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ADELAIDE, THURSDAY, 29 MARCH 2007

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2007

REPORT

OF THE

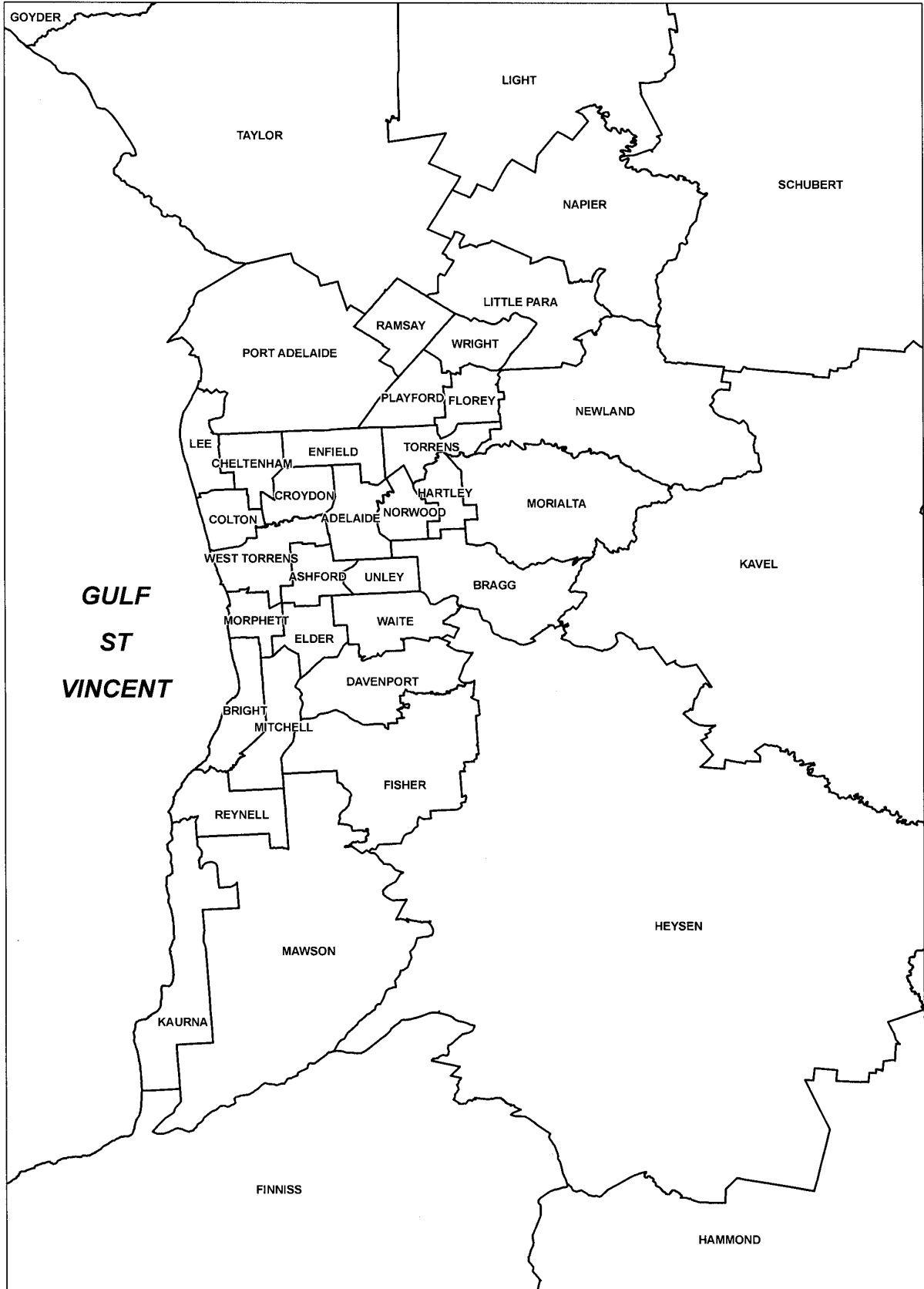
ELECTORAL DISTRICTS

BOUNDARIES COMMISSION

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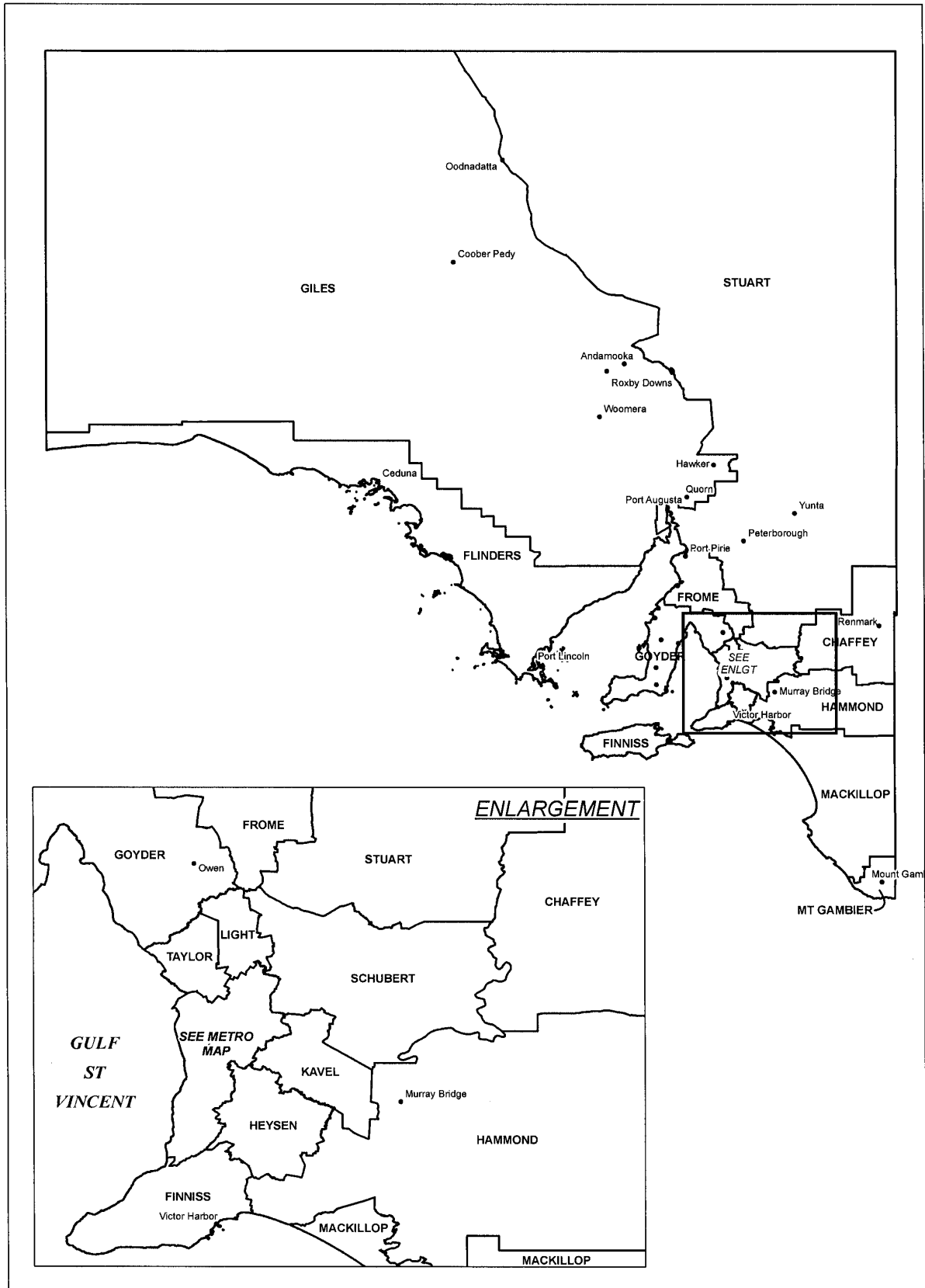
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**ELECTORAL DISTRICTS BOUNDARIES COMMISSION - 2007 REDISTRIBUTION  
METROPOLITAN AREA**





### ELECTORAL DISTRICTS BOUNDARIES COMMISSION - 2007 REDISTRIBUTION COUNTRY REGION



### THE ORDER OF THE COMMISSION

Pursuant to Part 5 of the *Constitution Act 1934* the Commission now makes and publishes an ORDER making an electoral redistribution, namely, the redistribution delineated and described in the sketch plans contained in the Schedule to this Order. The names at the top of the plans are the names of the electoral districts. The relationship of the electoral districts to one another is delineated in the two Rack Plans numbered 905 and 906 which are deposited with the Surveyor-General, Adelaide. (Any inconsistencies between the Rack Plans and the sketch plans are to be resolved in favour of the sketch plans.)

The Commission DECLARES that the relevant date for the purpose of section 77 of the Act is 30 November 2006. The total number of electors on the electoral roll that day was 1,053,258, so that the quota for each of the 47 House of Assembly districts is 22,409.

This Order shall be published in the Gazette.

Made at Adelaide this 29th day of March 2007 by the Electoral Districts Boundaries Commission.



J.W. Perry – Chairman

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "J.W. Perry".

Ms K. Mousley – Member

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "K. Mousley".

Mr P.M. Kentish – Member

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "P.M. Kentish".

A large, stylized handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "T. Overy".

Mr T. Overy – Secretary

## REPORT OF THE ELECTORAL DISTRICTS BOUNDARIES COMMISSION 2007

### 1. PRELIMINARY

- 1.1 The Electoral Districts Boundaries Commission (“the Commission”) is a permanent and independent statutory body established by section 78 of the *Constitution Act 1934* (“the Constitution”). Pursuant to the Constitution the Chairman of the Commission is to be the most senior available puisne judge appointed for that purpose by the Chief Justice. The other members of the Commission are the Electoral Commissioner and the Surveyor-General.<sup>1</sup>
- 1.2 The present members of the Commission are the Honourable Justice John Perry (Chairman), Ms Kay M. Mousley (the Electoral Commissioner) and Mr Peter M. Kentish (the Surveyor-General).
- 1.3 The principal function of the Commission is to make periodic electoral redistributions, that is, to re-draw the boundaries of the 47 electoral districts for the House of Assembly. The Commission is required to commence proceedings for the purpose of making an electoral redistribution within three months after each polling day.
- 1.4 A general election for the House of Assembly was held on 18 March 2006. The Commission commenced its proceedings with the first of a number of public hearings on 9 June 2006. This followed a public notice published in May 2006 in *The Advertiser* newspaper and other selected metropolitan and country newspapers. The public notice invited written

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<sup>1</sup> Others may be appointed in their stead if they should happen not to be available: see s 78(3) and s 78(4).

submissions. The text of the public notice, together with a list of the newspapers in which it was published, including the dates upon which each publication took place, are set out in Appendix 1.

- 1.5 The Commission held a number of public hearings in Adelaide, following the first hearing on 9 June 2006. A list of the dates upon which public hearings were held is set out in Appendix 2. A list of the persons who made written submissions to the Commission is set out in Appendix 3. A list of the persons who gave evidence appears in Appendix 4.
- 1.6 During its public hearings, the Commission was assisted by Mr J.R. Rau MP, Mr T. Stanley and Mr M. Brown who appeared for the Australian Labor Party, South Australian Branch (Labor), Mr R.D. Lawson QC, who appeared with Mr J. Burston for the Liberal Party of Australia, SA Division (Liberal), Mr P. Black, who appeared for the Australian Democrats (SA Division) Incorporated (Democrats), and Ms J. Bochmann representing Mr K. Hanna MP, member for Mitchell.
- 1.7 The Commission's Draft Order and Reasons were published on 25 January 2007, at which time copies were distributed and notification given in accordance with section 85(4) of the Constitution. The form of notice given in The Advertiser newspaper on 26 & 27 January 2007 is set out in Appendix 12. The Commission made available for inspection or purchase by the public a booklet containing copies of the Draft Order and Reasons. An explanation of the Commission's procedure was set out as a preface to the booklet, and is reproduced in Appendix 13.

1.8 15 persons and organisations submitted final submissions in writing. The submissions are listed in Appendix 14. They covered a wide range of topics. The Commission did not feel the need to hear oral argument or take further evidence in consequence of any of the final submissions. Reference to some of the submissions is contained in the body of this report.

## 2. THE LEGISLATION

### The Statutory Criteria

2.1 Sections of the Constitution relevant to any electoral redistribution are as follows:

#### “Basis of redistribution

77 (1) Whenever an electoral redistribution is made, the redistribution shall be made upon the principle that the number of electors comprised in each electoral district must not (as at the relevant date) vary from the electoral quota by more than the permissible tolerance.

(2) In this section-

‘**electoral quota**’ means the nearest integral number obtained by dividing the total number of electors for the House of Assembly (as at the relevant date) by the number of electoral districts into which the State is to be divided as at the first polling day for which the order is to be effective;

‘**permissible tolerance**’ means a tolerance of ten per centum;

‘**the relevant date**’ means a date specified in an order as the relevant date, being a date falling not earlier than six months before the date of the order.

#### Electoral redistributions

82 (5) Except where discontinuous or separate boundaries are necessary for the purpose of including an island within an electoral district, the boundaries of an electoral district shall, in any electoral redistribution made by the Commission, form an unbroken line.

### **Electoral fairness and other criteria**

- 83 (1) In making an electoral redistribution the Commission must ensure, as far as practicable, that the electoral redistribution is fair to prospective candidates and groups of candidates so that, if candidates of a particular group attract more than 50 per cent of the popular vote (determined by aggregating votes cast throughout the State and allocating preferences to the necessary extent), they will be elected in sufficient numbers to enable a government to be formed.
- (2) In making an electoral redistribution, the Commission must have regard, as far as practicable, to-
- (a) the desirability of making the electoral redistribution so as to reflect communities of interest of an economic, social, regional or other kind;
  - (b) the population of each proposed electoral district;
  - (c) the topography of areas within which new electoral boundaries will be drawn;
  - (d) the feasibility of communication between electors affected by the redistribution and their parliamentary representative in the House of Assembly;
  - (e) the nature of substantial demographic changes that the Commission considers likely to take place in proposed electoral districts between the conclusion of its present proceedings and the date of the expiry of the present term of the House of Assembly,
- and may have regard to any other matters it thinks relevant.
- (3) For the purposes of this section a reference to a group of candidates includes not only candidates endorsed by the same political party but also candidates whose political stance is such that there is reason to believe that they would, if elected in sufficient numbers, be prepared to act in concert to form or support a government.”

### **3. REFORM CALLED FOR**

3.1 The Electoral Reform Society of South Australia (the Society) put forward a written submission suggesting that under the present electoral system a large proportion of voters did not have an effective vote. The

Society offered an analysis of the 2006 election. They suggested that 43.7% of voters, or 410,000 people, found that their votes (or preferences) “did not elect anyone”. The Society contrasted that outcome with what it suggested would have been the case if what it described as multi-member electorates and a quota preferential proportional representation system had been adopted. The Society submitted that under the present system the representation of the political parties is rarely in proportion to the votes received.

- 3.2 At the same time the Society acknowledged that the outcome of the 2006 election “showed that the Commission achieved its aim”. It conceded that “All electorates remained within the ten per cent tolerance range and the Labor Party with more than 50 per cent of the two-party preferred vote easily won government as required under section 83(1)”.
- 3.3 The Society also criticised what it described as the “donkey” vote. The Society indicated that the State Electoral Office estimated the donkey vote to be approximately 2% to 3% of the formal votes cast in an election. The quoted percentage figures are those attributed to a glossary taken from “The MacMillan Dictionary of Australian Politics” (4<sup>th</sup> edition) by Dean Jaensch and Max Teichmann and generally relate to Australian elections.
- 3.4 To overcome the suggested bias resulting from the “donkey” vote the Society suggested that the Commission should recommend that a system known as the “Robson rotation” be used. This is a process of rotating the order of candidates names on ballot papers so that no one candidate is favoured by being listed top or near the top of ballot papers.

3.5 Given its statutory terms of reference, the Commission does not have jurisdiction to deal with either of the submissions which the Society makes.

#### 4. SECTION 83(1) AND THE POPULAR VOTE

4.1 As will have been seen, section 83(1) refers to “the popular vote” which in subsection (1) is to be “... determined by aggregating votes cast throughout the State and allocating preferences to the necessary extent”. Previously, the Commission has treated the expression “the popular vote” as equivalent to the two-party preferred vote calculated on a State-wide basis. It adheres to that view.

4.2 The process of ascertaining a two-party preferred vote involves first of all counting the votes according to the procedures set out in section 96 of the *Electoral Act*. In summary form the process is as follows:

- (a) All informal votes are discarded and all formal votes allocated to the candidate indicated as the first preference.
- (b) The valid first preference votes are then counted.
- (c) The votes of the candidate with the lowest number of votes after that process of allocation is completed are then redistributed according to their second preferences. The candidate whose votes have been distributed in that way is then eliminated from the process.
- (d) The votes for each remaining candidate are re-tallied to include distributed preferences.



- (e) The redistribution of the votes allocated to the candidate with the lowest tally is repeated, with votes allocated according to the next available preference.
- (f) The redistribution process is repeated until there remain only two candidates.
- (g) If after any distribution, a candidate has an absolute majority of votes (greater than one half of the total formal votes for that electorate) that candidate is declared the winner.
- (h) Even if one candidate may be declared the winner before any preferences are allocated, or during the course of the process which is described above, the process is nonetheless continued until there are two remaining candidates. The final tally is the “two-candidate preferred” figure for that electorate.

4.3 In most cases the two candidates who share the total of the preferred vote in each electorate will be members of one or other of the two major parties; in practical terms, Liberal or Labor. A difficulty arises with this process if either of the two remaining candidates in any electorate is not a member of either of those political parties.

4.4 Without that complication, there would be no difficulty in referring to the members of either of the two major political parties as a “group of candidates” within the meaning of section 83(1) and section 83(3). But where the successful candidate is not a member of either major political

party, the provisions of section 83(3) come into play. For convenience, we repeat the terms of that subsection:

“(3) For the purposes of this section a reference to a group of candidates includes not only candidates endorsed by the same political party but also candidates whose political stance is such that there is reason to believe that they would, if elected in sufficient numbers, be prepared to act in concert to form or support a government.”

- 4.5 Within the meaning of that subsection, the Commission has previously interpreted the words “political stance” as identifying the publicly declared position of a candidate immediately prior to the election, as to the political party which they would be prepared to support, whether or not their support was necessary in order to allow that party to form a government.
- 4.6 As an illustration of the way in which this approach operates, instances have occurred in the past where the declared allegiance of a successful candidate prior to the election was with one political party but, after the election, the candidate joined forces with another political party in order that it might form government.
- 4.7 For example, prior to the 2002 election, a candidate for the seat of Hammond, Mr Peter Lewis, adopted a pre-election political stance which in the perception of the public identified him as a candidate aligned with the Liberal group. After the election, he supported the Labor party, enabling Labor to form a government.
- 4.8 In the Commission’s 2003 report it was made clear that the Commission had ignored Mr Lewis’ post-election political stance, holding that the

relevant political stance was that declared immediately prior to the election. The rationale for this was that when voters went to the polls, their voting preferences were likely to be influenced by the stance adopted by the candidate at that stage.

- 4.9 In the 2006 election, four candidates were elected who were not members of either of the two major political parties. They were:

The Hon Rory McEwen – Member for Mount Gambier  
The Hon Bob Such – Member for Fisher  
Mr Kris Hanna – Member for Mitchell  
The Hon Karlene Maywald – Member for Chaffey

- 4.10 The election of those four candidates gave rise to the need to determine how the votes cast for the four candidates should be treated.
- 4.11 Relevant to that issue was to determine by reference to their political stance immediately prior to the poll, whether they should be regarded as part of one of the two major groups of candidates, that is, Labor or Liberal, or considered as true independents.
- 4.12 In order to clarify that issue, all four were invited to give evidence before the Commission. As well as attending for that purpose, they tendered their how-to-vote cards and other electioneering material.
- 4.13 It is unnecessary to go into the detail of their evidence and the material which was tendered with respect to each of them. It is sufficient to indicate broadly the conclusion to be drawn from that evidence with respect to their political stance.

- 4.14 Dr Such was adamant that he stood as a true independent. If his allegiance was crucial to the formation of a government, the process which he would follow would be to canvass his electorate after the poll for guidance as to the direction which they wanted him to take. His how-to-vote cards did not favour either Labor or Liberal.
- 4.15 In the case of Mr Hanna, he campaigned on the basis that he was well and truly an independent candidate, and was critical of both Labor and Liberal. He said that any decision as to whom he might support after the election would not be based on an attachment to either of the major parties, but would be determined purely on merit.
- 4.16 The position of Mr McEwen and Ms Maywald was a little more complicated in that both had, prior to the 2006 election, accepted positions in the ministry of the State Labor Government. Both signed agreements in writing with Labor in which they agreed that they would remain unaffiliated with the major parties, but would remain as Ministers with a special position in Cabinet. That position gave expression to the understanding that in certain circumstances they might not be prepared to agree to a decision of Cabinet, in which case they would absent themselves from Cabinet discussion on any such issue.
- 4.17 Both candidates acknowledged in evidence that they regarded the agreement which had been struck prior to the 2006 election as enuring thereafter, to the intent that the agreements indicated the terms upon

which they would remain after that election as Ministers in any newly formed Labor government.

4.18 Ms Maywald's evidence was that her preference would have been to support a conservative government, that is, a Liberal government, and if her alignment was crucial to the formation of a government by one party or the other, she would have moved in the direction of the Liberal Party. Prior to the election, she was a member of the Nationals SA Party and remains a member of that party. She stood in the 2006 election as a candidate for that party.

4.19 Mr McEwen described himself as a very conservative member from a very conservative electorate. For 25 years he was a member of the Liberal Party, although he was not a member of that party at the time of the 2006 election, nor in fact since his election to the parliament in 1997. He said that the present term of parliament would be his last term, in that he did not intend to offer himself as a candidate at the next election. He said that stable government was always a priority which he held, and it was in the interests of stable government that he had signed the agreement with the Labor government. He said in evidence that as an independent he would at all times vote in what he believed to be the best interests of his electorate, although that evidence must be read together with the agreement which he signed with the Labor Party.

4.20 The Commission had the benefit of written submissions from the parties represented before it, together with the National Party, on the question of

how to deal with the four unaligned members. Labor, the Democrats and the Nationals were unanimous in suggesting that all four candidates should not be considered as members of either group, but that a re-throw should be conducted to obtain a two-party preferred vote as between Labor and Liberal.

4.21 The Liberal Party submitted that such an approach was appropriate with respect to both Dr Such and Mr Hanna, but that with respect to Ms Maywald and Mr McEwen, they should be treated as part of the Labor “group” in view of the agreement which they had signed with the Labor Party.

4.22 The Commission considered carefully all of the submissions on this aspect of the matter. Notwithstanding the signing of the agreement with Labor by Ms Maywald and Mr McEwen, it reached the view that it would be inappropriate to distinguish them from the other two independents, and that in the case of all four unaligned candidates, there should be a re-throw to determine the two-party preferred vote as between Labor and Liberal.

4.23 It is necessary for us to define the process described as a “re-throw” in this context. A re-throw conducted in these circumstances involves the same process of elimination as we have described with respect to the determination of the two-candidate preferred vote in any given electorate, with the qualification that neither the Labor nor Liberal candidate is eliminated. If at any stage they rank lowest and would normally be eliminated from the count, it is the next lowest candidate who would be

eliminated, with the result that the final two will always be Labor and Liberal candidates.

- 4.24 The practical effect of this is to redistribute the votes of the unaligned candidate according to their preferences to the Labor or Liberal candidate. The result is that the re-throw will indicate a two-party preferred outcome in each of the electorates represented by the unaligned candidates.
- 4.25 A re-throw was also conducted in the seat of Flinders. In that seat, the outcome of the 2006 poll was that the winning candidate was Liberal, but the second candidate was National. The re-throw resulted in a two-party outcome as between Liberal and Labor.
- 4.26 In the result, the re-throw process avoids the difficulty identified in par 4.3 of this report, in that the voting in every electorate is brought down to a two-party preferred vote which, when aggregated, gives the two-party preferred vote for the whole of the State.

## **5. THE 2003 REDISTRIBUTION AND THE 2006 ELECTION RESULTS**

### **The 2006 Election Results**

- 5.1 At the election held in March 2006 the State Electoral Office figures record that on a pure two-party preferred basis, Labor achieved 56.8% of the vote and Liberal 43.2%. Labor won 28 seats and Liberal 15 seats each in their own right. As we have explained, the remaining seats were won by the four non-aligned candidates to whom we have referred.

Given that the evidence before the Commission suggested that those four members generally vote with the government, this means that in practical

terms, Labor governs with 32 seats, a majority of 17 on the floor of the House. This does not equate with the numbers on each side of the electoral pendulum, by reason of the fact that, as is explained in paragraph 6.1, that is determined on a state-wide two-party preferred basis.

- 5.2 At the 2006 election Labor needed a swing of less than 1% in its favour to gain a majority of the “pure” two-party preferred vote, so as to govern in its own right.

In fact there was a state-wide two-party preferred swing of 7.7% in favour of Labor, and it gained 7 additional seats on the pendulum.

- 5.3 Looking at the matter broadly, the requirements of section 83(1) were satisfied, in that Labor attracted more than 50% of the popular vote and was able to form a government.

## **6. THE COMMISSION’S METHODOLOGY**

- 6.1 Broadly speaking, the Commission has adopted the methodology followed by it in the past. One of the key features of that methodology is the use of electoral pendulums which graphically represent the swing-to-lose margin in each electorate. The decision as to which side of the pendulum a particular seat falls, is determined by reference to the outcome of the two-party preferred vote in that seat. Calculation of the two-party preferred vote on a state-wide basis gives an indication of the state-wide swing-to-lose ratio. The swing-to-lose pendulum indicates the effect of any proposed redistribution in terms of the outcome in particular seats, on a two-party preferred basis. It is not, and could not, be struck on



a prediction as to the allegiance of elected representatives of the seats, once elected, in terms of formation of a government. The present situation, on the floor of the lower House, is an example.

- 6.2 Bearing that in mind, the Commission then addresses the task of adjusting electoral boundaries to answer to the requirements imposed by section 77, namely by achieving a situation in which the number of electors in each electoral district does not vary from the electoral quota by more than 10% as at the relevant date.
- 6.3 If a uniform state-wide swing equal to the swing-to-lose percentage, when applied to the adjusted boundaries, does not give rise to a situation where the party which takes the benefit of the swing achieves more than 50% of the seats, further adjustments are then required in order to answer to the fairness criteria imposed by section 83. The question becomes, whether applying the swing-to-lose factor in favour of the party which notionally receives the benefit of the swing, the aggregate vote, which will be 50% + 1, in fact will return sufficient candidates for that party (group) to be able to form a government.
- 6.4 If a negative answer is given to that question, the Commission must then proceed to apply the fairness criteria by making further adjustments to the boundaries to achieve the desired result. The adjustments are made on the basis of the pattern of the voting allegiance apparent from an analysis of the votes cast at the 2006 poll, as demonstrated by the voting characteristics indicated by votes cast in each polling booth and by declaration votes.

- 6.5 While there are some obvious imperfections in this approach, which have been highlighted in various writings, such as the research papers of Ms Jenni Newton-Farrelly, Deputy Parliamentary Librarian, Parliament House, the Commission remains of the view that it is the most practical and equitable method of discharging its role.
- 6.6 The outcome of that process is demonstrated by the pendulum at Appendix 5. This may be contrasted with the pendulum based on the 2003 redistribution, which appears as Appendix 6.

#### **The Relevant Date**

- 6.7 Pursuant to section 77 of the Constitution, the Commission must specify “the relevant date”, which is a date falling not earlier than six months before the date of the order. The significance of the relevant date is that, for the purpose of determining an “electoral quota”, regard is had to the total number of electors for the House of Assembly as at the relevant date. The relevant date fixed for present purposes was 30 November 2006.

#### **The Electoral Quota**

- 6.8 As at the relevant date, the State’s enrolled electoral population was 1,053,258. When that figure is divided by the number of electoral districts, that is, 47, the resulting figure, 22,409, is the electoral quota for the purposes of the present redistribution.
- 6.9 Pursuant to section 77(1), the number of electors comprised in each electoral district resulting from the redistribution must not vary from that quota by more than 10% either way. However, pursuant to section 83(2)(e), the Commission must also take into account the nature

of substantial demographic changes likely to take place in the proposed electoral districts between the conclusion of its proceedings leading to the publication of its order and the date of the expiry of the present term of the House of Assembly.

- 6.10 In previous years, the Commission has determined a “notional quota” by reference to the estimated elector population as at the likely date of the next poll, bearing in mind, however, that the number of electors comprised in each electoral district must comply with the requirement imposed by section 77(1), namely that it does not deviate by more than 10% from the electoral quota determined as at the relevant date.
- 6.11 The date used by the Commission for the projected quota is 30 June 2010. Although this is a little later than the date of the next poll, the elector population as at that date is unlikely to differ significantly from the elector population as at the next poll.
- 6.12 The elector population as at 30 June 2010 is estimated at 1,091,865, with the result that the notional projected quota will be 23,231.

#### **Historical Comparison in Elector Numbers**

- 6.13 In Appendix 7 appear the elector projections for 30 June 2006, which were the projections upon which the quota for the 2006 election was calculated. Also shown are the actual number of electors in each district at the time of the 2006 election. From the figures there set out it will be seen that variations were relatively minor, the most significant being with respect to the seats of Davenport, Kaurna and Port Adelaide.

- 6.14 On the analysis of the presently available data, the greatest variation from the actual quota at the date of the 2006 election was 5.9% (in Florey). It follows that the changes necessary in the electoral boundaries to enable the elector population in each district to be brought into line with the quota at the relevant date for the next election were comparatively marginal.
- 6.15 As the Commission attempts to ensure that each electoral district is as near as practicable to the projected quota, it can be seen from Appendix 8 that a number of districts would be considerably outside of an acceptable tolerance. As a result, the boundaries of 39 districts have been affected by this redistribution.
- 6.16 There is an obvious potential for tension between the requirements of section 77 and the need to consider the relevant matters, including those specified in section 83(2). The Commission has done its best to resolve that tension in considering the position of each electorate.
- 6.17 At the end of the day, however, it must be recognised that the requirements of section 77 of the Constitution are mandatory and cannot be departed from. The practical effect of that is to confine the allowance to be made for the other factors referred to, more particularly in section 83, within the limits imposed by section 77.

## **7. THE FINAL SUBMISSIONS**

- 7.1 Following circulation of the Draft order, final submissions were received from 15 persons or entities. They are listed in Appendix 14.

- 7.2 As a result of the submissions, some changes were made. The nature of those changes is described below and detailed in Chapter 9 “The Redistribution”.
- 7.3 To the extent that some submissions did not result in changes, the Commission nonetheless considered the submissions carefully before rejecting them.
- 7.4 In two instances a submission suggesting that a change should be made was accepted, but the nature of the change adopted by the Commission differed somewhat from that suggested by the author of the submission.
- For example, Mr Kris Hanna MP suggested boundary changes to Mitchell. The Commission agreed that some change was desirable, but effected the change in a way which, in the view of the Commission, has resulted in a more clearly defined boundary with minimal impact on numbers.
- 7.5 The Commission recognised the substance of the points made in some other submissions, but rejected them on the basis that difficulties would compound in other electorates if the suggested action was taken and that the report reflects the best compromise.
- 7.6 The Commission noted the submission from Alexandrina Council and emphasises that the Commission is well aware of “community interest considerations”, but the overriding statutory requirement standing in the path of further change of the kind suggested by the Council is section 77 of the Constitution.

7.7 Section 77 considerations were dominant in the rejection of other submissions.

7.8 The Commission accepted the submission from the Labor Party that in the Draft Order as circulated “Crafers West was split between three seats”. Rather than accept the change suggested by the Labor Party, to address that problem the Commission took the view that it was better to move the whole of the suburb of Crafers West into Heysen.

7.9 As for a similar situation with respect to Gulfview Heights, the Commission resolved to move those parts of Gulfview Heights currently in Playford and Florey into Wright so as to include the entire suburb in one electorate.

The Commission took the view that this was the preferred course to follow, rather than accept the Labor Party submission to move part of the suburb of Gulfview Heights from Florey into Playford.

7.10 As to a submission from Ms Isobel Redmond MP relating to major changes to the district of Heysen, the Commission noted that this was an inevitable result of significant population changes in the Fleurieu Peninsula and southern metropolitan Adelaide. The Commission was of the view that if Ms Redmond’s proposals were accepted, the effect on neighbouring electorates would have been more unsettling than the changes currently proposed.

7.11 The submission received from the Liberal Party deserves more extended comment, which is as follows.

In its response to the Draft Report the Liberal Party suggested (par 2.1) that:

“The Draft Order is based upon a serious error of fact and law, viz, that the District of Chaffey should be categorised as a non-government electorate for the purposes of s.83(3) of the *Electoral Act*.”

The suggested error is the statement at par 4.19 of the Draft Report:

“Ms Maywald’s evidence was that her preference would have been to support a conservative government, that is, a Liberal government ...”

The Liberal Party went on to submit that evidentiary material, to which they drew attention, including a statement by Ms Maywald on ABC Radio on 18 January 2006 (exhibit 22) embodied:

- a denial by Ms Maywald that her first preference would be installing a Liberal government;
- an assertion that “Mike Rann’s Labour government [was] more conservative than Rob Kerin’s Liberal government”.

The Liberal Party submitted:

“2.4 On no reasonable interpretation [of the radio interview] could any elector in Chaffey have construed that Ms Maywald’s political stance was that she would prefer a Liberal government.”

The Commission has carefully considered the Liberal Party’s submission in that respect, but points out that the material referred to and the

arguments based on that material were all considered by the Commission in the course of preparing its Draft Order.

With respect to par 2.1 of the Liberal Party submission, the reference to section 83(3) of the Electoral Act is itself in error, in that section 83(3) appears in the Constitution Act 1934, not the Electoral Act.

Furthermore, with respect to that paragraph of the submission, section 83(3) of the Constitution Act does not refer to the categorisation of any electoral district. The categorisation of the district of Chaffey as a non-government or government electorate is irrelevant for the purposes of section 83(3).

Rather, that section is confined to a consideration of the political stance of candidates (not electorates).

Turning to the political stance of Ms Maywald, in its Draft Order, par 4.9, the Commission referred to the fact that its obligation was to have regard to the “relevant political stance” of the candidate as it was declared (publicly) “immediately prior to the election”. Of course, that does not mean to say that ordinarily well informed members of the public would not have regard to the candidate’s political background, in determining what to make of the declared political stance just prior to the election.

It is true that in the radio interview, and in other pre-election material, Ms Maywald made it clear that her first preference was to assist in installing a “conservative” government. Taken in context, including other statements made by her, it is clear that in emphasising the word



“conservative” she was endeavouring to convey to the electorate that she would be in the nature of a conservative independent, and that if elected, she would regard the interests of Chaffey as taking precedence over party political considerations on either side of the political spectrum.

In exhibit 21, being a letter to the Chair of the Commission dated 21 June 2006, Ms Maywald stated:

“The conservative political alignment of both myself, and my party - The Nationals SA, is well established. The public record includes a formal affiliation of The Nationals SA with the National Party of Australia which in turn is in conservative coalition government with the Liberal Party of Australia.”

After referring to the agreement with the Premier of South Australia, which she said was a matter of public record, she went on to say:

“This agreement confirms there is no coalition agreement by either myself or The Nationals SA with the Labor Party in South Australia, and clearly establishes the interests of my constituents in Chaffey take complete precedence over any party political considerations.

Prior to this agreement being negotiated I was also a party to a formal agreement with the Liberal Leader Hon Rob Kerin, to support conservative government in South Australia, which together with my many public statements reported in the media, demonstrates my preference for a Conservative Government in SA. The failure of the

Liberal Party to negotiate a minority conservative government in 2002, was not of my making.

In regard to the electoral pendulum, it would be an extraordinarily 'long bow' to suggest that Chaffey should somehow be regarded as a Labor electorate. Indeed prior to the Nationals contesting Chaffey in 1993, and my winning the seat in 1996, Chaffey was regarded as the 'Jewel in the Liberal Crown', with a 'swing to lose' of around 30%.

The Nationals SA 'how to vote' tickets always preference the Liberal Candidate ahead of Labor. Furthermore, Nationals SA preferences always flow strongly to Liberal candidates, thereby facilitating the election of Liberal candidates in electorates unsuccessfully contested by The Nationals SA."

As for Ms Maywald's how to vote ticket, the ticket used by her in the 2006 election listed her as number 1, the Liberal candidate as number 2 and the Labor candidate last, number 6.

In a bundle of materials, being materials published by her before the last election, which was tendered before the Commission, there is an article dated 8 March 2006 (just before the election) in which appears the following passage:

"Member for Chaffey Karlene Maywald has given her first preferences to the Liberal Party and put Labor last on her how to vote card, which is consistent with how she has preferenced at the last two elections.

‘This clearly reaffirms my position as a conservative member of parliament and I will always support conservative government given the opportunity’, said Ms Maywald.”

During the course of her evidence before the Commission she said: **[22 June 2006, transcript page 22]**

“HIS HONOUR: Are we to infer from your earlier answer that if you had been in a position where your alignment was crucial to the formation of the Government by one party or the other, you would have gone in the direction of the Liberal Party.

MS MAYWALD: Yes, I would have, Your Honour.”

The Commission took the view that if circumstances arose following the election which would have enabled the Liberal Party to form a government, there is simply no question but that Ms Maywald would have formed part of that government in preference to any other course.

Furthermore, the Commission is of the view that the voting public in Chaffey, when they cast their vote, would have held the same opinion.

The Commission also received written submissions from the parties represented before it as referred to in par 4.21 of the Draft Report. As is pointed out in that paragraph:

“Labor, the Democrats and the Nationals were unanimous in suggesting that all four candidates [Hanna, Such, McEwen and Maywald] should not be considered as members of either group, and

that a re-throw should be conducted to obtain a two-party preferred vote as between Labor and Liberal”

Making allowance for all relevant considerations, the Commission adopted that course.

7.12 As for other submissions made by the Liberal Party, more particularly with respect to marginal seats, the Commission points out that having followed through the processes required by the statutory provisions, it does not have the right to make further adjustments simply in an endeavour to create further marginal seats. The number of marginal seats and the extent of the margins is created by the implementation of the statutory provisions, and that is where the matter must rest.

7.13 The Commission resolved that no further public hearing was necessary, as all parties had been given the opportunity to present their proposals in person at the outset of the hearings of the Commission, and had made such further points as they wished to raise with respect to the Draft Order in their final written submissions.

Some of the submissions dealt with the names of electorates, which we deal with separately.

## **8. THE NAMING OF THE ELECTORAL DISTRICTS**

8.1 The Commission noted submissions with respect to name changes, but resolved to keep the existing names of the electorates.

8.2 However, it resolved to recommend that the next Commission consider naming an electorate after the former Labor Premier Mr Don Dunstan,

bearing in mind that there is already an electorate named after the former Premier Sir Thomas Playford. It raises the question now so as to allow public consultation on the matter in the period between Commissions.

## **9. THE REDISTRIBUTION**

### **Major Changes**

- 9.1 The principal submissions as to relocation of the electoral boundaries were made by Labor and Liberal. More limited submissions were made by Dr Bob Such, the Flinders Ranges Council and Mr Kris Hanna.
- 9.2 Acceptance of the submissions put forward by Labor would have resulted in changes to the boundaries of 36 electorates.
- 9.3 Acceptance of the changes advocated by Liberal would have resulted in a change to the boundaries of 38 electorates.
- 9.4 The changes in fact made by the Commission relate to 39 electorates, and generally include many of those suggested by the parties, but not all of the suggestions.
- 9.5 The redistribution effected by the Commission will result in a total of approximately 64,000 electors being relocated from one electoral district to another.
- 9.6 The Commission accepted a number of submissions. Amongst those that the Commission rejected was the change urged by Liberal to move the Flinders Ranges Council area from Giles to Stuart. This was rejected largely because it would result in a boundary dividing Port Augusta.

- 9.7 In some electorates, for example West Torrens and Stuart, the Commission has made very minor boundary changes to follow suburb or locality boundaries, or other natural divisions. For example, in Stuart to realign the boundary with Giles so that the entire township of Oodnadatta is included in Giles as opposed to the present situation where Oodnadatta is split between two electorates. Another small change is to site William Creek, a small town, wholly in Giles.
- 9.8 The Commission has attempted not to change electorates without a reason: generally speaking, either to meet the tolerance considerations mandated by s 77 of the Constitution or to meet the fairness criteria mandated by s 83. Such other changes as have been made might be described as “tidying up”, such as those to which we have referred in West Torrens and Stuart.
- 9.9 Looking across the board, it is predicted by the Commission that in consequence of the redistribution, as at 30 June 2010 no metropolitan electorate will differ from the projected quota by more than 3.1%, and no country electorate by more than 3.5%.
- 9.10 The changes are demonstrated in tabular form, including the numbers of electors affected, in Appendix 9.

### **Particular Changes**

9.11 In making particular changes, the major challenge facing the Commission was the increase in electors in the outer metropolitan areas, more particularly in Light, Finnis and Kaurna. Steps taken to redress that are:

9.11.1 **Light** – electors in Freeling, Morn Hill and Linwood have been moved from Light into Schubert; a small proportion (part of Angle Vale) has been moved into Taylor; a small part of Davoren Park has been moved into Napier.

9.11.2 **Finniss** – the major change to Finnis is that areas around Goolwa have been moved into Hammond, which means that the new district of Hammond basically surrounds the River Murray from around Mypolonga to its source.

Relocated into Finnis from Heysen are various localities, including Nangkita, Tooperang, Mosquito Hill, Mount Compass, Pages Flat, Willunga Hill and Yundi. These areas were moved in the last distribution into Heysen and have been returned to Finnis to compensate for the move of the whole of Goolwa out of Finnis. The Commission considered it more appropriate to move the whole of Goolwa rather than split the area between two electorates.

9.11.3 **Kaurna** – a further addition to Finnis is to take Sellicks Beach from Kaurna. This redresses what would otherwise be an excessive number of electors in Kaurna. Kaurna also gains from Bright a small remaining portion of Christies Beach.

9.12 Having taken these electorates as “starting points”, many flow-on changes were required to meet population requirements.

9.12.1 A consequence of moving Goolwa into **Hammond**, was to generate a need to lower the number of electors in that electorate. An adjustment to effect that was achieved by moving areas of Strathalbyn and its surrounds into Heysen. Hammond also loses a few electors into Chaffey. Also shed to Kavel are electors in Monarto South and Monarto, and the remainder of Callington, part of which had previously been moved to Kavel, but which is now entirely in Kavel.

9.12.2 **Kavel** has shed some electors into Heysen (being the area around the locality of Verdun and the whole of Hahndorf). Kavel has also shed electors from Cudlee Creek, Paracombe and Millbrook, and Chain of Ponds to Newland.

Kavel gains the remainder of Gumeracha, so that Gumeracha is now wholly in Kavel, along with Mount Torrens and Birdwood, which have been moved out of Schubert.

9.12.3 **Schubert** loses electors to Napier from part of the areas of Sampson Flat, Humbug Scrub and Yattalunga. The electoral district boundary now follows the local government boundaries for Barossa and Adelaide Hills Councils. Schubert also picks up some areas of Light as described above.



- 9.12.4 **Napier**, as mentioned above, gains part of Davoren Park from Light. Other small changes in Napier include the shedding of some electors to Little Para and the alignment of the electoral boundary to conform with the suburb boundary between Smithfield and Smithfield Plains.
- 9.12.5 **Little Para** gains electors from Napier within the suburbs of Elizabeth and Elizabeth East. This brings together Elizabeth East in one electorate.
- 9.12.6 **Newland** picks up areas previously described in Kavel, as well as the areas of Inglewood, Lower Hermitage, part of Upper Hermitage and part of Houghton from Schubert. Newland loses to Florey small parts of Redwood Park and Ridgehaven.
- 9.12.7 **Morialta** loses some electors to Hartley (portion of the suburb of Paradise west of Darley Road) while gaining electors from Bragg (comprising Skye and a portion of Wattle Park). Morialta also gains parts of Ashton, Horsnell Gully and Basket Range and the remainder of Norton Summit from Heysen.
- 9.12.8 **Heysen**, as well as the changes already noted, loses electors to Bragg from Uraidla, Summertown, Cleland, Piccadilly, Crafers and Greenhill. Heysen also sheds parts of Belair and Upper Sturt, both bounded on the east by Mitcham Council boundary, to Davenport.

Heysen also loses to Fisher, Coromandel East, Cherry Gardens, Clarendon, part of Ironbank and the remainder of Chandlers Hill.

A small number of electors are transferred to Heysen by moving the remainder of Crafers West from Waite so as to unite it within a single district.

9.12.9 **Bragg** – to balance out the change from Heysen, Bragg loses Kensington, which is relocated into Norwood and Glenside, which is relocated to Unley. This is in addition to the losses to Morialta described above. Bragg also gains some electors from Hartley by taking parts of the suburbs of Kensington Gardens and Rosslyn Park.

9.12.10 **Unley** sheds to Ashford electors from its western side in the north-west corner bounded by the Glenelg tramline, and an area in the south-west bounded by the Belair railway line, and gains areas as described above.

9.12.11 **Ashford** gives up electors to Elder from Clarence Gardens, and is the subject of a minor boundary change on the western side, to the effect that the electoral boundary on that side, shared with West Torrens, is realigned to follow the suburb boundary of Camden Park (this being the only change to West Torrens).

9.12.12 **Norwood** – the only change is as described in Bragg.

- 9.12.13 **Taylor** has gained electors from Light, as previously described, losing to Port Adelaide the suburbs of St Kilda, Bolivar and Globe Derby Park, and portions of Paralowie and Parafield Gardens.
- 9.12.14 **Port Adelaide** has shed electors to Lee by removing to Lee the remainder of Peterhead and Largs Bay.
- 9.12.15 **Lee** gives up electors to Colton, being part of Seaton south of Trimmer Parade.
- 9.12.16 **Colton** – in addition to the electors already gained from Lee, also gains that part of Seaton south of Trimmer Parade from Cheltenham, while giving up to Cheltenham part of the suburb of Findon.
- 9.12.17 **Wright** gains from Playford and Florey, the remainder of Gulfview Heights.
- 9.13 The Commission decided that Bright was the most appropriate electorate to be the “median” seat. This necessitated bringing into Bright some Liberal voting areas to reduce the margin in that electorate so as to bring it into line with the state wide swing to lose figure. This could only be achieved by moving the boundary of Bright north to encompass electors formerly in Morphett. To maintain the size of each electorate a clockwise movement of the electorates of Bright, Morphett, Elder, Mitchell and Reynell was effected.

- 9.13.1 **Bright** in consequence gains the areas of North Brighton and part of Somerton Park from Morphett, as well as losing areas to Reynell as described below.
- 9.13.2 To maintain its population, **Morphett** gains electors from Elder by taking the whole of the suburb of Morphettville.
- 9.13.3 **Elder** – having lost electors to Morphett, in addition to those gained from Ashford, gains electors from Mitchell, being the remainders of Mitchell Park and Clovelly Park which are now both wholly within Elder, and a part of Bedford Park bounded by South, Sturt and Marion roads.
- 9.13.4 **Mitchell** gains electors from Reynell by taking up the whole of the suburb of Reynella and parts of Oaklands Park and Marion, from Elder, south of a barrier created by Sturt River and the railway line.
- 9.13.5 Finally, **Reynell** takes some electors from Bright (being the remainder of Lonsdale and Christie Downs).
- 9.14 A number of changes were also made to country areas. However these changes had less flow-on effect than the changes to metropolitan electorates.
- 9.14.1 **Flinders** gains from Giles the District Council of Franklin Harbour.
- 9.14.2 **Frome** gains electors from Goyder, being those in the Barunga West council area, from the localities of Bute, Alford, Tickera,

Ward Hill, Wokurna and the remainder of Port Broughton. The Commission did not consider that the submission of both major parties, which involved moving areas surrounding Balaklava, would be so workable, as it would result in the removal of the current boundary alignment between Clare and Gilbert Valleys and Wakefield Regional councils.

9.14.3 **Mount Gambier and MacKillop** remain as they are, despite the submissions of both parties. The proposed change was not necessary.

9.14.4 **Chaffey** takes from Hammond a number of small hamlets.

9.15 The resultant changes effected by the redistribution are detailed in Appendix 10 with the swing-to-lose figures shown as Appendix 11. There is a small inconsequential change to the enrolment figures for Bragg, Fisher and Heysen from those detailed in Appendix 10 of the Draft Order. These reflect two split census districts and result in the transfer of 34 electors to Heysen, 30 from Bragg and 4 from Fisher.

## 10. ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

In its preparation of its Report, the Commission acknowledges the valuable assistance given to it by its research officer, Mr David Gully; its Secretary, Mr Trevor Overy; Mr Ian McQueen, Strategic Adviser and Principal Project Officer, Development Research in the office of Planning SA, and other officers of that department, namely Dr Ross Steele, Mr Christopher Rudd, Ms Deborah Burrows and Mr Gavin Burgess; Mr James Falconer and Ms Sarah Attar,

Associates to the Honourable Justice Perry and Ms Jackie Curran, his Personal Assistant, who undertook the onerous task of engrossing the report, including working drafts.

The Commission also acknowledges the assistance given to it by the judges of the Federal Court of Australia in permitting the Commission to have the use of courtrooms in the Roma Mitchell Commonwealth Law Courts Complex for the purpose of its public hearings, and Mr Mike Sarson, Manager, Client Services, Federal Court (Adelaide) who attended to the necessary practical arrangements associated with the use of the courtrooms.

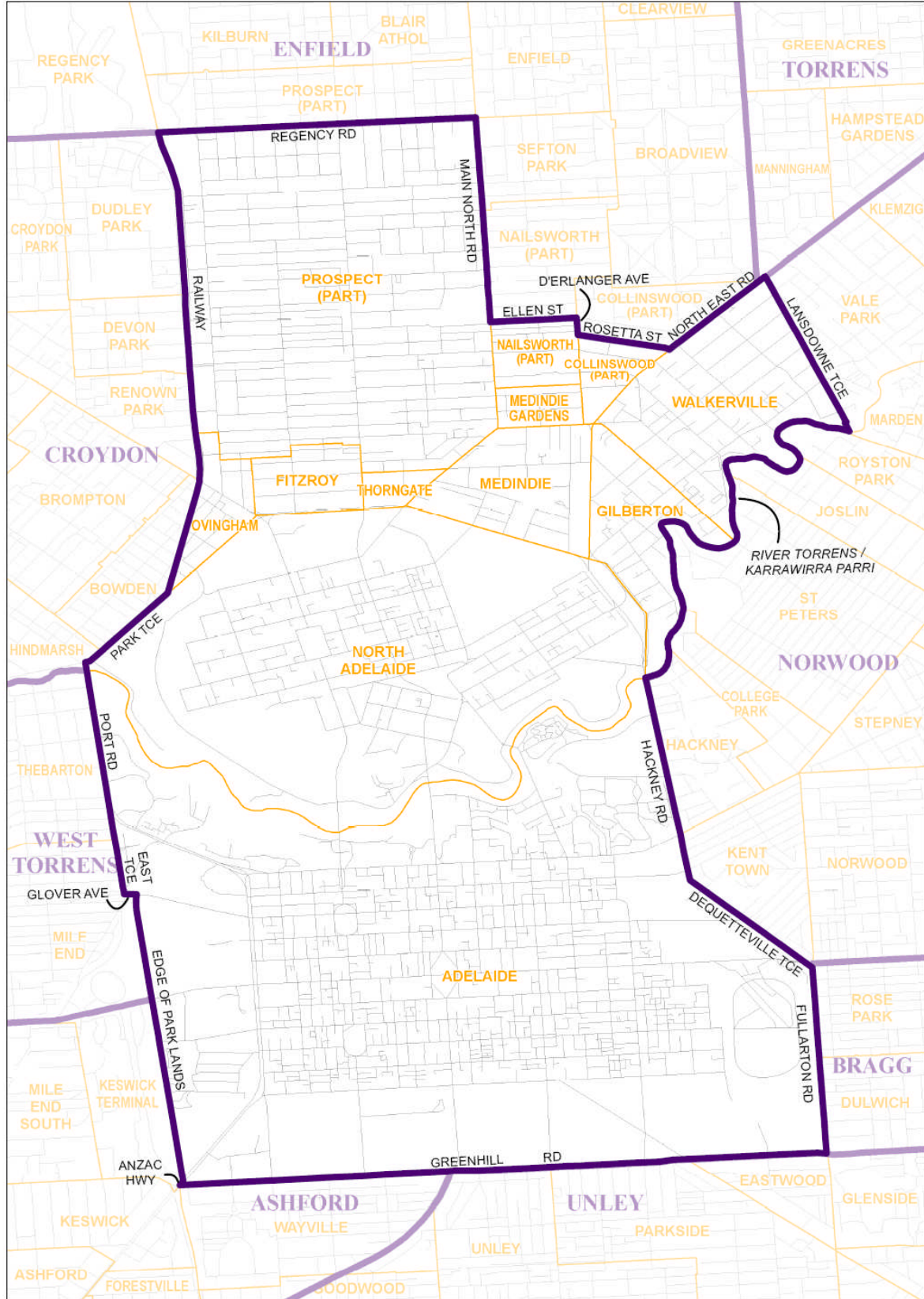
## **THE SCHEDULE**

The sketch plans of the 47 electoral districts for the House of Assembly which follow in this Schedule and are named, delineated and described therein, define the boundaries of the electoral districts consequent upon this redistribution.

# ADELAIDE



NOTE: Electoral Boundaries follow Suburb Locality or Council boundaries unless otherwise shown.

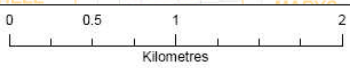
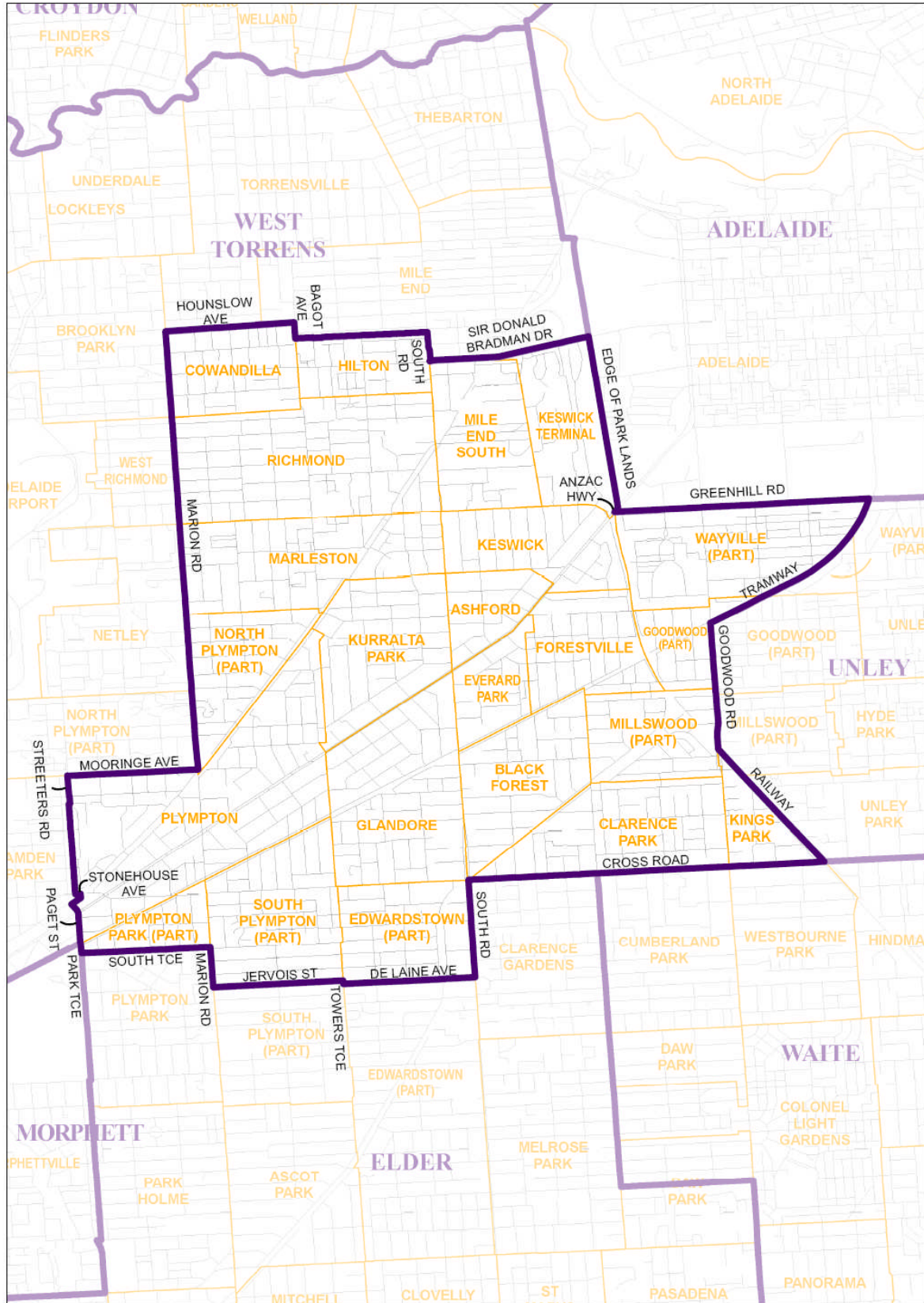




# ASHFORD

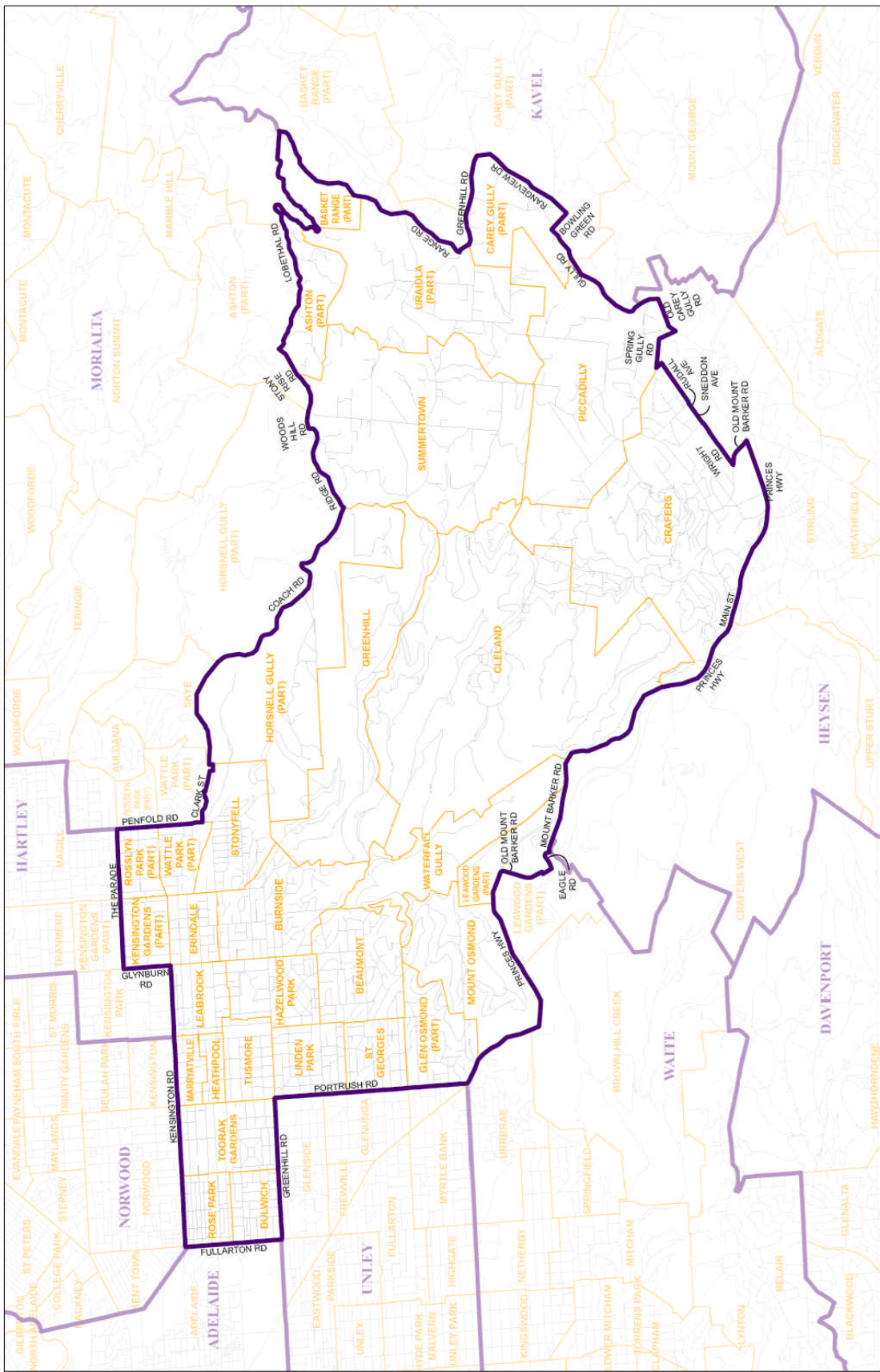


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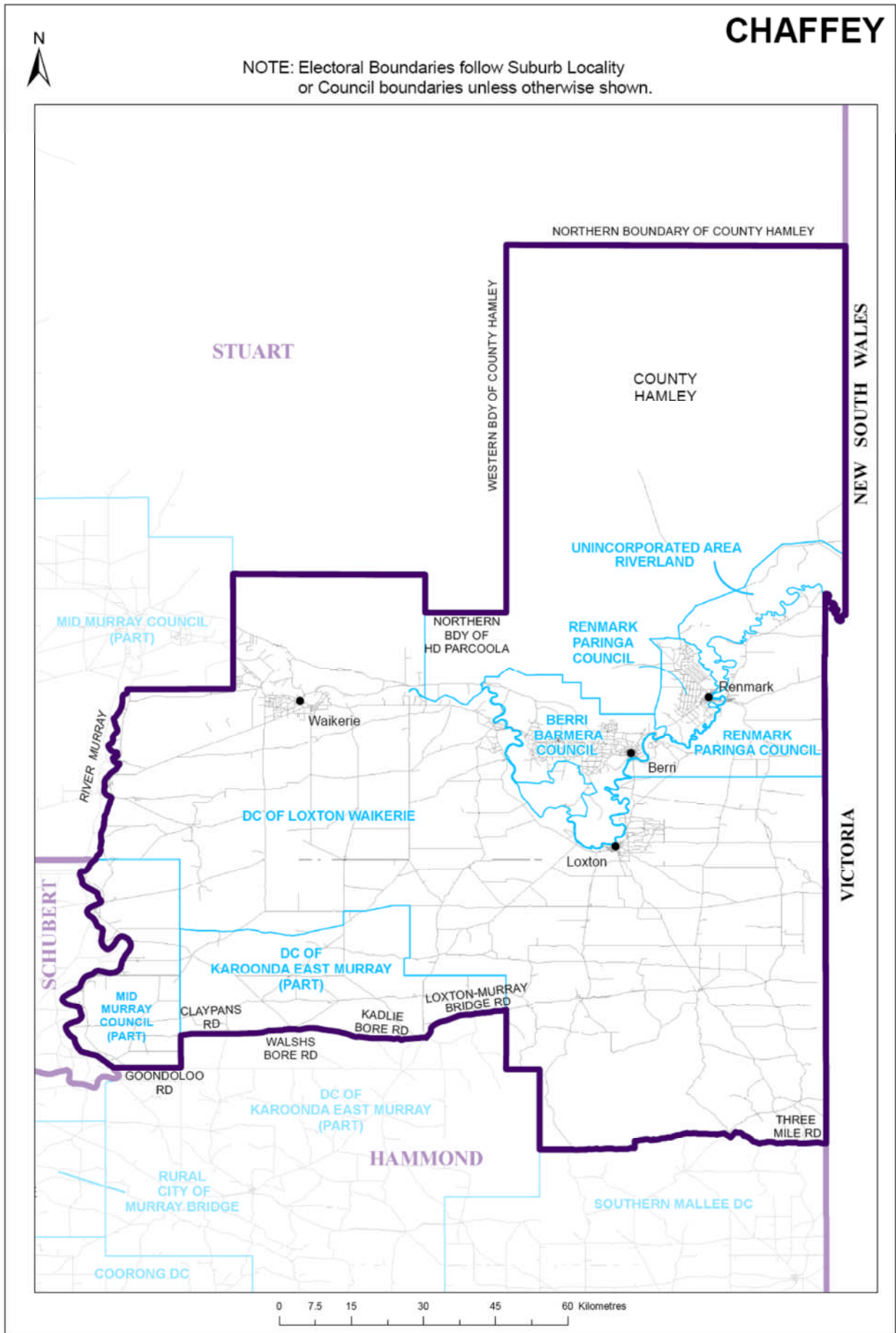
**BRAGG**

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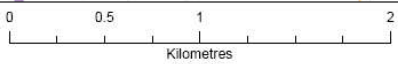
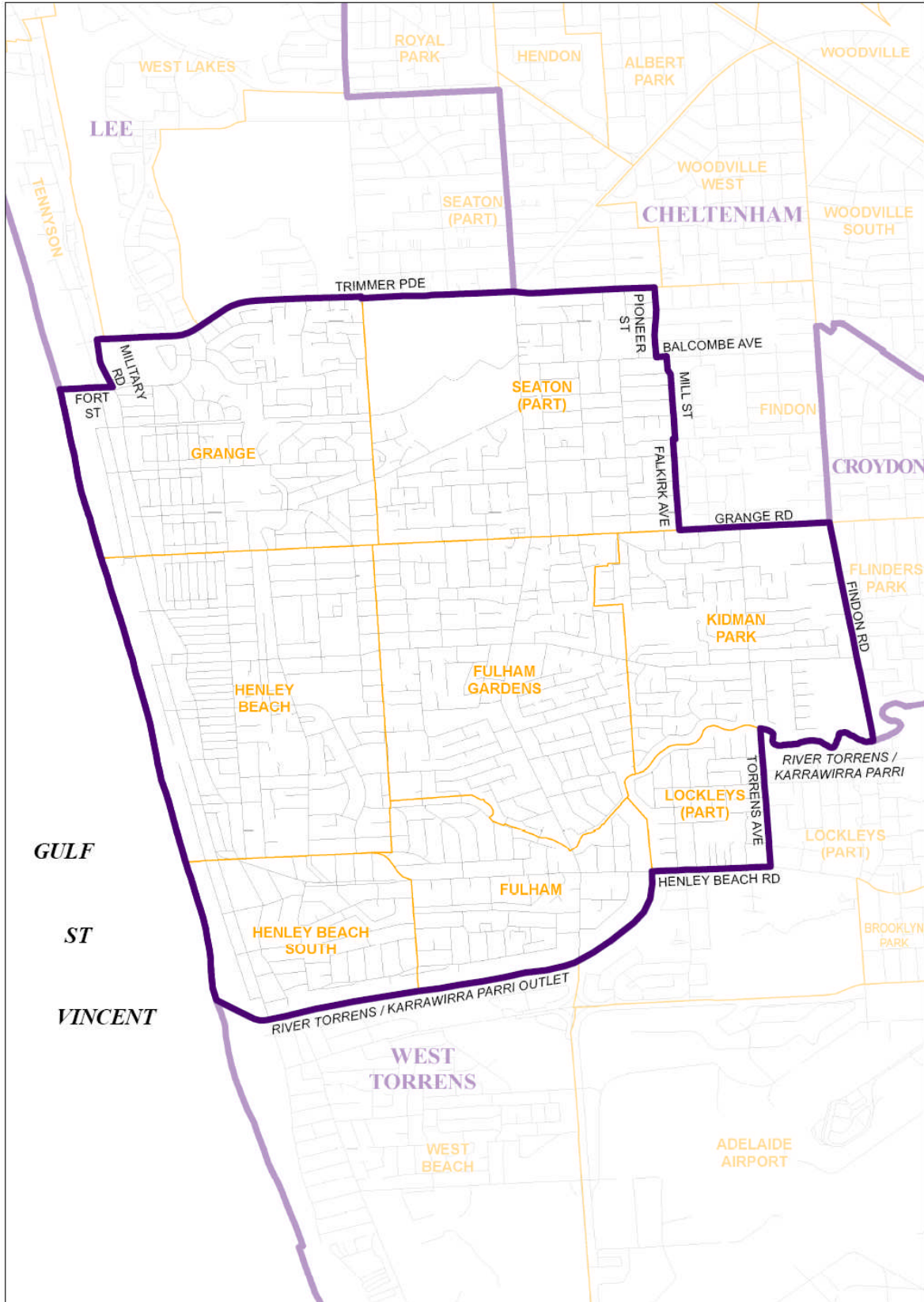


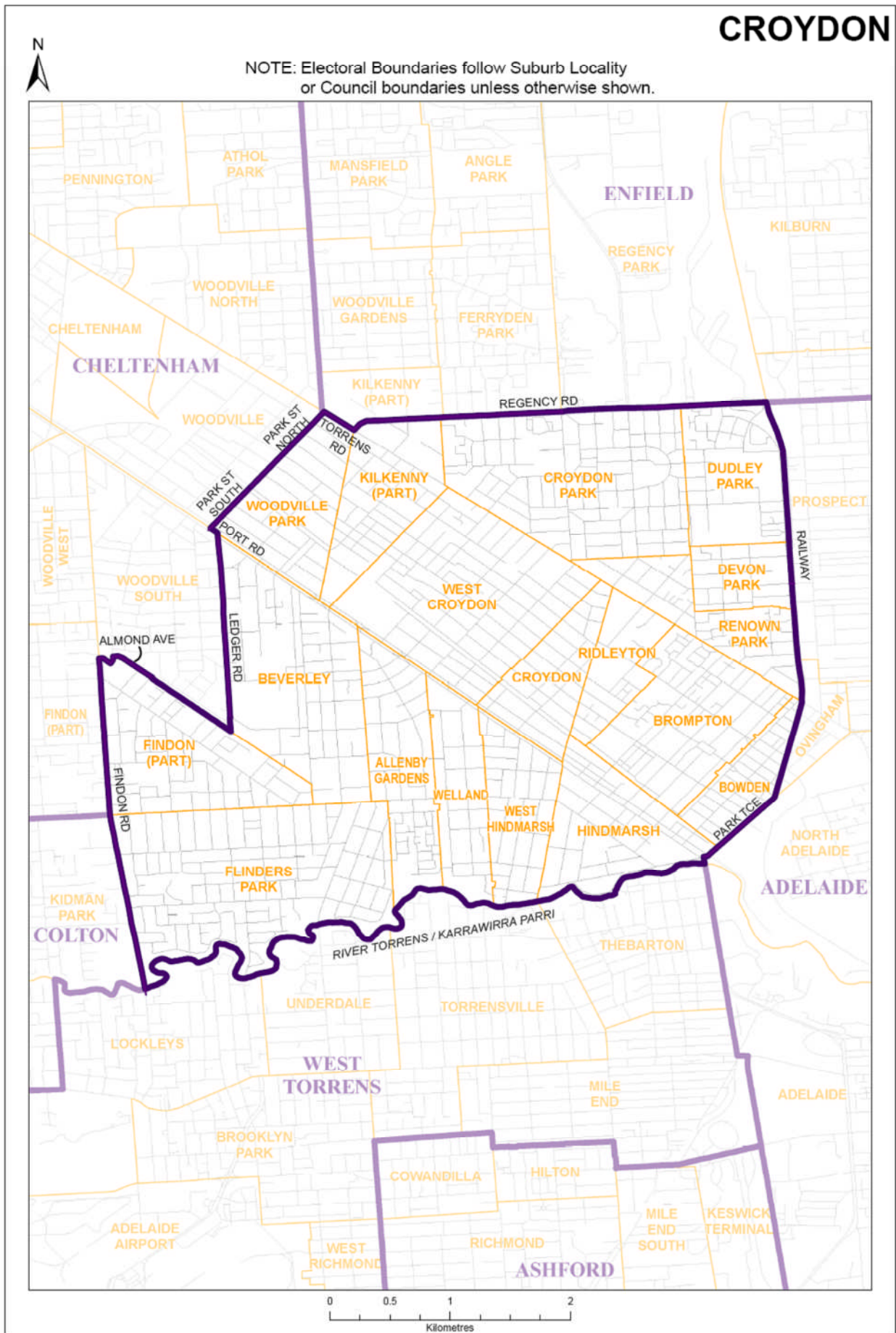




# COLTON

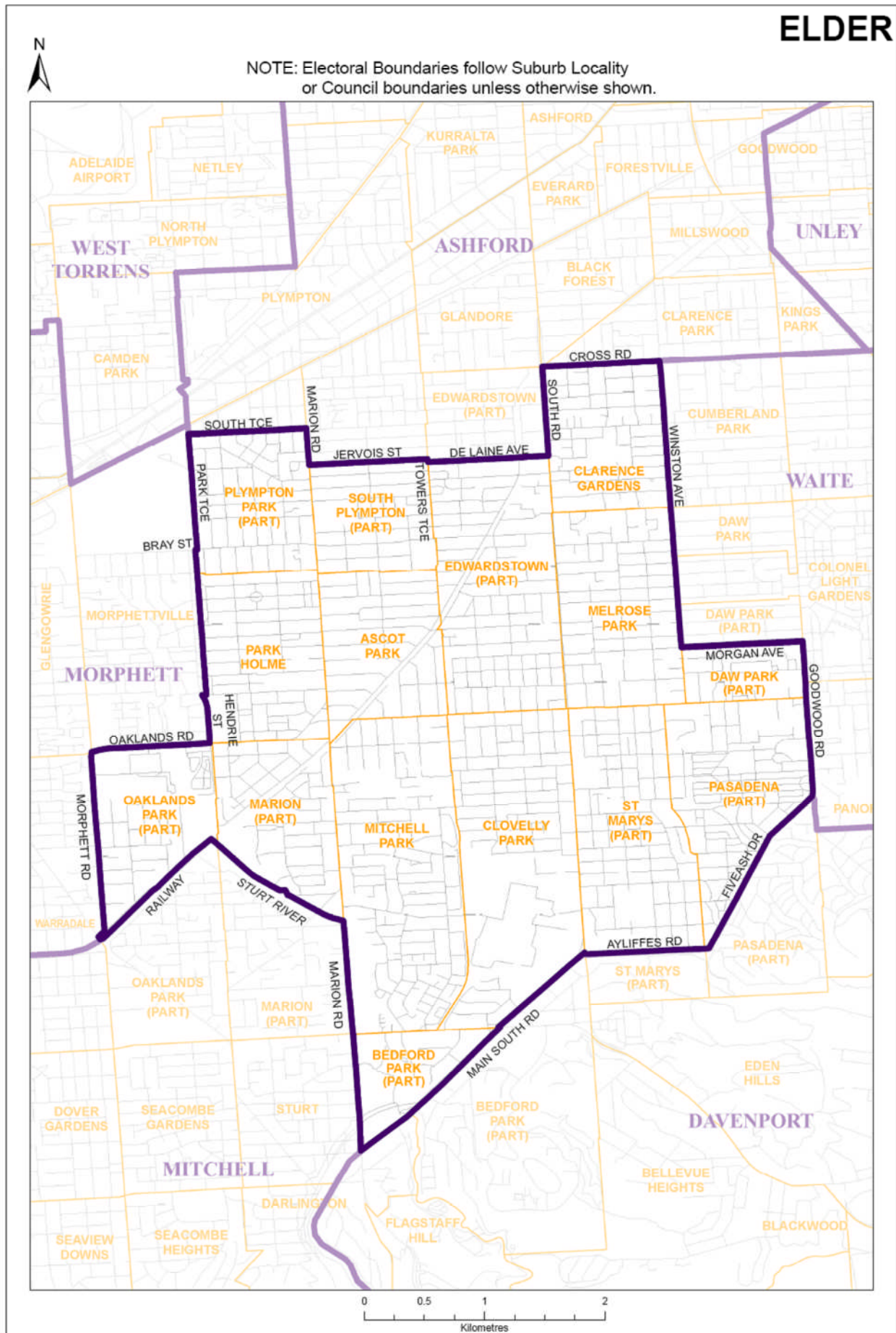
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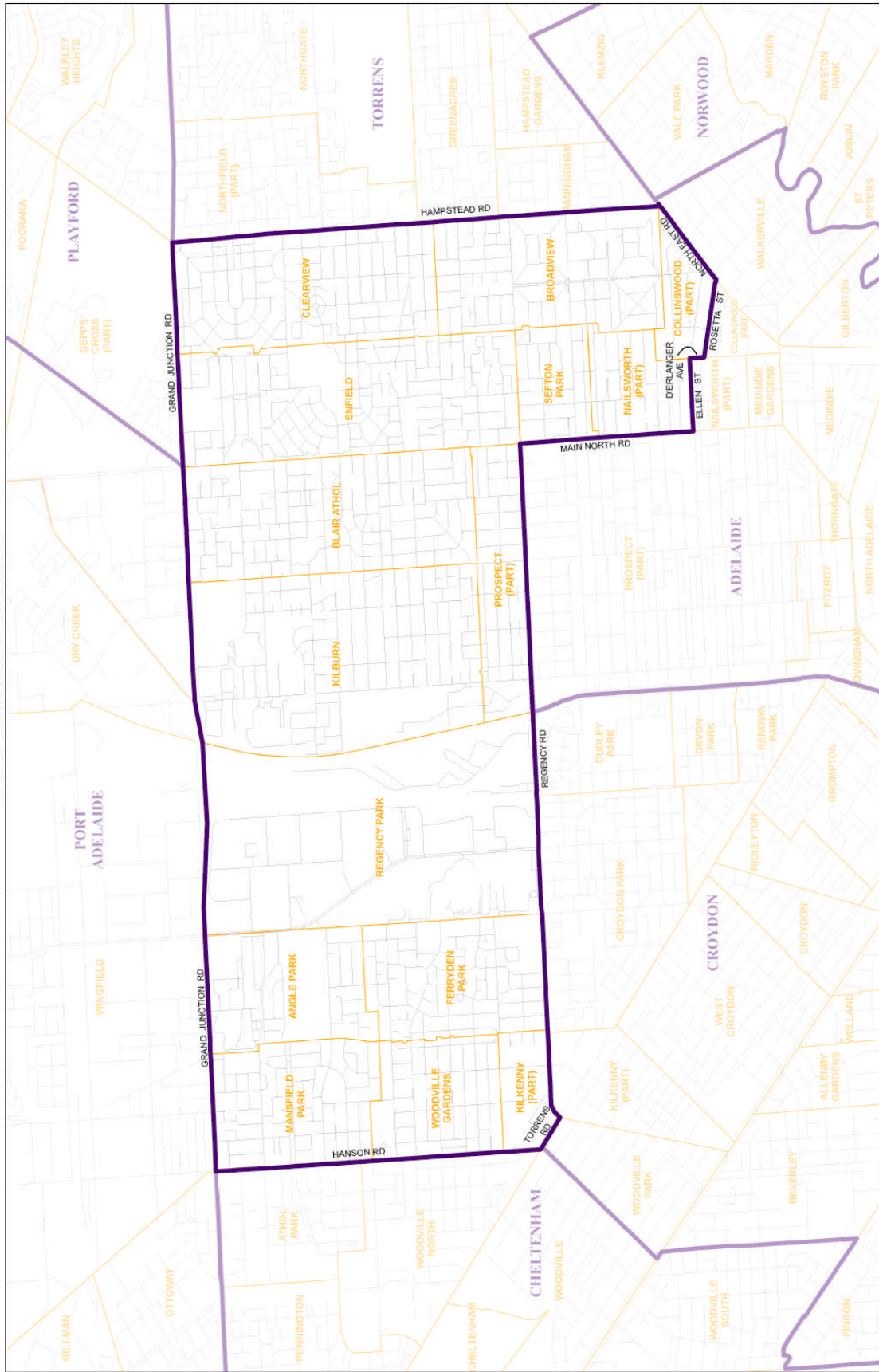






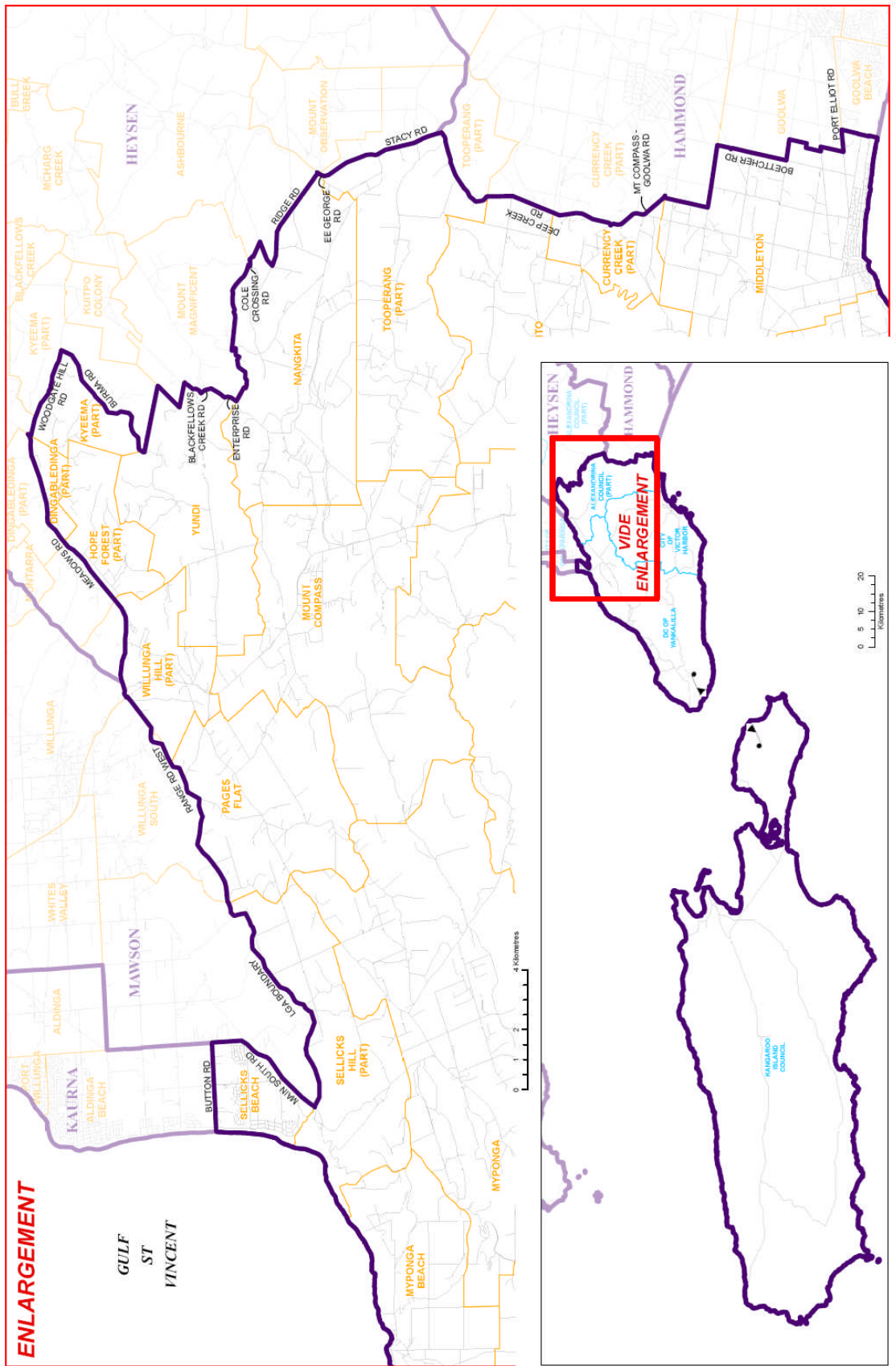
**ENFIELD**

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**FINNISS**

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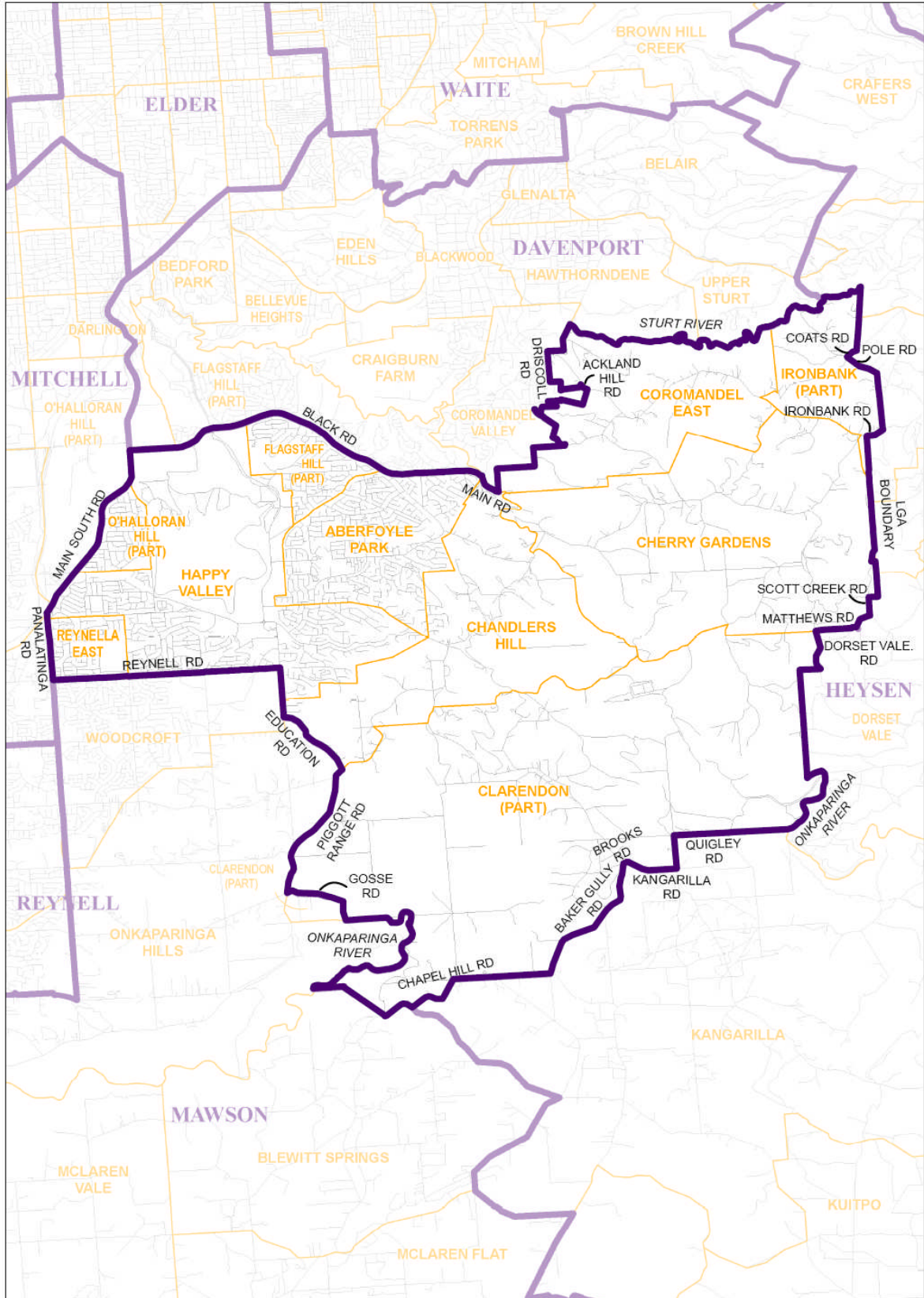




# FISHER

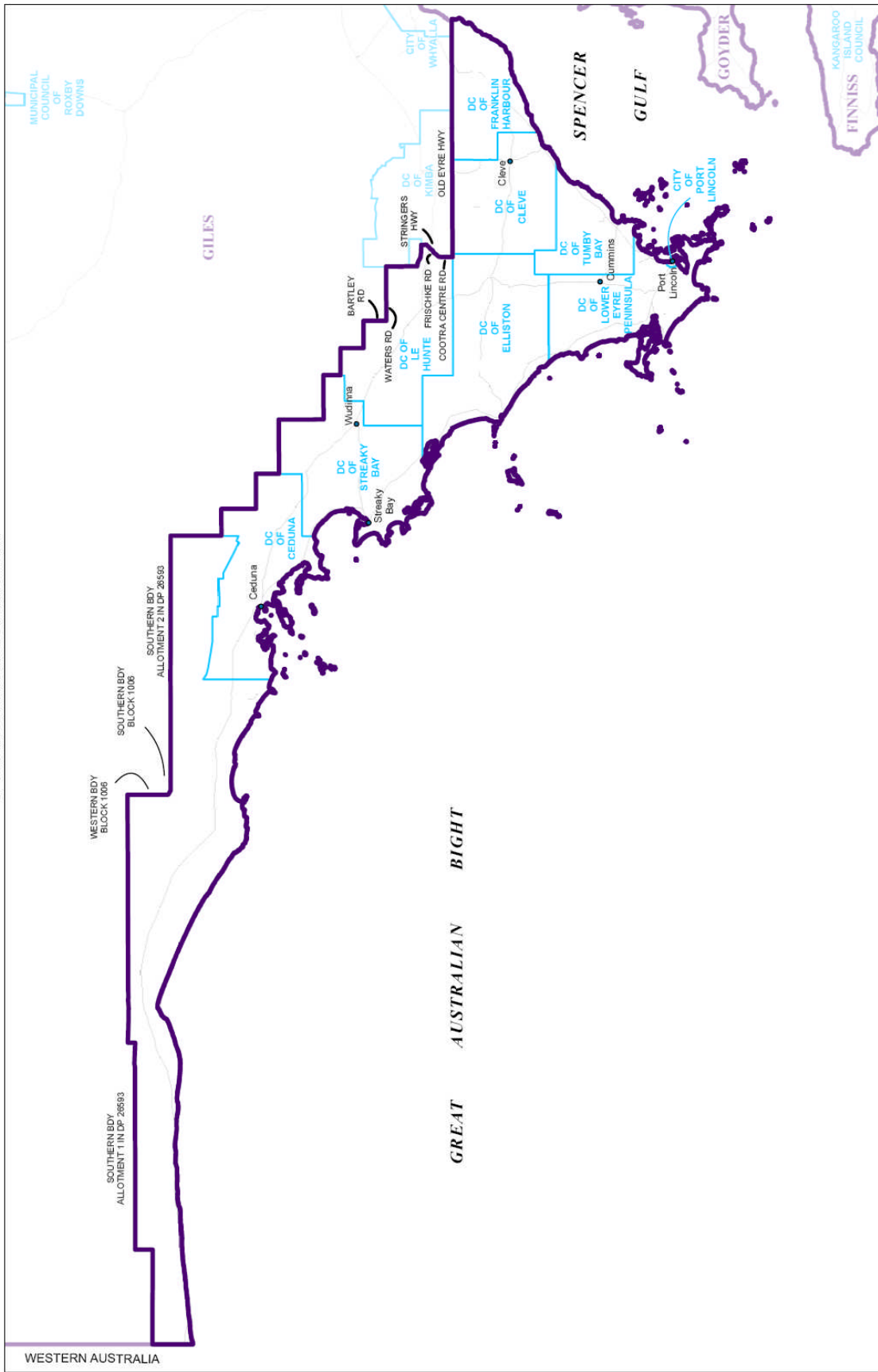


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**FLINDERS**

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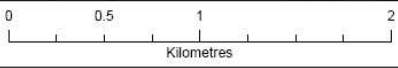
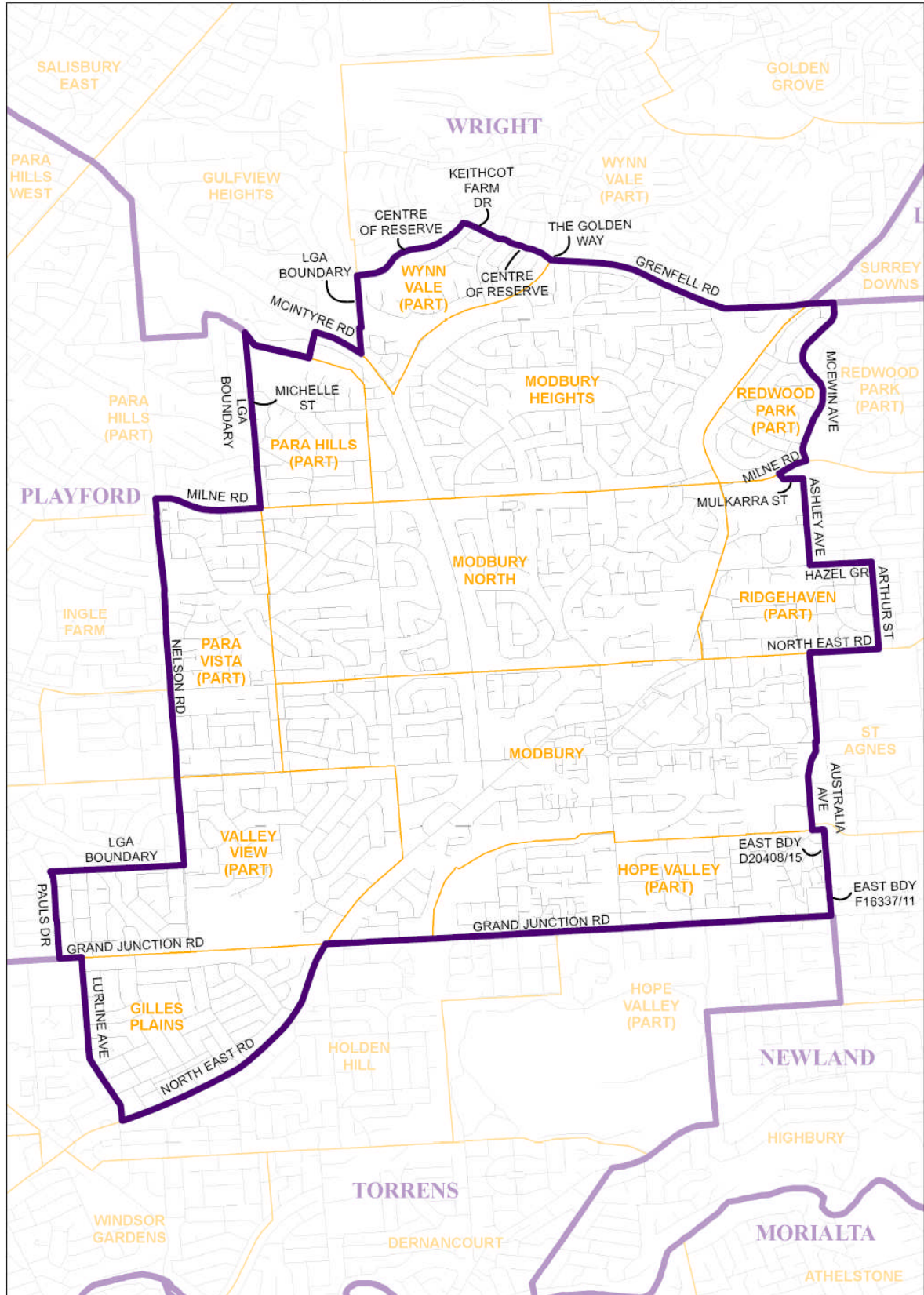


WESTERN AUSTRALIA

# FLOREY



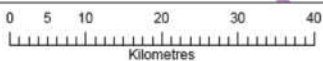
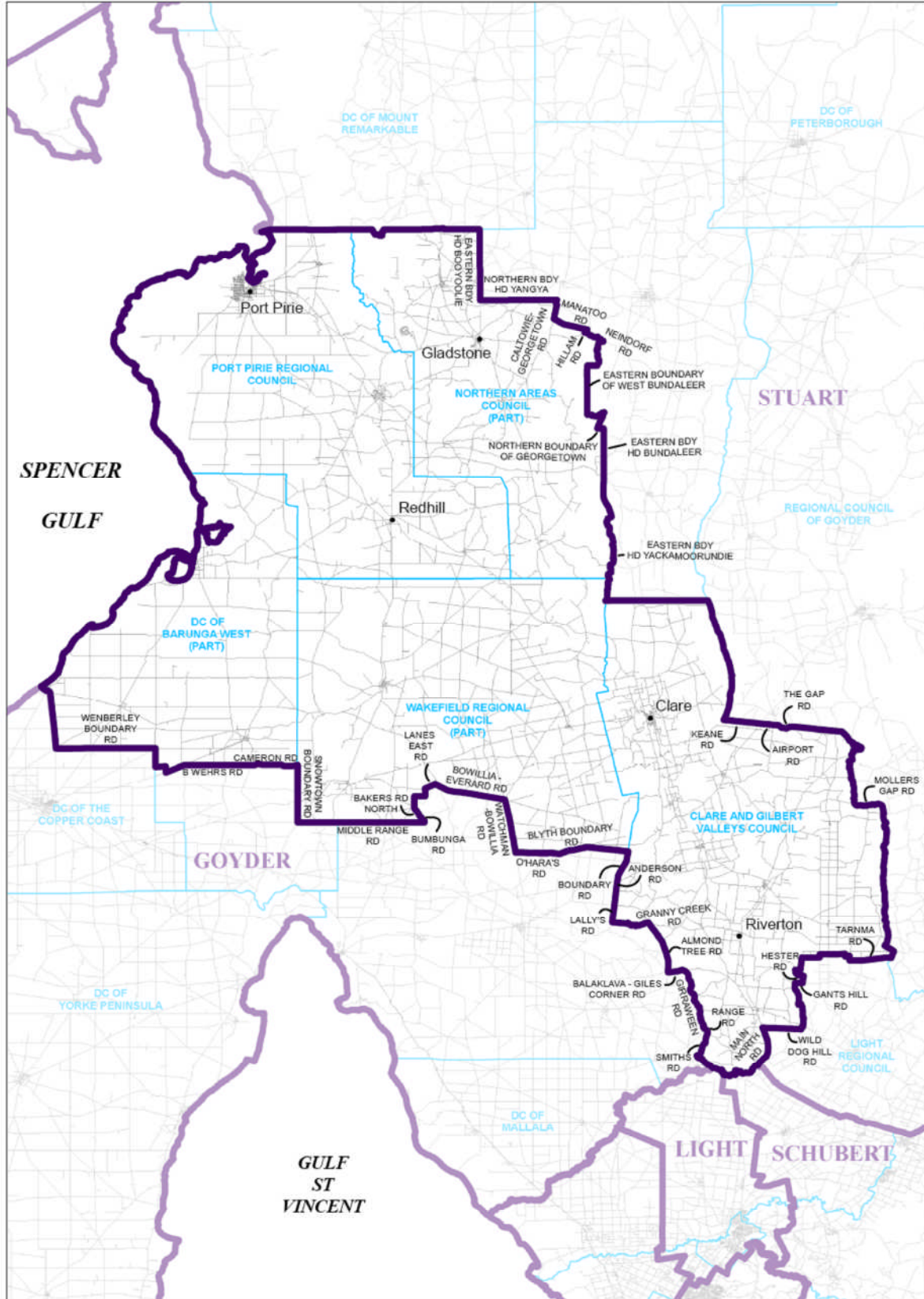
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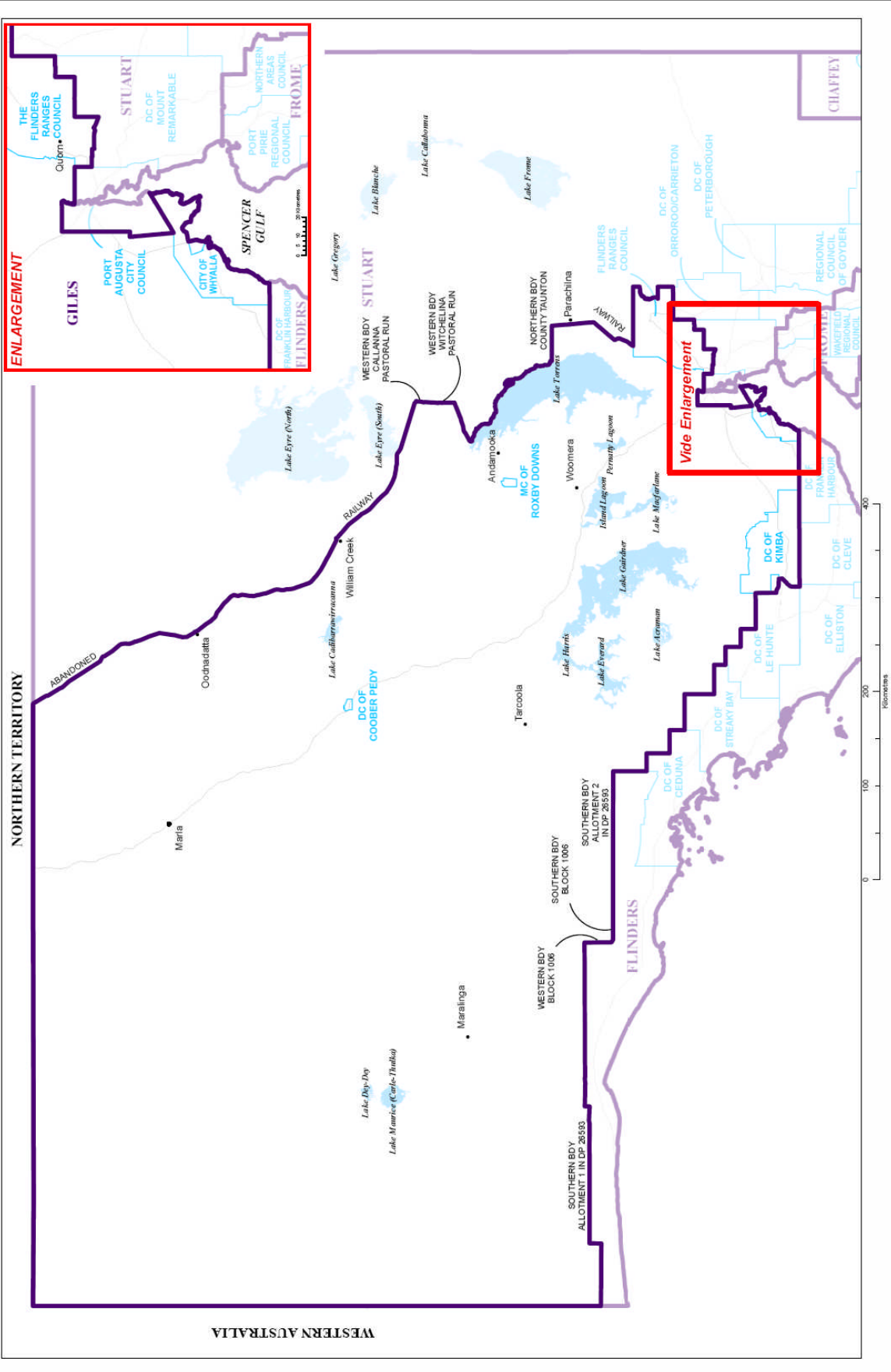
# FROME

NOTE: Electoral Boundaries follow Suburb Locality or Council boundaries unless otherwise shown.



GILES

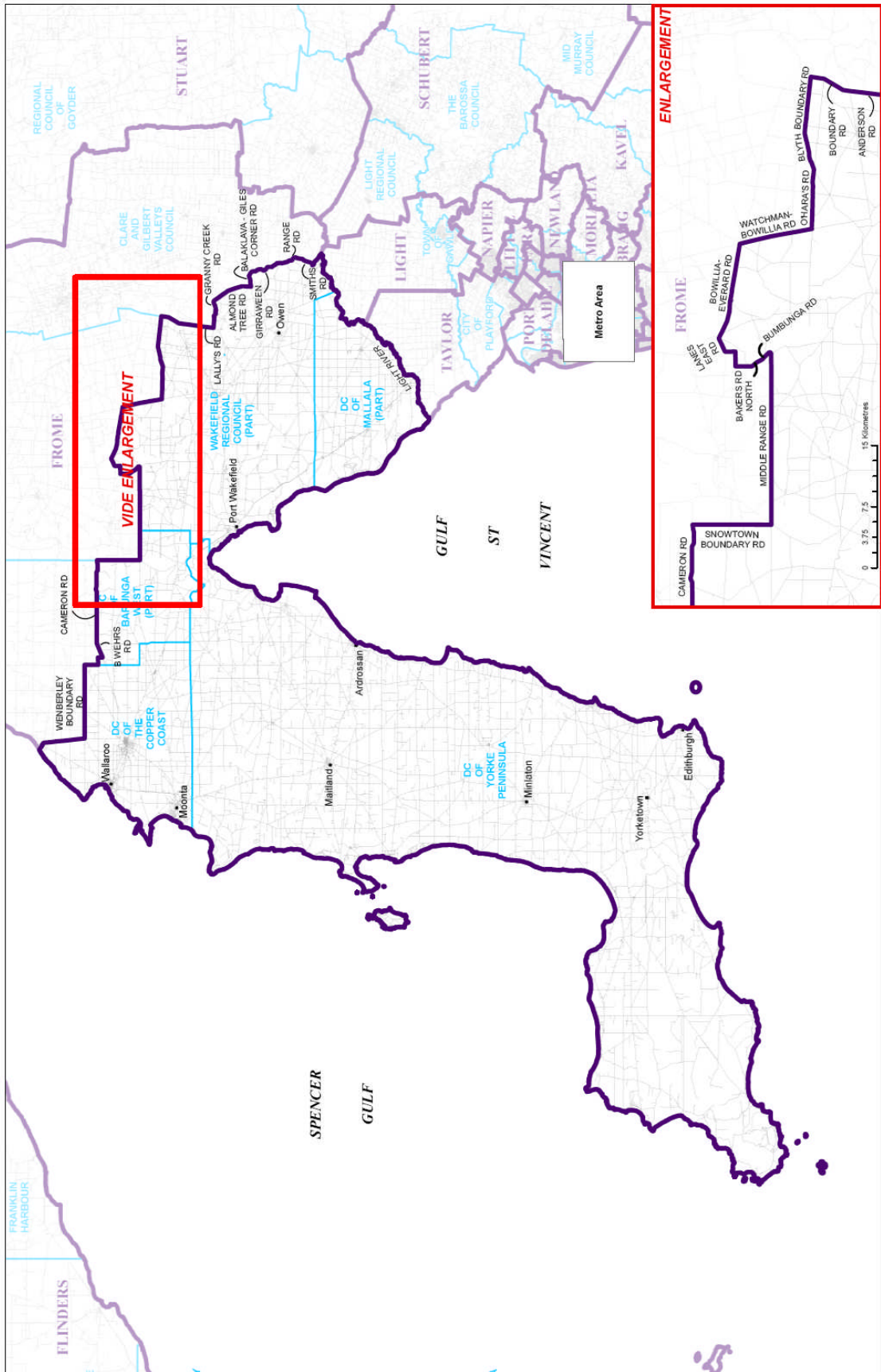
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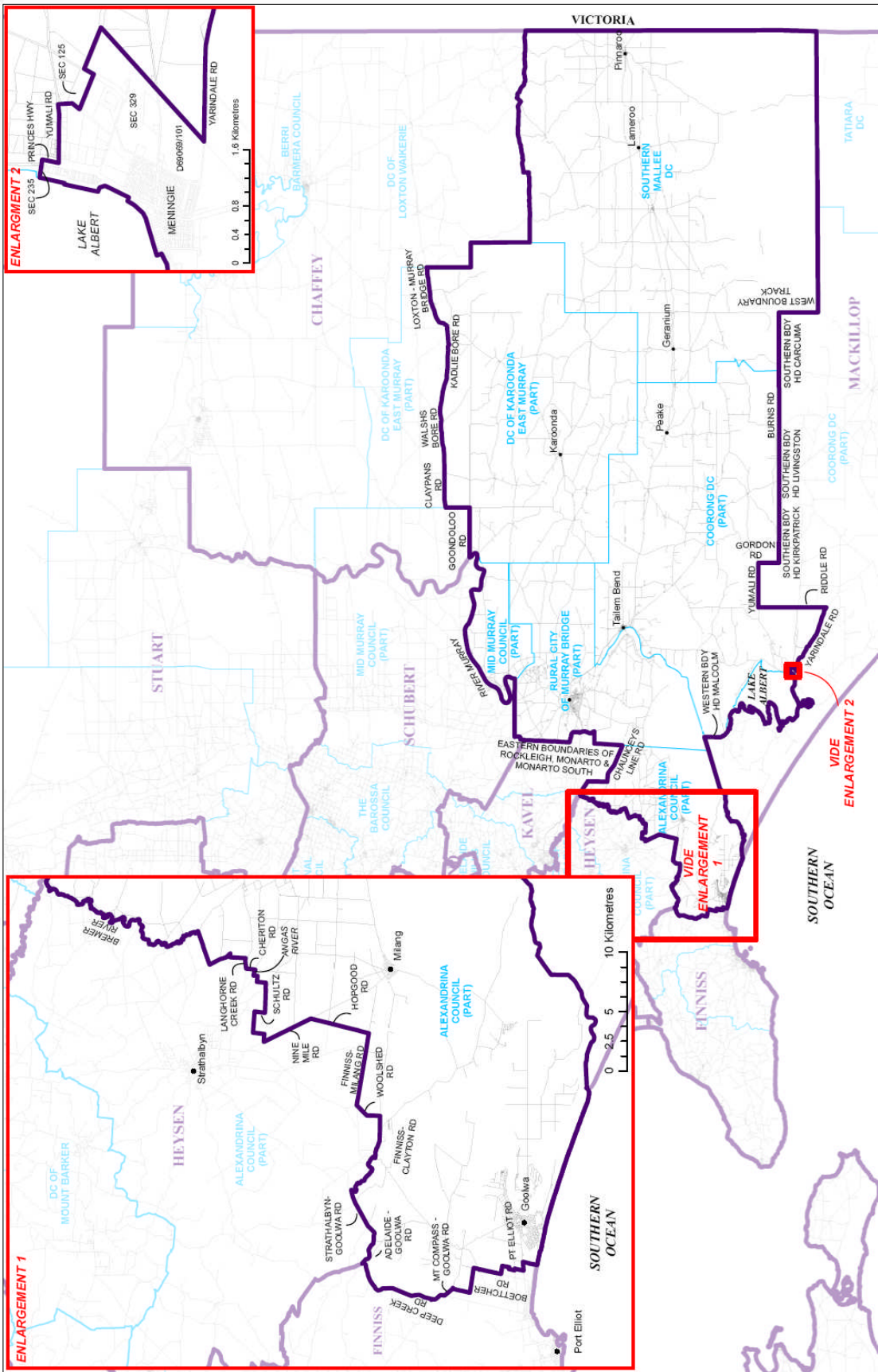
**GOYDER**

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HAMMOND

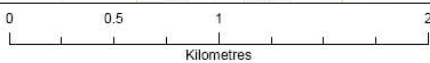
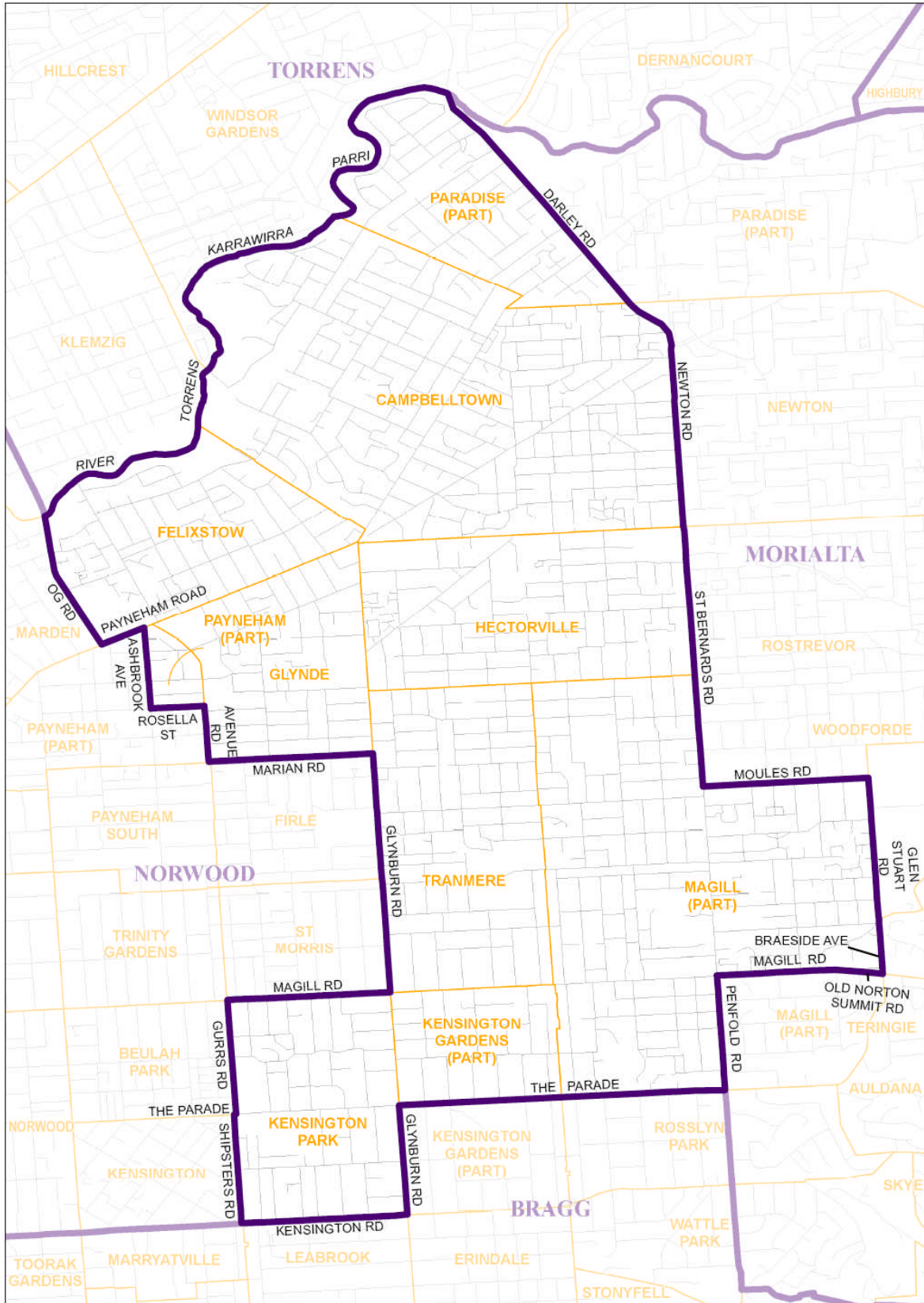
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# HARTLEY



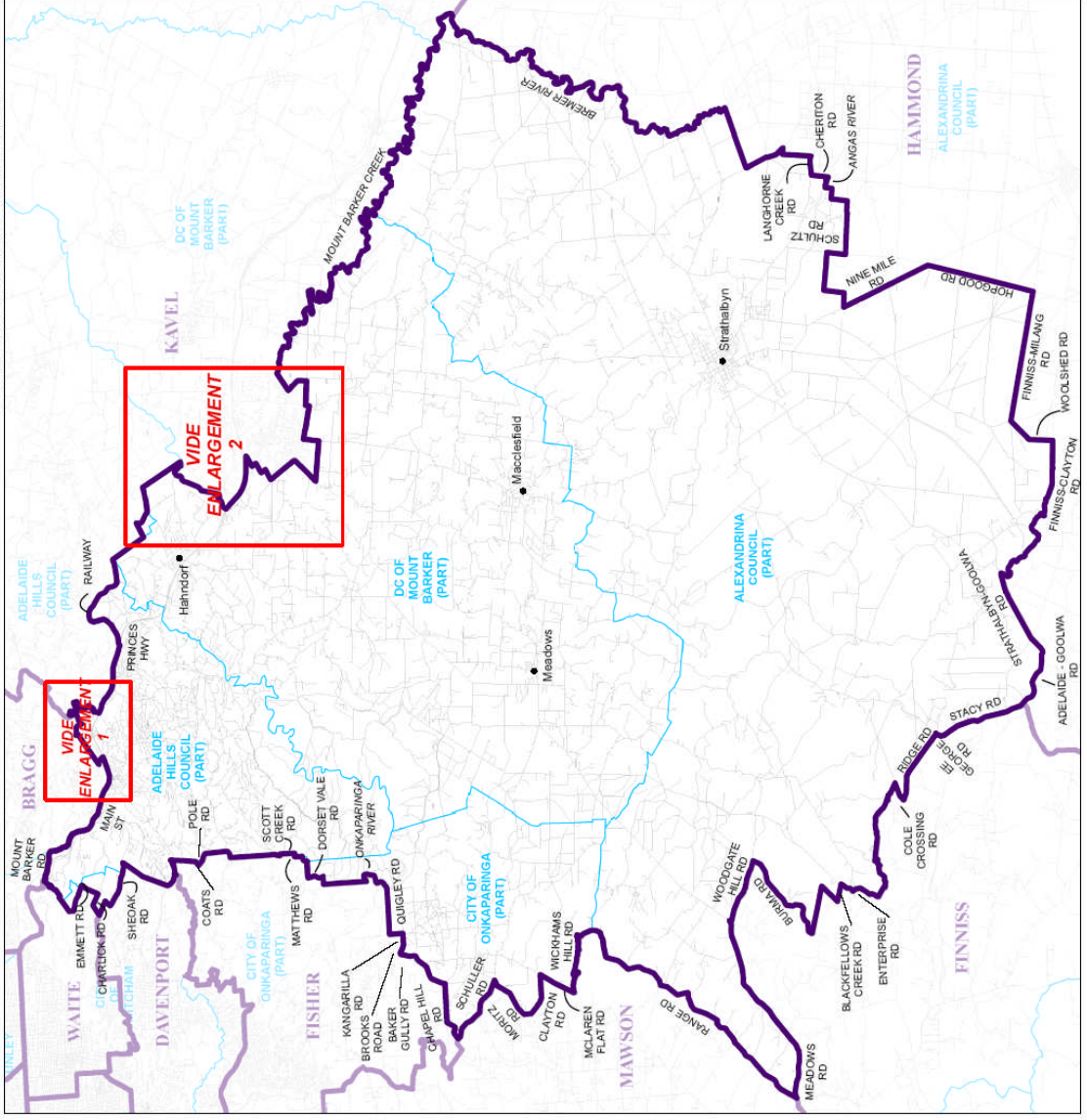
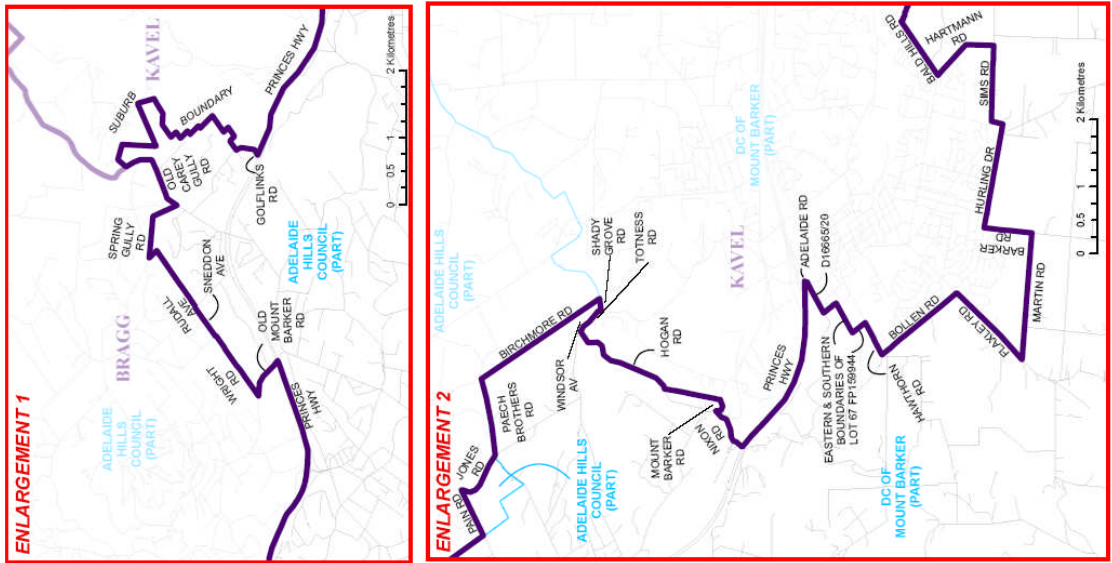
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HEYSEN

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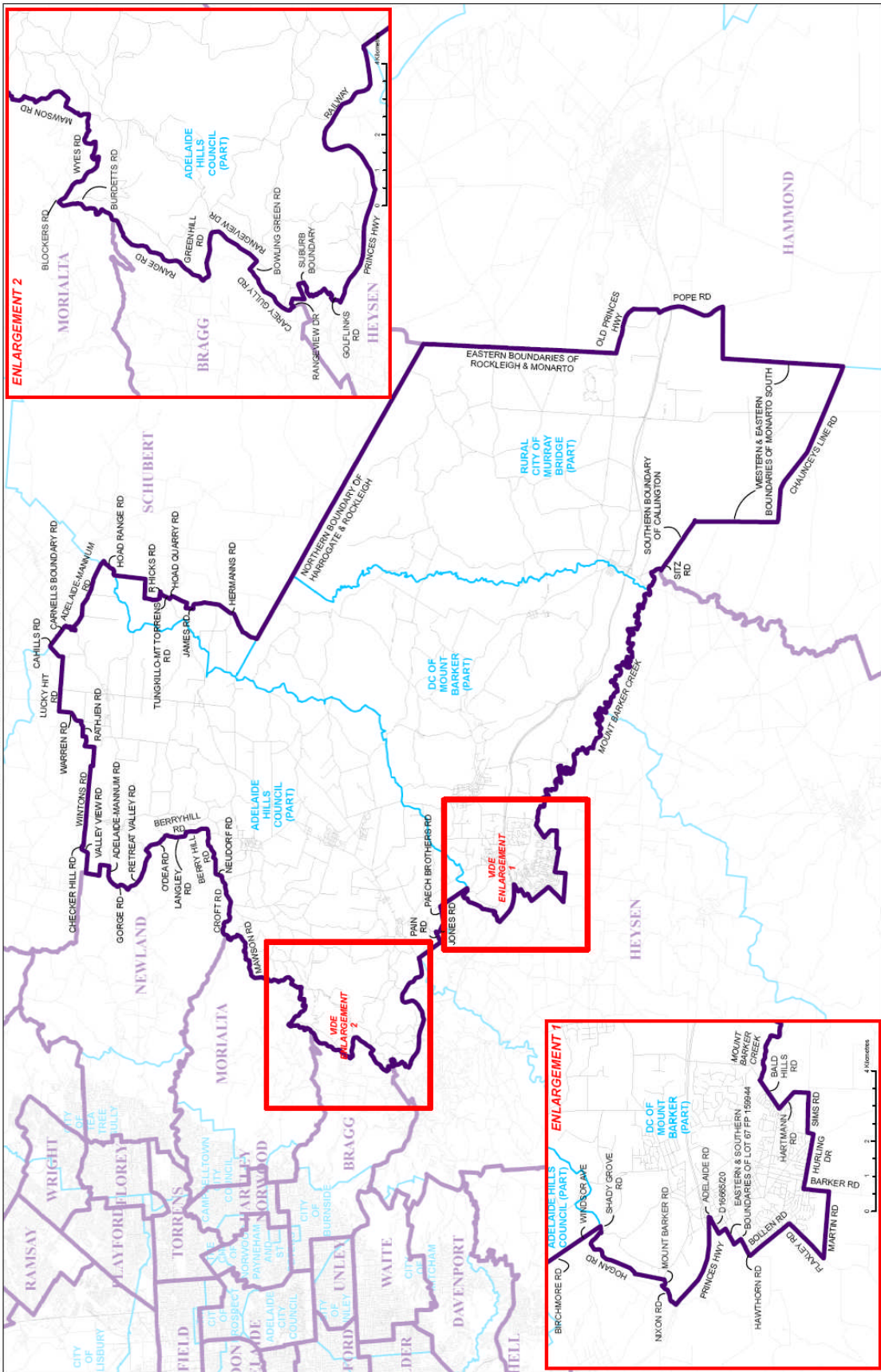


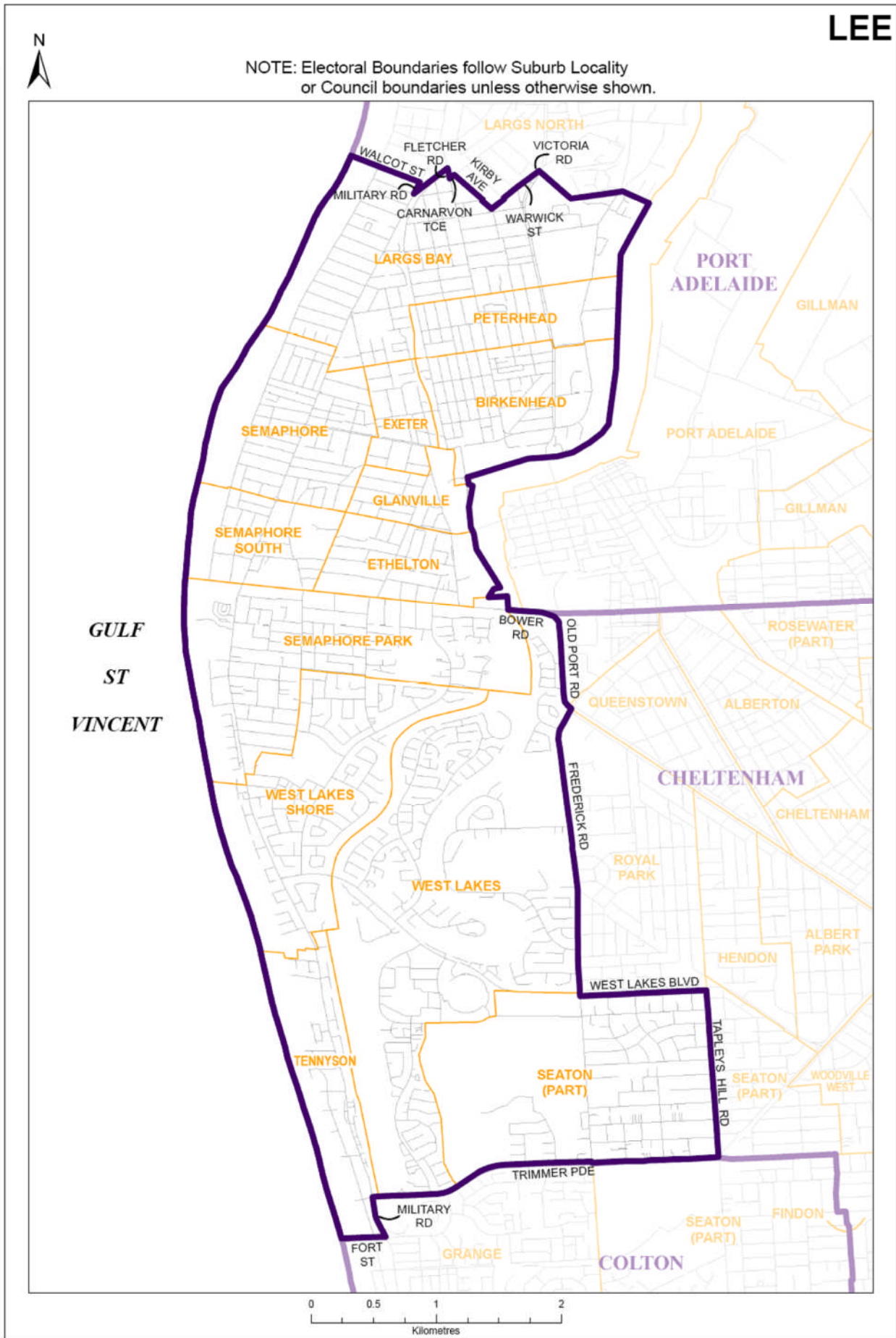




KAVEL

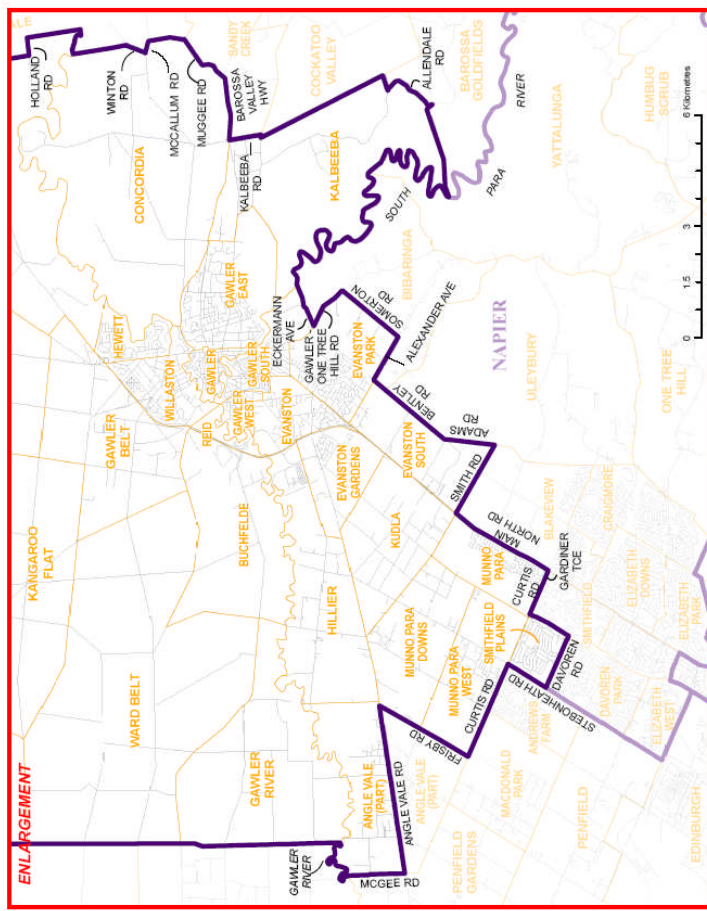
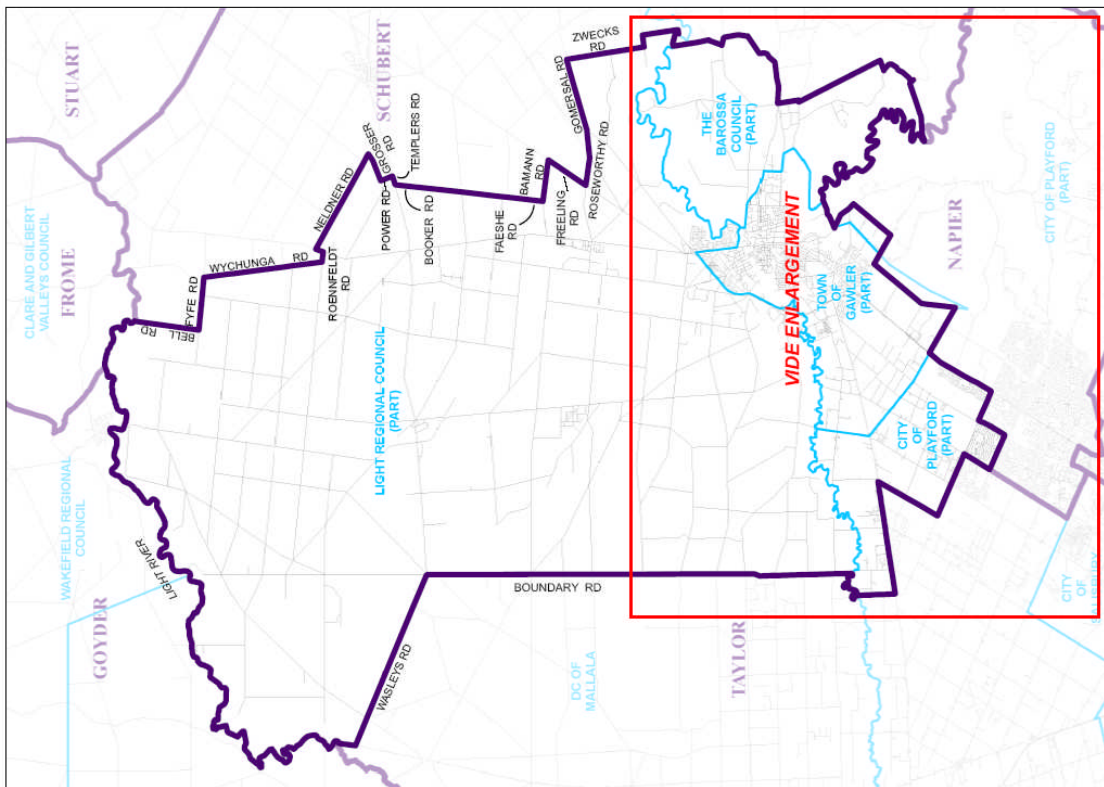
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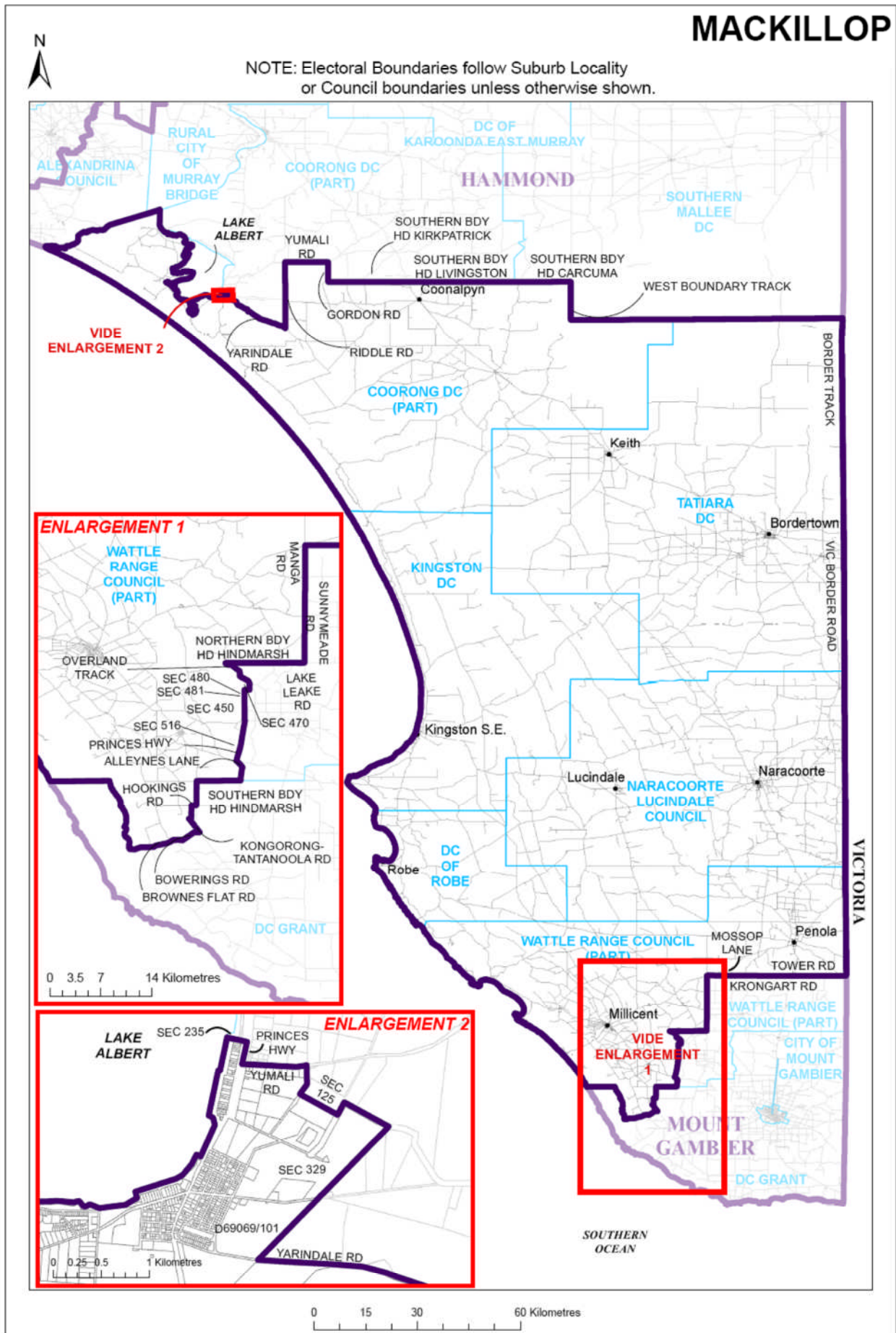
LIGHT

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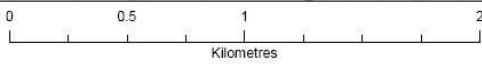
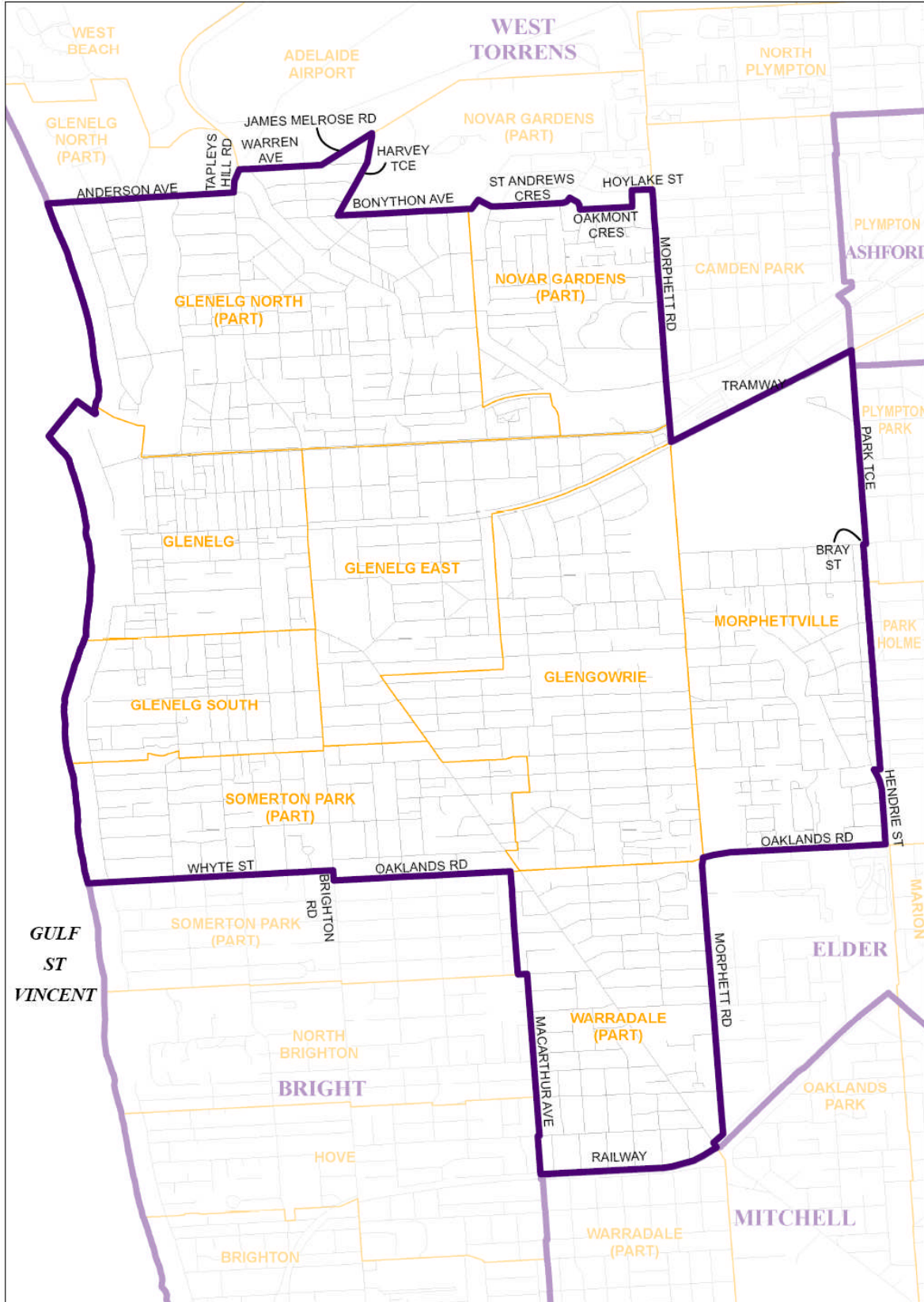


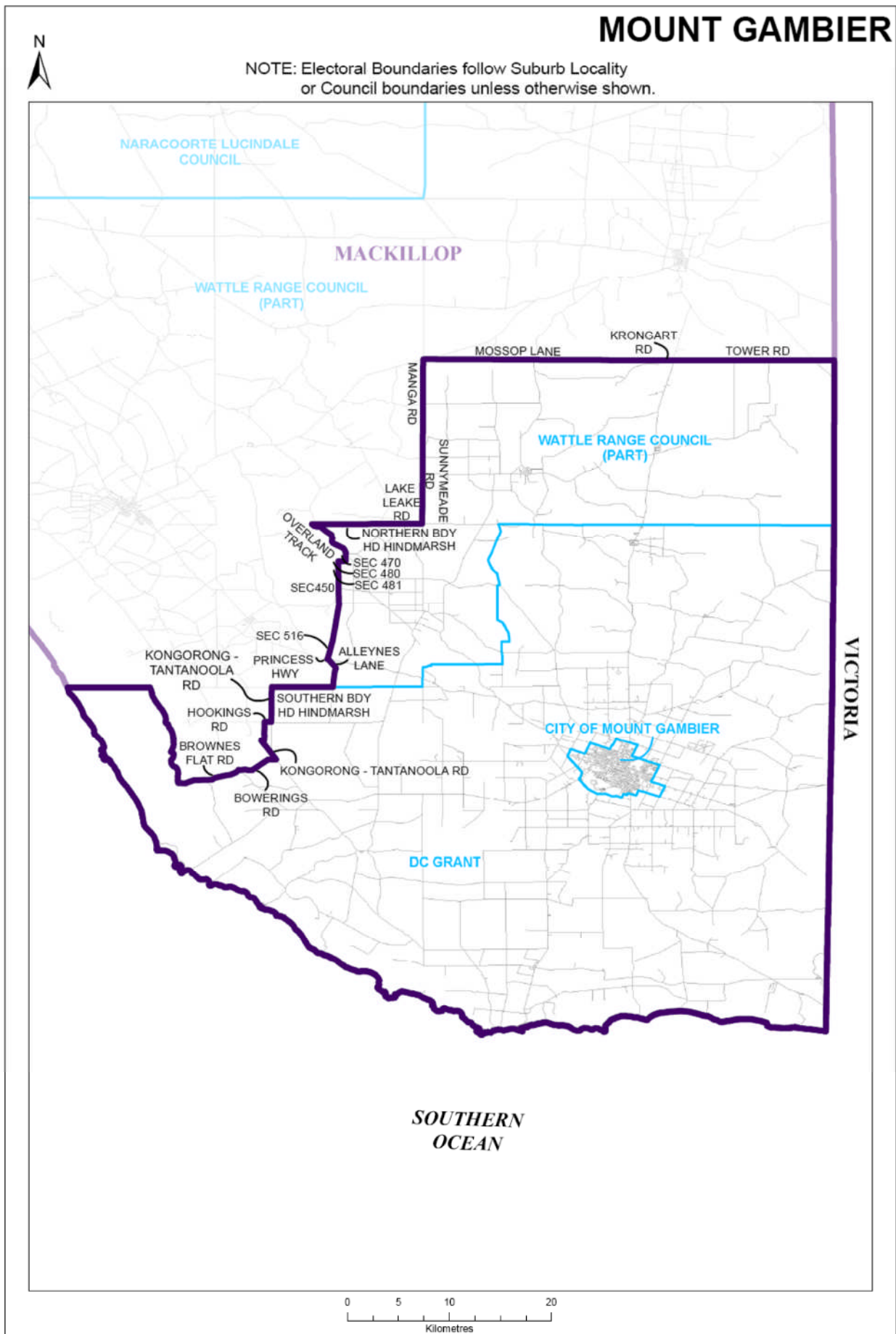


# MORPHETT



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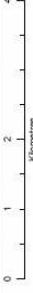
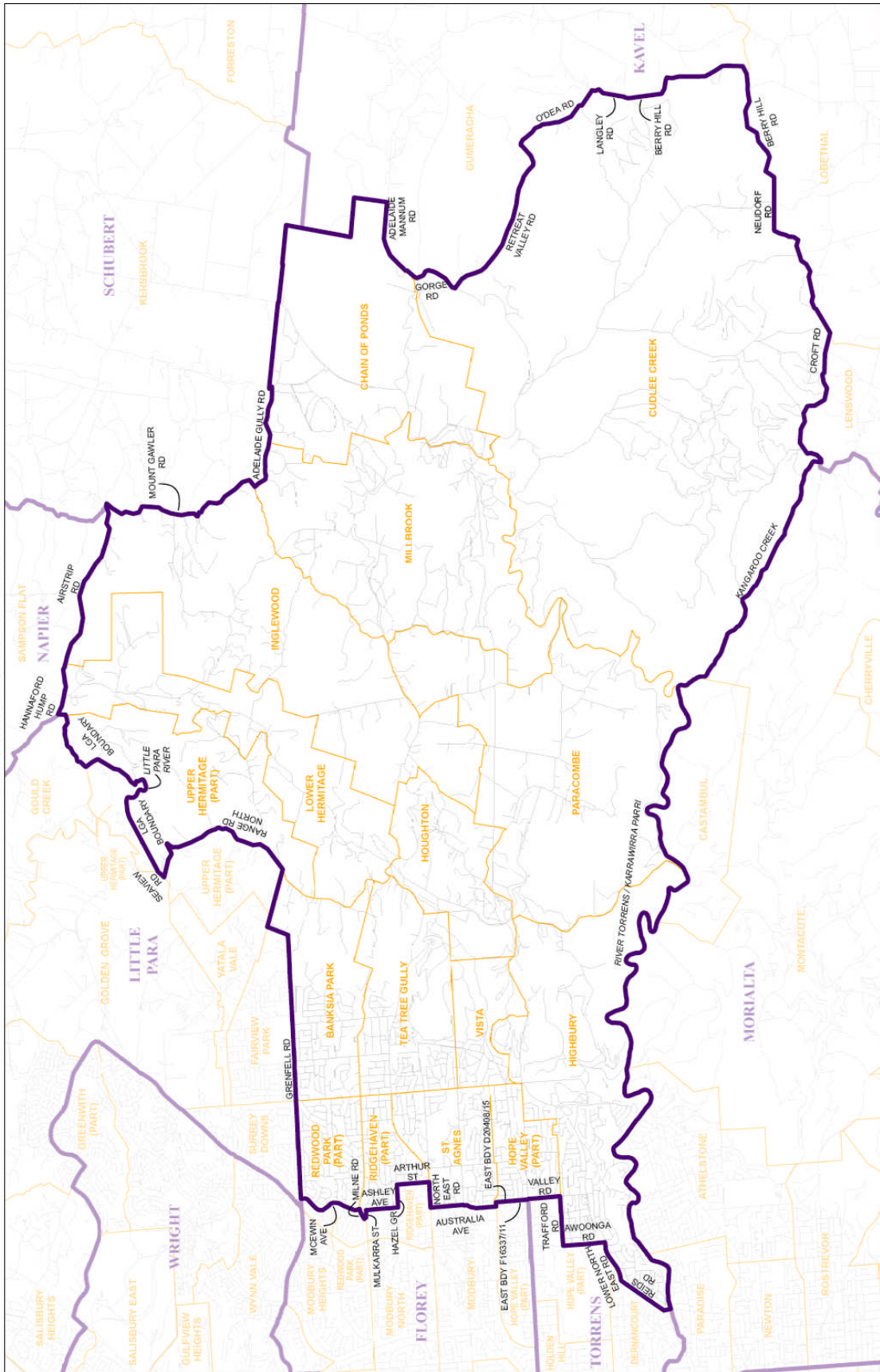


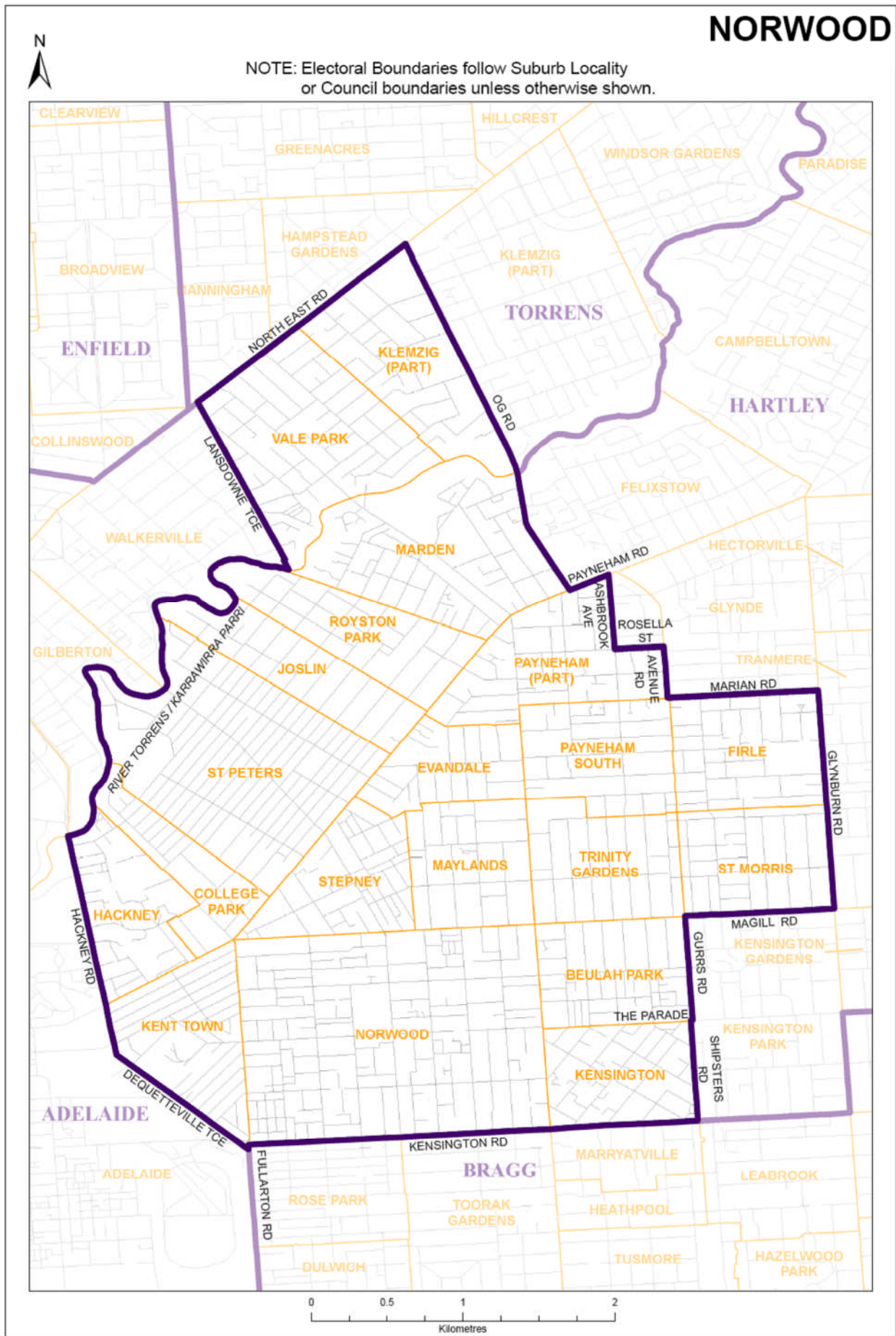




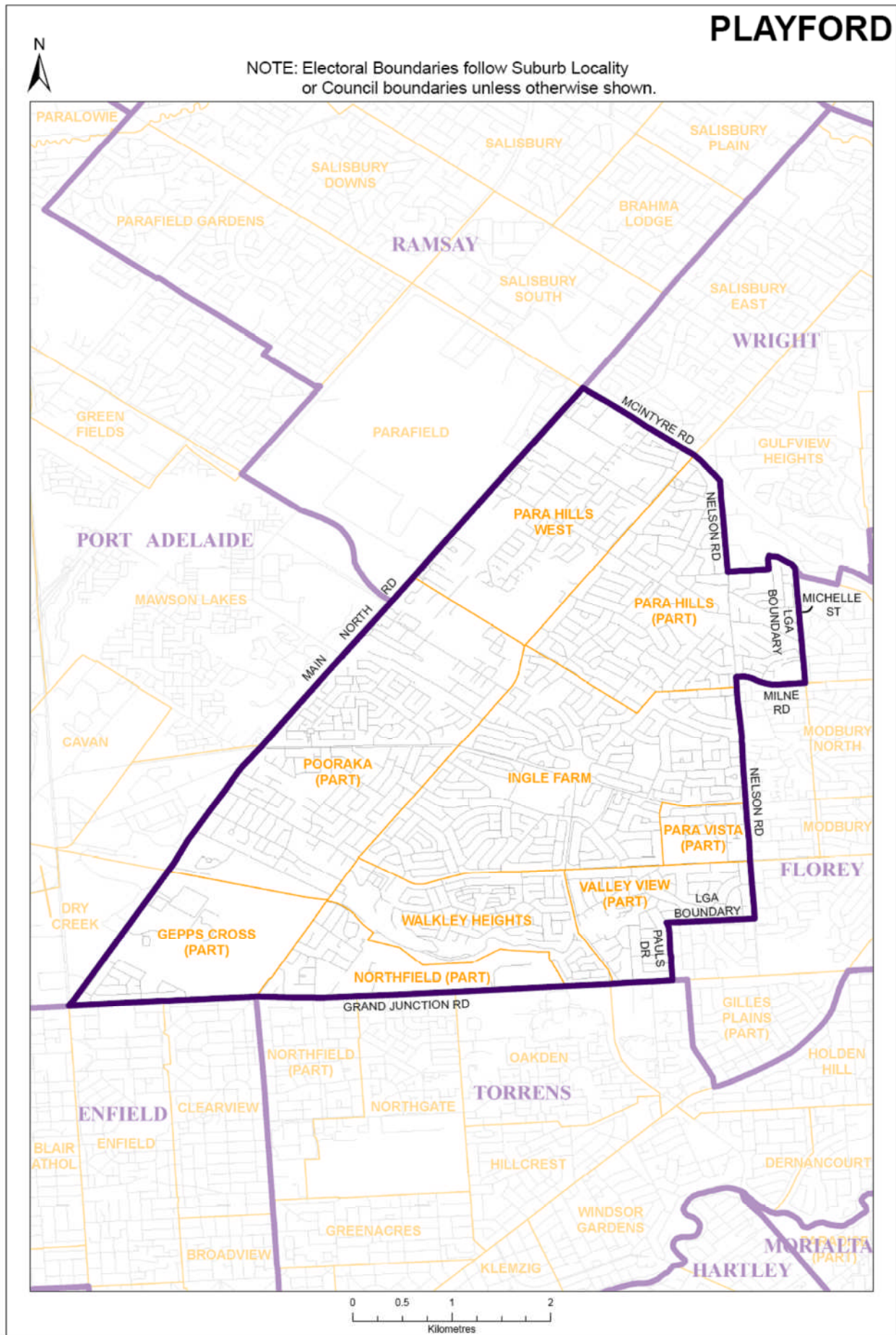
**NEWLAND**

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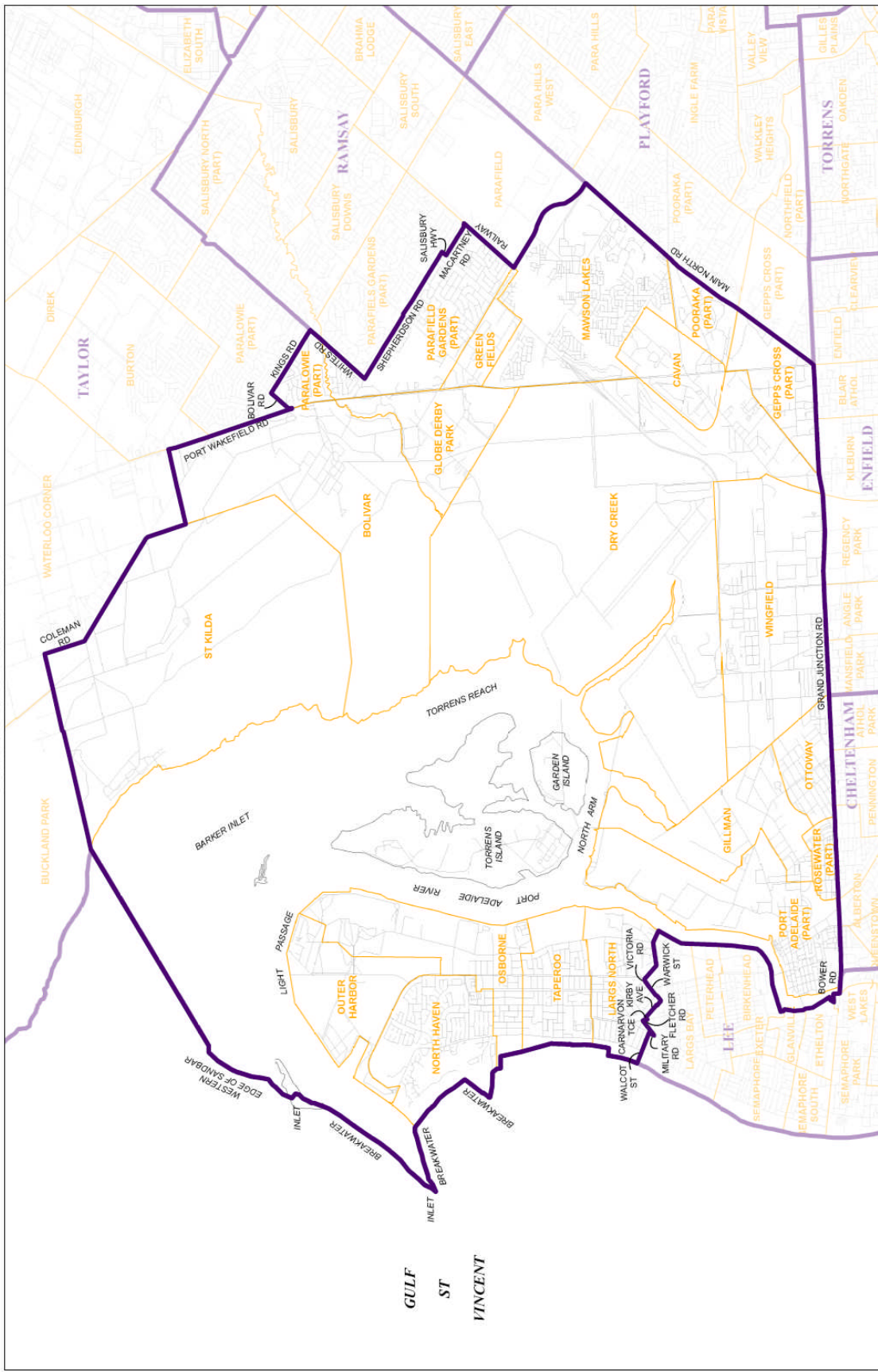




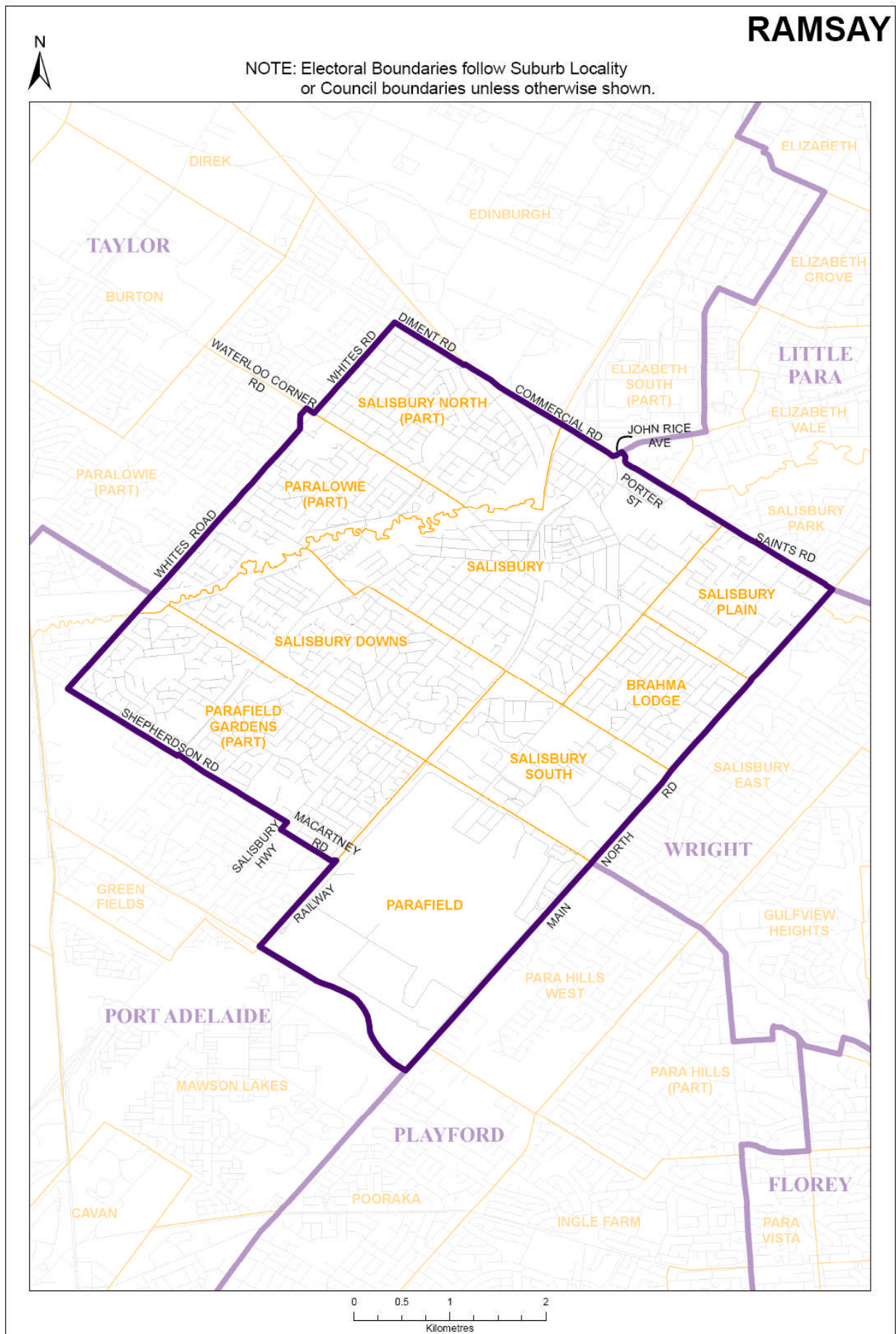


**PORT ADELAIDE**

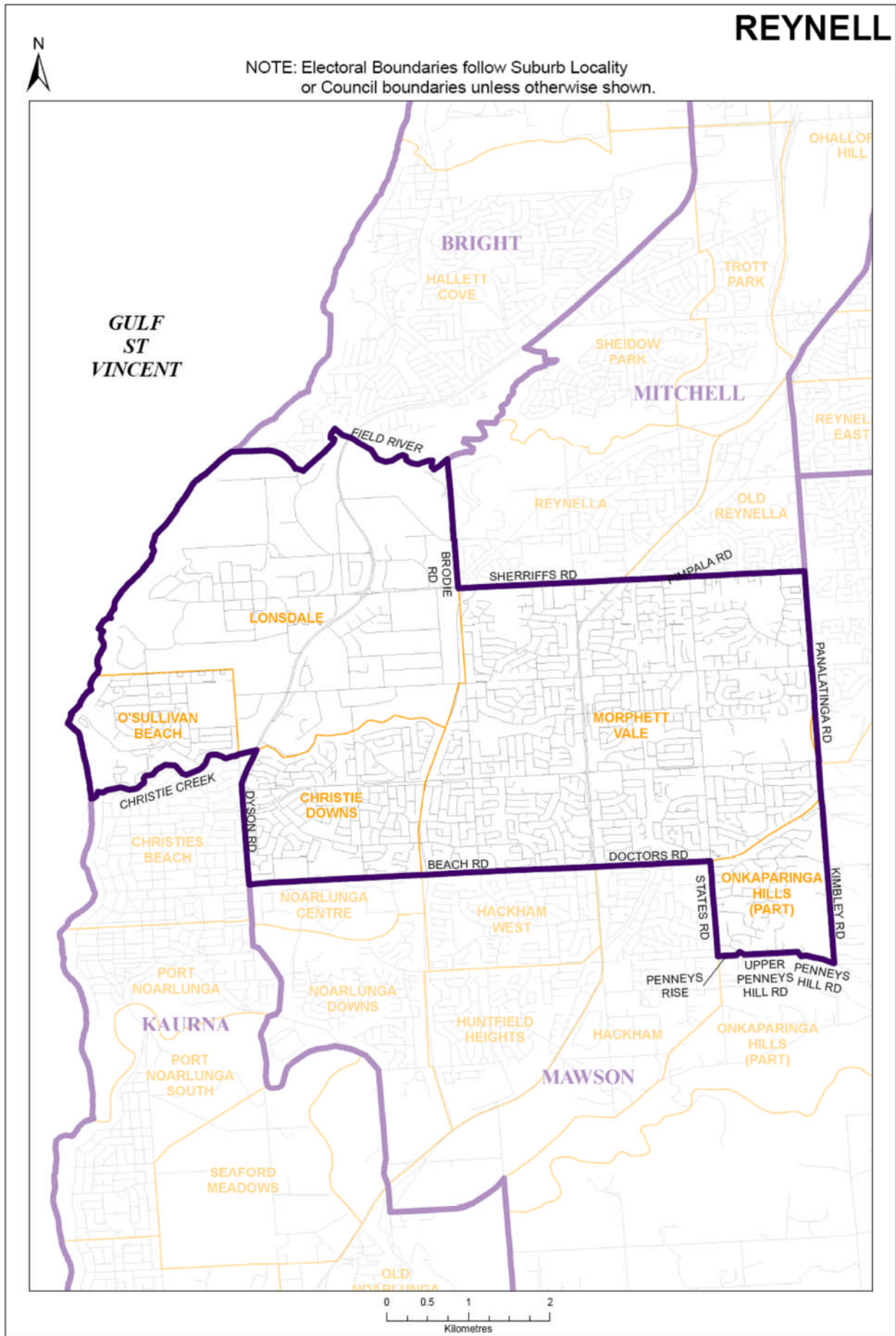
NOTE: Electoral Boundaries follow Suburb Locality or Council boundaries unless otherwise shown.







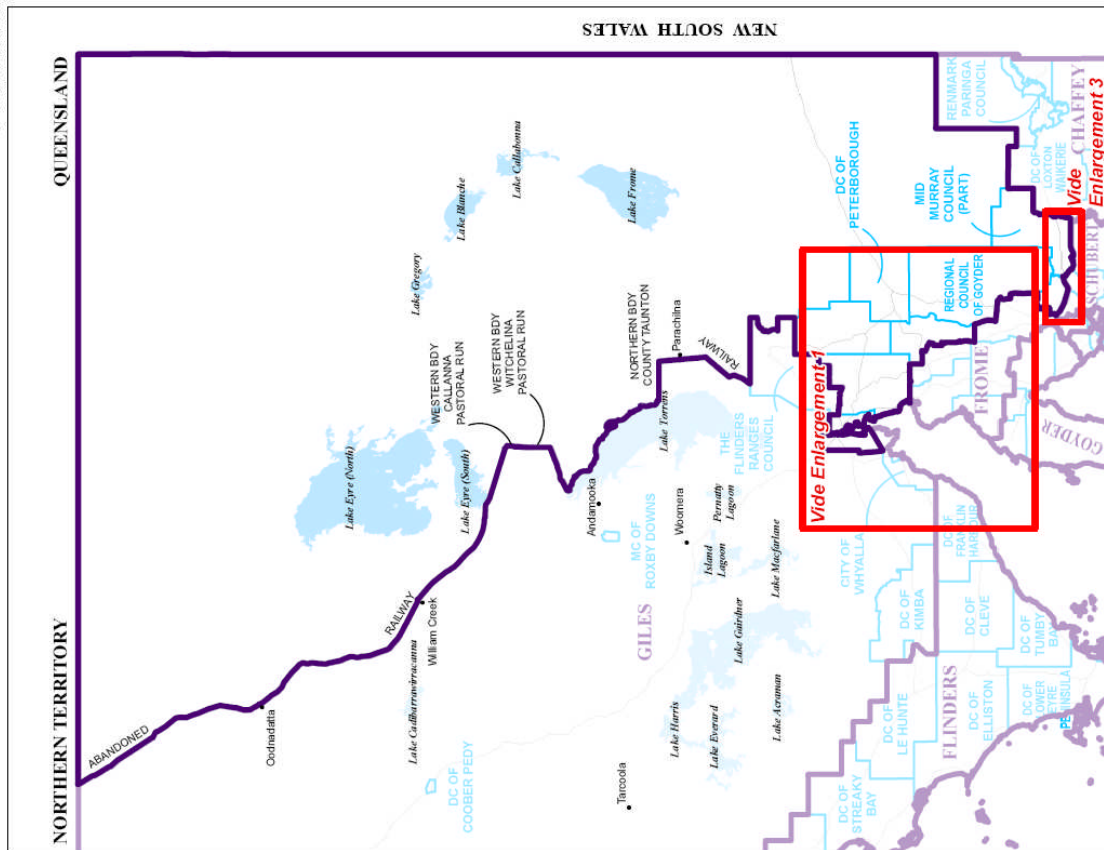
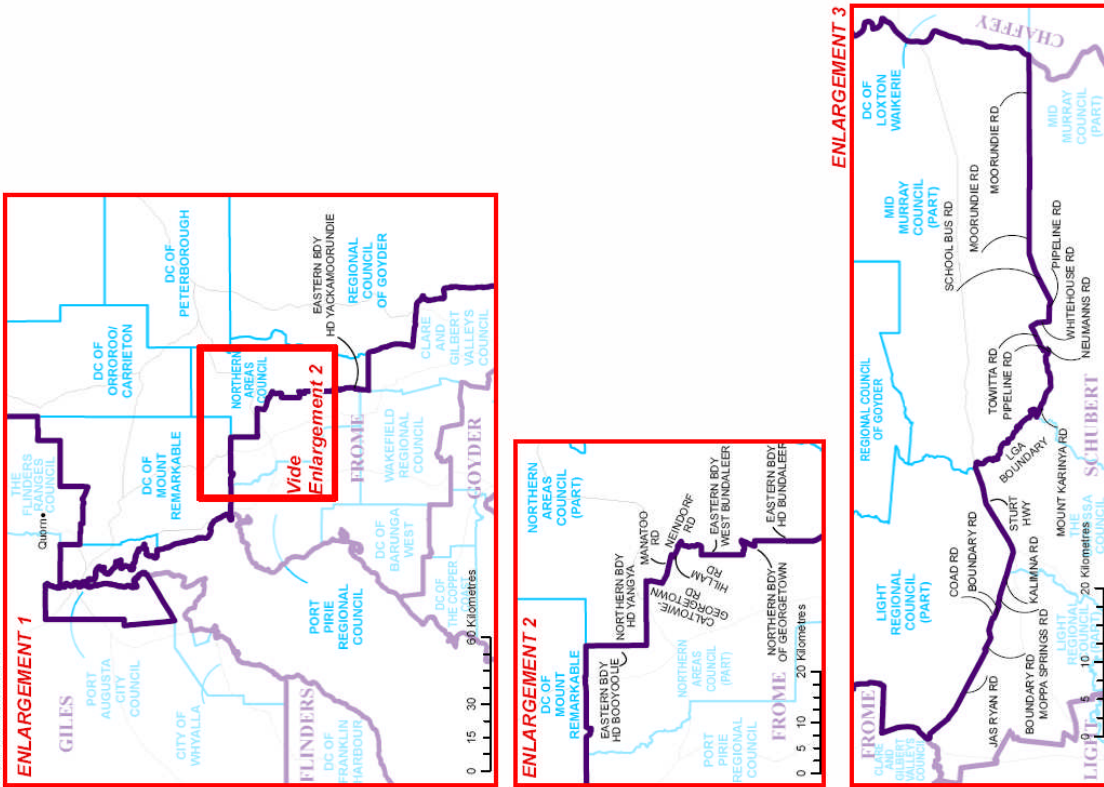






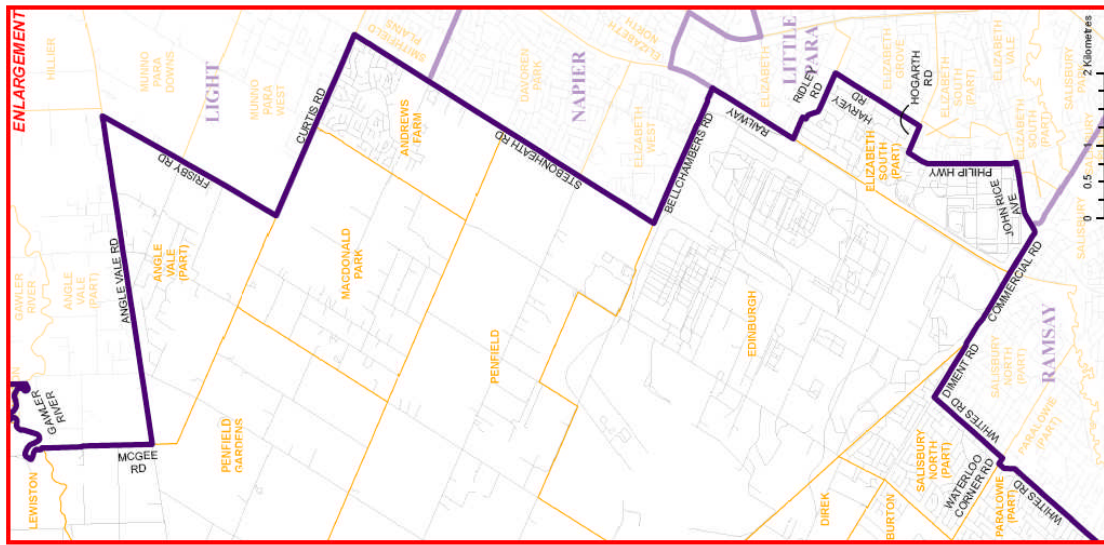
STUART

NOTE: Electoral Boundaries follow Suburb Locality or Council boundaries unless otherwise shown.

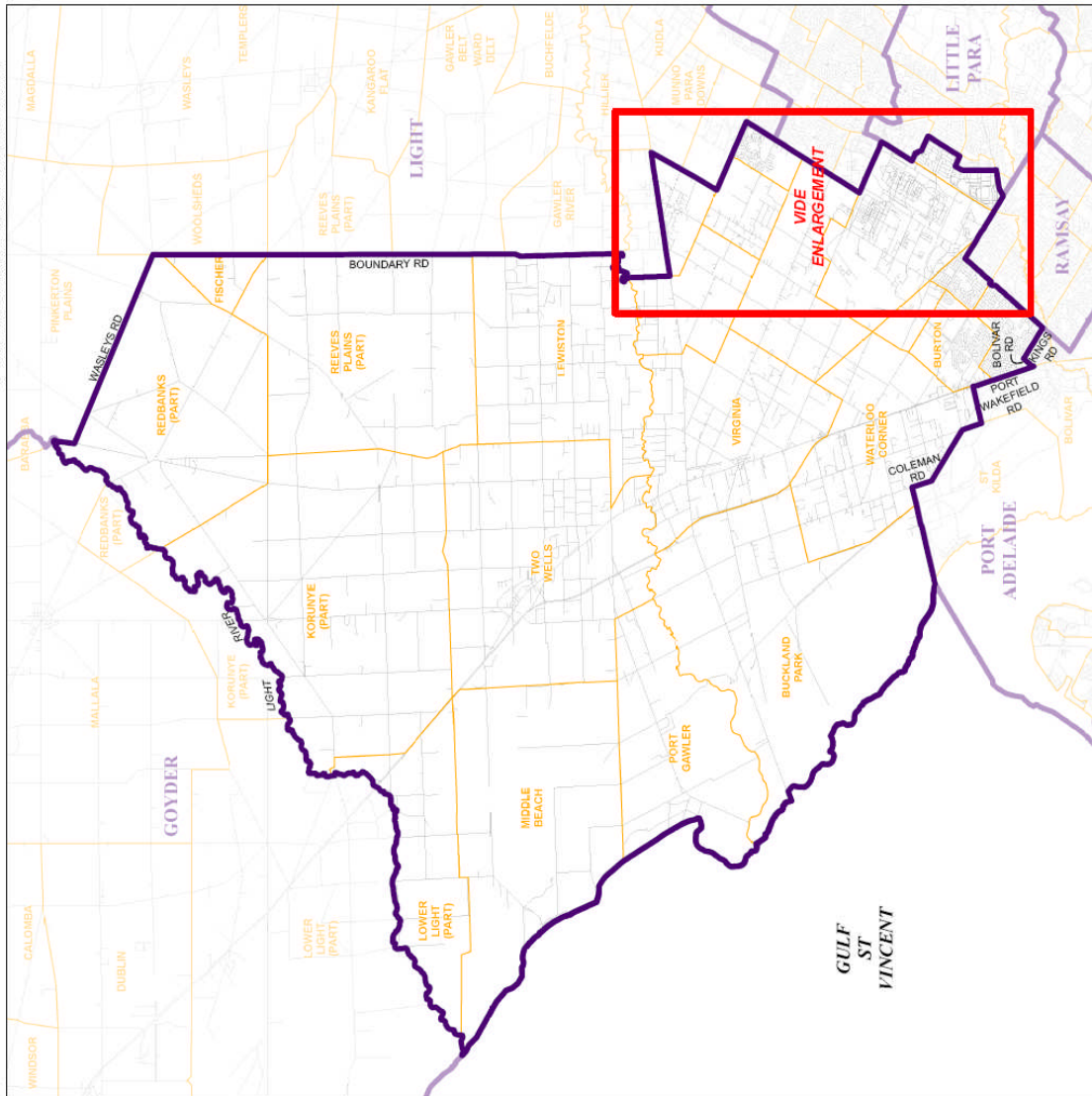




TAYLOR

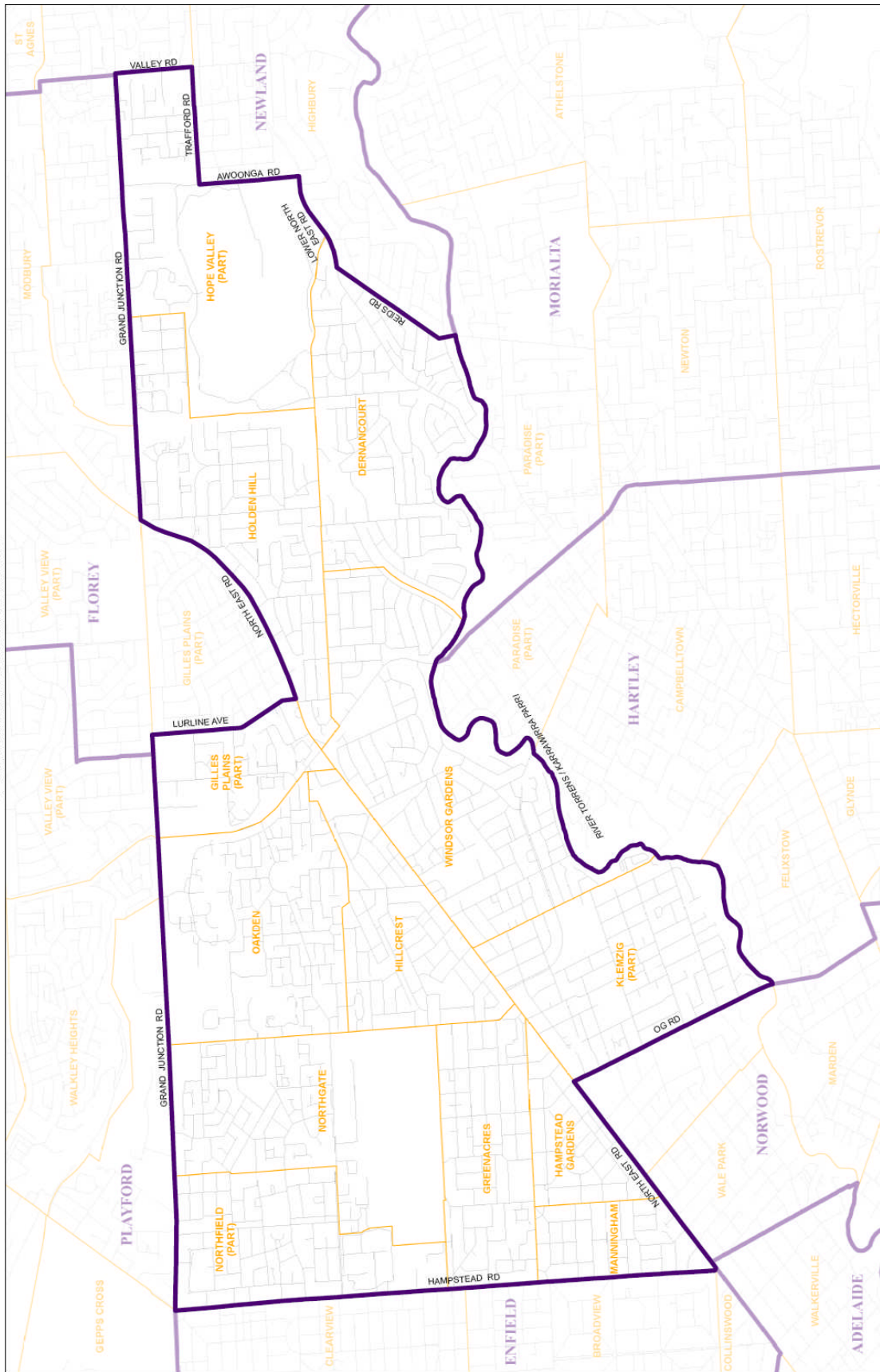


NOTE: Electoral Boundaries follow Suburb Locality or Council boundaries unless otherwise shown.

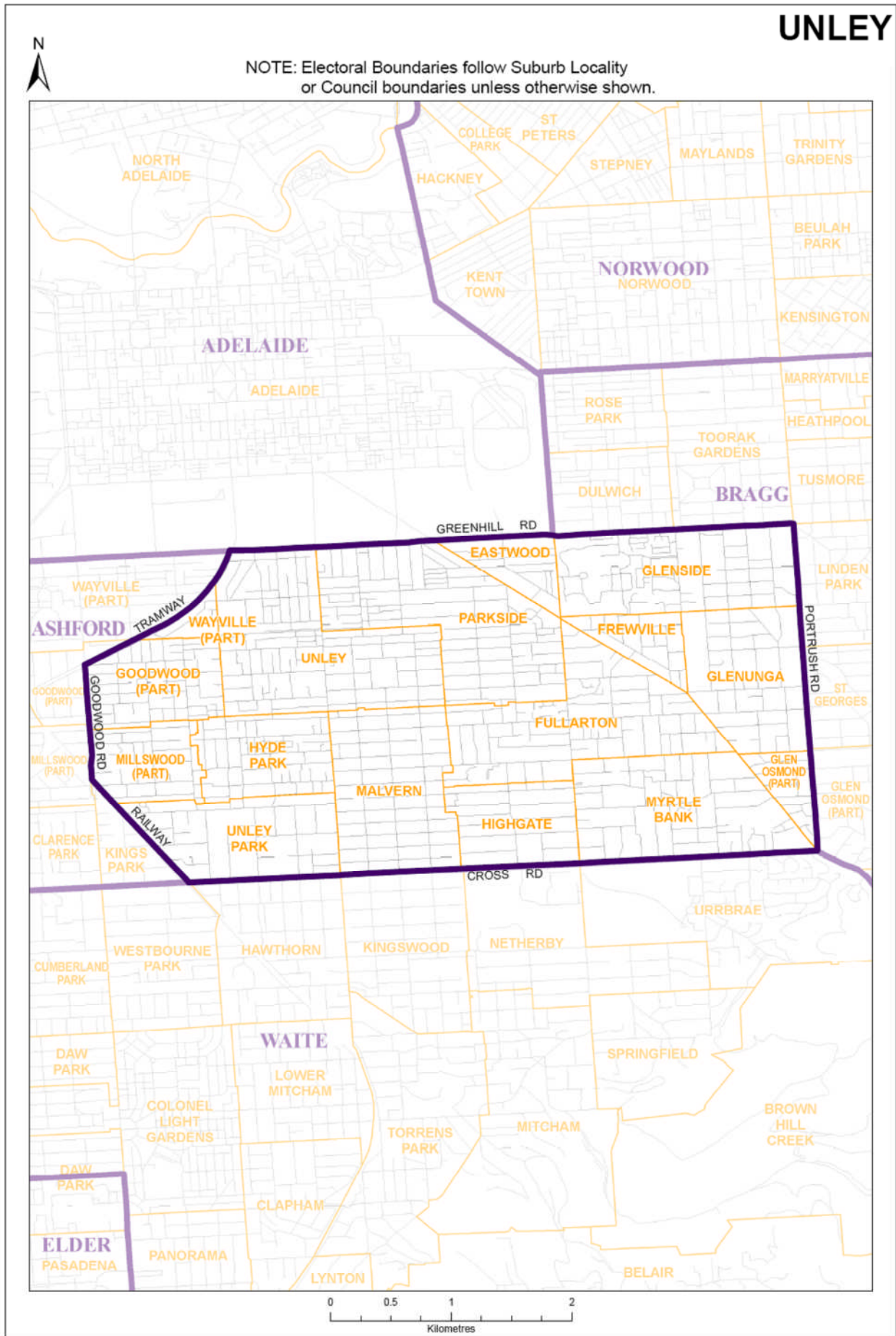


**TORRENS**

NOTE: Electoral Boundaries follow Suburb Locality  
or Council Boundaries unless otherwise shown.

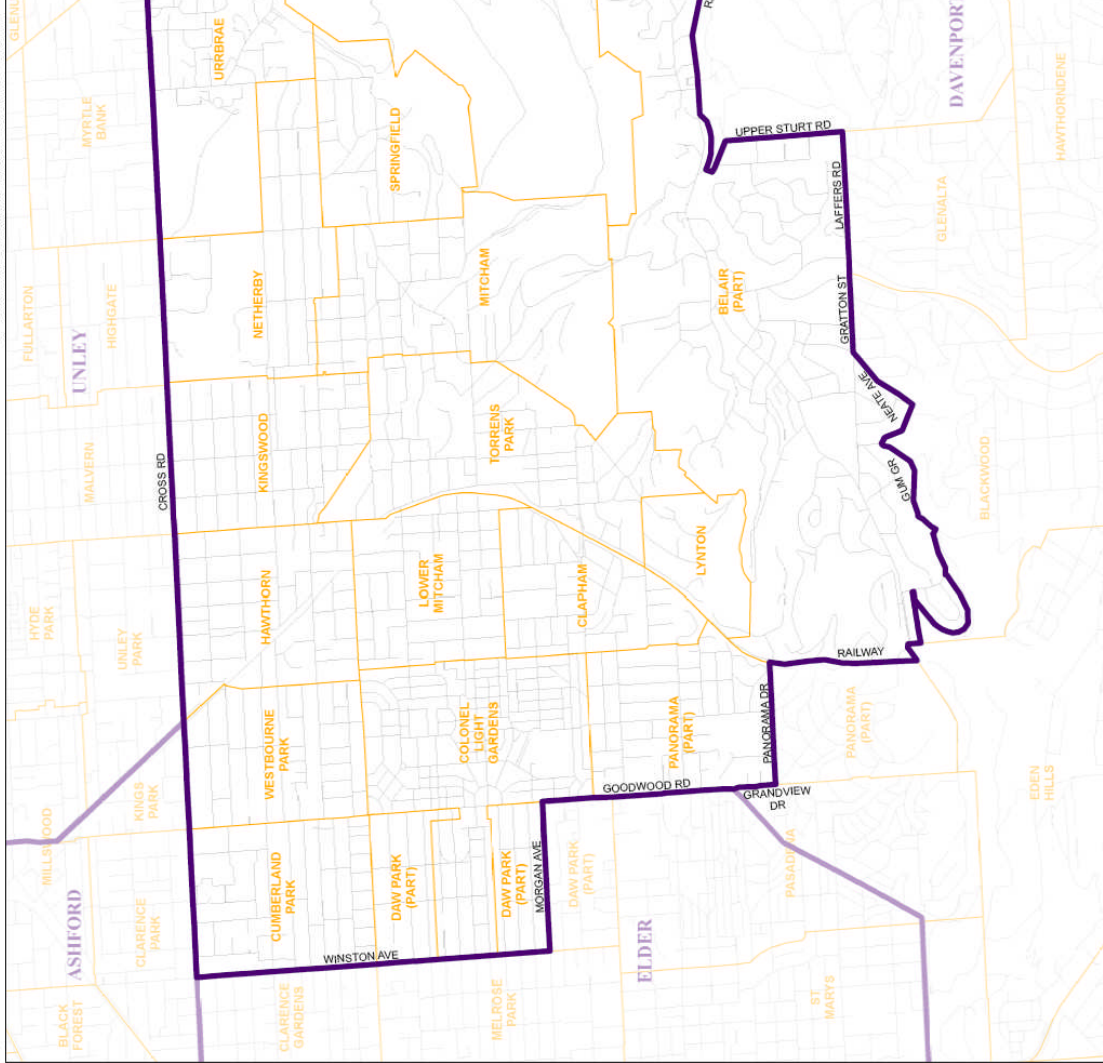
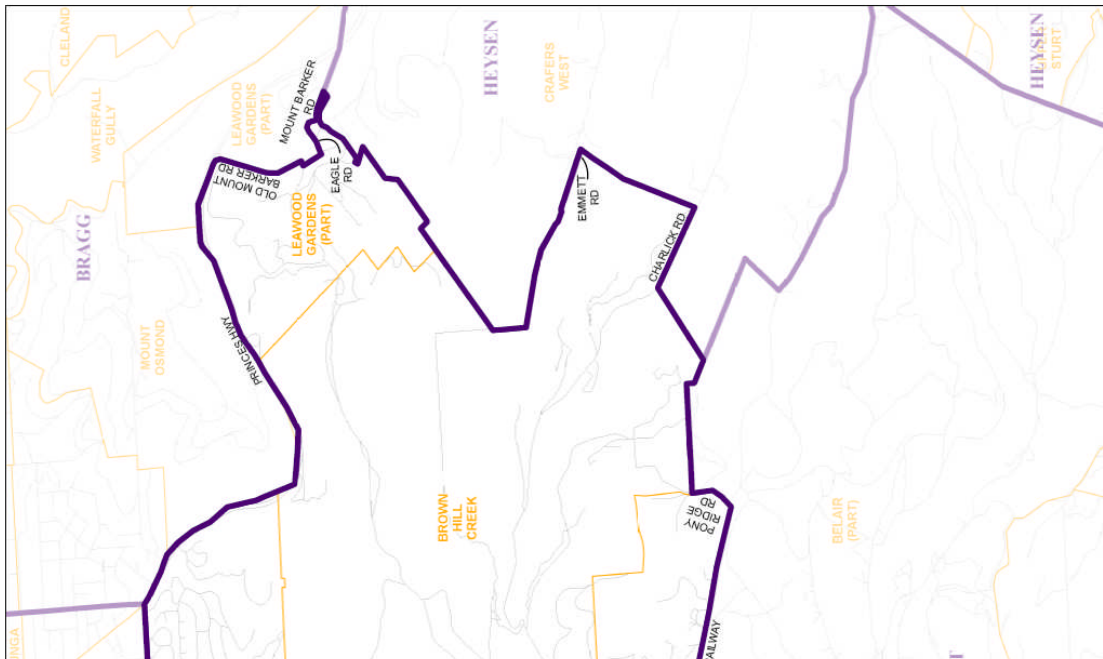
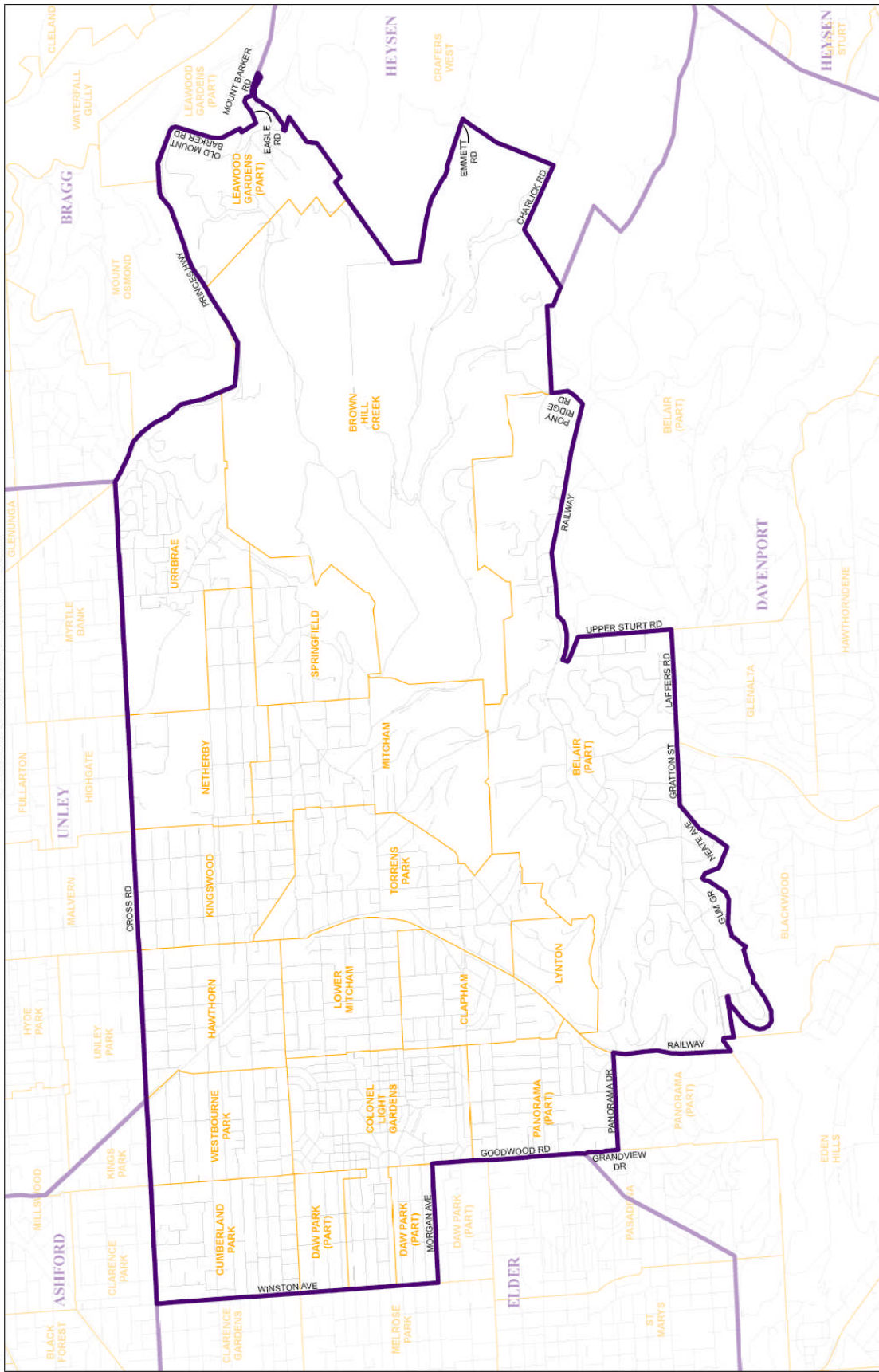






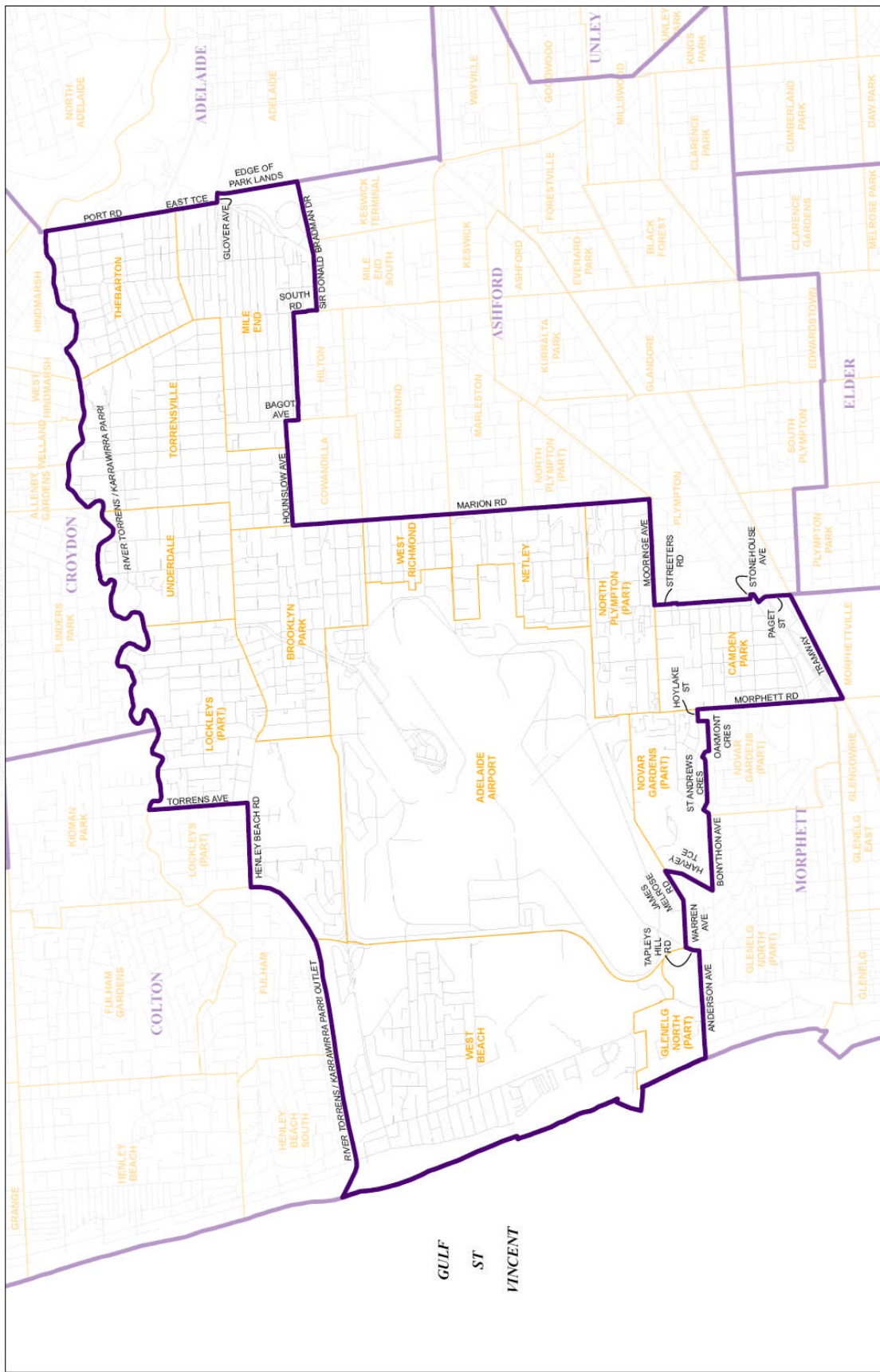
**WAITE**

NOTE: Electoral Boundaries follow Suburb Locality  
of Council Boundaries unless otherwise shown.



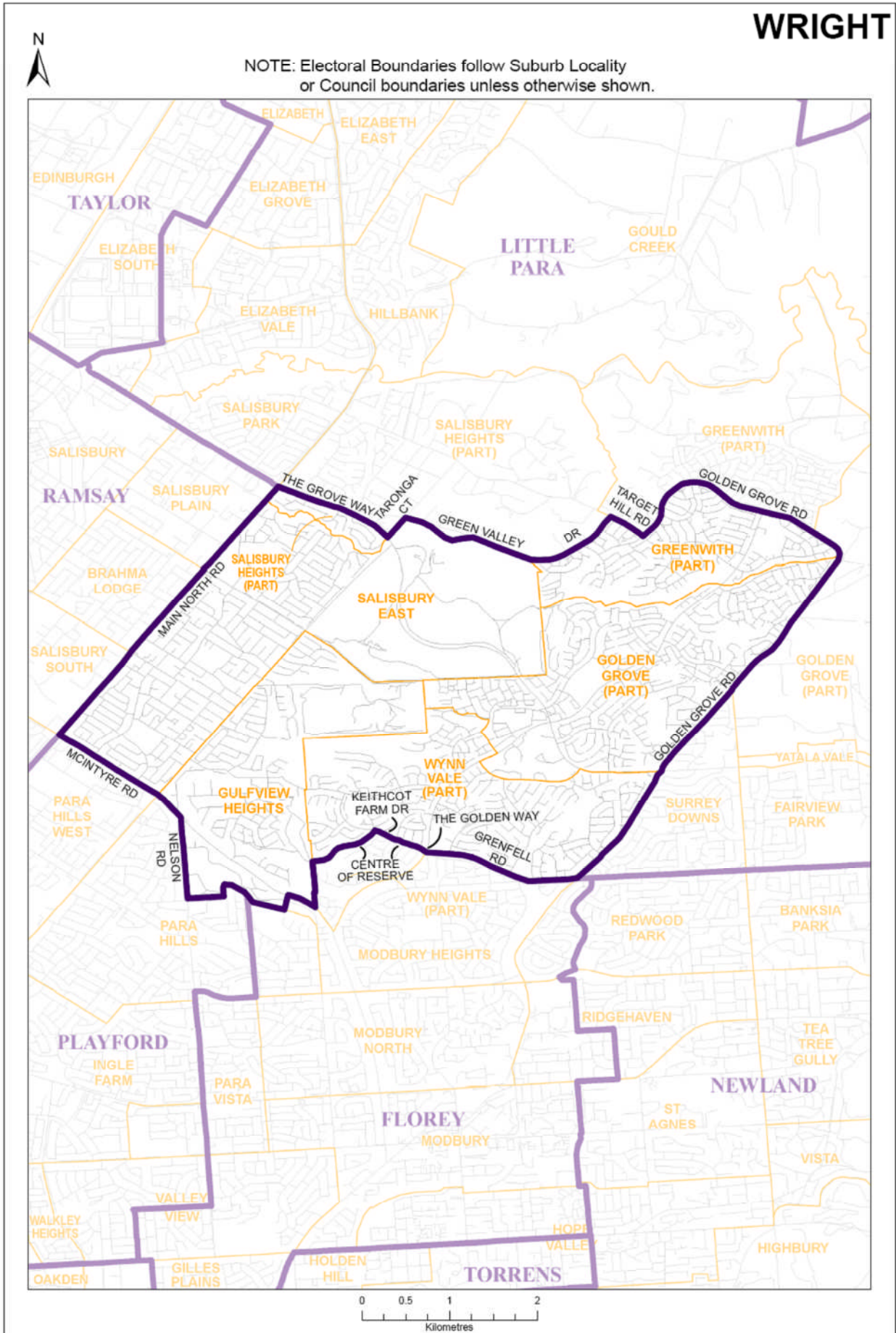
**WEST TORRENS**

NOTE: Electoral Boundaries follow Suburb Locality  
or Council boundaries unless otherwise shown.



**GULF  
ST  
VINCENT**





**INDEX TO APPENDICES**

## Appendix No

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## APPENDIX 1

### Public Notice Inviting Representations

The following Public Notice was published in the listed newspapers on the dates indicated.

#### ELECTORAL DISTRICTS BOUNDARIES COMMISSION

##### *Notice Issued Pursuant to section 85(1) of the Constitution Act 1934*

Pursuant to section 82(1) of the Constitution Act 1934 (“the Constitution”) the Electoral Districts Boundaries Commission is about to commence proceedings for the purpose of making an electoral redistribution of House of Assembly Districts.

- Pursuant to section 77 of the Constitution, whenever an electoral redistribution is made, the number of electors comprised in each of the electoral districts must not vary by more than 10 per cent from the electoral quota, which is the number obtained by dividing the total number of electors for the House of Assembly as at a specified date, being a date not earlier than six months before the Commission’s order, by the number of electoral districts.
- In making an electoral redistribution, section 83 of the Constitution Act 1934 requires the Commission to:
  - ensure, as far as practicable, that the electoral redistribution is fair to prospective candidates and groups of candidates so that, if candidates of a particular group attract more than 50 per cent of the popular vote (determined by aggregating votes cast throughout the State and allocating preferences to the necessary extent), they will be elected in sufficient numbers to enable a government to be formed;
  - have regard, as far as practicable, to:
    - (a) the desirability of making the electoral redistribution so as to reflect communities of interest of an economic, social, regional or other kind;
    - (b) the population of each proposed electoral district;
    - (c) the topography of areas within which new electoral boundaries will be drawn;
    - (d) the feasibility of communication between electors affected by the redistribution and their parliamentary representative in the House of Assembly;
    - (e) the nature of substantial demographic changes that the Commission considers likely to take place in proposed electoral districts between the conclusion of its present proceedings and the date of the expiry of the present term of the House of Assembly.

Section 83 authorises the Commission to have regard to any other matters it thinks relevant.

In accordance with section 85(1) of the Constitution Act 1934, the Commission hereby invites representations from any person in relation to the proposed electoral redistribution.

Any persons desiring to make representations to the Commission in relation to the proposed electoral redistribution may do so by instrument in writing, served personally or by post upon the Secretary of the Commission, by 5.00 pm on 11 August 2006.

### Notice of Hearing

The Commission will hear evidence at a hearing fixed for Friday 9 June 2006 at 10.00 am in the Commonwealth Law Courts Building, 3 Angas Street Adelaide. Persons who have then made or intend to make representations by 11 August 2006 are invited to attend the hearing, particularly if they wish to make representations on demographic changes.

Trevor Overy  
Secretary of the Commission  
C/- The State Electoral Office  
134 Fullarton Road  
Rose Park SA 5067

Postal Address:  
GPO Box 646  
Adelaide SA 5001

### METROPOLITAN NEWSPAPERS

The Advertiser .....	20.5.06
The Weekend Australian .....	20.5.06
The Age .....	27.5.06
Sunday Mail.....	28.5.06
Messenger Press (11 papers) .....	24.5.06

### COUNTRY NEWSPAPERS

Angaston Leader.....	24.5.06
Balaklava Plains Producer .....	24.5.06
Barossa & Light Herald.....	24.5.06
Border Chronicle .....	25.5.06
Burra Broadcaster .....	25.5.06
Ceduna West Coast Sentinel.....	25.5.06
Clare Northern Argus .....	24.5.06
Cleve Eyre Peninsula Tribune .....	25.5.06
Coober Pedy Times .....	1.6.06
Gawler Bunyip.....	24.5.06
Kangaroo Island Islander.....	25.5.06
Kingston South East Leader .....	24.5.06
Koori Mail .....	7.6.06
Loxton News .....	24.5.06
McLaren News .....	7.6.06
Meningie Lakelander.....	26.5.06
Millicent South Eastern Times .....	25.5.06
Mount Barker Courier .....	24.5.06
Mount Gambier Border Watch.....	25.5.06
Murray Valley Standard .....	25.5.06
Naracoorte Herald.....	25.5.06

Penola Pennant .....	24.5.06
Pinnaroo Border Times.....	24.5.06
Port Augusta Transcontinental .....	24.5.06
Port Lincoln Times .....	25.5.06
Port Pirie Flinders News.....	24.5.06
Port Pirie Recorder .....	25.5.06
Quorn Mercury .....	24.5.06
Renmark Murray Pioneer .....	26.5.06
Roxby Downs Northern Sun .....	26.5.06
Stock Journal .....	1.6.06
Strathalbyn Southern Argus .....	25.5.06
Victor Harbor Times.....	25.5.06
Waikerie River News .....	24.5.06
Whyalla News .....	25.5.06
Willunga on the Coast .....	31.5.06
Woomera Board.....	26.5.06
Yorke Peninsula Country Times .....	23.5.06

## APPENDIX 2

### Dates of Public Hearings

(All held in the Roma Mitchell Commonwealth Law Courts Complex,  
3 Angas Street, Adelaide)

Friday 9 June 2006

Tuesday 27 June 2006

Tuesday 22 August 2006

Monday 25 September 2006

**APPENDIX 3****List of Written Representations Received**

The Electoral Reform Society of South Australia  
The Flinders Ranges Council  
The Honourable Dr Bob Such MP – Independent  
The Honourable Karlene Maywald MP – the Nationals SA  
Mr John Burton – Liberal Party of Australia  
Mr Michael Brown – Australian Labor Party  
Mr Paul Black – Australian Democrats  
Mr Kris Hanna MP – Independent

**APPENDIX 4****List of Persons called as Witnesses**

Burrows, Deborah Jane  
Gully, David Neil  
Hanna, Kris  
Maywald, Karlene Anne  
McEwen, Rory John  
McQueen, Ian Hugh  
Rudd, Christopher Ian  
Steele, Ross McLean  
Such, Robert Bruce

## APPENDIX 5

## Revised swing-to-lose figures following election of 18 March 2006

<i>Labor</i>				<i>Liberal</i>	
Ramsay	28.6	30%	30%	28.6	Flinders*
Taylor	27.5				
Croydon	26.1				
Playford	25.9				
Port Adelaide	25.8				
Cheltenham	25.5				
<hr/>				<hr/>	
Enfield	24.6	25%	25%		
Napier	24.4				
Kaurna	22.1			22.3	MacKillop
				21.9	Chaffey*
<hr/>				<hr/>	
Lee	19.4	20%	20%		
Torrens	19.2				
West Torrens	18.4				
Reynell	17.7				
Little Para	16.8				
Colton	16.4				
Ashford	16.2				
Wright	15.4				
Mitchell*	15.3				
Elder	15.0				
<hr/>				<hr/>	
Giles	14.5	15%	15%		
Florey	12.2			12.9	Bragg
				12.1	Hammond
Adelaide	10.3				
<hr/>				<hr/>	
Bright, Fisher*	9.5	10%	10%	9.5	Kavel
				9.2	Goyder
Morialta	8.0				
Newland	6.9				
				6.6	Finniss
				6.5	Davenport, Schubert
				5.7	Mount Gambier*
				5.5	Morphett
<hr/>				<hr/>	
Hartley	4.7	5%	5%		
Norwood	4.3			4.1	Waite
				3.5	Frome
Mawson	2.3			3.1	Heysen
Light	2.2				
				1.2	Unley
				0.7	Stuart
		0%			
<b>(30 seats)</b>				<b>(17 seats)</b>	

## Notes

1. \* Non 2PP final result ie 5 districts did not have a labor/liberal final outcome. Ballot papers in these districts were distributed to the labor and liberal candidates to obtain notional 2PP figures.

Source: SEO election statistics



## APPENDIX 6

## Swing-to-lose figures based on the 2003 Redistribution

<i>Labor held seats</i>		<i>Non-Labor held seats</i>	
	% Change	35%	35%
			↔ 31.0 Chaffey
		30%	↔ 30.4 Mount Gambier
			1.7 ↓ 26.8 Flinders
		25%	0.3 ↓ 23.3 Hammond
Ramsay 20.8	↑ 0.5		↔ 20.4 MacKillop
		20%	↔ 19.7 Bragg
Croydon 19.1	↔		0.2 ↓ 16.1 Goyder
Port Adelaide 18.9	↓ 2.9		0.2 ↑ 15.9 Finnis
Taylor 17.9	↑ 0.1		
Cheltenham 16.8	↔		
Enfield 15.9	↓ 0.1		
		15%	0.4 ↑ 13.6 Schubert
Napier 14.2	↓ 0.2		0.4 ↓ 12.8 Kavel
Playford 13.1	↔		0.1 ↑ 12.1 Waite
			↔ 11.7 Davenport
			0.1 ↓ 11.5 Frome
Kaurna 10.8	↓ 0.2		0.2 ↑ 10.4 Morphett
		10%	0.4 ↑ 9.9 Heysen
Lee 9.7	↑ 2.6		0.1 ↑ 9.1 Unley
West Torrens 8.9	↑ 0.2		
Torrens 8.4	↑ 1.1		
♦ Little Para 7.1	↓ 0.2		
Reynell 6.0	↓ 0.6		0.2 ↑ 6.0 Fisher
Giles 5.3	↓ 4.5		0.3 ↓ 5.5 Newland
Mitchell 4.8	↔	5%	0.4 ↓ 4.6 Bright
Colton 4.1	↓ 0.5		
Ashford 3.8	↔		0.7 ↓ 3.6 Morialta
Elder 3.6	↓ 0.1		0.2 ↓ 3.5 Mawson
Florey 3.6	↓ 0.2		0.3 ↓ 2.6 Light
Wright 3.2	↓ 0.1		0.9 ↑ 2.3 Stuart
			0.7 ↑ 2.1 Hartley
Adelaide 1.1	↔		
Norwood 0.5	↓ 0.1		
		0%	
	(23)		(24)

♦ Little Para (formerly Elizabeth)

Note: all calculations are rounded to 1 decimal place

## APPENDIX 7

## Comparison of Projected Electors (2003 Report) Against Actual Enrolments 2006 Election

District	Projected Electors		Actual Enrolments		Enrolment Variance
	30/6/2006	% Quota Variance	27/2/2006	% Quota Variance	
ADELAIDE	23711	+2.6	22510	+0.2	-1201
ASHFORD	23393	+1.2	22841	+1.7	-552
BRAGG	22448	-2.8	22271	-0.8	-177
BRIGHT	23158	+0.2	22437	-0.1	-721
CHAFFEY	22584	-2.3	21859	-2.6	-725
CHELTENHAM	22690	-1.8	21913	-2.4	-777
COLTON	23146	+0.2	22572	+0.5	-574
CROYDON	23404	+1.3	22105	-1.6	-1299
DAVENPORT	23710	+2.6	21777	-3.0	-1933
ELDER	22926	-0.8	21769	-3.1	-1157
ENFIELD	23667	+2.4	22102	-1.6	-1565
FINNISS	23490	+1.7	22869	+1.8	-621
FISHER	22531	-2.5	22535	+0.4	4
FLINDERS	21826	-5.5	21228	-5.5	-598
FLOREY	22325	-3.4	21126	-5.9	-1199
FROME	22229	-3.8	21981	-2.1	-248
GILES	22158	-4.1	22876	+1.9	718
GOYDER	22888	-0.9	22699	+1.1	-189
HAMMOND	22898	-0.9	22902	+2.0	4
HARTLEY	23041	-0.3	21747	-3.1	-1294
HEYSEN	22640	-2.0	21889	-2.5	-751
KAURNA	23706	+2.6	22235	-1.0	-1471
KAVEL	22208	-3.9	21989	-2.1	-219
LEE	22521	-2.5	22381	-0.3	-140
LIGHT	23971	+3.7	23248	+3.5	-723
LITTLE PARA	22991	-0.5	22454	0.0	-537
MACKILLOP	22689	-1.8	22314	-0.6	-375
MAWSON	23383	+1.2	22578	+0.6	-805
MITCHELL	22817	-1.2	22229	-1.0	-588
MORIALTA	23557	+2.0	22772	+1.4	-785
MORPHETT	23463	+1.5	23501	+4.7	38
MOUNT GAMBIER	23442	+1.5	23155	+3.1	-287
NAPIER	23783	+2.9	22633	+0.8	-1150
NEWLAND	23714	+2.6	22850	+1.8	-864
NORWOOD	23012	-0.4	22356	-0.4	-656
PLAYFORD	23375	+1.2	23141	+3.1	-234
PORT ADELAIDE	23657	+2.4	22313	-0.6	-1344
RAMSAY	23340	+1.0	22028	-1.9	-1312
REYNELL	23736	+2.7	22571	+0.5	-1165
SCHUBERT	23448	+1.5	22799	+1.5	-649
STUART	23011	-0.4	23174	+3.2	163
TAYLOR	23889	+3.4	22784	+1.5	-1105
TORRENS	22321	-3.4	22111	-1.5	-210
UNLEY	22780	-1.4	22238	-1.0	-542
WAITE	23527	+1.8	23611	+5.2	84
WEST TORRENS	23188	+0.4	22566	+0.5	-622
WRIGHT	23547	+1.9	23308	+3.8	-239
<b>Total</b>	1085939		1055347		-30592
<b>Quota</b>	23105		22454		

## APPENDIX 8

## Present and Projected Enrolments for Assembly Districts Before Redistribution

<i>District</i>	<i>Relevant Date</i>		<i>Projected Date</i>	
	<i>30/11/2006</i>	<i>% Quota Variance</i>	<i>30/6/2010</i>	<i>% Quota Variance</i>
ADELAIDE	22280	-0.6	23510	+1.2
ASHFORD	22672	+1.2	23019	-0.9
BRAGG	22068	-1.5	22387	-3.6
BRIGHT	22322	-0.4	23383	+0.7
CHAFFEY	21797	-2.7	22101	-4.9
CHELTENHAM	21556	-3.8	22161	-4.6
COLTON	22454	+0.2	22731	-2.2
CROYDON	21897	-2.3	23041	-0.8
DAVENPORT	21758	-2.9	23013	-0.9
ELDER	21605	-3.6	22446	-3.4
ENFIELD	21889	-2.3	23669	+1.9
FINNISS	23135	+3.2	25838	+11.2
FISHER	22593	+0.8	22220	-4.4
FLINDERS	21261	-5.1	21906	-5.7
FLOREY	20902	-6.7	21706	-6.6
FROME	21829	-2.6	22179	-4.5
GILES	22781	+1.7	23962	+3.1
GOYDER	22762	+1.6	24082	+3.7
HAMMOND	23088	+3.0	24652	+6.1
HARTLEY	21672	-3.3	22881	-1.5
HEYSEN	21820	-2.6	22109	-4.8
KAURNA	22683	+1.2	26062	+12.2
KAVEL	22123	-1.3	23789	+2.4
LEE	22242	-0.7	22182	-4.5
LIGHT	23768	+6.1	26633	+14.6
LITTLE PARA	22235	-0.8	22096	-4.9
MACKILLOP	22213	-0.9	22571	-2.8
MAWSON	22410	0.0	23209	-0.1
MITCHELL	22248	-0.7	23060	-0.7
MORIALTA	22659	+1.1	23063	-0.7
MORPHETT	23450	+4.6	23461	+1.0
MOUNT GAMBIER	23245	+3.7	23895	+2.9
NAPIER	22788	+1.7	23686	+2.0
NEWLAND	22614	+0.9	22844	-1.7
NORWOOD	22257	-0.7	22334	-3.9
PLAYFORD	22855	+2.0	23742	+2.2
PORT ADELAIDE	22521	+0.5	24088	+3.7
RAMSAY	21992	-1.9	23092	-0.6
REYNELL	22343	-0.3	23050	-0.8
SCHUBERT	22954	+2.4	24224	+4.3
STUART	23078	+3.0	23477	+1.1
TAYLOR	22918	+2.3	23481	+1.1
TORRENS	22350	-0.3	23218	-0.1
UNLEY	22026	-1.7	22616	-2.6
WAITE	23386	+4.4	23228	0.0
WEST TORRENS	22452	+0.2	22815	-1.8
WRIGHT	23307	+4.0	22953	-1.2
<b>Total</b>	1053258		1091865	
<b>Quota</b>	22409		23231	

**APPENDIX 9**  
**Boundary Changes – Elector Impact**

District	Before Redistribution		Transfers / Comments	Change	After Redistribution	
	Electors	Quota			Electors	Quota
Adelaide	22280	-0.6%	No Change	0	22280	-0.6%
Ashford	22672	+1.2%	From Unley - Part of the suburb of Wayville and the suburb of Kings Park Into Elder - The remainder of the suburb of Clarence Gardens Into West Torrens - Part of the suburb of Camden Park	+1333 -738 -77	23190	+3.5%
Bragg	22068	-1.5%	From Hartley - Parts of the suburbs of Kensington Gardens and Rosslyn Park From Heysen - The localities of Greenhill, Summertown and Piccadilly and parts of Horsnell Gully, Ashton, Basket Range, Uraidla, Carey Gully, Cleland and Crafers Into Morialta - Part of the suburb of Wattle Park and the remainder of the suburb of Skye Into Norwood - The suburb of Kensington Into Unley - The suburb of Glenside	+1368 +3159 -838 -1112 -1566	23079	+3.0%
Bright	22322	-0.4%	From Morphett - The suburb of North Brighton and part of the suburb of Somerton Park Into Kaurna - The remainder of the suburb of Christies Beach Into Reynell - The suburbs of Lonsdale and O'Sullivan Beach and part of the suburb of Christie Downs	+2846 -251 -1997	22920	+2.3%
Chaffey	21797	-2.7%	From Hammond - Part of the Mid Murray Council east of the River Murray and the northern part of the Karoonda East Murray Council area	+535	22332	-0.3%
Cheltenham	21556	-3.8%	From Colton - Part of the suburb of Findon Into Colton - Part of the suburb of Seaton	+1393 -554	22395	-0.1%
Colton	22454	+0.2%	From Cheltenham - Part of the suburb of Seaton From Lee - Part of the suburb of Seaton Into Cheltenham - Part of the suburb of Findon	+554 +1348 -1393	22963	+2.5%
Croydon	21897	-2.3%	No Change	0	21897	-2.3%
Davenport	21758	-2.9%	From Heysen - Parts of the suburbs of Belair and Upper Sturt	+170	21928	-2.1%
Elder	21605	-3.6%	From Ashford - The remainder of the suburb of Clarence Gardens From Mitchell - Part of the suburb of Bedford Park and the remainder of the suburbs of Mitchell Park and Clovelly Park Into Mitchell - Parts of the suburbs of Oaklands Park and Marion Into Morphett - The suburb of Morphettville	+738 +3594 -1181 -2128	22628	+1.0%
Enfield	21889	-2.3%	No Change	0	21889	-2.3%
Finniss	23135	+3.2%	From Heysen - The localities of Nangkita and Yundi, the remainder of the localities of Mosquito Hill, Mount Jagged, Mount Compass and Pages Flat and parts of the localities of Currency Creek, Tooperang, Willunga Hill, Hope Forest and Kyeema From Kaurna - The suburb of Sellicks Beach Into Hammond - The localities of Goolwa, Goolwa Beach, Goolwa South, Goolwa North and Hindmarsh Island and parts of the localities of Currency Creek, Finniss, Tooperang and Mundoo Island	+1364 +1076 -5142	20433	-8.8%
Fisher	22593	+0.8%	From Heysen - The suburbs of Coromandel East and Cherry Gardens, parts of the localities of Iron Bank and Clarendon and the remainder of the suburb of Chandlers Hill	+1361	23954	+6.9%
Flinders	21261	-5.1%	From Giles - The DC Franklin Harbor	+919	22180	-1.0%
Florey	20902	-6.7%	From Newland - Parts of the suburbs of Redwood Park and Ridgehaven Into Wright - Part of the suburb of Gulfview Heights	+1693 -23	22572	+0.7%
Frome	21829	-2.6%	From Goyder - Part of the Barunga West Council area incorporating the localities of Alford, Bute and Ward Hill, part of the locality of Tickera and the remainder of the localities of Port Broughton, Wokurna and Mundoora	+725	22554	+0.6%
Giles	22781	+1.7%	From Stuart - The remainder of Oodnadatta and William Creek Into Flinders - The DC Franklin Harbor	+33 -919	21895	-2.3%
Goyder	22762	+1.6%	Into Frome - Part of the Barunga West Council area incorporating Alford, Bute and Ward Hill, part of Tickera and the remainder of Port Broughton, Wokurna and Mundoora	-725	22037	-1.7%
Hammond	23088	+3.0%	From Finniss - The localities of Goolwa, Goolwa Beach, Goolwa South, Goolwa North and Hindmarsh Island and parts of the localities of Currency Creek, Finniss, Tooperang and Mundoo Island	+5142		

## Boundary Changes – Elector Impact

District	Before Redistribution		Transfers / Comments	Change	After Redistribution	
	Electors	Quota			Electors	Quota
<b>Hammond</b> (Cont'd)			Into Chaffey - Part of the Mid Murray Council east of the River Murray and the northern part of the Karoonda East Murray Council area	-535		
			Into Heysen - The localities of Strathalbyn, Gemels, Highland Valley, Red Creek, Salem, Woodchester, Belvidere, Willyaroo and Sandergrove, parts of the localities of Finnis and Bletchley and the remainder of the localities of Paris Creek, Ashbourne and Macclesfield	-4564		
			Into Kavel - The localities of Rockleigh, Monarto and Monarto South and the remainder of the locality of Callington	-446	22685	+1.2%
<b>Hartley</b>	21672	-3.3%	From Morialta - Part of the suburb of Paradise west of Darley Rd	+1408		
			Into Bragg - Parts of the suburbs of Kensington Gardens and Rosslyn Park	-1368	21712	-3.1%
<b>Heysen</b>	21820	-2.6%	From Hammond - The localities of Strathalbyn, Gemels, Highland Valley, Red Creek, Salem, Woodchester, Belvidere, Willyaroo and Sandergrove, parts of the localities of Finnis and Bletchley and the remainder of the localities of Paris Creek, Ashbourne and Macclesfield	+4564		
			From Kavel - Part of the suburb of Stirling, the localities of Hahndorf and Verdun, part of the locality of Mount Barker and the remainder of the localities of Mylor, Biggs Flat and Echunga	+2389		
			From Waite - Part of the suburb of Crafers West	+5		
			Into Bragg - The localities of Greenhill, Summertown and Piccadilly and parts of Horsnell Gully, Ashton, Basket Range, Uraidla, Carey Gully, Cleland and Crafers	-3159		
			Into Davenport - Parts of the suburbs of Crafers West, Belair and Upper Sturt	-170		
			Into Finnis - The localities of Nangkita and Yundi, the remainder of the localities of Mosquito Hill, Mount Jagged, Mount Compass and Pages Flat and parts of the localities of Currency Creek, Tooperang, Willunga Hill, Hope Forest and Kyeema	-1364		
			Into Fisher - The suburbs of Coromandel East and Cherry Gardens, parts of the localities of Iron Bank and Clarendon and the remainder of the suburb of Chandlers Hill	-1361		
			Into Morialta - Parts of the localities of Horsnell Gully, Ashton and Basket Range and the remainder of the localities of Norton Summit and Marble Hill	-352	22372	-0.2%
<b>Kaurna</b>	22683	+1.2%	From Bright - The remainder of the suburb of Christies Beach	+251		
			Into Finnis - The suburb of Sellicks Beach	-1076		
			Into Reynell - Part of the suburb of Christie Downs	-871	20987	-6.3%
<b>Kavel</b>	22123	-1.3%	From Hammond - The localities of Rockleigh, Monarto and Monarto South and the remainder of the locality of Callington	+446		
			From Schubert - The locality of Birdwood and the remainder of the localities of Gumeracha and Mount Torrens	+1854		
			Into Heysen - Part of the suburb of Stirling, the localities of Hahndorf and Verdun, part of the locality of Mount Barker and the remainder of the localities of Mylor, Biggs Flat and Echunga	-2389		
			Into Newland - The suburbs of Paracombe and Cudlee Creek and parts of the localities of Houghton, Inglewood, Millbrook and Chain of Ponds	-1056	20978	-6.4%
<b>Lee</b>	22242	-0.7%	From Port Adelaide - The suburb of Largs Bay and the remainder of the suburb of Peterhead	+2168		
			Into Colton - Part of the suburb of Seaton	-1348	23062	+2.9%
<b>Light</b>	23768	+6.1%	From Schubert - The localities of Kalbeeba, Concordia and Kingsford and the remainder of the localities of Roseworthy and Gawler Belt	+400		
			Into Napier - The suburb of Bibaringa and the remainder of the suburbs of Davoren Park and Smithfield	-940		
			Into Schubert - The localities of Linwood, Morn Hill and Freeling and the remainder of the localities of Shea-oak Log, Daveyston and Greenock	-1640		
			Into Taylor - Part of the suburb of Angle Vale	-850	20738	-7.5%
<b>Little Para</b>	22235	-0.8%	From Napier - The suburb of Elizabeth and the remainder of the suburb of Elizabeth East	+1506	23741	+5.9%
<b>Mackillop</b>	22213	-0.9%	No Change	0	22213	-0.9%
<b>Mawson</b>	22410	0.0%	No Change	0	22410	0.0%



## Boundary Changes – Elector Impact

District	Before Redistribution		Transfers / Comments	Change	After Redistribution	
	Electors	Quota			Electors	Quota
Mitchell	22248	-0.7%	From Reynell - The suburb of Reynella From Elder - Parts of the suburbs of Oaklands Park and Marion Into Elder - Part of the suburb of Bedford Park and the remainder of the suburbs of Mitchell Park and Clovelly Park	+3130 +1181 -3594	22965	+2.5%
Morialta	22659	+1.1%	From Bragg - Part of the suburb of Wattle Park and the remainder of the suburb of Skye From Heysen - Parts of the localities of Horsnell Gully, Ashton and Basket Range and the remainder of the localities of Norton Summit and Marble Hill Into Hartley - Part of the suburb of Paradise west of Darley Rd	+838 +352 -1408	22441	+0.1%
Morphett	23450	+4.6%	From Elder - The suburb of Morphettville Into Bright - The suburb of North Brighton and part of the suburb of Somerton Park	+2128 -2846	22732	+1.4%
Mount Gambier	23245	+3.7%	No Change	0	23245	+3.7%
Napier	22788	+1.7%	From Light - The suburb of Bibaringa and the remainder of the suburbs of Davoren Park and Smithfield From Schubert - The locality of Sampson Flat, part of the locality of Humbug Scrub and the remainder of the locality of Yattalunga Into Little Para - The suburb of Elizabeth and the remainder of the suburb of Elizabeth East	+940 +316 -1506	22538	+0.6%
Newland	22614	+0.9%	From Kavel - The suburbs of Paracombe and Cudlee Creek and parts of the localities of Houghton, Inglewood, Millbrook and Chain of Ponds From Schubert - The remainder of the localities of Houghton, Inglewood, Millbrook and Chain of Ponds, the suburb of Lower Hermitage and part of the suburb of Upper Hermitage Into Florey - Parts of the suburbs of Redwood Park and Ridgehaven	+1056 +488 -1693	22465	+0.2%
Norwood	22257	-0.7%	From Bragg - The suburb of Kensington	+1112	23369	+4.3%
Playford	22855	+2.0%	Into Wright - Part of the suburb of Gulfview Heights	-192	22663	+1.1%
Port Adelaide	22521	+0.5%	From Taylor - The suburbs of St Kilda and Bolivar, the remainder of the suburb of Globe Derby Park and parts of the suburbs of Paralowie and Parafield Gardens Into Lee - The suburb of Largs Bay and the remainder of the suburb of Peterhead	+1165 -2168	21518	-4.0%
Ramsay	21992	-1.9%	No Change	0	21992	-1.9%
Reynell	22343	-0.3%	From Bright - The suburbs of Lonsdale and O'Sullivan Beach and part of the suburb of Christie Downs From Kaurna - The remainder of the suburb of Christie Downs Into Mitchell - The suburb of Reynella	+1997 +871 -3130	22081	-1.5%
Schubert	22954	+2.4%	From Light - The localities of Linwood, Morn Hill and Freeling and the remainder of the localities of Shea-oak Log, Daveyston and Greenock Into Kavel - The locality of Birdwood and the remainder of the localities of Gumeracha and Mount Torrens Into Light - The localities of Kalbeeba, Concordia and Kingsford and the remainder of the localities of Roseworthy and Gawler Belt Into Napier - The locality of Sampson Flat, part of the locality of Humbug Scrub and the remainder of the locality of Yattalunga Into Newland - The remainder of the localities of Houghton, Inglewood, Millbrook and Chain of Ponds, the suburb of Lower Hermitage and part of the suburb of Upper Hermitage Into Stuart - The remainder of the locality of Truro	+1640 -1854 -400 -316 -488 0	21536	-3.9%
Stuart	23078	+3.0%	From Schubert - The remainder of the locality of Truro Into Giles - The remainder of Oodnadatta and William Creek	0 -33	23045	+2.8%
Taylor	22918	+2.3%	From Light - Part of the suburb of Angle Vale Into Port Adelaide - The suburbs of St Kilda and Bolivar, the remainder of the suburb of Globe Derby Park and parts of the suburbs of Paralowie and Parafield Gardens	+850 -1165	22603	+0.9%
Torrens	22350	-0.3%	No Change	0	22350	-0.3%
Unley	22026	-1.7%	From Bragg - The suburb of Glenside Into Ashford - Part of the suburb of Wayville and the suburb of Kings Park	+1566 -1333	22259	-0.7%
Waite	23386	+4.4%	Into Heysen - Part of the suburb of Crafers West	-5	23381	+4.3%
West Torrens	22452	+0.2%	From Ashford - Part of the suburb of Camden Park	+77	22529	+0.5%
Wright	23307	+4.0%	From Florey - Part of the suburb of Gulfview Heights From Playford - Part of the suburb of Gulfview Heights	+23 +192	23522	+5.0%

## APPENDIX 10

## Present and Projected Enrolments for Assembly Districts After Redistribution

<i>District</i>	<i>Relevant Date</i>		<i>Projected Date</i>	
	<i>30/11/2006</i>	<i>% Quota Variance</i>	<i>30/6/2010</i>	<i>% Quota Variance</i>
ADELAIDE	22280	-0.6	23510	+1.2
ASHFORD	23190	+3.5	23663	+1.9
BRAGG	23079	+3.0	22726	-2.2
BRIGHT	22920	+2.3	23655	+1.8
CHAFFEY	22332	-0.3	22733	-2.1
CHELTENHAM	22395	-0.1	23209	-0.1
COLTON	22963	+2.5	22962	-1.2
CROYDON	21897	-2.3	23041	-0.8
DAVENPORT	21928	-2.1	23171	-0.3
ELDER	22628	+1.0	23314	+0.4
ENFIELD	21889	-2.3	23669	+1.9
FINNISS	20433	-8.8	23544	+1.3
FISHER	23954	+6.9	23506	+1.2
FLINDERS	22180	-1.0	22854	-1.6
FLOREY	22572	+0.7	23367	+0.6
FROME	22554	+0.6	22892	-1.5
GILES	21895	-2.3	23036	-0.8
GOYDER	22037	-1.7	23369	+0.6
HAMMOND	22685	+1.2	24055	+3.5
HARTLEY	21712	-3.1	23002	-1.0
HEYSEN	22372	-0.2	23162	-0.3
KAURNA	20987	-6.3	23723	+2.1
KAVEL	20978	-6.4	22784	-1.9
LEE	23062	+2.9	22927	-1.3
LIGHT	20738	-7.5	23491	+1.1
LITTLE PARA	23741	+5.9	23787	+2.4
MACKILLOP	22213	-0.9	22571	-2.8
MAWSON	22410	0.0	23209	-0.1
MITCHELL	22965	+2.5	23958	+3.1
MORIALTA	22441	+0.1	22810	-1.8
MORPHETT	22732	+1.4	22970	-1.1
MOUNT GAMBIER	23245	+3.7	23895	+2.9
NAPIER	22538	+0.6	23207	-0.1
NEWLAND	22465	+0.2	22651	-2.5
NORWOOD	23369	+4.3	23517	+1.2
PLAYFORD	22663	+1.1	23545	+1.4
PORT ADELAIDE	21518	-4.0	23265	+0.1
RAMSAY	21992	-1.9	23092	-0.6
REYNELL	22081	-1.5	22863	-1.6
SCHUBERT	21536	-3.9	22700	-2.3
STUART	23045	+2.8	23455	+1.0
TAYLOR	22603	+0.9	23252	+0.1
TORRENS	22350	-0.3	23218	-0.1
UNLEY	22259	-0.7	23252	+0.1
WAITE	23381	+4.3	23223	0.0
WEST TORRENS	22529	+0.5	22888	-1.5
WRIGHT	23522	+5.0	23172	-0.3
<b>Total</b>	1053258		1091865	
<b>Quota</b>	22409		23231	

Source: EDBC Mapping System

March 2007

## APPENDIX 11

## Swing-to-lose figures based on the 2006 Redistribution

<i>Labor</i>	30%	30%	<i>Liberal</i>
Ramsay 28.5 ↓ 0.1			0.6 ↓ 28.0 Flinders
Taylor 26.4 ↓ 1.1			
Croydon 26.1 ↔			
Playford 25.7 ↓ 0.2			
Port Adelaide 25.5 ↓ 0.3			
Cheltenham 25.3 ↓ 0.2			
<hr/>			
Enfield 24.8 ↑ 0.2	25%	25%	
Napier 23.9 ↓ 0.5			↔ 21.9 Chaffey
Kaurna 21.6 ↓ 0.5			0.6 ↓ 21.7 MacKillop
Lee 20.4 ↑ 1.0			
<hr/>			
Torrens 19.2 ↔	20%	20%	
West Torrens 18.4 ↔			
Reynell 18.1 ↑ 0.4			
Little Para 17.3 ↑ 0.5			
Colton 16.1 ↓ 0.3			
Giles 15.9 ↑ 1.4			
Elder 15.4 ↑ 0.4			
Ashford 15.3 ↓ 0.9			
Wright 15.3 ↓ 0.1			
Mitchell 14.4 ↓ 0.9	15%	15%	
<hr/>			
Florey 12.0 ↓ 0.2			1.1 ↓ 11.8 Bragg
			0.8 ↓ 11.3 Hammond
Adelaide 10.6 ↑ 0.3			
<hr/>			
	10%	10%	0.2 ↓ 9.0 Goyder
Fisher 8.5 ↓ 1.0			1.1 ↓ 8.4 Kavel
Bright 6.9 ↓ 2.6			0.5 ↑ 7.0 Schubert
Morialta 6.8 ↓ 1.2			↔ 6.5 Davenport
			0.4 ↑ 6.1 Mount Gambier
Hartley 5.6 ↑ 0.9			
			2.4 ↑ 5.5 Heysen
Newland 5.2 ↓ 1.7			
<hr/>			
	5%	5%	1.7 ↓ 4.9 Finniss
			0.2 ↑ 4.3 Waite
			0.7 ↑ 4.2 Frome
			1.9 ↓ 3.6 Morphett
Norwood 3.7 ↓ 0.6			
Mawson 2.7 ↑ 0.4			1.2 ↑ 2.4 Unley
Light 2.4 ↑ 0.2			
			0.3 ↓ 0.4 Stuart
	0%		
(30 seats)			(17 seats)

Note: all calculations are rounded to 1 decimal place

**APPENDIX 12****Constitution Act  
Notice Issued Pursuant To Section 85(4)****ELECTORAL DISTRICTS BOUNDARIES COMMISSION****Draft State Electoral Boundaries**

Since 9 June 2006 the Electoral Districts Boundaries Commission has been engaged, pursuant to Part 5 of the *Constitution Act 1934*, in redrawing the boundaries of the 47 electoral districts of the House of Assembly in the South Australian Parliament. It has now prepared a draft redistribution order which contains sketch plans of the proposed electoral districts to be contested at the next State election.

Copies of the Commission's draft report, including the draft order, may be inspected at the State Electoral office, 134 Fullarton Road, Rose Park SA 5067, at public libraries in South Australia, at any Divisional Office of the Australian Electoral Commission listed on page 90 of the Business and Government Listings of the 2006/2007 Adelaide Telephone Directory or on the State Electoral Office website [www.seo.sa.gov.au](http://www.seo.sa.gov.au). Copies of the draft report may be purchased from the State Electoral Office, 134 Fullarton Road, Rose Park SA 5067 for \$27.50 each (post free and including GST).

Pursuant to section 85 of the *Constitution Act*, any person who has already made a representation to the Commission in relation to this redistribution, or any interested member of the public, may now make any submission in writing that he or she thinks fit about the draft order (including the reasons that precede it). The Commission will consider all such submissions and then proceed to finalise its order.

Submissions must be lodged with the Secretary of the Commission, Mr Trevor Overy, c/o the State Electoral Office, 134 Fullarton Road, Road Park SA 5067 (telephone (08) 8401 4300); email: [overy.trevor@saugov.sa.gov.au](mailto:overy.trevor@saugov.sa.gov.au)) **no later than 5.00 pm on Monday 26 February 2007.**

**Trevor Overy**  
**Secretary of the Commission**

**APPENDIX 13**  
**Draft Order – Preface**

**ELECTORAL DISTRICTS BOUNDARIES COMMISSION**

**EXPLANATORY STATEMENT ACCOMPANYING DRAFT**

Since 9 June 2006 the Electoral Districts Boundaries Commission has been engaged, pursuant to Part 5 of the Constitution Act 1934, in redrawing the boundaries of the 47 electoral districts of the House of Assembly in the South Australian Parliament.

This booklet contains the Commission's draft report, consisting of its draft order for the electoral redistribution and, by way of a lengthy preamble, its reasons for proposing that the electoral boundaries be altered in the way shown in the 47 separate sketch plans that form the Schedule to the draft order.

The draft order is no more than that – an indication (with reasons) of the Commission's present thinking. It is subject to possible revision before any final order is made.

Pursuant to sub-section (6) of section 85 of the *Constitution Act*, any person who has already made a representation to the Commission in relation to this redistribution, or to any interested member of the public, is invited to make any final submission in writing that he or she thinks fit. The Commission will then consider all such submissions and it may, at its discretion, hear and consider any evidence or argument relating to a submission that is submitted by or on behalf of the person who has made the submission.

The Commission will then proceed to finalise its order.

It cannot be assumed that the Commission will hear evidence or argument relating to any submission. A decision will be made about that after the closing date when the submission has been read. It is therefore necessary that the written submission set out in full the matters that its author wishes the Commission to consider.

Submissions must be lodged with the Secretary of the Commission, Mr Trevor Overy, c/o the State Electoral Office, 134 Fullarton Road, Road Park SA 5067 (telephone (08) 8401 4300); email: [overly.trevor@saugov.sa.gov.au](mailto:overly.trevor@saugov.sa.gov.au)) **no later than 5.00 pm on Monday 26 February 2007.**

**Trevor Overy**  
**Secretary of the Commission**



**APPENDIX 14****Persons and Bodies making Final Submissions**

Martin Gordon

Kris Hanna MP, Member for Mitchell

Kaye & Donald Fels, Merna Mora Station

John Teague, Proprietor/Partner, Hawker Motors

Margaret Jean Solly

John Coombe, Chief Executive, Alexandrina Council

Prof. Robert GB Morrison OAM

Lee Connors, Chief Executive Officer, The Flinders Ranges Council

Dr Bob Such MP, Member for Fisher

John Venus, President, The Nationals SA

Mark Goldsworthy MP, Member for Kavel

Deane Crabb, Secretary, Electoral Reform Society of South Australia

Michael Brown, Secretary, Australian Labor Party (SA Branch)

Isobel Redmond MP, Member for Heysen

John Burston, State Director, Liberal Party of Australia (SA Division)