

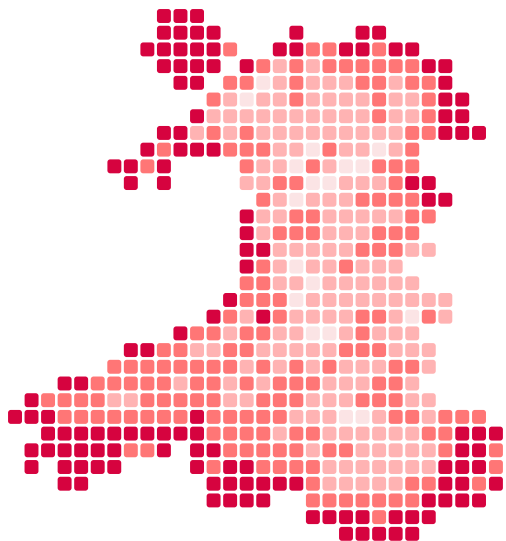


Comisiwn Ffiniau
i Gymru

Boundary Commission
for Wales

2023 Review of
Parliamentary Constituencies

The 2023 Review of Parliamentary Constituencies in Wales



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i Gymru**

**Boundary Commission
for Wales**

**BOUNDARY COMMISSION FOR WALES
THE 2023 REVIEW OF PARLIAMENTARY CONSTITUENCIES IN WALES**

Presented to Parliament pursuant to Section 3 of the Parliamentary Constituencies Act 1986,
as amended



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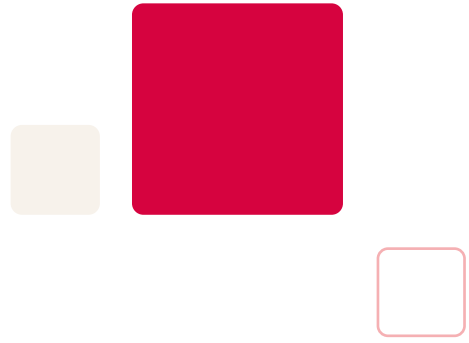
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Foreword



On 8 September 2021, the Boundary Commission for Wales published its initial proposals for Parliamentary constituencies in Wales. A process of consultation on those proposals then began. The Commission received 1,367 written and 81 oral representations on the initial proposals. Public hearings were held across Wales to enable members of the public to express their views on the initial proposals and to suggest how they could be amended and improved. The Commission is extremely grateful to all those who took the time to contribute. As a result, the Commission published its revised proposals on 19 October 2022. It proposed changes, often significant changes, to 22 of the 32 proposed constituencies. It also proposed different names for 9 of the constituencies. Members of the public, groups and organisations were invited to submit written responses to the revised proposals during the third consultation period that ran from 19 October 2022 to 15 November 2022. The Commission looked carefully at the 623 representations it received during the third consultation period to see if the revised proposals could be amended and improved. However, the Commission has had to balance the issues raised in representations against all the other factors it has to consider, as well as the constraints set out in the legislation.

As explained in the initial report, the review of constituencies had to be conducted in accordance with the provisions of the relevant statute, the Parliamentary Constituencies Act 1986 (as amended). The Act fixes the number of seats in the House of Commons at 650. The calculation of the allocation of seats between the countries of the UK is based on the proportion of the UK-registered electorate in each country, which gives a figure known as the ‘electoral quota’. Each constituency in the UK must have an electorate within 5% of that figure. This calculation results

in a reduction in the number of Parliamentary constituencies in Wales – from the present 40 constituencies to 32. It represents the most significant change to Wales’s constituencies in a century.

The Commission’s recommendations will be implemented by the ‘automaticity’ rule. This means that the recommendations no longer require Parliamentary approval. The final recommendations must be implemented as set out in the Commission’s final report. The Act provides for 5 protected constituencies across the UK. The only Welsh constituency that is not subject to the operation of the UK electoral quota (UKEQ), and is therefore protected or exempt from the review, is Ynys Môn.

In developing its recommendations, the Commission has had regard to the statutory factors it may take into account. Where possible, the Commission has had regard to existing Parliamentary and local government boundaries; it has sought to avoid or minimise the breaking of local ties, and on occasion the Commission has had regard to special geographic considerations.

Finally, on a personal note, I would like to thank the Commissioners – Mr Huw Vaughan Thomas CBE and Mr Sam A Hartley – for their invaluable contributions, the Assistant Commissioners, and the Secretary and the other officers of the Commission for their assistance in our work. I would also like to thank our statutory assessors in the Ordnance Survey and the Office for National Statistics for their assistance and contributions.

Mrs Justice Jefford DBE

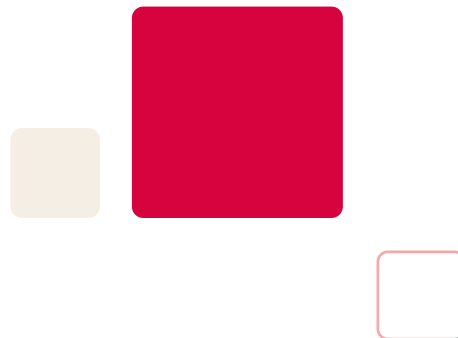
Deputy Chair

Boundary Commission for Wales

Contents

Chapter 1	Introduction	8
Chapter 2	Requirements and policy for reviewing Parliamentary constituencies	10
	Application of the provisions of the Parliamentary Constituencies Act 1986 (as amended)	10
	Review cycle	10
	Electorate data for the 2023 review	10
	Distribution of constituencies	10
	Statutory electorate range	11
	Relevant local government boundaries	11
	Other statutory factors	11
	Interplay of the considerations	13
	Factors the Commission does not consider	14
	Naming and designating constituencies	15
Chapter 3	Developing constituencies	17
	Number of electors	17
	Constituency size	17
	Pattern of electorate	17
	Initial proposals	17
	Assistant Commissioners' report	18
	Revised proposals	19
	Recommendations	19
Chapter 4	Summary of Recommendations	21
Chapter 5	Final Recommendations in detail	24
	Aberafan Maesteg	31
	Alyn and Deeside (Alun a Glannau Dyfrdwy)	39
	Bangor Aberconwy	46
	Blaenau Gwent and Rhymney (Blaenau Gwent a Rhymni)	54
	Brecon, Radnor and Cwm Tawe (Aberhonddu, Maesfed a Chwm-tawe)	61
	Bridgend (Pen-y-bont)	69
	Caerfyrddin (Carmarthen)	76
	Caerphilly (Caerffili)	83
	Cardiff East (Dwyrain Caerdydd)	90
	Cardiff North (Gogledd Caerdydd)	96
	Cardiff South and Penarth (De Caerdydd a Phenarth)	103
	Cardiff West (Gorllewin Caerdydd)	111
	Ceredigion Preseli	117
	Clwyd East (Dwyrain Clwyd)	125
	Clwyd North (Gogledd Clwyd)	134
	Dwyfor Meirionnydd	140
	Gower (Gŵyr)	148
	Llanelli	155
	Merthyr Tydfil and Aberdare (Merthyr Tudful ac Aberdâr)	161
	Mid and South Pembrokeshire (Canol a De Sir Benfro)	168

	Monmouthshire (Sir Fynwy)	175
	Montgomeryshire and Glyndwr (Maldwyn a Glyndŵr)	181
	Neath and Swansea East (Castell-nedd a Dwyrain Abertawe)	189
	Newport East (Dwyrain Casnewydd)	197
	Newport West and Islwyn (Gorllewin Casnewydd ac Islwyn)	202
	Pontypridd	209
	Rhondda and Ogmore (Rhondda ac Ogwr)	216
	Swansea West (Gorllewin Abertawe)	222
	Torfaen	229
	Vale of Glamorgan (Bro Morgannwg)	235
	Wrexham (Wreccsam)	241
	Ynys Môn	248
Appendix 1	Recommended constituencies	250
Appendix 2	Index of existing constituencies	252



1. On 5 January 2021, the Commission announced the start of the 2023 review of Parliamentary constituencies in Wales, in accordance with the provisions of the Parliamentary Constituencies Act 1986 (as amended). A summary of the relevant statutory framework and of the Commission's general approach to the review can be found in the Commission's 'Guide to the 2023 Review', which is available in English and Welsh on the Commission's website: www.bcomm-wales.gov.uk.
2. The Commission published its initial proposals on 8 September 2021. The proposals proceeded on the basis of the statutory criteria. It was emphasised, however, that the proposals were provisional. The launch of the initial proposals represented the start of an 8-week consultation during which the public were invited to submit their representations in writing.
3. In December 2021 the Commission published all responses that were received during this initial 8-week consultation period. A further statutory 6-week period was then available for individuals and organisations to comment on the representations made by others during the initial consultation period. During the secondary consultation the public were invited to submit their representations in writing or attend one of 5 public hearings that were held across Wales and carried out by a team of Assistant Commissioners (ACs). The Commission attached great importance to the opportunity to make representations to the Commission. The ACs reviewed all the representations the Commission received during the initial and secondary consultation periods and produced a report for the Commission. Following the secondary consultation period, the Commission formulated its revised proposals. The revised proposals took careful account of all representations made to the Commission during the initial and secondary consultation periods as well as the ACs' report.
4. The Commission published its revised proposals on 19 October 2022. The launch of the revised proposals represented the start of a 4-week consultation during which the public were invited to

submit their representations on the revised proposals in writing. The consultation ended on 15 November 2022.

5. The Commission is now submitting to the Speaker of the House of Commons this report showing the constituencies that the Commission recommends that Wales should be divided into in order to give effect to the rules set out in Schedule 2 of the Act. These recommendations take careful account of all representations made to the Commission during the 3 consultation periods.
6. After the Speaker has received the Commission's final report, the report must be laid before Parliament. Once reports from all 4 UK Boundary Commissions have been laid before Parliament, the Secretary of State must submit to His Majesty in Council a draft of an Order in Council for giving effect to the recommendations in the reports.
7. In preparing that draft, the government may not modify the recommendations of any of the UK Boundary Commissions unless it has been expressly requested to do so (in writing and with reasons) by the relevant UK Boundary Commission.
8. After the Order in Council has been made, the Commission anticipates that new constituencies will take effect at the next general election. Any by-elections held in the meantime must be held on the basis of the existing constituencies.

Chapter 2:

Requirements and policy for reviewing Parliamentary constituencies

Application of the provisions of the Parliamentary Constituencies Act 1986 (as amended)

1. The criteria described in this chapter apply to the review of Parliamentary constituencies.

Review cycle

2. A requirement of the Parliamentary Constituencies Act 1986 (as amended) ('the Act') states that the Commission must submit a report on a review of all the constituencies in Wales by 1 July 2023, another report by 1 October 2031, and a report every 8 years thereafter.

Electorate data for the 2023 Review

3. The Act specifies which electorate figures the Commission must use when carrying out a review. For the 2023 review, the Commission is required to use the total number of persons whose names appeared on the published electoral register on 2 March 2020.
4. The Commission has obtained these electorate figures for the 2023 review from the Office for National Statistics. The Commission has published these figures on its website: www.bcomm-wales.gov.uk/reviews/01-21/2023-review.

Distribution of constituencies

5. The Act states that there is to be a fixed number of 650 constituencies for the whole of the UK. The Act also provides a mathematical formula to determine how many constituencies should be allocated to each of the 4 parts of the UK (Wales, England, Scotland and Northern Ireland), based on their electorate figures.
6. In accordance with that formula, the number of constituencies allocated to Wales under the Act is 32. The Commission must therefore make recommendations, in its 2023 report, that are designed

to reduce the number of Parliamentary constituencies in Wales from their existing number of 40. Welsh constituencies must be wholly within Wales, and cannot include areas of another part of the UK.

Statutory electorate range

7. Schedule 2 of the Act sets out a number of rules that are relevant to developing proposals for individual constituencies. Foremost among these is Rule 2, which provides that – apart from 5 specified exceptions in the UK – every constituency must have an electorate that is no less than 95% and no more than 105% of the UK electoral quota (UKEQ). To the nearest whole number, the UKEQ for the 2023 review is 73,393. The only Welsh constituency that is not subject to the operation of the UKEQ is Ynys Môn.
8. Therefore, apart from Ynys Môn, every constituency in Wales must have an electorate that is no smaller than 69,724 and no larger than 77,062. The Commission refers to these parameters as the ‘statutory electorate range’.

Relevant local government boundaries

9. The Act states that the Commission may take into account local government boundaries when developing its proposals for Parliamentary constituencies. The Act defines local government boundaries in Wales as the boundaries of counties, county boroughs, electoral wards, communities and community wards that existed or were “prospective” on the “review date”.
10. For the 2023 review, this means the local government boundaries referred to are those that were in force on 1 December 2020 (because there were no prospective boundaries in Wales on that date). These local government boundaries can be found in the Ordnance Survey’s ‘Boundary-Line’ mapping product (October 2020 version available at: <https://www.ordnancesurvey.co.uk/business-government/products/boundaryline>).

Other statutory factors

11. Rule 5 in Schedule 2 of the Act specifies a number of other factors that the Commission may take

into account as it develops proposals and recommendations for Parliamentary constituencies.

Specifically, the Commission may take into account:

- special geographical considerations – including, in particular, the size, shape and accessibility of a constituency
- local government boundaries that existed or were prospective on 1 December 2020
- boundaries of existing constituencies
- any local ties that would be broken by changes in constituencies
- the inconveniences such changes create

Special geographical considerations

12. The Commission thinks the special geographical considerations that may impact on constituency boundaries will primarily relate to physical geography – such as mountains, hills, lakes, rivers, estuaries and islands – rather than human or social geography. Matters of culture, history, socioeconomics and other possible aspects of non-physical geography are more likely to arise as issues when considering the separate factor of local ties.

Local government boundaries and local ties

13. The Commission may take into account local government boundaries in developing its proposals and recommendations for Parliamentary constituencies. These include both the external boundaries of principal councils and their internal electoral ward, community or community ward boundaries.

14. The Commission will seek to take account of principal council external boundaries as far as possible. However, it may frequently be necessary to cross these boundaries to form constituencies that comply with the statutory electorate range.

15. The Commission will use electoral wards as the basic building blocks for designing constituencies.

16. The Commission will seek to avoid dividing electoral wards between constituencies. Electoral wards are well-defined and well-understood units. They generally indicate areas that have a broad community of interest. However, there may be circumstances in which it will be desirable to divide

electoral wards, particularly when considering all the factors identified in Rule 5, although our revised proposals do not divide any electoral wards.

17. The Commission considers that existing community boundaries are likely to have been created in recognition of local ties, and are therefore likely to reflect local ties. The Commission's policy is therefore not to divide existing communities when it develops proposals and recommendations for Parliamentary constituencies, unless there is no other available solution that would enable compliance with the statutory electorate range.

Boundaries of existing constituencies

18. The Commission intends to respect existing constituencies where it is possible to do so. However, this does not mean an existing constituency is protected from change simply because its electorate falls within the statutory electorate range. Nor does it mean a constituency that falls only slightly outside the statutory range will be only slightly amended to bring it within the statutory range. One of the effects of reducing the overall number of constituencies in Wales will be that existing constituencies with electorates within the statutory range may well need to be altered. This is because of the need to comply with the requirements of the Act across Wales.

The inconveniences such changes create

19. The Commission recognises that changes may result in inconveniences. For example, changes may affect how easy it is for people to vote in person. The Commission seeks to mitigate such issues by maintaining existing wards and recognising local ties wherever possible.

Interplay of the considerations

20. The policy of the Commission is to consider all the factors listed in Rule 5 as far as possible, subject to the primacy of the statutory electorate range under Rule 2.
21. Welsh constituencies (other than Ynys Môn) must comply with the statutory electorate range. However, the Act does not require the Commission to seek to create constituencies with electorates that are as close as possible to the UKEQ. Nor does the Commission consider it appropriate to pursue a policy objective of minimising divergence from the UKEQ. This would undermine the

Commission's ability to properly take into account the factors listed in Rule 5. For example, if one constituency had a 4% variance from the UKEQ and respected existing electoral wards, and another constituency had only a 1% variance but split electoral wards, the Commission would recommend the former constituency.

22. As far as possible, the Commission will seek to recommend constituencies that:

- are made up of whole electoral wards that are next to each other
- do not contain detached parts; that is, where the only physical connection between one part of the constituency and the rest of it would require passage through a different constituency

Factors the Commission will not consider

Impact on future election results

23. The Commission is an independent and impartial body. As such, existing voting patterns and the prospective fortunes of political candidates do not enter its considerations during a review.

New local government boundaries

24. The local government boundaries the Commission may take into account are those that existed in Wales on 1 December 2020 (because there were no prospective boundaries in Wales on that date). As such, the Commission will not consider new local government boundaries that did not exist, and had not been provided for by legislation, on that date.

25. The Commission is aware of the recommendation within the report on Senedd reform published by the Senedd Special Purpose Committee that the final 32 UK Parliamentary constituencies proposed by the Boundary Commission for Wales are paired to create 16 new multi-member constituencies for the 2026 Senedd elections. However, the Commission cannot and has not considered this in its deliberations.

Changes to electorates after 2 March 2020

26. The Commission is required to work on the basis of the numbers of electors on the electoral register on 2 March 2020. It is unable to take account of any alleged under-registration or over-registration of electors in particular areas as of that date.

Naming and designating constituencies

27. In making its recommendations, the Act also requires the Commission to specify a name and designation for each proposed constituency. The Act contains little guidance on these points.

Naming

28. The Commission's policy on naming constituencies is that, if constituencies remain largely unchanged, the existing constituency name should usually be kept. In such cases, constituency names are likely to be changed only if there is good reason to do so.

29. For a new constituency, the name should normally reflect that of the principal council (or principal councils) wholly or mainly contained in the constituency. However, the Commission welcomes representations that offer alternative suggestions to the names proposed. Where a suitable alternative name generally commands greater local support, the Commission will usually recommend that alternative.

30. The Commission adopts compass-point names (North, South, East and West) when there is not a more suitable name. Where a constituency name refers to the principal council area or former district council, the compass-point reference used will generally form a prefix (for example, Mid and South Pembrokeshire). Where a constituency name refers to a population centre, the compass-point reference will generally form a suffix (for example, Swansea West).

31. The Commission considers that it is appropriate for each constituency in Wales to have alternative names in English and Welsh. This reflects the official status of the Welsh language in Wales. The Commission will therefore make recommendations that official alternatives should be provided in Welsh for constituency names in English, and vice versa. In this way, both languages shall be treated equally. Where a constituency name is acceptable in both Welsh and English, there will be no official alternative.

Designating

32. The Act also requires that each constituency be designated as either a 'county constituency' or a 'borough constituency'. The Commission considers that, as a general principle, where

constituencies contain more than a small rural element, they should normally be designated as county constituencies. In other cases, they should be designated as borough constituencies. The designation is suffixed to the constituency name, and is usually abbreviated: BC for borough constituency and CC for county constituency.

Developing constituencies

Number of electors

1. There are presently 40 constituencies in Wales. The number of electors in the constituencies ranges from 42,657 (Arfon CC) to 78,238 (Cardiff South and Penarth BC). Under the Act the number of constituencies in Wales is reduced from 40 to 32 and the statutory electorate range of electors is between 69,724 and 77,062. Only one existing constituency, Vale of Glamorgan CC, is within the statutory range. However, as set out in the previous chapter, it is not the case that an existing constituency is protected from change simply because its electorate falls within the statutory range. This is because change may be needed to create viable constituencies in other areas. Indeed, as can be seen in the next chapter, the Commission has recommended to alter the boundaries of Vale of Glamorgan CC to best meet the statutory rules in the surrounding areas.

Constituency size

2. The size (in terms of area) of existing constituencies ranges from 17 kilometres square (km²) (Cardiff Central BC) to 3,014km² (Brecon and Radnorshire CC). The maximum size of a constituency permitted under the new legislation is 13,000km². A constituency that size would cover about 61% of Wales.

Pattern of electorate

3. There are relatively few electors in rural parts of Wales. It is therefore inevitable that, under the new arrangements, some constituencies are very large in terms of area. Furthermore, due to the relatively low numbers of electors in some of the South Wales Valleys, constituencies have to encompass more than a single valley. Similarly, in some urban areas, principal councils have had to be divided. Compromises were needed to create a pattern of constituencies across Wales that adheres to the rules in the legislation.

Initial proposals

4. In accordance with the provisions of the Act, the Commission first developed a set of initial proposals

for Welsh constituencies. The Commission had the task of devising proposals for 32 constituencies in place of the existing 40 constituencies. In doing so, it had to give effect to the requirement that the electorate of each proposed constituency has to fall within the statutory electorate range. As a result, the Commission's ability to balance the factors listed in Rule 5 to Schedule 2 of the Act has, at times, been limited. Similarly, in considering the merits of alternative schemes produced in response to the initial proposals, suggested changes or solutions have, in some instances, been found not to be viable because they cannot be accommodated within the requirements as to size of electorate or because of their consequential effects on other proposed constituencies.

5. The only Welsh constituency that is not subject to the operation of the UKEQ is Ynys Môn. This is provided for by statute.
6. The Commission's initial proposals, published in September 2021, presented a Parliamentary constituency map of Wales with changes to every existing constituency apart from Ynys Môn. The Commission received extensive, constructive, and useful representations from individuals and organisations in relation to the initial proposals including a number of representations which applied to the whole of, or substantial areas of, Wales. In all (during the initial and secondary consultation periods) 1,367 written representations were received - either by letter, e-mail, petitions, or contributions through the Consultation Portal - and 81 individuals spoke at public hearings. The Commission is very grateful for the representations it received.

Assistant Commissioners' Report

7. The Act allows the Secretary of State, at the request of the Commission, to appoint one or more ACs to assist the Commission in the discharge of its functions. 4 ACs were appointed for the 2023 review in Wales. The role of the ACs was to chair the public hearings in a fair and efficient manner, within statutory time limits and procedural guidelines established by the Commission, including calling speakers who had registered to speak to give their presentations, and asking and allowing questions of clarification if required.
8. The ACs reviewed all the written representations that the Commission received during the first and second consultation period alongside the evidence received at the public hearings. Following

their considerations, they then presented an independent report to the Commission. The report summarised what the ACs considered to be the salient points raised by representations and made recommendations to the Commission on revisions that could be made to the initial proposals. The ACs' report can be found on the Commission's website.

Revised Proposals

9. Section 5(5) of the Act gives the Commission the power to revise its initial proposals in the light of representations received.
10. In the light of representations received in relation to the Commission's initial proposals the Commission decided to revise its proposals. In developing revised proposals, the Commission considered the representations received and the recommendations made by the ACs. The Commission accepted some of the recommendations made by the ACs, and devised alternative proposals in other areas, based on the evidence it had received during the consultation periods.
11. The Commission's revised proposals, published in October 2022, presented a set of proposed Parliamentary constituencies in Wales with geographical changes to 22 of its initially proposed constituencies. The scale of the changes was indicative of the close regard that the Commission paid to the representations made on its original proposals. There were 623 written representations made in response to the revised proposals. Some raised new issues. Some re-argued points made in response to the original proposals. Some expressed approval, in whole or in part, of the revised proposals.
12. Given the need to ensure that the electorate of each recommended constituency meets the requirements of Rule 2 of Schedule 2 of the Act, it has not been possible to meet all of the further concerns expressed. The Commission has, however, at every stage of its deliberations, sought to identify and recommend constituencies which best reflect the statutory criteria overall.

Recommendations

13. Following the extensive consultation processes that the Commission has undertaken, it is now required to submit a report to the Speaker of the House of Commons showing its recommendations for constituencies in Wales, the names by which the recommended constituencies should be known,

and whether each recommended constituency should be a county or a borough constituency. The recommended constituencies are described in detail below and illustrated in outline maps in Chapter 6.

Chapter 4:

Summary of Recommendations

1. The only existing constituency specified in the Act that is not subject to the operation of the UKEQ in Wales is Ynys Môn. Ynys Môn therefore remains unchanged in the Commission's final recommendations. For some other areas, the recommended changes are considerable.
2. The Commission reiterates that this review does not address the following: Senedd constituencies; and principal council, electoral ward or community boundaries, taxes or services. The Commission has therefore not taken account of any representation made about those issues. The Commission also wishes to stress that it did not consider any representations, or parts of representations, where comment was made on the number of Parliamentary seats allocated to Wales or on the statutory electorate range. These have been set by Parliament, and the Commission cannot change them.
3. The UKEQ is 73,393 with a tolerance of between 95% and 105% of this figure (69,724 and 77,062, respectively). The recommended constituencies are all within the statutory electorate range, with 17 constituencies below the electoral quota and 15 above the electoral quota.
4. Under the final recommendations, 6 principal councils (Blaenau Gwent, Ceredigion, the Isle of Anglesey, Merthyr Tydfil, Monmouthshire and Torfaen) would be wholly contained within the new recommended constituencies. 14 existing constituencies (Aberconwy, Alyn and Deeside, Blaenau Gwent, Brecon and Radnorshire, Cardiff North, Cardiff West, Ceredigion, Dwyfor Meirionnydd, Llanelli, Montgomeryshire, Rhondda, Torfaen, Wrexham and Ynys Môn) would be wholly contained within the new recommended constituencies. 17 of the existing constituency names would remain the same.
5. Under the recommendations, 6 constituencies would have an area over 1,000km² (Bangor Aberconwy, Brecon, Radnor and Cwm Tawe, Caerfyrddin, Ceredigion Preseli, Dwyfor Meirionnydd, and Montgomeryshire and Glyndwr). 4 of these would be between 2,000km² and 3,000km²

(Caerfyrddin, Ceredigion Preseli, Dwyfor Meirionnydd, and Montgomeryshire and Glyndwr). 1 would be over 3,000km² (Brecon, Radnor and Cwm Tawe.)

6. Some electoral wards are currently split across more than one existing Parliamentary constituency. For example, Dinas Powys is currently split: 3 electors are currently within the existing Cardiff South and Penarth BC constituency, and 6,385 electors are currently within the Vale of Glamorgan CC constituency. The Commission’s recommendations result in all “split” wards being included in their entirety within one constituency. This is shown within the following table.

Electoral Ward	Existing constituency split (number of electors)	Existing constituency allocation (number of electors)
Clydach	Gower CC (5,713)	Gower CC (5,821)
	Swansea East BC (108)	
Cockett	Swansea West BC (10,003)	Swansea West BC (10,473)
	Swansea East BC (470)	
Croesyceiliog North	Monmouth CC (2,664)	Monmouth CC (2,745)
	Torfaen CC (81)	
Dinas Powys	Vale of Glamorgan CC (6,385)	Vale of Glamorgan CC (6,388)
	Cardiff South and Penarth BC (3)	
Dunvant	Swansea West BC (3,490)	Swansea West BC (3,494)
	Gower CC (4)	
Landore	Swansea East BC (4,712)	Swansea East BC (4,821)
	Swansea West BC (109)	
Llangyfelach	Gower CC (3,841)	Gower CC (3,946)
	Swansea East BC (105)	
Llanharry	Ogmore CC (3,022)	Ogmore CC (3,221)
	Pontypridd CC (199)	
Martletwy	Carmarthen West and South Pembrokeshire CC (1,134)	Carmarthen West and South Pembrokeshire CC (1,603)
	Preseli Pembrokeshire CC (469)	
Pontprennau/Old St Mellons	Cardiff North BC (7,964)	Cardiff North BC (8,047)
	Cardiff South and Penarth BC (83)	
Pont-y-clun	Pontypridd CC (5,371)	Pontypridd CC (6,061)
	Ogmore CC (690)	
Talbot Green	Pontypridd CC (1,955)	Pontypridd CC (1,965)
	Ogmore CC (10)	

Final Recommendations in Detail

1. The Commission's recommendations are described in detail below. For each recommended constituency the report sets out:
 - the name and designation of the constituency, including the recommended official alternative name (if applicable)
 - the electoral wards (as at 1 December 2020) it would contain and its variance from the UKEQ
 - arguments made during the public consultation in support of, or in objection to, the Commission's revised proposals; although not all representations are mentioned in this report, the Commission has considered all representations it received in determining its recommendations
 - the Commission's response to the representations and recommendations made
 - a map of the proposed constituency
 - an explanation of the recommended name
2. The following pages set out an overall picture of the existing arrangements, the Commission's initial proposals, the revised proposals and the Commission's recommendations. The maps provided in this section show the existing constituencies in Wales in red, the initial proposals in yellow, the revised proposals in blue and the recommended constituencies in green. The individual constituency maps refer to the recommended name for the constituency. The Commission has also provided a recommended official alternative name and these names can be found in the description of the recommended constituency.

Mapping key



Recommended constituency boundary



Revised proposals constituency boundary



Initial proposals constituency boundary



Existing constituency boundary



Electoral ward boundary

Existing Constituencies

0 50
kilometres
Scale 1:1,059,000

1. Aberavon (51,450)
2. Aberconwy (45,426)
3. Alyn and Deeside (65,183)
4. Arfon (43,125)
5. Blaenau Gwent (51,495)
6. Brecon and Radnorshire (55,124)
7. Bridgend (64,245)
8. Caerphilly (64,926)
9. Cardiff Central (63,017)
10. Cardiff North (69,143)
11. Cardiff South and Penarth (81,366)
12. Cardiff West (68,511)
13. Carmarthen East and Dinefwr (58,048)

14. Carmarthen West and South Pembrokeshire (59,924)
15. Ceredigion (56,634)
16. Clwyd South (54,747)
17. Clwyd West (58,024)
18. Cynon Valley (51,461)
19. Delyn (55,604)
20. Dwyfor Meirionnydd (44,882)
21. Gower (62,763)
22. Islwyn (56,841)
23. Llanelli (62,196)
24. Merthyr Tydfil and Rhymney (57,883)
25. Monmouth (67,334)
26. Montgomeryshire (49,961)
27. Neath (57,032)
28. Newport East (60,936)

29. Newport West (68,748)
30. Ogmore (57,934)
31. Pontypridd (60,923)
32. Preseli Pembrokeshire (60,025)
33. Rhondda (50,471)
34. Swansea East (60,726)
35. Swansea West (59,419)
36. Torfaen (62,979)
37. Vale of Clwyd (56,307)
38. Vale of Glamorgan (77,204)
39. Wrexham (52,714)
40. Ynys Môn (52,610)



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Initial Proposals

0 50
kilometres
Scale 1:1,059,000

1. Aberafan Porthcawl (76,792)
2. Aberconwy (69,909)
3. Alyn and Deeside (74,144)
4. Blaenau Gwent and Rhymney (71,079)
5. Brecon and Radnor (72,113)
6. Bridgend (74,388)
7. Carmarthen (70,606)
8. Cardiff Central (74,486)
9. Cardiff North (71,143)
10. Cardiff South and Penarth (70,426)
11. Cardiff West (73,947)
12. Ceredigion Preseli (76,269)
13. Clwyd (76,380)
14. Delyn (76,074)
15. Dwyfor Meirionnydd (71,962)

16. Islwyn (70,735)
17. Llanelli (71,972)
18. Merthyr Tydfil and Aberdare (71,218)
19. Mid and South Pembrokeshire (74,614)
20. Monmouthshire (72,681)
21. Montgomeryshire and Glyndwr (72,363)
22. Newport East (76,159)
23. Newport West and Caerphilly (74,394)
24. Pontypridd (71,237)
25. Rhondda (71,684)
26. Swansea Central and North (76,199)
27. Swansea East and Neath (75,641)
28. Swansea West and Gower (75,214)
29. Torfaen (70,591)
30. Vale of Glamorgan (70,426)
31. Wrexham (75,596)
32. Ynys Môn (52,415)



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Revised Proposals

0 50
kilometres
Scale 1:1,059,000

1. Aberafan Porthcawl (75,270)
2. Alyn and Deeside (75,695)
3. Bangor Aberconwy (70,468)
4. Blaenau Gwent and Rhymney (71,079)
5. Brecon, Radnor and Cwm-tawe(72,113)
6. Bridgend (76,464)
7. Carmarthen (72,683)
8. Caerphilly (72,325)
9. Cardiff East(72,463)
10. Cardiff North (71,143)
11. Cardiff South and Penarth (72,269)
12. Cardiff West (73,947)
13. Ceredigion Preseli (74,063)
14. Clwyd East (76,395)
15. Clwyd North (76,150)
16. Dwyfor Meirionnydd (69,803)
17. Gower and Swansea West (75,214)
18. Llanelli (69,895)
19. Merthyr Tydfil and Upper Cynon (74,805)
20. Mid and South Pembrokeshire (76,820)
21. Monmouthshire (72,681)
22. Montgomeryshire and Glyndŵr (76,953)
23. Neath and Swansea East (72,172)
24. Newport East (76,159)
25. Newport West and Islwyn (76,367)
26. Pontypridd (73,743)
27. Rhondda (69,764)
28. Swansea Central and North (71,378)
29. Torfaen (70,591)
30. Vale of Glamorgan (70,426)
31. Wrexham (70,964)
32. Ynys Môn (52,415)



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Final Recommendations

0 50
kilometres
Scale 1:1,150,000

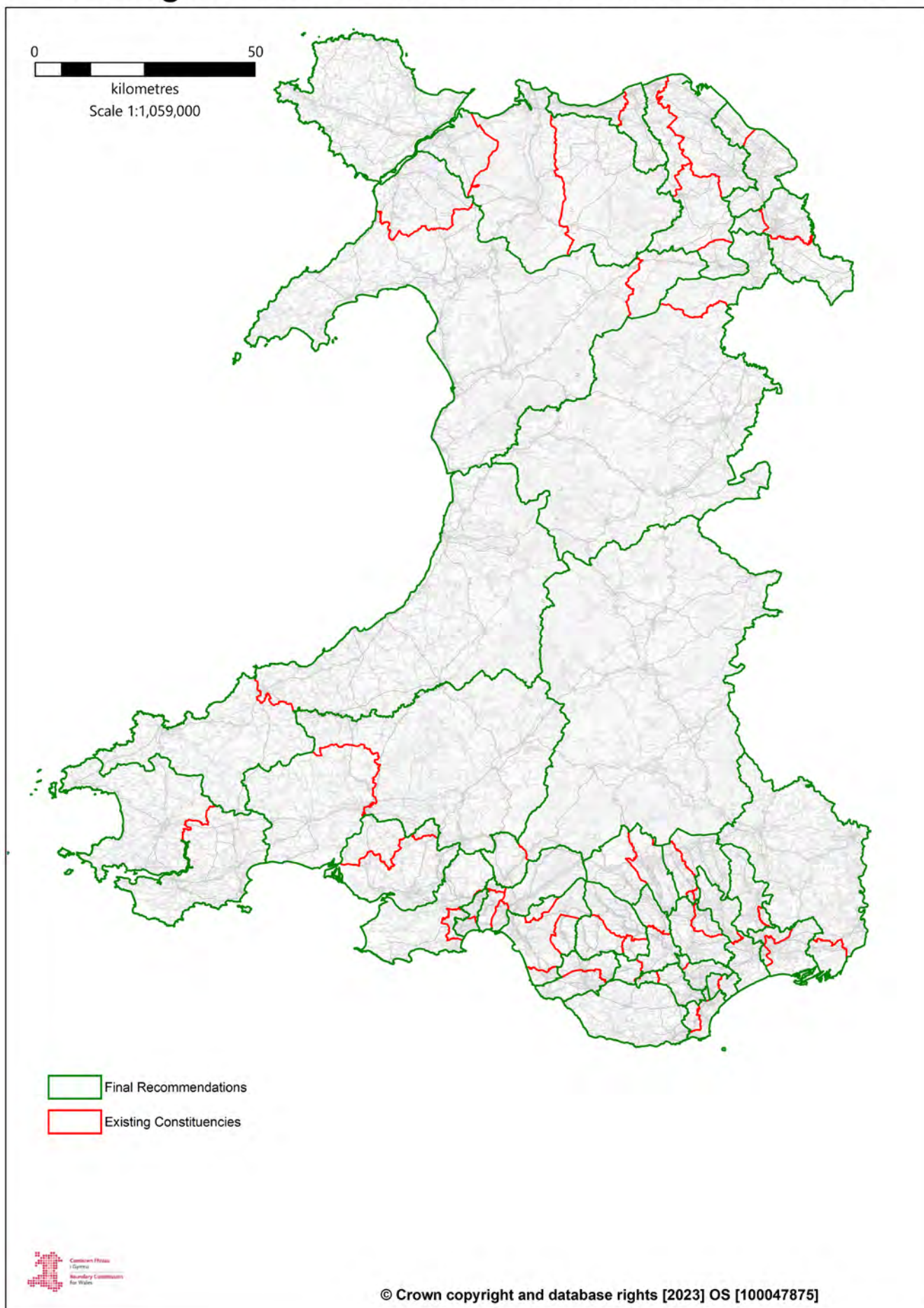
1. Aberafan Maesteg (69,817)
2. Alyn and Deeside (75,695)
3. Bangor Aberconwy (70,468)
4. Blaenau Gwent and Rhymney (71,079)
5. Brecon, Radnor and Cwm Tawe (72,113)
6. Bridgend (70,770)
7. Carmarthen (72,683)
8. Caerphilly (72,458)
9. Cardiff East (72,463)
10. Cardiff North (71,143)
11. Cardiff South and Penarth (72,269)
12. Cardiff West (73,947)
13. Ceredigion Preseli (74,063)
14. Clwyd East (76,395)
15. Clwyd North (76,150)

16. Dwyfor Meirionnydd (72,533)
17. Gower (76,801)
18. Llanelli (69,895)
19. Merthyr Tydfil and Aberdare (74,805)
20. Mid and South Pembrokeshire (76,820)
21. Monmouthshire (72,681)
22. Montgomeryshire and Glyndwr (74,223)
23. Neath and Swansea East (74,705)
24. Newport East (76,159)
25. Newport West and Islwyn (76,234)
26. Pontypridd (73,743)
27. Rhondda and Ogmore (73,557)
28. Swansea West (74,612)
29. Torfaen (70,591)
30. Vale of Glamorgan (70,426)
31. Wrexham (70,964)
32. Ynys Môn (52,415)



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Existing Constituencies and Final Recommendations



1. Aberafan Maesteg

Recommendation

1.1 The Commission recommends a county constituency be created from:

1. The following electoral wards within the County Borough of Neath Port Talbot (which currently form part of the existing Aberavon CC):

Aberavon (4,048), Baglan (5,383), Briton Ferry East (2,148), Briton Ferry West (2,033), Bryn and Cwmavon (5,220), Cymmer (2,011), Glyncorrgw (792), Gwynfi (879), Margam (2,309), Port Talbot (4,342), Sandfields East (5,038), Sandfields West (4,917) and Tai-bach (3,643);

2. The electoral ward of Pelenna (936) within the County Borough of Neath Port Talbot (which currently forms part of the existing Neath CC);

3. The following electoral wards within the County Borough of Bridgend (which currently form part of the existing Bridgend CC):

Cornelly (5,359) and Pyle (5,545); and

4. The following electoral wards within the County Borough of Bridgend (which currently form part of the existing Ogmore CC):

Caerau (4,795), Llangynwyd (2,351), Maesteg East (3,741) and Maesteg West (4,327).

1.2 This constituency would have 69,817 electors which is 4.9% below the UKEQ of 73,393 electors per constituency.

1.3 The Commission recommends the single name of Aberafan Maesteg for this constituency.

Background

1.4 In the Commission's initial proposals, it was proposed creating a county constituency from:

1. The following electoral wards within the County Borough of Neath Port Talbot (which currently form part of the existing Aberavon CC):

Aberavon (4,048), Baglan (5,383), Briton Ferry East (2,148), Briton Ferry West (2,033), Bryn and Cwmavon (5,220), Cymmer (2,011), Glyncorrwg (792), Gwynfi (879), Margam (2,309), Port Talbot (4,342), Sandfields East (5,038), Sandfields West (4,917) and Tai-bach (3,643); and

2. The following electoral wards within the County Borough of Bridgend (which currently form part of the existing Bridgend CC):

Bryntirion, Laleston and Merthyr Mawr (6,574), Cefn Glas (1,360), Cornelly (5,359), Llangewydd and Brynhyfryd (1,878), Newton (3,035), Nottage (2,741), Porthcawl East Central (2,580), Porthcawl West Central (2,967), Pyle (5,545) and Rest Bay (1,990).

1.5 This constituency would have had 76,792 electors which is 4.6% above the UKEQ of 73,393 electors per constituency. The suggested single name for the constituency was Aberafan Porthcawl.

1.6 The Commission received a number of representations that raised concerns about the division of the Bridgend Town Centre between 2 constituencies, arguing that it was illogical to place a suburb of Bridgend in the neighbouring constituency when there are villages with greater affinity to Aberafan that could be transferred instead. That said, there was some support for the initial proposal, with some minor adjustments in the Bridgend area, from the MPs for Aberavon and Ogmore. The

Commission also received opposition to combining Porthcawl with Aberavon based on the argument that Porthcawl has more in common with Bridgend than it does with the Aberavon area. However, the Commission also received support for the initial proposal that stated that combining the areas with extensive seaside brought together areas with a similar character.

1.7 A number of alternative proposals were put forward for the area. The Conservative Party agreed with the representations received and proposed a ‘Bridgend’ constituency that included Porthcawl and the Bridgend town centre area, and as a consequence a proposed ‘Aberafan Maesteg’ constituency that joined Aberafan to Ogmore via the Gwynfi Valley. Plaid Cymru proposed a ‘Vale of Glamorgan and Porthcawl’ constituency, and a ‘Bridgend’ constituency that followed a broadly similar boundary to the Commission’s initial proposal. The Liberal Democrats’ submission proposed dividing the Bridgend area between 3 constituencies: Bridgend town centre was joined with Porthcawl to form a proposed ‘Bridgend’ constituency; the Ogmore Vale was combined with parts of the existing Rhondda constituency; and Maesteg joined to a proposed ‘Aberavon with Maesteg and South East Swansea’ constituency.

1.8 The ACs’ report did not support the initial proposal and put forward an alternative arrangement, stating that there was significant opposition, centred around local ties, from both parts of the proposed constituency. The ACs proposed a constituency that combined the town of Neath with the majority of the existing Aberavon constituency and the area around Maesteg, arguing that there are reasonably strong transport, community and other links between the Afan Valley and Maesteg, but much less so with the wider area in the existing Ogmore constituency. The ACs’ proposal placed Porthcawl and the surrounding area in a constituency with a large part of the existing Vale of Glamorgan constituency.

1.9 Having considered the representations received and the ACs' recommendations, the Commission agreed with the representations that opposed the split of Bridgend town centre between 2 constituencies. The Commission did not consider that sufficient evidence had been provided to support the ACs' recommendation.

1.10 In its revised proposals the Commission therefore proposed returning the whole of Bridgend Town Centre to the proposed 'Bridgend' constituency. In order for the proposed constituencies to meet the statutory quota, the Commission included the town of Skewen (the 3 electoral wards of Coedffranc) in an 'Aberavon Porthcawl' proposed constituency. The Commission believed that there were strong links within this proposed constituency, since Skewen forms part of the existing Aberavon constituency and all parts of the proposed constituency fell within the same county borough council area. The Commission considered the representations with regard to the differences between the 2 areas and the alternative arrangements submitted. However, the Commission considered that combining the areas as proposed was appropriate due to the good transport and communication links within the proposed constituency.

1.11 In its revised proposals the Commission therefore proposed creating a county constituency from:

1. The following electoral wards within the County Borough of Neath Port Talbot (which currently form part of the existing Aberavon CC):

Aberavon (4,048), Baglan (5,383), Briton Ferry East (2,148), Briton Ferry West (2,033), Bryn and Cwmavon (5,220), Coedffranc Central (2,892), Coedffranc North (1,811), Coedffranc West (3,587), Cymmer (2,011), Glyncorwg (792), Gwynfi (879), Margam (2,309), Port Talbot (4,342), Sandfields East (5,038), Sandfields West (4,917) and Tai-bach (3,643); and

2. The following electoral wards within the County Borough of Bridgend (which currently form part of the existing Bridgend CC):

Cornelly (5,359), Newton (3,035), Nottage (2,741), Porthcawl East Central (2,580), Porthcawl West Central (2,967), Pyle (5,545) and Rest Bay (1,990).

1.12 This constituency would have had 75,270 electors which is 2.6% above the UKEQ of 73,393 electors per constituency. The proposed single name for the constituency was Aberafan Porthcawl.

1.13 During the revised proposals consultation period the Commission received representations that objected to the inclusion of the 3 Coedffranc electoral wards that combine to create the town of Skewen on the basis that it shares its local ties with the areas in the existing Swansea East or Neath constituencies. The Commission received 2 counter proposals to the revised proposals, the first of which resulted in a split in the Community of the Garw Valley, contrary to the Commission's policy that communities should not be split. The second counter proposal proposed putting the town of Skewen in a proposed 'Neath' constituency and creating a new 'Aberafan' constituency which also included the electoral ward of Pelenna from the proposed Neath and Swansea East constituency and the Maesteg and Llangynwyd wards from the proposed Bridgend constituency. The Conservative Party supported the Commission's revised proposals, and the Welsh Labour Party accepted the Commission's revised proposals.

1.14 The Commission considered all of the representations received and, having considered the counter proposals, the Commission agrees that the most appropriate place for the electoral wards of Coedffranc is to be within a Neath and Swansea East constituency due to the local ties in the area. The Commission, as a result of returning the towns of Porthcawl (electoral wards of Newton, Nottage, Porthcawl East Central, Porthcawl West Central and Rest Bay) and Pencoed (electoral wards of Hendre,

Felindre and Penprysg) to a Bridgend constituency which all fall within the Bridgend local authority and have local ties to Bridgend, has included the Ogmore and Garw Valleys (electoral wards of Bettws, Blackmill, Blaengarw, Llangeinor, Nant-y-moel, Ogmore Vale and Pontycymmer) within a Rhondda and Ogmore constituency building on the shared valleys community identity and the Caerau, Llangynwyd, Maesteg East and Maesteg West electoral wards with this recommended constituency with both areas sharing good communication links to create the Aberafan Maesteg constituency.

1.15 Finally, in order to meet the UKEQ the Commission considered it appropriate to add the electoral ward of Pelenna to the recommended Aberafan Maesteg constituency due to the good road connections in the area.

Recommended constituency name

1.16 The recommended single name for this constituency is Aberafan Maesteg.

1.17 The Commission initially proposed the single name ‘Aberafan Porthcawl’. The Commission received representations that provided alternatives to the name of the initial proposal that included ‘South Glamorgan, and Aberavon and Porthcawl’.

1.18 The ACs recommended a different arrangement for the constituencies in the area and therefore provided alternative names.

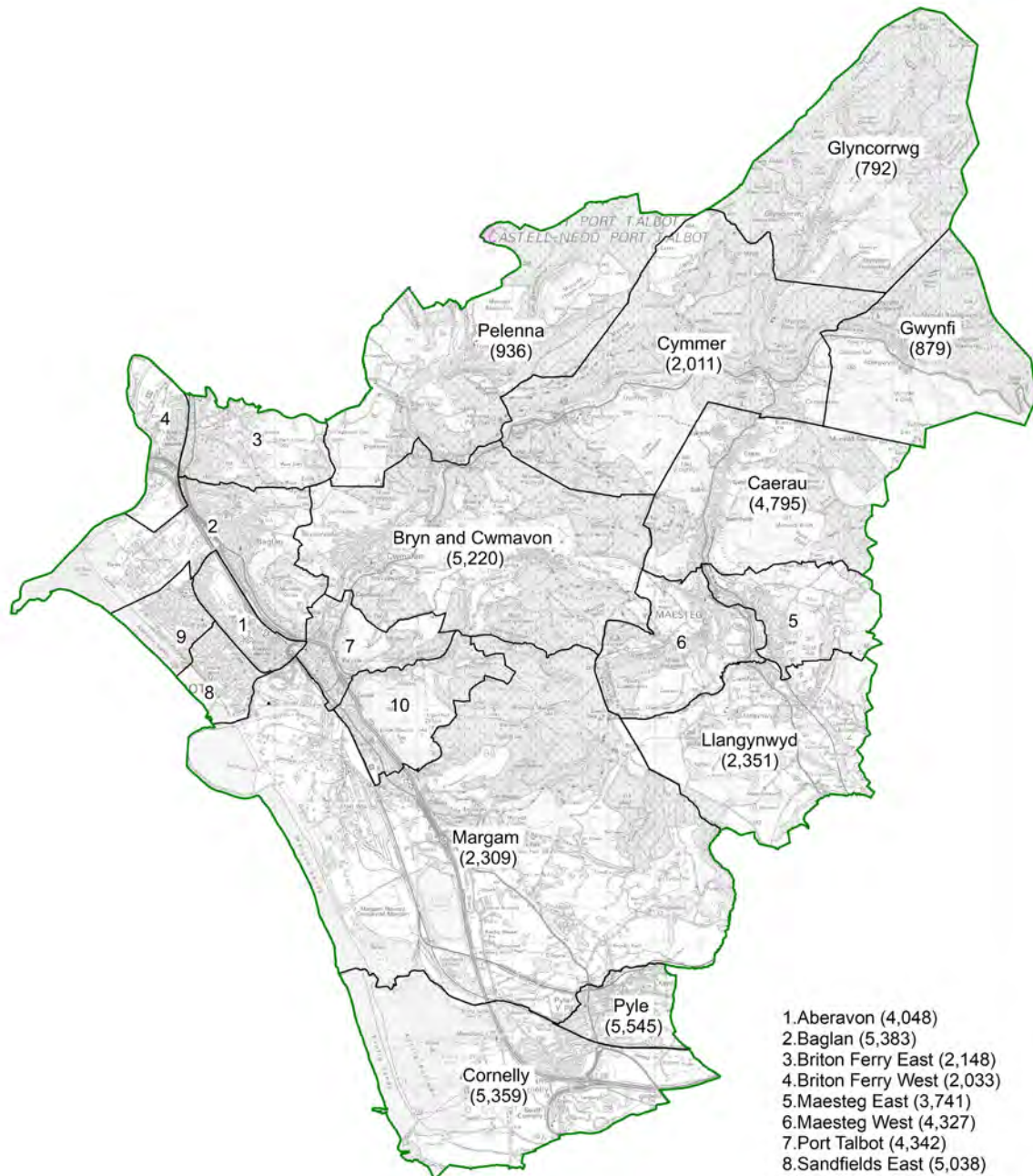
1.19 During the revised proposal consultation period the Commission received 1 representation which provided an alternative geography and the alternative name of Aberafan Maesteg.

1.20 The Commission is of the view that the name Aberafan Maesteg best reflects the geographic area that this recommended constituency would represent. The name represents the 2

main settlements in the areas that are recommended to be combined within the constituency. The Commission considers the name to be recognisable and acceptable in both Welsh and English.

Aberafan Maesteg

0 5
kilometres
Scale 1:120,200



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2. Alyn and Deeside (Alun a Glannau Dyfrdwy)

Recommendation

2.1 The Commission recommends a county constituency be created from:

1. The following electoral wards within the County of Flintshire (which currently make up the existing Alyn and Deeside CC):

Aston (2,508), Broughton North East (1,723), Broughton South (3,325), Buckley Bistre East (2,653), Buckley Bistre West (3,182), Buckley Mountain (2,555), Buckley Pentrobin (4,181), Caergwrle (1,225), Connah's Quay Central (2,213), Connah's Quay Golftyn (3,688), Connah's Quay South (4,494), Connah's Quay Wepre (1,647), Ewloe (4,327), Hawarden (1,623), Higher Kinnerton (1,373), Hope (2,042), Llanfynydd (1,483), Mancot (2,516), Penyffordd (3,543), Queensferry (1,248), Saltney Mold Junction (1,100), Saltney Stonebridge (2,672), Sealand (2,026), Shotton East (1,219), Shotton Higher (1,669), Shotton West (1,464) and Treuddyn (1,346); and

2. The following electoral wards within the County of Flintshire (which currently form part of the existing Delyn CC):

Bagillt East (1,413), Bagillt West (1,625), Flint Castle (1,426), Flint Coleshill (2,938), Flint Oakenholt (2,538), and Flint Trelawny (2,710).

2.2 This constituency would have 75,695 electors which is 3.1% above the UKEQ of 73,393 electors per constituency.

2.3 The Commission recommends the official name of Alyn and Deeside for this constituency and the official alternative name of Alun a Glannau Dyfrdwy.

Background

2.4 In the Commission's initial proposals, it proposed creating a county constituency from:

1. The following electoral wards within the County of Flintshire (which currently make up the existing Alyn and Deeside CC):

Aston (2,508), Broughton North East (1,723), Broughton South (3,325), Buckley Bistre East (2,653), Buckley Bistre West (3,182), Buckley Mountain (2,555), Buckley Pentrobin (4,181), Caergwrle (1,225), Connah's Quay Central (2,213), Connah's Quay Golftyn (3,688), Connah's Quay South (4,494), Connah's Quay Wepre (1,647), Ewloe (4,327), Hawarden (1,623), Higher Kinnerton (1,373), Hope (2,042), Llanfynydd (1,483), Mancot (2,516), Penyffordd (3,543), Queensferry (1,248), Saltney Mold Junction (1,100), Saltney Stonebridge (2,672), Sealand (2,026), Shotton East (1,219), Shotton Higher (1,669), Shotton West (1,464) and Treuddyn (1,346);

2. The following electoral wards within the County of Wrexham (which currently form part of the existing Clwyd South CC):

Brymbo (3,021) and Minera (1,870); and

3. The following electoral wards within the County of Flintshire (which currently form part of the existing Delyn CC):

Argoed (2,167), Leeswood (1,627) and New Brighton (2,414).

2.5 This constituency would have had 74,144 electors which is 1% above the UKEQ of 73,393 electors per constituency. The suggested official name for the constituency was Alyn and Deeside. The suggested official alternative name was Alun a Glannau Dyfrdwy.

2.6 The Commission received a number of representations, including representations from the MPs for Wrexham and Clwyd South, that stated that the electoral wards of Brymbo and Minera share local ties and community links with Wrexham, rather than with the proposed 'Alyn and Deeside' to the north. These representations argued that these wards should not be included within this proposed constituency and should remain within a proposed 'Wrexham' constituency. The Commission also received a number of representations that stated that the areas of Bagillt and Flint should be returned to a proposed 'Alyn and Deeside' constituency, stating that these areas had more in common with the proposed 'Alyn and Deeside' constituency than they had with the areas included in the 'Delyn' constituency proposed in the Commission's initial proposals. A significant number of the representations received argued that the make-up of the proposed constituencies in North Wales should be designed with consideration for the different cultures of areas, such as urban, industrial, rural and coastal.

2.7 There was a consensus amongst the political parties that the electoral wards of Brymbo and Minera should be returned to a proposed 'Wrexham' constituency. The Conservative Party also proposed including the areas of Bagillt and Flint in an 'Alyn and Deeside' constituency. Plaid Cymru proposed splitting the area and included Flint in an 'Alyn and Deeside' constituency, and Bagillt in a proposed 'Delyn' constituency. The Liberal Democrats proposed retaining the Bagillt and Flint areas within a proposed 'Delyn' constituency.

2.8 The ACs recognised that this area is densely populated and that all other issues related to creating constituencies are subordinate to the primacy of meeting the statutory electorate range. They stated that there were several representations advocating the inclusion of the Flint and Bagillt wards in an Alyn and Deeside constituency. However, those areas contain in excess of 12,000 electors, meaning that their inclusion required other major adjustments in order to meet the electoral quota.

The ACs therefore did not include these wards in their proposed ‘Alyn and Deeside’ constituency. The ACs’ alternative arrangement transferred the electoral wards of Brymbo and Minera out of the proposed constituency and return them to a proposed ‘Wrexham’ constituency.

2.9 Having considered the representations and the ACs’ recommendations, the Commission agreed with the representations that stated that the Brymbo and Minera electoral wards should be included in a proposed ‘Wrexham’ constituency, and the representations that stated that the areas of Bagillt and Flint share more local ties with the wards included in a proposed ‘Alyn and Deeside’.

2.10 In its revised proposals the Commission therefore proposed creating a county constituency from:

1. The following electoral wards within the County of Flintshire (which currently make up the existing Alyn and Deeside CC):

Aston (2,508), Broughton North East (1,723), Broughton South (3,325), Buckley Bistre East (2,653), Buckley Bistre West (3,182), Buckley Mountain (2,555), Buckley Pentrobin (4,181), Caergwrle (1,225), Connah’s Quay Central (2,213), Connah’s Quay Golftyn (3,688), Connah’s Quay South (4,494), Connah’s Quay Wepre (1,647), Ewloe (4,327), Hawarden (1,623), Higher Kinnerton (1,373), Hope (2,042), Llanfynydd (1,483), Mancot (2,516), Penyffordd (3,543), Queensferry (1,248), Saltney Mold Junction (1,100), Saltney Stonebridge (2,672), Sealand (2,026), Shotton East (1,219), Shotton Higher (1,669), Shotton West (1,464) and Treuddyn (1,346); and

2. The following electoral wards within the County of Flintshire (which currently form part of the existing Delyn CC):

Bagillt East (1,413), Bagillt West (1,625), Flint Castle (1,426), Flint Coleshill (2,938), Flint Oakenholt

(2,538), and Flint Trelawny (2,710).

2.11 This constituency would have 75,695 electors which is 3.1% above the UKEQ of 73,393 electors per constituency. The suggested official name for the constituency was Alyn and Deeside. The suggested official alternative name was Alun a Glannau Dyfrdwy.

2.12 During the revised proposals consultation period the Commission received 1 representation from Flint Town Council that opposed the proposed constituency, arguing that Flint and Bagillt should not be included within the proposed constituency. The Commission also received an alternative arrangement for North Wales that included the creation of an 'Alyn' constituency and a 'Delyn and Deeside' constituency. The Commission received 4 representations that supported the alternative proposal. Some of those representations supported the alternative proposals due to the inclusion of the Flint and Bagillt areas within the proposed constituency. The Commission received support for the changes it had made to its initial proposals in the area.

2.13 The Welsh Labour Party opposed the Commission's revised proposals for a proposed 'Alyn and Deeside' constituency and did not agree with the arguments made in the initial and secondary consultation stage regarding the affinity between Flint and Bagillt and the remainder of a proposed 'Alyn and Deeside' constituency. However, the Welsh Labour Party did not make any counter proposals to the arrangements. They did, however, mention their support for the initial proposals for the area. The Conservative Party supported the revised proposals for the area.

2.14 The Commission considered all of the representations received and has decided to recommend the constituency as proposed in its revised proposals report. The Commission acknowledges that there is some opposition to the revised proposal; however the recommendation

reflects supportive comments received during the earlier consultation stages which highlighted the local ties that exist between Brymbo and Minera and other areas of Wrexham as well as the ties that exist between Flint and Bagillt and the other areas recommended to be included within the Alyn and Deeside constituency.

Recommended constituency name

2.15 The recommended official name for the constituency is Alyn and Deeside. The recommended official alternative name is Alun a Glannau Dyfrdwy.

2.16 The Commission received no alternative names for a constituency of similar electoral wards to that of the initial proposals. The Commission received one alternative name of 'Alyn' for an alternative arrangement of wards.

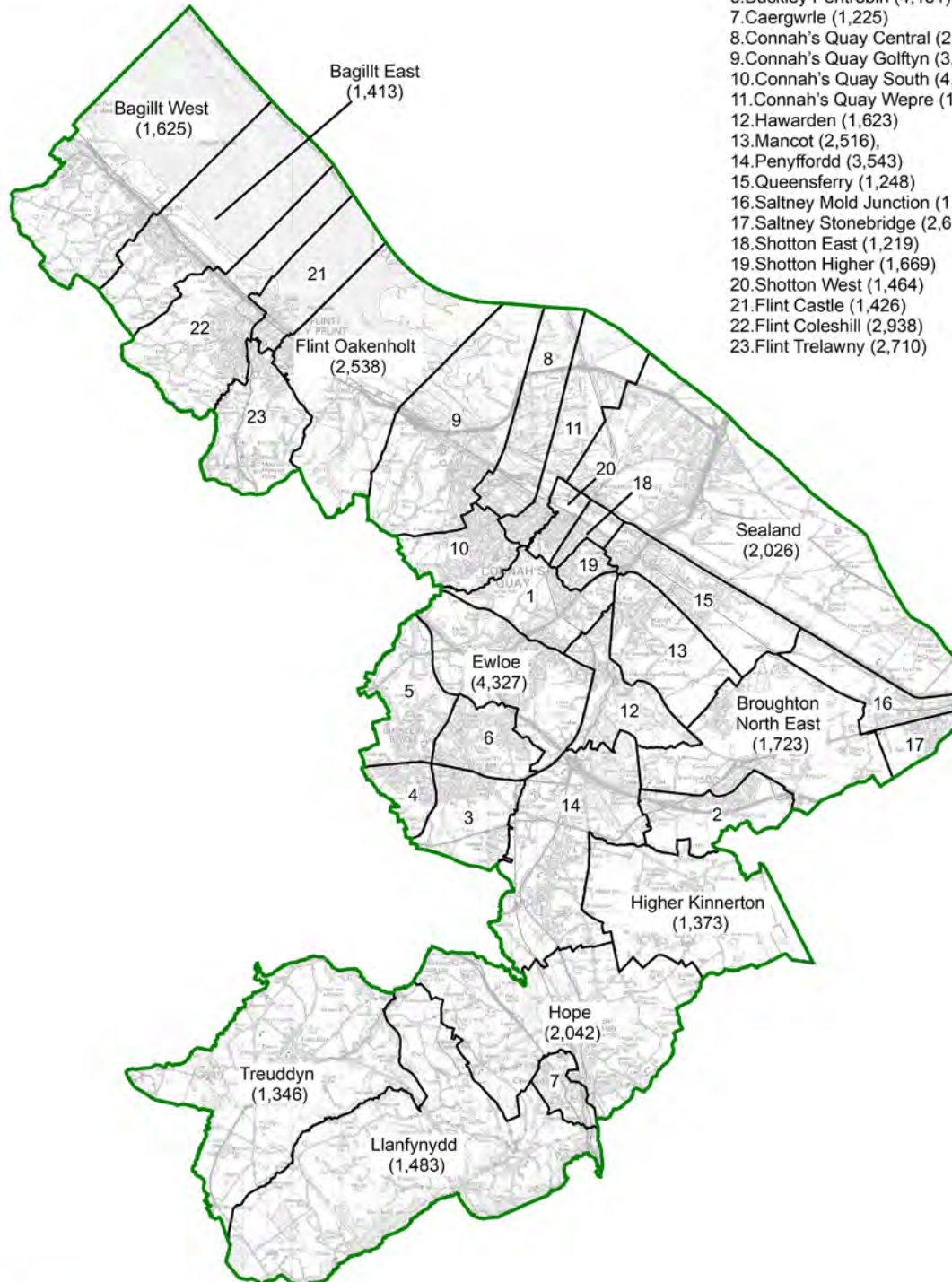
2.17 The ACs recommended retaining the name as proposed in the initial proposals.

2.18 During the revised proposal consultation period the Commission received 1 representation that proposed alternative names of 'Alyn' and 'Delyn and Deeside' for an alternative arrangement.

2.19 The Commission is of the view that the name Alyn and Deeside, with the official alternative name Alun a Glannau Dyfrdwy, best reflects the geographic area that this recommended constituency would represent and would be more likely to result in electors having a greater affinity with it. The recommended constituency includes the whole of the existing Alyn and Deeside constituency.

Alyn and Deeside

0 5
kilometres
Scale 1:114,700



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3. Bangor Aberconwy

Recommendation

3.1 The Commission recommends a county constituency be created from:

1. The following electoral wards within the County Borough of Conwy (which currently make up the existing Aberconwy CC):

Betws-y-Coed (967), Bryn (1,390), Caerhun (1,677), Capelulo (1,284), Conwy (3,295), Craig-y-Don (2,685), Crwst (1,581), Deganwy (3,289), Eglwysbach (1,257), Gogarth (2,795), Gower (850), Llansanffraid (1,814), Marl (3,539), Mostyn (2,758), Pandy (1,463), Pant-yr-Afon/Penmaenan (2,167), Penrhyn (3,874), Pensarn (2,274), Trefriw (1,026), Tudno (3,591) and Uwch Conwy (1,276);

2. The following electoral wards within the County Borough of Conwy (which currently form part of the existing Clwyd West CC):

Betws yn Rhos (1,623), Llangernyw (1,104), Llansannan (1,495) and Uwchaled (1,139);

3. The following electoral wards within the County Borough of Denbighshire (which currently form part of the existing Clwyd West CC):

Efenechtyd (1,321) and Llanrhaeadr-Yng-Nghinmeirch (1,496); and

4. The following electoral wards within the County of Gwynedd (which currently form part of the existing Arfon CC):

Arllechwedd (1,091), Deiniol (920), Dewi (1,301), Garth (556), Gerlan (1,696), Glyder (1,257), Hendre (940), Hiracl (1,066), Marchog (1,579), Menai (Bangor) (1,548), Ogwen (1,697), Pentir (2,159) and Tregarth & Mynydd Llandygai (1,628).

3.2 This constituency would have 70,468 electors which is 4% below the UKEQ of 73,393 electors per constituency.

3.3 The Commission recommends the single name of Bangor Aberconwy for this constituency.

Background

3.4 In the Commission's initial proposals, it proposed creating a county constituency from:

1. The following electoral wards within the County Borough of Conwy (which currently make up the existing Aberconwy CC):

Betws-y-Coed (967), Bryn (1,390), Caerhun (1,677), Capelulo (1,284), Conwy (3,295), Craig-y-Don (2,685), Crwst (1,581), Deganwy (3,289), Eglwysbach (1,257), Gogarth (2,795), Gower (850), Llansanffraid (1,814), Marl (3,539), Mostyn (2,758), Pandy (1,463), Pant-yr-Afon/Penmaenan (2,167), Penrhyn (3,874), Pensarn (2,274), Trefriw (1,026), Tudno (3,591) and Uwch Conwy (1,276);

2. The following electoral wards within the County Borough of Conwy (which currently form part of the existing Clwyd West CC):

Llandrillo yn Rhos (6,110), Llangernyw (1,104), Mochdre (1,425) and Uwchaled (1,139); and

3. The following electoral wards within the County of Gwynedd (which currently form part of the existing Arfon CC):

Arllechwedd (1,091), Deiniol (920), Dewi (1,301), Garth (556), Gerlan (1,696), Glyder (1,257), Hendre (940), Hirael (1,066), Marchog (1,579), Menai (Bangor) (1,548), Ogwen (1,697) and Tregarth & Mynydd Llandygai (1,628).

3.5 This constituency would have had 69,909 electors which is 4.7% below the UKEQ of 73,393 electors per constituency. The suggested single name for the constituency was Aberconwy.

3.6 The Commission received a number of representations that stated that the initial proposals for the area split the City of Bangor between 2 constituencies; it was argued that the electoral ward of Pentir is an extension of the City of Bangor. Many of the representations opposed the City of Bangor being removed from an Arfon constituency. The Commission also received representations objecting to the fact that the Town Council of Bay of Colwyn was split in the initial proposals. This town council represents a combination of a number of communities in the area, and the representations called for the electoral ward of Llandrillo yn Rhos to be retained with the other communities making up the town council in the proposed Aberconwy constituency.

3.7 The Commission also received representations that suggested creating constituencies in North Wales on the basis of similar cultural environments. The suggested arrangements received as part of the representations during the initial consultation stage contained constituencies that fell outside the required range of electors. However, the suggested arrangements provided in the secondary consultation period contained constituencies that met the criteria with regard to the electoral quota. Minor alterations to the Commission's initial proposals that created constituencies within the electoral quota were suggested, but these did not address the far-reaching effects the proposals had on the rest of Wales.

3.8 The Conservative Party proposed a small change to a proposed 'Aberconwy' constituency by including the ward of Pentir from the proposed 'Dwyfor Meirionnydd' constituency. The Liberal Democrats also proposed including Pentir within the proposed 'Aberconwy' constituency, and in order to do this, they removed the Llangernyw and Uwchaled electoral wards from a constituency that included Conwy in order to propose constituencies that fell within the UKEQ. Plaid Cymru's proposal included re-drawing the constituency boundaries in North Wales to create a proposed 'Menai' constituency that included both Caernarfon and Bangor; however, this scheme split the Community

of Conwy between constituencies.

3.9 The ACs' report concluded that opinion was divided on the configuration of the constituencies in the area. The ACs proposed including Pentir, Bethesda and Penrhosgarnedd with the rest of the City of Bangor and the existing Arfon constituency in a proposed 'Menai' constituency. They also proposed including the whole of the Town Council of Bay of Colwyn in one proposed constituency. However, in creating these constituencies, the ACs split the Community of Abergele.

3.10 Having considered the representations received and the ACs' proposals, whilst the Commission was sympathetic to the alternative arrangements proposed by the ACs, the Commission did not feel that the circumstances justified splitting the Community of Abergele as there were other viable options in the area. The Commission agreed with the representations that stated that the ward of Pentir is an extension of the City of Bangor and should therefore be included in the same constituency. The Commission was of the view that these areas are well connected by transport links and are similar in character. The Commission also agreed with the representations that stated that the Town Council of Bay of Colwyn area should not be split across constituencies.

3.11 In its revised proposals the Commission therefore proposed creating a county constituency from:

1. The following electoral wards within the County Borough of Conwy (which currently make up the existing Aberconwy CC):

Betws-y-Coed (967), Bryn (1,390), Caerhun (1,677), Capelulo (1,284), Conwy (3,295), Craig-y-Don (2,685), Crwst (1,581), Deganwy (3,289), Eglwysbach (1,257), Gogarth (2,795), Gower (850), Llansanffraid (1,814), Marl (3,539), Mostyn (2,758), Pandy (1,463), Pant-yr-Afon/Penmaenan (2,167), Penrhyn (3,874), Pensarn (2,274), Trefriw (1,026), Tudno (3,591) and Uwch Conwy (1,276);

2. The following electoral wards within the County Borough of Conwy (which currently form part of the existing Clwyd West CC):

Betws yn Rhos (1,623), Llangernyw (1,104), Llansannan (1,495) and Uwchaled (1,139);

3. The following electoral wards within the County Borough of Denbighshire (which currently form part of the existing Clwyd West CC):

Efenechtyd (1,321) and Llanrhaeadr-Yng-Nghinmeirch (1,496); and

4. The following electoral wards within the County of Gwynedd (which currently form part of the existing Arfon CC):

Arllechwedd (1,091), Deiniol (920), Dewi (1,301), Garth (556), Gerlan (1,696), Glyder (1,257), Hendre (940), Hirael (1,066), Marchog (1,579), Menai (Bangor) (1,548), Ogwen (1,697), Pentir (2,159) and Tregarth & Mynydd Llandygai (1,628).

3.12 This constituency would have 70,468 electors which is 4% below the UKEQ of 73,393 electors per constituency. The proposed single name for the constituency was Bangor Aberconwy.

3.13 During the revised proposals consultation period the Commission received a number of representations that opposed the proposed arrangement that split Bethesda and Bangor from the rest of the county of Gwynedd. However, the Commission did receive some support for the inclusion of the electoral ward of Pentir within a proposed 'Bangor Aberconwy' constituency which was a change made in response to the comments received on the initial proposals. Both the Conservative Party and the Welsh Labour Party supported the revised proposal.

3.14 The Commission considered all of the representations received and has decided

to recommend the constituency as proposed in its revised proposals report. The Commission acknowledges that there is some opposition to the revised proposal; however the proposal reflected comments received during the earlier consultation stages. Some of the alternative arrangements put forward in representations received returned issues raised during the earlier stages of consultation. On balance the Commission is of the view that it would not be able to create viable constituencies across the North Wales region if it was to include the area of Bethesda within this recommended constituency. The Commission is of the view that including the electoral ward of Pentir with Bangor is sensible due to its shared local ties as highlighted in the representations received during the consultation periods.

Recommended constituency name

3.15 The recommended single name for this constituency is Bangor Aberconwy.

3.16 The Commission received evidence that suggested that the name of the constituency should be changed to Aberconwy and Bangor to reflect the 2 different areas included within the proposed constituencies. The Commission also considered the name Bangor and Conwy in line with the representations received.

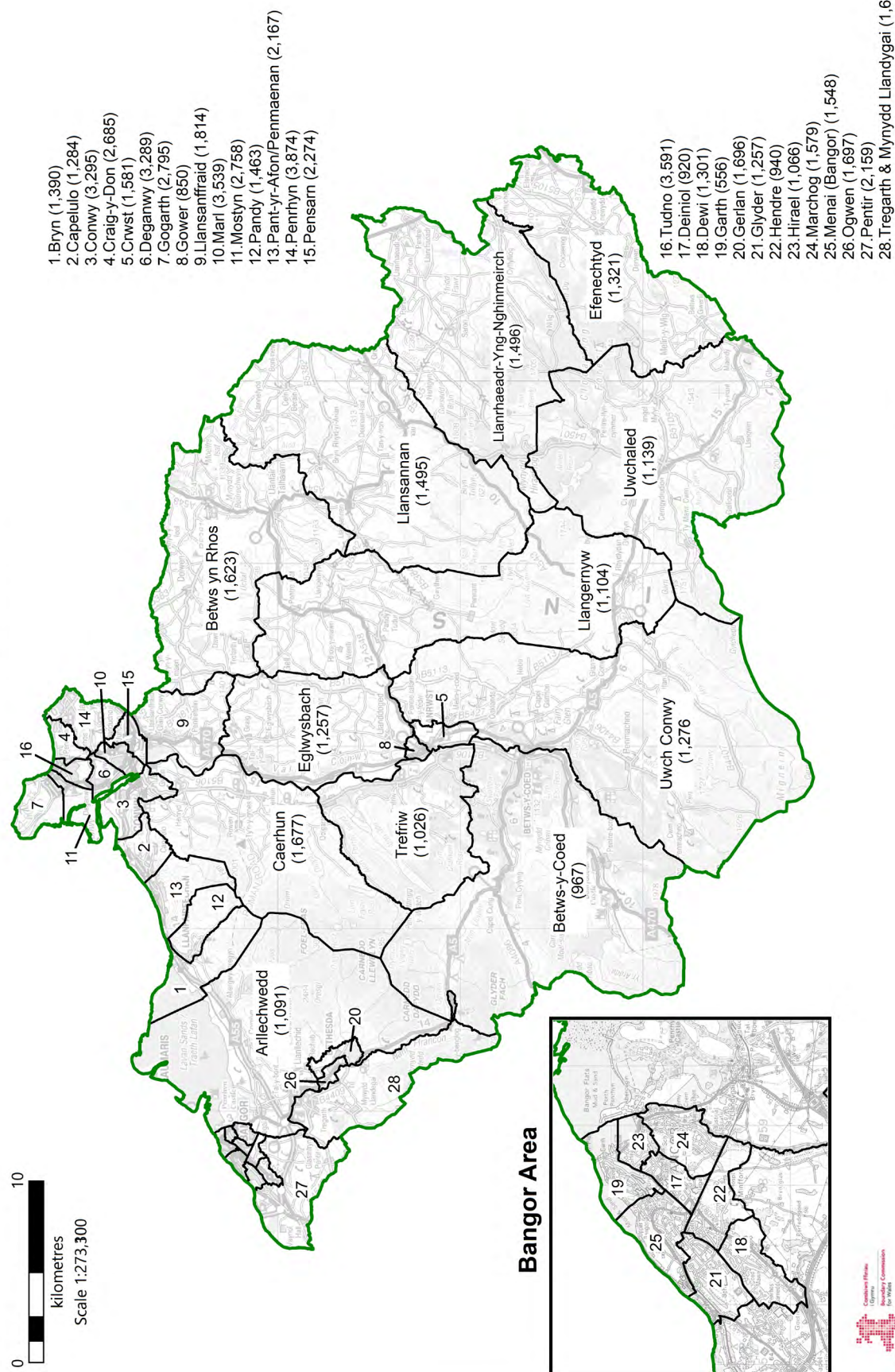
3.17 The ACs recommended a significant change to geographic arrangements and therefore proposed alternative names.

3.18 During the revised proposal consultation period the Commission received 1 representation with regards to the name of the proposed constituency that suggested the name 'Bangor and Aberconwy'.

3.19 The Commission is of the view that the name Bangor Aberconwy best reflects the geographic area that this recommended constituency would represent. The name represents the 2

main settlements in the areas that are recommended to be combined within the constituency. The Commission considers the name to be recognisable and acceptable in both Welsh and English.

Bangor Aberconwy



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4. Blaenau Gwent and Rhymney (Blaenau Gwent a Rhymni)

Recommendation

4.1 The Commission recommends a county constituency be created from:

1. The following electoral wards within the County Borough of Blaenau Gwent (which currently make up the existing Blaenau Gwent CC):

Abertillery (3,074), Badminton (2,452), Beaufort (2,717), Blaina (3,497), Brynmawr (4,028), Cwm (3,254), Cwmtillery (3,383), Ebbw Vale North (3,268), Ebbw Vale South (2,959), Georgetown (3,091), Llanhilleth (3,387), Nantyglo (3,350), Rassau (2,463), Sirhowy (4,210), Six Bells (1,740), and Tredegar Central and West (4,027);

2. The following electoral wards within the County Borough of Caerphilly (which currently form part of the existing Merthyr Tydfil and Rhymney CC):

Darren Valley (1,870), Moriah (3,128), New Tredegar (3,357), Pontlottyn (1,432), and Twyn Carno (1,721);

3. The electoral ward of Aberbargoed (2,706) within the County Borough of Caerphilly (which currently forms part of the existing Islwyn CC); and

4. The following electoral wards within the County Borough of Caerphilly (which currently form part of the existing Caerphilly CC):

Bargoed (4,431) and Gilfach (1,534).

4.2 This constituency would have 71,079 electors which is 3.2% below the UKEQ of 73,393 electors per constituency.

4.3 The Commission recommends the official name of Blaenau Gwent and Rhymney for

this constituency and the official alternative name of Blaenau Gwent a Rhymni.

Background

4.4 In the Commission's initial proposals, it proposed creating a county constituency from:

1. The following electoral wards within the County Borough of Blaenau Gwent (which currently make up the existing Blaenau Gwent CC):

Abertillery (3,074), Badminton (2,452), Beaufort (2,717), Blaina (3,497), Brynmawr (4,028), Cwm (3,254), Cwmtillery (3,383), Ebbw Vale North (3,268), Ebbw Vale South (2,959), Georgetown (3,091), Llanhilleth (3,387), Nantyglo (3,350), Rassau (2,463), Sirhowy (4,210), Six Bells (1,740), and Tredegar Central and West (4,027);

2. The following electoral wards within the County Borough of Caerphilly (which currently form part of the existing Merthyr Tydfil and Rhymney CC):

Darren Valley (1,870), Moriah (3,128), New Tredegar (3,357), Pontlottyn (1,432), and Twyn Carno (1,721);

3. The electoral ward of Aberbargoed (2,706) within the County Borough of Caerphilly (which currently forms part of the existing Islwyn CC); and

4. The following electoral wards within the County Borough of Caerphilly (which currently form part of the existing Caerphilly CC):

Bargoed (4,431) and Gilfach (1,534).

4.5 This constituency would have 71,079 electors which is 3.2% below the UKEQ of 73,393 electors per constituency. The suggested name for the constituency was Blaenau Gwent and Rhymney. The suggested official alternative name was Blaenau Gwent a Rhymni.

4.6 The Commission received representations that supported the initial proposal, arguing that combining the areas as proposed provides a compact and accessible constituency with strong transport links via road and rail. The representations also argued that the combined areas share local ties through the common industrial heritage of coal, iron and steel, and noted that the proposed constituency was wholly within the Gwent Police and Aneurin Bevan University Health Board areas.

4.7 4 representations were received by the Commission in opposition to the proposed constituency; 2 of these representations argued that combining the areas as proposed saw 2 of the most economically and socially deprived areas in Wales being placed together. Plaid Cymru proposed an alternative arrangement that created new alternative constituencies in the area. A proposed ‘Sirhowy’ constituency combined the northern Rhymney Valley with the existing Islwyn constituency, and a proposed ‘Blaenau Gwent and Pontypool’ constituency saw the existing constituency of Blaenau Gwent combined with areas of the existing Torfaen constituency.

4.8 The ACs’ report supported the initial proposal in its entirety and noted the support from the current MP for Blaenau Gwent.

4.9 Having considered the representations it received and the ACs’ recommendations, the Commission maintained that its initial proposal combined areas that share good transport links, and made for a cohesive constituency. The proposed ‘Blaenau Gwent and Rhymney’ constituency also allowed the Commission to return the whole of the Community of Bargoed to one constituency and enabled the Commission to adhere to Rule 5 of the legislation. The Commission also noted that there is general cross-party support for the proposal from all the qualifying parties, with the exception of Plaid Cymru.

4.10 In its revised proposals the Commission therefore retained its proposal to create a county

constituency from:

1. The following electoral wards within the County Borough of Blaenau Gwent (which currently make up the existing Blaenau Gwent CC):

Abertillery (3,074), Badminton (2,452), Beaufort (2,717), Blaina (3,497), Brynmawr (4,028), Cwm (3,254), Cwmtillery (3,383), Ebbw Vale North (3,268), Ebbw Vale South (2,959), Georgetown (3,091), Llanhilleth (3,387), Nantyglo (3,350), Rassau (2,463), Sirhowy (4,210), Six Bells (1,740), and Tredegar Central and West (4,027);

2. The following electoral wards within the County Borough of Caerphilly (which currently form part of the existing Merthyr Tydfil and Rhymney CC):

Darren Valley (1,870), Moriah (3,128), New Tredegar (3,357), Pontlottyn (1,432), and Twyn Carno (1,721);

3. The electoral ward of Aberbargoed (2,706) within the County Borough of Caerphilly (which currently forms part of the existing Islwyn CC); and

4. The following electoral wards within the County Borough of Caerphilly (which currently form part of the existing Caerphilly CC):

Bargoed (4,431) and Gilfach (1,534).

4.11 This constituency would have 71,079 electors which is 3.2% below the UKEQ of 73,393 electors per constituency. The suggested name for the constituency was Blaenau Gwent and Rhymney. The suggested official alternative name was Blaenau Gwent a Rhymni.

4.12 During the revised proposals consultation period the Commission received 2 representations that opposed the proposed constituency. 1 representation stated that residents in

parts of the Rhymney Valley have more affinity and share better connections with Caerphilly. However, the Commission also received support for the proposed constituency from the Conservative Party and from the Welsh Labour Party as well as from a member of the public who fully supported the proposed constituency.

4.13 The Commission considered all of the representations received and has recommended retaining the proposal as it combines areas that share good transport links and makes for a cohesive constituency. The recommended constituency also allows the Commission to return the whole of the Community of Bargoed to one constituency.

Recommended constituency name

4.14 The recommended official name for the constituency is Blaenau Gwent and Rhymney. The recommended official alternative name is Blaenau Gwent a Rhymni.

4.15 The Commission received evidence that supported retaining the initially proposed name of the constituency. The only alternative name proposed was from Plaid Cymru who proposed alternative constituencies in the area.

4.16 The ACs recommended retaining the name of the initially proposed constituency.

4.17 During the revised proposal consultation period the Commission received 1 representation with regard to the name of the proposed constituency that suggested the name ‘Blaenau Gwent and the Rhymney Valley.’

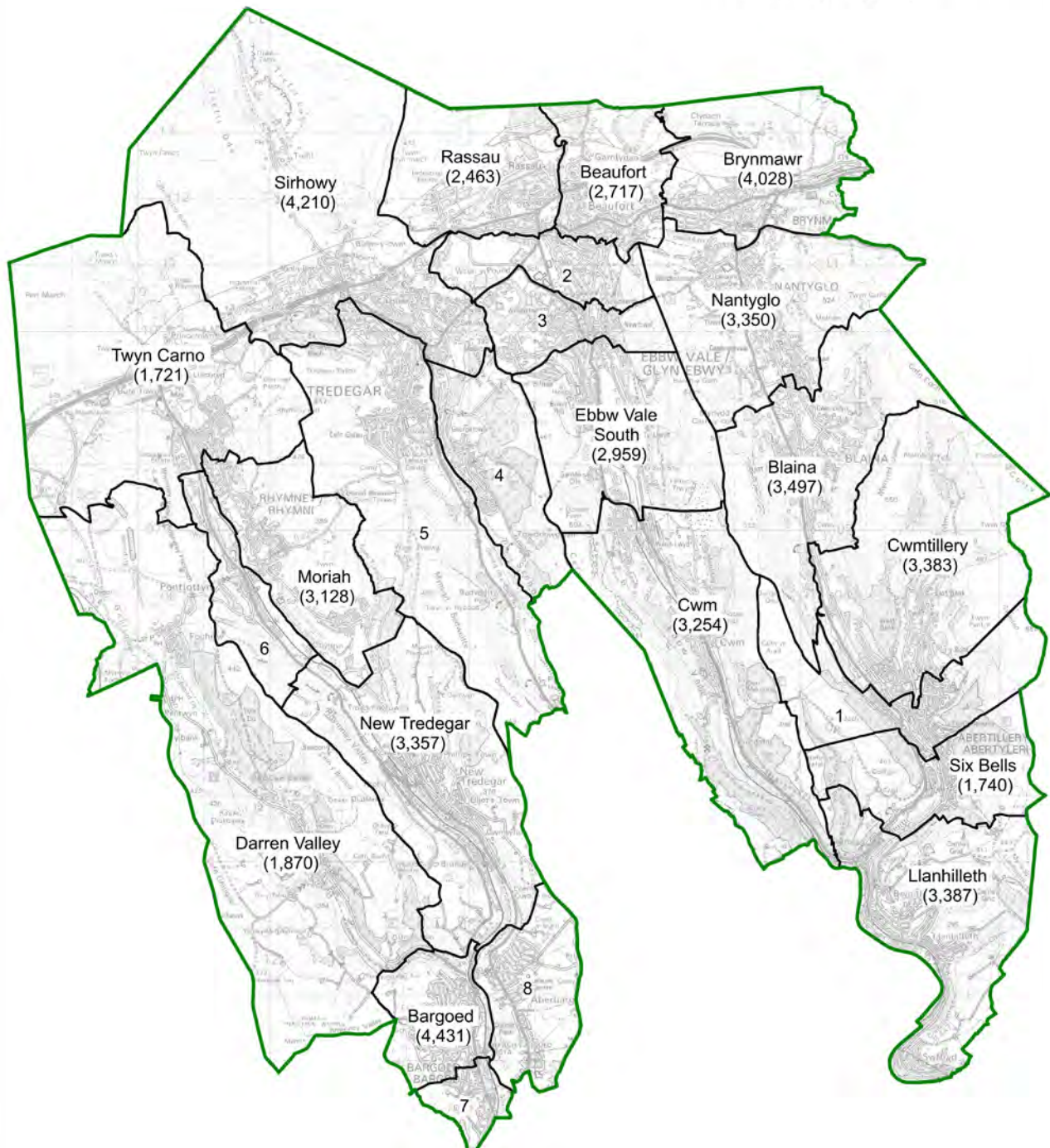
4.18 The Commission are of the view that the name Blaenau Gwent and Rhymney, with the official alternative name Blaenau Gwent a Rhymni, best reflects the geographic area that this recommended constituency would represent. The name represents the 2 main settlements in the areas

that are recommended to be combined within the constituency.

Blaenau Gwent and Rhymney

0 5
kilometres
Scale 1:82,710

1. Abertillery (3,074)
2. Badminton (2,452)
3. Ebbw Vale North (3,268)
4. Georgetown (3,091)
5. Tredegar Central and West (4,027)
6. Pontllytyn (1,432)
7. Gilfach (1,534)
8. Aberbargoed (2,706)



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5. Brecon, Radnor and Cwm Tawe (Aberhonddu, Maesyfed a Chwm Tawe)

Recommendation

5.1 The Commission recommends a county constituency be created from:

1. The following electoral wards within the County of Powys (which currently make up the existing Brecon and Radnorshire CC):

Aber-craf (1,143), Beguildy (1,135), Bronllys (1,060), Builth (1,849), Bwlch (800), Crickhowell (2,410), Cwm-twrch (1,557), Disserth and Trecoed (1,055), Felin-fâch (1,102), Glasbury (1,901), Gwernyfed (1,178), Hay (1,355), Knighton (2,296), Llanafanfawr (1,141), Llanbadarn Fawr (925), Llandrindod East/Llandrindod West (949), Llandrindod North (1,517), Llandrindod South (1,726), Llanelwedd (987), Llangattock (762), Llangors (901), Llangunllo (1,071), Llangynidr (865), Llanwrtyd Wells (1,450), Llanyre (978), Maescar/Llywel (1,405), Nantmel (1,243), Old Radnor (1,375), Presteigne (2,174), Rhayader (1,589), St. David Within (1,263), St. John (2,365), St. Mary (2,194), Talgarth (1,305), Talybont-on-Usk (1,537), Tawe-Uchaf (1,763), Ynyscedwyn (1,705), Yscir (888) and Ystradgynlais (1,935); and

2. The following electoral wards within the County Borough of Neath Port Talbot (which currently form part of the existing Neath CC):

Allt-wen (2,023), Cwmllynfell (921), Godre'r Graig (1,514), Gwaun-Cae-Gurwen (2,220), Lower Brynamman (1,040), Pontardawe (4,283), Rhos (1,997), Trebanos (1,092) and Ystalyfera (2,169).

5.2 This constituency would have 72,113 electors which is 1.7% below the UKEQ of 73,393 electors per constituency.

5.3 The Commission recommends the official name of Brecon, Radnor and Cwm Tawe for this constituency and the official alternative name of Aberhonddu, Maesyfed a Chwm Tawe.

Background

5.4 In the Commission's initial proposals, it proposed creating a county constituency from:

1. The following electoral wards within the County of Powys (which currently make up the existing Brecon and Radnorshire CC):

Aber-craf (1,143), Beguildy (1,135), Bronllys (1,060), Builth (1,849), Bwlch (800), Crickhowell (2,410), Cwm-twrch (1,557), Disserth and Trecoed (1,055), Felin-fâch (1,102), Glasbury (1,901), Gwernynyfed (1,178), Hay (1,355), Knighton (2,296), Llanafanfawr (1,141), Llanbadarn Fawr (925), Llandrindod East/ Llandrindod West (949), Llandrindod North (1,517), Llandrindod South (1,726), Llanelwedd (987), Llangattock (762), Llangors (901), Llangunllo (1,071), Llangynidr (865), Llanwrtyd Wells (1,450), Llanyre (978), Maescar/Llywel (1,405), Nantmel (1,243), Old Radnor (1,375), Presteigne (2,174), Rhayader (1,589), St. David Within (1,263), St. John (2,365), St. Mary (2,194), Talgarth (1,305), Talybont-on-Usk (1,537), Tawe-Uchaf (1,763), Ynyscedwyn (1,705), Yscir (888) and Ystradgynlais (1,935); and

2. The following electoral wards within the County Borough of Neath Port Talbot (which currently form part of the existing Neath CC):

Allt-wen (2,023), Cwmllynfell (921), Godre'r Graig (1,514), Gwaun-Cae-Gurwen (2,220), Lower Brynamman (1,040), Pontardawe (4,283), Rhos (1,997), Trebanos (1,092) and Ystalyfera (2,169).

5.5 This constituency would have 72,113 electors which is 1.7% below the UKEQ of 73,393 electors per constituency. The suggested name for the constituency was Brecon and Radnor. The suggested alternative official name for the constituency was Aberhonddu a Maesyfed.

5.6 The Commission received a number of representations that opposed the inclusion of the electoral wards from the Swansea Valley in the proposed constituency. These representations argued against the inclusion of this area in a very rural constituency where the centre was geographically

distant. However, a number of representations received stated that the largest urban settlement within the existing constituency of Brecon and Radnorshire was Ystradgynlais in the south-west of the constituency, and therefore, adding the wards of Pontardawe and the surrounding area to the existing constituency was logical as the areas share good road links.

5.7 The Commission received representations proposing alternative arrangements. Plaid Cymru proposed extending the existing Brecon and Radnorshire constituency into Monmouthshire by combining it with Abergavenny, and the Liberal Democrats proposed extending it into Montgomeryshire. The Conservative Party and the Welsh Labour Party proposed no changes to the initial proposal. The Conservative submission stressed that 30% of the current electorate in the existing Brecon and Radnorshire constituency were in the Ystradgynlais area and argued that adding the areas proposed in the initial proposals was a natural extension of the existing constituency.

5.8 The ACs' report recognised that whatever happens to the existing constituency of Brecon and Radnorshire has a significant impact on the proposals for the rest of Wales. The ACs concluded that the Swansea Valley area should be included in a constituency with wards in Swansea. They argued that there is perhaps a stronger case for including the area of Ystradgynlais in a constituency to the south; however, they acknowledged that this was difficult due to the arithmetic and statutory factors. The ACs concluded that it was best to include parts of Montgomeryshire in a proposed constituency with the existing Brecon and Radnorshire constituency due to the links within Powys County Council.

5.9 Having considered the representations received and the ACs' recommendations, the Commission acknowledged the arguments that had been put forward that opposed the initial proposal. However, the Commission proposed retaining the initial proposal. The Commission noted that the largest town in the existing Brecon and Radnor constituency is Ystradgynlais, which is part

of the Swansea Valley and has good links to the areas of Pontardawe and Ystradgynlais which are proposed to be added to the existing constituency. All of these communities are within the Swansea Valley and are also similar in nature and share good links. The Commission considered the alternative arrangements put forward, but was of the view that the initial proposal causes the least disruption across the surrounding constituencies. The consequential effect of making changes to the initial proposals had an effect on the whole of Wales and impact on other well supported proposals.

5.10 In its revised proposals the Commission therefore proposed creating a county constituency from:

1. The following electoral wards within the County of Powys (which currently make up the existing Brecon and Radnorshire CC):

Aber-craf (1,143), Beguildy (1,135), Bronllys (1,060), Builth (1,849), Bwlch (800), Crickhowell (2,410), Cwm-twrch (1,557), Dissert and Trecoed (1,055), Felin-fâch (1,102), Glasbury (1,901), Gwernyfed (1,178), Hay (1,355), Knighton (2,296), Llanafanfawr (1,141), Llanbadarn Fawr (925), Llandrindod East/ Llandrindod West (949), Llandrindod North (1,517), Llandrindod South (1,726), Llanellwedd (987), Llangattock (762), Llangors (901), Llangunllo (1,071), Llangynidr (865), Llanwrtyd Wells (1,450), Llanyre (978), Maescar/Llywel (1,405), Nantmel (1,243), Old Radnor (1,375), Presteigne (2,174), Rhayader (1,589), St. David Within (1,263), St. John (2,365), St. Mary (2,194), Talgarth (1,305), Talybont-on-Usk (1,537), Tawe-Uchaf (1,763), Ynyscedwyn (1,705), Yscir (888) and Ystradgynlais (1,935); and

2. The following electoral wards within the County Borough of Neath Port Talbot (which currently form part of the existing Neath CC):

Allt-wen (2,023), Cwmllynfell (921), Godre'r Graig (1,514), Gwaun-Cae-Gurwen (2,220), Lower Brynamman (1,040), Pontardawe (4,283), Rhos (1,997), Trebanos (1,092) and Ystalyfera (2,169).

5.11 This constituency would have 72,113 electors which is 1.7% below the UKEQ of 73,393

electors per constituency. The proposed name for the constituency was Brecon, Radnor and Cwm-tawe. The proposed alternative official name for the constituency was Aberhonddu, Maesyfed a Chwm-tawe.

5.12 During the revised proposals consultation period the Commission received significant opposition to this proposal. The responses were centred around the combination of the Upper Swansea Valley with the existing Brecon and Radnorshire constituency. The Commission also received supporting representations for the counter proposal made by the ACs for a proposed 'Lliw Valley' constituency. The Commission also received a representation from the regional MS for South Wales West arguing that the Upper Swansea Valley should be included within one of the proposed Swansea constituencies due to the local ties and commonality between the 2 areas.

5.13 The Conservative Party supported the Commission's proposal in full and welcomed the addition of Cwm-tawe to the constituency name to better reflect the area being added. The Welsh Labour Party acknowledged the difficulties in creating constituencies in South Wales when the Upper Swansea Valley area was included in a Swansea or Neath based constituency. They agreed that the Commission's proposal represented the 'least worst' option for the area to allow for more coherent constituencies to be created elsewhere across South Wales.

5.14 The Commission considered all of the representations received and has decided to recommend the constituency as proposed in its initial and revised proposals. The Commission acknowledges that there is strong opposition to this recommendation; however, the Commission notes that the largest town in the existing Brecon and Radnorshire constituency is within the Swansea Valley and considers that this town has good links to the areas that it recommends should be added to the existing Brecon and Radnorshire constituency. All of these communities are within the Swansea Valley and are also similar in nature and share good links. In contrast, the consequential changes

which would be required as a result of forming the proposed ‘Lliw Valley’ constituency created further disruption to other constituencies across Wales.

Recommended constituency name

5.15 The recommended name for the constituency is Brecon, Radnor and Cwm Tawe. The recommended official alternative name for the constituency is Aberhonddu, Maesyfed a Chwm Tawe.

5.16 The Commission initially proposed the name Brecon and Radnor. The Commission received alternative names and alternative geographies for the areas included within the initial proposal, including ‘Brecon, Radnor and Upper Swansea Valley’ and ‘Brecon, Radnor and Cwm Tawe’.

5.17 The ACs recommended a different geographical make up and therefore proposed alternative names.

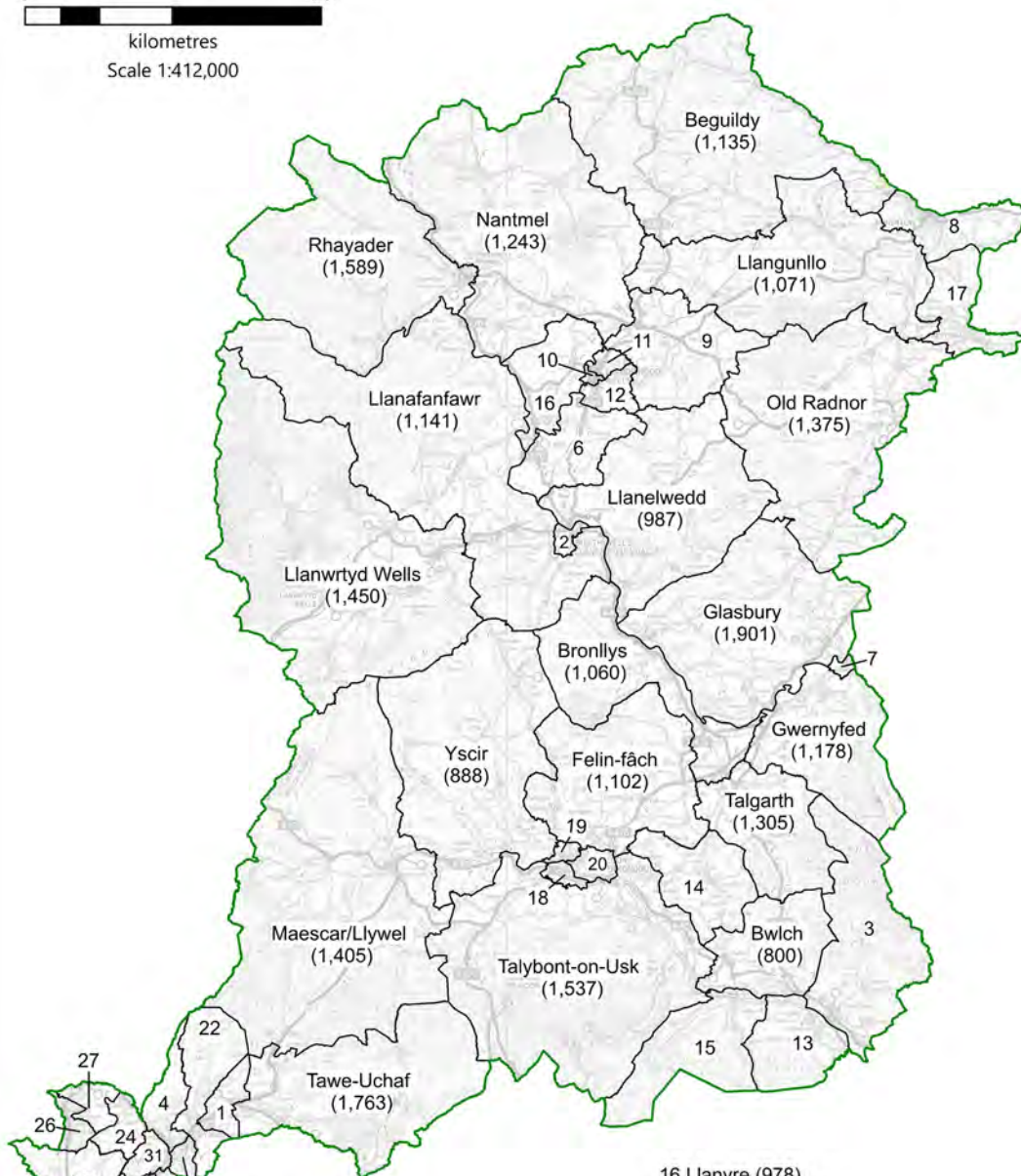
5.18 In its revised proposals report, the Commission proposed to amend the name of this proposed constituency to Brecon, Radnor and Cwm-tawe, with the alternative official name for the constituency of Aberhonddu, Maesyfed a Chwm-tawe, on the basis that this better reflected the whole of the proposed constituency. During the revised proposal consultation period the Commission received 1 representation with regard to the name of the proposed constituency from the Welsh Language Commissioner, stating that the correct form of the name does not include a hyphen and therefore proposing the name ‘Brecon, Radnor and Cwm Tawe’ and the Welsh language name of ‘Aberhonddu, Maesyfed a Chwm Tawe’.

5.19 The Commission is of the view that the name Brecon, Radnor and Cwm Tawe, with the alternative official name of Aberhonddu, Maesyfed a Chwm Tawe, best reflects the geographic area that this recommended constituency would represent and would be more likely to result in electors

having a greater affinity with it. The name represents the areas that are recommended to be combined within the constituency.

Brecon, Radnor and Cwm Tawe

0 20
kilometres
Scale 1:412,000



1. Aber-craf (1,143)
2. Builth (1,849)
3. Crickhowell (2,410)
4. Cwm-twrch (1,557)
6. Disserth and Trecoed (1,055)
7. Hay (1,355)
8. Knighton (2,296)
9. Llanbadarn Fawr (925)
10. Llandrindod East/Llandrindod West (949)
11. Llandrindod North (1,517)
12. Llandrindod South (1,726)
13. Llangattock (762)
14. Llangors (901)
15. Llangynidr (865)

16. Llanyre (978)
17. Presteigne (2,174)
18. St. David Within (1,263)
19. St. John (2,365)
20. St. Mary (2,194)
21. Ynyscedwyn (1,705)
22. Ystradgynlais (1,935)
23. Allt-wen (2,023)
24. Cwmllynfell (921)
25. Godre'r Graig (1,514)
26. Gwaun-Cae-Gurwen (2,220)
27. Lower Brynamman (1,040)
28. Pontardawe (4,283)
29. Rhos (1,997)
30. Trebanos (1,092)
31. Ystalyfera (2,169)



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6. Bridgend (Pen-y-bont)

Recommendation

6.1 The Commission recommends a county constituency be created from:

1. The following electoral wards within the County Borough of Bridgend (which currently form part of the existing Ogmore CC):

Aberkenfig (1,868), Bryncethin (1,261), Bryncoch (1,757), Cefn Cribwr (1,180), Felindre (2,087), Hendre (3,175), Penprysg (2,474), Sarn (1,786), and Ynysawdre (2,748); and

2. The following electoral wards within the County Borough of Bridgend (which currently form part of the Bridgend CC):

Brackla (8,276), Bryntirion, Laleston and Merthyr Mawr (6,574), Cefn Glas (1,360), Coity (3,006), Coychurch Lower (1,160), Litchard (2,080), Llangewydd and Brynhyfryd (1,878), Morfa (3,210), Newcastle (4,287), Newton (3,035), Nottage (2,741), Oldcastle (3,783), Pendre (1,654) and Pen-y-fai (1,853), Porthcawl East Central (2,580), Porthcawl West Central (2,967) and Rest Bay (1,990).

6.2 This constituency would have 70,770 electors which is 3.6% below the UKEQ of 73,393 electors per constituency.

6.3 The Commission recommends the official name of Bridgend for this constituency and the official alternative name of Pen-y-bont.

Background

6.4 In the Commission's initial proposals, it proposed creating a county constituency from:

1. The following electoral wards within the County Borough of Bridgend (which currently

form part of the existing Ogmore CC):

Aberkenfig (1,868), Bettws (1,595), Blackmill (1,839), Blaengarw (1,333), Bryncethin (1,261), Bryncoch (1,757), Caerau (4,795), Cefn Cribwr (1,180), Felindre (2,087), Hendre (3,175), Llangeinor (887), Llangynwyd (2,351), Maesteg East (3,741), Maesteg West (4,327), Nant-y-moel (1,745), Ogmore Vale (2,357), Penprysg (2,474), Pontycymmer (1,773), Sarn (1,786), and Ynysawdre (2,748); and

2. The following electoral wards within the County Borough of Bridgend (which currently form part of the Bridgend CC):

Brackla (8,276), Coity (3,006), Coychurch Lower (1,160), Litchard (2,080), Morfa (3,210), Newcastle (4,287), Oldcastle (3,783), Pendre (1,654) and Pen-y-fai (1,853).

6.5 This constituency would have had 74,388 electors which is 1.4% above the UKEQ of 73,393 electors per constituency. The suggested name for the constituency was Bridgend. The suggested official alternative name for this constituency was Pen-y-bont.

6.6 The Commission received a number of representations that raised concerns about the division of Bridgend Town Centre between 2 constituencies, with the Cefn Glas, and Llangewydd and Brynhyfryd electoral wards not being included in the initial proposal for a 'Bridgend' constituency. The representations stated that it was illogical to take a part of Bridgend and place it in a neighbouring constituency.

6.7 A number of representations provided alternative arrangements for the area. The Conservative Party agreed with the representations received and proposed a 'Bridgend' constituency that included Porthcawl and the Bridgend town centre area, and an 'Aberafan Maesteg' constituency that joined Aberafan to Ogmore via the Gwynfi Valley. The Welsh Labour Party proposed no changes

to the initial proposals. Plaid Cymru proposed a 'Bridgend' constituency that followed a broadly similar boundary to the initial proposal and addressed the representations received; however, their proposal would divide the Community of Laleston between two proposed constituencies. The Liberal Democrats' submission proposed dividing the Bridgend area between 3 constituencies. Bridgend town centre was to be joined with Porthcawl to form a 'Bridgend' constituency. The Ogmore Vale was to be combined with parts of the existing Rhondda constituency, with Maesteg joining a proposed 'Aberavon with Maesteg and Southeast Swansea' constituency.

6.8 The ACs' report also agreed that it was important to return the area that is seen as an extension of the town of Bridgend to a 'Bridgend' constituency. To achieve this, the ACs proposed to divided the Community of Laleston between 2 constituencies.

6.9 Having considered the representations received and the ACs' recommendations, the Commission was sympathetic to the alternative arrangements proposed; however, the Commission did not feel that the circumstances justified the dividing of the Community of Laleston between 2 constituencies as there were other viable options in the area. The Commission agreed with the representations that opposed the initial proposal to split Bridgend town centre between 2 constituencies, and agreed that the town centre area of Bridgend should be returned in full to the proposed 'Bridgend' constituency (transferring the Cefn Glas and Llangewydd and Brynhyfryd electoral wards into this constituency). The Commission was able to do this without creating a split community by transferring the area of Pencoed (incorporating the electoral wards of Felindre, Hendre and Penprysg) out of the initial proposal.

6.10 In its revised proposals the Commission therefore proposed creating a county constituency from:

1. The following electoral wards within the County Borough of Bridgend (which currently form part of the existing Ogmore CC):

Aberkenfig (1,868), Bettws (1,595), Blackmill (1,839), Blaengarw (1,333), Bryncethin (1,261), Bryncoch (1,757), Caerau (4,795), Cefn Cribwr (1,180), Llangeinor (887), Llangynwyd (2,351), Maesteg East (3,741), Maesteg West (4,327), Nant-y-moel (1,745), Ogmore Vale (2,357), Pontycymmer (1,773), Sarn (1,786), and Ynysawdre (2,748); and

2. The following electoral wards within the County Borough of Bridgend (which currently form part of the Bridgend CC):

Brackla (8,276), Bryntirion, Laleston and Merthyr Mawr (6,574), Cefn Glas (1,360), Coity (3,006), Coychurch Lower (1,160), Litchard (2,080), Llangewydd and Brynhyfryd (1,878), Morfa (3,210), Newcastle (4,287), Oldcastle (3,783), Pendre (1,654) and Pen-y-fai (1,853).

6.11 This constituency would have had 76,464 electors which is 4.2% above the UKEQ of 73,393 electors per constituency. The proposed name for the constituency was Bridgend. The proposed official alternative name for this constituency was Pen-y-bont.

6.12 During the revised proposals consultation period the Commission received significant opposition to the inclusion of the town of Pencoed in a proposed 'Rhondda' constituency. The comments stated that Pencoed was a part of Bridgend and shared its community and local ties with the Bridgend area. The Commission received 2 counter proposals that enabled Pencoed to be included within a 'Bridgend' constituency. The first of these counter proposals was to transfer the Ogmore Valley and Garw Valley (i.e. the electoral wards of Bettws, Blackmill, Blaengarw, Llangeinor, Nant-y-moel, Ogmore Vale and Pontycymmer) to the proposed 'Rhondda' constituency and to transfer Pencoed (i.e. the electoral wards of Felindre, Hendre and Penprysg) into the proposed 'Bridgend' constituency. The second counter proposal received which supported the changes that were made in the first counter

proposal was part of a wider arrangement that also opposed the inclusion of the town of Skewen within a proposed 'Aberafan' constituency the proposed arrangement included Skewen within a 'Swansea' the Commission received comments stating that the town of Skewen should be included within a proposed 'Neath' or proposed 'Swansea' constituency.

6.13 The Commission considered all of the representations received and agrees that the most appropriate constituency for the town of Pencoed to be included within is a proposed 'Bridgend' constituency. The Commission also agrees with the second counter proposal referred to above that the town of Skewen should be included within a proposed 'Swansea' constituency. Accordingly the Commission recommends that the electoral wards of Felindre, Hendre, Penprysg, Newton, Nottage, Porthcawl East Central, Porthcawl West Central and Rest Bay are transferred into the recommended Bridgend constituency with the electoral wards of Caerau, Llangynwyd, Maesteg East and Maesteg West being transferred to the recommended Aberafan Maesteg constituency and the electoral wards of Bettws, Blackmill, Blaengarw, Llangeinor, Nant-y-moel, Ogmores Vale and Pontycymmer being transferred to the recommended Rhondda and Ogmores constituency. This recommendation also addresses some representations that did not support the inclusion of the town of Porthcawl with the area of Aberavon.

Recommended constituency name

6.14 The recommended name for the constituency is Bridgend. The recommended official alternative name for this constituency is Pen-y-bont.

6.15 The Commission received representations that suggested that the Welsh language name of the constituency should be changed to 'Pen-y-bont ar Ogwr'.

6.16 The ACs recommended a different geographic make up and therefore proposed

alternative names.

6.17 During the revised proposal consultation period the Commission received representations that suggested that the name for the proposed constituency should also include ‘Ogmore’.

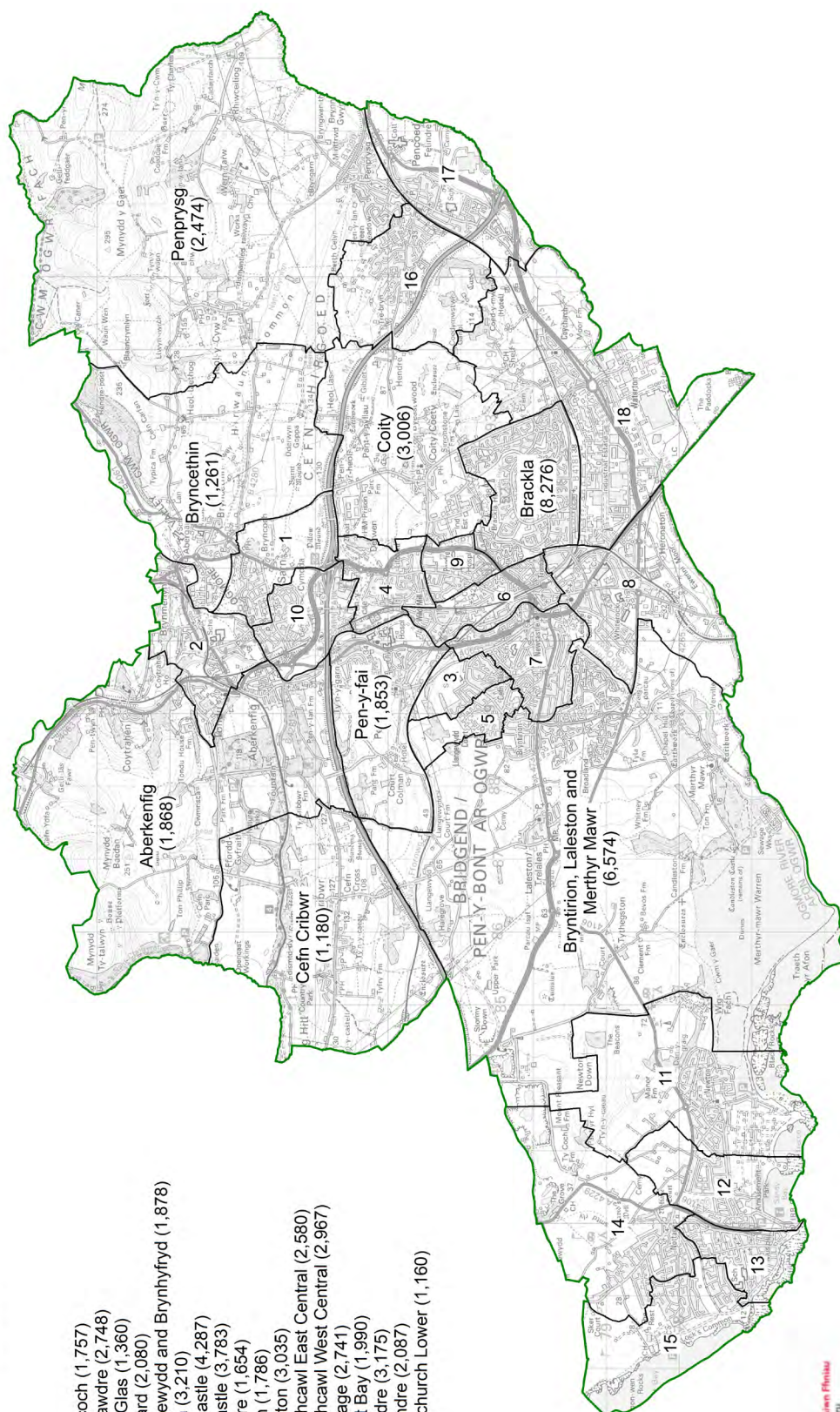
6.18 The Commission is of the view that the name Bridgend, with the official alternative name Pen-y-bont, best reflects the geographic area that this recommended constituency would represent. The recommended constituency is made up of electoral wards that fall wholly within the County Borough of Bridgend principal council area.

Bridgend



Scale 1:75,040

1. Bryncoch (1,757)
2. Ynysawdre (2,748)
3. Cefn Glas (1,360)
4. Litchard (2,080)
5. Llangewydd and Brynhyfryd (1,878)
6. Morfa (3,210)
7. Newcastle (4,287)
8. Oldcastle (3,783)
9. Pendre (1,654)
10. Sarn (1,786)
11. Newton (3,035)
12. Porthcawl East Central (2,580)
13. Porthcawl West Central (2,967)
14. Nottage (2,741)
15. Rest Bay (1,990)
16. Hendre (3,175)
17. Felindre (2,087)
18. Coychurch Lower (1,160)



7. Caerfyrddin (Carmarthen)

Recommendation

7.1 The Commission recommends a county constituency be created from:

1. The following electoral wards within the County of Carmarthenshire (which currently form part of the existing Carmarthen East and Dinefwr CC):

Abergwili (1,912), Ammanford (1,984), Betws (1,825), Cenarth (1,669), Cilycwm (1,175), Cynwyl Gaeo (1,351), Garnant (1,558), Glanamman (1,802), Llanddarog (1,678), Llandeilo (2,307), Llandovery (1,963), Llandybie (3,277), Llanegwad (2,040), Llanfihangel Aberbythych (1,503), Llanfihangel-ar-Arth (2,196), Llangadog (1,629), Llangeler (2,772), Llangunnor (2,077), Llanybydder (2,027), Manordeilo and Salem (1,816), Penygroes (2,347), Pontamman (2,092), Quarter Bach (2,218), and Saron (3,353); and

2. The following electoral wards within the County of Carmarthenshire (which currently form part of the existing Carmarthen West and South Pembrokeshire CC):

Carmarthen Town North (3,691), Carmarthen Town South (2,746), Carmarthen Town West (3,601), Cynwyl Elfed (2,468), Laugharne Township (2,161), Llanboidy (1,705), Llansteffan (1,656), St. Clears (2,500), Trelech (1,754) and Whitland (1,830).

7.2 This constituency would have 72,683 electors which is 1% below the UKEQ of 73,393 electors per constituency.

7.3 The Commission recommends the official name of Caerfyrddin for this constituency and the official alternative of Carmarthen.

Background

7.4 In the Commission's initial proposals, it proposed creating a county constituency from:

1. The following electoral wards within the County of Carmarthenshire (which currently form part of the existing Carmarthen East and Dinefwr CC):

Abergwili (1,912), Ammanford (1,984), Betws (1,825), Cenarth (1,669), Cilycwm (1,175), Cynwyl Gaeo (1,351), Garnant (1,558), Glanamman (1,802), Llanddarog (1,678), Llandeilo (2,307), Llandovery (1,963), Llandybie (3,277), Llanegwad (2,040), Llanfihangel Aberbythych (1,503), Llanfihangel-ar-Arth (2,196), Llangadog (1,629), Llangeler (2,772), Llanybydder (2,027), Manordeilo and Salem (1,816), Penygroes (2,347), Pontamman (2,092), Quarter Bach (2,218), and Saron (3,353); and

2. The following electoral wards within the County of Carmarthenshire (which currently form part of the existing Carmarthen West and South Pembrokeshire CC):

Carmarthen Town North (3,691), Carmarthen Town South (2,746), Carmarthen Town West (3,601), Cynwyl Elfed (2,468), Laugharne Township (2,161), Llanboidy (1,705), Llansteffan (1,656), St. Clears (2,500), Trelech (1,754) and Whitland (1,830).

7.5 This constituency would have had 70,606 electors which is 3.8% below the UKEQ of 73,393 electors per constituency. The suggested name for the constituency was Caerfyrddin. The suggested official alternative name was Carmarthen.

7.6 The Commission received a number of representations that supported the creation of 2 constituencies wholly constituting of electoral wards from the County of Carmarthenshire. However, there was significant opposition to the Llangunnor ward being included in the proposed 'Llanelli' constituency. As stated in a number of the representations received by the Commission, the Carmarthen railway station is within the Llangunnor electoral ward. The Commission also received a number of representations that opposed areas from the existing Carmarthen and Dinefwr constituency being

included in a proposed 'Llanelli' constituency due to the differences between the 2 areas.

7.7 The Commission received 5 representations in the secondary consultation period that opposed rural areas of Carmarthen being included in the proposed 'Llanelli' constituency. This opposition was largely based on the differences between the 2 areas. The Commission also received 2 representations in support of the proposed 'Caerfyrddin' constituency in the secondary consultation period.

7.8 The ACs' report considered a number of alternative arrangements but noted that these did not reflect local ties and therefore supported the initial proposal with a change to 1 electoral ward. The ACs recommended that the electoral ward of Llangunnor be included in the Caerfyrddin constituency based on the arguments made in the representations.

7.9 Having considered the representations and the ACs' recommendations, the Commission recognised the confusion created by not including the Llangunnor electoral ward, which includes the Carmarthen Town railway station, in the proposed 'Caerfyrddin' constituency. However, due to the need to create a constituency that meets the statutory criteria, the Commission was not able to address the other concerns regarding the electoral wards of the existing Carmarthen East and Dinefwr constituency being included in the proposed 'Llanelli' constituency. The Commission accepted that there are differences between the areas; however, both proposed constituencies fall wholly within the principal council area of Carmarthenshire.

7.10 In its revised proposals the Commission therefore proposed creating a county constituency from:

1. The following electoral wards within the County of Carmarthenshire (which currently form part of the existing Carmarthen East and Dinefwr CC):

Abergwili (1,912), Ammanford (1,984), Betws (1,825), Cenarth (1,669), Cilycwm (1,175), Cynwyl Gaeo (1,351), Garnant (1,558), Glanamman (1,802), Llanddarog (1,678), Llandeilo (2,307), Llandovery (1,963), Llandybie (3,277), Llanegwad (2,040), Llanfihangel Aberbythych (1,503), Llanfihangel-ar-Arth (2,196), Llangadog (1,629), Llangeler (2,772), Llangunnor (2,077), Llanybydder (2,027), Manordeilo and Salem (1,816), Penygroes (2,347), Pontamman (2,092), Quarter Bach (2,218), and Saron (3,353); and

2. The following electoral wards within the County of Carmarthenshire (which currently form part of the existing Carmarthen West and South Pembrokeshire CC):

Carmarthen Town North (3,691), Carmarthen Town South (2,746), Carmarthen Town West (3,601), Cynwyl Elfed (2,468), Laugharne Township (2,161), Llanboidy (1,705), Llansteffan (1,656), St. Clears (2,500), Trelech (1,754) and Whitland (1,830).

7.11 This constituency would have 72,683 electors which is 1% below the UKEQ of 73,393 electors per constituency. The proposed name for the constituency was Caerfyrddin. The proposed official alternative name was Carmarthen.

7.12 During the revised proposals consultation period the Commission received representations about the configuration of constituencies in the area. Ceredigion County Council resubmitted their original representation that created a proposed constituency of ‘Carmarthen and Tenby’ with the transfer of 5 electoral wards from northern Carmarthenshire into Ceredigion. The Commission also received some representations that opposed the inclusion of the Swansea Valley with Brecon and Radnor and argued that Brecon and Radnor should be expanded into the proposed ‘Caerfyrddin’ constituency. The Commission also received 1 representation to the effect that the

electoral ward of Llangyndeyrn should be included within the proposed ‘Carmarthen’ constituency and not in the proposed ‘Llanelli’ constituency. The Commission also received representations including from the Conservative Party and the Welsh Labour Party that supported the Commission’s proposed constituency and 9 representations that specifically stated their opposition to the counter proposal from Ceredigion County Council on the grounds that the counter proposal caused significant disruption across the area.

7.13 The Commission considered all of the representations received and has recommended retaining its proposal as it combines areas that are wholly within the Carmarthenshire County Council area and share good transport links. The Commission has addressed the issue of Llangunnor that was raised in previous consultation periods and is of the view that the recommended arrangement makes for a cohesive constituency.

Recommended constituency name

7.14 The recommended name for the constituency is Caerfyrddin. The recommended official alternative name is Carmarthen.

7.15 The Commission received representations that the name of the constituency should be retained as proposed.

7.16 The ACs also recommended that the name be retained.

7.17 During the revised proposal consultation period the Commission received 1 representation that proposed an alternative name of ‘Carmarthen and Tenby’ for an alternative arrangement.

7.18 The Commission is of the view that the name Caerfyrddin, with the official alternative

name of Carmarthen, best reflects the geographic area that this recommended constituency would represent.

0 10
kilometres
Scale 1:268,200

1. Ammanford (1,984)
2. Betws (1,825)
3. Garnant (1,558)
4. Glanamman (1,802)
5. Llanfihangel Aberbythych (1,503)
6. Penygroes (2,347)
7. Pontamman (2,092)
8. Saron (3,353)
9. Carmarthen Town North (3,691)
10. Carmarthen Town South (2,746)
11. Carmarthen Town West (3,601)
12. Whitland (1,830)

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8. Caerphilly (Caerffili)

Recommendation

8.1 The Commission recommends a county constituency be created from:

1. The following electoral wards within the County Borough of Caerphilly (which currently form part of the existing Caerphilly CC):

Aber Valley (4,655), Bedwas, Trethomas and Machen (7,902), Hengoed (4,055), Llanbradach (3,239), Morgan Jones (5,636), Nelson (3,563), Penyrheol (9,021), St. Cattwg (5,579), St. James (4,267) St. Martins (6,582), and Ystrad Mynach (4,067); and

2. The following electoral wards within the County Borough of Caerphilly (which currently form part of the existing Islwyn CC):

Maesycwmmmer (1,811), Pengam (2,760), Pontllanfraith (6,343) and Ynysddu (2,978).

8.2 This constituency would have 72,458 electors which is 1.3% below the UKEQ of 73,393 electors per constituency.

8.3 The Commission recommends the official alternative name of Caerphilly for this constituency and the official alternative name of Caerffili.

Background

8.4 In the Commission's initial proposals, it proposed creating a county constituency from:

1. The following electoral wards within the County Borough of Caerphilly (which currently form part of the existing Islwyn CC):

Abercarn (4,139), Argoed (2,035), Blackwood (6,330), Cefn Fforest (2,845), Crosskeys (2,527), Crumlin

(4,332), Maesycwmmer (1,811), Newbridge (4,892), Pengam (2,760), Penmaen (4,219), Pontllanfraith (6,343), Risca East (4,611), Risca West (3,973), Ynysddu (2,978); and

2. The following electoral wards within the County Borough of Caerphilly (which currently form part of the existing Caerphilly CC):

Hengoed (4,055), Llanbradach (3,239), St. Cattwg (5,579) and Ystrad Mynach (4,067).

8.5 This constituency would have had 70,735 electors which is 3.6% below the UKEQ of 73,393 electors per constituency. The suggested single name for the constituency was Islwyn.

8.6 The Commission received a number of representations that opposed the initial proposals in this area and 1 alternative arrangement that received significant support from the local area. This alternative arrangement saw parts of the existing Islwyn combined with Newport West and a new Caerphilly constituency created. Support for this arrangement was based on the local ties and travel connections in the area. There was some support for the initial proposals in the area, including from some MPs.

8.7 The Conservative Party supported the initial proposals for the area and strongly opposed the counter-proposal set out above, arguing that the links in the area in the counter-proposal were not as strong as those in the initial proposals. The Conservative Party also noted that the Commission's initial proposals created an "orphan" ward of Nelson (which was the sole electoral ward from the County Borough of Caerphilly included in the Commission's proposed Merthyr Tydfil and Aberdare constituency), which was not addressed by the alternative arrangement, and proposed changes to the initial proposals accordingly. The Commission also received further opposition to the counter-proposal, with some comments opposing the inclusion of Blackwood and Pontllanfraith in a Caerphilly constituency due to their ties to Islwyn.

8.8 Both Plaid Cymru and the Liberal Democrats proposed substantial changes to the initial proposals. Plaid Cymru proposed a ‘Newport West’ constituency that included only the Risca East, Risca West and Crosskeys electoral wards from the Caerphilly County Borough, and a ‘Caerphilly’ constituency that encompassed much of the Caerphilly basin and parts of Islwyn. The Liberal Democrats proposed 2 constituencies: ‘Caerphilly with North Islwyn’ and ‘Newport West with Islwyn’, which was a different arrangement to the counter-proposal mentioned in 8.6 above.

8.9 The ACs’s report concluded that Islwyn is more directly part of Newport’s environs, particularly in relation to rail links and the road network based on the A467. They agreed with the alternative arrangements proposed and recommended them based on local ties between the town and the immediate surrounding area.

8.10 Having considered the representations and the ACs’ recommendations, the Commission agreed with the ACs that the more natural fit for Caerphilly was to create a constituency made wholly of Caerphilly County Borough Council electoral wards. The Commission agreed that there are greater local ties between Newport West and Islwyn rather than Newport West and the Caerphilly basin and therefore proposed a constituency that reflects the evidence received. The Commission also included in its proposed constituency the previously “orphaned” ward of Nelson.

8.11 In its revised proposals the Commission therefore proposed creating a county constituency from:

1. The following electoral wards within the County Borough of Caerphilly (which currently form part of the existing Caerphilly CC):

Aber Valley (4,655), Bedwas, Trethomas and Machen (7,902), Hengoed (4,055), Llanbradach (3,239), Morgan Jones (5,636), Nelson (3,563), Penyrheol (9,021), St. Cattwg (5,579), St. James (4,267) St.

Martins (6,582), and Ystrad Mynach (4,067); and

2. The following electoral wards within the County Borough of Caerphilly (which currently form part of the existing Islwyn CC):

Cefn Fforest (2,845), Maesycwmmmer (1,811), Pengam (2,760), and Pontllanfraith (6,343).

8.12 This constituency would have had 72,325 electors which is 1.5% below the UKEQ of 73,393 electors per constituency. The proposed name for the constituency was Caerphilly. The proposed official alternative name was Caerffili.

8.13 During the revised proposals consultation period the Commission received some opposition to its revised proposals in the area. The Commission's revised proposals were proposed as a result of significant opposition it received to its initial proposals which were to combine the areas of the existing Newport West and Caerphilly constituencies. During the revised consultation period some of the representations received highlighted that the Community of Blackwood contains the community ward of Cefn Fforest East, which naturally sat with the neighbouring Cefn Fforest electoral ward. This is not, however, a split in a community area, as the Cefn Fforest East ward is a part of the Blackwood Community. However, the representations argued that there are clear links between the 2 communities. The Commission also received representations stating that the electoral wards of Blackwood, Newbridge and Pontllanfraith should be combined in the same constituency due to the local ties that exist. The Commission received a counter proposal that proposed creating 2 constituencies in the area using the Bedwas Bridge as the boundary, which is the historical boundary between Gwent and Glamorgan.

8.14 The Commission received 28 representations in support of the revised proposals for 'Caerphilly'; both the Conservative Party and the Welsh Labour Party, whilst initially supporting the

initial proposal, acknowledged the opposition that the Commission received to the initial proposal and the support for the revised proposal.

8.15 The Commission considered all of the representations received and acknowledges that it was sensible to recommend a constituency that combines the electoral wards of Cefn Fforest and Blackwood in the same constituency. In order to meet the UKEQ the Commission has therefore transferred the Cefn Fforest electoral ward to its recommended Newport West and Islwyn constituency, and has transferred the Ynysddu electoral ward from the Newport West and Islwyn constituency into its recommended Caerphilly constituency. The Commission considers that the recommended constituencies in the area have good road links and connectivity. The Commission believes that the counter proposal put forward during the revised proposals consultation period was more disruptive and less desirable in terms of the legislation, specifically Rule 5 of Schedule 2 as it would mean that more principal council areas would be included within the constituency. The Commission also considered the representations that suggested that Blackwood, Newbridge and Pontllanfraith should be combined in the same constituency, but this would have an impact on well supported constituencies across South Wales.

Recommended constituency name

8.16 The recommended name for the constituency is Caerphilly. The recommended official alternative name is Caerffili.

8.17 The Commission initially proposed the name 'Islwyn'; however, as the Commission revised its initial proposal significantly based on the representations received. The new geographic arrangement needed to be reflected by a more appropriate name. The Commission received several representations that stated that the name of the new arrangement should reflect the existing constituency and principal council name of Caerphilly.

8.18 The ACs recommended a change to the name to reflect the new geographical arrangements and recommended the name Caerphilly.

8.19 During the revised proposal consultation period the Commission received no representations with regards to the name of the proposed constituency.

8.20 The Commission is of the view that the name Caerphilly, with the official alternative name of Caerffili, best reflects the geographic area that this recommended constituency would represent. The recommended constituency is made up of electoral wards that fall wholly within the County Borough of Caerphilly principal council area.

Caerphilly

0 5
Kilometres
Scale 1:81,500



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9. Cardiff East (Dwyrain Caerdydd)

Recommendation

9.1 The Commission recommends a borough constituency be created from:

1. The following electoral wards within the City and County of Cardiff (which currently form part of the existing Cardiff Central BC):

Adamsdown (5,692), Cyncoed (8,475), Pentwyn (10,783), Penylan (9,858) and Plasnewydd (12,285);
and

2. The following electoral wards within the City and County of Cardiff (which currently form part of the existing Cardiff South and Penarth BC):

Llanrumney (7,758), Rumney (6,536), and Trowbridge (11,076).

9.2 This constituency would have 72,463 electors which is 1.3% below the UKEQ of 73,393 electors per constituency.

9.3 The Commission recommends the official name of Cardiff East and the official alternative name of Dwyrain Caerdydd.

Background

9.4 In the Commission's initial proposals, it proposed creating a borough constituency from:

1. The following electoral wards within the City and County of Cardiff (which currently make up the existing Cardiff Central BC):

Adamsdown (5,692), Cathays (13,099), Cyncoed (8,475), Pentwyn (10,783), Penylan (9,858) and Plasnewydd (12,285); and

2. The following electoral wards within the City and County of Cardiff (which currently form part of the existing Cardiff South and Penarth BC):

Llanrumney (7,758) and Rumney (6,536).

9.5 This constituency would have had 74,486 electors which is 1.5% above the UKEQ of 73,393 electors per constituency. The suggested name for the constituency was Cardiff Central. The suggested official alternative name was Canol Caerdydd.

9.6 The Commission received representations objecting to the fact that the Trowbridge electoral ward was to be detached from the remainder of the existing Cardiff South and Penarth constituency due to the inclusion of the Rumney ward in the Commission's proposed Cardiff Central constituency.

9.7 The Conservative Party submission proposed minor changes throughout the City of Cardiff, with the Rumney electoral ward added to a proposed 'Cardiff South and Penarth' constituency, and the Llanrumney electoral ward added to a proposed 'Cardiff North' constituency. Their proposed 'Cardiff Central' constituency consequently included the electoral ward of Riverside from a proposed 'Cardiff West' constituency. Plaid Cymru proposed creating a 'Cardiff Central and East' constituency, which rectified the Trowbridge issue by replacing the electoral wards of Penylan, Pentwyn and Cyncoed with Riverside, Splott and Trowbridge. The Liberal Democrats proposed including the electoral ward of Gabalfa and transferring Rumney to a 'Cardiff South and Penarth' constituency. The Welsh Labour Party proposed no changes to the Commission's initial proposal.

9.8 The ACs' report recommended the creation of a 'Cardiff Central and East' constituency, including the wards of Gabalfa, Splott and Trowbridge but removing Adamsdown to their proposed

‘Barry, Cardiff South and Penarth’ constituency.

9.9 Having considered the representations and the ACs’ recommendations, the Commission acknowledged the issue with the isolated Trowbridge electoral ward and addressed this by proposing to include the Trowbridge electoral ward in its proposed ‘Cardiff East’ constituency, with the Cathays electoral ward moving to a proposed ‘Cardiff South and Penarth’ constituency. The Commission was of the view that the Cathays electoral ward is a highly populated and well-connected ward that has good links and ties with the wards to the south and so is appropriate as part of the proposed ‘Cardiff South and Penarth’ constituency. The Commission considered a range of alternative arrangements for the area, including the counter-proposals, in an effort to address the issue with Trowbridge. However, the alternative options available created further disruption and undesirable consequences for neighbouring and well-supported constituencies. The Commission was of the view that the revised proposed constituencies retained well-connected and closely linked communities.

9.10 In its revised proposals the Commission therefore proposed creating a county constituency from:

1. The following electoral wards within the City and County of Cardiff (which currently make up the existing Cardiff Central BC):

Adamsdown (5,692), Cyncoed (8,475), Pentwyn (10,783), Penylan (9,858) and Plasnewydd (12,285); and

2. The following electoral wards within the City and County of Cardiff (which currently form part of the existing Cardiff South and Penarth BC):

Llanrumney (7,758) Rumney (6,536), and Trowbridge (11,076).

9.11 This constituency would have 72,463 electors which is 1.3% below the UKEQ of 73,393 electors per constituency. The proposed name for the constituency was Cardiff East. The proposed official alternative name was Dwyrain Caerdydd.

9.12 During the revised proposals consultation period the Commission received a number of representations on the geographical composition of the proposed constituencies in the Cardiff area. As part of its revised proposal for the area the Commission addressed the issue of the isolated Trowbridge electoral ward by including this in its proposed 'Cardiff East' constituency with the Cathays electoral ward being transferred to the proposed 'Cardiff South and Penarth' constituency to allow for the constituencies to fall within the UKEQ. The Commission received 28 representations that opposed the inclusion of Cathays in the proposed 'Cardiff South and Penarth' constituency. The representations argued that the electoral ward of Cathays had a natural affinity with the areas of Plasnewydd and Penylan. However the revised proposals were supported by the Conservative Party and the Welsh Labour Party.

9.13 The Commission considered all of the representations received and has decided to recommend the constituency as proposed in its revised proposals report. The Commission acknowledged the levels of opposition to the revised proposal; however, the Commission is unable to find a suitable alternative that did not cause major disruption to constituencies across South Wales. On balance, the Commission is of the view that the arguments for returning to the initial proposals (including Cathays with the areas of Plasnewydd and Penylan) were not as strong as the arguments put forward during the initial and secondary consultation stages, which highlighted the fact that the electoral ward of Trowbridge had been isolated from the rest of the electoral wards as it was in the initially proposed constituency with no road connection between the electoral ward of Trowbridge and the rest of the proposed constituency.

Recommended constituency name

9.14 The recommended name for the constituency is Cardiff East. The recommended official alternative name is Dwyrain Caerdydd.

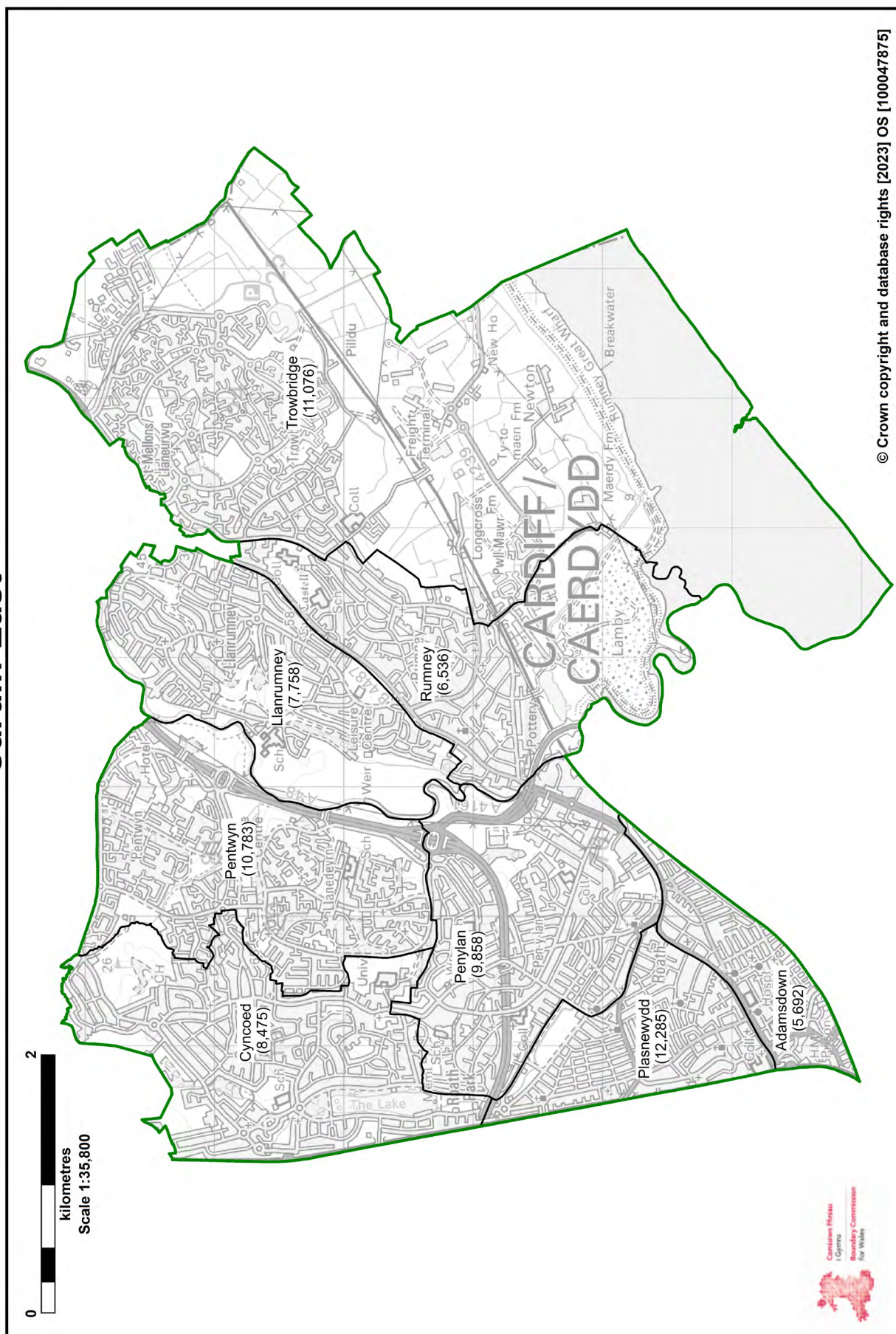
9.15 The Commission initially proposed the name ‘Cardiff Central’; however, as the Commission revised its initial proposal significantly based on the representations received, the new geographic arrangement needed to be reflected by a more appropriate name. The Commission received alternative names such as Cardiff East, and ‘Cardiff Central and East’.

9.16 The ACs recommended a different arrangement for the constituencies in the area and therefore provided alternative names.

9.17 During the revised proposal consultation period the Commission received no representations with regards to the name of the proposed constituency.

9.18 The Commission is of the view that the name Cardiff East, with the alternative name Dwyrain Caerdydd, best reflects the geographic area that this recommended constituency would represent.

Cardiff East



10. Cardiff North (Gogledd Caerdydd)

Recommendation

10.1 The Commission recommends a borough constituency be created from:

1. The following electoral wards within the City and County of Cardiff (which currently make up the existing Cardiff North BC):

Gabalfa (5,922), Heath (9,611), Lisvane (2,942), Llandaff North (5,992), Llanishen (13,492), Pontprennau/Old St. Mellons (8,047), Rhiwbina (9,354) and Whitchurch and Tongwynlais (12,928); and

2. The electoral ward of Taffs Well (2,855) within the County Borough of Rhondda Cynon Taf (which currently forms part of the existing Pontypridd CC).

10.2 This constituency would have 71,143 electors which is 3.1% below the UKEQ of 73,393 electors per constituency.

10.3 The Commission recommends the official name of Cardiff North for this constituency and the official alternative name of Gogledd Caerdydd.

Background

10.4 In the Commission's initial proposals, it proposed creating a borough constituency from:

1. The following electoral wards within the City and County of Cardiff (which currently make up the existing Cardiff North BC):

Gabalfa (5,922), Heath (9,611), Lisvane (2,942), Llandaff North (5,992), Llanishen (13,492), Pontprennau/Old St. Mellons (8,047), Rhiwbina (9,354) and Whitchurch and Tongwynlais (12,928); and

2. The electoral ward of Taffs Well (2,855) within the County Borough of Rhondda Cynon Taf (which currently forms part of the existing Pontypridd CC).

10.5 This constituency would have 71,143 electors which is 3.1% below the UKEQ of 73,393 electors per constituency. The suggested name for the constituency was Cardiff North. The suggested official alternative name was Gogledd Caerdydd.

10.6 The Commission received a number of representations in support of the initial proposal. However, there were some representations that opposed the proposal, with the main reason for opposition being the inclusion of Taffs Well, an area from the Rhondda Cynon Taf County Borough Council area. 1 representation also recommended that the Radyr electoral ward be included in a proposed 'Cardiff North' constituency. During the secondary consultation period, the MP for Cardiff North suggested that the addition of Taffs Well to a proposed 'Cardiff North' constituency was sensible due to the good communication and road links, despite the area being part of a neighbouring local authority. Other representations received were concerned with the dividing line within Cardiff between the existing Cardiff North and Cardiff Central constituencies, and proposed that Maindy should be used as a natural boundary line due to the local geography.

10.7 The Conservative Party proposal recommended transferring the electoral ward of Llandaff North to the proposed 'Cardiff West' constituency and returning the Taffs Well electoral ward to a proposed 'Pontypridd' constituency. They also proposed the transfer of the electoral ward of Llanrumney to a proposed 'Cardiff North' constituency. The Liberal Democrats proposed including the Llanrumney ward from the existing Cardiff Central constituency, and the Pentyrch and Radyr wards from the existing Cardiff West constituency in their proposed 'Cardiff North' constituency, whilst transferring the Gabalfa and Heath electoral wards into a proposed 'Cardiff Central'. However, at the

end of the secondary consultation period, the Liberal Democrats had revised their proposed ‘Cardiff North’ constituency to include the Heath ward within a proposed ‘Cardiff North’ constituency to create hard boundaries at the A44 and the railway line to the south and east, respectively. This was balanced by transferring the Llanrumney ward from their proposed ‘Cardiff North’ constituency into a newly proposed ‘Cardiff Central’ constituency. The Liberal Democrats’ submission noted that this is far from an ideal combination as the only transport link between Llanrumney and the rest of the constituency is a foot/cycle bridge, and the main road briefly passes through the neighbouring Rumney electoral ward.

10.8 Plaid Cymru proposed a substantially different combination of electoral wards that comprised the electoral wards of Heath, Lisvane, Llanishen, Pentwyn, Cyncoed, Rhiwbina, Pontprennau/ Old St. Mellons, and Penylan. The Welsh Labour Party proposed no changes to the initial proposal.

10.9 The ACs’ report proposed changing the proposed ‘Cardiff North’ constituency by returning the electoral ward of Taffs Well to a proposed Pontypridd and Llantrisant constituency. This proposal addressed the concerns received in respect of those wards. However, as a consequence, the electoral wards of Llandaff North, Gabalfa, Pentwyn and Cyncoed all had to be transferred to other constituencies to achieve the statutory electorate range. Many representations were received during the consultation periods regarding the Cardiff constituencies, particularly Cardiff North. These representations supported the retention and expansion of the existing Cardiff North constituency and highlighted the close links between the wards of Gabalfa, Llandaff North and Whitchurch and Tongwynlais.

10.10 Having considered the representations and the ACs’ recommendations, the Commission

decided to retain its initial proposal. The proposal received significant support, and the alternatives proposed were less desirable for the whole of the South Wales region. The Commission acknowledged the opposition to the inclusion of the Taffs Well ward; however, this was a necessary addition in order to meet the statutory quota. The Commission also noted that there was significant support for the initial proposal and the inclusion of Taffs Well in a proposed 'Cardiff North' constituency.

10.11 In its revised proposals the Commission therefore proposed creating a county constituency from:

1. The following electoral wards within the City and County of Cardiff (which currently make up the existing Cardiff North BC):

Gabalfa (5,922), Heath (9,611), Lisvane (2,942), Llandaff North (5,992), Llanishen (13,492), Pontprennau/ Old St. Mellons (8,047), Rhiwbina (9,354) and Whitchurch and Tongwynlais (12,928); and

2. The electoral ward of Taffs Well (2,855) within the County Borough of Rhondda Cynon Taf (which currently forms part of the existing Pontypridd CC).

10.12 This constituency would have 71,143 electors which is 3.1% below the UKEQ of 73,393 electors per constituency. The suggested name for the constituency is Cardiff North. The suggested official alternative name is Gogledd Caerdydd.

10.13 During the revised proposals consultation period the Commission received 5 representations opposing the proposed constituency due to the inclusion of the Taffs Well electoral ward, including 1 representation from the Rhondda Cynon Taf County Borough Council Overview and Scrutiny Committee. The Commission received 4 representations in support of the proposed

constituency. The responses stated that the combination of communities such as Whitchurch and Tongwynlais, Rhiwbina, Llanishen and Lisvane presented a cohesive constituency. The representations also supported the inclusion of the electoral ward of Pontprennau/ Old St. Mellons within the proposed 'Cardiff North' constituency. The revised proposals were supported by both the Conservative Party and the Welsh Labour Party.

10.14 The Commission considered all of the representations received and has decided to recommend the constituency as proposed in its revised proposals report. The Commission acknowledged the opposition to the inclusion of the Taffs Well ward; however, this is a necessary addition in order to recommend constituencies that meet the UKEQ. The Commission also noted that there was support for the revised proposal and the inclusion of Taffs Well in a proposed 'Cardiff North' constituency.

Recommended constituency name

10.15 The recommended name for the constituency is Cardiff North. The recommended official alternative name is Gogledd Caerdydd.

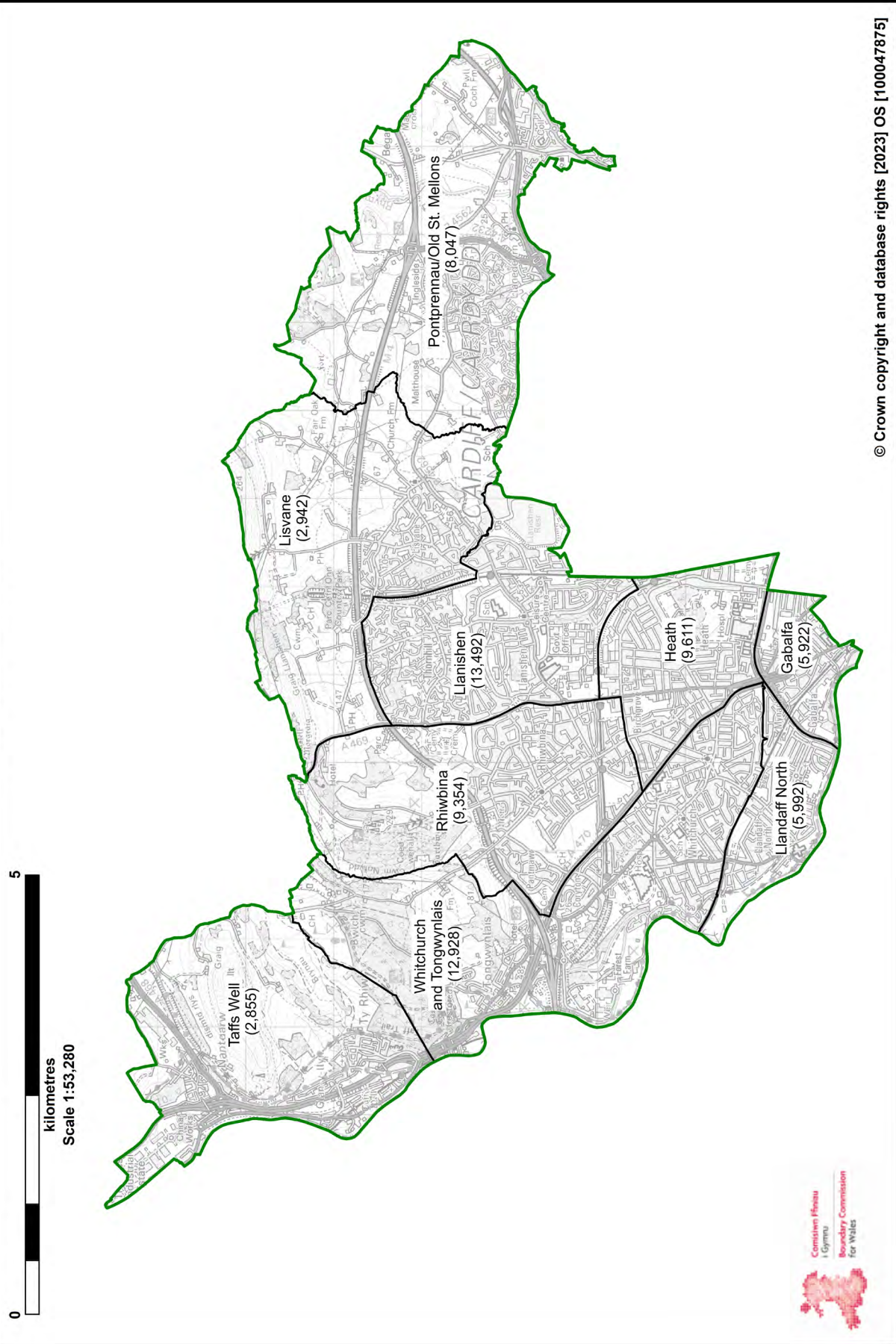
10.16 The Commission received evidence that supported the retention of the initial proposal and received some alternative geographical arrangements; however, the representations supported the name of the proposed constituency.

10.17 The ACs recommended retaining the initial proposal name.

10.18 During the revised proposal consultation period the Commission received no representations with regards to the name of the proposed constituency.

10.19 The Commission is of the view that the name Cardiff North, with the official alternative name Gogledd Caerdydd, best reflects the geographic area that this recommended constituency would represent.

Cardiff North



11. Cardiff South and Penarth (De Caerdydd a Phenarth)

Recommendation

11.1 The Commission recommends a borough constituency be created from:

1. The following electoral wards within the City and County of Cardiff (which currently form part of the existing Cardiff South and Penarth BC):

Butetown (7,834), Grangetown (13,257) and Splott (9,081);

2. The electoral ward of Cathays (13,099) within the City and County of Cardiff (which currently forms part of the existing Cardiff Central BC)

3. The following electoral wards within the County of the Vale of Glamorgan (which currently form part of the existing Cardiff South and Penarth BC):

Cornerswell (4,069), Llandough (1,578), Plymouth (4,584), St. Augustine's (5,318), Stanwell (3,365) and Sully (3,696); and

4. The electoral ward of Dinas Powys (6,388) within the County of the Vale of Glamorgan (which currently forms part of the Vale of Glamorgan CC).

11.2 This constituency would have 72,269 electors which is 1.5% below the UKEQ of 73,393 electors per constituency.

11.3 The Commission recommends the official name of Cardiff South and Penarth for this constituency and the official alternative name of De Caerdydd a Phenarth.

Background

11.4 In the Commission's initial proposals, it proposed creating a borough constituency from:

1. The following electoral wards within the City and County of Cardiff (which currently form part of the existing Cardiff South and Penarth BC):

Butetown (7,834), Grangetown (13,257), Splott (9,081) and Trowbridge (11,076);

2. The following electoral wards within the County of the Vale of Glamorgan (which currently form part of the existing Cardiff South and Penarth BC):

Cornerswell (4,069), Llandough (1,578), Plymouth (4,584), St. Augustine's (5,318), Stanwell (3,365) and Sully (3,696); and

3. The electoral ward of Dinas Powys (6,388) within the County of the Vale of Glamorgan (which currently forms part of the Vale of Glamorgan CC).

11.5 This constituency would have had 70,246 electors which is 4.3% below the UKEQ of 73,393 electors per constituency. The suggested name for the constituency was Cardiff South and Penarth. The suggested official alternative name was De Caerdydd a Phenarth.

11.6 The Commission received a number of representations that raised concerns in relation to the proposed 'Cardiff South and Penarth' constituency. Some representations raised the issue that the electoral ward of Trowbridge was entirely isolated from the rest of the constituency due to the transfer of the Rumney electoral ward into the proposed 'Cardiff Central' constituency, which removed the main transport route from a proposed 'Cardiff South and Penarth' constituency into Trowbridge. One proposed solution was to include Trowbridge in a proposed 'Cardiff East' constituency and place

Cathays in a proposed ‘Cardiff Central and Penarth’ constituency. The Commission also received representations in opposition to a proposed ‘Cardiff South and Penarth’ constituency from individuals who recommended returning the Penarth area to the proposed ‘Vale of Glamorgan’ constituency. The Commission also received representations that recommended retaining the electoral ward of Dinas Powys in the proposed ‘Vale of Glamorgan’ constituency.

11.7 The Conservative Party and the Liberal Democrats proposed minor changes to the proposed ‘Cardiff South and Penarth’ constituency. In order to address the Trowbridge issue, both the Conservative Party and the Liberal Democrats proposed adding the Rumney electoral ward to a proposed ‘Cardiff South and Penarth’ and returning the Dinas Powys electoral ward to the proposed ‘Vale of Glamorgan’ constituency. The Welsh Labour Party proposed no changes to the initial proposals for a proposed ‘Cardiff South and Penarth’ constituency. The Plaid Cymru submission proposed creating a ‘Barry and Cardiff South’ constituency comprising the wards of Cadoc, Castleland, Court, Gibbonsdown, Buttrills, Dyfan, Baruc and Illtyd, and transferring the wards of Splott, Trowbridge, Llandough, Cornerswell and Dinas Powys to a neighbouring constituency.

11.8 The ACs’s report proposed returning Dinas Powys to a proposed ‘Vale of Glamorgan’ constituency, and as a consequence a number of wards that make up part of the Town of Barry were included in a proposed ‘Barry, Cardiff South and Penarth’ constituency. This created a split community in the Town of Barry. The ACs also addressed the Trowbridge detachment issue by creating a proposed ‘Cardiff Central and East’ constituency.

11.9 Having considered the representations and the ACs’ recommendations, the Commission acknowledged the issue with the isolated Trowbridge electoral ward and addressed this by including this ward in its proposed ‘Cardiff East’ constituency with the Cathays electoral ward being transferred

to the proposed 'Cardiff South and Penarth' constituency to allow for the constituencies to fall within the UKEQ. The Commission had sympathy with the representations stating that Dinas Powys should be included in a proposed 'Vale of Glamorgan' constituency. Even though such a constituency fell within the statutory quota, it created a problematic knock-on effects on the surrounding constituencies across the region. The Commission was sympathetic to the alternative arrangements proposed; however, did not feel that the circumstances justified the splitting of the Town of Barry. The Commission did not agree with the alternative proposals that split the Town of Barry, as doing so compounded the opposition the Commission received that stated that residents of Dinas Powys look to Barry for their services. Including the Penarth area in the proposed 'Vale of Glamorgan' constituency would exceed the statutory quota and made it very difficult to achieve constituencies that fell within the statutory range in Cardiff.

11.10 In its revised proposals the Commission therefore proposed creating a county constituency from:

1. The following electoral wards within the City and County of Cardiff (which currently form part of the existing Cardiff South and Penarth BC):

Butetown (7,834), Grangetown (13,257) and Splott (9,081);

2. The electoral ward of Cathays (13,099) within the City and County of Cardiff (which currently forms part of the existing Cardiff Central BC);

3. The following electoral wards within the County of the Vale of Glamorgan (which currently form part of the existing Cardiff South and Penarth BC):

Cornerswell (4,069), Llandough (1,578), Plymouth (4,584), St. Augustine's (5,318), Stanwell (3,365) and

Sully (3,696); and

4. The electoral ward of Dinas Powys (6,388) within the County of the Vale of Glamorgan (which currently forms part of the Vale of Glamorgan CC).

11.11 This constituency would have 72,269 electors which is 1.5% below the UKEQ of 73,393 electors per constituency. The proposed name for the constituency was Cardiff South and Penarth. The proposed official alternative name was De Caerdydd a Phenarth.

11.12 During the revised proposals consultation period the Commission received a number of representations on the geographical composition of the proposed constituencies in the Cardiff area. The Commission received 28 representations that opposed the inclusion of Cathays in the proposed 'Cardiff South and Penarth' constituency. The representations stated that the electoral ward of Cathays had a natural affinity with the areas of Plasnewydd and Penylan. The Commission also received 4 representations that opposed the proposed constituency on the basis that Dinas Powys should be included within a proposed 'Vale of Glamorgan' constituency due to its local and community ties. 1 representation received by the Commission also opposed the combination of Penarth with the Cardiff area.

11.13 The Conservative Party supported the Commission's revised proposals for a proposed 'Cardiff South and Penarth' constituency. The Conservative Party were disappointed to see that Dinas Powys was still included within a proposed 'Cardiff South and Penarth' constituency, but accepted that including the ward within the a proposed 'Vale of Glamorgan' constituency created further problems in forming constituencies in Cardiff and further afield.

11.14 The Welsh Labour Party acknowledged the difficulties in creating cohesive constituencies

and agreed that the lack of a road link between Splott and Trowbridge made it difficult to argue in favour of the initial proposals. They accepted the proposed ‘Cardiff South and Penarth’ constituency on the basis that the Commission’s revised proposals for the constituency represented the ‘least worst’ option to deal with the Trowbridge accessibility issues.

11.15 The Commission considered all of the representations received and has decided to recommend the constituency as proposed in its revised proposals report. The Commission acknowledged the levels of opposition to the revised proposal; however, the Commission was unable to find a suitable alternative that did not cause major disruption to constituencies across South Wales. On balance the Commission was of the view that the arguments for returning to the initial proposals (including Cathays with the areas of Plasnewydd and Penylan) were not as strong as the arguments put forward during the initial and secondary consultation stages, that highlighted the fact that the electoral ward of Trowbridge had been isolated from the rest of the electoral wards as it was in the initially proposed constituency with no road connection.

Recommended constituency name

11.16 The recommended name for the constituency is Cardiff South and Penarth. The recommended official alternative name is De Caerdydd a Phenarth.

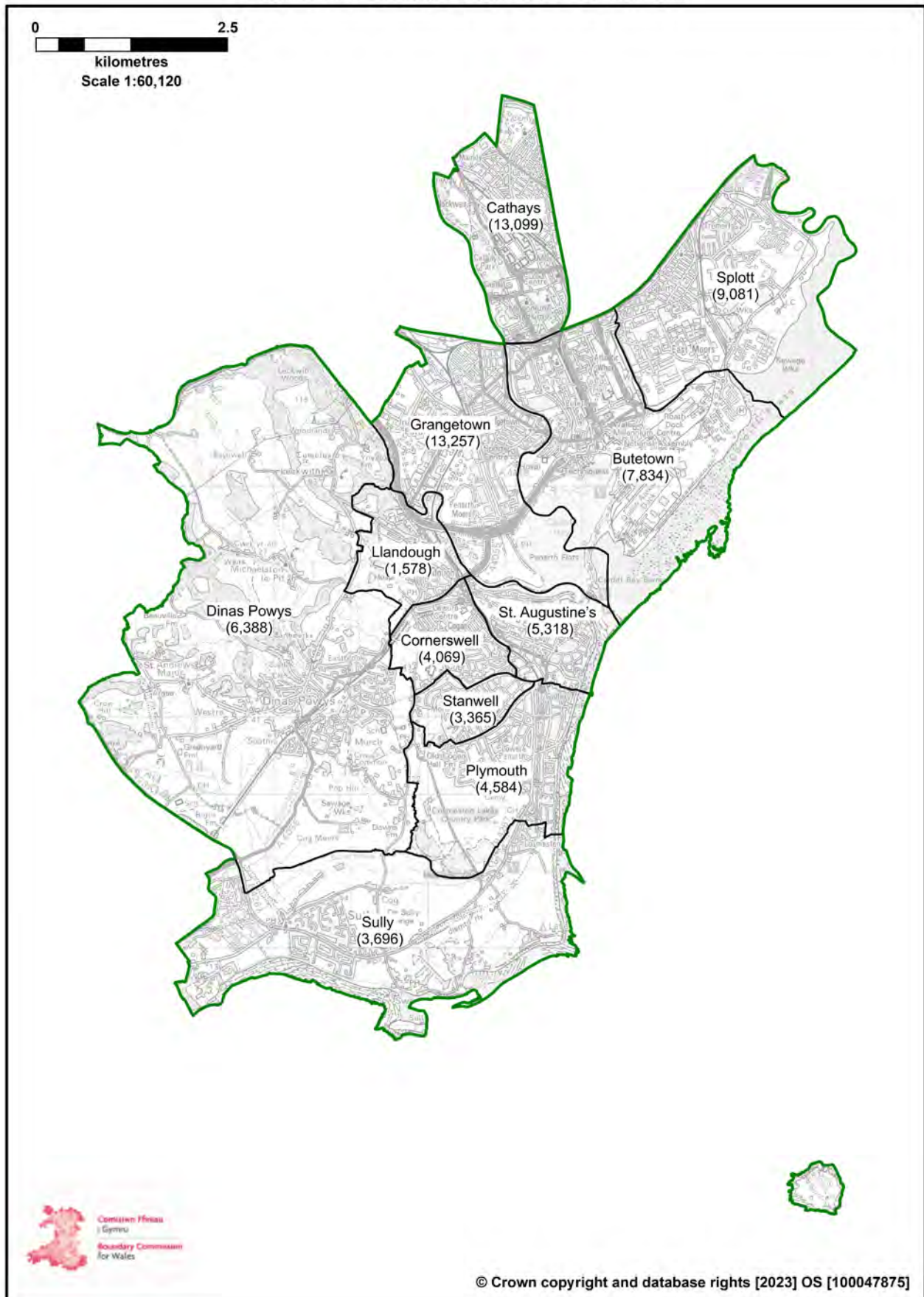
11.17 The Commission received representations that the proposed name of the constituency should be retained; however, some alternative geographies were proposed along with alternative names, such as ‘Barry and Cardiff South’.

11.18 The ACs recommended a different arrangement for the constituencies in the area and therefore provided alternative names.

11.19 During the revised proposals consultation period the Commission received no representations with regard to the name of the proposed constituency.

11.20 The Commission is of the view that the name Cardiff South and Penarth, with the official alternative name De Caerdydd a Phenarth, best reflects the geographic area that this recommended constituency would represent.

Cardiff South and Penarth



12. Cardiff West (Gorllewin Caerdydd)

Recommendation

12.1 The Commission recommends a borough constituency be created from:

1. The following electoral wards within the City and County of Cardiff (which currently make up the existing Cardiff West BC):

Caerau (7,859), Canton (11,457), Creigiau/St. Fagans (4,409), Ely (9,576), Fairwater (9,642), Llandaff (7,078), Pentyrch (2,819), Radyr (5,425) and Riverside (9,621); and

2. The electoral ward of Pont-y-clun (6,061) within the County Borough of Rhondda Cynon Taf (which currently forms part of the existing Pontypridd CC).

12.2 This constituency would have 73,947 electors which is 0.8% above the UKEQ of 73,393 electors per constituency.

12.3 The Commission recommends the official name of Cardiff West for this constituency and the official alternative name of Gorllewin Caerdydd.

Background

12.4 In the Commission's initial proposals, it proposed creating a borough constituency from:

1. The following electoral wards within the City and County of Cardiff (which currently make up the existing Cardiff West BC):

Caerau (7,859), Canton (11,457), Creigiau/St. Fagans (4,409), Ely (9,576), Fairwater (9,642), Llandaff (7,078), Pentyrch (2,819), Radyr (5,425) and Riverside (9,621); and

2. The electoral ward of Pont-y-clun (6,061) within the County Borough of Rhondda Cynon Taf (which currently forms part of the existing Pontypridd CC).

12.5 This constituency would have 73,947 electors which is 0.8% above the UKEQ of 73,393 electors per constituency. The suggested name for the constituency was Cardiff West. The suggested official alternative name was Gorllewin Caerdydd.

12.6 The Commission received a number of representations that opposed the inclusion of the Pont-y-clun electoral ward in Cardiff West. These argued that Pont-y-clun is within the boundary of the Rhondda Cynon Taf local authority and has more community ties with the Llantrisant area and Talbot Green than with Cardiff. However, the Commission received representations supporting its proposed 'Cardiff West' constituency and rejecting the counter-proposals from both the Conservative Party and the Liberal Democrats.

12.7 The Conservative Party proposed transferring the Riverside electoral ward from the proposed 'Cardiff West' constituency into a proposed 'Cardiff Central' constituency and including the Llandaff North electoral ward within a proposed 'Cardiff West' constituency. Plaid Cymru proposed creating a very different set of arrangements across Cardiff, with their proposed 'Cardiff West' constituency receiving the electoral wards of Gabalfa, Llandaff North and Whitchurch and Tongwynlais while transferring out the electoral wards of Riverside, Creigiau/St. Fagans, Pentyrch and Pont-y-clun to neighbouring constituencies. The Liberal Democrats' proposal extended the existing Cardiff West constituency further into the Rhondda Cynon Taf local authority area by including the electoral wards of Brynna, Llanharan and Llanharry, and transferring the Radyr and Pentyrch electoral wards to a proposed 'Cardiff North' constituency. The Welsh Labour Party proposed no changes to the initial proposal.

12.8 The ACs' report proposed using the whole of the existing Cardiff West constituency and

including the Llandaff North electoral ward from the existing Cardiff North constituency. The ACs proposed including the Pont-y-clun electoral ward in a neighbouring, alternative constituency, as had been proposed by a number of respondents.

12.9 Having considered the representations and the ACs' recommendations, the Commission acknowledged the support for including Pont-y-clun in a proposed 'Pontypridd' constituency or a proposed 'Rhondda Cynon Taf' constituency. However, this change would have made it difficult to create cohesive constituencies that would comply with the UKEQ across the rest of Cardiff. Whilst alternative arrangements had been submitted, there were few representations supporting them. The Commission also received some support for the initial proposal. The Commission therefore decided to retain its initial proposal.

12.10 In its revised proposals the Commission therefore proposed creating a county constituency from:

1. The following electoral wards within the City and County of Cardiff (which currently make up the existing Cardiff West BC):

Caerau (7,859), Canton (11,457), Creigiau/St. Fagans (4,409), Ely (9,576), Fairwater (9,642), Llandaff (7,078), Pentyrch (2,819), Radyr (5,425) and Riverside (9,621); and

2. The electoral ward of Pont-y-clun (6,061) within the County Borough of Rhondda Cynon Taf (which currently forms part of the existing Pontypridd CC).

12.11 This constituency would have 73,947 electors which is 0.8% above the UKEQ of 73,393 electors per constituency. The suggested name for the constituency was Cardiff West. The suggested official alternative name was Gorllewin Caerdydd.

12.12 During the revised proposals consultation period the Commission received 5 representations that opposed the inclusion of the electoral ward of Pont-y-clun within its proposed ‘Cardiff West’ constituency. The Commission received 3 representations that supported the proposed constituency including from the current MP for the Cardiff West constituency who stated that the proposals were sensible, and that the combination of communities created a cohesive constituency, even with the inclusion of Pont-y-clun from Rhondda Cynon Taf. The Conservative Party supported the revised proposals for Cardiff West. They acknowledged that the proposal generated plenty of support during the initial and secondary consultation periods and considered that it was in line with the rules of the Review (Rule 5 (1) c).

12.13 The Commission considered all of the representations received and has decided to recommend the constituency as proposed in its revised proposals report. The Commission acknowledges that there is some opposition to the revised proposal; however, the Commission is unable to find a suitable alternative that does not cause major disruption to constituencies across South Wales.

Recommended constituency name

12.14 The recommended name for the constituency is Cardiff West. The recommended official alternative name is Gorllewin Caerdydd.

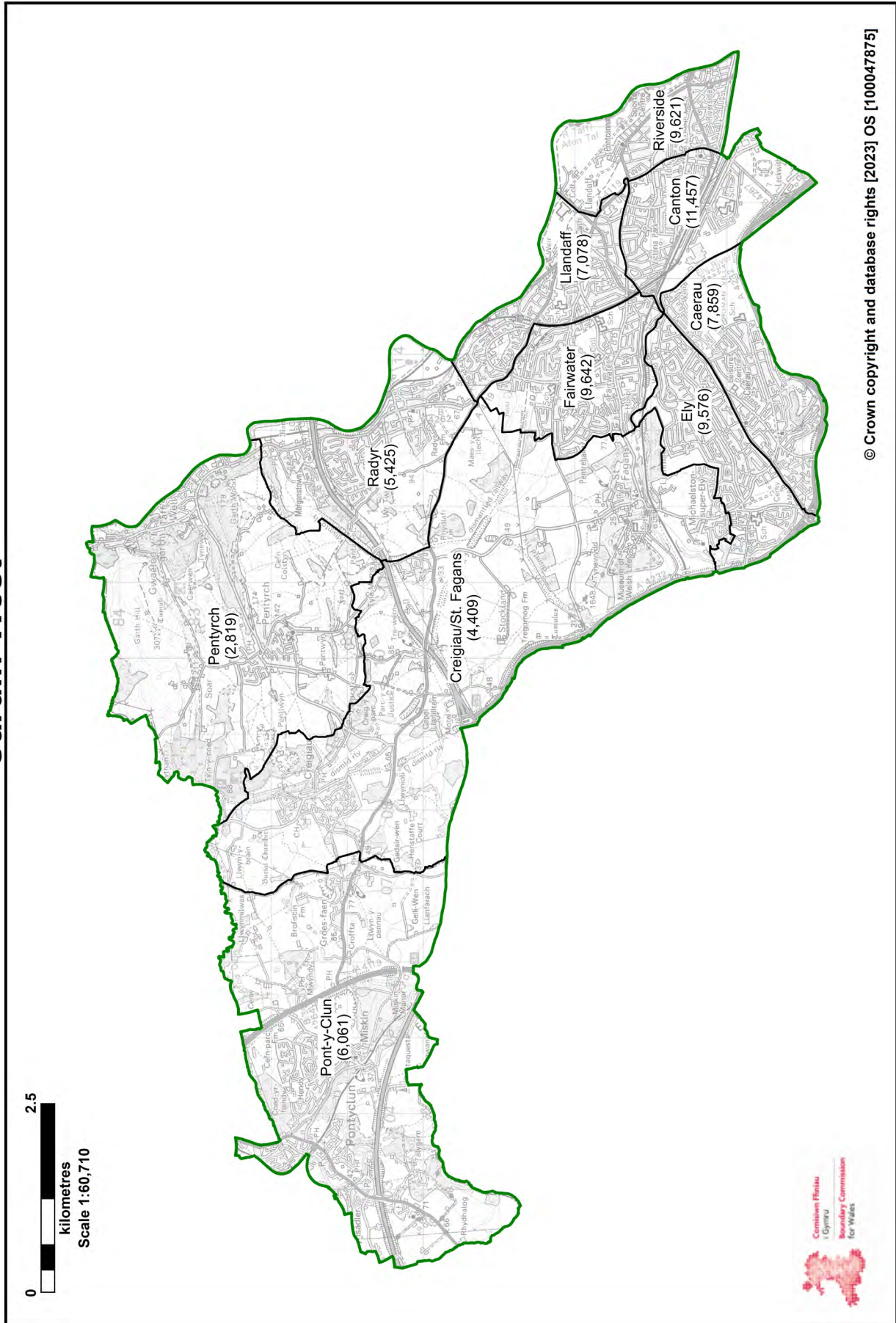
12.15 The Commission received representations that provided alternatives to the geographical arrangements for the proposed constituency; however, the representations supported the proposed constituency name.

12.16 The ACs recommended retaining the name as initially proposed by the Commission

12.17 During the revised proposals consultation period the Commission received no representations with regards to the name of the proposed constituency.

12.18 The Commission is of the view that the name Cardiff West, with the official alternative name of Gorllewin Caerdydd, best reflects the geographic area that this recommended constituency would represent. The whole of the existing constituency is retained within this recommended constituency.

Cardiff West



13. Ceredigion Preseli

Recommendation

13.1 The Commission recommends a county constituency be created from:

1. The following electoral wards within the County of Ceredigion (which currently make up the existing Ceredigion CC):

Aberaeron (1,088), Aberporth (1,839), Aberteifi/Cardigan-Mwldan (1,522), Aberteifi/ Cardigan-Rhyd-y-Fuwch (895), Aberteifi/Cardigan-Teifi (824), Aberystwyth Bronglais (936), Aberystwyth Canol/Central (1,358), Aberystwyth Gogledd/North (1,478), Aberystwyth Penparcau (2,084), Aberystwyth Rheidol (1,776), Beulah (1,413), Borth (1,677), Capel Dewi (1,068), Ceulanamaesmawr (1,551), Ciliau Aeron (1,613), Faenor (1,985), Lampeter (1,660), Llanarth (1,222), Llanbadarn Fawr – Padarn (767), Llanbadarn Fawr – Sulien (973), Llandyfriog (1,466), Llandysilio-gogo (1,653), Llandysul Town (1,067), Llanfarian (1,193), Llanfihangel Ystrad (1,666), Llangeitho (1,168), Llangybi (1,186), Llanrhystyd (1,255), Llansantffraed (1,935), Llanwenog (1,419), Lledrod (1,812), Melindwr (1,578), New Quay (810), Penbryn (1,762), Pen-parc (1,933), Tirymynach (1,403), Trefeurig (1,382), Tregaron (951), Troedraur (1,110) and Ystwyth (1,673); and

2. The following electoral wards within the County of Pembrokeshire (which currently form part of the existing Preseli Pembrokeshire CC):

Cilgerran (1,594), Clydau (1,189), Crymych (2,099), Dinas Cross (1,313), Fishguard North East (1,495), Fishguard North West (1,208), Goodwick (1,509), Llanrhian (1,232), Maenclochog (2,462), Newport (878), St. Dogmael's (1,775) and Scleddau (1,158).

13.2 This constituency would have 74,063 electors which is 0.9% above the UKEQ of 73,393 electors per constituency.

13.3 The Commission recommends the single name of Ceredigion Preseli for this constituency.

Background

13.4 In the Commission’s initial proposals, it proposed creating a county constituency from:

1. The following electoral wards within the County of Ceredigion (which currently make up the existing Ceredigion CC):

Aberaeron (1,088), Aberporth (1,839), Aberteifi/Cardigan-Mwldan (1,522), Aberteifi/ Cardigan-Rhyd-y-Fuwch (895), Aberteifi/Cardigan-Teifi (824), Aberystwyth Bronglais (936), Aberystwyth Canol/Central (1,358), Aberystwyth Gogledd/North (1,478), Aberystwyth Penparcau (2,084), Aberystwyth Rheidol (1,776), Beulah (1,413), Borth (1,677), Capel Dewi (1,068), Ceulanamaesmawr (1,551), Ciliau Aeron (1,613), Faenor (1,985), Lampeter (1,660), Llanarth (1,222), Llanbadarn Fawr – Padarn (767), Llanbadarn Fawr – Sulien (973), Llandyfriog (1,466), Llandysilio-gogo (1,653), Llandysul Town (1,067), Llanfarian (1,193), Llanfihangel Ystrad (1,666), Llangeitho (1,168), Llangybi (1,186), Llanrhystyd (1,255), Llansantffraed (1,935), Llanwenog (1,419), Lledrod (1,812), Melindwr (1,578), New Quay (810), Penbryn (1,762), Pen-parc (1,933), Tirymynach (1,403), Trefeurig (1,382), Tregaron (951), Troedyr aur (1,110) and Ystwyth (1,673); and

2. The following electoral wards within the County of Pembrokeshire (which currently form part of the existing Preseli Pembrokeshire CC):

Cilgerran (1,594), Clydau (1,189), Crymych (2,099), Dinas Cross (1,313), Fishguard North East (1,495), Fishguard North West (1,208), Goodwick (1,509), Letterston (1,873), Llanrhian (1,232), Newport (878), St. David’s (1,521), St. Dogmael’s (1,775), Scleddau (1,158) and Solva (1,274).

13.5 This constituency would have had 76,269 electors which is 3.9% above the UKEQ of 73,393

electors per constituency. The suggested single name for the constituency was Ceredigion Preseli.

13.6 The Commission received representations stating that the electoral ward of Maenclochog should be included within the Ceredigion Preseli constituency on the basis that the area to the north of Clunderwen has stronger cultural and social links to this constituency. There were also representations that advanced this argument on a linguistic basis and suggested that in order to achieve the electoral quota across the Mid and West Wales region, St. David's could be included in the proposed Mid and South Pembrokeshire constituency. These representations argued that St. David's has little in common with Aberystwyth. The Commission also received several representations that suggested creating constituencies from only the Pembrokeshire local authority area or from the Ceredigion local authority area. However, both of these constituencies fell outside the electoral quota.

13.7 The Welsh Labour Party proposed transferring Solva and St. Davids out of the proposed 'Ceredigion Preseli' constituency and including Maenclochog instead. Plaid Cymru supported these changes but also included the Community of Letterston in the exchange between the 2 constituencies. The Conservative Party and the Liberal Democrats proposed no changes to the Commission's initial proposals.

13.8 The ACs's report concluded that there was broad support for the initial proposal. They acknowledged the concerns raised about the geographical size of the constituency. However, they agreed that the constituencies created in the Commission's initial proposals followed the most convenient road links available and were the best fit with administrative and natural boundaries. The ACs did recommend some minor changes to the initial proposals. They recommended the exchange of a small number of wards between the proposed 'Ceredigion Preseli' and 'Mid and South Pembrokeshire' constituencies: exchanging Maenclochog for St. David's, Solva and Letterston.

13.9 Having considered the representations and the ACs' recommendations, the Commission agreed that minor changes could be made to improve the initial proposals for the area and build on existing cultural and social links. The Commission therefore proposed removing St. David's, Solva and Letterston from the proposed 'Ceredigion Preseli' constituency and including the Maenclochog ward instead.

13.10 In its revised proposals the Commission therefore proposed creating a county constituency from:

1. The following electoral wards within the County of Ceredigion (which currently make up the existing Ceredigion CC):

Aberaeron (1,088), Aberporth (1,839), Aberteifi/Cardigan-Mwldan (1,522), Aberteifi/ Cardigan-Rhyd-y-Fuwch (895), Aberteifi/Cardigan-Teifi (824), Aberystwyth Bronglais (936), Aberystwyth Canol/Central (1,358), Aberystwyth Gogledd/North (1,478), Aberystwyth Penparcau (2,084), Aberystwyth Rheidol (1,776), Beulah (1,413), Borth (1,677), Capel Dewi (1,068), Ceulanamaesmawr (1,551), Ciliau Aeron (1,613), Faenor (1,985), Lampeter (1,660), Llanarth (1,222), Llanbadarn Fawr – Padarn (767), Llanbadarn Fawr – Sulien (973), Llandyfriog (1,466), Llandysilio-gogo (1,653), Llandysul Town (1,067), Llanfarian (1,193), Llanfihangel Ystrad (1,666), Llangeitho (1,168), Llangybi (1,186), Llanrhystyd (1,255), Llansantffraed (1,935), Llanwenog (1,419), Lledrod (1,812), Melindwr (1,578), New Quay (810), Penbryn (1,762), Pen-parc (1,933), Tirymynach (1,403), Trefeurig (1,382), Tregaron (951), Troedyr (1,110) and Ystwyth (1,673); and

2. The following electoral wards within the County of Pembrokeshire (which currently form part of the existing Preseli Pembrokeshire CC):

Cilgerran (1,594), Clydau (1,189), Crymych (2,099), Dinas Cross (1,313), Fishguard North East (1,495),

Fishguard North West (1,208), Goodwick (1,509), Llanrhian (1,232), Maenclochog (2,462), Newport (878), St. Dogmael's (1,775) and Scloddau (1,158).

13.11 This constituency would have 74,063 electors which is 0.9% above the UKEQ of 73,393 electors per constituency. The proposed single name for the constituency was Ceredigion Preseli.

13.12 During the revised proposals consultation period the Commission received a number of representations opposing the revised proposal. The representations were opposed to the combination of electoral wards from Ceredigion and Pembrokeshire and argued that there should be 2 constituencies, 1 of which should be a constituency made up of wards from Pembrokeshire local authority area only. The Commission received 1 representation that stated that the electoral ward of St. David's has closer ties to the electoral wards that are being proposed to be transferred into a proposed 'Ceredigion Preseli' and that the St. David's ward should therefore be included within 'Ceredigion Preseli'. Ceredigion County Council resubmitted their original submission which proposed creating 3 alternative constituencies in the area. The Commission received 9 representations that firmly opposed the alternative arrangement proposed by Ceredigion County Council; this opposition was due to the inclusion of northern Carmarthenshire wards in a Ceredigion constituency, which (it was argued) would cause confusion. The Commission received 8 representations in support of its revised proposals for the Ceredigion Preseli constituency.

13.13 The Conservative Party supported the revised proposals for a proposed 'Ceredigion Preseli' constituency. The Conservative Party supported the transfer of Maenclochog from a proposed 'Mid and South Pembrokeshire' constituency to 'Ceredigion Preseli' and also the transfer of the electoral wards of St. David's, Solva and Letterston from 'Ceredigion Preseli' to 'Mid and South Pembrokeshire' constituency as sensible amendments to the initial proposals.

13.14 The Welsh Labour Party strongly supported the revised proposals for a proposed ‘Ceredigion Preseli’ constituency as they reflected the suggestions of the Welsh Labour Party during the initial consultation periods.

13.15 The Commission considered all of the representations received and has decided to recommend the constituency as proposed in its revised proposals report. The Commission acknowledges that there is some opposition to the revised proposal; however, the Commission is unable to find a suitable alternative that did not cause major disruption to constituencies across the Mid and West Wales region.

Recommended constituency name

13.16 The single name recommended for this constituency is Ceredigion Preseli.

13.17 The Commission initially proposed the name Ceredigion Preseli. The Commission received representations that provided alternatives to the name of the initial proposal including ‘Ceredigion and Preseli’.

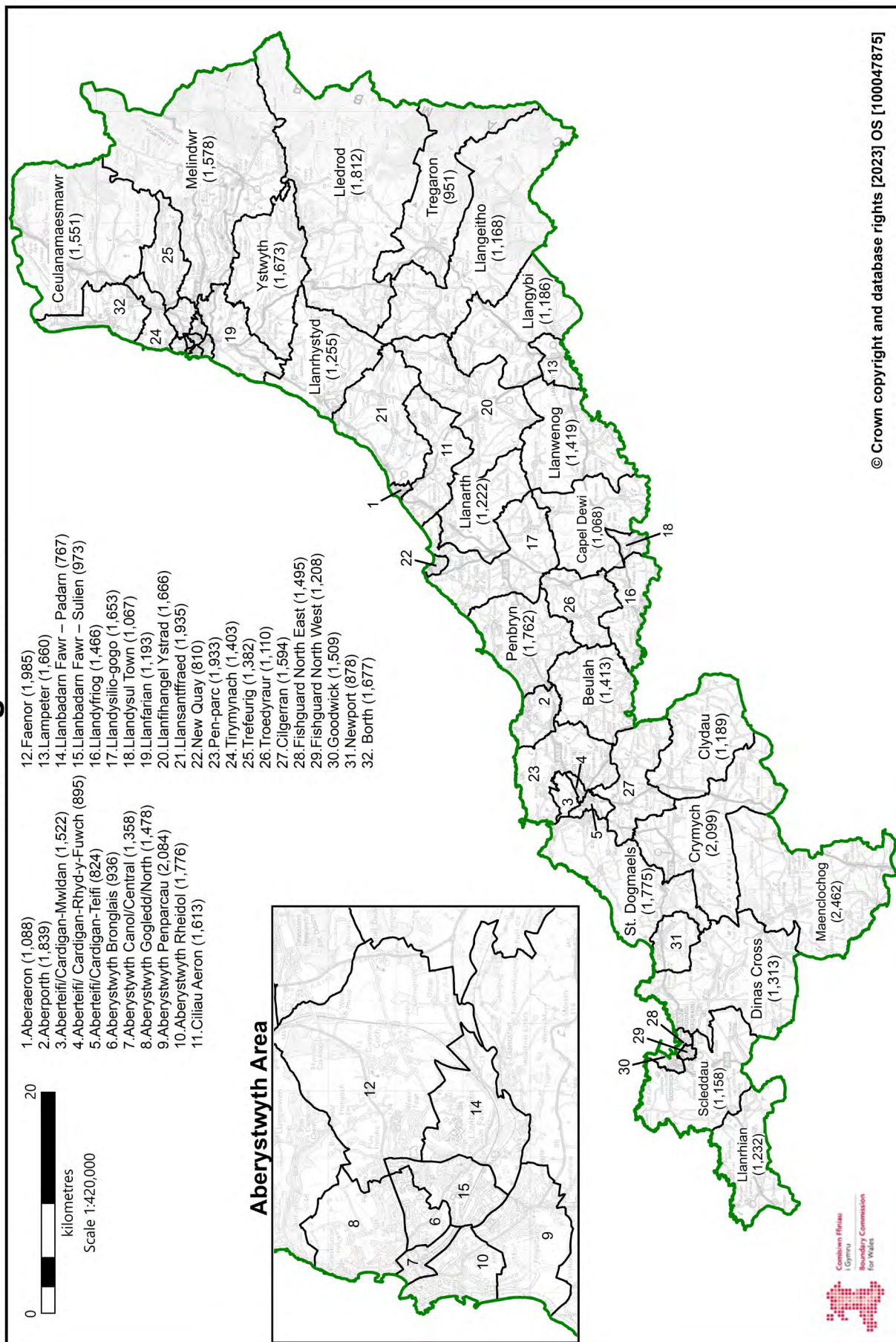
13.18 The ACs recommended retaining the initial proposal name.

13.19 During the revised proposal consultation period the Commission received 1 representation which proposed alternative names and alternative geographical arrangements for the constituencies in the area, which were ‘Ceredigion and Dyffryn Teifi’ and ‘Pembrokeshire’.

13.20 The Commission is of the view that the name Ceredigion Preseli best reflects the

geographic area that this recommended constituency would represent. The name represents the inclusion of the whole of the principal council area of Ceredigion and the area to the north of the Preseli mountains. The Commission considers the name to be recognisable and acceptable in both Welsh and English.

Ceredigion Preseli



14. Clwyd East (Dwyrain Clwyd)

Recommendation

14.1 The Commission recommends a county constituency be created from:

1. The following electoral wards within the County of Flintshire (which currently form part of the existing Delyn CC):

Argoed (2,167), Brynford (1,789), Caerwys (2,050), Cilcain (1,519), Ffynongroyw (1,474), Greenfield (1,983), Gronant (1,257), Gwernaffield (1,646), Gwernymynydd (1,399), Halkyn (1,427), Holywell Central (1,465), Holywell East (1,383) Holywell West (1,762), Leeswood (1,627), Mold Broncoed (2,134), Mold East (1,556), Mold South (2,201), Mold West (1,956), Mostyn (1,458), New Brighton (2,414), Northop (2,596), Northop Hall (1,398), Trelawnyd and Gwaenysgor (1,496) and Whitford (1,911);

2. The following electoral wards within the County of Denbighshire (which currently form part of the existing Vale of Clwyd CC):

Dyserth (1,882), Llandyrnog (1,765), Prestatyn Central (2,829), Prestatyn East (3,162), Prestatyn Meliden (1,529), Prestatyn North (4,729), Prestatyn South West (2,861) and Tremeirchion (1,344);

3. The following electoral wards within the County of Denbighshire (which currently form part of the existing Clwyd West CC):

Llanarmon-yn-Ial/Llandegla (2,033), Llanbedr Dyffryn Clwyd/Llangynhafal (1,170), Llanfair Dyffryn Clwyd/Gwyddelwern (1,830) and Ruthin (4,260);

4. The electoral ward of Llangollen (3,302) within the County of Denbighshire (which currently forms part of the Clwyd South CC); and

5. The electoral ward of Llangollen Rural (1,631) within the County Borough of Wrexham (which currently forms part of the Clwyd South CC).

14.2 This constituency would have 76,395 electors which is 4.1% above the UKEQ of 73,393 electors per constituency.

14.3 The Commission recommends the official name of Clwyd East for this constituency and the official alternative name of Dwyrain Clwyd.

Background

14.4 In the Commission's initial proposals, it proposed creating a county constituency from:

1. The following electoral wards within the County of Flintshire (which currently form part of the existing Delyn CC):

Bagillt East (1,413), Bagillt West (1,625), Brynford (1,789), Caerwys (2,050), Cilcain (1,519), Ffynnonogroyw (1,474), Flint Castle (1,426), Flint Coleshill (2,938), Flint Oakenholt (2,538), Flint Trelawny (2,710), Greenfield (1,983), Gronant (1,257), Gwernaffield (1,646), Gwernymynydd (1,399), Halkyn (1,427), Holywell Central (1,465), Holywell East (1,383) Holywell West (1,762), Mold Broncoed (2,134), Mold East (1,556), Mold South (2,201), Mold West (1,956), Mostyn (1,458), Northop (2,596), Northop Hall (1,398), Trelawnyd and Gwaenysgor (1,496) and Whitford (1,911);

2. The following electoral wards within the County of Denbighshire (which currently form part of the existing Vale of Clwyd CC):

Dyserth (1,882), Llandyrnog (1,765), Prestatyn Central (2,829), Prestatyn East (3,162), Prestatyn Meliden (1,529), Prestatyn North (4,729), Prestatyn South West (2,861) and Tremeirchion (1,344); and

3. The following electoral wards within the County of Denbighshire (which currently form part of the existing Clwyd West CC):

Llanarmon-yn-Ial/Llandegla (2,033), Llanbedr Dyffryn Clwyd/Llangynhafal (1,170) and Ruthin (4,260).

14.5 This constituency would have had 76,074 electors which is 3.7% above the UKEQ of 73,393 electors per constituency. The suggested single name for the constituency was Delyn.

14.6 The Commission received a number of representations that stated that the electoral ward of Ruthin should be included in the proposed 'Clwyd' constituency, as residents of the town do not relate to residents in Flintshire and share greater affinity with other areas in Clwyd. These representations argued that the proposed Clwyd constituency should include Llandyrnog, Llanbedr Dyffryn Clwyd, as well as Ruthin, stating that these places are very much the heart of the Vale of Clwyd. The MP for the Vale of Clwyd stated that Llandyrnog has strong associations with Ruthin and its rural hinterland and that, in contrast, the proposed 'Delyn' constituency had the makings of a viable association of semi-rural communities with a shared interest in tourism. It was also argued that the inclusion of more urban and industrial areas around the Dee estuary does not fit within this same constituency. The Commission also received representations that supported the inclusion of Ruthin with electoral wards to the south such as Llandrillo and Corwen. It was argued that these wards should be included in the 'Montgomeryshire and Glyndwr' proposed constituency on the basis that there is a very strong sense of community between these areas.

14.7 The Conservative Party proposed rearranging the constituencies in this area to create 2 new proposed constituencies of 'Clwyd East' and 'Clwyd West' largely from the proposed 'Delyn' and 'Clwyd' constituencies. The Ruthin electoral ward was included in a proposed 'Clwyd East' constituency along with other Denbighshire wards. Plaid Cymru also rearranged the constituencies in the area and proposed including the electoral ward of Ruthin in their proposed 'Meirionnydd, Nant

Conwy and Denbigh' constituency. The Liberal Democrats included the Ruthin electoral ward in their proposed 'North Montgomeryshire and Glyndwr' constituency. The Welsh Labour Party proposed no changes to the Commission's initial proposals.

14.8 The Commission also received a number of representations that stated that the areas of Bagillt and Flint should be returned to a proposed 'Alyn and Deeside' constituency as these areas have more in common with that constituency. A significant number of representations argued that the make-up of the proposed constituencies in North Wales should be designed according to the different cultures of the areas, such as urban, industrial, rural and coastal. The Conservative Party also included the areas of Bagillt and Flint in a proposed 'Alyn and Deeside' constituency. Plaid Cymru split the area and included Flint in a proposed 'Alyn and Deeside' constituency and Bagillt in a proposed 'Delyn' constituency. The Liberal Democrats proposed retaining the areas within a proposed 'Delyn' constituency.

14.9 The ACs' report proposed creating 2 new constituencies. 1 comprised areas such as Conwy, the Llandudno area, Colwyn Bay, Deganwy and Llandrillo yn Rhos, and the other included areas such as Denbigh, Kinnel Bay, St. Asaph, Rhyl, Corwen and Llangollen. They stated that there were several representations advocating the inclusion of the Flint and Bagillt wards in a proposed 'Alyn and Deeside' constituency. However, the areas contain in excess of 12,000 electors, meaning that their inclusion required major adjustments across the North Wales region in order to meet the electoral quota. The ACs therefore did not include these wards in their proposed 'Alyn and Deeside' constituency. The ACs included Ruthin in a constituency with the electoral wards to its south.

14.10 Having considered the representations received and the ACs' recommendations, the Commission looked to address the representations where possible by creating constituencies based on the differing cultures in North Wales, and taking into account the suggestion of a largely coastal constituency combining the more densely populated areas of North Wales. The Commission agreed that the electoral wards of Flint and Bagillt (incorporating the electoral wards of Bagillt East, Bagillt West, Flint Castle, Flint Coleshill, Flint Oakenholt and Flint Trelawny) should be included in a proposed 'Alyn and Deeside' constituency as they share more local ties and communication links with those areas. The Commission also agreed that Ruthin shares commonality with the communities to its south, which look to Ruthin for their services.

14.11 In its revised proposals, the Commission therefore proposed creating a county constituency from:

1. The following electoral wards within the County of Flintshire (which currently form part of the existing Delyn CC):

Argoed (2,167), Brynford (1,789), Caerwys (2,050), Cilcain (1,519), Ffynnongroyw (1,474), Greenfield (1,983), Gronant (1,257), Gwernaffield (1,646), Gwernymynydd (1,399), Halkyn (1,427), Holywell Central (1,465), Holywell East (1,383) Holywell West (1,762), Leeswood (1,627), Mold Broncoed (2,134), Mold East (1,556), Mold South (2,201), Mold West (1,956), Mostyn (1,458), New Brighton (2,414), Northop (2,596), Northop Hall (1,398), Trelawnyd and Gwaenysgor (1,496) and Whitford (1,911);

2. The following electoral wards within the County of Denbighshire (which currently form part of the existing Vale of Clwyd CC):

Dyserth (1,882), Llandyrnog (1,765), Prestatyn Central (2,829), Prestatyn East (3,162), Prestatyn Meliden (1,529), Prestatyn North (4,729), Prestatyn South West (2,861) and Tremeirchion (1,344);

3. The following electoral wards within the County of Denbighshire (which currently form part of the existing Clwyd West CC);

Llanarmon-yn-Ial/Llandegla (2,033), Llanbedr Dyffryn Clwyd/Llangynhafal (1,170), Llanfair Dyffryn Clwyd/Gwyddelwern (1,830) and Ruthin (4,260);

4. The electoral ward of Llangollen (3,302) within the County of Denbighshire (which currently forms part of the Clwyd South CC); and

5. The electoral ward of Llangollen Rural (1,631) within the County Borough of Wrexham (which currently forms part of the Clwyd South CC).

14.12 This constituency would have 76,395 electors which is 4.1% above the UKEQ of 73,393 electors per constituency. The proposed name for the constituency was Clwyd East. The proposed official alternative name was Dwyrain Clwyd.

14.13 During the revised proposals consultation period the Commission received representations that opposed this proposed constituency on the basis that the towns of Rhyl and Prestatyn had not been included within the same constituency, arguing that there are strong links between the towns. Flint Town Council stated that Flint and Bagillt should be included within the proposed 'Clwyd East' constituency as the communities tend to look towards the west. The Welsh Labour Party suggested

transferring the electoral ward of Llangollen Rural to the proposed 'Montgomeryshire and Glyndwr' constituency. The Conservative Party supported the revised proposal.

14.14 The Commission considered all of the representations received and recommends retaining its revised proposals. The Commission acknowledges that there is some opposition to the revised proposal; however, the Commission is unable to find a suitable alternative that did not cause major disruption to constituencies across the North Wales region. The alternative arrangement as proposed by the Welsh Labour Party, while returning constituencies that fall within the UKEQ, would see the electoral ward of Esclusham which is part of the Community of Ponciau included within the proposed 'Wrexham' constituency splitting it from the rest of the community.

Recommended constituency name

14.15 The recommended name for the constituency is Clwyd East. The recommended official alternative name is Dwyrain Clwyd.

14.16 The Commission initially proposed the name 'Delyn'; however, as the Commission revised its initial proposal significantly based on the representations received, the new geographic arrangement needed to be reflected by a more appropriate name. The Commission received several alternative arrangements and alternative names for the proposals in the area such as creating the constituencies of Clwyd East and 'Clwyd West', and 'Llandudno and Colwyn'.

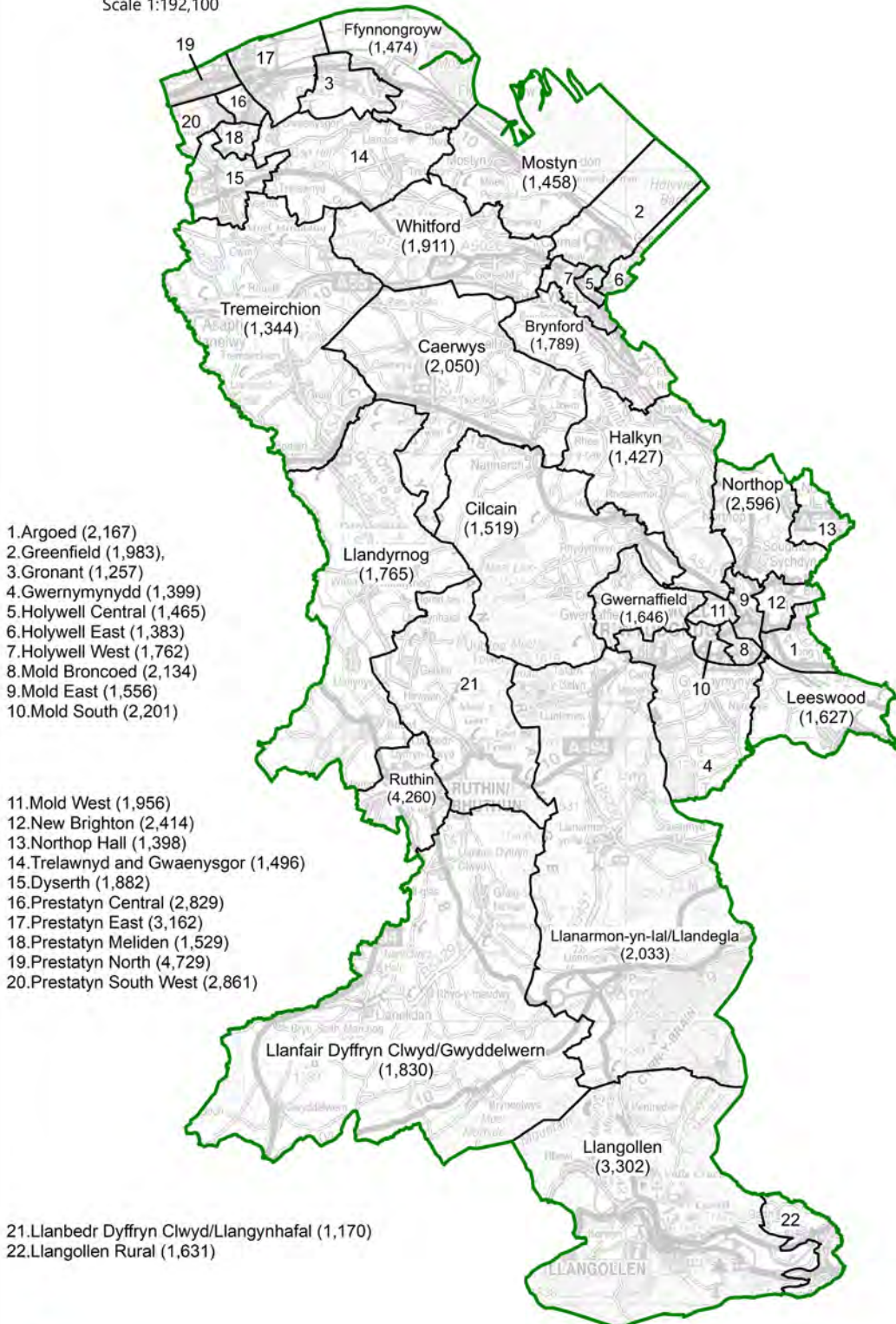
14.17 The ACs recommended a different arrangement for the constituencies in the area and therefore provided alternative names.

14.18 During the revised proposal consultation period the Commission received representations with regard to the name of the proposed constituency with a single representation recommending the name ‘Clwydian Hills’ as a better reflection of the geographic area included in the constituency.

14.19 The Commission is of the view that the name Clwyd East, with the official alternative name of Dwyrain Clwyd, best reflects the geographic area that this recommended constituency would represent and would be more likely to result in electors having a greater affinity with it.

Clwyd East

0 10
kilometres
Scale 1:192,100



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15. Clwyd North (Gogledd Clwyd)

Recommendation

15.1 The Commission recommends a county constituency be created from:

1. The following electoral wards within the County of Denbighshire (which currently form part of the existing Vale of Clwyd CC):

Bodelwyddan (1,612), Denbigh Central (1,462), Denbigh Lower (3,483), Denbigh Upper/ Henllan (2,265), Rhuddlan (2,913), Rhyl East (3,693), Rhyl South (2,874), Rhyl South East (6,253), Rhyl South West (3,732), Rhyl West (3,283), St. Asaph East (1,472), St. Asaph West (1,290) and Trefnant (1,503);
and

2. The following electoral wards within the County Borough of Conwy (which currently form part of the existing Clwyd West CC):

Abergele Pensarn (1,959), Colwyn (3,373), Eirias (2,800), Gele (3,997), Glyn (3,088), Kinnel Bay (4,607), Llanddulas (1,353), Llandrillo yn Rhos (6,110), Llysfaen (1,906), Mochdre (1,425), Pentre Mawr (2,861), Rhiw (4,991) and Towyn (1,845).

15.2 This constituency would have 76,150 electors which is 3.8% above the UKEQ of 73,393 electors per constituency.

15.3 The Commission recommends the official name of Clwyd North for this constituency and the official alternative name of Gogledd Clwyd.

Background

15.4 In the Commission's initial proposals, it proposed creating a county constituency from:

1. The following electoral wards within the County of Denbighshire (which currently form part of the existing Vale of Clwyd CC):

Bodelwyddan (1,612), Denbigh Central (1,462), Denbigh Lower (3,483), Denbigh Upper/ Henllan (2,265), Rhuddlan (2,913), Rhyl East (3,693), Rhyl South (2,874), Rhyl South East (6,253), Rhyl South West (3,732), Rhyl West (3,283), St. Asaph East (1,472), St. Asaph West (1,290) and Trefnant (1,503);

2. The following electoral wards within the County of Denbighshire (which currently form part of the existing Clwyd West CC):

Llanfair Dyffryn (1,830), Efenechtyd (1,321) and Llanrhaeadr-Yng-Nghinmeirch (1,496); and

3. The following electoral wards within the County Borough of Conwy (which currently form part of the existing Clwyd West CC):

Abergele Pensarn (1,959), Betws yn Rhos (1,623), Colwyn (3,373), Eirias (2,800), Gele (3,997), Glyn (3,088), Kinnel Bay (4,607), Llanddulas (1,353), Llansannan (1,495), Llysfaen (1,906), Pentre Mawr (2,861), Rhiw (4,991) and Towyn (1,845).

15.5 This constituency would have had 76,380 electors which is 4.1% above the UKEQ of 73,393 electors per constituency. The suggested single name for this constituency was Clwyd.

15.6 The Commission received a number of representations objecting to the fact that the Town Council of Bay of Colwyn was split in the initial proposals. This town council is formed by a number of communities in the area. These representations called for the electoral ward of Llandrillo yn Rhos to be retained with the other communities that form the town council area. A significant number of representations received argued that the make-up of the proposed constituencies in North Wales should be designed with consideration for the different cultures of the areas, such as urban, industrial, rural and coastal.

15.7 The Conservative Party proposed creating 2 new constituencies that were different from the Commission's proposed 'Delyn' and 'Clwyd' constituencies. Plaid Cymru also proposed creating 2 other constituencies in North Wales that were very different to those set out in the initial proposals, with a proposed 'Meirionnydd, Nant Conwy and Denbigh' stretching across the whole of rural North Wales. Their proposed 'Llandudno and Colwyn' constituency extended across the majority of the North Wales coast and was combined with the St. Asaph area.

15.8 The ACs' report recommended returning the whole of the Town Council of Bay of Colwyn to 1 proposed constituency. However, in the ACs' recommendations the Community of Abergele would be split. The ACs proposed creating 2 new constituencies, with one including areas such as Conwy, the Llandudno area, Colwyn Bay, Deganwy and Llandrillo yn Rhos, and the other areas such as Denbigh, Kinmel Bay, St. Asaph, Rhyl, Corwen and Llangollen.

15.9 Having considered the representations and the ACs' recommendations, the Commission agreed with the representations that stated that the Town Council of Bay of Colwyn area should not be split between constituencies and has therefore amended its proposals to unite these communities in this proposed constituency. Where possible, the Commission looked to address the representations that stated that the constituencies should be based on the differing cultures in North Wales. As a result, the Commission proposed to create this largely coastal constituency that combines the more densely populated areas of North Wales.

15.10 In its revised proposals the Commission therefore proposed creating a county constituency from:

1. The following electoral wards within the County of Denbighshire (which currently form part of the existing Vale of Clwyd CC):

Bodelwyddan (1,612), Denbigh Central (1,462), Denbigh Lower (3,483), Denbigh Upper/ Henllan (2,265), Rhuddlan (2,913), Rhyl East (3,693), Rhyl South (2,874), Rhyl South East (6,253), Rhyl South West (3,732), Rhyl West (3,283), St. Asaph East (1,472), St. Asaph West (1,290) and Trefnant (1,503); and

2. The following electoral wards within the County Borough of Conwy (which currently form part of the existing Clwyd West CC):

Abergele Pensarn (1,959), Colwyn (3,373), Eirias (2,800), Gele (3,997), Glyn (3,088), Kinnel Bay (4,607), Llanddulas (1,353), Llandrillo-yn-Rhos (6,110), Llysfaen (1,906), Mochdre (1,425), Pentre Mawr (2,861), Rhiw (4,991) and Towyn (1,845).

15.11 This constituency would have 76,150 electors which is 3.8% above the UKEQ of 73,393 electors per constituency. The proposed name for the constituency was Clwyd North. The proposed official alternative name was Gogledd Clwyd.

15.12 During the revised proposals consultation period the Commission received representations that opposed the revised proposal mainly, from residents of Llandrillo yn Rhos who argued that their area shares better links with the areas included within the proposed Bangor Aberconwy constituency. The Conservative Party supported the revised proposal while the Welsh Labour Party, although they did not support the proposed constituency, provided no alternative arrangements for the area.

15.13 The Commission considered all of the representations received and recommends retaining its revised proposals. The Commission acknowledges there is some opposition to the revised proposal; however, the changes reflected in the revised proposal responded to contentions received during the initial consultation period that the Bay of Colwyn Town Council Area should not be split across 2 constituencies, which the Commission has accepted.

Recommended constituency name

15.14 The recommended name for the constituency is Clwyd North. The recommended official alternative name is Gogledd Clwyd.

15.15 The Commission initially proposed the name ‘Clwyd’; however, as the Commission revised its initial proposal significantly based on the representations received, the new geographic arrangement needed to be reflected by a more appropriate name. The Commission received several alternative arrangements and alternative names for the proposals in the area such as creating 2 constituencies of Clwyd East and ‘Clwyd West’, and ‘Llandudno and Colwyn’.

15.16 The ACs recommended a different arrangement for the constituencies in the area and therefore provided alternative names.

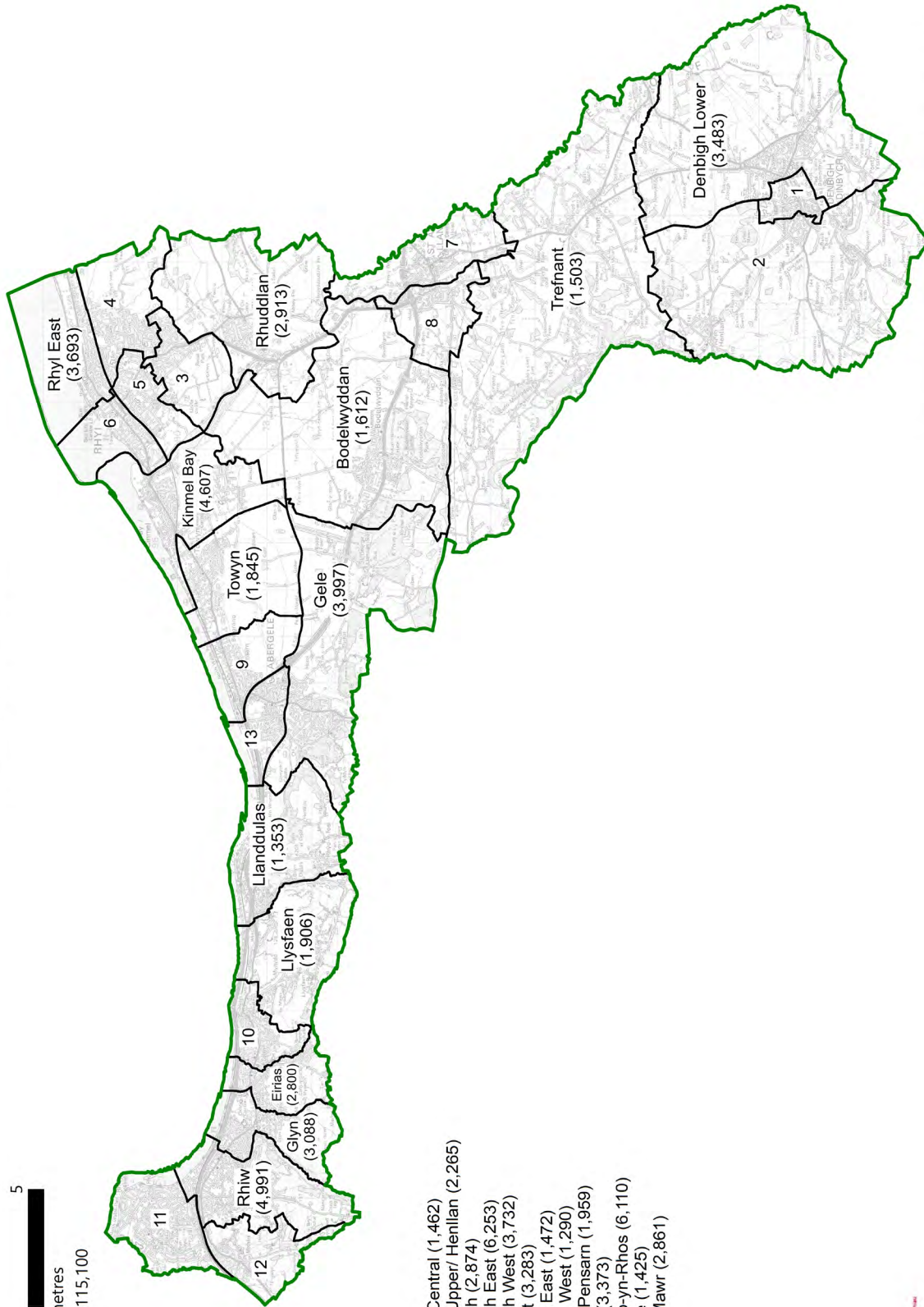
15.17 During the revised proposal consultation period the Commission received representations with regard to the name of the proposed constituency with a single representation recommending ‘Colwyn and Clwyd’ as a better name for the proposed constituency.

15.18 The Commission is of the view that the name Clwyd North, with the official alternative name Gogledd Clwyd, best reflects the geographic area that this recommended constituency would represent and would be more likely to result in electors having a greater affinity with it.

Clwyd North



Scale 1:115,100



16. Dwyfor Meirionnydd

Recommendation

16.1 The Commission recommends a county constituency be created from:

1. The following electoral wards within the County of Gwynedd (which currently make up the existing Dwyfor Meirionnydd CC):

Aberdaron (698), Aberdovey (907), Abererch (986), Abermaw (1,591), Abersoch (519), Bala (1,413), Botwnnog (734), Bowydd & Rhiw (1,235), Brithdir a Llanfachreth/Ganllwyd/Llanelltyd (1,132), Bryn-crug/Llanfihangel (772), Clynnog (736), Corris/Mawddwy (1,023), Criccieth (1,280), Diffwys & Maenofferen (779), Dolbenmaen (900), Dolgellau North (953), Dolgellau South (1,072), Dyffryn Ardudwy (1,169), Efail Newydd/Buan (1,026), Harlech (1,516), Llanaelhaearn (1,187), Llanbedr (768), Llanbedrog (709), Llandderfel (1,135), Llanengan (847), Llangelynin (1,625), Llanuwchllyn (686), Llanystumdwy (1,547), Morfa Nefyn (945), Nefyn (1,003), Penrhyndeudraeth (1,826), Porthmadog East (1,178), Porthmadog West (1,329), Porthmadog Tremadog (933), Pwllheli North (1,528), Pwllheli South (1,310), Teigl (1,355), Trawsfynydd (1,088), Tudweiliog (668) and Tywyn (2,476);

2. The following electoral wards within the County of Gwynedd (which currently form part of the existing Arfon CC):

Bethel (1,025), Bontnewydd (865), Cadnant (1,514), Cwm-y-Glo (753), Deiniolen (1,463), Groeslon (1,374), Llanberis (1,613), Llanllyfni (915), Llanrug (1,396), Llanwnda (1,507), Menai (Caernarfon) (1,724), Peblig (Caernarfon) (1,603), Penisarwaun (1,365), Penygroes (1,369), Seiont (2,233), Talysarn (1,399), Waunfawr (1,298) and Y Felinheli (1,803); and

3. The following electoral wards within the County of Denbighshire (which currently form part of the existing Clwyd South CC):

Corwen (1,799) and Llandrillo (931).

16.2 This constituency would have 72,533 electors which is 1.2% below the UKEQ of 73,393 electors per constituency.

16.3 The Commission recommends the single name of Dwyfor Meirionnydd for this constituency.

Background

16.4 In the Commission's initial proposals, it proposed creating a county constituency from:

1. The following electoral wards within the County of Gwynedd (which currently make up the existing Dwyfor Meirionnydd CC):

Aberdaron (698), Aberdovey (907), Abererch (986), Abermaw (1,591), Abersoch (519), Bala (1,413), Botwnnog (734), Bowydd & Rhiw (1,235), Brithdir a Llanfachreth/Ganllwyd/Llanelltyd (1,132), Bryn-crug/Llanfihangel (772), Clynog (736), Corris/Mawddwy (1,023), Criccieth (1,280), Diffwys & Maenofferen (779), Dolbenmaen (900), Dolgellau North (953), Dolgellau South (1,072), Dyffryn Ardudwy (1,169), Efail Newydd/Buan (1,026), Harlech (1,516), Llanaelhaearn (1,187), Llanbedr (768), Llanbedrog (709), Llandderfel (1,135), Llanengan (847), Llangelynin (1,625), Llanuwchllyn (686), Llanystumdwy (1,547), Morfa Nefyn (945), Nefyn (1,003), Penrhyndeudraeth (1,826), Porthmadog East (1,178), Porthmadog West (1,329), Porthmadog Tremadog (933), Pwllheli North (1,528), Pwllheli South (1,310), Teigl (1,355), Trawsfynydd (1,088), Tudweiliog (668) and Tywyn (2,476); and

2. The following electoral wards within the County of Gwynedd (which currently form part of the existing Arfon CC):

Bethel (1,025), Bontnewydd (865), Cadnant (1,514), Cwm-y-Glo (753), Deiniolen (1,463), Groeslon

(1,374), Llanberis (1,613), Llanllyfni (915), Llanrug (1,396), Llanwnda (1,507), Menai (Caernarfon) (1,724), Peblig (Caernarfon) (1,603), Penisarwaun (1,365), Pentir (2,159), Penygroes (1,369), Seiont (2,233), Talysarn (1,399), Waunfawr (1,298) and Y Felinheli (1,803).

16.5 This constituency would have had 71,962 electors which is 1.9% below the UKEQ of 73,393 electors per constituency. The suggested single name for the constituency was Dwyfor Meirionnydd.

16.6 The Commission received a number of representations concerning the electoral wards of Pentir, Ogwen, Gerlan and Arllechwedd, with all of the respondents arguing that these wards are an integral part of the Arfon area in respect of local ties and identity. Some representations stated that the initial proposals for the area split the City of Bangor between 2 constituencies, on the basis that it was argued that the electoral ward of Pentir is an extension of the City of Bangor. Many of the representations opposed the City of Bangor being removed from a Caernarfon constituency. The Commission also received a number of representations that referenced the geographical size of the proposed constituency.

16.7 The Commission also received representations that suggested creating constituencies in North Wales on the basis of similar cultural environments. A proposal to this effect received as part of representations during the initial consultation stage contained constituencies that fell outside the required range of electors. However, a proposal received during the secondary consultation period contained constituencies that met the criteria with regard to the electoral quota. Minor alterations to the Commission's initial proposals that created constituencies within the electoral quota were suggested but without addressing the far-reaching effects these proposals had on the rest of Wales.

16.8 The Conservative Party proposed a small change to the proposed 'Dwyfor Meirionnydd'

constituency by moving the ward of Pentir and combining it with the rest of the City of Bangor in a proposed 'Aberconwy' constituency. The Liberal Democrats also proposed including Pentir in the proposed 'Aberconwy' constituency. Plaid Cymru's proposal included re-drawing the constituency boundaries in North Wales to create a 'Menai' constituency that included both Caernarfon and Bangor; however, this scheme split the Community of Conwy between constituencies.

16.9 The ACs' report noted that opinion was divided on the configuration of the constituencies in the area. The ACs recommended including Pentir, Bethesda and Penrhosgarnedd with the rest of the City of Bangor and the existing Arfon constituency in a proposed 'Menai' constituency. They would also have returned the whole of the Town Council of Bay of Colwyn to one proposed constituency. However, creating these constituencies would have split the Community of Abergele.

16.10 Having considered the representations received and the ACs' recommendations, the Commission agreed with the representations to the effect that the ward of Pentir is an extension of the City of Bangor and should therefore be included in the same constituency. The Commission was sympathetic to the alternative arrangements proposed; however, the Commission did not feel that the circumstances justified the splitting of the Community of Abergele. The Commission was of the view that the areas remaining in its proposed Dwyfor Meirionnydd constituency after the removal of Pentir are well connected by transport links and are similar in character. The Commission therefore concluded that its intended revised arrangement would create a cohesive constituency.

16.11 In its revised proposals the Commission therefore proposed creating a county constituency from:

1. The following electoral wards within the County of Gwynedd (which currently make up

the existing Dwyfor Meirionnydd CC):

Aberdaron (698), Aberdovey (907), Abererch (986), Abermaw (1,591), Abersoch (519), Bala (1,413), Botwnnog (734), Bowydd & Rhiw (1,235), Brithdir a Llanfachreth/Ganllwyd/Llanelltyd (1,132), Bryn-crug/Llanfihangel (772), Clynnog (736), Corris/Mawddwy (1,023), Criccieth (1,280), Diffwys & Maenofferen (779), Dolbenmaen (900), Dolgellau North (953), Dolgellau South (1,072), Dyffryn Ardudwy (1,169), Efail Newydd/Buan (1,026), Harlech (1,516), Llanaelhaearn (1,187), Llanbedr (768), Llanbedrog (709), Llandderfel (1,135), Llanengan (847), Llangelynin (1,625), Llanuwchllyn (686), Llanystumdwy (1,547), Morfa Nefyn (945), Nefyn (1,003), Penrhyndeudraeth (1,826), Porthmadog East (1,178), Porthmadog West (1,329), Porthmadog Tremadog (933), Pwllheli North (1,528), Pwllheli South (1,310), Teigl (1,355), Trawsfynydd (1,088), Tudweiliog (668) and Tywyn (2,476); and

2. The following electoral wards within the County of Gwynedd (which currently form part of the existing Arfon CC):

Bethel (1,025), Bontnewydd (865), Cadnant (1,514), Cwm-y-Glo (753), Deiniolen (1,463), Groeslon (1,374), Llanberis (1,613), Llanllyfni (915), Llanrug (1,396), Llanwnda (1,507), Menai (Caernarfon) (1,724), Peblig (Caernarfon) (1,603), Penisarwaun (1,365), Penygroes (1,369), Seiont (2,233), Talysarn (1,399), Waunfawr (1,298) and Y Felinheli (1,803).

16.12 This constituency would have had 69,803 electors which is 4.9% below the UKEQ of 73,393 electors per constituency. The proposed single name for the constituency was Dwyfor Meirionnydd.

16.13 During the revised proposals consultation period the Commission received 7 representations that were concerned with the geographical size of the proposed constituency. The Commission also received representations that lamented the loss of the existing Arfon constituency and proposed alternative arrangements that retained the existing constituency. The Commission also received 4 representations that proposed a minor amendment to the proposed constituency to

include the electoral wards of Corwen and Llandrillo, on the grounds of local ties. This amendment could be made while respecting the UKEQ in both constituencies concerned.

16.14 The Commission considered all of the representations received and is recommending including the electoral wards of Corwen and Llandrillo in the recommended constituency. The Commission acknowledges that this increases the number of local authorities included within the recommended constituency. However the Commission considers that including these wards in a Dwyfor Meirionnydd constituency improves the road connectivity within the constituency, and respects local ties in the area as well as the boundaries of the historical county of Merionethshire.

Recommended constituency name

16.15 The recommended single name for this constituency is Dwyfor Meirionnydd.

16.16 The Commission received several alternative arrangements for the area and alternative names were suggested for those. The Commission also received representations that included alternative names for its proposed constituency, questioning why there was no reference to Arfon in the proposed constituency name. The Commission received alternative suggestions such as ‘Arfon Dwyfor Meirionnydd’, ‘Arfon Dwyfor’, and ‘Gwynedd’.

16.17 The ACs recommended a different arrangement for the constituencies in the area and therefore provided alternative names.

16.18 During the revised proposal consultation period the Commission received further representations that proposed alternative names for the proposed constituency. The alternative names proposed were ‘Arfon Dwyfor Meirionnydd’, ‘Caernarfon Meirionnydd’, or ‘Gwynedd’.

16.19 The Commission is of the view that the name Dwyfor Meirionnydd best reflects the geographic area that this recommended constituency would represent and would be more likely to result in electors having a greater affinity with it. The existing constituency is wholly retained within the recommended constituency. The Commission considers the name to be recognisable and acceptable in both Welsh and English.

Caernarfon Area

0 20
kilometres
Scale 1:405,900

1. Abererch (986)
2. Abermaw (1,591)
3. Abersoch (519)
4. Bala (1,413)
5. Bowydd & Rhiw (1,235)
6. Brithdir a Llanfachreth/Ganllwyd/Llanelltyd (1,132)
7. Bryn-crug/Llanfihangel (772)
8. Criccieth (1,280)
9. Diffwys & Maenofferen (779)
10. Dolgellau North (953)
11. Dolgellau South (1,072)
12. Efail Newydd/Buan (1,026)
13. Llanbedrog (709)
14. Llanengan (847)
15. Morfa Nefyn (945)
16. Nefyn (1,003)
17. Penrhyndeudraeth (1,826)
18. Porthmadog East (1,178)
19. Porthmadog West (1,329)
20. Porthmadog Tremadog (933)
21. Pwllheli North (1,528)
22. Pwllheli South (1,310)
23. Tudweiliog (668)
24. Bethel (1,025)
25. Bonnewydd (865)
26. Cadnant (1,514)
27. Cwm-y-Glo (753)
28. Deiniolen (1,463)
29. Groeslon (1,374)
30. Llanrug (1,396)
31. Llanwnda (1,507)
32. Menai (Caernarfon) (1,724)
33. Peblig (Caernarfon) (1,603)
34. Penisarwaun (1,365)
35. Penygroes (1,369)
36. Selont (2,233)
37. Talsarn (1,399)
38. Waunfawr (1,298)
39. Y Felinheli (1,803)
40. Tywyn (2,476)
41. Llanllyfni (915)
42. Llanellhaearn (1,187)

1. Llanberis (1,613)
2. Llanfyllter (1,000)
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17. Gower (Gŵyr)

Recommendation

17.1 The Commission recommends a county constituency be created from:

1. The following electoral wards within the City and County of Swansea (which currently form part of the existing Gower CC):

Bishopston (2,743), Fairwood (2,278), Gorseinon (3,340), Gower (2,990), Gowerton (3,978), Kingsbridge (3,506), Llangyfelach (3,946), Lower Loughor (1,795), Mawr (1,438), Newton (2,894), Oystermouth (3,313), Penclawdd (2,932), Penllergaer (2,553), Pennard (2,229), Penyrheol (4,621), Pontardulais (4,954), Upper Loughor (2,146) and West Cross (5,142); and

2. The following electoral wards within the City and County of Swansea (which currently form part of the existing Swansea West BC):

Cockett (10,473), Dunvant (3,494), Killay North (2,031), Killay South (1,857) and Mayals (2,148).

17.2 This constituency would have 76,801 electors which is 4.6% above the UKEQ of 73,393 electors per constituency.

17.3 The Commission recommends the official name of Gower for this constituency and the official alternative name of Gŵyr.

Background

17.4 In the Commission's initial proposals, it proposed creating a county constituency from:

1. The following electoral wards within the City and County of Swansea (which currently form part of the existing Gower CC):

Bishopston (2,743), Fairwood (2,278), Gorseinon (3,340), Gower (2,990), Gowerton (3,978), Kingsbridge (3,506), Lower Loughor (1,795), Newton (2,894), Oystermouth (3,313), Penclawdd (2,932), Pennard (2,229), Penyrheol (4,621), Upper Loughor (2,146) and West Cross (5,142); and

2. The following electoral wards within the City and County of Swansea (which currently form part of the existing Swansea West BC):

Cockett (10,473), Dunvant (3,494), Killay North (2,031), Killay South (1,857), Mayals (2,148) and Sketty (11,304).

17.5 This constituency would have had 75,214 electors which is 2.5% above the UKEQ of 73,393 electors per constituency. The suggested name for the constituency was Swansea West and Gower. The suggested alternative name for the constituency was Gorllewin Abertawe a Gŵyr.

17.6 The Commission received a number of representations putting forward a counter-proposal for a 'Swansea West and Gower', and a 'Swansea Central and North' one, arguing that the alternative arrangement better reflected community ties within the City and County of Swansea along faith, education and cultural lines. There was some support for the counter-proposal, arguing that it ensured that minority communities are not divided between constituencies and that students live and study in the same constituency.

17.7 The Conservative Party strongly supported the Commission's initial proposals for the Swansea area. The Liberal Democrats proposed slightly altered arrangements across Swansea to compensate for their proposed changes to their proposed 'Swansea East and Neath', and 'Brecon and Radnor' constituencies. The Liberal Democrats proposed creating a 'Gower and Swansea West' constituency that included additional wards from the centre of Swansea, with the wards of Upper Loughor, Cockett, Penyrheol, Lower Loughor, Kingsbridge and Gorseinon being transferred out to

a proposed ‘Swansea North’ constituency. Plaid Cymru’s submission proposed creating a different arrangement for Swansea, with a ‘Lliw and Tawe’ constituency made up of parts of northern Swansea and parts of the Vale of Neath. As a consequence of creating this proposed ‘Lliw and Tawe’ constituency, Plaid Cymru also proposed creating ‘Swansea East’, and ‘Swansea West and Gower’ constituencies from the remainder of the City and County of Swansea. Plaid Cymru’s submission made similar alterations to that of the Liberal Democrats, with the wards of Kingsbridge, Gorseinon and Loughor being transferred out and the more central ward of Uplands being transferred in. The Welsh Labour Party proposed creating a ‘Gower and Swansea West’ constituency that included the electoral wards of Mawr, Pontardulais, Llangyfelach and Penllergaer, and removed the Mayals and Sketty electoral wards.

17.8 The ACs’ report proposed different arrangements to the initial proposals for the Swansea area based on a strong belief that the Swansea and Upper Amman Valleys should be part of the Swansea area since all of these areas’ social, economic, community and administrative ties are with the Swansea/Neath conurbation. This necessitated a different shape for the constituencies to meet the statutory electorate range. . The ACs’ proposed changes to the Commission’s initial proposal for this constituency reflected some of the representations received. The electoral wards of Gorseinon and Penyrheol would be removed, and the Uplands electoral ward added, uniting it with the Sketty ward in the same constituency.

17.9 Having considered the representations and the ACs’ recommendations, the Commission was sympathetic to the alternative arrangements proposed. However the counter-proposals submitted by the Welsh Labour Party and the ACs would have split the Community of Mumbles or the Community of Llchwyr (respectively), which the Commission did not consider justified in the circumstances. The Commission was also of the view that it is inappropriate to create constituencies on the basis of faith, racial demarcation or educational status, which would have followed from alternatives put forward at

the initial proposals consultation stage.

17.10 In its revised proposals the Commission therefore proposed creating a county constituency from:

1. The following electoral wards within the City and County of Swansea (which currently form part of the existing Gower CC):

Bishopston (2,743), Fairwood (2,278), Gorseinon (3,340), Gower (2,990), Gowerton (3,978), Kingsbridge (3,506), Lower Loughor (1,795), Newton (2,894), Oystermouth (3,313), Penclawdd (2,932), Pennard (2,229), Penyrheol (4,621), Upper Loughor (2,146) and West Cross (5,142); and

2. The following electoral wards within the City and County of Swansea (which currently form part of the existing Swansea West BC):

Cockett (10,473), Dunvant (3,494), Killay North (2,031), Killay South (1,857), Mayals (2,148) and Sketty (11,304).

17.11 This constituency would have had 75,214 electors which is 2.5% above the UKEQ of 73,393 electors per constituency. The suggested name for the constituency was Swansea West and Gower. The suggested alternative name for the constituency was Gorllewin Abertawe a Gŵyr.

17.12 During the revised proposals consultation period the Commission received 12 representations that opposed the proposed constituencies of ‘Swansea Central and North’, and ‘Swansea West and Gower’. The Commission received 3 counter proposals for the area. The first counter proposal proposed using new local government wards which is outside the scope of this review. The second and third counter proposals were made by the MP for the existing Swansea West constituency. The MP’s preferred option saw the electoral wards of Mawr, Pontardulais and Penllergaer

transferred from a proposed 'Swansea Central and North' to a new 'Gower' constituency (these wards are currently in the existing Gower constituency), with the electoral ward of Sketty being transferred to a proposed 'Swansea West' constituency. The third counter proposal was to transfer Sketty to a proposed 'Swansea West' constituency and the wards of Pontardulais, Penllergaer and Llangyfelach moving into the new 'Gower' constituency. Both proposals would result in constituencies complying with the UKEQ and with good road and communication links.

17.13 The Commission has considered all of the representations received. The Commission's recommendation for this constituency broadly reflects the third counter proposal from the revised proposals consultation period, described above. However the Commission has also included the town of Skewen within its recommended Neath and Swansea East constituency, with the consequence that the electoral ward of Landore is included in the recommended Swansea West constituency and the electoral ward of Mawr is included in the recommended Gower constituency in order to ensure that each recommended constituency meets the UKEQ. This arrangement returns a number of electoral wards which were included within the proposed 'Gower and Swansea West' constituency to the new 'Gower' and new 'Swansea West' constituencies and builds on the existing links and community ties in the area, while enabling the UKEQ to be met across constituencies in South Wales in conjunction with changes made to other constituencies.

Recommended constituency name

17.14 The recommended name for the constituency is Gower. The recommended official alternative name for the constituency is Gŵyr.

17.15 The Commission received evidence that recommended some minor changes to the initial proposal and also received some significantly different proposals across the whole of Swansea as a result of the inclusion of the Cwm-tawe area within the Swansea proposals. Alternative names were

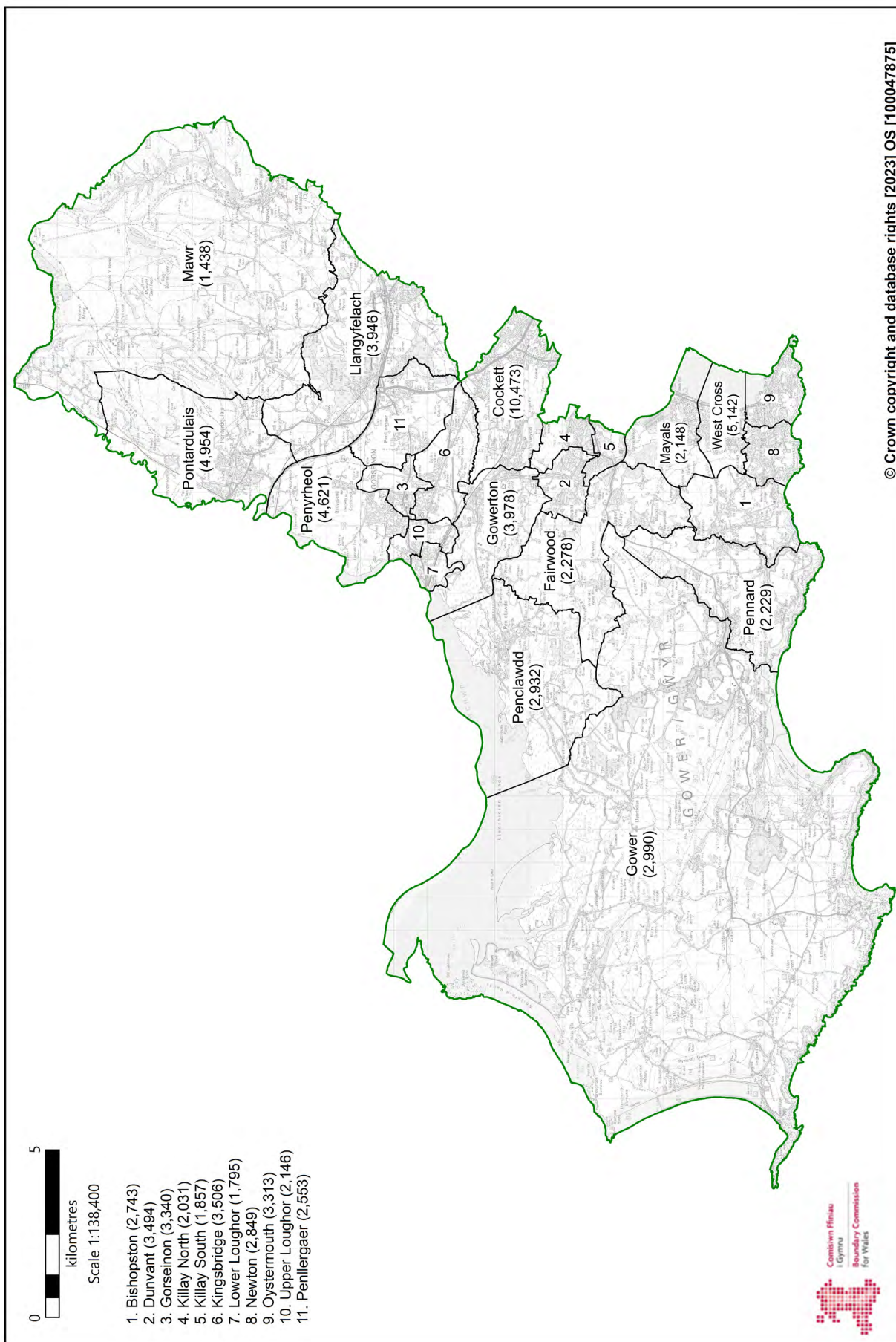
proposed by the Conservative Party and the Gower Society who felt that the proposed constituency should be named ‘Gower and Swansea West’ as the proposed constituency contained the whole of the existing Gower constituency.

17.16 The ACs recommended a different arrangement for the constituencies in the area and therefore provided alternative names.

17.17 During the revised proposal consultation period the Commission received no representations with regard to the name of the proposed constituency. With regards to the recommended constituency the suggested name in the counter proposal was ‘Gower’.

17.18 The Commission is of the view that the name Gower, together with the official alternative name Gŵyr, best reflects the geographic area that this recommended constituency would represent and would be more likely to result in electors having a greater affinity with it. The whole of the existing Gower constituency would be included within the recommended constituency.

Gower



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18. Llanelli

Recommendation

18.1 The Commission recommends a county constituency be created from:

1. The following electoral wards within the County of Carmarthenshire (which currently make up the existing Llanelli CC):

Bigyn (4,544), Burry Port (3,278), Bynea (3,282), Dafen (2,456), Elli (2,357), Felinfoel (1,334), Glanymor (4,312), Glyn (1,661), Hendy (2,697), Hengoed (3,352), Kidwelly (2,818), Llangennech (3,954), Llannon (4,079), Lliedi (3,825), Llwynhendy (3,010), Pembrey (3,417), Pontyberem (2,154), Swiss Valley (2,097), Trimsaran (1,887), Tycroes (1,862) and Tyisha (2,390); and

2. The following electoral wards within the County of Carmarthenshire (which currently form part of the existing Carmarthen East and Dinefwr CC):

Gorslas (3,906), Llangyndeyrn (2,905) and St Ishmael (2,318).

18.2 This constituency would have 69,895 electors which is 4.8% below the UKEQ of 73,393 electors per constituency.

18.3 The Commission recommends the single name of Llanelli for this constituency.

Background

18.4 In the Commission's initial proposals, it proposed creating a county constituency from:

1. The following electoral wards within the County of Carmarthenshire (which currently make up the existing Llanelli CC):

Bigyn (4,544), Burry Port (3,278), Bynea (3,282), Dafen (2,456), Elli (2,357), Felinfoel (1,334), Glanymor (4,312), Glyn (1,661), Hendy (2,697), Hengoed (3,352), Kidwelly (2,818), Llangennech (3,954), Llannon (4,079), Lliedi (3,825), Llwynhendy (3,010), Pembrey (3,417), Pontyberem (2,154), Swiss Valley (2,097), Trimsaran (1,887), Tycroes (1,862) and Tyisha (2,390); and

2. The following electoral wards within the County of Carmarthenshire (which currently form part of the existing Carmarthen East and Dinefwr CC):

Gorslas (3,906), Llangunnor (2,077), Llangyndeyrn (2,905) and St Ishmael (2,318).

18.5 This constituency would have had 71,972 electors which is 1.9% below the UKEQ of 73,393 electors per constituency. The suggested single name for the constituency was Llanelli.

18.6 The Commission received a number of representations that supported the creation of 2 constituencies wholly consisting of electoral wards from the County of Carmarthenshire. However, there was significant opposition to the Llangunnor ward being included in the proposed 'Llanelli' constituency, on the grounds that the Carmarthen railway station is within the Llangunnor electoral ward. The Commission also received a number of representations that opposed including the areas from the existing Carmarthen East and Dinefwr constituency in a proposed 'Llanelli' constituency due to the differences between the 2 areas.

18.7 The Commission received 5 representations in the secondary consultation period that opposed rural areas of Carmarthen being included in the proposed 'Llanelli' constituency. This opposition was largely based on the differences between the 2 areas.

18.8 The ACs' report considered a number of alternative arrangements but concluded that they were not reflective of local ties. The ACs therefore supported the initial proposal with a change

to one electoral ward, recommending that Llangunnor be included in the proposed 'Caerfyrddin' constituency based on the arguments made in the representations.

18.9 Having considered the representations and the ACs' recommendations, the Commission recognised the confusion that would be created by not including the Llangunnor electoral ward, which contains the Carmarthen Town railway station, in the proposed 'Caerfyrddin' constituency. Unfortunately, due to the need to propose a constituency that meets the statutory criteria, the Commission was not able to address the other concerns regarding the inclusion of the electoral wards from the existing Carmarthen East and Dinefwr constituency in the proposed 'Llanelli' constituency. The Commission accepted that there are differences between the areas; however, both proposed constituencies fall wholly within the principal council area of Carmarthenshire.

18.10 In its revised proposals the Commission therefore proposed creating a county constituency from:

1. The following electoral wards within the County of Carmarthenshire (which currently make up the existing Llanelli CC):

Bigyn (4,544), Burry Port (3,278), Bynea (3,282), Dafen (2,456), Elli (2,357), Felinfoel (1,334), Glanymor (4,312), Glyn (1,661), Hendy (2,697), Hengoed (3,352), Kidwelly (2,818), Llangennech (3,954), Llannon (4,079), Lliedi (3,825), Llwynhendy (3,010), Pembrey (3,417), Pontyberem (2,154), Swiss Valley (2,097), Trimsaran (1,887), Tycroes (1,862) and Tyisha (2,390); and

2. The following electoral wards within the County of Carmarthenshire (which currently form part of the existing Carmarthen East and Dinefwr CC):

Gorslas (3,906), Llangyndeyrn (2,905) and St Ishmael (2,318).

18.11 This constituency would have 69,895 electors which is 4.8% below the UKEQ of 73,393 electors per constituency. The proposed single name for the constituency was Llanelli.

18.12 During the revised proposals consultation period the Commission received 1 representation that stated that the electoral ward of Llangyndeyrn should be included within the proposed 'Caerfyrddin' constituency and not within the proposed 'Llanelli' constituency. The Commission received some representations in support of its minor amendment from its initial proposals to include the electoral ward of Llangunnor within its proposed 'Caerfyrddin' constituency, including from both the Conservative Party and the Welsh Labour Party.

18.13 The Commission has considered all of the representations received and recommends retaining its revised proposal as it combines areas that fall wholly within the Carmarthenshire County Council area and share good transport links. The Commission has not recommended removing the ward of Llangyndeyrn from this constituency, due to the need to comply with the UKEQ. The Commission has addressed the issue of Llangunnor that was raised in previous consultation periods and is of the view that the recommended arrangement makes for a cohesive constituency.

Recommended constituency name

18.14 The recommended single name for this constituency is Llanelli.

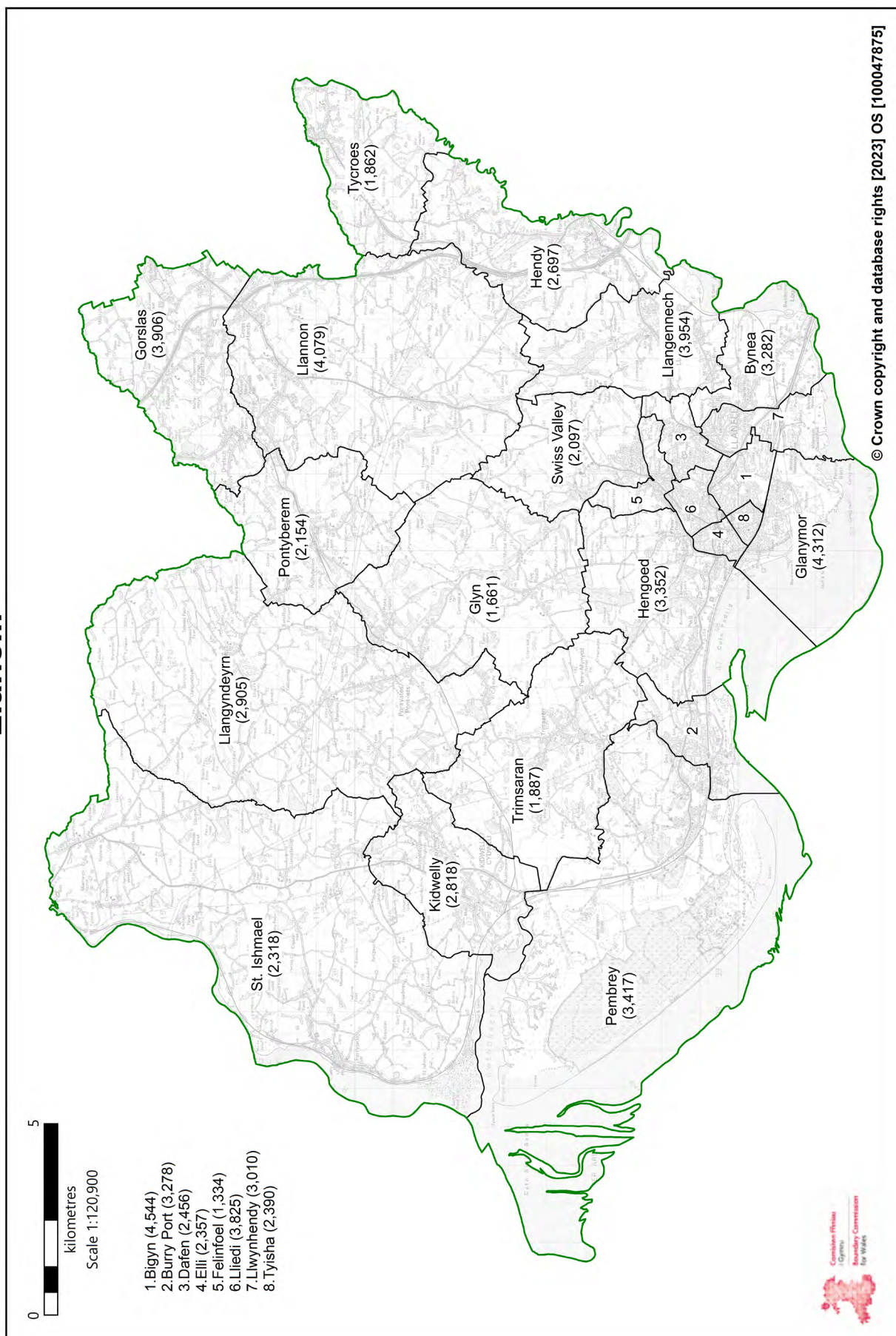
18.15 The Commission received no representations in relation to the name.

18.16 The ACs recommended retaining the proposed constituency name.

18.17 During the revised proposal consultation period the Commission received no representations with regards to the name of the proposed constituency.

18.18 The Commission is of the view that the name Llanelli best reflects the geographic area that this recommended constituency would represent. The Commission considers the name to be recognisable and acceptable in both Welsh and English.

Llanelli



19. Merthyr Tydfil and Aberdare (Merthyr Tudful ac Aberdâr)

Recommendation

19.1 The Commission recommends a county constituency be created from:

1. The entire County Borough of Merthyr Tydfil principal council area, comprising the following electoral wards (which currently form part of the existing Merthyr Tydfil and Rhymney CC):

Bedlinog (2,977), Cyfarthfa (5,457), Dowlais (5,014), Gurnos (3,477), Merthyr Vale (2,798), Park (3,296), Penydarren (3,818), Plymouth (4,096), Town (5,998), Treharris (5,270) and Vaynor (2,880);
and

2. The following electoral wards within the County Borough of Rhondda Cynon Taf (which currently form part of the Cynon Valley CC):

Aberaman North (3,609), Aberaman South (3,541), Aberdare East (4,909), Aberdare West/Llwydcoed (7,404), Cwmbach (3,751), Hirwaun (3,167), Pen-y-waun (1,973) and Rhigos (1,370).

19.2 This constituency would have 74,805 electors which is 1.9% above the UKEQ of 73,393 electors per constituency.

19.3 The Commission recommends the official name of Merthyr Tydfil and Aberdare for this constituency and the official alternative name of Merthyr Tudful ac Aberdâr.

Background

19.4 In the Commission's initial proposals, it proposed creating a county constituency from:

1. The entire County Borough of Merthyr Tydfil principal council area, comprising the

following electoral wards (which currently form part of the existing Merthyr Tydfil and Rhymney CC):
Bedlinog (2,977), Cyfarthfa (5,457), Dowlais (5,014), Gurnos (3,477), Merthyr Vale (2,798), Park (3,296), Penydarren (3,818), Plymouth (4,096), Town (5,998), Treharris (5,270) and Vaynor (2,880);

2. The following electoral wards within the County Borough of Rhondda Cynon Taf (which currently form part of the Cynon Valley CC):

Aberdare East (4,909), Aberdare West/Llwydcoed (7,404), Cwmbach (3,751), Hirwaun (3,167), Pen-y-waun (1,973) and Rhigos (1,370); and

3. The electoral ward of Nelson (3,563) within the County Borough of Caerphilly (which currently forms part of the existing Caerphilly CC).

19.5 This constituency would have had 71,218 electors which is 3% below the UKEQ of 73,393 electors per constituency. The suggested name for the constituency was Merthyr Tydfil and Aberdare. The suggested official alternative name for the constituency was Merthyr Tudful ac Aberdâr.

19.6 The Commission received a number of representations that opposed the initial proposal to split the existing Cynon Valley constituency. A number of the representations highlighted the close local ties that exist between areas in the Cynon Valley, such as Mountain Ash, Aberdare and Aberaman, in addition to the connections between this area and the Hirwaun and Rhigos wards. Other representations argued that the nearby town of Merthyr Tydfil's needs outweigh the concerns and needs of the residents of the Cynon Valley. Some representations argued that the 2 areas are significantly different and deserve their own individual representation. The Commission also received representations arguing against combining the lower part of the Cynon Valley with the Pontypridd area.

19.7 The Conservative Party proposed to address in part the concerns of Cynon Valley residents by transferring the Aberaman North and South wards from the proposed ‘Pontypridd’ constituency to their proposed ‘Merthyr Tydfil and Aberdare’ constituency, and including the ward of Cwmbach in a proposed ‘Pontypridd’. Plaid Cymru also proposed to address the concerns of Cynon Valley residents by including the electoral wards of Aberaman North, Aberaman South, Mountain Ash East, Mountain Ash West and Penrhiwceiber in a proposed ‘Merthyr Tydfil and Aberdare’ constituency, with the electoral wards of Nelson, Treharris, Bedlinog and Merthyr Vale being transferred to a neighbouring constituency. The Liberal Democrats proposed to address the concerns of the Cynon Valley by adding the electoral wards of Aberaman North and Aberaman South from the proposed ‘Pontypridd’ constituency to their proposed ‘Merthyr Tydfil and Aberdare’ constituency, with Nelson being transferred to their proposed ‘Islwyn’ constituency.

19.8 The ACs’ report supported the basic composition of the proposed ‘Merthyr Tydfil and Aberdare’ constituency. However, the ACs focused on addressing local objections at ward level and thus recommended including the Aberaman North and Aberaman South electoral wards in this constituency and transferring out the Nelson electoral ward to a proposed ‘Caerphilly’ constituency. The ACs were in favour of treating the Mountain Ash area in a similar way, but were prevented by the statutory electorate range. With regard to the Cynon Valley as a whole, the ACs considered the points made by the MP and a separate and detailed counter-proposal but found the various options outlined in the counter-proposal to be deficient, with far-reaching and negative consequences for several surrounding constituencies.

19.9 Having considered the representations and the ACs’ recommendations, the Commission

acknowledged the opposition to splitting the existing Cynon Valley constituency. However, no viable alternatives were presented that kept the whole existing constituency intact within the constraints of the legislation. The Commission agreed with the ACs that small changes could be made to this constituency to alleviate some of the concerns. The return of the 2 Aberaman wards to a proposed 'Merthyr Tydfil and Upper Cynon' constituency, thereby bringing 2 Cynon Valley area wards back to the constituency, and the inclusion of 'Cynon' in the constituency name, were the most appropriate changes that could be recommended whilst maintaining the well-supported neighbouring constituencies. The Commission proposed transferring the ward of Nelson to its proposed 'Caerphilly' constituency, in order to meet the statutory electorate range and for reasons given above in relation to that constituency.

19.10 In its revised proposals the Commission therefore proposed creating a county constituency from:

1. The entire County Borough of Merthyr Tydfil principal council area, comprising the following electoral wards (which currently form part of the existing Merthyr Tydfil and Rhymney CC): Bedlinog (2,977), Cyfarthfa (5,457), Dowlais (5,014), Gurnos (3,477), Merthyr Vale (2,798), Park (3,296), Penydarren (3,818), Plymouth (4,096), Town (5,998), Treharris (5,270) and Vaynor (2,880); and

2. The following electoral wards within the County Borough of Rhondda Cynon Taf (which currently form part of the Cynon Valley CC):

Aberaman North (3,609), Aberaman South (3,541), Aberdare East (4,909), Aberdare West/Llwydcoed (7,404), Cwmbach (3,751), Hirwaun (3,167), Pen-y-waun (1,973) and Rhigos (1,370).

19.11 This constituency would have 74,805 electors which is 1.9% above the UKEQ of 73,393 electors per constituency. The proposed name for the constituency was Merthyr Tydfil and Upper

Cynon. The proposed official alternative name for the constituency was Merthyr Tudful a Chynon Uchaf.

19.12 During the revised proposals consultation period the Commission received 10 representations including a petition of 628 signatures, that opposed the division of the Cynon Valley. The representations argued that the Cynon Valley should have its own constituency due to its strong local identity. 1 representation provided an alternative arrangement to retain the whole of the Cynon Valley within 1 constituency, however this counter proposal did not consider the effect on the other constituencies in the area. Conversely, the Commission received 7 representations in support of the proposed constituency, including from the Conservative Party and the Welsh Labour Party.

19.13 The Commission considered all of the representations received and has decided to recommend the constituency as proposed in its revised proposals report, but with the name originally proposed by the Commission in its initial proposals. The Commission acknowledges the levels of opposition to the revised proposal; however, the Commission is unable to find a suitable alternative that would not cause major disruption to constituencies across South Wales.

Recommended constituency name

19.14 The recommended name for the constituency is Merthyr Tydfil and Aberdare. The recommended official alternative name for the constituency is Merthyr Tudful ac Aberdâr.

19.15 The Commission initially proposed the name Merthyr Tydfil and Aberdare. The Commission received alternative arrangements for the area and alternative names were suggested for those. The Commission also received some alternatives to the name mainly, to put the name in the alphabetical order of Aberdare and Merthyr Tydfil.

19.16 The ACs recommended retaining the name as proposed at the initial proposals stage.

19.17 In its revised proposals, the Commission proposed the name of Merthyr Tydfil and Upper Cynon, with the official alternative name Merthyr Tudful a Chynon Uchaf, for reasons given above.

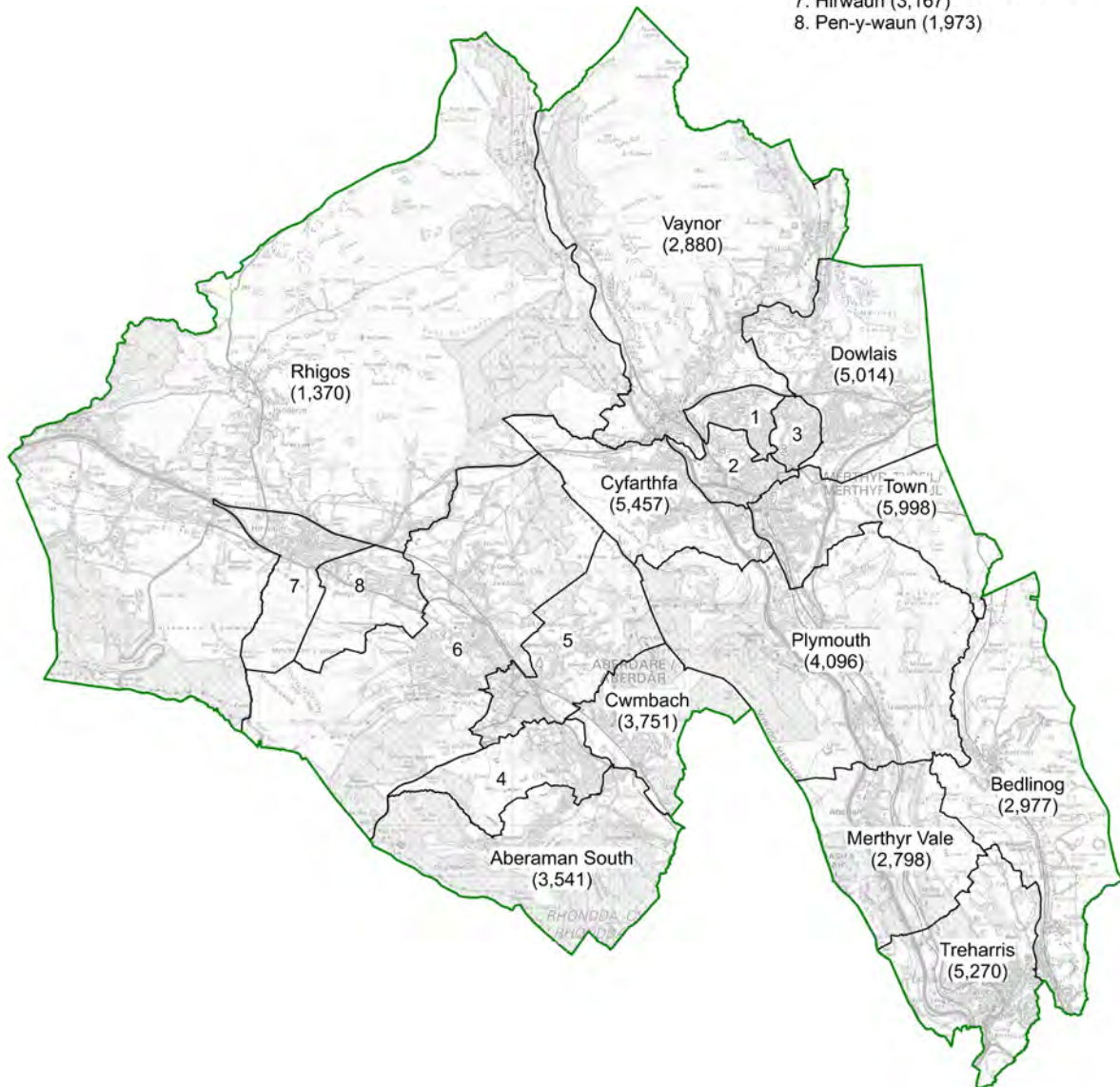
19.18 During the revised proposal consultation period the Commission received 2 representations with regard to the name of the proposed constituency. 1 representation suggested an alternative geographical arrangement with the suggested name of ‘Cynon Dar Tydfil Fechan’. The other alternative name suggestion was to return to the originally proposed name of ‘Merthyr Tydfil and Aberdare,’ on the grounds that the name is more identifiable to the area.

19.19 Having considered these representations the Commission agrees that the name Merthyr Tydfil and Aberdare, with the official alternative name of Merthyr Tudful ac Aberdâr, best reflects the geographic area that this recommended constituency would represent. The name represents the 2 main settlements in the areas that are recommended to be combined within the constituency.

Merthyr Tydfil and Aberdare

0 5
kilometres
Scale 1:117,500

1. Gurnos (3,477)
2. Park (3,296)
3. Penydarren (3,818)
4. Aberaman North (3,609)
5. Aberdare East (4,909)
6. Aberdare West/ Llwydcoed (7,404)
7. Hirwaun (3,167)
8. Pen-y-waun (1,973)



20. Mid and South Pembrokeshire (Canol a De Sir Benfro)

Recommendation

20.1 The Commission recommends a county constituency be created from:

1. The following electoral wards within the County of Pembrokeshire (which currently form part of the existing Preseli Pembrokeshire CC):

Burton (1,503), Camrose (2,190), Haverfordwest: Castle (1,674), Haverfordwest: Garth (1,660), Haverfordwest: Portfield (1,765), Haverfordwest: Prendergast (1,628), Haverfordwest: Priors (1,907), Johnston (2,044), Letterston (1,873), Llangwm (1,814), Merlin's Bridge (1,619), Milford : Central (1,578), Milford: East (1,571), Milford: Hakin (1,774), Milford: Hubberston (2,004), Milford: North (2,047), Milford: West (1,523), Neyland: East (1,793), Neyland: West (1,590), Rudbaxton (945), St. David's (1,521), St. Ishmael's (1,125), Solva (1,274), The Havens (1,196) and Wiston (1,581); and

2. The following electoral wards within the County of Pembrokeshire (which currently form part of the existing Carmarthen West and South Pembrokeshire CC):

Amroth (992), Carew (1,179), East Williamston (1,965), Hundleton (1,416), Kilgetty/Begelly (1,830), Lampeter Velfrey (1,284), Lamphey (1,429), Manorbier (1,655), Martletwy (1,603), Narberth (1,704), Narberth Rural (1,293), Pembroke Dock: Central (1,091), Pembroke Dock: Llanion (1,915), Pembroke Dock: Market (1,357), Pembroke Dock: Pennar (2,442), Pembroke: Monkton (1,022), Pembroke: St. Mary North (1,675), Pembroke: St. Mary South (1,063), Pembroke: St. Michael (2,082), Penally (1,398), Saundersfoot (1,904), Tenby: North (1,658) and Tenby: South (1,664).

20.2 This constituency would have 76,820 electors which is 4.7% above the UKEQ of 73,393 electors per constituency.

20.3 The Commission recommends the official name of Mid and South Pembrokeshire for

this constituency and the official alternative name of Canol a De Sir Benfro.

Background

20.4 In the Commission's initial proposals, it proposed creating a county constituency from:

1. The following electoral wards within the County of Pembrokeshire (which currently form part of the existing Preseli Pembrokeshire CC):

Burton (1,503), Camrose (2,190), Haverfordwest: Castle (1,674), Haverfordwest: Garth (1,660), Haverfordwest: Portfield (1,765), Haverfordwest: Prendergast (1,628), Haverfordwest: Priory (1,907), Johnston (2,044), Llangwm (1,814), Maenclochog (2,462), Merlin's Bridge (1,619), Milford: Central (1,578), Milford: East (1,571), Milford: Hakin (1,774), Milford: Hubberston (2,004), Milford: North (2,047), Milford: West (1,523), Neyland: East (1,793), Neyland: West (1,590), Rudbaxton (945), St. Ishmael's (1,125), The Havens (1,196) and Wiston (1,581); and

2. The following electoral wards within the County of Pembrokeshire (which currently form part of the existing Carmarthen West and South Pembrokeshire CC):

Amroth (992), Carew (1,179), East Williamston (1,965), Hundleton (1,416), Kilgetty/Begelly (1,830), Lampeter Velfrey (1,284), Lamphey (1,429), Manorbier (1,655), Martletwy (1,603), Narberth (1,704), Narberth Rural (1,293), Pembroke Dock: Central (1,091), Pembroke Dock: Llanion (1,915), Pembroke Dock: Market (1,357), Pembroke Dock: Pennar (2,442), Pembroke: Monkton (1,022), Pembroke: St. Mary North (1,675), Pembroke: St. Mary South (1,063), Pembroke: St. Michael (2,082), Penally (1,398), Saundersfoot (1,904), Tenby: North (1,658) and Tenby: South (1,664).

20.5 This constituency would have had 74,614 electors which is 1.7% above the UKEQ of 73,393 electors per constituency. The suggested name for the constituency was Mid and South Pembrokeshire. The suggested official alternative name was Canol a De Sir Benfro.

20.6 The Commission received representations that stated that the electoral ward of Maenclochog should be included within the proposed ‘Ceredigion Preseli’ constituency on the basis that the area to the north of Clunderwen has stronger cultural and social links to that constituency. There were also representations that argued this case on a linguistic basis and suggested that in order to achieve the electoral quota across the Mid and West Wales region, St. David’s should be included in the proposed ‘Mid and South Pembrokeshire’ constituency on the basis that St. David’s has little in common with Aberystwyth. The Commission also received several representations that involved creating constituencies from only the Pembrokeshire local authority or from the Ceredigion local authority area only; however, both of the resulting constituencies fell outside the electoral quota.

20.7 The Welsh Labour Party proposed transferring Solva and St. David’s from the proposed ‘Ceredigion Preseli’ constituency and including Maenclochog in that constituency instead. Plaid Cymru supported this suggestion but also included the Community of Letterston in the exchange between the 2 constituencies. The Conservative Party and the Liberal Democrats proposed no changes to the Commission’s initial proposals.

20.8 The ACs’ report concluded that there was broad support for the Commission’s initial proposal. The ACs acknowledged the concerns raised about the geographical size of the constituency, but agreed that the proposed ‘Ceredigion Preseli’ constituency created in the Commission’s initial proposals followed the most convenient road links available and were the best fit with administrative and natural boundaries. The ACs did recommend some minor changes to the initial proposals, specifically the exchange of a small number of wards between the proposed ‘Ceredigion Preseli’ and ‘Mid and South Pembrokeshire’ constituencies. They recommended exchanging Maenclochog for St. David’s, Solva and Letterston.

20.9 Having considered the representations and the ACs’ recommendations, the Commission

agreed that some minor changes could be made to improve the initial proposals for the area culturally and socially. The Commission therefore proposed removing Maenclochog from the constituency initially proposed and including St. David's, Solva and Letterston in its place.

20.10 In its revised proposals the Commission therefore proposed creating a county constituency from:

1. The following electoral wards within the County of Pembrokeshire (which currently form part of the existing Preseli Pembrokeshire CC):

Burton (1,503), Camrose (2,190), Haverfordwest: Castle (1,674), Haverfordwest: Garth (1,660), Haverfordwest: Portfield (1,765), Haverfordwest: Prendergast (1,628), Haverfordwest: Priory (1,907), Johnston (2,044), Letterston (1,873), Llangwm (1,814), Merlin's Bridge (1,619), Milford: Central (1,578), Milford: East (1,571), Milford: Hakin (1,774), Milford: Hubberston (2,004), Milford: North (2,047), Milford: West (1,523), Neyland: East (1,793), Neyland: West (1,590), Rudbaxton (945), St. David's (1,521), St. Ishmael's (1,125), Solva (1,274), The Havens (1,196) and Wiston (1,581); and

2. The following electoral wards within the County of Pembrokeshire (which currently form part of the existing Carmarthen West and South Pembrokeshire CC):

Amroth (992), Carew (1,179), East Williamston (1,965), Hundleton (1,416), Kilgetty/Begelly (1,830), Lampeter Velfrey (1,284), Lamphey (1,429), Manorbier (1,655), Martletwy (1,603), Narberth (1,704), Narberth Rural (1,293), Pembroke Dock: Central (1,091), Pembroke Dock: Llanion (1,915), Pembroke Dock: Market (1,357), Pembroke Dock: Pennar (2,442), Pembroke: Monkton (1,022), Pembroke: St. Mary North (1,675), Pembroke: St. Mary South (1,063), Pembroke: St. Michael (2,082), Penally (1,398), Saundersfoot (1,904), Tenby: North (1,658) and Tenby: South (1,664).

20.11 This constituency would have 76,820 electors which is 4.7% above the UKEQ of 73,393

electors per constituency. The proposed name for the constituency was Mid and South Pembrokeshire. The proposed official alternative name was Canol a De Sir Benfro.

20.12 During the revised proposals consultation period the Commission received 1 representation that stated that the electoral ward of St. David's has closer ties to the electoral wards that are being proposed for transfer into a proposed 'Ceredigion Preseli' constituency, and should therefore be included within a proposed 'Ceredigion Preseli' constituency. Ceredigion County Council resubmitted their original submission, which proposed creating 3 alternative constituencies in the area. The Commission received 9 representations that firmly opposed the alternative arrangement proposed by Ceredigion County Council.

20.13 The Conservative Party supported the Commission's revised proposals for the 'Mid and South Pembrokeshire' constituency. The Conservative Party supported the transfer of Maenclochog from the proposed 'Mid and South Pembrokeshire' to the 'Ceredigion Preseli' constituency and also the transfer of the electoral wards of St. David's, Solva and Letterston from 'Ceredigion Preseli' to 'Mid and South Pembrokeshire' as sensible amendments to the initial proposals.

20.14 The Welsh Labour Party strongly supported the revised proposals for a 'Mid and South Pembrokeshire' proposed constituency as they reflected the suggestions of the Welsh Labour Party during the initial consultation periods.

20.15 The Commission considered all of the representations received and has decided to recommend the constituency as proposed in its revised proposals report. The Commission acknowledges that there is some opposition to the revised proposal; however, the Commission is unable to find a suitable alternative that would not cause major disruption to constituency arrangements across the Mid and West Wales region.

Recommended constituency name

20.16 The recommended name for the constituency is Mid and South Pembrokeshire. The recommended official alternative name is Canol a De Sir Benfro.

20.17 The Commission received no alternative names for the initial proposal.

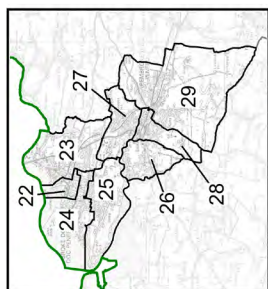
20.18 The ACs recommended no change to the name as proposed in the initial proposals.

20.19 During the revised proposal consultation period the Commission received 1 representation that proposed an alternative name and alternative geographical arrangement for the constituency and suggested the name 'Pembrokeshire'. The Commission also received a representation which suggested that the constituency should be called 'Pembrokeshire Mid and South'.

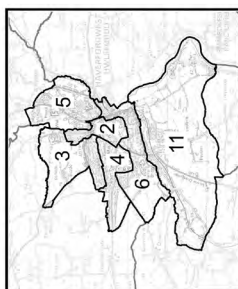
20.20 The Commission is of the view that the name Mid and South Pembrokeshire, with the official alternative name of Canol a De Sir Benfro, best reflects the geographic area that this recommended constituency would represent. The recommended constituency would be wholly within the principal council area of Pembrokeshire. The Commission considers that the recommended name would accurately reflect the electoral wards in the proposed constituency and would differentiate the area from the northern electoral wards of Pembrokeshire principal council area, which are not included within the recommended constituency.

Mid and South Pembrokeshire

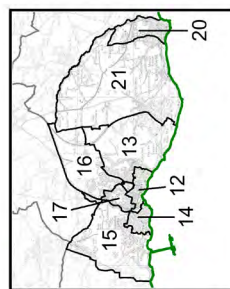
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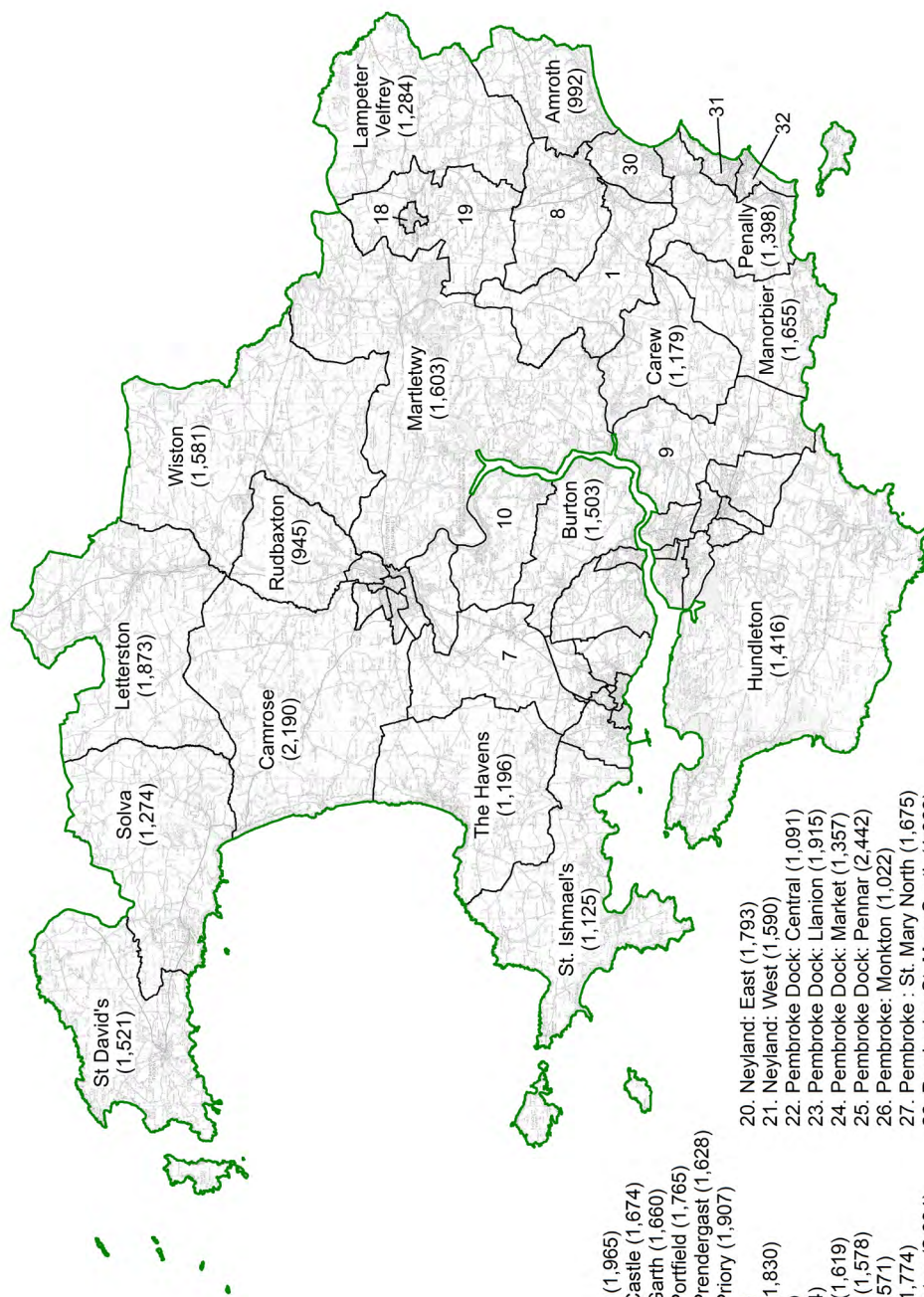
Pembroke Dock Area



Haverfordwest Area



Milford Area



1. East Williamston (1,965)
2. Haverfordwest: Castle (1,674)
3. Haverfordwest: Garth (1,660)
4. Haverfordwest: Portfield (1,765)
5. Haverfordwest: Prendergast (1,628)
6. Haverfordwest: Priory (1,907)
7. Johnstons (2,044)
8. Kilgetty/Begelly (1,830)
9. Lamphey (1,429)
10. Llangwm (1,814)
11. Merlin's Bridge (1,619)
12. Milford: Central (1,578)
13. Milford: East (1,571)
14. Milford: Hakin (1,774)
15. Milford: Hubberston (2,004)
16. Milford: North (2,047)
17. Milford: West (1,523)
18. Narberth (1,704)
19. Narberth Rural (1,293)
20. Neyland: East (1,793)
21. Neyland: West (1,590)
22. Pembroke Dock: Central (1,091)
23. Pembroke Dock: Llanion (1,915)
24. Pembroke Dock: Market (1,357)
25. Pembroke Dock: Pennar (2,442)
26. Pembroke: Monkton (1,022)
27. Pembroke : St. Mary North (1,675)
28. Pembroke: St. Mary South (1,063)
29. Pembroke: St. Michael (2,082)
30. Saundersfoot (1,904)
31. Tenby: North (1,658)
32. Tenby: South (1,664)

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21. Monmouthshire (Sir Fynwy)

Recommendation

21.1 The Commission recommends a county constituency be created from:

1. The following electoral wards within the County of Monmouthshire (which currently form part of the existing Monmouth CC):

Caerwent (1,699), Cantref (1,668), Castle (1,611), Croesonen (1,609), Crucorney (1,773), Devauden (1,228), Dixton with Osbaston (1,968), Drybridge (3,034), Goetre Fawr (2,045), Grofield (1,308), Lansdown (1,644), Larkfield (1,484), Llanbadoc (1,099), Llanelly Hill (3,286), Llanfoist Fawr (1,971), Llangybi Fawr (1,477), Llanover (1,781), Llantilio Crossenny (1,527), Llanwenarth Ultra (1,128), Mardy (1,430), Mitchel Troy (985), Overmonnow (1,662), Portskewett (1,885), Priory (1,546), Raglan (1,618), St. Arvans (1,304), St. Christopher's (1,756), St. Kingsmark (2,346), St Mary's (1,539), Shirenewton (1,850), Thornwell (1,961), Trellech United (2,249), Usk (1,930) and Wyesham (1,701);
and

2. The following electoral wards within the County of Monmouthshire (which currently form part of the existing Newport East CC):

Caldicot Castle (1,768), Dewstow (1,404), Green Lane (1,482), Mill (2,256), Rogiet (1,365), Severn (1,325), The Elms (2,523) and West End (1,456).

21.2 This constituency would have 72,681 electors which is 1% below the UKEQ of 73,393 electors per constituency.

21.3 The Commission recommends the official name of Monmouthshire for this constituency and the official alternative name of Sir Fynwy.

Background

21.4 In the Commission's initial proposals, it proposed creating a county constituency from:

1. The following electoral wards within the County of Monmouthshire (which currently form part of the existing Monmouth CC):

Caerwent (1,699), Cantref (1,668), Castle (1,611), Croesonen (1,609), Crucorney (1,773), Devauden (1,228), Dixon with Osbaston (1,968), Drybridge (3,034), Goetre Fawr (2,045), Grofield (1,308), Lansdown (1,644), Larkfield (1,484), Llanbadoc (1,099), Llanelly Hill (3,286), Llanfoist Fawr (1,971), Llangybi Fawr (1,477), Llanover (1,781), Llantilio Crossenny (1,527), Llanwenarth Ultra (1,128), Mardy (1,430), Mitchel Troy (985), Overmonnow (1,662), Portskewett (1,885), Priory (1,546), Raglan (1,618), St. Arvans (1,304), St. Christopher's (1,756), St. Kingsmark (2,346), St Mary's (1,539), Shirenewton (1,850), Thornwell (1,961), Trellech United (2,249), Usk (1,930) and Wyesham (1,701); and

2. The following electoral wards within the County of Monmouthshire (which currently form part of the existing Newport East CC):

Caldicot Castle (1,768), Dewstow (1,404), Green Lane (1,482), Mill (2,256), Rogiet (1,365), Severn (1,325), The Elms (2,523) and West End (1,456).

21.5 This constituency would have 72,681 electors which is 1% below the UKEQ of 73,393 electors per constituency. The proposed name for the constituency was Monmouthshire. The proposed official alternative name was Sir Fynwy.

21.6 The Commission received a number of representations that supported the proposed constituency on the basis that it would be coterminous with the local authority boundary. The proposed constituency was supported by the Conservative Party, the Welsh Labour Party and the Liberal Democrats, as well as the current MPs for Monmouth and Newport East. The initial proposal was also supported by all 4 political party groups on Monmouthshire County Council.

21.7 Some representations, including that submitted by Plaid Cymru, suggested alternative arrangements. The Plaid Cymru submission combined the area in the north of the proposed constituency with areas of Powys, and electoral wards in the south of the proposed constituency with wards in the east in a proposed ‘Newport’ constituency. The Commission also received representations from residents in the Caldicot area, who raised concerns about being transferred to a proposed ‘Monmouthshire’ constituency when they felt that they were being well served by their current MP.

21.8 The ACs’ report recommended retaining the initial proposal. Having considered the alternative proposals, they firmly concluded that, based on local ties, the configuration of the road network and other statutory factors, the initial proposal was preferable.

21.9 Having considered the representations and the ACs’ recommendations, the Commission proposed retaining its initial proposal for this constituency. The proposed constituency is recognisable to the electorate, and the whole of the local authority will be well served within one Parliamentary constituency. The Commission considered the alternative proposals; however, it is the Commission’s view that these alternative arrangements were less desirable as they included an additional local authority. It also felt that the arrangement from the initial proposal was more in keeping with Rule 5 of the legislation and provided clarity to the electorate. The Commission did receive a number of representations in support of the initial proposal.

21.10 In its revised proposals the Commission therefore proposed creating a county constituency from:

1. The following electoral wards within the County of Monmouthshire (which currently form part of the existing Monmouth CC):

Caerwent (1,699), Cantref (1,668), Castle (1,611), Croesonen (1,609), Crucorney (1,773), Devauden (1,228), Dixon with Osbaston (1,968), Drybridge (3,034), Goetre Fawr (2,045), Grofield (1,308), Lansdown (1,644), Larkfield (1,484), Llanbadoc (1,099), Llanelly Hill (3,286), Llanfoist Fawr (1,971), Llangybi Fawr (1,477), Llanover (1,781), Llantilio Crossenny (1,527), Llanwenarth Ultra (1,128), Mardy (1,430), Mitchel Troy (985), Overmonnow (1,662), Portskewett (1,885), Priory (1,546), Raglan (1,618), St. Arvans (1,304), St. Christopher's (1,756), St. Kingsmark (2,346), St Mary's (1,539), Shirenewton (1,850), Thornwell (1,961), Trellech United (2,249), Usk (1,930) and Wyesham (1,701); and

2. The following electoral wards within the County of Monmouthshire (which currently form part of the existing Newport East CC):

Caldicot Castle (1,768), Dewstow (1,404), Green Lane (1,482), Mill (2,256), Rogiet (1,365), Severn (1,325), The Elms (2,523) and West End (1,456).

21.11 This constituency would have 72,681 electors which is 1% below the UKEQ of 73,393 electors per constituency. The proposed name for the constituency was Monmouthshire. The proposed official alternative name was Sir Fynwy.

21.12 During the revised proposals consultation period the Commission received 7 representations that supported the proposed constituency. The representations included support from Monmouthshire County Council, the Conservative Party and the Welsh Labour Party.

21.13 The Commission considered all of the representations received and has decided to recommend the constituency as proposed in its revised proposals report. The recommended constituency is supported and is recognisable to the electorate, and the whole of the local authority would be well served within one Parliamentary constituency.

Recommended constituency name

21.14 The recommended name for the constituency is Monmouthshire. The recommended official alternative name is Sir Fynwy.

21.15 The Commission received representations that suggested that the name of the constituency was sensible as it matched the boundaries of the local authority. However, the Commission did receive a representation that suggested that the proposed constituency should be named 'East Monmouth' as the Monmouthshire local authority area only covers the eastern portion of the historical Monmouthshire.

21.16 The ACs recommended no change to the name as proposed in the initial proposals.

21.17 During the revised proposal consultation period the Commission received no representations with regards to the name of the proposed constituency.

21.18 The Commission is of the view that the name Monmouthshire, with the official alternative name Sir Fynwy, best reflects the geographic area that this recommended constituency would represent. The recommended constituency boundary would be coterminous within the principal council area of Monmouthshire.

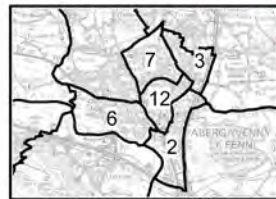
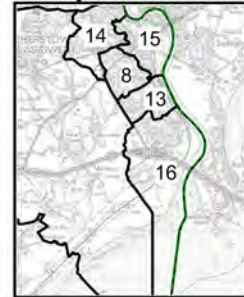
Monmouthshire

0 10

kilometres

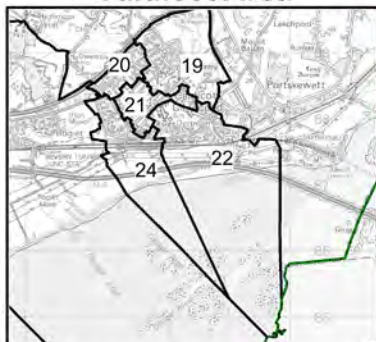
Scale 1:193,600

Chepstow Area



Abergavenny Area

Caldicot Area



1. Cantref (1,668)
2. Castle (1,611)
3. Croesonen (1,609)
4. Dixon with Osbaston (1,968)
5. Drybridge (3,034)
6. Grofield (1,308)
7. Lansdown (1,644)
8. Larkfield (1,484)
9. Llanwenarth Ultra (1,128)
10. Overmonnow (1,662)

11. Portskewett (1,885)
12. Priory (1,546)
13. St. Christopher's (1,756)
14. St. Kingsmark (2,346)
15. St Mary's (1,539)
16. Thornwell (1,961)
17. Usk (1,930)
18. Wyesham (1,701)
19. Caldicot Castle (1,768)
20. Dewstow (1,404)
21. Green Lane (1,482)
22. Severn (1,325)
23. The Elms (2,523)
24. West End (1,456)



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22. Montgomeryshire and Glyndŵr (Maldwyn a Glyndŵr)

Recommendation

22.1 The Commission recommends a county constituency be created from:

1. The following electoral wards within the County of Powys (which currently make up the existing Montgomeryshire CC):

Banwy (847), Berriew (1,102), Blaen Hafren (1,876), Caersws (1,831), Churchstoke (1,292), Dolforwyn (1,652), Forden (1,215), Glantwymyn (1,701), Guilsfield (1,827), Kerry (1,607), Llanbrynmair (798), Llandinam (1,155), Llandrinio (1,763), Llandysilio (1,441), Llanfair Caereinion (1,301), Llanfihangel (895), Llanfyllin (1,217), Llanidloes (2,149), Llanwddyn (846), Llanrhaeadr-ym-Mochnant/Llansilin (1,815), Llansantffraid (1,563), Machynlleth (1,701), Meifod (1,069), Montgomery (1,107), Newtown Central (2,122), Newtown East (1,401), Newtown Llanllwchaiarn North (1,796), Newtown Llanllwchaiarn West (1,447), Newtown South (1,215), Rhiwcynon (1,724), Trewern (1,066), Welshpool Castle (962), Welshpool Gungrog (1,995), and Welshpool Llanerchuddol (1,602); and

2. The following electoral wards within the County Borough of Wrexham (which currently form part of the existing Clwyd South CC):

Cefn (3,768), Dyffryn Ceiriog/Ceiriog Valley (1,685), Chirk North (1,846), Chirk South (1,503), Esclusham (2,013), Johnstown (2,461), Pant (1,528), Penycae (1,525), Penycae and Ruabon South (2,026), Plas Madoc (1,169), Ponciau (3,521) and Ruabon (2,078).

22.2 This constituency would have 74,223 electors which is 1.1% above the UKEQ of 73,393 electors per constituency.

22.3 The Commission recommends the official name of Montgomeryshire and Glyndŵr for this constituency and the official alternative name of Maldwyn a Glyndŵr.

Background

22.4 In the Commission's initial proposals, it proposed creating a county constituency from:

1. The following electoral wards within the County of Powys (which currently make up the existing Montgomeryshire CC):

Banwy (847), Berriew (1,102), Blaen Hafren (1,876), Caersws (1,831), Churchstoke (1,292), Dolforwyn (1,652), Forden (1,215), Glantwymyn (1,701), Guilsfield (1,827), Kerry (1,607), Llanbrynmair (798), Llandinam (1,155), Llandrinio (1,763), Llandysilio (1,441), Llanfair Caereinion (1,301), Llanfihangel (895), Llanfyllin (1,217), Llanidloes (2,149), Llanwddyn (846), Llanrhaeadr-ym-Mochnant/Llansilin (1,815), Llansantffraid (1,563), Machynlleth (1,701), Meifod (1,069), Montgomery (1,107), Newtown Central (2,122), Newtown East (1,401), Newtown Llanllwchaiarn North (1,796), Newtown Llanllwchaiarn West (1,447), Newtown South (1,215), Rhiwcynon (1,724), Trewern (1,066), Welshpool Castle (962), Welshpool Gungrog (1,995), and Welshpool Llanerchuddol (1,602);

2. The following electoral wards within the County Borough of Wrexham (which currently form part of the existing Clwyd South CC):

Cefn (3,768), Dyffryn Ceiriog/Ceiriog Valley (1,685), Chirk North (1,846), Chirk South (1,503), Llangollen Rural (1,631), Penrycae (1,525), Penrycae and Ruabon South (2,026), Plas Madoc (1,169) and Ruabon (2,078); and

3. The following electoral wards within the County of Denbighshire (which currently form part of the existing Clwyd South CC):

Corwen (1,799), Llandrillo (931) and Llangollen (3,302).

22.5 This constituency would have had 72,363 electors which is 1.4% below the UKEQ of

73,393 electors per constituency. The suggested name for the constituency was Montgomeryshire and Glyndŵr. The suggested official alternative name was Maldwyn a Glyndŵr.

22.6 The Commission received a number of representations that opposed the initial proposal, with some representations suggesting that Ruthin should be combined with areas such as Llandrillo and Corwen. The Commission also received representations that recommended adding the Ponciau, Pant and Johnstown electoral wards to its initial proposal for this constituency, although many representations argued that those areas have strong links with Wrexham instead. The Commission also received significant support for the initial proposal; this support focused on the retention of the existing Montgomeryshire constituency within the proposed constituency. Many of the respondents stated that Montgomeryshire has good links with the areas in the existing Clwyd South constituency to the north of the existing constituency.

22.7 The Conservative Party proposed changes to the initial proposal and felt a desirable outcome could be achieved by splitting the electoral ward of Ponciau and placing the Rhosllanerchrugog and Ponciau elements of the ward in the proposed 'Montgomeryshire and Glyndwr' constituency, and the Esclusham element in a proposed 'Wrexham' constituency. There was support for this proposal, and representations argued that there is a clear divide between Rhosllanerchrugog and Esclusham so this was a sensible way to split the area. The Liberal Democrats proposed dividing the existing Montgomeryshire constituency by expanding the existing Brecon and Radnorshire constituency northwards, taking in Newtown and the surrounding communities. They then proposed extending the existing Montgomeryshire constituency into a proposed Clwyd South constituency. Plaid Cymru proposed altering the boundaries of the existing Montgomeryshire constituency by placing the electoral wards of Machynlleth, Glantwymyn, Llanbrynmair, Llandrillo and Corwen in a proposed 'Meirionnydd Nant Conwy' constituency.

22.8 The ACs' report proposed that it was best to include parts of the existing Montgomeryshire constituency in a proposed constituency with the existing Brecon and Radnorshire constituency due to the links within Powys County Council. The ACs acknowledged the strong support for retaining the existing Montgomeryshire constituency, essentially for cultural and historical reasons, but did not regard this as decisive. The ACs recommended creating a 'Montgomeryshire and Meirionnydd' constituency by combining some of the wards from the existing Montgomeryshire constituency with some of the wards from the historic county of Merionethshire.

22.9 Having considered the representations and the ACs' recommendations, the Commission believed that there was significant support for retaining the existing Montgomeryshire constituency and combining it with wards to the north in Denbighshire and on the outskirts of Wrexham. The Commission did not agree with the representations in favour of splitting the electoral ward of Ponciau and therefore proposed a constituency that takes in the whole of the Ponciau electoral ward.

22.10 In its revised proposals report the Commission therefore proposed creating a county constituency from:

1. The following electoral wards within the County of Powys (which currently make up the existing Montgomeryshire CC):

Banwy (847), Berriew (1,102), Blaen Hafren (1,876), Caersws (1,831), Churchstoke (1,292), Dolforwyn (1,652), Forden (1,215), Glantwymyn (1,701), Guilsfield (1,827), Kerry (1,607), Llanbrynmair (798), Llandinam (1,155), Llandrinio (1,763), Llandysilio (1,441), Llanfair Caereinion (1,301), Llanfihangel (895), Llanfyllin (1,217), Llanidloes (2,149), Llanwddyn (846), Llanrhaeadr-ym-Mochnant/Llansilin (1,815), Llansantffraid (1,563), Machynlleth (1,701), Meifod (1,069), Montgomery (1,107), Newtown Central (2,122), Newtown East (1,401), Newtown Llanllwchaiarn North (1,796), Newtown Llanllwchaiarn West (1,447), Newtown South (1,215), Rhiwcynon (1,724), Trewern (1,066), Welshpool Castle (962),

Welshpool Gungrog (1,995), and Welshpool Llanerchuddol (1,602);

2. The following electoral wards within the County Borough of Wrexham (which currently form part of the existing Clwyd South CC):

Cefn (3,768), Dyffryn Ceiriog/Ceiriog Valley (1,685), Chirk North (1,846), Chirk South (1,503), Esclusham (2,013), Johnstown (2,461), Pant (1,528), Penycae (1,525), Penycae and Ruabon South (2,026), Plas Madoc (1,169), Ponciau (3,521) and Ruabon (2,078); and

3. The following electoral wards within the County of Denbighshire (which currently form part of the existing Clwyd South CC):

Corwen (1,799) and Llandrillo (931).

22.11 This constituency would have had 76,953 electors which is 4.9% above the UKEQ of 73,393 electors per constituency. The proposed name for the constituency was Montgomeryshire and Glyndŵr. The proposed official alternative name was Maldwyn a Glyndŵr.

22.12 During the revised proposals consultation period the Commission received a significant number of representations from residents of the Chirk, Ruabon and Rhosllanerchrugog areas who opposed the revised proposals for the proposed 'Montgomeryshire and Glyndwr' constituency. Many of the respondents felt that the areas had stronger links to Wrexham and should be included in a proposed 'Wrexham' constituency. They also stated that there were few good road links between Montgomeryshire and Wrexham and that travel through England may be necessary to travel from one end of the constituency to the other. The Commission received 1 counter proposal from a member of the public, who attempted to address this concern. The Commission also received representations that argued that the electoral wards of Corwen and Llandrillo should also be included within the proposed 'Dwyfor Meirionnydd' constituency due to the local ties and similarities in characteristics. However, the

Commission also received a significant amount of support for the proposed constituency. Respondents were pleased to see the historical constituency of Montgomeryshire retained and expanded to include electors from the current Clwyd South constituency.

22.13 The Conservative Party supported the retention of the Montgomeryshire constituency and the expansion to include wards from the Wrexham Local Authority area. The Welsh Labour Party proposed a minor amendment to the proposed constituency of 'Montgomeryshire and Glyndwr'. They proposed transferring the electoral ward of Llangollen Rural into their 'Montgomeryshire and Glyndwr' from the proposed 'Clwyd East' constituency, with the Esclusham ward being transferred from their proposed 'Montgomeryshire and Glyndwr' to the proposed 'Wrexham' constituency. This counter proposal creates a split in the Community of Esclusham.

22.14 The Commission considered all of the representations received and has decided to recommend a minor change to the constituency as proposed in its revised proposals report. The Commission will remove the electoral wards of Corwen and Llandrillo from the revised constituency and include these wards within its recommended 'Dwyfor Meirionnydd' constituency in line with the representations that argued that these electoral wards had more affinity and local ties to areas such as Bala. The Commission acknowledges that there was some opposition to its revised proposal; however, the Commission considers that the arguments made in favour of the revised proposal outweigh the arguments made against the revised proposal as the recommended constituency would avoid splitting any communities and would build on local ties between Llandrillo, Corwen and Dwyfor Meirionnydd.

Recommended constituency name

22.15 The recommended name for the constituency is Montgomeryshire and Glyndŵr. The recommended official alternative name is Maldwyn a Glyndŵr.

22.16 The Commission received representations where alternative geographical arrangements were proposed with alternative names provided. The Commission also considered the name ‘Montgomeryshire and Berwyn’.

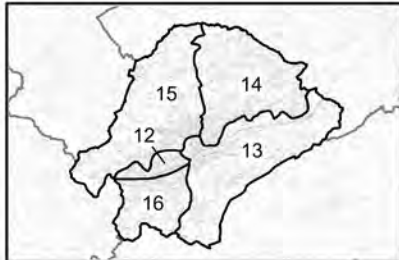
22.17 The ACs recommended a different arrangement for the constituencies in the area and therefore provided alternative names.

22.18 During the revised proposals consultation period the Commission received 1 representation which proposed an alternative name and a slight amendment to the geographical make-up of the proposed constituency. The suggested name was ‘Montgomeryshire and the Vales’, that the submission stated represented the constituency better due to the inclusion of both the Ceiriog Valley and the Vale of Llangollen.

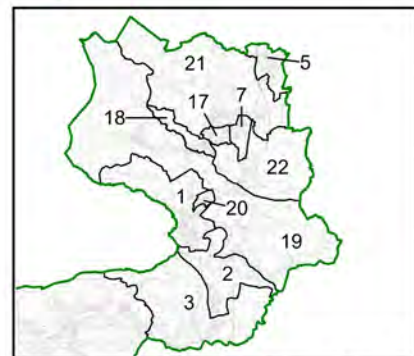
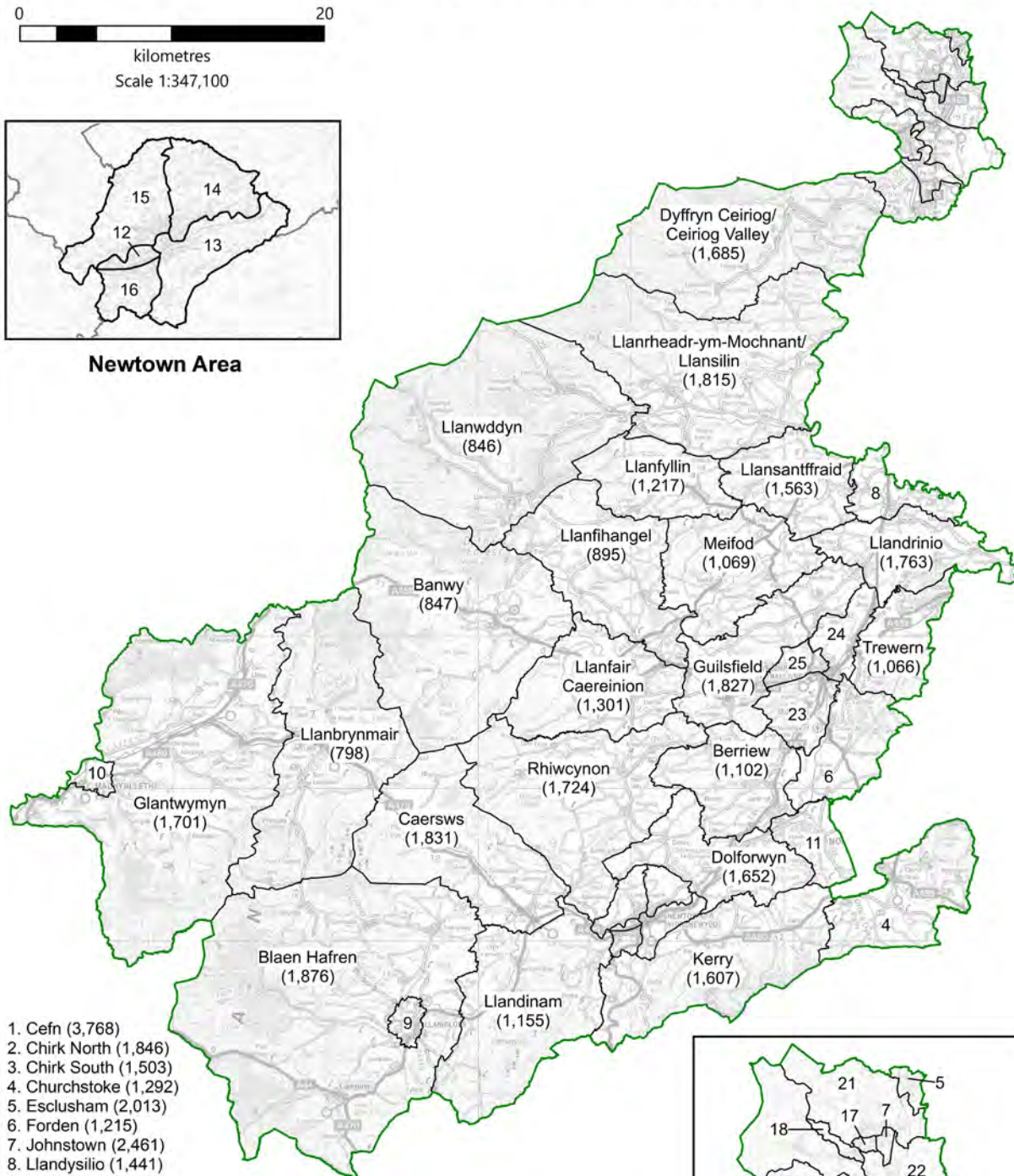
22.19 The Commission is of the view that the name Montgomeryshire and Glyndŵr, together with the official alternative name Maldwyn a Glyndŵr, best reflects the geographic area that this recommended constituency would represent.

Montgomeryshire and Glyndŵr

0 20
kilometres
Scale 1:347,100



Newtown Area



Ruabon and Esclusham Area



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23. Neath and Swansea East (Castell-nedd a Dwyrain Abertawe)

Recommendation

23.1 The Commission recommends a county constituency be created from:

1. The following electoral wards within the City and County of Swansea (which currently form part of the existing Swansea East BC):

Bonymaen (5,391), Llansamlet (11,107) and St. Thomas (5,514);

2. The electoral ward of Clydach (5,821) within the City and County of Swansea (which currently forms part of the existing Gower CC):

3. The following electoral wards within the County Borough of Neath Port Talbot (which currently form part of the existing Neath CC):

Aberdulais (1,712), Blaengwrach (1,491), Bryn-côch North (1,787), Bryn-côch South (4,547), Cadoxton (1,365), Cimla (3,107), Crynant (1,508), Dyffryn (2,447), Glynneath (2,577), Neath East (4,468), Neath North (2,931), Neath South (3,694), Onllwyn (935), Resolven (2,387), Seven Sisters (1,554) and Tonna (2,072).

4. The following electoral wards within the County Borough of Neath Port Talbot (which currently form part of the existing Aberavon CC):

Coedffranc Central (2,892), Coedffranc North (1,811), and Coedffranc West (3,587).

23.2 This constituency would have 74,705 electors which is 1.8% above the UKEQ of 73,393 electors per constituency.

23.3 The Commission recommends the official name of Neath and Swansea East for this constituency and the official alternative name of Castell-nedd a Dwyrain Abertawe.

Background

23.4 In the Commission's initial proposals, it proposed creating a county constituency from:

1. The following electoral wards within the City and County of Swansea (which currently form part of the existing Swansea East BC):

Bonymaen (5,391), Llansamlet (11,107) and St. Thomas (5,514);

2. The electoral ward of Clydach (5,821) within the City and County of Swansea (which currently forms part of the existing Gower CC

3. The following electoral wards within the County Borough of Neath Port Talbot (which currently form part of the existing Aberavon CC):

Coedffranc Central (2,892), Coedffranc North (1,811) and Coedffranc West (3,587); and

4. The following electoral wards within the County Borough of Neath Port Talbot (which currently form part of the existing Neath CC):

Aberdulais (1,712), Blaengwrach (1,491), Bryn-côch North (1,787), Bryn-côch South (4,547), Cadoxton (1,365), Cimla (3,107), Crynant (1,508), Dyffryn (2,447), Glynneath (2,577), Neath East (4,468), Neath North (2,931), Neath South (3,694), Onllwyn (935), Pelenna (936), Resolven (2,387), Seven Sisters (1,554) and Tonna (2,072).

23.5 This constituency would have had 75,641 electors which is 3.1% above the UKEQ of

73,393 electors per constituency. The suggested name for the constituency was Swansea East and Neath. The suggested official alternative name for the constituency was Dwyrain Abertawe a Chastell-nedd

23.6 The Commission received a number of representations that opposed the inclusion of the Upper Swansea Valley area in a proposed ‘Brecon and Radnor’ constituency. Many of the respondents felt that the area is better connected to the remainder of the Swansea Valley and looks south to Swansea/Neath as conurbations. Similarly the Commission received representations opposing the arrangement for a ‘Swansea East and Neath’ constituency on the basis that the constituency should be extended to include the Upper Swansea Valley area, which has few ties with the already large Brecon and Radnor constituency. These representations, however, agreed with the inclusion of some wards, such as Coedffranc Central, Coedffranc West and Coedffranc North, in addition to the wards of Clydach, St. Thomas and Bonymaen, as sensible additions to the existing Neath constituency. The Commission also received representations opposing its initial proposals for a ‘Swansea East and Neath’ constituency based on the argument that Swansea electoral wards look primarily to Swansea city centre and should be retained in a Swansea-based constituency, rather than joining with wards from a different local authority area. However, the Commission also received representations that supported its initial proposals for the constituency.

23.7 The Conservative Party strongly supported the Commission’s initial proposals for the Swansea area. The Liberal Democrats’ submission combined the Upper Swansea Valley with parts of the proposed ‘Swansea East and Neath’ constituency to form a proposed ‘Neath with North West Swansea’ constituency. The Liberal Democrats proposed transferring out the electoral wards of Coedffranc North, Coedffranc West and Coedffranc South, St. Thomas and Bonymaen, replacing them with the 9 electoral wards from the Upper Swansea Valley. The Welsh Labour Party proposed

no changes to the initial proposals. The Plaid Cymru submission proposed creating a ‘Lliw and Tawe’ constituency that covered much of North Swansea and the north-western part of the existing Neath constituency. They also proposed creating a ‘Neath and Aberavon’ constituency from the remainder of the Neath constituency. The Plaid Cymru proposal split the Community of Coedffranc.

23.8 The ACs’s report proposed creating a ‘Lliw Valley’ constituency that broadly covered the area of the old Lliw Valley District Borough Council, which existed from 1974 to 1996. It covered parts of Swansea West and Swansea Central, and areas from Neath Port Talbot County Borough Council. This was similar to the ‘Lliw and Tawe’ proposal made by Plaid Cymru, which included the Upper Swansea Valley in a Swansea/Neath-based constituency. The ACs also proposed creating a constituency named ‘Neath, Aberavon and Maesteg’, using much of the initial proposal for the ‘Aberafan Porthcawl’ constituency, minus the Porthcawl area, and including the electoral wards of Caerau, Maesteg East and Maesteg West. This proposed constituency also included a portion of the Neath Valley.

23.9 Having considered the representations and the ACs’ recommendations, the Commission decided to propose a minor change to its initial proposal by returning the 3 Coedffranc wards to a constituency that includes other wards from the existing Aberavon constituency in a proposed ‘Aberafan Porthcawl’ constituency and replacing those wards with the electoral ward of Landore. The Commission considered the alternative arrangements proposed by Plaid Cymru and the ACs, but was of the view that splitting the Vale of Neath between 2 constituencies created a somewhat unorthodox boundary line between them. The Commission acknowledged that its proposed changes to Swansea East and Neath result in a road link that is tenuous between parts of the constituency. However, the Commission is of the view that the road-link issue is an unfortunate consequence of the geographical nature of the Valley travel networks, and the changes were proposed as a way of addressing the representations concerning other parts of the region.

23.10 In its revised proposals the Commission therefore proposed creating a county constituency from:

1. The following electoral wards within the City and County of Swansea (which currently form part of the existing Swansea East BC):

Bonymaen (5,391), Landore (4,821), Llansamlet (11,107) and St. Thomas (5,514);

2. The electoral ward of Clydach (5,821) within the City and County of Swansea (which currently forms part of the existing Gower CC); and

3. The following electoral wards within the County Borough of Neath Port Talbot (which currently form part of the existing Neath CC):

Aberdulais (1,712), Blaengwrach (1,491), Bryn-coch North (1,787), Bryn-coch South (4,547), Cadoxton (1,365), Cimla (3,107), Crynant (1,508), Dyffryn (2,447), Glynneath (2,577), Neath East (4,468), Neath North (2,931), Neath South (3,694), Onllwyn (935), Pelenna (936), Resolven (2,387), Seven Sisters (1,554) and Tonna (2,072).

23.11 This constituency would have had 72,172 electors which is 1.7% below the UKEQ of 73,393 electors per constituency. The proposed name for the constituency was Neath and Swansea East. The proposed official alternative name for the constituency was Castell-nedd a Dwyrain Abertawe.

23.12 During the revised proposals consultation period the Commission received representations opposing the Neath and Swansea East constituency. Representations opposed the inclusion of the Landore electoral ward with Neath, and others opposed the inclusion of Coedffranc electoral wards in a proposed 'Aberafan Porthcawl' constituency stating that these wards should be within a proposed 'Swansea' or 'Neath' constituency. The Commission has transferred the electoral ward of Landore to its recommended Swansea West constituency and the Coedffranc electoral wards

to this recommended constituency building on the local ties that exist in the area.

23.13 The Commission considered all of the representations received and has decided to make changes in the area that reflect the submissions of a member of the public and the MP for the current Swansea West constituency. The recommended arrangements address the main concerns within the representations received with regard to the proposed constituency.

Recommended constituency name

23.14 The recommended name for the constituency is Neath and Swansea East. The recommended official alternative name for the constituency is Castell-nedd a Dwyrain Abertawe.

23.15 The Commission initially proposed the name ‘Swansea East and Neath’. The Commission received representations that provided alternative names including from the Conservative Party who felt that the proposed constituency should be named ‘Neath and Swansea East’ in order to better reflect the fact that Neath forms the largest part of this proposed constituency.

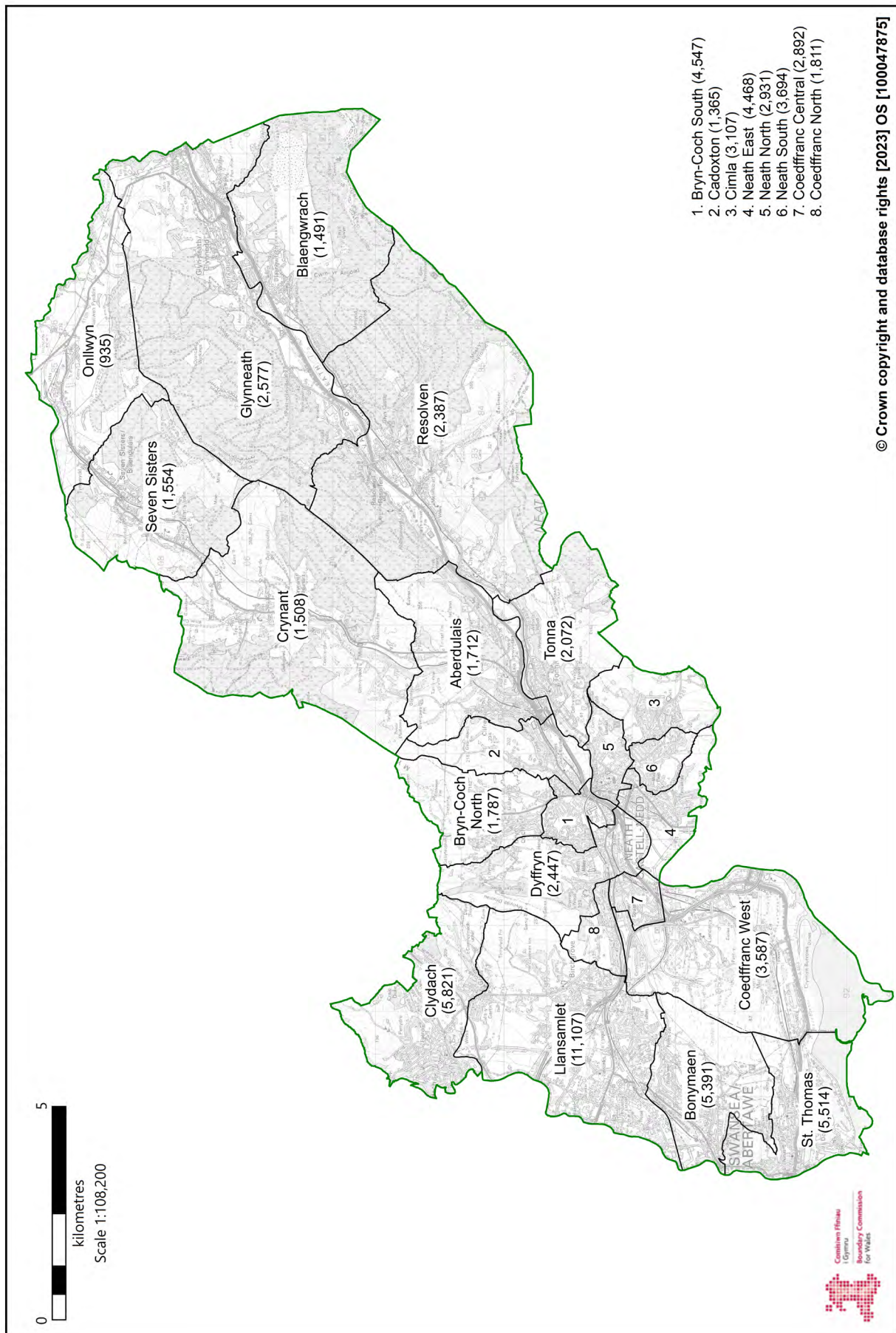
23.16 The ACs recommended a different arrangement for the constituencies in the area and therefore provided alternative names.

23.17 During the revised proposal consultation period the Commission received no representations with regard to the name of the proposed constituency. With regards to the recommended constituency the suggested name in the counter proposal was Neath and Swansea East.

23.18 The Commission is of the view that the name Neath and Swansea East, together with the

official alternative name Castell-nedd a Dwyrain Abertawe, best reflects the geographic area that this recommended constituency would represent and would be more likely to result in electors having a greater affinity with it. The name represents the 2 areas that are recommended to be combined within the constituency.

Neath and Swansea East



24. Newport East (Dwyrain Casnewydd)

Recommendation

24.1 The Commission recommends a county constituency be created from:

1. The following electoral wards within the City of Newport (which currently form part of the existing Newport East CC):

Alway (5,931), Beechwood (5,611), Langstone (3,878), Liswerry (9,110), Llanwern (3,544), Ringland (5,968), St. Julians (6,287) and Victoria (5,121); and

2. The following electoral wards within the City of Newport (which currently form part of the existing Newport West CC):

Bettws (5,656), Caerleon (6,603), Malpas (6,114), Pillgwenlly (5,174), Shaftesbury (3,778) and Stow Hill (3,384).

24.2 This constituency would have 76,159 electors which is 3.8% above the UKEQ of 73,393 electors per constituency.

24.3 The Commission recommends the official name of Newport East for this constituency and the official alternative name of Dwyrain Casnewydd.

Background

24.4 In the Commission's initial proposals, it proposed creating a county constituency from:

1. The following electoral wards within the City of Newport (which currently form part of the existing Newport East CC):

Alway (5,931), Beechwood (5,611), Langstone (3,878), Liswerry (9,110), Llanwern (3,544), Ringland (5,968), St. Julians (6,287) and Victoria (5,121); and

2. The following electoral wards within the City of Newport (which currently form part of the existing Newport West CC):

Bettws (5,656), Caerleon (6,603), Malpas (6,114), Pillgwenlly (5,174), Shaftesbury (3,778) and Stow Hill (3,384).

24.5 This constituency would have 76,159 electors which is 3.8% above the UKEQ of 73,393 electors per constituency. The suggested name for the constituency was Newport East. The suggested official alternative name was Dwyrain Casnewydd.

24.6 The Commission received a number of representations from residents of the Caldicot area that opposed moving that area from the existing Newport East constituency into the proposed Monmouthshire constituency. That opposition was based on the traditional representation for the Monmouth constituency and the feeling that residents have received excellent representation from their Newport East representative. However 3 out of the 4 qualifying political parties supported the initial proposal. The Commission also received support from the current Newport East and Monmouth MPs for its initial proposals.

24.7 The ACs supported the initial proposal and noted that all the political parties apart from Plaid Cymru also supported it.

24.8 Having considered the representations and the ACs' recommendations, the Commission believed that retaining the proposed constituency created the most appropriate and cohesive constituencies across the area. The electoral wards are all within the City of Newport, and the wards

that were transferred out of the existing Newport East constituency are all from the Monmouthshire principal council area and are being combined with other wards from that principal council area.

24.9 In its revised proposals the Commission therefore proposed creating a county constituency from:

1. The following electoral wards within the City of Newport (which currently form part of the existing Newport East CC):

Alway (5,931), Beechwood (5,611), Langstone (3,878), Liswerry (9,110), Llanwern (3,544), Ringland (5,968), St. Julians (6,287) and Victoria (5,121); and

2. The following electoral wards within the City of Newport (which currently form part of the existing Newport West CC):

Bettws (5,656), Caerleon (6,603), Malpas (6,114), Pillgwenlly (5,174), Shaftesbury (3,778) and Stow Hill (3,384).

24.10 This constituency would have 76,159 electors which is 3.8% above the UKEQ of 73,393 electors per constituency. The suggested name for the constituency was Newport East. The suggested official alternative name was Dwyrain Casnewydd.

24.11 During the revised proposals consultation period the Commission received 3 representations with regard to the proposed constituency from Monmouthshire County Council, the Welsh Labour Party and the Conservative Party who supported the constituency as proposed.

24.12 The Commission considered all of the representations received and has decided to recommend the constituency as proposed in its revised proposals report. The recommended

constituency is well supported and the constituency would consist of electoral wards that are wholly within one local authority area.

Recommended constituency name

24.13 The recommended name for the constituency is Newport East. The recommended official alternative name is Dwyrain Casnewydd.

24.14 The Commission received evidence that supported retaining the name and the arrangements for this proposed constituency. Even where alternative arrangements were proposed the submissions retained the proposed constituency name.

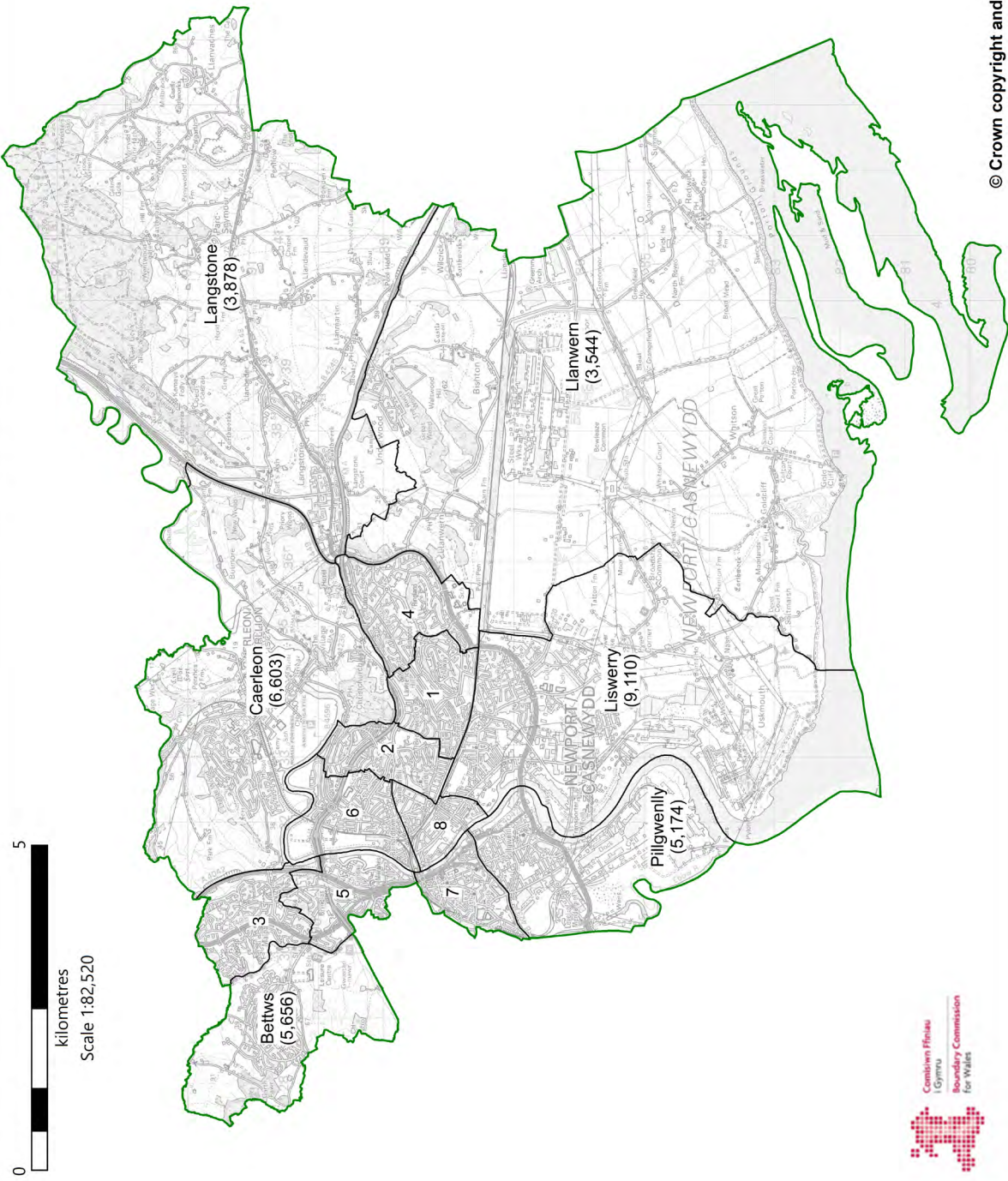
24.15 The ACs recommended retaining the name of the proposed constituency.

24.16 During the revised proposal consultation period the Commission received no representations with regards to the name of the proposed constituency.

24.17 The Commission is of the view that the name Newport East, with the official alternative name of Dwyrain Casnewydd, best reflects the geographic area that this recommended constituency would represent.

Newport East

1. Alway (5,931)
2. Beechwood (5,611)
3. Malpas (6,114)
4. Ringland (5,968)
5. Shafesbury (3,778)
6. St. Julians (6,287)
7. Stow Hill (3,384)
8. Victoria (5,121)



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25. Newport West and Islwyn (Gorllewin Casnewydd ac Islwyn)

Recommendation

25.1 The Commission recommends a county constituency be created from:

1. The following electoral wards within the City of Newport (which currently form part of the existing Newport West CC):

Allt-yr-Yn (7,088), Gaer (6,543), Graig (5,053), Marshfield (4,897), Rogerstone (9,421), and Tredegar Park (3,329); and

2. The following electoral wards within the County Borough of Caerphilly (which currently form part of the existing Islwyn CC):

Abercarn (4,139), Argoed (2,035), Blackwood (6,330), Cefn Fforest (2,845), Crosskeys (2,527), Crumlin (4,332), Newbridge (4,892), Penmaen (4,219), Risca East (4,611) and Risca West (3,973).

25.2 This constituency would have 76,234 electors which is 3.9% above the UKEQ of 73,393 electors per constituency.

25.3 The Commission recommends the official name of Newport West and Islwyn for this constituency and the official alternative name of Gorllewin Casnewydd ac Islwyn.

Background

25.4 In the Commission's initial proposals, it proposed creating a county constituency from:

1. The following electoral wards within the City of Newport (which currently form part of the existing Newport West CC):

Allt-yr-Yn (7,088), Gaer (6,543), Graig (5,053), Marshfield (4,897), Rogerstone (9,421), and Tredegar Park (3,329); and

2. The following electoral wards within the County Borough of Caerphilly (which currently form part of the existing Caerphilly CC):

Aber Valley (4,655), Bedwas, Trethomas and Machen (7,902), Morgan Jones (5,636), Penyrheol (9,021), St. James (4,267) and St. Martins (6,582).

25.5 This constituency would have had 74,394 electors which is 1.4% above the UKEQ of 73,393 electors per constituency. The suggested name for the constituency was Newport West and Caerphilly. The suggested official alternative name was Gorllewin Casnewydd a Chaerffili.

25.6 The Commission received a number of representations that opposed the initial proposals in this area and received an alternative arrangement that garnered significant support in the local area. This alternative arrangement saw the existing Islwyn constituency combined with part of the existing Newport West constituency, and it also proposed a new ‘Caerphilly’ constituency. The support for this alternative arrangement was based on the local ties and travel connections in the area. There was some support for the initial proposals in the area, including from some MPs.

25.7 The Welsh Labour Party supported the initial proposals. The Conservative Party also supported the initial proposals for the area and strongly opposed the counter-proposal. They believed the links in the area covered by the counter-proposal are not as strong as those in the initial proposals. The Conservative Party raised the issue created by the initial proposals of the “orphan” ward of Nelson (which was the sole electoral ward from the County Borough of Caerphilly included in the Commission’s proposed Merthyr Tydfil and Aberdare constituency), which was not addressed by the alternative arrangement. The Commission also received further opposition to the counter-proposal, with some comments opposing the inclusion of Blackwood and Pontllanfraith in a proposed

‘Caerphilly’ constituency due to their ties to Islwyn.

25.8 Both Plaid Cymru and the Liberal Democrats proposed substantial changes to the initial proposals. Plaid Cymru proposed a ‘Newport West’ constituency that only included the Risca East, Risca West and Crosskeys electoral wards from the Caerphilly County Borough, and a ‘Caerphilly’ constituency that encompassed much of the Caerphilly basin and parts of Islwyn. The Liberal Democrats proposed 2 constituencies of ‘Caerphilly with North Islwyn’ and ‘Newport West with Islwyn’, which was a different arrangement to the counter-proposal mentioned in 25.6 above.

25.9 The ACs’ report concluded that Islwyn is more directly part of Newport’s environs than Caerphilly, particularly in relation to rail links and the road network based on the A467. They agreed with the alternative arrangement proposed and recommended it, based on local ties between the town and the immediate surrounding area.

25.10 Having considered the representations and the ACs’ recommendations, the Commission agreed that the more natural fit for Caerphilly is to create a constituency composed wholly of Caerphilly County Borough Council electoral wards. The Commission accepted that there are greater local ties between the existing Newport West and Islwyn constituencies than between the existing Newport West constituency and the Caerphilly basin and therefore proposed a constituency that reflected the evidence received. The Commission also addressed the issue of the orphan ward of Nelson.

25.11 In its revised proposals the Commission therefore proposed creating a county constituency from:

1. The following electoral wards within the City of Newport (which currently form part of the existing Newport West CC):

Allt-yr-Yn (7,088), Gaer (6,543), Graig (5,053), Marshfield (4,897), Rogerstone (9,421), and Tredegar Park (3,329); and

2. The following electoral wards within the County Borough of Caerphilly (which currently form part of the existing Islwyn CC):

Abercarn (4,139), Argoed (2,035), Blackwood (6,330), Crosskeys (2,527), Crumlin (4,332), Newbridge (4,892), Penmaen (4,219), Risca East (4,611), Risca West (3,973) and Ynysddu (2,978).

25.12 This constituency would have had 76,367 electors which is 4.1% above the UKEQ of 73,393 electors per constituency. The proposed name for the constituency was Newport West and Islwyn. The proposed official alternative name was Gorllewin Casnewydd ac Islwyn.

25.13 During the revised proposals consultation period the Commission received some opposition to its revised proposals in the area. The Commission's revised proposals were proposed as a result of significant opposition it received to its initial proposals, which were to combine the areas of Newport West and Caerphilly. During the revised consultation period some of the representations received highlighted that the Community of Blackwood contains the community ward of Cefn Fforest East, which naturally sits with the neighbouring Cefn Fforest electoral ward. This is not, however, a split in a community area, as the Cefn Fforest East ward is a part of the Blackwood Community. However, the representations argued that there are clear links between the 2 communities. The Commission also received representations stating that the electoral wards of Blackwood, Newbridge and Pontllanfraith should be combined in the same constituency due to the local ties that exist. The Commission received a counter proposal that proposed creating 2 constituencies in the area using the Bedwas Bridge as the boundary, which is the historic boundary between Gwent and Glamorgan.

25.14 The Commission received 28 representations in support of the revised proposals for Newport West and Islwyn. Both the Conservative Party and the Welsh Labour Party whilst initially

supporting the initial proposal, acknowledged the opposition that the Commission received to the initial proposal and the support for the revised proposal.

25.15 The Commission considered all of the representations received and acknowledges that it is sensible to recommend a constituency that combines the electoral wards of Cefn Fforest and Blackwood in 1 constituency. The Commission has therefore transferred the Cefn Fforest ward into its recommended Newport West and Islwyn constituency, and in order to maintain the UKEQ the Commission has transferred the Ynysddu electoral ward from the proposed ‘Newport West and Islwyn’ constituency to the recommended Caerphilly constituency. On this basis the Commission considers that there are good road links and connectivity across the recommended constituencies in the area. The Commission believes that the counter proposal put forward was more disruptive and less desirable as it would include more principal council areas. The Commission also considered the representations that suggested that Blackwood, Newbridge and Pontllanfraith should be combined in the same constituency, but would have an impact on well support constituencies across South Wales.

Recommended constituency name

25.16 The recommended name for the constituency is Newport West and Islwyn. The recommended official alternative name is Gorllewin Casnewydd ac Islwyn.

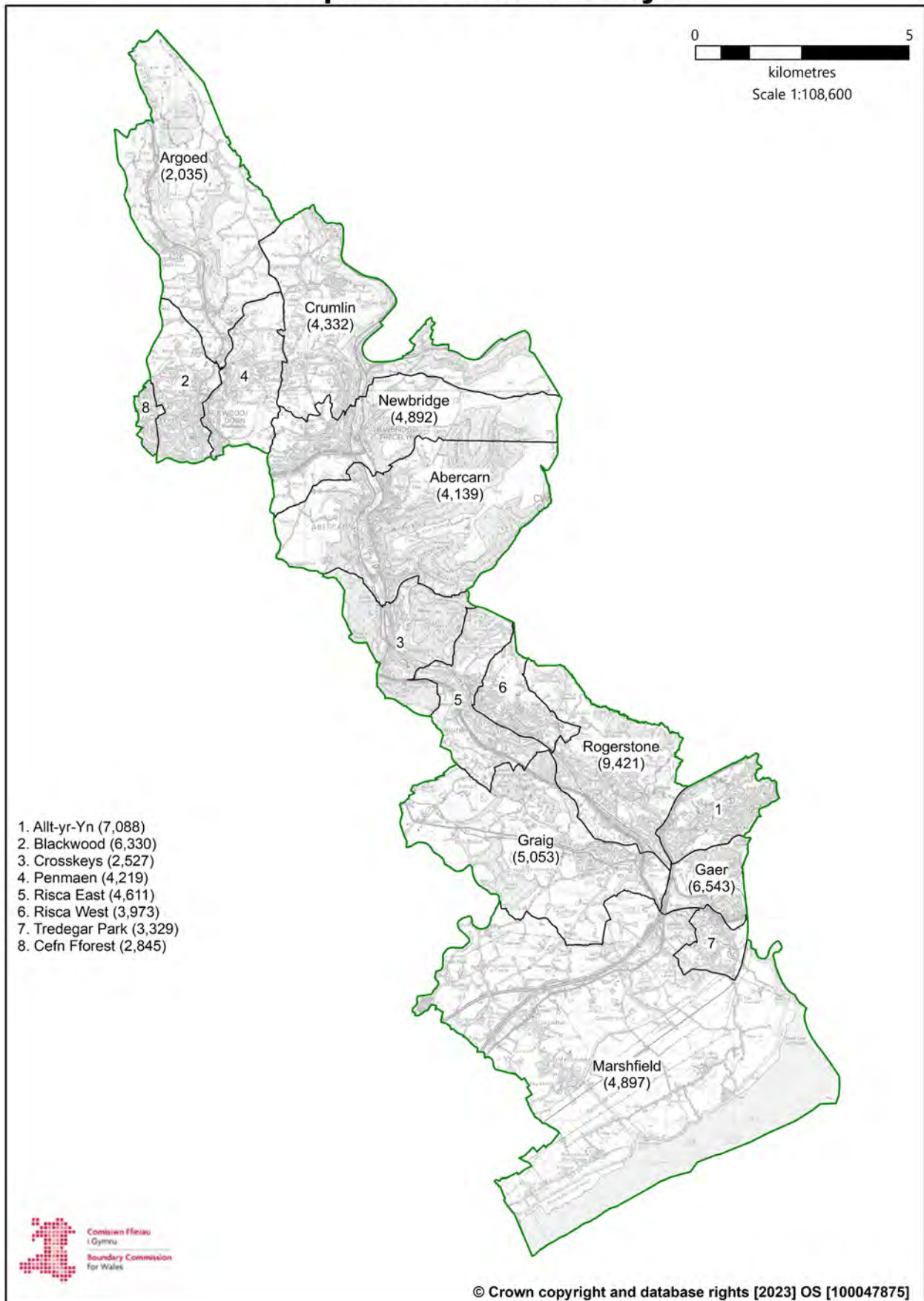
25.17 The Commission initially proposed the name ‘Newport West and Caerphilly’. The Commission received evidence that supported a change to the arrangement and also suggested that the name of the constituency should change to reflect the new arrangement. The Commission also received the alternative name of ‘Newport West and Newbridge’.

25.18 The ACs recommended a different arrangement. The ACs recommended a change to the name to reflect the new arrangement and recommended Newport West and Islwyn.

25.19 During the revised proposal consultation period the Commission received no representations with regards to the name of the proposed constituency.

25.20 The Commission is of the view that the name Newport West and Islwyn, with the official alternative name of Gorllewin Casnewydd ac Islwyn, best reflects the geographic area that this recommended constituency would represent. The name represents the 2 areas that are recommended to be combined within the constituency.

Newport West and Islwyn



26. Pontypridd

Recommendation

26.1 The Commission recommends a county constituency be created from:

1. The following electoral wards within the County Borough of Rhondda Cynon Taf (which currently form part of the existing Pontypridd CC):

Beddau (3,172), Church Village (4,424), Graig (1,885), Hawthorn (3,180), Llanharri (199), Llantrisant Town (3,187), Llantwit Fardre (4,825), Pontypridd Town (2,208), Rhondda (3,458), Rhydfelen Central/Ilan (3,037), Talbot Green (1,965), Ton-teg (3,183), Trallwng (2,824), Treforest (2,862) and Tyn-y-nant (2,454);

2. The following electoral wards within the County Borough of Rhondda Cynon Taf (which currently form part of the existing Cynon Valley CC):

Abercynon (4,441), Cilfynydd (2,110), Glyncoch (2,006), Mountain Ash East (2,254), Mountain Ash West (3,123), Penrhiwceiber (4,056), and Ynysybwl (3,433); and

3. The following electoral wards within the County Borough of Rhondda Cynon Taf (which currently form part of the existing Ogmore CC):

Brynna (3,616), Llanharan (2,819) and Llanharri (3,022)

26.2 This constituency would have 73,743 electors which is 0.5% above the UKEQ of 73,393 electors per constituency.

26.3 The Commission recommends the single name of Pontypridd for this constituency.

Background

26.4 In the Commission's initial proposals, it proposed creating a county constituency from:

1. The following electoral wards within the County Borough of Rhondda Cynon Taf (which currently form part of the existing Pontypridd CC):

Beddau (3,172), Church Village (4,424), Graig (1,885), Hawthorn (3,180), Llantrisant Town (3,187), Llantwit Fardre (4,825), Pontypridd Town (2,208), Rhondda (3,458), Rhydfelen Central/Ilan (3,037), Talbot Green (1,965), Ton-teg (3,183), Trallwng (2,824), Treforest (2,862) and Tyn-y-nant (2,454); and

2. The following electoral wards within the County Borough of Rhondda Cynon Taf (which currently form part of the existing Cynon Valley CC):

Aberaman North (3,609), Aberaman South (3,541), Abercynon (4,441), Cilfynydd (2,110), Glyncoch (2,006), Mountain Ash East (2,254), Mountain Ash West (3,123), Penrhiwceiber (4,056), and Ynysybwl (3,433).

26.5 This constituency would have had 71,237 electors which is 2.9% below the UKEQ of 73,393 electors per constituency. The suggested single name for the constituency was Pontypridd.

26.6 The Commission received a number of representations that argued against including areas from the Cynon Valley in a constituency with Pontypridd. The arguments mainly stated opposition to the split of the Cynon Valley. Other representations received argued that Pont-y-clun should be included in a proposed 'Pontypridd' constituency, and some representations argued that Taffs Well should be included in a constituency within the Rhondda Cynon Taf principal council area. However, the Commission received representations in support of adding Taffs Well to a proposed 'Cardiff North' constituency, including from the current MP for Cardiff North.

26.7 The Welsh Labour Party supported the initial proposals in the area. The Conservative

Party proposed reuniting the electoral ward of Taffs Well in a proposed 'Pontypridd' constituency but did not address the representations concerning Pont-y-clun. However, the Conservative Party partially addressed the concerns of Cynon Valley residents by transferring the Aberaman North and South wards from the proposed 'Pontypridd' constituency to their proposed 'Merthyr Tydfil and Aberdare' constituency, and including the ward of Cwmbach in a proposed 'Pontypridd' constituency. Plaid Cymru proposed addressing the concerns of residents of both Pont-y-clun and Taffs Well by placing these electoral wards within a Pontypridd constituency. Plaid Cymru also addressed the concerns of Cynon Valley residents by including the electoral wards of Aberaman North, Aberaman South, Mountain Ash East, Mountain Ash West and Penrhiwceiber in a proposed 'Aberdare and Merthyr Tydfil' constituency. The Liberal Democrats did not address the representations referring to Pont-y-clun or Taffs Well. However, they did propose to address the concerns about the Cynon Valley by adding the electoral wards of Aberaman North and Aberaman South to their proposed 'Merthyr Tydfil and Aberdare' constituency. The Liberal Democrats proposed including the electoral wards of Tonyrefail East and Tonyrefail West from a proposed 'Rhondda' constituency in their proposed 'Pontypridd with Lower Cynon' constituency.

26.8 The ACs' report proposed including the electoral wards of Pont-y-clun and Taffs Well in their proposed 'Pontypridd and Llantrisant' constituency. The proposal created a constituency that encompasses Llantrisant, Pont-y-clun and Pontypridd, along with Taffs Well and the Lower Cynon Valley area. The ACs also proposed transferring out the electoral wards of Aberaman North and Aberaman South to compensate for the inclusion of Taffs Well and Pont-y-clun.

26.9 Having considered the representations and the ACs' recommendations, the Commission was sympathetic to the representations stating that the Cynon Valley should be retained within a single constituency. However, the effect of this on the other constituencies in the South Wales region is far-reaching and produces less desirable outcomes. The Commission transferred some electoral wards of the Cynon Valley to the proposed 'Merthyr Tydfil and Upper Cynon' constituency (specifically

Aberaman North and Aberaman South). However, it was not able to retain the whole of the Cynon Valley within 1 constituency. The Commission was also sympathetic to the representations stating that Pont-y-clun and Taffs Well should be included within a proposed 'Pontypridd' constituency. However, the Commission was of the view that, in order to create cohesive constituencies across the region, these electoral wards are better placed within Cardiff constituencies, as proposed.

26.10 In its revised proposals the Commission therefore proposed creating a county constituency from:

1. The following electoral wards within the County Borough of Rhondda Cynon Taf (which currently form part of the existing Pontypridd CC):

Beddau (3,172), Church Village (4,424), Graig (1,885), Hawthorn (3,180), Llanharry (199), Llantrisant Town (3,187), Llantwit Fardre (4,825), Pontypridd Town (2,208), Rhondda (3,458), Rhydfelen Central/Ilan (3,037), Talbot Green (1,965), Ton-teg (3,183), Trallwng (2,824), Treforest (2,862) and Tyn-y-nant (2,454);

2. The following electoral wards within the County Borough of Rhondda Cynon Taf (which currently form part of the existing Cynon Valley CC):

Abercynon (4,441), Cilfynydd (2,110), Glyncoch (2,006), Mountain Ash East (2,254), Mountain Ash West (3,123), Penrhiwceiber (4,056), and Ynysybwl (3,433); and

3. The following electoral wards within the County Borough of Rhondda Cynon Taf (which currently form part of the existing Ogmore CC):

Brynna (3,616), Llanharan (2,819) and Llanharry (3,022)

26.11 This constituency would have 73,743 electors which is 0.5% above the UKEQ of 73,393 electors per constituency. The proposed single name for the constituency is Pontypridd.

26.12 During the revised proposals consultation period the Commission received 2 representations, including from the Overview and Scrutiny Committee of Rhondda Cynon Taf County Borough Council which opposed the revised proposals. These representations argued that the electoral ward of Taffs Well and Pont-y-clun should not be separated from the rest of Rhondda Cynon Taf.

26.13 The Commission considered all of the representations received and has decided to recommend the constituency as proposed in its revised proposals report. The Commission acknowledges that there is some opposition to the revised proposal; however, the Commission is unable to find a suitable alternative that would not cause major disruption to constituencies across South Wales.

Recommended constituency name

26.14 The recommended single name for this constituency is Pontypridd.

26.15 The Commission received evidence that supported making changes to the initial proposal; however, to make constituencies across the region that are cohesive and adhere to the legislation it has not been able to make changes as far-reaching as those suggested in the representations. The Commission also received alternative names for the proposal such as ‘Pontypridd and Llantrisant’, and ‘Pontypridd and Lower Cynon’.

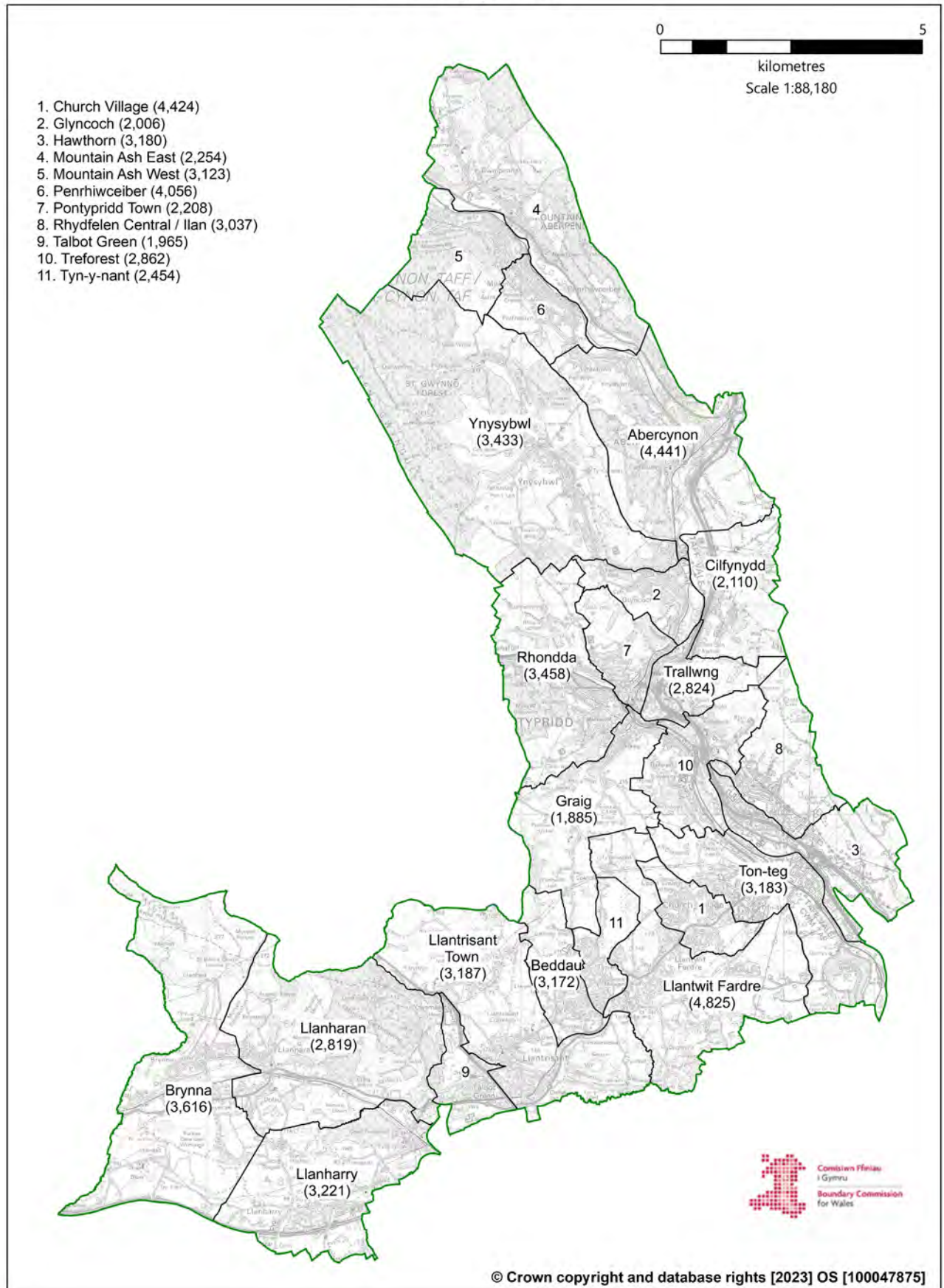
26.16 The ACs recommended a different arrangement for the constituencies in the area and therefore provided alternative names.

26.17 During the revised proposal consultation period the Commission received 2 alternative names for its proposed Pontypridd constituency. The MP for the existing constituency proposed

‘Pontypridd and Llantrisant’, which was in support of the suggestion made by the ACs in their recommendations report, and the Cynon Valley Labour Party proposed the alternative name of ‘Lower Cynon and Pontypridd.’

26.18 The Commission is of the view that the name Pontypridd best reflects the geographic area that this recommended constituency would represent. The Commission considers the name to be recognisable and acceptable in both Welsh and English.

Pontypridd



27. Rhondda and Ogmore (Rhondda ac Ogwr)

Recommendation

27.1 The Commission recommends a county constituency be created from:

1. The following electoral wards within the County Borough of Rhondda Cynon Taf (which currently make up the existing Rhondda CC):

Cwm Clydach (1,987), Cymmer (3,977), Ferndale (3,114), Llwyn-y-pia (1,637), Maerdy (2,283), Pentre (3,902), Pen-y-graig (3,929), Porth (4,282), Tonypany (2,686), Trealaw (2,895), Treherbert (4,158), Treorchy (5,693), Tylorstown (3,054), Ynyshir (2,380) and Ystrad (4,285);

2. The following electoral wards within the County Borough of Rhondda Cynon Taf (which currently form part of the existing Pontypridd CC):

Tonyrefail East (4,433) and Tonyrefail West (4,896);

3. The Gilfach Goch (2,437) electoral ward within the County Borough of Rhondda Cynon Taf (which currently forms part of the existing Ogmore CC); and

4. The following electoral wards within the County of Bridgend (which currently form part of the existing Ogmore CC):

Bettws (1,595), Blackmill (1,839), Blaengarw (1,333), Llangeinor (887), Nant-y-moel (1,745), Ogmore Vale (2,357) and Pontycymmer (1,773).

27.2 This constituency would have 73,557 electors which is 0.2% above the UKEQ of 73,393 electors per constituency.

27.3 The Commission recommends the official name of Rhondda and Ogmore for this constituency and the official alternative name of Rhondda ac Ogwr.

Background

27.4 In the Commission's initial proposals, it proposed creating a county constituency from:

1. The following electoral wards within the County Borough of Rhondda Cynon Taf (which currently make up the existing Rhondda CC):

Cwm Clydach (1,987), Cymmer (3,977), Ferndale (3,114), Llwyn-y-pia (1,637), Maerdy (2,283), Pentre (3,902), Pen-y-graig (3,929), Porth (4,282), Tonypandy (2,686), Trealaw (2,895), Treherbert (4,158), Treorchy (5,693), Tylorstown (3,054), Ynyshir (2,380) and Ystrad (4,285);

2. The following electoral wards within the County Borough of Rhondda Cynon Taf (which currently form part of the existing Ogmore CC):

Brynna (3,616), Gilfach Goch (2,437), Llanharan (2,819) and Llanharry (3,022); and

3. The following electoral wards within the County Borough of Rhondda Cynon Taf (which currently form part of the existing Pontypridd CC):

Llanharry (199), Tonyrefail East (4,433) and Tonyrefail West (4,896).

27.5 This constituency would have had 71,684 electors which is 2.3% below the UKEQ of 73,393 electors per constituency. The suggested official single name for the constituency was Rhondda.

27.6 There was broad support for the initial proposal amongst the political parties and the representations received. However, the Liberal Democrats proposed including the electoral wards of Tonyrefail East and Tonyrefail West from the proposed 'Rhondda' constituency in a proposed 'Pontypridd with Lower Cynon' constituency. As a consequence, they proposed combining part

of the existing Rhondda constituency with the Ogmore Vale in a proposed 'Rhondda and Ogmore' constituency.

27.7 The ACs' report supported the initial proposals for a proposed 'Rhondda' constituency in their entirety.

27.8 Having considered the representations, including the ACs' recommendations, the Commission maintained that the initial proposal created a cohesive constituency. However, in order to accommodate revised constituencies in other parts of South Wales, the Commission made minor changes to the initial proposal. The Commission was able to retain the whole of the existing Rhondda constituency within the proposed constituency.

27.9 In its revised proposals the Commission therefore proposed creating a county constituency from:

1. The following electoral wards within the County Borough of Rhondda Cynon Taf (which currently make up the existing Rhondda CC):

Cwm Clydach (1,987), Cymmer (3,977), Ferndale (3,114), Llwyn-y-pia (1,637), Maerdy (2,283), Pentre (3,902), Pen-y-graig (3,929), Porth (4,282), Tonypany (2,686), Trealaw (2,895), Treherbert (4,158), Treorchy (5,693), Tylorstown (3,054), Ynyshir (2,380) and Ystrad (4,285);

2. The following electoral wards within the County Borough of Rhondda Cynon Taf (which currently form part of the existing Pontypridd CC):

Tonyrefail East (4,433) and Tonyrefail West (4,896);

3. The Gilfach Goch (2,437) electoral ward within the County Borough of Rhondda Cynon Taf (which currently forms part of the existing Ogmore CC); and

4. The following electoral wards within the County of Bridgend (which currently form part of the existing Ogmore CC):

Felindre (2,087), Hendre (3,175), and Penprysg (2,474).

27.10 This constituency would have had 69,764 electors which is 4.9% below the UKEQ of 73,393 electors per constituency. The proposed single name for the constituency was Rhondda.

27.11 During the revised proposals consultation period the Commission received significant opposition to the inclusion of the town of Pencoed in the proposed 'Rhondda' constituency. The comments stated that Pencoed was a part of Bridgend and shared its community and local ties with the Bridgend area. The Commission received a counter proposals that enabled Pencoed to be included within a proposed 'Bridgend' constituency. The counter proposals was to transfer the Ogmore Valley and Garw Valley to the proposed 'Rhondda' constituency and to transfer Pencoed into the proposed 'Bridgend' constituency.

27.12 The Commission considered all of the representations received and agrees that the most appropriate constituency for the town of Pencoed (electoral wards of Felindre, Hendre and Penprysg) to be included within is a proposed 'Bridgend' constituency due to it being within the same principal council area. In order to maintain constituencies that meet the UKEQ the Commission has recommended including both the Garw Valley and Ogmore Valley (electoral wards of Bettws, Blackmill, Blaengarw, Llangeinor, Nant-y-moel, Ogmore Vale and Pontycymmer) within the proposed 'Rhondda' constituency building on the valleys communities shared identities.

Recommended constituency name

27.13 TherecommendednamefortheconstituencyisRhonddaandOgmore. Therecommended official alternative name is Rhondda ac Ogwr.

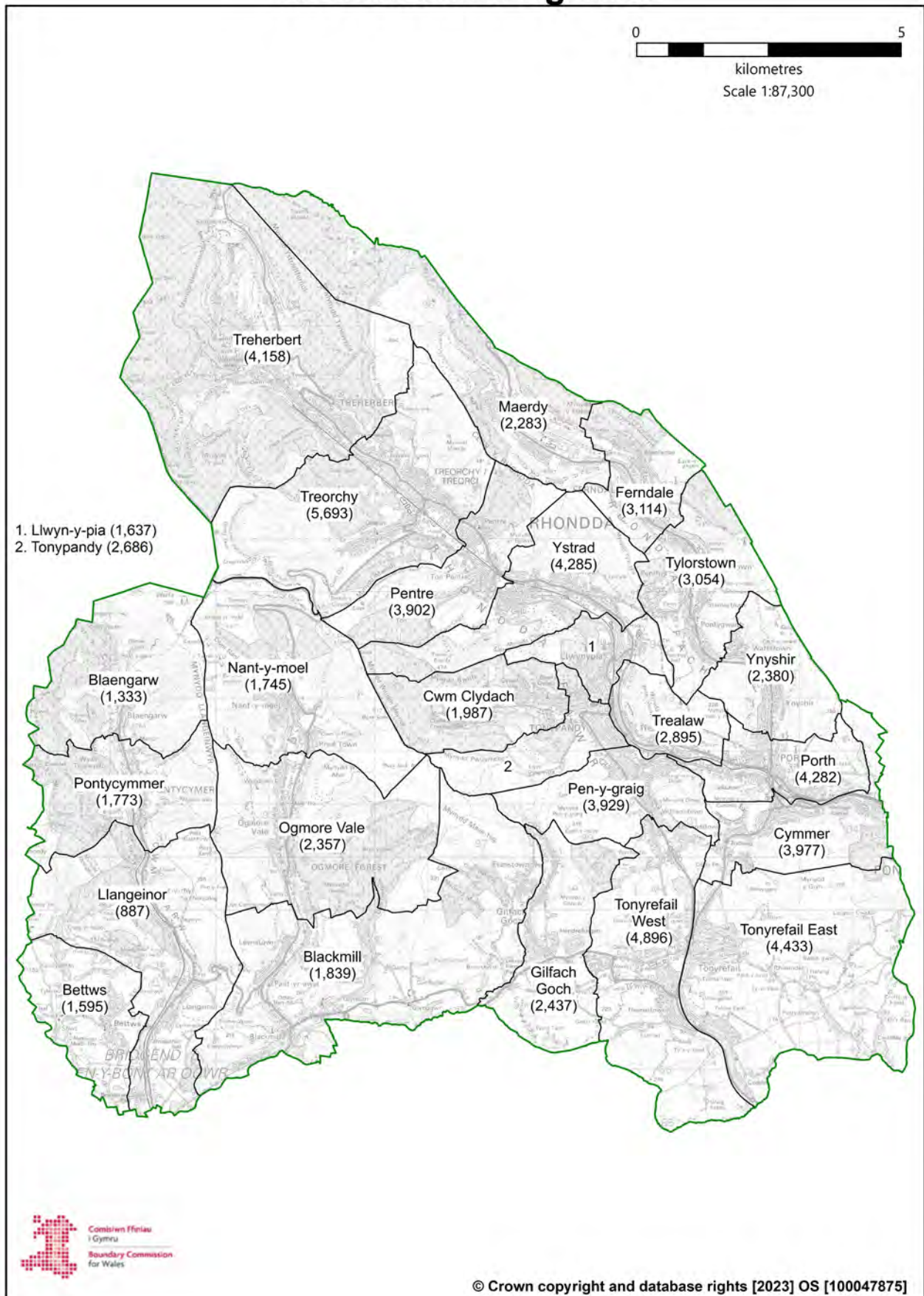
27.14 The Commission received evidence that supported retaining the initial proposal. However, in order to achieve constituencies that met some of the other representations that were received the Commission had to propose changes to the initial proposal. The Commission received an alternative arrangement from the Liberal Democrats who also suggested the alternative name of Rhondda and Ogmore, which better reflected their alternative arrangement.

27.15 The ACs recommended retaining the name.

27.16 During the revised proposal consultation period the Commission received no representations with regard to the name of the proposed constituency. However, the suggested name in the counter proposal submitted by the Liberal Democrats was Rhondda and Ogmore.

27.17 The Commission is of the view that the name Rhondda and Ogmore best reflects the geographic area that this recommended constituency would represent. The name represents the 2 areas that are recommended to be combined within the constituency.

Rhondda and Ogmore



28. Swansea West (Gorllewin Abertawe)

Recommendation

28.1 The Commission recommends a county constituency be created from:

1. The following electoral wards within the City and County of Swansea (which currently form part of the Swansea East BC):

Cwmbwrla (5,622), Landore (4,821), Morriston (12,105), Mynyddbach (6,625) , and Penderry (7,397);
and

2. The following electoral wards within the City and County of Swansea (which currently form part of the existing Swansea West BC):

Castle (10,312), Sketty (11,304), Townhill (5,592) and Uplands (10,834).

28.2 This constituency would have 74,612 electors which is 1.7% above the UKEQ of 73,393 electors per constituency.

28.3 The Commission recommends the official name of Swansea West for this constituency and the official alternative name of Gorllewin Abertawe.

Background

28.4 In the Commission's initial proposals, it proposed creating a county constituency from:

1. The following electoral wards within the City and County of Swansea (which currently form part of the existing Gower CC):

Llangyfelach (3,946), Mawr (1,438), Penllergaer (2,553), and Pontardulais (4,954);

2. The following electoral wards within the City and County of Swansea (which currently form part of the Swansea East BC):

Cwmbwrla (5,622), Landore (4,821), Morriston (12,105), Mynyddbach (6,625) and Penderry(7,397); and

3. The following electoral wards within the City and County of Swansea (which currently form part of the existing Swansea West BC):

Castle (10,312), Townhill (5,592) and Uplands (10,834).

28.5 This constituency would have had 76,199 electors which is 3.8% above the UKEQ of 73,393 electors per constituency. The suggested name for the constituency was Swansea Central and North. The suggested official alternative name for the constituency was Canol a Gogledd Abertawe.

28.6 The Commission received a number of representations that put forward a counter-proposal for the proposed constituencies of ‘Swansea West and Gower’, and ‘Swansea Central and North’. The representations argued that the alternative arrangement better reflected community ties within the City and County of Swansea on the basis of faith, education and culture. There was some support for the counter-proposal, arguing that it ensured that minority communities are not divided between constituencies and that students live and study in the same constituency. The Commission also received representations that opposed the inclusion of the Upper Swansea Valley area (Pontardawe and the surrounding area) in a proposed ‘Brecon and Radnor’ constituency. Many of the respondents felt that the area is better connected to the remainder of the Swansea Valley.

28.7 The Conservative Party strongly supported the Commission’s initial proposals for the Swansea area. The Liberal Democrats proposed slightly altered arrangements across Swansea to compensate for their proposed changes to the proposed ‘Swansea East and Neath’, and ‘Brecon and Radnor’ constituencies. The Liberal Democrats proposed creating a ‘Gower and Swansea West’

constituency that included additional wards from the centre of Swansea (Townhill, Castle and Uplands), with the wards of Upper Loughor, Cockett, Penyrheol, Lower Loughor, Kingsbridge and Gorseinon being transferred out to a proposed 'Swansea North' constituency. Plaid Cymru, as a consequence of creating their proposed 'Lliw and Tawe' constituency, proposed creating 'Swansea East', and 'Swansea West and Gower' constituencies from the remainder of the City and County of Swansea. The Plaid Cymru submission proposed extending the existing Brecon and Radnor constituency into the Monmouthshire local authority area to combine with the Abergavenny area, in order for the Amman Valley area to be included in a proposed 'Lliw and Tawe' constituency covering much of the north of Swansea. The Welsh Labour Party proposed creating a 'Gower and Swansea West' constituency that included the electoral wards of Mawr, Pontardulais, Llangyfelach and Penllergaer, at the expense of the Mayals and Sketty electoral wards. The resulting change to the proposed 'Swansea Central and North' constituency meant moving the wards of Mawr, Pontardulais, Llangyfelach and Penllergaer to a proposed 'Gower and Swansea West' constituency, and the Morriston ward was included in the proposed 'Neath and Swansea East' constituency. The proposal split the Community of Mumbles between their proposed 'Swansea West and Gower' constituency and their proposed 'Swansea Central' constituency.

28.8 The ACs' report proposed different arrangements to the initial proposals for the Swansea area and argued strongly that the Swansea and Upper Amman Valleys should be part of the Swansea area, based on the view that all of this area's social, economic, community and administrative ties are with the Swansea/Neath conurbation. This necessitated a different shape for the constituencies to ensure they met the statutory electorate range, albeit that the changes to the Commission's proposed Swansea Central and North constituency were fairly limited: the electoral wards of Gorseinon and Penyrheol were removed, and the Uplands electoral ward added, uniting it with the Sketty ward in the same constituency.

28.9 Having considered the representations and the ACs' recommendations, the Commission was sympathetic to the alternative arrangements proposed. However, the Commission did not feel that the circumstances justified splitting the Community of Mumbles or the Community of Llŵchwr. As part of the counter-proposal submitted by the Welsh Labour Party and the ACs respectively. The Commission was of the view that the proposals to include the Swansea Valley in a proposed 'Swansea' constituency had a far-reaching effect on its ability to create cohesive constituencies across the rest of the country within the constraints of the legislation. The Commission was also of the view that it is inappropriate to create constituencies along faith, racial demarcation or educational status lines.

28.10 In its revised proposals the Commission therefore proposed to retain its initial proposals for this constituency broadly unchanged. However the Commission proposed to transfer the ward of Landore to its proposed Neath and Swansea East constituency, for reasons given above in relation to that constituency. The Commission therefore proposed creating a county constituency from:

1. The following electoral wards within the City and County of Swansea (which currently form part of the existing Gower CC):

LLangyfelach (3,946), Mawr (1,438), Penllergaer (2,553), and Pontardulais (4,954);

2. The following electoral wards within the City and County of Swansea (which currently form part of the Swansea East BC):

Cwmbwrla (5,622), Morriston (12,105), Mynyddbach (6,625) and Penderry (7,397); and

3. The following electoral wards within the City and County of Swansea (which currently form part of the existing Swansea West BC):

Castle (10,312), Townhill (5,592) and Uplands (10,834).

28.11 This constituency would have had 71,378 electors which is 2.7% below the UKEQ of 73,393 electors per constituency. The suggested name for the constituency was Swansea Central and North. The suggested official alternative name for the constituency was Canol a Gogledd Abertawe.

28.12 During the revised proposals consultation period the Commission received 12 representations that opposed the proposed constituencies of 'Swansea Central and North', and 'Gower and Swansea West'. The Commission received 3 counter proposals for the area. The first counter proposal proposed using new local government wards, which are outside of the scope of this review. The second and third counter proposals were made by the MP for the existing Swansea West constituency. The MP's preferred option saw the electoral wards of Mawr, Pontardulais and Penllergaer transferred from the proposed 'Swansea Central and North' to a new 'Gower' constituency (these wards are currently in the existing Gower constituency), with the electoral ward of Sketty being transferred to a proposed 'Swansea West' constituency. The third counter proposal was to transfer Sketty to 'Swansea West' with the wards of Pontardulais, Penllergaer and Llangyfelach moving into the new 'Gower' constituency. Both proposals would result in constituencies complying with the UKEQ and with good road and communication links.

28.13 The Commission has considered all of the representations received. The Commission's recommendation for this constituency broadly reflects the third counter proposal from the revised proposals consultation period, described above. However the Commission has also included the town of Skewen within its recommended Neath and Swansea East constituency, with the consequence that the electoral ward of Landore is included in the recommended Swansea West constituency and the electoral ward of Mawr is included in the recommended Gower constituency in order to ensure that each recommended constituency meets the UKEQ. This arrangement returns a number of electoral wards which were included within the proposed 'Gower and Swansea West' constituency to 'Gower' and 'Swansea West' constituencies and builds on the existing links and community ties in the area,

while enabling the UKEQ to be met across constituencies in South Wales in conjunction with changes made to other constituencies.

Recommended constituency name

28.14 The recommended name for the constituency is Swansea West. The recommended official alternative name for the constituency is Gorllewin Abertawe.

28.15 The Commission initially proposed the name ‘Swansea Central and North’. The Commission received evidence that recommended some minor changes to the initial proposal and also received some significantly different proposals across the whole of Swansea as a result of the inclusion of the Cwm-tawe area within the Swansea proposals. Alternative names were proposed including from the Welsh Labour Party who proposed the name of ‘Swansea Central’.

28.16 The ACs recommended a different arrangement for the constituencies in the area and therefore provided alternative names.

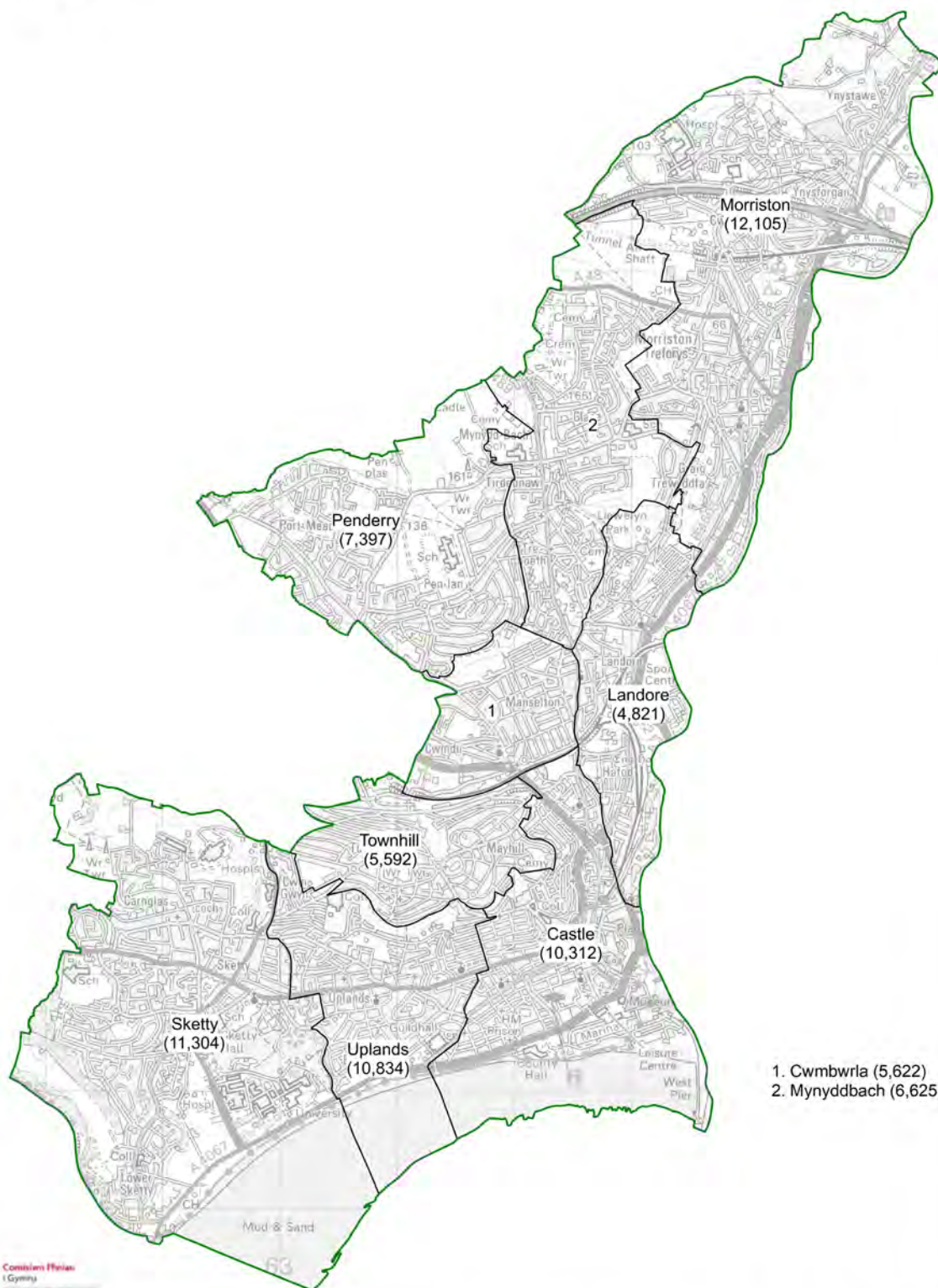
28.17 During the revised proposal consultation period the Commission received no representations with regard to the name of the proposed constituency. The suggested name in the counter proposal was Swansea West.

28.18 The Commission is of the view that the name Swansea West, with the official alternative name Gorllewin Abertawe, best reflects the geographic area that this recommended constituency would represent. The Commission considers that the recommended name would accurately reflect the electoral wards in the proposed constituency and would differentiate the area from the other electoral wards of Swansea principal council area, which are not included within the recommended constituency.

Swansea West



Scale 1:45,030



1. Cwmbwria (5,622)
2. Mynyddbach (6,625)



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29. Torfaen

Recommendation

29.1 The Commission recommends a county constituency be created from:

1. The following electoral wards within the County Borough of Torfaen (which currently make up the existing Torfaen CC):

Abersychan (5,044), Blaenavon (4,575), Brynwern (1,295), Coed Eva (1,859), Cwmyniscoy (987), Fairwater (3,918), Greenmeadow (2,028), Llantarnam (4,864), New Inn (4,777), Panteg (5,828), Pontnewydd (5,186), Pontnewynydd (1,129), Pontypool (1,438), St. Cadocs and Penygarn (1,341), St. Dials (3,317), Snatchwood (1,819), Trevethin (2,463), Two Locks (4,715), Upper Cwmbran (4,207) and Wainfelin (1,847); and

2. The following electoral wards within the County Borough of Torfaen (which currently form part of the existing Monmouth CC):

Croesyceiliog North (2,745), Croesyceiliog South (1,460), Llanyrafon North (1,803) and Llanyrafon South (1,946).

29.2 This constituency would have 70,591 electors which is 3.8% below the UKEQ of 73,393 electors per constituency.

29.3 The Commission recommends the single name of Torfaen for this constituency.

Background

29.4 In the Commission's initial proposals, it proposed creating a county constituency from:

1. The following electoral wards within the County Borough of Torfaen (which currently

make up the existing Torfaen CC):

Abersychan (5,044), Blaenavon (4,575), Brynwern (1,295), Coed Eva (1,859), Cwmyniscoy (987), Fairwater (3,918), Greenmeadow (2,028), Llantarnam (4,864), New Inn (4,777), Panteg (5,828), Pontnewydd (5,186), Pontnewynydd (1,129), Pontypool (1,438), St. Cadocs and Penygarn (1,341), St. Dials (3,317), Snatchwood (1,819), Trevethin (2,463), Two Locks (4,715), Upper Cwmbran (4,207) and Wainfelin (1,847); and

2. The following electoral wards within the County Borough of Torfaen (which currently form part of the existing Monmouth CC):

Croesyceiliog North (2,745), Croesyceiliog South (1,460), Llanyrafon North (1,803) and Llanyrafon South (1,946).

29.5 This constituency would have 70,591 electors which is 3.8% below the UKEQ of 73,393 electors per constituency. The suggested name for the constituency is Torfaen.

29.6 The Commission received a total of 9 representations that supported its initial proposal for this constituency. The MPs for Torfaen and Monmouth registered their support for the proposal, stating that they supported the proposed constituency being coterminous with the local authority boundaries. The Conservative Party, the Welsh Labour Party and the Liberal Democrats supported the initial proposal. The Commission received 5 representations that did not support the initial proposal, including the submission from Plaid Cymru, which combined areas of Torfaen with Blaenau Gwent and Monmouthshire, crossing multiple local authority boundaries.

29.7 The ACs' report supported the initial proposal and noted that all the political parties apart from Plaid Cymru also supported it.

29.8 Having considered the representations and the ACs' recommendations, the Commission decided to retain its initial proposal for this constituency. It considered the alternative proposals; however, it felt that the arrangement in the initial proposal were more in keeping with Rule 5 of the legislation and provided clarity to the electorate. The Commission believed that the effects of the proposed alternative arrangements on the surrounding areas were also less desirable.

29.9 In its revised proposals the Commission therefore proposed creating a county constituency from:

1. The following electoral wards within the County Borough of Torfaen (which currently make up the existing Torfaen CC):

Abersychan (5,044), Blaenavon (4,575), Brynwern (1,295), Coed Eva (1,859), Cwmyniscoy (987), Fairwater (3,918), Greenmeadow (2,028), Llantarnam (4,864), New Inn (4,777), Panteg (5,828), Pontnewydd (5,186), Pontnewynydd (1,129), Pontypool (1,438), St. Cadocs and Penygarn (1,341), St. Dials (3,317), Snatchwood (1,819), Trevethin (2,463), Two Locks (4,715), Upper Cwmbran (4,207) and Wainfelin (1,847); and

2. The following electoral wards within the County Borough of Torfaen (which currently form part of the existing Monmouth CC):

Croesyceiliog North (2,745), Croesyceiliog South (1,460), Llanyrafon North (1,803) and Llanyrafon South (1,946).

29.10 This constituency would have 70,591 electors which is 3.8% below the UKEQ of 73,393 electors per constituency. The suggested name for the constituency is Torfaen.

29.11 During the revised proposals consultation period the Commission received 5 representations that supported the proposed constituency. The representations suggested it was sensible to return the electoral wards from the Monmouthshire local authority area to a proposed 'Monmouthshire' constituency allowing a constituency to be wholly made up of electoral wards from the Torfaen local authority area.

29.12 The Commission considered all of the representations received and has decided to recommend the constituency as proposed in its revised proposals report. The recommended constituency is supported and is recognisable to the electorate, and the whole of the local authority would be well served within one Parliamentary constituency.

Recommended constituency name

29.13 The recommended single name for this constituency is Torfaen.

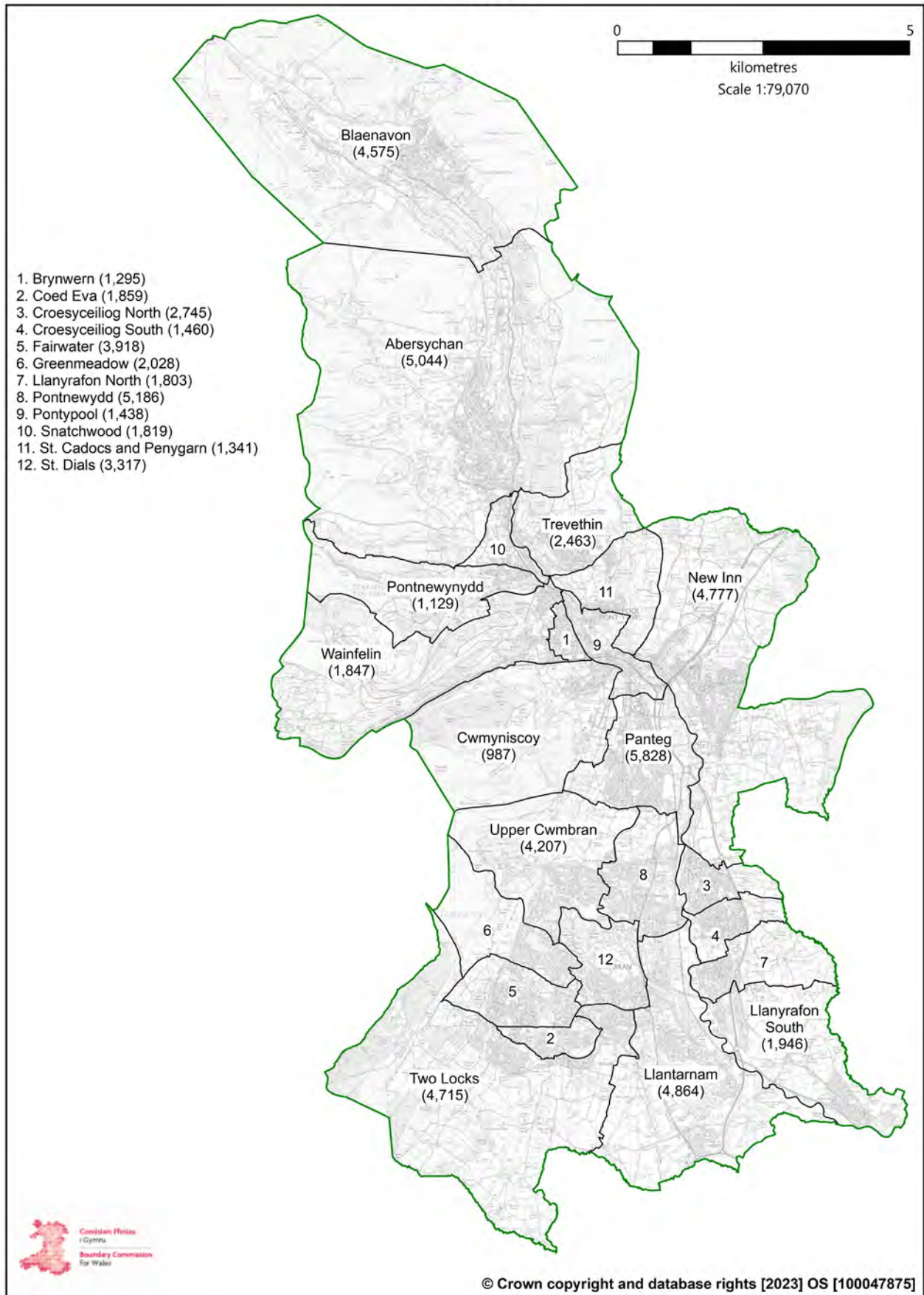
29.14 The Commission received representations that suggested that the name of the constituency was sensible as it matched the boundaries of the local authority. However, the Commission did receive a representation that suggested an alternative arrangement with the name 'Sirhowy'.

29.15 The ACs recommended no change to the name as proposed in the initial proposals.

29.16 During the revised proposal consultation period the Commission received 1 representation with regards to the name of the proposed constituency. The representation stated that residents do not know what 'Torfaen' means or how to pronounce it and suggested renaming the constituency 'Gwent.'

29.17 The Commission is of the view that the name Torfaen best reflects the geographic area that this recommended constituency would represent and would be more likely to result in electors having a greater affinity with it. The recommended constituency boundary would be coterminous within the principal council area of Torfaen. The Commission considers the name to be recognisable and acceptable in both Welsh and English.

Torfaen



30. Vale of Glamorgan (Bro Morgannwg)

Recommendation

30.1 The Commission recommends a county constituency be created from the following electoral wards within the County Borough of the Vale of Glamorgan (which currently form part of the existing Vale of Glamorgan CC):

Baruc (6,080), Buttrills (4,447), Cadoc (7,244), Castleland (3,442), Court (3,370), Cowbridge (5,240), Dyfan (4,170), Gibbonsdown (3,827), Illtyd (6,242), Llandow/Ewenny (2,362), Llantwit Major (7,939), Peterston-super-Ely (1,855), Rhoose (5,796), St. Athan (2,765), St. Bride's Major (2,732) and Wenvoe (2,915).

30.2 This constituency would have 70,426 electors, which is 4% below the UKEQ of 73,393 electors per constituency.

30.3 The Commission recommends the official name of Vale of Glamorgan for this constituency and the official alternative name of Bro Morgannwg.

Background

30.4 In the Commission's initial proposals, it proposed creating a county constituency from the following electoral wards within the County Borough of the Vale of Glamorgan (which currently form part of the existing Vale of Glamorgan CC):

Baruc (6,080), Buttrills (4,447), Cadoc (7,244), Castleland (3,442), Court (3,370), Cowbridge (5,240), Dyfan (4,170), Gibbonsdown (3,827), Illtyd (6,242), Llandow/Ewenny (2,362), Llantwit Major (7,939), Peterston-super-Ely (1,855), Rhoose (5,796), St. Athan (2,765), St. Bride's Major (2,732) and Wenvoe (2,915).

30.5 This constituency would have 70,426 electors, which is 4% below the UKEQ of 73,393

electors per constituency. The suggested name for the constituency was Vale of Glamorgan. The suggested official alternative name was Bro Morgannwg.

30.6 The Commission received a number of representations that opposed the initial proposal and recommended returning the Penarth area to the proposed ‘Vale of Glamorgan’ constituency. The Commission also received representations that recommended retaining the electoral ward of Dinas Powys in the proposed ‘Vale of Glamorgan’ constituency as residents tend not to look towards Cardiff for services and amenities, and instead look towards Barry and other communities within the Vale of Glamorgan.

30.7 The Conservative Party and the Liberal Democrats proposed adding the Dinas Powys electoral ward to the proposed ‘Vale of Glamorgan’ constituency. The Welsh Labour Party proposed no changes to the initial proposal. The Plaid Cymru submission proposed creating a ‘Barry and Cardiff South’ constituency by removing the wards of Cadoc, Castleland, Court, Gibbonsdown, Buttrills, Dyfan, Baruc and Illtyd, and including Dinas Powys in a proposed ‘Vale of Glamorgan and Porthcawl’ constituency.

30.8 The ACs’ report concluded that there was attachment to the existing Vale of Glamorgan constituency, which fitted within the statutory quota, and that there was support from the political parties. However, they also argued that the retention of the existing constituency in whole or very large part has, directly or indirectly, unsatisfactory consequences elsewhere. They therefore recommended creating a ‘Vale of Glamorgan and Porthcawl’ constituency and a ‘Barry, Cardiff South and Penarth’ constituency, splitting the town of Barry across these 2 constituencies.

30.9 Having considered the representations and the ACs’ recommendations, the Commission did not agree with the representations in favour of including the Penarth area in the proposed ‘Vale

of Glamorgan' constituency as this exceeded the statutory quota. Whilst retaining Dinas Powys in the proposed 'Vale of Glamorgan' resulted in a constituency that still fell within the statutory quota, it made it very difficult to create constituencies that fall within the statutory range in Cardiff. It was the view of the Commission that the creation of a 'Barry and Cardiff South' constituency not only split the town of Barry across 2 constituencies but would create further opposition due to respondents' arguments that Dinas Powys looks to Barry for services, rather than Cardiff. Including Barry in a constituency with Cardiff created similar problems for residents of Dinas Powys as the initial proposal did.

30.10 In its revised proposals the Commission therefore retained its initial proposal to create a county constituency from the following electoral wards within the County Borough of the Vale of Glamorgan (which currently form part of the existing Vale of Glamorgan CC):

Baruc (6,080), Buttrills (4,447), Cadoc (7,244), Castleland (3,442), Court (3,370), Cowbridge (5,240), Dyfan (4,170), Gibbonsdown (3,827), Illtyd (6,242), Llandow/Ewenny (2,362), Llantwit Major (7,939), Peterston-super-Ely (1,855), Rhoose (5,796), St. Athan (2,765), St. Bride's Major (2,732) and Wenvoe (2,915).

30.11 This constituency would have 70,426 electors, which is 4% below the UKEQ of 73,393 electors per constituency. The suggested name for the constituency was Vale of Glamorgan. The suggested official alternative name was Bro Morgannwg.

30.12 During the revised proposals consultation period the Commission received 4 representations opposing the inclusion of the electoral ward of Dinas Powys in a proposed 'Cardiff South and Penarth' constituency, stating that the area had local and community ties to the areas included within the proposed 'Vale of Glamorgan' constituency. The Welsh Labour Party supported the revised proposals, and the Conservative Party also supported the Commission's revised proposals.

The Conservative Party were disappointed to see that Dinas Powys was still included within a proposed 'Cardiff South and Penarth' constituency, but they accept that including the ward within the proposed 'Vale of Glamorgan' constituency created further problems in forming constituencies in Cardiff and further afield.

30.13 The Commission considered all of the representations received and has decided to recommend the constituency as proposed in its revised proposals report. The Commission acknowledges the strength of the feeling that Dinas Powys should be included within the recommended constituency; however, the Commission is unable to recommend a Vale of Glamorgan constituency that includes the electoral ward of Dinas Powys due to the need to create constituencies that met the UKEQ across the whole of the region.

Recommended constituency name

30.14 The recommended name for the constituency is Vale of Glamorgan. The recommended official alternative name is Bro Morgannwg.

30.15 The Commission received no alternative names for the proposed constituency.

30.16 The ACs recommended a different arrangement for the constituencies in the area and therefore provided alternative names.

30.17 During the revised proposal consultation period the Commission received no representations with regards to the name of the proposed constituency.

30.18 The Commission is of the view that the name Vale of Glamorgan, with the official alternative

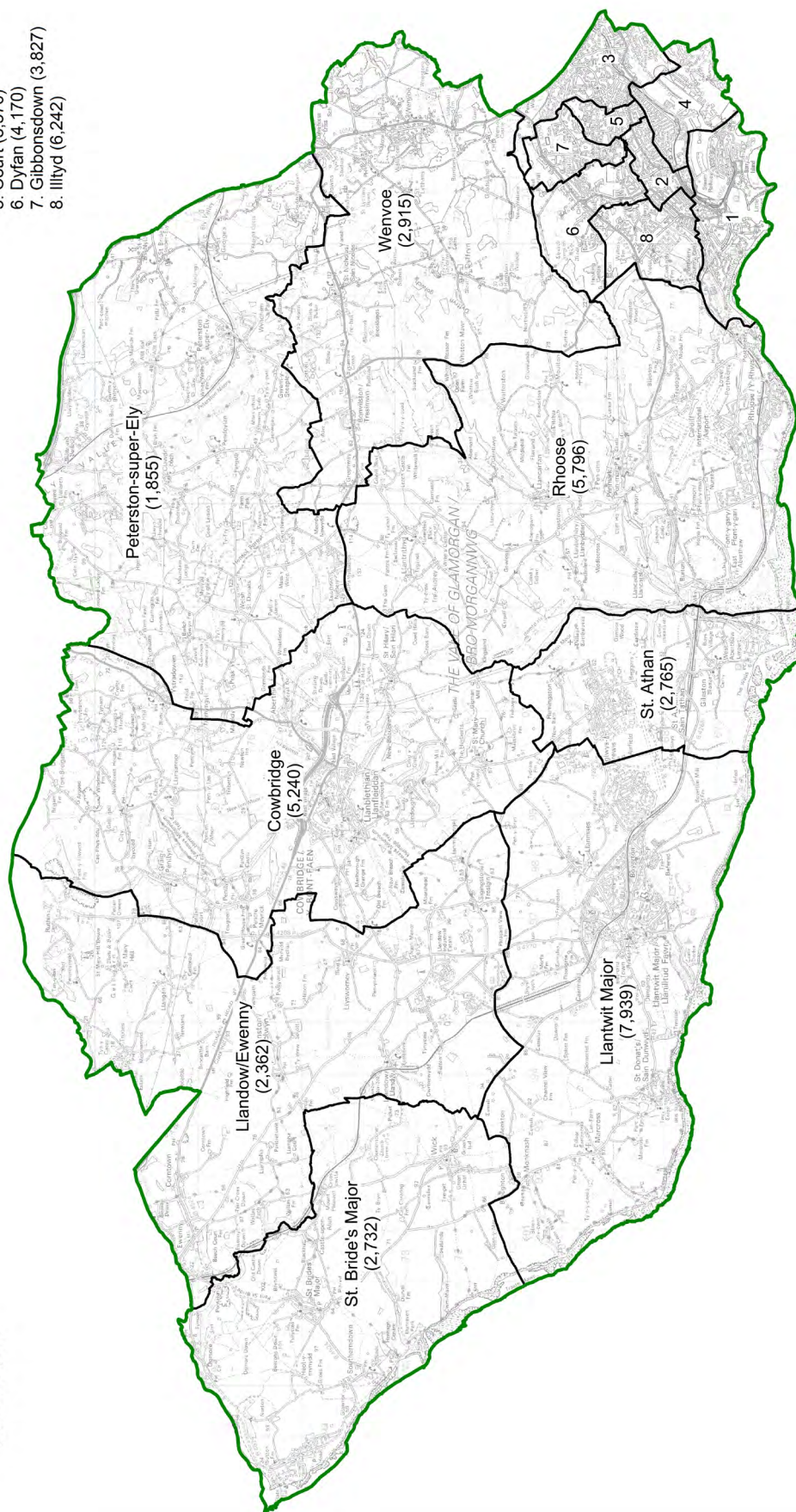
name Bro Morgannwg, best reflects the geographic area that this recommended constituency would represent. The recommended constituency would be wholly within the principal council area of the Vale of Glamorgan.

Vale of Glamorgan

1. Baruc (6,080)
2. Buttrills (4,447)
3. Cadoc (7,244)
4. Castleland (3,442)
5. Court (3,370)
6. Dyfan (4,170)
7. Gibbonsdown (3,827)
8. Ilityd (6,242)



Scale 1:104,100



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31. Wrexham (Wreccsam)

Recommendation

31.1 The Commission recommends a county constituency be created from:

1. The following electoral wards within the County Borough of Wrexham (which currently make up the existing Wrexham CC):

Acton (2,177), Borrass Park (1,968), Brynyffynnon (2,477), Cartrefle (1,545), Erddig (1,444), Garden Village (1,656), Gresford East and West (2,337), Grosvenor (1,698), Gwersyllt East and South (3,601), Gwersyllt North (1,995), Gwersyllt West (2,263), Hermitage (1,544), Holt (2,479), Little Acton (1,843), Llay (3,513), Maesydre (1,420), Marford and Hoseley (1,824), Offa (1,428), Queensway (1,377), Rhosesni (2,827), Rosset (2,643), Smithfield (1,376), Stansty (1,641), Whitegate (1,594) and Wynnstay (1,159); and

2. The following electoral wards within the County Borough of Wrexham (which currently form part of the existing Clwyd South CC):

Bronington (2,620), Brymbo (3,021), Bryn Cefn (1,543), Coedpoeth (3,482), Gwenfro (1,217), Marchwiel (1,830), Minera (1,870), New Broughton (2,842) and Overton (2,710).

31.2 This constituency would have 70,964 electors, which is 3.3% below the UKEQ of 73,393 electors per constituency.

31.3 The Commission recommends the official name of Wrexham for this constituency and the official alternative name of Wreccsam.

Background

31.4 In the Commission's initial proposals, it proposed creating a county constituency from:

1. The following electoral wards within the County Borough of Wrexham (which currently make up the existing Wrexham CC):

Acton (2,177), Borrass Park (1,968), Brynyffynnon (2,477), Cartrefle (1,545), Erddig (1,444), Garden Village (1,656), Gresford East and West (2,337), Grosvenor (1,698), Gwersyllt East and South (3,601), Gwersyllt North (1,995), Gwersyllt West (2,263), Hermitage (1,544), Holt (2,479), Little Acton (1,843), Llay (3,513), Maesydre (1,420), Marford and Hoseley (1,824), Offa (1,428), Queensway (1,377), Rhosesni (2,827), Rosset (2,643), Smithfield (1,376), Stansty (1,641), Whitegate (1,594) and Wynnstay (1,159); and

2. The following electoral wards within the County Borough of Wrexham (which currently form part of the existing Clwyd South CC):

Bronington (2,620), Bryn Cefn (1,543), Coedpoeth (3,482), Esclusham (2,013), Gwenfro (1,217), Johnstown (2,461), Marchwiel (1,830), New Broughton (2,842), Overton (2,710), Pant (1,528) and Ponciau (3,521).

31.5 This constituency would have had 75,596 electors, which is 3% above the UKEQ of 73,393 electors per constituency. The suggested name for the constituency was Wrexham. The suggested official alternative name was Wrecsam.

31.6 The Commission received a number of representations, including from the MPs for Wrexham and Clwyd South, that stated that the electoral wards of Brymbo and Minera share local ties and community links with Wrexham, rather than the existing Alyn and Deeside constituency to the north. The representations argued that these electoral wards should remain within a proposed 'Wrexham' constituency. The Commission received representations that recommended including the Ponciau, Pant and Johnstown electoral wards in alternative proposed constituencies, although many

representations argued that this area has strong links with Wrexham. The Commission also received representations that the whole of the principal council area of Wrexham should be included within one constituency.

31.7 There was a consensus amongst the political parties that the electoral wards of Brymbo and Minera should be returned to a proposed Wrexham constituency. The Conservative Party proposed changes to the initial proposal and felt a desirable outcome could be achieved by splitting the electoral ward of Ponciau. This involved placing the Rhosllanerchrugog and Ponciau elements of the ward in the proposed ‘Montgomeryshire and Glyndwr’ constituency, and the Esclusham element in a proposed ‘Wrexham’ constituency. There was support for this counter proposal, with representations stating that the clear divide between Rhosllanerchrugog and Esclusham made this a sensible way to split the area. The Plaid Cymru proposal for this area put forward a very different arrangement from the initial proposals, returning the Brymbo and Minera electoral wards to a proposed ‘Wrexham’ constituency. However, they also transferred the Leeswood and Caergwrle electoral wards into their proposed ‘Wrexham’ constituency. Transferring the Caergwrle ward would split the Community of Hope, with the electoral ward of Hope remaining in a proposed ‘Alyn and Deeside’ constituency. In contrast to the other political parties that provided alternative arrangements, the Liberal Democrats did not propose splitting a community or electoral ward in order to return Brymbo and Minera to a proposed ‘Wrexham’ constituency, they proposed to transfer the electoral wards of Ponciau, Pant, Johnstown and Esclusham to the proposed ‘Montgomeryshire and Glyndwr’ constituency.

31.8 The ACs’ report addressed the concerns in relation to Brymbo and Minera by transferring them to the proposed ‘Wrexham’ constituency. However, the proposal created a split in the Community of Gresford. The ACs believed that Rossett in particular appears to have some affinity with the existing constituency of Alyn and Deeside. The ACs acknowledged that their proposal for the constituency would be perceived by many as less than ideal, but they considered that without detaching some electoral wards, it was impossible to meet the statutory electorate range without major incursions into

other areas, which was undesirable. The ACs also acknowledged the representations that suggested having the whole of the principal council area within the constituency. However, it was not possible to include it all within the constituency as this exceeded the maximum statutory electorate by some 10–15,000 electors, depending on where the boundaries are drawn.

31.9 Having considered the representations and the ACs' recommendations, the Commission did not agree with the representations that suggested splitting the electoral ward of Ponciau. It therefore proposed including the whole of the Ponciau electoral ward in a different proposed constituency. The Commission's policy is to create Parliamentary constituencies that include whole electoral wards and community areas wherever possible, as these are considered to have been created in recognition of local ties. The Commission agreed with the representations that stated that the Brymbo and Minera electoral wards should be included in a proposed 'Wrexham' constituency.

31.10 The Commission therefore proposed creating a county constituency from:

1. The following electoral wards within the County Borough of Wrexham (which currently make up the existing Wrexham CC):

Acton (2,177), Borrass Park (1,968), Brynyffynnon (2,477), Cartrefle (1,545), Erddig (1,444), Garden Village (1,656), Gresford East and West (2,337), Grosvenor (1,698), Gwersyllt East and South (3,601), Gwersyllt North (1,995), Gwersyllt West (2,263), Hermitage (1,544), Holt (2,479), Little Acton (1,843), Llay (3,513), Maesydre (1,420), Marford and Hoseley (1,824), Offa (1,428), Queensway (1,377), Rhosesni (2,827), Rosset (2,643), Smithfield (1,376), Stansty (1,641), Whitegate (1,594) and Wynnstay (1,159); and

2. The following electoral wards within the County Borough of Wrexham (which currently form part of the existing Clwyd South CC):

Bronington (2,620), Brymbo (3,021), Bryn Cefn (1,543), Coedpoeth (3,482), Gwenfro (1,217), Marchwieli (1,830), Minera (1,870), New Broughton (2,842) and Overton (2,710).

31.11 This constituency would have 70,964 electors, which is 3.3% below the UKEQ of 73,393 electors per constituency. The suggested name for the constituency is Wrexham. The suggested official alternative name is Wreccsam.

31.12 During the revised proposals consultation period the Commission received a significant number of representations from residents of the electoral wards of Cefn, Chirk North, Chirk South, Penycae and Ruabon South, Plasmadoc, Ruabon, Pant and Johnstown who strongly opposed the proposals for the proposed 'Wrexham' and 'Montgomeryshire and Glyndwr' constituencies. The residents felt that their areas have strong connections to Wrexham and do not feel any association or affinity to North Montgomeryshire. The Commission received 1 counter proposal from a member of the public that included a revised 'Wrexham' constituency which returned these areas to a proposed 'Wrexham' constituency. However, in order to achieve the UKEQ the counter proposal moved the Brymbo and Minera electoral wards to a proposed 'Alyn' constituency.

31.13 The Conservative Party supported the revised proposals in the area and argued that the electoral wards of Esclusham, Ponciau and Johnstown shared good links with Ruabon. The Welsh Labour Party broadly supported the changes in the revised proposals but proposed a minor change to the proposed 'Wrexham' constituency, recommending transferring the Esclusham electoral ward from the proposed 'Montgomeryshire and Glyndwr' constituency to the proposed 'Wrexham' constituency. However, the electoral ward of Esclusham is part of the Community of Ponciau and to transfer this ward would divide the community between 2 constituencies.

31.14 The Commission considered all of the representations received and has decided to recommend the constituency as proposed in its revised proposals report. The Commission acknowledges that there is some opposition to the revised proposal; however the recommendation reflects supportive comments received during the earlier consultation stages which highlighted the

local ties that exist between Brymbo and Minera and other areas of Wrexham. The Commission's policy is to create Parliamentary constituencies that include whole electoral wards and community areas wherever possible, as these are considered to have been created in recognition of local ties. The Commission acknowledges the representations that state that the whole of the existing Wrexham constituency should be included within one Parliamentary constituency; however, this would exceed the UKEQ.

Recommended constituency name

31.15 The recommended name for the constituency is Wrexham. The recommended official alternative name is Wreccsam.

31.16 The Commission received a consensus on the proposed name.

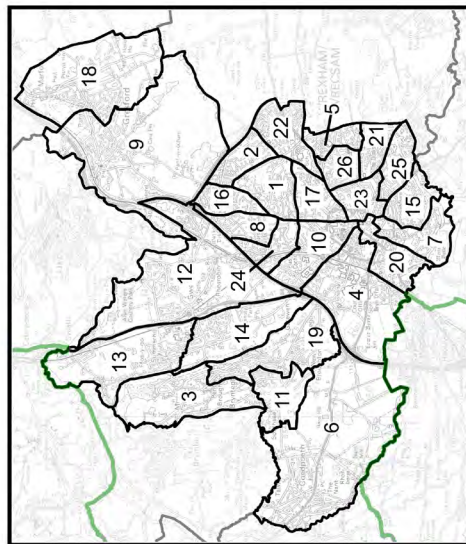
31.17 The ACs recommended a different arrangement for the constituency; however, they recommended retaining the name as proposed.

31.18 During the revised proposal consultation period the Commission received no representations with regards to the name of the proposed constituency.

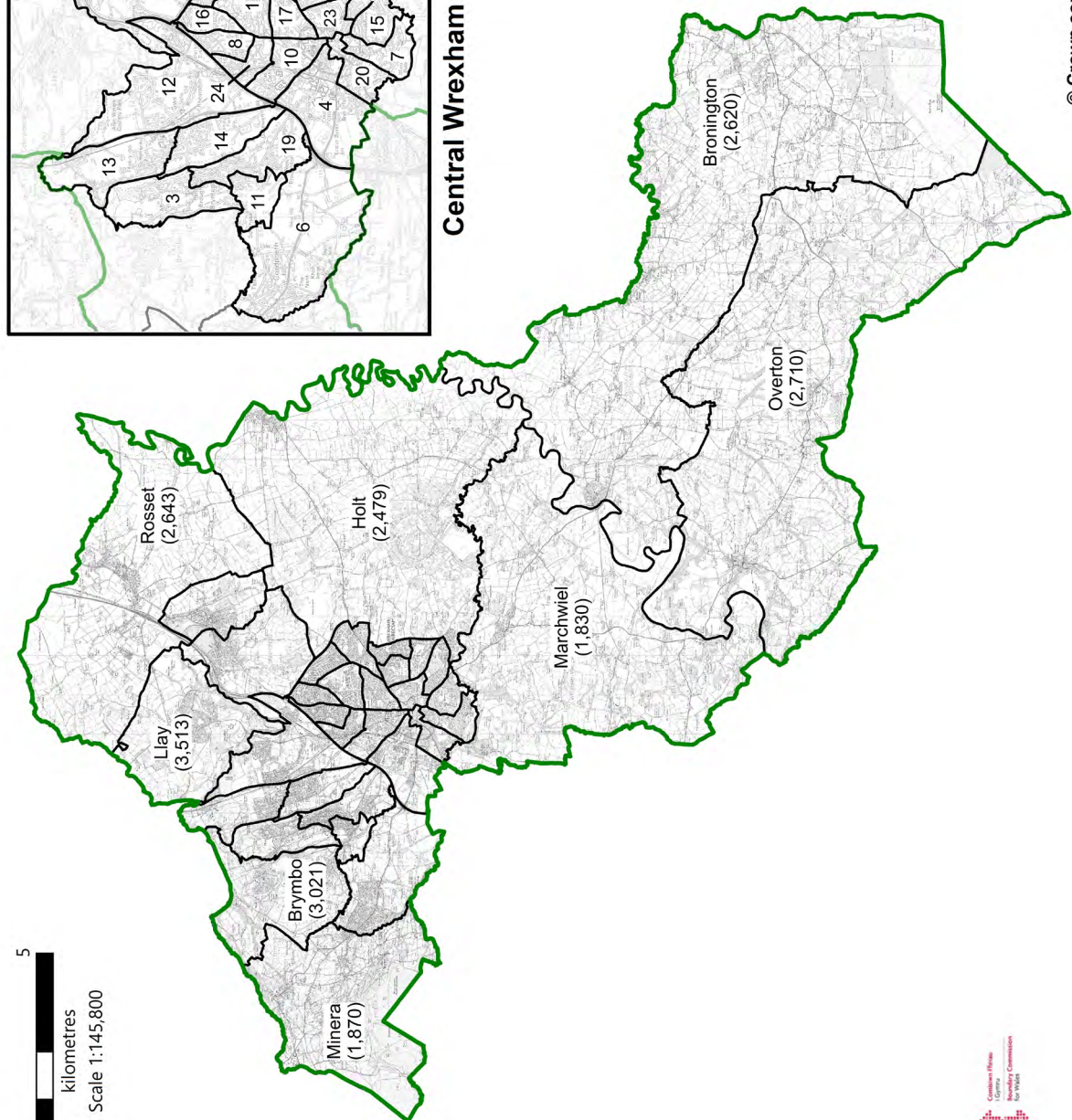
31.19 The Commission is of the view that the name Wrexham, with the official alternative name of Wreccsam, best reflects the geographic area that this recommended constituency would represent. The recommended constituency would be wholly within the principal council area of the Wrexham.

Wrexham

0 5
kilometres
Scale 1:145,800



Central Wrexham Area



1. Acton (2,177)
2. Borras Park (1,968)
3. Bryn Cefn (1,543)
4. Brynyfynnon (2,477)
5. Cartrefle (1,545)
6. Coedpoeth (3,482)
7. Eddig (1,444)
8. Garden Village (1,656)
9. Gresford East and West (2,337)
10. Grosvenor (1,698)
11. Gwenfro (1,217)
12. Gwersyllt East and South (3,601)
13. Gwersyllt North (1,995)
14. Gwersyllt West (2,263)
15. Hermitage (1,544)
16. Little Acton (1,843)
17. Maesydre (1,420)
18. Marford and Hoseley (1,824)
19. New Broughton (2,842)
20. Offa (1,428)
21. Queensway (1,377)
22. Rhosnesni (2,827)
23. Smithfield (1,376)
24. Stansty (1,641)
25. Whitegate (1,594)
26. Wynnstay (1,159)



32. Ynys Môn

32.1 Schedule 2 of the Act requires that there be a single constituency made up of the area of the Isle of Anglesey County Council. This constituency is not subject to the statutory electorate quota.

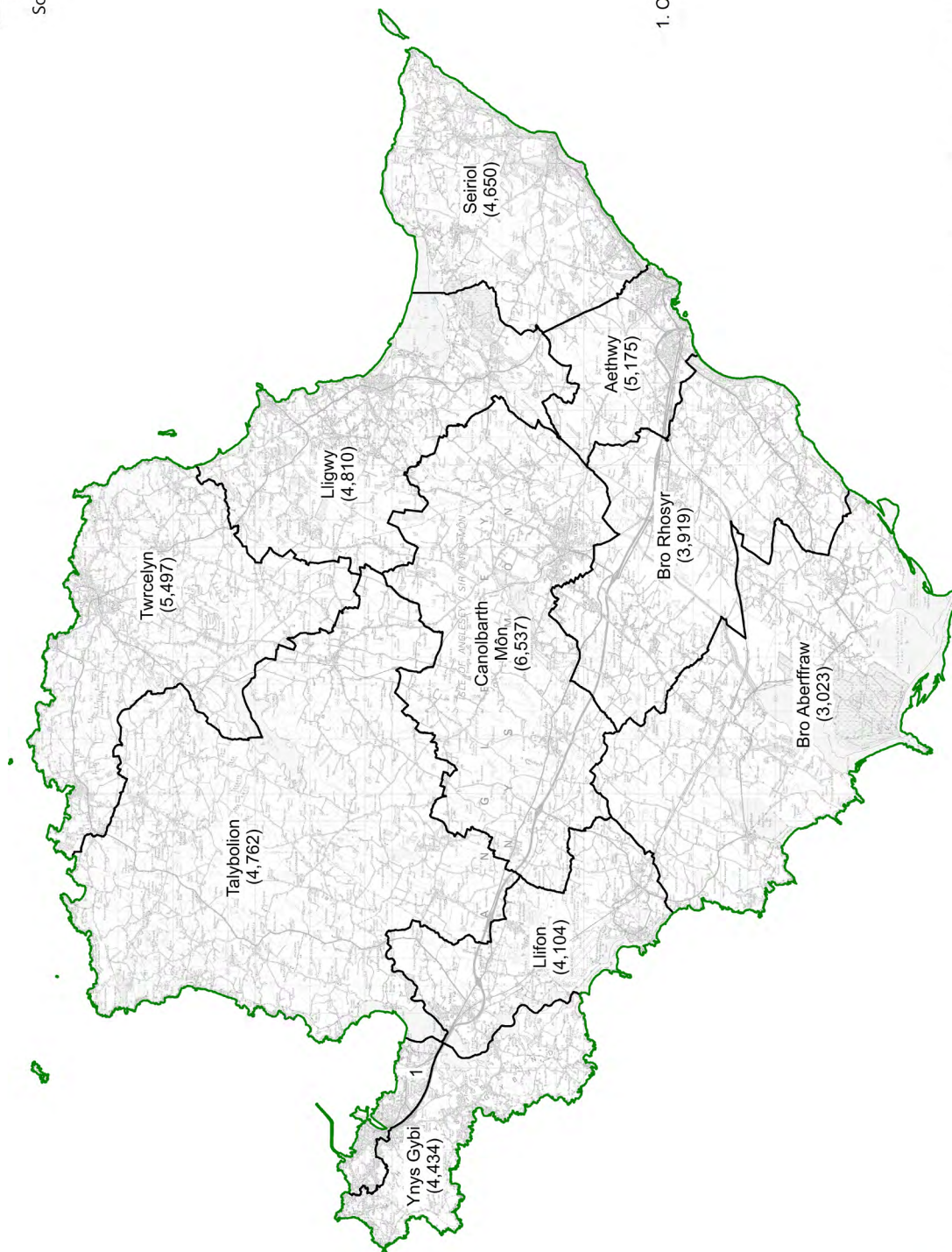
Therefore the existing **Ynys Môn** CC will be retained, comprising the following electoral wards within the County of the Isle of Anglesey:

Aethwy (5,175), Bro Aberffraw (3,023), Bro Rhosyr (3,919), Caergybi (5,504), Canolbarth Môn (6,537), Llifon (4,104), Lligwy (4,810), Seiriol (4,650), Talybolion (4,762), Twrcelyn (5,497) and Ynys Gybi (4,434).

32.2 This constituency would have 52,415 electors which is 28.6% below the UKEQ of 73,393 electors per constituency. The statutory name for the constituency is Ynys Môn. The Commission received representations on the recommended name; however, as the constituency name has been set out in the Act the Commission has not recommended an alternative.

Ynys Môn

0 5
kilometres
Scale 1:200,700



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Appendix 1:

Recommended Constituencies

Constituency name	Alternative name	Elector-ate	Variance from UKEQ	Area (km2)
Aberafan Maesteg		69,817	-4.9%	397
Alyn and Deeside	Alun a Glannau Dyfrdwy	75,695	3.1%	205
Bangor Aberconwy		70,468	-4.0%	1,435
Blaenau Gwent and Rhymney	Blaenau Gwent a Rhymni	71,079	-3.2%	166
Brecon, Radnor and Cwm Tawe	Aberhonddu, Maesyfed a Chwm Tawe	72,113	-1.7%	3,090
Bridgend	Pen-y-bont	70,770	-3.6%	124
Caerfyrddin	Carmarthen	72,683	-1.0%	2,034
Caerphilly	Caerffili	72,458	-1.3%	140
Cardiff East	Dwyrain Caerdydd	72,463	-1.3%	33
Cardiff North	Gogledd Caerdydd	71,143	-3.1%	49
Cardiff South and Penarth	De Caerdydd a Phenarth	72,269	-1.5%	60
Cardiff West	Gorllewin Caerdydd	73,947	0.8%	63
Ceredigion Preseli		74,063	0.9%	2,458
Clwyd East	Dwyrain Clwyd	76,395	4.1%	676
Clwyd North	Gogledd Clwyd	76,150	3.8%	170
Dwyfor Meirionnydd		72,533	-1.2%	2,613
Gower	Gŵyr	76,801	4.6%	345
Llanelli		69,895	-4.8%	397
Merthyr Tydfil and Aberdare	Merthyr Tudful ac Aberdâr	74,805	1.9%	245
Mid and South Pembrokeshire	Canol a De Sir Benfro	76,820	4.7%	985
Monmouthshire	Sir Fynwy	72,681	-1.0%	884
Montgomeryshire and Glyndŵr	Maldwyn a Glyndŵr	74,223	1.1%	2,379
Neath and Swansea East	Castell-nedd a Dwyrain Abertawe	74,705	1.8%	219
Newport East	Dwyrain Casnewydd	76,159	3.8%	142
Newport West and Islwyn	Gorllewin Casnewydd ac Islwyn	76,234	3.9%	154
Pontypridd		73,743	0.5%	141
Rhondda and Ogmore	Rhondda ac Ogwr	73,557	0.2%	199

Constituency name	Alternative name	Elector- ate	Variance from UKEQ	Area (km2)
Swansea West	Gorllewin Abertawe	74,612	1.7%	35
Torfaen		70,591	-3.8%	126
Vale of Glamorgan	Bro Morgannwg	70,426	-4.0%	301
Wrexham	Wreccsam	70,964	-3.3%	292
Ynys Môn		52,415	-28.6%	746

Appendix 2:

Index of existing constituencies

Existing constituency	Page number
Aberavon	31, 189
Aberconwy	46
Alyn and Deeside	39
Arfon	46, 140
Blaenau Gwent	54
Brecon and Radnorshire	61
Bridgend	31, 69
Caerphilly	54, 83
Cardiff Central	90, 103
Cardiff North	96
Cardiff South and Penarth	90, 103
Cardiff West	111
Carmarthen East and Dinefwr	76, 155
Carmarthen West and South Pembrokeshire	76, 168
Ceredigion	117
Clwyd South	125, 140, 181
Clwyd West	46, 125, 134
Cynon Valley	161, 209
Delyn	39, 125
Dwyfor Meirionnydd	140
Gower	148, 189
Islwyn	54, 83, 202
Llanelli	155
Merthyr Tydfil and Rhymney	54, 161
Monmouth	175, 229
Montgomeryshire	181
Neath	31, 61, 189
Newport East	175, 197
Newport West	197, 202

Existing constituency	Page number
Ogmore	31, 69, 209, 216
Pontypridd	96, 111, 209, 216
Preseli Pembrokeshire	117, 168
Rhondda	216
Swansea East	148, 189, 222
Swansea West	222
Torfaen	229
Vale of Clwyd	125, 134
Vale of Glamorgan	103, 235
Wrexham	241
Ynys Mon	248



**Comisiwn Ffiniau
i Gymru**

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for Wales**

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