



Comisiwn Ffiniau
i Gymru

Boundary Commission
for Wales

Boundary Commission
for Wales

Initial Consultation Period: Representations

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18. Bridgend / Pen-y-bont

70202

Wards

Rest Bay (1990) Porthcawl - West Central (2967) - East Central (2580) Nottage (2741) Newton (3035) Bryntirion Iasestmo Merthyr Mawr (16574) Llangewydd & Brynhoffryd (1878) Cefn Glas (1360) Newcastle (14287) Oldcastle (3783) Morfa (3210) Brockie (8276) Coychurch Lower (1160) Felindre (2087) Mendre (3175) Coity (3006) Pendre (1654) Litchard (2080) Bryncoch (1757) Ynysawdre (2748) Aberkenfig (1868) Cefn Cribwr (1180) Bryncoch (1261) Pyle (5545)

Reasons

Bridgend is a major town between Swansea and Cardiff. It has had its own local government for a long time. It has long had a constituency where it has been central and been central place. This ought to continue. The above constituency put Bridgend almost at its geographical centre, with its "feeding area" surrounding it included.

Name

A major town with a good population surrounding it. A key-centre. Perhaps, as once before, the Welsh name used: Pen-y-bont.

19. Ogmore (8) Rhoose / Ogwr (8) Y Rhws

70175

70175

Wards

Bettws (1595) Llangainr (887) Pontycymmer (1773) Blaengarwl (1333) Nant-y-Moel (1745) Ogmore Vale (2357) Blackmill (1839) Penprysg (2474) Giltfash Goch (2437) Tonypreail - West (4896) - East (4433) Bryna (3616) Llanharan (2819) Llanharry (3221) Pont-y-Chun (6061) Peterston-super-Ely (1855)

Conbridge (5240) Llandow/Eweny (2362) St Bride's Major (2732)
Llantwit Major (7939) St Athan (2765) Rhose (5796)

Reason

The Ogmore area has always had its own constituency. Like most it needs supplementing. Of all the neighbouring areas to the south is most similar. Rural districts used to include both areas in them. Now the M4 passes through. But either side has still maintained its same character. Thus a similar constituency can continue.

Name

Ogmore as with previous constituencies is maintained and Rhose illustrates the addition and is a major area. Most people know it as Cardiff airport is there. But the two largest words from each area would give the name Llantwit (Major) Penprysg. The largest town is Tonyrefail. Tonyrefail is the same in both languages. Therefore no alternate name required and a single form can be given - Tonyrefail (only place with two words) or Tonyrefail Penprysg.

20. Barri Phenarth

70735



Wards

Llandough (1578) Cornerswell (4069) St Augustine's (5318) Stanwell (3365) Plymouth (4584) Sully (3696) Dinas Powys (60388) Cadoc (7244) Castleland (3442) Baruel (6080) I Utyd (6247) Dyffan (4170) Buttrills (4447) Court (3370) Gibbonsdown (3827) Wetmore (2915)

Reason

This area is the most populous of the Vale of Glamorgan. It is a compact area. The two towns are where the most activity goes on. It forms a coherent constituency. The Glamorgan Vale has "two ends", that are quite distinct from each other. This constituency is fairly homogeneous.

Phenarth has been an independent town for sometime and now has been part of the Glamorgan Vale borough for over many decades, almost half a century. In its entire history it has never, nor has ever sought to be part of Cardiff City. It is part of the Vale of Glamorgan Borough. Along with Barry & the like. It was only associated with Cardiff in a constituency to make the numbers up. This is no longer required. More over it is a town of the Vale of Glamorgan and rightly ought to be in a constituency of that borough. The people who protest either have close associations with Cardiff. Either initial from there or work there or both. But for the majority of people in Phenarth they belong to the Vale. They do not belong to Cardiff. Everyday life is in the Vale and all the services, council tax, and so forth is of from the Glamorgan Vale. People may well visit Cardiff. As many do from all over - shopping, etc. But they do not, and do not wish to live in Cardiff - but the Vale.

Name

The constituency is named after the two major towns of the area.

21. Cardiff - Castle / Caerdydd - Y Castell

71106



Wards

Grange town (13 257) Butetown (7 834)
 Spott (9 081) Adamsdown (5 692) Cathays (13 099)
 Plasnewydd (12 285) Penylan (9 858)

Reason

These are well associated wards of the central and south part of the city. They form quite a compacted area. The dimensions to this constituency give it a closeness. It has a history together.

Name

There are many outstanding features in this constituency. But perhaps at the heart of it is the castle. It is well known by all. Because the word is so similar in both languages that the other knows the meaning. Then one can be used to give a single form. This is usually the Welsh. Thus Y Castell or - Castell.

22. Cardiff - Landaff / Caerdydd - Landaf73878Wards

Penttyrch (2819) Radyr (5425) Creigiau / St
 Fagans (4409) Llandaf North (5992) Llandaf (7078)
 Fairwater (9642) Ely (9576) Caerau (7859)
 Canton (11457) Riverside (9621)

Reason

The ^{constituency} includes and combines both Llandaf and Llandaf Northwards. It does not include any wards outside Cardiff. One part of Cardiff.

Name

Llandaf was long a town before Cardiff was. It once was far more important than Cardiff. Now an important part of Cardiff. Its Cathedral is a major feature & landmark. It is also a strong tourist attraction amongst other things. It is well recognised and known all other, Gives a strong identity & picture.

23. Cardiff - Heath / Caerdydd - Y Mynydd Bychan73507Wards

Whitchurch & Tongwynlais
 (12928) Rhwbina (9354) Lisvane
 (2942) Llanishen (13492) Heath
 (9611) Gabaalfa (5922) Cyncoed (8475)
 Pentwyn (10783)

Reason

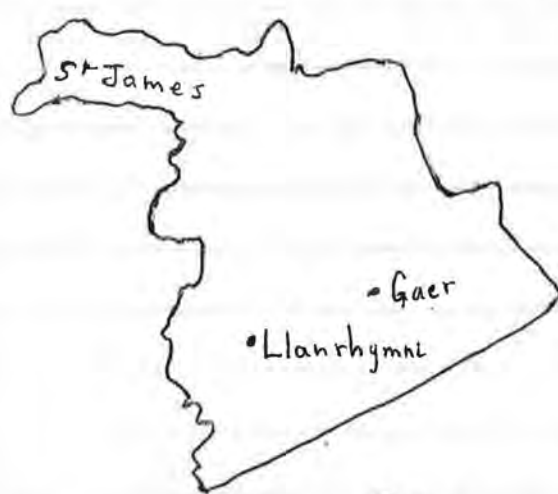
This forms a recognisable area of Cardiff. The Wards have associations with each other. It forms a unified integrated constituency.

Name

The Heath Estate is throughout much of the constituency. Heath is well known because of the major hospital there. For a single form Llanishen could be used. It is recognisable and is the ward with the most constituents.

24. Newport - S^t Woolos (x) Cardiff - S^t Mellons
Casnewydd - Gwynllyw (x) Caerdydd - Llanerwg

74015



Wards

Allt-yr-Yn (7088) Gaer (6543)
 Tredegar Park (3329) Marshfield (4897)
 Rogerstone (9421) Graig (5053) S^t James
 (4267) Pontprenhau / Old S^t Mellons
 (8047) Trowbridge (11076) Llanrumni
 (7758) Rumni (6536)

Reason

This area has along association with each other. Originally east of the river Rhymini was neither in Cardiff nor Glamorgan. This whole area east of the Rhymini was in the rural district of Major S^t Mellons - effectively Newport rural district (it went right around Newport). This is similar to Cardiff that had a rural district - Cardiff Rural District that went round most of Cardiff (North West). So this part of now Cardiff has had a longer history with Newport than with Cardiff. So history "unites" them. Also geography. Both are cities, having a "city lifestyle". So it forms a constituency that is homogeneous - city people/folk. It also enables the valleys to be in the valleys where they belong. City People/Folk and Valley People/Folk are very different indeed. Caerphilly town and Newport City have absolutely NO association nor history together. Indeed Caerphilly would go better to Cardiff having more links with Cardiff than Newport. But the people of Caerphilly did not want to be "put-in" with Cardiff. They will feel more so with Newport. And see no reason why they should be "put-in" with Newport. Newport & Cardiff together form a "city constituency". Newport and Caerphilly do NOT. If, as they do, Newport & Cardiff both need to be supplemented. Then they ought to go together as the most suitable & appropriate partners and supplement one another together.

Name

The two saints of the area are S^t Mellons and S^t Woolos. They were very very much part of the foundation of the area. Therefore to recognise them. They were political.

For a single form then another name would be required. So it could be Casnewydd-Y Gaer (or) Caerdydd-Llanrhymni or simply Casnewydd-Gaer Caerdydd-Llanrhymni. Both Gaer & Llanrhymni are recognisable and well known. The reason for putting Newport first is for constituency reasons. There are more constituents from Newport than from Cardiff. As a constituency name the constituency is what it is concerned with and most important. Obviously Cardiff is the most important in Wales being the capital and largest city. 'Cardiffians' ought not be upset with this. It represents and reflects the constituency. That is all.

25. Newport-Maindee/Casnewydd-YMaendy 76159



Wards

Bethws Malpas Shaptesbury St Julian
Beechwood Alway Ringland Caerleon Langstone
Llanwern Liswerry Pillgwenlly Stow Hill Victoria

As initial proposals

Reason

It is the eastern part (half) of Newport within the electoral range.

Name

Maindee is a major centre in eastern Newport, perhaps the principal one. Everyone knows it. Most pass through it on the way to the city centre. It is most well known. For the single form the name Casnewydd-YMaendy is recognisable and all will know where it is and what it refers to. Perhaps it would simply be Casnewydd-Maendy.

26. Usk/Wyseg

72681

Wards

Crunceorne Mardy Cantref Llantrist Fawr Llanelly Hill
Llanwenarth Ulltra Abergavenny Lansdown Croessaven Priory Grofield
Castle Llanover Llantilio Crossenny Dixton & Osbaston Wyesham Drybridge

Overmonnow Mitchel Troy Llanover Goetre Fawr Llanbador Usk Raglan
 Trellech United S^r Arvans Devauden Llangybi Fawr Shirenewton
 S^r Kingsmark S^r Mary's Larkfield S^r Christophers Thornwell Caerwent
 Portskewett Caldicot Dewstow Castle Green Lane West End Severn Rogiet
 The Elms Mill

This is as the initial proposals

Reason & Name



This area is mainly a farming area. Although most people live in a small number of towns. It is a non-industrial area unlike most of South Wales. Thus it forms a "unit" to itself. It consists of mostly two physical features, The Usk Vale which covers the vast majority of the area. With the river Usk flowing in from the north and flowing out in the south. The Wye Valley on the east forms the boundary between Wales & England with the valley shared by both countries. The local authority is headquartered at Usk - it is central to the area as you can get. Everything concerning the constituency goes on in Usk. The constituency offices, etc are there. So Usk, the river, the vale, the town

really is what all is centred on and more around. The original Monmouthshire went from the Wye to the Rhymney. The above area was just a little part of it and the least populated of it. Unlike Pembrokeshire which has always been the same, this is not so with this area. Monmouth long ceased to be the county town and is no longer of any more standing than other locations. Today it is Usk where it is at. Therefore it is the centre of concern. The name is for the river, the vale and the town and ought now be the name of the constituency. Most names are after towns or areas of the constituency (physical feature). Following this the name is Usk. With a single form, and the river and vale came first it would be Wysg. In Welsh the town is Brynbuga.

27. Llwyd / Torfaen



Wards

Blacavon Abersychan Pontypnewydd
 Snatchwood Treveith S^t Cadoc & Penygarn
 Pontypool Brynwen Wainfelin Cwmyniscy Parteg
 New Inn Croesaceiling - North - ~~East~~ - South
 Pontnewydd Upper Cwmbran ~~Cwmbran~~ Greenmeadow
 Fairwater Coed Eva S^t Dial's Two Locks Llantamam
 Llanyrafon - North - South

As original proposals

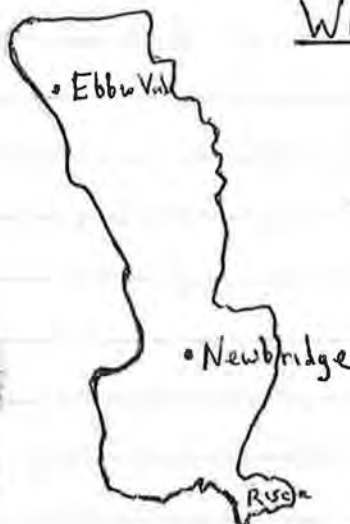
Reason

It follows the valley forming a valley constituency, following the R. Llwyd.

Name

Valley constituencies are usually named after the valley and is just the name of the river, not with valley in its name e.g. Rhondda. So with this valley constituency - Llwyd. Some say Torfaen is a corruption of Afon Llwyd / Llwyd. Others say it's the old name of / for the river. Now, today the river is called / known as Llwyd / Llwyd. As valley constituencies are named after the valley, named after the river, it would be Llwyd. This is single form.

28. Ebbw



Wards

Rassau (2463) Beaupark (277) Brynmawr
 (4028) Badmington (2452) Ebbw Vale -
 -North (3268) -South (2959) Nantyglo (3350)
 Blaina (3497) Cwmtilery (3383)
 Abertillery (3074) Six Belts (1740)
 Llanhilleth (3387) Cwm (3254) Crumlin
 (4332) Newbridge (4892) Abercarn (4139)
 Crosskeys (2527) Risca - West (3973) - East
 (4611) Pontilangraith (6343) Ynysddin (2978)

Reason & Name

As a valley constituency it follows the river valley of the Ebbw. With the statutory range, some of lower Sirhowy is included. Only the Lwyd can contain one valley for a constituency. Just Ebbw would be used as tradition is followed. It would be a single form name.

29. Sirhowy (8) Rhymni

76349



Wards

Twyn Carno (1721) Sirhowy (4210) Georgetown (3091) Tredegar Central & West (4027) Moriah (3128) Pontllythyn (1432) Darren Valley (1870) New Tredegar (3357) Argoed (2035) Aberbargoed (2706) Bargoed (4431) St Cather (5579) Gilfach (1534) Cefn Forest (2845) Blackwood (6330) Pengam (2760) Hengoed (4055) Ystrad Mynach (4067) Llanbradach (3239) Maesycwmmer (1811) Pennsmaen (4219) Bedwas Trethomas Machen (7902)

Reason and Name

Two valleys are very closely associated, especially with the middle part around Blackwood & company. Blackwood is a major centre. The constituency follows these valleys. The name is after the two valleys. The Welsh way is used for Rhymni (see above). A single form is all that is required.

30. Merthyr (8) Aber

74538

Wards

Vaynor (2880) Cyfartha (5457) Park (3296) Gurners (3477) Penydarren (3918) Town (5998) Plymouth (4096) Beddlinog (2977) Merthyr Vale (2798) Treharris (5270) Nelson (3563) Aber Valley (4655) Penrynheol (9021) Morgan Jones (5636) St Martins (6582)

Reasons

There are two valleys involved here as the name suggests. In the town of Merthyr (as the people there call it) the Taf valley there is called Merthyr. This is shown in the name Merthyr Vale. The Aber Valley connects to the town of Chaerffili. It ^(the constituency) follows the pattern that all valley constituencies have. Long and thin, following the valley (vallis). Chaerffili has far more in common than with Newport.

Name

The name is after the two valleys involved without the word Valley/Vallis (see above). It would be a single form. Another possibility for naming the constituency is after the two major towns involved. The constituency could be named Merthyr Tudful (&) Chaerffili. It would have a single form (see above).

31. Cynon Taf

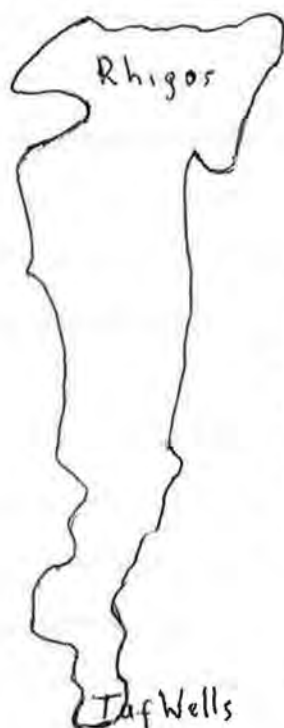
75799

Wards

Rhigos (1370) Pen-y-Waun (1973) Aberdare - West/Llwydcoed (7404) - East (4909) Hirwaun (3107) Cwmbach (3751) Aberaman - North (3609) - South (3541) Mountain Ash - West (3123) - East (2254) Ynysybwl (3433) Penrhawber (4056) Abercynon (4441) Cilynnedd (2110) Glyncoch (2006) Pontypriod (2208) Trallwng (2824) Rhydfelen Central/Han (3037) Treforest (2862) Hawthorn (3189) Taff Wells (2855) Ton-Teg (3183) Church Village (4424)

Reason and Name.

This follows two valleys starting with the Cynon and running into the Taf. It includes Taf Wells. As with all valley constituencies they are named after the valley/river - Cynon and Taf. Taf will have the Welsh spelling (self evident what it is) so one single form needed - leaving out the conjunction. Therefore CynonTaf.



32. Rhondda Trelai



Wards

Treherbert (4158) Maerdy (2283)
 Treorchy (5693) Pentre (3902) Ystrad (4285)
 Ferndale (3114) Tylers town (3054)
 Llwyn-y-pla (1637) Cwm Clydach (1987)
 Tonymandy (2686) Treallaw (2895) Ynys-shir
 (2380) Porth (4282) Pen-y-graig (3929)
 Cymmer (3977) Rhondda (3458) Graig
 (1885) Llanwit Fadre (4825) Tyn-y-Nant (2454) Beddau
 (3172) Llantrisant Town (3187) Talbot Green (1965)

Reason and Name

Starting with the Rhondda the constituency follows the two rivers & valleys of the Rhondda and Trelai (Ely). Thus it's a long thin constituency following the ribbon development. It includes the Rhondda town (8 ward) in the constituency. The name has no conjunctions. The Welsh name is used. Those that only know it as Ely will know where the Rhondda is - well known. Thus they will know it's a place - valley, near by. This enables the name to have one form. This is good to have one name and so united with one identity. It forms a good Valley constituency.

The thirty-two constituencies above are all a compromise. The overriding factor is the electoral range. A constituency must be within this range 69724-77062. As the Commission has stated after this it is what is best for the constituency. It is not to get the constituency as near the UK quota (73393) as possible. It is not to get as small a variance as possible. Solely and only to get within the statutory electoral range. Therefore the variance for each constituency has not been included. The single factor to adhere to is the electoral range. That is the only concern is that the constituency electorate is within the statutory range. For each constituency the electorate has been included. This comes at the top of each constituency, normally after the title/name of the constituency.

There are none at the 77 000. There are three at the 76 000's (one being an initial proposal), with two at 69 000, one at the 52 000's (protected constituency). The rest are between 76 000's and 69 000's. None of them are ideal, they are all a compromise. But with such a statutory electoral range there really is no alternative. To get the most appropriate and suitable set of constituencies (32) needs to be our aim and goal. Probably everyone would like some adjustments/modifications. But the knock-on effect must be taken into consideration. With the balance for the best for all being the priority, aim and goal. For example, it is very understandable that Montgomery would wish to stay together (as many others would). The above means four wards are not. As they are all part of Powys, with none of the original districts/counties being taken account of by Powys. The boundary between north & south is either the north nor south boundary of Radnor. But somewhere inbetween - where exactly? Powys uses the communities to divide it into north and south. While we use wards. If you put the four wards all with Montgomery in the Maldwyn & Meirionnydd constituency (Nº 8). Then part of Meirionnydd would have to be put into Afon Dwyfor constituency (Nº 2). It is fortunate that this constituency is one of the two with 69 000's. So it can take to being added to (many could not). Thus three wards must be removed from Meirionnydd and placed in Afon Dwyfor constituency - Bowydd & Rhin (1235) Diffwys & Maesoffern (1791), Tegid (1355). This would make Afon Dwyfor 75 952 electorate, and Maldwyn & Meirionnydd 71 167 electorate. In removing these four wards from Brecon & Maesygied Dinefwr constituency (Nº 9) then it lowers this constituency below the electoral range. So you must bring in more wards to this constituency from elsewhere. To add to the Dinefwr element. For this increase you must take wards from the Caerfyrddin constituency (Nº 12). That would mean Llangbydder (2027), Cynwyl Gae (1351) & Llanfihangel Aberbythych (1503) wards being removed from Caerfyrddin constituency and placed into Brecon & Maesygied Dinefwr constituency. That would give Brecon & Maesygied Dinefwr an electorate of 71 13. With Caerfyrddin (once again) being a constituency with high number it does not need supplementing (as most would) with Caerfyrddin having an electorate of 70 253. In having four wards of Montgomeryshire/Maldwyn placed with it Meirionnydd has to lose part of it, and Afon Dwyfor has to gain some that do not belong to it. Brecon & Maesygied Dinefwr has to gain more wards and so take from Caerfyrddin and depleting - removing part of Caerfyrddin. These four effects just for four wards. Where the boundary now between parts of Powys is

not there but some where else. (Between the two boundaries of former Radnor.) So with that number of changes/alterations for that one change, Then on balance that change ought not to take place. Overall it is unfavourable for most. Thus it ought not to take place. Some people may further say that they are trying to get near enough equal constituency. So with the above Caerfyrddin constituency is much less than neighbouring Pembrokeshire constituency (N°11). It being one of the ones in the 76 000's. They may say there ought to be a balancing of the two. Therefore to move the two wards of Cilgeli/Begele (1830) and Saundersfoot (1904) from Pembrokeshire constituency to Caerfyrddin constituency. Then Caerfyrddin would have an electorate of 73 987 and Pembrokeshire an electorate of 73 128 - similar. It would keep the two wards of Lampeter Velfry & Amroth "company". But as the Guide and Initial Proposals said that is not what the Commission is pursuing. That they are not trying to get as small a variance as possible for each constituency. That once a constituency is within the electoral range then it is what is best for the constituency (and other constituencies) that determines where in the electoral range that particular constituency is. Since it is best for as much of Pembrokeshire to be together as much as the electorate can take. And that for Caerfyrddin it has a little as possible of non-Caerfyrddin wards. Then that balancing act, or any other such act would not occur. Thus Pembrokeshire would stay as given (electorate 76 862).

The Valleys

Though we may say every part of Wales is special, The Valleys are extra special. They are unique and have contributed much to Wales. They have a character unique in the whole United Kingdom. They form a very strong, close knit community with extremely strong bonds. They deserve to be represented properly. Each valley ought to have its own representation. Once the valleys did e.g. Rhondda, Cynon, etc. But with the electoral range this is not possible. Except for one - the Lwyd. This can have its own constituency - Lwyd constituency (N°27). This is due to the statutory electoral range. Therefore now valleys need to share constituencies. Thus a constituency will now have two valleys (or parts of valley), except for Lwyd. This will be associated valleys. That is Rhondda and Treleai (Ely), Cynon and Taf, Merthyr and Aber, Sirhowy and Rhyymney, Ebbw and Sirhowy. With these then the statutory electoral range can be met. This is the reason for doing it. No alternative.

The ValleysThe Six Valley constituencies

Lwyd (70591) Ebbw (73367) Sirhowy Rhymni (76349) Merthyr Aber (74538)
Cynon Taf (75799) Rhondda Trefai (71208)

Each to be treated the same - equally. Thus each long & thin following the valleys. A valley constituency must be valley-shaped to be a Valley constituency. Every Valley constituency formed in the same way. Each following their valley/valleys. All valley-shaped constituencies. There is a difference between being a valley constituency (Valley-shaped) and being a constituency in the valleys (non-valley-shaped). All the constituencies in the valleys to be valley-shaped - valley constituencies. None to be mere constituency in the Valleys. None to be non-valley-shaped. To have six valley constituencies. That none are associated with a non-valley area - NO NEED. None put into other constituencies to make up that constituency number - NOT REQUIRED. The valleys form a valley community with strong bonds and very close ties - close local ties. They should, they must be respected. The valleys need to be conserved. They are so unique and full of character. Wales ought to "protect" them. In a way the Boundary Commission ^{for} Wales to, in a way, have them as "protected". Many thought they should be. Certainly they would say their lifestyle needs & deserves this, at least as much as ^{any} ^{other} ^{area} ⁱⁿ ^{Wales} ^{Mon.}

All the above constituencies, following the conventions and so forth, can be single form. This is best for unity, cohesiveness and identity. All belong to the one constituency - the same constituency. Therefore the single form name is most preferable. Conjunctions would be left out, or the ampersand (&) used. The Welsh name would always be the form to use. Where the Welsh one is recognisable in English, and so identified would be used. If with another name which is recognisable then the Welsh would still be used even if that Welsh name was not recognisable or known. Following this all the above constituencies can be in single form. Some modifications are made to the above names, but these are discussed with the above constituencies under the Name title. Also they may reflect the constituency better - more favourably. Below is a list of these constituencies

NB. Na H-Eileanan An Iar is now accepted & used throughout the UK. Always in English as Western Isles previously.

1. Ynys Môn 2. Afon Dwyfor 3. Conwy Abergele 4. Glyndŵr
5. Delyn 6. Alun Shotton 7. Wrecsam 8. Eryri Powys Fadog
9. Powys Wenwynwyn Dindefwr 10. Ceredigion Preseli 11. Penfro
12. Caerfyrddin 13. Llanelli Llŵchwr 14. Aberawe - Mwmbyls (X?)
15. Aberawe - Port Tennant 16. Chastell-hedd Aberawe-Uchaf
17. Port Talbot Maesteg 18. Pen-y-bont 19. Tonypandy 20. Barri Phenarth
21. Caerdydd - Castell (X?) 22. Caerdydd - Llandaf 23. Caerdydd - Llanishen
24. Casnewydd - Gaer Caerdydd - Llanrhymini 25. Casnewydd - Maendy (X?)
26. Wysg 27. Llŵy 28. Ebbw 29. Sirhowy Rhymni 30. Merthyr Aber
31. Cynon Taf 32. Rhondda Treleai

SEE CONSTITUENCIES OF WALES MAP AT APPENDIX PAGES 41 & 42

The 32 constituencies form constitute different kinds of constituency - constituency types. There are the following. One Island constituency, One Town & Valley constituency, One Urban constituency, three Rural constituencies, four Rural-Urban constituencies, four Urban-Rural constituencies, four Town constituency, one Town constituency, six Valleys constituencies, seven City constituencies. These are as follows.

- Island Constituency - Ynys Môn (1) Town & Valley Constituency - Llanelli Llŵchwr (1)
- Urban Constituency - Alun Shotton (1) Rural Constituencies - [] [] [] []
- Eryri Powys Fadog, Powys Wenwynwyn Dindefwr, Ceredigion Preseli (3)
- Rural Urban Constituencies - Afon Dwyfor, Penfro, Caerfyrddin, Wysg. (4)

Urban Rural Constituencies - Conwy, Abergyle, Glynidwr, Delyn, Tanyrefail (4)
Town Constituencies* - Wrexham, Chastell-nedd Abertawe-Uchaf, Port Talbot Maesteg, Pen-y-bont (4) Valleys Constituencies - Lwyd, Ebbw, Sirhowy Rhyymni, Merthyr Aber, Cynon Taf, Rhondda Treleai (6) City Constituencies - Abertawe - Mumbwyls, Abertawe - Port Tennant, Caerdydd - Castell, Caerdydd - Llandaf, Caerdydd - Llanisien, Casnewydd - Gaer Caerdydd - Llanrhymni, Casnewydd - Maendy. (7).
Towns* Constituency - Barri Phenarth
 * Note. Chastell-nedd Abertawe-Uchaf could be a Town-Rural Constituency.
 Port Talbot Maesteg could be a Town-Urban Constituency.
 Pen-y-bont could be a Towns Constituency (thus two Towns Constituencies).

The above shows the similarities that some constituencies share.

The above is offered as a way towards forming the very best constituencies for all. Unfortunately this cannot happen for all. Since all must make compromises, perhaps it can be said it is not, or rarely best for anyone. The task ahead of us is to form the best 32 constituencies possible - to have the very best set of 32 constituencies possible. This I am sure we can achieve by the report date in the summer of 2023. Of course it will require a lot of work. And a lot of compromises. This submission is put forward to help towards this. Please put the constituencies in relevant sections.

May I thank all at the Commission for the work they have done so far and for the work ahead. Thank-you. It is appreciated. The first phase/stage is almost completed. The second one starts next year. Have a good refreshing Christmas rest.

Please would you keep all my personal particulars & details private & confidential - name, address & so forth. Thank-you.

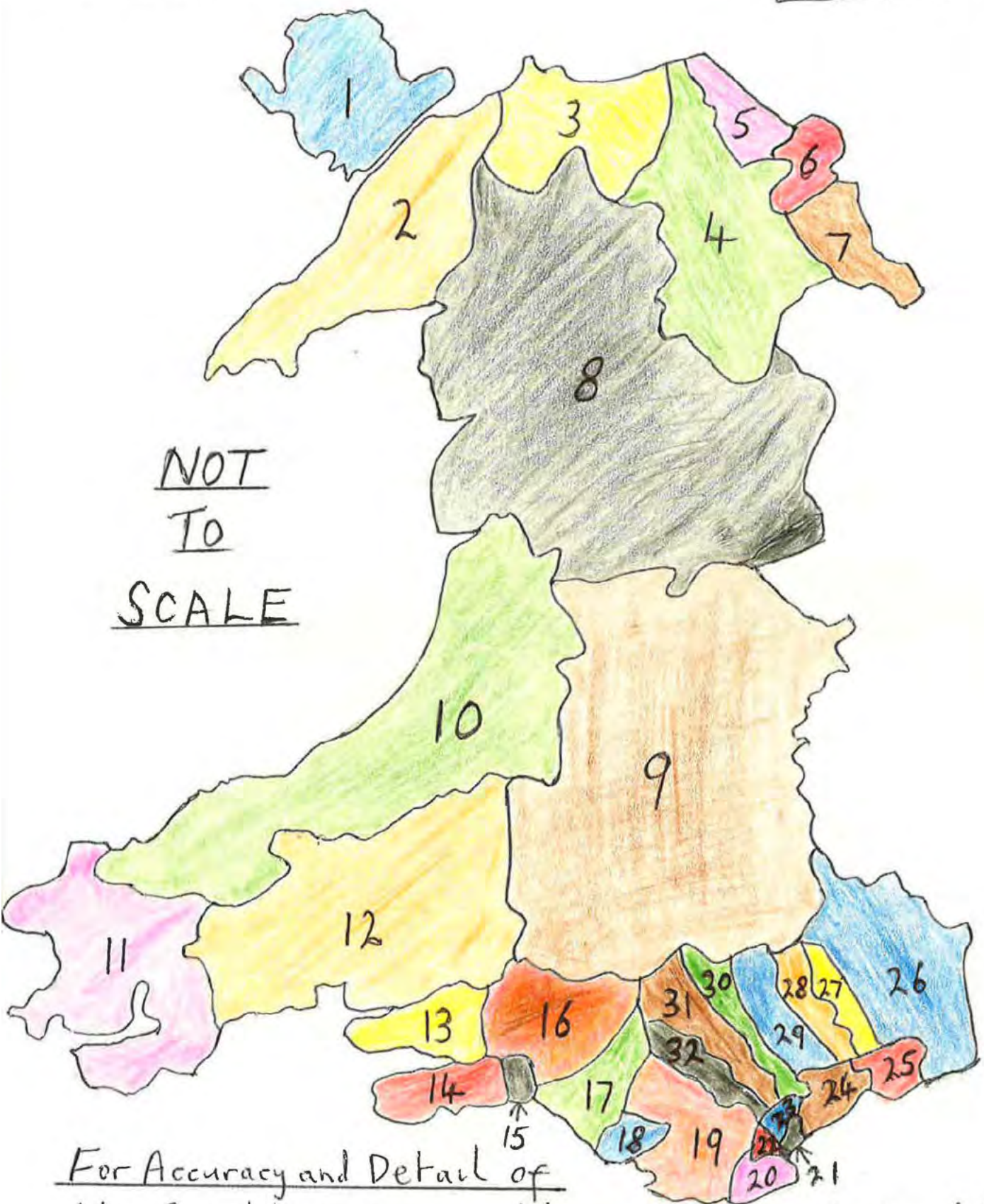
All the very best to you all

P.S.

Yours faithfully,

For the environment would it be better to have the two languages in separate books save on resources - paper, energy as well as money. Also books maybe more durable.

Appendix:
 Map of Welsh Constituencies
 - see page 41 of 42.



For Accuracy and Detail of
The Constituencies see the
text which gives each its Wards
from page 8 to page 35 inclusive

Key to Constituency
Numbers overleaf
on page 42

Constituency Names

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Key to constituency numbers on Map from page 41

1. Ynys Môn 2. Afon Dwyfor
3. Conwy Abergele 4. Glyndŵr
5. Delyn 6. Alun Shotton 7. Wrecsam
8. Eryri Powys Fadog 9. Powys Wenwynwyn Dinetwr
10. Ceredigion Preseli 11. Penfro 12. Caerfyrddin
13. Llanelli Llŵchwr 14. Abertawe-Mwmbwls
15. Abertawe-Port Tennant
16. Chastell-nedd Abertawe-Uchaf
17. Port Talbot Maesteg 18. Pen-y-bont
19. Tonyrefail Penprysg 20. Barri Phenarth
21. Caerdydd-Castell 22. Caerdydd-Llandaff
23. Caerdydd-Llanishen 24. Casnewydd-Gaer Caerdydd-Llanrhymni
25. Casnewydd-Maendy 26. Wysg
27. Lwyd 28. Ebbw 29. Sirhowy Rhymni
30. Merthyr Aber 31. Cynon Taf
32. Rhondda Treleai



Comisiwn Ffiniau
i Gymru

Boundary Commission
for Wales

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