



**Comisiwn Ffiniau
i Gymru**

**Boundary Commission
for Wales**

2023 Review of
Parliamentary Constituencies

Revised Proposals

This document is available in Welsh
The Commission welcomes correspondence
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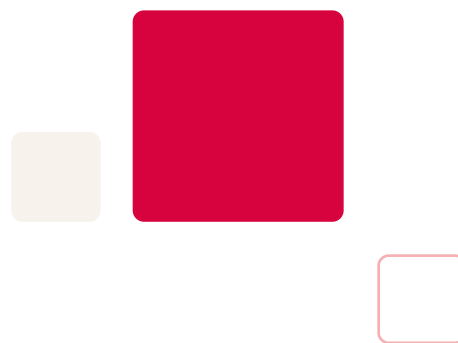
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Foreword



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 has revised the initial proposals. It has proposed changes, often significant changes, to 22 of the 32 proposed constituencies. It has also proposed different names for 9 of the constituencies. There is now an opportunity to make representations on these revised proposals before the Commission makes its final report on proposed Parliamentary constituencies in Wales.

As explained in the initial report, the review of constituencies has 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.

This review has to be completed by 1 July 2023. The Commission's recommendations will be implemented by the 'automaticity' rule. This means that the recommendations will no longer require Parliamentary approval. The final recommendations must be implemented as set out in the

Commission's final report. The Act now provides for 5 protected constituencies across the UK. The only Welsh constituency that is not subject to the operation of the UK electoral quota, and is therefore protected or exempt from the review, is Ynys Môn.

In developing its proposals, 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 geographical considerations. 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 and provide an independent and impartial report to the Commission based on representations received at the hearings and in writing during the initial and secondary consultation periods. The Commission has considered the representations received up to this point in the review, and the Assistant Commissioners' report.

The Commission is now starting its third consultation period. Members of the public, groups and organisations may submit written responses to the revised proposals described in this document from 19 October 2022 to 15 November 2022. The Commission will look carefully at every representation it receives to see if the revised proposals can be amended and improved. However, the Commission will have 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.

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 Ordnance Survey and the Office for National Statistics for their assistance and contributions.

Mrs Justice Jefford DBE

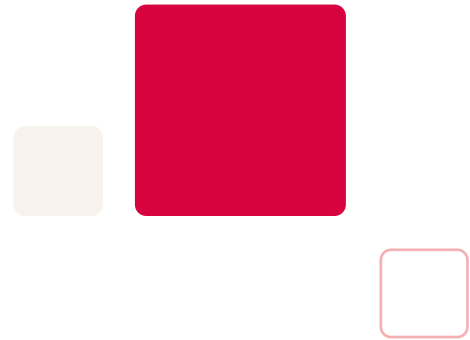
Deputy Chair

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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 new 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 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 chaired by the Secretariat and a team of Assistant Commissioners (ACs). The ACs reviewed all the representations the Commission received during the initial and secondary consultation periods and produced a report for the Commission.

4. The Commission is now publishing revised proposals for public consultation. The Commissioners have taken into account the ACs' report. The revised proposals reflect the most careful

consideration of the views expressed, whilst adhering to the rules laid out in the legislation.

5. The Commission has decided to publish its revised proposals for the whole of Wales in a single document. The nature of the statutory framework and criteria mean that it has been necessary to conduct this review on an all-Wales basis.

6. Great importance is attached to the opportunity now given for all concerned to make representations to the Commission, whether in support of or objecting to the revised proposals. This will be the last opportunity for those with an interest to make their opinions known. Details of how to make representations are given in Chapter 8 of this document.

7. In July 2023, the Commission will submit its final recommendations to the Speaker of the House of Commons (as will the other United Kingdom Boundary Commissions). After the Speaker has received the Commission's final report, he or she must lay it 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 giving effect to the recommendations in the reports.

8. 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.

9. After the Order in Council has been made, the 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 old (existing) constituencies.

Chapter 2:

Criteria 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.
8. The only Welsh constituency that is not subject to the operation of the UKEQ is Ynys Môn.
9. 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

10. 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”.
11. 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

12. 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

13. 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

14. 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.

15. 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.

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

17. 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.

18. 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

19. 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

20. 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

21. 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.
22. 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.

23. 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

24. 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

25. 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.

26. 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

27. 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

28. 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

29. 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.

30. 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.

31. 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).

32. 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

33. 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.

Chapter 3:

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 legislation 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. As a result, only one existing constituency, Vale of Glamorgan CC, is within the statutory range. However, as we 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, we have chosen to alter the boundaries of Vale of Glamorgan CC to best meet the statutory rules in the surrounding area.

Constituency size

2. The size (in terms of area) of existing constituencies ranges from 17 kilometres squared (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 will be very large (in terms of area). Furthermore, due to the relatively low numbers of electors in some of the South Wales Valleys, constituencies will have to encompass more than one valley. Similarly, in some urban areas, principal councils may need to be divided. Compromises will need to be made to create a pattern of constituencies across Wales that adheres to the rules in the legislation. It is important to understand that even small changes to one constituency will have consequences for nearby areas – and possibly more widely. Initial proposals

Initial proposals

4. Any set of proposals by the Commission would result in a Parliamentary map of Wales that is very different from the existing arrangements. The Commission has been faced with the task of devising proposals for the required 32 constituencies in place of the existing 40 constituencies. In doing so, it has been further constrained by the absolute requirement that the electorate of every constituency must fall within the statutory range. These are statutory factors that have been set out in the legislation.
5. The only Welsh constituency that is not subject to the operation of the UKEQ is Ynys Môn. This is a statutory factor that has been set out in the legislation. As a result, the Commission's freedom to give effect to other statutory considerations has, at times, been limited. The Commission has received 9 representations with regard to this exception for the area of Ynys Môn. Similarly, in considering the merits of alternative schemes, in some instances apparent solutions have been found not to be viable because they cannot be accommodated within the requirements for number of electors or because of their knock-on effect on other constituencies, all of which must comply with these same requirements. The Commission has, however, at every stage of its deliberations, sought to identify the solutions that best reflect the statutory criteria.
6. The Commission received 101 representations regarding the change in the number of constituencies in Wales and 23 representations regarding the statutory electorate range (UKEQ). The Commission has not considered any 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 cannot be changed by the Commission. The Commission also wishes to stress that its proposals relate solely to Parliamentary constituencies in Wales and will not affect Senedd constituencies; principal council, town and community council, electoral ward or community boundaries; taxes; or services. The Commission has therefore not taken account of

any representation made about these issues.

7. The Commission's initial proposals, published in September 2021, presented a revised 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 that applied to the whole, or substantial areas, of Wales. In all (during the initial and secondary consultation periods), 1,367 written representations were received – either by letter, email, petitions or contributions through the website – and 81 individuals spoke at public hearings. The Commission is very grateful for the representations it has received.

Assistant Commissioners' Report

8. 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, and within statutory time limits and procedural guidelines established by the Commission, including calling registered speakers to give their presentations, and asking and allowing questions of clarification, as appropriate.
9. The ACs reviewed all the written representations that the Commission received during the initial and secondary consultation periods alongside the evidence received at the public hearings. Following their considerations, they provided an independent and impartial report to the Commission. The report summarised what the ACs considered to be the salient points raised by the 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

10. Section 5(5) of the Act gives the Commission the power to revise its initial proposals in the light of representations received.
11. In light of the representations received in relation to its initial proposals, the Commission has decided to revise its proposals. In developing these revised proposals, the Commission has considered the representations and the recommendations made by the ACs.
12. The proposed constituencies are described in detail and illustrated in outline maps in Chapter 6 of this report. Maps with greater detail are also available on the Commission's website at www.bcw-reviews.org.uk and are on deposit at a designated place in each proposed constituency (see Appendix 3 for address details of the designated place of deposit in each proposed constituency).
13. Following the 4-week period of consultation on the revised proposals, which will run from 19 October to 15 November 2022, the Commission will consider whether to make any further changes to its proposals. In July 2023, the Commission will submit its final recommendations to the Speaker of the House of Commons.

Chapter 4:

Summary of revised proposals

1. Following examination of the representations made, and taking into account the recommendations of the ACs, the Commission has revised the following:
 - 22 of its initial proposals in terms of their geographical make-up, with some of these changes being extensive
 - 9 of the proposed constituency names
2. The only existing constituency in Wales that is not subject to the operation of the UKEQ specified in the Act is Ynys Môn. Ynys Môn therefore remains unchanged in the Commission's revised proposals. For some other areas, the proposed changes are considerable.
3. The UKEQ is 73,393. There is a tolerance of between 95% and 105% of this figure (69,724 and 77,062 respectively). There are presently 38 constituencies below the minimum number of electors. One constituency (Cardiff South and Penarth BC) is above the maximum number of electors. One constituency (Vale of Glamorgan CC) falls within the statutory range. Under the revised proposals, all constituencies (with the exception of Ynys Môn) would be within the statutory range; 18 would be below the UKEQ, and 14 would be above the UKEQ.
4. Some electoral wards are currently split across more than one existing Parliamentary constituency because of changes to local government ward boundaries since the last review of Parliamentary constituencies. In the revised proposals, such wards have been combined to form one electoral ward within one existing constituency. For example, Dinas Powys is currently split, with 3 electors within the existing Cardiff South and Penarth BC constituency, and 6,385 electors within the Vale of Glamorgan CC constituency. (See table on page 23.)
5. Under the revised proposals, 6 principal councils (Blaenau Gwent, Ceredigion, the Isle of Anglesey, Merthyr Tydfil, Monmouthshire and Torfaen) would be wholly contained within the proposed

- constituencies. 15 existing constituencies (Aberavon, 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 proposed constituencies. 15 of the existing constituency names would remain the same.
6. Under the proposals, 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). One would be over 3,000km² (Brecon, Radnor and Cwm-tawe).
 7. The Commission has proposed that electoral wards currently split across more than one existing Parliamentary constituency should be allocated, in their entirety, to one constituency. This is shown in the following table.

| Electoral Ward | Existing constituency allocation (no. of electors) | Constituency allocation (no. 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) | |

Chapter 5:

Revised proposals





1. Chapter 6 describes each of the revised new constituencies in detail and illustrates them in outline maps. Maps with greater detail on the proposed constituencies are available on the Commission's website: www.bcomm-wales.gov.uk. The maps are also available in printed form, alongside copies of this document, at a designated place of deposit in each proposed constituency (see Appendix 3). The maps are to be used in conjunction with the statistical information relating to the electoral wards described in the proposals. This information is also available to download from the Commission's website in Excel format.
2. The Commission's revised proposals would, if adopted, result in a Parliamentary map of Wales that is very different from the existing arrangements. The Commission has been faced with the task of devising proposals for the required 32 constituencies in place of the existing 40 constituencies. The Commission has endeavoured to give effect to the statutory considerations. However, its ability to do so is necessarily constrained by the overriding requirement that every constituency (other than Ynys Môn) must fall within the statutory electorate range. Even comparatively minor boundary changes in one constituency may have knock-on effects in other constituencies.
3. The Commission has sought to identify the most suitable solutions for local needs, throughout Wales, that can be accommodated within the statutory rules – particularly the statutory electorate range.
4. The Commission would like to emphasise that these proposals represent the Commission's views following consideration of the ACs' report. In producing their report, the ACs have given consideration to the representations and oral presentations received during the initial and secondary consultation periods. The Commission welcomes representations from the public.

Details of how to respond to the Commission’s proposals are set out in Chapter 8. The Commission will not consider representations that are made on the basis of factors that the Commission cannot consider, such as the legislation as set out in the Act and matters of Senedd reform.

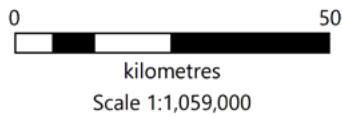
Chapter 6:

Revised proposals in detail

1. The Commission's revised proposals are described in detail in this chapter. For each proposed constituency, the report sets out:
 - the name and designation of the constituency under the revised proposals, including the proposed official alternative name (if applicable)
 - the electoral wards it would contain and its variance from the UKEQ
 - arguments made during the public consultation in support of, or in objection to, the initial proposals. Although not all representations are mentioned in this report, the Commission has considered the representations made when determining revisions to its proposals. Further detail on the representations received can be found in the ACs' report
 - the views and recommendations of the ACs
 - the Commission's response to the representations and recommendations made
 - an explanation of the proposed name
 - a map of the proposed constituency
2. In order to illustrate the revisions that the Commission has made, the boundaries of constituencies from the initial proposals are shown as a yellow line underneath the boundaries in the revised proposals (which are shown as a prominent blue line). This makes it possible to see exactly what changes have been made.
3. The following 4 pages set out an overall picture of the existing arrangements, the Commission's initial proposals and its revised proposals. The mapping key, shown below, explains the colours and lines used in each map in this chapter.

| Mapping Key | |
|---|---|
|  | Revised proposals constituency boundary |
|  | Initial proposals constituency boundary |
|  | Existing constituency boundary |
|  | Existing ward boundary |

Existing Constituencies



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)

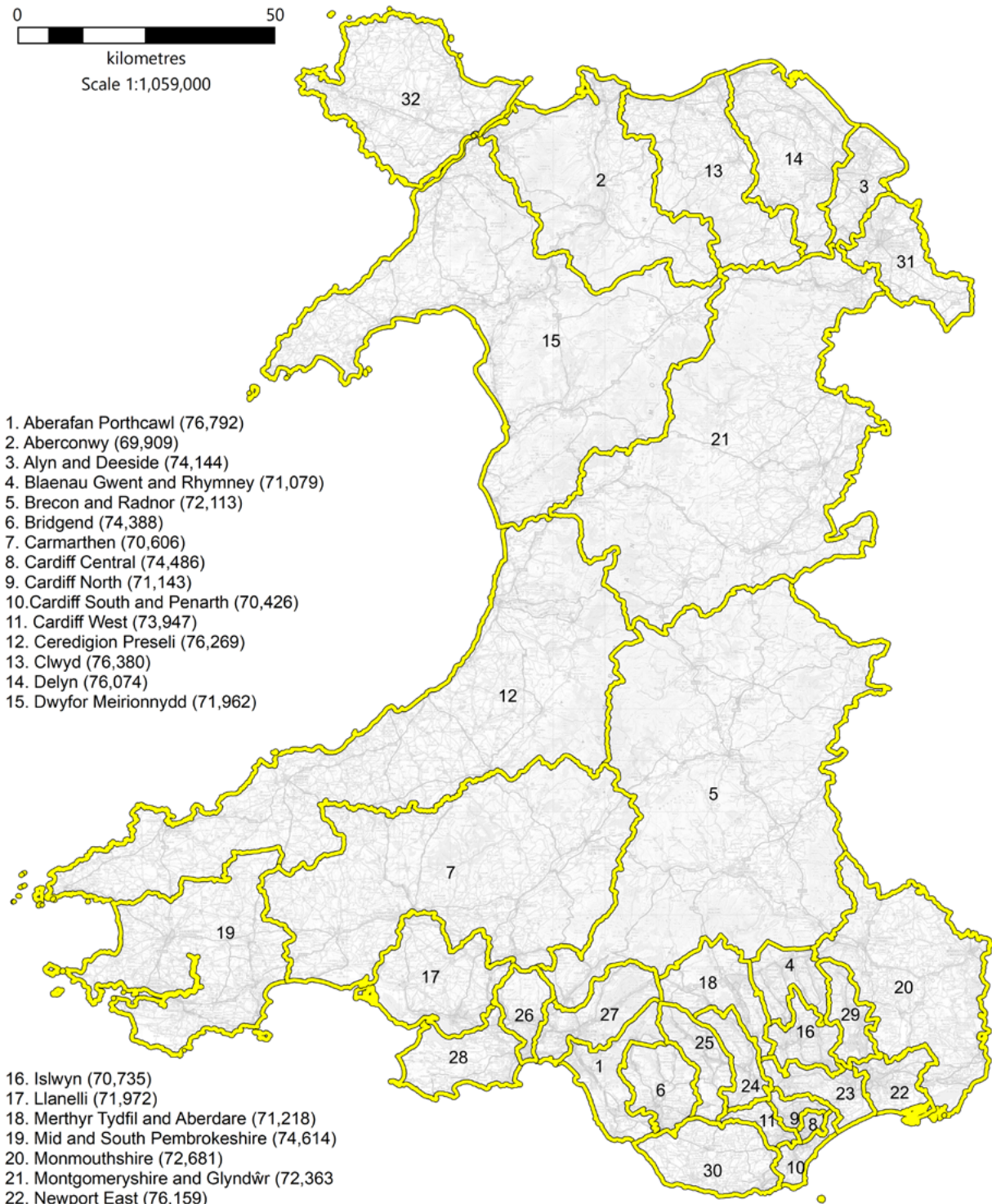
29. Newport West (68,748)
30. Ogmore (57,934)
31. Pontypridd (60,923)
32. Preseli Pembrokeshire (60,025)
33. Rhondda (50,471)
34. Swansea East (60,726)
35. Swansea West (59,419)
36. Torfaen (62,979)
37. Vale of Clwyd (56,307)
38. Vale of Glamorgan (77,204)
39. Wrexham (52,714)
40. Ynys Mon (52,610)



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Initial Proposals

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kilometres
Scale 1:1,059,000



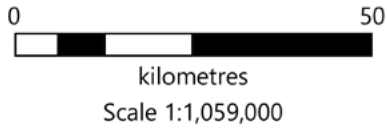
- 1. Aberafan Porthcawl (76,792)
- 2. Aberconwy (69,909)
- 3. Alyn and Deeside (74,144)
- 4. Blaenau Gwent and Rhymney (71,079)
- 5. Brecon and Radnor (72,113)
- 6. Bridgend (74,388)
- 7. Carmarthen (70,606)
- 8. Cardiff Central (74,486)
- 9. Cardiff North (71,143)
- 10. Cardiff South and Penarth (70,426)
- 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 Glyndŵr (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

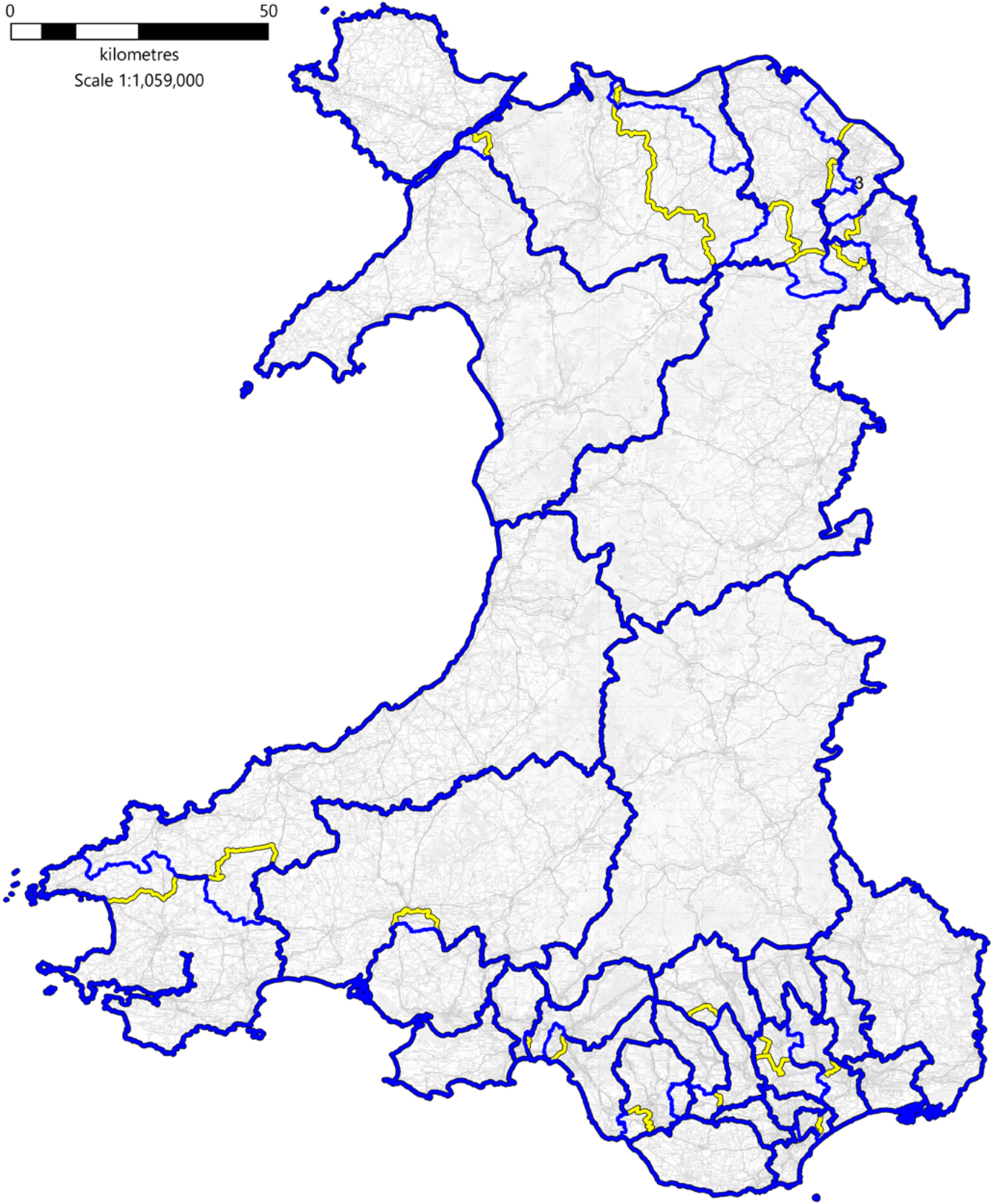




1. Aberafan Porthcawl (75,270)
2. Alyn and Deeside (75,695)
3. Bangor Aberconwy (70,468)
4. Blaenau Gwent and Rhymney (71,079)
5. Brecon, Radnor and Cwm-tawe(72,113)
6. Bridgend (76,464)
7. Carmarthen (72,683)
8. Caerphilly (72,325)
9. Cardiff East(72,463)
10. Cardiff North (71,143)
11. Cardiff South 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)

Revised and Initial Proposals

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kilometres
Scale 1:1,059,000



 Revised Proposals
 Initial Proposals

1. Aberafan Porthcawl

1.1 In the Commission's initial proposals, it was proposed that 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), Glynccorwg (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).

1.2 This constituency would have 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**.

1.3 The Commission received a number of representations that raised concerns about the division of the Bridgend Town Centre between 2 constituencies. The representations stated 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 stating that combining the areas with extensive seaside would bring together areas with a similar character.

1.4 A number of alternative proposals were put forward for the area. The Conservative Party agreed with the representations received and created a Bridgend constituency that included Porthcawl and the Bridgend Town Centre area, and as a consequence an 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 Bridgend constituency; the Ogmore Vale was combined with parts of the Rhondda constituency; and Maesteg joined an Aberavon with Maesteg and South East Swansea constituency.

1.5 The ACs did not support the initial proposal and provided an alternative arrangement, stating that there was significant opposition from both parts of the proposed constituency that was centred around local ties. The ACs proposed a constituency that would combine the town of Neath with the majority of the existing Aberavon constituency and the area around Maesteg. They stated that there are reasonably strong transport, community and other links between the Afan Valley and Maesteg, but much less so to the wider area in the existing Ogmore constituency. The ACs' proposal would place Porthcawl and the surrounding area in a constituency with a large part of the existing Vale of Glamorgan constituency.

1.6 Having considered the representations, including the ACs' recommendations, the Commission agrees with the representations that opposed the split of Bridgend Town Centre between 2 constituencies, with the electoral wards of Cefn Glas and Llangewydd and Brynhafryd being included within the proposed Aberafan Porthcawl constituency. The Commission did not consider that sufficient evidence had been provided to support the ACs' recommendation. The Commission has therefore proposed returning these electoral wards to the proposed Bridgend constituency. In order for the proposed constituencies to meet the statutory quota, the Commission has included the town of Skewen (the three electoral wards of Coedffranc) in this proposed constituency. The Commission believes that there are strong links within the proposed constituency, with Skewen forming part of the existing Aberavon constituency and all parts of the proposed constituency lying 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 considers that combining the areas as proposed is appropriate due to the good transport and communication links within the proposed constituency.

1.7 The Commission therefore proposes to create 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).

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

Proposed constituency name

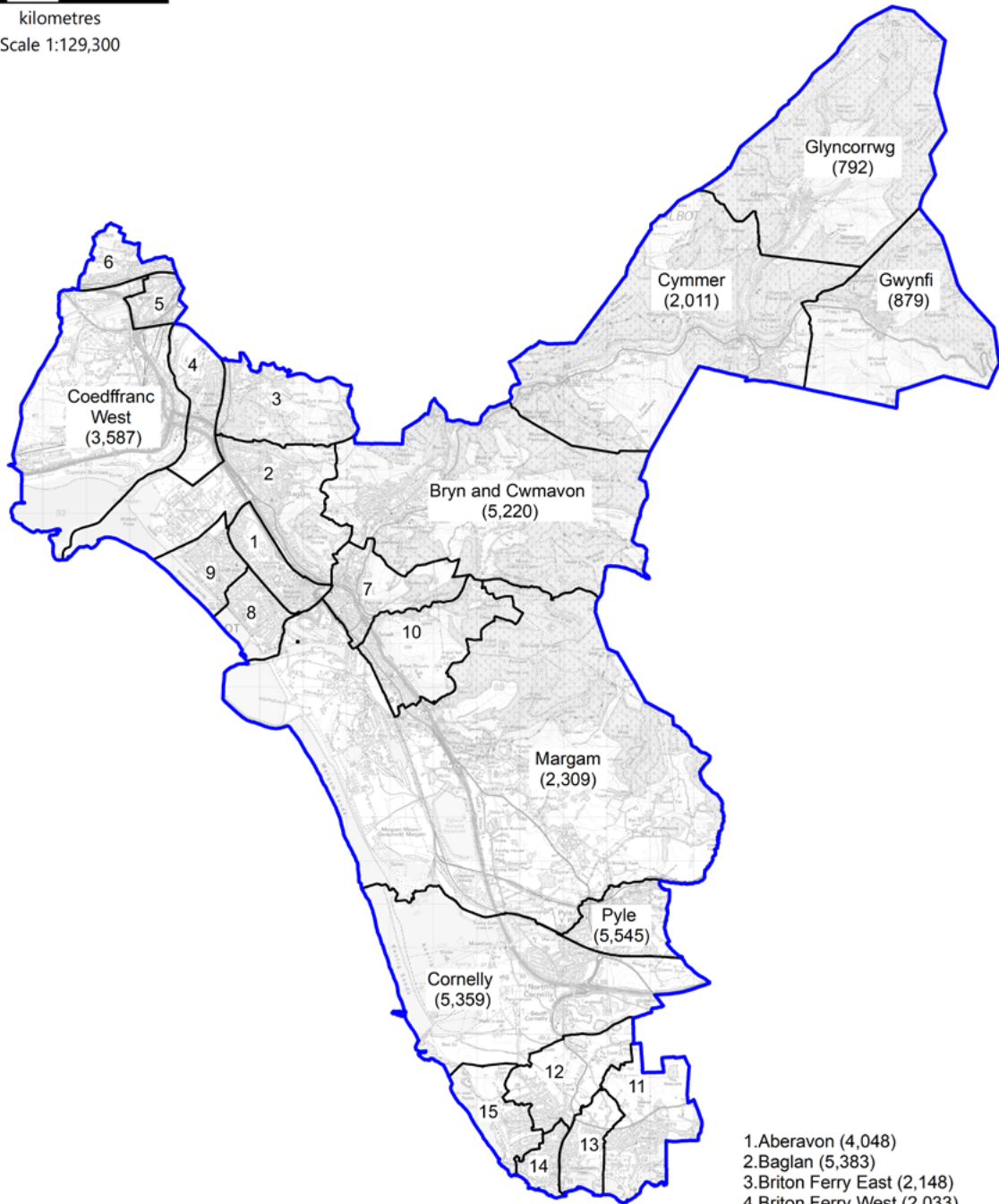
1.9 The Commission received representations that suggested alternatives to the name from the initial proposal; these included South Glamorgan, and Aberavon and Porthcawl.

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

1.11 The Commission has considered all the evidence received and has concluded that the name that is most appropriate for this proposed constituency is the single name of Aberafan Porthcawl. The 2 parts of this name represent the 2 main settlements in the areas that are proposed to be combined within the constituency. The Commission considers that both parts of the name are recognisable and acceptable in both Welsh and English.

Aberafan Porthcawl

0 5
kilometres
Scale 1:129,300



- 1. Aberavon (4,048)
- 2. Baglan (5,383)
- 3. Briton Ferry East (2,148)
- 4. Briton Ferry West (2,033)
- 5. Coedffranc Central (2,892)
- 6. Coedffranc North (1,811)
- 7. Port Talbot (4,342)
- 8. Sandfields East (5,038)
- 9. Sandfields West (4,917)
- 10. Tai-bach (3,643)
- 11. Newton (3,035)
- 12. Nottage (2,741)
- 13. Porthcawl East Central (2,580)
- 14. Porthcawl West Central (2,967)
- 15. Rest Bay (1,990)



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2. Alyn and Deeside (Alun a Glannau Dyfrdwy)

2.1 In the Commission's initial proposals, it was proposed that 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);

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).

2.2 This constituency would have 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**.

2.3 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 with Alyn and Deeside to the north. These representations argued that these wards should not be included in this proposed constituency and should remain within a 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 Alyn and Deeside constituency than they do with the areas included in Delyn. 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.

2.4 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 included the areas of Bagillt and Flint in an Alyn and Deeside constituency. Plaid Cymru split the area and included Flint in an Alyn and Deeside constituency, and Bagillt in a Delyn constituency. The Liberal Democrats proposed retaining the areas within a Delyn constituency.

2.5 The ACs recognised that the 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, the areas contain in excess of 12,000 electors,

meaning that their inclusion would require other major adjustments in order to meet the electoral quota. They therefore did not include these wards in their proposed Alyn and Deeside constituency. The ACs' alternative arrangement would transfer the electoral wards of Brymbo and Minera out of the proposed constituency and return them to a Wrexham constituency.

2.6 Having considered the representations, including the ACs' recommendations, the Commission agrees with the representations that stated that the Brymbo and Minera electoral wards should be included in a Wrexham constituency, and the representations that stated that the areas of Bagillt and Flint share more local ties with the wards included in Alyn and Deeside.

2.7 The Commission therefore proposes to create 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), Flint Trelawny (2,710).

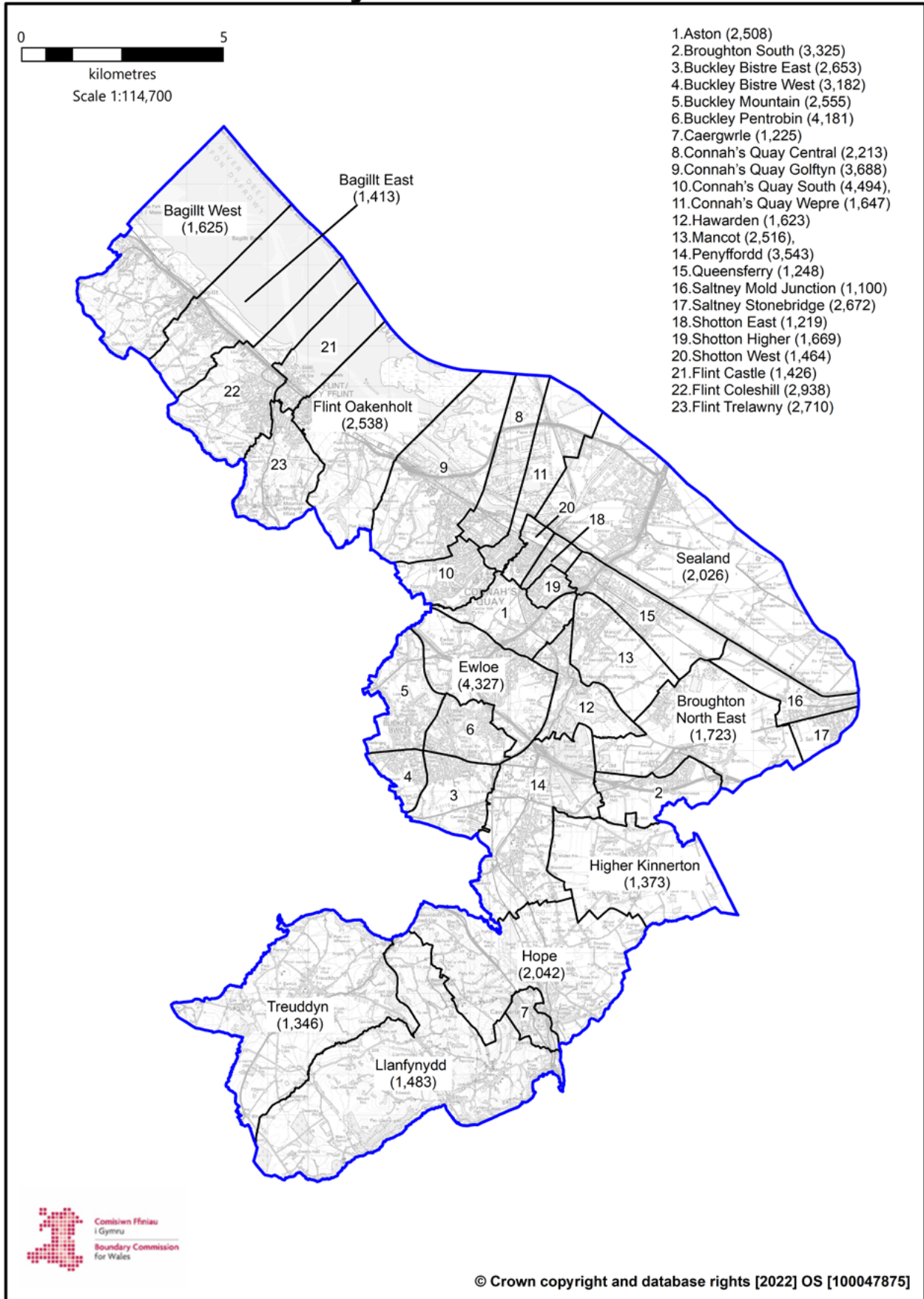
2.8 This constituency would have 75,695 electors, which is 3.1% above the UKEQ of 73,393 electors per constituency. The suggested official name for the constituency is Alyn and Deeside. The suggested official alternative name is Alun a Glannau Dyfrdwy.

Proposed constituency name

2.9 The Commission received no alternative names for a constituency of similar electoral wards. The Commission received one alternative name of Alyn for an alternative arrangement of wards. The ACs recommended retaining the proposed name.

2.10 The Commission's proposed constituency includes the whole of the existing Alyn and Deeside constituency. Having considered all the evidence received, the Commission has concluded that the name that is most appropriate for this proposed constituency is Alyn and Deeside and the proposed official alternative name is Alun a Glannau Dyfrdwy.

Alyn and Deeside



3. Bangor Aberconwy

3.1 In the Commission's initial proposals, it was proposed that 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):

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).

3.2 This constituency would have 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**.

3.3 The Commission received a number of representations that stated that the initial proposals for the area would 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 a Caernarfon constituency. The Commission also received representations that stated 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 Llanrillo-yn-Rhos to be retained with the other communities that make up the town council.

3.4 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 did meet 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 had not considered the far-reaching effects the proposals would have on the rest of Wales.

3.5 The Conservative Party proposed a small change to the Aberconwy constituency by including the ward of Pentir from Dwyfor Meirionnydd. The Liberal Democrats also proposed including Pentir within the Aberconwy constituency, and in order to do this, they removed the Llangernyw and Uwchaled electoral wards from Conwy. 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.

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

3.7 Having considered the representations, while the Commission is sympathetic to the alternative arrangements proposed by the ACs, the Commission did not feel that the evidence received justified the splitting of the Community of Abergele. The Commission agrees 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 is of the view that these areas are well connected by transport links and are similar in character. The Commission is therefore of the view that the proposed arrangement creates a cohesive constituency. The Commission also agrees with the representations that state that the Town Council of Bay of Colwyn area should not be split across constituencies.

3.8 The Commission therefore proposes to create 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 Uwchaed (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 Llanrheadr-Yng-Nghinmeirch (1,496); and

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

Arlechwedd (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).

3.9 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 is Bangor Aberconwy.

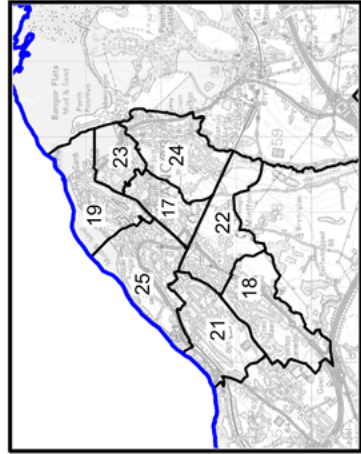
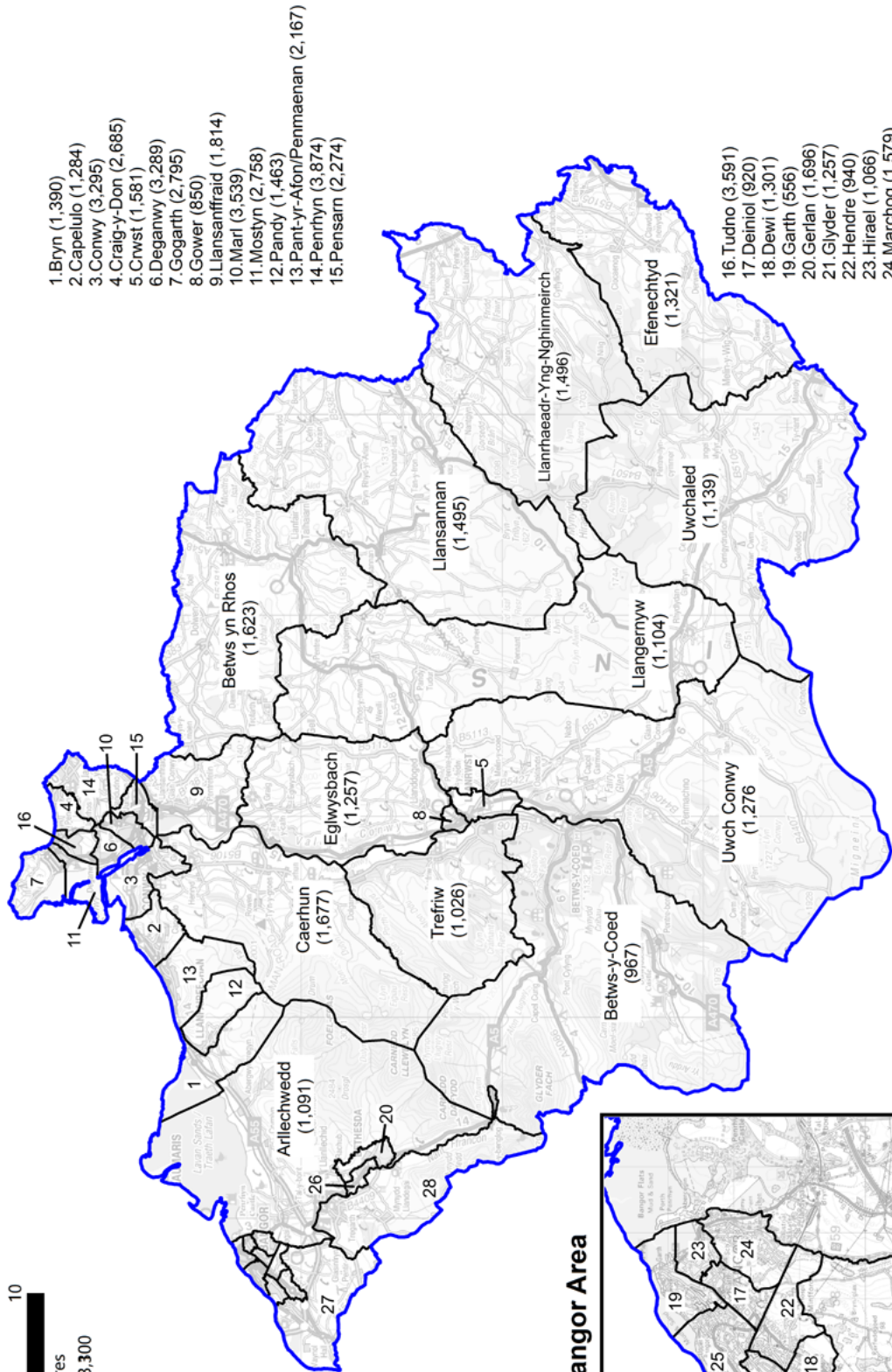
Proposed constituency name

3.10 The Commission received evidence that supported these changes and also suggested that the name of the constituency should change to Aberconwy and Bangor to reflect the 2 different areas included within the proposed constituency. The Commission also considered the name Bangor and Conwy in line with the representations received. The Commission welcomes representations on the proposed constituency name.

3.11 The ACs recommended a significant change to geographical arrangements and therefore proposed alternative names.

3.12 The Commission has considered all the evidence received and has concluded that the name that is most appropriate for this proposed constituency is the single name of Bangor Aberconwy. The 2 parts of this name represent the 2 main settlements in the areas that are proposed to be combined within the constituency. The Commission considers that both parts of the name are recognisable and acceptable in both Welsh and English.

Bangor Aberconwy



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

4.1 In the Commission's initial proposals, it was proposed that 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. The suggested name for the constituency was **Blaenau Gwent and Rhymney**. The suggested official alternative name was **Blaenau Gwent a Rhymni**.

4.3 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 that the proposed constituency would be wholly within the Gwent Police and Aneurin Bevan University Health Board areas.

4.4 Four representations were received by the Commission in opposition to the proposed constituency; 2 of these representations argued that combining the areas as proposed would see 2 of the most economically and socially deprived areas being placed together. Plaid Cymru provided an alternative arrangement that would create new alternative constituencies in the area. A Sirhowy constituency would combine the Northern Rhymney Valley with the existing Islwyn constituency, and a Blaenau Gwent and Pontypool constituency would see Blaenau Gwent combined with areas of Torfaen.

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

4.6 Having considered the representations, including the ACs' recommendations, the Commission maintains that the initial proposal combines areas that share good transport links, and would make for a cohesive constituency. The proposed constituency would also allow the Commission

to return the whole of the Community of Bargoed to one constituency and enable the Commission to adhere to Rule 5 of the legislation. The Commission also notes that there is general cross-party support for the proposal from all the qualifying parties, with the exception of Plaid Cymru.

4.7 The Commission therefore proposes 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).

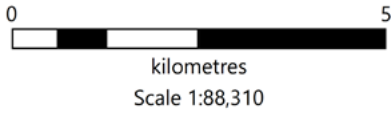
4.8 This constituency would have 71,079 electors, which is 3.2% below the UKEQ of 73,393 electors per constituency. The proposed name for the constituency is Blaenau Gwent and Rhymney. The proposed official alternative name is Blaenau Gwent a Rhymni.

Proposed constituency name

4.9 The Commission received evidence that supported retaining the proposed constituency and the proposed name of the constituency. The only alternative names proposed were those from Plaid Cymru for alternative constituencies in the area. The ACs recommended retaining the name of the proposed constituency.

4.10 The Commission has considered all the evidence received and has concluded that the name that is most appropriate for this proposed constituency is Blaenau Gwent and Rhymney and the proposed official alternative name is Blaenau Gwent a Rhymni.

Blaenau Gwent and Rhymney



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. Pontlottyn (1,432)
7. Giffach (1,534)
8. Aberbargoed (2,706)



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

5.1 In the Commission's initial proposals, it was proposed that 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), Disserseth 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. The suggested name for the constituency was **Brecon and Radnor**. The suggested official alternative name for the constituency was **Aberhonddu a Maesyfed**.

5.3 The Commission received a number of representations that opposed the inclusion of the electoral wards from the Swansea Valley in the proposed constituency. The representations argued against the inclusion of this area in a very rural constituency where the centre would be geographically distant. However, a number of representations received stated that the largest urban settlement within the existing constituency of Brecon and Radnor was Ystradgynlais in the south-west area of the constituency, and therefore, adding the wards of Pontardawe and the surrounding area to the existing constituency would be logical as the areas share good road links.

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

5.5 The ACs recognised that whatever happens to the area of Brecon and Radnor 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 would be difficult due to the arithmetic and statutory factors. The ACs concluded that it would be best to include parts of Montgomeryshire in a proposed constituency with Brecon and Radnor due to the links within Powys County Council.

5.6 Having considered the representations, including the ACs' recommendations, the Commission acknowledges the arguments that have been put forward that oppose the initial proposal.

However, the Commission proposes to retain the initial proposal. The Commission considers 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 is of the view that the initial proposal causes the least amount of disruption across the surrounding constituencies which then creates a ‘domino effect’ on other outlying constituencies across Wales.

5.7 The Commission therefore proposes to create 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), Dissersh 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).

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

Proposed constituency name

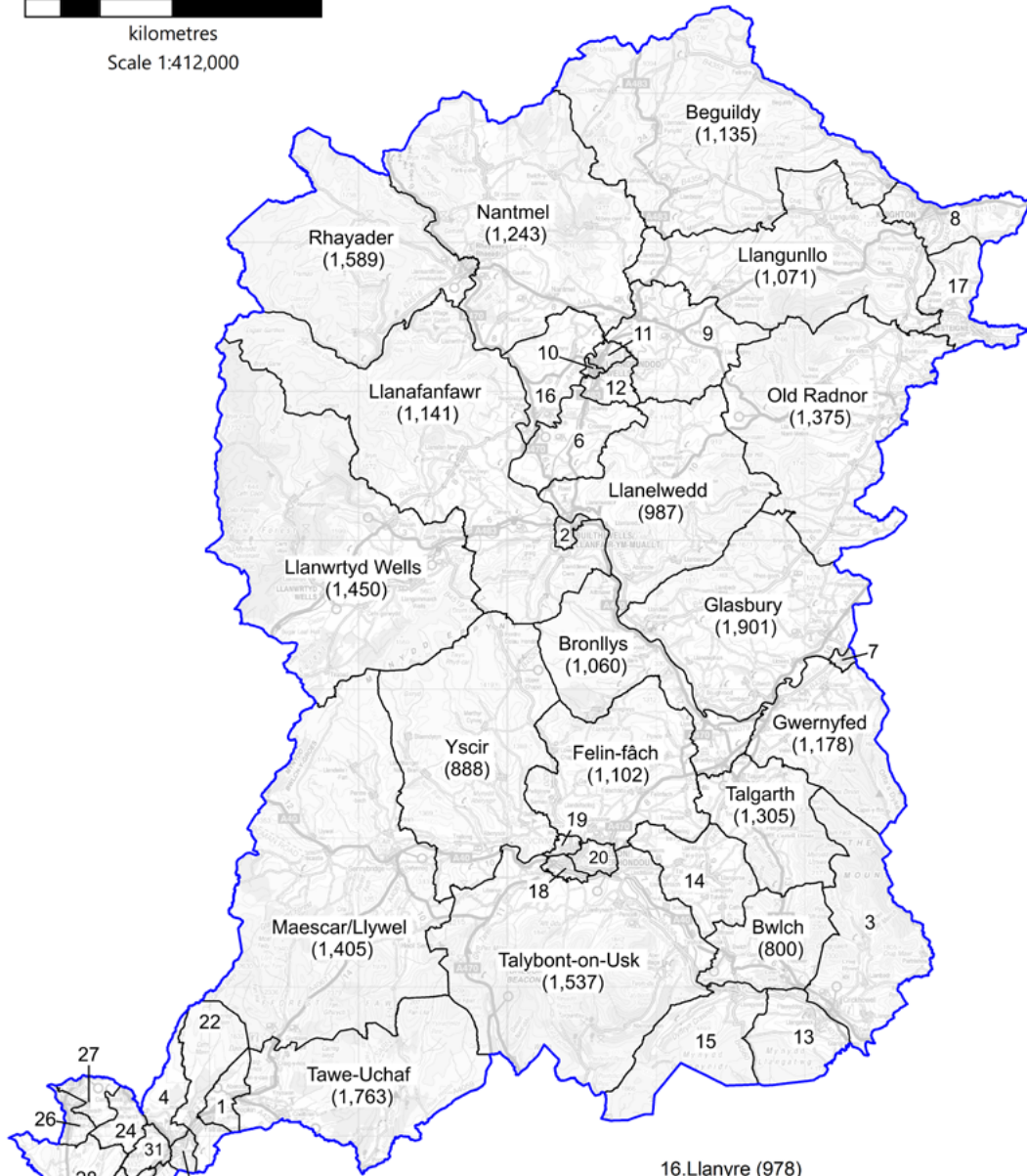
5.9 The Commission received alternative names and alternative geographical arrangements for the areas covered by the initial proposal, including Brecon, Radnor and Upper Swansea Valley or Brecon, Radnor and Cwm-tawe.

5.10 The ACs recommended a different geographical make-up and therefore proposed alternative names, which were not appropriate for our revised proposal.

5.11 The Commission has considered all the evidence received and agrees that the name should better reflect the whole of the proposed constituency. The Commission therefore proposes the name Brecon, Radnor and Cwm-tawe, and the official alternative name Aberhonddu, Maesyfed a Chwm-tawe.

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)

6.1 In the Commission's initial proposals, it was proposed that 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), 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).

6.2 This constituency would have 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 the constituency was **Pen-y-bont**.

6.3 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 Bridgend. The representations

stated that it was illogical to take a part of Bridgend and place it in a neighbouring constituency.

6.4 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 Ogmores via the Gwynfi Valley. Welsh Labour 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 splits the Community of Laleston. The Liberal Democrats' submission proposed to divide the Bridgend area between 3 constituencies. Bridgend Town Centre was to be joined with Porthcawl to form a Bridgend constituency. The Ogmores Vale was to be combined with parts of the Rhondda constituency, with Maesteg joining an "Aberavon with Maesteg and Southeast Swansea" constituency.

6.5 The ACs 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, they split the Community of Laleston between 2 constituencies.

6.6 Having considered the representations, including the ACs' recommendations, the Commission is sympathetic to the alternative arrangements proposed; however, the Commission did not feel that the evidence received justified the splitting of the Community of Laleston. The Commission agrees with the representations that opposed the initial proposal to split Bridgend Town Centre between 2 constituencies. The Commission has therefore returned the town centre area of Bridgend in full to the proposed Bridgend constituency (transferring the Cefn Glas and Llangewydd and Brynhyfryd electoral wards into this constituency). The Commission has been 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.

6.7 The Commission therefore proposes to create 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).

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

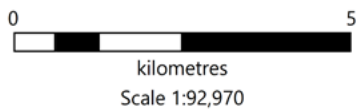
Proposed constituency name

6.9 The Commission received evidence that supported the proposed changes. It also received representations suggesting that the Welsh language name of the constituency should change to Pen-y-bont ar Ogwr.

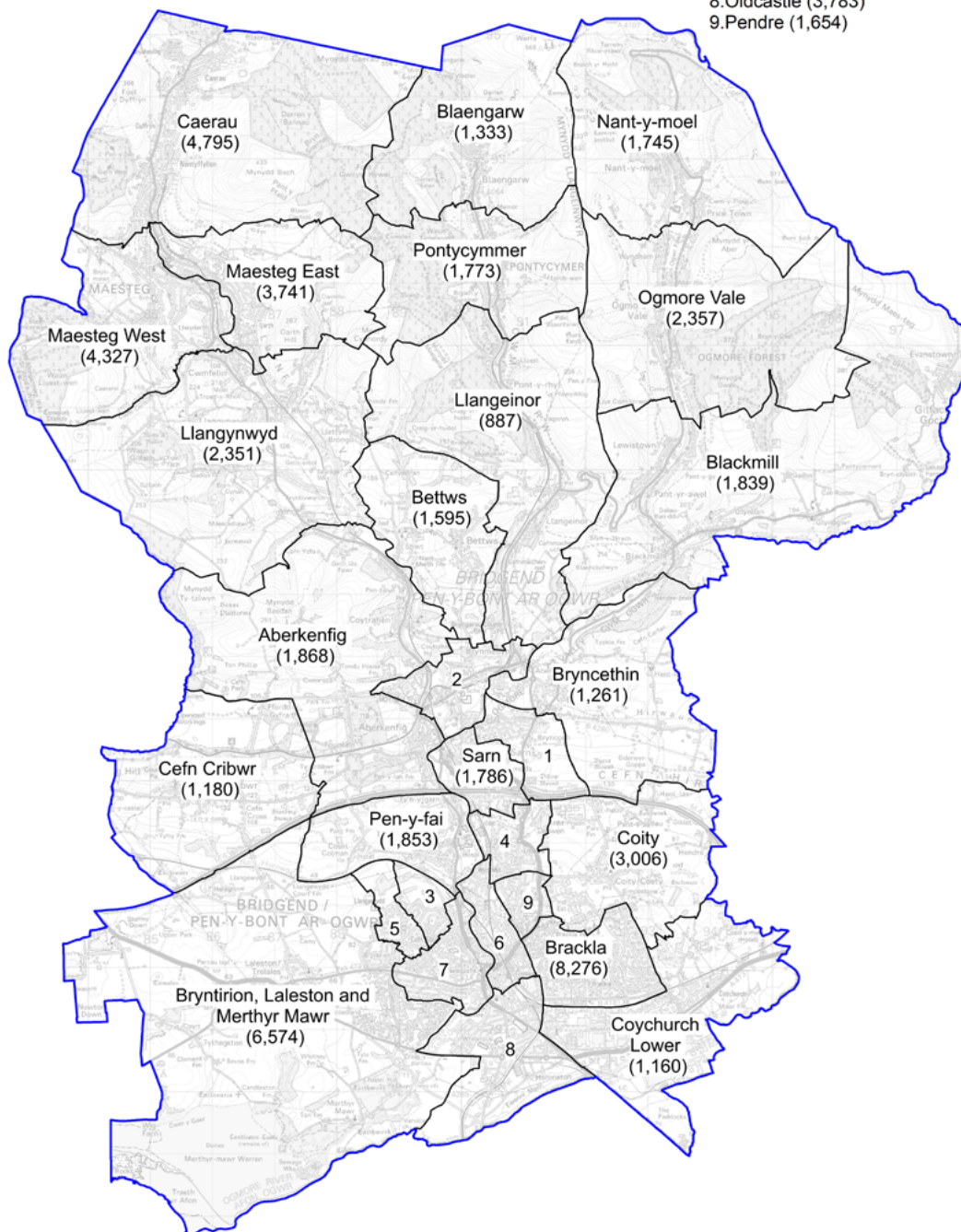
6.10 The ACs recommended a different geographical arrangement that would see the area set out in the initial proposals split across 2 constituencies, as a Bridgend constituency and a Neath, Aberavon and Maesteg constituency.

6.11 The Commission has considered all the evidence received and has concluded that, as the proposed constituency includes electoral wards that fall wholly within the County Borough of Bridgend principal council area, the name that is most appropriate for this proposed constituency is Bridgend and the proposed official alternative name is Pen-y-bont.

Bridgend



1. Bryncoch (1,757)
2. Ynysawdre (2,748)
3. Cefn Glas (1,360)
4. Litchard (2,080)
5. Llangewydd and Brynhyfyd (1,878)
6. Morfa (3,210)
7. Newcastle (4,287)
8. Oldcastle (3,783)
9. Pendre (1,654)



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7. Caerfyrddin (Carmarthen)

7.1 In the Commission's initial proposals, it was proposed that 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), 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 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**.

7.3 The Commission received a number of representations that supported the creation

of 2 constituencies wholly constituted by 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 Llanelli constituency due to the differences between the two areas.

7.4 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.

7.5 The ACs 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 one 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.

7.6 Having considered the representations, including the ACs' recommendations, the Commission recognises the confusion that would be created by not including the Llangunnor electoral ward, which includes the Carmarthen Town railway station, in the proposed Caerfyrddin constituency. Unfortunately, due to the need to create a constituency that meets the statutory criteria, the Commission has not been 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 accepts that there are differences between the areas; however, both proposed constituencies fall wholly within the principal council area of Carmarthenshire.

7.7 The Commission therefore proposes to create 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).

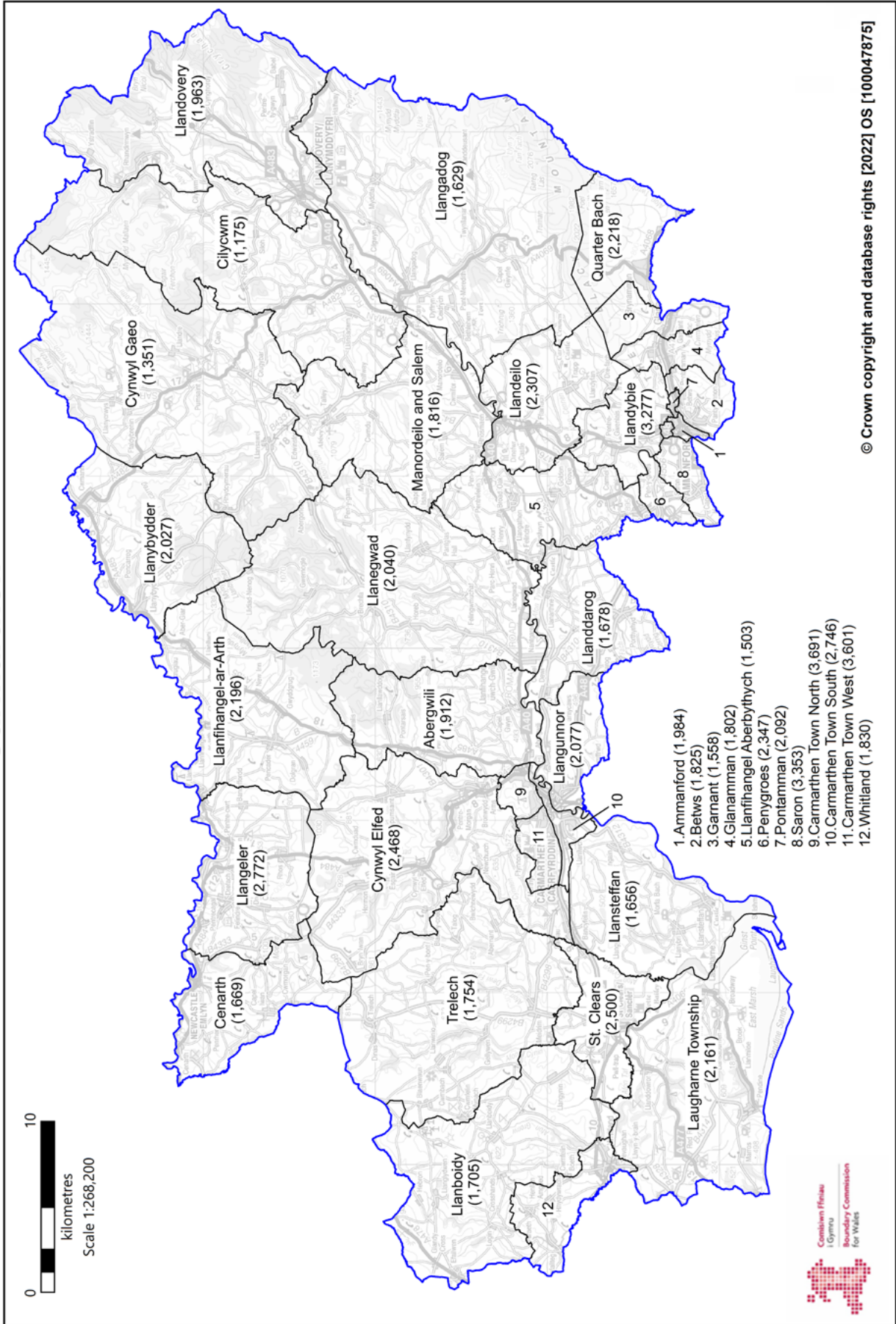
7.8 This constituency would have 72,683 electors, which is 1% below the UKEQ of 73,393 electors per constituency. The proposed name for the constituency is Caerfyrddin. The proposed official alternative name is Carmarthen.

Proposed constituency name

7.9 The Commission received evidence that supported the proposed changes and also suggested that the name of the constituency should be retained as proposed. The ACs also recommended that the name be retained.

7.10 The Commission has considered all the evidence received and has concluded that the name that is most appropriate for this proposed constituency is Caerfyrddin and the proposed official alternative name is Carmarthen.

Carmarthen



8. Caerphilly (Caerffili)

8.1 In the Commission's initial proposals, it was proposed that a county constituency be created 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), Maesycwmmmer (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).

8.2 This constituency would have 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**.

8.3 The Commission received a number of representations that opposed the initial proposals in this area, one alternative arrangement that received significant support from the local area. This alternative arrangement would see 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.

8.4 The Conservative Party supported the initial proposals for the area and strongly opposed the counter-proposal set out above. They believed the links in the area in the counter-proposal are not as strong as those in the initial proposals. The Conservatives raised the issue created by the initial proposals of the orphan ward of Nelson, which was not addressed by the alternative arrangement, and proposed changes to the initial proposals in the area (an orphan ward is a single electoral ward from a principal council area). 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.

8.5 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 8.3 above.

8.6 The ACs concluded that Islwyn is more directly part of Newport's environs than Caerphilly's, 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.

8.7 Having considered the representations, including the ACs' recommendations, the Commission agrees with the ACs' that the more natural fit for Caerphilly would be to create a constituency made wholly of Caerphilly County Borough Council electoral wards. The Commission agrees that there are greater local ties between Newport West and Islwyn rather than Newport West and the Caerphilly basin and has therefore proposed a constituency that reflects the evidence received.

The Commission has also addressed the issue of the orphan ward of Nelson.

8.8 The Commission therefore proposes to create 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), Maesycwmmer (1,811), Pengam (2,760) and Pontllanfraith (6,343).

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

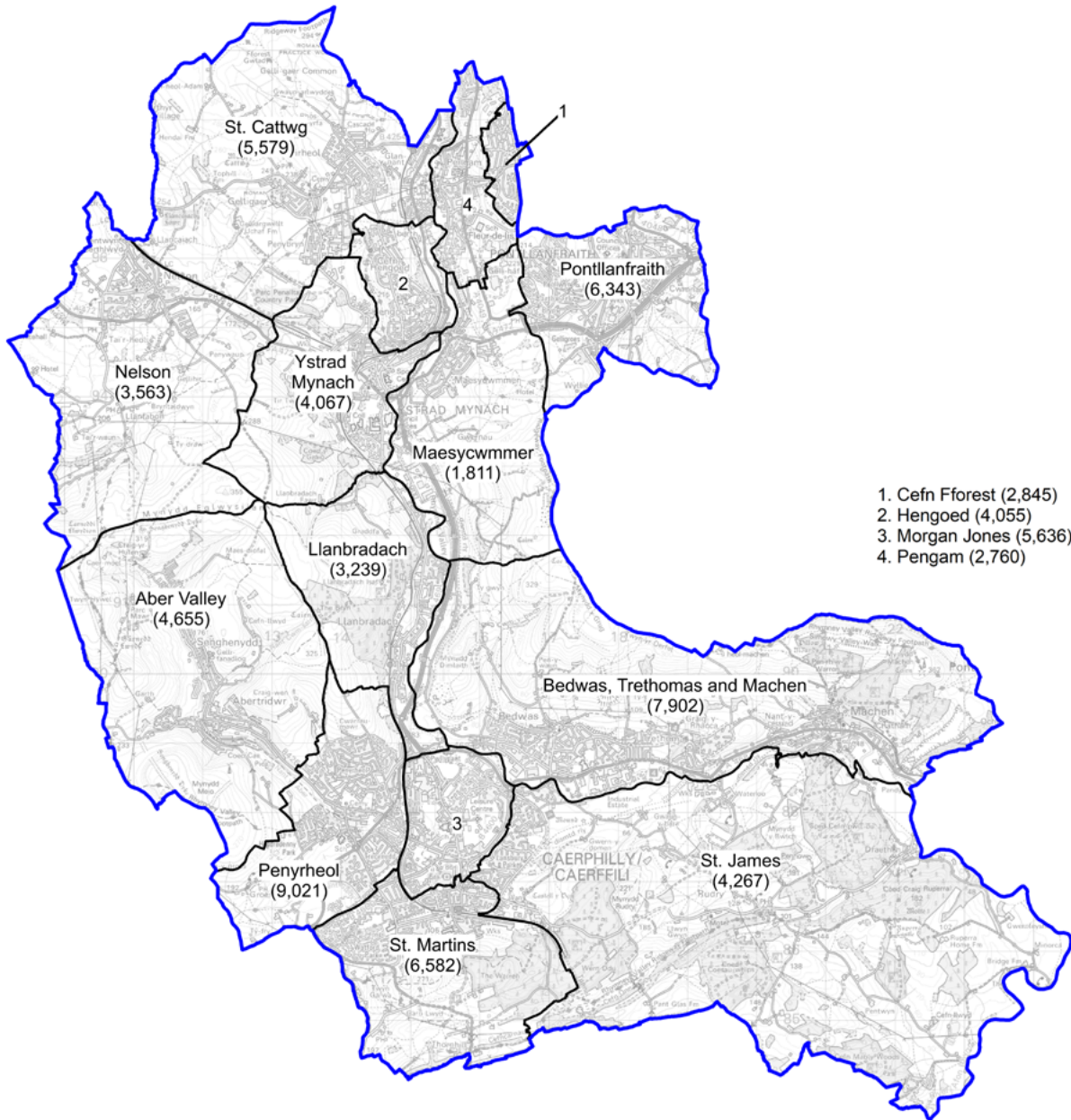
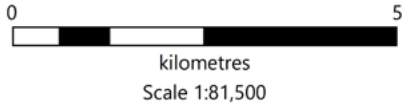
Proposed constituency name

8.10 The Commission received evidence that supported these changes. The new geographical arrangement would also be reflected in a more appropriate name. The Commission received several representations that stated that the name for the new arrangement should reflect the existing constituency and principal council name of Caerphilly.

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

8.12 The Commission has considered all the evidence received and has concluded that the name that is most appropriate for this proposed constituency is Caerphilly and the proposed official alternative name is Caerffili.

Caerphilly



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9. Cardiff East (Dwyrain Caerdydd)

9.1 In the Commission's initial proposals, it was proposed that 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 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).

9.2 This constituency would have 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**.

9.3 The Commission received representations that highlighted the fact that the Trowbridge electoral ward would be detached from the remainder of the Cardiff South and Penarth constituency due to the inclusion of the Rumney ward in the Cardiff Central constituency.

9.4 The Conservative Party submission proposed minor changes throughout the City of Cardiff, with the Rumney electoral ward added to Cardiff South and Penarth, and the Llanrumney

electoral ward added to Cardiff North. Their Cardiff Central constituency consequently would include the electoral ward of Riverside from Cardiff West. 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 Cardiff South and Penarth. Welsh Labour proposed no changes to the initial proposal.

9.5 The ACs proposed creating a constituency of Cardiff Central and East, which involved transferring the Gabalfa electoral ward from Cardiff North to Cardiff Central and East, with the electoral wards of Splott and Trowbridge being exchanged for Adamsdown in their proposed Barry, Cardiff South and Penarth constituency.

9.6 Having considered the representations, including the ACs' recommendations, the Commission acknowledges the issue with the isolated Trowbridge electoral ward and has addressed this by proposing to include the Trowbridge electoral ward in its proposed Cardiff East constituency, with the Cathays electoral ward moving to Cardiff South and Penarth. The Commission is 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 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 would create further disruption and undesirable consequences for neighbouring and well-supported constituencies. The Commission is of the view that the proposed constituencies retain well-connected and closely linked communities.

9.7 The Commission therefore proposes to create 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), 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).

9.8 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 is Cardiff East. The proposed official alternative name is Dwyrain Caerdydd.

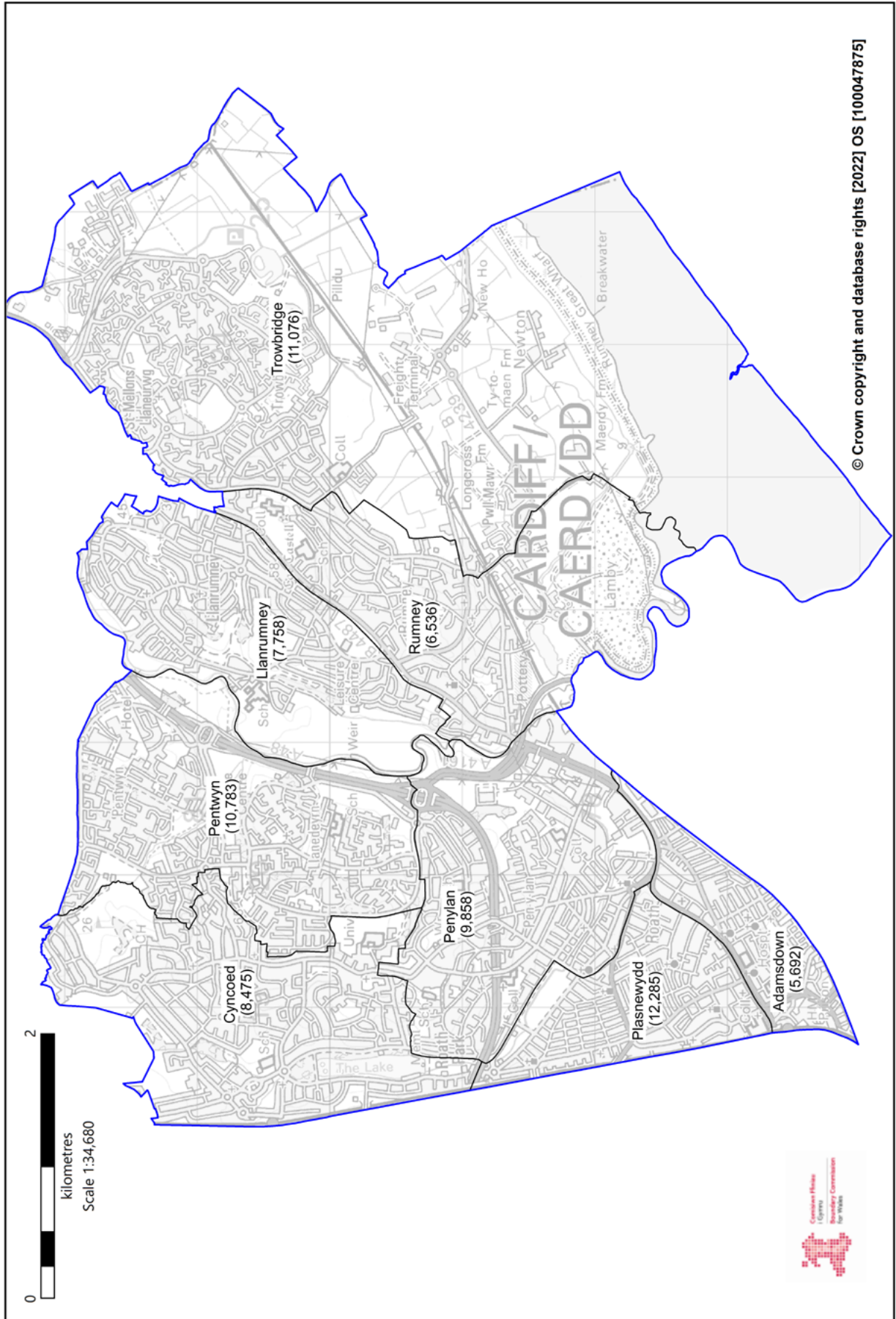
Proposed constituency name

9.9 The Commission received evidence that supported these changes and also suggested that the name of the constituency should change. The Commission received alternative names including Cardiff East, and Cardiff Central and East. These alternatives represented different geographical arrangements.

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

9.11 The Commission has considered all the evidence received and has concluded that the name that is most appropriate for this proposed constituency is Cardiff East and the proposed official alternative name is Dwyrain Caerdydd.

Cardiff East



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10. Cardiff North (Gogledd Caerdydd)

10.1 In the Commission's initial proposals, it was proposed that 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. The suggested name for the constituency was **Cardiff North**. The suggested official alternative name was **Gogledd Caerdydd**.

10.3 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. One representation also recommended that the Radyr electoral ward be included in Cardiff North. During the secondary consultation period, the MP for Cardiff North suggested that the addition of Taffs Well to Cardiff North 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 Cardiff North and Cardiff Central, and

proposed that Maindy should be used as a natural boundary line due to the local geography.

10.4 The Conservative Party proposal recommended transferring the electoral ward of Llandaff North to Cardiff West and returning the Taffs Well electoral ward to a Pontypridd constituency. They also proposed the transfer of the electoral ward of Llanrumney to Cardiff North. The Liberal Democrats proposed including the Llanrumney ward from Cardiff Central, and the Pentyrch and Radyr wards from Cardiff West in their Cardiff North constituency, whilst transferring the Gabalfa and Heath electoral wards into Cardiff Central. However, at the end of the secondary consultation period, the Liberal Democrats had revised their Cardiff North constituency to include the Heath ward within a newly proposed Cardiff North constituency to create hard boundaries at the A44 and the railway line to the south and east respectively. This would be balanced by transferring the Llanrumney ward from Cardiff North into a newly proposed Cardiff Central. The Liberal Democrats' submission noted that this is far from an ideal combination as the only transport link between Llanrumney and rest of the constituency is a foot/cycle bridge, and the main road briefly passes through the neighbouring Rumney electoral ward.

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

10.6 The ACs proposed changing the 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 would all have to be transferred to other constituencies to achieve the statutory electorate range. Multiple representations were received during the consultation periods regarding the Cardiff constituencies, particularly Cardiff North. These representations supported the retention and expansion of the Cardiff North constituency and highlighted the close

links between the wards of Gabalfa, Llandaff North and Whitchurch and Tongwynlais.

10.7 Having considered the representations, including the ACs' recommendations, the Commission has decided to retain its initial proposal. The proposal received significant support, and the alternatives proposed are less desirable for the whole of the region. The Commission acknowledges the opposition to the inclusion of the Taffs Well ward; however, this has been a necessary addition in order to meet the statutory quota. The Commission also notes that there was significant support for the initial proposal and the inclusion of Taffs Well in Cardiff North.

10.8 The Commission therefore proposes to create 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).

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

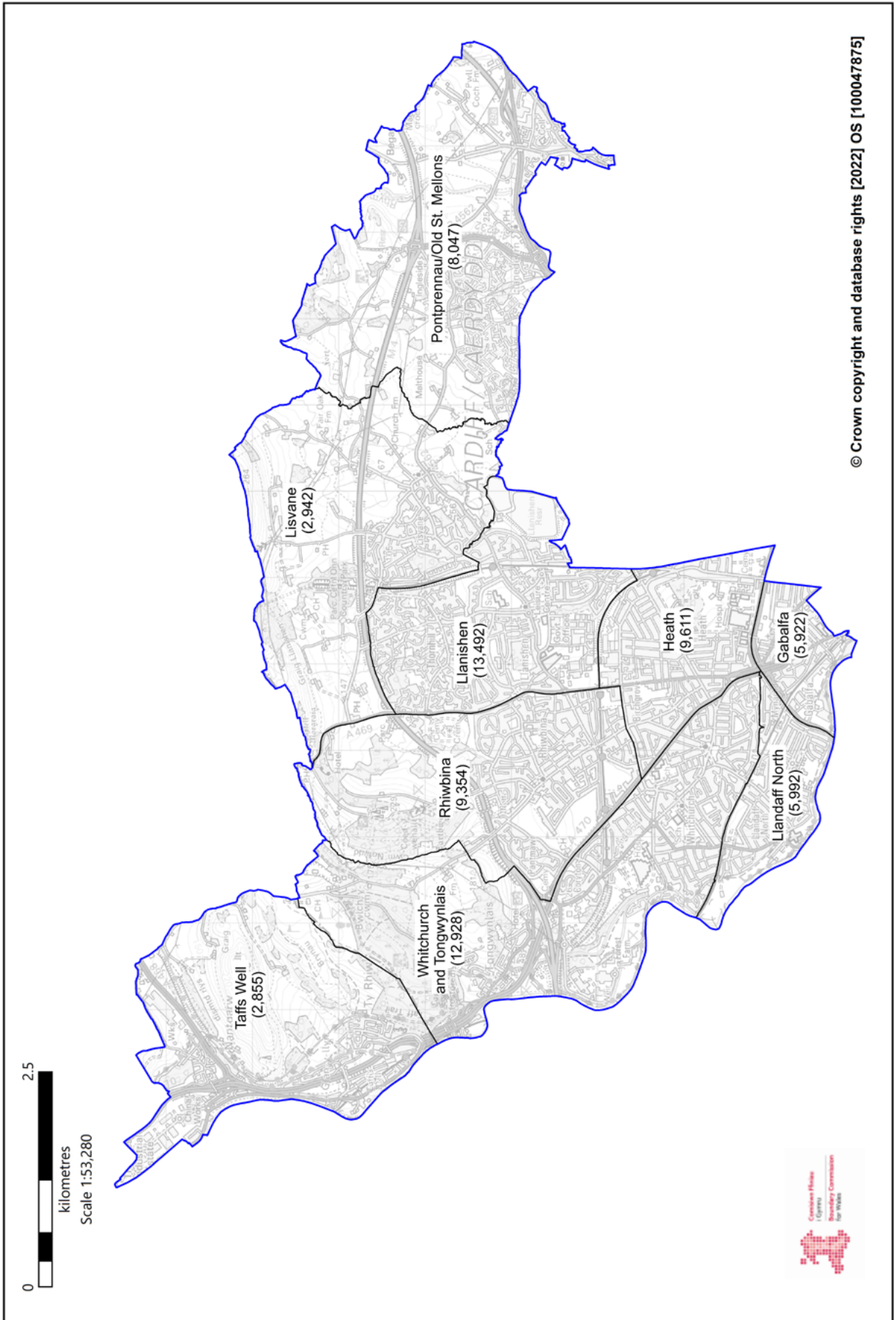
Proposed constituency name

10.10 The Commission received evidence that supported the retention of the initial proposal and received some alternative geographical arrangements. However, the representations all supported the name of the proposed constituency.

10.11 The ACs recommended retaining the name from the initial proposal.

10.12 The Commission has considered all the evidence received and has concluded that the name that is most appropriate for this proposed constituency is Cardiff North and the proposed official alternative name is Gogledd Caerdydd.

Cardiff North



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

11.1 In the Commission's initial proposals, it was proposed that 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), 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).

11.2 This constituency would have 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**.

11.3 The Commission received a number of representations that concerned the proposed Cardiff South and Penarth constituency. Some representations raised the issue that the electoral ward of Trowbridge would be 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 Cardiff South and Penarth into Trowbridge. One proposed solution was to include Trowbridge in a Cardiff East constituency and place Cathays in a proposed Cardiff Central and Penarth constituency. The Commission also received representations in opposition to Cardiff South and Penarth from individuals who recommended returning the Penarth area to the Vale of Glamorgan constituency. The Commission also received representations that recommended retaining the electoral ward of Dinas Powys in the Vale of Glamorgan constituency.

11.4 The Conservative Party and the Liberal Democrats proposed minor changes to the 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 Cardiff South and Penarth and returning the Dinas Powys electoral ward to the Vale of Glamorgan constituency. Welsh Labour proposed no changes to the initial proposals for Cardiff South and Penarth. 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.

11.5 The ACs proposed returning Dinas Powys to a Vale of Glamorgan constituency, and as a consequence a number of wards that make up part of the Town of Barry would be included in the proposed Barry, Cardiff South and Penarth constituency. This would create a split community in the Town of Barry. The ACs also addressed the Trowbridge detachment issue by creating a Cardiff Central and East constituency.

11.6 Having considered the representations, including the ACs' recommendations, the Commission acknowledges the issue with the isolated Trowbridge electoral ward and has attempted to address it. The Commission has sympathy with the representations stating that Dinas Powys should

be included in a Vale of Glamorgan constituency. Even though such a constituency would fall within the statutory quota, it creates a knock-on effect on the surrounding constituencies across the region. The Commission is sympathetic to the alternative arrangements proposed however did not feel that the evidence received justified the splitting of the Town of Barry. The Commission does not agree with the alternative proposals that split the Town of Barry as doing so would compound the opposition the Commission received that stated that residents of Dinas Powys look to Barry for their services. Including the Penarth area in the Vale of Glamorgan constituency would exceed the statutory quota and make it very difficult to achieve constituencies that fall within the statutory range in Cardiff.

11.7 The Commission therefore proposes to create 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) 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).

11.8 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 is Cardiff South and Penarth. The proposed official alternative name is De Caerdydd a Phenarth.

Proposed constituency name

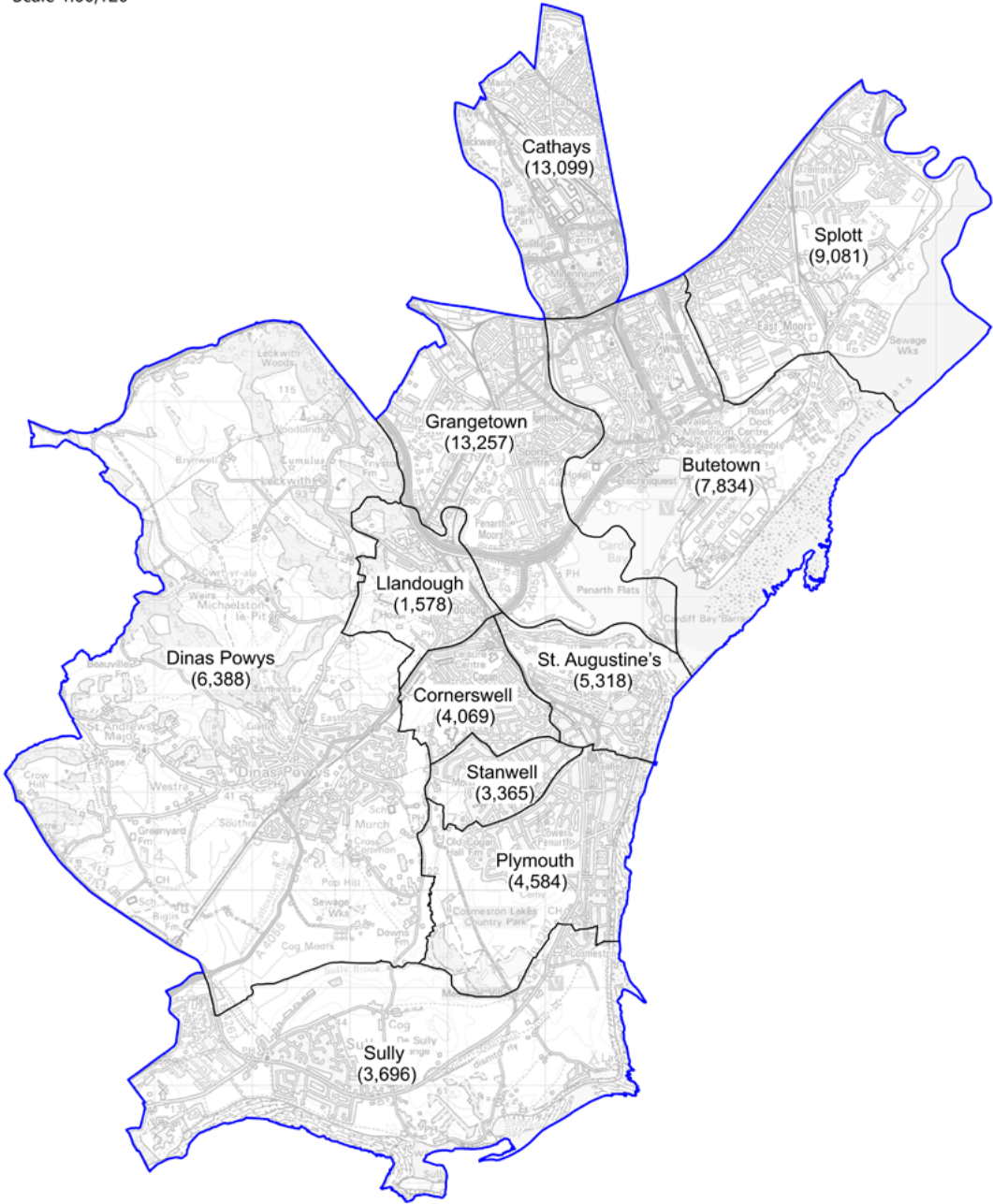
11.9 The Commission received evidence that supported a minor name change and also some suggesting that the name of the constituency should be retained. However, some alternative geographical arrangements were proposed, along with alternative names, such as Barry and Cardiff South.

11.10 The ACs recommended a change to the geographical arrangement and therefore a change to the proposed name, suggesting a Barry, Cardiff South and Penarth constituency.

11.11 The Commission has considered all the evidence received and has concluded that the name that is most appropriate for this proposed constituency is Cardiff South and Penarth and the suggested official alternative name is De Caerdydd a Phenarth.

Cardiff South and Penarth

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12. Cardiff West (Gorllewin Caerdydd)

12.1 In the Commission's initial proposals, it was proposed that 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. The suggested name for the constituency was **Cardiff West**. The suggested official alternative name was **Gorllewin Caerdydd**.

12.3 The Commission received a number of representations that opposed the inclusion of the Pont-y-clun electoral ward in Cardiff West. They stated that the electoral ward 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 the proposed Cardiff West constituency and rejecting the counter-proposals from both the Conservative Party and the Liberal Democrats.

12.4 The Conservative Party proposed transferring the Riverside electoral ward from the

proposed Cardiff West into a Cardiff Central constituency and including Llandaff North electoral ward in Cardiff West. Plaid Cymru proposed creating a very different set of arrangements across Cardiff, with the 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 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 Cardiff North. Welsh Labour proposed no changes to the initial proposal.

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

12.6 Having considered the representations, including the ACs' recommendations, the Commission acknowledges the support for including Pont-y-clun in a Pontypridd or Rhondda Cynon Taf constituency. However, this change makes it difficult to create cohesive constituencies across the rest of Cardiff. Whilst alternative arrangements have been submitted, there were few representations supporting them. The Commission also received some support for the initial proposal. The Commission has decided to retain its initial proposal.

12.7 The Commission therefore proposes to create 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).

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

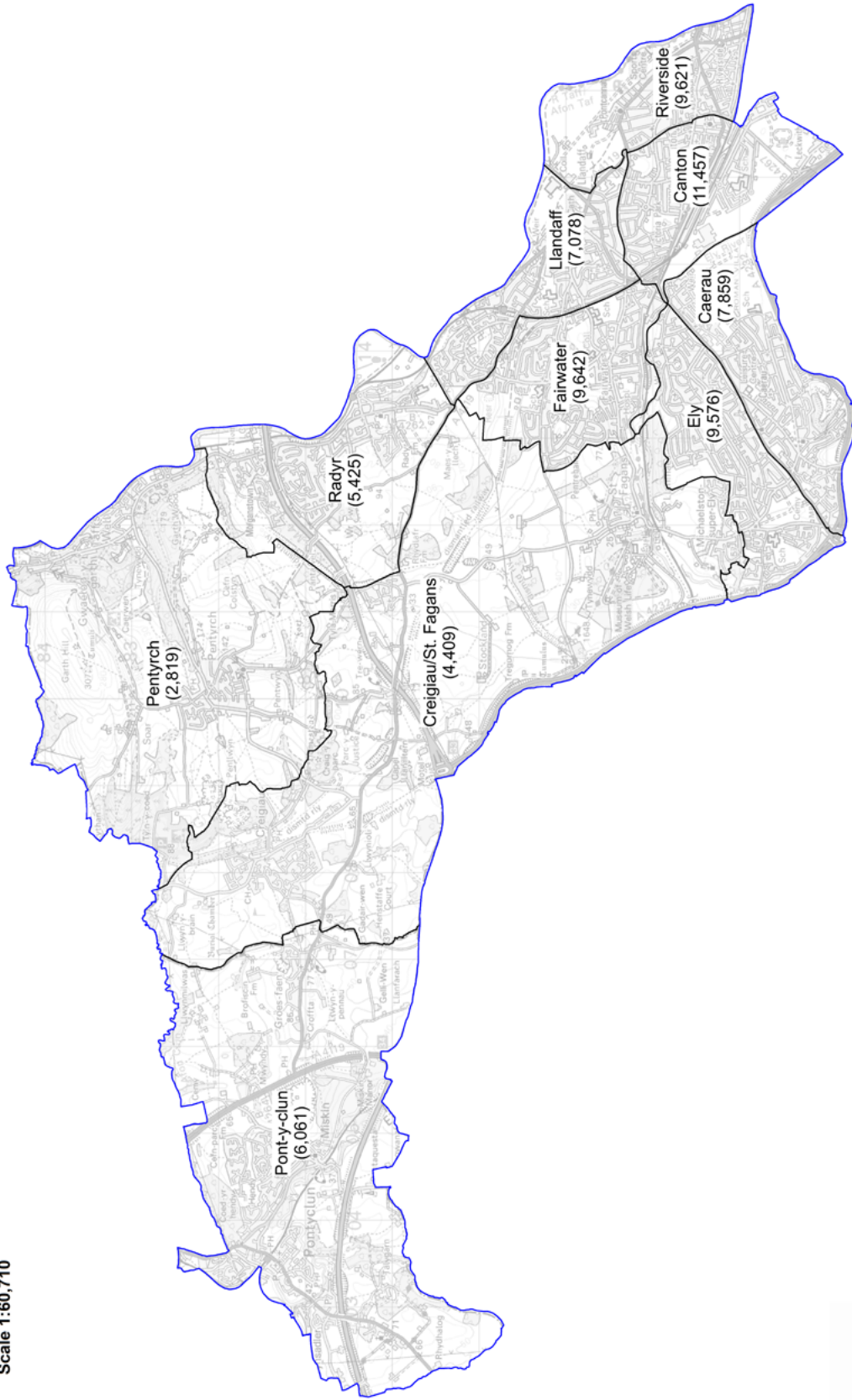
Proposed constituency name

12.9 The Commission received evidence that supported the retention of the initial proposal and also some alternative geographical arrangements. However, the representations all supported the name of the proposed constituency.

12.10 The ACs recommended retaining the name from the initial proposal.

12.11 The Commission has considered all the evidence received and concluded that the name that is most appropriate for this proposed constituency is Cardiff West and the proposed official alternative name is Gorllewin Caerdydd.

Cardiff West



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13. Ceredigion Preseli

13.1 In the Commission's initial proposals, it was proposed that 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), 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), Letterston (1,873), Llanrhian (1,232), Newport (878), St. Davids (1,521), St. Dogmaels (1,775), Sceddau (1,158) and Solva (1,274).

13.2 This constituency would have 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**.

13.3 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 better cultural and social links to the area. There were also representations that argued this case on a linguistic basis and suggested that in order to achieve the electoral quota across West Wales, St. Davids could be included in the proposed Mid and South Pembrokeshire constituency. The representations argued that St. Davids has little in common with Aberystwyth. The Commission also received several representations that suggested creating constituencies from only the Pembrokeshire local authority or from the Ceredigion local authority area. However, both of these constituencies would fall outside the electoral quota.

13.4 Welsh Labour proposed transferring Solva and St. Davids out of the 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 Liberal Democrats proposed no changes to the Commission's initial proposals.

13.5 The ACs 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 are 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 Ceredigion Preseli and Mid and South Pembrokeshire constituencies: exchanging Maenclochog for St. Davids, Solva and Letterston.

13.6 Having considered the representations, including the ACs' recommendations, the Commission agrees that minor changes could be made to improve the initial proposals for the area and build on the existing cultural and social links. The Commission therefore proposes to remove St. Davids, Solva and Letterston from the proposed Ceredigion Preseli constituency and include the Maenclochog ward instead.

13.7 The Commission therefore proposes to create 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), Troedyrour (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. Dogmaels (1,775) and Scleddau (1,158).

13.8 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 is Ceredigion Preseli.

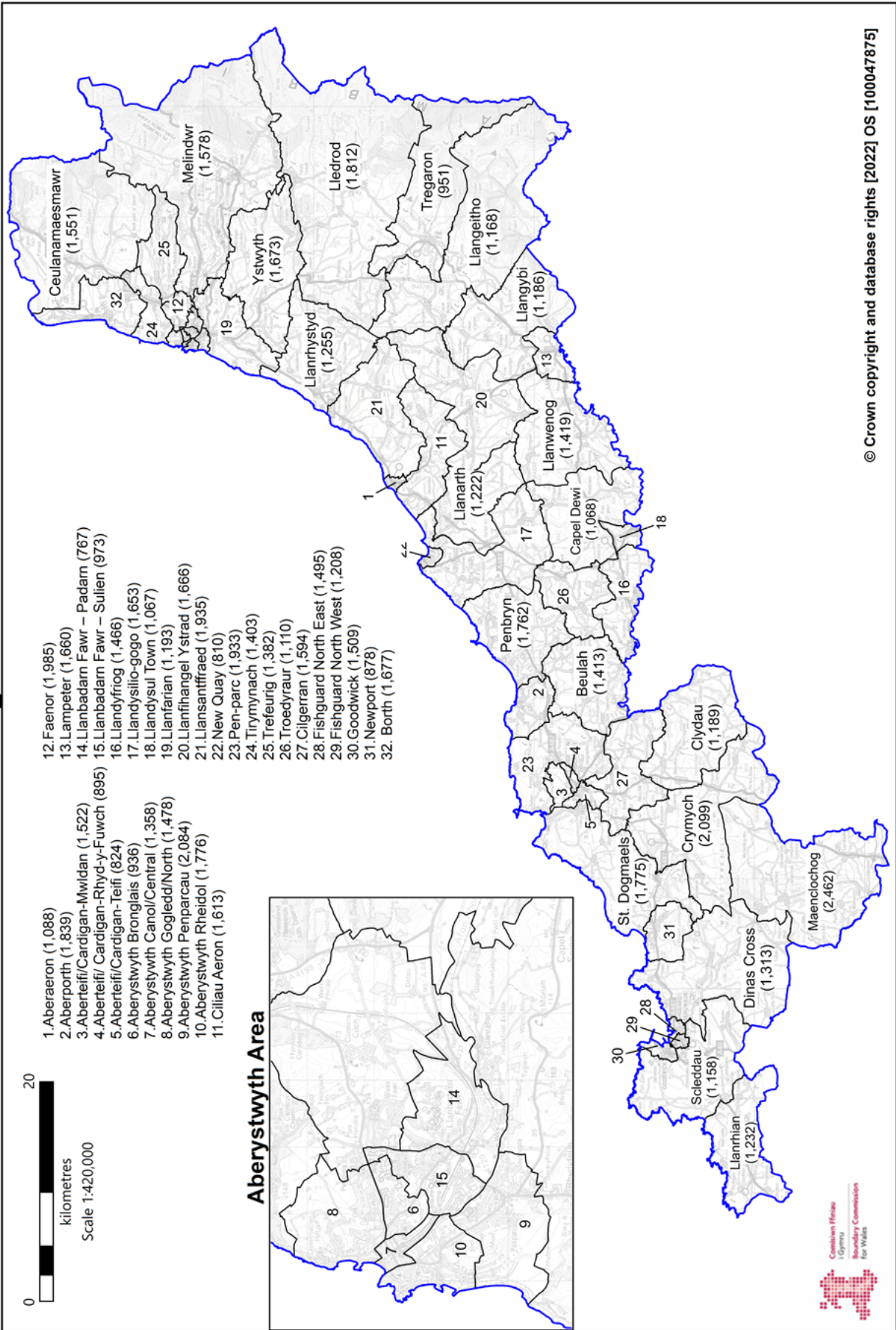
Proposed constituency name

13.9 The Commission received evidence that supported these changes. The Commission received a suggested alternative name of Ceredigion and Preseli.

13.10 The ACs recommended no change to the name from the initial proposals.

13.11 The Commission has considered all the evidence received and concluded that the name that is most appropriate for this proposed constituency is the single name of Ceredigion Preseli. The 2 parts of this name represent 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 that both parts of the name are recognisable and acceptable in both Welsh and English.

Ceredigion Preseli



14. Clwyd East (Dwyrain Clwyd)

14.1 In the Commission's initial proposals, it was proposed that 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):

Bagillt East (1,413), Bagillt West (1,625), Brynford (1,789), Caerwys (2,050), Cilcain (1,519), Ffynongroyw (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).

14.2 This constituency would have 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**.

14.3 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 areas in Clwyd to the west. The representations argued that the proposed boundary 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 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 proposed 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.

14.4 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 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 this electoral ward in their proposed North Montgomeryshire and Glyndwr constituency. Welsh Labour proposed no changes to the initial proposal.

14.5 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 received 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 Delyn constituency.

14.6 The ACs proposed creating 2 new constituencies. One would comprise areas such as Conwy, the Llandudno area, Colwyn, Deganwy and Llandrillo yn Rhos, and the other would include areas such as Denbigh, Kinmel Bay, St. Asaph, Rhyl, Corwen and Llangollen. They stated that there were several representations advocating the inclusion of the Flint and Bagillt wards in an Alyn and Deeside constituency. However, the areas contain in excess of 12,000 electors, meaning that their inclusion would require major adjustments across the 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.

14.7 Having considered the representations, including the ACs' recommendations, the Commission has looked to address the representations where possible by creating constituencies based on the differing cultures in North Wales and a largely coastal constituency combining the more densely populated areas of North Wales. The Commission agrees 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 an Alyn and Deeside constituency as they share more local ties and communication links with those areas. The Commission also agrees that Ruthin shares commonality with the communities to its south, which look to Ruthin for their services.

14.8 The Commission therefore proposes to create 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), 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).

14.9 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 is Clwyd East. The proposed official alternative name is Dwyrain Clwyd.

Proposed constituency name

14.10 The Commission received evidence and decided to propose a significantly different geographical arrangement to its initial proposals for this area. 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.

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

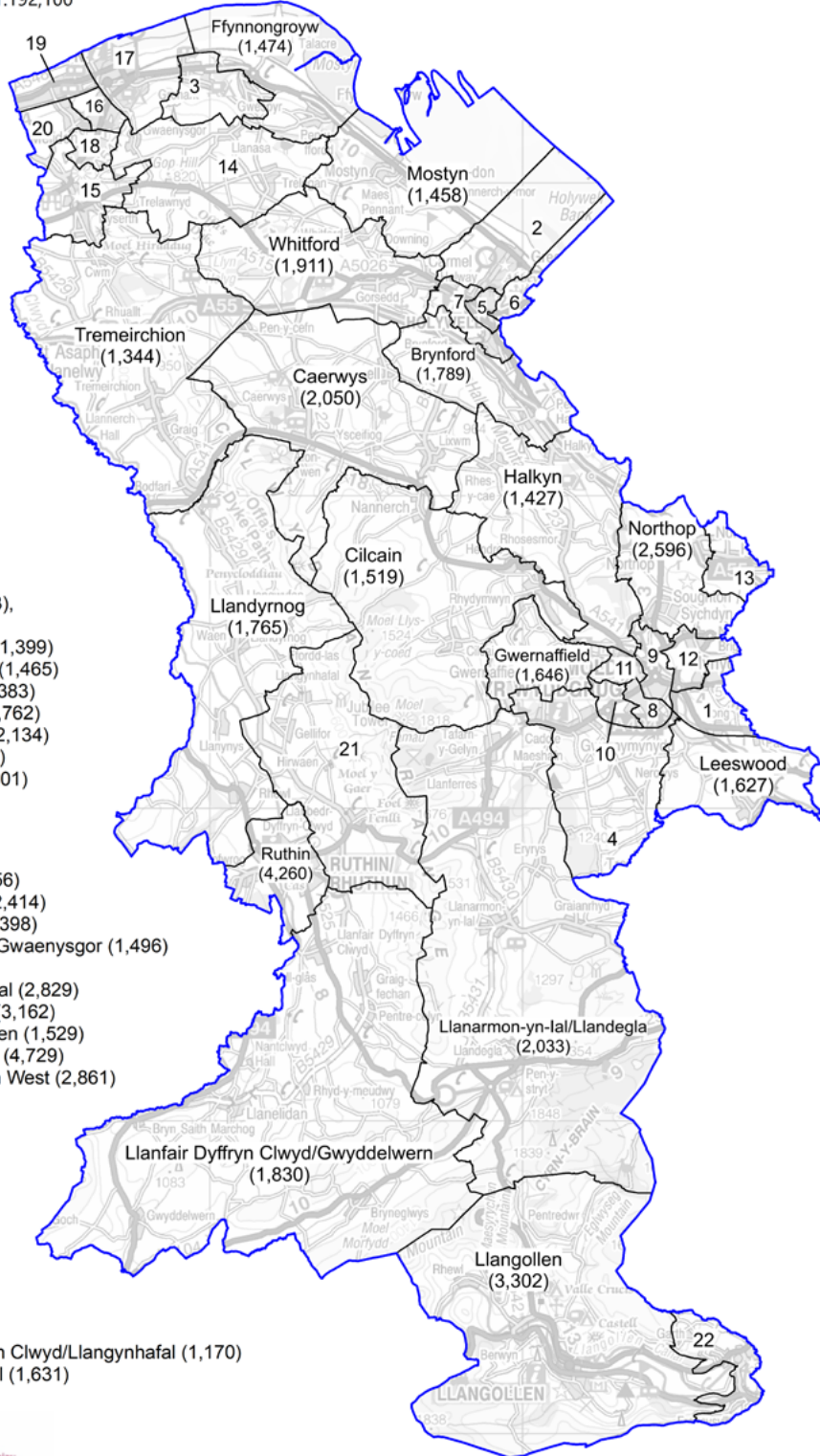
14.12 The Commission has considered all the evidence received and has concluded that the name that is most appropriate for this proposed constituency is Clwyd East and the proposed official alternative name is Dwyrain Clwyd.

Clwyd East

0 10



kilometres
Scale 1:192,100



- 1.Argoed (2,167)
- 2.Greenfield (1,983),
- 3.Gronant (1,257)
- 4.Gwernymynydd (1,399)
- 5.Holywell Central (1,465)
- 6.Holywell East (1,383)
- 7.Holywell West (1,762)
- 8.Mold Broncoed (2,134)
- 9.Mold East (1,556)
- 10.Mold South (2,201)

- 11.Mold West (1,956)
- 12.New Brighton (2,414)
- 13.Northop Hall (1,398)
- 14.Trelawnyd and Gwaensygor (1,496)
- 15.Dyserth (1,882)
- 16.Prestatyn Central (2,829)
- 17.Prestatyn East (3,162)
- 18.Prestatyn Meliden (1,529)
- 19.Prestatyn North (4,729)
- 20.Prestatyn South West (2,861)

- 21.Llanbedr Dyffryn Clwyd/Llangynhafal (1,170)
- 22.Llangollen Rural (1,631)



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15. Clwyd North (Gogledd Clwyd)

15.1 In the Commission's initial proposals, it was proposed that 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);

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), Kinmel Bay (4,607), Llanddulas (1,353), Llansannan (1,495), Llysfaen (1,906), Pentre Mawr (2,861), Rhiw (4,991) and Towyn (1,845).

15.2 This constituency would have 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**.

15.3 The Commission received a number of representations that stated 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 Llanrillo-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.

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

15.5 The ACs returned the whole of the Town Council of Bay of Colwyn to one proposed constituency. However, creating the proposed constituencies split the Community of Abergele. The ACs proposed creating 2 new constituencies, with one including areas such as Conwy, the Llandudno area, Colwyn, Deganwy and Llandrillo yn Rhos, and the other areas such as Denbigh, Kinmel Bay, St. Asaph, Rhyl, Corwen and Llangollen.

15.6 Having considered the representations, including the ACs' recommendations, the Commission agrees with the representations that state that the Town Council of Bay of Colwyn area should not be split between constituencies and has therefore united these communities in this proposed constituency. Where possible, the Commission has 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 has created this largely coastal constituency that combines the more densely populated areas of North Wales.

15.7 The Commission therefore proposes to create 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), Kinmel 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).

15.8 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 is Clwyd North. The proposed official alternative name is Gogledd Clwyd.

Proposed constituency name

15.9 The Commission received evidence and decided to propose a significantly different geographical arrangement to its initial proposals for the area. The Commission received several alternative arrangements and alternative names for the area, such as creating 2 constituencies of Clwyd East and Clwyd West, and Llandudno and Colwyn.

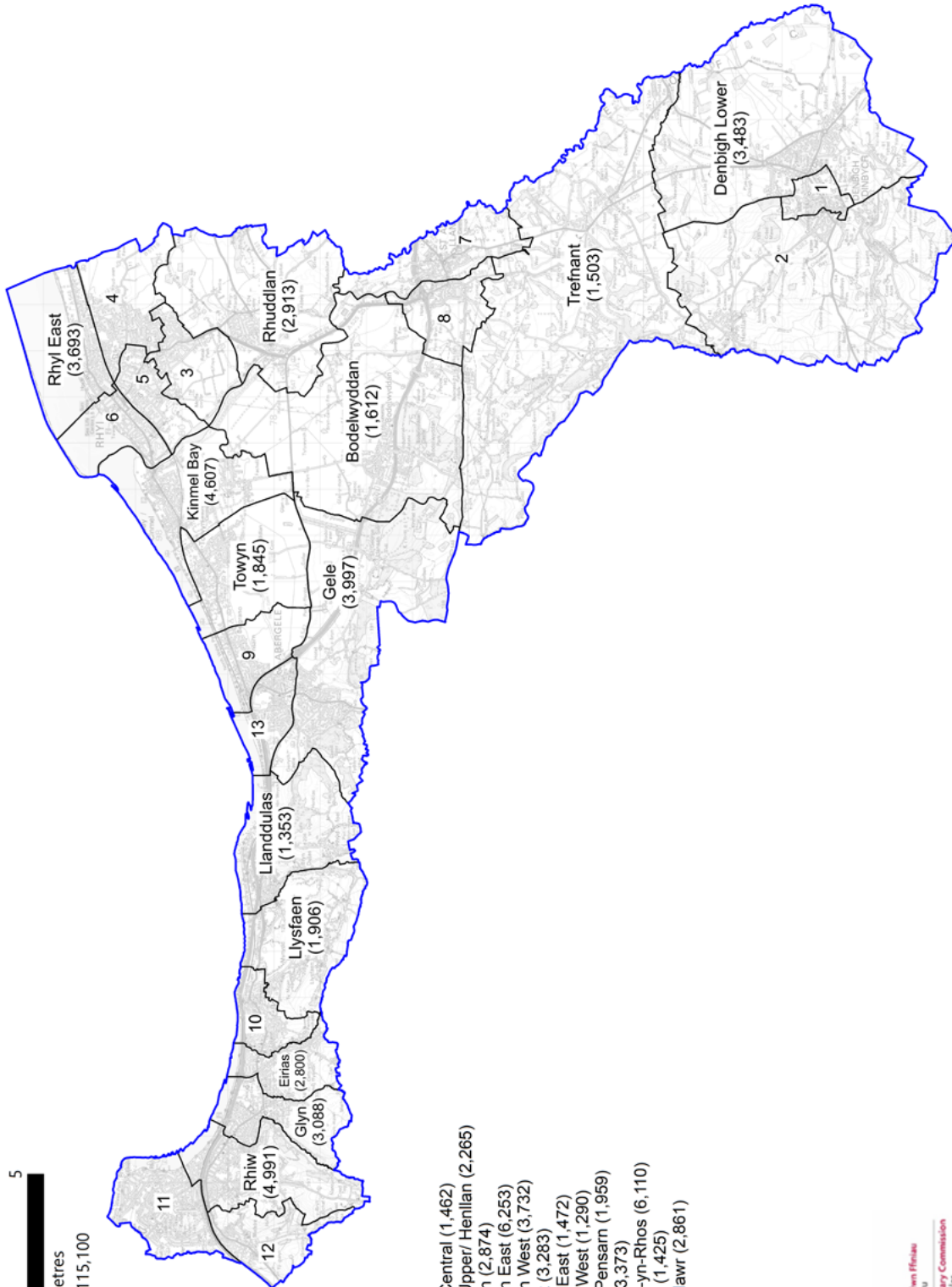
15.10 The ACs recommended a different arrangement for the constituencies in the area and therefore provided alternative names.

15.11 The Commission has considered all the evidence received and has concluded that the name that is most appropriate for this proposed constituency is Clwyd North and the proposed official alternative name is Gogledd Clwyd.

Clwyd North



kilometres
Scale 1:115,100



1. Denbigh Central (1,462)
2. Denbigh Upper/ Henllan (2,265)
3. Rhyl South (2,874)
4. Rhyl South East (6,253)
5. Rhyl South West (3,732)
6. Rhyl West (3,283)
7. St. Asaph East (1,472)
8. St. Asaph West (1,290)
9. Abergele Pensarn (1,959)
10. Colwyn (3,373)
11. Llandrillo-yn-Rhos (6,110)
12. Mochdre (1,425)
13. Pentre Mawr (2,861)



16. Dwyfor Meirionnydd

16.1 In the Commission's initial proposals, it was proposed that 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), Llanelhaearn (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).

16.2 This constituency would have 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**.

16.3 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 would split the City of Bangor between 2 constituencies, and 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.

16.4 The Commission also received representations that suggested creating constituencies in North Wales on the basis of similar cultural environments. The arrangement received as part of representations during the initial consultation stage contained constituencies that fell outside the required range of electors. However, the arrangements provided in the secondary consultation period contained constituencies that did meet 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 they had not considered the far-reaching effects these proposals would have on the rest of Wales.

16.5 The Conservative Party proposed a small change to the Dwyfor Meirionnydd constituency by moving the ward of Pentir and combining it with the rest of the City of Bangor in Aberconwy. The Liberal Democrats also proposed including Pentir in the 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.

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

16.7 Having considered the representations received, including the ACs' recommendations, the Commission agrees 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 is sympathetic to the alternative arrangements proposed; however, the Commission did not feel that the evidence received justified the splitting of the community of Abergele. The Commission is of the view that these areas are well connected by transport links and are similar in character. The Commission therefore concludes that the proposed arrangement creates a cohesive constituency.

16.8 The Commission therefore proposes to create 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), Penygroes (1,369), Seiont (2,233), Talysarn (1,399), Waunfawr (1,298) and Y Felinheli (1,803).

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

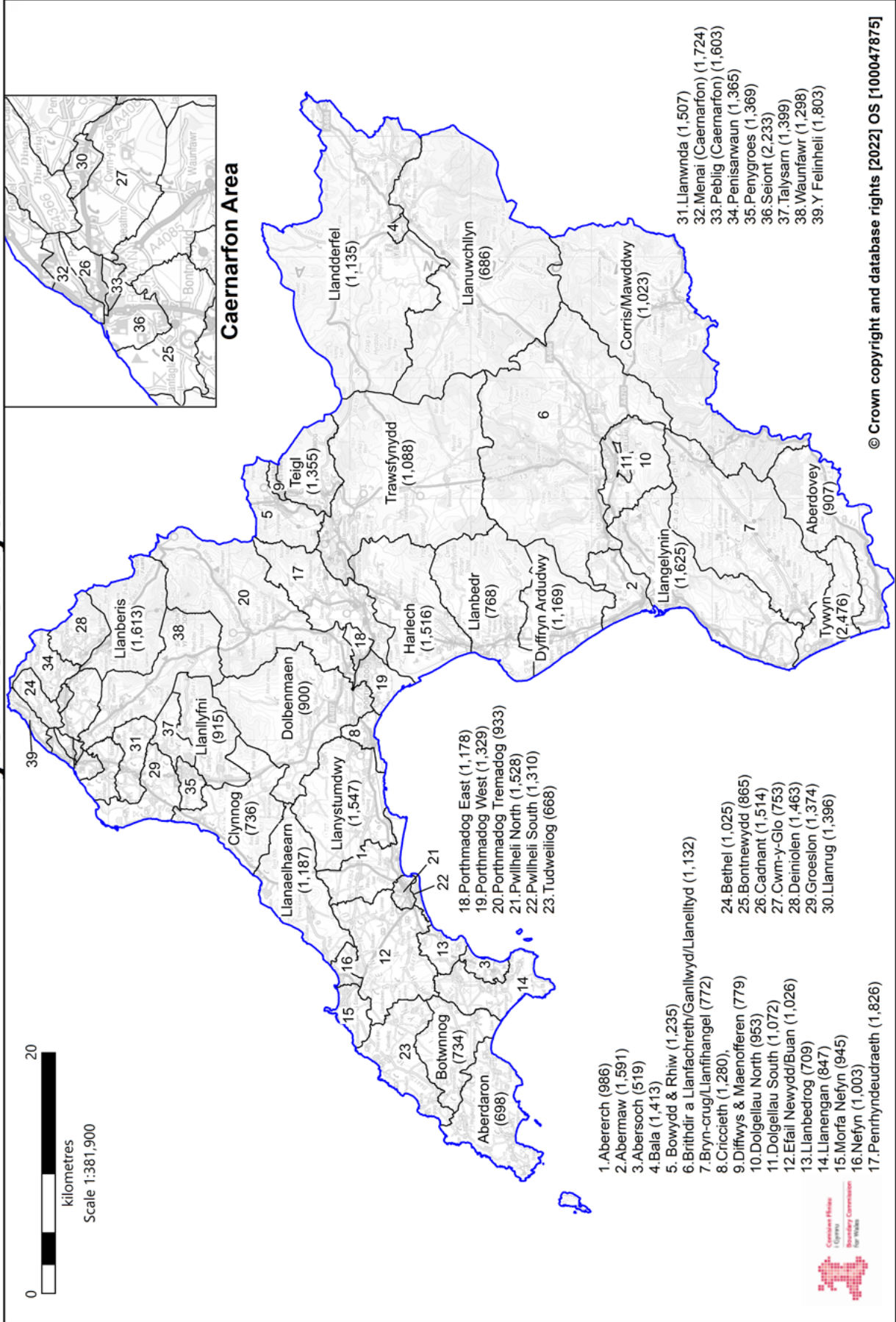
Proposed constituency name

16.10 The Commission received evidence that supported these changes; however, the Commission also received several alternative arrangements for the area, and alternative names were suggested for those. Some of the representations that included alternative names for the proposed constituency questioned why there was no reference to Arfon in the proposed name. The Commission received alternative suggestions such as Arfon Dwyfor Meirionnydd, Arfon Dwyfor, and Gwynedd.

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

16.12 The Commission has considered all the evidence received and has concluded that the name that is most appropriate for this proposed constituency is the single name of Dwyfor Meirionnydd. The Commission considers that this name is recognisable and acceptable in both Welsh and English.

Dwyfor Meirionnydd



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17. Gower and Swansea West (Gŵyr a Gorllewin Abertawe)

17.1 In the Commission's initial proposals, it was proposed that 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), 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).

17.2 This constituency would have 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**.

17.3 The Commission received a number of representations that proposed a counter-proposal for Swansea West and Gower, and Swansea Central and North, and stated that the alternative arrangement would better reflect 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 would not be divided between constituencies and that students would live and study in the same constituency.

17.4 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 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 Neath Valley. As a consequence of creating this 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. Welsh Labour 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.

17.5 The ACs 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. This necessitated a different shape for the constituencies to meet the statutory electorate range. All of the area's social, economic, community and administrative ties are with the Swansea/Neath conurbation. The proposed changes to the initial proposal are fairly minimal, reflecting some of the representations made. 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.

17.6 Having considered the representations, including the ACs' recommendations, the Commission is sympathetic to the alternative arrangements proposed. However, the Commission

did not feel that the evidence received justified the splitting of the Community of Mumbles and as part of the counter-proposal, the Community of Mumbles would be split across the proposed Gower and Swansea West, and Swansea Central constituencies. The Commission is also of the view that it is inappropriate to create constituencies on the basis of faith, racial demarcation or educational status.

17.7 The Commission therefore proposes to create 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).

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

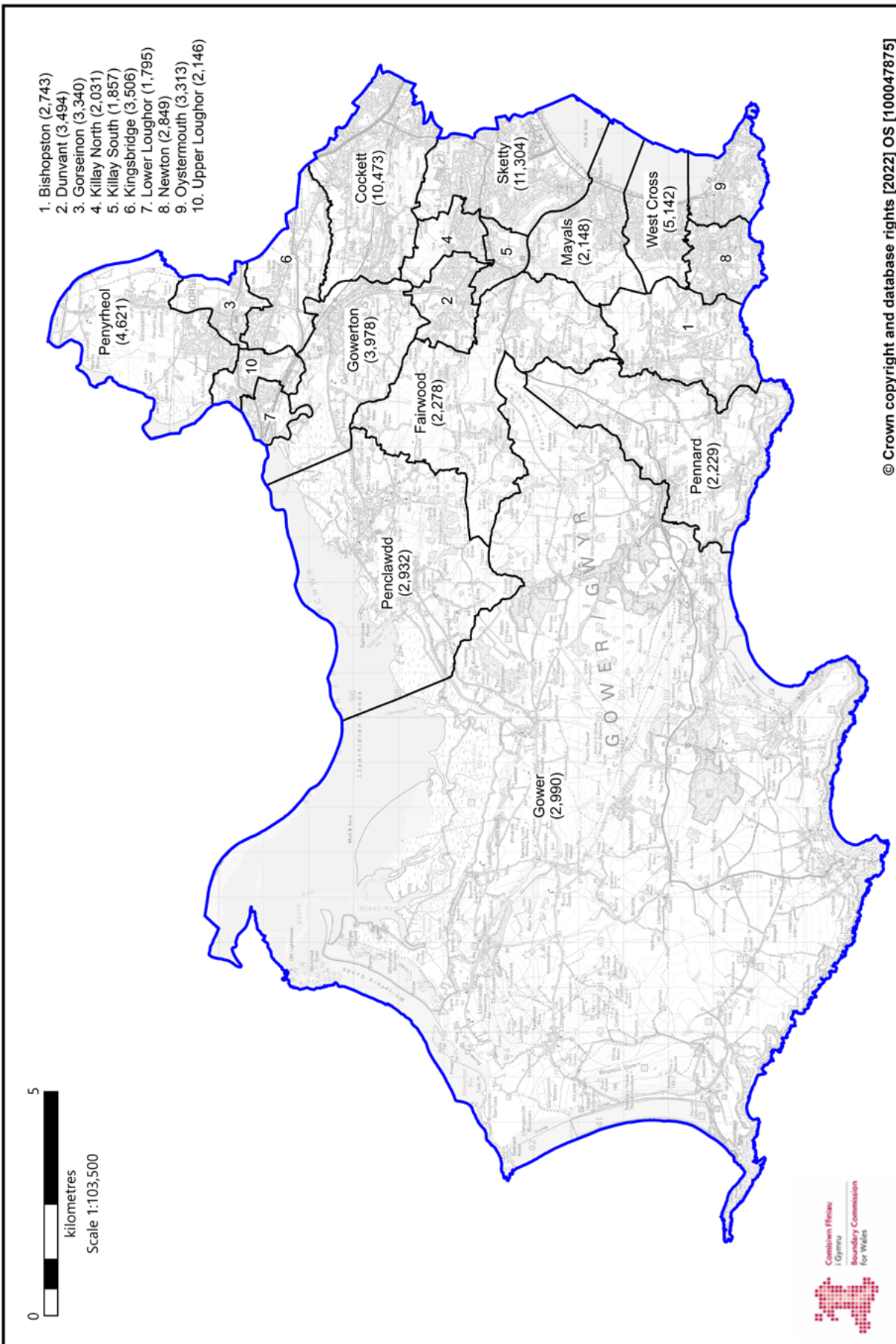
Proposed constituency name

17.9 The Commission received evidence that recommended some minor changes to the initial proposal and also received some significantly different proposals for the whole of Swansea as a result of the inclusion of the Cwm-tawe area in 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 it would contain the whole of the existing Gower constituency.

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

17.11 The Commission has considered all the evidence received and concluded that the name that is most appropriate for this proposed constituency is Gower and Swansea West and the proposed alternative name for the constituency is Gŵyr a Gorllewin Abertawe.

Gower and Swansea West



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18. Llanelli

18.1 In the Commission's initial proposals, it was proposed that 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), Llangunnor (2,077), Llangyndeyrn (2,905) and St. Ishmael (2,318).

18.2 This constituency would have 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**.

18.3 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. 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 including the areas from the existing Carmarthen East and Dinefwr constituency in a Llanelli constituency due to the differences between the 2 areas.

18.4 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 second consultation period.

18.5 The ACs considered a number of alternative arrangements but noted 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 Caerfyrddin constituency based on the arguments made in the representations.

18.6 Having considered the representations, including the ACs' recommendations, the Commission recognises 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 has not been 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 accepts that there are differences between the areas; however, both proposed constituencies fall wholly within the principal council area of Carmarthenshire.

18.7 The Commission therefore proposes to create 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).

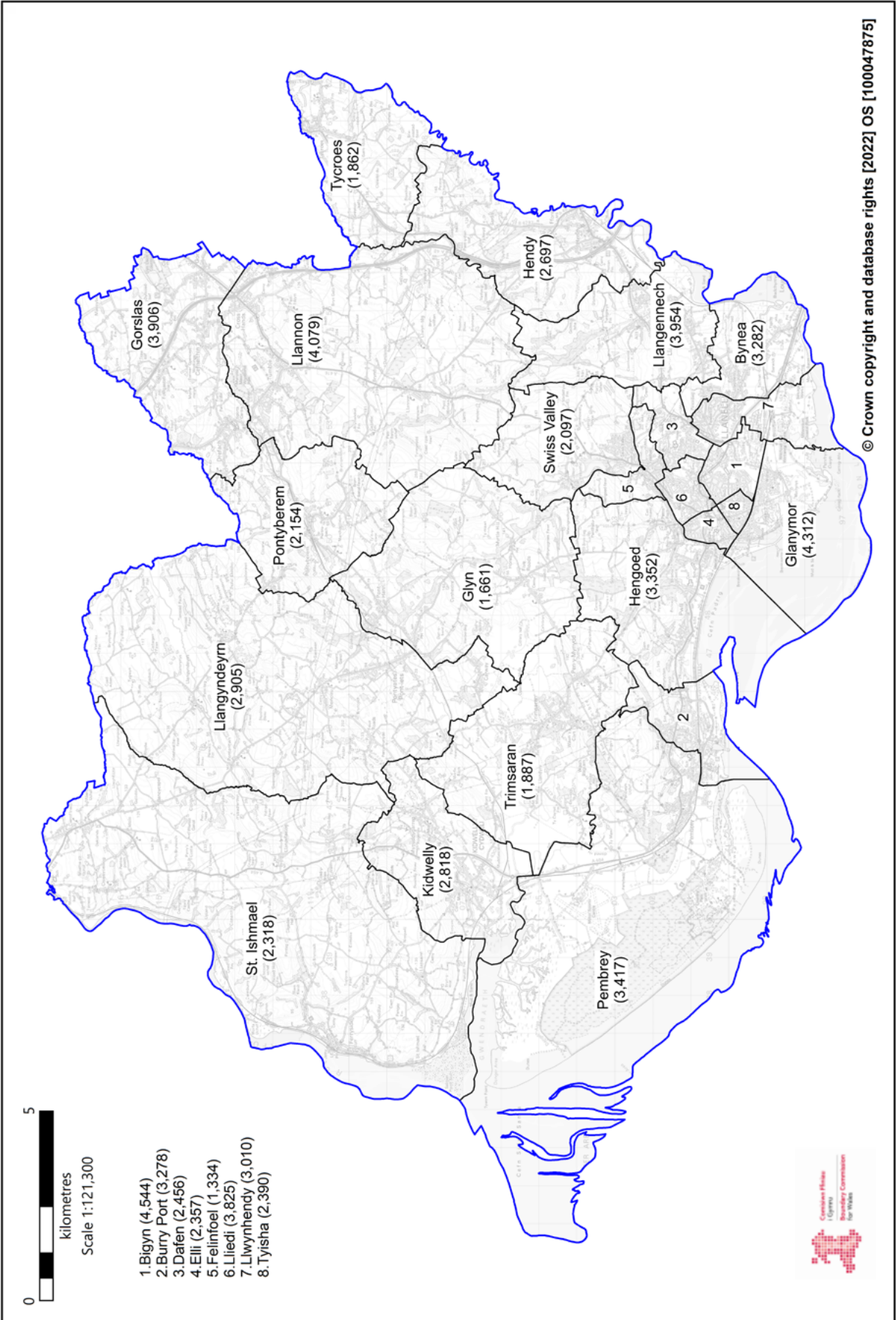
18.8 This constituency would have 69,895 electors, which is 4.8% below the UKEQ of 73,393 electors per constituency. The proposed single name for the constituency is Llanelli.

Proposed constituency name

18.9 The Commission received evidence that supported these changes. The Commission received no representations on the name. The ACs recommended retaining the proposed constituency name.

18.10 The Commission has considered all the evidence received and has concluded that the name that is most appropriate for this proposed constituency is the single name of Llanelli. The

Llanelli



19. Merthyr Tydfil and Upper Cynon (Merthyr Tudful a Chynon Uchaf)

19.1 In the Commission's initial proposals, it was proposed that 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);

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).

19.2 This constituency would have 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**.

19.3 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 Hirwaun and Rhigos connections to the area. Other representations argued that the nearby Town of Merthyr Tydfil's needs would outweigh the concerns and needs of the residents of the Cynon Valley. Some representations stated that the 2 areas are significantly different and deserve their own individual representation. The Commission also received representations arguing against combining the lower half of the Cynon Valley with the Pontypridd area.

19.4 The Conservative Party proposed to partially address 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 Pontypridd. 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, with the electoral wards of Nelson, Treharris, Bedlinog and Merthyr Vale being transferred to a neighbouring constituency. The Liberal Democrats proposed to somewhat 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.

19.5 The ACs supported the basic composition of the proposed Merthyr Tydfil and Aberdare constituency. However, they focused on addressing local objections at ward level and recommended including the Aberaman North and Aberaman South electoral wards in this constituency and transferring out the Nelson electoral ward to a Caerphilly constituency. They would have liked to treat the Mountain Ash area in a similar way, but they were restricted by the statutory quota. 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.

19.6 Having considered the representations, including the ACs' recommendations, the Commission acknowledges the opposition to splitting the existing Cynon Valley constituency. However, no viable alternatives were presented that would keep the whole constituency intact within the constraints of the legislation. The Commission agrees with the ACs that small changes can be made to this constituency to alleviate some of the concerns. The return of the 2 Aberaman wards to the 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 are the most appropriate changes that can be recommended whilst maintaining the well-supported neighbouring constituencies. The Commission proposes to transfer 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.

19.7 The Commission therefore proposes to create 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).

19.8 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 is Merthyr Tydfil and Upper Cynon. The proposed official alternative name for the constituency is Merthyr Tudful a Chynon Uchaf.

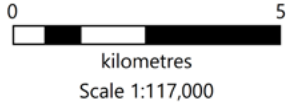
Proposed constituency name

19.9 The Commission received evidence that supported these changes, although numerous representations requested more extensive changes. The Commission also received some alternatives to the name, mainly putting the name in alphabetical order as Aberdare and Merthyr Tydfil.

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

19.11 The Commission has considered all the evidence received and has concluded that the name that is most appropriate for this proposed constituency is Merthyr Tydfil and Upper Cynon and the proposed official alternative name for the constituency is Merthyr Tudful a Chynon Uchaf.

Merthyr Tydfil and Upper Cynon



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)



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

20.1 In the Commission's initial proposals, it was proposed that 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: Priody (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).

20.2 This constituency would have 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**.

20.3 The Commission received representations that stated 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 the area. There were also representations that argued this case on a linguistic basis and suggested that in order to achieve the electoral quota across West Wales, St. Davids could be included in the proposed Mid and South Pembrokeshire constituency as it has little in common with Aberystwyth. The Commission also received several representations that would involve creating constituencies from only the Pembrokeshire local authority or from the Ceredigion local authority area; however, both of the resulting constituencies would fall outside the electoral quota.

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

20.5 The ACs concluded that there was broad support for the initial proposal, whilst acknowledging the concerns raised about the geographical size of the constituency. They, however, agreed that the constituencies created in the Commission's initial proposals follow the most convenient road links available and are the best fit with administrative and natural boundaries. The ACs did recommend some minor changes to the initial proposals. The ACs recommended the exchange of a small number of wards between the Ceredigion Preseli and Mid and South Pembrokeshire constituencies. They recommended exchanging Maenclochog for St. Davids, Solva and Letterston.

20.6 Having considered the representations, including the ACs' recommendations, the Commission agrees that some minor changes could be made to improve the initial proposals for the area culturally and socially. The Commission therefore proposes to remove Maenclochog from the initial proposal and include St. Davids, Solva and Letterston.

20.7 The Commission therefore proposes to create 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: Priody (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. Davids (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).

20.8 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 is Mid and South Pembrokeshire. The proposed official alternative name is Canol a De Sir Benfro.

Proposed constituency name

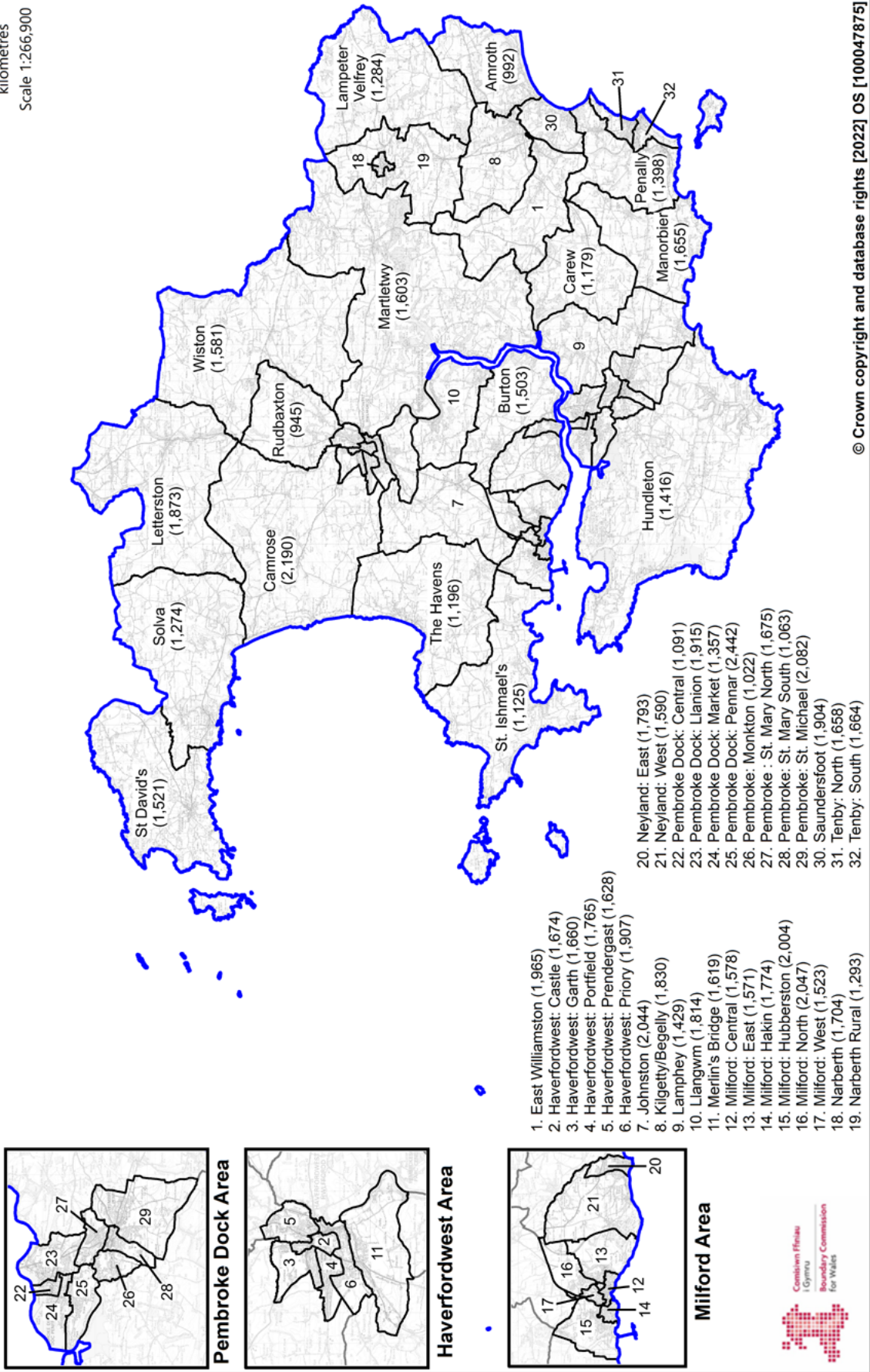
20.9 The Commission received evidence that supported these changes. The Commission received no alternative names for the initial proposal.

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

20.11 The Commission has considered all the evidence received and has concluded that the name that is most appropriate for this proposed constituency is Mid and South Pembrokeshire and the proposed official alternative name is Canol a De Sir Benfro. The proposed constituency would be wholly within the principal council area of Pembrokeshire. The Commission considers that the proposed 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 proposed constituency.

Mid and South Pembrokeshire

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21. Monmouthshire (Sir Fynwy)

21.1 In the Commission's initial proposals, it was proposed that 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 Croesenny (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. The suggested name for the constituency was **Monmouthshire**. The suggested official alternative name was **Sir Fynwy**.

21.3 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, Welsh Labour 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.

21.4 Some representations, including that submitted by Plaid Cymru, provided alternative arrangements. The Plaid Cymru submission combined the area to the north of the proposed constituency with areas of Powys, and electoral wards in the south of the proposed constituency with wards to 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 Monmouthshire constituency that is traditionally a Conservative seat when they felt that they were being well served by their current MP.

21.5 The ACs 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.

21.6 Having considered the representations, including the ACs' recommendations, the Commission proposes to retain its initial proposal for this constituency. The proposed constituency is recognisable to the electorate, and the whole of the local authority would be well served within one Parliamentary constituency. The Commission considered the alternative proposals; however, it was the Commission's view that these alternative arrangements were less desirable as they would include 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.

21.7 The Commission therefore proposes to create 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), 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 Croesenny (1,527), Llanwenarth Ultra (1,128), Mardy (1,430), Mitchel Troy (985), Overmonnow (1,662), Portskewett (1,885), Priors (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).

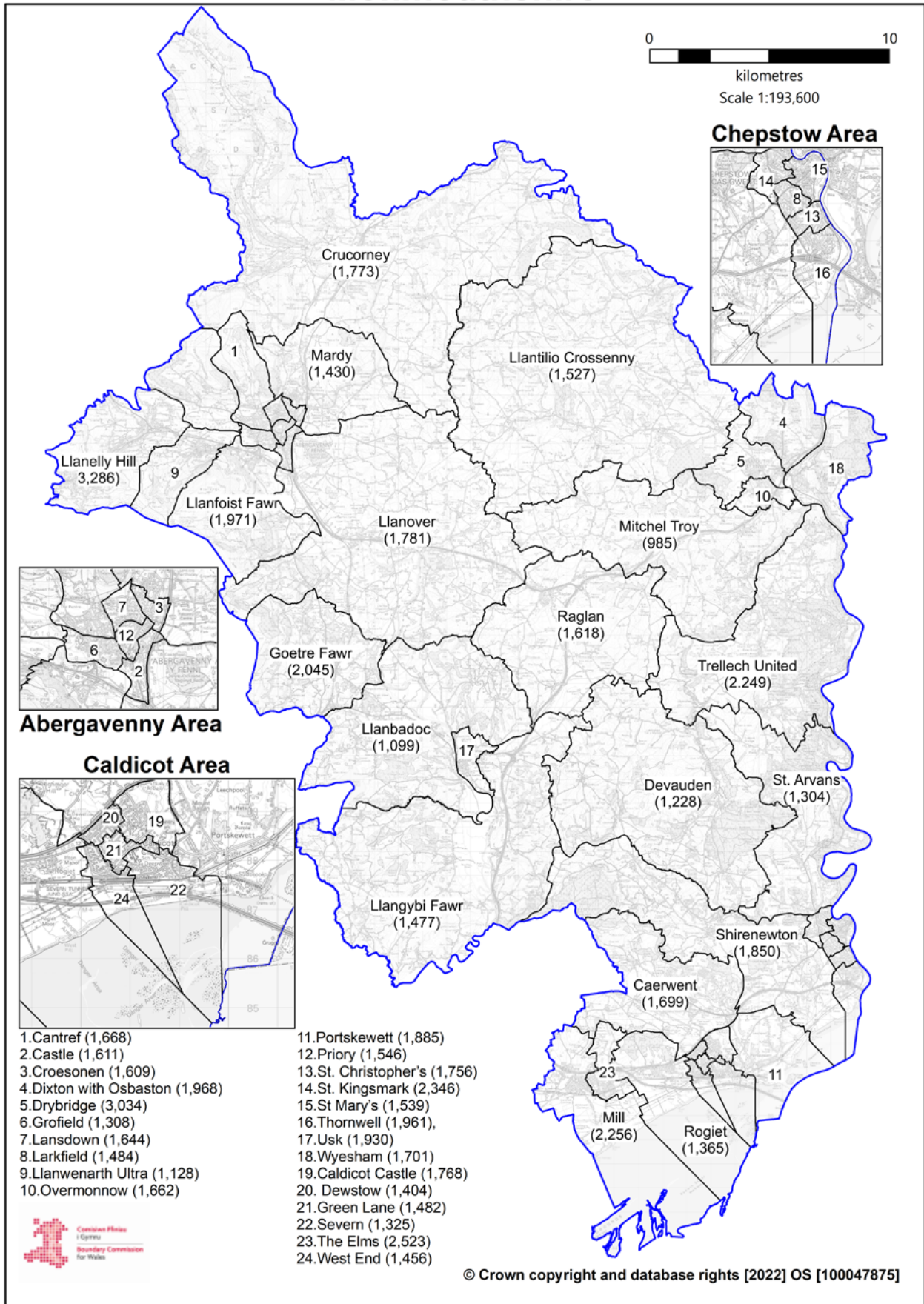
21.8 This constituency would have 72,681 electors, which is 1% below the UKEQ of 73,393 electors per constituency. The proposed name for the constituency is Monmouthshire. The proposed official alternative name is Sir Fynwy.

Proposed constituency name

21.9 The Commission received evidence that supported retaining the proposed constituency and also suggested that the proposed name is sensible as the constituency matches the boundaries of the local authority of the same name. 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 historical Monmouthshire. The ACs also recommended retaining the proposed name for the constituency.

21.10 The Commission has considered all the evidence received and has concluded that the name that is most appropriate for this proposed constituency is Monmouthshire and the official alternative name is Sir Fynwy.

Monmouthshire



22. Montgomeryshire and Glyndŵr (Maldwyn a Glyndŵr)

22.1 In the Commission's initial proposals, it was proposed that 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);

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), Penycae (1,525), Penycae 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).

22.2 This constituency would have 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**.

22.3 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 received representations that recommended adding the Ponciau, Pant and Johnstown electoral wards to the initial proposal, although many representations argued that this area has strong links with Wrexham. The Commission did receive significant support for the initial proposal; this support focused on the retention of the existing Montgomeryshire constituency. Many of the respondents stated that Montgomeryshire has good links with the areas in Clwyd South to the north of the existing constituency.

22.4 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 Montgomeryshire and Glyndwr, and the Esclusham element in Wrexham. There was support for the proposal, and representations stated that there is a clear divide between Rhosllanerchrugog and Esclusham so this would be a sensible way to split the area. The Liberal Democrats proposed dividing Montgomeryshire by expanding the Brecon and Radnor seat northwards, taking in Newtown and the surrounding communities. They then proposed to extend the Montgomeryshire seat into Clwyd South. Plaid Cymru proposed altering the boundaries

of Montgomeryshire by placing the electoral wards of Machynlleth, Glantwymyn, Llanbrynmair, Llandrillo and Corwen in a Meirionnydd Nant Conwy constituency.

22.5 The ACs proposed that it would be best to include parts of Montgomeryshire in a proposed constituency with Brecon and Radnor due to the links within Powys County Council. They acknowledged the strong support for retaining the 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 Montgomeryshire with some of the wards from Meirionnydd.

22.6 Having considered the representations, including the ACs' recommendations, the Commission believes that there is significant support for retaining the existing Montgomeryshire constituency and combining it with wards to the north in Clwyd and on the outskirts of Wrexham. The Commission does not agree with the representations in favour of splitting the electoral ward of Ponciau and therefore proposes a constituency that takes in the whole of the Ponciau electoral ward.

22.7 The Commission therefore proposes to create 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), Rhiwcyonon (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).

22.8 This constituency would have 76,953 electors, which is 4.9% above the UKEQ of 73,393 electors per constituency. The proposed name for the constituency is Montgomeryshire and Glyndŵr. The proposed official alternative name is Maldwyn a Glyndŵr.

Proposed constituency name

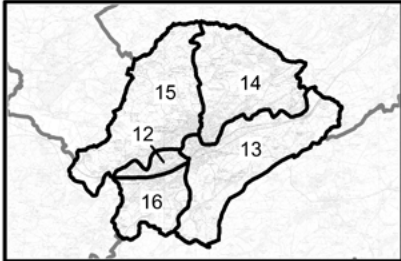
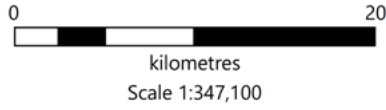
22.9 The Commission received evidence that generally supported the initial proposal and the proposed name. However, where alternative geographical arrangements were proposed, alternative names were also suggested. The Commission also considered the name Montgomeryshire and

Berwyn. The Commission welcomes representations on the proposed constituency name.

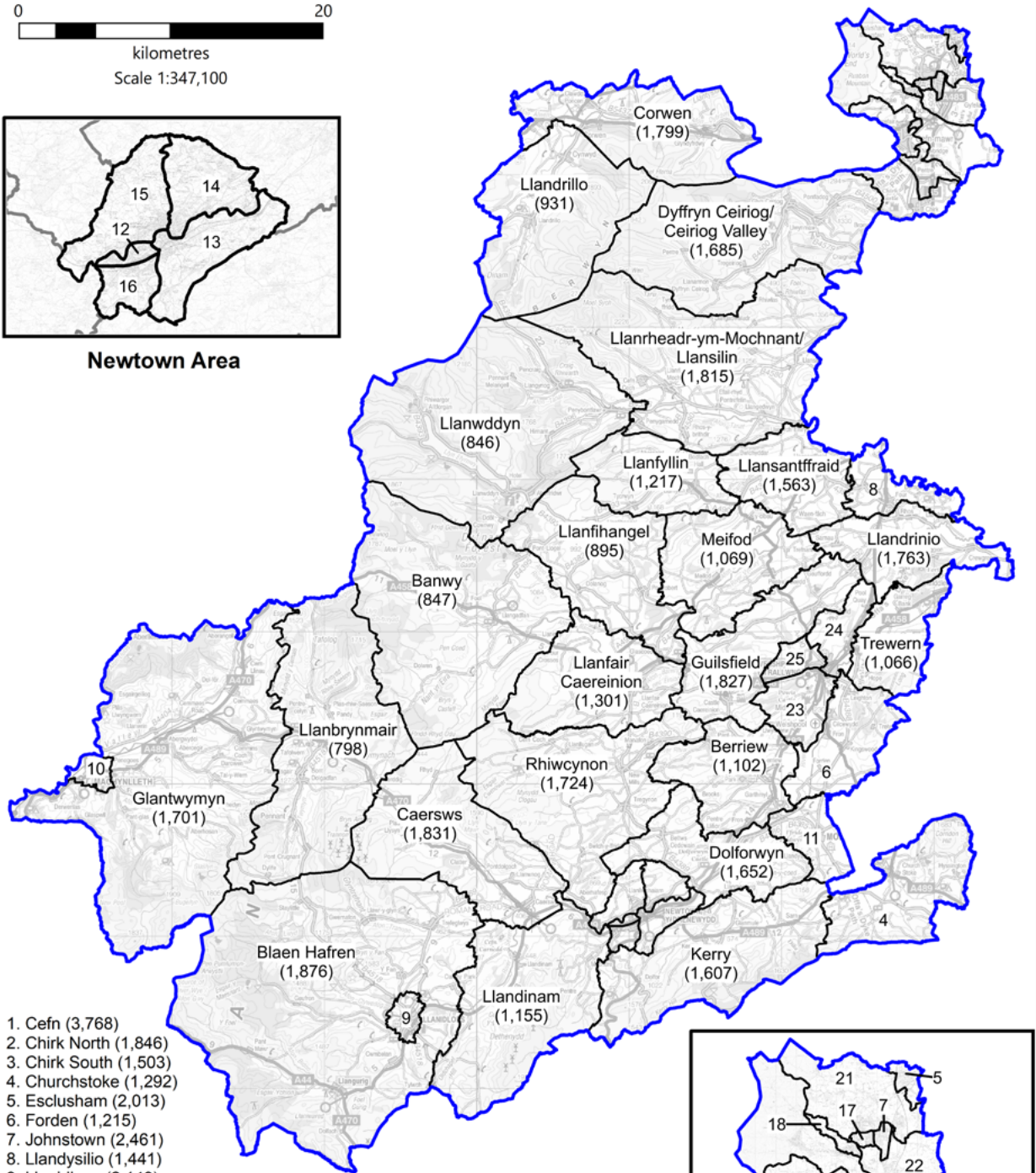
22.10 The ACs recommended a different arrangement for the constituencies in the area and therefore provided alternative names.

22.11 The Commission has considered all the evidence received and has concluded that the name that is most appropriate for this proposed constituency is Montgomeryshire and Glyndŵr and the proposed official alternative name is Maldwyn a Glyndŵr.

Montgomeryshire and Glyndŵr

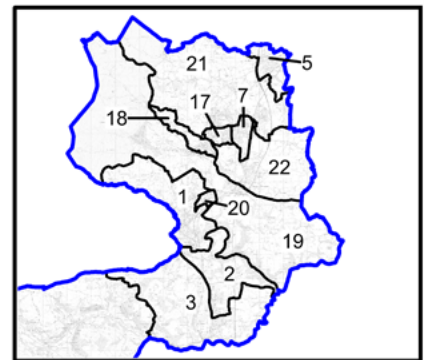


Newtown Area



1. Cefn (3,768)
2. Chirk North (1,846)
3. Chirk South (1,503)
4. Churchstoke (1,292)
5. Esclusham (2,013)
6. Forden (1,215)
7. Johnstown (2,461)
8. Llandysilio (1,441)
9. Llanidloes (2,149)
10. Machynlleth (1,701)
11. Montgomery (1,107)
12. Newtown Central (2,122)
13. Newtown East (1,401)
14. Newtown Llanllwchaiarn North (1,796)
15. Newtown Llanllwchaiarn West (1,447)
16. Newtown South (1,215)
17. Pant (1,528)

18. Penycae (1,525)
19. Penycae and Ruabon South (2,026)
20. Plas Madoc (1,169)
21. Ponciau (3,521)
22. Ruabon (2,078)
23. Welshpool Castle (962)
24. Welshpool Gungrog (1,995)
25. Welshpool Llanerchydol (1,602)



Ruabon and Esclusham Area



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23. Neath and Swansea East (Castell-nedd a Dwyrain Abertawe)

23.1 In the Commission's initial proposals, it was proposed that 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 **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).

23.2 This constituency would have 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**.

23.3 The Commission received a number of representations that opposed the inclusion of the Upper Swansea Valley area in a 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 and Neath as conurbations. The Commission received representations opposing its initial proposals for Swansea East and Neath. Many of the representations argued 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 the initial proposals for the constituency. Representations were also received that opposed the arrangement for Swansea East and Neath 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. The 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 Neath constituency.

23.4 The Conservative Party strongly supported the Commission's initial proposals for the Swansea area. The Liberal Democrats' submission combined the Upper Swansea Valley area with parts of the proposed Swansea East and Neath constituency to form a 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. Welsh Labour 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 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.

23.5 The ACs 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. A similar Lliw and Tawe proposal was made by Plaid Cymru, and this included the Upper Swansea Valley area in a Swansea/Neath-based constituency. The ACs also proposed creating a constituency named Neath, Aberavon and Maesteg, utilising 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.

23.6 Having considered the representations, including the ACs' recommendations, the Commission has 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 Aberafan Porthcawl and replacing those wards with the electoral ward of Landore. The Commission considered the alternative arrangements proposed by Plaid Cymru and the ACs, but it was of the view that splitting the Neath Valley between 2 constituencies created a somewhat unorthodox boundary line between them. The Commission does acknowledge 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 are proposed as a way of addressing the representations concerning other parts the region.

23.7 The Commission therefore proposes to create 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-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).

23.8 This constituency would have 72,172 electors, which is 1.7% below the UKEQ of 73,393 electors per constituency. The proposed name for the constituency is Neath and Swansea East. The proposed official alternative name for the constituency is Castell-nedd a Dwyrain Abertawe.

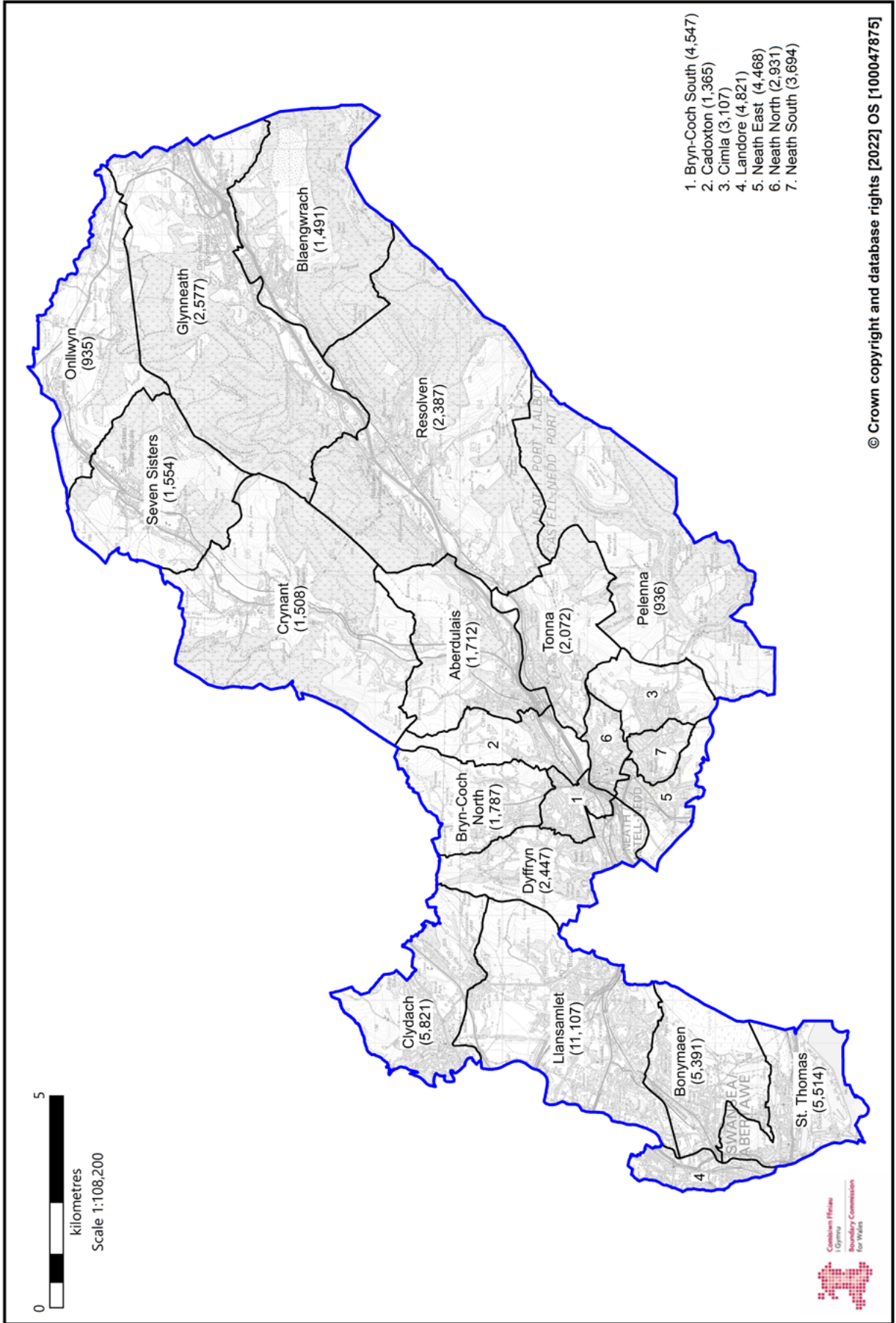
Proposed constituency name

23.9 The Commission received evidence that supported some minor changes to the initial proposal and also received some significantly different proposals for the whole of Swansea as a result of the inclusion of the Cwm-tawe area in the Swansea proposals. Alternative names were proposed, including by 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 the proposed constituency.

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

23.11 The Commission has considered all the evidence received and has concluded that the name that is most appropriate for this proposed constituency is Neath and Swansea East and the proposed official alternative name for the constituency is Castell-nedd a Dwyrain Abertawe.

Neath and Swansea East



24. Newport East (Dwyrain Casnewydd)

24.1 In the Commission's initial proposals, it was proposed that 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. The suggested name for the constituency was **Newport East**. The suggested official alternative name was **Dwyrain Casnewydd**.

24.3 The Commission received a number of representations from residents of the Caldicot area that opposed the proposed move from the existing Newport East constituency into the proposed Monmouthshire constituency. The 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. 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.

24.4 The ACs supported the initial proposal and noted that all the political parties apart from Plaid Cymru also supported it.

24.5 Having considered the representations, including the ACs' recommendations, the Commission believes that retaining the proposed constituency creates the most appropriate and cohesive constituencies across the area. The electoral wards are all within the City of Newport, and the wards that are being 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.

24.6 The Commission therefore proposes to create 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).

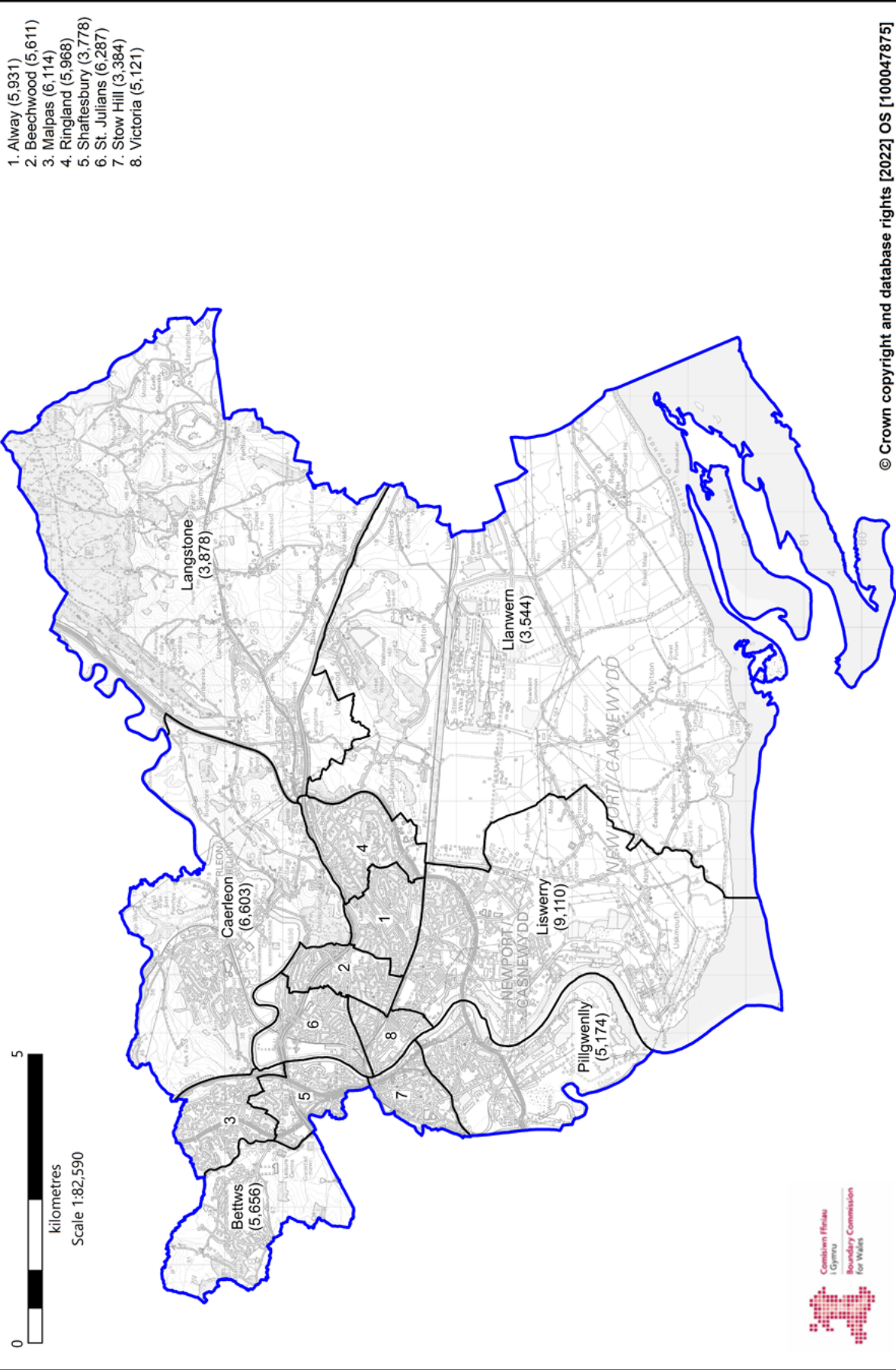
24.7 This constituency would have 76,159 electors, which is 3.8% above the UKEQ of 73,393 electors per constituency. The proposed name for the constituency is Newport East. The proposed official alternative name is Dwyrain Casnewydd.

Proposed constituency name

24.8 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. The ACs recommended retaining the name of the proposed constituency.

24.9 The Commission has considered all the evidence received and has concluded that the name that is most appropriate for this proposed constituency is Newport East and the proposed official alternative name is Dwyrain Casnewydd.

Newport East



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25. Newport West and Islwyn (Gorllewin Casnewydd ac Islwyn)

25.1 In the Commission's initial proposals, it was proposed that 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 **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).

25.2 This constituency would have 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**.

25.3 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 Islwyn combined with Newport West, 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.

25.4 The Conservative Party 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 Conservatives did raise the issue created by the initial proposals of the orphan ward of Nelson, which was not addressed by the alternative arrangement, but proposed changes to the initial proposals for the area. 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.

25.5 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 25.3 above.

25.6 The ACs 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.

25.7 Having considered the representations, including the ACs' recommendations, the Commission agrees that the more natural fit for Caerphilly is to create a constituency composed wholly of Caerphilly County Borough Council electoral wards. The Commission agrees that there are greater local ties between Newport West and Islwyn than between Newport West and the Caerphilly basin and therefore proposes a constituency that reflects the evidence received. The Commission has also addressed the issue of the orphan ward of Nelson.

25.8 The Commission therefore proposes to create 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).

25.9 This constituency would have 76,367 electors, which is 4.1% above the UKEQ of 73,393 electors per constituency. The proposed name for the constituency is Newport West and Islwyn. The proposed official alternative name is Gorllewin Casnewydd ac Islwyn.

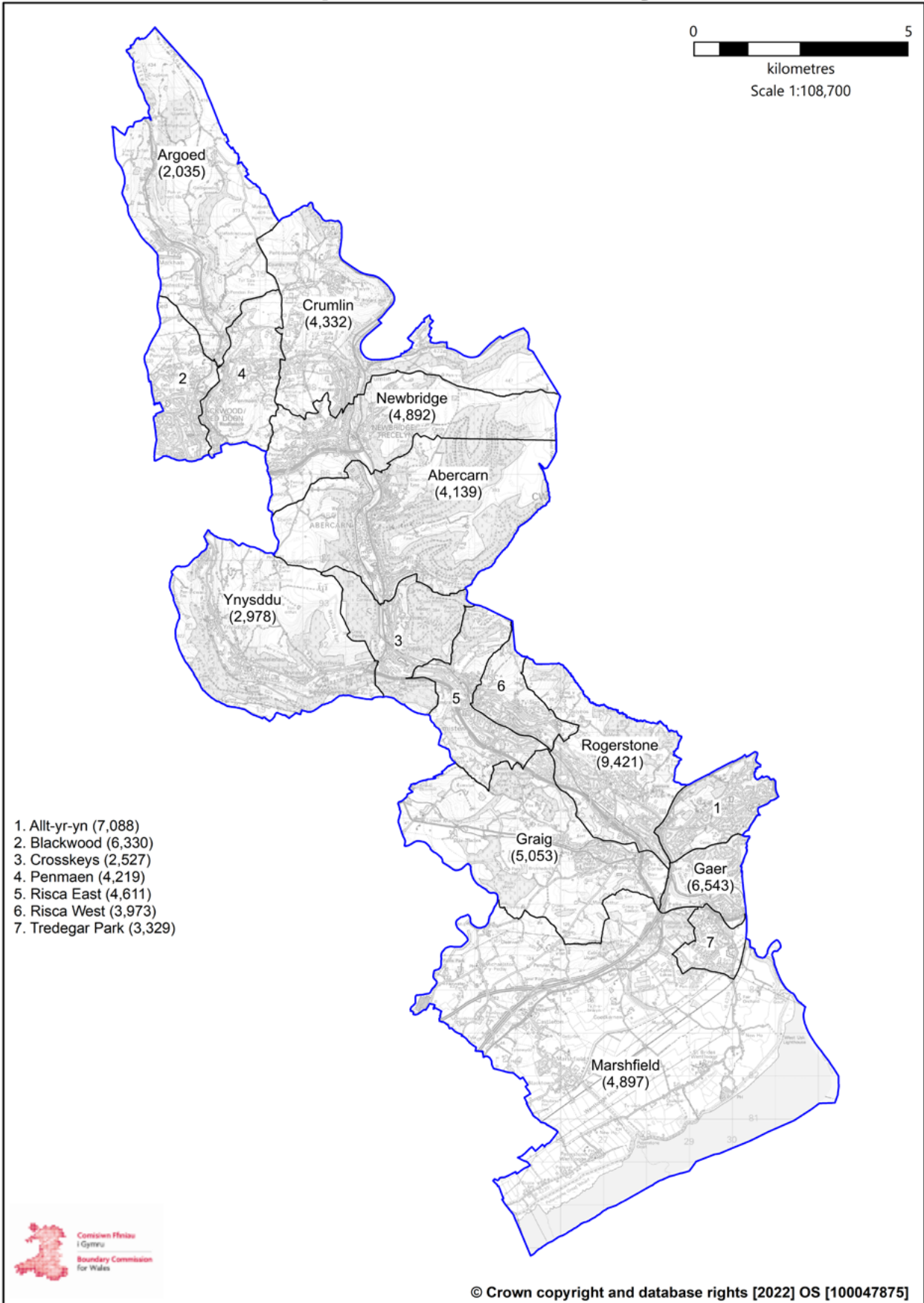
Proposed constituency name

25.10 The Commission received evidence that supported these changes and also a change in the constituency name to reflect the new arrangement. The Commission received the alternative name of Newport West and Newbridge.

25.11 The ACs recommended a change of name to reflect the new arrangement and recommended Newport West and Islwyn.

25.12 The Commission has considered all the evidence received and has concluded that the name that is most appropriate for this proposed constituency is Newport West and Islwyn and the proposed official alternative name is Gorllewin Casnewydd ac Islwyn.

Newport West and Islwyn



26. Pontypridd

26.1 In the Commission's initial proposals, it was proposed that 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), 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).

26.2 This constituency would have 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**.

26.3 The Commission received a number of representations that argued against including areas from the Cynon Valley in a constituency with Pontypridd. The arguments mainly stating opposition to the split of the Cynon Valley. Other representations received argued that Pont-y-clun should be included in a 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 Cardiff North, including from the current MP for Cardiff North.

26.4 The Conservative Party proposed reuniting the electoral ward of Taffs Well with a 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 Pontypridd constituency. Plaid Cymru proposed to address 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 Merthyr Tydfil and Aberdare constituency. The Liberal Democrats proposed including the electoral wards of Tonyrefail East and Tonyrefail West from the Rhondda constituency in their proposed Pontypridd with Lower Cynon constituency.

26.5 The ACs proposed including the electoral wards of Pont-y-clun and Taffs Well in their proposed Pontypridd and Llantrisant constituency. The proposal would create 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.

26.6 Having considered the representations, including the ACs' recommendations, the Commission is 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 South Wales would be far-reaching and produce less desirable outcomes. The Commission has 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 has not been able to retain the whole of the Cynon Valley within one constituency. The Commission is also sympathetic to the representations stating that Pont-y-clun and Taffs Well should be included within a Pontypridd constituency. However, the Commission is of the view that, in order to create cohesive constituencies across the region, these electoral wards are better placed within Cardiff constituencies as proposed.

26.7 The Commission therefore proposes to create 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).

26.8 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.

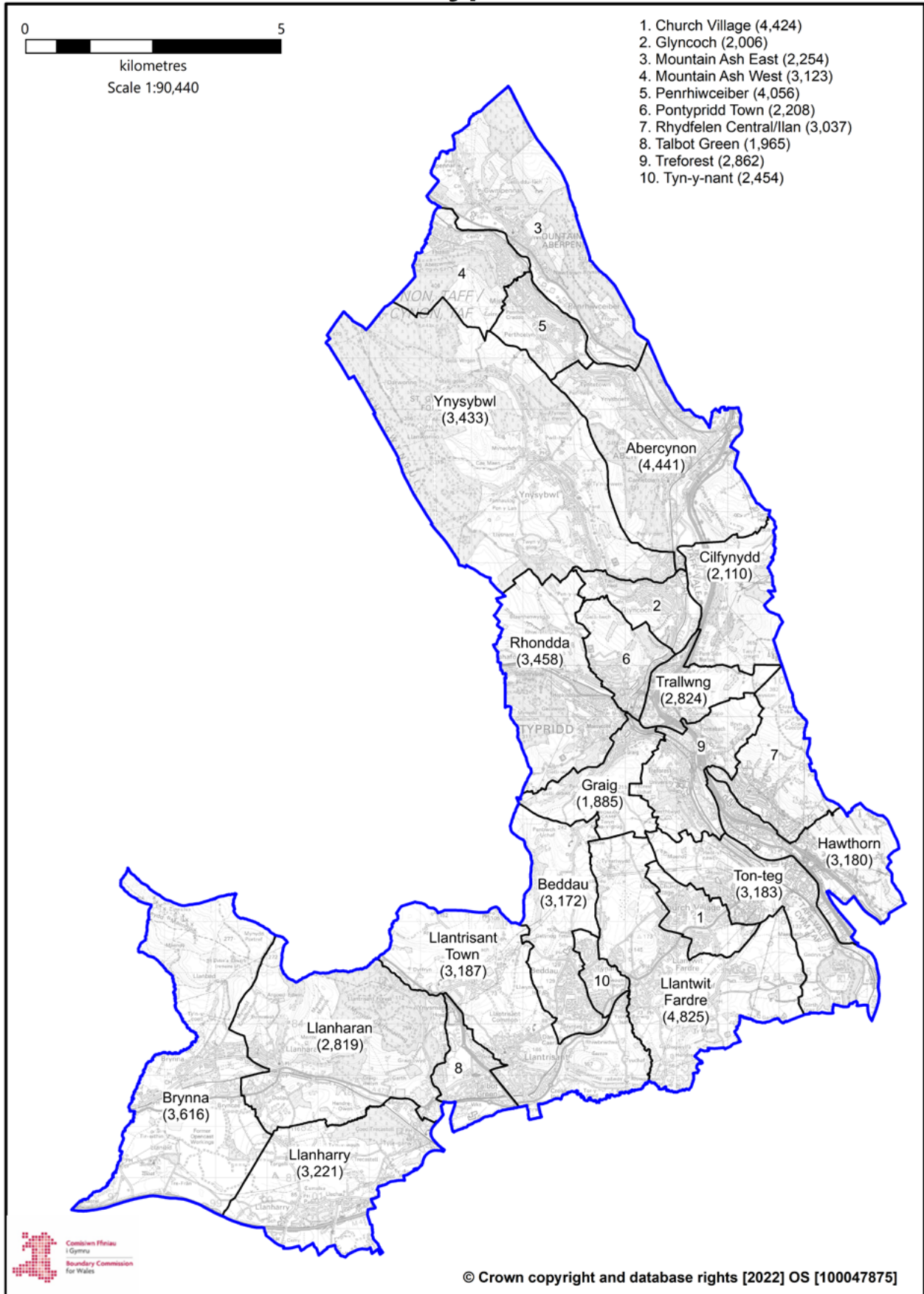
Proposed constituency name

26.9 The Commission received evidence that supported making changes to the initial proposal. However, to create constituencies across the region that are cohesive and adhere to the legislation, it has not been possible to make changes as far-reaching as those suggested in many of the representations. The Commission also received alternative names for proposed arrangements, such as Pontypridd and Llantrisant, and Pontypridd and Lower Cynon.

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

26.11 The Commission has considered all the evidence received and has concluded that the name that is most appropriate for this proposed constituency is the single name of Pontypridd. The Commission considers that this name is recognisable and acceptable in both Welsh and English.

Pontypridd



27. Rhondda

27.1 In the Commission's initial proposals, it was proposed that 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), Tonypanydy (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).

27.2 This constituency would have 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**.

27.3 There was a general consensus of 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 Rhondda constituency in a proposed Pontypridd with Lower Cynon constituency. As a consequence, they proposed combining part of the Rhondda constituency with the Ogmere Vale in a Rhondda and Ogmere constituency.

27.4 The ACs supported the initial proposals for the Rhondda constituency in their entirety.

27.5 Having considered the representations, including the ACs' recommendations, the Commission maintains that the initial proposal would create a cohesive constituency. However, in order to accommodate revised constituencies in other parts of South Wales, the Commission has had to make minor changes to the initial proposal. The Commission has been able to retain the whole of the existing Rhondda constituency within the proposed constituency.

27.6 The Commission therefore proposes to create 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 electoral ward of Gilfach Goch (2,437) within the County Borough of Rhondda Cynon Taf (which currently forms part of the existing Ogmoredale CC); and

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

Felindre (2,087), Hendre (3,175) and Penprysg (2,474).

27.7 This constituency would have 69,764 electors, which is 4.9% below the UKEQ of 73,393 electors per constituency. The proposed official single name for the constituency is Rhondda.

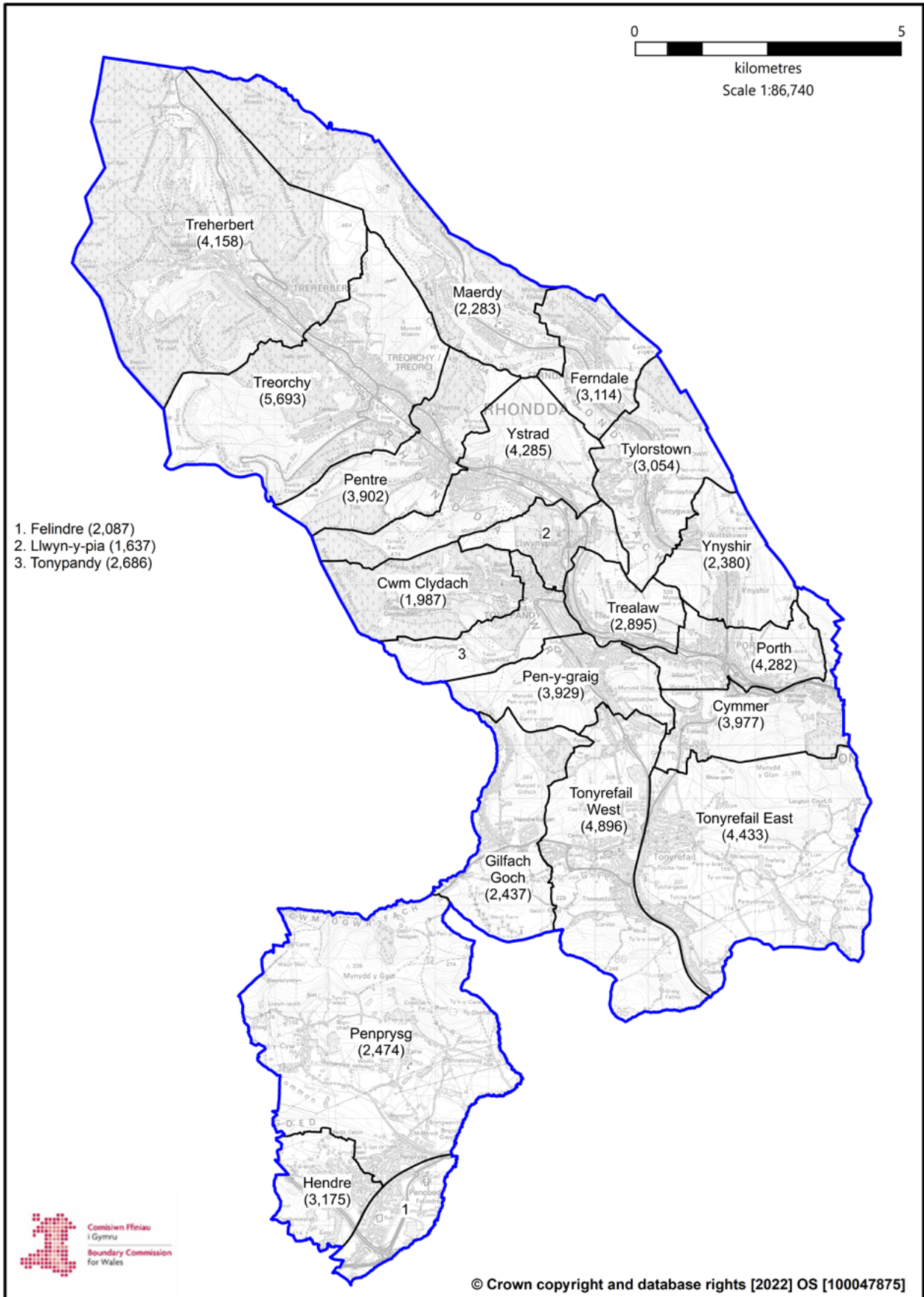
Proposed constituency name

27.8 The Commission received evidence that supported retaining the initial proposal. However, in order to address some of the representations received in respect of other constituencies, the Commission had to propose changes to the initial proposal. The Commission did receive an alternative arrangement from the Liberal Democrats, who also suggested the alternative name of Rhondda and Ogmoredale, which would better reflect their alternative arrangement.

27.9 The ACs recommended retaining the proposed name.

27.10 The Commission has considered all the evidence received and has concluded that the name that is most appropriate for this proposed constituency is the single name of Rhondda. The Commission considers that this name is recognisable and acceptable in both Welsh and English.

Rhondda



28. Swansea Central and North (Canol a Gogledd Abertawe)

28.1 In the Commission's initial proposals, it was proposed that a borough 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):

Llangyfelach (3,946), Mawr (1,438), Penllergaer (2,553), 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).

28.2 This constituency would have 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**.

28.3 The Commission received a number of representations that advanced a counter-proposal for the 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 surrounds) in a 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 and Neath.

28.4 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 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 Brecon and Radnor into the Monmouthshire local authority to combine with the Abergavenny area, in order for the Amman Valley area to be included in a Lliw and Tawe constituency covering much of the north of Swansea. Welsh Labour proposed creating an amended 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 Swansea Central and North constituency meant moving the wards of Mawr, Pontardulais, Llangyfelach and Penllergaer to Gower and Swansea West, and the Morryston 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 the proposed Swansea Central constituency.

28.5 The ACs 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. All of these 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. The proposed changes to the initial proposal were fairly minimal and reflected some of the representations made. 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.

28.6 Having considered the representations, including the ACs' recommendations, the Commission is sympathetic to the alternative arrangements proposed. However, the Commission did not feel that the evidence received justified the splitting of the Community of Mumbles, and as part of the counter-proposal, the Community of Mumbles was split across the proposed Gower and Swansea West, and Swansea Central constituencies. The Commission is of the view that the proposals to include the Swansea Valley in a Swansea constituency would have 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 is also of the view that it is inappropriate to create constituencies along faith, racial demarcation or educational status lines.

28.7 The Commission therefore proposes to create a borough 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), 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).

28.8 This constituency would have 71,378 electors, which is 2.7% below the UKEQ of 73,393 electors per constituency. The proposed name for the constituency is Swansea Central and North. The proposed official alternative name for the constituency is Canol a Gogledd Abertawe.

Proposed constituency name

28.9 The Commission received evidence that supported some minor changes to the initial proposal, along with some significantly different proposals for the whole of Swansea as a result of the inclusion of the Cwm-tawe area in the Swansea proposals. Alternative names were proposed, including from Welsh Labour, who proposed the name of Swansea Central.

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

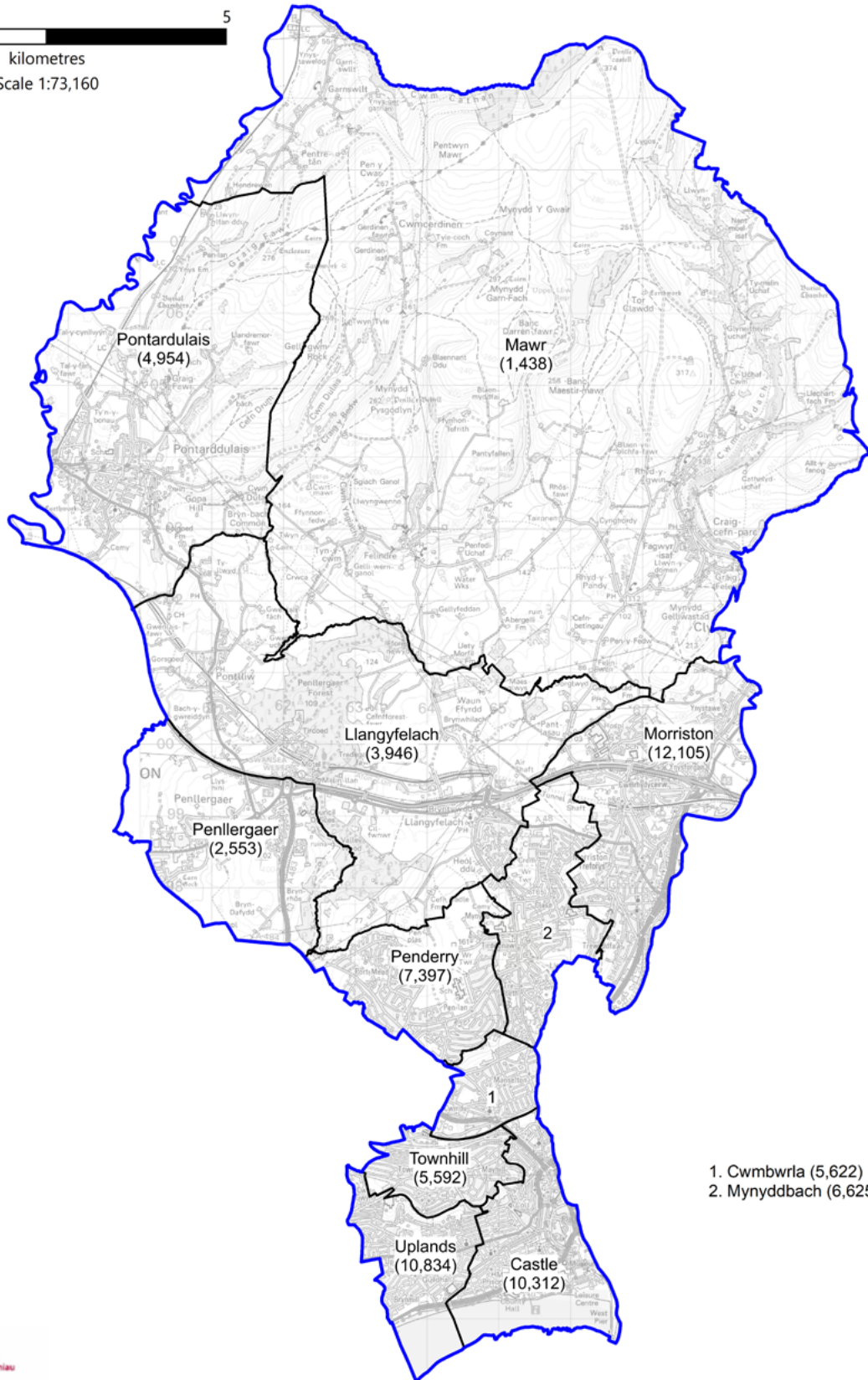
28.11 The Commission has considered all the evidence received and has concluded that the

name that is most appropriate for this proposed constituency is Swansea Central and North and the proposed official alternative name for the constituency is Canol a Gogledd Abertawe.

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Swansea Central and North

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kilometres
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29. Torfaen

29.1 In the Commission's initial proposals, it was proposed that 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. The suggested name for the constituency was **Torfaen**.

29.3 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, Welsh Labour 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 Monmouth, crossing multiple local authority boundaries.

29.4 The ACs supported the initial proposal and noted that all the political parties apart from Plaid Cymru also supported it.

29.5 Having considered the representations, including the ACs' recommendations, the Commission has decided to retain its initial proposal for this constituency. It considered the alternative proposals; however, it feels that the arrangement in the initial proposal is more in keeping with Rule 5 of the legislation and provides clarity to the electorate. The Commission believes that the effects of the proposed alternative arrangements on the surrounding areas would also be less desirable.

29.6 The Commission therefore proposes to create 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).

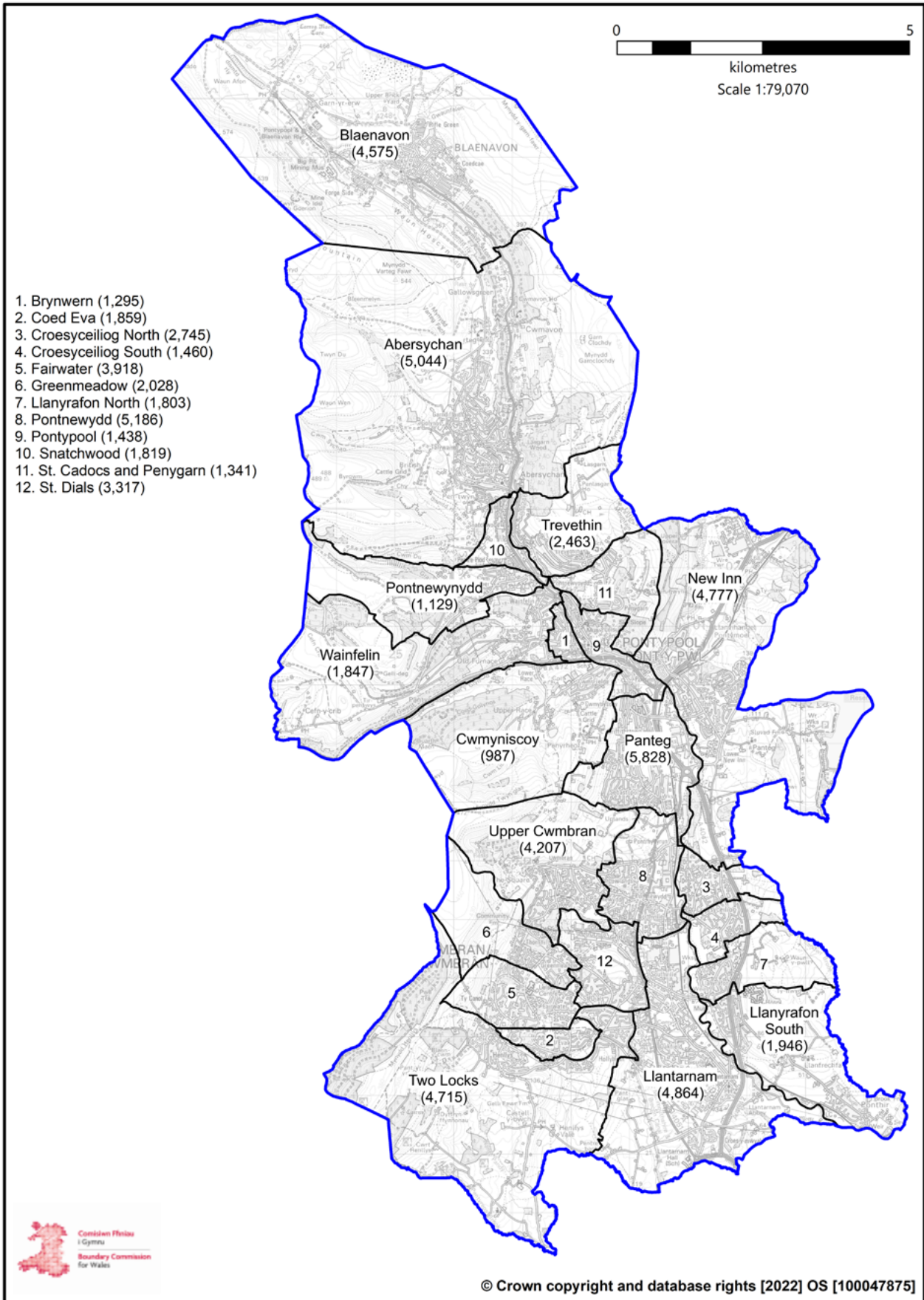
29.7 This constituency would have 70,591 electors, which is 3.8% below the UKEQ of 73,393 electors per constituency. The proposed name for the constituency is Torfaen.

Proposed constituency name

29.8 The Commission received evidence that supported these changes. The Commission received alternative names for alternative geographical arrangements, such as Sirhowy. The ACs recommended retaining the proposed constituency name.

29.9 The Commission has considered all the evidence received and has concluded that the name that is most appropriate for this proposed constituency is the single name of Torfaen. The Commission considers that this name is recognisable and acceptable in both Welsh and English.

Torfaen



30. Vale of Glamorgan (Bro Morgannwg)

30.1 In the Commission's initial proposals, it was proposed that 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. The suggested name for the constituency was **Vale of Glamorgan**. The suggested official alternative name was **Bro Morgannwg**.

30.3 The Commission received a number of representations that opposed the initial proposal and recommended returning the Penarth area to the Vale of Glamorgan. The Commission also received representations that recommended retaining the electoral ward of Dinas Powys in the 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.

30.4 The Conservative Party and the Liberal Democrats proposed adding the Dinas Powys electoral ward to the Vale of Glamorgan. Welsh Labour 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 Vale of Glamorgan and Porthcawl constituency.

30.5 The ACs 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.

30.6 Having considered the representations, including the ACs' recommendations, the Commission does not agree with the representations in favour of including the Penarth area in the Vale of Glamorgan constituency as this exceeded the statutory quota. Whilst retaining Dinas Powys in the Vale of Glamorgan resulted in a constituency that still falls within the statutory quota, it makes it very difficult to create constituencies that fall within the statutory range in Cardiff. It is the view of the Commission that the creation of a Barry and Cardiff South constituency would 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 would create similar problems for residents of Dinas Powys to the initial proposal.

30.7 The Commission therefore proposes 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).

30.8 This constituency would have 70,426 electors, which is 4% below the UKEQ of 73,393 electors per constituency. The proposed name for the constituency is Vale of Glamorgan. The proposed official alternative name is Bro Morgannwg.

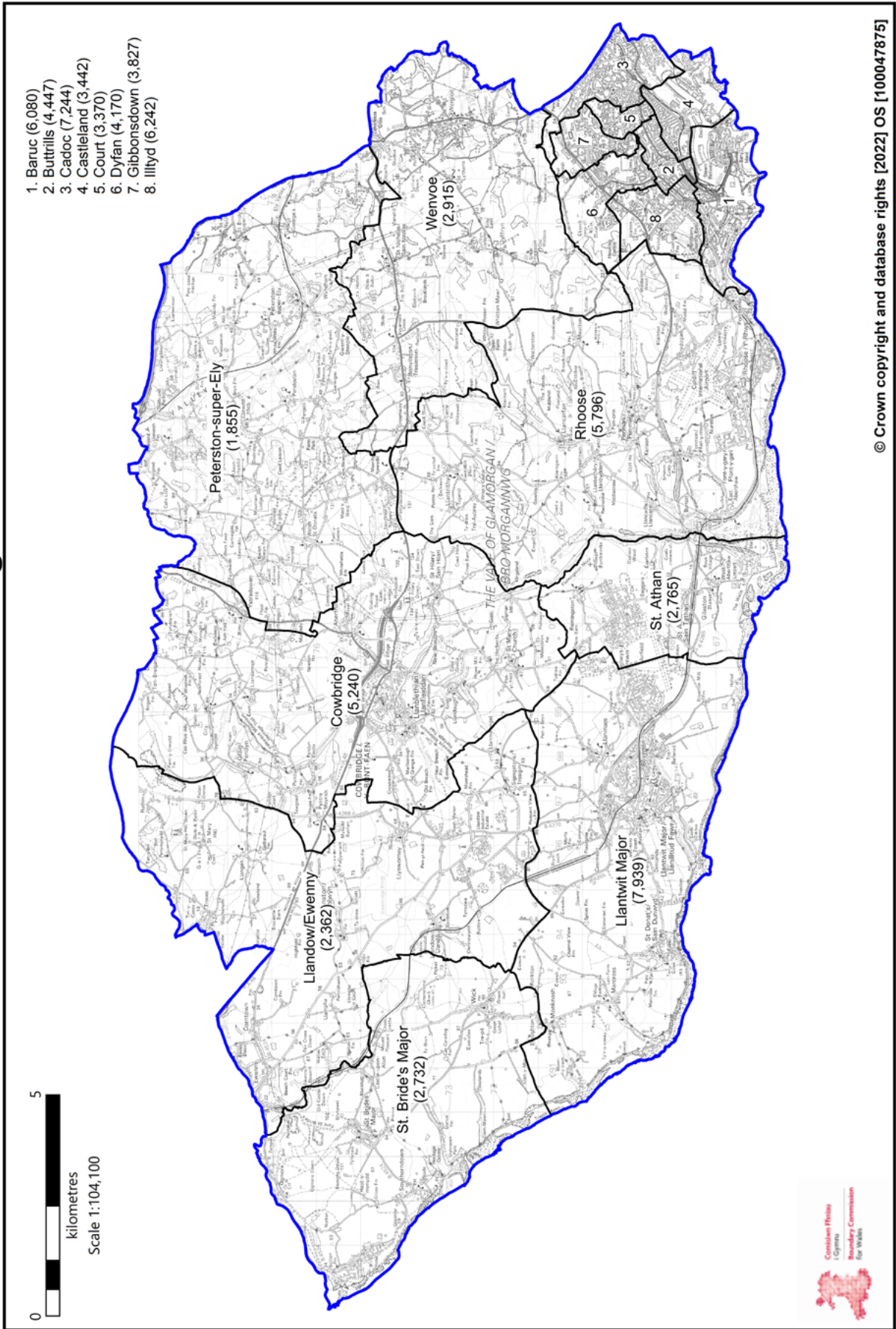
Proposed constituency name

30.9 The Commission did not receive much support for the initial proposal. However, the Commission is of the view that, although the existing Vale of Glamorgan constituency is within the statutory quota, retaining this constituency would be detrimental to the rest of its proposals. The Commission received no alternative names for the proposed constituency.

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

30.11 The Commission has considered all the evidence received and has concluded that the name that is most appropriate for this proposed constituency is Vale of Glamorgan and the proposed official alternative name is Bro Morgannwg.

Vale of Glamorgan



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31. Wrexham (Wreccsam)

31.1 In the Commission's initial proposals, it was proposed that 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), Bryn Cefn (1,543), Coedpoeth (3,482), Esclusham (2,013), Gwenfro (1,217), Johnstown (2,461), Marchwiell (1,830), New Broughton (2,842), Overton (2,710), Pant (1,528) and Ponciau (3,521).

31.2 This constituency would have 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 **Wreccsam**.

31.3 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 Alyn and Deeside to the north. The representations argued that these electoral wards should remain within a Wrexham constituency. The Commission received some representations that recommended including the Ponciau, Pant and Johnstown electoral wards in alternative proposals, 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.

31.4 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 Montgomeryshire and Glyndwr, and the Esclusham element in Wrexham. There was support for the 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 proposes a very different arrangement from the initial proposals, returning the Brymbo and Minera electoral wards to a Wrexham constituency. However, they also transferred the Leeswood and Caergwrle electoral wards into their proposed Wrexham constituency. Transferring the Caergwrle ward split the Community of Hope, with the electoral ward of Hope remaining in an 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 Wrexham constituency.

31.5 The ACs addressed the concerns of representations that recommended retaining the wards of Brymbo and Minera in the 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 Alyn and Deeside. The ACs acknowledged that their proposal for the constituency will be perceived by many as less than ideal, but without detaching some electoral wards, it is impossible to meet the statutory electorate range without major incursions into other areas, which was considered undesirable. The ACs also acknowledged the representations that suggested having the whole of the principal council area within the constituency. However, it is not possible to include it all within the constituency as this would exceed the maximum statutory electorate by some 10–15,000 electors depending on where the boundaries are drawn.

31.6 Having considered the representations, including the ACs' recommendations, the Commission does not agree with the representations that suggested splitting the electoral ward of Ponciau. It has 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 agrees with the representations that stated that the Brymbo and Minera electoral wards should be included in a Wrexham constituency.

31.7 The Commission therefore proposes to create 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), Marchwiel (1,830), Minera (1,870), New Broughton (2,842) and Overton (2,710).

31.8 This constituency would have 70,964 electors, which is 3.3% below the UKEQ of 73,393 electors per constituency. The proposed name for the constituency is Wrexham. The proposed official alternative name is Wreccsam.

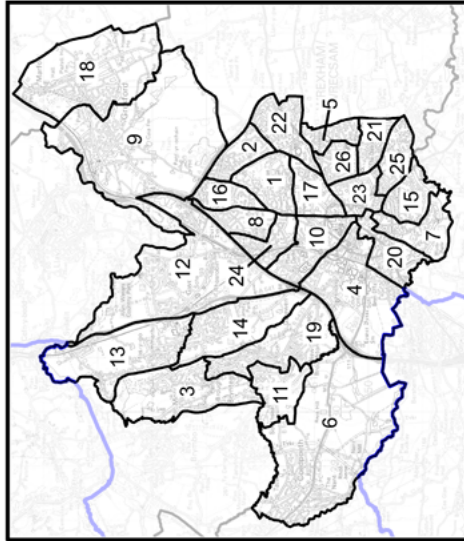
Proposed constituency name

31.9 The Commission received evidence that supported these changes, and consensus on the name for the proposed constituency.

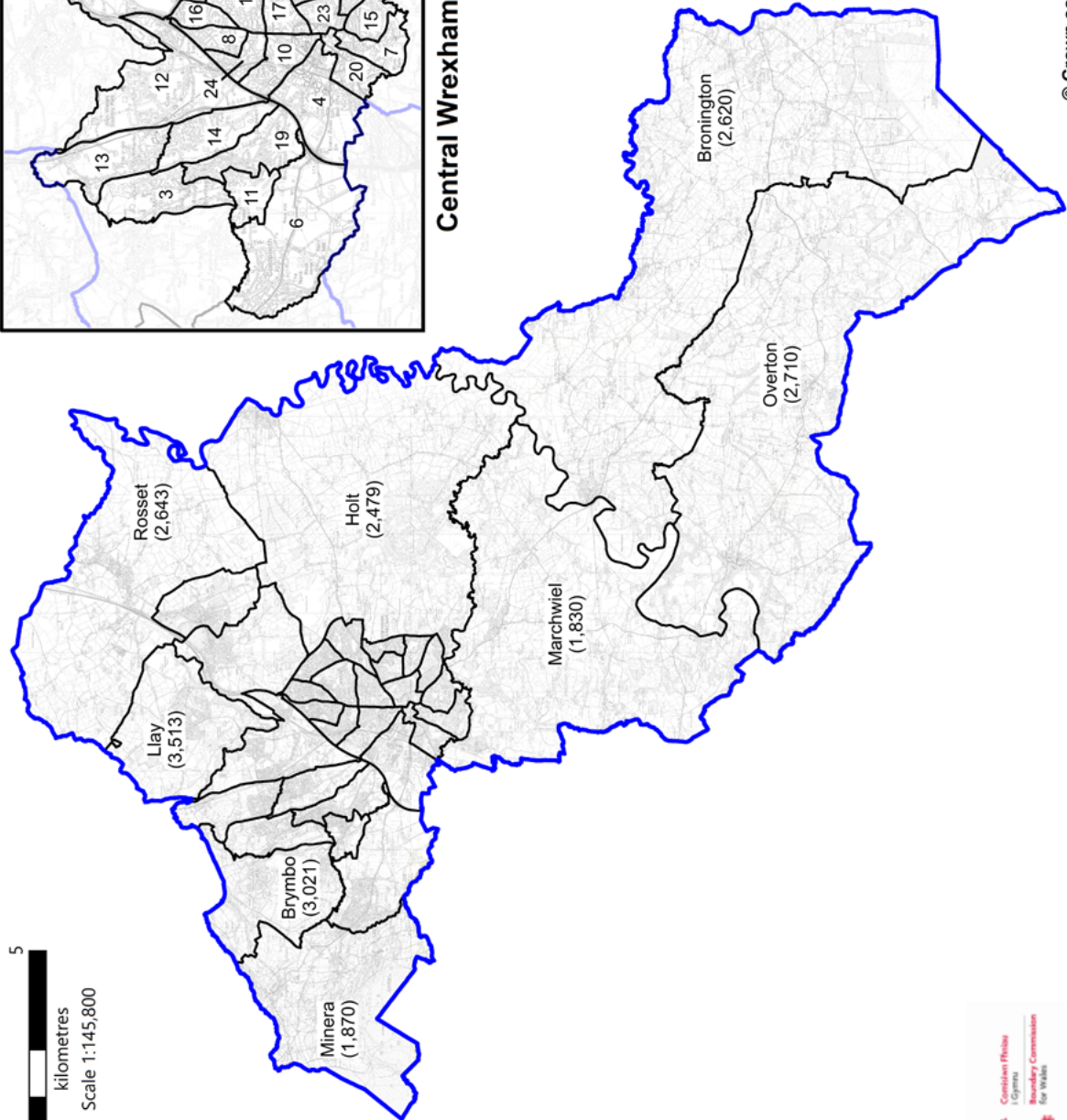
31.10 The ACs recommended retaining the name from the initial proposal for their alternative arrangement for the proposed constituency.

31.11 The Commission has considered all the evidence received and has concluded that the name that is most appropriate for this proposed constituency is Wrexham and the proposed official alternative name is Wreccsam.

Wrexham



Central Wrexham Area



1. Acton (2,177)
2. Borras Park (1,968)
3. Bryn Cefn (1,543)
4. Brynyffynnon (2,477)
5. Cantrefle (1,545)
6. Coedpoeth (3,482)
7. Erddig (1,444)
8. Garden Village (1,656)
9. Gresford East and West (2,337)
10. Grosvenor (1,698)
11. Gwenvro (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

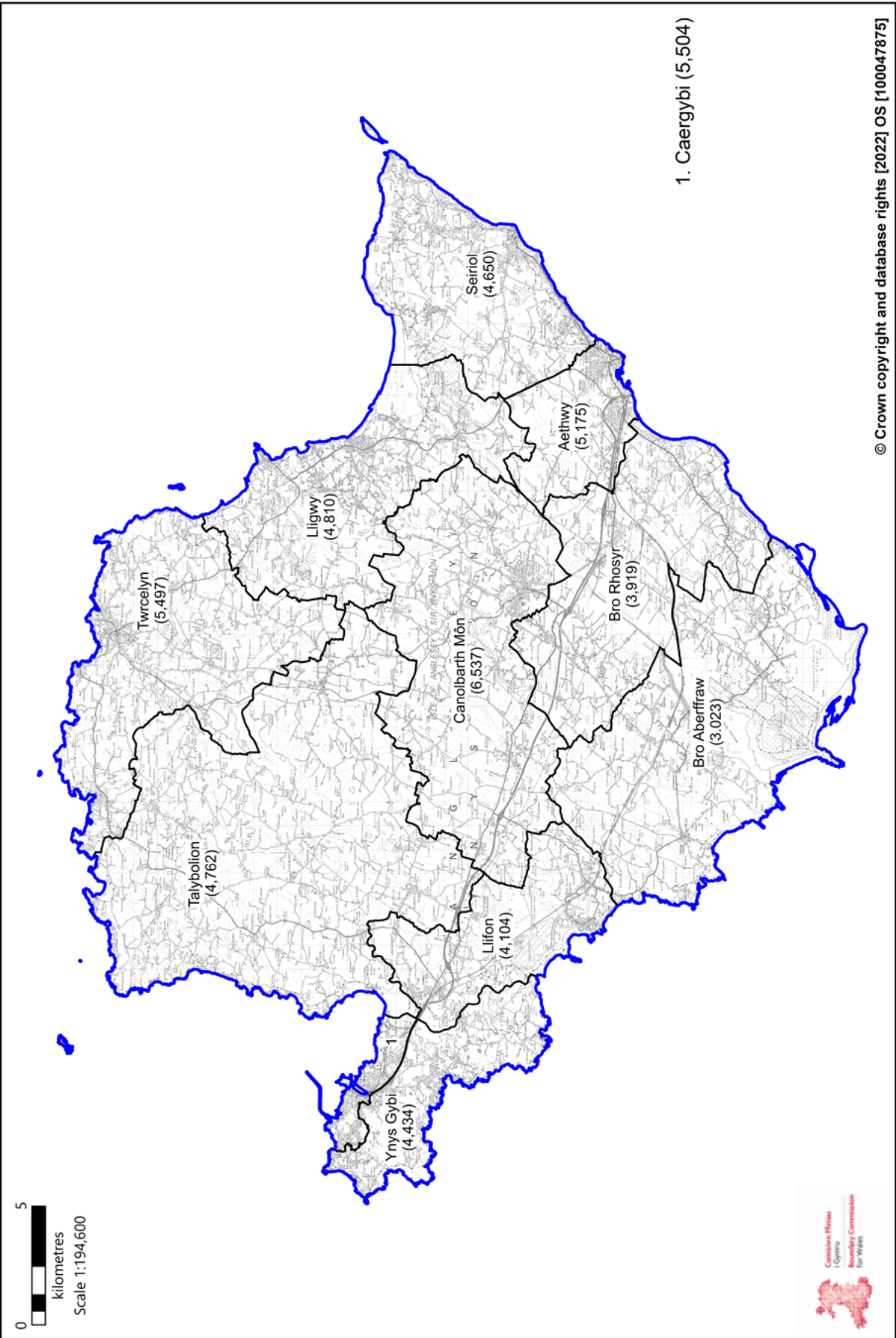
32.1 Schedule 2 of the Act requires that there be a single constituency made up of the area of the Isle of Anglesey County Council. This constituency is not subject to the statutory electorate quota.

The Commission therefore proposes that the existing **Ynys Môn** CC 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 proposed name for the constituency is **Ynys Môn**. The Commission did receive representations on the proposed name however as the constituency name has been set out in the Act the Commission has not proposed an alternative. Ynys Môn is a recognised name and the current constituency name used in both the Welsh and English languages. The Commission therefore considers that this name is acceptable in both Welsh and English.

Ynys Môn



Chapter 7:

Publication details

Publication of revised proposals

1. The proposals and maps in this report have been published on the Commission's website at: www.bcomm-wales.gov.uk and on the Commission's consultation portal at: www.bcw-reviews.org.uk. Welsh principal councils, MPs and all political parties have been sent a copy of these proposals.
2. The Commission's own Revised Proposals Report (this report) is published alongside a report from the ACs. The ACs' report summarises the representations received during the initial and secondary consultation periods, and details the independent recommendations made to the Commission based on these representations.
3. Representations made during the secondary consultation period, as well as transcripts of the public hearings held across Wales are available online on the Commission's website and consultation portal alongside the representations made during the initial consultation period (which were previously published on 17 December 2021).

Places of deposit

4. In Appendix 3 of this report, the Commission provides the addresses within each proposed Parliamentary constituency where a copy of these proposals and a more detailed map illustrating them have been made available for inspection by the public.

Chapter 8:

The third consultation period: 19 October 2022 to 15 November 2022

1. The Commission is now starting its consultation in relation to its revised proposals. The third consultation period begins on 19 October 2022 and ends on 15 November 2022.
2. During the third consultation period, members of the public, groups and organisations may provide their views in writing (written representations) on any of the Commission's revised proposals. Written representations may be made in Welsh or English, and may be provided to the Commission in one of the following ways:
 - using the Commission's consultation portal: www.bcw-reviews.org.uk
 - by email: bcw@boundaries.wales
 - by fax: 029 2046 4820
 - by post: Boundary Commission for Wales, Hastings House, Fitzalan Court, Cardiff, CF24 0BL
3. The Commission will acknowledge receipt of all written representations that are submitted by any of these methods.
4. The Commission requests that all written representations make clear which area or areas of Wales they relate to. The Commission also requests that individuals, groups and organisations that submit written representations make clear whether they approve of or object to the Commission's revised proposals, and to give their reasons for their approval or objection.
5. The Commission recommends that if individuals, groups or organisations submit written representations objecting to the Commission's proposals, those representations should include counter-proposals. An objection accompanied by a viable counter-proposal is likely to carry more weight than a simple statement of objection. Furthermore, because of the requirement that the size of the electorate of every proposed constituency must fall within the statutory range, the Commission has had to prepare its proposals on the basis of Wales as a whole. Even comparatively

minor boundary changes in one constituency will have knock-on effects in other constituencies. Accordingly, the Commission will generally view a counter-proposal that addresses the composition of each affected constituency as more persuasive than a proposal that only addresses the composition of one constituency without addressing any consequences for other constituencies.

6. Those who wish to make representations are also requested to bear in mind the submissions that the Commission has already considered in relation to the consultations on its initial proposals. Respondents are welcome to submit any representation, but new submissions (or those containing new evidence), rather than re-submissions of representations that have already been considered, are likely to be of more use to the Commission.
7. The Commission wishes to stress that its revised proposals relate solely to UK Parliamentary constituencies in Wales. They do not affect Senedd constituencies, nor do they affect principal council, electoral ward or community boundaries, taxes or services. The Commission will therefore not take account of any representation made about these issues. The Commission also wishes to stress that it will not consider any representations, or parts of representations, where comment is 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.
8. There is no statutory provision for public hearings or a secondary consultation period in the consultation on the Commission's revised proposals.

Publication of representations

9. The Commission intends to publish representations it receives during the third consultation period (as well as during other stages of the 2023 review).
10. To protect the privacy of individuals participating in the 2023 review, the Commission will take the following approach to redacting personal information contained in the written representations that it publishes.
11. For representations from public figures and officials (such as councillors, MPs or MSs) acting in an official capacity:

- the Commission will publish the name of any public figure or official writing in an official capacity
 - all postal and email addresses, telephone numbers and signatures will be redacted
12. For representations from members of the public, and from public figures or officials writing in a personal capacity:
- the Commission will redact the name and postal address of individuals submitting representations, but will publish the approximate location of the individual’s postal address – that is, by reference to the village, town or city stated
 - all email addresses, telephone numbers and signatures will be redacted
13. The Commission will also redact anything in a representation that could be illegal or libellous.
14. The Commission’s data protection and privacy policy provides information about the Commission’s processing of the personal data of individuals who participate in the 2023 review. This can be accessed at: <https://bcomm-wales.gov.uk/page/data-protection-and-privacy-policy>

Welsh language

15. The Commission is committed to the use of the Welsh and English languages on the basis of equality, and welcomes correspondence in either language.
16. The Commission will publish all its guidance documents, reports and the representations it receives throughout the 2023 review in both Welsh and English on its website.

Chapter 9:

Additional information

Crown copyright

1. The Boundary Commission for Wales provided the detailed maps, available at the places of deposit, under licence from Ordnance Survey. Those detailed maps, and the maps that form part of this document, are subject to Crown copyright. Unauthorised reproduction will infringe Crown copyright, and may lead to prosecution or civil proceedings. Any newspaper editor wishing to use the maps as part of an article about the initial proposals should first contact the Copyright Office at Ordnance Survey.

Enquiries

2. Should you require further information about the Commission's initial proposals, or about other aspects of the Commission's work, please contact:

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Email: bcw@boundaries.wales

Website: www.bcomm-wales.gov.uk

Appendix 1:

Revised proposals: constituencies

| Constituency name | Alternative name | Electorate | Variance from UKEQ |
|--------------------------------|----------------------------------|------------|--------------------|
| Aberafan Porthcawl | | 75,270 | 2.6% |
| Alyn and Deeside | Alun a Glannau Dyfrdwy | 75,695 | 3.1% |
| Bangor Aberconwy | | 70,468 | -4.0% |
| Blaenau Gwent and Rhymney | Blaenau Gwent a Rhymni | 71,079 | -3.2% |
| Brecon, Radnor and Cwm-tawe | Aberhonddu, Maesyfed a Chwm-tawe | 72,113 | -1.7% |
| Bridgend | Pen-y-bont | 76,464 | 4.2% |
| Caerfyrddin | Carmarthen | 72,683 | -1.0% |
| Caerphilly | Caerffili | 72,325 | -1.5% |
| Cardiff East | Dwyrain Caerdydd | 72,463 | -1.3% |
| Cardiff North | Gogledd Caerdydd | 71,143 | -3.1% |
| Cardiff South and Penarth | De Caerdydd a Phenarth | 72,269 | -1.5% |
| Cardiff West | Gorllewin Caerdydd | 73,947 | 0.8% |
| Ceredigion Preseli | | 74,063 | 0.9% |
| Clwyd East | Dwyrain Clwyd | 76,395 | 4.1% |
| Clwyd North | Gogledd Clwyd | 76,150 | 3.8% |
| Dwyfor Meirionnydd | | 69,803 | -4.9% |
| Gower and Swansea West | Gŵyr a Gorllewin Abertawe | 75,214 | 2.5% |
| Llanelli | | 69,895 | -4.8% |
| Merthyr Tydfil and Upper Cynon | Merthyr Tudful a Chynon Uchaf | 74,805 | 1.9% |
| Mid and South Pembrokeshire | Canol a De Sir Benfro | 76,820 | 4.7% |
| Monmouthshire | Sir Fynwy | 72,681 | -1.0% |
| Montgomeryshire and Glyndŵr | Maldwyn a Glyndŵr | 76,953 | 4.9% |
| Neath and Swansea East | Castell-nedd a Dwyrain Abertawe | 72,172 | -1.7% |
| Newport East | Dwyrain Casnewydd | 76,159 | 3.8% |
| Newport West and Islwyn | Gorllewin Casnewydd ac Islwyn | 76,367 | 4.1% |
| Pontypridd | | 73,743 | 0.5% |
| Rhondda | | 69,764 | -4.9% |

| Constituency name | Alternative name | Electorate | Variance from UKEQ |
|---------------------------|-----------------------------|------------|--------------------|
| Swansea Central and North | Canol a Gogledd Abertawe | 71,378 | -2.7% |
| Torfaen | | 70,591 | -3.8% |
| Vale of Glamorgan | Bro Morgannwg | 70,426 | -4.0% |
| Wrexham | Wrecsam | 70,964 | -3.3% |
| Ynys Môn | Ynys Môn | 52,415 | -28.6% |

Appendix 2:

Index of existing constituencies

| Existing constituency | Page number |
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| Aberavon | 32, 34, 144 |
| Aberconwy | 42, 44 |
| Alyn and Deeside | 37, 39 |
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| Blaenau Gwent | 48, 50 |
| Brecon and Radnorshire | 53, 55 |
| Bridgend | 32, 35, 58, 60 |
| Caerphilly | 68, 70, 154 |
| Cardiff Central | 73, 75, 85 |
| Cardiff North | 78, 80 |
| Cardiff South and Penarth | 73, 75, 83, 85 |
| Cardiff West | 88, 89 |
| Carmarthen East and Dinefwr | 63, 65, 119, 121 |
| Carmarthen West and South Pembrokeshire | 63, 65, 128, 130 |
| Ceredigion | 92, 94 |
| Clwyd South | 37, 101, 139, 141, 183, 186 |
| Clwyd West | 42, 45, 97, 100, 103, 105 |
| Cynon Valley | 123, 126, 159, 161 |
| Delyn | 37, 40, 97, 100 |
| Dwyfor Meirionnydd | 108, 110 |
| Gower | 114, 116, 144, 147, 169, 171 |
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| Llanelli | 119, 121 |

| Existing constituency | Page number |
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| Merthyr Tydfil and Rhymney | 48, 50, 123, 125 |
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| Ogmore | 58, 60, 161, 164, 166 |
| Pontypridd | 78, 80, 88, 90, 159, 161, 164, 166 |
| Preseli Pembrokeshire | 92, 96, 128, 130 |
| Rhondda | 164, 165 |
| Swansea East | 144, 147, 169, 172 |
| Swansea West | 114, 116, 169, 172 |
| Torfaen | 175, 176 |
| Vale of Clwyd | 97, 100, 103, 105 |
| Vale of Glamorgan | 83, 86, 179, 180 |
| Wrexham | 183, 185 |
| Ynys Mon | 188 |

Appendix 3:

Places of deposit

| Proposed constituency | Deposit address |
|-----------------------------|---|
| Aberafan Porthcawl | Council Offices, Civic Centre, Port Talbot SA13 1PJ |
| Alyn and Deeside | Ty Dewi Sant, St. Davids Park, Ewloe, CH5 3FF |
| Bangor Aberconwy | Council Offices, Bodlondeb, Conwy, LL32 8DU |
| Blaenau Gwent and Rhymney | The General Offices, Steelworks Road, Ebbw Vale, NP23 6DN |
| Brecon, Radnor and Cwm-Tawe | Y Gaer Glamorgan Street, Brecon LD3 7DW |
| | County Hall, Llandrindod Wells, LD1 5LG |
| | Library Services Knighton, West Street, Knighton, LD7 1EN |
| Bridgend | Civic Offices, Angel Street, Bridgend, CF31 4WB |
| | Maesteg Library, North Lane, Maesteg, CF34 9AA |
| Carmarthen | Customer Service Centre, Unit A, St Catherine's Walk, Carmarthen, SA31 1GA |
| | Electoral Services, Block 4, Parc Myrddin, Richmond Terrace, Carmarthen, SA31 1HQ |
| Caerphilly | Penallta House, Tredomen Park, Ystrad Mynach, Hen-goed, CF82 7PG |
| Cardiff East | Llanrumney Library, Countisbury Avenue, CF3 5NQ |
| Cardiff North | Whitchurch Library, Park Road, Whitchurch, CF14 7XA |
| Cardiff South and Penarth | County Hall, Cardiff, CF10 4UW |
| | Grangetown Hub, Havelock Place, Grangetown, CF11 6PA |
| | Penarth Library, Stanwell Road, Penarth, CF64 2YT |
| Cardiff West | Canton Library, Library Street, Canton CF5 1QD |
| Ceredigion Preseli | Aberaeron Library, County Hall, Market Street, Aberaeron, Ceredigion, SA46 0AT |
| Dwyfor Meirionnydd | Council Offices, Cae Penarlâg, Dolgellau, LL40 2YB |
| | Council Offices, Ffordd y Cob, Pwllheli, LL53 5AA |
| | County Offices, Caernarfon, LL55 1SH |
| Clwyd East | Llangollen Library, Y Capel, Castle Street, Llangollen, LL20 8NY |
| | County Hall, Wynnstay Road, Ruthin LL15 1YN |
| | County Hall, Mold, CH7 6NB |
| Clwyd North | Coed Pella, Conway Road, Colwyn Bay, LL29 7AZ |
| | Rhyl Library, Church Street, Rhyl, LL18 3AA |
| Gower and Swansea West | Gorseinon Library, 15 West Street, Gorseinon, Swansea, SA4 4AA |

| Proposed constituency | Deposit address |
|--------------------------------|---|
| | Gowerton Library, Mansel Street, Gowerton, Swansea, SA4 3BU |
| Llanelli | Llanelli Library, Llanelli, SA15 3AS |
| Merthyr Tydfil and Upper Cynon | Civic Centre, Castle Street, Merthyr Tydfil, CF47 8AN |
| | Central Library, Green Street, Aberdare, CF44 7AG |
| Mid and South Pembrokeshire | Electoral Services, Unit 23 Thornton Industrial Estate, Milford Haven, Pembrokeshire SA73 2RR |
| | County Hall, Haverfordwest, SA61 1TP |
| Monmouthshire | Abergavenny Library, Baker Street, Abergavenny, NP7 5BD |
| | Chepstow Community Hub, Manor Way, Chepstow, NP16 5HZ |
| | Gilwern Library, Community Education Centre, Common Road, |
| | Gilwern, NP7 0DS |
| | Monmouth Community Hub, Rolls Hall, Monmouth, NP25 3BY |
| | Usk Community Hub, 35 Maryport Street, Usk, NP15 1AE |
| | Caldicot Community Hub, Woodstock Way, Caldicot, NP26 5DB |
| Montgomeryshire and Glyndwr | Y Lanfa/The Wharf, The Canal Wharf, Welshpool, Powys SY21 7AQ |
| | Area Office, The Park Offices, Newtown SY16 2NZ |
| Neath and Swansea East | Council Offices, Civic Centre, Neath, SA11 3QZ |
| Newport East | East Hub 282 Ringland Circle, Newport NP19 9PS |
| Newport West and Islwyn | Civic Centre, Newport, NP20 4UR |
| | Blackwood Library, 192 High Street, Blackwood, NP12 1AJ |
| Pontypridd | Electoral Services, 10-12 Gelliwastad Road, Pontypridd, CF37 2BW |
| Rhondda | Council Offices, The Pavilions, Cambrian Park, Clydach Vale, CF40 2XX |
| | Pencoed Library, Pen-y-bont Road, Pencoed, CF35 5RA |
| Swansea Central and North | Morrison Library, Treharne Road, Swansea, SA6 7AA |
| | Civic Centre, Oystermouth Road, Swansea, SA1 3SN |
| Torfaen | Civic Centre, Pontypool, NP4 6YB |
| Vale of Glamorgan | Civic Offices, Holton Road, Barry, CF63 4RU |
| | Barry Library, Library Kings Square, Barry, CF63 4RW |
| Wrexham | The Guildhall, Wrexham, LL11 1WF |
| Ynys Môn | Election Services, Swyddfeydd y Cyngor, Llangefni, LL77 7TW |



**Comisiwn Ffyniau
i Gymru**

**Boundary Commission
for Wales**

The Commission welcomes correspondence, e-mails and telephone calls either in English or Welsh.
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