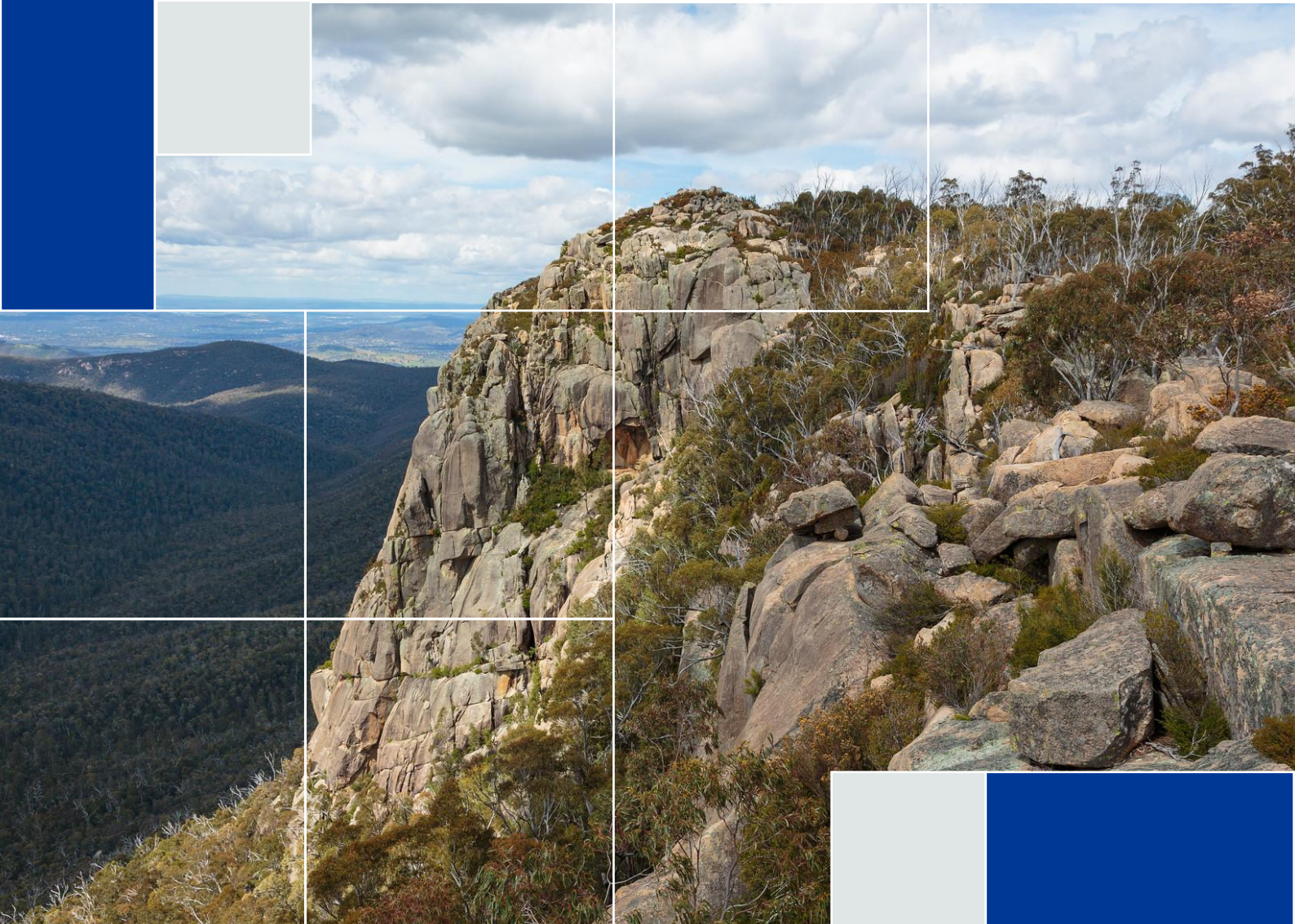


Suggestion

Redistribution of Commonwealth Electoral Divisions

Darren McSweeney



Australian Capital Territory 2025

Booroomba Rocks, Namadgi National Park, Rendezvous Creek

Photo by [Alex Proimos](#) on [Flickr](#)

This Public Suggestion was lodged 3 November 2025 by
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<https://divs.au>

I acknowledge the traditional custodians of the land on which I live and write, the Bunurong people of the Kulin nation. I pay my respects to their Elders, past and present.

Every effort has been made to ensure data and calculations in this submission are accurate, however unintended errors or omissions of data or calculations still may occur. The author has not attempted to mislead readers by way of errors or omissions in the data presented herein.

References and data sources

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Division spatial data are derived from the digital datasets provided by the Australian Electoral Commission. Original files were edited within [QGIS](#) for presentation in maps and online at <https://divs.au> in .GeoJSON format.

Other spatial data, including Local Government Areas, are provided by Australian Bureau of Statistics [Australian Statistical Geography Standard \(ASGS\) Edition 3](#), under [Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International](#) licencing.

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Political disclaimer

The views, opinions, arguments and recommendations presented in this Suggestion to the redistribution of electoral divisions of Australian Capital Territory are my own and in no way reflect the views of my employer Services Australia, the Australian Public Service or the Australian Government.

My right to hold and express views as an Australian Citizen is [protected under Australian law](#).

Exercising this right to participate in public and political debate by lodging this public Suggestion in no way affects my capacity to fulfill my duties in a professional, impartial, and apolitical manner.

This submission complies with conditions of employment in the Australian Public Service (APS) in accordance with the *Public Service Act 1999*, the [APS Values, Code of Conduct and Employment Principles](#), Services Australia's [Social Media Policy for agency staff](#), and [Social media: Guidance for Australian Public Service Employees and Agencies](#)

I hold no interest in, and do not stand to receive any benefit or advantage resulting from the outcome of this redistribution. I have written this Suggestion as a private citizen taking a personal interest in psephology and the electoral redistribution process. I am not now, nor at any time in the past been a member of any political party or similar associated organisation.

This Suggestion is lodged claiming political neutrality. No political bias or partiality is implied within this submission and none should be inferred. This submission is lodged in accordance with [guidelines for making public submissions to a redistribution](#). The political implications – if any – of the recommendations have not formed part of the recommendation and should not be inferred.

Division names – including any suggested new names– comply with [guidelines for naming federal electoral divisions](#). Suggested names are based on the individual's merit and contribution to Australian society, and do not imply any political bias towards the eponymous persons. Proposals to abolish or rename a division – if any – do not reflect the performance or character of the current member of Parliament representing that division or, unless specified, the eponymous person.

Criticism of submissions or decisions taken as part of this redistribution is based solely on the merit of the arguments and recommendations presented therein and serves solely to improve electoral representation for the people of Australian Capital Territory. It is not in any way a reflection upon the character or abilities of any individual, government entity, community group, or organisation participating in this process, nor any member of a Redistribution Committee, augmented Electoral Commission, any other member of the Australian Electoral Commission, Australian Public Service, any other Australian Government entity, agency, department or any current or past member of Parliament.

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Synopsis

This is a written suggestion under subsection 64(1)(a) of the *Commonwealth Electoral Act 1918* for the redistribution of the Australian Capital Territory. This suggestion covers both the names and boundaries of all divisions within the Australian Capital Territory and outlines my approach to the redistribution process. I argue for a redistribution process that is transparent, consistent, and mindful of both demographic realities and the symbolic role of division names.

Proposed boundaries in this Suggestion can be viewed as an online map at:

<https://divs.au/act/>

I favour using the full threshold, rather than clustering divisions tightly around the quota. This allows flexibility to respect community boundaries and produce more coherent divisions, even if some seats are closer to the edge of the range. Since redistributions occur regularly and projections are often inaccurate, chasing artificial stability is less important than aligning the best communities of interests by use of the threshold available.

I emphasise that boundaries should be drawn with clarity and logic: divisions should be contiguous, coherent, and respect community of interest, but with the understanding that perfect alignment with local government or communities is rarely possible. Practicality, transport links, and natural geography should guide final choices.

In determining the division boundaries and names, I consider the [Guidelines for making public submissions to a redistribution](#) and the [Guidelines for naming federal electoral divisions](#). I apply principles in relation to increasing diversity of representation if names of divisions are to be created, renamed or retired. Names of divisions reflecting colonial-era individuals and geographic features should be retired when appropriate and new division names that reflect our diverse, contemporary society should be adopted.

I propose that a more extensive redistribution occur than that otherwise maybe deemed necessary purely on the basis of the enrolment numbers. I propose that the Molonglo Valley district be transferred into **CANBERRA**, while the remainder of Woden Valley district transfers to **BEAN**. I then make a further change in Symondson, Jerrabomberra and Hume transferring into **CANBERRA**. There is no change to **FENNER**.

I do not propose any changes to the names of any the divisions of the Australian Capital Territory.

Introduction

About this suggestion

A redistribution under subsection 59(2)(c) of the *Commonwealth Electoral Act 1918* (The Electoral Act) was scheduled to commence 13 July 2025 marking seven years since the last redistribution of the Australian Capital Territory. The redistribution subsequently commenced on 12 August 2025. As this redistribution was triggered under subsection 59(2)(c), there has been no change to the number of electoral divisions in the Australian Capital Territory and Australian Capital Territory remains entitled to three electoral divisions.

Redistributions provide an essential opportunity to review and refine the boundaries of the existing electoral divisions. In doing so, attention must be paid to subsection 66(3) of the Electoral Act. While subsection 66(3)(a) requires numerical equality among enrolled electors, subsection 66(3)(b) directs the Redistribution Committee to consider matters of community of interests, including economic, social and regional factors as well as means of communication can travel.

Although redistributions often begin with a presumption of favour of maintaining existing boundaries where possible, it is important to recognise that those boundaries were frequently the result of compromises made under the constraints of past enrolment data. As such, existing boundaries should not be assumed to represent ideal outcomes. In many cases, known deficiencies persist due to the difficulty of resolving them within numerical tolerances. These recurring weaknesses highlight the importance of approaching each redistribution with a fresh and critical evaluation of how well current boundaries serve their intended purpose.

Enrolment data

In order to comply with the numerical requirements of The Electoral Act, the number of electors enrolled in each division must not vary by more than 10 per cent from the redistribution quota. The Electoral Commissioner has determined the redistribution quota for the Australian Capital Territory on 12 August 2025 to be 107,293 electors. This means that no division can contain more than 118,022 or less than 96,564 electors.

The projected number of electors must, as far as practicable, be within 3.5 per cent of the projected quota of 114,842 on the projection date of 8 April 2030, meaning divisions must contain between 110,823 and 118,861 electors. The numerical tolerances under subsections 66(3)(a) and 66(3)(b) of The Electoral Act are the only mandatory criteria, so these figures supersede any other community of interests factors and the numerical tolerance must be maintained.

Methodology

Determining boundaries

In drafting this suggestion, I have sought to comply with the criteria set out in subsection 66(3)(b) of the Electoral Act, taking into account:

- i. community of interests, including economic, social and regional interests;
- ii. means of communication and travel;
- iv. the physical features and area; and
- v. the boundaries of existing divisions within the State.

Where possible, I aim to use clear and recognisable boundaries to ensure that electors can readily identify the division in which they live. I will split SA1 areas where a geographic feature makes for a more logical division boundary. In cases where split SA1 elector data is not available, I make a reasoned judgement as to the likely distribution of electors. The Committee will, of course, have access to more precise data to ensure compliance with numerical requirements. However, in these situations, I aim to ensure that either division could afford to contain the entire SA1 population within the numerical threshold.

In pursuit of improved community of interests representation, I make use of the full numerical threshold under subsection 66(3)(a), recognising that this threshold exists for a reason. I believe the reason for an allowance is to facilitate better alignment with community of interests. I therefore may draw divisions close to the permissible upper or lower enrolment threshold to achieve the best outcome.

Unless otherwise stated, references to elector numbers in this Suggestion refer to projected enrolment figures, as these are generally the stricter constraint under the Electoral Act and are the relevant measure for long-term compliance.

My approach usually follows a cascading process, beginning with an anchor division located in a corner of the state or an area with limited capacity to expand. From this starting point, I work across the state, adjusting neighbouring divisions in a sequential and logical pattern. Given the limited scope for movement within the Australian Capital Territory, this is not necessary in this redistribution.

Boundary of existing divisions

I use the boundaries of the existing divisions as building blocks in this suggestion. However, in doing so, I note that subsection 66(3A) of the Electoral Act, the existing boundaries must be considered as subordinate to the other criteria in subsection 66(3). Therefore, existing boundaries must always yield where they divide a community that could otherwise be united, provided numerical tolerances permit such a change.

Community of interests

Community of interests is a broad and often contested concept. In practice, it refers to groups of electors who share access to similar services and amenities, participate in the same social and cultural networks, share demographic characteristics, or identify with a common place or identity. It is rare for an electoral division to represent just one single, homogeneous community. Almost all divisions will contain multiple, interconnected communities that function together.

In the Australian Capital Territory, where there is no local government structure, the district boundaries offer a useful proxy for communities of interests. These districts are widely understood by electors, reflected in amenities and service delivery, and often correlate with distinct identities across the city. Where practical, I aim to use the district boundaries as a basis for divisions.

Suburb or locality boundaries, while sometimes inconsistent or arbitrarily drawn, are commonly understood and have frequently been used by previous Committees. They are particularly useful in the Australian Capital Territory, where alternative geographic boundaries may be limited.

Communication and travel

Means of communication and travel are fundamental to determining effective and representative boundaries. Communities connected by major roads, public transport corridors, or shared infrastructure are more likely to function cohesively. Where separate communities must be included with the same division this should occur along these corridors where possible.

While major roads, highways or railways are be used as boundaries to a great extent, care must be taken to ensure that a boundary is not drawn down a road or railway that results in inadvertently splitting otherwise united communities. More common in rural areas, sometimes a railway station or major road will become a community hub with electors and residents from either side accessing the facilities.

Crucially, divisions should never be drawn in a way that makes them only contiguous on a map. A boundary that results in two parts of a division being physically separated by impassable terrain, such as forests, ridges, national parks, un-spanned waterways or undeveloped bushland, may satisfy technical contiguity, but fails the practical test of means of communication and travel. Electors in such areas may feel disconnected, not only from one another, but from their elected representative. This risk should be avoided wherever possible, even at the expense of greater numerical neatness.

Physical features and area

Natural geographic features can help define logical and effective electoral divisions. Rivers, ridgelines, reserves and open space corridors can serve as both practical boundaries and symbolic dividers of community identity, particularly where they also limit communication or development.

Where such features serve as real-world barriers to movement, access or interaction, they should be used to inform electoral boundaries. However, much like roads and railways, it's equally important to avoid using these features where they act as shared connectors, such as riverfront precincts, lakeside parks or transport corridors along valley floors.

Political fairness

This Suggestion has been written in a manner that is wholly impartial. I have not considered the political implications of any boundary changes, attempted to analyse voting patterns or booth-level results, nor tried to balance the number of divisions between parties. In my view this is consistent with the intent and structure of section 66 of the Electoral Act, which deliberately omits any reference to political outcomes or representation.

Fairness in this context means neutrality. Boundaries should be drawn only with regard to the criteria spelt out in the Electoral Act and the needs of electors, not to the political consequences for parties or candidates. Electoral boundaries should reflect people and communities, not polls and politics.

Drawing the line

Ultimately every redistribution must draw boundaries, and those boundaries will necessarily divide some communities. It is an unavoidable consequence of the task. There will always be electors who feel they belong more with those just across the street or creek than with others further away in their own division.

When determining boundaries, I seek to minimise those cases, but recognise they cannot be eliminated entirely. My goal is to ensure that, when a line must be drawn it is done so logically, transparently, and with the greatest possible regard to the criteria of subsection 66(3).

Division Names

Honouring Australians with division names

While noting the proposed boundaries and electoral representation is the main objective in a redistribution process, it must be acknowledged that redistributions are more than a technical exercise in numbers and cartography. Indeed, the most controversial parts of recent redistributions has been proposed names for new divisions, or the names of divisions proposed to be abolished.

Redistributions are opportunities to revisit who we choose to honour as a nation. Federal division names are long-lived, visible, and symbolic. They communicate values about the individuals and events that a society considers worthy of recognition. They should reflect people whose contributions were nationally significant and enduring, not merely historical.

According to the [Guidelines for naming federal electoral divisions](#), divisions should, in the main, be named after deceased Australians who have rendered outstanding service to their community. This provides a clear framework, but each redistribution allows us to apply it with attention to contemporary standards of fairness, diversity, and relevance. Naming is a reflection of societal priorities; it is not a neutral administrative decision.

Divisions named for colonial-era persons

Not surprisingly, an inordinately large number of divisions are named after colonial-era figures: politicians, governors, explorers, settlers and pioneers, including many of whom would not have considered themselves Australian, and whose continued recognition today is, at best, obsolete, and at worst, problematic.

Many of these individuals are already extensively commemorated in other ways: their names grace local government areas, suburbs, roads, highways, geographic features, military installations, universities, banks, hospitals, airports, parks, public buildings, and monuments. It is not uncommon for the names of some individuals, such as Lachlan Macquarie, James Cook, or George Bass to appear across vast categories of public recognition. The need to also preserve their names through federal electoral divisions should therefore be seen as a lower priority.

While these figures gave some contribution to the foundations of Australia, many of them identified primarily as British and spent only a portion of their lives here, often returning to their homeland to retire, or to continue exploration elsewhere. For example:

- John Franklin, after serving his time as Lieutenant-Governor of Van Diemen's Land, embarked on extensive exploration of Canada and the Arctic.
- George Grey served as Governor of Cape Colony and New Zealand.
- Robert Herbet had an extensive career in various secretarial roles in the United Kingdom.

Their legacy is, therefore, tied to the British Empire rather than Australia specifically, and their continued prominence overlooks more diverse, contemporary Australians who have made significant contributions.

More seriously, in other cases a division is named for a colonial-era person, when new evidence or information places the behaviour or actions of the person into question. In all cases where the individual's actions are problematic, the name should be revoked and a new, more appropriate name should be assigned at the first opportunity. The renaming of **BATMAN**, **McMILLAN**, **WAKEFIELD** and **DENISON**, and the abolition of **STIRLING** followed community concern about the legacy of the individual.

Where division names are considered for abolition or retirement, the first candidates should be those named for colonial-era men, particularly where the individual identified primarily as British rather than Australian, already has received substantial public commemoration, or has a record of conduct now understood to be unworthy of public honour. New divisions should be ideally recognising contemporary Australians, including women, Indigenous Australians, or people of diverse backgrounds who have made significant national contributions.

Divisions named for geographic features

Divisions named after towns, suburbs, rivers, lakes, mountains, or other geographic features present their own challenges. Large divisions frequently encompass multiple, distinct communities, making it difficult for a single geographic reference to resonate across the entire electorate. Naming a division after a single feature may fail to connect with residents at the periphery, particularly in expansive rural divisions, where most electors hold no connection to the feature.

Some use Aboriginal words that may not reflect local First Nations languages or are the result of mistranslations. The fact that a name is of Indigenous origin should not exempt it from review. Where a division's name is an authentic Indigenous place name that exists alongside an English alternative, such as **CALARE**, **INDI** or **WERRIWA**, there may be a stronger case for retention, with the usual caveats if the feature is no longer inside the boundaries.

Geographic names are also duplicated across other layers of government; state electorates, local government areas, and council wards, frequently use the same or similar names, creating confusion. For example, the name **PARRAMATTA** applies not only the suburb and federal division, but a state division, the local government area, and a ward within council, yet none of the boundaries align. Residents in parts of Parramatta, Seven Hills, Epping, North Rocks, and Newington find themselves inconsistently associated with the name, depending on the level of government, undermining clarity and identification.

Electoral division boundaries, by their very nature, shift over time, disconnecting geographic divisions from their eponymous feature. **CORANGAMITE**, **McPHERSON**, **RICHMOND** and infamously, **WERRIWA** have all drifted away from the geographic references for which they were named. In

other cases, the division remains rigidly anchored to the feature, constraining adjustments to better represent communities of interest.

The Augmented Redistribution Committee for Western Australia noted regarding objections to the name **BULLWINKEL**:

“...in any event, a connection between an electoral division name and the electoral division itself may change over time, as boundaries shift over the course of redistributions.”

While this was in reference to naming a division for a person born inside the boundaries of the proposed division, this principle is even more true for geographic divisions.

Divisions names **BRISBANE** or **PERTH** make some sense being the capital cities of their state. However more specific geographic-based divisions such as **NEWCASTLE**, **FREMANTLE**, **MARIBYRNONG**, or **WIDE BAY**, should be considered to be available for retirement. At minimum, divisions should be drawn without regard to the eponymous feature, and renamed if the feature then falls outside the boundaries of the new division.

Finally, divisions named for prominent people is a rare approach in electoral division naming conventions throughout the world. Most jurisdictions globally apply simple or compound geographic names or merely number districts. Australia, however, has a rich history of honouring prominent Australians, oftentimes those who might otherwise go unrecognised in their achievements, but retaining outdated geographic names can limit this practice.

Federation divisions

As the Australian Capital Territory was part of New South Wales in 1901, there are no federation divisions in the Australian Capital Territory. Therefore, my comments regarding federation divisions are not directly relevant to Australian Capital Territory, but are included here for completeness and to highlight the broader issues surrounding division naming in the redistribution process.

The guidelines recommend preserving the names of federation divisions where practicable. That principle has some notion of romanticism, but on the whole it's not tenable long-term.

The pressing need for increased diversity in division names, along with assigning additional divisions to future prime ministers means that, unless the number of divisions is increased with an expansion of parliament, the list of suitable candidates to retire, rename or abolish is constantly shrinking. In the main, suitable candidates to rename or retire should come from divisions named for either colonial-era persons or geographic areas and it is not a coincidence that the majority of federation divisions fall into these two categories.

There are officially 65 federation divisions remaining, however, the actual number of divisions that have persisted intact since Federation is fewer. The original federation divisions of **PARKES**

and **OXLEY**, were abolished, and only recreated several years later. The division of **RIVERINA** was renamed **RIVERINA-DARLING** for nine years and therefore is also not a true federation division.

The sanctity of federation divisions has been selectively upheld, with the Redistribution Committees willing to abolish federation divisions when practical. For example, the divisions of **GWYDIR**, **KALGOORLIE**, **MELBOURNE PORTS**, and **NORTH SYDNEY** were abolished when it suited the redistribution process, while **DENISON** and **WAKEFIELD**, also sometimes considered to be federation divisions, were both renamed. The 2016 New South Wales redistribution saw the division of **CHARLTON** renamed **HUNTER** solely to preserve a federation division name, an unnecessary constraint.

Retention of federation divisions is largely nostalgic and has limited relevance in contemporary Australia. I will continue to advocate for renaming or retiring federation names where appropriate, prioritising names that reflect national significance, contemporary contributions, and diversity over historical sentiment or tradition.

Division names in the Australian Capital Territory

One division in the Australian Capital Territory is geographic, **CANBERRA**. The two other divisions, **FENNER** and **BEAN** are named after a scientist and war correspondent journalist.

Divisions proposed to be abolished or renamed

The division names **FENNER** and **BEAN** are relatively recent, having been introduced in 2016 and 2019 respectively. The division name **CANBERRA** is older, created in 1974, when the Australian Capital Territory was first divided into electoral divisions.

There is no reason to consider any changes to division names in the Australian Capital Territory at this time.

I propose that:

No divisions in the Australian Capital Territory be abolished or renamed.

Analysis of existing divisions

Geographic arrangement of divisions

The current electoral divisions within the Australian Capital Territory are organised in a broadly logical geographic configuration that reflects the city's layout and population distribution.

FENNER encompasses the northern suburbs of Canberra, including the entire district of Gungahlin and a significant portion of Belconnen. **CANBERRA** includes the central areas of the city, notably the Parliamentary Zone, the city centre, and parts of both Belconnen and Woden Valley districts, while **BEAN** covers the entire southern part of Canberra, incorporating Tuggeranong, Weston Creek, Molonglo Valley, and part of Woden Valley, as well as the natural reserves in the southern part of the Territory.

While the division boundaries generally follow logical geographic groupings, the splitting of both the Belconnen and Woden Valley districts between divisions is less than ideal from a community of interests perspective. Nonetheless, due to enrolment distribution, such splits are likely to remain necessary.

Traditionally, natural features such as Lake Burley Griffin and the Molonglo River have served as effective and intuitive boundaries between divisions. However, under current population and enrolment constraints, the use of these features as primary dividing lines is not currently viable on a large scale. In the current arrangement, the district and suburb boundaries seem to be the most logical division boundaries.

Suggested divisions

The redistribution of the Australian Capital Territory could be achieved in the most minimal way possible. It is possible to bring all three divisions into tolerance by simply transferring the suburb of Phillip north of Hindmarsh Drive from **BEAN** into **CANBERRA**. This would involve transferring 3,253 actual and 5,279 projected electors. It is a clean division; Hindmarsh Drive being used for the rest of the existing boundary between **BEAN** and **CANBERRA**. However, this arrangement still leaves Woden Valley and Belconnen districts split between divisions, and the Molonglo Valley district in **BEAN** along with the higher growth areas in Tuggeranong. Additionally, neither Weston Creek or Molonglo Valley districts share great community of interests with Tuggeranong, with their communities of interest more closely aligning with Woden Valley or Belconnen.

As a result, I propose a more extensive reworking of the divisions. Rather than continuing the split of Woden Valley between **BEAN** and **CANBERRA**, I propose to move all of Woden Valley into **BEAN**. Namely Lyons, Curtin, Hughes and Garran, as well as the parts of Red Hill that are within the Woden Valley District. This involves transferring 10,645 actual and 10,657 projected electors.

To balance the transfer, 10,354 actual and 15,991 projected electors in the newer development of the Molonglo Valley district, including Wright, Coombs, Denman Prospect, Molonglo and Whitlam transfer from **BEAN** to **CANBERRA**. This change aligns with the existing division boundary between **FENNER** and **CANBERRA** with the boundary continuing to run along William Hovell Drive. This creates a clean, logical boundary connecting Hawker and Whitlam.

These changes are enough to not only balance the divisions but also ensure the faster growth areas of Molonglo Valley district offset the lower growth areas of Central Canberra. This means that Belconnen then becomes the only district split between divisions.

I will however, suggest one more change, we can also transfer the 268 actual, and 291 projected electors in Hume, Symonston and Jerrabomberra from **BEAN** to **CANBERRA**. These areas are lower in population, and population growth. Most of the electors in this area have community of interests links to Narrabundah and therefore fit better with **CANBERRA**.

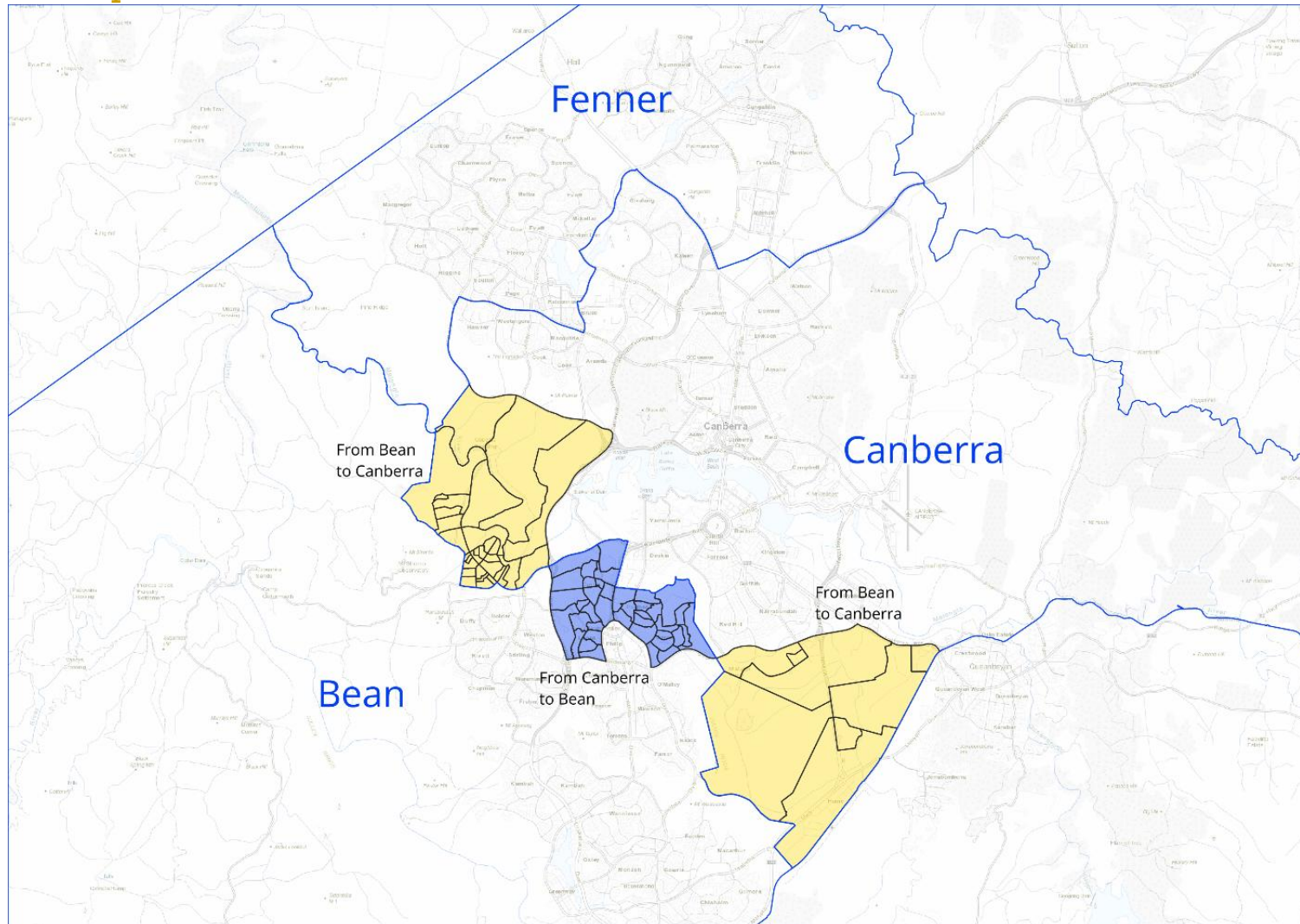
I propose that:

The Redistribution Committee adopt boundaries described above for
electoral divisions in Australian Capital Territory.

Overview map

An online map of all divisions is available at <https://divs.au/act/>

Canberra metropolitan



Enrolment data for each electoral division

Each division is listed separately with a table outlining the actual and projected enrolment, by SA2 names. Each table in order, lists all electors retained in the division, and then describes the transfer into the division by alphabetical order of existing division name, and then out of the division in alphabetical order by new division name.

A description of the changes to the division boundary follows both tables, proceeding in a clockwise manner using geographic features or infrastructure to describe the boundary where possible.

This suggestion can be viewed as an online map at: <https://divs.au/act/>

Bean

SA2 Name	Actual Enrolment	Projected Enrolment	Number of SA1s
From BEAN	103,384	107,326	380
ACT - South West	384	396	5
Banks	3,675	3,654	13
Bonython	2,796	2,578	10
Calwell	4,247	4,132	15
Chapman	2,200	2,254	8
Chifley	1,813	1,824	5
Chisholm	3,863	4,036	13
Conder	3,745	3,556	15
Duffy	2,604	2,586	10
Fadden	2,284	2,225	9
Farrer	2,765	2,766	9
Fisher	2,317	2,369	6
Gilmore	1,993	1,890	8
Gordon (ACT)	5,871	5,991	21
Gowrie (ACT)	2,318	2,224	9
Greenway	3,676	5,065	13
Holder	2,058	2,061	7
Isaacs	1,809	1,821	6
Isabella Plains	3,171	3,332	13
Kambah	11,752	11,866	41
Macarthur	1,080	1,053	3
Mawson	2,268	2,381	7
Monash	4,208	4,213	19
Mount Taylor	0	0	1
Namadgi	43	43	1
Norfolk Island	1,250	1,253	7
O'Malley	744	782	2
Oxley (ACT)	1,273	1,295	5
Pearce	1,994	1,981	7
Phillip	3,883	6,079	14
Richardson	2,253	2,199	7
Rivett	2,421	2,557	9
Stirling	1,522	1,629	5
Theodore	2,841	2,804	10
Torrens	1,776	1,816	6
Tuggeranong	27	27	1
Tuggeranong - West	8	8	2
Wanniassa	5,697	5,704	20
Waramanga	1,949	1,916	7
Weston	2,806	2,960	11

SA2 Name	Actual Enrolment	Projected Enrolment	Number of SA1s
From CANBERRA	10,653	10,657	39
Curtin	4,009	4,058	13
Garran	2,320	2,233	10
Hughes	2,264	2,316	8
Lyons (ACT)	2,060	2,050	7
Red Hill (ACT)	0	0	1
To BEAN	10,622	16,282	39
Canberra East	253	276	6
Coombs	3,458	4,519	11
Denman Prospect	3,271	5,479	5
Hume	15	15	2
Molonglo	0	0	1
Molonglo - East	0	0	1
Scrivener	0	0	1
Weston	0	0	1
Whitlam	985	2,859	1
Wright	2,640	3,134	10
BEAN	114,037	117,983	419

Boundary Description

From the exiting division boundary with **FENNER** follow:

- Stromlo district boundary
- Uriarra Rd
- Swallowtail Rd
- Cotter Rd
- Cotter Rd (at John Gorton Dr)
- Woden Valley district boundary
- Yarra Glen
- Carruthers St
- Woden Valley district boundary
- Gowrie Rd
- Red Hill Dr
- Woden Valley district boundary
- Tuggeranong district boundary
- Long Gully Rd
- Mugga La
- Monaro Hwy
- Tuggeranong district boundary

To the New South Wales border.

Canberra

SA2 Name	Actual Enrolment	Projected Enrolment	Number of SA1s
From CANBERRA	91,949	98,518	343
Acton	760	784	4
Ainslie	4,100	4,108	16
Aranda	1,823	1,791	6
Arboretum	3	3	1
Barton	1,429	1,371	3
Black Mountain	0	0	1
Braddon	4,701	5,267	15
Bruce	4,272	4,635	18
Campbell	3,666	4,332	10
Canberra Airport	36	36	1
Canberra East	382	404	4
Civic	2,232	2,278	10
Cook	2,258	2,292	9
Deakin	2,344	2,325	9
Dickson	2,968	3,748	7
Downer	2,878	3,020	9
Duntroon	1,278	1,475	2
Forrest	1,539	1,600	4
Fyshwick	20	20	6
Giralang	2,455	2,499	10
Griffith (ACT)	4,311	5,357	16
Hackett	2,345	2,432	7
Hawker	2,229	2,204	10
Kaleen	5,435	5,397	19
Kingston (ACT)	4,836	5,070	16
Kowen	15	15	1
Lake Burley Griffin	0	0	1
Lawson	1,277	1,331	7
Lyneham	3,940	4,351	13
Macquarie	2,195	2,212	8
Majura	126	98	5
Molonglo Corridor	3	3	1
Narrabundah	5,030	5,586	18
O'Connor (ACT)	4,234	4,271	14
Parkes (ACT) - North	291	294	2
Parkes (ACT) - South	0	0	1
Red Hill (ACT)	2,644	3,144	9
Reid	1,458	1,719	4
Russell	0	0	1
Scrivener	77	78	1
Turner	3,096	3,239	11
Watson	4,754	5,166	18
Weetangera	2,042	2,109	7
Yarralumla	2,467	2,454	8

SA2 Name	Actual Enrolment	Projected Enrolment	Number of SA1s
From BEAN	10,622	16,282	39
Canberra East	253	276	6
Coombs	3,458	4,519	11
Denman Prospect	3,271	5,479	5
Hume	15	15	2
Molonglo	0	0	1
Molonglo - East	0	0	1
Scrivener	0	0	1
Weston	0	0	1
Whitlam	985	2,859	1
Wright	2,640	3,134	10
To CANBERRA	10,653	10,657	39
Curtin	4,009	4,058	13
Garran	2,320	2,233	10
Hughes	2,264	2,316	8
Lyons (ACT)	2,060	2,050	7
Red Hill (ACT)	0	0	1
CANBERRA	102,571	114,800	382

Boundary Description

From the exiting division boundary at the New South Wales Border follow:

- New South Wales Border
- Hume locality boundary
- Monaro Hwy
- Mugga La
- Long Gully Rd
- Jerrabomberra locality boundary
- Symonston locality boundary
- Red Hill locality boundary
- Red Hill Dr
- Gowrie Rd
- Deakin locality boundary
- Carruthers St
- Yarra Glen
- Yarralumla locality boundary
- Cotter Rd
- Swallowtail Rd
- Uriarra Rd
- Denman Prospect locality boundary
- Molonglo River
- Whitlam locality boundary

To the existing division boundary with **FENNER**.

Fenner

SA2 Name	Actual Enrolment	Projected Enrolment	Number of SA1s
From FENNER	105,271	111,742	439
Amaroo	4,064	3,894	14
Belconnen	4,691	4,965	21
Bonner	4,040	4,123	19
Casey	4,121	4,367	16
Charnwood	2,194	2,168	8
Crace	2,938	3,010	13
Dunlop	5,021	5,064	21
Evatt	3,886	3,930	14
Florey	3,442	3,437	12
Flynn (ACT)	2,583	2,628	10
Forde	2,836	2,750	12
Franklin	3,697	3,722	22
Fraser	1,607	1,545	5
Gooromon	2	2	2
Gungahlin	4,961	5,614	26
Gungahlin – East & West	0	0	2
Hall	248	253	2
Harrison	4,511	4,207	22
Higgins	2,473	2,529	7
Holt	4,070	4,464	15
Jacka	369	357	2
Jervis Bay	229	230	4
Kenny	5	5	1
Latham	2,724	2,657	9
Macgregor (ACT)	4,644	4,669	17
Macnamara	20	20	1
McKellar	1,995	1,889	5
Melba	2,373	2,365	8
Mitchell	1	1	3
Molonglo Corridor	9	9	1
Moncrieff	2,839	3,344	13
Ngunnawal	7,250	7,518	33
Nicholls	4,980	4,746	19
Page	2,018	2,063	7
Palmerston	3,873	3,986	14
Scullin	2,074	1,939	8
Spence	1,995	1,859	6
Strathnairn	1,314	2,389	2
Taylor	3,425	6,592	14
Throsby	1,746	2,429	8
West Belconnen	3	3	1
FENNER	105,271	111,742	439

Boundary Description

No changes to the existing boundary

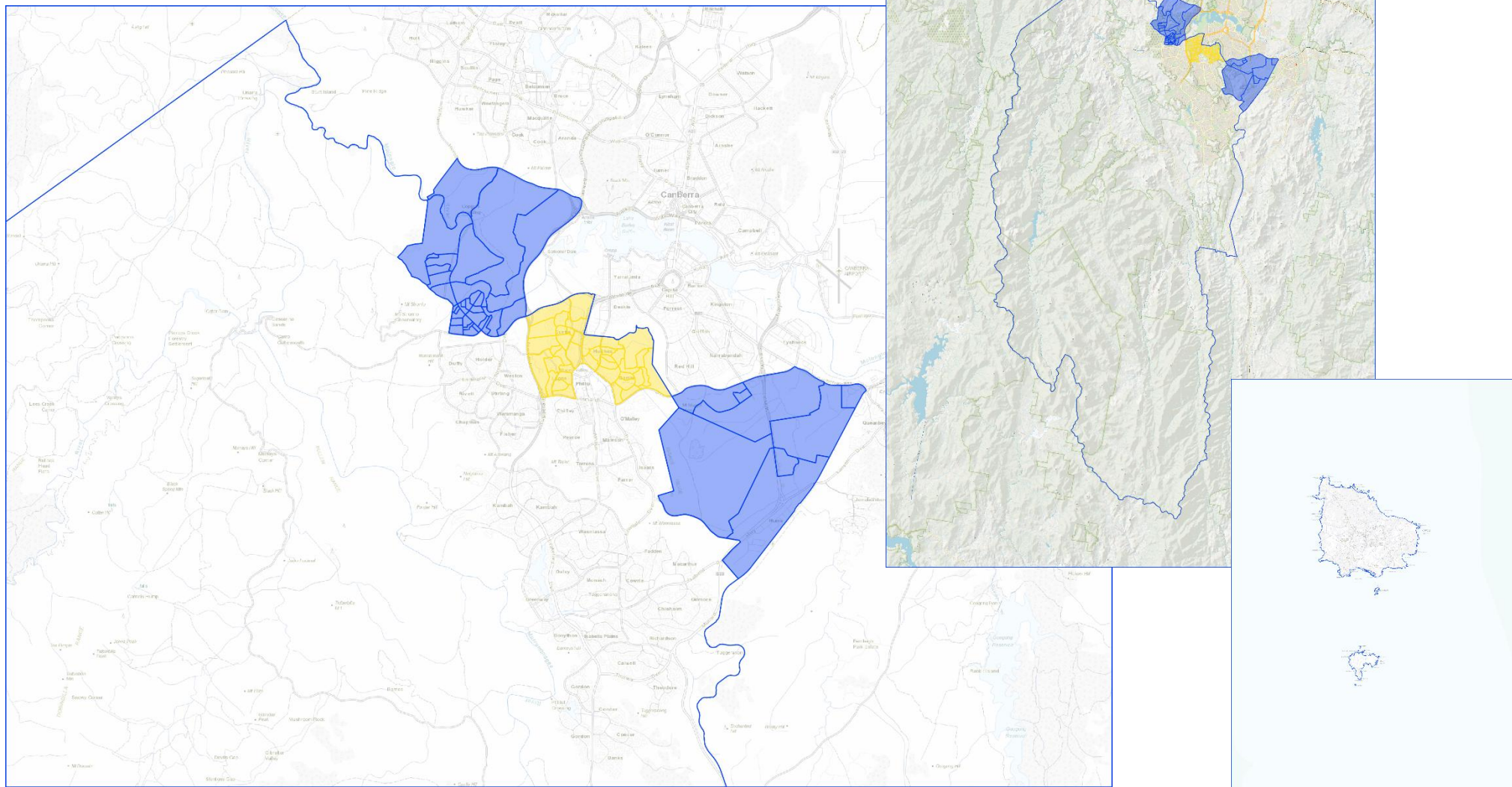
List of SA1 codes in new divisions

The following table is a list of all SA1 codes proposed to change divisions in this suggestion.

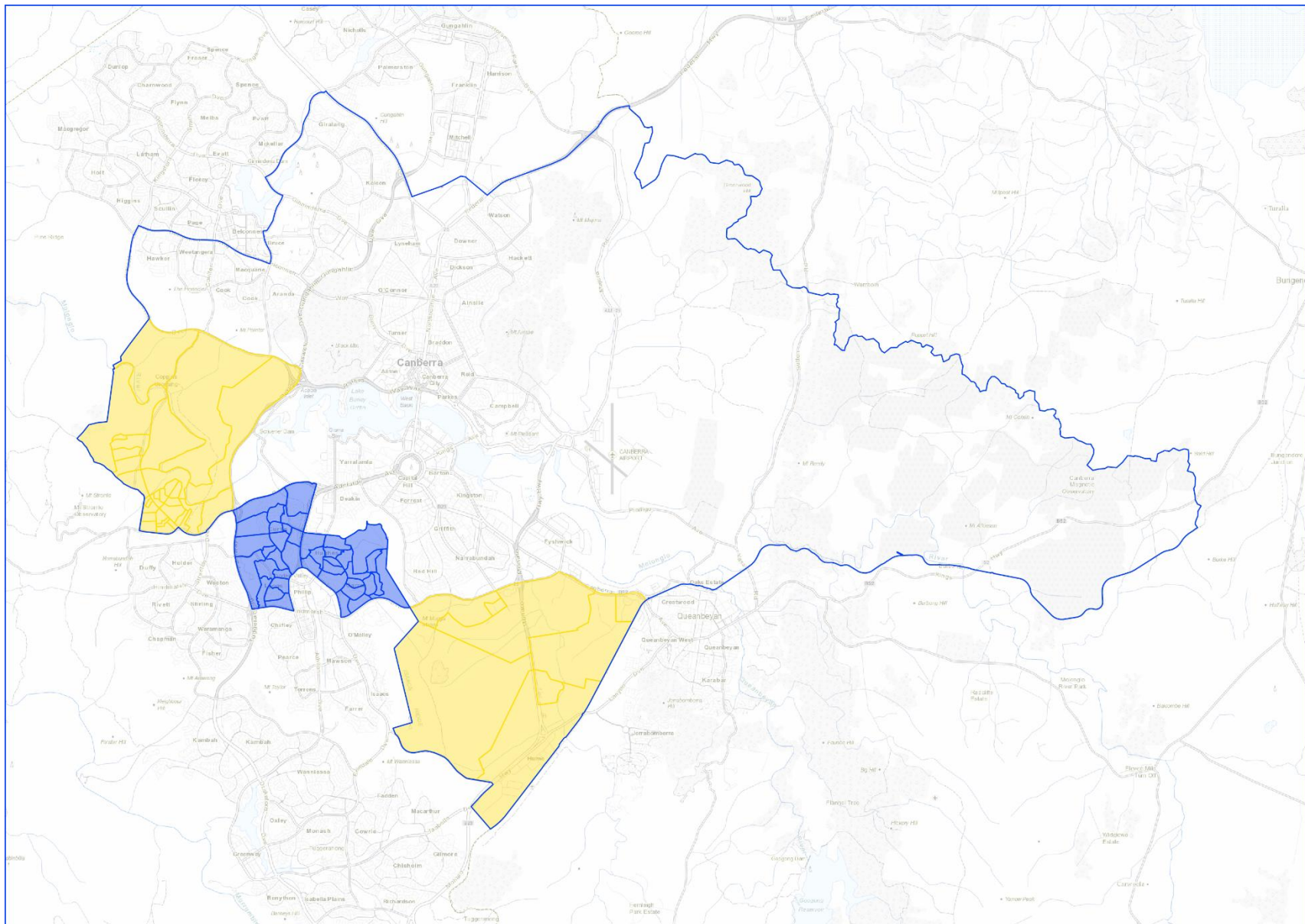
SA1 codes that are to be split appear with a hatched blue background. This includes any SA1 where a proposed division boundary along a geographic feature or infrastructure (such as a road or motorway) does not align exactly with the SA1 boundary. This may therefore be a very minor split involving the transfer of no electors.

SA1 Detail	Existing Division	Proposed Division	SA1 Detail	Existing Division	Proposed Division
801031031 - Hume			80109110306	From Canberra	To Bean
80103103102	From Bean	To Canberra	80109110307	From Canberra	To Bean
80103103103	From Bean	To Canberra	80109110308	From Canberra	To Bean
801031113 - Canberra East			801091105 - Lyons (ACT)		
80103111302	From Bean	To Canberra	80109110501	From Canberra	To Bean
80103111303	From Bean	To Canberra	80109110502	From Canberra	To Bean
80103111304	From Bean	To Canberra	80109110503	From Canberra	To Bean
80103111305	From Bean	To Canberra	80109110504	From Canberra	To Bean
80103111308	From Bean	To Canberra	80109110505	From Canberra	To Bean
80103111309	From Bean	To Canberra	80109110506	From Canberra	To Bean
801061070 - Red Hill (ACT)			80109110507	From Canberra	To Bean
80106106908	From Canberra	To Bean	801101135 - Coombs		
801081098 - Weston			80110113505	From Bean	To Canberra
80108109811	From Bean	To Canberra	80110113506	From Bean	To Canberra
801081133 - Scrivener			80110113507	From Bean	To Canberra
80108113301	From Bean	To Canberra	80110113508	From Bean	To Canberra
801091100 - Curtin			80110113509	From Bean	To Canberra
80109110001	From Canberra	To Bean	80110113510	From Bean	To Canberra
80109110002	From Canberra	To Bean	80110113511	From Bean	To Canberra
80109110003	From Canberra	To Bean	80110113512	From Bean	To Canberra
80109110004	From Canberra	To Bean	80110113513	From Bean	To Canberra
80109110005	From Canberra	To Bean	80110113514	From Bean	To Canberra
80109110006	From Canberra	To Bean	80110113515	From Bean	To Canberra
80109110007	From Canberra	To Bean	801101136 - Denman Prospect		
80109110008	From Canberra	To Bean	80110113602	From Bean	To Canberra
80109110010	From Canberra	To Bean	80110113603	From Bean	To Canberra
80109110011	From Canberra	To Bean	80110113604	From Bean	To Canberra
80109110012	From Canberra	To Bean	80110113605	From Bean	To Canberra
80109110013	From Canberra	To Bean	80110113606	From Bean	To Canberra
80109110014	From Canberra	To Bean	801101137 - Molonglo		
801091102 - Garran			80110113701	From Bean	To Canberra
80109110201	From Canberra	To Bean	801101139 - Wright		
80109110202	From Canberra	To Bean	80110113901	From Bean	To Canberra
80109110203	From Canberra	To Bean	80110113902	From Bean	To Canberra
80109110204	From Canberra	To Bean	80110113903	From Bean	To Canberra
80109110205	From Canberra	To Bean	80110113904	From Bean	To Canberra
80109110206	From Canberra	To Bean	80110113905	From Bean	To Canberra
80109110207	From Canberra	To Bean	80110113906	From Bean	To Canberra
80109110209	From Canberra	To Bean	80110113907	From Bean	To Canberra
80109110210	From Canberra	To Bean	80110113908	From Bean	To Canberra
80109110211	From Canberra	To Bean	80110113909	From Bean	To Canberra
801091103 - Hughes			80110113910	From Bean	To Canberra
80109110301	From Canberra	To Bean	801101145 - Molonglo - East		
80109110302	From Canberra	To Bean	80110114501	From Bean	To Canberra
80109110303	From Canberra	To Bean	801101146 - Whitlam		
80109110304	From Canberra	To Bean	80110114601	From Bean	To Canberra
80109110305	From Canberra	To Bean			

Bean



Canberra



Fenner

