

Comisiwn Ffiniau
i Gymru

Boundary Commission
for Wales

Boundary Commission
for Wales

Revised Proposals Consultation: Representations

Volume 12: 10612

ALL WALES

Dear Mrs Justice Dame Nerys Jefford,

10/16/16 (1)

Hope you and your team are fine and work is going well. Although the whole of Wales for the formation of constituencies for the UK Parliament is being taken as one.

In everyday life and in many things Wales has regions that differ very much from each other in many ways. Wales has many different sets of regions, depending on what you are dealing with. At present there is no standard regions. There has and can be six regions - North-West, North-East, Mid (Wales), South-West, South-Central, South-East. Usually it is between four & six.

So although this review is being conducted nationwide, perhaps it would be helpful to have general regions, and so to give more scope for constituencies to have perhaps three regions. If we have three regions, these natural form into one for the northern part of the country. One for the central part of the country. One for the southern part of the country. These can be called Northern Wales, Central Wales and Southern Wales. They differ in many respects - physically, socially, cultural, etc.

It would be good if constituencies would not cross these where possible. Of course, the exact boundaries, people may have differing views. For example, should Llanelli be in Central Wales or Southern Wales? Administratively it would be in Central Wales. Socially and culturally it would be in Southern Wales. For Meirionnydd should it be Northern Wales or Central Wales? Nowadays administratively it would be Northern Wales. But in the past this has not been so. Historically, with Central Wales. The area of Meirionnydd has bonds with both. Indeed it depends on what part of Meirionnydd you are in, North Meirionnydd is with Northern Wales. South Meirionnydd is with Central Wales. It can be either. Here Meirionnydd will be with Central Wales, and Llanelli will be with Central Wales. Population-wise Central Wales is the smallest. With constituency range small & narrow means Central Wales will have few constituencies. Thus the above ^(partly, the two above in Central Wales) gives more scope and breadth for constituencies in Central Wales. Even with Central Wales so formed, it is still the smallest of regions and has the fewest constituencies. Thus it's a better & fairer division for constituencies. With this, then the constituency distribution between these would be Northern Wales seven constituencies, Central Wales six constituencies, Southern Wales nineteen constituencies. Southern Wales has more than the other two combined. One of the areas of Southern Wales perhaps can be viewed as a Sub-region - it is very unique in many ways. It can have six constituencies - the same as Central Wales. That is The Valleys. It is quite unique in so many ways, and the people are unique.

Generally people in these regions have characteristics that distinguish them and this gives a common bond, which is important in forming constituencies. A common bond between constituents means leads to a workable constituency. We need to have thirty-two workable constituencies. Though perhaps the protected one will be the only ideal one.

Northern Wales with seven constituencies means three for the north-west part and four for the north-east part. Though since it is all one region, more flexibility or scope is available. Central Wales with six constituencies also can be viewed as two parts, Mid part and South-West part. Again as one region this opens up more possibilities. Southern Wales with nineteen constituencies may be regarded as three parts. The coastal area between Swansea and Barni; the 'plain' area from Cardiff to the Wye; the valley area forming what is known as "The Valleys". These generally give some outlines to constituency formation and the types of constituency formed. There are of course for all of Wales many possibilities. The most suitable and appropriate set of thirty-two constituencies is what Wales needs to be formed now for the future.

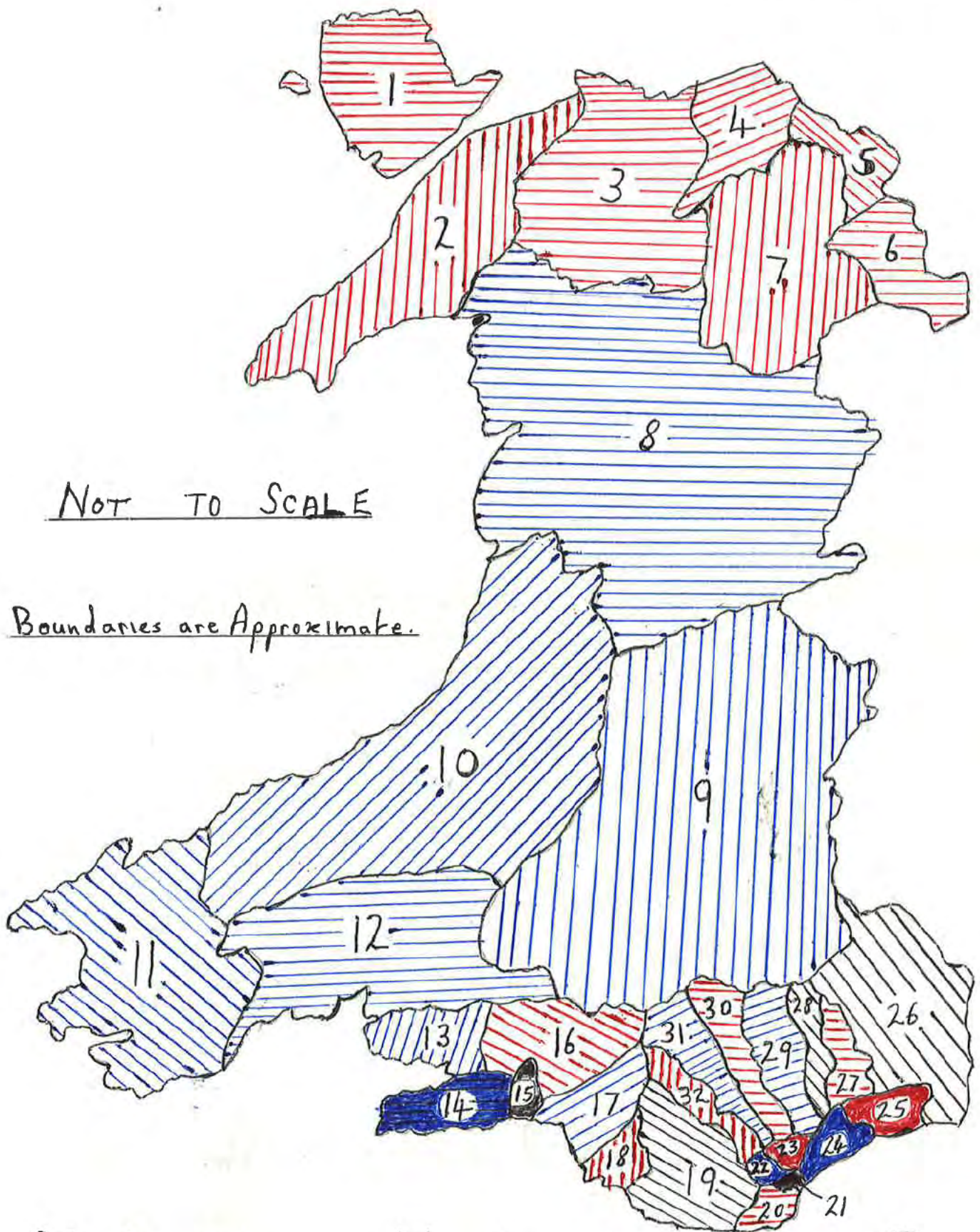
The following four sets of constituency are offered as possibilities. With Northern Wales there are four different alternatives. With Central Wales two different alternatives. With Southern Wales in one part an alternative. Throughout there are variations, where a ward can be in two constituencies and there are pros/cons/advantages/disadvantages for the various variations. There are basically two approaches to constituency formation. To have constituencies as far as possible, of each a particular type? To have constituencies which are mixed, that incorporates various "types"/"kinds" together as one. This is perhaps most notable in Northern Wales. Do you keep holiday coastal areas and farming countryside areas separate or together? The approach taken will determine the constituencies formed. To have these two forming their 'own' constituencies? Or to mix them? Some may say one way, some may say the other way. Both are "valid" and can form good constituencies. For Mid-Wales it is very sparse, ^{populated} though constituencies no where near the maximum size. None compare with some of Scotland. Do you follow the current counties and how Mid-Wales is now? Or do you go with historic counties that existed over half a century ago? Do the constituencies to be formed for the future be as Wales is now? Or do we say historically shows tradition? Do we go with current administrative set-up or former administrative set-up? With Mid-Wales there is now Powys. It's principal county. How best to handle it for the future? For Southern Wales there are Valley constituencies; City Constituencies; town constituencies. Here the differences are so great it's best to go by 'type/kind'.

Thirty-two Constituencies for Wales.

3

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MAP ONE



NOT TO SCALE

Boundaries are Approximate.

For Constituency Numbers' Key see page (4) →

Set of Thirty-two Constituencies for Wales Key. (4)

4 of 16

Northern Wales (7)

1. Ynys Môn 52415 2. Arfon Conwy Dwyor 76369/74692 3. Betws-yn-Rhos 75116/73439 4. Rhyl Prestatyn 70580 5. Dyfrdwy 72115 6. Wrecsam 72977 7. Glynŵr 70887

Central Wales (6)

8. Maldwyn Meirionbydd 77061 9. Brycheiniog Maesyfed Dinefwr Powys Deheuol Caerfyddin Dwyreiniol 70590
10. Ceredigion Teifi 76126

Alternative A.

11. Penfros 74522 12. Caerfyddin Bae 71261

Alternative B.

11. Penfros 75346 12. Caerfyddin Bae 70437

13. Llŵchwr 69941

Southern Wales (19)

14. Abertawe - Mwmbwls 76232 15. Abertawe - Tawe 74715
16. Nedd Pontardduis 69920 17. Afan Llynfi Afan Maesteg 73574 18. Pen-y-bont 70245
19. Tonyrefail Rws 69739 20. Barrri Phenarth 70740
21. Caerdydd - Castell 71106 22. Caerdydd - Llandaf 73878
23. Caerdydd - Llanishen 73507 24. Casnewydd - Gaer Caerdydd - Llanrhymini 74015
25. Casnewydd - Maendy 76159 26. Wysg 72681
27. L(l)wyd 70591 28. Ebbw 73367 29. Sirhowy Rhymini 76349
30. Merthyr Aber 74538 31. Cynon Taf 71245 32. Rhondda Trelai 70480

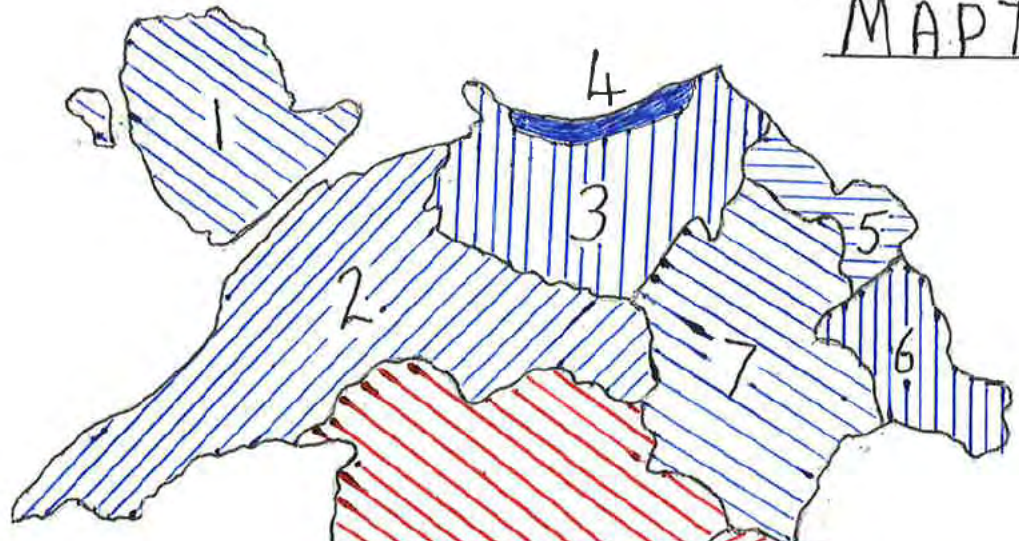
NB

The constituency pair 2. and 3. either the first numbers of each are taken or the second numbers of each are taken. These differences depend on where a particular ward goes. Into which constituency should it be, which serves best?

Thirty-two Constituencies for Wales.

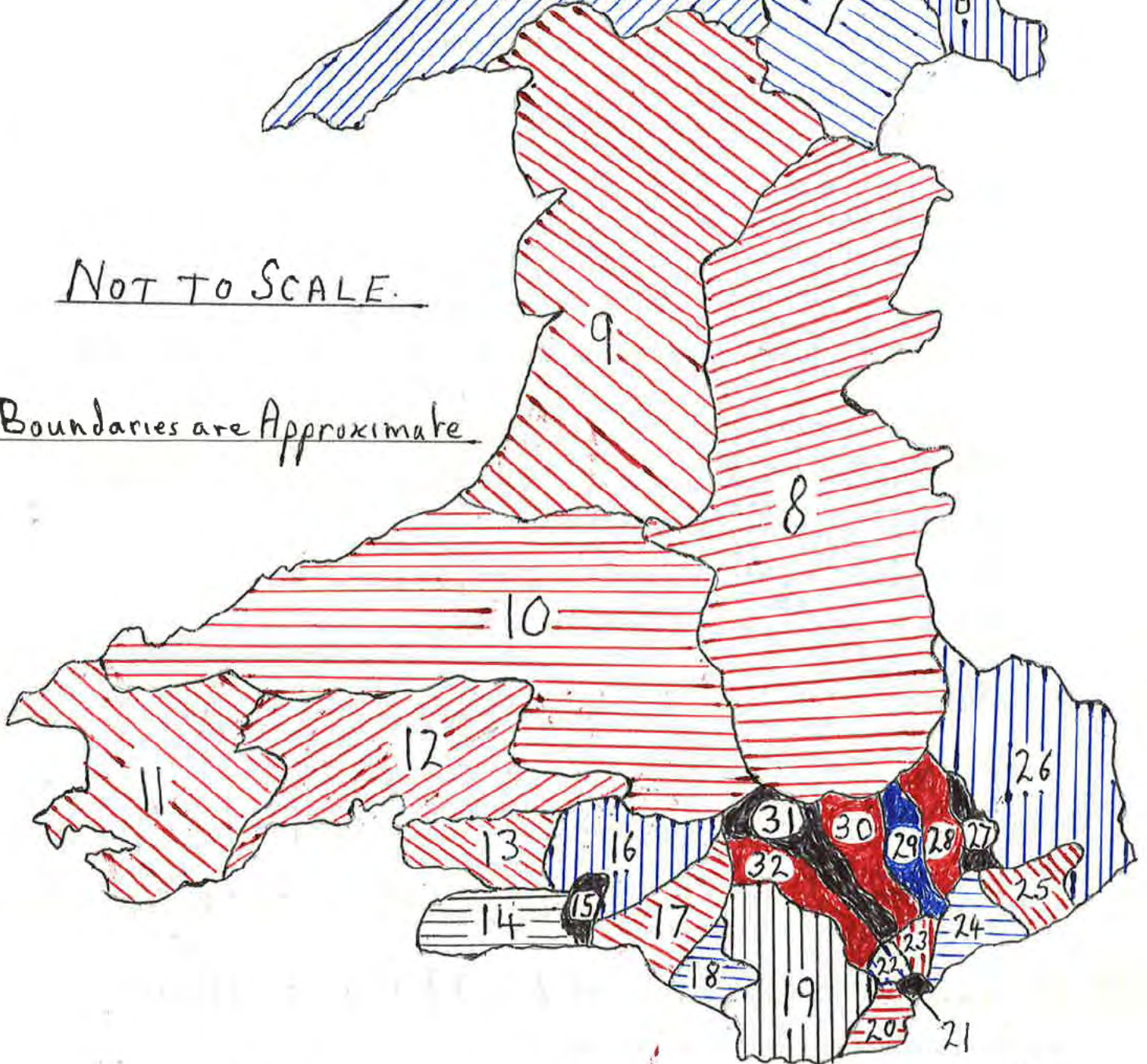
5 of 16 (5)

MAP TWO



NOT TO SCALE.

Boundaries are Approximate



For Constituency Numbers' Key see page (6)

Set of Thirty-two Constituencies for Wales Key (6)

6 of 16

Northern Wales (7)

1. Ynys Môn 52415 2. Eryri 70986/69882 3. Conwy Ddinbych 75184/76288
4. Prestatyn Rhos 75137 5. Dyfrdwy Alun 72115 6. Wrecsam 72977
7. Glyndŵr/Rhoslannerchrugog Rhuthun 73887

Central Wales (6)

8. Powys 76679 9. Aberystwyth 70192 10. Teifi 72131
11. Penfros 72898 12. Caerfyrddin Bae 71795 13. Llŵchwr 75586

Southern Wales (19)

4. Abertawe - Mwymbyls 76232 15. Abertawe - Tawe 74715
16. ^{Nedd Tawe - Uchaf Lliw} Nedd Ystradgynlais Llangyfelech 70516 17. ^{Afan Llynfi Fach} Afan Maesteg Pŵl 73574

Alternative A.

18. Pen-y-bont 70245 19. Tonyrefail Rhws 69739

Alternative B.

18. Pen-y-bont 69863 19. Tonyrefail Rhws 70121

20. Barru Phenarth 70740 21. Caerdydd - Castell 71106 22. Caerdydd - Llundaf 73878
23. Caerdydd - Llanishen 73507 24. Casnewydd - Gaer Caerdydd - Llanrhymini 74015
25. Casnewydd - Maendy 76159 26. Wysg 72681
27. L(Ŵ)wyd 70591 28. Ebbw 73367 29. Sirhowy Rhymini 76349
30. Merthyr Aber 74538 31. Cynon Taf 71245 32. Rhondda Trelac 70480

NB For the pairs of constituencies 2, and 3; And 18, and 19, either the first numbers of both or the second numbers of both.

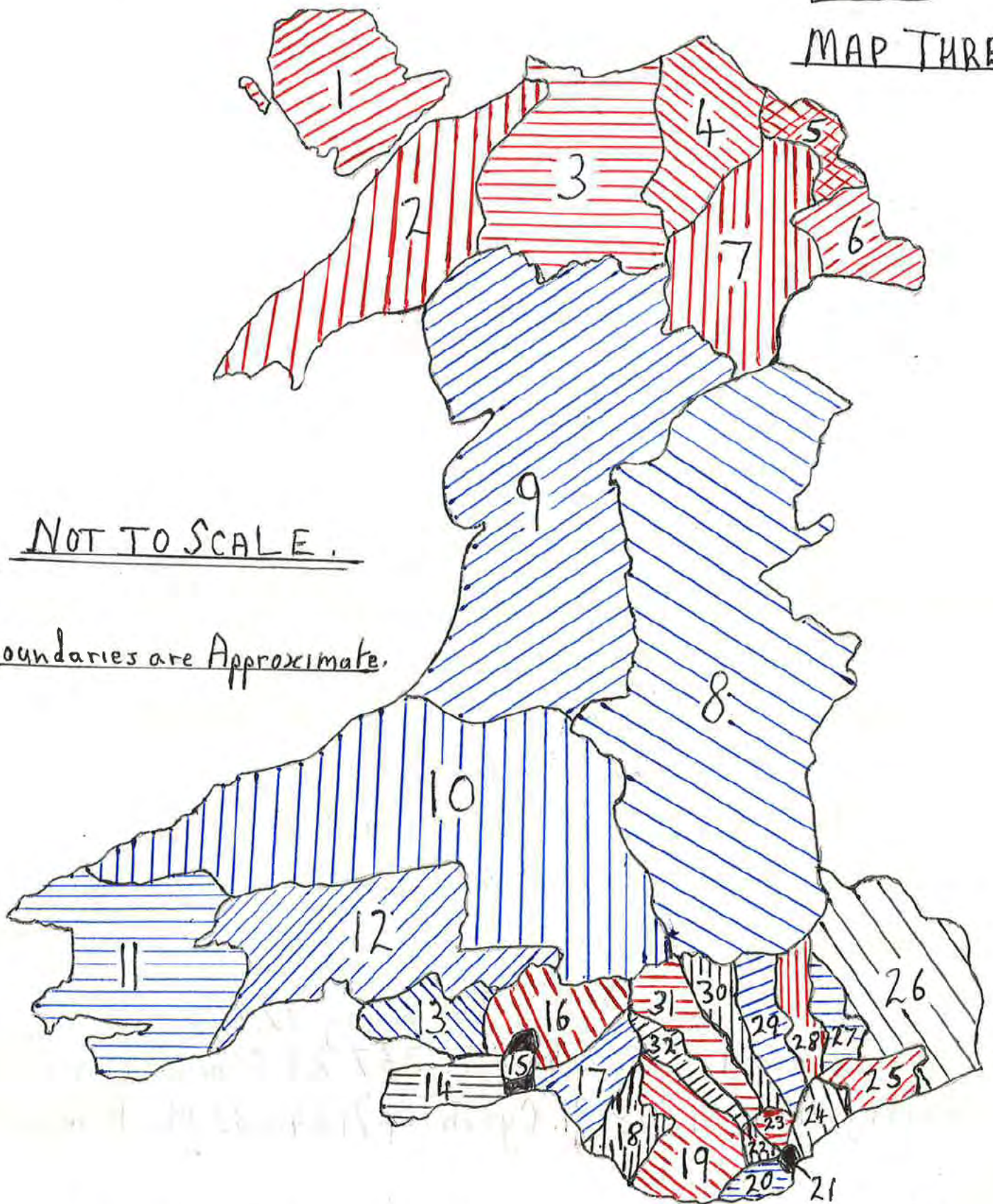
The variations with these constituencies depends on wards and which constituencies they go into.

Thirty-two Constituencies for Wales

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MAP THREE



NOT TO SCALE.

Boundaries are Approximate.

For Constituency Numbers' Key see page 8 →

Set of Thirty-two Constituencies for Wales Key. ⑧

Northern Wales (7)

8 of 16

1. Ynys Môn 52415
2. Arfon Conwy Dwyor 74692/76369
3. Betws-yn-Rhos 75176/73499
4. Rhyl Ddinbych 70580
5. Dyfrdwy 72115
6. Wrecsam 72977
7. Glynŵr/Rhosilannerchrugog Rhuthun 70887

Central Wales (6)

8. Powys 76679
9. Aberystwyth 70192
10. Teifi 72131
11. Pen-fros 72898
12. Caerfyrddin Bae 71795
13. Llŵchwr 75586

Southern Wales (19)

14. Abertawe - Mwmbwls 76232
15. Abertawe - Tawe 74715
16. { Nedd Tawe - Uchaf Lliw
Nedd Ystradgynlais } Llangyfelech 70516
17. { Afan Llynfi Fach
Afan Maesteg Pil } 73574

Alternative A.

18. Pen-y-bont 70245
19. Tonyrefail Rhws 69739

Alternative B.

18. Pen-y-bont 69863
19. Tonyrefail Rhws 70121

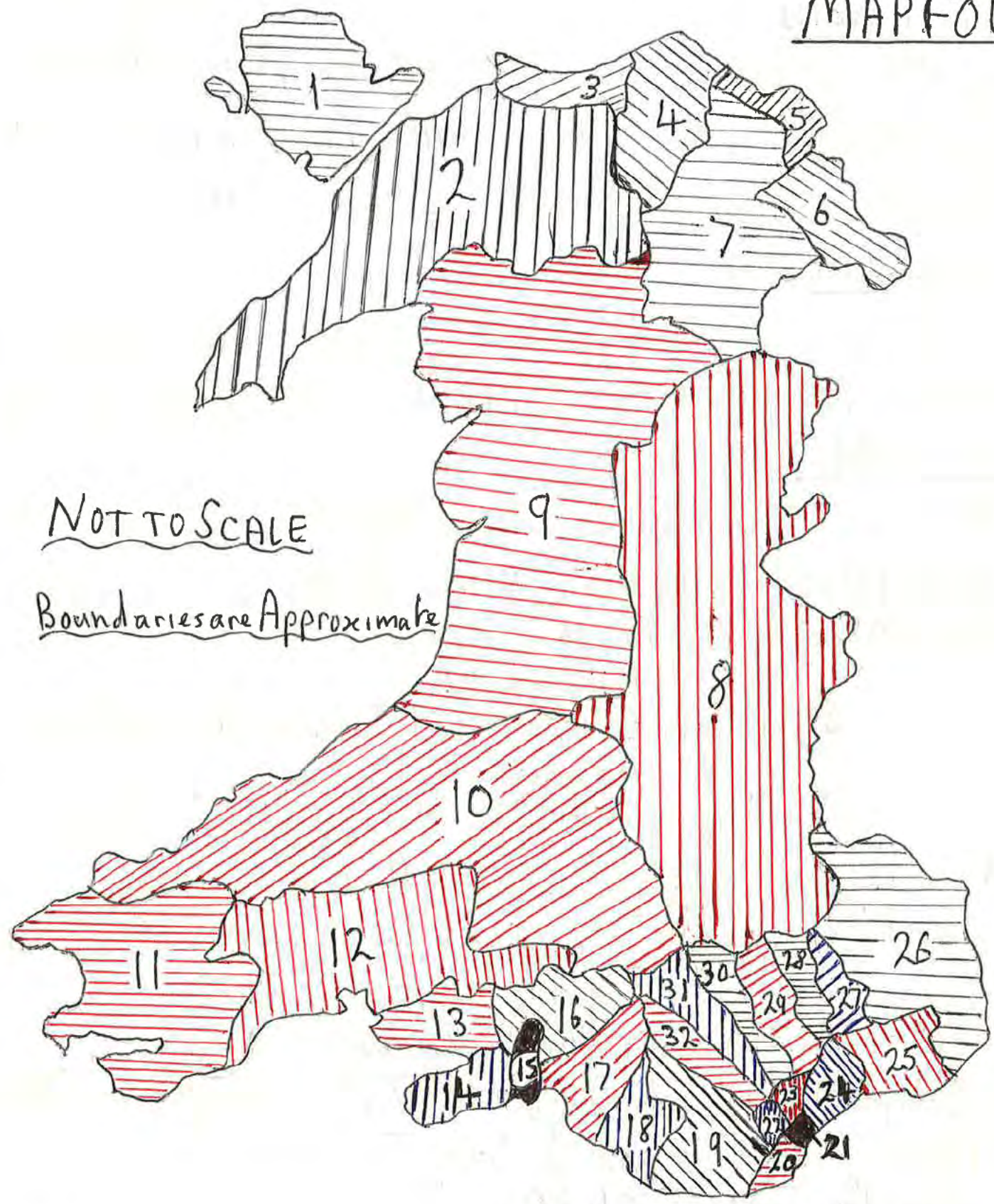
20. Barri Phenarth 70740
21. Caerdydd - Castell 71106
22. Caerdydd - Llandaf 73878
23. Caerdydd - Llanishen 73507
24. Casnewydd - Gaer Caerdydd - Llanrhymni 74015
25. Casnewydd - Maendy 76159
26. Wysg 72681
27. L(l)wyd 70591
28. Ebbw 73367
29. Sirhowy Rhymni 76349
30. Merthyr Aber 74538
31. Cynon Taf 71245
32. Rhondda Trelai 70480

NB

For the two pairs of constituencies 2./3. and 18./19. either the first numbers of both or the second numbers of both. Depending on which wards go where (into which constituency) which variation you have and so how constituencies are formed.

Thirty-two Constituencies for Wales.

MAP FOUR



NOT TO SCALE

Boundaries are Approximate

For Constituency Numbers' Key see page 10 →

Set of Thirty-two Constituencies for Wales Key. (10)

10 of 16

Northern Wales (7)

1. Ynys Môn 52415 2. Eryri 74954 3. Conwy Tywyn 72870
4. Rhyl Ddinbych 71903 5. Dyfrdwy Alun 72115 6. Wrecsam 72977
7. Rhoslanerchrugog Rhuthun / Glyn dŵr 75202

Central Wales (6)

8. Powys 76679 9. Aberystwyth 70192 10. Teifi 72131
11. Penfros 72898 12. Caerfyrddin Bae 71795 13. Llŵchwr 75586

Southern Wales (19)

14. Abertawe - Mumbwls 76232 15. Abertawe - Tawe 74715
16. Nedd Ystradgynlais Llangyfelech 70516 Nedd Tawe - Uchaf Lliw
17. Afan Maesteg Pŵl 73576 Afan Llynfi Fach

Alternative A.

18. Pen-y-bont 70245 19. Tonyrefail Rhws 69739

Alternative B.

18. Pen-y-bont 69863 19. Tonyrefail Rhws 70121

20. Barri Phenarth 70740 21. Caerdydd - Castell 71106
22. Caerdydd - Llandaf 73878 23. Caerdydd - Llanishen 73507
24. Casnewydd - Gaer Caerdydd - Llanrhymni 74015
25. Casnewydd - Maendy 76159 26. Wysg 72681
27. Llŵyd 70591 28. Ebbw 73367 29. Sirhowy Rhymni 76349
30. Merthyr Aber 74538 31. Cynon Taf 71245
32. Rhondda Trelai 70480

The four sets have similarities and differences. Where a word is what particular constituency it is in, is very important. In a way you can look at it at two levels - the 'Macro' and 'Micro'. As the above has indicated the 'Macro', deals with the overall formation, and gives the structure. The 'Micro' is at the ward level and the place that serves it best. Both must be considered. Consideration for others must take place. Consideration for the whole is an essential dimension to this review.

With Southern Wales there is really one set at the Macro level. There are some variations. This is where certain wards are - the Micro level. With Central Wales there are two alternatives which very much depend on what you do with Mid Wales, and the two or three constituencies there. The different sets are shown by the different maps. In the maps constituency number 10 is between Mid Wales and South-West Wales. It has both. This is particularly so with Map One. This set has Ceredigion & Teifi as their constituency, Mid Wales consists of Ceredigion and Powys. So here it can be regarded as a Mid Wales constituency. In the two, three, four sets/maps constituency 10 is Teifi and although has parts from both is more a South-West Wales constituency. This is where more scope & possibilities come with regarding it as Central Wales. It is also one of the good things for taking the whole of Wales together as one - national, Nationwide may offer more flexibility. This is especially needed with the current criteria we must work in/with. Northern Wales has four alternatives. It is only with Northern Wales as one region that sets Two and Four (Maps 2 & 4) can be formed. As they have constituencies that cover both areas. Set Two (Map 2) separates the holiday coastal area and farming countryside area. Set Four semi-separates/semi mixes them. Sets One & Three mix them. In three of them, One, Three, Four the eastern constituencies are very similar. It is where you actually place the boundaries and so the wards. Two constituencies there are essentially the same (same wards). That is constituency Five and Six. They are both urban industrial (post-industrial). Six is Wrexham. The south-western part of Wrexham District is not included, being included in constituency Seven. Constituency Five is along the river Dyffordwy, and all the towns associated with it. They have a common development over the industrial period. Thus both these constituencies are homogeneous. As said above, for Northern Wales, whether you take it as separating or mixing the areas there are pros & cons, advantages and disadvantages for each. It may well come down to the priorities that are formed which one is chosen. Which serves the people best?

Some people are adverse to a constituency going from the English border to the Irish Sea, That a constituency that goes across the country is not permissible.

Taking a closer look at Central Wales. South-West Wales can be said to have four main parts/developments. Llanelli which has had industrial development. Caerzuyddin which as the county town has developed and is the administrative centre. The tip of the South-West peninsula which forms County Penfro. The river Teifi which has developed into "Teifiside" with its numerous (over half a dozen) towns which have grown-up along it. These are four "foci" for constituency formation. Forming constituencies for the future - Wales as it is now. With Mid-Wales it has Powys, which covers around half of Mid Wales. The other "half" has about of Ceredigion. The Dovey Valley brings Ceredigion, Meirionydd and parts of Powys together. That area would be good & most appropriate in one constituency. Other than Powys, the other main 'focus' is Aberystwyth. By far the largest town, a good well-developed centre, with a University, National Library of Wales etc. It is very much Mid-Wales and is regarded as Mid-Wales' capital. Therefore the constituencies that are centred on Aberystwyth and Powys would seem the most suitable. Certainly the most in line with Mid Wales as it is now, and in modern Wales and for the future. The western part of Powys is not well connected with the rest. The eastern part of Powys is well connected from top to bottom, accessible to all, with excellent 'A' road links. Going with Mid Wales now, and the present administrative setup, that would be to have a constituency based on Powys and a constituency based around Aberystwyth. Therefore with Sets Two, Three or Four, a diversity to a constituency transvering Wales ^{is breadth} would rule out ONE.

Taking a closer look at North Wales. With North Wales do you take the approach of separating or mixing the two major areas of farming countryside and holidaying coast? If you separate them you really need to take Northern Wales as a whole - one region. As the holiday coast spans both North-East and North-West, As also the farming countryside. Map Two does this - separates them. There is a central holiday coast area. There is also a central farming countryside mainly area. These form two constituencies. The other two ^{sets} form North-East with four constituencies and North-West with three constituencies. Map (or Set) three form mixed constituencies generally. While Map (or Set) four semi-separates them with a constituency mainly focusing on part of the holiday coast. Many would think this the favourable one. The priorities may be the governing factor. Priorities with Local ties first, Local Authorities ^{second} would go with Map (or Set) three. As this follows Conwy borough the closest. And of course Ynys Môn does to. With the North-East there are three Local Authorities, yet four constituencies. Wrexham constituency takes in as much of the borough ^{focusing} and that on the centre. There is one based on the urban area of County Flint based on the R. Dee. The other two are mixed.

Looking closer at Southern Wales there basically is one set only which is in all the ^{Macro} four maps. Though there is the difference with two constituencies - variations, ^{Micro}

Within the regions there are variations which depend on which wards go where. With Northern Wales with alternative A.1 (Map Two) there is the variations between constituency 2. (Eryri) and constituency 3. (Conwy Ddinbych). Of which of these two does Llangernon go? Which does it fit best into? It depends on whether you emphasis north or south part of the ward. But perhaps most of the ward is with the north part of the ward and therefore placed with constituency 3. Conwy Ddinbych.

Thus Eryri with 69882 and Conwy Ddinbych with 76288. With B (Map Three) ³ there is variations between constituency Two (Arfon Conwy Dwyor) and constituency Three (Betws-yn-Rhos). Of which of these two does Caerhun ward? Where does it fit best?

Do you go with its link & proximity to Conwy or its part with the valley? The valley has most of it and so with constituency 3. (Betws-yn-Rhos). This gives a constituency of 75176. With constituency 2. (Arfon Conwy Dwyor) of 746921. With Southern Wales there is a variation between constituency 18. (Pen-y-bont) and constituency 19. (Tonyrefail Rhws) of six wards. Really between the two alternatives one does not shine more than another. Maybe when looking at a constituency connectivity is most significant. With that and of course local ties then the Alternative B would be the one to go with. That would give 18. Pen-y-bont 69863 and 19. Tonyrefail Rhws 70121.

Therefore with Central Wales that gives either Maps ^{sets} 2, 3 or 4. With Northern Wales that gives Map ^{set} 3. With the variations in North Wales, Ward Caerhun goes with constituency 3. Giving 2. Arfon Conwy Dwyor 74692 and 3. Betws-yn-Rhos with 75176. With the variations in Southern Wales then alternative B that gives 18. Pen-y-bont 69863 and 19. Tonyrefail Rhws 70121. This would be the choice from all the above.

The above decision is shown in Map Five which is map three with Alternative B for Southern Wales. With Caerhun with constituency three 3. Betws-yn-Rhos. This would be the choice, the selection from the proposals. The details of these are shown in the following submissions. For MAP ONE this can be viewed at BCW-10247. For MAP TWO, THREE & FOUR these can be viewed at BCW-10513. (●) These show the details of the constituencies with wards, numbers, sketch map, names, reasons and so forth. The above settles on one of these. This is shown in MAP FIVE on page 15. These give the following constituencies:

Northern Wales (7 constituencies)

- 1. Ynys Môn 52415
- 2. Arfon Conwy Dwyfor 74692
- 3. Betws-y-n-Rhos 75176
- 4. RhyLDdinbych 70580
- 5. Dyffordwy 72115
- 6. Wrecsam 72977
- 7. Glyndŵr/Rhosilannerchrugog Rhuthun 70887

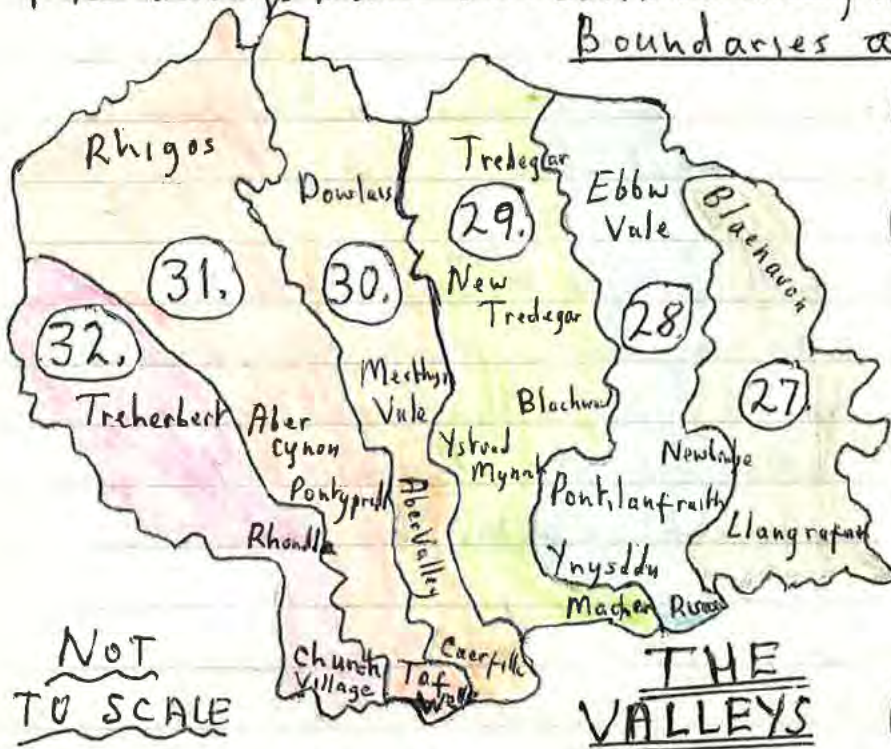
Central Wales (6 constituencies)

- 8. Powys 76679
- 9. Aberystwyth 70192
- 10. Teifi 72131
- 11. Penfroes 72898
- 12. Caerfyrddin Bae 71795
- 13. Llŵchwr 75586

Southern Wales (19 constituencies)

- 14. Abertawe - Mwmbwls 76232
- 15. Abertawe - Tawe 74715
- 16. Nedd Tawe - Uchaf Lliw
- 17. Afan ^{Afan} ^{Llynfi} ^{Fach} Maesteg Pil 73574
- 18. Pen-y-bont 69863
- 19. Tonyrefail Rhws 70121
- 20. Barrre Phenarth 70740
- 21. Caerdydd - Casbell 71106
- 22. Caerdydd - Llandaf 73878
- 23. Caerdydd - Llanishen 73507
- 24. Casnewydd - Graer
- 25. Casnewydd - Maendy 76159
- 26. Wysg 72681
- 27. L(l)wyd 7051
- 28. Ebbw 73367
- 29. Sirhowy Rhymni 76349
- 30. Merthyr Aber 74538
- 31. Cynon Taf 71245
- 32. Rhondda Tre lai 70480

Southern Wales has a sub-region. This is known as The Valleys. The Valleys have six constituencies, the same number as Central Wales. Boundaries are Approximate.



- (27) L(l)wyd 70591
- (28) Ebbw 73367
- (29) Sirhowy Rhymni 76349
- (30) Merthyr Aber 74538
- (31) Cynon Taf 71245
- (32) Rhondda Tre lai 70480

The valley constituencies follow the valleys as the lives of the people living there do. Up and down the valleys they go. The constituencies do this also. They are long and thin like the valleys are. These are Valley Constituencies. Valley constituencies are Valley-shape. Valley constituencies are shaped as the valleys are. Valley constituencies DO NOT have horizontal lines. DO NOT have boundaries that cross, that cut, split and divide the valleys. They serve the Valley.

Set of Thirty-two Constituencies for Wales Key:

16

1. Ynys Môn 52415 2. Arfon Conwy Dwyfor 74692 16 of 16
3. Betws-yn-Rhos 75176 4. RhyLDdinbych 70580 5. Dyfrdwy 72115
6. Wrecsam 72977 7. Rhosilannerchrugog Rhuthun/Glyndŵr 70887
8. Powys 76679 9. Aberystwyth 70192 10. Teifi 72131
11. Penfros 72898 12. Caerfyrddin Bae 71795 13. Llŵchwr 75586
14. Aberbawe - Mwm bwl 76232 15. Abertawe-Tawe 74715
16. Nedd Ystradgynlais Llangyfelech 70516 17. Afan Maesteg Pŵl 73574
18. Pen-y-bont 69863 19. Tonyrefail Rhws 70121 20. Barri Phenarth 70740
21. Caerdydd-Castell 71106 22. Caerdydd-Llandaf 73878
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27. Llŵyd 70591 28. Ebbw 73367 29. Sirhowy Rhymni 76349
30. Merthyr Aber 74538 31. Cynontaf 71245 32. Rhondda Tre lai 70480

For constituencies to be cohesive, the same one identity, they have the same title/name in both languages. To further this to have it in one language. Therefore no conjunctions, etc. are used (NOT REALLY NEEDED). Often the name is identifiable from the one language in the other, e.g. Wrecsam, Caerdydd, Rhymni, Mwm bwl, etc. Also Welsh names are now used in both languages e.g. Ynys Môn, Ceredigion, Caerfyrddin, etc. The accepted way internationally is to have a name of a place as it is at that locality. This is in speech & written forms/ways e.g. Mumbai Beijing, etc. Thus this done in Wales. Thus Welsh would be the language for names/titles. This is already done for UK Parliament Constituencies. For example, from Scotland there is Na H-Eileanan An Iar; Western Isles is not used by anyone anywhere. Also now it's the same for Ynys Môn. Now the same for Wales, in all and every constituency. This would start with this review. Which may well last for up to a dozen years before being replaced by the next review. Also names ought to be helpful & user friendly. To have the principal part of the name first. Such as City, County - place name. The subsidiary part of the name secondly that qualifies the first part - restricts limits. Names say so much. More than a compass point - a more identity, more character. Wales is so rich in names. This would be for all names, whether they are so called population centres, local authorities or what ever. Thus always a suffix. Hence constituencies of one location would all be listed grouped together. Constituency numbers & sequence is given by the geographical way. This does not favour one language or the other. As the Alphabetical way does. Currently English is used - **NOT WELSH!** Thank you for keeping all my particulars/details private & confidential. May I wish you, your families, all your team, the very best. Best Wishes, Yours faithfully,