



Submission S17

Justin Lamond

IDEAS FOR THE PROPOSED REDISTRIBUTION OF COMMONWEALTH ELECTORAL DIVISIONS IN THE STATE OF TASMANIA

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1 November 2025

OVERVIEW

Please accept my ideas for the 2025 redistribution of Tasmanian electoral divisions. As an original state in the Federation, Tasmania is entitled to continue with its current five divisions.

The major issue to be address is that the Division of Clark is significantly under quota and the Division of Lyons is significantly over quota.

These suggestions address these issues and others considered important particularly relating to electorate boundaries in Southern Tasmania.

ENROLMENT PROJECTIONS

The enrolment projections provided by the AEC have been adopted for this submission. The 2025 quota and the 2030 projection are shown in the table below.

Quota 2025		Projected Quota 2030	
Number of electors enrolled in Tasmania as at the end of the day on which the redistribution commenced	413,176	Estimated number of electors enrolled in Tasmania at the projection time (8 April 2030)	422,785
Number of members of the House of Representatives to which Tasmania is entitled	5	Number of members of the House of Representatives to which Tasmania is entitled	5
Redistribution quota for Tasmania	82,635	Projected enrolment quota for Tasmania	84,557
Permissible maximum number of electors in an electorate (Redistribution quota +10%)	90,898	Permissible maximum number of projected electors in a Tasmanian electorate (projected enrolment quota + 3.5%)	87,516
Permissible minimum number of electors in an electorate (Redistribution quota -10%)	74,372	Permissible minimum number of projected electors in a Tasmanian electorate (projected enrolment quota – 3.5%)	81,598
Number of electors enrolled in Tasmania as at the end of the day on which the redistribution commenced	413,176		

ENROLMENT PROJECTIONS

The table below shows the enrolment status for each division in 2025 and the enrolment projections for 2030 based on the current boundaries.

	2025			2030 Projection	
Electorate	Number of Electors	Percentage Deviation from Redistribution Quota		Projected Electors	Percentage Deviation from Projected Redistribution Quota
Clark	74,449	-9.91%		75,689	-10.49%
Bass	80,560	-2.51%		80,818	-4.42%
Franklin	83,956	+1.60%		87,262	+3.20%
Braddon	84,612	+2.39%		86,021	+1.73%
Lyons	89,599	+8.43%		92,995	+9.98%
TOTAL	413,176			422,785	

The table above shows clearly that electors need to be added to the Division of Clark and electors moved from Lyons to elsewhere so that quotas and projections are achieved. Electors also will need to be added to the Division of Bass so that its projected quota can be achieved.

BOUNDARY DETERMINATION

In developing boundaries for electoral divisions, a range of criteria have been used:

- Readily identifiable natural features such as rivers.
- Major infrastructure that can provide a legible boundary – main roads or bridges.
- Community of Interest – trying to combine likeminded communities by local government area, suburbs, transport routes, or in regional areas, linking the rural hinterland with major regional centres.
- ABS SA2 boundaries – wherever possible though some SA2 areas have been split along SA1 boundaries. Wherever possible these have been drawn on recognizable and legible boundaries.

The aim, wherever possible, has been to keep suburbs and their focal points in one division. If a boundary is required, the preference has been to split minor centres rather than major centres.

All maps are based on Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) mapping tools.

POLITICAL OUTCOMES

Political outcomes and how the proposed boundaries may affect the interest of any political party has not been a determining factor in this submission.

MAPS

Maps used in this submission use public source ABS and AEC maps as their base or the mapping tool developed by 'Angas' – a contributor to the Tallyroom website.

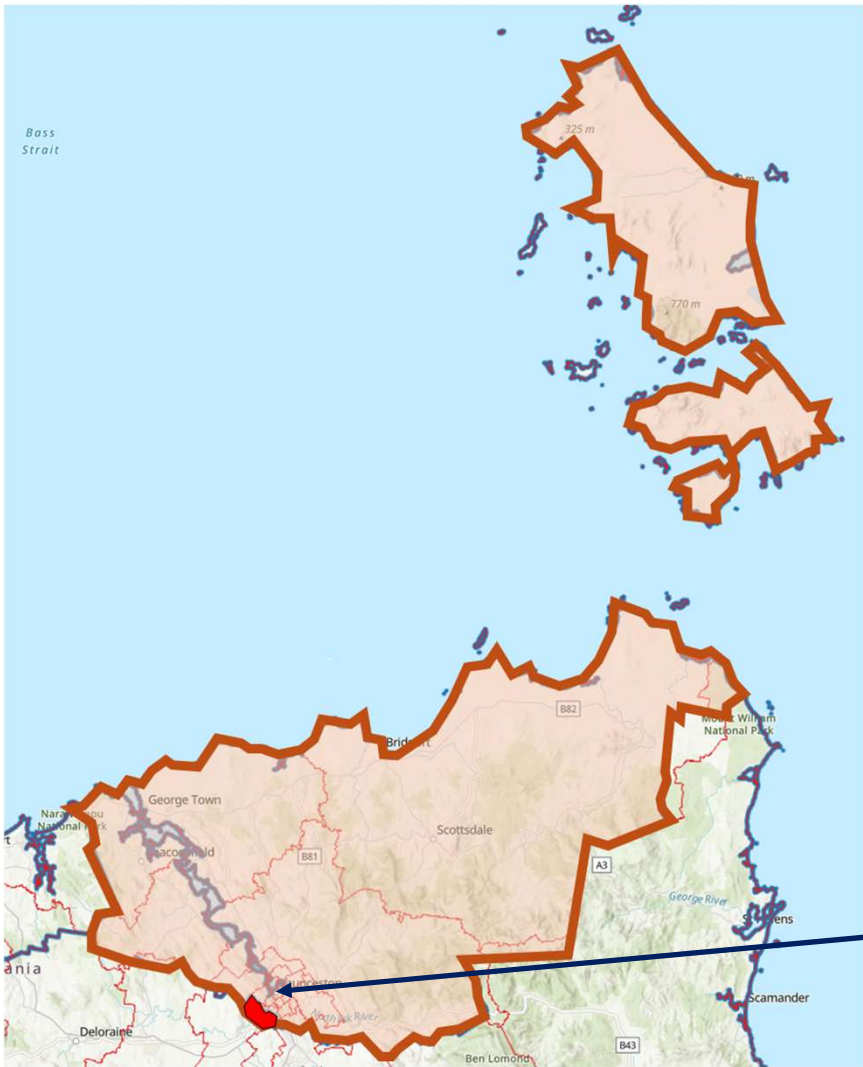
SUMMARY

The summary of the proposed changes are:

- The existing boundaries of the Division of Braddon to remain unchanged.
- The Prospect Vale area in suburban Launceston to be transferred to Bass so that Bass can be within the 2030 projection quota.
- Three options have been proposed for Southern Tasmania:
 - The first option is a minimalist option that move some parts of Kingston to Clark so that Clark can achieve present and forward quotas. Gagebrook, Otago and Old Beach would be transferred from Lyons to Franklin so that quotas can be achieved in both divisions.
 - The second option creates a contiguous Franklin by transferring riverside areas from the Queens Domain southwards to Taroona from Clark to Franklin. Clark would gain from Lyons and Franklin the Eastern Shore areas from Bridgewater southwards to Lindisfarne and eastwards into Warrane and Mornington. Cambridge, Seven Mile Beach and Roches Beach would be transferred from Franklin to Lyons. The Tasman Bridge would act as the hinge between the two parts of the potential redrawn Franklin.
 - This second option would provide a contiguous electorate but would join disparate areas and split existing communities of interest such as inner city Hobart. Though possible it is not preferred,
 - The third option for Southern Tasmania is more radical and does require a large transfer of electors but would provide for two contiguous divisions with strong community of interest. This option proposes the abolition of the present Division of Franklin.
 - A new division to be named 'Trugernanner' proposed that would join the Hobart City, Kingborough and Huon Valley Local Government Areas. These areas have a strong community of interest and the choice of name honours Trugernanner and the Palawa people of the region.
 - The name 'Clark' would be maintained and this reconstituted electorate would join the City of Glenorchy with Bridgewater and the riverside areas of Clarence. Cambridge, Seven Mile Beach and Roches Beach would be transferred from Franklin to Lyons and join the outer Eastern suburbs of Hobart and surrounds in one division.

The current effective separation of Franklin is aberration unseen in other parts of Australia and is largely an historical leftover. The only community of interest between two disparate areas is a political construct. Therefore, I urge the Commissioners to seriously consider the third Southern Tasmanian option – abolishing Franklin – and providing two contiguous divisions – 'Trugernanner' and a reconstituted 'Clark'.

Division of Bass



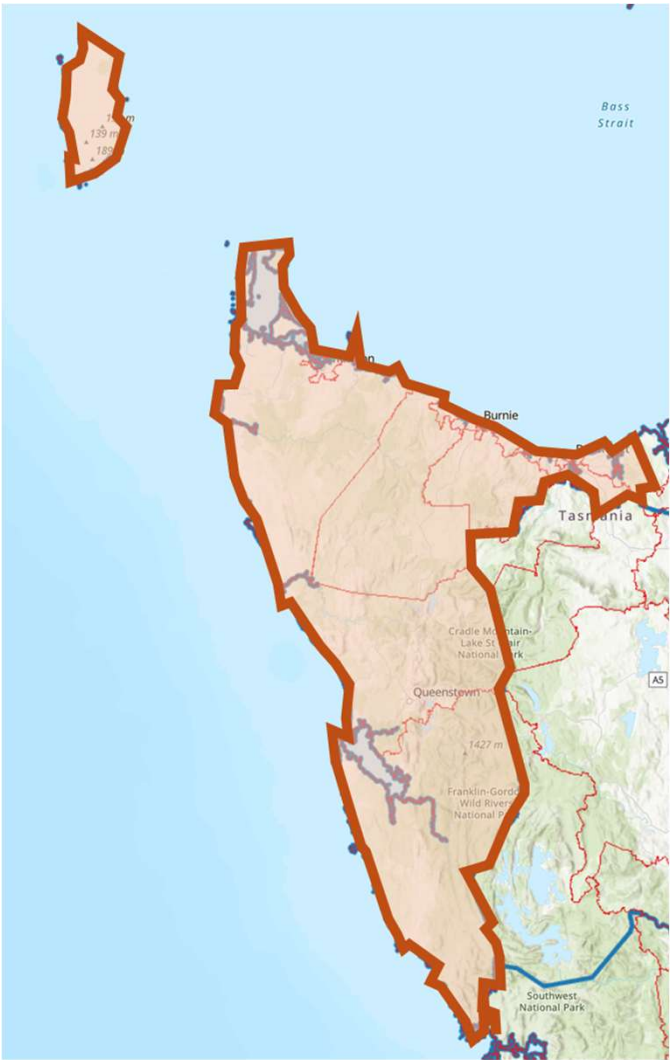
It is necessary for Bass to gain electors as it is projected to be under quota in 2030.

It is proposed to move the Prospect Vale – Blackstone SA2 from Lyons to Bass so that quota can be achieved.

	Actual Enrolment 2025	Projected Enrolment 2030
	80,560	80,818
Plus		
Prospect Vale – Blackstone SA2 from Lyons	5,371	5,362
Total Proposed	85,931	86,180

Prospect Vale – Blackstone SA2
from Lyons

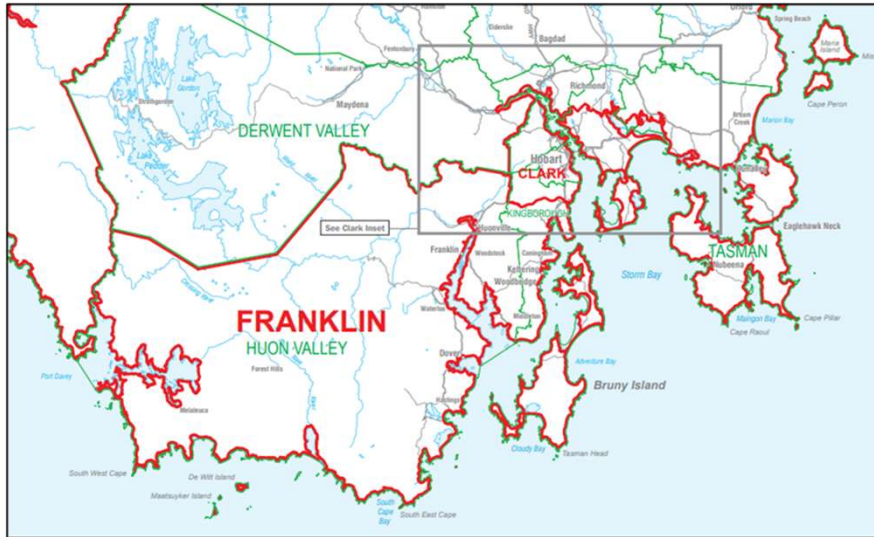
Division of Braddon



As Braddon is currently within quota and is projected to remain in quota, it is proposed that the current boundaries remain unchanged.

	Actual Enrolment 2025	Projected Enrolment 2030
	84,612	86,021
Plus		
No addition	0	0
Total Proposed	84,612	86,021

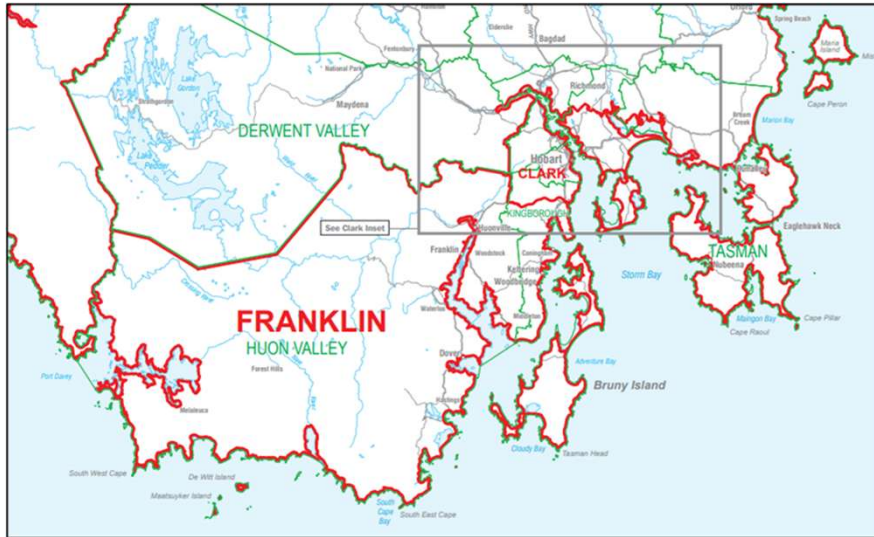
Southern Tasmania



There are major issues to be faced during this redistribution process with Hobart area and Southern Tasmanian divisions. These include:

- The Division of Clark is substantially under quota and needs to gain electors from surrounding divisions.
- The Division of Lyons is substantially over quota and there needs to be a transfer of electors to other divisions. The proposed transfer from Lyons to Bass alleviates some of this surplus but not all.
- Clark is very much an inner Hobart division taking in the Cities of Hobart and Glenorchy, and the northern parts of the Kingborough Municipality.
- Lyons includes much of Central Tasmania but takes in the Bridgewater and Gagebrook areas of Northern Hobart as well as commuter areas east of Hobart such as Sorell and Midway Point.
- Franklin takes in the Hobart Eastern Shore (most but not all of the City of Clarence) as areas south of Hobart such as Kingston and the rural Huon Valley.
- Franklin is the only division in Australia which is essentially non contiguous and though its two parts – which have a roughly 50:50 elector / population split – have a strong communities of interest within each part, there is basically no community of interest between the two parts except as parts of a long standing political entity.
- The cohesive Kingston area is currently split between Clark and Franklin.

Southern Tasmania



In helping the Division of Clark to achieve quota, the Redistribution Commissioners have a range of options:

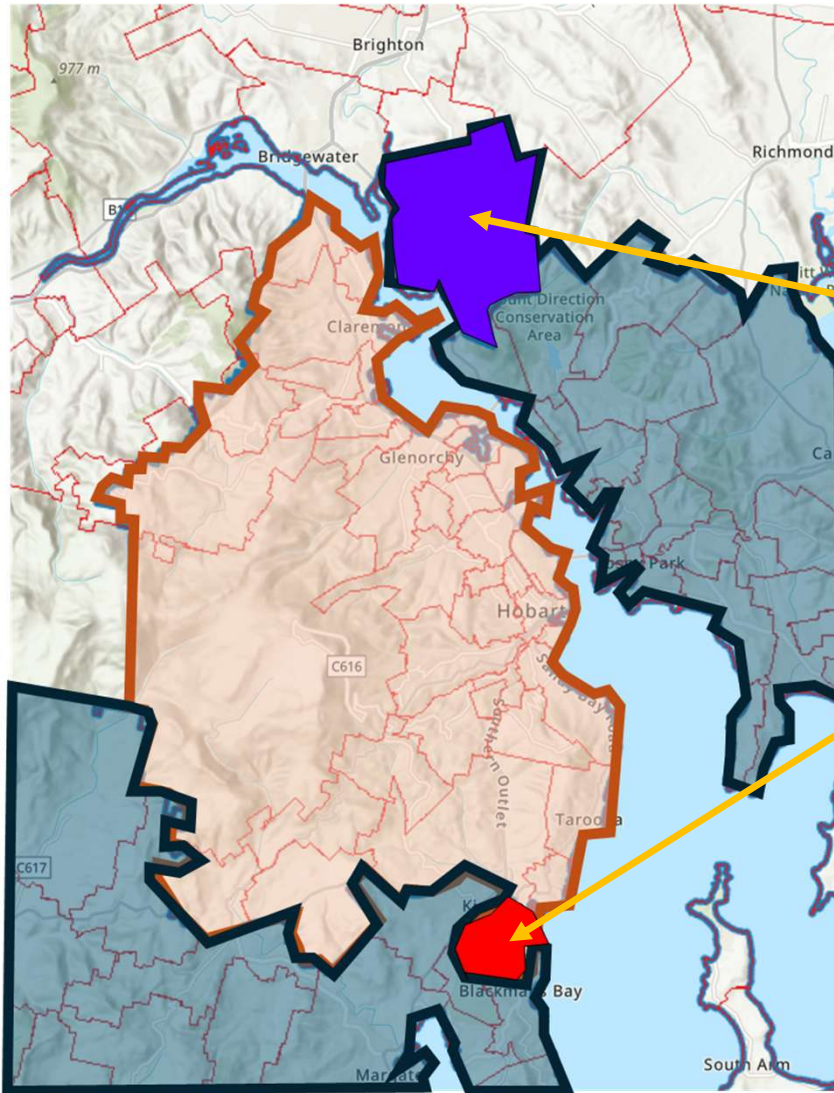
- An incremental and minimalist approach where Clark either expands southwards into the Kingston area of Franklin or northwards into the Bridgewater area of Lyons.
- Achieving a contiguity between the eastern and western parts of Franklin.
- Having Clark substantially expand southwards and take in the Western Shore components of Franklin.

In all of these approaches, the Commissioners need to consider:

- Communities of Interest within the new boundaries.
- The long term sustainability of each option so that issues faced now are not 'kicked down the road' to the next redistribution.



Southern Tasmania – Minimalist Approach



In helping the Division of Clark to achieve quota and for Franklin to maintain quota, the Redistribution Commissioners have a range of options. The Minimalist approach would include:

- Move the state suburbs of Gagebrook and Herdsmans Cove and those parts of the Otago – Old Beach SA2 currently in Lyons, from Lyons to Franklin.
- Move those areas of the suburb of Kingston east of the Channel Highway and north of Algona Road from Franklin to Clark.
- Move the entire suburb of Kingston Beach from Franklin to Clark.
- Move those areas of the suburb of Blackmans Bay west of Roslyn Avenue and north of Algona Road from Franklin to Clark.

Southern Tasmania – Minimalist Approach

Pros of the minimalist approach are:

- Minimal disruption – minimal number of electors are moved

Cons of the minimalist approach are:

- A Franklin of two halves is maintained with a greater bias to the eastern half.
- The Kingston / Blackmans Bay is split to a greater extent.
- The Commissioners will face at the next redistribution a similar problem of incremental changes that could further split communities.

	Actual Enrolment 2025	Projected Enrolment 2030
Clark	74,449	75,689
Kingston (part) / Kingston Beach / Blackmans Bay (part) from Franklin	+7,067	+7,359
Total Proposed	81,516	83,048
Franklin	83,956	87,262
Kingston (part) / Kingston Beach / Blackmans Bay (part) to Clark	-7,067	+7,359
Gagebrook / Herdsmans Cove / Otago – Old Beach SA2 (part) from Lyons	+5,430	+5,886
Total Proposed	82,319	85,789
Lyons	89,599	92,995
Prospect Vale – Blackstone SA2 to Bass	-5,371	-5,362
Gagebrook / Herdsmans Cove / Otago – Old Beach SA2 (part) to Franklin	-5,430	-5,886
	78,798	81,747

Southern Tasmania – Joining Franklin



This option aims to unite Franklin as a contiguous division joined by the Tasman Bridge. All proposed boundaries are within quota.

This option basically creates a 'Lower Derwent' division – Franklin - and an 'Upper Derwent' division – Clark.

- Franklin would gain the Hobart CBD and the riverside suburbs such as Sandy Bay and Taroona from Clark. The Southern Outlet road would act as the boundary – areas west would remain in Clark.
- Clark would gain Bridgewater, Gagebrook and Otago / Old Beach from Lyons.
- The Eastern Shore north of the Tasman Bridge would move from Franklin to Clark as well as suburbs such as Warrane and Mornington.
- The two halves of Clark would be linked by the three bridges across the Derwent River
- The extension of Clark into Bridgewater and Gagebrook extends the community of interest along the main northern Hobart transport corridor.
- Outer Eastern Suburbs such as Cambridge, Seven Mile Beach and Roches Beach would be transferred from Franklin to Lyons – linking these areas with Sorell and Midway Point.

Southern Tasmania – Joining Franklin

Pros of the ‘Joining Franklin’ approach are:

- A contiguous Franklin is created.
- Possibilities of small scale boundary / elector change in future as both Clark and Franklin can grow outwards.
- Communities such as Kingston all contained in one division.

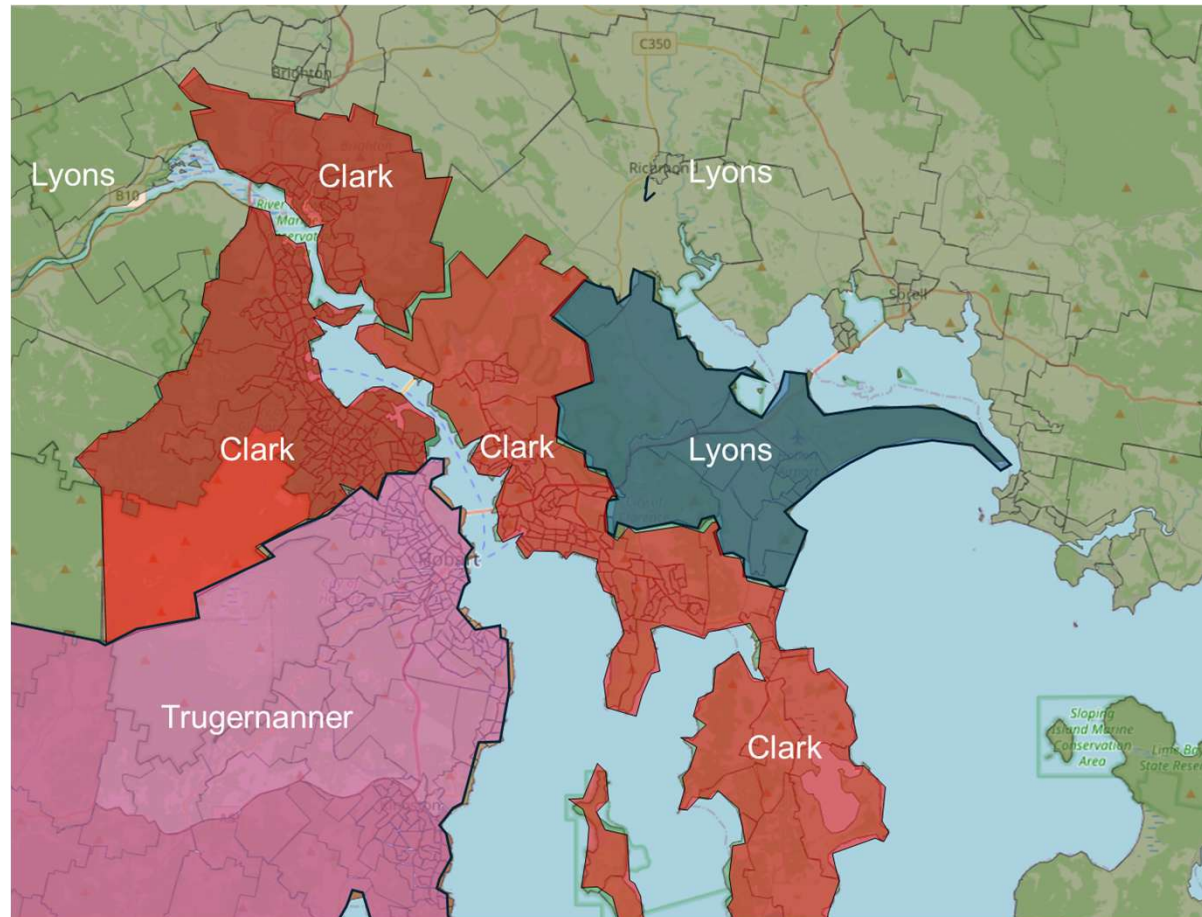
Cons of the ‘Joining Franklin’ approach are:

- Option is based on the Tasman Bridge being the ongoing link – maintaining this could distort future boundaries
- Approximately 12.4% of Tasmanian electors moved.
- Splitting of communities such as the City of Clarence – into three, the Hobart CBD, and splitting of Hobart CBD from inner suburbs such as North, South and West Hobart.

Overall, it is an idea for a contiguous Franklin but the result is not satisfactory and possibly not sustainable going forward into future redistributions.

	Actual Enrolment 2025	Projected Enrolment 2030
Clark	74,449	75,689
Southern Hobart to Franklin	-17,698	-18,079
Bridgewater, Gagebrook, Otago / Old Beach from Lyons	+9,179	+9,945
Eastern Shore from Franklin	+14,439	+14,907
Total Proposed	80,369	82,462
Franklin	83,956	87,262
Southern Hobart from Clark	+17,698	+18,079
Eastern Shore to Clark	-14,439	-14,907
Cambridge, Seven Mile Beach, Roches Beach to Lyons	-4,445	-4,718
Total Proposed	82,770	85,716
Lyons	89,599	92,995
Prospect Vale – Blackstone SA2 to Bass	-5,371	-5,362
Bridgewater, Gagebrook, Otago / Old Beach to Clark	-9,179	-9,945
Cambridge, Seven Mile Beach, Roches Beach from Franklin	+4,445	+4,718
	79,503	82,406

Southern Tasmania – Abolishing Franklin



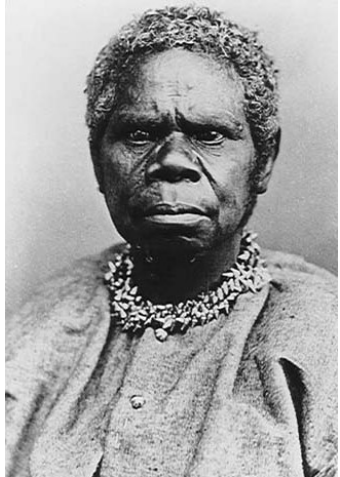
This option aims to create contiguous divisions in Southern Tasmania that unite communities of interest. It is acknowledged that this is a disruptive approach which seemingly goes against the 'minimal movement' policy of the AEC Commissioners.

This option basically creates a division that takes in the City of Hobart as well as the Kingborough and Huon Valley Local Government Areas. It is proposed that this division be named Warrant Trugernanner. The City of Glenorchy, Bridgewater and most of the City of Clarence would be joined in a Division to be named Clark – taking forward the name of Andrew Clark and providing continuity with the current Division of the same name.

Outer Eastern Suburbs such as Cambridge, Seven Mile Beach and Roches Beach would be transferred from the existing Franklin to Lyons – linking these areas with Sorell and Midway Point.

This proposal provides a contiguous divisions that have community of interest.

Southern Tasmania – Proposed Division Names

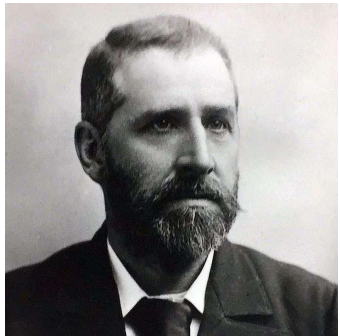


Under this proposal, it is proposed that the Division Name of Franklin be retired. It is acknowledged that this is effectively a Federation name – dating from 1903 – but it is considered that there are more worthy Tasmanians to be honoured than 19th Century colonial governors. The precedent for this is the renaming of Denison to Clark several years ago.

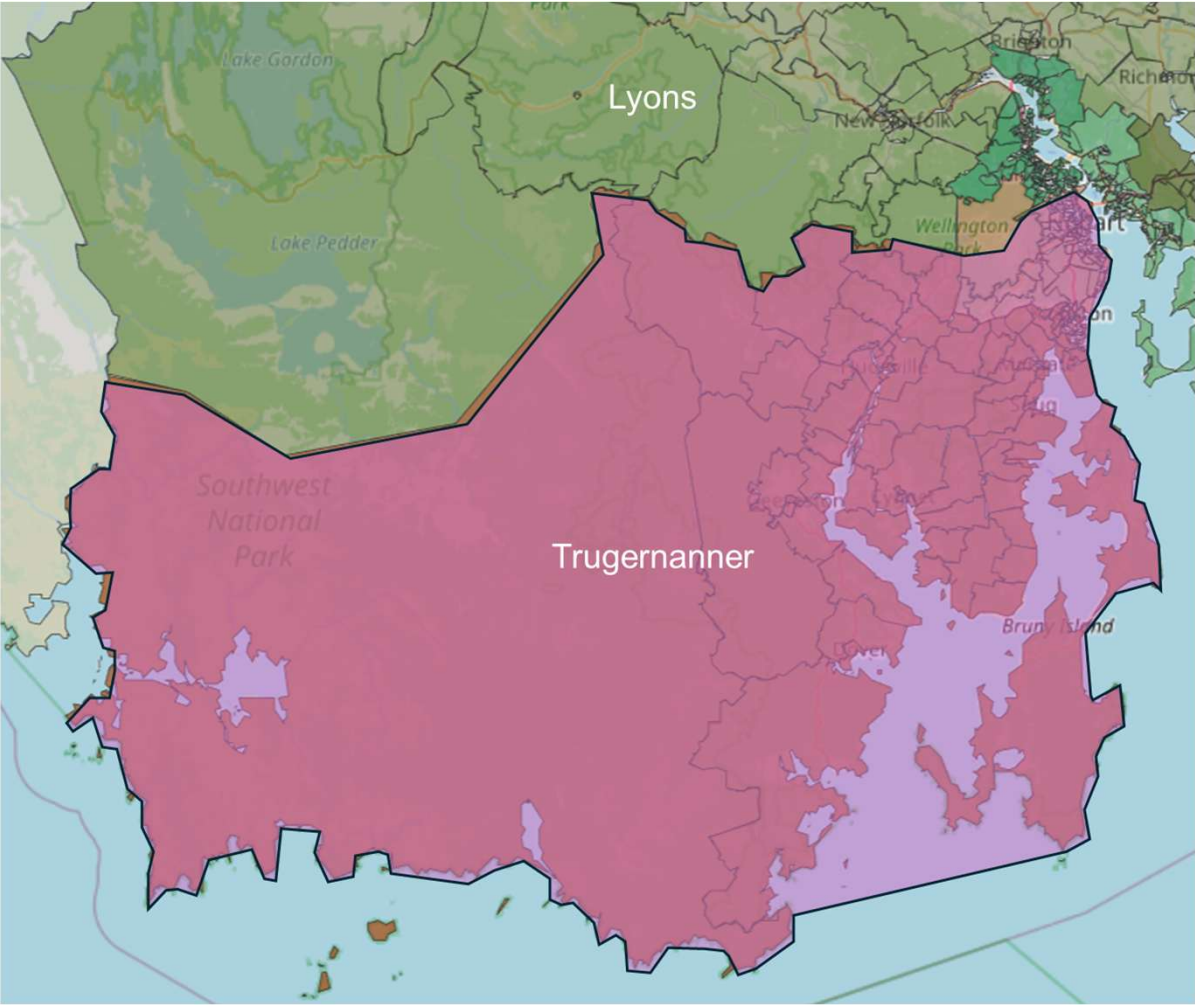
It is proposed that the Division taking in Hobart, Kingborough and Huon Valley be named after Palawa woman and leader Trugernanner also known as Truganini. Naming a Division after her honours her memory and that of the Indigenous people of what is now Tasmania. Trugernanner is the spelling adopted by the Australian Dictionary of Biography. Should the name be adopted, it is proposed that the Palawa people be consulted about the spelling.

The area covered by the proposed division was the homeland of Trugernanner and the Palawa people so it is appropriate that it be named after her. Should the Palawa people object to using the name on cultural grounds, their views should be respected.

It is proposed that the name 'Clark' be transferred to the Division largely covered by the existing Franklin. This would continue the honouring of Andrew Clark as a 'Federation Father' and a writer of the Australian Constitution.



Southern Tasmania – Abolishing Franklin



The image at left shows the full boundaries of the proposed division of Trugernanner.

Southern Tasmania – Abolishing Franklin

	Actual Enrolment 2025	Projected Enrolment 2030
Trugananner	-	-
Hobart, Kingston – Huntingfield, Lenah Valley - Mount Stuart, Margate – Snug, Mount Nelson – Dynnyrne, Mount Wellington, New Town, Sandy Bay, South Hobart - Fern Tree, Taroona - Bonnet Hill, West Hobart SA2s from Clark	+41,148	+42,069
Bruny Island – Kettering, Cygnet, Geeveston – Dover, Huonville – Franklin, Kingston – Huntingfield, Kingston Beach - Blackmans Bay' Margate – Snug SA2s from Franklin	+39,428	+40,544
Total Proposed	80,576	82,613
Clark	74,449	75,689
Hobart, Kingston – Huntingfield, Lenah Valley - Mount Stuart, Margate – Snug, Mount Nelson – Dynnyrne, Mount Wellington, New Town, Sandy Bay, South Hobart - Fern Tree, Taroona - Bonnet Hill, West Hobart SA2s to Trugananner	-41,148	-42,069
Bridgewater, Gagebrook, Otago / Old Beach from Lyons	+9,179	+9,945
Eastern Shore Franklin less Cambridge, Seven Mile Beach, Roches Beach from Franklin	+40,081	+41,998
Total Proposed	82,561	85,563
Lyons	89,599	92,995
Prospect Vale – Blackstone SA2 to Bass	-5,371	-5,362
Bridgewater, Gagebrook, Otago / Old Beach to Clark	-9,179	-9,945
Cambridge, Seven Mile Beach, Roches Beach from Franklin	+4,445	+4,718
	79,503	82,406

Southern Tasmania – Abolishing Franklin

Pros of the ‘Abolishing Franklin’ approach are:

- Two sustainable contiguous electorates are created in Southern Tasmania.
- There are identifiable and robust communities of interest within both proposed divisions linking local government areas and joined by transport routes.
- Trugernanner would join the City of Hobart with adjacent areas in Kingborough and Huon Valley. These are closely linked by transport, school, and community links.
- The new Clark would join the City of Glenorchy with Bridgewater linking all of the Hobart Northern Suburbs. From Bridgewater southwards, there would be a continuous Eastern Shore division to the mouth of the Derwent River. East and West would be linked by two bridges.
- Those areas proposed to be moved from Franklin to Lyons are joined by transport and community links. Outer Eastern Hobart would be joined in one division.
- There are no tenuous links such as proposed in the ‘joining Franklin’ option.
- Future redistributions are likely to be small scale and incremental.

Cons of the ‘Joining Franklin’ approach are:

- The major downside of this approach is that overall approximately 91,700 electors (22.2% of the Tasmanian total) – approximately 86,000 in Southern Tasmania would move from one electorate to another. However, once done, it would never need to be done again

This is an opportunity for the Redistribution Commissioners to join communities rather than continue an historical aberration.