



**Comisiwn Ffiniau  
i Gymru**

**Boundary Commission  
for Wales**

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# **Revised Proposals Consultation: Representations**

Volume 18: 10856 (part 1)

Dear Mrs Justice Dame Nerys Jefford,

10 of 13

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May you and all the team be well and work going alright. Please keep all my particulars, name, address etc private and confidential. Although here covers the whole of Wales. It is presented in four regions, for each part of Wales. These regions are North Wales, Mid and South-West Wales, South-Central Wales, South-East Wales. For here these are composed as follows:-

NORTH WALES - ~~Ynys Môn~~ Gwynedd, Conwy, County Ddinbych, County Flint, Wrexham.

MID AND SOUTH-WEST WALES - Powys, Ceredigion, County Pembroke/Pembro, County Caerfyrddin.

SOUTH-CENTRAL WALES - Swansea, Neath Port Talbot, Bridgend, Vale of Glamorgan.

SOUTH-EAST WALES - Cardiff, Newport, Mynyw, Tor-faen, Blaenau Gwent, Caerffili, Merthyr Tudful, Rhondda Cynon Taf.

With 32 constituencies this gives seven constituencies for North Wales.

Six constituencies for Mid and South-West Wales. Seven constituencies for South-Central Wales. Twelve constituencies for South-East Wales. With a reduction of one-fifth (20%) this means changes to all constituencies except the protected one Ynys Môn. This is added to by the constituency range. This must be adhered to and so is the paramount factor. All 31 constituencies must be within this constituency range. Thus a constituency must expand/increase until it reaches the lower limit (69724) of the constituency range. It must not be larger than the upper limit (77062). These thirty-one constituencies must be within this constituency range 69724-77062 inclusive. This usually means any

change will have an effect elsewhere. Therefore any change must take these into <sup>consideration</sup> effect. So one purpose of this review is to change constituencies - change the current constituencies. The only statutory must factor is the constituency range. Others are suggested. Out of these local ties are very important, expressed by the communities throughout Wales. These ought to be respected. Another thing that is a constant is the Local Authorities. These the people and their Parliamentary representatives deal with. So these are important. Of course the topography has an influence - especially in Wales. It can form a barrier, especially mountains. This means that the formation of constituencies must avoid them being in a constituency, otherwise detached parts are formed. These need to be avoided. 'Detached parts' are where the only physical connection between one part of the constituency and the remainder would require travel through a different constituency. Wards need to be whole, not split/divided and be adjacent to each other. They must be of whole communities, and therefore the Communities of Wales must be adhered to. Communities and Constituency Range are paramount and must always be adhered to - a constant throughout and with All.

North Wales includes the protected constituency Ynys Môn. This limits and places more restrictions on the other six constituencies. This will give two constituencies to the North-West and four constituencies to the North-East. There are basically two approaches here. To form constituencies that follow the different compositions of the various areas making them into separate constituencies. To form constituencies that integrate these two due to interplay making them into mixed constituencies. This latter way was the approach used for the Initial Proposals. The Revised Proposals tend towards the former way to approach constituency formation.

Constituency 16 - Dwyfor Meirionnydd - has most of Arfon in it. Its current name excludes this and the most important town in the constituency - Carnarfon. Most of the area was originally in two counties - Carnarfon and Meirionnydd. This constituency covers most of current Gwynedd. A suitable and more appropriate name would be either Carnarfon Meirionnydd (historically) or Gwynedd (current/present). Perhaps the most suitable name is Gwynedd.

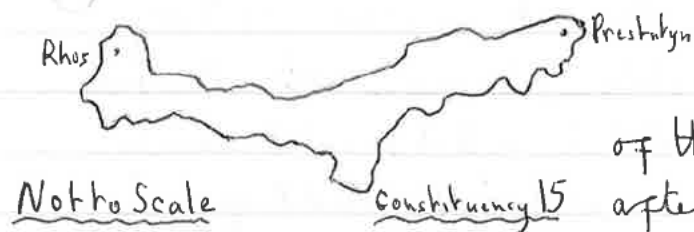
Constituency 3 - Bangor Aberconwy covers most of the current Conwy Borough. Bangor covers the part from Gwynedd. The Aberconwy name is from the former district of Aberconwy - which took in the Vale of Conwy (not just the river mouth). The Initial Proposals this constituency was mainly this former district plus the "Bangor" part. In the Revised Proposals the constituency takes in far more than this, and covers most of the current district of Conwy. With regard to current constituencies it takes in much of Clwyd West. The Aberconwy name does include/refer to the vast amount of this new constituency. This new constituency takes in most of present Conwy borough. For this part of the constituency the best name would be Conwy. Bangor includes the Bangor Area of the constituency. Conwy includes the Conwy Area of the constituency. What order should the names follow? First, the name that refers to the larger (or most) of the constituency? First, follow the alphabet? Which has the most constituents the deciding factor (greater portion) Conwy Bangor.

Constituency 15 - Gogledd Clwyd includes the holiday coastal towns and the west bank of the River Clwyd down to Ddinbych. Not to split Rhyl and Prestatyn has been the call/cry of many. That Rhyl and Prestatyn not to be separated. They are both part of the same Local authority - County Ddinbych. Either side is not. To the east is County Flint and to the west is Conwy Borough. These two have much stronger links to each other than to either side - either Rhyl to Kinnel Bay & Tywyn or Prestatyn to Ffynnonogryn, Gronant, or Trellawnydd & Gwaenysgor that is in County Flint. The County Flint wards are closer to others in Flint County such as Mostyn, Whitford, etc. All these are "non-holiday" rural wards. As Prestatyn wards are "holiday" urban wards.

Therefore Rhyl and Prestatyn need to be together. Whether, neither, one, or both cannot. The degree of the link between these two towns is far greater than that to any others. Therefore for these two holiday towns to be together in the same constituency. That is for Prestatyn to move from Clwyd East to Gogledd Clwyd.

Gogledd Clwyd's east border goes along the west bank of part of the River Clwyd. It would be more natural for both banks of the River Clwyd to be together (as further south is). All the Vale of Clwyd (either side of the river) is together going southward in the Vale (proper). This is so in the current Vale of Clwyd constituency. Therefore the west bank of the Clwyd - Rhuddlan, Bodelwyddan, S+A Saph (E+W), Trefnant, Ddinbych (Lower/Central/Upper) would go from Gogledd Clwyd to Clwyd East.

Thus Prestatyn to Gogledd Clwyd and west bank of the R. Clwyd would go to Clwyd East.



The name for constituency 15 could be the name of the towns at either end Prestatyn Rhos. It could be after the main physical feature Colwyn Bae. It does not include all of north Clwyd. Neither does the present Gogledd Clwyd - Part of it (west) was never in Clwyd. Also it does not include the whole North Coast.

The suggested name for the new constituency 14 would preclude the name Clwyd. Constituency 15 would have an electorate of 75260.

Constituency 14 would now not have Prestatyn, but would have west bank of the Clwyd as detailed above. It would give up Llangollen Rural ward.

Though the name, this ward is completely separate to/ from Llangollen. It forms part of the area including Cefn + Plas Madoc. It would join them in constituency 22. Maldwyn a Glyndŵr.

As the constituency takes in virtually all of the Clwyd valley. It could have the name Clwyd.

This constituency covers most of a former district. It therefore could be named after that - Glyndŵr

NB. The part of constituency 22 that is referred to as Glyndŵr, most of it was never ever in it. It does not describe that area properly. So best not used for it.

Constituency 14 would have an electorate of 75654.



Constituency 2 - Alyn & Deeside. With this constituency a lot of people say it's between Holywell and Greenfield. Treuddyn and Llangynydd are rural wards and are more part of constituency 14. Along with Leeswood, Gwernymynydd, Llanarmon-yn-Iâl/Llandegia wards, etc. Therefore to exchange Holywell (East, Central, West) with these two wards of Treuddyn and Llangynydd. The name for this ward could be as above or simply Deeside. Constituency 2 would have ~~Caerwynn~~ to also loose Caerwynn ward as well to come into the constituency range. This brings into play whether you think Holywell is more with this constituency than Caerwynn is? With this happen it would have an electorate of 76 251. Constituency 14 would have an electorate of 75 098.

Constituency 31 - Wrexham The ward Eschusham is very much part of Wrexham. It is really part of the built-up area. Therefore it would go into constituency 31. The electorate numbers for this constituency and constituency 22 would both allow for Ponciau ward to also go in with Wrexham, which it is in that Local Authority. But perhaps it is more with the others which are with the Revised Proposals are going into constituency 22. The preference of the people of the ward ought to determine whether they are in constituency 31 or constituency 22.

Therefore with Eschusham ward the electorate of constituency 31 would be 72 977.

NB This <sup>Eschusham</sup> ward electorate (2013) would come off constituency 22.

But remember from above constituency 22 would also receive Llangollen Rural ward (16 311). Thus constituency 22 would have an electorate of 71 981.

NB This constituency (22 Maldwyn & Glynidwr) that this part, referred to as Glynidwr, is actually separate from the Maldwyn part - forming two separate parts. The Berwyn Mountains separates the two. Roadless, there is no link/connection/travel between the two. So to go between the two you have to go outside the constituency. This is known, defined, as a detached part. Detached parts ought to be avoided. It's like two constituencies in one.

The one in Cardiff has been remedied. This one is worse. Also, you have to not only go outside the constituency, but outside the country. In Wales you'd have to go via the A458 west, then the A494 north-east - a very long way. AS in England,

<sup>nb</sup> Meirionnydd  
BCW-10247  
Powys one  
BCW-10513  
The "ideal" meeting place of the two is likewise in England - Oswestry. Detached parts constituencies need to be avoided. This one can. "Glynidwr" staying in with the North-East. Maldwyn going either with Meirionnydd. Or with the rest of Powys. Indeed a Powys constituency could be formed. The east is well connected from top to bottom with good 'A' roads.

Constituency 22. Maldwyn & Glyndŵr. This constituency would lose E. schurham ward and gain Llangollen Rural ward - see above in North Wales. The name Glyndŵr does not refer to the whole area that is being added to Maldwyn. Most of that area was never in the former district of Glyndŵr. It does not describe the area - certainly not well, not appropriate. A more appropriate name needs to be found to refer to this area. Two suggestions would be either Ruabon or Rhosilannerchrugog. As no ward is named Rhosilannerchrugog. As Rhosilannerchrugog area is larger than Ruabon area. As Rhosilannerchrugog is a main town, often on maps. Then Rhosilannerchrugog would be a good name. Constituency 22 could have the name Maldwyn Rhosilannerchrugog.

Constituency 5. Brecon, Radnor & Cwm-tawe. This constituency does not include all of Cwm-tawe. Only a very small part. Most of Cwm-tawe is not in this constituency. It therefore is misleading. It only includes the upper part of Cwm-tawe. Therefore correctly either Cwm-tawe - Uchaf or Tawe - Uchaf. As a ward is called Tawe - Uchaf even though it is more succinct, perhaps Cwm-tawe - Uchaf would be better. Constituency 5 would have the name Brecon Radnor Cwm-tawe - Uchaf.

Constituency 13. Ceredigion Preseli. This is a large long constituency with a road that is very slow. Though it is an 'A' road there are many places which require "passing bays". This makes for poor linkage and bad connectivity. Ceredigion regard this as a poor "marriage". They have more involvement with the towns of Teifi. They have suggested - recommended - a constituency of Ceredigion Teifi. It is much more compact. It is far better linked and has good connectivity. Teifi is very much of now and the future. It has acquired the name Teifiside. It has its own local newspaper the Teifyside Advertiser. There is about half a dozen large towns and others. Thus constituency 13 ought to become Ceredigion Teifi. This is easily formed. With the current Ceredigion constituency is added the following wards:-  
Llanbydder (2027), Llangifanog-ar-Arth (2196) Llangeler 2772 Cerrarth (1669) Clydau (1189) Cilgerran (1594) St Dogmaels (1775) Crymych (2099) Newport (878) Dinas Cross (1313) Fishguard North West (1208) Fishguard North East (1495). Since Ceredigion would like this, they requested it (including council) then this would seem most suitable and appropriate for the enlargement/expansion of Ceredigion. Certainly Teifi has more links, connections & interplay with Ceredigion than Preseli does. It would also allow for much of county Pembroke to be together. Therefore a Ceredigion Teifi Constituency. This 13. Ceredigion Teifi constituency would have an electorate of 76366.

Constituency 20. Mid & South Pembrokeshire. At present Pembrokeshire has two constituencies. One wholly of Pembrokeshire in the north and west called Preseli Pembrokeshire. And one in the south which is shared with County Caerfyrddin. This cannot continue, yet it is too large to make a single constituency, To have as much of Pembrokeshire as constituency range and consideration for other constituencies will allow. If we take from one area too large a part/ chunk is removed. It obviously has to be in the east, and already the south-east is shared. Thus the south-east "corner". Also the north-east "corner". This fits well with Constituency 13 above. These two coastal plains would seem best to reduce Pembrokeshire to the constituency range. Therefore the wards of Clydau, Cilgerran, S<sup>b</sup> Dogmaels, Crymych, Newport, Dinas Cross, Fishguard North-West, Fishguard North-East would be removed, see above constituency 13, to form Ceredigion Teifi. The wards of Amoth (992) Saundersfoot (1904) Penally (1398) Tenby North 1658 Tenby South (1664) would be removed to join constituency 7. Caerfyrddin. All the other wards would go to form Constituency 20., which would be called Pembrokeshire, with an electorate of 75565.

Constituency 7. Caerfyrddin Currently County Caerfyrddin has three constituencies, one being shared with Pembrokeshire. With Caerfyrddin's electorate and the constituency range Caerfyrddin can have two constituencies. One would be with its largest town Llanelli. The other would be with the town Caerfyrddin. There would be some left over. With this and consideration for other constituencies the wards Llanybydder, Llanyfyllan-ar-Arth, Llaneler, Cernarth would go to form constituency 13. Ceredigion Teifi - see above. The wards to form Llanelli, see constituency 18. below, would go forming that constituency. The rest of the wards together with the wards of Amoth, Saundersfoot, Penally, Tenby North and Tenby South would go to make this constituency. As it has the south-east portion of Pembrokeshire in it, then the constituency name needs to reflect this. It all covers Caerfyrddin Bay and this name is both inclusive and succinct. Thus constituency 7. Caerfyrddin Bae would be its name. This constituency would have an electorate of 7090170301.

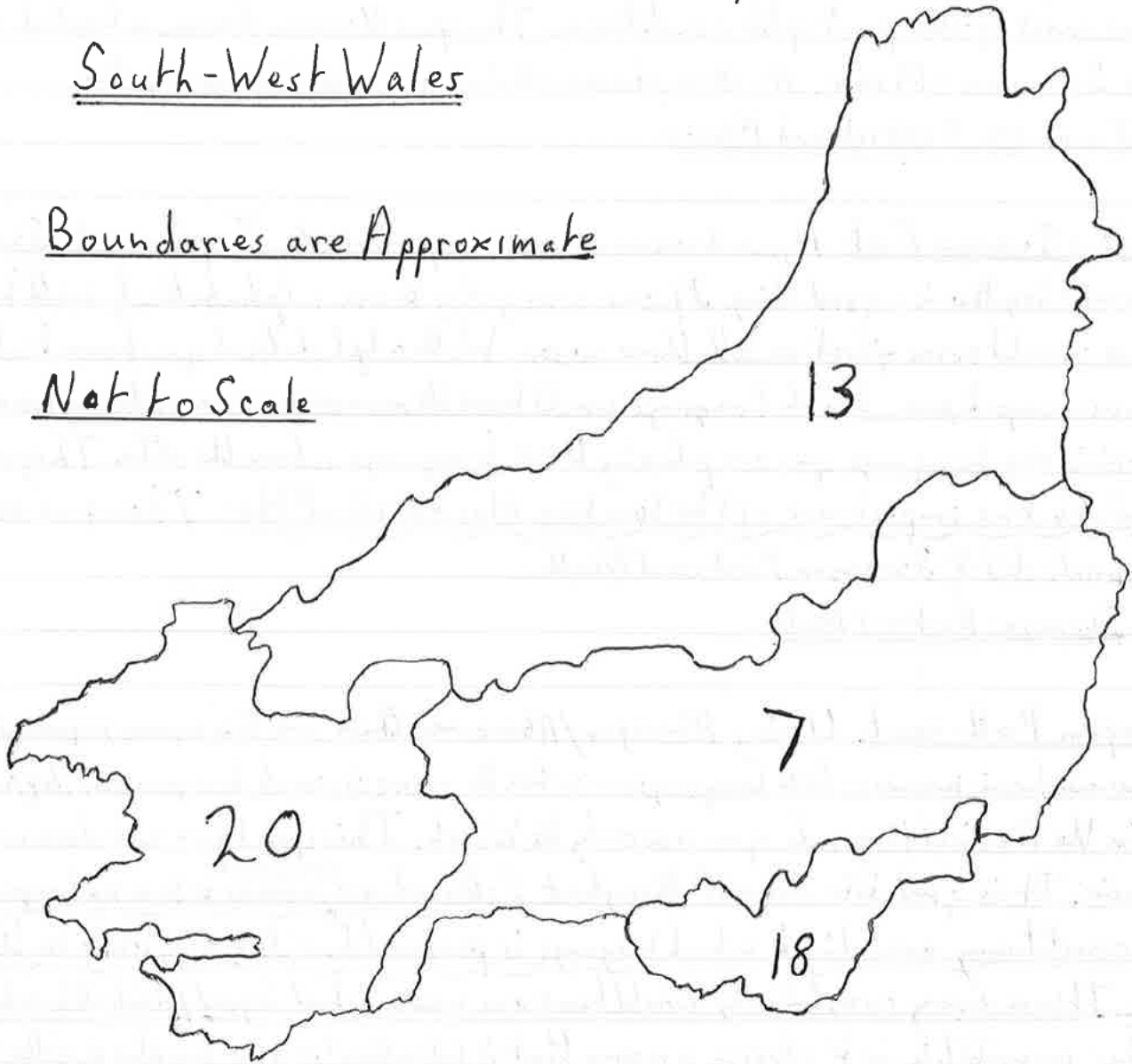
Constituency 18. Llanelli. Llanelli is very different to most of County Caerfyrddin. It is urban and ~~rural~~ <sup>industrial</sup>, as most of Caerfyrddin is rural and agricultural. It being very influenced by the South Wales coalfield. Similarly it can be said about the Amman Valley. Therefore these two would go together well. Many of the rural wards have said they do not want to be included in / with Llanelli. Thus not placing rural wards with Llanelli, and placing similar wards (Ammanford area) with Llanelli would seem the right & best way to go.

Therefore with the current Llanelli constituency without the rural ward of Pontyberem (2154) - Llanon & Glyn have to remain because of the constituency range - and the Amman Valley wards of Saron (3353) Ammanford (1984) Pontamman (2092) Betws (1825) Glanamman (1802) Garnant (1558) would form constituency 18. Its name could be after the two major towns, Llanelli and Ammanford. The name could be after the town and the valley, Llanelli and Amman Valley. Or it could be simply Llanelli Amman. There would be constituency 18. Llanelli Amman. Llanelli Amman would have an electorate of 71229.

South-West Wales

Boundaries are Approximate

Not to Scale



Mid and South-West Wales Constituencies

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 22. Maldwyn Rhosilannerchrugog 76953    | } As revised proposals, except with 22. ward exchange (14./31.). |
| 5. Brecon Radnor Cwm-tawe - Uchaf 72113 |  |
| 13. Ceredigion Teifi 76366              | 20. Pembrokeshire 75565  |
| 7. Caerfyrddin Bae 70301                | 18. Llanelli Amman 71229   |