



Comisiwn Ffiniau
i Gymru

Boundary Commission
for Wales

Boundary Commission
for Wales

Initial Consultation Period: Representations

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Dear Mrs Justice Jefford

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①

Please thank Shereen Williams for the Initial Proposals book. Would you keep all my personal information name, address, etc private and confidential please. With the narrow electoral range and the number of constituencies allowed it has made change very much part of this review. It would seem the task is to offer the best set of constituencies available to serve Wales for the future. Any given constituency formed best for that locality will have an effect on other constituencies. Because of the knock-on effect this can be 'felt' not only nearby but far away. Therefore the composition of a constituency can effect the electoral figures of other constituencies. With adjustments all down the line. Often involving an exercise in arithmetic - a 'numbers game'. So though some constituencies are fine, many others are not. Of course everyone wishes to have the best for their constituency that they will be in. So they wish, would want a set of constituencies with that constituency in it. That would mean the 32 sets of constituencies, with people from a particular constituency wanting the set that their constituency was in, that is best for them. So it would seem the task of the 2023 Review is to have the set of 32 constituencies that best reflect and will serve the country now and for the future. That will mean that compromises will have to be made all round, and each constituency will be a compromise. Obviously this will not satisfy everyone. Probably will not satisfy anyone fully. There will be some unhappy people with the "settlement". But we must get the most appropriate and suitable 'settlement' for all. Wales has the largest reduction and so is in the most difficult position. While England with an increase of ten constituencies is in a more favourable position & easier task. We need to create viable constituencies in and for all areas. We are fortunate in Wales that no constituency will come near to the maximum size allowed. But rural areas with small populations will require constituencies large in area. This will particularly be felt in Mid-Wales. Indeed the whole of Mid-Wales will have

between two or three constituencies. Of which two are shared, one with each of the other regions. Best for Mid-Wales would be two constituencies wholly or only for Mid-Wales. Each based on the two most important localities. One on the "capital" of Mid-Wales, Aberystwyth. A radius from Aberystwyth forming its constituency. One based on the largest Mid-Wales local authority - Powys. Thus an Aberystwyth constituency and a Powys constituency would be most appropriate and suitable, the best for Mid Wales. So it must always be remembered that small changes will have consequences for nearby and further away. That the composition of all constituencies effected by a change need to be addressed. Sometimes because of the knock-on effects this may well be a large number, a great proportion of the constituencies. Even all 32 constituencies. To serve Wales best for the future means to obtain the best set of 32 constituencies possible. To treat each area with favour.

Wales can be broadly viewed as having three main regions — North, Mid, South. Each region must be treated favourable. The temptation of "squeezing the middle" ought to be avoided. Mid-Wales is not there just to make up for the others. It deserves equal consideration as the other two regions of the country. All to have equal consideration. This review ought to be looked at as an opportunity to obtain the best, very best constituencies for all Wales for the future. With the new situation, now that all UK constituencies are to be approximately the same population, with a 10% variation - plus/minus five percent above the UK quota.

Naming of a constituency is important. It says something about the constituency. It is to reflect and represent that constituency to the rest of the nation. It therefore would be good for a constituency to have a name that is recognisable by all. More importantly to have a name that all within the constituency can relate to and identify with. To form one constituency, one identity, it would be good to have one name. Thus a name that can be the same in both languages would be preferred. Also it would be preferable that conjunctions were not used. That just two or three names were together e.g. Dwrfor Meirionydd. IF and /^a has to be used, to use the ampersand (&) which is the same in both languages. Then one name can be used. You do not need, have to have an alternative name

just because of ^aac/and. There is now a trend for the Welsh name for a place to be used. This is done, for example, with Ceredigion, Cardiganshire is never used now; as is Ynys Môn (Anglesey is hardly ever used). Similarly this is happening with Caerdydd (cf Carmarthen/Carmarthenshire). This trend will/is probably increase. The review to follow this. Internationally now you use the name, both in spelling and pronunciation the way of the locality. Now it is not Bombay, but Mumbai; not Peking but Beijing in both the way it is written and the way it is spoken. The review ought to follow this. Names in Welsh and English can be confusing to some who do not know already the names for a place in the other language. For example

Newport. For this city its name in English is Newport. To translate this into Welsh would give you Porthladdnewydd or Porthdriechnewydd. They would never find Newport in Gwent in Welsh with that. For the name in Welsh is Casnewydd in Welsh, which means Newcastle in English. You would never find the place in Gwent using that translation. Similarly vice-versa. You must know the name in the other language beforehand. One ought not to assume this. It is not the case. That can mean a place has "four names"! With a single name this is avoided. As well as giving one identity. And forming one constituency.

When the place is recognisable in either language from the spelling of one language. Then the Welsh way ought to be used. For Rhymney, not the English spelling, the Welsh spelling used - Rhymni. Thus one name required. NO alternative is required because of the spelling - the e y and i in this case. For variation in spelling for a name with each language, one name for the constituency would be given. This would be the Welsh spelling. No alternative name given. Indeed when a constituency has two names, they ought to be in the same language. NOT to mix the languages. Generally the Welsh form would be used. That would mean that conjunctions would be omitted (perhaps &). Thus a single bilingual name favoured rather than dual monolingual names. Welsh names suitable for/in both languages would be used. A single form used. There is a wealth of traditional Welsh names that are available to be used. Sometimes the English name used with the Welsh spelling - a compromise e.g. Milfford, Mwlfford, etc.

Constituencies would have "constituency way of forming names". In general speak you would say, in English, "I am going to visit south Swansea". You know the person is going to southern Swansea. If someone said "I am going to visit Swansea South." You would think they were to visit the constituency in the southern part of Swansea. For the use of compass-points they would come ALWAYS AFTER the name. That is always the suffix of the constituency name. ALL constituencies would be treated the same regardless of what "type/kind" of name used. It would not vary whether it is a population centre or a council area. As a constituency, the name would be formed in a "constituency way", showing that it is a constituency. When a constituency has two parts to a name. Often there is a Primary Name and a Secondary name. The first identifies the location and is independent of the other. The other name modifies or restricts/limits the Primary Name. It is dependant on the other. The independent name can stand alone. While the dependant part cannot stand alone - it must modify something. The Principal Name comes FIRST. The Subsidiary Name comes SECOND. The Principal Name is the most important. For example, Swansea can stand alone. South (any compass point) cannot. It is a modifier which must modify something and is secondary to it & dependant on it. When a person wants to look up a constituency (or anything) or wants to find the constituencies for/at a location they look up the name of the place. NOT a compass point. A constituency should never begin with a compass point. It must begin with a name. This helps everyone. Need to be USER-FRIENDLY. ALL modifiers - compass-points, suburbs, parts of an area, etc - would come last. Compass-points would only be used when there is nothing else, there is no name. With Wales this ought never to be the case. Wales is very rich in good traditional names. Names are always more preferable, and say so much more. They are more descriptive, and more personal.

Of course for the Welsh constituencies all the constituency must be in Wales, (equally so for all English constituencies to be in England). The physical geography of Wales can cause problems - mountains, hills, etc. They may result in excluding a place from certain other places. These are regarded as detached parts. "Detached parts" are when one physical feature results in physical connections between one part of a constituency and the rest of it would require passage through a different constituency.

This is difficult in Wales. But there are localities in Wales where this can happen. This needs to be avoided.

Having looked throughout the two books - the 'Guide' and 'Initial Proposals' there is nothing about that a constituency cannot go across, from one side to the other, i.e. Wales/England border to Welsh coast. If there has been one in the past it is right that now it is no longer the case. With the new statutory regulations then such things ought to be allowed/used. Surely "connectivity" is far more important than if a constituency goes from border to coast. Surely to have a constituency of a common character and features is also paramount. Therefore a constituency, rather than has 'detached parts' ought to be able to extend from border to coast, that has connectivity and brings parts together than are similar and share much together. Such things occur in Mid Wales. The above book does say that "detached parts" are not allowed. The above will be mentioned at the specific place it occurs - see below.

Some suggestions on names given for proposed constituencies is given.

1. The name of the former borough was Port Talbot and the name of the current borough is Neath Port Talbot. Therefore surely the most appropriate name for a constituency that covers this area is Port Talbot. This is the same in Welsh and English. Thus the name Port Talbot and Porthcawl.
 4. Blaenau Gwent & Rhymni with no alternative - see above Blaenau Gwent & Rhymni
 18. One form used, no alternative - see above Merthyr Tudful & Aberdare
 21. Maldwyn & Glyndwr is all that is needed - see above.
 31. Wrecsam - it is self-evident what this refers to in both languages.
- Where recognisable in both languages no alternative is required, none given.

Compromises are needed by all for appropriate and suitable constituencies throughout Wales. Changes within a constituency may be needed to create viable constituencies in other areas (not necessarily just surrounding areas because of the knock-on effect). Small changes will have consequences for nearby and further away. Addressing the composition of all constituencies effected by any change and the knock-on effects on the electoral figures of other constituencies is necessary and required. In some cases this may well effect all constituencies, each of the 32.

Depending on where you start what set of constituencies you come up with. Starting at several points often causes problems when you have to put them all together as one. So modifications must be made, sometimes to all of them. We must try to be fair and equitable to all & every area.

With Welsh there is the convention of going from North to South and from West to East. In all the constituencies Ynys Môn is fixed. Thus it makes an ideal starting point. In ordering/sequencing the constituencies there are several ways in which they can be done. But principally there are two main ways - alphabetically or geographically. With alphabetically which language do you use? This will effect the sequencing/order. But in any work or the using of such things people are interested in their constituency and its neighbouring ones, Or in a particular area or region of the country. This obviously indicates the geographical way. The geographical way is USER-FRIENDLY. It is also the best, most suitable and appropriate one if you are to use maps at whatever level. Thus it is the one to be used in all levels. The geographical way will be used here. It will start in the North-West and proceed eastward. But instead of continuing West to East will tend to alternate. So initially it will be West to East, eastwardly. Then East to West, westwardly. Then West to East & then East to West alternatively moving going southward. Thus it will be a little like a "snake." Moving from side to side as it goes along, from north to ^{contiguous} south. As much as is possible this will be the way - the geographical way - that will be used. Because of the physical geography of Wales and the statutory rules it means the standard regions of Wales have to be crossed by constituencies. Both areas & regions. So we move from North Wales to Mid Wales, with a constituency covering both. As we move from Mid Wales to South Wales, with a constituency covering both. Mid Wales shares a constituency with North Wales and it shares a constituency with South Wales. Unfortunately Mid Wales does not have the best for it. For example, as given above, a constituency of Powys and a constituency of/for Aberystwyth. But statute concerns inhibit this. The lie of the land does not help as with population distribution.

In pursuing to make some modifications. Changes lead to more changes.

Ending up effecting most, It seemed best to make a set of constituencies. A set of 32 constituencies that fit together for all areas. Thus below is a set of constituencies covering the whole of Wales, the 32 constituencies. I've tried to put separate group of constituencies on different sides/or sheets so that those constituencies can be put with the rest of the constituencies from that area. So the constituencies for each area/location can be put alongside those of others for that place. Then they can be commented on all by all. And so we can reach the best solution. You may wish to place all this proposal also together with one location. I would imagine other people may well have covered all 32 constituencies. Obviously you place all suggestions for a particular location together, so that all for that area can be commented on by others, and lead to other suggestions and developments. We all want to get the very best for Wales, to serve all of Wales now that we are to only have 32 constituencies. We will be starting with Ynys Môn and moving down the country.

A list of the constituencies is given below.

1. Ynys Môn 2. Afon Dwyfor 3. North Coast 4. Glyn dŵr 5. Delyn
6. Alyn & Deeside 7. Wrexham 8. Maldwyn Meirionnydd
9. Brecon Maesyfed Dindefwr 10. Ceredigion Preseli 11. Pembrokeshire
12. Caerfyrddin 13. Llanelli Llŵchwr 14. Swansea-Gower
15. Swansea-Port Tennant 16. Neath & Upper Swansea
17. Port Talbot & Maesteg 18. Bridgend 19. Ogmore & Rhose
20. Barry & Penarth 21. Cardiff-Castle 22. Cardiff-Llandaff
23. Cardiff-Heath 24. Newport-St Woolos & Cardiff-St Mellons
25. Newport-Maindee 26. Usk 27. Llwyd 28. Ebbw
29. Sirhowy Rhymni 30. Merthyr Aber 31. Cynon Taf
32. Rhondda Treleai

n.b. In the six valley constituency names they could have valley/vallies in their names. But traditionally they have just had the name of the valley e.g. Rhondda. This tradition will continue here. Thus just the name of the valley without the word valley or vallies. This is also the case with 13. where it is Llŵchwr and not Llŵchwr Valley/Dyffryn.

Constituencies for Wales

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Name of Constituency. Electorate of Constituency.

Outline of Constituency. Wards of Constituency.

Reasons, features & benefits of / with the Constituency.

Name of the Constituency - other possibilities, best name, etc.

1. Ynys Môn 52415



Wards

Ynys Gybi Caergybil Llŷon
Bro Abergfraw Bro Rhosyr Aethwy
Seint Lligwy Canolbarth
Môn Talysolion Twrchlyn

Reasons

The island community is unique and needs its own representation. The UK Parliament decided that island communities need to be preserved and be represented. There are two constituencies in England, two constituencies in Scotland and one in Wales that are protected constituencies by statute. Thus they must form constituencies to themselves. Thus the island constituency of Ynys Môn.

Name

The name Ynys Môn is now known & used by all. It is used in both English and Welsh. It is the name used locally. The name Anglesey is seldom used. Ynys Môn is used in both languages. There is no need and there would be no alternative name. Ynys Môn would be the single form for this constituency.

2. Afon Dwyfor

69979

Wards

Capelulo (1284) Pant-yr-Afon / Penmaenau (2167) Pandy (1463) Bryn (1390)
 Amllechredd (1091) Gerlan (1696) Ogwen (1697) Tregarth's Mynydd / Llanddygwi
 (1628) Garth (556) M'irach (1066) Marchog (1579) Deiniol (920) Menai (8) (1548)
 Glyder (1257) Hendre (940) Dewi (1301) Pentir (2159) Y Felinheli (1803)
 Bethel (1025) Menai (C) (11724) Cadnant (1514) Seint (2233) Peli (1603)
 Cwm-y-Glo (753) Llanrug (1396) Pen-y-ar-waun (1365) Deiniolen (1463) Llanberis
 (1613) Waunfawr (1298) Llanidloes (915) Tal-y-cafnallt (1399) Llanwrda (1507)
 Groeslon (1374) Pen-y-groes (1369) Clynog (736) Llanacharn (1187) Nefyn (1003)
 Morfa Nefyn (945) Tudweiliog (668) Aberdaron (698) Botwnnog (734) Llanengan
 (847) Abersoch (519) Llanbedrog (709) Pwllheli - South (1310) Pwllheli - North (1528)
 Efail-nwydd / Buan (1026) Abercrh (986) Llanystumdaf (1547) Criccieth
 (1280) Dolbenmaen (900) Porthmadog West (1329) Porthmadog East (1178)
 Porthmadog - Tremadog (933) Penrhyn-draeth (1826)

Reasons

Afon was a former district and Dwyfor was a former district. Before that they both were in County Caernarfon. Indeed for most of their history. They have been together and have more association with each other than either has with Meirionnydd (as a county or as a district). The people are very similar and have much in common.

Name

These names are well known and serve to describe the area well. They are therefore suitable for the constituency name. Afon is more populous and alphabetically comes first. Thus the sequence/order of these in the constituency name.

3. North Coast / Arfordir Gogledd

72942

Wards

Caerhun (1677) Trefriw (1026)
 Crust (1581) Gower (850) Eglwysbach (1257)
 Llanrhaeadr (1814) Conwy (3295)
 Gogarth (2795) Mostyn (2758) Tudno (3591)
 Degeanwy (3289) Craig-y-Don (2685) Marl
 (3539) Pensarn (2274) Penrhyn (3874)
 Llandrillo-yn-Rhos (6110) Mochdre (1425)
 Rhw (4991) Glyn (3088) Eirias (2800) Colwyn (3373)
 Llysfaen (1906) Llandudras (1353) Llanrhaeadr (1495) Betws-yn-Rhos
 (1623) Gole (3997) Pentre Mawr (2861) Abergele Pensarn (1959)
 Towyn (1845) Kinnel Bay (4607)

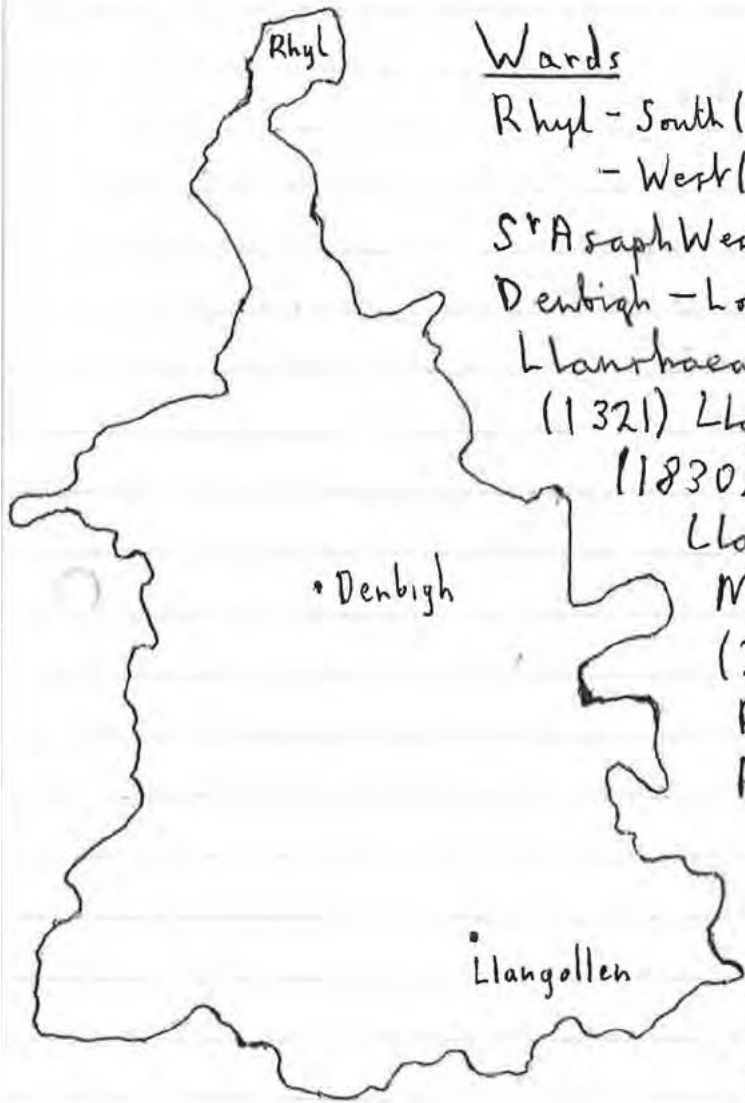
Reasons

The "holiday towns" along the coast have the common bond of the coastal location and the service of a 'holiday adventure'. Inland is mainly rural. There are associations between the two. The Local Authorities include both. Also they aid the numbers for the electoral range. It describes it well & appropriately.

Name

It is the main feature of the area - the coast. It is why it has developed as it has. Another possibility is that it could be named after town at either end of the constituency, Thus Conwy Abergele. This has the advantage of being the same in both languages and so a single form required.

NB The constituency outline does not show Llanrhaeadr as it should.

4. Glyndŵr75528Wards

Rhyl - South (2874) - South East (6253) - East (3693)
 - West (3283) - South West (3732) Bodelwyddan (1612)
 S^r Asaph West (1290) S^r Asaph East (1472) Trefnant (1503)
 Denbigh - Lower (3483) - Central (1462) - Upper/Henllan (2265)
 Llanrhaeadr - Yng Nghinmeirch (1496) Efenochtyd
 (1321) Llangfair Dyffryn Clwyd / Gwyddelwern
 (1830) Ruthin (4260) Llandbeidr Dyffryn Clwyd/
 Llangynhafel (1170) Treuddyn (1346)
 Minera (1870) Llanarmon-yn-Iâl / Llandegla
 (2033) Pant (1526) Johnston (2461)
 Ruabon (2078) Penrycae (1525)
 Penrycae + Ruabon South (2026)
 Plas Madoc (1169) Cefn (3768)
 Chirk North (1846) Chirk South (1503)
 Llangollen Rural (1631) Llangollen
 (3302) Corwen (1799) Llandrillo (931)
 Dyffryn Ceirng (1685)

Reasons

This area was a former district of Glyndŵr. It now forms a large part of County Denbigh. The area is homogeneous having long associations. It is very much part of North-East Wales. Includes all Ruabon area together,

Name

Once a district of Clwyd County. A name that gives a single form as the same in both languages. The County of Clwyd went from the River Dee to Colwyn Bay. Thus Clwyd also has associations with neighboring constituencies. The University of Glyndŵr is also here. As Delyn, Alyn + Deeside, Wrexham are name of former districts of Clwyd. So is Glyndŵr. All go together.

5. Delyn

75518

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Wards

Prestatyn - North (14729) - South-West (2861)
- Central (2829) - Meliden (1529)
- East (3162) Gwronant (1257)

Flynnonogryn (1474) Trebawnydd and
Gwaenysgor (1496) Dyserth (1882)

Rhuddlan (2913) Tremearchon (1344)

Whitford (1911) Mostyn (1458) Greenfield
(1983) Holywell - East (1383) - West (1762)

- Central (1465) Bagillt - W (1625) - E (1413)

Flint - Coleshill (2938) - Castle (1426)

- Trebawny (2710) - Oakenholt (2538)

Caerwys (2050) Llandymor (1765) Cilcain (1519) Brynford (1789)

Halkyn (1427) Northop (2596) Northop Hall (1398) Gwerrywynydd (1399)

Reasons

It is a former district, as well as being a current constituency. This now is part of County Flint. A long association together.

Name

People recognise and identify with this name of a former district.

6. Alun & Deeside / Alun & Glannau Dyfnwy

75721

Wards

Conrath's Quay - Golftyn (3688) - Central (2213) - South (4494) - Wepre (1647)

Shotton - West (1464) - East (1219) - Higher (1669) Astm (2508)

Queensferry (1248) Manest (2516) Hawarden (1623) Sealand

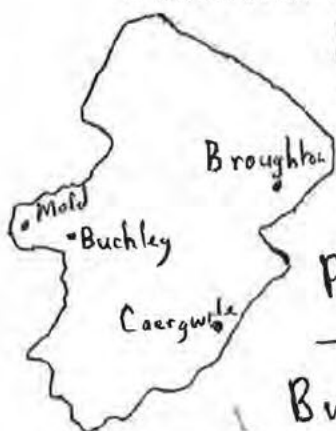
(2026) Saltney Mole Junction (1100) Saltney Stonebridge (2672)

Broughton - North East (1723) - South (3325) Ewloe (4327)

Penryffordd (3543) Mold - East (1556) - Broncoed (2134)

- South (2201) - West (1956) New Brighton (2414) Argoed (2167)

Buckley Bistre - West (3182) - East (2653) Buckley - Mountain (2555)



- Pentrebin (4181) Llesurw (1627) Llangynydd (1483) Caergwrle (1225)
 Hope (2042) Higher Kinnerton (1373)

Name & Reason

This is the name of the former district and well known. It is also the reason for it. It includes Mold as well due to its close association with Buckley. They naturally go together. Shotton could be used for single form.

7. Wrexham

74628

Wards



Rossett (2643) Llay (3513) Marford & Heseley
 (1824) Gresford East & West (2337) Gwersyllt - East &
 South (3601) - West (2263) North (1995) Brynbo (3021)
 Bryn Cefn (1543) New Broughton (2842) Gwensfro (1217)
 Coredpoeth (3482) Little Acton (1843) Acton (2177)
 Borras Park (1968) Rhosnesni (2827) Cartrefile (1545)
 Wynnstay (1159) Smithfield (1376) Queensway (1377)
 Whitegate (1594) Hermitage (1544) Erdig (1444)
 Offa (1428) Brynyffynnon (2477) Grovernor (1698)
 Stancly (1641) Garden Village (1656) Holt (2479) Ponciau (3521) Eschurham
 (2013) Marchwiel (1830) Overton (2710) Bronington (2620)

Name & Reason

A major town of North-East Wales.

NB Johnston & Pant are not included as very much part of the Ruabon area.

8. Maldwyn Meirionydd

70216

Wards

Beltus-y-Coed (967) Uwch Conwy (1276) Llangernyw (1104)
 Uwchaledd (1139) Bowydd & Rhin (1235) Dyffwrdd Maenofferen (779)
 Teigi (1355) Transgynydd (1088) Harlech (1516) Llanbedr (768)
 Dyffryn Ardudwy (1169) Abernaw (1501) Llangelynan (1625) Tywyn
 (2476) Aberdyfi (907) Bryn-cony/Llangihangel (772) Dolgellau - North (953)
 - South (1072) Borthadr/Llanfudrheth/Ganllwyd/Llanelltyd (1137) Corris/Mawddwy
 (1023) Llantruchillyn (686) Bala (1413) Llanddergeri (1135) Llanwrddyn (846)
 Llanochoradr-yn-Mochoant/Llanglin (1815) Llanfyllin (1217) Llanfawr (1563)
 Llandysilio (1441) Llandrinis (1763) Meifod (1069) Llangihangel (895)
 Banwy (847) Llanfair Caereinion (1301) Guilsfield (11827) Tremetn (1066)
 Welshpool - Gungwy (1995) - Llanerchudd (1602) - Castle (962) Forden (1215)
 Berriew (1102) Rhinwyrion (1724) Caersws (1831) Llanbryn-mair (798)
 Glanwymyn (1701) Machynlleth (1701) Montgomery (1107) Dolforwyn (1652)

Newtown Llandudochairan - West (1447) - North (1796) Newtown - East (1401)
- Central (2122) - South (1215) Llandinam (1155)

Reasons

All this constituency is the same countryside. All part of the North Cambrian Mountains. The people all over have much the same occupation, with hill farms dominating. There are good connections throughout with the two former counties having two main A roads connecting them - A470 & A458. As well as some B roads. They have had associations for a long time. They form one constituency with people of much the same / similar character.

With Maldwyn and Glyndŵr placed together there is no history to really connect them. They are both very much different parts of Wales with a different lifestyle and character. There is absolutely no connectivity. Physically the Berwyn Mountains come between Maldwyn & Glyndŵr - one minor track. To travel from one part to the other you have to go out of the constituency. This is not the case with this constituency of Maldwyn & Meirionnydd. Indeed the best (& quickest) way from / to Maldwyn & Glyndŵr is out of the country, into England and along the A5 and A483 and then back into Wales. So not only do you have to go outside the constituency, but out of the country to go between the two parts. Thus these are effectively detach parts because although the Berwyn Mountains join them you cannot pass through. You have to go into England and pass Oswestry to travel from one part to the other. This is no good. It shows there is no link nor association between the two. The people are very separate in many ways. This is not so with the Maldwyn & Meirionnydd constituency. After other parts of Powys Meirionnydd is closer to Maldwyn - physically & culturally. Since it cannot go with Powys. Then it is with Meirionnydd that it ought to go with. It is nearest to it after Powys.

Name

The names of the former counties and former districts seem a good name for the area. The other possibility is Eryri & Powys Fadog. When Powys was a kingdom and it was divided into North and South, the name given to the north was Fadog. As it is now part of Powys perhaps using Powys would be best. Snowdonia is increasingly not being used and the Welsh Eryri is. They are now trying to get all to use the one name now. Eryri is obviously a major feature of the area.



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i Gymru

Boundary Commission
for Wales

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