



**The Federal Redistribution 2006
NEW SOUTH WALES**

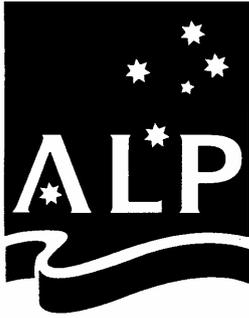


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**Name: Australian Labor Party
(New South Wales Branch)**

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This suggestion was lodged with a CD which may be viewed at the office of the Redistribution Committee for New South Wales, Level 4, Roden Cutler House, 24 – 28 Campbell St, Sydney.



AUSTRALIAN
LABOR
PARTY
New South Wales Branch

24 March 2006

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

Dear Commissioners,

I attach the suggestion of the Australian Labor Party, (NSW Branch), for your consideration.

This includes a map for each suggested Division and is provided by CD-ROM containing the MapInfo data used by the Australian Electoral Commission.

Kind regards,

Mark Arbib
GENERAL SECRETARY

AUSTRALIAN LABOR PARTY (NEW SOUTH WALES BRANCH) SUGGESTIONS

24TH MARCH, 2006.

INTRODUCTION AND APPROACH ADOPTED

The suggestions made by the Australian Labor Party (ALP) are the end product of a process that includes extensive consultation with both MP's and party units. We had to take into account several considerations before making our suggestions.

One consideration which frankly, we had to consider is the fact that the current boundaries are the most biased against the ALP in the entire history of Australia.

Following the 2004 election, the Australian Labor Party (ALP) has 60 of the 150 seats in the House of Representatives. In 2004 the ALP's national two party preferred (2PP) vote was 47.3%. On current electoral boundaries, for the ALP to win a majority (76) of Divisions it requires a uniform swing of 5% or 52.3% 2PP. In NSW, in 2004, on current boundaries, for the ALP to win a majority (26) it would have needed 53.4% of the 2PP vote in the State.

Yet this state of affairs has arisen in spite of the 1984 reforms to the Australian Electoral Act of one vote one value. So why on current boundaries does the ALP need such an unprecedentedly high 2PP to win Government? To a limited extent this can be caused by some Divisions containing a much higher or lower number of electors during the cycle between redistribution processes. An example here might be the Division of Wentworth which today contains around 3000 fewer electors than seven years ago even though the average enrolment for each Division has grown by 4000. To a more significant extent the cause can be put down to demographic changes and the ability of sitting members to build a personal vote. However, in our view, the above mentioned causes are not enough by themselves to explain the current bias. We think that in NSW there are some examples of areas within Divisions which are unsatisfactory by the community of interest criteria of the Act which must be considered by the Commissioners.

The clearest examples of the latter are to be found in the current electoral boundaries for the Divisions of Macquarie and Hughes. Macquarie contains most of the Blue Mountains Local Government Area(LGA) plus all of Hawkesbury LGA. Yet the connections between these adjoining LGA's are very few and dwarf the ties between Blue Mountains and Penrith and between Hawkesbury and Baulkham Hills LGA. A similar situation exists in the case of the Division of Hughes. It contains parts of Sutherland and Liverpool LGA's. Yet there are few ties between the two and the main population of the Liverpool component of Hughes is, in Sydney terms, a considerable distance from the western boundary of Sutherland LGA. Hughes would better reflect communities of interest were it a Sutherland and Wollongong LGA Division rather than the current Sutherland/Liverpool arrangement.

We will provide later in our suggestions very detailed reasons for why, under the community of interest's criteria, the boundaries of both Hughes and Macquarie should be radically changed. But at this point we should outline relevant recent history for

both Divisions to try to explain why the current boundaries for both Divisions have come about.

Macquarie is a Federation Division. From Federation until 1984 the Blue Mountains and Penrith were placed together in Macquarie. From 1949 until 1984, Hawkesbury LGA was entirely contained within the Division of Mitchell. Hughes is a Division created in 1955. Whilst a small section of Liverpool LGA was added in 1969, when a new Sutherland based Division of Cook was established from within its boundaries, Hughes had been a Sutherland LGA, part Wollongong Division. For example, until 1984, Hughes ran as far south as Corrimal.

But in 1984, the Electoral Act was amended to require, among other things that as far as possible Divisions contain equal numbers of electors. The effect of this change was to give greater importance to the numerical requirements of the Act which must be met by the Commissioners. For not only were Divisions required to contain electors within 10% of the Quota for the State at the time the Quota was struck but they were also required to be within a more narrow range from the average predicted number of electors. (This is currently within a band of 3.5% from the predicted future Quota which is set to be three years and six months after the completion of the Redistribution for the State. For the Redistribution now underway in NSW, Divisions must be within 10% of the Quota struck on 2nd December,2005 and within 3.5% of the predicted future Quota as at May, 2010). The ALP fully agrees with the one vote one value principle that has been a feature of the Act since 1984.

Also in 1984, the size of the Parliament was expanded from, in the case of the House of Representatives, 125 to 150 Divisions. In that year the number of Divisions in NSW grew from 43 to 51. That change necessarily required a major change in Divisional boundaries.

In 1984, the Commissioners took most of Hawkesbury LGA from Mitchell and placed it in Macquarie; took most of the Penrith LGA part in Macquarie to allow a new Division based on Penrith called Lindsay and also moved most of the Wollongong component from Hughes. Only at the last redistribution for NSW which came into effect at the 2001 election were the last parts of Hawkesbury taken from Mitchell; Penrith from Macquarie and Wollongong from Hughes.

At the two NSW redistributions held in 1991 and 1999 the ALP received in its internal processes several submissions arguing of the undesirability on community of interests grounds of continuing a Blue Mountains/Hawkesbury Division and of a Sutherland/Liverpool Division. However, on each occasion, the ALP was not able to frame a submission for the Commissioners that would give effect to a more sensible arrangement of both a Blue Mountains/Penrith Division and a Sutherland/Wollongong Division. In trying to correct what we regarded as serious anomalies in the boundaries of both Macquarie and Hughes we could not satisfy ourselves that other equally serious anomalies would not be created in other Divisions that would then need changes.

As it happens, it is the case that for the current redistribution and with the numbers it is now possible to correct the anomalies within Macquarie and Hughes and yet not create new anomalies in surrounding Divisions. Indeed, we think that the flow on

effects to other Divisions actually produce better community of interest arrangements in each case.

Why then, even if the Commissioners agree with us that better arrangements can be found for Hughes and Macquarie should the Commissioners agree to such boundaries, especially given that the Commissioners are required under the Electoral Act to give due consideration to existing boundaries?

Until the Electoral Act was amended in 1998, the consideration of existing boundaries by the Commissioners of existing boundaries was part of the criteria of community of interests. Following that amendment existing boundaries are no longer a community of interests consideration and thus also no longer help define communities of interest. Existing boundaries are by law a lesser consideration than community of interest considerations.

In practical terms, though the Commissioners have considerable leeway, we have interpreted the effect of the amendment - as evidenced by the then Minister, Mr Fahey's second reading speech on the Bill in 1997, as giving expression to the Parliament's desire to allow the Commissioners to recast existing Divisions on community of interest grounds and not be fettered by having existing boundaries as part of that criteria. Moreover, the Parliament gave recognition to the reality that sometimes boundaries of some Divisions have been set to meet the numerical requirements of the Act and where the Commissioners did not have the option of considering its best arrangements on community of interest's grounds when to do so would have produced at least an equally unsatisfactory boundary in another Division or surrounding Divisions. That being so, the Parliament then decided to strengthen the importance of the other parts within the 'criteria of interest' Section of the Act.

In our suggestions lodged today, we are saying to the Commissioners that if we produce for you an overwhelming case based on the criteria of community of interest for a Blue Mountains/Penrith Division and a Sutherland/Wollongong Division, plus we are able to show that the flow on effects of such changes would produce at least the same or better boundaries based on that same criteria, then you must not feel in anyway fettered by the criteria of existing boundaries and then unless the Commissioners are able to produce a set of boundaries which having met the numerical requirements of the Act also, in their view, better meet the test of community of interests, then the Commissioners must grant us our case.

This is why we have gone into great detail in our suggestions of providing detailed reasons for why we think that Hughes and Macquarie should be substantially redrawn to allow in one case a Sutherland/Wollongong LGA Division and in the other would be by taking Hawkesbury out of Macquarie allow the drawing of Lindsay as a Blue Mountains/ Penrith Division yet also have a Hawkesbury/Baulkham Hills Division. We think its reasonable for the Commissioners to expect to find that when a political party makes a suggestion for substantial changes to the boundaries of a Division not warranted by the numerical adjustments that need to be made, then it should expect to receive some hard evidence to justify on community of interest grounds such major changes.

We return to Macquarie and Hughes later.

Next we consider the community of interest criteria which is as follows:

- community interests within the division, including economic, social and regional interests
- means of communication and travel within a division
- physical features and area

We set ourselves certain standards in trying to suggest boundaries that would satisfy the Commissioners. We recognize that the Great Dividing Range is a significant barrier in NSW. Of the four Federal and five NSW State Redistributions conducted since 1977, the Coast from the Hawkesbury to the Tweed only sheds or gains electors through the area covered by the current Division of Hunter; the surplus of Sydney only moves through the Southern Highlands (each of the nine State and Federal Commissions for NSW have refused to breach the Hawkesbury river on Sydney's north and have all regarded that the western boundary for greater Sydney is the western boundary of Blue Mountains LGA); the surplus of the South Coast to Cronulla has tended to be through Kiama to Bowral. We continue these arrangements.

The ALP also believes that, particularly in the country, LGA boundaries which themselves reflect communities of interests, should as far as possible not be breached. In the metropolitan areas, it's desirable to use LGA boundaries and to arrive at boundaries which are clear and easily recognizable by electors. These include rivers, lakes, rail lines main roads and the like.

SUGGESTED ABOLISHED AND PROPOSED NAMES OF DIVISIONS

We have suggested the abolition of two Divisions, being Riverina and Reid and have also suggested that there be a new Liverpool LGA Division which we ask be called Whitlam. We also suggest that the Division of Shortland, which has existed since 1949 be renamed Wallarah. Reasons in support for the abolition of Riverina and Reid will be given in the sections covering the geographic areas where these Divisions are located.

In 1991, when NSW last lost a Division, two Divisions, Philip and Dundas were abolished and Paterson was created. In the metropolitan area the shortfall of electors from St George to the west plus the growth in south west of Sydney mean the abolition of the inner west Division of Reid but also allows the Commissioners to draw a new Division based on Liverpool.

Should the Commissioners agree with our assessment we ask that they call the new Division Whitlam, in honour of E.G. Whitlam, Prime Minister of Australia 1972-75 and the longest ever serving leader of the Parliamentary Labor Party, 1967-77. There

are several good reasons why the Commissioners in this instance should ignore the naming guidelines that Divisions not be named after living persons. This July, Mr Whitlam will be 90 years old and whilst, in his case we can't give guarantees, it's unlikely he'll embark on a new political career. There are plenty of precedents of Commissioners naming Divisions after living persons but well after the completion of their main careers. For example the Division of Rankin in Qld in 1984; Tangney in WA in 1974 during Mr Whitlam's Government and even the Division of Watson which was first proclaimed in 1935 in honour of the first Labor Prime Minister, J.C. Watson (1867-41).

Mr Whitlam was MHR for Werriwa 1952-78 and during his whole time in the Parliament, Liverpool was at the centre of his seat. This is a rare opportunity to name a new Division after a former Prime Minister in exactly the area he used to represent.

Shortland is named after Naval Lieutenant John Shortland who discovered coal near Newcastle. There is a suburb of the Newcastle Division named Shortland which at one time was located within Shortland. The current electorate of Shortland is situated in the local government areas of Lake Macquarie and Wyong – therefore it seems appropriate that the name should reflect the geographical location of the seat.

Wallarah is well known to people in the Shortland Electorate in both Lake Macquarie and the Central Coast areas and many landmarks include the name Wallarah, such as the Wallarah Peninsula, Wallarah Road and Wallarah Creek.

Wallarah is most commonly referred to as being of Aboriginal origin and is the Aboriginal meaning for 'lookout' and 'mountain kangaroo'. Wyong Shire Council describes Wallarah as of Aboriginal origin and 'one of the earliest names for this area of the Shire'. The Wallarah region includes the lands of Awabakal and Darkanjung people.

SUGGESTED BOUNDARIES BY REGION

We now describe and explain the reasons for our suggested changes to Divisional boundaries by region. However, the Commissioners might also note that we have provided under the MapInfo section of our suggestions a separate clear map for each Division showing current (purple) and suggested boundaries (blue) with LGA boundaries (green) also being shown.

NORTH COAST: 5 Divisions (Richmond; Page; Cowper; Lyne and Paterson)

No change is necessary in Richmond and none is made. Page makes up its numbers by losing the former Shire of Nymboida to Cowper but picking up from that Division the balance of Ulmarra. Cowper also picks up most of Kempsey LGA including all of the town of Kempsey from Lyne. There are no other changes to Lyne. The only change made to Paterson is the removal of Dungog LGA and its placement in Hunter.

The Great Divide is not breached and what changes have been made are to meet the numerical requirements of the Act but are made to as far as possible to adhere to the current communities within each Division.

We ask the Commissioners to note that from 1949-2001 Dungog was in the same Division as Maitland and in the same Division as Maitland and Singleton from 1949-93. Under our suggestions, all would be in Hunter.

**CENTRAL COAST- NEWCASTLE: 6 Divisions
(Hunter; Charlton; Newcastle; Shortland; Dobell and Robertson)**

Hunter gains Dungog LGA from Paterson and loses to Gwydir Muswellbrook LGA. With the other Divisions in this region, although not much change is required, we decided to try to correct what we see as several glaring anomalies.

The suburb of Charlestown is currently split three ways between Newcastle, Charlton and Shortland. Charlestown is the major commercial centre in the eastern part of Lake Macquarie and prior to the last redistribution fell within Shortland Electorate. It is most unsatisfactory that the suburb should be divided and it is contrary to the interest of the Charlestown community.

Moreover, even the AEC office for Shortland is located outside the Division. residents living on the western side of the Pacific Highway could easily have a child attending Whitebridge High School, which is in the Shortland Electorate, another child attending Charlestown South Primary School, which is in the Charlton Electorate, visit one of the many doctors' surgeries in Smith Street Charlestown, which is in the Shortland Electorate, shop at Charlestown Square, the main shopping centre in East Lake Macquarie that services Shortland Electorate, which is in the Charlton Electorate and be a member of Charlestown Leagues Club in the Shortland Electorate and Charlestown Bowling Club, which is in the Charlton Electorate.

Thereby the situation could arise whereby a resident living in the Shortland Electorate could have one child attending primary school in the Charlton Electorate, another attending high school in the Shortland Electorate, have their main shopping centre in the Charlton Electorate, their doctor's surgery in the Shortland Electorate, be a member of a leagues club in the Shortland Electorate, a bowling club in the Charlton Electorate and attend their church in the Newcastle Electorate.

What we do is make the north western boundary of Shortland the bypass and we make the boundary between Shortland and Newcastle the LGA boundary of Lake Macquarie. In order to allow Charlton to shed it's section of Charlestown thereby enabling Charlestown to be again reunited in Shortland we return to Charlton from Newcastle a small section lost at the last redistribution and also add the Yarramalong Valley from Dobell to Charlton. Whilst the valley is part of Wyong LGA and relates to Wyong itself it also fits well with the southern section of the present Charlton Division. That's evidenced by the 2003/4 NSW State redistribution when the valley was transferred from Wyong to the District of Lake Macquarie.

The Gorokan and Charmhaven areas have usually been in the same division, currently they are located in Shortland Electorate and prior to the 1999 redistribution and from

the time of the inception of Dobell they have always been included in Dobell. The present situation results in the necessity for a dual polling booth at Gorokan Public School due to the Gorokan/Kanwal split. We unite these into the Dobell Division.

In the case of the Divisions of Robertson and Dobell Terrigal is split between both and at the Gosford City end there is some elector confusion concerning the boundary there. At the Gosford end we make the rail line the boundary between these Divisions (thereby putting Gosford City in Robertson) and at the other end we unite Terrigal and place it in Dobell.

INLAND COUNTRY: 6 Divisions

(New England; Gwydir; Calare; Parkes; Riverina and Farrer)

These Divisions with the exception of Calare each require significant changes. In the case of Calare its boundaries are in community of interest terms suboptimal. After Don Grant, the former Surveyor General for NSW retired Shane Easson of the ALP asked him why the 1999 Commissioners had rejected the suggestion made by the MP for Calare, Peter Andren that Mudgee but not Cowra be added to Calare. Mr Grant replied that at the time and being Bathurst based he felt there would be more of a connection between Calare and Mudgee than with Cowra but that the effect of such a movement would have resulted in undesirable (under the community of interest criteria) changes to other Divisions, notably Gwydir and Parkes.

We think that the current redistribution can allow the Commissioners to strike better boundaries under the criteria both for Calare and surrounding Divisions. In the case of Calare we add from Gwydir all of the Mid Western LGA, containing the towns of Rylstone, Mudgee and Gulgong. Mudgee had been in Calare from 1969-93 and Rylstone had been in Calare from 1969-2001. Cowra is able to be placed in Parkes where it relates well with the towns of Forbes and Parkes. A split of Cabonne LGA is required to meet the numerical requirements but the split we have affected is similar to that adopted by the most recent State Government redistribution in the case of the State Districts of Orange and Dubbo.

Gwydir supplies the shortfall in electors of the Division of New England by transferring the former Shire of Yallaroi plus the town of Quirindi. Gwydir also gains from Parkes Dubbo and Narromine but loses to Parkes at its north western end Bourke, Brewarrina and Walgett. Gwydir had contained Dubbo from 1969-84.

Turning to the south, Parkes gains Hay from Riverina and also takes from Farrer LGA's from its western end. The loss of these LGA's as well as Tumut LGA allows Farrer to gain all the MIA being the LGA's of Griffith, Leeton, Narrandera and Murrumbidgee. We then combine the eastern end of Riverina including Wagga Wagga with the western parts of Hume. As the resulting Division is similar to that of the 1977-93 Division of Hume and also has the Hume Highway as a major feature we abolish the name of Riverina, (which was only restored as a Divisional name in 1993) and keep the name of Hume.

Whilst in its final report following the 1999 redistribution, the Augmented Commission described Hume as a rural Division, in reality it's a hybrid containing

parts of South Western Sydney (Wollondilly and Wingecarribee LGA's), The Tablelands (Mulwaree LGA) and inland communities. We add Wollondilly to the Division of Macarthur, most of Wingecarribee LGA to Throsby and Mulwaree to Eden Monaro. Reasons for these suggestions are given in the relevant parts of our suggestions which follow.

EDEN MONARO- COOK: 6 Divisions

(Eden Monaro; Gilmore; Throsby; Cunningham; Hughes and Cook)

From Federation until 1984 Goulburn was in Eden Monaro. In 1984, the Division of Gilmore was formed. It started as a Division which ran from Cowra to Nowra. With the subsequent growth on the South Coast Gilmore was able to contract to become predominantly a coastal Division with an Illawarra component (Kiama LGA) plus Moss Vale which is in Wingecarribee LGA.

By restoring Goulburn to Eden Monaro it then is able to shed most of Eurobodalla LGA to Gilmore which, in turn, allows Gilmore to become a purely coastal Division with its northernmost boundary becoming that of Shoalhaven LGA.

Kiama LGA and Moss Vale are transferred to Throsby which also takes Bowral and Mittagong which are in the same LGA as Moss Vale.

Bowral/Mittagong/Moss Vale plus Kiama and Shellharbour LGA's were part of the same Division from 1949 until 1993. Our suggestion for Throsby restores the previous arrangement which has been the norm for the post war period.

Turning to Cook, we suggest both that Bundeena be returned back to Hughes and also take from Hughes its northern parts. Cook remains a Division made up of Sutherland LGA. With the removal of Bundeena the Royal National Park would be placed in Hughes which has to make sense since all the suburbs within and bordering the Park would be in Hughes.

A separate section of this report gives reasons why Hughes should lose its Liverpool component and instead gain parts of Wollongong LGA from Cunningham. Under our suggestions Cunningham remains as at present a Wollongong LGA Division.

INNER SYDNEY: 10 Divisions

(Kingsford Smith; Wentworth; Sydney; Grayndler; Lowe; Barton; Watson; Banks; Blaxland and Reid)

Kingsford Smith is currently made up of Botany LGA plus most of Randwick LGA. However, the Council Office remains in Wentworth and the suburbs of Randwick and Clovelly are divided between these Divisions. We suggest that all of Randwick suburb be contained in Kingsford Smith which also allows Clovelly to be united in Wentworth.

During the period prior to the amalgamation of the LGA's of Sydney and South Sydney in 2003/4 most of those making suggestions agreed that it made sense to contain Kings Cross with the CBD. We keep both in the Division of Sydney.

In the case of Wentworth, short of numbers and following the adjustments made with Kingsford Smith, shorter still in numbers, the starting point for where it gains electors from Sydney should be South Paddington. It is presently in Sydney LGA whereas Paddington itself is in Wentworth. We place Centennial Park, the Showground, Cricket Ground and Moore Park all in Wentworth. In summary, we transfer from Sydney to Wentworth the area bounded by the area south of William St, east of the railway and Hyde Park and north of Cleveland St to South Dowling St.

Sydney gains a small section from Grayndler to make up its numbers. Grayndler then picks up Croydon Park and Campsie from Watson.

The St George/Canterbury/Bankstown Divisions of Barton, Watson, Banks and Blaxland are in each case well short of the quota. However, this shortfall is able to be entirely met by transferring from the Division of Reid Auburn LGA which we place in Blaxland.

Barton gains Bardwell Park, which is in Rockdale LGA from Watson. Since Watson does not contain any of Bankstown LGA we continue this arrangement by transferring those parts of Canterbury LGA in both Banks and Blaxland. This allows Bankstown to continue as at present as an LGA only split between Banks and Blaxland.

With Reid we have taken Auburn LGA and put it in Blaxland. The Holroyd and Parramatta LGA parts of Reid we move into the Division of Parramatta and the Fairfield part of Reid, containing a little more than 2000 electors is moved to Fowler.

Whilst Reid is a name of a Division that is named after a former Prime Minister and has existed since 1922 we suggest that it rather than Blaxland be abolished as the new Division is made up mostly of electors from the former Blaxland.

NORTH SHORE: 8 Divisions

(Mackellar; Warringah; North Sydney; Bradfield; Bennelong; Parramatta; Berowra and Mitchell)

The changes suggested for Mackellar, Warringah, North Sydney and Bradfield are made to meet the numerical requirements of the Act

Both the Divisions of Bennelong and Parramatta contain parts of three LGA's. Bennelong contains all of Ryde LGA and part Hornsby and Parramatta LGA. The Division of Parramatta contains parts of the LGA's of Parramatta, Holroyd and Baulkham Hills. We suggest that Hornsby LGA be removed from Bennelong and Baulkham Hills LGA be transferred out of Parramatta.

Bennelong is then shifted west to James Ruse Drive, north of the Parramatta River. It then becomes a two LGA Division with its boundaries being Local Government

Boundaries except for James Ruse Drive. Parramatta becomes also a two LGA Division (Parramatta and Holroyd).

These changes if adopted would allow Berowra to have as its western boundary the western boundary of Hornsby LGA. Mitchell becomes a compact 'Hills' based Division allowing the transfer to our Hawkesbury based Division of Macquarie those parts of Baulkham Hills LGA which relate most closely to it.

WESTERN AND NORTH WESTERN SYDNEY:

(Macquarie; Lindsay; Chifley and Greenway)

We suggest that Macquarie be a Division containing the Hawkesbury LGA, the northern parts of Baulkham Hills LGA plus that part of Penrith LGA north of Cranebrook and Riverstone and Schofields from Blacktown LGA. There is a far greater community of interests between these latter places and Hawkesbury LGA than between Hawkesbury and the Blue Mountains. This Division would contain the five Macquarie towns proclaimed in 1810 (Castlereagh, Pitt Town, Richmond, Wilberforce and Windsor).

Lindsay then becomes a Division made up of all of Blue Mountains LGA plus Penrith. On the Penrith side this Division's boundary becomes on the south, the Motorway and on the east, Parker St. The remainder of Penrith LGA is then able to be consolidated into Chifley (so Penrith LGA is split between only it and Lindsay, instead of the current arrangement where the LGA is split between these two Divisions plus the Division of Prospect.)

SOUTH WEST SYDNEY: 5 Divisions

(Fowler; Prospect; Whitlam; Werriwa and Macarthur)

By transferring from Prospect to Fowler that part of Fairfield LGA south east of Smithfield Rd plus Greenfield Park we are able to draw Fowler as an entirely Fairfield LGA based Division. Prospect is then able to meet the numerical requirements by gaining parts of Blacktown LGA from Chifley.

Currently, Liverpool LGA is divided between the Divisions of Hughes, Fowler, Werriwa and Macarthur.

We remove those parts of Liverpool LGA in the Divisions of Hughes, Fowler and Macarthur. The new Division of Whitlam is made up entirely of Liverpool LGA with the remaining portion placed in Werriwa. The boundary between Whitlam and Werriwa becomes the M5 and the South Western Motorway. Werriwa itself becomes more based on Campbelltown LGA than at present and Macarthur becomes a Division based on the LGA's of Camden and Wollondilly.

SUMMING UP

As earlier foreshadowed the ALP has put together in the form of Appendices to this section detailed reasons in support of its suggestions for a Blue Mountains based division (Appendix 1) and a Sutherland/Wollongong based division (Appendix 2).

The third Appendix contains the variations by division both at the time the quota was struck and the future quota.

Finally, the ALP wishes to acknowledge the assistance provided to it by the AEC officers, Doug Clarke and Karen Houston, who have been unfailingly helpful in providing information and assistance with the MapInfo system.

APPENDIX 1:
WHY BLUE MOUNTAINS LGA SHOULD BE CONTAINED IN A
DIVISION WITH PENRITH INSTEAD OF ITS CURRENT
ARRANGEMENT WITH HAWKSURRY LGA

Community of Interests

In a survey¹ of the Blue Mountains Local Government Area (LGA), 90% of people agreed that there was a cultural, social, or commercial link between the communities of the Blue Mountains and Penrith. Further to this, the same survey reveals that 92% of people do not see any cultural, social, or commercial link between the communities of the Blue Mountains and the Hawkesbury.

Economic Interests

- ***Employment***

According to 2001 Census figures, 58.3% of Blue Mountains residents work outside the Blue Mountains Local Government Area LGA. 17.6% of all working Blue Mountains residents are employed in the Penrith LGA compared to only 2% employed in the Hawkesbury LGA. Significantly, the majority of the Hawkesbury figure is comprised of people living in the northern part of the Blue Mountains LGA (i.e. Mount Wilson, Mount Tomah) who work relatively close to home in suburbs like Bilpin and Kurrajong.

Penrith LGA is composed of a number of large employment centres including the Westfield Penrith Centro Nepean shopping complexes, Nepean Hospital (public and private), and 4 public high schools (Penrith, Nepean, Jamison, and Kingswood). The latter two are particularly pertinent given that 2001 census data reveals that 13.2% of people in the state seat of Blue Mountains are employed in the education sector, and 13% are employed in the healthcare sector.

- ***Retail***

Penrith Plaza, Centro Nepean, and Lennox Centre Emu Plains, all attract customers from the Blue Mountains to a variety of shops and services that are not available in the Mountains. Mulgoa Road in Penrith has become a major distribution centre for "bulky goods" and "big-box" retailing that is not available in the Mountains. The extent of the Blue Mountains' reliance on Penrith for retail goods is revealed in the survey results which reveals that approximately 46% of Blue Mountains residents shop for consumables in Penrith, 48% shop for larger retail items and whitegoods in Penrith, 69% shop for personal entertainment items like DVDs and CDs in Penrith, and 47% shop for large ticket items like cars in Penrith.

Social Interests

- ***Education***

Penrith hosts the only selective high school west of Blacktown (Penrith High School) with a set annual enrolment of 900 students, approximately 25% of which are drawn from the Blue Mountains. Similarly, independent and denominational schools like St Pauls Grammar School, Penrith Anglican College, and McCarthy Catholic College boast strong enrolments of Blue Mountains residents. St Pauls Grammar is particularly noteworthy because it is the only school in NSW that offers the International Baccalaureate (IB), an internationally-recognised alternative to the

¹ Survey summary attached. Random sample of 300 households between Lapstone and Mt Victoria taken over the period 19 December 2005 – 17 January 2006.

Higher School Certificate which is gaining in popularity. Contrast this to the Hawkesbury LGA, where the schools have few (if any) Blue Mountains enrolments.

The University Of Western Sydney (UWS) (particularly the Penrith and Werrington campuses) draws a large number of students who live in the Blue Mountains. Many Blue Mountains residents complete their HSC and live at home whilst attending UWS because of the relative ease of transport routes. Perhaps more important is the "Regional Entry Test" scheme which allows students in the UWS catchment area (which includes the Blue Mountains LGA) entry into UWS courses with lower marks.

- Medical Services

Nepean Hospital in Penrith is a major teaching hospital, providing specialist services to the whole of Blue Mountains and is linked to Blue Mountains Hospital at Katoomba by the hi-tech Virtual Critical Care Unit. Contrarily, there are no direct operational links between Hawkesbury Hospital and Blue Mountains medical services. Nepean Hospital also provides the entire range of services including emergency and a full range of surgical services for Blue Mountains residents. This is well demonstrated by the phone survey results which reveal that 64% of Blue Mountains residents access their medical services (including dental and physiological services) in Penrith, as opposed to only 6% in other areas outside the Blue Mountains.

- Cultural and Entertainment

Figures obtained from the Joan Sutherland Performing Arts Centre in Penrith reveal that for the musical "Somewhere" in October/November 2005, 41% of the audience was from the Blue Mountains LGA, and that for the Brandenburg Orchestra performance in December 2005, 51% of the audience reside in the Blue Mountains. A similar point is demonstrated by the survey results which show that approximately 58% of Blue Mountains residents go to Penrith for theatre and musical entertainment (versus 26% who go to areas outside the Blue Mountains and Penrith), and 60% of Blue Mountains residents go to Penrith to visit clubs, cinemas, and restaurants (versus 16% who go to areas outside the Blue Mountains and Penrith). Penrith Panthers, the largest club in Australia, is situated (as the name suggests) in Penrith and has 11461 members residing in the Blue Mountains LGA.

Regional Interests

An examination of the local telephone directories (*Telstra White Pages*) for the Hawkesbury region (45xxxxxx numbers) and Penrith/Blue Mountains region (47xxxxxx numbers) provides many examples of a strong community of interest between Penrith and the Blue Mountains and little by way of links between the Blue Mountains and the Hawkesbury insofar as the provision of services is concerned. For example, people in the Blue Mountains wishing to contact the NSW Department of Education are referred to the Penrith area office, while those in the Hawkesbury are referred to Quaker's Hill. Other examples are tabulated below:

SERVICE/DEPARTMENT	Hawkesbury (45) entry	Mountains/Penrith (47) entry
Australia Post Business Office	Nil	Penrith
Australian Hearing	Windsor	Penrith
Community Justice Centre	Nil	Penrith
Employment National	Nil	Penrith

Hospitals Contribution Fund (HCF) regional office	Nil local – 13xxxx number	Penrith
Legal Aid Commission	Parramatta	Penrith
Medibank Private	Nil local – 13xxxx number	Penrith
Medical Benefits Fund (MBF)	Nil local – 13xxxx number	Penrith
Mineral Resources, testing	Nil	Londonderry
NSW Housing Dept	Windsor	Penrith
NSW Lands Dept	Nil	Penrith
St George home Loan Centre	Nil local- 13xxxx number	Penrith
Valuer General's Office	Nil	Penrith
Westfund Health Insurance	Nil local – 13xxxx number	Penrith
Westpac Home Loan Centre	Nil local -13xxxx number	Penrith

There are many other instances, (note, for example that the NRMA road service organization recently set up regions state-wide regions: Penrith and the Mountains are together in the Cox region while Richmond and Windsor are part of the Howe region), but two points are clear:

1. Penrith is in many respects the service centre for the Mountains, but it largely does not perform this role for Richmond and Windsor, despite the fact they are closer to Penrith than many Mountains towns. This is largely a reflection of the road and rail configurations discussed later.
2. There are few, if any, links between the Mountains and the Hawkesbury as far as service provision is concerned. There are instances where all three areas have a service location in common (e.g., the Fair Trading Centre and Tribunal for Penrith, the Mountains and Hawkesbury is at Penrith), but there does not appear to be any unique Mountains/Hawkesbury service relationship in either the public or private sectors.

- ***Sport and Recreation***

In their district associations, Blue Mountains Cricket, Soccer, Netball, Tennis, Rugby League, and Rugby Union clubs are generally linked to Penrith/Nepean/Western Sydney clubs. For example, the Lower Blue Mountains Rugby League Club is part of the Panthers District Rugby League Competition. Blue Mountains clubs are linked with Hawkesbury clubs only if the Hawkesbury clubs are also affiliated with the Penrith clubs.

- ***Courts***

Most Blue Mountains legal matters are dealt with in either the Penrith or Katoomba Local Courts. Cases dealt with in the district court from the Blue Mountains are generally heard in the Penrith District Court.

- ***Media***

The Blue Mountains LGA is serviced primarily by the Blue Mountains Gazette. However, the two major Penrith papers, the Penrith Star and the Penrith Press, are circulated through the lower Blue Mountains as far west as Faulconbridge. The major Hawkesbury paper, the Hawkesbury Gazette, is not distributed at all throughout the Blue Mountains.

Means of Communication and Travel within a Division

Means of Communication

It is worth noting that Penrith and Blue Mountains region phone numbers share a “47” prefix whereas the Hawkesbury region has a “45” prefix. However, the extent to

which local telephone directories reflect existing communities of interest or impose them is an interesting question in the Penrith context. Not all of the Penrith LGA is contained in the Telstra's "47" numbering area. Areas to the east of a line running from O'Connell Street Kingswood and across the railway line to Francis Street Werrington are in the Sydney White Pages. As a result, people living in St Marys, Werrington and St Clair often look east and not west for their services.

Means of Travel

- Roads and Buses

The Penrith and Blue Mountains communities are connected geographically via the Great Western Highway/M4 (which has been subject to a major 12 year upgrade program), and two smaller roads: Mitchell's Pass and Old Bathurst Road. There are regular bus services that operate from Blaxland, Springwood and Katoomba (in the Blue Mountains LGA) to Penrith via Emu Plains or Glenbrook (in the Penrith LGA). Contrast this to the geographical links between the Blue Mountains and the Hawkesbury. There is no major road, only two small, single-lane, indirect roads from the Blue Mountains to the Hawkesbury: Hawkesbury Road (which becomes Springwood Road once in Yarramundi) and the Darling Causeway which links the Great Western Highway and the Bells Line of Road. Hawkesbury road comprises a number of hairpin bends, and crosses the Hawkesbury River at the often flooded Yarramundi Bridge. This road is so infrequently used that very few people were inconvenienced when the whole road was closed by landslides for six months approximately ten years ago. Furthermore, there are no bus services from the Blue Mountains to the Hawkesbury.

A comparative survey of traffic outflows from the Blue Mountains LGA to the Hawkesbury and Penrith LGAs conducted between 0700 and 0900 on 8/2/2006 reveals that not only are there significantly fewer routes from the Blue Mountains to the Hawkesbury than from the Blue Mountains to Penrith, but that the available routes are used substantially less.

Traffic outflow from the Blue Mountains LGA to Penrith LGA

Exit	Number of Cars
Old Bathurst Road	824
Mitchell's Pass	621
Russell St	569
Mulgoa Rd	1553
The Northern Rd	1307
Aggregate Traffic Flow	4874
Average Hourly Traffic During Peak	2437

Traffic outflow from the Blue Mountains LGA to the Hawkesbury LGA

Exit	Number of Cars
Hawkesbury Rd	473
Aggregate Traffic Flow	473
Average Hourly Traffic During Peak	236.5

- Rail

Similarly, there are direct linkages between the Blue Mountains and Penrith via the rail network. The Blue Mountains railway line is an extension of the Western Line beyond Penrith, directly linking the two communities. Penrith is the last stop on the Blue Mountains stretch of stations before stops become more sporadic in the Western Suburbs. There are 30 services per day that link the Blue Mountains, Penrith, and Sydney. However, in order to travel to the Hawkesbury via train from the

Blue Mountains, commuters need to travel to Blacktown and change trains rather than go by any direct route.

In a typical week², 101 weekly tickets and 2367 standard tickets are sold from Blue Mountains LGA train stations to Penrith LGA train stations. This demonstrates a clear transport link, and arguably a community of interest, between the Blue Mountains and Penrith. This can be contrasted to the 3 weekly tickets and 48 standard tickets sold from Blue Mountains LGA to Hawkesbury LGA stations in a typical week. Tickets sold from Penrith LGA stations to Blue Mountains stations tell a similar story with approximately 24 weekly tickets and 1518 standard tickets reaffirming the strength of the transport link between the Blue Mountains and Penrith.

Employment

From 2001 Census figures for Blue Mountains “Where do residents work”:

Residents working within Blue Mountains	41.7%
Residents working outside Blue Mountains	58.3%

Top 10 LGAs for employment of BM residents:

Blue Mountains	41.7%
Penrith	17.6%
Sydney	7.4%
Blacktown	5.8%
Parramatta	5.0%
Hawkesbury	2.0%
Fairfield	1.5%
Auburn	1.3%
Holroyd	1.0%
Greater Lithgow	1.0%

“Western line” destinations – Blacktown, Parramatta, Auburn, Holroyd and Penrith make up to 30.7% of all Blue Mountains employment (with Penrith making up more than half of that total). This may be compared to Hawkesbury (north-east) 2%, Fairfield (south-east) 1.5%, Greater Lithgow (west) 1%. It should be emphasised that the Hawkesbury figure is mainly made up of residents of the northern part of Blue Mountains LGA – Mount Wilson, Mount Tomah, Mount Irvine – who work relatively close to home in the Bilpin/Kurrajong/Richmond areas that are in Hawkesbury LGA (i.e. Bell’s Line of Road access not GWH access).

It may confidently be expected that employment of Blue Mountains people in Penrith/Blacktown/Parramatta has proportionately increased since the 2001 census.

Transport

² Based on figures from period beginning 1/5/2005 and ending 29/5/2005.

Blue Mountains **rail** line is an extension from Penrith of the Western Sydney Suburban line. There are 30 services each way daily linking Mountains stations to Penrith and Sydney.

Rail access from Blue Mountains to Hawkesbury is only possible via Blacktown (the junction for the Richmond line)

Regular **bus** services from Blaxland, Springwood and Katoomba to Penrith via Emu Plains or Glenbrook.

No bus service exists from Blue Mountains to Hawkesbury.

Great Western Highway from the western end of the M4 at the Nepean River is four lanes to Woodford. RTA is more than halfway through the major 12 year program to upgrade GWH to **four lanes to Katoomba**.

The only road link between the Blue Mountains and the Hawkesbury east of Mount Victoria is Hawkesbury Road from Springwood to Richmond. It is no more than two lanes and includes a number of hairpin bends and crosses the river at the often flooded, low-level Yarramundi Bridge.

(The total closure of Hawkesbury Road for more than six months after landslides less than ten years ago caused inconvenience to a relatively small number of people who were required to travel via Penrith).

Community Transport

The Community Transport service (G.R.E.A.T.) provides daily services to Penrith for clients to access medical treatment and specialist services. The service provides an occasional service to assist clients to access one eye specialist who currently operates at Hawkesbury Hospital.

Education

The Department of Education and Training Regional Office is at Penrith. This office supervises schools in the Blue Mountains and also in the Hawkesbury. **Penrith High School** is the Selective High School for the Region and approximately 25% of the students each year are Blue Mountains residents.

There is no school transport from the Mountains to the Hawkesbury.

Health

Nepean Hospital at Penrith is a major teaching hospital providing specialist services to the whole of Blue Mountains and is linked to Blue Mountains Hospital at Katoomba by the high-tech Virtual Critical Care Unit (ViCCU).

Nepean Hospital provides the entire range of services including emergency and a full range of surgical services for Blue Mountains residents as far west as Faulconbridge. Blue Mountains Hospital and Springwood Hospital provide many supplementary district services within the Sydney West Area Health Service particularly for residents west of Faulconbridge.

There are no direct operational links to Hawkesbury Hospital other than through Nepean Hospital.

Sport

In their **district associations** Cricket, Soccer, Netball, Tennis, Rugby League and Rugby Union Clubs in the Mountains are linked to Penrith and Nepean clubs or Lithgow area clubs. Mountains clubs are linked with Hawkesbury clubs only if the Hawkesbury clubs are also linked to Penrith/Nepean clubs.

Arts

Blue Mountains residents make up approximately half the audience for the **Joan Sutherland Centre, Lewers Regional Art Gallery and Q Theatre** at Penrith. Blue Mountains has a vibrant Arts community but as yet no Regional Art Gallery or Major Performing Arts Centre as exist in Penrith.

Retail

Penrith Plaza, Nepean Square, Lennox Centre Emu Plains, all attract customers from Blue Mountains to a variety of shops and services that are *not available in the Mountains*.

Mulgoa Road, Penrith has become a major distribution centre for “bulky goods” and “big-box” retailing that is *not available in the Mountains*.

Recreation

Panthers
Plaza Cinema centre
Nepean River – rowing, ferries etc.
Penrith Aquatic Centre
Bowling

These are examples of sporting and recreation activities in Penrith used by Blue Mountains residents and *not available in Blue Mountains*.

Local Media

Blue Mountains Gazette is distributed only within Blue Mountains LGA
Penrith Press and **Penrith Star** are distributed in Penrith and through the lower Blue Mountains as far as Faulconbridge.

Hawkesbury Gazette is not distributed at all within Blue Mountains LGA

Community Radio **BLU-FM** reaches upper Mountains areas only.
Hawkesbury Community Radio does not reach Blue Mountains.

Traffic Survey

Aim: To measure the traffic flow from the Blue Mountains to Penrith as compared to traffic flow from the Blue Mountains to the Hawkesbury, on the assumption that heavy traffic flows indicate a strong community of interest as well as major transport corridors.

Method:

- 1) One individual was stationed on every exit from the Blue Mountains to Penrith³ and on the only road from the Blue Mountains to the Hawkesbury⁴.
- 2) Every car going into Penrith or the Hawkesbury was counted over a common two hour period (between 0700 and 0900 on 08/02/2006). Starting and finishing times were synchronised.
- 3) Results were compiled and are as follows.

Results:

Traffic outflow from the Blue Mountains LGA to Penrith LGA

Exit	Number of Cars
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Mitchell's Pass	621
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Exit	Number of Cars
Hawkesbury Rd	473
Aggregate Traffic Flow	473
Average Hourly Traffic During Peak	236.5

Conclusion: That based on the assumption that traffic flows are an indication of community of interest and prominent traffic corridors, there is strong grounds to argue that the Blue Mountains and Penrith LGAs are significantly more closely linked than the Blue Mountains and Hawkesbury LGAs.

³ Old Bathurst Road, Mitchell's Pass, Russell St, Mulgoa Rd, and the Northern Rd

⁴ Hawkesbury Rd. A conscious decision was made to exclude the Darling Causeway on the grounds that its intersection with the Bells Line of Road is a substantial distance from any significant population centre in the Hawkesbury

Notes: This survey can be used to address two of the non-mathematical criteria considered by the AEC in redistributions – “means of transportation and communication within a region” and “community of interest”.

All of the original tally sheets have been kept and can be supplied if needed for verification purposes.

Blue Mountains / Nepean area Survey

**Conducted by telephone to 300 randomly selected households between
Mt Victoria and Lapstone
during the period December 19th 2005 and January 17th 2006.**

Respondents were asked the following questions:

- 1) Are you a full time resident of the Blue Mountains?
99% of respondents were full time residents of the Blue Mountains.
1% nominated another area as their full time place of residence.

- 2) Relates to shopping patterns: Where do you shop for consumable items (Groceries)?
51% nominated that they shop locally in the Blue Mountains.
46% nominated that they shop in Penrith.
3% nominated areas outside the Blue Mountains and Nepean Valley.

- 3) Where do you shop for larger retail items such as electrical equipment (TVs, fridges etc)
26% nominated that they shop locally in the Blue Mountains.
48% nominated that they shop in Penrith.
26% nominated areas outside the Blue Mountains and Nepean Valley.

- 4) Where do you shop for personal entertainment items such as CDs, DVDs?
19% nominated that they shop locally in the Blue Mountains.
69% nominated that they shop in Penrith.
12% nominated areas outside the Blue Mountains and Nepean Valley.

5) Where do you shop for large ticket items such as cars?
9% nominated that they shop locally in the Blue Mountains.
47% nominated that they shop in Penrith.
44% nominated areas outside the Blue Mountains and Nepean Valley.

6) Relates to medical services including dental, physio etc. Where do you access such services?
30% nominated the Blue Mountains.
64% nominated Penrith.
6% nominated other areas.

7) Relates to entertainment services such as clubs, cinemas, and restaurants. Where do you access such services?
24% nominated the Blue Mountains.
60% nominated Penrith
16% nominated other areas.

8) Relates to cultural activities such as theatre, music etc. Where do you access such activities?
16% nominated the Blue Mountains.
58% nominated Penrith.
26% nominated other areas.

9) Do you see a cultural, social or commercial link between the communities of the Blue Mountains and Penrith?
90% Yes
6% No.
4% Unsure.

10) Do you see a cultural, social or commercial link between the communities of the Blue Mountains and the Hawkesbury (Richmond, Windsor & surrounds)?
4% Yes.
92% No.
4% Unsure.

APPENDIX 2
THE CASE FOR HUGHES BECOMING A
SUTHERLAND/WOLLONGONG DIVISION INSTEAD OF BEING
A SUTHERLAND/LIVERPOOL DIVISION

PART 1 – THE LIVERPOOL COMPONENT OF HUGHES

Community of Interests (economic, social, regional interests)

- Residents in the western end of the Hughes electorate would be the first to admit that they have no affinity with residents living in the eastern end, the Sutherland Shire, and vice versa.
- The day to day life of this area revolves around the area and services of Liverpool City.
- Only 1,497 of a total workforce of 46,430 in the Liverpool LGA reside in the Sutherland Shire. (Source: Liverpool City Council Community Profile)
- Residents in the suburbs of **Sandy Point, Pleasure Point, Voyager Point, Hammondville, Holsworthy, Wattle Grove, Moorebank and Chipping Norton** carry out all their shopping in the Liverpool area. The major shopping centres in the area have large supermarkets & department stores such as Coles, Woolworths, Big W & Kmart. The major shopping centres are:

Liverpool Plaza Shopping Centre
Glenmore Park Town Centre
The Seven Hills Shopping Centre Ingleburn
Westfield Liverpool

KEY GOVERNMENT SERVICES - LIVERPOOL AREA

- **POLICE**

LIVERPOOL: 148 George Street, Liverpool
MOOREBANK: Moorebank Shopfront 29-31 Derna Rd, Wattle Grove
The Moorebank shopfront of the NSW Police is part of the Liverpool Area Command

- **CENTRELINK**

CUSTOMER SERVICE CENTRE
211 Northumberland Street, LIVERPOOL NSW 2170

DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING

- **GREATER WESTERN SYDNEY HOUSING SERVICES DIVISION**

106-108 Church Street, PARRAMATTA NSW 2150

COMMUNITY SERVICES

- **Department of Community Services**
Level 4, 33 Moore Street, Liverpool NSW 2170
PO Box 17
Liverpool BC 1871

THE MAJOR HEALTH FACILITY IS LIVERPOOL BASED

- **HEALTH SERVICES LIVERPOOL AREA**

South West Area Health Service – Elizabeth Street, Liverpool

- Public:** Liverpool Hospital – Liverpool
- Private:** Liverpool Day Surgery – Moorebank
Sydney South West Private Hospital – Liverpool

Residents of **Sandy Point, Pleasure Point, Voyager Point, Hammondville, Holsworthy, Wattle Grove, Moorebank and Chipping Norton** are more likely to utilise the key Government and community services in the above locations than those in the Eastern side of the Sutherland Shire

SCHOOLS

- State schools in these two areas belong to different administrative regions. Schools in the Moorebank/Chipping Norton area are part of South Western Sydney Region whilst Sutherland Shire schools are administered as part of the Sydney Region.

COMMUNITY ISSUES

- Community issues are specific to Liverpool. Liverpool City Council has recently employed a Community Street worker in Liverpool CBD.

KEY COMMUNITY PROJECTS

- *Plan(t) it for Real - Working in Partnership*

Plan(t) it for Real is a joint project between Liverpool City & Fairfield City Councils. The project provides a strategy to guide future investment in the Cabramatta Creek catchment through identification of prioritised, resourced and integrated projects.

There are two (2) major projects funded by GRFIP that have arisen from this strategy and have commenced this year:

Integrated Works – Cabramatta and Brickmakers Creeks and Reserves

- Elouera Plan(t) it for Real Project - Restoring Elouera

The Elouera Bushland Reserve - Plan(t) it for Real project is an initiative of Liverpool City Council and Fairfield City Council and funded by the State Government's Georges River Foreshore Improvement Program.

- NESB Agricultural Partnership Project

The Non-English Speaking Background (NESB) Agricultural Partnership has been established to help Councils in South Creek (Blacktown, Fairfield, Hawkesbury, Liverpool and Penrith) to understand the needs of market growers and to promote sustainable farming practices in South Creek.

None of these projects have any relationship to activities in the eastern side of the Sutherland Shire. Rather the Councils in the western end work together whereas in the east the Sutherland Shire Council is more likely to link with Councils in the St George and/or Illawarra areas.

LOCAL NEWSPAPERS / MEDIA

- There is no local newspaper or community radio common to both areas.
- Sutherland Shire media: St George / Sutherland Shire Leader, Shire Life, Engadine District News.
- Liverpool media: Liverpool Champion & Liverpool Leader
- Community radio stations: Radio 2SSRFM (Shire) & Radio 2MCRFM (Liverpool)
- All these media outlets report on matters unique to their particular catchment or circulation and have no affinity on sporting, community and cultural issues outside their area.

SPORTING FACILITIES LIVERPOOL AREA

- All major participant sports including cricket, netball, soccer, rugby league recognise this division. These sports have large stand alone organisations based either in Sutherland Shire or in the Liverpool area
- No major sporting organisation or competition straddles both areas.

- There is little if any social, sporting or community interaction between the suburbs of Hughes and the East.

EXAMPLES OF SPORTING ASSOCIATIONS

<i>Sutherland Shire</i>	<i>Moorebank/Chipping Norton</i>
Sutherland Shire Junior Soccer Association	Southern Districts Junior Soccer Association
Sutherland Shire Netball Association	Liverpool City Netball Association
Cronulla Sutherland Junior Rugby League	Canterbury Bankstown Junior Rugby League
Sutherland Shire Junior Cricket Association	Fairfield-Liverpool Junior Cricket Association

SOUTH WEST SYDNEY ACADEMY OF SPORT

The South West Sydney Academy of Sport (SWSAS) was established in 1997 by the NSW Department of Sport and Recreation for the South West Sydney region which includes the local government areas of Liverpool, Camden, Campbelltown, Wollondilly and Goulburn.

Residents from the far western suburbs of Hughes electorate fall within this region.

Residents from the eastern area of the electorate, the Sutherland Shire, have little or no involvement in this program.

MEANS OF COMMUNICATION AND TRAVEL

- Road communication east/ west from the suburbs of Sutherland Shire to the Moorebank/Chipping Norton area is confined to one main road (Heathcote Road) at times a slow and tortuous passage.
- There is no east west rail link and not likely to be due to the rugged topography.
- There is no bus service which directly links the western area of the Hughes electorate with the eastern end.



- **Physical Features and area**

Between the Menai area and Moorebank Liverpool is a wide uninhabited expanse of scrub (Mostly Holsworthy Army Firing Range – a restricted area), very much a natural boundary

- **Boundaries of existing divisions**

Boundaries have for a century contained these suburbs in separate local government areas. Moorebank/Chipping Norton in the Liverpool local Government area and Menai' Bangor/Illawong etc. are in the Sutherland Shire area.

Note: Sandy Point, which is half way along Heathcote Rd, is a very small suburb which is part of the Sutherland Shire. However it is more associated with the western end of the electorate than the east.

PART 2 -ARGUMENTS FOR INCLUSION OF NORTHERN ILLAWARRA (TO CORRIMAL) IN THE SEAT OF HUGHES

- **Community of Interest**

- With modern rail and road links the suburbs of the northern Illawarra and Sutherland Shire have rapid and modern communication channels.
- The suburbs of the Northern Illawarra utilise shopping facilities in the Sutherland Shire due to ease of access - Miranda Fair, Engadine Town Centre rather than the slow drive to Wollongong City & Fairymeadow. The commercial facilities of Sutherland Shire are often more accessible than those of Wollongong to residents of the northern suburbs of the Illawarra.
- 30% of undergraduate residents attending Wollongong University live in the Sutherland Shire. Loftus TAFE is a Wollongong University Campus.
- Heathcote High School and St John Bosco College Engadine draw many pupils from the Northern Suburbs of the Illawarra who utilise the rail service to Heathcote and Engadine
- There is some crossover between the south of Sutherland Shire and Northern Illawarra in sporting activities. Many Shire families use the northern Illawarra beaches such as Stanwell Park. The surf clubs have a community of interest with the surf clubs of the Cronulla beaches.

Some Shire sports like hockey draw players from Helensburgh

- There are close links between the voluntary emergency service organisations of Sutherland Shire & Wollongong LGA's. i.e. SES & Rural Fire Service due to the common interest of the Royal National Park, Heathcote SRA and Woronora Catchment abutting the respective local government boundaries.

Means of Communication and Travel

- The northern Illawarra and Sutherland Shire are linked by one of the State's main travel corridors.
- The F6 is the main road link supplemented by the Old Princes Highway & Lady Wakehurst Drive through the Royal National Park.
- The F6 is the main North-South link. Easy access from the F6 to the Princes Highway at Waterfall, Helensburgh and Bulli provide quick road links between the Northern Illawarra suburbs of Stanwell Tops, Otford, Stanwell Park, Clifton, Coalcliff, Scarborough, Thirroul, Wombarra, Corrimal and the Sutherland Shire.
- Travelling time between Sutherland Helensburgh is only 25 minutes and between Corrimal and Sutherland 45 minutes.

There is also a major road connection through the Royal National Park from the Shire across to Bundeena and through to the northern Illawarra eg Stanwell Park, Corrimal etc. The new "Sea View Bridge" at Coalcliff has improved the link and is developing as a major tourist attraction.

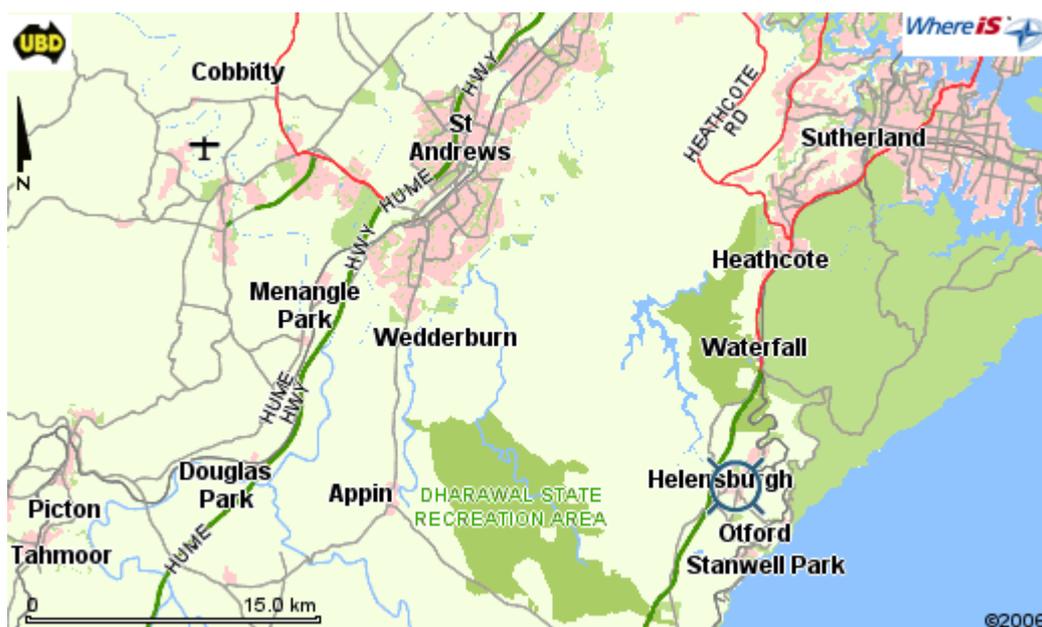
- The main commuter railway line between Sydney and Wollongong runs directly through both areas providing a rapid and efficient transport link between the Northern Illawarra suburbs and Sutherland Shire. Frequent train services link Sutherland, Engadine, Waterfall & Loftus (TAFE University Campus) with the Northern suburbs of Wollongong Stanwell Tops, Otford, Stanwell Park, Clifton, Coalcliff, Scarborough, Thirroul, Wombarra, Corrimal
- The north south links and the volume of motorists and rail passengers who use these on a daily basis are substantial compared with the volume of people who travel east west from Sutherland to the Moorebank Chipping Norton area.

• Physical Features of Area

- A dominant feature of the landscape is the Royal National Park located in Sutherland Shire and stretching to the Northern Illawarra
- This has long been a popular destination for picnickers; hikers etc and contain small communities such as Otford (Northern Illawarra) and Bundeena/Maianbar (Sutherland Shire). It merges

the landscape blurring any distinct physical division or barrier between the Northern Illawarra and the Sutherland Shire.

- The Illawarra Escarpment which rises on the west of the Northern Illawarra confines these suburbs to a narrow coastal strip with only north south access thus making these suburbs inherently linked to Sutherland Shire in the north and conversely making them an accepted link to the southern portion of Sutherland Shire.





- **Boundaries of Existing Divisions**

- Historically state and federal electoral divisions have often straddled the south of Sutherland Shire and the northern Illawarra. It was only at the last federal redistribution that the Helensburgh area was removed for the boundaries of Hughes.
- The current state seat of Heathcote starts at Sutherland and goes as far as Bulli indicating evidence of a community of interested, natural boundaries and lines of communication in that area.
- State electorates that have for long periods include both Sutherland and the Northern Illawarra have been well served by State MP's who have had little trouble adequately representing such a geographic entity.

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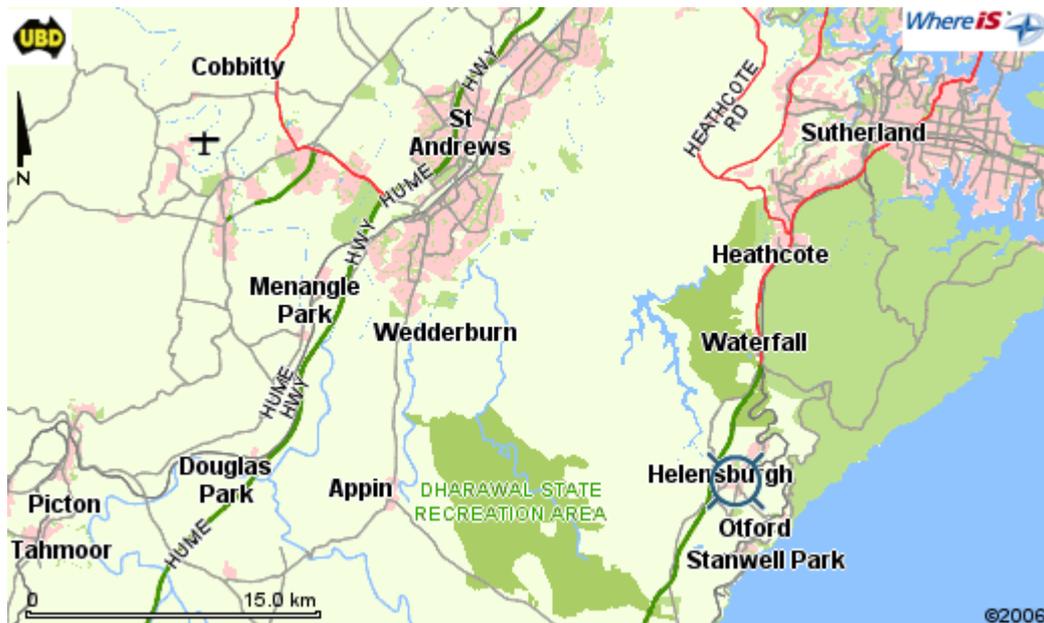
There is also a major road connection through the Royal National Park from the Shire across to Bundeena and through to the northern Illawarra eg Stanwell Park, Corrimal etc. The new “Sea View Bridge” at Coalcliff has improved the link and is developing as a major tourist attraction.

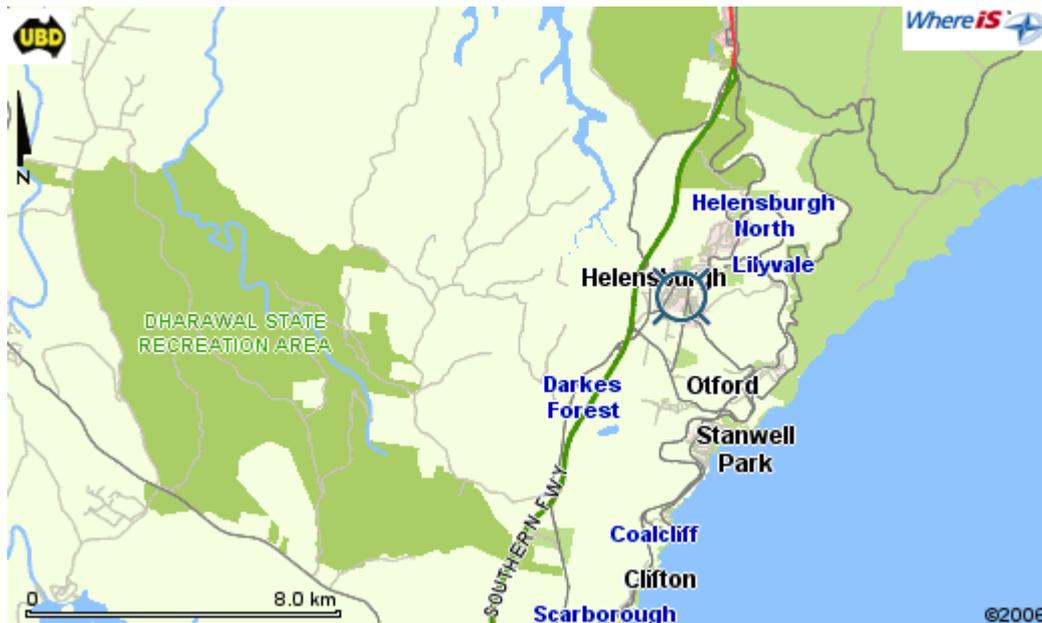
- The main commuter railway line between Sydney and Wollongong runs directly through both areas providing a rapid and efficient transport link between the Northern Illawarra suburbs and Sutherland Shire. Frequent train services link Sutherland, Engadine, Waterfall & Loftus (TAFE University Campus) with the Northern suburbs of Wollongong Stanwell Tops, Otford, Stanwell Park, Clifton, Coalcliff, Scarborough, Thirroul, Wombarra, Corrimal
- The north south links and the volume of motorists and rail passengers who use these on a daily basis are substantial compared with the volume of people who travel east west from Sutherland to the Moorebank Chipping Norton area.

- **Physical Features of Area**

- A dominant feature of the landscape is the Royal National Park located in Sutherland Shire and stretching to the Northern Illawarra
- This has long been a popular destination for picnickers; hikers etc and contain small communities such as Otford (Northern Illawarra) and Bundeena/Maianbar (Sutherland Shire). It merges the landscape blurring any distinct physical division or barrier between the Northern Illawarra and the Sutherland Shire.
- The Illawarra Escarpment which rises on the west of the Northern Illawarra confines these suburbs to a narrow coastal

strip with only north south access thus making these suburbs inherently linked to Sutherland Shire in the north and conversely making them an accepted link to the southern portion of Sutherland Shire.





- **Boundaries of Existing Divisions**

- Historically state and federal electoral divisions have often straddled the south of Sutherland Shire and the northern Illawarra. It was only at the last federal redistribution that the Helensburgh area was removed for the boundaries of Hughes.
- The current state seat of Heathcote starts at Sutherland and goes as far as Bulli indicating evidence of a community of interested, natural boundaries and lines of communication in that area.
- State electorates that have for long periods include both Sutherland and the Northern Illawarra have been well served by State MP's who have had little trouble adequately representing such a geographic entity.

APPENDIX 3

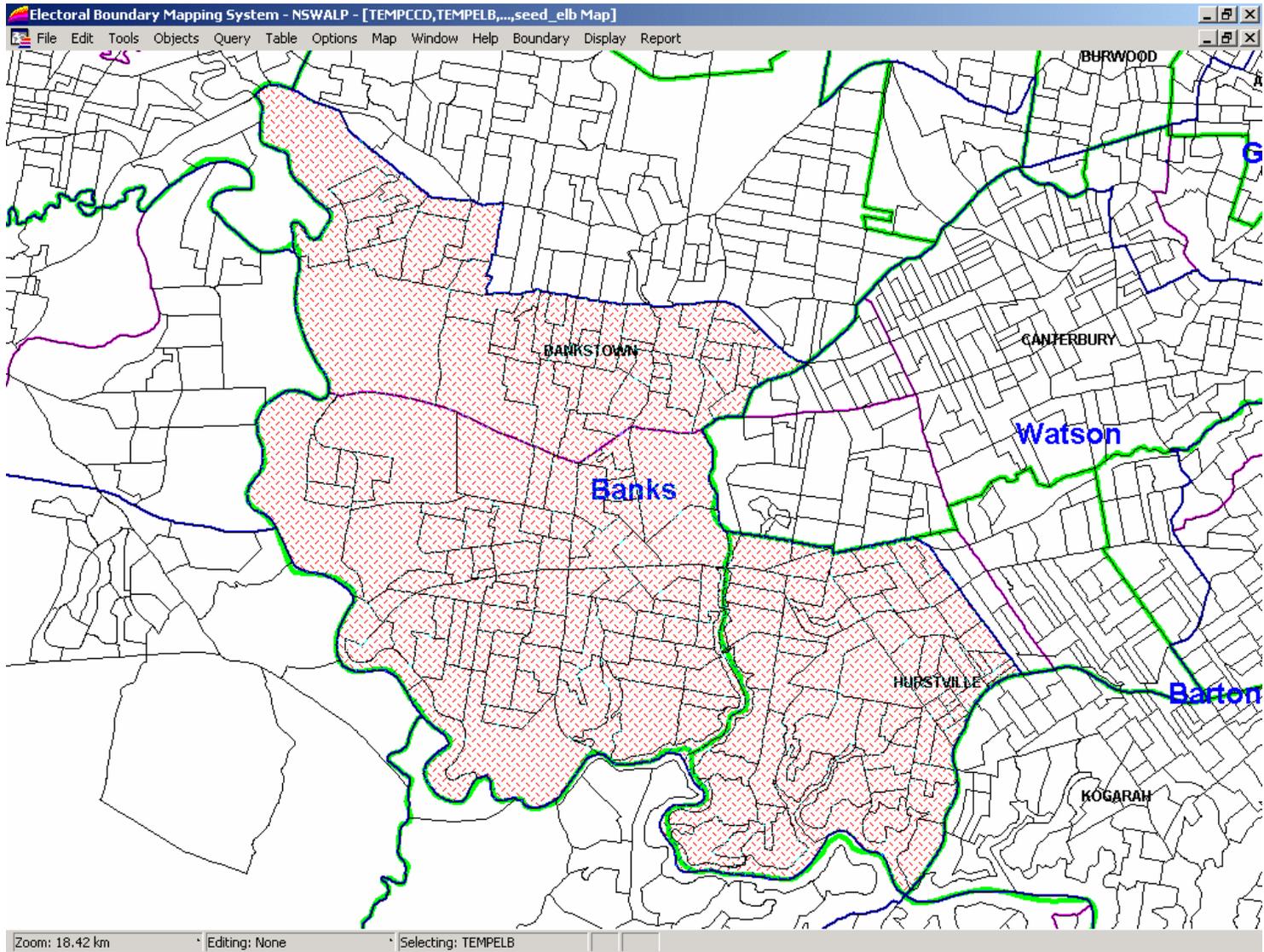
VARIATIONS BY DIVISION

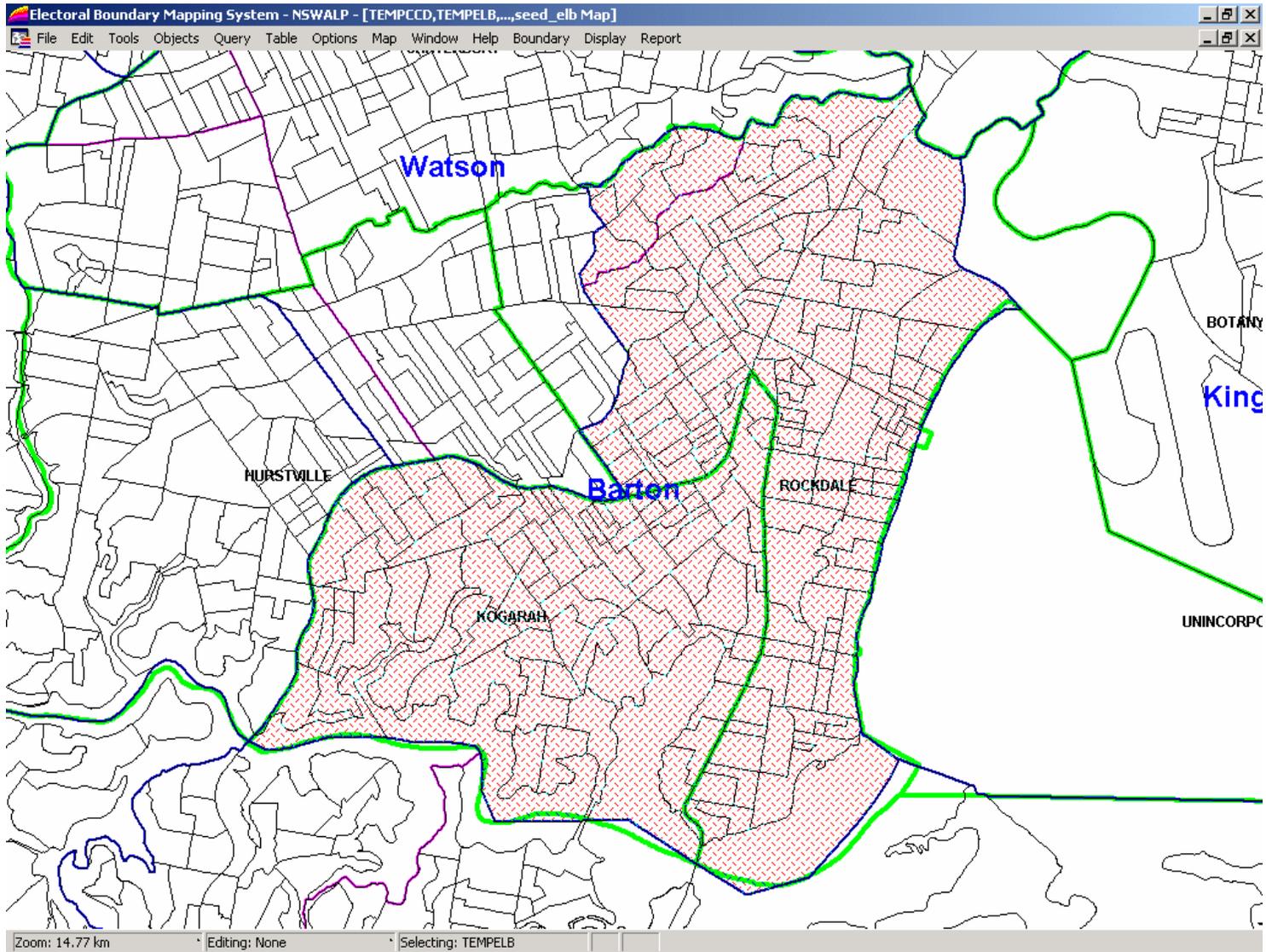
24 Mar 2006 14:52:48	CCDs	Actual Enrol	Var% (A) <10%	Projected Enrol	Var% (P) <3.5%	Population
Banks	199	90,793	3.25	95,072	1.67	92,236
BARTON	225	87,450	-0.55	92,428	-1.16	87,609
Bennelong	243	91,880	4.49	93,395	-0.12	93,092
BEROWRA	191	91,939	4.56	95,421	2.04	92,644
Blaxland	200	87,008	-1.05	93,322	-0.2	85,731
Bradfield	195	89,354	1.62	93,947	0.47	89,758
Calare	295	89,790	2.11	95,509	2.14	90,081
Charlton	202	85,157	-3.15	90,942	-2.75	85,151
Chifley	206	90,910	3.39	96,630	3.34	91,628
Cook	218	88,307	0.43	92,229	-1.37	90,123
Cowper	241	88,355	0.48	95,568	2.2	86,645
Cunningham	229	88,403	0.54	90,765	-2.93	89,286
Dobell	224	85,056	-3.27	92,914	-0.64	84,651
EDEN-MONARO	297	86,848	-1.23	94,096	0.63	84,711
Farrer	316	89,366	1.63	94,401	0.95	90,373
Fowler	196	89,402	1.67	92,640	-0.93	89,340
GILMORE	266	85,843	-2.37	95,107	1.71	84,421
Grayndler	287	90,300	2.69	90,817	-2.88	90,628
GREENWAY	177	82,720	-5.93	92,353	-1.24	80,371
Gwydir	366	92,453	5.14	95,479	2.11	95,117
Hughes	201	88,484	0.63	91,709	-1.92	88,751
HUME	311	88,406	0.54	92,748	-0.81	88,789
Hunter	226	84,983	-3.35	93,428	-0.09	83,446
KINGSFORD SMITH	276	92,390	5.07	95,001	1.6	94,422
Lindsay	235	93,454	6.28	96,220	2.9	95,041
LOWE	227	87,038	-1.02	95,444	2.07	85,866
LYNE	217	83,000	-5.61	90,760	-2.94	81,288
Macarthur	172	82,289	-6.42	96,213	2.89	80,072
MACKELLAR	222	90,324	2.72	93,004	-0.54	90,254
MACQUARIE	203	83,973	-4.5	95,173	1.78	81,213
MITCHELL	169	85,832	-2.39	90,810	-2.89	85,688
New England	359	90,447	2.86	93,253	-0.27	91,481
NEWCASTLE	259	86,418	-1.72	92,109	-1.5	87,413
NORTH SYDNEY	283	88,458	0.6	91,844	-1.78	89,380
PAGE	280	89,837	2.17	94,101	0.63	89,107
Parkes	433	92,579	5.29	94,566	1.13	95,891
PARRAMATTA	241	87,870	-0.07	93,808	0.32	86,768
PATERSON	225	81,988	-6.76	91,182	-2.49	80,624
Prospect	179	84,972	-3.37	90,640	-3.07	84,087
RICHMOND	217	86,218	-1.95	95,809	2.46	83,552
ROBERTSON	232	86,205	-1.96	90,396	-3.33	86,392
SHORTLAND	215	89,039	1.26	93,956	0.48	89,421
SYDNEY	287	81,377	-7.45	91,731	-1.9	75,812
Throsby	195	85,426	-2.85	93,723	0.23	84,138
WARRINGAH	266	90,885	3.36	93,700	0.2	92,335
Watson	241	92,327	5	94,529	1.09	93,688
Wentworth	340	92,554	5.26	93,590	0.09	94,925
Werriwa	211	87,758	-0.2	95,649	2.29	89,120
Whitlam	176	82,730	-5.91	93,808	0.32	80,537
Average for all Divisions	242	87,930.51	0	93,508.96	0	87,818.31
Sum of all Divisions	11,871	4,308,595	0	4,581,939	0	4,303,097

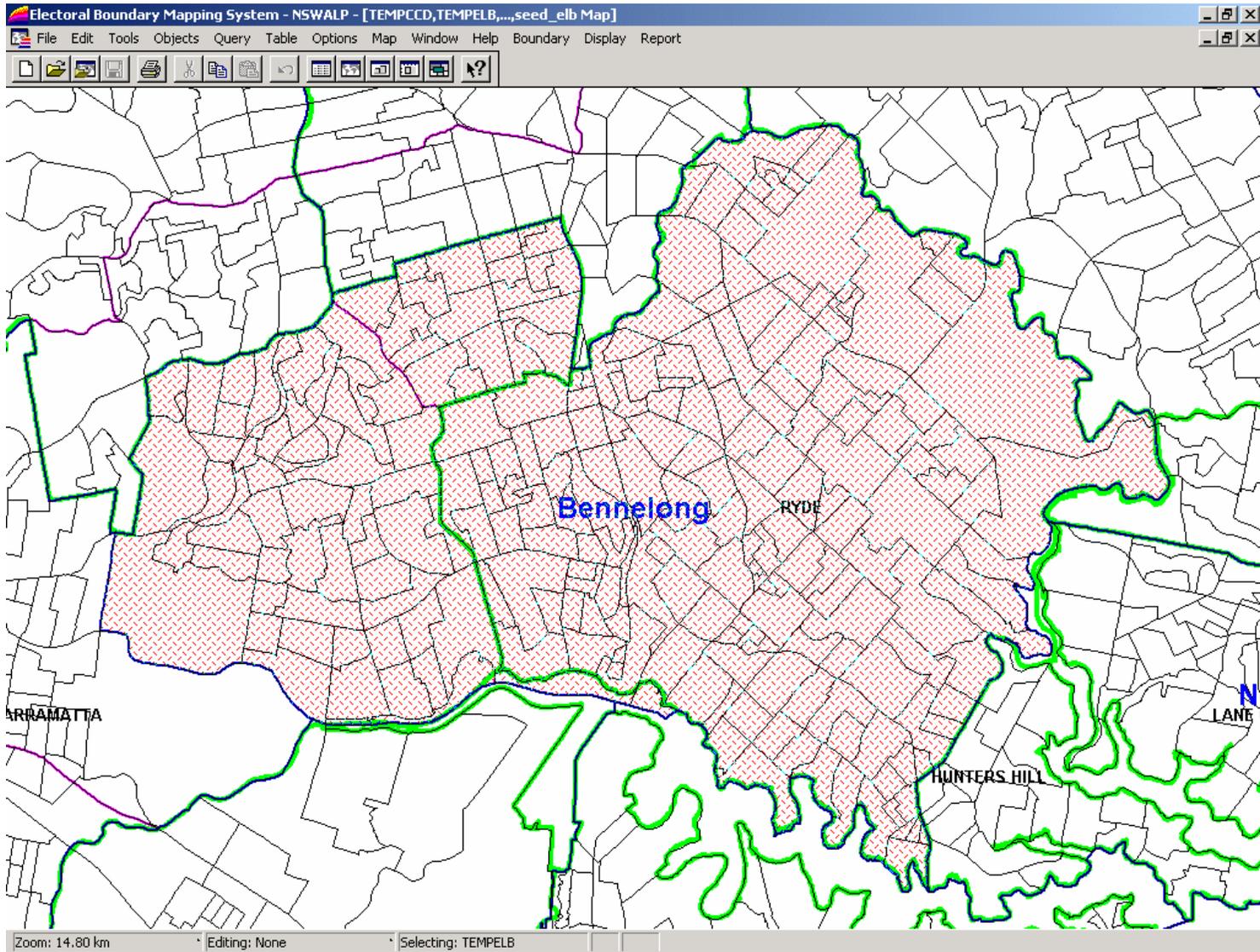
**Australian
Labor
Party
(NSW)**

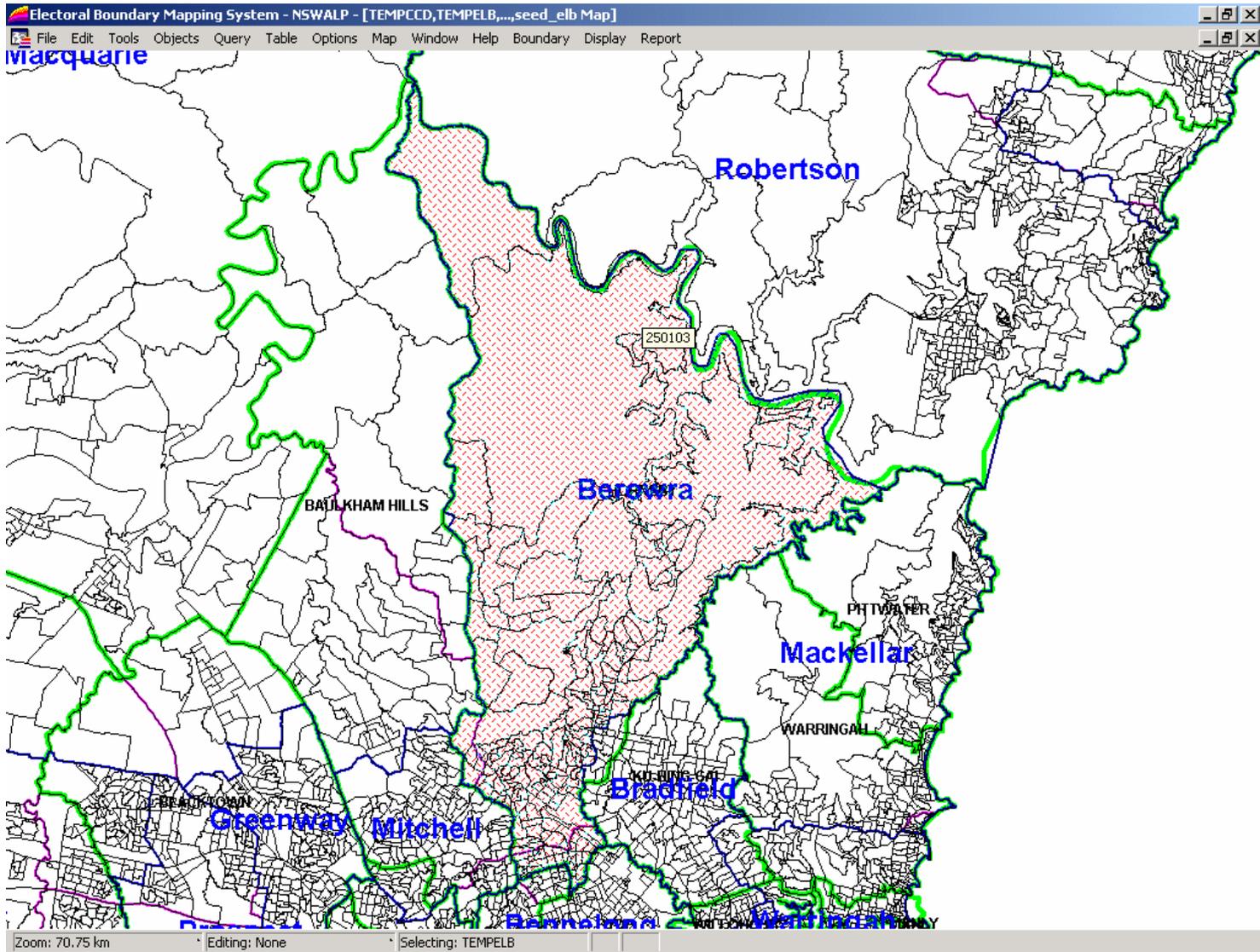
Suggestion

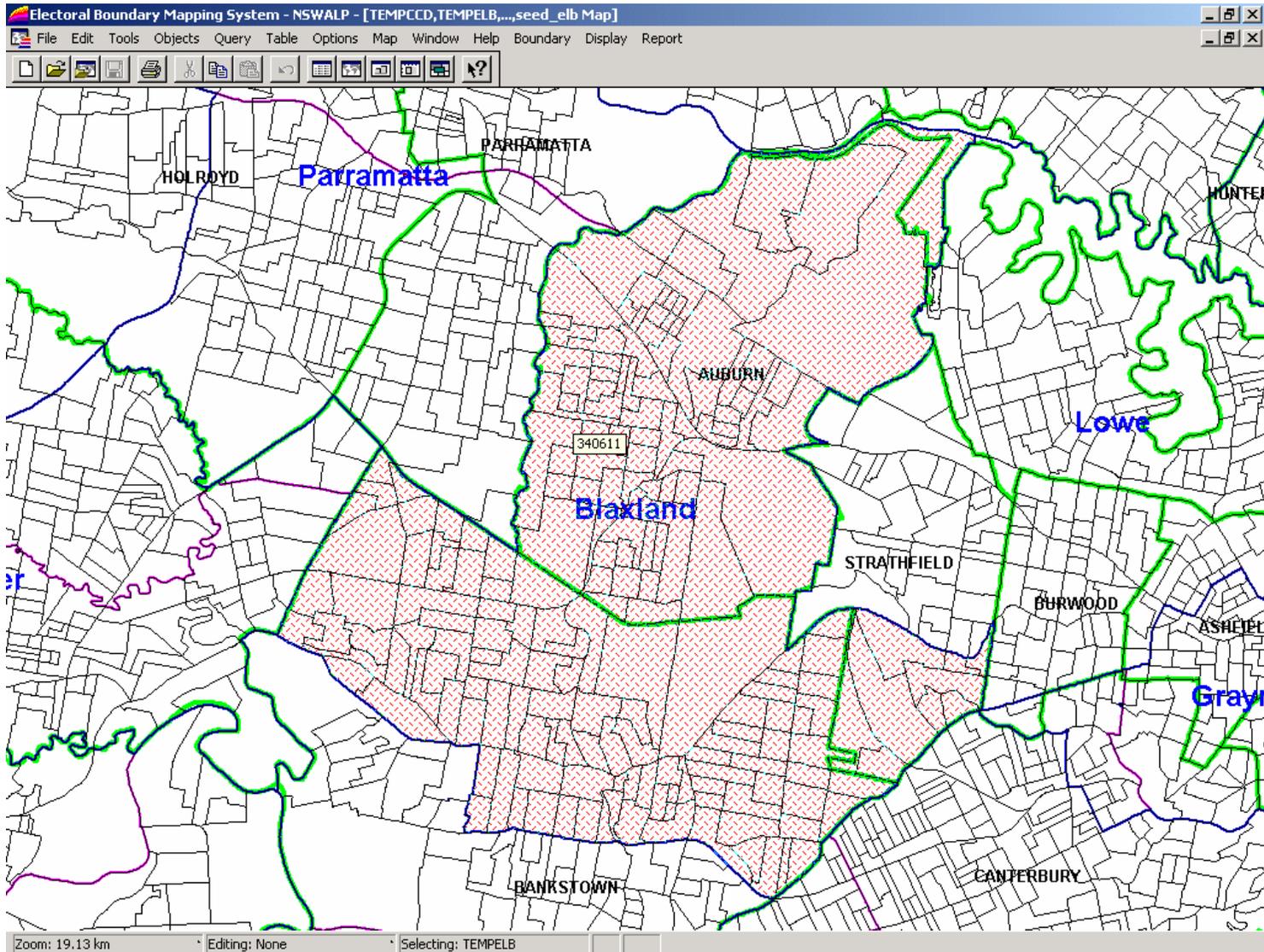
Division Maps

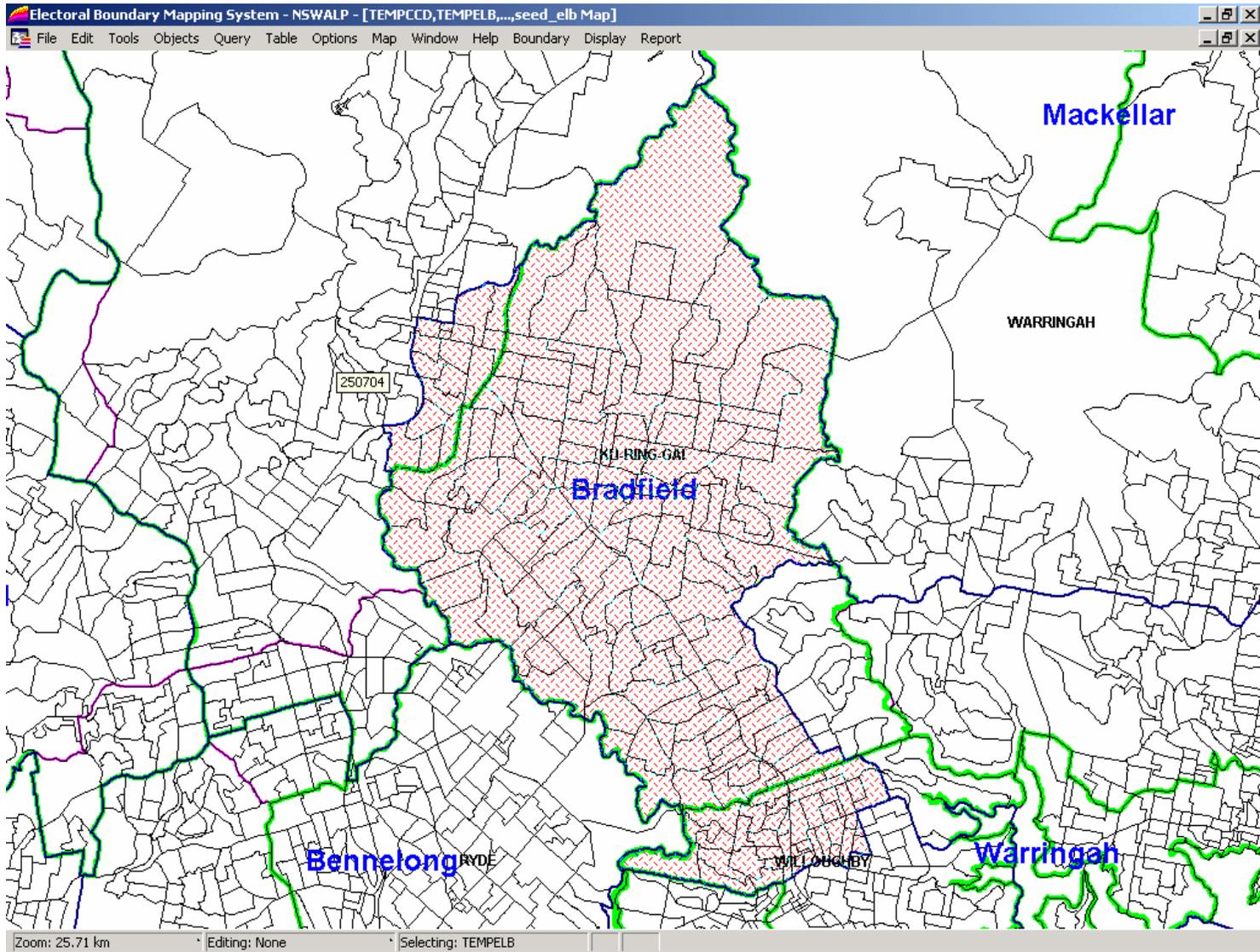


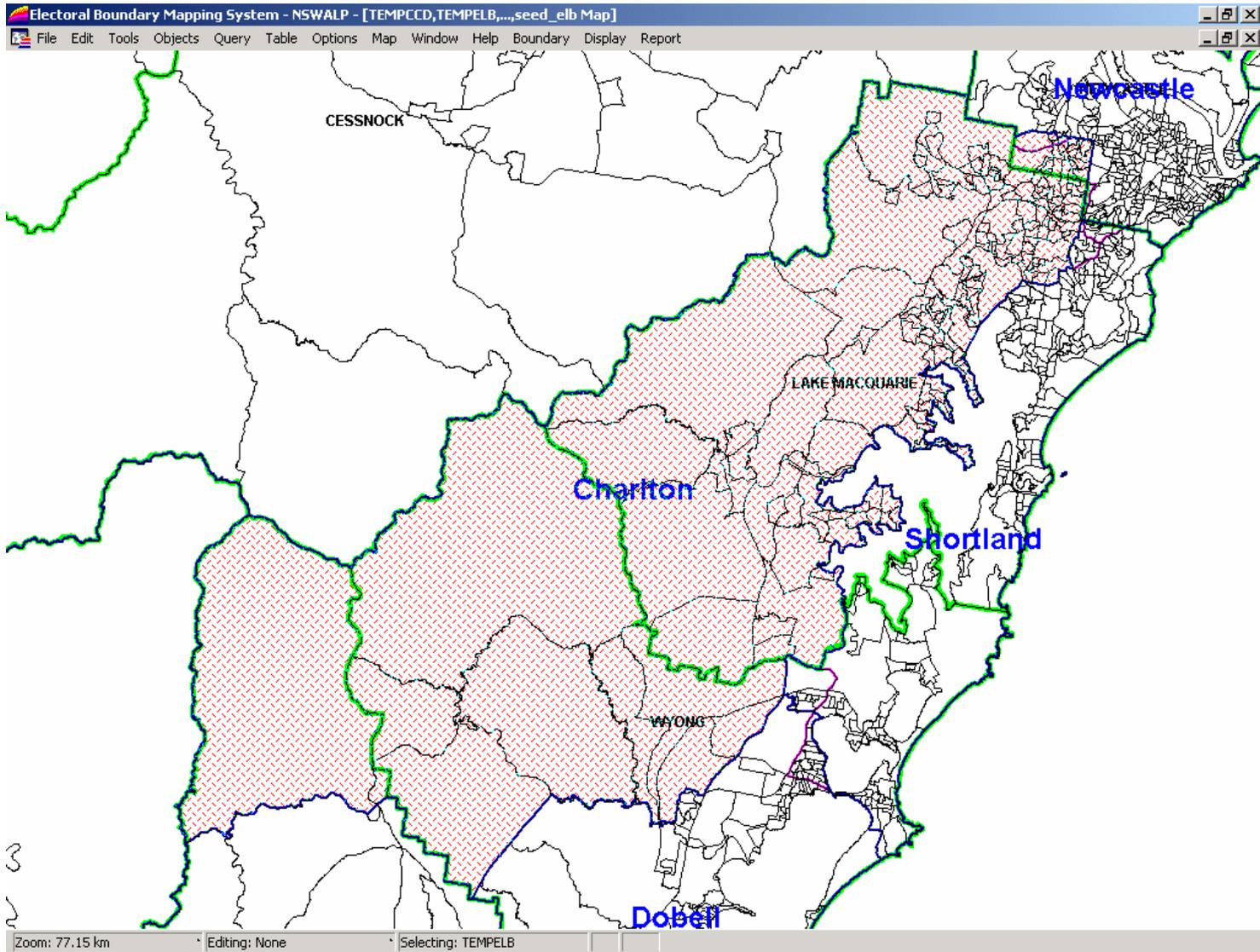


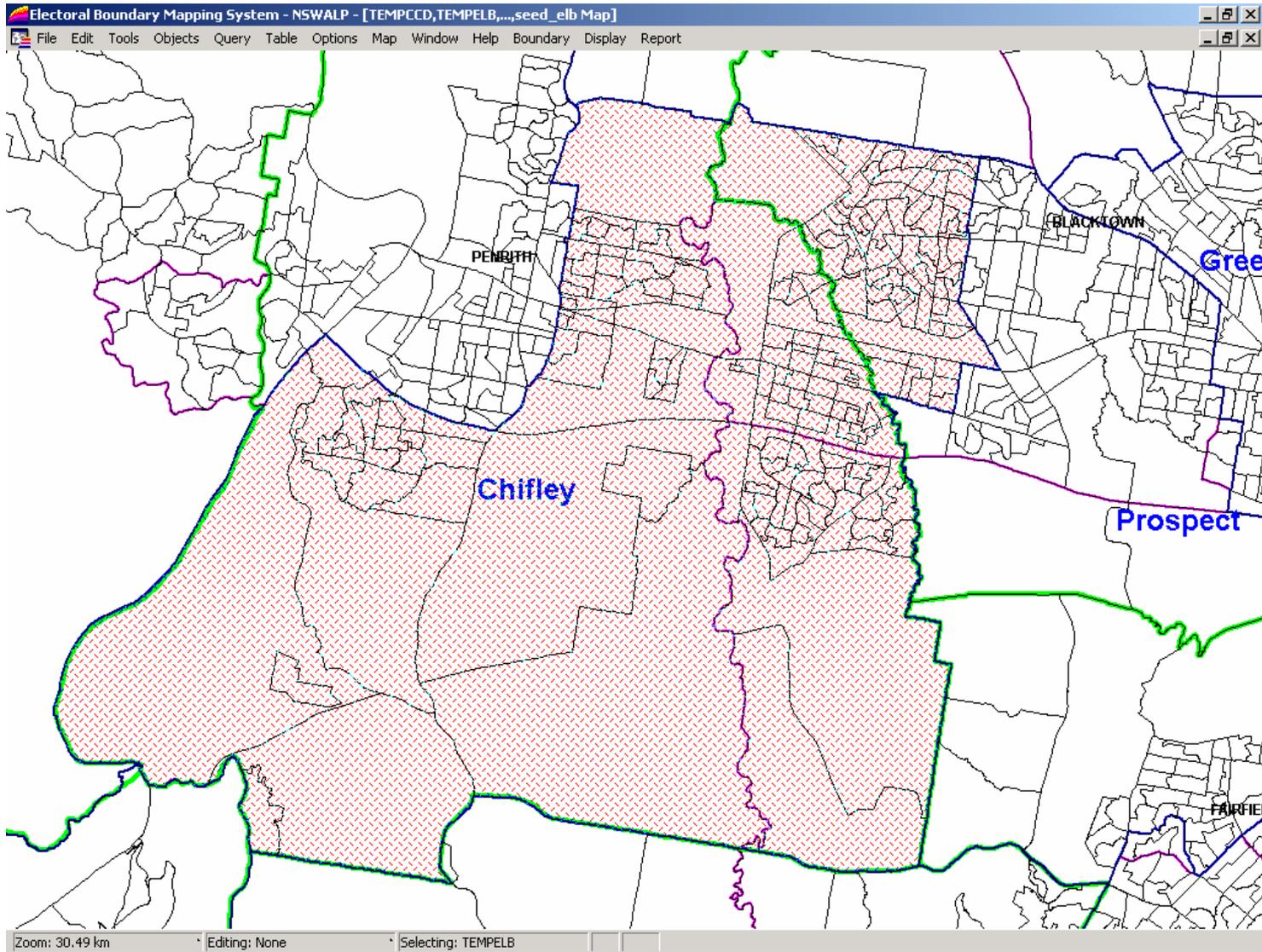


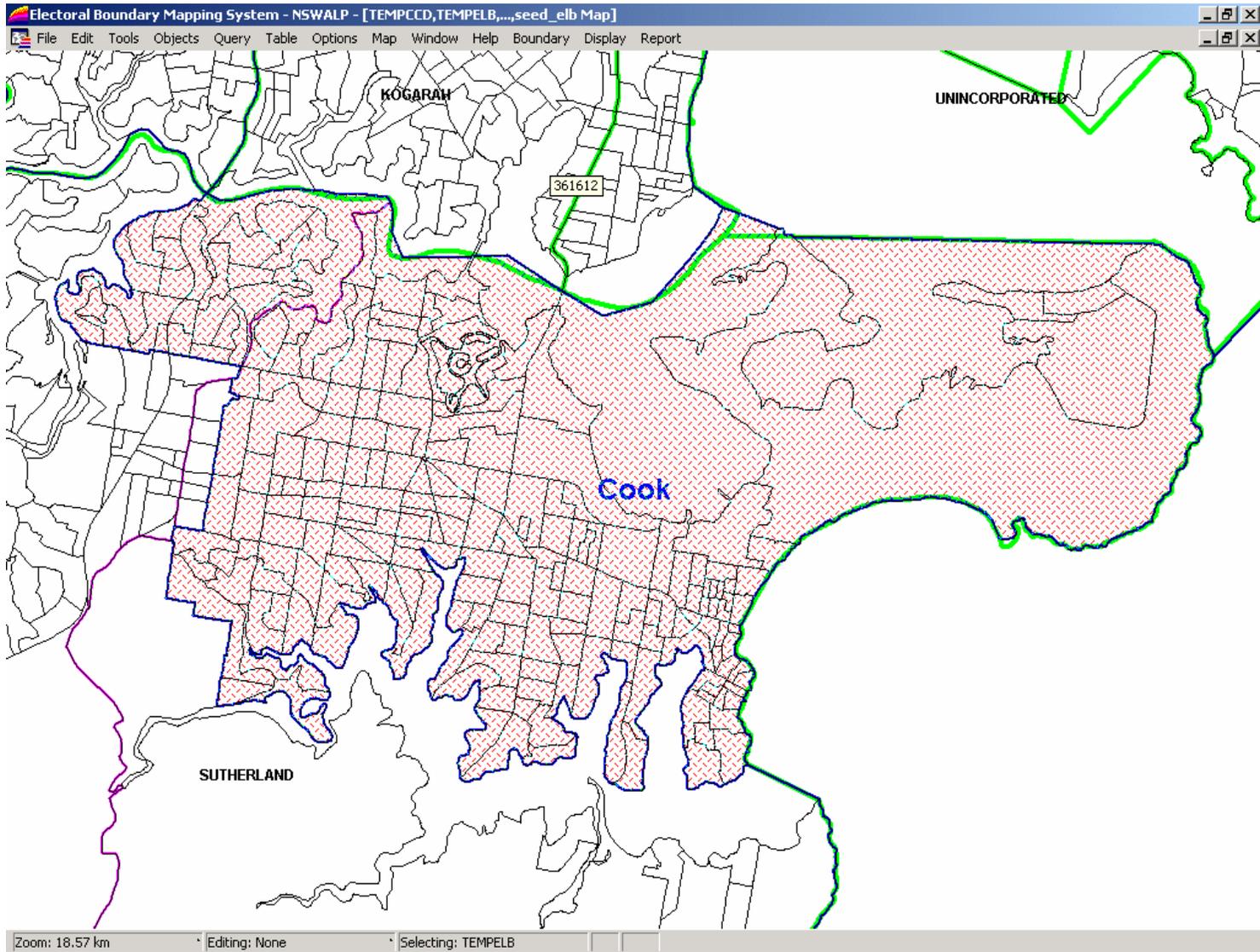


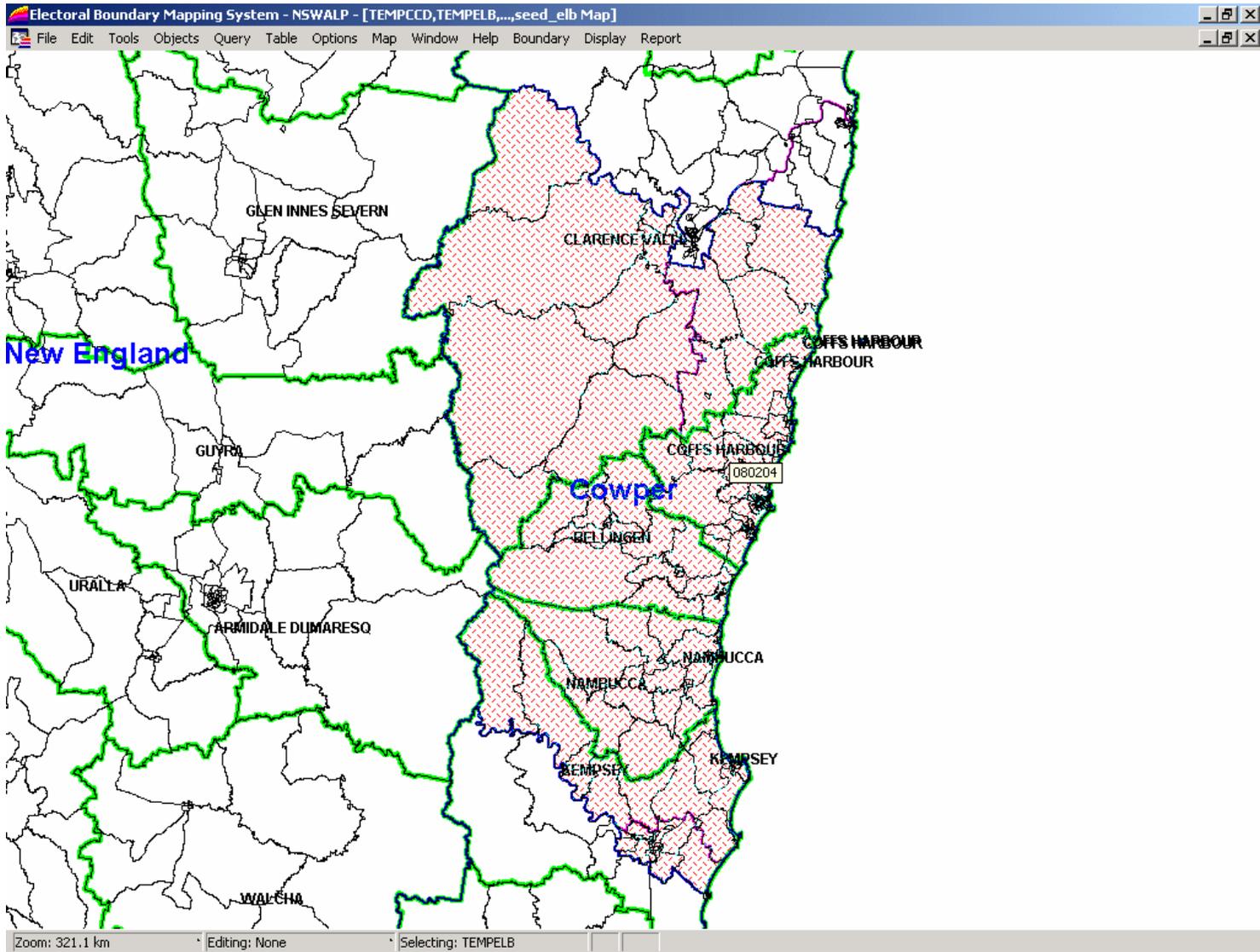


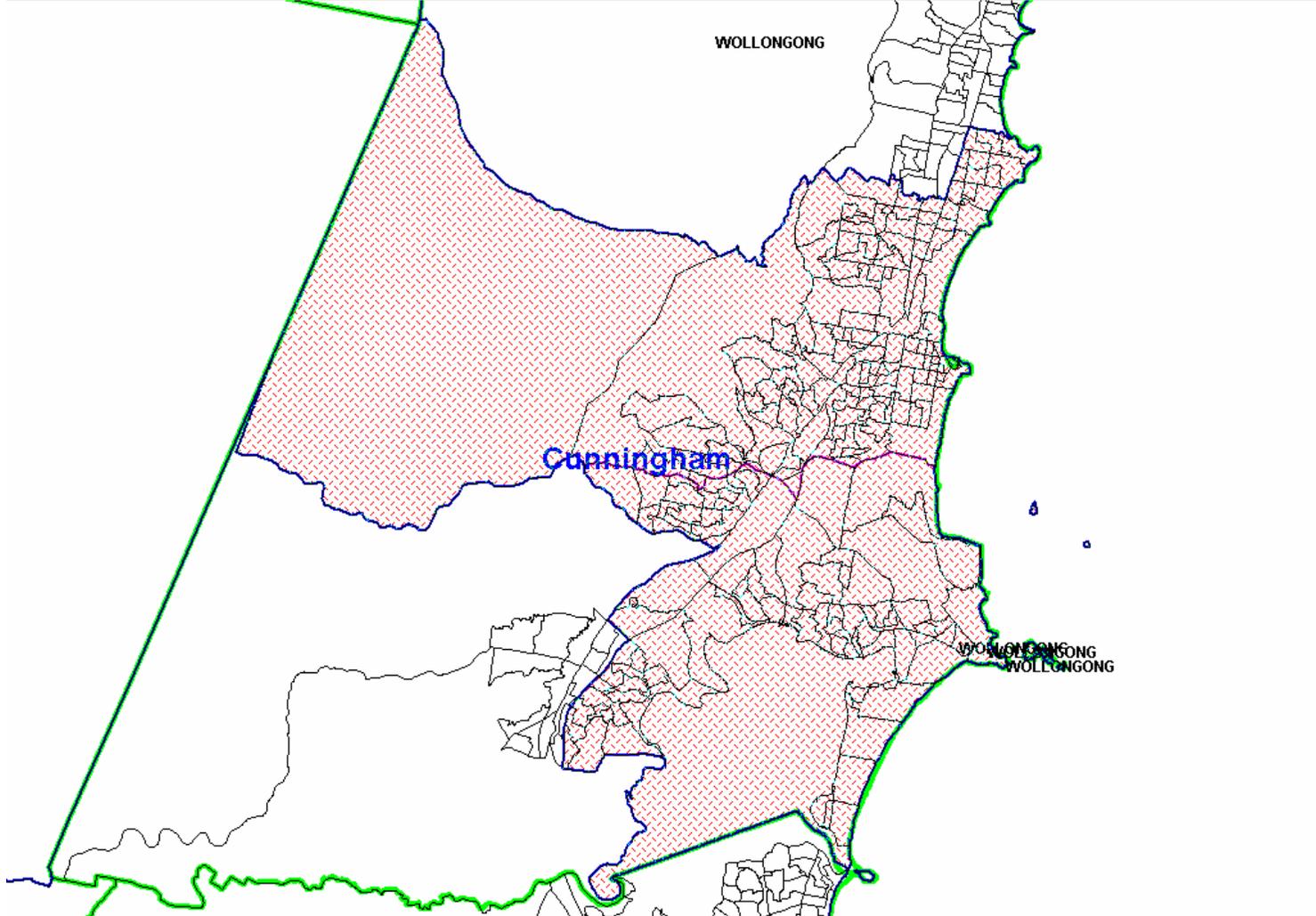






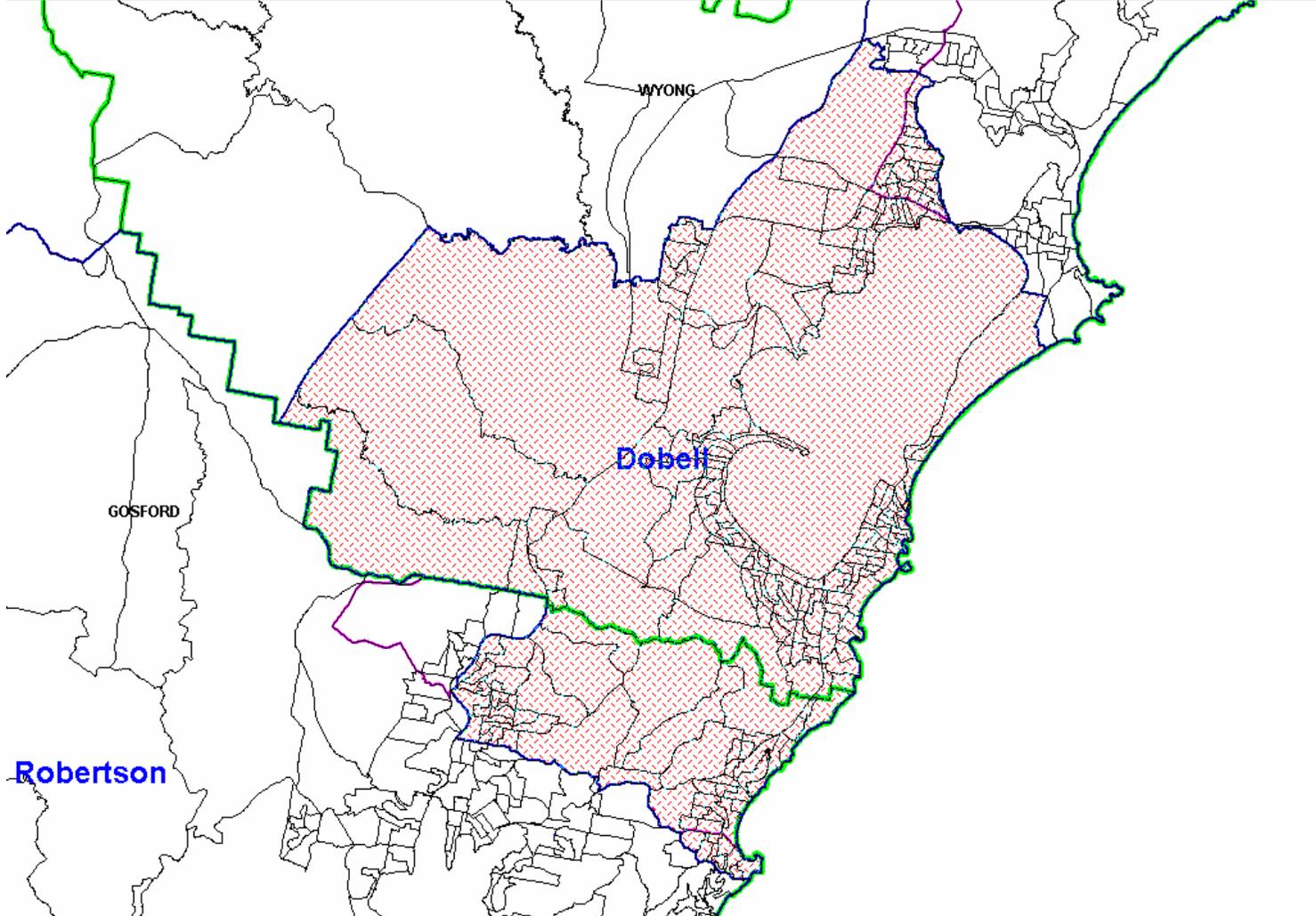






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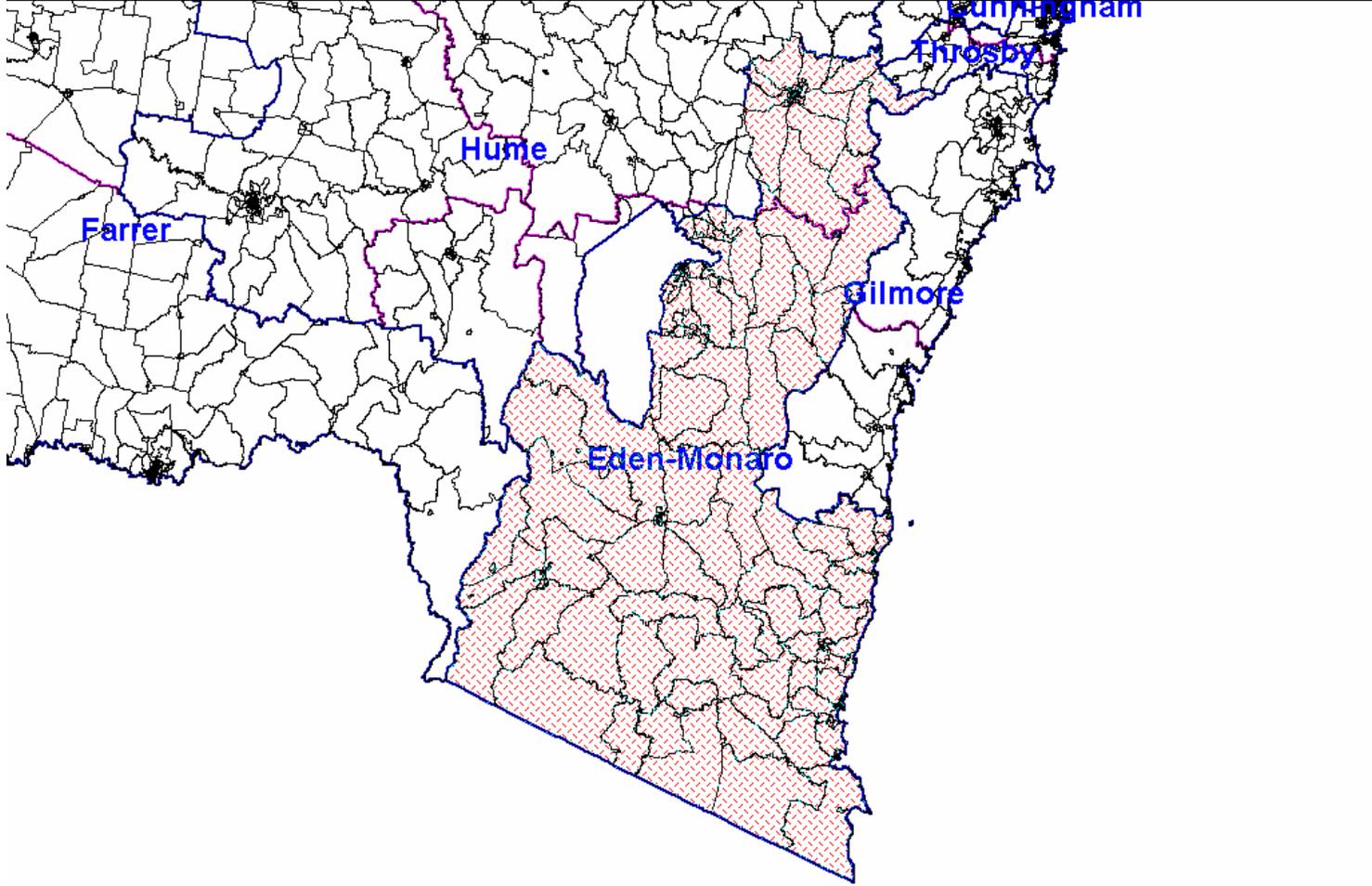
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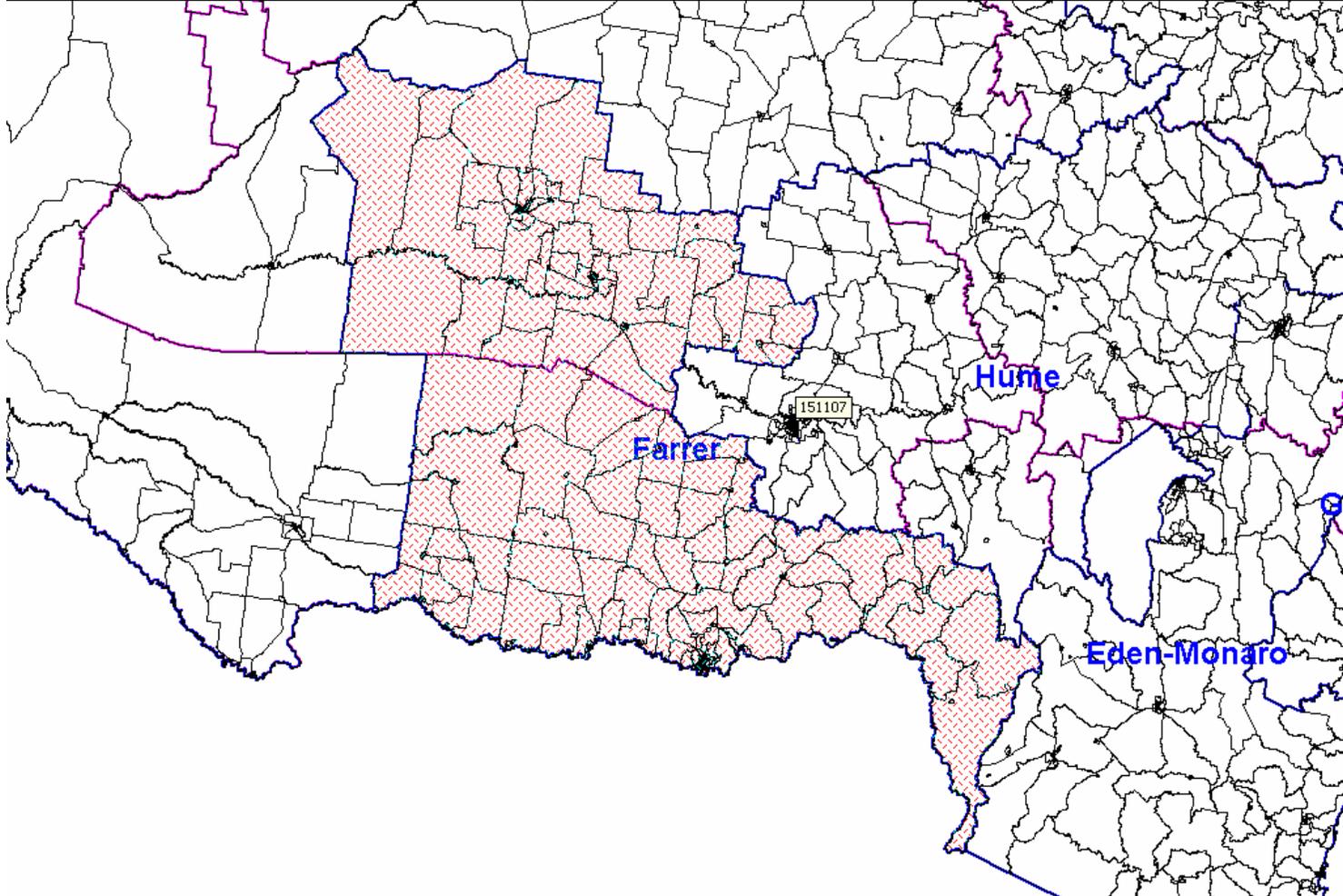
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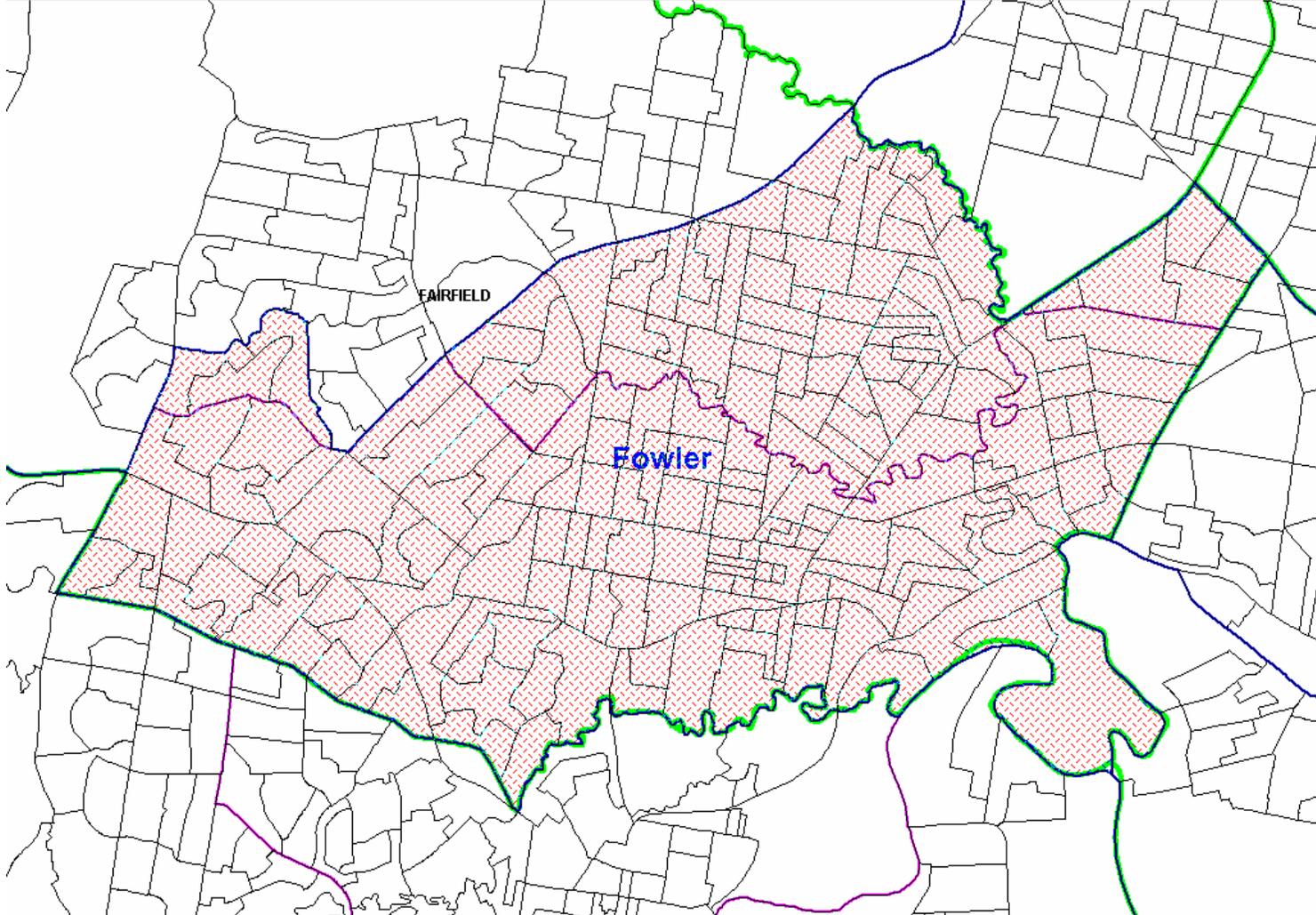
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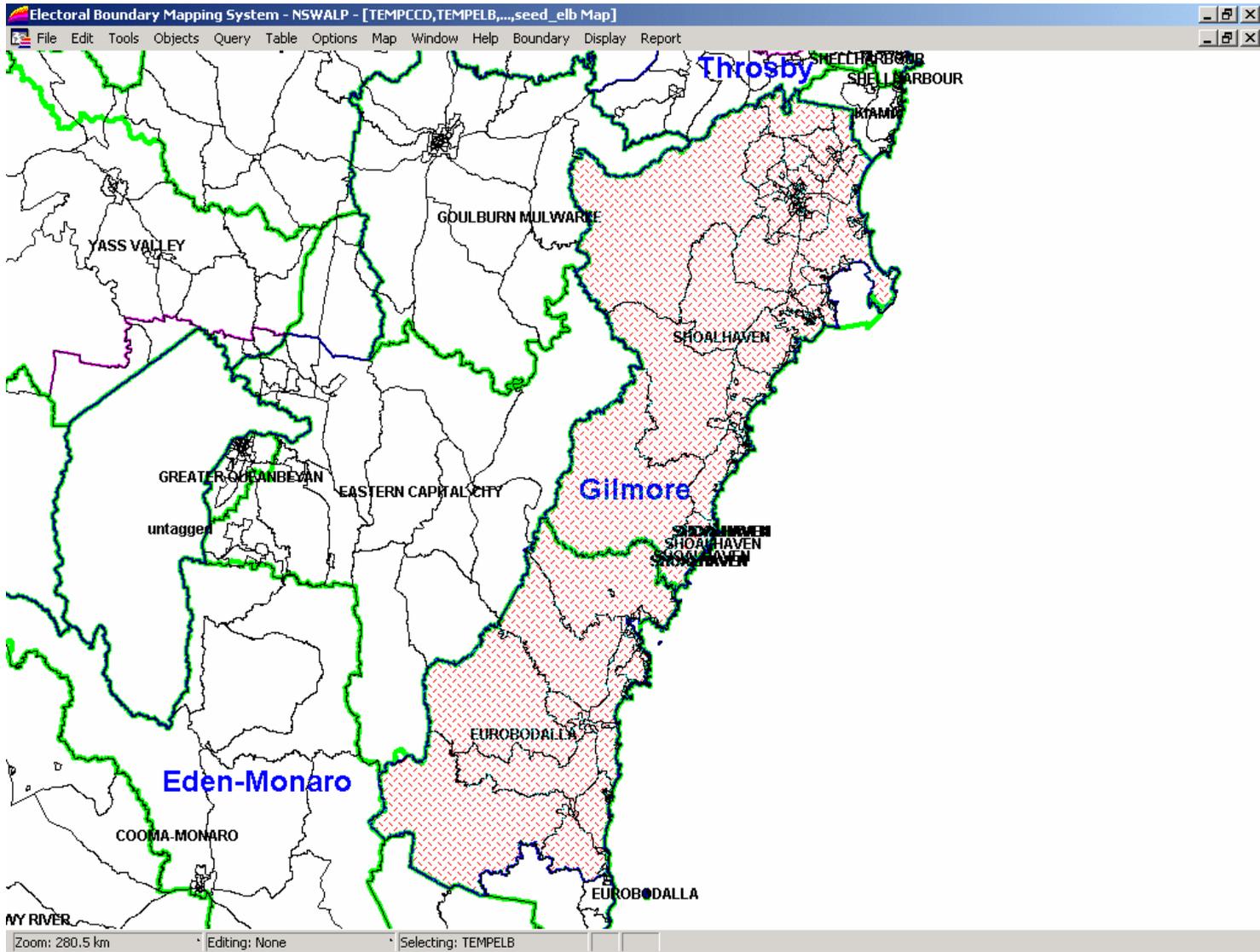
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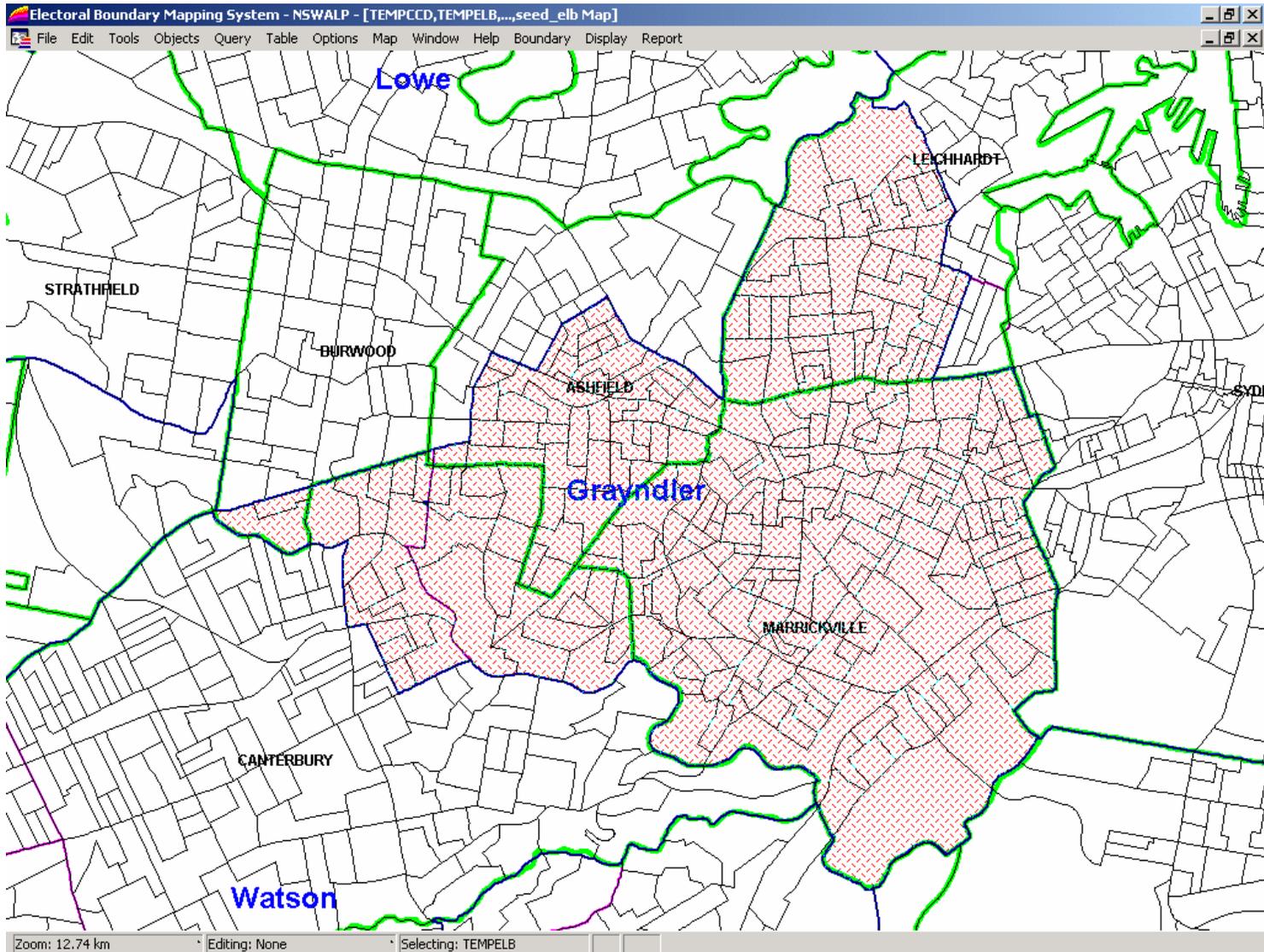
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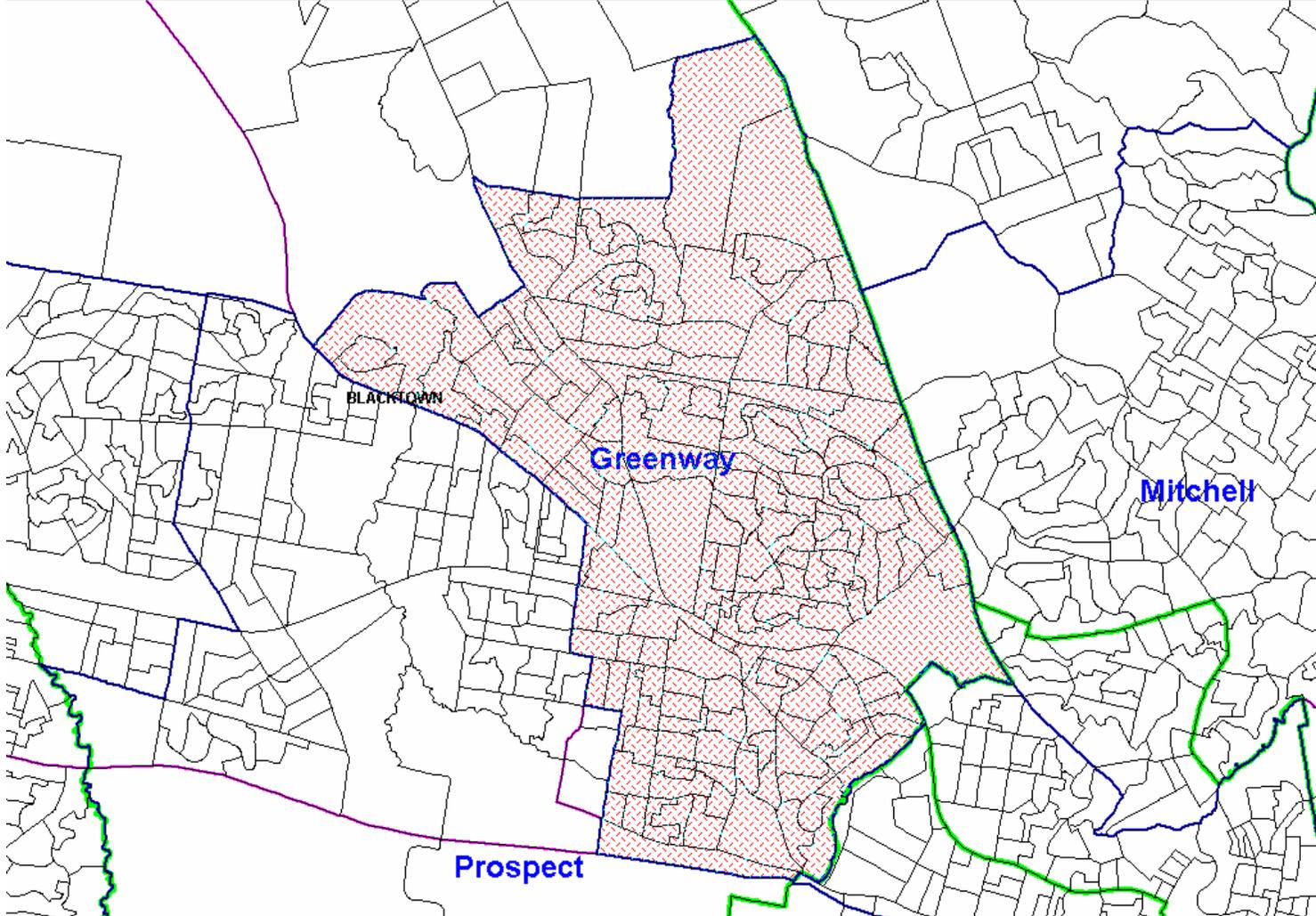




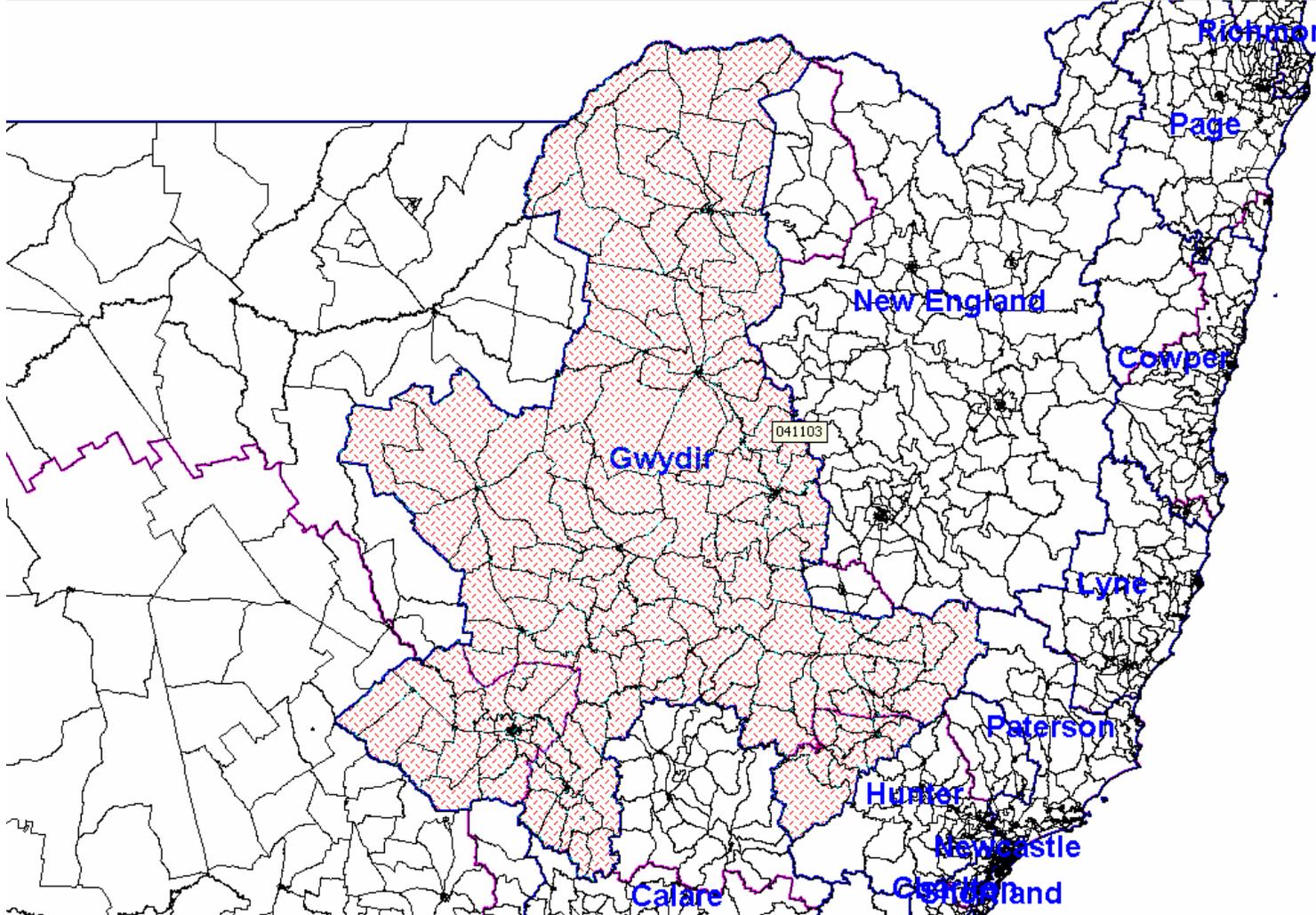


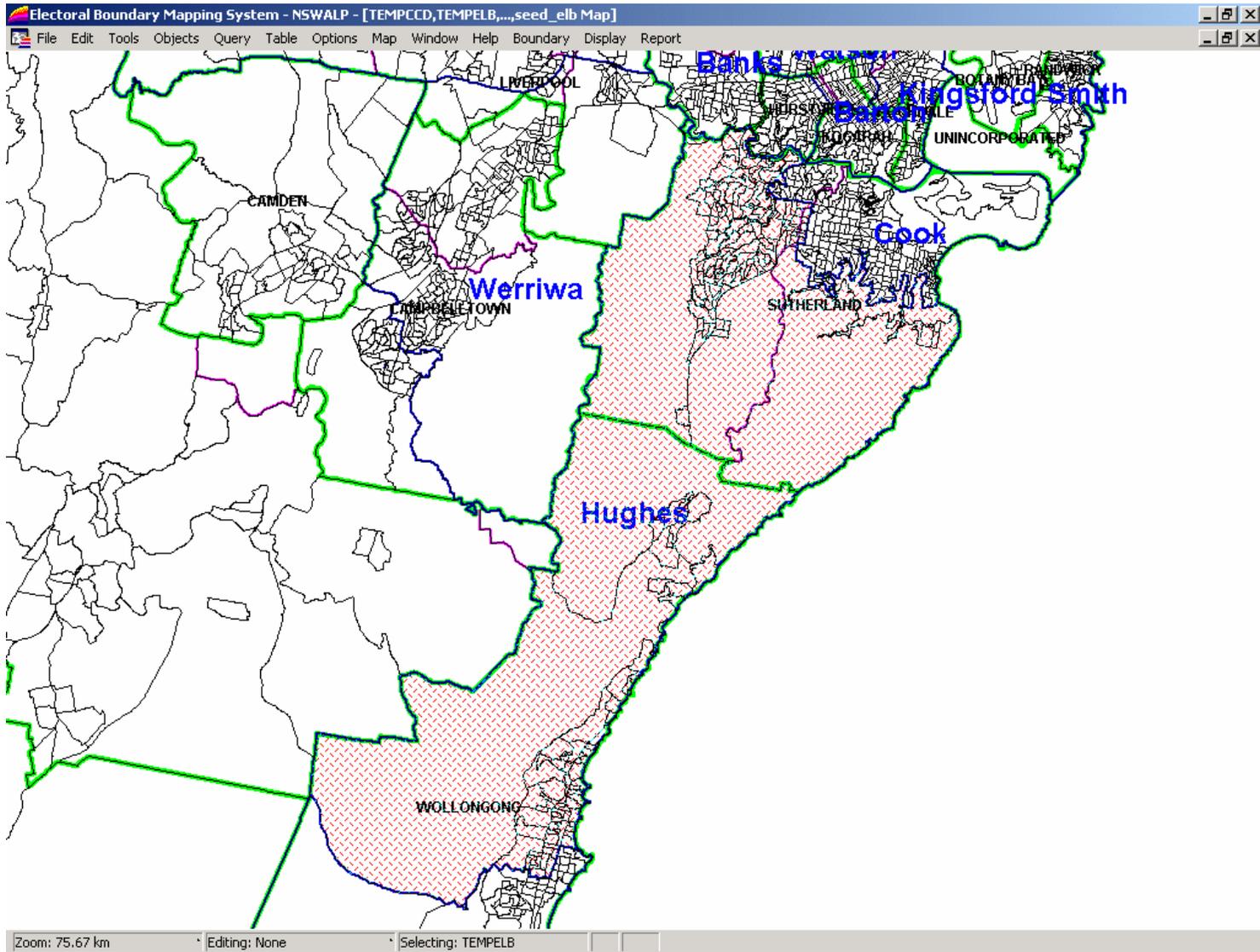
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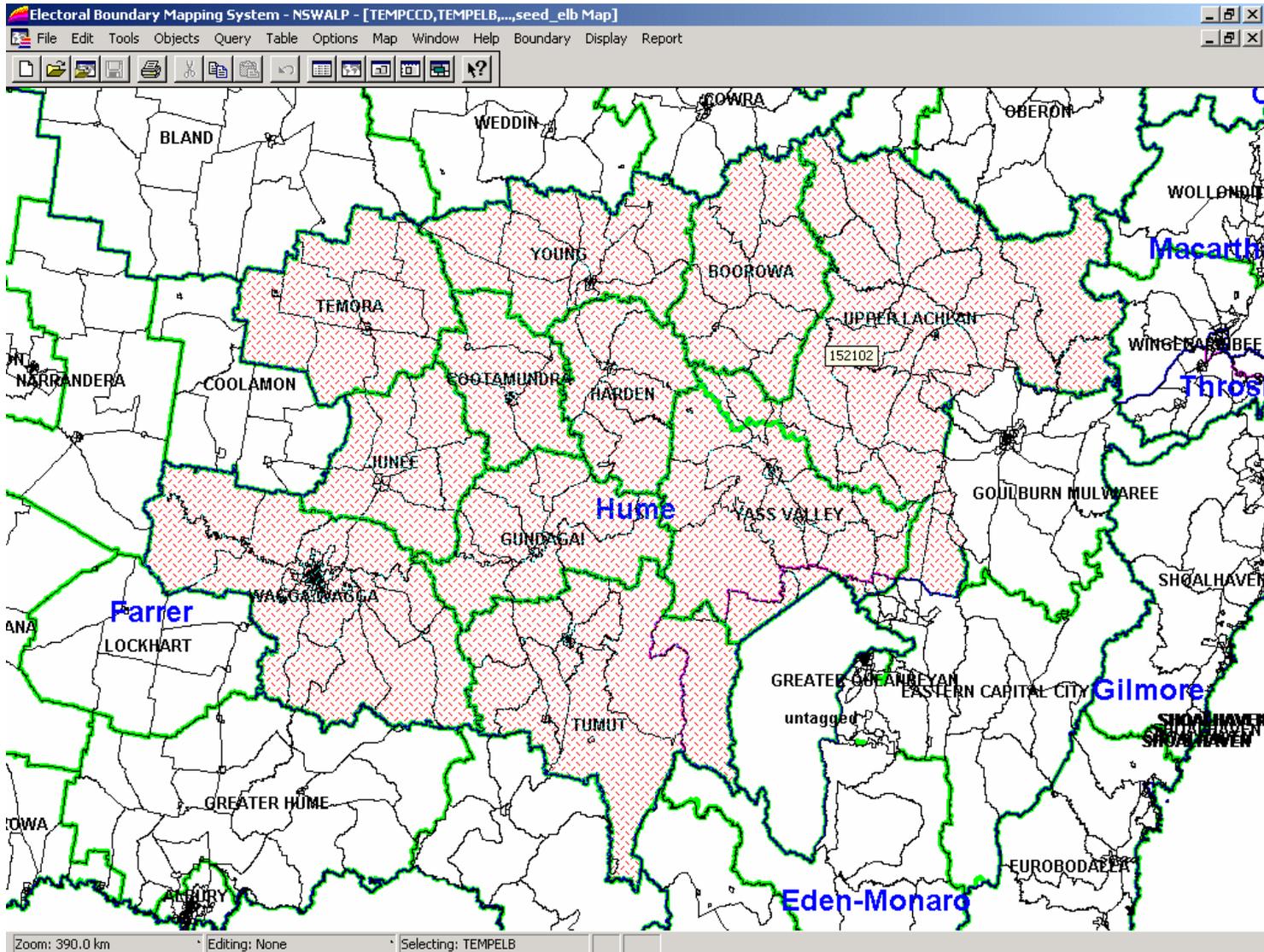
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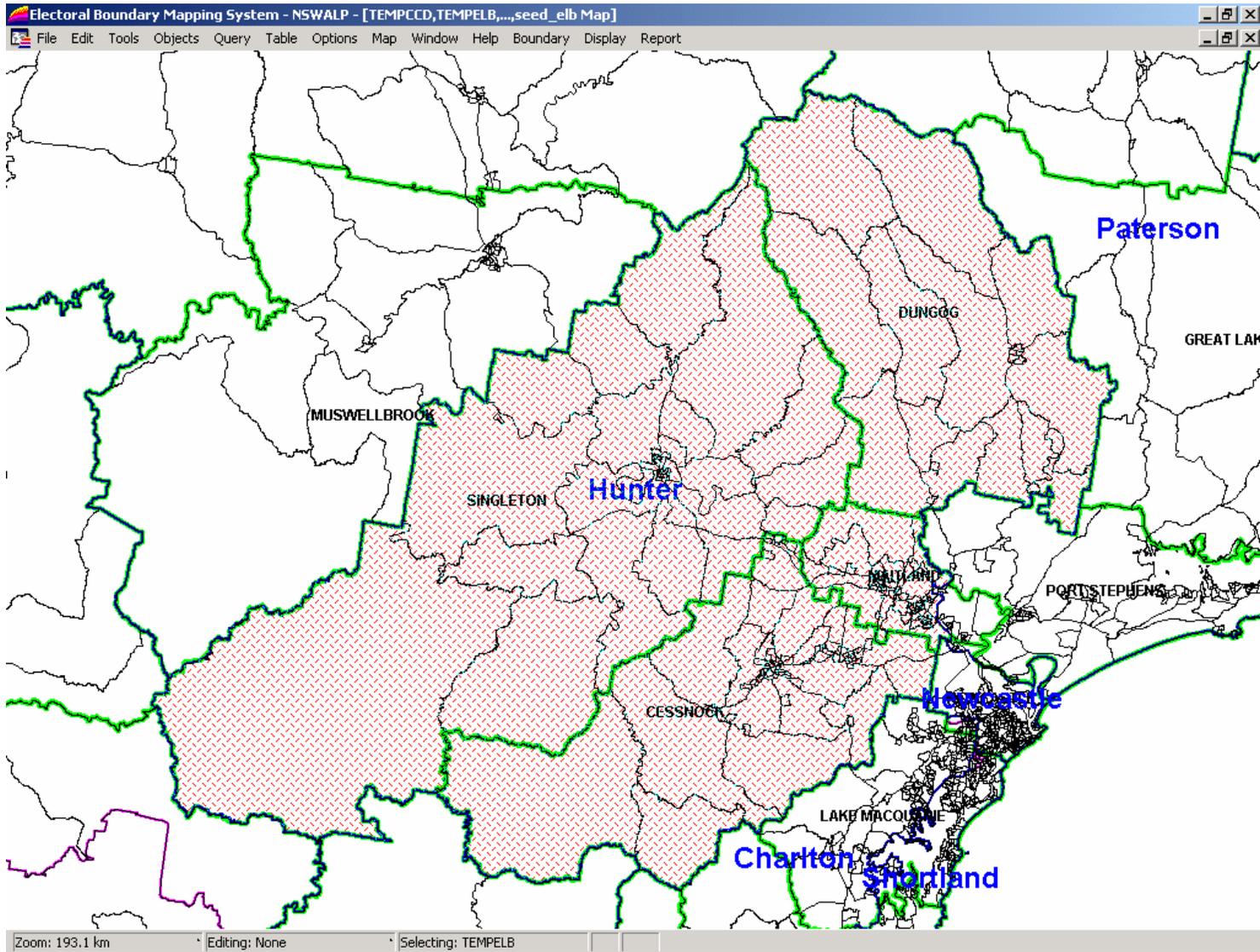


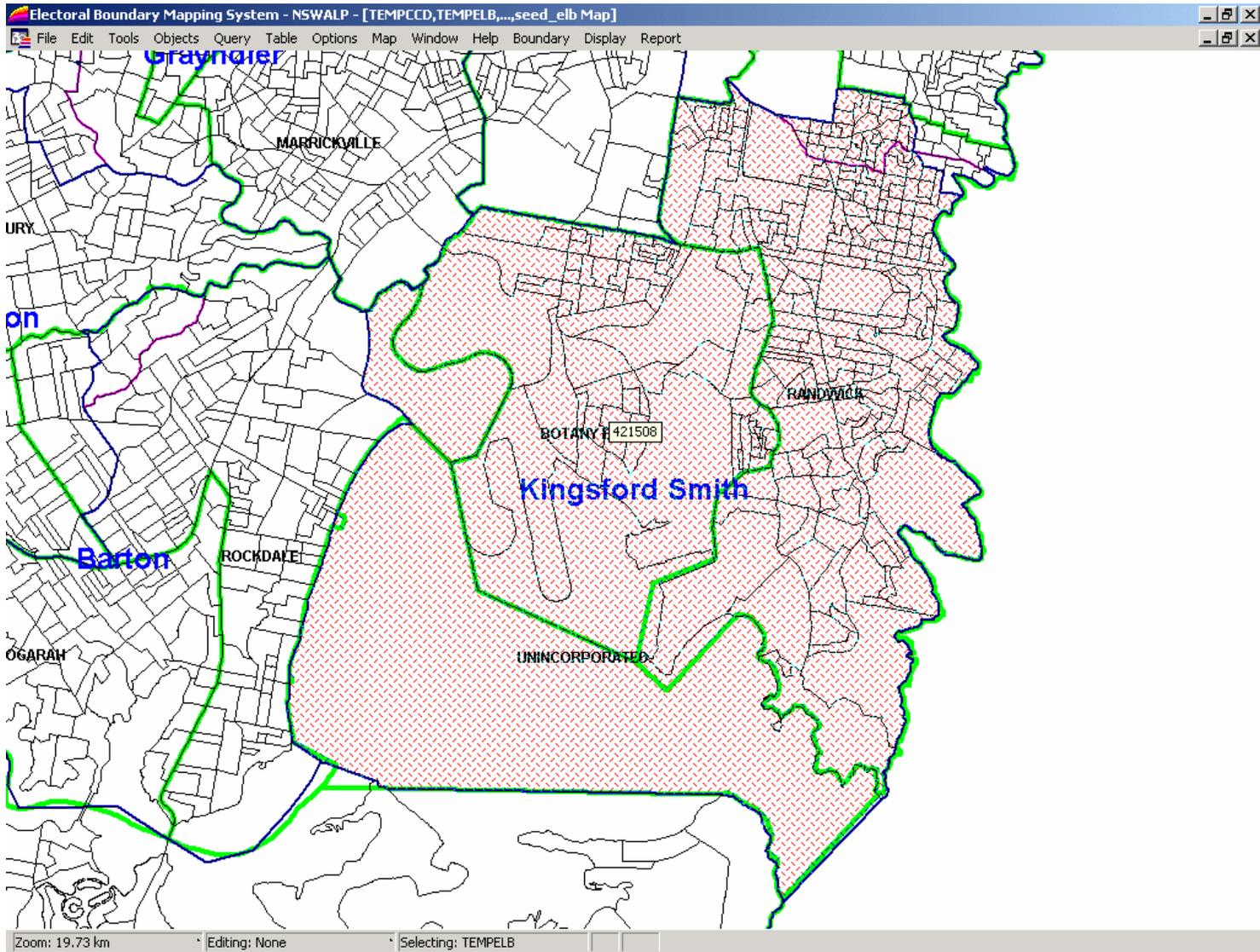
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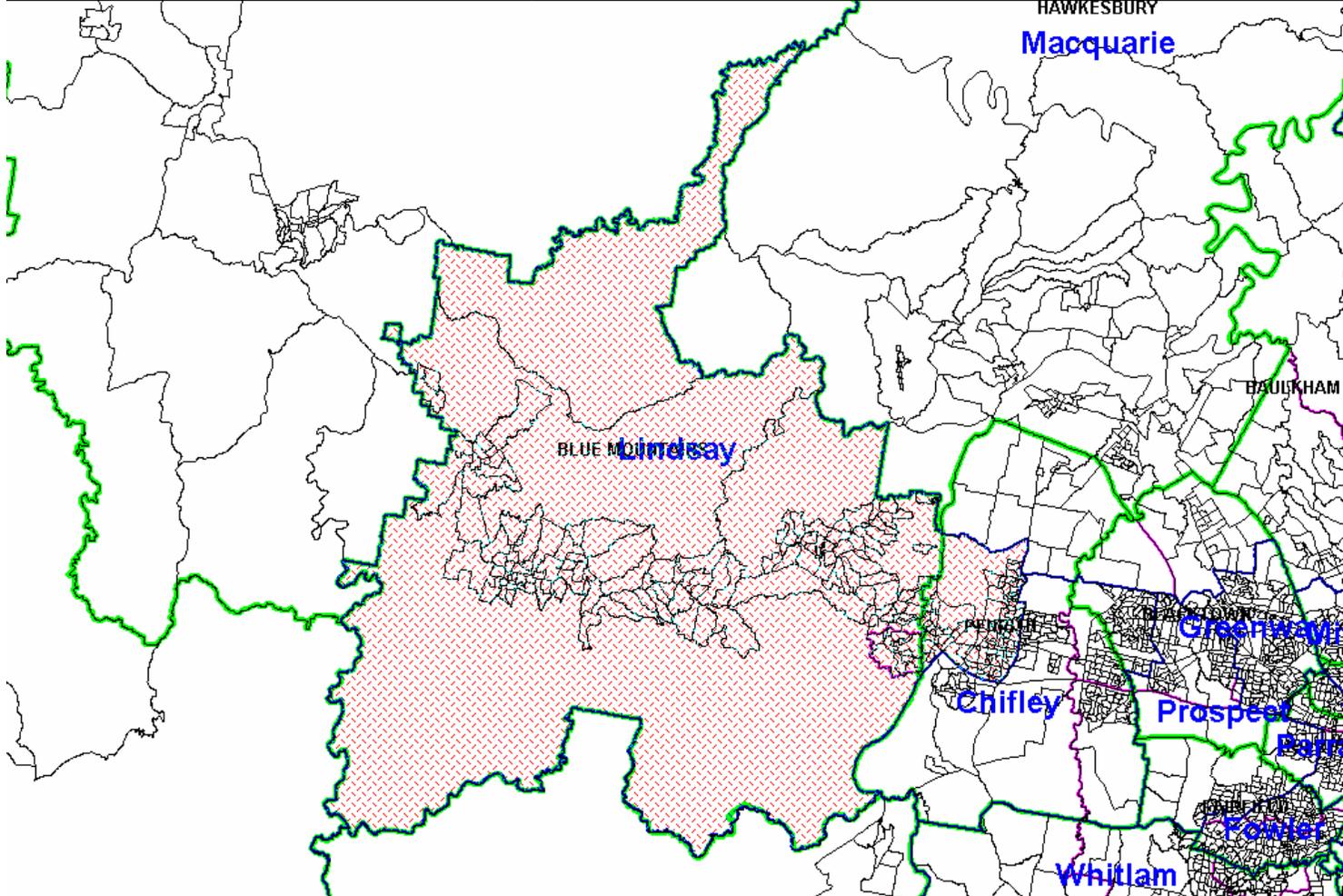




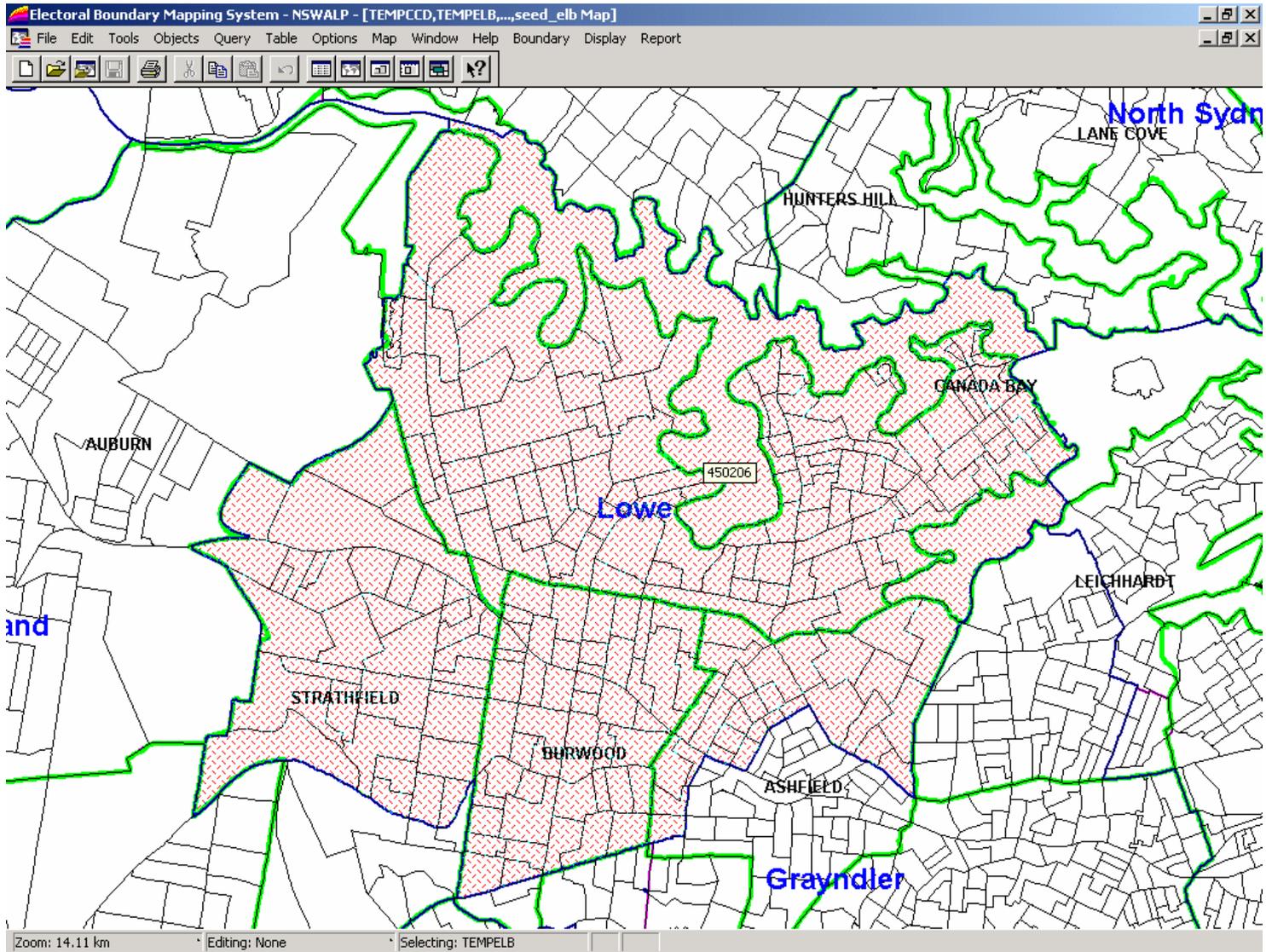


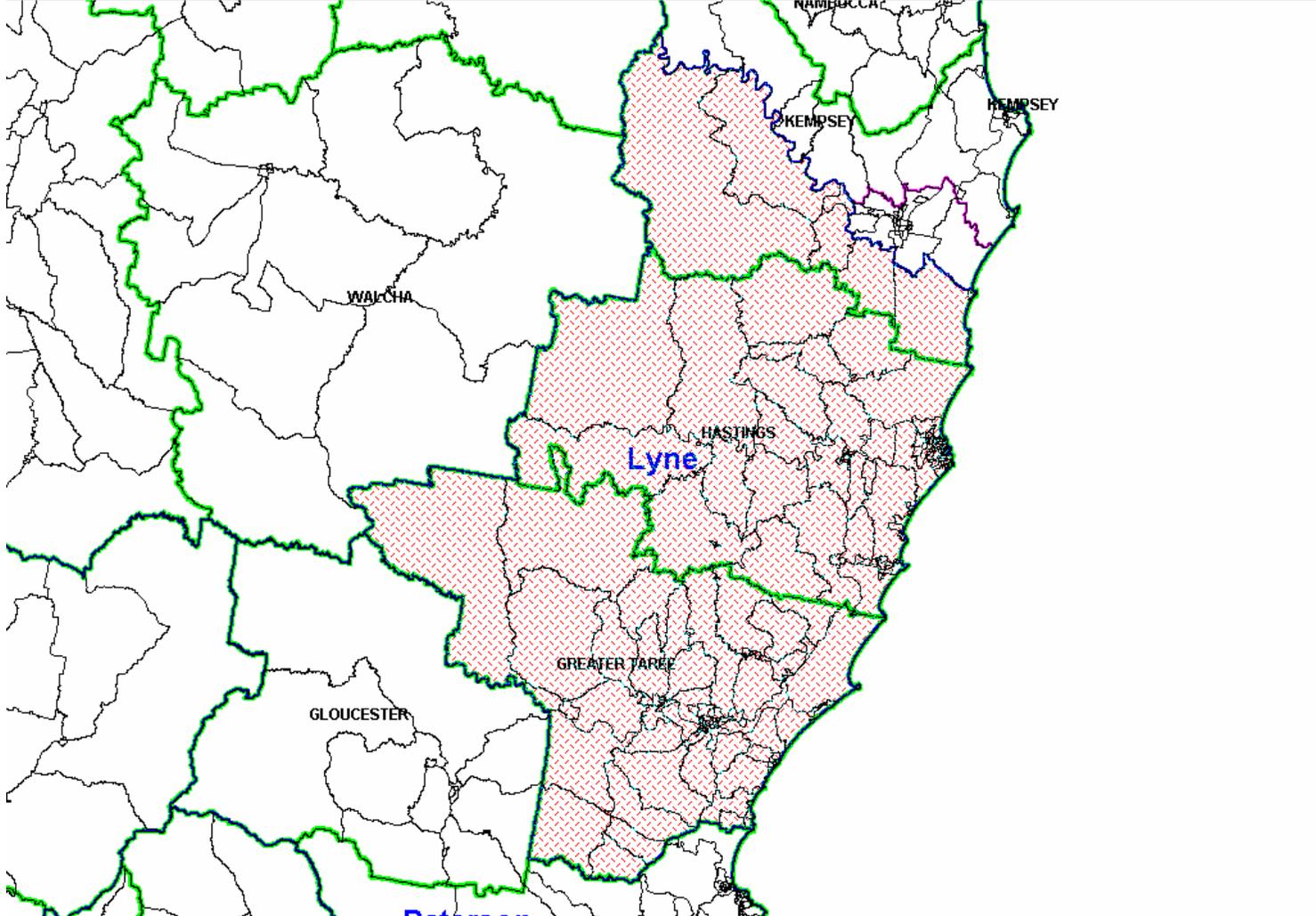
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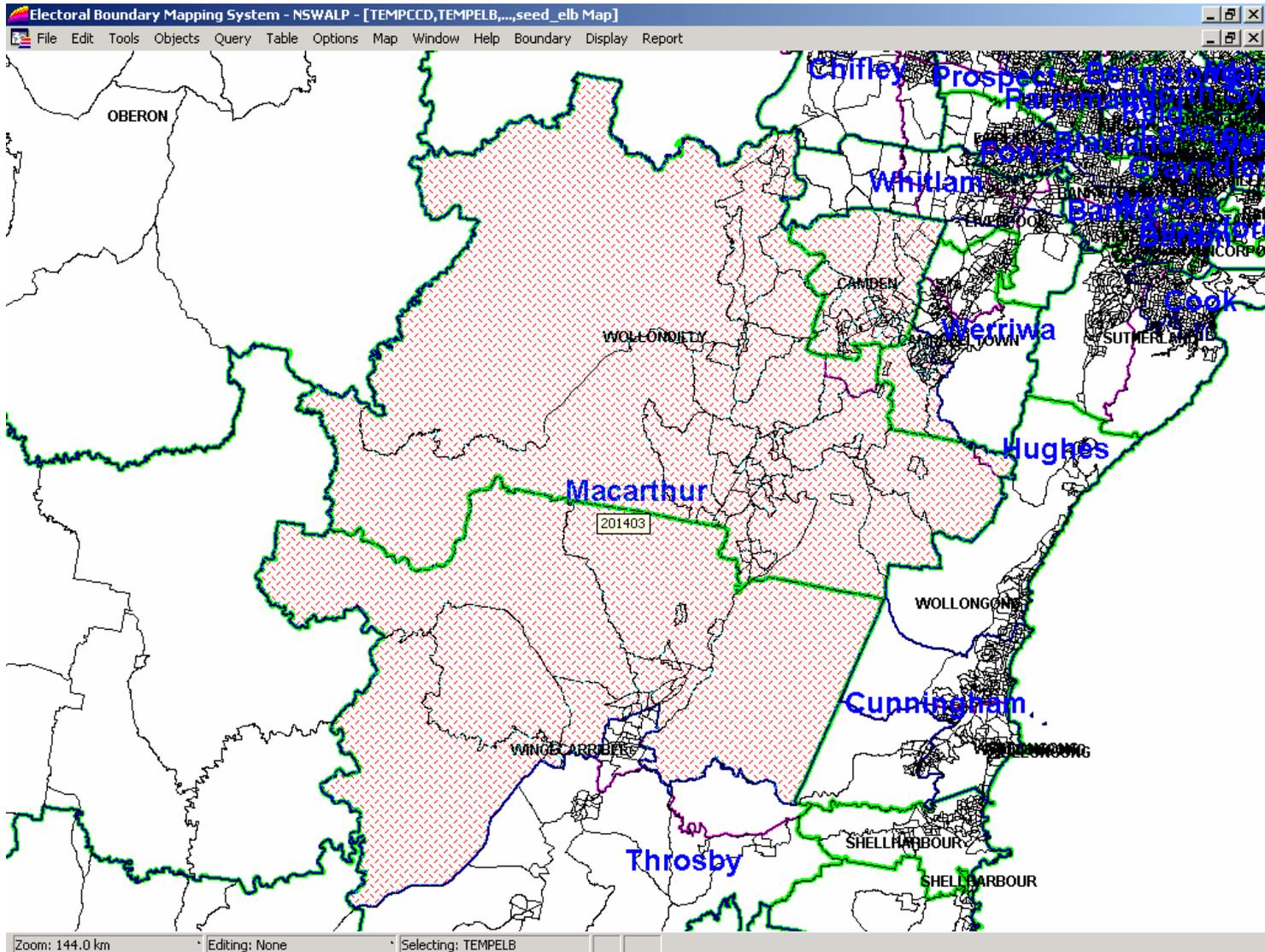
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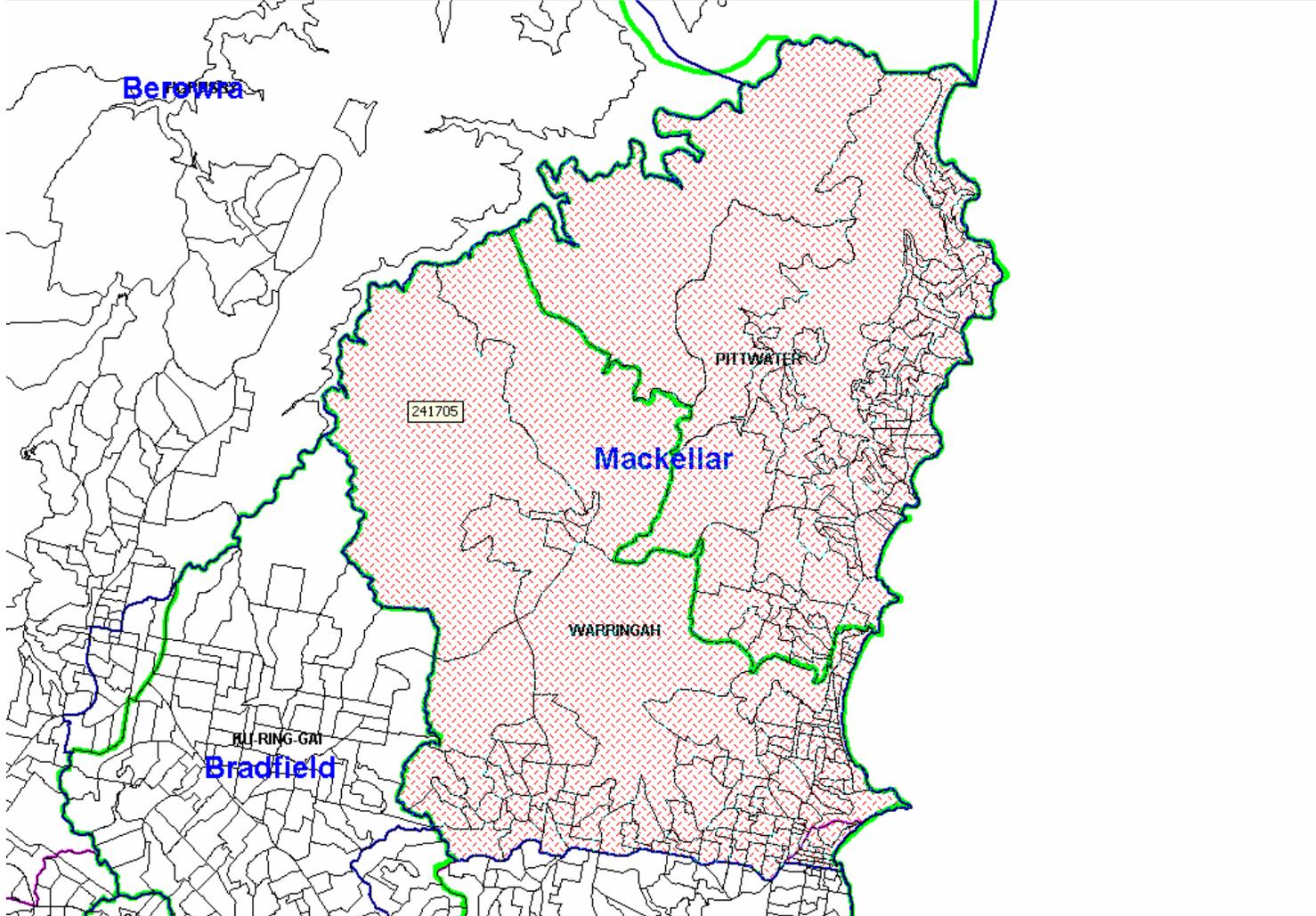


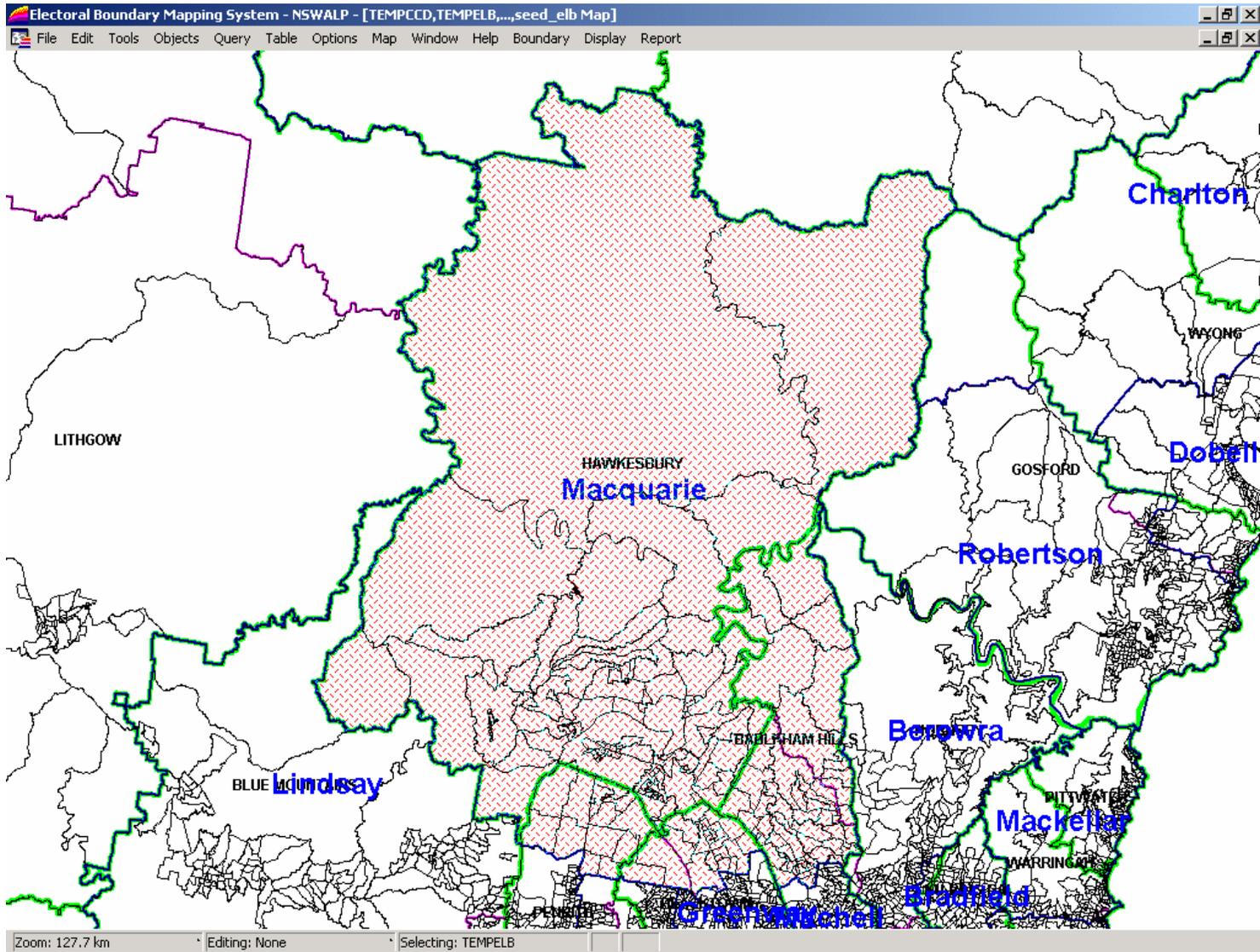
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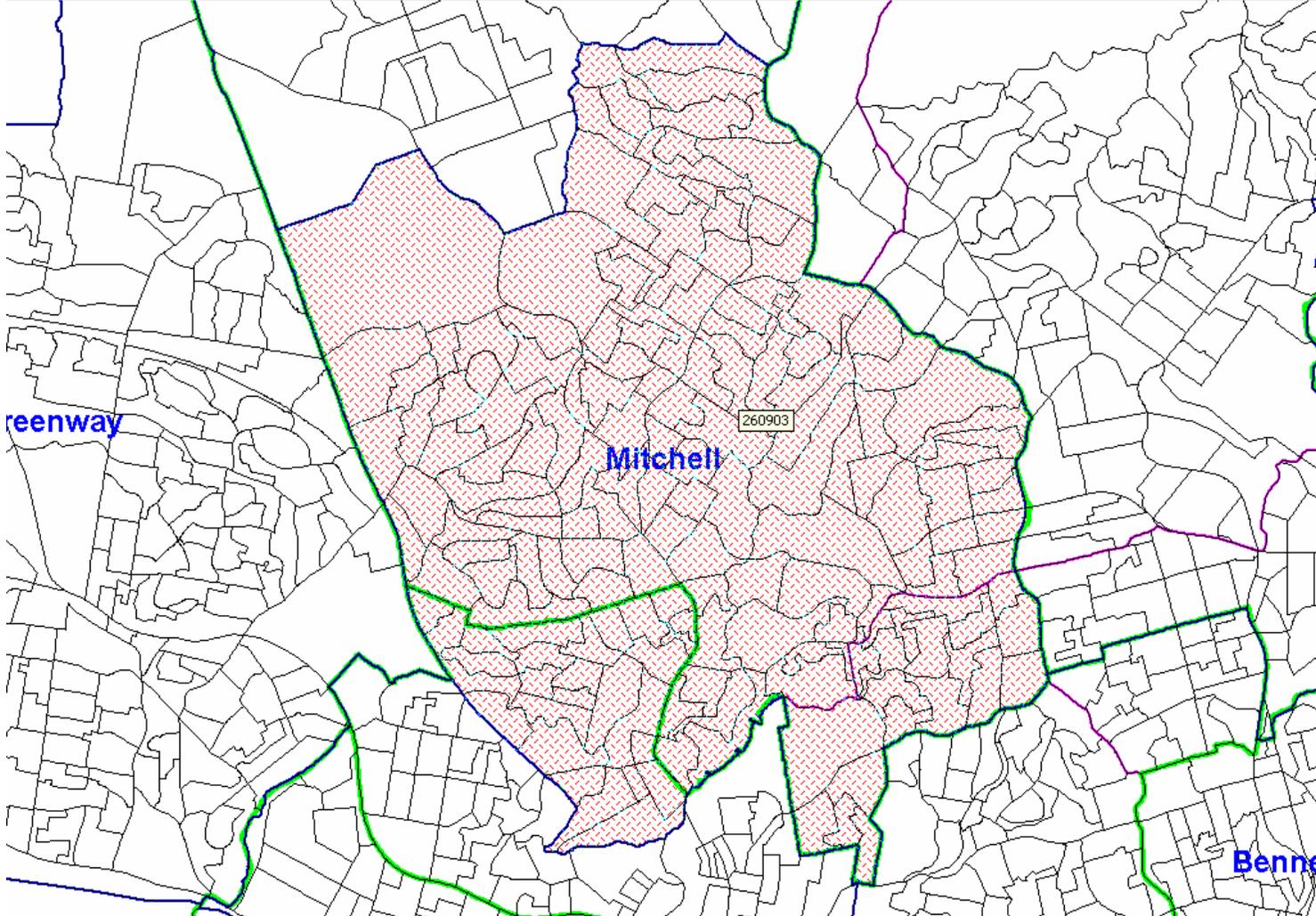




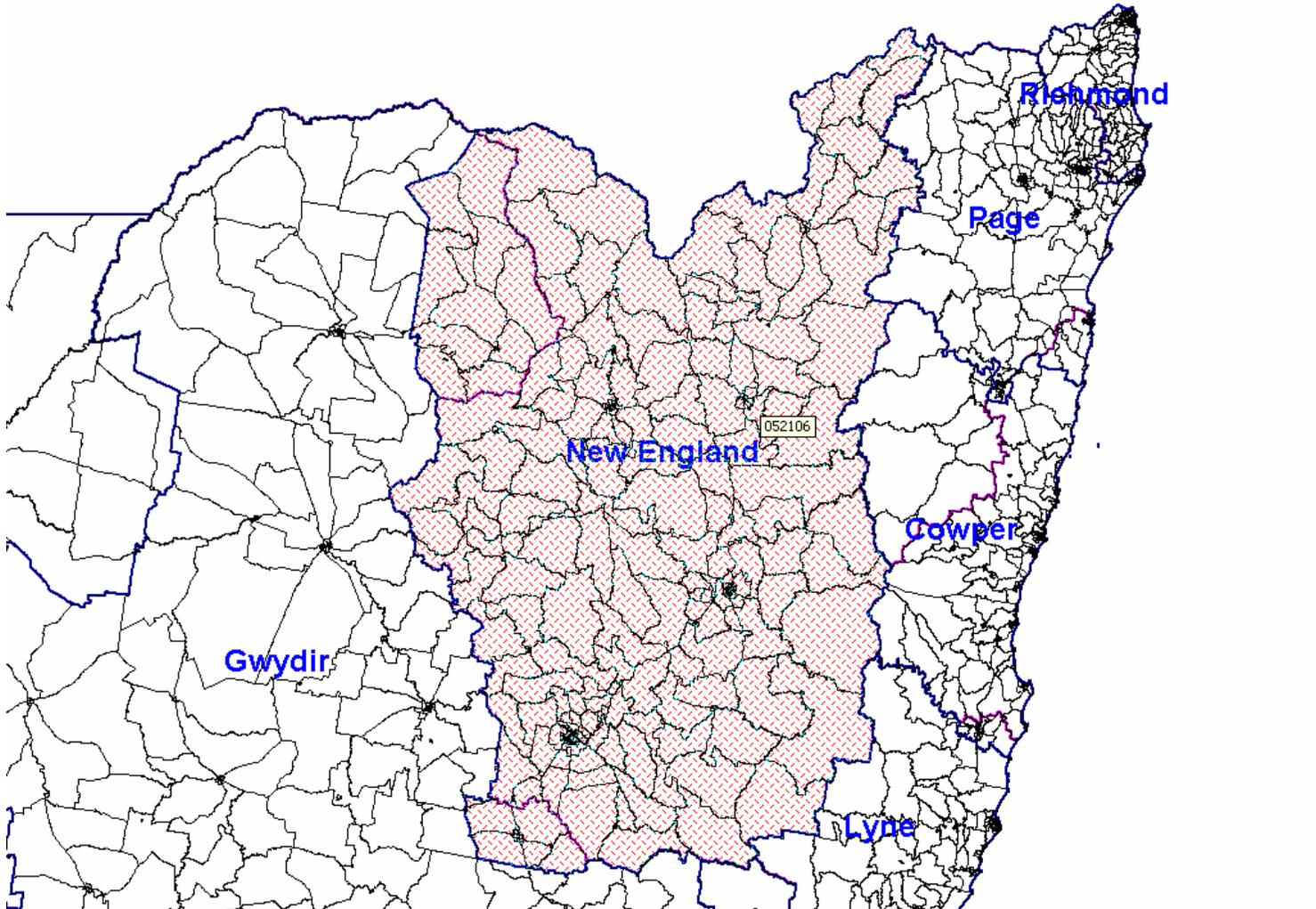


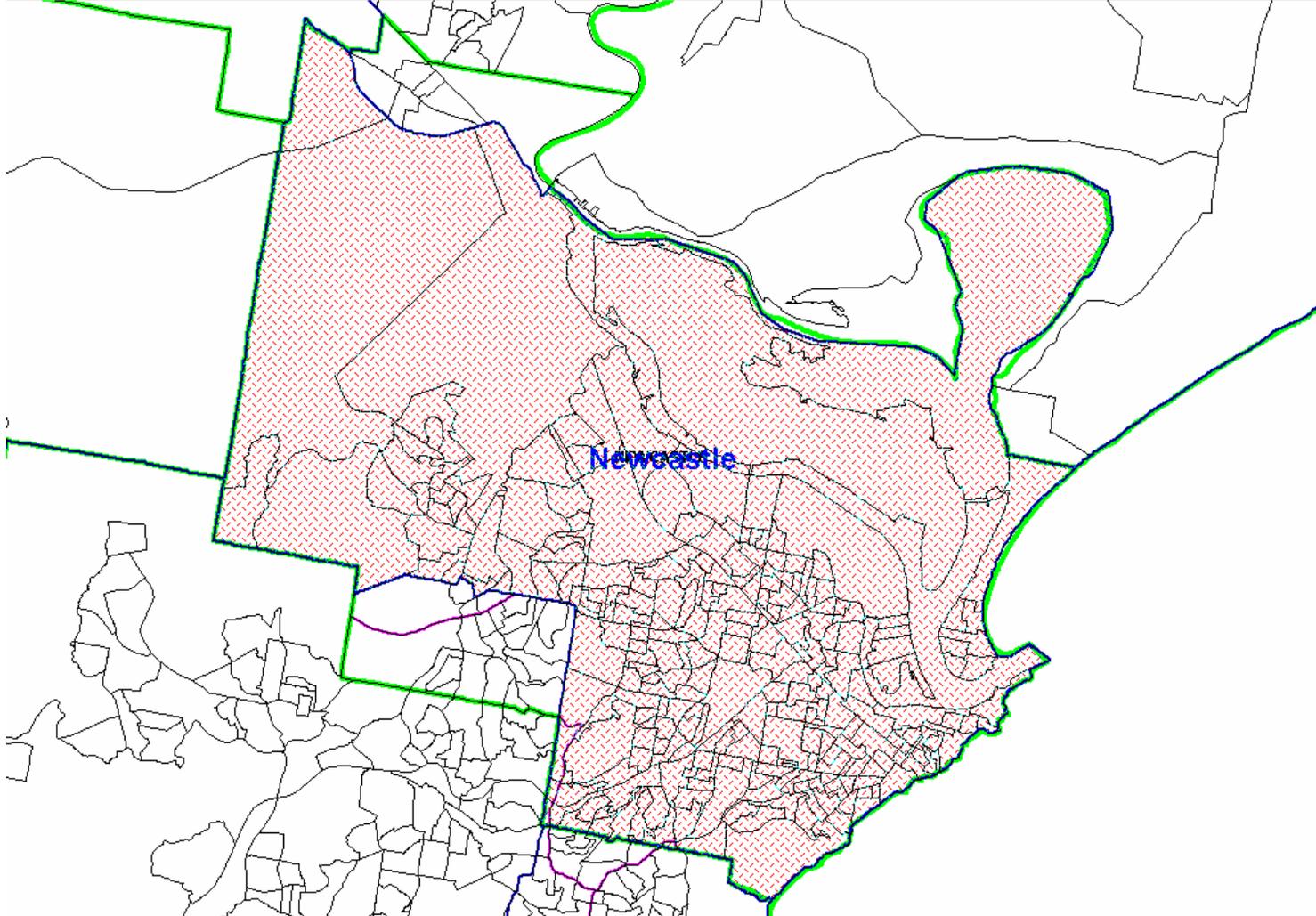
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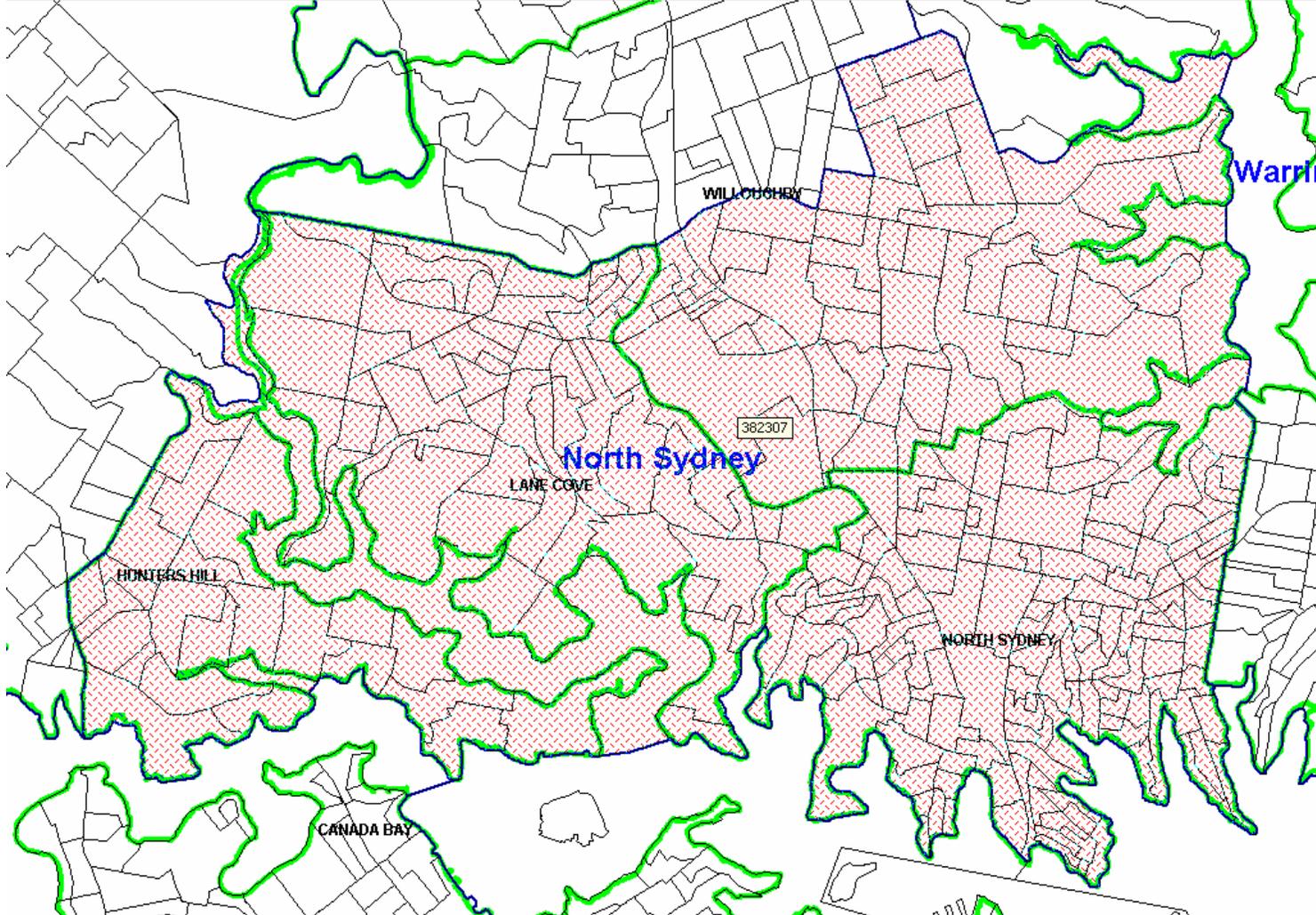
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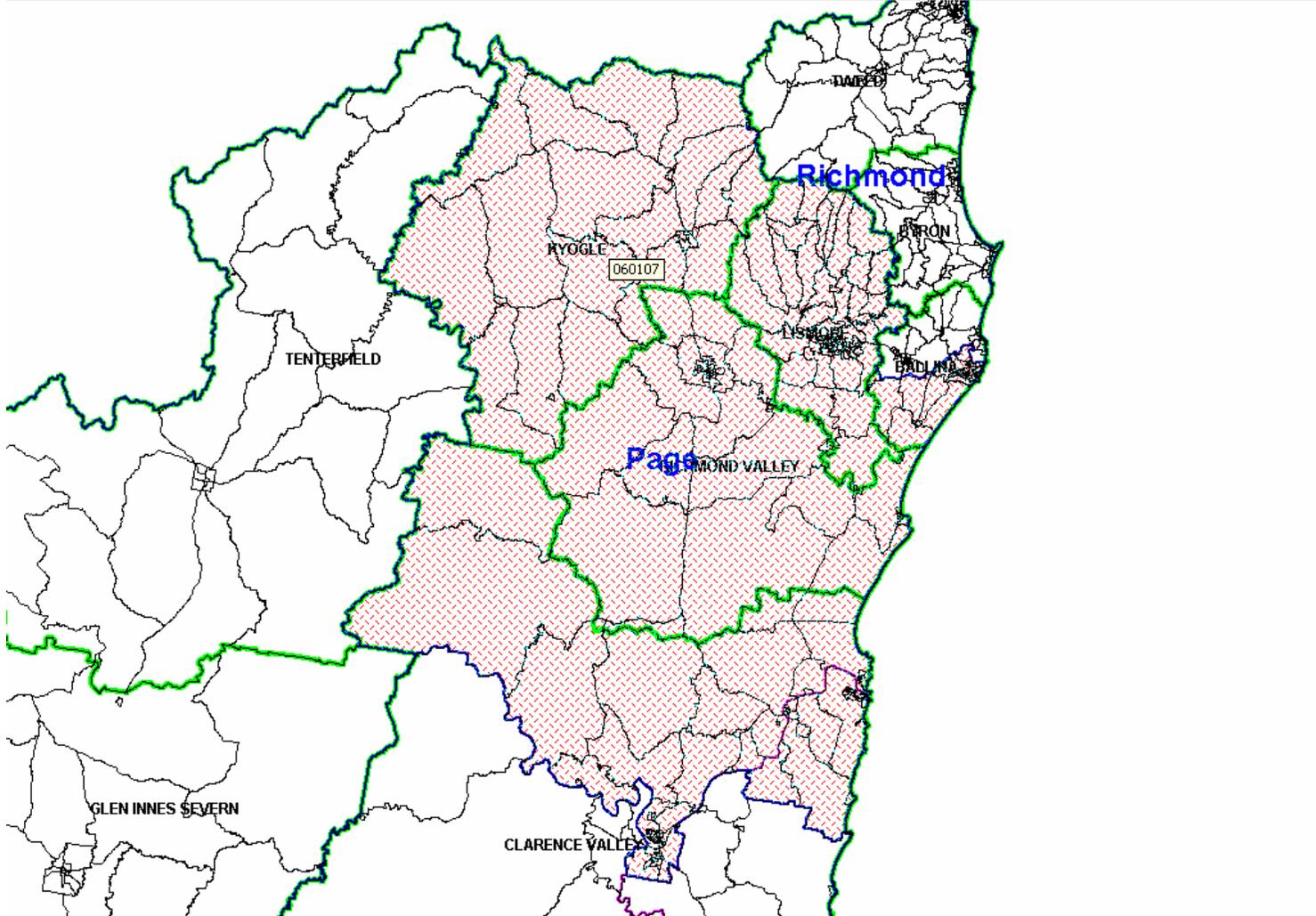


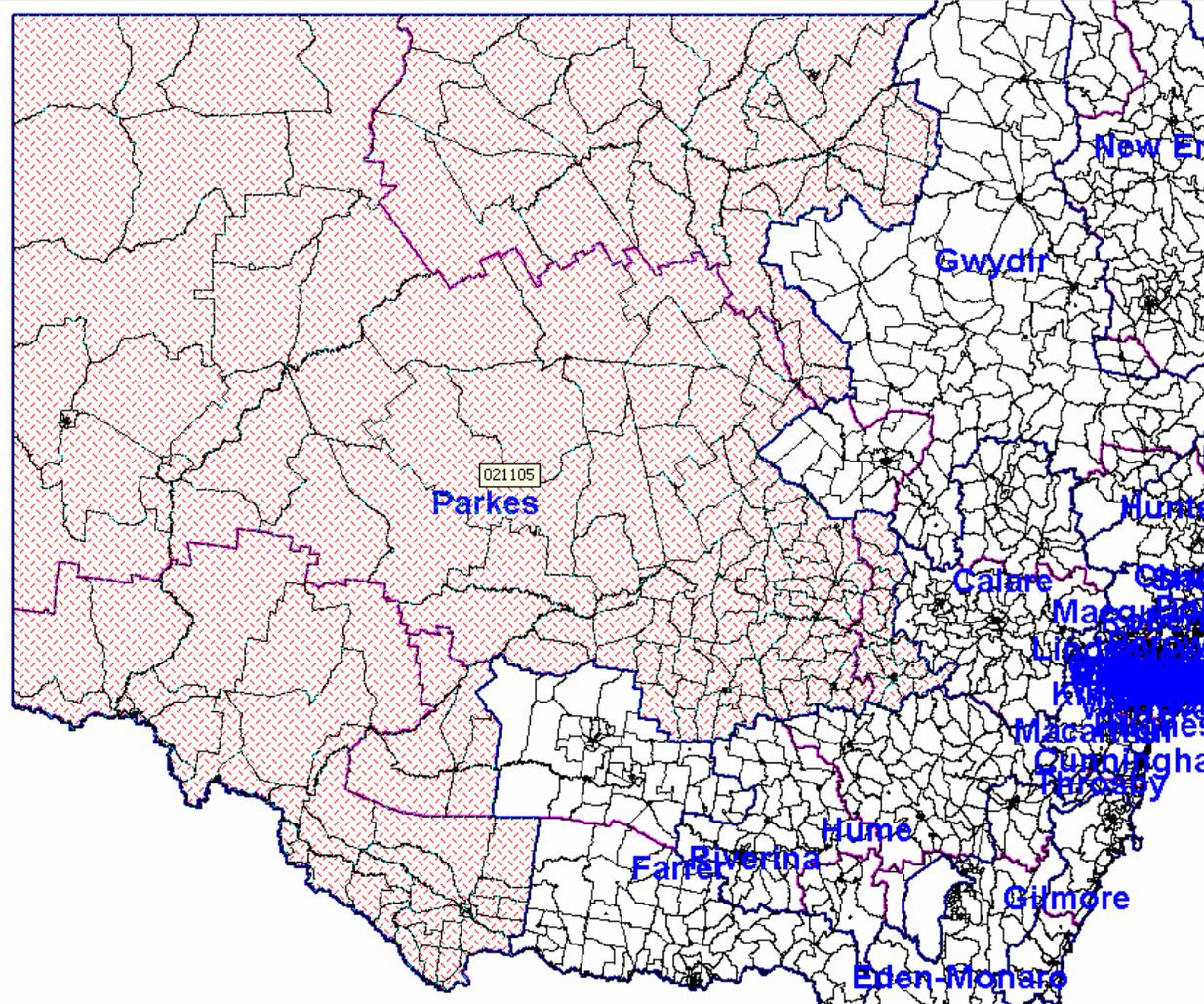
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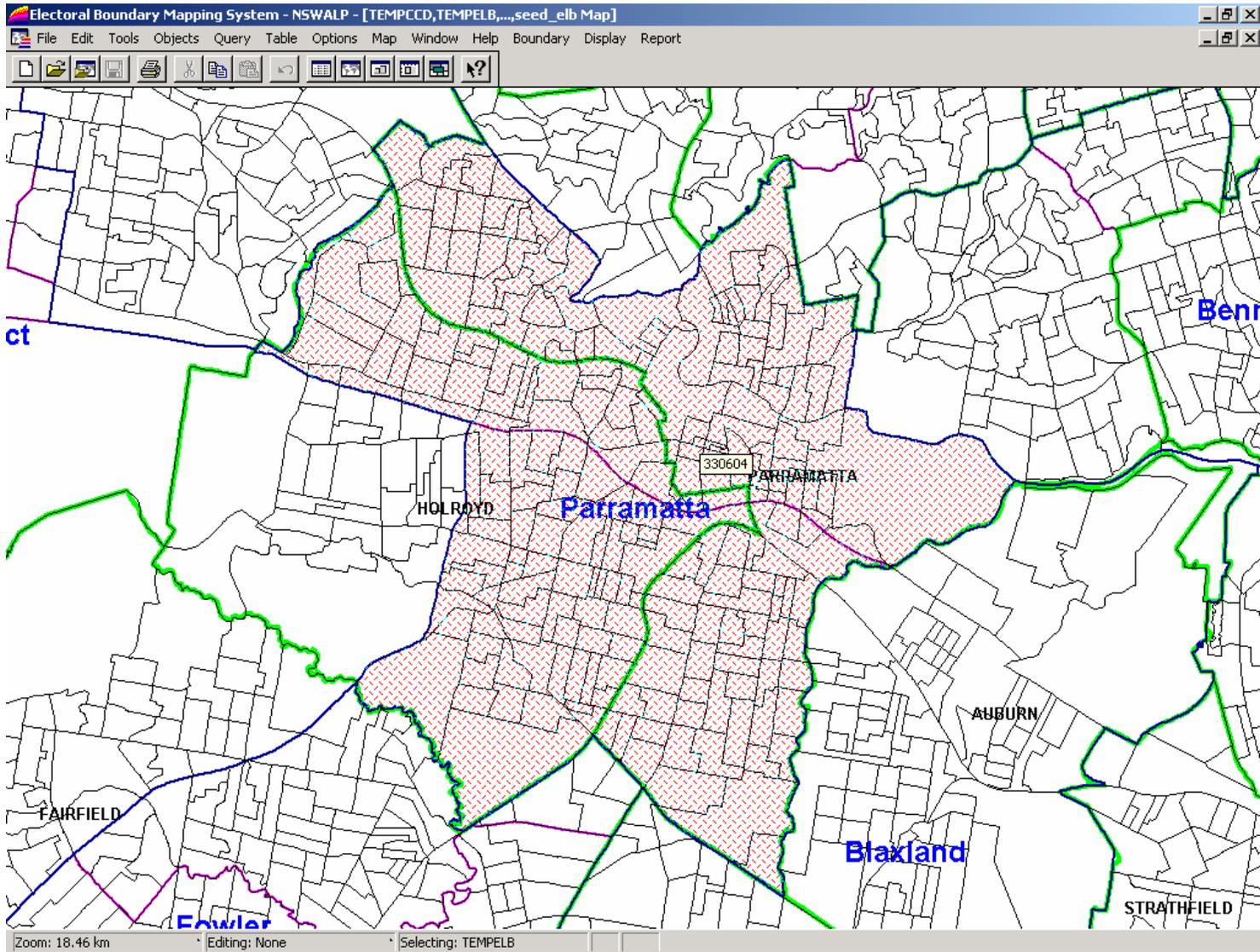


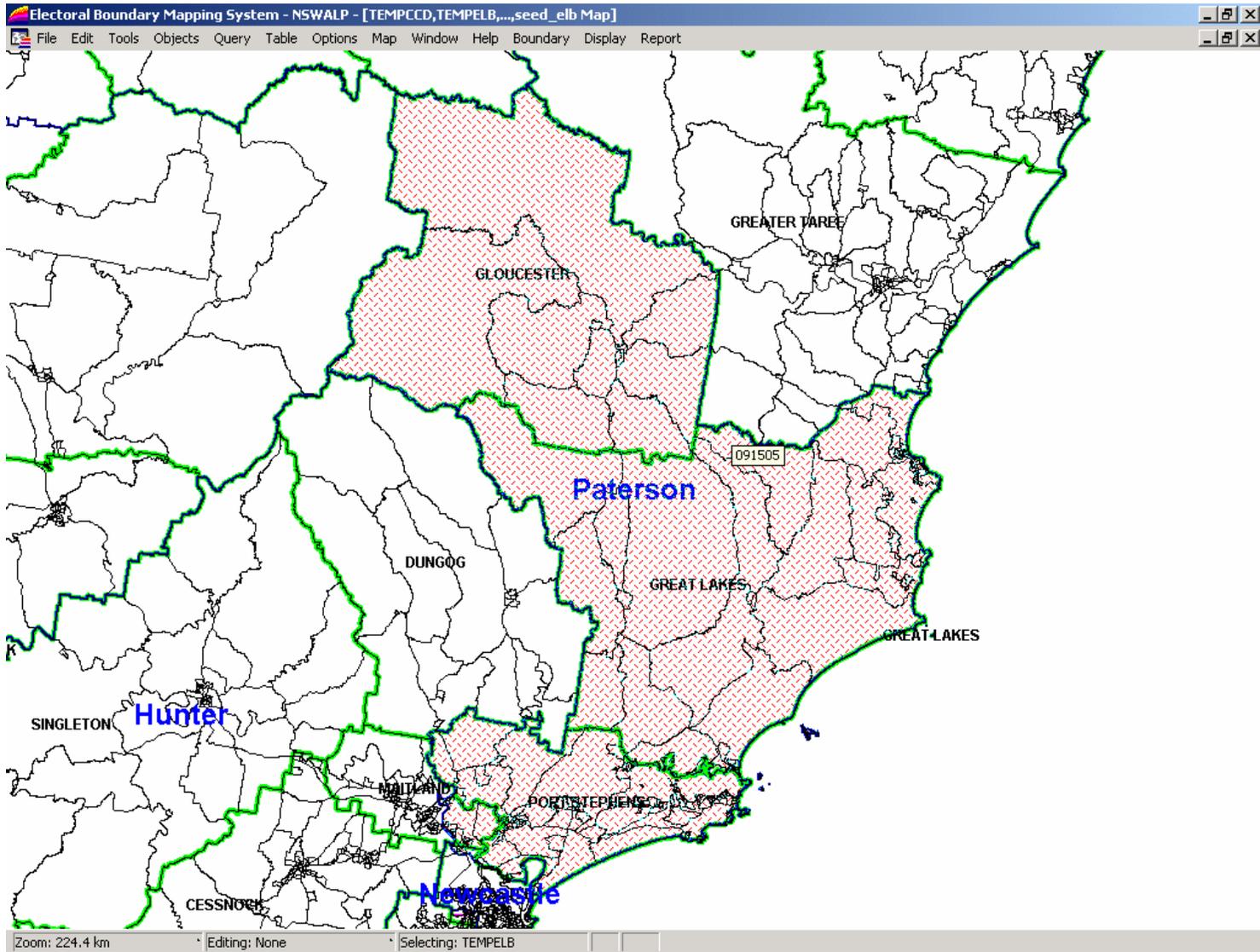


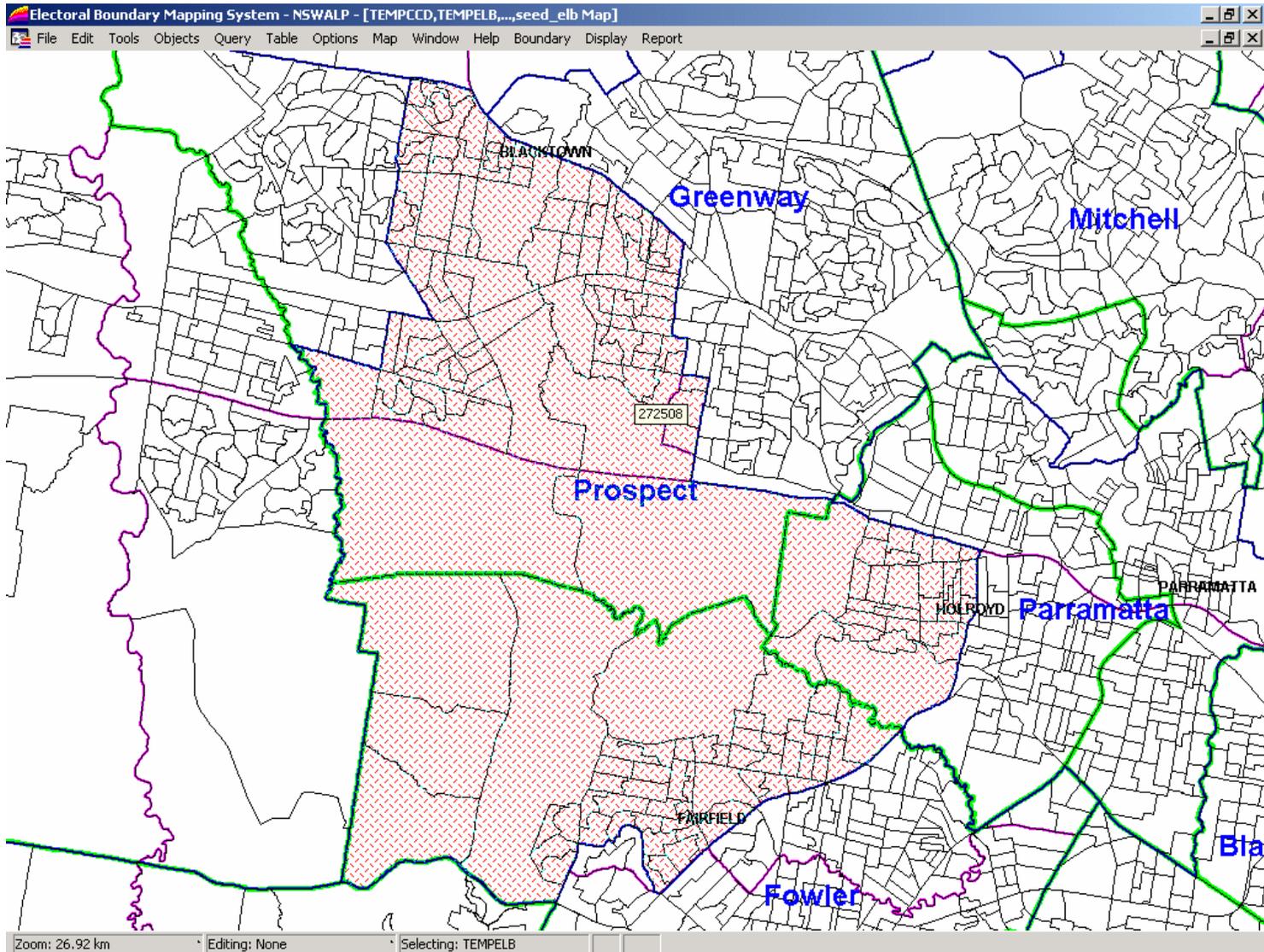








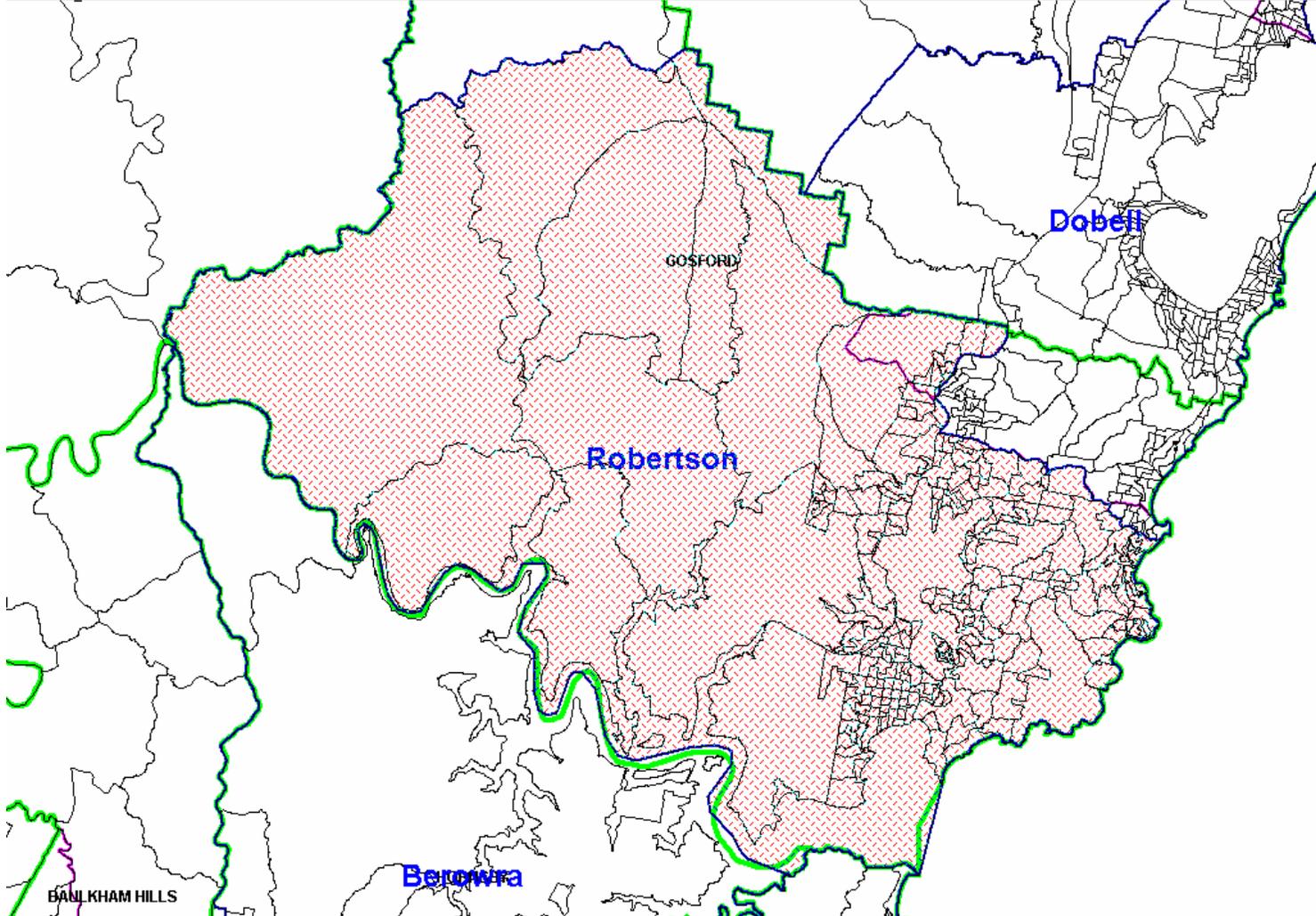




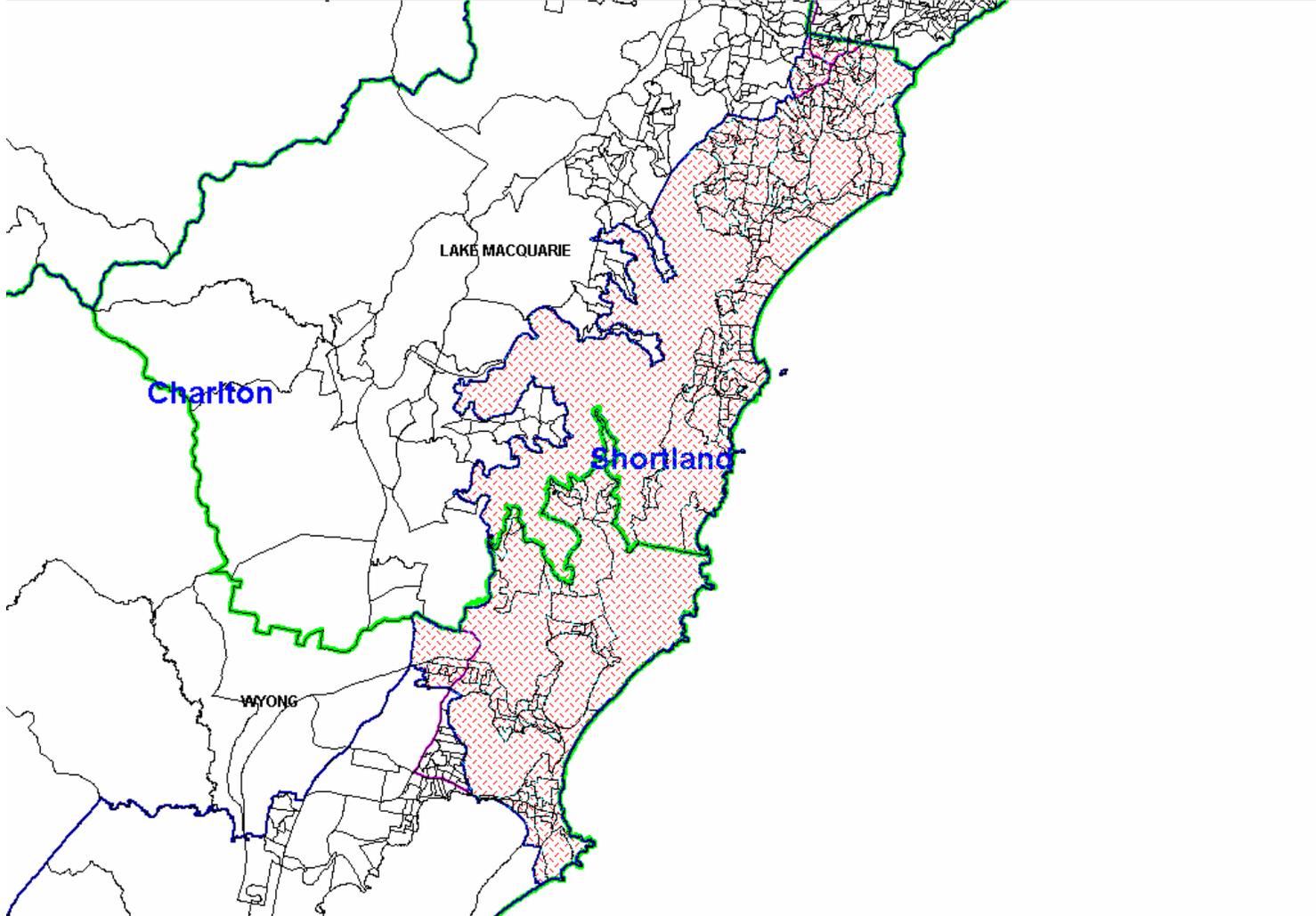


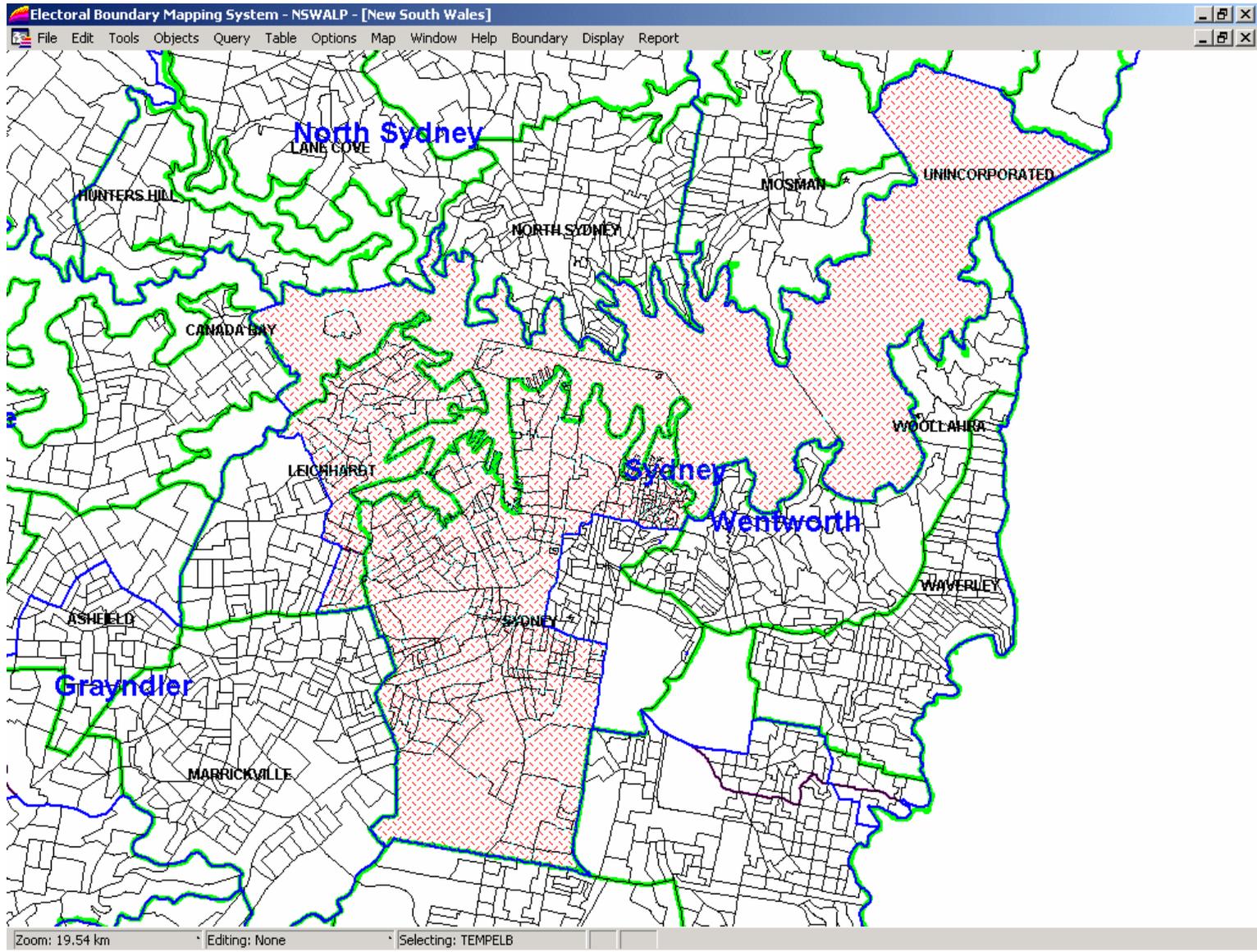
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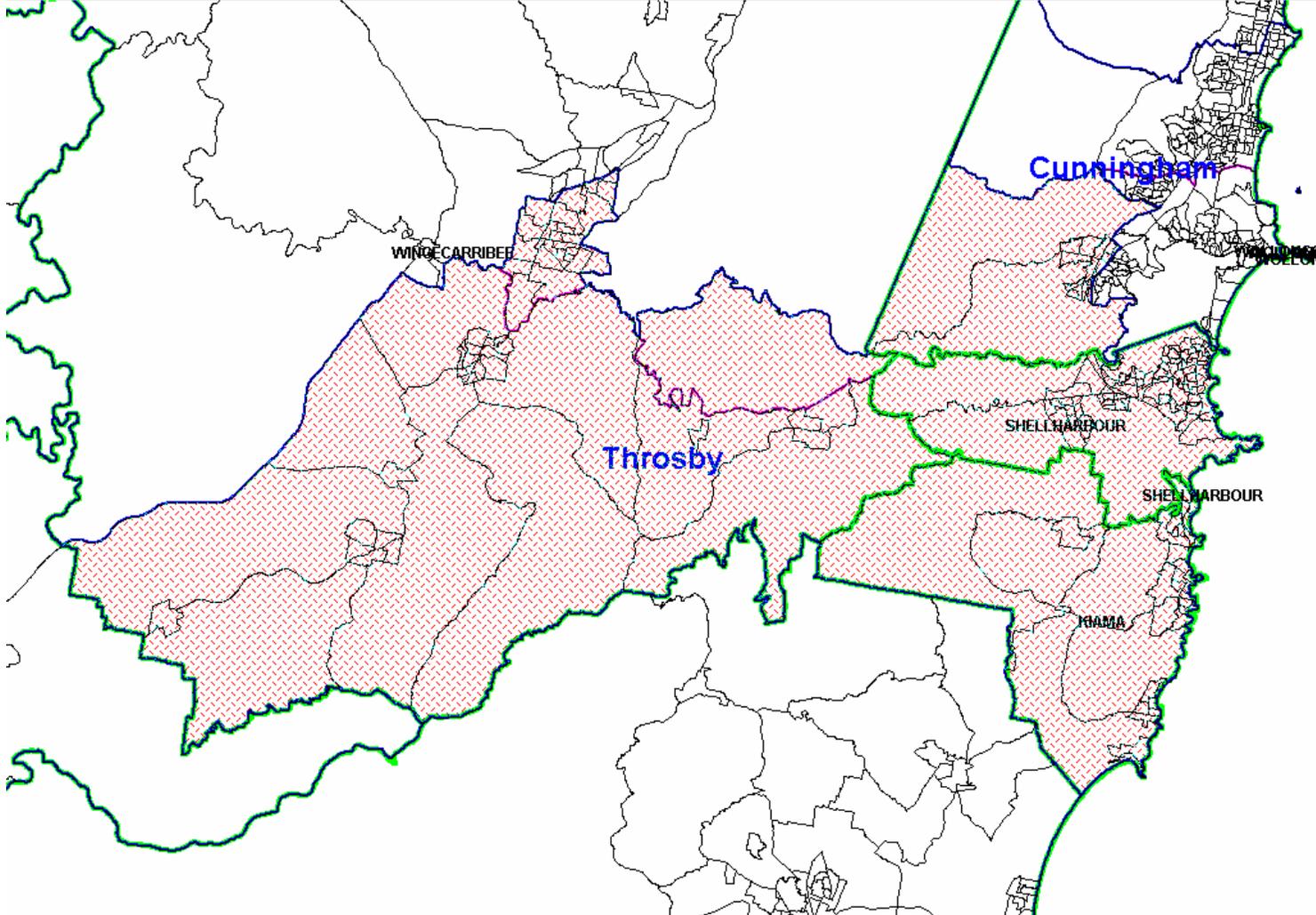
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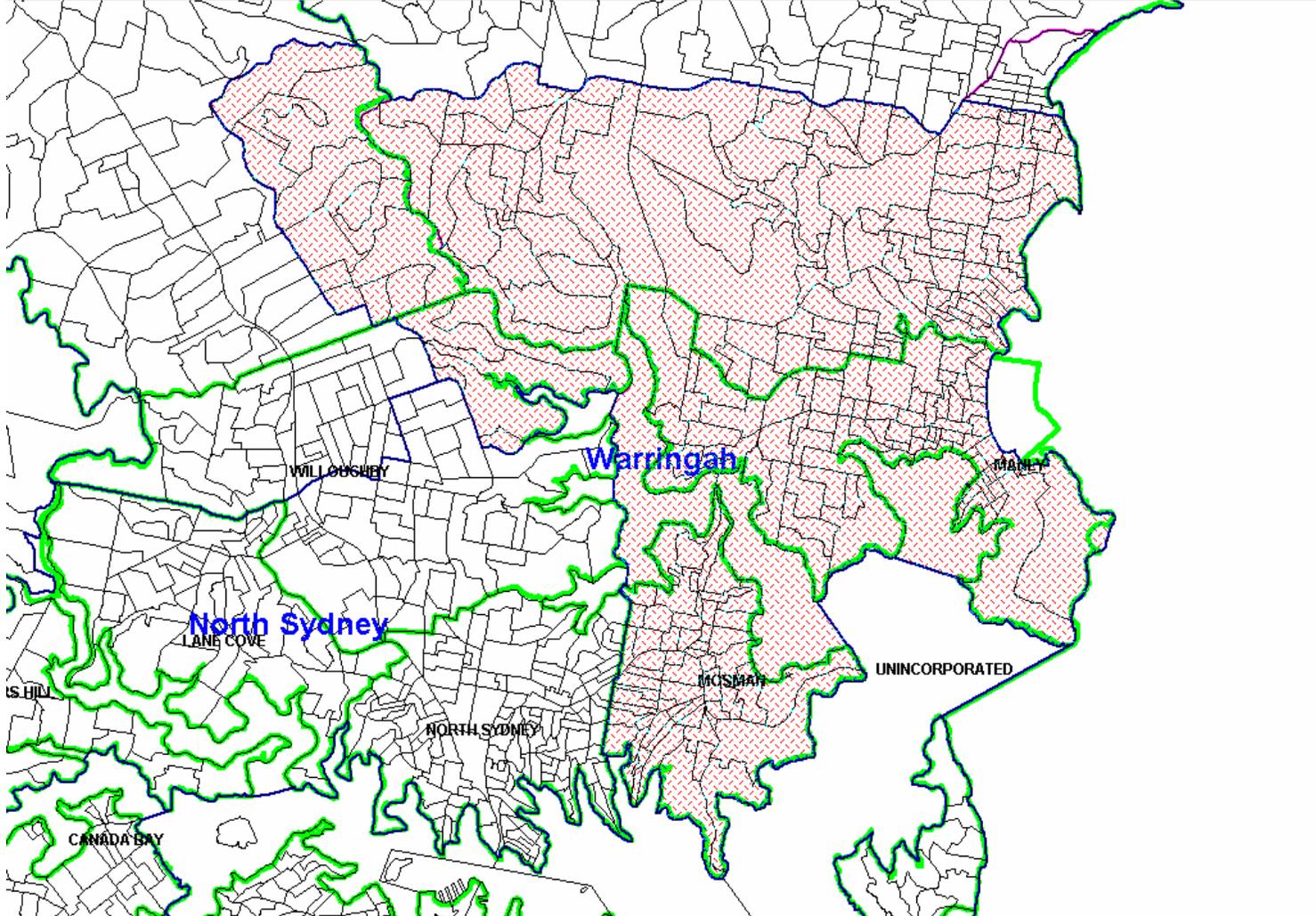






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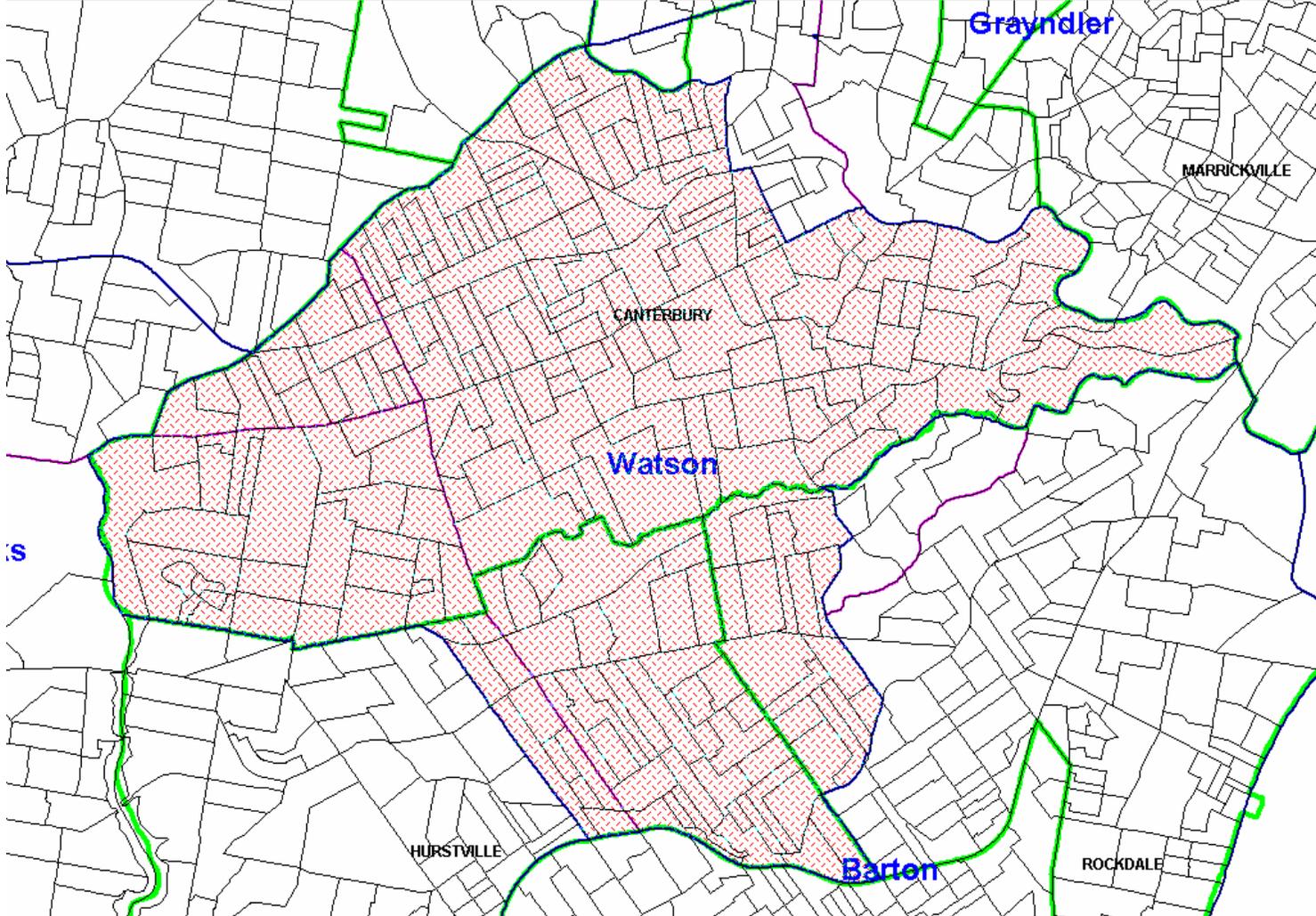
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Electoral Boundary Mapping System - NSWALP - [TEMPCCD,TEMPELB,....seed_elb Map]

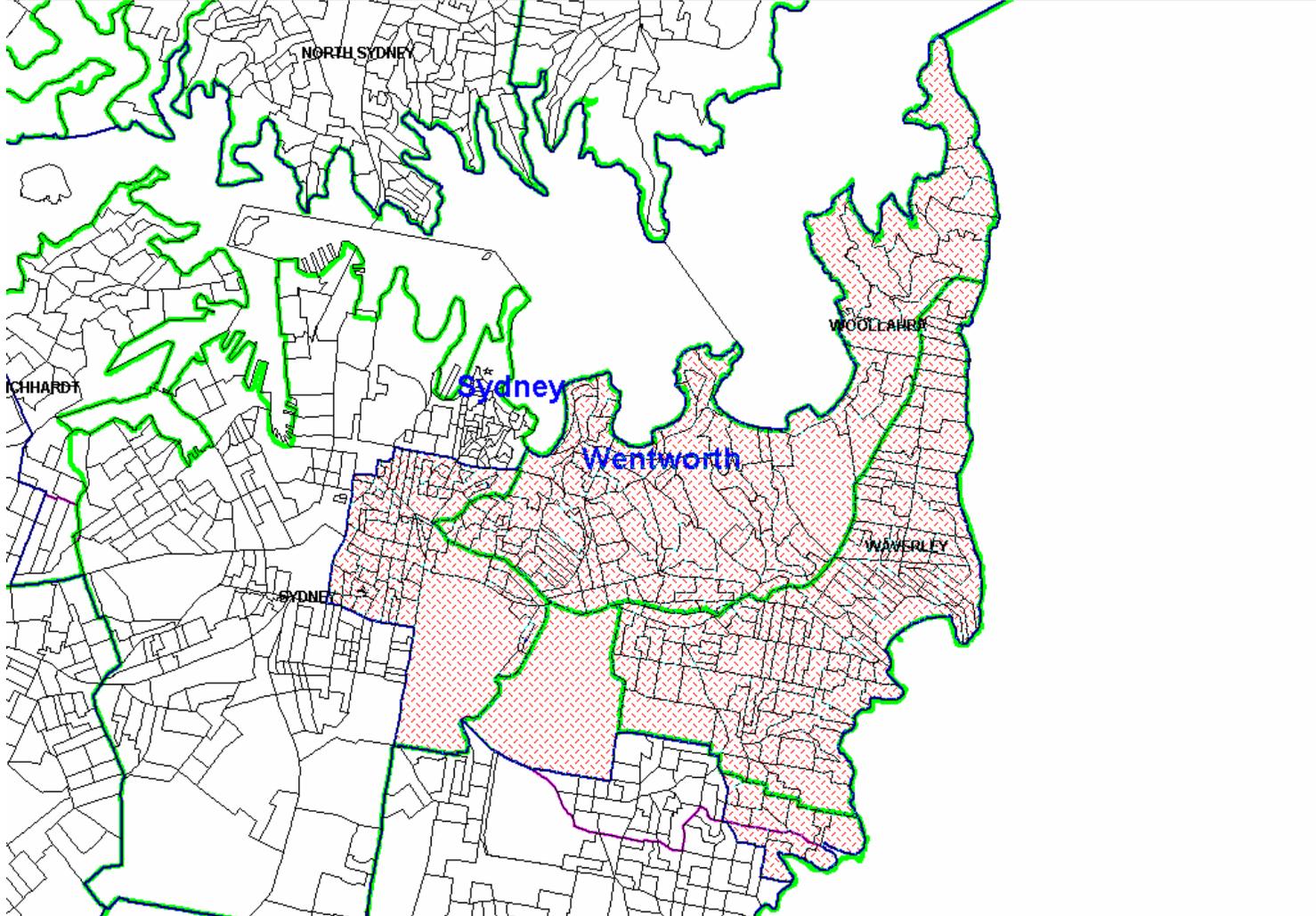
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Electoral Boundary Mapping System - NSWALP - [TEMPCCD,TEMPELB,....seed_elb Map]

File Edit Tools Objects Query Table Options Map Window Help Boundary Display Report



Zoom: 14.74 km Editing: None Selecting: TEMPELB

