

**BOUNDARY COMMISSION  
FOR WALES  
COMISIWN FFINIAU I GYMRU**

**FOURTH PERIODICAL REPORT  
PEDWERYDD ADRODDIAD CYFNODOL**

*Presented to Parliament pursuant to Section 3(5) of  
the Parliamentary Constituencies Act 1986*

*Cyflwynwyd i'r Senedd yn unol ag Adran 3(5)  
o'r Parliamentary Constituencies Act 1986*

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**BOUNDARY COMMISSION FOR WALES**  
**FOURTH PERIODICAL REPORT**

*English*

Clwyd  
Dyfed  
Gwent  
Gwynedd  
Mid Glamorgan  
Powys  
South Glamorgan  
West Glamorgan

*Welsh*

Clwyd  
Dyfed  
Gwent  
Gwynedd  
Morgannwg Ganol  
Powys  
De Morgannwg  
Gorllewin Morgannwg

## CONSTITUTION OF THE COMMISSION

IN ACCORDANCE with Schedule 1 of the Parliamentary Constituencies Act 1986, the Commission was constituted as follows:

### *Ex-officio Member*

THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS, *Chairman*.

### *And three other Members*

THE HONOURABLE MR JUSTICE PILL, *Deputy Chairman*  
appointed by the Lord Chancellor.

MR W PETER DAVEY, CBE DL IPFA,  
appointed by the Secretary of State for  
the Home Department.

MR MURRAY A MCLAGGAN, JP MA,  
appointed by the Secretary of State  
for Wales.

### *Assessors*

THE REGISTRAR GENERAL FOR ENGLAND AND WALES.

THE DIRECTOR GENERAL OF ORDNANCE SURVEY.

### *Joint Secretaries*

Mr R McLeod

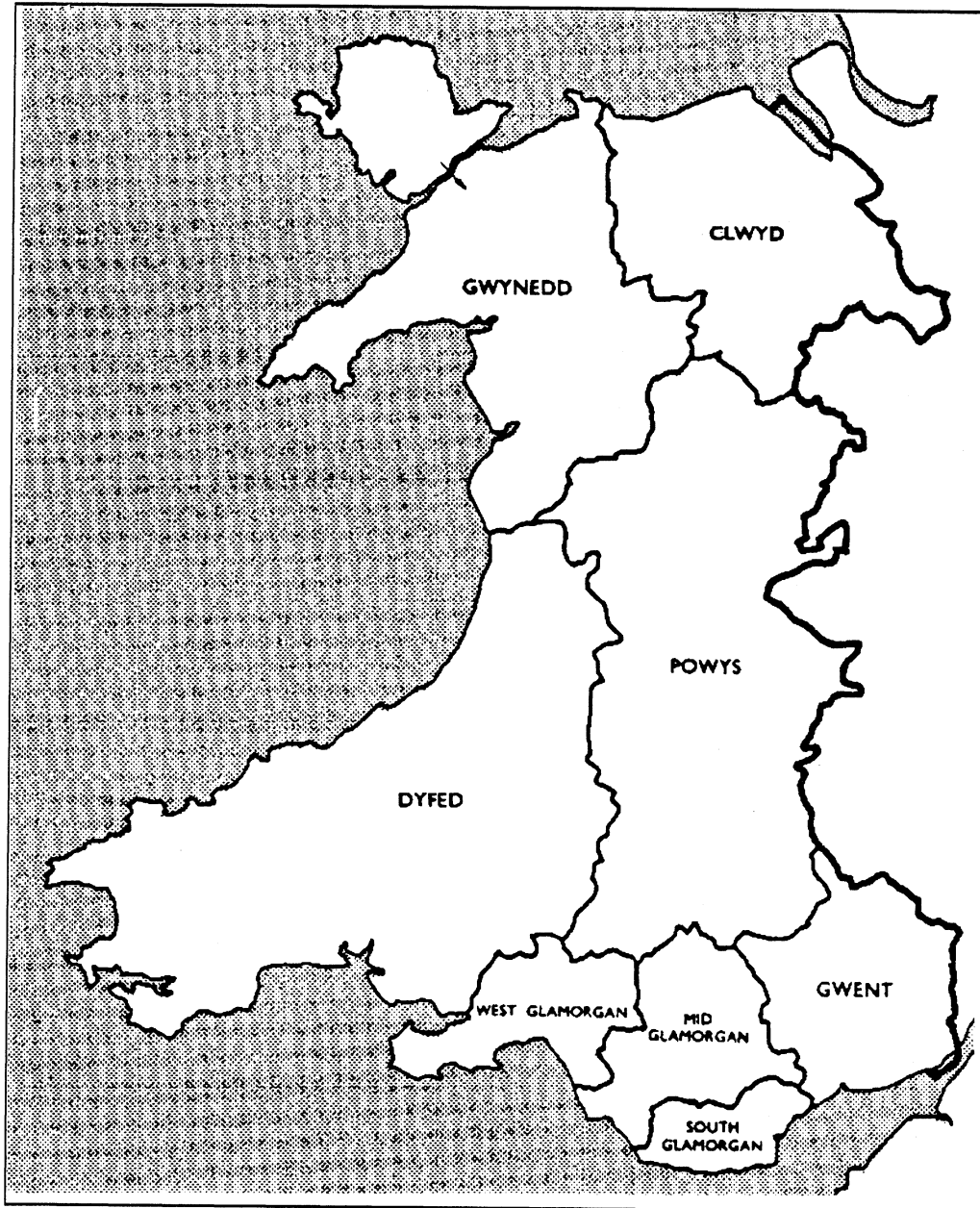
Mrs J S Morris (until 14 October 1994)

Mr G P Utteridge (from 21 October 1994)

appointed by the Secretary of State for the Home Department.

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**NOTE ON MAPS**

The maps for each county included with this report have been produced by Ordnance Survey and may be found in a pocket at the back of the report.

The existing parliamentary constituency boundaries and names are shown in blue. The recommended parliamentary constituency boundaries and names are shown in red.

The overlay to each map shows the district boundaries and district ward boundaries together with the recommended parliamentary constituency boundaries in red.

# Boundary Commission for Wales

## *Report on Fourth General Review of Parliamentary Constituencies under the Parliamentary Constituencies Act 1986.*

TO THE RIGHT HONOURABLE, MICHAEL HOWARD, QC MP

**Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Home Department.**

### *INTRODUCTION*

1. We, the Boundary Commission for Wales, are established and constituted under the First Schedule to the Parliamentary Constituencies Act 1986 (described in this report as the 1986 Act) for the purpose, as laid down in Section 2(1) of that Act, of the continuous review of the distribution of seats at parliamentary elections. Under Section 3(1) of the 1986 Act, we were required to submit to the Secretary of State, not less than ten or more than fifteen years, from the date of the submission of our previous periodical report, a report showing the constituencies into which we recommend that Wales should be divided in accordance with the Rules for Redistribution of Seats. These Rules in the Second Schedule to the 1986 Act are shown in Appendix A to this report.

2. Our previous report on a periodical review (Cmnd. 8798) was submitted on 21 January 1983. Our recommendations were given effect by Order in Council made on 16 March 1983 (SI 1983 No.418). Since then three interim reviews have been undertaken under section 3(3) of the 1986 Act which have recommended alterations to constituency boundaries and to the names of three seats. The reviews were held so as to remove anomalies caused by changes in local government boundaries. The Orders in Council making these alterations are Statutory Instruments:—

SI 1986 No. 2231 (affecting constituencies in the counties of Clwyd, Gwynedd and Powys)

SI 1987 No. 2050 (affecting constituencies in the counties of Dyfed, Gwent, Mid Glamorgan, Powys and West Glamorgan)

SI 1993 No. 227 (affecting constituencies in the counties of Dyfed and Powys)

3. This is the fourth periodical report covering the whole of Wales. The contents of the 40 constituencies we recommend are shown in Appendix B(b).

### *Home Affairs Committee Inquiry*

4. The Home Affairs Committee of the House of Commons inquired into the present rules and procedures for the redistribution of seats. They were concerned about the cumulative increase in the number of constituencies in the United Kingdom which has resulted from reviews conducted since 1950. The Committee reported in February 1987 in their Second Report of Session 1986-87 (HC 97-1).

5. In 1950, Wales was entitled to 36 seats which was increased to 38 in 1983. As a result of this review, we are proposing 40 seats because the theoretical entitlements of the individual counties added together produce a figure of 39 seats and an extra seat has continued to be recommended for Gwynedd because of the special geographical considerations in that county. In recommending this number of seats, we are mindful that the Home Affairs Committee recommended that constituencies in Wales should not total substantially more than 38. However, unless the method for calculating the electoral quota is revised, we can see little chance of entitlements being decreased.

6. The Rules for Redistribution of Seats (See Appendix A) are the cause of the gradual increase in the number of seats. Paragraph 8 of Schedule 2 to the 1986 Act defines the electoral quota (the figure to which constituencies should approximate) as the total electorate of Wales divided by the existing number of seats. Any additional seats created under Rules 5 and 6 (electoral parity and geography) in one review are therefore included in the divisor for calculating the electoral quota for the next review, thus creating a "ratchet" effect.

7. The Committee recommended that the size of the House of Commons should be stabilised at the present level by using a fixed divisor (ie 36 in Wales) for calculating the electoral quota. The Government responded to the Committee's report in February 1988 (Cmnd. 308). They were sympathetic to the Committee's view that the Commons should be stabilised at its present level but rejected the fixed divisor method (because it would not always produce the same number of seats). They did not propose an alternative method. We refer later in this report (paragraph 190) to the need for legislative change.

8. Two administrative changes recommended by the Committee were accepted by the Government, namely:—

- (a) the extension of the statutory period, in which representations about a Commission's recommendations may be made, from one month to two; and
- (b) the establishment of the enumeration date for a review at the date of publication of the most recent register of electors instead of the date of publication in the London Gazette of a Commission's notice announcing the start of a review.

Neither of these two changes has been introduced as yet. We note that the Government's response to the recommendations was that it was not proposing to introduce specific legislation to deal with minor recommendations, but it would incorporate them into legislative proposals at a suitable opportunity. We note that so far this has not happened.

### *Legislation*

9. Since the last periodical review, new legislation has been enacted which affects the conduct of this review. The 1986 Act consolidates the House of Commons (Redistribution of Seats) Acts 1949 to 1979 and certain related enactments. The Boundary Commissions Act 1992, (the 1992 Act) makes further provision with respect to the membership of the Boundary Commissions, the timing of their reports, and the local government boundaries of which account is to be taken in their reports.

### *TIMING OF THE GENERAL REVIEW*

10. Section 2 of the 1992 Act states that the first mandatory report of each Boundary Commission which falls to be made after the passing of this Act (12 November 1992), shall be submitted to the Secretary of State not later than 31 December 1994, instead of fifteen years from the date of the submission of the Commission's last mandatory report. Section 3 of the 1992 Act amends the 1986 Act as regards future general reviews in that instead of "not less than ten or more than fifteen years" from the date of the submission of the last mandatory report, the dates should read "not less than eight or more than twelve years" from the date of the submission of the Commission's last mandatory report. We note, however, that Section 2(4) of the 1992 Act amends subsection (2) of Section 3 of the 1986 Act in that "a failure by a Boundary Commission to submit a report within the time limit which is appropriate to that report shall not be regarded as invalidating the report for the purposes of any enactment".

11. The imposition of a deadline of 31 December 1994 would have caused us no particular difficulty had it not been for the amendment to the 1986 Act contained in Section 3(2) of the 1992 Act which directed that for the purposes of the application of the Rules in paragraph 4 of Schedule 2 to the 1986 Act (relationship between constituencies and certain local government boundaries) a report of a Boundary Commission shall take account only of those boundaries (in the case of Wales, county boundaries) which are in operation on 1 June 1994. Our difficulty was that we could not be certain what the county boundaries in Wales would be on 1 June 1994 because certain changes were envisaged in the Local Government (Wales) Bill (described in this report as the Bill), which was published on 30 November 1993. Not only was there the uncertainty about the county boundaries, but within those boundaries we would have preferred to try where possible to make constituencies co-terminous with the districts or the new unitary authorities. The existing constituencies and their division between counties and districts is at Appendix C. In an effort to avoid wasted work, we asked to be notified by the Welsh Office once it was known when the Bill was likely to receive Royal Assent. Quite simply, if Royal Assent was to be achieved by 1 June 1994, we would produce recommendations based on the new preserved county boundaries, and within them take into account the proposed unitary authority boundaries. If Royal Assent was achieved after 1 June 1994, we could only make recommendations based on existing county boundaries.

12. We noted that Section 3(3)(b) of the 1992 Act enabled us in publishing proposed recommendations to take into account boundaries which had not yet come into operation provided that the Bill had received its second reading in the House of Commons. Because of the revised deadline of 31 December 1994, we could not risk waiting until the second reading as we might in any event be obliged to base our recommendations on existing county boundaries if the Bill did not receive Royal Assent by 1 June 1994. Accordingly, we announced on 4 November 1993, our intention to conduct a general review of parliamentary constituencies in Wales based on the existing boundaries, and you informed the House of Commons of this in your reply to a Parliamentary Question on 19 November 1993. The statutory notice of our intention was published in the London Gazette on 9 November 1993. Simultaneously a news release was issued to this effect (see Appendix D(a)).



13. By starting the review on 9 November, we were immediately able to consider options for constituency boundaries based on existing county boundaries, which if the Bill did not receive Royal Assent by 1 June 1994, would mean that we would be in a position to meet the tight deadline of 31 December 1994. We realised that there was a risk of wasted work if Royal Assent was given by 1 June 1994, and different boundaries had to be considered, but we considered the risk worth taking. In the event, our decision to commence the review in November 1993 was justified as Royal Assent was not given until 5 July 1994. However, the uncertainty which surrounded the date of Royal Assent meant that we decided in March 1994 not to arrange local inquiries at that time into our provisional recommendations. A news release was issued to that effect (see Appendix D(b)). We considered that it would have been confusing and wasteful of money and other resources to set up inquiries which might have to be abandoned should the Bill receive Royal Assent by 1 June 1994. We were not in a position to make assumptions about the parliamentary progress of proposals for local government changes. We made it clear that local inquiries on the existing county boundaries would be arranged, where appropriate and, if so, as soon as practicable, if and when it was known that the Bill would not receive Royal Assent by 1 June 1994. The seven local inquiries were duly announced (see paragraph 35) on 14 April shortly after we had come to the conclusion, in consultation with the Welsh Office, that Royal Assent would not be achieved by 1 June 1994.

### *THE RULES*

14. The Rules for Redistribution of Seats can be found in the Second Schedule to the 1986 Act (and are reproduced at Appendix A to this report).

15. We were required to base our recommendations on the numbers of electors on the register at the enumeration date, 9 November 1993. Under Rule 8(c) this is the date of publication in the London Gazette of our written notice to you of our intention to consider making a report. The electoral quota for this review is 58,525.

16. Rule 1 provides that the number of constituencies in Great Britain shall not be substantially greater or less than 613 and we had to bear this in mind when allocating seats to Wales. The Rule also states that in Wales the number of constituencies shall not be less than 35 and the Home Affairs Committee has recommended that constituencies in Wales should not total substantially more than 38. We noted that there have been at least 36 seats since the 1950 general election and that there are currently 38 seats. The problem of the increase in the number of seats allocated at successive general reviews is referred to in paragraphs 5 to 7 and 189 to 190.

17. Arguments were put to us that we should, where possible, adopt the new unitary authority boundaries and cross county boundaries and we have considered more generally the question of crossing county boundaries. Rule 4 provides that, so far as is practicable, no county or any part of a county shall be included in a constituency which includes the whole or part of any other county, and we approached our task on a county by county basis. However, concern at the prospect of increasing the number of seats from 38 to 40 by allocating an extra seat in both Clwyd and Dyfed in order to conform to the primary requirements of Rules 4 and 5 led us before publishing our provisional recommendations to consider alternative options to avoid that increase. We gave careful thought to schemes which straddled the county boundaries between Clwyd and Powys, and between Clwyd and Gwynedd as permitted by Rule 5. We rejected them upon an application of Rules 6 and 7 together with Rule 4. In all the circumstances it did not appear to us desirable to cross county boundaries. In the context of local government changes, however, we are aware that once the boundaries defined in the Local Government (Wales) Act 1994 (the 1994 Act) come into force, it may be appropriate in parts of Wales to hold interim reviews to consider possible realignments of the constituency boundaries we are now recommending having regard to the unitary authority boundaries and to "preserved county" boundaries to be introduced under that Act. We would not expect this to be appropriate before the next general election.

18. In order to meet the requirement of Rule 4 taken together with the desirability of avoiding excessive disparities expressed in Rule 5 we have calculated a theoretical entitlement to seats in each county. This is calculated by dividing the number of electors in the county by the electoral quota. We then decided how many seats to allocate to the county and divided the number of electors in the county by that number. The result is the average number of electors per seat in the county. This county average is the number of electors which each seat in the county should contain in order to have neighbouring constituencies of equal electorate which do not cross the county boundary. The eight county averages are shown in Appendix E(c).

19. The theoretical entitlement to seats in each county is shown in Appendix F together with the number of seats allocated. As will be seen under the sections of the report on each county, we were not always able, despite considering all the options, to recommend seats with electorates as close to the electoral quota as we would have liked. This was due to a number of factors, not least that the theoretical entitlement is seldom a whole number and has to be rounded up or down producing differences between county averages which are in some cases quite significant.

20. We also wished to retain local ties especially in North Wales and in the valleys of South Wales where lines of communication are important and well defined. Rule 7 has allowed us to consider carefully such matters, and whether it would be wrong to divide an area of common interest purely for numerical reasons. We have, where we think it right, and where local opinion has been persuasive, used the terms of Rule 7 to override Rule 5.

21. We have had to attempt a balance between electoral parity, the size and accessibility of a constituency, and any local ties. We considered, as did our predecessors, that it was right to invoke Rules 6 and 7 in some cases where the number of electors was well below the electoral quota in order to limit the area covered by those seats and retain local ties.

22. Before arriving at our provisional recommendations, we examined a number of options for each county, having regard to the foregoing Rules. We continued the practice of not inviting suggestions from outside bodies and organisations before making our provisional recommendations. We considered it preferable to initiate those recommendations from a position of impartiality and independence. This ensured that we would not be, or appear to be, influenced by any political or other extraneous considerations.

23. We are bound under Section 3(4) of the 1986 Act, to recommend names and designations for constituencies. The 1986 Act contains no guidance on these points but we consider that, where we have proposed little or no change to the composition of a seat, there should usually be no need to change its name or designation. Where we have proposed a new constituency, we consider that the name should normally reflect the name of the area wholly or principally contained in the constituency. However, we have considered very carefully suggestions for names other than those we have recommended and we would have been prepared to revise our recommendations if any were strongly objected to, and a suitable alternative put forward. In this review, most names have not needed to be changed and names have been a significant issue only in Powys.

24. The 1986 Act does not provide for constituencies to have two names and so the name selected is either in English or in Welsh.

25. We consider that, as a general principle, where constituencies contain more than a small rural element, they should be designated as county constituencies. Otherwise they should be designated as borough constituencies. The designation generally determines who shall act as returning officer for parliamentary elections, and also affects the level of a candidate's expenses allowable at elections. In county constituencies the allowance is a little higher than in borough constituencies. We have designated borough constituencies only in the more densely populated urban areas. The designation is suffixed to the name of the constituency and is usually abbreviated: BC for Borough Constituency and CC for County Constituency.

26. As mentioned elsewhere, we have not taken into account the proposals in the 1994 Act relating to county boundaries because Royal Assent was not achieved until after 1 June 1994 and in that event we were required to have regard to existing county boundaries. Within counties, whilst taking account in general terms of the prospect of future change, we have had regard to existing district boundaries as being both the pattern of existing current local administration and indicators of local ties. In particular, we have continued the policy of using district wards as our "building blocks" for the constituencies we recommend; most political parties use these wards as the basis of their activities locally and they usually provide a clear reflection of areas of common interest.

27. Where local Orders have been made revising the wards in a district, we have taken the new ward into account if the Order was made before 1 June 1994. We chose this date as a cut-off because a later date might have meant revising seats at the last moment without giving enough time for consultation. We have therefore not observed local Orders made on or after 1 June 1994. This has affected only a handful of electors and we have received no adverse comments about this policy.

28. Our predecessors prepared and published a booklet in both the English and Welsh languages which describes in simple terms the general course of events during the review and the stages at which those who wished to comment on our proposals could do so. Since its original publication it had become a little out of date and we therefore updated and published it in November 1993 under the title "The Review of Parliamentary Constituencies—1993". Copies were sent to the headquarters of the main political parties in Wales, to the libraries of the House of Commons and House of Lords, to all Welsh Members of Parliament and to every county and district council as well as to academics and other interested bodies or individuals who requested them. Copies were also made available at each of the local inquiries.

29. The booklet included our statement on the use of the English and Welsh languages. This statement is reproduced at Appendix G.

30. We followed the practice of our predecessors by consulting representatives of all the political parties in Wales represented in the House of Commons. We hoped that this would provide them with an understanding of the Rules under which we operated, and ensured that they would be aware of our tight timetable. It was particularly important that they should be aware that in the Autumn of 1993 we were in the difficult position of having a tight deadline, yet not knowing on which local authority boundaries to base our recommendations because of uncertainties surrounding the progress of the Bill. We wish to record that we found the two meetings held very useful. We should emphasise, however, that discussion was upon procedures to be followed and possible timing and not upon specific boundary proposals.

### *PROCEDURE*

31. The Registrar General provided us with the electorates of all districts, district wards, and existing constituencies in Wales. Electoral registration staff in district councils were very helpful in providing ward electorates at the enumeration date (9 November 1993). These had to be adjusted by them from the February 1993 registration figures. The Director General of Ordnance Survey prepared maps showing the boundaries of existing constituencies and local authorities as well as the boundaries of constituencies resulting from our provisional and revised recommendations. We wish to acknowledge the help we have received from these sources.

32. Our provisional recommendations were advertised in local newspapers circulating in each constituency in Wales together with a list of the places within each constituency where details of our proposals would be deposited for inspection. We ensured that there was a wide coverage so as to reach as many electors as possible. We based our selection of newspapers on the advice of our press agents and on what our predecessors had found to be satisfactory. Our notices were deposited in council offices and libraries and such places as the individual local authorities advised. Our notices were published in both the Welsh and English languages. Maps showing ward boundaries were produced by Ordnance Survey to illustrate our proposals and were displayed with the statutory notices by the local authorities in order to assist electors in considering our proposals.

33. Copies of all notices were sent to the local authorities, the headquarters of the main political parties, Libraries of the House of Commons and House of Lords and to individual Welsh Members of Parliament. We also arranged through the Central Office of Information for other national and local newspapers and radio and television news organisations to be informed of our recommendations.

34. The notices displayed in public places advertising our recommendations had to state that representations made to us within the statutory one month period from the date of publication would be taken into consideration. In the event we were also able to take into account all those representations which were made outside the one month period provided they were received not later than the dates of the local inquiries.

### *LOCAL INQUIRIES*

35. Under the terms of Section 6(2) of the 1986 Act we are required to hold a local inquiry when an interested local authority, that is to say a district or county council, or a body of 100 or more electors, objects to our published proposals, provided that the objection concerns a constituency where we have recommended an alteration. As a result of such representations we were required to hold local inquiries in Dyfed, Clwyd, and Gwent. In the counties of Gwynedd, Powys, South Glamorgan and West Glamorgan we received a number of objections to our "no change" proposals and we decided that we should exercise our discretion under Section 6(1) of the 1986 Act to hold inquiries in those counties also. In Mid Glamorgan, no objections were received, except for one based on the proposed new unitary authorities, and no inquiry was considered to be necessary.

36. It was made clear in our notices that the inquiries were open to any person or representative of a body who wished to present a view about the composition or names of the constituencies we had recommended. Representation at the inquiries was not restricted to those who had made written representations. However, we wish to stress that non attendance at an inquiry was not fatal to any argument submitted in writing before the inquiry. We have examined all representations, whether in written form or presented orally at an inquiry.

37. At our request you appointed a panel of Assistant Commissioners from which we could select members to conduct local inquiries. Three of the inquiries were conducted by bi-lingual Assistant Commissioners. At all the inquiries interpreters were appointed to assist so that those who wished to present their evidence in Welsh could do so. Welsh was in fact spoken at five of the inquiries, particularly in Clwyd, Dyfed and Gwynedd, and to a lesser extent in South Glamorgan and West Glamorgan.

38. The interpreters used instantaneous translation equipment with ear-phones for those in attendance and apart from one or two technical problems at Clwyd and Dyfed where time was allowed by the Assistant Commissioner for faults to be remedied, we were informed of no major problems in the interpretation itself. Because of the high proportion of Welsh speakers in Gwynedd, we arranged for two interpreters to attend that inquiry. We wish to record our gratitude to the interpreters who assisted efficiently at the local inquiries.

39. Notices advertising the local inquiries were published on 14 April 1994 in the same way as notices of our provisional recommendations. The first inquiry was in Clwyd beginning on 31 May and the last was in Gwynedd beginning on 15 June. Copies of all representations we had received upon these recommendations, together with a summary, were deposited for public inspection at the addresses listed in the local newspapers and the summary circulated to interested parties. Only a small proportion of those making representations submitted counter-proposals. Where counter-proposals were submitted, these were deposited for public inspection and highlighted on the summary.

40. Following well established practice, we decided not to be represented at the inquiries. However, at least one member of our secretariat always attended in the role of an observer and to help in the smooth running of the inquiry. We issued a statement before each inquiry which set out the criteria we had to apply and the factors we had taken into account. These statements were introduced at the commencement of each inquiry by the Assistant Commissioner.

41. Verbatim reporters were engaged to write and reproduce transcripts of the proceedings of every inquiry. These were made available to the relevant Assistant Commissioners to help them when preparing their reports. Once we had considered the Assistant Commissioners' reports and reached our conclusions, we made the transcripts available to interested parties on request.

42. We were impressed by the quality of the transcript writers' reports and express our gratitude to them for their efficiency in producing the records quickly.

43. Assistant Commissioners were requested to send us their reports by the end of July 1994, and we are grateful for the speed with which the reports were prepared. Once received, we considered the Assistant Commissioners' recommendations in the light of the representations, the verbatim report of the inquiry and the evidence. If we decided to revise our recommendations in any way, our fresh proposals were published and representations invited following the same procedure as before. We sent copies of the Assistant Commissioners' reports to county councils, the political party headquarters and individuals who spoke at the inquiries. Copies were also placed on deposit in each of the existing constituencies with the revised recommendations. A list of Assistant Commissioners who conducted local inquiries, showing the dates of the inquiries, is at Appendix H.

44. To assist the smooth running of the inquiries, we produced a leaflet explaining the procedure at inquiries. This leaflet has been re-produced at Appendix I.

#### *ALLOCATION OF SEATS*

45. As we have explained above, during the initial stages of the review we calculated the theoretical entitlement to seats for each of the eight counties in Wales. This was done by dividing the total electorate of each county on the enumeration date (9 November 1993) by the 1993 electoral quota (58,525)—see Appendix F.

46. Once a theoretical entitlement for a county had been calculated, we rounded up or down to the nearest whole number. We mention under the separate county sub-heads how each county fared as regards its theoretical entitlement to seats, but as will be seen Gwynedd again gave us a particular problem, owing to the topography of the county.

### *THE RECOMMENDATIONS*

47. We published our provisional recommendations for the whole of Wales in December 1993. In these proposals, we recommended no change to the existing seats in Gwynedd, Mid Glamorgan, Powys, South Glamorgan, and West Glamorgan. We recommended an additional seat for each of Clwyd and Dyfed, and one ward to be transferred between constituencies in Gwent. In South Glamorgan (after the inquiry) we published revised recommendations to take account of the minor alterations to ward boundaries introduced by The Cardiff and Vale of Glamorgan (Areas) Order 1994, which had the effect of transferring 38 electors from the Vale of Glamorgan seat to the Cardiff West seat, and by The Vale of Glamorgan (Barry and Dinas Powys Communities) Order 1994, which had no effect on constituency boundaries as the Order affected two district wards both within the Vale of Glamorgan constituency. The final recommendations following consideration of the Assistant Commissioners' local inquiry reports and all the representations, are set down below. Maps for each county are included, showing existing and recommended constituencies on a base map, and district and ward boundaries with the recommended constituencies repeated on an overlay map. The district wards are numbered and are listed at Appendix J alongside their electorates as on the enumeration date.

### *CLWYD*

48. The electorate of the county at the enumeration date was 324,649 which when divided by the electoral quota (58,525) produces a theoretical entitlement to 5.55 seats to the county. We decided to recommend provisionally that Clwyd should be allocated six seats, one more than at present. With an allocation of six seats, the average constituency electorate in the county (the county average) would be 54,108, which is reasonably close to the electoral quota figure. If the county continued to be allocated five seats, the county average, in our view, would be too high at 64,930.

49. The electorate of Clwyd has grown considerably since the last review, and all five constituencies currently have electorates above the electoral quota. We were aware that the introduction of an extra seat and the reduction of these high constituency electorates would make some major changes within Clwyd inevitable. We were also conscious of Rule 1 which regulates the number of constituencies in Great Britain. We therefore considered whether it would be appropriate to avoid any major change by continuing to allocate five seats, but concluded that Rule 5 in effect required a six seat solution and that the discretion allowed us by Rule 7 could not reasonably be applied in this case so as to defeat that requirement. We also noted that there were substantial disparities between the existing seats.

50. Our provisional recommendations included two seats, each entirely composed of one whole district authority. The disparity between the highest and lowest electorates in the county was reduced under the provisional recommendations to 5,465 from the existing figure of 7,169.

51. The names, designations, and enumeration date electorates of our six provisionally recommended constituencies were:—

Alyn and Deeside CC	57,815
Clwyd South CC	52,350
Clwyd West CC	53,827
Delyn CC	54,713
Vale of Clwyd CC	53,013
Wrexham CC	52,931

52. Following publication of our provisional recommendations, we received 135 representations, of which 50 approved and 40 partly approved our recommendations. These representations obliged us to hold a local inquiry. This opened in Mold on 31 May 1994 and lasted two whole days and most of a third day.

53. The main issues discussed at the inquiry were:—

- (a) whether the district of Alyn and Deeside and the borough of Delyn should be divided on the existing district and borough boundaries or on a north-west/south-east boundary;
- (b) whether the ward of Ruabon in the borough of Wrexham Maelor should form part of the proposed Wrexham or Clwyd South seat;
- (c) whether the wards of Gwersyllt East and South, Gwersyllt North, and Gwersyllt West should form part of the proposed Clwyd South or Wrexham seat;

- (d) whether the wards of Bronington, Marchwiel, and Overton, together with Ruabon should form part of the proposed Wrexham or Clwyd South seat;
- (e) whether the 23 wards in the borough of Wrexham Maelor should form one constituency;
- (f) whether the ward of Kinmel Bay in the borough of Colwyn should form part of the proposed Clwyd West or Vale of Clwyd seat;
- (g) whether the combined wards of Kinmel Bay and Towyn should form part of the proposed Clwyd West or Vale of Clwyd seat; and
- (h) whether the boroughs of Colwyn and Rhuddlan and the district of Glyndŵr should be divided on an east-west boundary, and where, precisely, that boundary should run.

54. The Assistant Commissioner reported that no objection was raised at the inquiry to the proposed increase in the number of constituencies. Nor was there any objection to our proposed constituency designations. One written representation was received about the names of seats. This was considered both by us and the Assistant Commissioner, but we agreed with the Assistant Commissioner that there was no evidence to justify a finding that names closely related to the prospective unitary authorities would command a greater degree of support than our own recommendations.

55. As regards the composition of seats, we provisionally recommended that the ward of Llay in the borough of Wrexham Maelor should be transferred from the Alyn and Deeside seat so as to leave that seat comprising the whole of the district of Alyn and Deeside. The resultant electorate of 57,815 was close to the electoral quota. We also provisionally recommended that the Meliden ward and all four Prestatyn wards in the borough of Rhuddlan should be transferred from the Delyn seat so as to leave that seat comprising the whole of the borough of Delyn. The electorate of 54,713 we considered to be acceptable.

56. There was considerable support for these recommendations as well as a measure of opposition. A counter-proposal was submitted that the two constituencies should be composed by dividing the district of Alyn and Deeside and the borough of Delyn along different lines. The resulting constituencies could then be named Deeside CC and Alyn Valley CC.

57. The counter-proposal contained two options, the first of which covered the Alyn and Deeside, and Delyn constituencies. It tried to identify natural communities of interest as it was contended that the existing district and borough boundaries were artificial and should not be followed. An assessment had been made which had identified two separate communities of interest. These were an area of industrial character to the north of the A55 expressway extending from Point of Ayr to the Deeside Industrial Park and the industrial areas of Broughton and Saltney; and an area of agricultural land to the south of the A55 between the Halkyn and Clwydian Hills and Buckley and Hawarden. Two constituencies based on these discrete areas, it was contended, would allow the Member for each to work within a specialised field of interest.

58. This option was strongly opposed at the inquiry because it was contended that with the development of industrial estates in areas beyond the coastal belt and the A55 expressway, it was now impossible to divide the area into discrete industrial and agricultural units. It was also contended that to ignore the existing district and borough boundaries, was to fail to take account of other communities of interest within those boundaries.

59. The Assistant Commissioner acknowledged that the industrial area lay predominantly to the north of the A55 expressway but preferred the historical evidence put forward at the inquiry which demonstrated close links between such places as Flint, Holywell, and Mold; and between Buckley, Connah's Quay, and Hawarden. He thought the creation of the district and borough councils of Alyn and Deeside, and Delyn had strengthened those ties.

60. Whilst both the provisional recommendations and the above counter-proposal produce acceptable figures, the Assistant Commissioner found that the existing constituencies function effectively. On the evidence before him, he considered that none of the counter-arguments commanded a greater degree of acceptance than our provisional recommendations and he rejected this counter-proposal in favour of our provisional recommendations for the constituencies of Alyn and Deeside, and Delyn.

61. A second well-supported counter-proposal from the same source concerned our provisional recommendations for the composition of the Wrexham and Clwyd South seats. It was counter-proposed that the town of Wrexham should form an urban constituency, and the surrounding area, including three wards from the district of Alyn and Deeside, should form a rural constituency. This would result in a Wrexham electorate of 56,447 and a Clwyd South seat comprising 53,457 electors. The Alyn and Deeside seat would be reduced to 52,195 electors, 10.8% below the electoral quota.

62. Again, the counter-proponents contended it was necessary to identify natural communities of interest, and these were the industrial and business community in urban Wrexham, and the agricultural community in the surrounding area. It was contended that two such constituencies would allow the MP for each to work within a specialised field of interest. This view found some support, but it was also opposed on the ground that it failed to respect the existing boundaries of the district of Alyn and Deeside, and failed properly to identify the relevant communities of interest. For example, it was reasoned that it was wholly inappropriate to include the Holt ward, which contains the Wrexham Industrial Estate, in a rural constituency.

63. The Assistant Commissioner preferred the view put forward that what was required in the area was a well-balanced constituency, comprising some urban and some rural wards. That was a view we shared.

64. In our provisional recommendations, we had proposed that the three Gwersyllt wards in the borough of Wrexham Maelor should comprise part of the Clwyd South seat. There was some support for our provisional recommendations, but a well-supported counter-proposal was aired at the inquiry, that those wards should be exchanged with other wards from the same district, namely Bronington, Marchwiel, Overton, and Ruabon, which we had placed in the Wrexham seat.

65. As regards the Ruabon ward, it was argued that its removal from Clwyd South would break ties with neighbouring communities and be disruptive. Ruabon lies on both sides of a dual carriageway (A483), with the majority of the population residing to the west of the new road. To the east Ruabon ward is rural, and to the south and west it is adjoined by the wards of Cefn, Plas Madoc, Penycae, Pant, Johnston and Esclusham, which we proposed should be in the Clwyd South seat. It was further argued that Ruabon is one of a network of old mining villages which extend along the old A483 (now the B5097). The physical boundaries between these villages are indistinct. The community ties are also reflected in the arrangement of local government services such as housing and local government representation. It was therefore strongly argued that Ruabon should be part of the Clwyd South constituency.

66. There was also strong support for the proposal that the Maelor wards of Bronington, Marchwiel, and Overton should be included in the Clwyd South seat. It was contended that if they were exchanged with the three Gwersyllt wards, the result would be two seats, each with a community of interest, Clwyd South more rural and agricultural, and Wrexham more industrial and commercial.

67. As against this, it was said that the history, language and culture of the Maelor wards is very different from the areas in the proposed Clwyd South seat, and indeed in 1974, these wards had formed part of the then Wrexham constituency. They were essentially English not Welsh in language and culture, whereas Gwersyllt to some degree had a stronger Welsh culture.

68. The Assistant Commissioner considered the Gwersyllt issue. Gwersyllt lies on low-lying land to the west of Wrexham and is separated from the town by a green belt and the new A483. The distance is not great and along the Llay-Wrexham road there is almost continuous development so that Gwersyllt is indistinguishable from Wrexham itself. It is connected to the town by rail and road links and depends on Wrexham for shopping facilities and public services.

69. Having considered Gwersyllt's obvious ties with Wrexham and the well supported arguments put forward about the Maelor wards of Ruabon, Bronington, Marchwiel and Overton, the Assistant Commissioner visited both areas and decided to recommend that we revise our provisional recommendations so as to place the three Gwersyllt wards in Wrexham in exchange for the four other Maelor wards which should be transferred to Clwyd South. The result of such an exchange of seats would result in seats with well-balanced electorates. We agreed with the Assistant Commissioner's findings in this respect.

70. The Assistant Commissioner then considered the arguments about the Kinnel Bay and Towyn areas. We had provisionally recommended that the borough of Colwyn, less the Trefnant ward, with seven wards from the district of Glyndŵr should form a constituency to be known as Clwyd West with an electorate of 53,827. Another seat we proposed would consist of the whole of the borough of Rhuddlan with the Trefnant ward from Colwyn Borough, and five wards from the district of Glyndŵr. We named this seat Vale of Clwyd. It would have an electorate of 53,013.

71. These recommendations were well supported, but we received an equal number of objections. A number of objectors thought that we had failed to reflect in our provisional recommendations the local ties which exist between Kinmel Bay and Rhyl. A counter-proposal was submitted which placed the Kinmel Bay ward in the Vale of Clwyd seat, leaving Clwyd West with 50,189 electors and the Vale of Clwyd with an electorate of 56,651. It was emphasised that Kinmel Bay is less than a mile from Rhyl town centre and separated from the town by the River Clwyd and the Foryd estuary. Rhyl provides the nearest shopping facilities, and has a rail and coach station, as well as government offices. Kinmel Bay and Rhyl share similar telephone and postal codes and have the same local newspapers. It was also argued that once planning permission had been granted and the money became available, it was proposed to develop a marina on both sides of the estuary. There had been a recent feasibility study.

72. It was also argued that not only Kinmel Bay, but its neighbour, Towyn, should be transferred to the Vale of Clwyd seat. They should be exchanged with the Denbigh wards so that the ancient ties between Denbigh and Ruthin could be preserved. Moreover the area is one of farming, light industry and tourism. This counter-proposal would result in the Vale of Clwyd seat having 51,963 electors and an electorate of 54,877 in Clwyd West.

73. Another counter-proposal was to divide the area between the coastal wards of the boroughs of Colwyn and Rhuddlan, and the rural hinterland. The two seats proposed would have electorates of 68,879 and 55,521 respectively. Although the disparity between seats would be high at 13,358, it was contended that the constituencies would reflect communities of interest.

74. Several variations on the above counter-proposals were also submitted but the Assistant Commissioner concluded that in none of them was the seat disparity an improvement on our provisional recommendations. Moreover, he thought our proposals produced two well-balanced constituencies with respect to their relationship to the electoral quota and each other. He visited the area to assess the arguments he had heard at the inquiry, but could find no justification for the separation of Kinmel Bay or Towyn from their local authority for the purposes of parliamentary representation. He considered that the factors relied upon in support of the counter-proposals were not of sufficient strength to outweigh that view. He concluded that our provisional recommendations should be adopted.

75. Other objections were received about the areas of Trelawnyd and Gwaenysgor, New Broughton and Tanyfron, and Gwyddelwern and Llandegla, but the Assistant Commissioner could find no local ties or other factors sufficient to justify a departure from our provisional recommendations.

76. In summary therefore, we accept, as did the Assistant Commissioner, the arguments put to the inquiry about the four Wrexham Maelor wards of Bronington, Marchwiel, Overton, and Ruabon which we decided to recommend should be transferred from our proposed Wrexham seat and included in the Clwyd South seat. We considered also that the three Wrexham Maelor wards of Gwersyllt East and South, Gwersyllt North, and Gwersyllt West should be included in the Wrexham seat. We were not minded to alter any of our other provisional recommendations.

77. We therefore published our revised recommendations which were:—

Alyn and Deeside CC	57,815
Clwyd South CC	53,963
Clwyd West CC	53,827
Delyn CC	54,713
Vale of Clwyd CC	53,013
Wrexham CC	51,318

78. Following publication of our revised recommendations, we received 31 representations during the statutory one month period, and one after the period. Of these, 28 were in total or partial support. The objections concerned:—

- (a) whether the ward of Llay should be in the Alyn and Deeside or Wrexham seat;
- (b) the composition of the Wrexham seat;
- (c) the counter-proposal for a coastal belt seat and an agricultural seat to the south;
- (d) the acceptance of evidence from sitting MPs; and
- (e) whether Kinmel Bay ward should be in the Vale of Clwyd seat or the Clwyd West seat.

There was also a proposal to transfer the Glyndŵr ward of Llandegla from the proposed Clwyd South constituency to Clwyd West.



79. As regards the ward of Llay, an objection was received including signatures from 193 residents of the ward. They all subscribed to the view that they did not want to lose their MP as a result of our proposals. As against this we received nine letters from members of the public who welcomed the proposed transfer of Llay to the Wrexham seat. We cannot take the qualities of a sitting Member into account when formulating our recommendations. We have taken into account the support our recommendation has received and, in the circumstances, we have decided not to modify our revised recommendations in respect of the ward of Llay.

80. We received one objection about the composition of the Wrexham seat. It was suggested that our provisional recommendations were an improvement on the existing situation but that instead of our revised recommendations, we should adopt the proposed unitary authority boundaries as the best way to serve the people of the area. We did not use unitary authority boundaries for the reasons set out in paragraphs 11 to 13 and 17 above. Moreover, there has been a good measure of support for our revised recommendations for the Wrexham area and we propose therefore not to make any further modifications.

81. Two objections concerned the counter-proposal for a coastal belt seat along the bank of the Dee estuary and north of the A55 trunk road and a rural agricultural seat south of the A55. We consider that the counter-proposal was properly publicised. In detailed submissions, it was argued that evidence at the inquiry was ignored or misunderstood by the Assistant Commissioner. In particular, the divisive effect of the A55 was ignored and other evidence of severance. We have considered those and the other points made and the Assistant Commissioner's findings. He visited the area and mentioned the A55 more than once in his report. We are satisfied that he did have in mind the evidence in support of the counter-proposal when reaching his conclusion. We are also satisfied that he did not give undue weight to the views of sitting MPs. Taking into account local ties, historical evidence and the views of those opposing the counter-proposal, the Assistant Commissioner decided not to recommend it. We agreed on receipt of his report and, having considered the further representations, see no reason to modify our revised recommendations for the Alyn and Deeside, and Delyn constituencies.

82. One letter was received which whilst agreeing with the revised recommendations generally, expressed regret at the decision not to transfer the ward of Kinmel Bay from the Clwyd West seat to the Vale of Clwyd seat. This proposal had already been considered and we decided not to modify our revised recommendations in this regard.

83. As to Llandegla, we decided that it was too late to introduce an alternative for an area where our proposals received general support.

84. In summary, therefore, we are satisfied that we have examined carefully all the evidence received following the publication of our provisional and revised recommendations, together with the evidence put before the Assistant Commissioner at the local inquiry. We note that there was a good measure of support for our revised recommendations.

We accordingly recommend the adoption of our revised recommendations:—

Alyn and Deeside CC	57,815
Clwyd South CC	53,963
Clwyd West CC	53,827
Delyn CC	54,713
Vale of Clwyd CC	53,013
Wrexham CC	51,318

#### *DYFED*

85. The electorate of Dyfed was 277,140 at the enumeration date. This total, when divided by the electoral quota (58,525), produces a theoretical entitlement to 4.74 seats for the county. Dyfed currently has four seats but if the county was allocated five seats, the average constituency electorate in the county (the county average) would be 55,428. If the county continued to be allocated four seats, the county average would be too high at 69,285. We therefore decided provisionally to recommend the allocation of five seats to Dyfed.

86. The growth in the electorate of the county since the last review has been considerable. All the existing constituencies have electorates above the electoral quota. Whilst we had no hesitation in recommending the extra seat, we realise that its introduction and the consequent reduction of the high constituency electorates will make some major changes within the county inevitable.

87. Our provisionally recommended seats, with the exception of the district of Carmarthen, contain the whole of each district authority intact whilst limiting the disparity between their electorates to 6,473.

88. The names, designations, and enumeration date electorates for the five provisionally recommended seats were:—

Carmarthen East and Dinefwr CC	53,256
Carmarthen West and South Pembrokeshire CC	55,393
Ceredigion CC	54,467
Llanelli CC	59,729
Preseli Pembrokeshire CC	54,295

89. Following publication of our provisional recommendations, we received 55 representations for the county of Dyfed. Of these, ten approved our proposals, a further seven partly supported them, and 38 objected. Under the terms of Section 6(2) of the 1986 Act we were statutorily required to hold a local inquiry into our provisional recommendations. The inquiry was held in Carmarthen on 14 June 1994 and lasted one whole day. On the following day the Assistant Commissioner visited those areas of the county which had been the subject of debate at the inquiry.

90. The Assistant Commissioner reported that from the written representations it was likely there would be three main areas of concern:—

- (a) whether the former County of Pembrokeshire should form the basis of a single constituency, and if not, how should the former county be divided;
- (b) whether the Town wards of Carmarthen and the western wards of Carmarthen District should be combined with the district of South Pembrokeshire in a single constituency or with some other constituency or constituencies; and
- (c) whether the ward of Kidwelly should be transferred from the constituency of Llanelli.

91. No-one appeared at the inquiry to promote the transfer of Kidwelly from the Llanelli seat but the proposal was nevertheless considered and rejected as having no support in Kidwelly. In the event, the debate centred on items (a) and (b) above. It should be mentioned that whilst a majority of those making written or oral representations was in favour of an increase in the number of seats from four to five, a small minority preferred the status quo. The Assistant Commissioner agreed with our provisional recommendation that there should be five seats because of the number of electors in Dyfed, and based his other findings on that figure.

92. A proposal was made at the inquiry that there should be one constituency for the whole of Pembrokeshire. Another proposal was to divide Pembrokeshire between two constituencies. Neither proposal accommodated wards from within the district of Carmarthen. The proponents of these views considered that the former county of Pembrokeshire remained a definable entity both geographically and demographically and its inhabitants would be best served by being represented either by a single Member or by two Members of Parliament.

93. The Assistant Commissioner rejected both these proposals as the electorate of the whole area, comprising the districts of South Pembrokeshire and Preseli Pembrokeshire, was too large at 87,716 to constitute a single constituency, whilst a division of that figure between the two districts would make one of the constituencies, South Pembrokeshire, too small with an electorate of 33,421. Any equal division of the electorate of the whole area, ignoring district boundaries, would still create two seats with electorates which would be substantially less than the electoral quota.

94. The Assistant Commissioner concluded that it would not be appropriate to allocate one or two whole constituencies to the former county of Pembrokeshire but he found it necessary to consider the arguments put forward regarding the district of Carmarthen before determining which part of Pembrokeshire would be best suited to join with part of the district of Carmarthen in a seat.

95. Our provisional recommendations enjoyed considerable support at the inquiry. There were also objections to them and three main counter-proposals. All agreed the inevitable increase in the number of seats had meant that the district of Carmarthen would have to be divided. Whilst this was not ideal, the Assistant Commissioner noted that the advantages of our provisional recommendations as regards the Carmarthen West and South Pembrokeshire constituency were perceived to be:—

- (a) the closeness of the electorate, numerically, to the electoral quota and county average;
- (b) the compactness of the constituency, geographically;
- (c) the road and rail links available within the constituency to link the parts thereof;
- (d) the combining of a cosmopolitan town, namely Carmarthen, with the comparatively anglicised district of South Pembrokeshire; and the fact that
- (e) the neighbouring proposed constituency of Carmarthen East and Dinefwr, had a similar electorate and was itself geographically compact, comprising areas with a community of interest.

96. One counter-proposal put forward at the inquiry was that four wards of the district of Carmarthen should be transferred from our proposed Carmarthen West and South Pembrokeshire seat to Carmarthen East and Dinefwr, in exchange for seven wards from the same district. It was argued that:—

- (a) the constituencies so created would have a virtually identical number of electors, which would be close to the electoral quota and county average;
- (b) there would be community of interest in each constituency;
- (c) the town of Carmarthen would, most appropriately, be located in the Carmarthen East and Dinefwr seat since it has strong links with the area to its east; and
- (d) local opposition existed to the joining of the town of Carmarthen with South Pembrokeshire.

97. Another objector counter-proposed a constituency based on South Pembrokeshire district save for two of its most eastern wards, but including some wards from the district of Preseli Pembrokeshire, particularly in the south and west of that district. It was contended that a second constituency could be formed by the remaining wards of Preseli Pembrokeshire and wards on the western side of the district of Carmarthen, including the Carmarthen town wards. It was alleged that such an arrangement would mean that:—

- (a) each of the constituencies would have community of interest;
- (b) in particular, the essentially anglicised parts of South Pembrokeshire would be the basis of one constituency, whilst the Welsh speaking agricultural areas of Preseli Pembrokeshire and the western wards of the district of Carmarthen would happily combine; and
- (c) Carmarthen town would be in one constituency only.

98. A variant of the above counter-proposal was that the wards on the west of the district of Carmarthen should be joined with more of Preseli Pembrokeshire with a dividing line between that constituency and one based upon the district of South Pembrokeshire along the line of the historical divide known as the “Landsker line”.

99. The Assistant Commissioner carefully considered all the evidence and concluded that the town of Carmarthen was a focal point for the existing county of Dyfed. He was satisfied that the electorate of Carmarthen could happily combine with either the area to the east or west to form a constituency. He considered the arguments as to which way the town should look were finely balanced, but he thought that our provisional recommendations resulted in a seat with an electorate of 55,637, close to both the electoral quota and county average. It is conveniently sized and shaped, and enjoys good road and rail networks. He thought that the alleged local antipathy between Carmarthen and South Pembrokeshire was likely to have been overstated.

100. The Assistant Commissioner acknowledged that there was a disadvantage in that the proposed constituency divorces the town wards of Carmarthen from the wards of Abergwili and Llangunnor which he thought enjoyed a community of interest with the town wards of Carmarthen. He further acknowledged that one of the counter-proposals had the merit of producing constituencies with very close electorates numerically. However, he considered that the counter-proposed constituency of Carmarthen North West and South Pembrokeshire covered a large area, stretching some 50 to 60 miles from south west to north east. Road communications between the rural area in the north east and north west, and the southern and south western part of the proposed constituency were not good. Moreover, the agricultural areas of the north and west of the seat contained substantial numbers of Welsh speakers, who appeared to have very little community of interest with the district of South Pembrokeshire taken as a whole.

101. The Assistant Commissioner concluded that this counter-proposal was less satisfactory than our provisional recommendations. He also thought our proposals were better than those contained in another counter-proposal because a constituency based upon a number of wards of Preseli Pembrokeshire and Carmarthen would stretch from Fishguard on the west coast to Carmarthen town in the east and cover a substantial area. Furthermore, its population centres would be at the periphery of the constituency and communications between those centres would not be straightforward. The existing district boundaries would not be respected as much as in our proposals, and there would probably be an inequality of electorate between two constituencies should the “Landsker line” be used as a boundary.

102. The Assistant Commissioner therefore concluded that for the county of Dyfed our provisional recommendations were preferable to any of the counter-proposals. He acknowledged that there was a general recognition at the inquiry that the splitting of the district of Carmarthen was inevitable if not ideal, and the preferred option should be the one which contained the fewest disadvantages.

103. As regards names, two counter-proposals were aired at the inquiry, but the Assistant Commissioner considered that our proposed names accurately described the areas covered by the seats, both geographically and in terms of the districts making up the seats. He recommended no revisions to the names.

104. As mentioned above, the Assistant Commissioner spent a whole day visiting those parts of the county which had proved most contentious. Combining his assessment of the written and oral submissions with what he witnessed first hand, he recommended that our provisional recommendations be implemented.

105. We decided to accept the Assistant Commissioner's conclusions.

We accordingly recommend the adoption of our provisional recommendations:—

Carmarthen East and Dinefwr CC	53,256
Carmarthen West and South Pembrokeshire CC	55,393
Ceredigion CC	54,467
Llanelli CC	59,729
Preseli Pembrokeshire CC	54,295

#### *GWENT*

106. At the enumeration date, the electorate of the county was 336,602. The total number of electors, when divided by the electoral quota (58,525), produces a theoretical entitlement to 5.75 seats. Gwent currently has six seats and we decided to allocate the same number. The allocation of six seats gives a county average of 56,100. We were aware that the electorate of the Torfaen seat, at 61,726, was significantly larger than the electorates of the other five seats in the county, and that with the electorate of Newport East at 51,577, the disparity between the seats with the highest and the lowest electorates was 10,149. We considered, however, that the disparity between these seats was not exceptionally high, and that it was beneficial for the borough of Torfaen, albeit excluding the four wards comprising Croesyceiliog and Llanyrafon, to continue to form a seat.

107. We considered that the Monmouth district ward of Portskewett has ties with the coastal strip of the Newport East seat (including the Monmouth district wards to the west of Portskewett) and provisionally recommended its transfer from the Monmouth seat to the Newport East seat. We noted that the disparity between the electorates of the Monmouth and Newport East seats on the enumeration date, at 8,331, had increased significantly since the last general review. The transfer of the Portskewett ward would reduce the disparity between those seats to 5,353, and the disparity in the county to 9,799.

108. The electorate of Islwyn at 51,927 is also relatively low but we considered it to be acceptable, particularly since it was beneficial for the entire borough of Islwyn to continue to form a seat.

109. No further changes were recommended in Gwent. This would mean that four seats in the county would remain unchanged, and there would be little change to the other two seats. Our proposals would result in four seats wholly within their borough boundaries; and the transfer of the Portskewett ward would not have any effect on the coincidence of district and existing seat boundaries.

110. The names, designations, and enumeration date electorates for the six provisionally recommended seats were:—

Blaenau Gwent CC	56,170
Islwyn CC	51,927
Monmouth CC	58,419
Newport East CC	53,066
Newport West CC	55,294
Torfaen CC	61,726

111. Following publication, it was pointed out in representations received, that an error had been made in the wording of the news release outlining our provisional recommendations. The release incorrectly stated that the whole of the borough of Torfaen formed the Torfaen seat. In fact, four wards of the borough were included in the Monmouth seat. This error had occurred when drafting the news release, and our provisional recommendations had not been formed on this basis. To clarify the position, we issued a further news release, within the statutory representation period, to all interested parties known to us, giving the correct composition of the Torfaen seat. Fortunately, the official publication of the provisional recommendations in local newspapers had not repeated the error.

112. In total, we received 51 written representations including one petition. The majority of those making representation objected to our provisional recommendations, particularly as regard to the transfer of the Portskewett ward. However, a proposal was submitted for the Caerwent ward to be transferred as well as the Portskewett ward. There were no county-wide counter-proposals submitted on the existing county structure, although one representation did suggest alternative proposals based on the proposed new unitary authorities and which used different county boundaries. As mentioned earlier in this report we are statutorily required to have regard to the existing county boundaries and rejected the counter-proposal.

113. In view of the objections received under Section 6(2) of the 1986 Act we were obliged to hold a local inquiry. This local inquiry opened in Newport on 10 June 1994, and lasted for half a day.

114. Prior to the inquiry, three further written representations were received relating to written representations previously submitted: one withdrew their representation; one expanded on their representation; and one provided clarification on their representation. Those present at the inquiry were made fully aware of these letters.

115. The Assistant Commissioner who conducted the inquiry, reported to us that the issues raised at the inquiry, apart from the counter-proposal based on the proposed new unitary authorities, were:—

- (a) whether or not the Torfaen seat should be reduced in size;
- (b) whether or not the Portskewett ward should be transferred from the Monmouth seat to the Newport East seat; and
- (c) whether or not the Caerwent district ward should be retained in the Monmouth seat.

116. The Assistant Commissioner reported that a counter-proposal for the transfer of the Llantarnam and Two Locks district wards from the Torfaen seat to the Newport West seat, was made in order to reduce the electorate of Torfaen which was considered by some to be too high. Together with other changes, the counter-proposal was made in order to reduce the disparity between electorates in the county as a whole.

117. The Assistant Commissioner reported that there was widespread support for our recommendations for no change to the Torfaen seat. He found real links between the smaller communities of Llantarnam and Two Locks and the rest of the Torfaen seat. These were of a kind which he reported did not exist between those two wards and the town of Newport. He considered that any alteration to the Torfaen seat would involve significant inconveniences and break local ties with no corresponding benefit, and accordingly recommended that there be no alteration to our provisional recommendation for the Torfaen seat to remain unchanged.

118. The Assistant Commissioner reported that a significant number of electors in the Portskewett ward objected to our provisional recommendation for the transfer of the ward from the Monmouth seat to the Newport East seat. The evidence was that the Monmouth seat was largely rural in nature, and that Portskewett was itself a rural area in which farming predominates. The Assistant Commissioner was impressed by this evidence which he considered was significant, and noted that there was only limited support for the change proposed in our provisional recommendations.

119. The Assistant Commissioner considered that whilst the transfer of the Portskewett ward from the Monmouth seat to the Newport East seat would achieve better numerical results, the degree to which any disparity would be reduced was outweighed by the breaking of local ties. He concluded that Portskewett has little affinity with the Newport East seat, but has strong local ties with the Monmouth seat. He accordingly recommended that our provisional recommendation to transfer the Portskewett district ward from the Monmouth seat to the Newport East seat be reversed, and that there be no change to the existing composition of these two constituencies.

120. The Assistant Commissioner reported that there were arguments for and against a suggestion for the transfer of the Caerwent ward in addition to the proposed transfer of the Portskewett ward from the Monmouth seat to the Newport East seat. He concluded that the Caerwent area has demonstrable community ties with rural Gwent in general and no significant ties with the town of Newport, and that the Caerwent ward should therefore remain within the Monmouth seat.

121. After consideration of the representations submitted, the submissions made at the inquiry, and the Assistant Commissioner's report, we decided to accept the Assistant Commissioner's recommendation to retain the Portskewett ward in the Monmouth seat and so revise our provisionally recommended Monmouth and Newport East constituencies. We also agreed with the Assistant Commissioner that our provisionally recommended Blaenau Gwent, Islwyn, Newport West and Torfaen constituencies should not be altered.

122. We accordingly issued revised recommendations to revert to the existing boundaries in the county, thereby revising our provisional recommendations for two seats to be as follows:—

Monmouth CC	59,908
Newport East CC	51,577

123. In response to our revised recommendations, we received three letters within the representation period: two of approval and one based upon a misunderstanding of the extent of the changes to local authority boundaries in the 1994 Act. Of the approvals, one concerned the revision affecting the Monmouth seat, and one concerned our decision not to alter the Torfaen seat. After the representation period, one further letter of approval for Gwent as a whole was received. There was no objection to our revised recommendations to retain the existing boundaries in the county and we are satisfied that this arrangement is the most acceptable.

We accordingly recommend the adoption of our revised recommendations:—

Blaenau Gwent CC	56,170
Islwyn CC	51,927
Monmouth CC	59,908
Newport East CC	51,577
Newport West CC	55,294
Torfaen CC	61,726

#### *GWYNEDD*

124. The electorate of Gwynedd at the enumeration date was 188,579. This number of electors, when divided by the electoral quota (58,525), gives a theoretical entitlement to 3.22 seats. We noted that at the time of the Third General Review, the theoretical entitlement was just 2.99, but due to special geographical considerations, our predecessors allocated four seats to the county. We accept that the geography of the county makes communication relatively difficult, and this together with an increased theoretical entitlement since the Third General Review, persuades us to allocate four seats to the county again.

125. The allocation of four seats gives a county average of 47,145, some 11,380 below the electoral quota, whereas were we to have recommended the allocation of three seats, the county average would have been 4,335 above the electoral quota at 62,860. It is not surprising that owing to the topography of the county there is a very high disparity (21,603) between the electorates of the largest seat, Conwy, with 54,469 electors, and the smallest, Meirionnydd Nant Conwy, with 32,866. The latter constituency has by far the lowest electorate of any constituency in Wales.

126. We gave very careful consideration to the composition of the existing seats as ideally we would have liked to reduce the disparity to provide a more balanced representation in Parliament. However, we had to concede that the Ynys Môn constituency is self-contained as an island with an electorate close to the electoral quota. It was therefore to no-one's benefit to disturb the composition of this seat. Of the remaining three seats, Conwy's electorate was close to the electoral quota and we decided not to change the composition of that seat either. These decisions resulted in a further two constituencies which would be significantly below the electoral quota. We considered a number of options for change, but because of the geography of the area, and the disruption that would be caused elsewhere if we altered these two seats, concluded that the existing pattern of seats was the most acceptable for Gwynedd.

127. We therefore provisionally recommended no change to the existing four seats. Their names, designations, and enumeration date electorates were:—

Caernarfon CC	47,095
Conwy CC	54,469
Meirionnydd Nant Conwy CC	32,866
Ynys Môn CC	54,149

128. Following publication of our provisional recommendations, we received 27 representations, of which 23 approved them. Of the remainder, we received two counter-proposals that the composition of the seats should be different, and a further two that we should have taken into account the proposed unitary authorities contained in the 1994 Act which crossed county boundaries.

129. We were not obliged to hold a local inquiry into our provisional recommendations under the terms of Section 6(2) of the 1986 Act as we had proposed no change to the existing seats. However, we decided to invoke Section 6(1) of the 1986 Act, and hold an inquiry to enable both supporters and objectors to be heard in public and help us to assess opinion. It opened in Caernarfon on 15 June 1994 and lasted one whole day.

130. The Assistant Commissioner who conducted the inquiry reported two main issues which had been raised. Two identical counter-proposals from separate sources wanted a different composition of seats in the county. They proposed that one seat should embrace the borough of Aberconwy, a second seat should comprise the borough of Arfon, a third seat should include the districts of Dwyfor and Meirionnydd, and the fourth seat should comprise the borough of Ynys Môn—Isle of Anglesey. The only seat which conformed to our provisional recommendations was the Ynys Môn seat.

131. The other issue raised at the inquiry was a counter-proposal to realign constituency boundaries in line with proposals for local government reorganisation. Neither of the proponents of this counter-proposal attended the inquiry, and the Assistant Commissioner in any case concluded that the proposed reorganisation of local authorities was a factor which favours more the retention of the existing composition of seats, rather than the proposed alterations. This, together with the statutory requirement mentioned above, left us in no doubt that it was right not to implement that counter-proposal.

132. As regards the other counter-proposal, it was argued that:—

- (a) the borough of Aberconwy was an effective and homogeneous area;
- (b) the Aberconwy borough council was unanimous in support of the counter-proposal;
- (c) the inland (Nant Conwy) areas of the borough of Aberconwy were more closely related to the coastal areas than with any part of Meirionnydd;
- (d) the communication links demonstrated greater affinity between the Nant Conwy and coastal areas;
- (e) there were strong historical links between the coast and Conwy Valley settlements;
- (f) it was confusing and administratively inefficient to have a district and administration which was different from the parliamentary constituency;
- (g) there were relevant links between Dwyfor and Meirionnydd such as to justify it forming one parliamentary constituency; and
- (h) Gwynedd would retain four seats and the county boundary would be respected.

As against these arguments, those in favour of the status quo argued that:—

- (a) the current constituency position worked well, and was now recognised and accepted by the public;
- (b) the Nant Conwy and Meirionnydd areas did have a very real affinity, where communication links were good and were to become even better;
- (c) the consequences of the counter-proposal for other constituencies in the county were unacceptable;
- (d) the counter-proposed Dwyfor/Meirionnydd seat would be so large and diverse as to offend the Rules for Redistribution of Seats;
- (e) in local terms the Aberconwy Borough Council stood alone in their objection and views;
- (f) the political parties and the public supported the retention of the status quo;
- (g) the current disparity in electorates was acceptable;
- (h) there had been no change in circumstances since the creation of the present seats; and
- (i) the Meirionnydd Nant Conwy constituency is wholly within a European seat.

133. The Assistant Commissioner examined both sides of these well rehearsed arguments. To help him come to a decision, he visited Llanrwst and other parts of the Nant Conwy area. He concluded that generally there was considerable satisfaction with the current constituency arrangements; that Meirionnydd Nant Conwy constituency is perceived as having operated satisfactorily; that the affinity between Nant Conwy and Meirionnydd is closer than that between the two combined areas and the remainder of the Aberconwy area; that the present Meirionnydd Nant Conwy constituency works well, and save for the possible comparative administrative advantages of a seat coincident with the borough of Aberconwy, no other point of any weight was made against it; that no compelling reasons exist for the union of Dwyfor and Meirionnydd as a seat; and that as no representation was received from any of the community councils in Nant Conwy, it was not possible to judge their opinion on the counter-proposal put forward.

134. Having found that there was general support for the retention of four constituencies in Gwynedd, and that Ynys Môn should remain as one of them, the Assistant Commissioner concluded that the counter-proposal had merit in that there would be the administrative convenience of coincident district council and constituency boundaries, but there was the disadvantage of joining together two areas which were materially different. He considered the disadvantages outweighed the benefits when regard was paid to implications elsewhere in the county. For example, the proposed Dwyfor/Meirionnydd seat would be large in area, and have little historical affinity (especially compared with the existing Caernarfon seat). The demise of the Caernarfon constituency, he felt, would be unwelcome and unnecessarily disruptive.

135. The Assistant Commissioner concluded that there was no reason to change the existing seats and agreed that our provisional recommendations provided the most satisfactory solution for Gwynedd.

136. We have carefully considered all the arguments contained in the written representations and the oral evidence at the inquiry. We have studied the Assistant Commissioner's report and have concluded that our provisional recommendations which have been endorsed by many interested parties should be made final.

We accordingly recommend the adoption of our provisional recommendations:—

Caernarfon CC	47,095
Conwy CC	54,469
Meirionnydd Nant Conwy CC	32,866
Ynys Môn CC	54,149

#### *MID GLAMORGAN*

137. Mid Glamorgan has the largest population of any county in Wales. At the enumeration date, the electorate of the county was 410,728. The total number of electors, when divided by the electoral quota (58,525), produces a theoretical entitlement to 7.02 seats. Mid Glamorgan currently has seven seats and we decided to allocate the same number on this occasion. The allocation of seven seats gives a county average of 58,675. The disparity in the number of electors between the largest and smallest constituencies is high. Caerphilly CC has an electorate of 64,995, compared with 50,026 for Cynon Valley CC, giving a disparity of 14,969 between the two constituencies.

138. With this in mind, we had to determine whether the composition of the existing seats still provided a balanced representation for the electorate. We found it necessary to take into account the topography of the area and the desirability of keeping long established communities together. Much of the county is fairly mountainous with the main centres of population being in north/south river valleys. We considered it was extremely difficult to reduce the disparity between seats bearing in mind the geographical features and therefore decided to recommend provisionally no change to the existing seats.

139. The names, designations, and enumeration date electorates for the seven provisionally recommended seats were:—

Bridgend CC	59,434
Caerphilly CC	64,995
Cynon Valley CC	50,026
Merthyr Tydfil and Rhymney CC	58,939
Ogmore CC	53,322
Pontypridd CC	63,545
Rhondda CC	60,467

140. Following publication of our provisional recommendations, we received twelve representations, eleven of which approved our proposals. The other approved two of our proposed constituencies but objected to the composition of the other five, preferring a counter-proposal based on the proposed new unitary authority boundaries to be introduced under the terms of the 1994 Act. As mentioned earlier in this report we are statutorily required to have regard only to existing county boundaries. We rejected this counter-proposal which received no general support.



141. As this was the only objection to our provisional recommendations for Mid Glamorgan, and did not come from an interested local authority, we were not obliged to hold a local inquiry and saw no reason to do so.

We accordingly recommend the adoption of our provisional recommendations:—

Bridgend CC	59,434
Caerphilly CC	64,995
Cynon Valley CC	50,026
Merthyr Tydfil and Rhymney CC	58,939
Ogmore CC	53,322
Pontypridd CC	63,545
Rhondda CC	60,467

### POWYS

142. At the enumeration date, the electorate of the county was 94,625. The total number of electors, when divided by the electoral quota (58,525), produces a theoretical entitlement to 1.62 seats. Powys currently has two seats and we decided to allocate the same number of seats. The allocation of two seats gives a county average of 47,313. We were aware that the disparity between the enumeration date electorates of the two seats, at 10,351, was high, but considered that as the county covered a large, and in part mountainous, area and was sparsely populated, and that as it had seats which respected district boundaries, the disparity in electorates was acceptable.

143. We accordingly decided to recommend provisionally no change to the existing seats. The names, designations, and enumeration date electorates for the two provisionally recommended seats were:—

Brecknock and Radnorshire CC	52,488
Montgomeryshire CC	42,137

144. Following publication, we received eight written representations. No representations based on the existing county boundaries objected to our provisionally recommended constituency boundaries. Objections were however submitted based on the new unitary authority boundaries, and objections were also submitted about the name of the Brecknock and Radnorshire seat.

145. Because we had provisionally proposed no change to the constituency boundaries in Powys, we were not obliged under Section 6(2) of the 1986 Act to hold a local inquiry. However, we decided that the objection to the name of one seat was sufficient to warrant an inquiry and we therefore decided to initiate one under the terms of Section 6(1) of the 1986 Act. This local inquiry opened in Llandrindod Wells on 13 June 1994, and lasted for less than half a day.

146. Prior to and during the inquiry, three further written representations were received. These representations were fully debated at the inquiry.

147. The Assistant Commissioner who conducted the inquiry, reported to us that the main issues at the inquiry were:—

- (a) whether or not one whole and part of another district ward of the district of Glyndŵr (Clwyd) should be included in the Montgomeryshire seat;
- (b) which seat the Llanelly Hill ward of the borough of Blaenau Gwent (Gwent) should be included in: whether Brecknock and Radnorshire (Powys), or a Gwent seat; and
- (c) the naming of the Brecknock and Radnorshire seat.

148. The Assistant Commissioner reported that the counter-proposal for the Glyndŵr (Clwyd) communities of Llanrhaeadr-ym-Mochnant, Llansilin and Llangedwyn to be included in the Montgomeryshire seat reflected the boundary of the proposed new unitary authorities. He accepted the submissions put forward and accordingly recommended that those communities be included in the Powys seat of Montgomeryshire. These three communities formed the Llanrhaeadr-ym-Mochnant and part of the Llansilin district wards.

149. After consideration of the representations submitted, the submissions made at the inquiry, and the Assistant Commissioner's report, we decided that whilst accepting that the Llanrhaeadr-ym-Mochnant, Llansilin and Llangedwyn communities would be joined with the new Powys unitary authority, we could not recommend such a change during this review because such an alteration would involve crossing the county boundary in existence on 1 June 1994 in contravention of Rule 4, and none of the discretions allowed to us in this respect by other rules could reasonably be applied in this case. We also had it in mind that:—

- (a) there would be a “knock on” effect in at least one constituency in Clwyd and the proposal had not been discussed at the inquiry held earlier in Clwyd, and
- (b) the transfer of the Llansilin community would result in the division of the Llansilin district ward between seats: this would conflict with our declared policy of not dividing district wards between seats.

150. Whilst acknowledging the benefit for the future which could accrue from the Assistant Commissioner's recommendation, we decided that no change should be made to the existing constituency boundary in that area.

151. The Assistant Commissioner noted differing views on which seat should contain the Gwent district ward of Llanelly Hill (Llanelly community). The Llanelly Hill ward is currently in the Blaenau Gwent district, but in the Monmouth seat. The Assistant Commissioner recommended that there be no change to the Monmouth seat and we have reported under the Gwent heading that we see no reason to alter the composition of the current Monmouth seat. We therefore agreed with the Assistant Commissioner. We note in this connection that the 1994 Act places Llanelly community in the Monmouthshire unitary authority.

152. He also reported that the name of the Brecknock and Radnorshire seat had been discussed at local inquiries in 1990 and 1991 during our last interim review. The Commission had, in 1990, provisionally recommended that the name Brecon and Radnor be retained. Following objection to the retention of this name at the 1990 inquiry, we recommended that the name be changed to Brecon and Radnorshire. Further objection led to an inquiry in 1991, and subsequently, to the modification to the name Brecknock and Radnorshire. Our provisional recommendation during this review was for the name Brecknock and Radnorshire to be retained. Aware of the evidence submitted in 1990 and 1991, the Assistant Commissioner considered the evidence submitted before and during this review's inquiry, and reported that there were four possible names: Brecknock and Radnorshire, Brecon and Radnor, Brecon and Radnorshire and Breconshire and Radnorshire.

153. The Assistant Commissioner reported that the stance of Brecknock Borough Council had changed since the 1991 inquiry and that his decision would take that into consideration. He rejected the name Brecknock and Radnorshire as it now found little support. He disliked the name Breconshire and Radnorshire on the basis that it was too long. He reported that, although reversion to the name Brecon and Radnor had received strong and widespread support, the inclusion of the name Radnorshire had the support of an interested local authority and the name Brecon and Radnorshire would command greater acceptance than it had in 1991. With this in mind, he accordingly recommended that the name of the seat be altered to Brecon and Radnorshire.

154. We agreed with the Assistant Commissioner that the name of the Brecknock and Radnorshire seat should be changed to Brecon and Radnorshire, which we considered was a more acceptable name generally, although not necessarily the first choice of interested bodies.

155. We accordingly issued revised recommendations for the provisionally recommended name of the Brecknock and Radnorshire seat to be Brecon and Radnorshire, and for there to be no other changes in the county.

156. In response to our revised recommendation for the name Brecon and Radnorshire, we received three letters within the representation period. Of these, one approved of the name containing the word “Radnorshire”, one objected to the name, preferring either Brecon and Radnor or Breconshire and Radnorshire, and one was not concerned with the name but objected to us not adopting the Assistant Commissioner's recommendation to include part of the existing county of Clwyd with the Montgomeryshire seat in Powys.

157. We considered both that the constituency name had been fully debated at the inquiry and, although we acknowledge that the revised name is not acceptable to all parties, that no name would receive unanimous support. As those who made representations from the Brecknock part of the seat wanted Brecon as the name for their part of the seat and those from Radnorshire wanted Radnorshire for their part, we decided in the absence of consensus, to recommend the name Brecon and Radnorshire as in the revised recommendations. In reaching our conclusion, we also took into account that “Breconshire” is not the name of an existing authority.

158. The counter-proposal for the Montgomeryshire seat was not supported by any fresh argument, and we considered that it must be rejected for the reasons set out in paragraph 149.

We accordingly recommend the adoption of our revised recommendations:—

Brecon and Radnorshire CC	52,488
Montgomeryshire CC	42,137

### *SOUTH GLAMORGAN*

159. At the enumeration date, the electorate of the county totalled 304,785. This number of electors, when divided by the electoral quota (58,525), gives a theoretical entitlement to 5.21 seats. South Glamorgan currently has five seats, and we decided that the number of seats should remain the same. The allocation of five seats gives a county average of 60,957. The disparity in the number of electors is fairly high at 9,967, mainly because the Vale of Glamorgan seat at 67,190 is larger than any of the others in the county. Cardiff North has the lowest electorate totalling 57,223.

160. We considered these figures very carefully and had to decide whether the existing composition of the five seats produced a fair representation for the electorate, and whether by reducing the size of the Vale of Glamorgan constituency we would be causing unnecessary disruption to community ties elsewhere in the county. We decided that it would not be possible to reduce the size of the Vale of Glamorgan seat without disruption to the existing pattern of seats. Moreover we noted that the disparity between electorates had increased only slightly since the seats were created following the Third General Review. We therefore concluded that it would not be appropriate to recommend any changes in the composition of the existing seats in South Glamorgan.

161. The names, designations, and enumeration date electorates for the five provisionally recommended seats were:—

Cardiff Central BC	58,724
Cardiff North BC	57,223
Cardiff South and Penarth BC	62,216
Cardiff West BC	59,432
Vale of Glamorgan CC	67,190

162. Following publication of our provisional recommendations, we received 51 representations of which 21 approved our recommendations, 6 approved them in part but objected to other parts, 23 objected to our recommendations, and one reserved judgment. All the objections except one concerned our decision not to transfer the Sully ward from the Vale of Glamorgan seat to the Cardiff South and Penarth seat. The exception was a counter-proposal for changes to four seats—three in South Glamorgan, namely Cardiff North, Cardiff South and Penarth, and the Vale of Glamorgan, and one namely Bridgend combining part of South Glamorgan with part of Mid Glamorgan. These proposals were based on the new unitary authorities to be set up under the 1994 Act. We did not accept this counter-proposal for the reasons mentioned earlier in this report.

163. Under Section 6(2) of the 1986 Act, we were not required to hold a local inquiry into our recommendations as we had proposed no alterations to the existing seats. We decided, nevertheless, under Section 6(1) of the 1986 Act, that an inquiry should be held to allow interested parties an opportunity to give evidence in public. This local inquiry opened in Cardiff on 13 June 1994 and lasted for half a day.

164. The Assistant Commissioner who conducted the inquiry reported that only the one issue arose, namely whether the Vale of Glamorgan constituency should be reduced in size by transferring the Sully ward into the Cardiff South and Penarth seat. The electorate of Sully at the enumeration date was 3,371. The Assistant Commissioner observed that a transfer of the ward as counter-proposed would result in the Vale of Glamorgan Seat having an electorate of 63,819 and Cardiff South and Penarth 65,587. Whilst there were obvious numerical advantages in transferring the Sully ward, the Assistant Commissioner took into account the views of all those present at the inquiry, as well as the written representations. He heard that there were numerous community and planning factors tending to identify Sully with the rural Vale and the town of Barry, rather than with Cardiff and Penarth. He also recognised that a transfer of the Sully ward would increase the Cardiff South and Penarth seat to a size not far short of the current Vale of Glamorgan seat, and it would become the largest seat in South Glamorgan by over 2,000 electors. One of the political parties had carried out a referendum in Sully village and, of the 453 who responded, 435 supported the existing composition of seats. A flaw in the referendum was that the Lavernock Park area with some 751 electors is part of the Sully ward, but was not canvassed.

165. There was, it is fair to say, considerable opposition to the provisional recommendations. One objection was that the size of the Vale of Glamorgan seat was too big for a single MP to represent. However, the sitting MP told the inquiry that he disputed this claim.

166. The Assistant Commissioner found the community arguments to be finely balanced. So far as Sully village was concerned, he considered the arguments did not favour a transfer. On balance, he concluded that there would be no real advantage to the electorate in either the Vale of Glamorgan or the Cardiff South and Penarth seats to transfer the Sully ward, and stated that such a transfer “would, on balance, be a worthless piece of “tinkering” at the present time”. He therefore recommended no change to our provisional recommendations.

167. After careful consideration of all the arguments contained in the representations, and the Assistant Commissioner’s report, we decided there was no sufficient case to alter our provisional recommendations, except insofar as they were affected by The Cardiff and Vale of Glamorgan (Areas) Order 1994.

168. This Order was one of two made in the county since the publication of our provisional recommendations. The Cardiff and Vale of Glamorgan (Areas) Order 1994 has transferred relatively small areas of land between the City of Cardiff and the Borough of Vale of Glamorgan. These transfers affect the boundaries of six district wards comprising part of the constituency boundary between the Cardiff West and Vale of Glamorgan seats. Our policy is not to divide district wards between constituencies, and therefore the changes necessitate the realignment of the constituency boundary with the altered boundaries of the wards concerned. The net result is a transfer of 38 electors from the Vale of Glamorgan seat to the Cardiff West seat.

169. As this change was not known at the time of publication of our provisional recommendations, we arranged for it to be included in our news release announcing local inquiries and in a statement issued to all participants at the South Glamorgan local inquiry. There were no representations made at the inquiry about this issue. We therefore decided to publish the small revision in the composition of the two seats in local papers in the area following the local inquiry.

170. A further Order known as The Vale of Glamorgan (Barry and Dinas Powys Communities) Order 1994, has transferred a small area of land between communities within the Borough of Vale of Glamorgan. The change has affected the boundaries of two district wards within the Vale of Glamorgan constituency and has therefore not affected the constituency boundaries.

171. We therefore revised our provisional recommendations taking into account the effect of the two local government Orders. The electorates of the two seats after incorporating the changes resulting from the two Orders would be:—

Cardiff West BC	59,470
Vale of Glamorgan CC	67,152

172. Following publication of our revised recommendations, we received two representations, both in total support of our proposals.

We accordingly recommend the adoption of our revised recommendations:—

Cardiff Central BC	58,724
Cardiff North BC	57,223
Cardiff South and Penarth BC	62,216
Cardiff West BC	59,470
Vale of Glamorgan CC	67,152

#### WEST GLAMORGAN

173. At the enumeration date, the electorate of the county was 286,849. The total number of electors, when divided by the electoral quota (58,525), produces a theoretical entitlement to 4.90 seats. West Glamorgan currently has five seats and we decided to allocate the same number of seats. The allocation of five seats gives a county average of 57,370. We were aware that the electorate of the Aberavon seat, at 52,038, was significantly smaller than the electorates of the other four seats in the county. We considered, however, that the disparity between the seats with the highest and lowest electorates, at 8,060, was not exceptionally high.

174. With these electorates and disparities in mind, we had to consider whether the advantages in not changing the existing boundaries outweighed the disadvantages resulting from the low electorate of the Aberavon constituency. The geographical features and the large electorates of the towns bordering the Aberavon constituency do not provide any simple solutions for increasing the size of that constituency. We considered that, with the electorates of the other four seats having a disparity of only 3,195, any alteration to the Aberavon constituency would either increase this disparity or would result in numerous changes to the four seats in order to keep that disparity low.

175. In order to avoid significant disruption, and because we considered that the electorate of the Aberavon constituency was not exceptionally low, we decided to recommend provisionally no change to the existing seats.

176. The names, designations, and enumeration date electorates for the five provisionally recommended seats were:—

Aberavon CC	52,038
Gower CC	58,389
Neath CC	56,903
Swansea East BC	59,421
Swansea West BC	60,098

177. Following publication of our provisional recommendations, we received 16 written representations, ten of which approved our proposals. Of the objections, three county-wide counter-proposals, one counter-proposal for a specific area, and two further letters were received. One of the county-wide counter-proposals was based on the proposed new unitary authorities subsequently laid down in the 1994 Act. Although we are statutorily required to have regard to the existing county boundaries, we were nonetheless able to consider some aspects of this counter-proposal.

178. Because we had provisionally proposed no change to the constituency boundaries in West Glamorgan, we were not obliged under Section 6(2) of the 1986 Act to hold a local inquiry. However, we decided that the objections to the status quo were sufficient to warrant an inquiry and we therefore decided to initiate one under the terms of Section 6(1) of the 1986 Act. This local inquiry opened in Swansea on 1 June 1994, and lasted for one whole day.

179. Prior to and during the inquiry, 33 further written representations were made. These representations, one of which was a further county-wide counter-proposal, were fully debated at the inquiry.

180. The Assistant Commissioner who conducted the inquiry, reported to us that the main issues at the inquiry were:—

- (a) the counter-proposal that the two Briton Ferry district wards and the three Coedffranc district wards should be in the Neath seat;
- (b) whether the Pelenna district ward should be in the Aberavon seat or the Neath seat; and
- (c) the four county-wide counter-proposals, two of which were identical.

181. Although there was some support for the counter-proposal affecting the Briton Ferry and Coedffranc district wards, there was also significant opposition to it. The Assistant Commissioner found that the counter-proposal produced unacceptable disparities between the electorates of the Aberavon and Neath constituencies, and between their electorates and those of the other three seats in the county.

182. The counter-proposal which included the Pelenna district ward in the Aberavon constituency was subject to strong objection. The Assistant Commissioner reported that although this proposal would increase the electorate of the Aberavon constituency to a more acceptable figure, the corresponding decrease in the electorate of the Neath constituency would be wholly unacceptable. He considered that the proposal was arbitrary and would, if implemented, have a significantly detrimental effect on local ties and community of interest in the area.

183. The four county-wide counter-proposals also attracted considerable opposition and no support whatsoever. The counter-proposals submitted, two of which were identical, were:—

- (a) for a Gower seat comprising the Gower area and extending as far as the Uplands district ward of the city of Swansea, together with the two Gowerton district wards of the borough of Lliw Valley; for two Swansea seats comprising the remainder of the city of Swansea and that part of the borough of Lliw Valley currently in the Gower seat, excluding the Gowerton wards; and for there to be no change to the existing Aberavon and Neath seats;

- (b) for a Gower seat comprising the Gower area and extending as far as the Sketty district ward of the city of Swansea, together with the two Gowerton district wards of the borough of Lliw Valley; for two Swansea seats comprising the remainder of the city of Swansea and that part of the borough of Lliw Valley currently in the Gower seat, excluding the Gowerton wards (but following a different line from that in (a) above). No reference was made to the composition of the two remaining constituencies; and
- (c) for three seats to be formed from the proposed new Swansea unitary authority as proposed in the 1994 Act; and for two seats to be formed of the proposed West Glamorgan (Neath and Port Talbot) unitary authority. This included placing the Pelenna district ward of the borough of Neath within the Aberavon seat.

184. The Assistant Commissioner reported that these counter-proposals produced an unacceptable imbalance in the electorates of each constituency. He further reported that claims that local ties would be furthered by the proposed constituencies were based on general assertions rather than particular evidence and were contradicted by evidence given by various witnesses. On the totality of evidence, he was satisfied that there are presently local ties and a community of interest within the constituencies which the counter-proposals would not improve. He did accept, though, that the counter-proposal affecting the Mayals district ward does have some merit in that whilst Mayals looks to Mumbles, it also has ties with Swansea. He stated that such ambivalence is inevitable when constituencies are formed, and here it cannot be avoided.

185. The Assistant Commissioner concluded that he was not satisfied that there was any alternative to our provisional recommendations in the county. These had attracted considerable support both from the majority of local authorities and local bodies and from a large number of individuals. He accordingly recommended that our provisional recommendations should be adopted.

186. After consideration of the counter-proposals, the other representations and submissions made, and the Assistant Commissioner's report, we found nothing to persuade us to alter our provisional recommendations.

We accordingly recommend the adoption of our provisional recommendations:—

Aberavon CC	52,038
Gower CC	58,389
Neath CC	56,903
Swansea East BC	59,421
Swansea West BC	60,098

#### *SECOND INQUIRIES—SECTION 6(3) OF THE PARLIAMENTARY CONSTITUENCIES ACT 1986*

187. We have considered in each county whether a second inquiry was required, but we are satisfied that in no case was such an inquiry necessary or appropriate.

#### *THE EFFECTS OF THE RECOMMENDATIONS*

188. A list of the constituencies we now recommend (by county in size order of electorate) is at Appendix E(a). Their composition, with the enumeration date (9 November 1993) electorates is shown at Appendix B(b), with an index at Appendix B(a). Appendix E also includes the electorates of the recommended constituencies by deviation from the electoral quota (Appendix E(b)), and deviation from the county average (Appendix E(c)). As a comparison, the existing constituencies in size order by county and by deviation from the electoral quota and county average, are at Appendix K (a-c).

#### *Number of Constituencies*

189. We have recommended an increase of one constituency in each of the counties of Clwyd and Dyfed. We have looked at the “extra” fourth seat allocated to Gwynedd in the previous general review due to special geographical considerations (Rule 6) and have come to the conclusion that the fourth seat is still appropriate due to the nature of the topography in the county. We see no viable alternative but to recommend a total of 40 seats.

190. We are of the firm opinion that legislative change is necessary to stop an upward drift in the number of seats caused merely by the arithmetic prescribed by the legislation and mentioned in paragraph 6 above. For a detailed account of the methodology for the increase in seats see the Third Periodical Report of the Boundary Commission for England, February 1983, Volume One, Appendix B (Cmnd 8797-I). For example, we have calculated that even if the number of electors at the next (fifth) review were to remain the same as for this (fourth) review, and with the same distribution by county, the allocation of 40 seats we have proposed in this review would, upon a strict application of Rule 5, result in the allocation of an extra, 41st, seat. The reason for this is that the electoral quota at the fifth review would be reduced because the electorate would be divided by a larger number of constituencies following the allocation of two additional ones at this review. By the same process, a further seat would need to be allocated at the sixth review.

### *Size of Electorates*

191. We recommend constituencies with electorates which range from 32,866 to 67,152. However, 29 of the proposed constituencies have electorates which are within 10% of the electoral quota (see Appendix E(b)). Only three seats have electorates with more than 15% variation from the electoral quota. These three are below the electoral quota; two are in Gwynedd where Rule 6 (special geographical considerations) was invoked.

### *Relationship with existing constituencies*

192. The boundaries of 27 of the 40 constituencies we are proposing are unchanged from the existing seats. The change in two others has been recommended only to reflect a small change in local government ward boundaries. We found that there was no good reason to alter the composition of any seats in the six counties which had been allocated an unchanged number of seats.

### *Relationships with Districts*

193. Eleven of our recommended constituencies are co-terminous with districts and thirteen more are not divided between districts. Fourteen are divided between two districts and one (Vale of Clwyd) includes the whole of one and parts of two other districts, while Monmouth includes parts of three districts.

194. Conversely, nineteen districts will not be divided between constituencies, fifteen will be divided between two constituencies, two (Glyndŵr and Swansea) will be divided between three constituencies, and one (Cardiff) will be divided between four constituencies. In the case of the cities of Cardiff and Swansea this is not surprising because of the size of their respective populations.

### *Consistency*

195. We announced in a news release in October 1994 that before submitting our final report, we would wish to reappraise our recommendations for constituencies throughout Wales to ensure fair and consistent consideration of one area with another. We have done so and are content that, except where the topographical nature of parts of Wales has required special treatment, no inconsistencies arise.

196. In this regard, we wish to repeat that the county of Gwynedd has been allocated an additional seat because of special geographical considerations. This conforms with our predecessors' recommendations in the Third General Review. The additional seat has resulted in one seat, Meirionnydd Nant Conwy having a very low electorate (32,866) but, as it covers a mountainous area where transport links are difficult, we thought this reasonable in all the circumstances.

197. We have checked our consistency of approach by a number of other criteria including coincidence with district boundaries, respect for county boundaries, division of district wards between seats, nomenclature and designation of seats, treatment of representations, examination of Assistant Commissioners' recommendations, treatment of local government boundary change Orders, and our treatment of our revised recommendations and representations received. In all these respects we believe we have been consistent in our approach.

### *GENERAL*

198. The start of the review was delayed because of the uncertainties about the Local Government (Wales) Bill, but once we gave notice of our intention to commence the review, we proceeded as rapidly as full consideration of all the representations and progress of the Bill allowed. From start to finish the review has taken 13 months to complete.

199. We would like to thank our assessors for the help they have provided at meetings; and to our translator, who has often been given very short deadlines.

200. Our Secretaries have been Mr R McLeod and Mrs J S Morris, who in the later stages was replaced by Mr G P Utteridge. They were supported by a small secretariat. We are grateful to them for all the work they have done in preparing material for our consideration and in ensuring that procedures we laid down were followed. Their achievement considering the extremely short timescale and their other responsibilities has been remarkable.

201. The Deputy Chairman has presided over all our meetings during the course of the review, but as Chairman of each of the four Boundary Commissions, the Speaker of the House of Commons has been kept informed of our work as the review has progressed.

Malcolm Pill, *Deputy Chairman*  
W P Davey  
M A McLaggan

R McLeod *Joint Secretary*  
G P Utteridge *Joint Secretary*

16 December 1994



## APPENDIX A

### RULES FOR REDISTRIBUTION OF SEATS

Schedule 2 to the Parliamentary Constituencies Act 1986

#### *The Rules*

- 1.- (1) The number of constituencies in Great Britain shall not be substantially greater or less than 613.
  - (2) The number of constituencies in Scotland shall not be less than 71.
  - (3) The number of constituencies in Wales shall not be less than 35.
  - (4) The number of constituencies in Northern Ireland shall not be greater than 18 or less than 16, and shall be 17 unless it appears to the Boundary Commission for Northern Ireland that Northern Ireland should for the time being be divided into 16 or (as the case may be) into 18 constituencies.
2. Every constituency shall return a single member.
3. There shall continue to be a constituency which shall include the whole of the City of London and the name of which shall refer to the City of London.
- 4.- (1) So far as is practicable having regard to rules 1 to 3—
  - (a) in England and Wales,—
    - (i) no county or any part of a county shall be included in a constituency which includes the whole or part of any other county or the whole or part of a London borough,
    - (ii) no London borough or any part of a London borough shall be included in a constituency which includes the whole or part of any other London borough,
  - (b) in Scotland, regard shall be had to the boundaries of local authority areas,
  - (c) in Northern Ireland, no ward shall be included partly in one constituency and partly in another.
- (2) In sub-paragraph (1)(b) above “area” and “local authority” have the same meanings as in the Local Government (Scotland) Act 1973.
5. The electorate of any constituency shall be as near the electoral quota as is practicable having regard to rules 1 to 4; and a Boundary Commission may depart from the strict application of rule 4 if it appears to them that a departure is desirable to avoid an excessive disparity between the electorate of any constituency and the electoral quota, or between the electorate of any constituency and that of neighbouring constituencies in the part of the United Kingdom with which they are concerned.
6. A Boundary Commission may depart from the strict application of rules 4 and 5 if special geographical considerations, including in particular the size, shape and accessibility of a constituency, appear to them to render a departure desirable.

#### *General and Supplementary*

7. It shall not be the duty of a Boundary Commission to aim at giving full effect in all circumstances to the above rules, but they shall take account so far as they reasonably can—
  - (a) of the inconveniences attendant on alterations of constituencies other than alterations made for the purposes of rule 4, and
  - (b) of any local ties which would be broken by such alterations.

8. In the application of rule 5 to each part of the United Kingdom for which there is a Boundary Commission —

- (a) the expression “electoral quota” means a number obtained by dividing the electorate for that part of the United Kingdom by the number of constituencies in it existing on the enumeration date,
- (b) the expression “electorate” means—
  - (i) in relation to a constituency, the number of persons whose names appear on the register of parliamentary electors in force on the enumeration date under the Representation of the People Acts for the constituency,
  - (ii) in relation to the part of the United Kingdom, the aggregate electorate as defined in subparagraph (i) above of all the constituencies in that part,
- (c) the expression “enumeration date” means, in relation to any report of a Boundary Commission under this Act, the date on which the notice with respect to that report is published in accordance with section 5(1) of this Act.

9. In this Schedule, a reference to a rule followed by a number is a reference to the rule set out in the correspondingly numbered paragraph of this Schedule.

## APPENDIX B

### (a) INDEX TO RECOMMENDED CONSTITUENCIES

<i>Name of Constituency</i>	<i>County</i>	<i>Page</i>
Aberavon	West Glamorgan	73
Alyn and Deeside	Clwyd	59
Blaenau Gwent	Gwent	63
Brecon and Radnorshire	Powys	69
Bridgend	Mid Glamorgan	67
Caernarfon	Gwynedd	65
Caerphilly	Mid Glamorgan	67
Cardiff Central	South Glamorgan	71
Cardiff North	South Glamorgan	71
Cardiff South and Penarth	South Glamorgan	71
Cardiff West	South Glamorgan	71
Carmarthen East and Dinefwr	Dyfed	61
Carmarthen West and South Pembrokeshire	Dyfed	61
Ceredigion	Dyfed	61
Clwyd West	Clwyd	59
Clwyd South	Clwyd	59
Conwy	Gwynedd	65
Cynon Valley	Mid Glamorgan	67
Delyn	Clwyd	59
Gower	West Glamorgan	73
Islwyn	Gwent	63
Llanelli	Dyfed	61
Meirionnydd Nant Conwy	Gwynedd	65
Merthyr Tydfil and Rhymney	Mid Glamorgan	67
Monmouth	Gwent	63
Montgomeryshire	Powys	69
Neath	West Glamorgan	73
Newport East	Gwent	63
Newport West	Gwent	63
Ogmore	Mid Glamorgan	67
Preseli Pembrokeshire	Dyfed	61
Pontypridd	Mid Glamorgan	67
Rhondda	Mid Glamorgan	67
Swansea East	West Glamorgan	73
Swansea West	West Glamorgan	73
Torfaen	Gwent	63
Vale of Clwyd	Clwyd	59
Vale of Glamorgan	South Glamorgan	71
Wrexham	Clwyd	59
Ynys Môn	Gwynedd	65

(b) RECOMMENDED CONSTITUENCIES BY COUNTY: COMPOSITION AND ELECTORATES ON THE ENUMERATION DATE  
(9 NOVEMBER 1993)

CLWYD

Seat name, Designation and Composition	Electorate Nov 1993
<p><b>Alyn and Deeside CC</b> The District of Alyn and Deeside.</p>	57,815
<p><b>Clwyd South CC</b></p> <p>(i) The following wards of the District of Glyndŵr, namely, Ceiriog Ganol, Chirk North, Chirk South, Corwen, Gwyddelwern, Llandegla, Llandrillo, Llangollen, Llangollen Rural, Llanrhaeadr-ym-Mochnant and Llansilin;</p> <p>(ii) the following wards of the Borough of Wrexham Maelor, namely, Bronington, Brymbo, Bryn Cefn, Cefn, Coedpoeth, Esclusham, Gwenfro, Johnstown, Marchwiell, Minera, New Broughton, Overton, Pant, Penycae, Plas Madoc, Ponciau and Ruabon.</p>	53,963
<p><b>Clwyd West CC</b></p> <p>(i) The following wards of the Borough of Colwyn, namely, Betws yn Rhos, Colwyn, Dinarth, Eirias, Gele, Glyn, Kinnel Bay, Llanddulas, Llanfair Talhaiarn, Llangernyw, Llansannan, Llysfaen, Mochdre, Pentre Mawr, Rhiw, Rhos, Towyn and Uwchaled;</p> <p>(ii) the following wards of the District of Glyndŵr, namely, Efenechtyd, Llanarmon-yn-Ial, Llanbedr Dyffryn Clwyd, Llanfair Dyffryn Clwyd, Llanrhaeadr-yng-Nghinmeirch, Llanynys and Ruthin.</p>	53,827
<p><b>Delyn CC</b> The Borough of Delyn.</p>	54,713
<p><b>Vale of Clwyd CC</b></p> <p>(i) The Trefnant ward of the Borough of Colwyn;</p> <p>(ii) the following wards of the District of Glyndŵr, namely, Denbigh Central, Denbigh Lower, Denbigh Upper, Henllan and Llandyrnog;</p> <p>(iii) the Borough of Rhuddlan.</p>	53,013
<p><b>Wrexham CC</b> The following wards of the Borough of Wrexham Maelor, namely, Acton, Borrass Park, Caia Park, Garden Village, Gresford East and West, Grosvenor, Gwersyllt East and South, Gwersyllt North, Gwersyllt West, Holt, Little Acton, Llay, Maesydre, Marford and Hoseley, Offa East, Offa West, Queensway, Rhosnesni, Rossett, Stansty and Whitegate.</p>	51,318

Wards referred to are as constituted by the Borough of Colwyn (Electoral Arrangements) Order 1983  
District of Glyndŵr (Electoral Arrangements) Order 1985  
Borough of Wrexham Maelor (Electoral Arrangements) Order 1985

## DYFED

Seat name, Designation and Composition	Electorate Nov 1993
<p><b>Carmarthen East and Dinefwr CC</b></p> <p>(i) The following wards of the District of Carmarthen, namely, Abergwili, Cenarth, Cynwyl Elfed, Gorslas, Llanddarog, Llandyfaelog, Llanfihangel-ar-Arth, Llangeler, Llangunnor, Llangyndeyrn, Llanllwni, Llanybydder, Pencarreg and St. Ishmael;</p> <p>(ii) the Borough of Dinefwr.</p>	53,256
<p><b>Carmarthen West and South Pembrokeshire CC</b></p> <p>(i) The following wards of the District of Carmarthen, namely, Carmarthen Town North, Carmarthen Town South, Carmarthen Town West, Clynderwen, Laugharne Township, Llanboidy, Llanddowror, Llansteffan, Newchurch, St. Clears, Trelech and Whitland;</p> <p>(ii) the District of South Pembrokeshire.</p>	55,393
<p><b>Ceredigion CC</b> The District of Ceredigion.</p>	54,467
<p><b>Llanelli CC</b> The Borough of Llanelli.</p>	59,729
<p><b>Preseli Pembrokeshire CC</b> The District of Preseli Pembrokeshire.</p>	54,295

Wards referred to are as constituted by the District of Carmarthen (Electoral Arrangements) Order 1987

GWENT

Seat name, Designation and Composition	Electorate Nov 1993
<p><b>Blaenau Gwent CC</b> The following wards of the Borough of Blaenau Gwent, namely, Abertillery, Badminton, Beaufort, Blaina, Brynmawr, Cwm, Cwmtillery, Ebbw Vale North, Ebbw Vale South, Georgetown, Llanhilleth, Nantyglo, Rassau, Sirhowy, Six Bells and Tredegar Central and West.</p>	56,170
<p><b>Islwyn CC</b> The Borough of Islwyn.</p>	51,927
<p><b>Monmouth CC</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) The Llanelly Hill ward of the Borough of Blaenau Gwent;</li> <li>(ii) the following wards of the Borough of Monmouth, namely, Caerwent, Cantref, Castle and Grofield, Croesonen, Crucorney, Goetre Fawr, Lansdown, Larkfield, Llanbadoc, Llanfoist Fawr, Llanybi Fawr, Llanover, Llantilo Crossenny, Llanwenarth Ultra, Mardy, Mitchel Troy, Overmonnow, Portskewett, Priory, Raglan, Shirenewton, St. Arvans, St. Christopher's, St. Kingsmark, St. Mary's, Thornwell, Trellech United, Usk, Vauxhall and Wyesham;</li> <li>(iii) the following wards of the Borough of Torfaen, namely, Croesyceiliog North, Croesyceiliog South, Llanyrafon North and Llanyrafon South.</li> </ul>	59,908
<p><b>Newport East CC</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) The following wards of the Borough of Monmouth, namely, Caldicot Castle, Dewstow, Magor with Undy, Rogiet, Severn and West End;</li> <li>(ii) the following wards of the Borough of Newport, namely, Alway, Beechwood, Langstone, Liswerry, Llanwern, Ringland, St. Julian's and Victoria.</li> </ul>	51,577
<p><b>Newport West CC</b> The following wards of the Borough of Newport, namely, Allt-yr-yn, Bettws, Caerleon, Gaer, Graig, Malpas, Marshfield, Pillgwenlly, Rogerstone, Shaftesbury, Stow Hill and Tredegar Park.</p>	55,294
<p><b>Torfaen CC</b> The following wards of the Borough of Torfaen, namely, Abersychan, Blaenavon, Brynwern, Coed Eva, Cwmyntisoy, Fairwater, Greenmeadow, Llantarnam, New Inn Lower, New Inn Upper, Panteg, Pontnewydd, Pontnewynydd, Pontypool, Snatchwood, St. Cadocs and Penygarn, St. Dials, Trevethin, Two Locks, Upper Cwmbran and Wainfelin.</p>	61,726

Wards referred to are as constituted by the Borough of Blaenau Gwent (Electoral Arrangements) Order 1992  
 District of Monmouth (Electoral Arrangements) Order 1986  
 Borough of Newport (Electoral Arrangements) Order 1983  
 Borough of Torfaen (Electoral Arrangements) Order 1986

GWYNEDD

Seat name, Designation and Composition	Electorate Nov 1993
<p><b>Caernarfon CC</b></p> <p>(i) The following wards of the Borough of Arfon, namely, Bethel, Bontnewydd, Cadnant, Deiniolen, Llanberis, Llandwrog, Llanllyfni, Llanrug, Llanwnda, Menai (Caernarfon), Peblig, Penisarwaun, Penygroes, Seiont, Talysarn, Waunfawr and Y Felinheli;</p> <p>(ii) the District of Dwyfor.</p>	47,095
<p><b>Conwy CC</b></p> <p>(i) The following wards of the Borough of Aberconwy, namely, Bryn, Bryn Rhys, Caerhun, Capelulo, Conwy, Craig-y-Don, Deganwy, Fforddlas, Gogarth, Lafan, Marl, Mostyn, Pandy, Pant-yr-afon, Penmaenan, Penrhyn, Pensarn and Tudno;</p> <p>(ii) the following wards from the Borough of Arfon, namely, Deiniol, Dewi, Garth, Gerlan, Glyder, Hendre, Hiracl, Llandygai, Llanllechid/Aber, Marchog, Menai (Bangor), Ogwen, Pentir and Rachub.</p>	54,469
<p><b>Meirionnydd Nant Conwy CC</b></p> <p>(i) The following wards of the Borough of Aberconwy, namely, Betws-y-Coed, Bro Machno, Crwst, Eglwysbach, Gower, Trefriw and Uwch Conwy;</p> <p>(ii) the District of Meirionnydd.</p>	32,866
<p><b>Ynys Môn CC</b> The Borough of Ynys Môn — Isle of Anglesey</p>	54,149

Wards referred to are as constituted by the Borough of Aberconwy (Electoral Arrangements) Order 1984  
Borough of Arfon (Electoral Arrangements) Order 1984

MID GLAMORGAN

Seat name, Designation and Composition	Electorate Nov 1993
<p><b>Bridgend CC</b> The following wards of the Borough of Ogwr, namely, Brackla, Cefn Cribwr, Coity Higher, Cornelly, Coychurch Lower, Laleston, Morfa, Newcastle, Newcastle Higher, Oldcastle, Porthcawl East, Porthcawl West, Pyle and St. Bride's Major.</p>	59,434
<p><b>Caerphilly CC</b> The following wards of the District of Rhymney Valley, namely, Aberbargoed, Aber Valley, Bargoed, Bedwas and Trethomas, Gilfach, Hengoed, Llanbradach, Machen, Maescymmer, Morgan Jones, Nelson, Penyrheol, St. Cattwg, St. James, St. Martins and Ystrad Mynach.</p>	64,995
<p><b>Cynon Valley CC</b> The Borough of Cynon Valley.</p>	50,026
<p><b>Merthyr Tydfil and Rhymney CC</b> (i) The Borough of Merthyr Tydfil; (ii) the following wards of the District of Rhymney Valley, namely, Abertysswg, Darren Valley, Moriah, New Tredegar, Pontlottyn, Tir-Phil and Twyn Carno.</p>	58,939
<p><b>Ogmore CC</b> (i) The following wards of the Borough of Ogwr, namely, Bettws, Blackmill, Blaengarw, Caerau, Llangeinor, Llangynwyd, Maesteg East, Maesteg West, Nant-y-ffyllon, Nant-y-moel, Ogmore Vale, Pencoed, Pontycymmer, St. Bride's Minor and Ynysawdre; (ii) the following wards of the Borough of Taff-Ely, namely, Brynna, Gilfach Goch, Llanharan and Llanharry.</p>	53,322
<p><b>Pontypridd CC</b> The following wards of the Borough of Taff-Ely, namely, Beddau, Church Village, Cilfynydd, Creigiau, Glyncoch, Graig, Hawthorn, Ilan, Llantrisant Town, Llantwit Fardre, Pentyrch, Pont-y-Clun, Pontypridd Town, Rhondda, Rhydfelen Central, Rhydfelen Lower, Taffs Well, Talbot Green, Ton-teg, Tonyrefail East, Tonyrefail West, Trallwng, Treforest and Tyn-y-nant.</p>	63,545
<p><b>Rhondda CC</b> The Borough of Rhondda.</p>	60,467

Wards referred to are as constituted by the Borough of Ogwr (Electoral Arrangements) Order 1985  
District of Rhymney Valley (Electoral Arrangements) Order 1985  
Borough of Taff-Ely (Electoral Arrangements) Order 1985



POWYS

Seat name, Designation and Composition	Electorate Nov 1993
<b>Brecon and Radnorshire CC</b> (i) The Borough of Brecknock; (ii) the District of Radnorshire.	52,488
<b>Montgomeryshire CC</b> The District of Montgomeryshire.	42,137

WEST GLAMORGAN

Seat name, Designation and Composition	Electorate Nov 1993
<p><b>Aberavon CC</b></p> <p>(i) The following wards of the Borough of Neath, namely, Briton Ferry East, Briton Ferry West, Coedffranc Central, Coedffranc North and Coedffranc West;</p> <p>(ii) the Borough of Port Talbot.</p>	52,038
<p><b>Gower CC</b></p> <p>(i) The following wards of the Borough of Lliw Valley, namely, Clydach, Dulais East, Gorseinon Central, Gorseinon East, Gowerton East, Gowerton West, Graigfelen, Kingsbridge, Llangyfelach, Lower Loughor, Mawr, Penllergaer, Penyrheol, Pontardulais, Tal-y-bont, Upper Loughor and Vardre;</p> <p>(ii) the following wards of the City of Swansea, namely, Bishopston, Fairwood, Gower, Newton, Oystermouth, Penclawdd, Pennard and West Cross.</p>	58,389
<p><b>Neath CC</b></p> <p>(i) The following wards of the Borough of Lliw Valley, namely, Allt-wen, Cwmllynfell, Godre'r graig, Gwaun-Cae-Gurwen, Lower Brynamman, Pontardawe, Rhos, Trebanos and Ystalyfera;</p> <p>(ii) the following wards of the Borough of Neath, namely, Aberdulais, Blaengwrach, Bryn-coch North, Bryn-coch South, Cadoxton, Cimla, Crynant, Dyffryn, Glynneath, Neath East, Neath North, Neath South, Onllwyn, Pelenna, Resolven, Seven Sisters and Tonna.</p>	56,903
<p><b>Swansea East BC</b></p> <p>The following wards of the City of Swansea, namely, Bonymaen, Cwmbwrla, Landore, Llansamlet, Morriston, Mynyddbach, Penderry and St. Thomas.</p>	59,421
<p><b>Swansea West BC</b></p> <p>The following wards of the City of Swansea, namely, Castle, Cockett, Dunvant, Killay North, Killay South, Mayals, Sketty, Townhill and Uplands.</p>	60,098

Wards referred to are as constituted by the Borough of Lliw Valley (Electoral Arrangements) Order 1986  
 Borough of Neath (Electoral Arrangements) Order 1983  
 City of Swansea (Electoral Arrangements) Order 1992

APPENDIX C

THE EXISTING CONSTITUENCIES AND THEIR DIVISION BETWEEN COUNTIES AND DISTRICTS

County	Constituency	Districts
CLWYD	Alyn and Deeside	Alyn and Deeside
	Clwyd North West	Wrexham Maelor(pt) Colwyn(pt) Rhuddlan(pt)
	Clwyd South West	Colwyn(pt) Glyndŵr Wrexham Maelor(pt)
	Delyn	Delyn Rhuddlan(pt)
	Wrexham	Wrexham Maelor(pt)
DYFED	Carmarthen	Carmarthen Dinefwr(pt)
	Ceredigion Gogledd Penfro	Ceredigion Preseli Pembrokeshire(pt)
	Llanelli	Dinefwr(pt) Llanelli
	Pembroke	Preseli Pembrokeshire(pt) South Pembrokeshire
GWENT	Blaenau Gwent	Blaenau Gwent(pt)
	Islwyn	Islwyn
	Monmouth	Blaenau Gwent(pt) Monmouth(pt) Torfaen(pt)
	Newport East	Monmouth(pt) Newport(pt)
	Newport West Torfaen	Newport(pt) Torfaen(pt)
GWYNEDD	Caernarfon	Arfon(pt) Dwyfor
	Conwy	Aberconwy(pt) Arfon(pt)
	Meirionnydd Nant Conwy	Aberconwy(pt) Meirionnydd
	Ynys Môn	Ynys Môn-Isle of Anglesey
MID GLAMORGAN	Bridgend	Ogwr(pt)
	Caerphilly	Rhymney Valley(pt)
	Cynon Valley	Cynon Valley
	Merthyr Tydfil and Rhymney	Merthyr Tydfil Rhymney Valley(pt)
	Ogmore	Ogwr(pt) Taff-Ely(pt)
Pontypridd Rhondda	Taff-Ely(pt) Rhondda	
POWYS	Brecknock and Radnorshire	Brecknock Radnorshire
	Montgomeryshire	Montgomeryshire
SOUTH GLAMORGAN	Cardiff Central	Cardiff(pt)
	Cardiff North	Cardiff(pt)
	Cardiff South and Penarth	Cardiff(pt) Vale of Glamorgan(pt)
	Cardiff West	Cardiff(pt)
	Vale of Glamorgan	Vale of Glamorgan(pt)
WEST GLAMORGAN	Aberavon	Port Talbot Neath(pt)
	Gower	Lliw Valley(pt) Swansea(pt)
	Neath	Lliw Valley(pt) Neath(pt)
	Swansea East	Swansea(pt)
	Swansea West	Swansea(pt)

(pt) = part

## APPENDIX D(a)

### NEWS RELEASE ABOUT THE TIMING OF THE REVIEW

9 November 1993

#### GENERAL REVIEW OF PARLIAMENTARY CONSTITUENCY BOUNDARIES

##### *Commencement of the Review*

1. A review of the boundaries of all the parliamentary constituencies in Wales is being announced today by the Boundary Commission for Wales.
2. The Parliamentary Constituencies Act 1986, as amended by the Boundary Commissions Act 1992 requires the Commission to review the representation of Wales in the House of Commons and to submit a report to the Home Secretary not later than 31 December 1994.
3. The Commission formulate provisional recommendations by following the rules for redistribution of seats set out in Schedule 2 to the Parliamentary Constituencies Act 1986. Notice of those recommendations will be published shortly in at least one newspaper circulating in the constituencies affected specifying where details of the recommendations may be inspected.
4. Any enquiries about the content of this news release should be addressed to the Secretary to the Boundary Commission for Wales at the address above.

##### *Background*

5. The Commission are bound by statute (the 1992 Act) to observe in their final recommendations either the present county boundaries or, if legislation is passed on or before 1 June 1994, the county boundaries so created. They may not use new boundaries for provisional recommendations until those boundaries are contained in a Bill which has received a second reading in the House of Commons (Section 3(3) of the 1992 Act). The Government White Paper, "A Charter for the Future" (Cm. 2155), with plans for the restructure of local government in Wales, was published in March 1993. It indicated that the county boundaries are to be retained for the purposes of the Commission but are likely to be adjusted. It also contemplates the creation of unitary authorities.
6. The Commission are conscious that there would be duplication of work and could be confusion if they commence the general review on the basis of the current county boundaries and have to begin again with proposals based upon revised county boundaries as they would if an Act to modify county boundaries is passed on or before 1 June 1994. Further, although the Commission do not have a statutory duty to have regard to district boundaries or to the proposed boundaries of unitary authorities (if they come into being) the Commission would naturally prefer to have regard to local government units when making their recommendations. The need to consider the relevance of unitary authority boundaries, if enacted, will arise at some stage even if alterations to county boundaries are slight.
7. However, because the Commission are under a duty to submit their report by 31 December 1994 (Section 2(2) of the 1992 Act) and because a general review normally takes about 14 months to complete, the Commission have decided, reluctantly, and after taking legal advice, that they cannot delay commencement of the review but are bound to take steps now to attempt to comply with the statutory duty and to commence the review. They cannot make assumptions about the contents of, or the parliamentary progress of, proposals for local government changes.
8. The provisions of the 1992 Act make an early start essential and that is required to be on the basis of existing boundaries. However the provisions of Section 3 of the Act together with the White Paper proposals, if implemented in their current or amended form during the early part of 1994, may make necessary the publication by the Commission of revised provisional recommendations.
9. If revised provisional recommendations are required (and bearing in mind the need for appropriate public consultation) it is probable that the Commission will not be in a position to report to the Home Secretary until after 31 December 1994. The Commission will make every effort to report as soon as possible. The report will not be invalidated if submitted after 31 December 1994 (Section 2A of the Parliamentary Constituencies Act 1986 added by Section 2(4) of the 1992 Act).

## APPENDIX D(b)

### NEWS RELEASE ABOUT THE TIMING OF THE REVIEW

25 March 1994

#### PROPOSALS FOR PARLIAMENTARY CONSTITUENCY BOUNDARIES IN WALES (4TH GENERAL REVIEW)

The Commission have decided to await further progress in Parliament of the Local Government (Wales) Bill before proceeding to make arrangements for local inquiries into their provisional recommendations for the boundaries of parliamentary constituencies in Wales.

##### *Provisional recommendations*

1. The Parliamentary Constituencies Act 1986, as amended by the Boundary Commissions Act 1992 requires the Commission to review the representation of Wales in the House of Commons and to submit a report to the Secretary of State not later than 31 December 1994.
2. The Commission announced their provisional recommendations based on existing county boundaries for all eight counties in a news release dated 13 December 1993.

##### *Representations*

3. The Commission are required to consider representations about their provisional recommendations made within one month of local publication. However, as publication was close to Christmas, it was decided to extend the representation period to 31 January 1994.
4. Those representations contained objections to the Commission's provisional recommendations for all counties except Mid Glamorgan and in normal circumstances the Commission would proceed to hold local inquiries in those of the remaining counties where inquiries were required or were considered appropriate.
5. Having regard to the stage which parliamentary proceedings on the Local Government (Wales) Bill have reached, the Commission have decided to postpone any announcement about local inquiries as they may have to publish further provisional recommendations, based on the new "preserved" county boundaries contemplated in the Bill.

##### *Local Government (Wales) Bill*

6. Under the terms of the Local Government (Wales) Bill which is now before Parliament, new unitary authorities will be set up to replace the existing district and county councils. The Commission are bound by the terms of Section 3(7) of the 1986 Act (as set out in Section 3 of the Boundary Commissions Act 1992) to observe in their final recommendations either the existing county boundaries or, if the Local Government (Wales) Bill is passed on or before 1 June 1994, the county boundaries so created. By virtue of Section 3(3)b of the 1992 Act the Commission are entitled to publish proposals now.
7. The Bill has had its second reading in the House of Commons, and the Government have indicated that amendments will be put down for discussion at Committee stage. Any amendment to the Bill would require it to be returned to the House of Lords. It is therefore uncertain at present whether or not the Bill will be passed on or before 1 June 1994 and, if it does, in what form.
8. The Commission consider that to set up local inquiries now into their provisional recommendations on the existing county boundaries would be confusing and wasteful of money and other resources if they had to be abandoned because the Bill had been passed by 1 June. Equally and as contemplated in para.7 of the Commission's News Release of 9 November 1993 (a copy of which is attached for information), they cannot make assumptions about the parliamentary progress of proposals for local government changes. If the Bill is not passed on or before 1 June 1994 or is amended by Parliament, re-publication now based on its current provisions would require re-publication of the Commission's provisional recommendations in certain respects. If and when it becomes clear that the Bill will not be passed by 1 June 1994, local inquiries will be set up as soon as practicable on the existing provisional recommendations in those counties where they are necessary and a further news release will be issued to that effect. Should it become clear that the Bill will be passed by 1 June, the Commission intends to publish revised recommendations as soon as practicable based on the new "preserved" counties, having regard where appropriate, to the proposed Unitary Authority boundaries.

9. As indicated by the Commission at para.9 of their News Release of 9 November 1993, if revised provisional recommendations are required (and bearing in mind the need for appropriate public consultation) it is probable that the Commission will not be in a position to report to the Home Secretary until after 31 December 1994.

*Respect for local authority boundaries*

10. The Commission formulate provisional recommendations by following the rules for redistribution of seats set out in Schedule 2 to the Parliamentary Constituencies Act 1986. Rule 4 requires that the Commission, so far as practicable, should not cross county boundaries. Apart from the statutory requirement relating to county boundaries, the Commission try to minimize crossing of other local authority boundaries in making their recommendations.

11. Finally, the Commission wish to assure interested parties, that they intend to act with expedition once it is certain which boundaries are to be used for the remainder of the Review.

## APPENDIX E(a)

### LIST OF RECOMMENDED CONSTITUENCIES IN ELECTORATE SIZE ORDER ON THE ENUMERATION DATE (9 NOVEMBER 1993)

#### (a) BY COUNTY

<i>County</i>	<i>Recommended Constituencies</i>	<i>Electorate (9.11.93)</i>
CLWYD	Wrexham CC	51,318
	Vale of Clwyd CC	53,013
	Clwyd West CC	53,827
	Clwyd South CC	53,963
	Delyn CC	54,713
	Alyn and Deeside CC	57,815
DYFED	Carmarthen East and Dinefwr CC	53,256
	Preseli Pembrokeshire CC	54,295
	Ceredigion CC	54,467
	Carmarthen West and South Pembrokeshire CC	55,393
	Llanelli CC	59,729
GWENT	Newport East CC	51,577
	Islwyn CC	51,927
	Newport West CC	55,294
	Blaenau Gwent CC	56,170
	Monmouth CC	59,908
	Torfaen CC	61,726
GWYNEDD	Meirionnydd Nant Conwy CC	32,866
	Caernarfon CC	47,095
	Ynys Môn CC	54,149
	Conwy CC	54,469
MID GLAMORGAN	Cynon Valley CC	50,026
	Ogmore CC	53,322
	Merthyr Tydfil and Rhymney CC	58,939
	Bridgend CC	59,434
	Rhondda CC	60,467
	Pontypridd CC	63,545
	Caerphilly CC	64,995
POWYS	Montgomeryshire CC	42,137
	Brecon and Radnorshire CC	52,488
SOUTH GLAMORGAN	Cardiff North BC	57,223
	Cardiff Central BC	58,724
	Cardiff West BC	59,470
	Cardiff South and Penarth BC	62,216
	Vale of Glamorgan CC	67,152
WEST GLAMORGAN	Aberavon CC	52,038
	Neath CC	56,903
	Gower CC	58,389
	Swansea East BC	59,421
	Swansea West BC	60,098
Total=		<u>2,223,957</u>

SOUTH  
GLAMORGAN

	COUNTY AVERAGE	60,957
<i>Constituency</i>	<i>Electorate (9.11.93)</i>	<i>Deviation from County Average</i>
Vale of Glamorgan CC	67,152	10.2%
Cardiff South and Penarth BC	62,216	2.1%
Cardiff West BC	59,470	- 2.4%
Cardiff Central BC	58,724	- 3.7%
Cardiff North BC	57,223	- 6.1%

WEST  
GLAMORGAN

	COUNTY AVERAGE	57,370
<i>Constituency</i>	<i>Electorate (9.11.93)</i>	<i>Deviation from County Average</i>
Swansea West BC	60,098	4.8%
Swansea East BC	59,421	3.6%
Gower CC	58,389	1.8%
Neath CC	56,903	- 0.8%
Aberavon CC	52,038	- 9.3%



## APPENDIX F

### LIST OF COUNTIES: THEIR ELECTORATES ON THE ENUMERATION DATE (9 NOVEMBER 1993), THEORETICAL ENTITLEMENTS AND NUMBER OF SEATS ALLOCATED, AND THE ELECTORATES OF THE DISTRICTS

<i>County and District</i>	<i>Electorate (9.11.93)</i>	<i>Theoretical Entitlement (EQ=58,525)</i>	<i>Number of seats allocated</i>
CLWYD	324,649	5.55	6
Alyn and Deeside	57,815		
Colwyn	44,583		
Delyn	54,713		
Glyndŵr	33,317		
Rhuddlan	43,508		
Wrexham Maelor	90,713		
DYFED	277,140	4.74	5
Carmarthen	44,356		
Ceredigion	54,467		
Dinefwr	30,988		
Llanelli	59,729		
Preseli Pembrokeshire	54,295		
South Pembrokeshire	33,305		
GWENT	336,602	5.75	6
Blaenau Gwent	59,292		
Islwyn	51,927		
Monmouth	60,144		
Newport	95,364		
Torfaen	69,875		
GWYNEDD	188,579	3.22	4
Aberconwy	43,291		
Arfon	43,155		
Dwyfor	22,199		
Meirionnydd	25,785		
Ynys Môn-Isle of Anglesey	54,149		
MID GLAMORGAN	410,728	7.02	7
Cynon Valley	50,026		
Merthyr Tydfil	45,384		
Ogwr	103,701		
Rhondda	60,467		
Rhymney Valley	78,550		
Taff Ely	72,600		
POWYS	94,625	1.62	2
Brecknock	32,991		
Montgomeryshire	42,137		
Radnorshire	19,497		
SOUTH GLAMORGAN	304,785	5.21	5
* Cardiff	220,053		
* Vale of Glamorgan	84,732		
WEST GLAMORGAN	286,849	4.90	5
Lliw Valley	49,618		
Neath	51,825		
Port Talbot	40,262		
Swansea	145,144		

\*NB—The ward boundaries of the districts in South Glamorgan are as altered by The Cardiff and Vale of Glamorgan (Areas) Order 1994 and The Vale of Glamorgan (Barry and Dinas Powys Communities) Order 1994.

## APPENDIX G

### STATEMENT ON THE USE OF THE ENGLISH AND WELSH LANGUAGES

1. The Commission will reply to correspondence in the language used by the correspondent (see 7).
2. All Commission stationery will be printed in both languages.
3. The Commission's bilingual documents will be produced separately or tumbled as appropriate in each case taking account where necessary of any extra expense incurred in printing tumbled documents.
4. The Commission's public documents will be published in both languages except for:
  - (a) the names of Acts of Parliament and Statutory Instruments—each of which defines how it is to be cited;
  - (b) proper names (eg the names of parliamentary constituencies and European parliamentary constituencies (EPCs) which will be published as defined by Statutory Instrument—ie either in English, Welsh or a combination of both;
  - (c) addresses in England which will be shown in English only.
5. One name will be recommended for each parliamentary constituency and for each EPC—ie either in English, Welsh or a combination of both.
6. The Commission will answer telephone calls in the language used by the caller (see 7). Callers ringing the offices of the Commission in London will be asked to ring our interpreter in Wales if the wish is to speak in Welsh.
7. Translation and interpretation services will be provided to the Commission by a freelance translator/interpreter nominated by the Translation Unit of the Welsh Office.

## APPENDIX H

### LIST OF ASSISTANT COMMISSIONERS WHO HELD LOCAL INQUIRIES, AND DATES OF LOCAL INQUIRIES

<i>Assistant Commissioner</i>	<i>County</i>	<i>Dates</i>
Mr Wyn Richards	Clwyd	31 May-2 June 1994
Mr Wyn Williams QC	Dyfed	14 June 1994
Mr Patrick Curran	Gwent	10 June 1994
Mr G Vernon Pugh QC	Gwynedd	15 June 1994
Mr Thomas Glanville Jones	Powys	13 June 1994
Mr Maurice Kay QC	South Glamorgan	13 June 1994
Mr John G Williams QC	West Glamorgan	1 June 1994

## APPENDIX I

### TEXT OF INQUIRY LEAFLET PARLIAMENTARY BOUNDARY COMMISSION FOR WALES THE PROCEDURE AT LOCAL INQUIRIES

#### *Contents*

Introduction	Purpose of this leaflet
	Statutory Rules
Procedures leading to a local inquiry	General
The local inquiry	Provisional Recommendations
Procedures following a local inquiry	—
Appendix A	Revised Recommendations
Appendix B	Order in Council
	Rules for Redistribution
	Statement on the Use of the English and Welsh Languages

First Edition April 1994

## INTRODUCTION

### *Purpose of this Leaflet*

1. This leaflet has been prepared on behalf of the Parliamentary Boundary Commission for Wales in an endeavour to explain the opportunities that are available at local inquiries for those members of the public or organisations who may wish to take part in the debate into the Commission's proposals for redistributing parliamentary constituencies.
2. *THE COMMISSION WISH TO STRESS VERY STRONGLY THAT INTERESTED PERSONS OR ORGANISATIONS SHOULD ATTEND, OR SEND A REPRESENTATIVE TO, ANY LOCAL INQUIRY HELD IN THEIR AREA TO PUT FORWARD THEIR VIEWS ON THE PROVISIONAL RECOMMENDATIONS.* Their attendance would also afford them an opportunity to hear and comment on any counter proposals put to the Assistant Commissioner and thereby assist him and the Commission more accurately to gauge the weight of local opinion on the various proposals.
3. Failing attendance, views may be submitted in writing. In this connection, the Commission wish to point out that it is difficult, if not impossible, for the Commission to obtain a true measure of local information and opinion if those who are content with, or at least do not object to, the Commission's provisional recommendations do not make known to the Commission their support or lack of objection.
4. The Commission wish to ensure that members of the public have full opportunity to express their views.

### *Statutory Rules*

5. This leaflet is not intended to be a full statement of the law about the review and distribution of parliamentary constituencies. For a definitive statement of the law, the reader is referred to the provisions of the Parliamentary Constituencies Act 1986, as amended by the Boundary Commissions Act 1992, coupled with the Court of Appeal decision in *R v Boundary Commission for England Ex parte Foot* [1983] QB 600. In framing their recommendations the Commission are required to give effect to the rules for redistribution of seats which form schedule 2 to the 1986 Act. *THE RULES ARE REPRODUCED AT APPENDIX A OF THIS LEAFLET.* For a full description of the work of the Commission, the reader is referred to the booklet "The Review of Parliamentary Constituencies" which is available from The Secretary, Boundary Commission for Wales, St. Catherines House, 10 Kingsway, London WC2B 6JP.

## PROCEDURES LEADING TO A LOCAL INQUIRY

### *General*

6. The Boundary Commission for Wales are required to keep under review the parliamentary constituencies in Wales and periodically to conduct a general review. Final recommendations for the Fourth General Review must be made in a report submitted to the Home Secretary between 8 and 12 years from the date of the report on their last general review. The last such report was submitted on 21 January 1983. However, as an exceptional matter, the Boundary Commissions Act 1992 requires the Commission to submit their next periodical report no later than 31 December 1994. The Commission commenced a general review in November 1993.

### *Provisional Recommendations*

7. The Commission first determine on a provisional recommendation, usually for a group of constituencies forming a county. The law requires the Commission to publish a notice of their provisional recommendations for constituencies in at least one newspaper circulating in each of the constituencies which are affected. The notice has to specify a place in the constituency where details of the recommendations may be inspected. It is the Commission's practice to consult local authorities of the area about these arrangements so that notices may be displayed where people are most likely to see them eg council offices and public libraries.
8. The notice also states that representations may be made to the Commission within one month of its publication. That is the period prescribed by law but, whenever necessary, the Commission grant a reasonable extension of that period to assist local authorities or others who wish to make representations to do so. However, the Commission strongly encourage all representations (especially counter proposals) to be made as early as possible. This practice helps the Commission to decide on the most appropriate venue for the inquiry and also enables all interested parties to be given advance notice of the issues likely to be raised at the inquiry (see paragraph 12).

9. The Commission are bound to hold a local inquiry if representations objecting to the proposed recommendations are received from an interested local authority (that is the council of a county or district for the area lying wholly or partly in the constituency concerned) or a body of 100 or more electors. In addition, the Commission have the discretion to order a local inquiry even where such objections have not been received if the Commission think fit.

### *THE LOCAL INQUIRY*

10. The inquiry is conducted on behalf of the Commission by an Assistant Commissioner (an independent lawyer) who is selected from a panel of Assistant Commissioners appointed by the Home Secretary. Welsh speaking Assistant Commissioners will be selected, where possible, to conduct those local inquiries where the Welsh language is most likely to be used. The inquiry is conducted at a convenient, public place within the county under review, such as the council chamber of the county council or one of the district councils. *ANY INTERESTED PERSON OR ORGANISATION MAY, IF THEY WISH, ATTEND IN PERSON OR SEND A REPRESENTATIVE TO MAKE KNOWN THEIR VIEWS, WHETHER OR NOT THEY HAVE PREVIOUSLY SUBMITTED A WRITTEN REPRESENTATION TO THE COMMISSION.*

11. The Commission give advance notice of the local inquiry by publishing in local newspapers, in both English and Welsh, a notice giving the time, date and venue of the inquiry and the name and address of the Assistant Commissioner. The notice and copies of any representations received are placed on deposit at the council offices, with the provisional recommendations, so that the public may be aware of any counter proposals or other comments. The Commission also send a copy of the notice and representations (or a summary of them) direct to all those who made written representations and to all other interested parties. The summary is produced in the English language, however where a representation is received in the Welsh language, that submission is summarised in both English and Welsh. *THE COMMISSION'S STATEMENT ON THE USE OF THE ENGLISH AND WELSH LANGUAGES IS AT APPENDIX B OF THIS LEAFLET.* A press release publicising the inquiry is issued to the news media. Advance notice is given so that interested parties have time, if they so wish, to make arrangements to be represented at the inquiry.

12. The Commission issue a statement, in both English and Welsh, of the reasons for their provisional recommendations. The statement is distributed to the council offices and all interested parties with the notices and copies of the representations received. The statement is formally introduced on behalf of the Commission by the Assistant Commissioner at the opening of the inquiry and anyone present who had not previously read the statement is given the opportunity to do so before the inquiry gets under way.

13. The Commission are not represented at inquiries, although a member of their secretariat may be present to act as an observer and to assist with the mechanics of the inquiry. The Commission do not seek to defend their proposals and consider that to do so may give the wrong impression that the Commission are unwilling or reluctant to alter what are their *PROVISIONAL* recommendations.

14. No statutory procedure is prescribed for the conduct of a local inquiry: this is left to the discretion of the Assistant Commissioner. An interpreter is on hand at inquiries to provide instantaneous translation. Verbatim reporters attend to produce a transcript of the proceedings at the inquiry. *INQUIRIES ARE INTENDED TO BE INFORMAL AND STATEMENTS CAN BE READ OR ORAL SUBMISSIONS MADE WITHOUT ANY PRIOR FORMALITY SUCH AS TAKING AN OATH OR AFFIRMING.*

The purpose of an inquiry is to:

- (a) ascertain relevant local information and opinion;
- (b) hear criticism of or support for the Commission's provisional recommendations;
- (c) receive any counter proposals; and
- (d) enable everyone attending who wishes to comment on any of these matters to do so.

15. After he has formally introduced the Commission's statement at the opening of the inquiry, the Assistant Commissioner will normally ask for and make a note of the name (and sponsor - if that person is representing another person or an organisation) of everyone who wishes to speak, and settle a mutually convenient order in which those persons will speak. If there is sufficient demand, the Assistant Commissioner may decide to hold an evening session during the inquiry. It is very helpful for the smooth running of an inquiry if any persons wishing to propose elaborate or substantial counter proposals disclose this fact *AT THE BEGINNING OF THE INQUIRY* when giving their names, and *PROVIDE COPIES OF ANY WRITTEN SUBMISSIONS, SCHEMES OR MAPS* to the Assistant Commissioner and the verbatim reporters, and to others attending the inquiry to give them an opportunity to study and comment on the counter proposals at the inquiry. If the Assistant Commissioner deems it necessary, in order to allow time for consideration to be given to complex counter proposals, he may adjourn the inquiry for a short while, although this does not happen very often.

16. Other persons wishing to make written submissions or read out written statements are also asked *TO PROVIDE, IF POSSIBLE, COPIES OF THEIR SUBMISSION OR STATEMENT* for the convenience of the Assistant Commissioner, the verbatim reporters and others attending the inquiry. After the Assistant Commissioner has heard each speaker, he will normally invite questions to be asked through him of that speaker, and he may have questions of his own. However, the discretion whether or not to allow questions rests with the Assistant Commissioner.

17. When the inquiry has closed and after he has received the verbatim transcript of the proceedings, the Assistant Commissioner will write his report and submit it direct to the Commission. He is fully entitled in that report to comment on any representation or submission, or on the Commission's proposals, or on any other proposals. He may recommend that the Commission's proposals be accepted intact or with alterations. Or he may recommend that a counter proposal be adopted, with or without modifications, provided that it conforms to the rules and it appears to him to command greater support locally than the Commission's proposals.

#### *PROCEDURES FOLLOWING A LOCAL INQUIRY*

##### *Revised recommendations*

18. The Commission then consider the Assistant Commissioner's report and the matters discussed at the inquiry, together with any other relevant information. If the Commission decide to alter the provisional recommendations, the revised proposals are published in the local newspapers and are made available for public inspection. A copy of the Assistant Commissioner's report is also made available with the documents for public inspection. Those who took part in the inquiry each receive a copy of the report.

19. Representations about these revised proposals may then be made within a one-month period. The Commission are not obliged to hold a further inquiry in respect of a constituency, but they may do so if they consider it necessary to obtain more information or local opinion on certain matters. If the Commission decide to modify their revised recommendations before finally submitting them to the Home Secretary, the cycle will be repeated, ie the modified proposals will be published and representations invited again.

##### *Order in Council*

20. The Home Secretary is under a duty to lay the Commission's report of their review before Parliament. If the report recommends alterations it must be accompanied by a draft Order in Council giving effect to the proposals. But if the Home Secretary decides to modify the recommendations, a statement of the reasons for the modifications must be laid with the Order for consideration with the report. The Order must be approved by both Houses of Parliament and, if approved, takes effect at the next general election.

## APPENDIX J

### LISTS OF DISTRICT WARDS, AND THE ELECTORATE OF EACH ON THE ENUMERATION DATE (9 NOVEMBER 1993).

<b>CLWYD</b>		<b>DELYN BOROUGH continued</b>	
<b>ALYN AND DEESIDE DISTRICT</b>	<b>57815</b>	7. Ffynnongroyw	1797
1. Aston	2754	8. Greenfield	2239
2. Buckley Bistre East	2786	9. Gronant	1254
3. Buckley Bistre West	3594	10. Gwernaffield	1530
4. Buckley Mountain	1726	11. Gwernymynydd	1372
5. Buckley Pentrobin	2832	12. Halkyn	3136
6. Caergwrle	1397	13. Holywell East	2502
7. Connah's Quay Central	2646	14. Holywell West	2388
8. Connah's Quay Golflyn	3518	15. Leeswood	1679
9. Connah's Quay South	3488	16. Mold Bron Coed	1086
10. Connah's Quay Wepre	1694	17. Mold Central	1297
11. Ewloe	2710	18. Mold East	1171
12. Hawarden	1610	19. Mold North	1373
13. Higher and East Shotton	3308	20. Mold South	1457
14. Higher Kinnerton	1211	21. Mold West	1065
15. Hope	1859	22. Mostyn	1518
16. Llanfynydd	1367	23. Mynydd Isa East	2360
17. Mancot	2445	24. New Brighton	2327
18. North and East Broughton	1566	25. Northop	3332
19. Penyffordd	2743	26. Oakenholt	2413
20. Queensferry	1472	27. Trelawny	2711
21. Saltney	3471	28. Trelawnyd and Gwaenysgor	1391
22. Sealand	2208	29. Whitford	1903
23. South Broughton	2627		
24. Treuddyn	1203	<b>GLYNDŴR DISTRICT</b>	<b>33317</b>
25. West Shotton	1580	1. Ceiriog Ganol	1418
		2. Chirk North	1754
<b>COLWYN BOROUGH</b>	<b>44583</b>	3. Chirk South	1399
1. Betws yn Rhos	752	4. Corwen	1824
2. Colwyn	3425	5. Denbigh Central	1426
3. Dinarth	2254	6. Denbigh Lower	3099
4. Eirias	2749	7. Denbigh Upper	1949
5. Gele	3609	8. Efenechtyd	1001
6. Glyn	3329	9. Gwyddelwern	643
7. Kimmel Bay	3652	10. Henllan	607
8. Llanddulas	1269	11. Llanarmon-yn-Ial	1346
9. Llanfair Talhaiarn	1231	12. Llanbedr Dyffryn Clwyd	1131
10. Llangernyw	1129	13. Llandegla	631
11. Llansannan	984	14. Llandrillo	853
12. Llysfaen	1727	15. Llandyrnog	983
13. Mochdre	1573	16. Llanfair Dyffryn Clwyd	1055
14. Pentre Mawr	4627	17. Llangollen	2749
15. Rhiw	4166	18. Llangollen Rural	1840
16. Rhos	3886	19. Llanrhaeadr-ym-Mochnant	778
17. Towyn	1661	20. Llanrhaeadr-yng-Nghinmeirch	1116
18. Trefnant	1441	21. Llansilin	679
19. Uwchaled	1119	22. Llanynys	850
		23. Ruthin	4186
<b>DELYN BOROUGH</b>	<b>54713</b>	<b>RHUDDLAN BOROUGH</b>	<b>43508</b>
1. Bagillt East	2123	1. Bodelwyddan	1274
2. Bagillt West	955	2. Dyserth	1905
3. Caerwys	1855	3. Meliden	1553
4. Castle	1816	4. Prestatyn Central	2726
5. Cilcain	1541	5. Prestatyn East	2961
6. Coleshill	3122	6. Prestatyn North	4054
		7. Prestatyn South West	2662



<b>ISLWYN BOROUGH</b>	<b>51927</b>	<b>NEWPORT BOROUGH continued</b>	
1. Abercarn	3833	10. Llanwern	2524
2. Argoed	1994	11. Malpas	6410
3. Blackwood	5684	12. Marshfield	2368
4. Cefn Fforest	2912	13. Pillgwenlly	3315
5. Crosskeys	2589	14. Ringland	6393
6. Crumlin	4637	15. Rogerstone	6010
7. Newbridge	5293	16. St. Julians	6082
8. Pengam	2989	17. Shaftesbury	3902
9. Penmaen	3370	18. Stow Hill	3113
10. Pontllanfraith	6181	19. Tredegar Park	1743
11. Risca East	5202	20. Victoria	4022
12. Risca West	4219		
13. Ynysddu	3024		
<b>MONMOUTH BOROUGH</b>	<b>60144</b>	<b>TORFAEN BOROUGH</b>	<b>69875</b>
1. Caerwent	1898	1. Abersychan	5325
2. Caldicot Castle	1781	2. Blaenavon	4889
3. Cantref	2429	3. Brynwern	1449
4. Castle and Grofield	1717	4. Coed Eva	1836
5. Croesonen	1238	5. Croesyceiliog North	2972
6. Crucorney	1510	6. Croesyceiliog South	1669
7. Dewstow	1239	7. Cwmyniscoy	1155
8. Goetre Fawr	1877	8. Fairwater	4015
9. Lansdown	1342	9. Greenmeadow	3103
10. Larkfield	1172	10. Llantarnam	3573
11. Llanbadoc	991	11. Llanyrafon North	1695
12. Llanfoist Fawr	263	12. Llanyrafon South	1813
13. Llangybi Fawr	1288	13. New Inn Lower	2236
14. Llanover	1774	14. New Inn Upper	2415
15. Llantilo Crossenny	1259	15. Panteg	5390
16. Llanwenarth Ultra	1199	16. Pontnewydd	4720
17. Magor with Undy	3052	17. Pontnewynydd	1195
18. Mardy	1835	18. Pontypool	1581
19. Mitchel Troy	973	19. Snatchwood	1607
20. Overmonnow	1607	20. St. Cadocs and Penygarn	1309
21. Portskewett	1489	21. St. Dials	3211
22. Priory	2080	22. Treveithin	2781
23. Raglan	1490	23. Two Locks	3928
24. Rogiet	851	24. Upper Cwmbran	4288
25. Severn	3330	25. Wainfelin	1720
26. Shirenewton	1911		
27. St. Arvans	1196	<b>GWYNEDD</b>	
28. St. Christopher's	1501	<b>ABERCONWY BOROUGH</b>	<b>43291</b>
29. St. Kingsmark	1898	1. Betws-y-Coed	699
30. St. Mary's	1443	2. Bro Machno	898
31. Thornwell	1587	3. Bryn	845
32. Trellech United	1861	4. Bryn Rhys	1053
33. Usk	1732	5. Caerhun	1587
34. Vauxhall	3303	6. Capelulo	1212
35. West End	1254	7. Conwy	2990
36. Wyesham	1774	8. Craig-y-Don	2860
		9. Crwst	1508
		10. Deganwy	3121
<b>NEWPORT BOROUGH</b>	<b>95364</b>	11. Eglwysbach	1194
1. Allt-yr-yn	6218	12. Fforddlas	802
2. Alway	5678	13. Gogarth	3249
3. Beechwood	5976	14. Gower	943
4. Bettws	5914	15. Lafan	574
5. Caerleon	6229	16. Marl	2825
6. Gaer	6548	17. Mostyn	2921
7. Graig	3524	18. Pandy	1375
8. Langstone	2160	19. Pant-yr-afon	1469
9. Liswerry	7235	20. Penmaenan	598

ABERCONWY BOROUGH continued

21. Penrhyn	3219
22. Pensarn	2171
23. Trefriw	1084
24. Tudno	3339
25. Uwch Conwy	755

ARFON BOROUGH

	43155
1. Bethel	1533
2. Bontnewydd	944
3. Cadnant	1581
4. Deiniol	1144
5. Deiniolen	1054
6. Dewi	1173
7. Garth	1180
8. Gerlan	954
9. Glyder	1481
10. Hendre	910
11. Hirael	970
12. Llanberis	1596
13. Llandwrog	1921
14. Llandygai	1853
15. Llanllechid/Aber	792
16. Llanllyfni	779
17. Llanrug	2043
18. Llanwnda	1446
19. Marchog	1875
20. Menai (Bangor)	1774
21. Menai (Caernarfon)	1864
22. Ogwen	1653
23. Peblig	1714
24. Penisarwaun	1051
25. Pentir	1840
26. Penygroes	1369
27. Rachub	660
28. Seiont	2320
29. Talysarn	979
30. Waunfawr	1235
31. Y Felinheli	1467

DWYFOR DISTRICT

	22199
1. Aberdaron	761
2. Abererch	1049
3. Abersoch	774
4. Beddgelert	493
5. Botwnnog	762
6. Buan	389
7. Clynnog	749
8. Criccieth	1415
9. Dolbenmaen	1073
10. Efail-newydd	688
11. Gest	784
12. Llannaelhaearn	831
13. Llanarmon	910
14. Llanbedrog	895
15. Llanengan	1023
16. Llanystumdwy	571
17. Nefyn	2111
18. Pistyll	391
19. Porthmadog East	791
20. Porthmadog West	629

DWYFOR DISTRICT continued

21. Pwllheli North	1634
22. Pwllheli South	1604
23. Tremadog	1124
24. Tudweiliog	748

MEIRIONNYDD DISTRICT

	25785
1. Aberdovey	766
2. Arthog	819
3. Bala	1502
4. Barmouth	1780
5. Bowydd and Rhiw	1550
6. Brithdir and Llanfachret	572
7. Bryn-Crug	480
8. Conglywal and Maenoffere	1868
9. Corris	997
10. Cynfal and Teigl	644
11. Dolgellau	1995
12. Dyffryn Ardudwy	1211
13. Harlech	1525
14. Llanbedr	893
15. Llandderfel	1155
16. Llanelltyd	536
17. Llangelynin	757
18. Llanuwchllyn	706
19. Mawddwy	474
20. Penrhyndeudraeth	1817
21. Trawsfynydd	1202
22. Tywyn	2536

YNYS MÔN—

ISLE OF ANGLESEY BOROUGH

	54149
1. Aberffraw	1219
2. Amlwch Port	1869
3. Amlwch Rural	1036
4. Beaumaris	1659
5. Bodffordd	1236
6. Bodorgan	1200
7. Braint	1118
8. Bryngwran	1443
9. Brynteg	1436
10. Cadnant	898
11. Cefni	1195
12. Cwm Cadnant	1879
13. Cyngar	1214
14. Gwyngyll	1292
15. Holyhead Town	694
16. Kingsland	1074
17. Llanbadrig	1213
18. Llanbedrgoch	1247
19. Llanddyfnan	1034
20. Llaneilian	1778
21. Llanfaethlu	1246
22. Llanfair-yn-Neubwll	1819
23. Llanfihangel Ysgeifiog	1647
24. Llangoed	1063
25. Llanidan	1343
26. Llannerch-y-medd	1368
27. London Road	1311
28. Maeshyfyd	1709
29. Mechell	1230
30. Moelfre	975

YNYS MÔN—

ISLE OF ANGLESEY BOROUGH continued

31. Morawelon	1219
32. Parc a'r Mynydd	973
33. Pentraeth	1471
34. Porthyfelin	1899
35. Rhosneigr	992
36. Rhosyr	1798
37. Trearddur	1815
38. Tudur	1186
39. Tysilio	1546
40. Valley	1805

MID GLAMORGAN

CYNON VALLEY BOROUGH

	50026
1. Aberaman North	4009
2. Aberaman South	3811
3. Abercynon	4949
4. Aberdare East	5185
5. Aberdare West	5638
6. Cwmbach	3637
7. Hirwaun	3179
8. Llwydcoed	1096
9. Mountain Ash East	2359
10. Mountain Ash West	3632
11. Penrhiwceiber	5029
12. Pen-y-Waun	2597
13. Rhigos	1415
14. Ynysybwl	3490

MERTHYR TYDFIL BOROUGH

	45384
1. Bedlinog	2803
2. Cyfarthfa	4849
3. Dowlais	5542
4. Gurnos	4466
5. Merthyr Vale	3302
6. Park	3515
7. Penydarren	4114
8. Plymouth	4037
9. Town	5365
10. Treharris	4641
11. Vaynor	2750

OGWR BOROUGH

	103701
1. Bettws	2047
2. Blackmill	2118
3. Blaengarw	1493
4. Brackla	6112
5. Caerau	3462
6. Cefn Cribwr	1335
7. Coity Higher	3912
8. Cornelly	4863
9. Coychurch Lower	2139
10. Laleston	5463
11. Llangeinor	1121
12. Llangynwyd	1868
13. Maesteg East	4270
14. Maesteg West	4810
15. Morfa	3780
16. Nantyffyllon	2745
17. Nant-y-moel	1924
18. Newcastle	4433

OGWR BOROUGH continued

19. Newcastle Higher	3105
20. Ogmores Vale	2585
21. Oldcastle	3329
22. Pencoed	7221
23. Pontycymmer	1983
24. Porthcawl East	5581
25. Porthcawl West	7802
26. Pyle	5148
27. St. Bride's Major	2432
28. St. Bride's Minor	4539
29. Ynysawdre	2081

RHONDDA BOROUGH

	60467
1. Cwm Clydach	2470
2. Cymmer	4930
3. Ferndale	3743
4. Llwyn-y-pia	2019
5. Maerdy	3078
6. Pentre	4356
7. Pen-y-graig	4525
8. Porth	4720
9. Tonypany	2853
10. Trealaw	3316
11. Treherbert	5284
12. Treorchy	6471
13. Tylorstown	4738
14. Ynyshir	2944
15. Ystrad	5020

RHYMNEY VALLEY DISTRICT

	78550
1. Aberbargoed	2907
2. Abertysswg	1134
3. Aber Valley	4868
4. Bargoed	5096
5. Bedwas and Trethomas	4752
6. Darren Valley	2069
7. Gilfach	1765
8. Hengoed	3557
9. Llanbradach	3600
10. Machen	2938
11. Maesycwmmmer	1754
12. Morgan Jones	4910
13. Moriah	2493
14. Nelson	3451
15. New Tredegar	3009
16. Penyrheol	7564
17. Pontlottyn	1639
18. St. Catwg	5292
19. St. James	4791
20. St. Martins	4715
21. Tir-Phil	1134
22. Twyn Carno	2077
23. Ystrad Mynach	3035

TAFF ELY BOROUGH

	72600
1. Beddau	2547
2. Brynna	2519
3. Church Village	2221
4. Cilfynydd	2092
5. Creigiau	2046
6. Gilfach Goch	2561

## TAFF ELY BOROUGH continued

7. Glyncoch	2156
8. Graig	1909
9. Hawthorn	1593
10. Ilan	1124
11. Llanharan	2232
12. Llanharry	1743
13. Llantrisant Town	3057
14. Llantwit Fardre	4081
15. Pentyrch	2665
16. Pont-y-clun	3408
17. Pontypridd Town	2397
18. Rhondda	3542
19. Rhydfelen Central	2339
20. Rhydfelen Lower	1335
21. Taffs Well	2712
22. Talbot Green	1918
23. Ton-teg	3724
24. Tonyrefail East	4509
25. Tonyrefail West	3337
26. Trallwng	2990
27. Treforest	3116
28. Tyn-y-nant	2727

## POWYS

## BRECKNOCK BOROUGH

	32991
1. Aber-craf	1183
2. Bronllys	610
3. Builth	1637
4. Bwlch	738
5. Crickhowell	1719
6. Cwm-twrch	1556
7. Erwood	605
8. Felin-Fach	939
9. Gwernyfed	1070
10. Hay	1198
11. Llanafanfawr	831
12. Llanfrynach	951
13. Llangamarch	755
14. Llangattock	851
15. Llangors	816
16. Llangynidr	811
17. Llanwrtyd Wells	529
18. Llywel	582
19. Maescar	769
20. St. David Within	1252
21. St. John	2576
22. St. Mary	2080
23. Talgarth	1326
24. Talybont-on-Usk	561
25. Tawe-Uchaf	1279
26. The Vale of Grwyney	607
27. Ynyscedwyn	1786
28. Yscir	768
29. Ystradfellte	485
30. Ystradgynlais	2121

## MONTGOMERYSHIRE DISTRICT

	42137
1. Banwy	691
2. Berriew	1052
3. Cadfarch	576
4. Caersws	1152

## MONTGOMERYSHIRE DISTRICT continued

5. Carno	485
6. Churchstoke	1160
7. Dolforwyn	1104
8. Forden	903
9. Glantwymyn	931
10. Guilsfield Within	867
11. Guilsfield Without	740
12. Kerry	1325
13. Llanbryn-mair	654
14. Llandinam	693
15. Llandrinio	1265
16. Llandysilio	843
17. Llanfair Caereinion	1152
18. Llanfihangel	755
19. Llanfyllin	1039
20. Llangurig	534
21. Llanidloes East	1745
22. Llanidloes West	456
23. Llansantffraid	1304
24. Llanwddyn	1069
25. Machynlleth No. 1	1181
26. Machynlleth No. 2	431
27. Meifod	852
28. Mochdre	687
29. Montgomery	914
30. Newtown Central	2256
31. Newtown East	1560
32. Newtown Llanllwchaiarn North	1522
33. Newtown Llanllwchaiarn West	1367
34. Newtown South	1429
35. Rhiwcyonon	967
36. Trefeglwys	1053
37. Trewern	771
38. Welshpool Castle	1200
39. Welshpool Gungrog	1717
40. Welshpool Llanerchudd	1735

## RADNORSHIRE DISTRICT

	19497
1. Beguildy	571
2. Clyro	496
3. Dissert and Trecoed	874
4. Gladestry	344
5. Glasbury	692
6. Glaschw	595
7. Knighton	2292
8. Llanbadarn Fawr	753
9. Llanbister	550
10. Llandrindod East	603
11. Llandrindod North	1436
12. Llandrindod South No. 1	534
13. Llandrindod South No. 2	990
14. Llandrindod West	557
15. Llanelwedd	393
16. Llanfihangel Rhydieithon	416
17. Llangunllo	525
18. Llansantffraed-Cwmdeuddwr	355
19. Llanyre	885
20. Nantmel	511
21. New Radnor	361
22. Old Radnor	587
23. Painscastle	372

**RADNORSHIRE DISTRICT continued**

24. Presteigne	1810
25. Rhayader Town	1381
26. St. Harmon	614

23. Rumney	6751
24. Splott	7957
25. Trowbridge	9009
26. Whitchurch and Tongwynlais	11751

**SOUTH GLAMORGAN**

<b>CARDIFF CITY</b>	<b>220053</b>
1. Adamsdown	5488
2. Butetown	2617
3. Caerau	7481
4. Canton	10517
5. Cathays	10651
6. Cyncoed	8675
7. Ely	10809
8. Fairwater	10310
9. Gabalfa	4914
10. Grangetown	9301
11. Heath	9444
12. Lisvane and St. Mellons	4703
13. Llandaff	6924
14. Llandaff North	6035
15. Llanishen	10972
16. Llanrumney	9001
17. Pentwyn	11554
18. Plasnewydd	12601
19. Radyr and St. Fagans	3973
20. Rhiwbina	9404
21. Riverside	9456
22. Roath	9755

<b>VALE OF GLAMORGAN BOROUGH</b>	<b>84732</b>
1. Alexandra	8550
2. Baruc	4360
3. Buttrills	4203
4. Cadoc	5659
5. Castleland	2825
6. Cornerswell	4197
7. Court	3688
8. Cowbridge	4918
9. Dinas Powys	6520
10. Dyfan	3899
11. Gibbonsdown	3888
12. Illtyd	5593
13. Llandough	1671
14. Llandow	1433
15. Llantwit Major	7186
16. Peterston-super-Ely	1842
17. Rhoose	3384
18. St. Athan	2353
19. Stanwell	3162
20. Sully	3371
21. Wenvoe	2030

NB—The ward boundaries of the districts in South Glamorgan are as altered by The Cardiff and Vale of Glamorgan (Areas) Order 1994 and The Vale of Glamorgan (Barry and Dinas Powys Communities) Order 1994

**WEST GLAMORGAN**

<b>LLIW VALLEY BOROUGH</b>	<b>49618</b>
1. Allt-wen	1757
2. Clydach	2318
3. Cwmllynfell	931
4. Dulais East	1210
5. Godre'rgraig	1196
6. Gorseinon Central	1251
7. Gorseinon East	1185
8. Gowerton East	1613
9. Gowerton West	1727
10. Graigfelen	1288
11. Gwaun-Cae-Gurwen	2240
12. Kingsbridge	3186
13. Llangyfelach	2613
14. Lower Brynamman	1058
15. Lower Loughor	1679
16. Mawr	1478
17. Penllergaer	1800
18. Penyrheol	4151
19. Pontardawe	4039
20. Pontardulais	1445
21. Rhos	1911
22. Tal-y-bont	1564
23. Trebanos	1148
24. Upper Loughor	2230
25. Vardre	2026
26. Ystalyfera	2574

<b>NEATH BOROUGH</b>	<b>51825</b>
1. Aberdulais	1492
2. Blaengwrach	1668
3. Briton Ferry East	2597
4. Briton Ferry West	2422
5. Bryn-coch North	1984
6. Bryn-coch South	2884
7. Cadoxton	1159
8. Cimla	3357
9. Coedffranc Central	3233
10. Coedffranc North	1857
11. Coedffranc West	1667
12. Crynant	1621
13. Dyffryn	2535
14. Glynneath	3007
15. Neath East	4979
16. Neath North	3446
17. Neath South	3674
18. Onllwyn	1024
19. Pelenna	1059
20. Resolven	2654
21. Seven Sisters	1835
22. Tonna	1671

<b>PORT TALBOT BOROUGH</b>	<b>40262</b>
1. Aberavon	4496
2. Baglan	5667
3. Bryn and Cwmavon	5073

## PORT TALBOT BOROUGH continued

4. Cymmer	2552
5. Glyncoirwg	978
6. Gwynfi	1305
7. Margam	1428
8. Port Talbot	4461
9. Sandfields East	5020
10. Sandfields West	5389
11. Tai Bach	3893

## SWANSEA CITY

	145144
1. Bishopston	2789
2. Bonymaen	5407
3. Castle	9854
4. Cockett	10099
5. Cwmbwrla	6469
6. Dunvant	3755
7. Fairwood	2260

## SWANSEA CITY continued

8. Gower	2956
9. Killay North	2628
10. Killay South	2073
11. Landore	4961
12. Llansamlet	7816
13. Mayals	2324
14. Morriston	13018
15. Mynyddbach	7820
16. Newton	2941
17. Oystermouth	3715
18. Penclawdd	3012
19. Penderry	8680
20. Pennard	2318
21. Sketty	11384
22. St. Thomas	5250
23. Townhill	6978
24. Uplands	11003
25. West Cross	5634

## APPENDIX K

### LIST OF EXISTING CONSTITUENCIES IN ELECTORATE SIZE ORDER ON THE ENUMERATION DATE (9 NOVEMBER 1993)

#### (a) BY COUNTY

<i>County</i>	<i>Existing Constituencies</i>	<i>Electorate (9.11.93)</i>
CLWYD	Alyn and Deeside CC	61,500
	Clwyd South West CC	61,542
	Wrexham CC	64,707
	Clwyd North West CC	68,231
	Delyn CC	68,669
DYFED	Llanelli CC	65,313
	Ceredigion Gogledd Penfro CC	67,739
	Carmarthen CC	69,760
	Pembroke CC	74,328
GWENT	Newport East CC	51,577
	Islwyn CC	51,927
	Newport West CC	55,294
	Blaenau Gwent CC	56,170
	Monmouth CC	59,908
	Torfaen CC	61,726
GWYNEDD	Meirionnydd Nant Conwy CC	32,866
	Caernarfon CC	47,095
	Ynys Môn CC	54,149
	Conwy CC	54,469
MID GLAMORGAN	Cynon Valley CC	50,026
	Ogmore CC	53,322
	Merthyr Tydfil and Rhymney CC	58,939
	Bridgend CC	59,434
	Rhondda CC	60,467
	Pontypridd CC	63,545
	Caerphilly CC	64,995
POWYS	Montgomeryshire CC	42,137
	Brecknock and Radnorshire CC	52,488
SOUTH GLAMORGAN	Cardiff North BC	57,223
	Cardiff Central BC	58,724
	Cardiff West BC	59,432
	Cardiff South and Penarth BC	62,216
	Vale of Glamorgan CC	67,190
WEST GLAMORGAN	Aberavon CC	52,038
	Neath CC	56,903
	Gower CC	58,389
	Swansea East BC	59,421
	Swansea West BC	60,098
Total=		<u>2,223,957</u>

EXISTING CONSTITUENCIES:  
(b) BY DEVIATION FROM ELECTORAL QUOTA

<i>Constituency</i>	<i>Electorate</i> (9.11.93)	
Pembroke CC	74,328	
Carmarthen CC	69,760	
Delyn CC	68,669	
Clwyd North West CC	68,231	
Ceredigion Gogledd Penfro CC	67,739	
		EQ + 15% (67,304)
<hr/>		
Vale of Glamorgan CC	67,190	
Llanelli CC	65,313	
Caerphilly CC	64,995	
Wrexham CC	64,707	
		EQ + 10% (64,378)
<hr/>		
Pontypridd CC	63,545	
Cardiff South and Penarth BC	62,216	
Torfaen CC	61,726	
Clwyd South West CC	61,542	
Alyn and Deeside CC	61,500	
Rhondda CC	60,467	
Swansea West BC	60,098	
Monmouth CC	59,908	
Bridgend CC	59,434	
Cardiff West BC	59,432	
Swansea East BC	59,421	
Merthyr Tydfil and Rhymney CC	58,939	
Cardiff Central BC	58,724	
	58,525	ELECTORAL QUOTA
<hr/>		
Gower CC	58,389	
Cardiff North BC	57,223	
Neath CC	56,903	
Blaenau Gwent CC	56,170	
Newport West CC	55,294	
Conwy CC	54,469	
Ynys Môn CC	54,149	
Ogmore CC	53,322	
		EQ - 10% (52,673)
<hr/>		
Brecknock and Radnorshire CC	52,488	
Aberavon CC	52,038	
Islwyn CC	51,927	
Newport East CC	51,577	
Cynon Valley CC	50,026	
		EQ - 15% (49,746)
<hr/>		
Caernarfon CC	47,095	
Montgomeryshire CC	42,137	
Meirionnydd Nant Conwy CC	32,866	



EXISTING CONSTITUENCIES:  
(c) BY DEVIATION FROM COUNTY AVERAGE

CLWYD	COUNTY AVERAGE	64,930
	<i>Electorate</i>	<i>Deviation from</i>
	<i>(9.11.93)</i>	<i>County Average</i>
<i>Constituency</i>		
Delyn CC	68,669	5.8%
Clwyd North West CC	68,231	5.1%
Wrexham CC	64,707	- 0.3%
Clwyd South West CC	61,542	- 5.2%
Alyn and Deeside CC	61,500	- 5.3%
DYFED	COUNTY AVERAGE	69,285
	<i>Electorate</i>	<i>Deviation from</i>
	<i>(9.11.93)</i>	<i>County Average</i>
<i>Constituency</i>		
Pembroke CC	74,328	7.3%
Carmarthen CC	69,760	0.7%
Ceredigion Gogledd Penfro CC	67,739	- 2.2%
Llanelli CC	65,313	- 5.7%
GWENT	COUNTY AVERAGE	56,100
	<i>Electorate</i>	<i>Deviation from</i>
	<i>(9.11.93)</i>	<i>County Average</i>
<i>Constituency</i>		
Torfaen CC	61,726	10.0%
Monmouth CC	59,908	6.8%
Blaenau Gwent CC	56,170	0.1%
Newport West CC	55,294	- 1.4%
Islwyn CC	51,927	- 7.4%
Newport East CC	51,577	- 8.1%
GWYNEDD	COUNTY AVERAGE	47,145
	<i>Electorate</i>	<i>Deviation from</i>
	<i>(9.11.93)</i>	<i>County Average</i>
<i>Constituency</i>		
Conwy CC	54,469	15.5%
Ynys Môn CC	54,149	14.9%
Caernarfon CC	47,095	- 0.1%
Meirionnydd Nant Conwy CC	32,866	-30.3%
MID GLAMORGAN	COUNTY AVERAGE	58,675
	<i>Electorate</i>	<i>Deviation from</i>
	<i>(9.11.93)</i>	<i>County Average</i>
<i>Constituency</i>		
Caerphilly CC	64,995	10.8%
Pontypridd CC	63,545	8.3%
Rhondda CC	60,467	3.1%
Bridgend CC	59,434	1.3%
Merthyr Tydfil and Rhymerne CC	58,939	0.4%
Ogmore CC	53,322	- 9.1%
Cynon Valley CC	50,026	-14.7%
POWYS	COUNTY AVERAGE	47,313
	<i>Electorate</i>	<i>Deviation from</i>
	<i>(9.11.93)</i>	<i>County Average</i>
<i>Constituency</i>		
Brecknock and Radnorshire CC	52,488	10.9%
Montgomeryshire CC	42,137	-10.9%

**SOUTH  
GLAMORGAN**

	<b>COUNTY AVERAGE</b>	<b>60,957</b>
<i>Constituency</i>	<i>Electorate (9.11.93)</i>	<i>Deviation from County Average</i>
Vale of Glamorgan CC	67,190	10.2%
Cardiff South and Penarth BC	62,216	2.1%
Cardiff West BC	59,432	- 2.5%
Cardiff Central BC	58,724	- 3.7%
Cardiff North BC	57,223	- 6.1%

**WEST  
GLAMORGAN**

	<b>COUNTY AVERAGE</b>	<b>57,370</b>
<i>Constituency</i>	<i>Electorate (9.11.93)</i>	<i>Deviation from County Average</i>
Swansea West BC	60,098	4.8%
Swansea East BC	59,421	3.6%
Gower CC	58,389	1.8%
Neath CC	56,903	- 0.8%
Aberavon CC	52,038	- 9.3%

## GLOSSARY AND ABBREVIATIONS

### GLOSSARY

1. *Assessor*. Statutorily appointed technical adviser to the Commission being either the Registrar General for England and Wales or the Director General of Ordnance Survey.
2. *Assistant Commissioner*. Independent Lawyer appointed by the Home Secretary to conduct a local inquiry.
3. *Borough Constituency*. Parliamentary constituency composed of a predominantly urban area.
4. *County Average*. The average electorate of the constituencies within a county found by dividing the electorate of the county by the number of whole constituencies which have been allocated to it.
5. *County Constituency*. Parliamentary constituency containing more than a small, rural element.
6. *Designation*. Classification as either borough constituency or as county constituency.
7. *Disparity*. Difference between the electorates of the constituencies in a given area (usually between the largest and smallest electorates) or between an electorate and the electoral quota.
8. *Electoral Quota*. The average number of electors in the existing constituencies found by dividing the total electorate of Wales by 38.
9. *Electorate*. The number of registered parliamentary electors in a given area.
10. *Emuneration Date*. The date on which the Commission's notice to the Home Secretary is published in the London Gazette. Proposals must be based on the numbers of electors on the electoral registers on this date.
11. *Final Recommendations*. The recommendations submitted in a report to the Home Secretary at the end of a review. May be the provisional, the revised or the modified recommendations in any given area.
12. *General Review*. Major review of, and redistribution of parliamentary constituencies in, the whole country every 8 to 12 years as required by the Parliamentary Constituencies Act 1986 (as amended by the Boundary Commissions Act 1992).
13. *Interim Review*. Any Boundary Commission may also from time to time submit to the Secretary of State reports with respect to the area comprised in any particular constituency or constituencies in the part of the United Kingdom with which they are concerned, showing the constituencies into which they recommend that that area should be divided in order to give effect to the rules set out in paragraphs 1 to 6 of Schedule 2 to the Parliamentary Constituencies Act 1986 (read with paragraph 7 of that Schedule).
14. *Local Inquiry*. Public hearing in relation to proposals for a specific area conducted by an Assistant Commissioner. Required when objections to provisional recommendations received from an interested local authority or a body of one hundred or more electors.
15. *Modified Recommendations*. The revised recommendations as modified.
16. *Periodical Report*. Report to Home Secretary on a general review of parliamentary constituencies, every 8 to 12 years as required by section 3(2) of the Parliamentary Constituencies Act 1986 (as amended by section 2 of the Boundary Commissions Act 1992).
17. *Preserved County*. A county as defined in the Local Government (Wales) Act 1994.
18. *Provisional Recommendations*. Initial proposals for public consultation.
19. *Redistribution of Seats*. Re-division of a given area into new parliamentary constituencies.
20. *Representation*. Letter commenting on the provisional, revised or modified recommendations, either for or against.
21. *Revised Recommendations*. The provisional recommendations as revised following public consultation.
22. *Rules for Redistribution of Seats*. The statutory criteria for parliamentary constituencies. Schedule 2 to the Parliamentary Constituencies Act 1986.
23. *Special Geographical Considerations*. Dispensation to depart from strict application of other criteria for parliamentary constituencies. It includes size, shape and accessibility.
24. *Theoretical Entitlement*. Number of parliamentary constituencies to which a given area is theoretically entitled, found by dividing the parliamentary electorate of the area by the electoral quota.

## **ABBREVIATIONS**

1. BC — Borough Constituency.
2. CC — County Constituency.
3. EPC — European Parliamentary Constituency.
4. MP — Member of Parliament.