consideration is subsidiary to community of interest, means of communication and physical features and areas: section 74(4A) of the *Commonwealth Electoral Act*.

2.22. The Liberal Party's proposals are superior to the Redistribution Committee's proposals in the following respects:

- (a) The Liberal Party's proposal retains more of the boundary between the existing divisions of Wentworth and Kingsford Smith, namely more of Alison Road as a boundary.
- (b) The Liberal Party's proposal retains more of the boundary between the existing divisions of Wentworth and Sydney. Boundary Street and Nield Avenue part of the boundary between the existing divisions of Wentworth and Sydney.

2.23. The Liberal Party's proposed boundaries for Wentworth, Kingsford Smith and Sydney would result in less dislocation (ie fewer electors switching from their existing divisions to new divisions) than would the Redistribution Committee's boundaries. On the Redistribution Committee's proposed boundaries, 9.0% of electors in the existing divisions of Wentworth, Kingsford Smith and Sydney would be

moved into different divisions. On the Liberal Party's proposed boundaries, 6.9% of electors in the existing divisions of Wentworth, Kingsford Smith and Sydney would be moved into different divisions. See appendix 1.13.

### **Alternative boundaries**

2.24. If the augmented committee accepts the logic of the arguments made above, there is no reason why the committee could not move the proposed boundaries even further in a clockwise direction than what is proposed above (eg to allocate to Wentworth an additional section of Randwick south of Alison Road [including the additional small portion of Randwick to be allocated to the north ward as a result of Randwick Council's deliberations on 25 July 2006 concerning minor boundary changes<sup>39</sup>], move Kingsford Smith somewhat further north into Sydney and then return Wentworth to its existing eastern boundary with Sydney).

---

<sup>39</sup> see [http://www.randwick.nsw.gov.au/attachments/BP\\_20060725\\_Ordinary.pdf](http://www.randwick.nsw.gov.au/attachments/BP_20060725_Ordinary.pdf) - business paper at page 19

### 3. PATERSON/NEWCASTLE

#### Introduction

- 3.1. The Liberal Party objects to the boundary *between* the proposed divisions of **Paterson** and **Newcastle**.
- 3.2. The Liberal Party does not object to the other boundaries proposed for Paterson and Newcastle ie other than as *between* Paterson and Newcastle.
- 3.3. The primary basis for the objection is that those proposed boundary do not give due consideration to community of interests within the existing division of Paterson, especially for the Port Stephens local government area.
- 3.4. Broadly speaking, the changes which the Liberal Party proposes to the Redistribution Committee's boundary as are follows:
  - (a) Transfer to Newcastle from the Redistribution Committee's proposed Paterson: those areas of Metford, Thornton and Woodbury south of Raymond Terrace Road and west of Turners Rd and Greenway Creek.
  - (b) Transfer to Paterson from the Redistribution Committee's proposed Newcastle: areas of Raymond Terrace, Williamtown, Heatherbrae, Tomago, Fullerton Cove and Fern Bay (all in Port Stephens local government area).
- 3.5. The result would be that the boundary between Paterson and Newcastle would instead be as follows:
 

Starting at the locality boundary between Maitland and Metford, follow the main northern railway line to Four Mile Creek.

Then north along Four Mile Creek to Raymond Terrace Road.

Then east along Raymond Terrace Rd to Turners Road.

Then south on Turners Rd to Woodberry Road.

Then south on Woodberry Road to Greenways Creek.

Then east along Greenways Creek to the Hunter River.

Then east along the Hunter River following the Newcastle/Port Stephens local government areas boundary.

- 3.6. Part of what the Redistribution Committee proposed as the boundary between Hunter and Paterson would become part of the boundary between Hunter and Newcastle – namely:

Starting at the main northern railway line, south along the locality boundary between Metford and East Maitland to the New England Highway.

Then south east along the New England Highway to the Redistribution Committee's proposed boundary that follows the Newcastle/Cessnock local government areas boundary.

- 3.7. The Liberal Party's proposals are shown on the maps at appendices 1.4 and 1.5.

### **Numbers of electors**

- 3.8. The Liberal Party's proposals would result in divisions of Paterson and Newcastle which are within the variations from quota and projected average divisional enrolment permitted by section 73(4) of the *Commonwealth Electoral Act*. The relevant data are set out on the following table:

Division	Electors as at 2 Dec 2005	Above/below quota (%)	Electors at projection time (31 May 2010)	Above/below average divisional enrolment at projection time (%)
Average-NSW	87,931	n/a	93,508	n/a
Paterson	86,116	-2.06%	95,317	+1.93%
Newcastle	90,708	+3.16%	96,343	+3.03%

### **Community of interests**

- 3.9. Raymond Terrace and Williamtown have a strong community of interest with other parts of Paterson. They should remain in Paterson.



3.10. The Liberal Party proposal is superior to the Redistribution Committee's proposal because the former keeps the Port Stephens local government area in tact in one division:

- (a) The Redistribution Committee's proposal splits the Port Stephens local government area between Paterson and Newcastle. Worse still, the Redistribution Committee's proposal places the *seat* of the Port Stephens local government area, namely *Raymond Terrace*, in a different electoral division (Newcastle) than the vast bulk of the Port Stephens local government area (Paterson).
- (b) The Port Stephens local government area has never been split before into more than one federal electoral division. It is wholly within the State electoral division of Port Stephens at the 2007 State general election.
- (c) The division of Paterson was created in 1948. It was abolished from 1985. It was re-established in 1993. Raymond Terrace has been in the following divisions:
  - 1948-1954 - Paterson
  - 1955-1967 - Lyne
  - 1968-1976 - Lyne
  - 1977-1983: Lyne
  - 1985-1992 (when Paterson did not exist) - Lyne.
  - 1993-present – Paterson.
- (d) Raymond Terrace is the largest town in the Port Stephens local government area<sup>40</sup>.
- (e) The offices of Port Stephens Council provide a range of services, such as payment of rates, garbage, library and planning. It also provides community programs in areas such as child care, health, immunisation and community transport,

---

<sup>40</sup> [www.portstephens.local-e.nsw.gov.au/about.html](http://www.portstephens.local-e.nsw.gov.au/about.html)

which are administrated by the Council in Raymond Terrace to all of the Port Stephens LGA<sup>41</sup>.

- (f) The Port Stephens Library consists of three branches<sup>42</sup>. One of these is mobile. One is in Raymond Terrace. Another is in Tomaree near Nelson Bay. The third is a mobile library which visits various locations in the LGA. (A community library, which is staffed by volunteers, is situated at Lemon Tree Passage.)

3.11. Due to its locality and accessibility, Raymond Terrace is the significant service centre for the surrounding area and is self-sufficient without Newcastle city:

- (a) It has 8,107 electors.
- (b) Raymond Terrace is located on the Pacific Highway.
- (c) All major roads in the division of Paterson provide easy access to Raymond Terrace, specifically the Pacific Highway, the Bucketts Way, the Lakes Way, the Myall Way, Nelson Bay Road and Raymond Terrace Road.
- (d) Raymond Terrace provides a large range of shopping facilities including two shopping centres, retail and discount outlets, specialty communications stores, car sales and repairs, electrical appliance discount stores and furniture stores. The Raymond Terrace marketplace has a Woolworths supermarket, a Big W Discount department store and 42 specialty shops. The Centro Shopping Plaza has a Woolworths supermarket and 26 specialty shops including Australia Post.
- (e) Residents travel to Raymond Terrace for a range of health services including blood tests and pathology, GP access, dentists, orthodontists, x-rays and community health care programs provided by Port Stephens Council.

<sup>41</sup> [www.portstephens.local-e.nsw.gov.au](http://www.portstephens.local-e.nsw.gov.au)

<sup>42</sup> [www.portstephens.local-e.nsw.gov.au/library/3187.html](http://www.portstephens.local-e.nsw.gov.au/library/3187.html)

- (f) Students from a number of feeder schools in the Port Stephens LGA attend high school in Raymond Terrace at either Hunter River High or Irrawang High. These feeder schools are Meadowie Primary, Wirreanda Primary, Irrawang Primary, Grahamstown Primary, Raymond Terrace Primary, Seaham Primary, Williamtown Primary, Tanilba Bay Primary, Salt Ash Primary and Karuah Primary Schools<sup>43</sup>.
- (g) As to State Government agencies, Raymond Terrace has its own NSW Roads and Traffic Authority office.
- (h) Raymond Terrace is the base for the only Department of Housing office in the Port Stephens LGA.
- (i) Raymond Terrace has its own ambulance service, police station and court house. The court house provides services for all the Port Stephens LGA.
- (j) The SES is based in Raymond Terrace for the Port Stephens LGA. Raymond Terrace also has its own Rural Fire Service.
- (k) Hunter Water Corporation is the water utility for the greater Hunter region. It has customer contact centres in Raymond Terrace, Maitland and Newcastle<sup>44</sup>. (There are no other customer contact centres in the Port Stephens LGA.)
- (l) Raymond Terrace has the only Medicare and Family Assistance office in the Port Stephens LGA.
- (m) Centrelink has an office in Raymond Terrace. It services clients from Raymond Terrace to Karuah, Hawks Nest, Tea Gardens, Bulahdelah, Gloucester, Dungog and Clarence Town<sup>45</sup>. (There are also Centrelink offices in Nelson Bay and Tuncurry.)

---

<sup>43</sup> [www.schools.nsw.edu.au](http://www.schools.nsw.edu.au)

<sup>44</sup> [www.hunterwater.com.au/operations.asp](http://www.hunterwater.com.au/operations.asp)

<sup>45</sup> Source: Raymond Terrace Centrelink

- (n) The NSW Department of Housing has an office in Raymond Terrace. This office services the whole of the Port Stephens local government area<sup>46</sup> and is the only office in the Port Stephens local government area<sup>47</sup>. (The Raymond Terrace office also services clients from the Dungog area<sup>48</sup>.)
- (o) As to policing, Raymond Terrace is part of the Lower Hunter Area Command. This covers the area from Raymond Terrace and Beresfield in the south, over to Nelson Bay and Tea Gardens to the east, to just below Gloucester and Bulahdelah in the north, to East Gresford and Paterson in the west<sup>49</sup>.
- (p) Raymond Terrace has a cinema complex that shows first release movies. The cinema attracts people from Hawks Nest, Tea Gardens, Bulahdelah, Dungog, Thornton, Beresfield, Stroud, Salt Ash, Lemon Tree Passage and Raymond Terrace<sup>50</sup>.
- (q) The mobile Red Cross blood bank visits Raymond Terrace four times a year<sup>51</sup>. It does not visit other locations within the existing or proposed Paterson division<sup>52</sup>. The next nearest locations are Taree and Maitland<sup>53</sup>.
- (r) Raymond Terrace has the largest range of banking services available in the Port Stephens LGA. This includes branches of the Commonwealth Bank, Westpac, Newcastle Permanent, Maitland Mutual and National Australia Bank, as well as a number of accountants and financial advisers.
- (s) Raymond Terrace has two registered club – the Raymond Terrace Bowling Club and the Muree Golf Club.

---

<sup>46</sup> Source: Department of Housing, Raymond Terrace

<sup>47</sup> Source: Department of Housing, Raymond Terrace

<sup>48</sup> Source: Department of Housing, Raymond Terrace

<sup>49</sup> Source: Raymond Terrace Police

<sup>50</sup> Source: Raymond Terrace Cinema

<sup>51</sup> Source: Red Cross Blood Bank

<sup>52</sup> Source: Red Cross Blood Bank

<sup>53</sup> Source: Red Cross Blood Bank

- (t) Raymond Terrace has its own netball competition attracting clubs from Medowie, the Tilligerry Peninsula and Dungog<sup>54</sup>. Raymond Terrace has its own tennis club<sup>55</sup>.
- (u) Services in Raymond Terrace are used by residents in the Port Stephens, Dungog, Gloucester and Great Lakes LGAs, particularly by those in smaller settlements such as:
  - (i) Medowie with 5,285 electors.
  - (ii) Lemon Tree Passage with 1,769 electors.
  - (iii) Tanilba Bay with 1,840 electors.
  - (iv) Corlette with 3,040 electors.
  - (v) Williamtown with 548 electors.
  - (vi) Karuah with 793 electors.
  - (vii) Hawks Nest with 880 electors.
  - (viii) Tea Gardens with 1,577 electors.
  - (ix) Stroud with 604 electors.
  - (x) Clarence Town with 1,113 electors.
  - (xi) Bulahdelah with 1,001 electors.
  - (xii) Dungog with 1,604 electors.

3.12. There is an RAAF base at Williamtown. The Defence Housing Authority is based at Raymond Terrace<sup>56</sup>. Defence housing is currently located in Salamander Bay, Corlette, Nelson Bay, Anna Bay, Thornton, Medowie and Raymond Terrace. (There is some housing available in Newcastle and Ashtonfield.)

3.13. The *Port Stephens Examiner* is the community newspaper for Port Stephens. It has an office in Nelson Bay (within the Port Stephens local government area), but its head office is in Raymond Terrace. The *Port Stephens Examiner* is delivered free to all households and

<sup>54</sup> [www.netballnsw.com/assoc/lz.htm](http://www.netballnsw.com/assoc/lz.htm)

<sup>55</sup> [www.portstephens.local-e.nsw.gov.au/community\\_orgs/36824.html](http://www.portstephens.local-e.nsw.gov.au/community_orgs/36824.html)

<sup>56</sup> [www.dha.gov.au](http://www.dha.gov.au)

businesses in the Port Stephens local government area and is also distributed in the Hawks Nest and Beresfield areas<sup>57</sup>.

3.14. The areas in and around Raymond Terrace have employment patterns different from those of the Newcastle area. The areas in and around Raymond Terrace have employment patterns different from those of the Newcastle area. Almost 3 times as many Raymond Terrace residents are employed in agriculture, forestry and fishing than Newcastle residents<sup>58</sup>. 26% more Raymond Terrace residents are employed in transport and storage<sup>59</sup>. More than twice as many Raymond Terrace residents are employed in government administration and defence<sup>60</sup>.

3.15. Port Stephens and Newcastle have separate tourism bodies representing their interests. Raymond Terrace and Port Stephens is part of Port Stephens Tourism Limited<sup>61</sup>. Newcastle is part of Newcastle Tourism<sup>62</sup>.

3.16. The Redistribution Committee has already proposed to split Metford from East Maitland and to include it in the same division as Thornton and Woodberry. The Liberal Party agrees with this arrangement, except that Metford, Thornton and Woodberry share more of an affinity with Newcastle than does Raymond Terrace. See also under the heading "Means of communication and transport" below.

### **Means of communication and travel**

3.17. Raymond Terrace and Williamstown have no rail transport link to Newcastle.

3.18. The Newcastle metropolitan area has its own transport system, involving CityRail buses and a rail system. Neither of these systems is linked to Raymond Terrace.

---

<sup>57</sup> Source: Port Stephens Examiner

<sup>58</sup> 2001 census

<sup>59</sup> 2001 census

<sup>60</sup> 2001 census

<sup>61</sup> [www.portstephens.org.au](http://www.portstephens.org.au)

<sup>62</sup> [www.visitnewcastle.com.au](http://www.visitnewcastle.com.au)

3.19. As part of the Port Stephens LGA, Raymond Terrace roads have close associations with connecting roads from other council areas of Dungog, Gloucester and the Great Lakes and not those of Newcastle. For example:

- (a) \$10 million Commonwealth funding for key local road projects, including the Raymond Terrace to Clarence Town road<sup>63</sup>.
- (b) Pacific Highway upgrade<sup>64</sup>
- (c) Roads to Recovery and Black Spot Road funding.

3.20. The areas which the Liberal Party proposes be transferred from Paterson to Newcastle are areas which the Redistribution Committee has considered should not be in the division of Hunter (where Maitland is to be located). Those areas have better connections with Newcastle than with, say, the Port Stephens LGA. They have the New England Highway and the main northern rail line connecting to Newcastle. Thornton has a direct rail link with Newcastle with regular trains (running each half hour). There is no bus service between Thornton and the balance of Paterson.

### **Physical features and areas**

3.21. The Hunter River between its mouth and Raymond Terrace is an obvious and unambiguous natural boundary. This is doubly so as it coincides with the Port Stephens LGA boundary. It is a more recognizable boundary than that proposed by the Redistribution Committee.

3.22. West of the Hunter River, the residents of Metford, Thornton and Woodberry will easily be able to identify that they belong in the division of Newcastle using of locality boundaries and Raymond Terrace Road.

---

<sup>63</sup> [www.auslink.gov.au](http://www.auslink.gov.au)

<sup>64</sup> [www.auslink.gov.au](http://www.auslink.gov.au)

**Boundaries of existing divisions**

3.23. The Liberal Party's proposed boundaries for Paterson and Newcastle would represent much less change to the boundaries of the existing divisions than would the Redistribution Committee's proposals.

3.24. The Liberal Party's proposed boundaries for Paterson and Newcastle would result in less dislocation (ie fewer electors switching from their existing divisions to new divisions) than would the Redistribution Committee's boundaries. On the Redistribution Committee's proposed boundaries, 12.7% of electors in the existing divisions of Paterson and Newcastle would be moved into different divisions. On the Liberal Party's proposed boundaries, 10.6% of electors in the existing divisions of Paterson and Newcastle would be moved into different divisions. See appendix 1.13.



## 4. COUNTRY NEW SOUTH WALES AND WESTERN SYDNEY

### Introduction

4.1. The Liberal Party objects to the boundaries for the proposed divisions of **Macquarie**, **Calare**, **Parkes** and **Parramatta** (with consequential effects for a number of other proposed divisions in country New South Wales and western Sydney). The primary bases for the objections are that the proposed boundaries:

- (a) do not give due consideration to community of interests between Bathurst and Orange,
- (b) do not give due consideration to community of interests between the Blue Mountains and the Hawkesbury region,
- (c) are based upon an erroneous conclusion about the strength of communities of interest between Bathurst area and the Blue Mountains,
- (d) result in a division of Parkes which is far too large, and
- (e) split Parramatta CBD from the division of Parramatta.

4.2. The Liberal Party proposes that these problems be resolved by changing the Redistribution Committee's proposals as shown on the maps at appendices 1.6ff. An outline of these changes is as follows.

### 4.3. **Calare**

Gains Bathurst LGA from the proposed division of Macquarie

Loses Mudgee and Wellington LGAs to the proposed division Parkes

Loses Grenfell LGA to the proposed division of Hume

### 4.4. **Macquarie**

Gains from the proposed division of Greenway that part of the Hawkesbury LGA north and west of the Hawkesbury River and within the existing division of Macquarie.

Gains from the proposed division of Parkes that part of Kandos and Rylstone within the existing state electoral division of Bathurst

Loses Bathurst LGA to the proposed division of Calare

4.5. **Parkes**

Gains Mudgee and Wellington LGAs from the proposed division of Calare

Loses the entire Gwydir LGA to the proposed division of New England

Loses the Lachlan LGA, the entirety of Cobar LGA and Bogan LGA to the proposed division of Riverina.

Loses Central Darling LGA and balance of unincorporated NSW to the proposed division of Farrer

4.6. **Farrer** would consequently lose the Murrumbidgee LGA to the proposed division of Riverina.

4.7. **Riverina** would consequently lose Cootamundra LGA and Gundagai LGA to the proposed division of Hume

4.8. Having gained Cootamundra LGA and Gundagai LGA from Riverina and Grenfell LGA from Calare, **Hume** would shed everything north of the Wollondilly LGA to the proposed division of Macarthur (creating a very sensible Macarthur boundary).

4.9. **Macarthur** then sheds everything east of the state electoral division of Campbelltown and gains that part of the proposed division of **Fowler** which is west of Ropes Creek.

4.10. Having gained that part of the state electoral division of Campbelltown, **Werriwa** sheds the suburbs of Lurnea, Prestons, Hoxton Park, Horningsea Park and West Hoxton to the proposed division of **Fowler**.

4.11. **Fowler** then sheds the suburbs of Edensor Park, Abbotsbury and Greenfield Park to the proposed division of **Prospect**.

4.12. **Prospect** then sheds that part of Greystanes, South Wentworthville and Merrylands West which is east of the state electoral division of Granville to the proposed division of **Reid**.

- 4.13. The proposed division of **Reid** as a consequence of the above would relinquish the Parramatta CBD to **Parramatta**, using Hassall St, Parkes St and the northern boundary of the state electoral division of Granville.
- 4.14. The proposed division of **Parramatta**, after gaining back its CBD, sheds that part north-west of Seven Hills Rd and the Prospect Highway back to the proposed division of **Greenway**.
- 4.15. **Parramatta** regains that part of its existing boundary south of the M2 east of Winston Hills.
- 4.16. Having already lost that part north of the Hawkesbury River and having gained the area north-west of Seven Hills Rd and Prospect Highway (Kings Langley and Lalor Park), **Greenway** is neatly restored to wholly metropolitan seat.
- 4.17. **Hunter** gains the area west of its proposed boundary to the state electoral boundary of Upper Hunter from the proposed division of Calare.
- 4.18. **Calare** loses, to Macquarie, from the Mid-Western Regional LGA the area south of the state electoral division of Bathurst.
- 4.19. **New England** gains Gwydir LGA from the proposed division of Parkes.

### **Community of interests**

- 4.20. Bathurst and Orange share strong links (stronger than any connection between Bathurst and the Blue Mountains). Bathurst and Orange should be in the same division:
- (a) Bathurst Regional Council, along with local councils for Orange and other central western areas, is a member of CENTROC (Central Western Regional Organisation of Councils).
  - (b) Bathurst and Orange share a common regional radio and television footprint.

- (c) Bathurst and Orange come under the umbrella of the Bathurst diocese for the Catholic Church, as do Bathurst and Orange for the Anglican Church.
- (d) The First Bathurst Orange Growth Area originally proposed by the NSW Land Information Centre recognises the economic importance of the connections between these twin regional towns. To split them into two divisions totally ignores those commercial realities and the strong business, employment and planning synergies they entail.
- (e) Charles Sturt University has campuses in both Bathurst and Orange.
- (f) St Stanislaus, All Saints and Scots Bathurst in Bathurst have day students from Orange. Kinross Wollaroi and Orange Christian School in Orange have day students from Bathurst.
- (g) Many people work in Bathurst but live in Orange or vice versa. Many people live in Blayney (which would be split from Bathurst under the Redistribution Committee's proposal), but work in Bathurst.
- (f) Bathurst and Orange are commonly regarded as part of the central west eg <http://www.workingin-australia.com/info/336>.
- (g) The economic connections between Bathurst and Orange are replicated through many areas of common social, community and sporting interests.
- (h) There is a Family Relationship Centre in Bathurst.
- (h) Local newspapers are as follows:

*The Western Advocate* (Bathurst, Blayney) (02) 6331 2611

<http://bathurst.yourguide.com.au/home.asp>  
[mail.westernadvocate@ruralpress.com](mailto:mail.westernadvocate@ruralpress.com)

Daily – 200 pages/week

Circulation of 5,780

*The Western Times* (Bathurst)

[http://www.ruralpresssales.com.au/detail.asp?region=North+Western&paper\\_id=62&state=NSW](http://www.ruralpresssales.com.au/detail.asp?region=North+Western&paper_id=62&state=NSW)

Free weekly – Thursday

Circulation of 11,200

*The Western Magazine* (Bathurst, Orange, Dubbo, Cootamundra, Young, Cowra, Parkes)

(news on changes in rural area and treatment info that farmers find essential)

[http://www.ruralpresssales.com.au/detail.asp?region=North+Western&paper\\_id=63&state=NSW](http://www.ruralpresssales.com.au/detail.asp?region=North+Western&paper_id=63&state=NSW)

Inserted into paid papers between Tuesday and Friday

Circulation of 54,000

4.21. In contrast there is little linkage between Bathurst and the Blue Mountains:

- (a) CityRail trains only go as far west as Lithgow.
- (b) Very few people commute from Bathurst to work or shop in the Blue Mountains or vice versa. Large numbers of Blue Mountains residents commute to work in the Sydney metropolitan area.
- (c) Bathurst is not part of the Blue Mountains tourist area. (This is in contrast with other parts of the existing division of Calare which the Redistribution Committee proposes be transferred to Macquarie – eg Jenolan Caves and the Zig Zag railway are generally regarded as Blue Mountains tourist attractions; eg [www.visitbluemountains.com.au/contact.html](http://www.visitbluemountains.com.au/contact.html) - click on link to map). Any conclusion that the Bathurst shares “communities of interest ... with the Blue Mountains centred on domestic and international tourism, national parks, wilderness and weekend recreational activities”<sup>65</sup> is wrong.

---

<sup>65</sup> Report of the Redistribution Committee *The 2006 Proposed Redistribution of New South Wales into 49 Electoral Divisions* page 21 para 94

- (d) The Blue Mountains have little agriculture or grazing, unlike around Bathurst.
- (e) Unlike the Blue Mountains (including Lithgow), Bathurst and Orange are in the Greater Western Area Health Service:  
[www.health.nsw.gov.au/services/ahs/greater\\_western.html](http://www.health.nsw.gov.au/services/ahs/greater_western.html).
- (f) The Bathurst etc newspapers referred to above do not circulate in the Blue Mountains. Local newspapers include the following (which do not circulate in the Bathurst area):

*The Blue Mountains Gazette*

<http://bluemountains.yourguide.com.au/display.asp?class=news&subclass=general>

*The Lithgow Mercury* (Lithgow, Wallerawang, Portland, Cullen Bullen, Kandos, Hartley, Meadow Flat, Blackheath, Medlow Bath, Mt Victoria, Katoomba)

02 6352 2700 <http://lithgow.yourguide.com.au>  
[mail.lithgowmercury@ruralpress.com](mailto:mail.lithgowmercury@ruralpress.com)

Tri-weekly – Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday

Circulation of 2,886

*The Oberon Review* (Oberon) 6336 1340

<http://users.tpg.com.au/review/>

Weekly – Thursday

Circulation of 1,300

4.22. The Blue Mountains and the Hawkesbury region share a community of interests and should be in the same division:

- (a) Both the Blue Mountains and Hawkesbury are defined by the ABS as metropolitan. They share the same challenges and issues of outer metropolitan areas.
- (b) Both the Blue Mountains and the Hawkesbury have strong commercial links to Sydney and a large daily commuter flow to the city both by road and rail.
- (c) Both Blue Mountains City Council and Hawkesbury City Council are members of WESROC (Western Sydney Regional Organisation of Councils).

- (d) The Blue Mountains and Hawkesbury communities are linked in terms of many government and quasi-government services. For example, they are both in the Australian Government's Nepean Aged Care Planning Region. Both are in the State Government's Sydney West Area Health Service (see [www.health.nsw.gov.au/services/ahs/western\\_sydney.html](http://www.health.nsw.gov.au/services/ahs/western_sydney.html)). Both are in the Telstra Countrywide service based in Penrith. Both are served by the Western Sydney Institute of TAFE. Both are serviced by the federal government's new Family Relationship Centre in Penrith. Both are included in the federal government's Area Consultative Committee for Regional Partnership programs. A number of government labour market programs are based on the Blue Mountains, Hawkesbury and Penrith region eg the federal government's Blue Mountains/ Hawkesbury/Penrith school/industry partnership program.
- (e) Both the Blue Mountains and Hawkesbury areas are part of the Hawkesbury-Nepean catchment system, share similar environmental challenges and for water and sewerage services, both communities are serviced by Sydney Water.
- (f) Both the Hawkesbury and Blue Mountains LGAs are part of the Blue Mountains World Heritage Area, with more of the designated heritage area actually in the Hawkesbury LGA than the Blue Mountains LGA.
- (g) Both are heavily dependent on tourism business based on their world heritage status and are linked by a number of common tourism projects. For instance, the World Heritage Interpretive Centre will be located at either Bilpin or Mount Tomah on the Bells Line of Road either in or very close to the Hawkesbury LGA. The Grand Circular Tourist Drive links the tourism interests of the two areas (eg [www.bluemountainswonderland.com/tour-maps/index.htm](http://www.bluemountainswonderland.com/tour-maps/index.htm)). (The Grand Circular Tourist Drive links the tourist attractions

of Hawkesbury, Blue Mountains, Oberon and Lithgow Councils. Again, Bathurst is not included.) The Hawkesbury is also part of the Greater Blue Mountains Tourist Drive project, which recently won a \$500,000 federal government grant to promote tourism in the world heritage area. Hawkesbury and the Blue Mountains (and Lithgow and Oberon LGAs for that matter) are part of the Blue Mountains Regional Tourism Organisation and registered as such with NSW Tourism.

- (h) The Blue Mountains and Hawkesbury are serviced by Sydney electronic media. They have no regional television.
- (i) Socially, there is also a strong community of interest with a number of local sporting competitions incorporating teams for the Blue Mountains and Hawkesbury. For example, the local soccer competition, from junior level to premier league, incorporates teams from the lower and central Blue Mountains (such as Springwood, Blaxland and Hazelbrook) with the Hawkesbury teams such as Colo and Glossodia. The local rugby league competition incorporates teams from the Blue Mountains and the Hawkesbury as well as Penrith.
- (j) For both the Anglican and Catholic churches, the Blue Mountains and Hawkesbury are both part of the Parramatta Diocese.

4.23. The Redistribution Committee's proposal to excise the heart of the Parramatta CBD from the division named Parramatta clearly ignores the obvious community of interest arising from the Parramatta CBD's role as the service area for the Parramatta region:

- (a) To say that Parramatta Police Station, Parramatta Town Hall, Parramatta Post Office, Parramatta Library, Parramatta Train Station and the Parramatta shopping precinct should be in any seat other than one named Parramatta is a clear breach of the Act with regard to community of interest.



- (b) Indeed the current Member for Parramatta says so herself in a press article in the *Parramatta Advertiser* on 5 July 2006:

“I was very surprised that the electorate of Parramatta would lose the heart of the area, the CBD and Parramatta Park, which is symbolic of the early government of NSW, indeed NSW itself.”

4.24. The Liberal Party's proposal has advantages in other areas as well.

For example:

- (a) Greenway – this would not pick up rural areas in the way proposed by the Redistribution Committee, and so would better reflect community of interest.
- (b) Macarthur - the whole of the Wollondilly LGA would be included in one division viz Macarthur.

### **Means of communication and travel**

4.25. As the Redistribution Committee notes in paragraph 49 of its report, better transport and communication have improved the links between communities. However, the improved transportation links constituted by the Great Western Highway have predominately assisted transport across the mountains strengthening links with Sydney. They have not created communities of interest between the Blue Mountains LGA and central western regional towns such as Bathurst.

4.26. Improved transport links along the Hume corridor have equally improved connections between communities but in that case between communities with much more in common than the Blue Mountains and the Bathurst region.

4.27. It is obvious that a division of Parkes covering 47% of New South Wales would be difficult to travel around in a reasonable amount of time. A press article on 10 July 2006 in *The Australian* quotes Tom and Judy Lyle (whose family has been farming in the district since 1927):

“At present it takes the sitting member six weeks to visit every town in the electorate... With these changes it would take double that, which

makes it quite impossible. ...There are aboriginal communities right on the outskirts that will never get the representation they need. They've said it's necessary, it's fair, but how is it fair when rural people are told they have a federal member but he is six hours away?"

### **Physical features and areas**

- 4.28. The Redistribution Committee's proposed boundaries result in a division of Parkes which is over 375,000 sq km in area. This would make it extremely difficult for an MP to service communities which are separated by such huge distances. It therefore follows then that the community involvement across such an enormous distance would be limited.
- 4.29. The Liberal Party advocates changes to Parkes' proposed boundaries which would make Parkes more manageable at around 175,000 square km.
- 4.30. The Central Darling local government area and the unincorporated area north of Broken Hill are clearly in the sphere of influence of Broken Hill. To put them in a seat (Parkes) where the major centre is Dubbo is impractical and unnecessary. The Redistribution Committee has already proposed that Broken Hill be in Farrer. It is logical that these areas follow suit. This results in a seat of Farrer based on the two adjoining state electoral divisions of Murray Darling and Albury.
- 4.31. The Liberal Party's proposed boundaries follow clear demarcations.

## **LIST OF APPENDICES**

### **1. Maps and general material**

- 1.1. Map #1 Liberal Party's proposals for Wentworth/Kingsford Smith/Sydney.
- 1.2. Map #2 Liberal Party's proposals for Wentworth/Sydney.
- 1.3. Map #3 Liberal Party's proposals for Wentworth/Kingsford Smith/Sydney.
- 1.4. Map #1 Liberal Party's proposals for Paterson/Newcastle.
- 1.5. Map #2 Liberal Party's proposals for Paterson/Newcastle.
- 1.6. Map #1 Liberal Party's proposals for all New South Wales.
- 1.7. Map #2 Liberal Party's proposals for all New South Wales
- 1.8. Map Liberal Party's proposals for Macquarie
- 1.9. Map Liberal Party's proposals for western Sydney
- 1.10. Map Liberal Party's proposals for Parramatta
- 1.11. Map Liberal Party's proposals for Macarthur
- 1.12. Map Liberal Party's proposals for Greenway
- 1.13. Tables comparing dislocation of electors under Redistribution Committee's proposals with dislocation of electors under Liberal Party's proposals.

### **2. Wentworth/Kingsford Smith/Sydney**

- 2.1. Letter from David Knoll, President, NSW Board of Jewish Deputies, to Mr Campbell dated 24 July 2006.
- 2.2. Letter from David Balkin, President, Jewish Communal Appeal, to Mr Campbell dated 25 July 2006.
- 2.3. Letter from Rabbi Pinchus Feldman OAM, dean and spiritual leader of Yeshiva College, honorary life president Rabbinical Council of New South Wales, head of Chabad movement in New South Wales, to Mr Campbell dated 24 July 2006.

- 2.4. Letter from Alex Abulafia, President, Emanuel School, to Mr Campbell dated 27 July 2006.
- 2.5. Letter from Eva Fischl OAM, president of JewishCare New South Wales and JewishCare Australia to Mr Campbell dated 24 July 2006.
- 2.6. Email from Robert Orie, Chief Executive Officer, Sir Moses Montefiore Jewish Home dated 26 July 2006
- 2.7. Letter from Arthur Hurwitz, Shani Gabai, Tanya Hotz, Alan Hotz, Terry Bernstein, Alon Bernstein to Mr Campbell dated 25 July 2006.
- 2.8. Copy of Australian Jewish News article 13 July 2006 at [http://www.ajn.com.au/news/news\\_print.asp?pgID=1047&searchType=1&adSearchBox=b](http://www.ajn.com.au/news/news_print.asp?pgID=1047&searchType=1&adSearchBox=b)
- 2.9. Email from Denis Collister, Moriah College Bursar dated 25 July 2006
- 2.10. Eckstein *Sydney Jewish Community Demographic Profile* 2003.
- 2.11. SCEGGS Darlinghurst annual report 2005 extract (cover page and page 16).
- 2.12. Google Earth photograph of Rosebery and surrounds.
- 2.13. Map showing catchment area for Gardeners Road Public School.
- 2.14. Map showing catchment area for J J Cahill Memorial High School.
- 2.15. First extract from the Sydney Buses eastern region service map found at:  
[http://www.sydneybuses.info/commonpdfs/sydneybuses/map/regionmaps/eastern\\_region\\_map.pdf](http://www.sydneybuses.info/commonpdfs/sydneybuses/map/regionmaps/eastern_region_map.pdf)
- 2.16. Second extract from the Sydney Buses eastern region service map found at:  
[http://www.sydneybuses.info/commonpdfs/sydneybuses/map/regionmaps/eastern\\_region\\_map.pdf](http://www.sydneybuses.info/commonpdfs/sydneybuses/map/regionmaps/eastern_region_map.pdf)