



Comisiwn Ffiniau
i Gymru

Boundary Commission
for Wales

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for Wales

Secondary Consultation Period: Representations

Volume 2: 10178 (part 1)

Dear M^{rs} Justice Dame Nerys Jefford,

(1)

May you all be keeping well and safe. Please keep all my details, name, address & so forth private and confidential. Thank-you. After the consultation possibly the hardest work starts to put everything together to make the very best 31 constituencies (one protected). To get the most appropriate and suitable set of constituencies which give good constituencies for all areas. These are for the future, from Autumn 2023 and beyond, probably for the next dozen years or so. So we must look to the future and all ways have this in our mind. We need to be able to serve Wales best for the rest of this decade and next. As the next review is not until 2023 and so likely not to be effective to mid next decade or later. The set of constituencies need to treat each area favourably. In the best, up till now Mid-Wales has been taken for granted. In many ways has been used to make up the numbers in constituencies north and south of it. It has & gets squeezed in the middle. With this review when so much needs and has to change this is an opportunity to give Mid-Wales its just deserts. It is a "special" part of Wales and to be considered equal to the others. Thus it must not be 'squeezed' by other. If anything it should take from the others - the smaller from the larger. That supplementing should go for Mid-Wales. To Mid-Wales, not from it. That the UK Parliament has decided that all of its constituencies will be roughly equal, and according to population then these criteria - number of constituencies and constituent numbers - are the governing & dominant factors which all but the 'protected' constituency must adhere to. So we have 32 constituencies - almost a quarter reduction. Each constituency must be within the constituency range. Between smallest and largest there can be a 10% range - a variation from the UK quota of $\pm 5\%$. This can be taken as an opportunity to form and obtain the very best constituencies for ALL Wales for the future. That every part of Wales will be served the very very best. ALL represented EQUALLY.

In naming the constituencies it would be good to have one name. That is no alternative names. To have one name is good for identity, unity, "togetherness" and that everyone knows it by the same name. So no mistakes or mix-ups.

Therefore a name which is the same in both languages is preferable. So, if a and a^a is to be used, then the ampersand (&) would be used, which is the same in all languages. Though if more than one name is used (two or three) together, then the names alone, as is done currently e.g. Dwyfor Meirionnydd.

With this no alternative names are required. The trend is for Welsh names to be used. For example, Ceredigion (Carmarthenshire), Ynys Môn (Anglesey), Gaerfyrddin (Carmarthenshire), etc. Pronunciation and spelling to be done this way, which is now the accepted international way of doing things e.g. Mumbai (Bombay), Beijing (Peking), etc. If you do not know the name in the other language, the other name can be confusing as they refer to (and so translate) to different things e.g. Casnewydd/Newport. Effectively giving four names! So you need to know the name of the constituency in the other language before hand. That is everyone will need to know the name of each constituency in both languages to always know what effects what and who is saying what and so forth. Therefore not to have dual monolingual names, but to have single bilingual name for each constituency. Single form for unity, cohesion and identity. There are a wealth of Welsh names. If English names used, done in the Welsh way. Welsh spelling used, etc. For example Milfford, Hwlfford, etc. Although it is for the whole UK, as in the UK Parliament. It ought not to be thought the constituencies have to have an English one. In Scotland the Hebrides constituency was the Western Isles constituency. Everyone knew it as that and used it throughout the whole UK. Then they decided to use the Gaelic, it was used and only that form. The whole of the UK knows it as that and is used throughout the whole UK—Na M-Eileanan An Iar. This to be the same for the Welsh names. When more than one part is required to specify a constituency, then often there are two parts. One part locates the constituency (independant). One part makes it more specific (dependant). The independant part needs always to come first (Primary) and sets it in its location. It is what people first think of and identifies it. The dependant part always comes second (Secondary), it depends on the first, the Primary name. This part specifies where in the location (qualifies it). This way of sequencing/ordering a constituency name (multi-part one) would be for ALL constituencies. This is what ever is used. Be it population centre, principal area, former local government unit, geographical feature or area, compass points, etc. The part that is dependant on and qualifies the other part (Primary, Principal) will ALWAYS be a suffix. The same way always, the constituency way.

The same way - "constituency way" for ALL constituencies. The Principal part (Primary) comes first, the Subsidiary part (Secondary) comes second.

Principal — Subsidiary Principal — Qualifier

USER FRIENDLY

Whatever, ~~However~~ ^{a person} wishes to use the constituency name, for whatever purpose this way/form is helpful and useful.

Wales has such a wealth of names, compass-points ought/would NEVER be used.

"Detached parts" to be avoided at all costs. 'Connectivity' within the constituency is of uttermost importance to form one constituency.

Otherwise it effectively makes 'two' constituencies under ^{one} a name.

Wales is a small compact country, even with the central part.

Compromises are needed by all for appropriate and suitable constituencies throughout Wales.

Where and how you start effects what constituencies you can have and what ones you cannot have. What your 31(2) set is.

Multiple starting places has the problem of putting them all together to form one viable set. Invariably problems occurs. Changes/modifications/amendments made. (If/Where possible) Or to start all over again.

In numbering constituencies there are numerous ways - two being alphabetical and geographical. The language you used WILL effect the alphabetical way. One language must not be favoured over the other - both equal. The geographical way avoids this. The geographical way is most useful and helpful if maps are used. With this way where to start and how to proceed, these need to be specified. The Welsh way is to start in the north, to proceed East. The most North-west constituency is Ynys Môn. It is also the only protected constituency. Therefore it is always the case and cannot vary. Thus the ideal place to start. To proceed eastward, West to East. For numbers to be associated with the nearest location to each. Then to alternate this with each line. Firstly eastward, then westward, alternately with each line. (A kind of 'snake' form.) When using maps (at whatever level) the geographical way is appropriate & suitable. The geographical way is used here with alternating direction with each line beginning in the North-West going eastward, and alternating. The head of the 'snake' is the NW, the 'snake's' tail in the SE.

There is a UK quota which gives the electoral range ($\pm 5\%$). Each non-protected constituency must be within this constituency range (69724-77062). Once this is done, then whatever is best for that constituency. Not to get as close to the UK quota (73393) as possible. NOT TO HAVE THE SMALLEST VARIANCE OR NO VARIANCE.

There can be different kinds of constituency - constituency types. These can be Island, Town/Valley, Urban, Rural, Rural-Urban, Urban-Rural, Town, Towns, Valley, City constituencies and so forth. Wales has all of these.

Wales can be seen as being made up of various parts. There have been various ways of doing this. But maybe around a half-dozen parts - areas/regions is usual. Namely North-West Wales, North-East Wales, Mid Wales, South-West Wales, South-Central Wales, South-East Wales.

With the lie of the land and population in North Wales and the requirements for constituencies perhaps North-East Wales and North-West Wales as one - North Wales. To have constituencies such that they follow the North-East Wales and North-West Wales is most appropriate. Certainly it serves these two parts of Wales better. As each part is quite different. The North-East is/has been industrial. The North-West is more agricultural. Lifestyles and so forth, needs, etc are very different. Each needs its own kind of representative. So constituencies that follow this maybe more suitable. Each part of Wales needs the right, correct representation. Though population must not be the only factor, it needs to be part of the criteria. From this approximately the number of constituencies for each part of Wales would be North-West - 3 (1 protected). North-East - 4. Mid - 2.

South-West - 4. South-Central - 7. South-East - 12.

The northern part of Wales perhaps throws up the most difficult (and) challenge. Generally there are two ways to go. Either separating urban and rural. Or combining rural & urban together - integrating them. There is the coastal part which is mainly "holidaying". The inland part which is mainly "farming". The eastern part which is mainly "industrial". Not each part is exclusively one of these. There are then several alternative ways within these general approaches. There are pros & cons for each. Some will believe that each has a different way of life, etc thus little in common, and should be separate. Others will believe they are inter-related, linked to each other and are dependant on each other. Some may long at it that one is a kind of "hinterland" for/to the other and therefore should be together. While others will be strongly the

opposite to this. There will be supporters and opposers for each. Perhaps to try to do both i.e. in some areas combining the two, in other areas separating the two. Whatever is done the exact boundary between them is all important, where to start and finish each? More often than not the actual line between the two, the best boundary for each will not be able to be obtained because of the constituency range. This then adds another dimension of consideration & variation. Where will the boundary end up? This will mean moving of wards between constituencies. These are all very important to the people they affect. The people who have to live with them. Though there are various views on how each place of Wales ought/should be. Possibly northern Wales has the greatest. People may think southern Wales would be the one. This has three basic areas for constituencies. The city constituencies - of Wales' three principal cities - Cardiff, Swansea, & Newport. The valley constituencies. The town constituencies e.g., Neath, Port Talbot, Bridgend, Barri, ^{Llanelli} ~~Llanelli~~, and so on. The variety and possibilities in northern Wales are subtle. Making it a great challenge, and most difficult. Mid-Wales can & should, perhaps, be the easiest one. Once ~~it~~ it is decided that rightly it ought to have two constituencies. Two constituencies to itself, Not to be for numbers for others. NOT to have "half" constituencies for/with north and south of it. That Mid Wales will NOT be squeezed by the other two. Will not be used as "number fodder". IT IS A REGION IN ITS OWN RIGHT - TO ITSELF. For Mid Wales to have two constituencies.

The two bases for constituencies in Mid-Wales is its 'unofficial' Capital. Once in the going last century to be the capital of Wales. Houses the National Library of Wales. A higher education centre. The largest place in Mid-Wales. Therefore one of its constituencies to be based on Aberystwyth. A radius around it. The other bases is Mid-Wales largest and main county/local government area. Based on Powys. Therefore the two constituencies of Mid Wales to be: Aberystwyth; Powys.

This review ought to respect Mid-Wales, give it TWO constituencies which it deserves and should rightly have. To end the "two half" constituencies. Thus Mid-Wales to have its own two constituencies; one of Aberystwyth, and one of Powys.

Aberystwyth constituency

Powys constituency

Aberystwith 76182

Composition

Not to Scale



Aberystwith - Penparcau 2084 Rhedol 1776
 Central 1358 North 1478 Bronglais 936;
 Llanbadarn Fawr - Sulist 973 - Padarn 767;
 Faenor 1985 Tyrymymach 1403 Trefeurig 1382
 Borth 1677 Ceulanamaesmau 1551 Machynlieth
 1701 Glantwymyn 1701 Llanbrynmair 798
 Banwy 847 Llanuddyn 846 Aberdovey 907
 Tywyn 2476 Llangelynin 1625 Bryn-crug/
 Llangifrangell 772 Corris/Mawddwy 1023
 Dolgellau - North 953 South 1072; Abernaw 1581
 Dyffryn Ardudwy 1169 Llandbedr 768

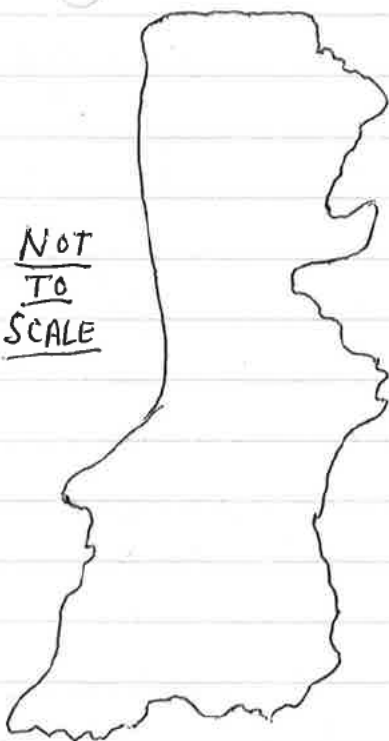
Birchdir Llangochreth/Ganllwyd/Lanelltyd 1132 Llanuwchllyn 686
 Melindwr 1578 Blaen Hafren 1876 Llanidloes 2149 Llandinam 1155
 Caersw 1831 Rhayader 1589 Nantmel 1243 Llandrindod - North
 1517 South 1726 East/Weat 949 Llanyre 978 Disserth/Trecoed 1055
 Llanafanfawr 1141 Llanwrtyd Wells 1450 Builth 1849
 Bronllys 1060 Llanfarian 1193 Ystwyth 1673 Llanrhystyd 1255
 Lledrod 1812 Llanrhystyd 1255 Llanantffraed 1935
 Aberaeron 1088 Cilian Aeron 1613 Llangifrangell Ystrad 1666
 Tregarn 951 Llangeltho 1168.

Deputation

The town of Aberystwith is the centre of Mid Wales and the centre of this constituency. It very much leads the Mid-Wales region. It is as central as you can get for Mid-Wales. It is as central you can get for Wales. And with fairly good communications was once a contender for the capital. Most people of central and northern Wales would have wished it. But it had no direct communication with London. Its name is used for the constituency for many reasons. Suffice to say that it is preeminent amongst the places/towns of Mid-Wales. Being the unofficial "capital" of Wales it is right to have a constituency named after it.

Explanation

Mid-Wales is due two constituencies. As a small region/area — the smallest. Then it needs and is right for Mid-Wales to have two WHOLE constituencies for and to itself. The unofficial capital of Wales would naturally be one of these. Its importance and size would also indicate this. A radius from the town for communications and connectivity would form the constituency. The whole Dorey Valley forms one and so is part of it. South Meirionnydd has long been associated with Mid-Wales, and has a lot more in common to Aberystwyth, and much nearer than Afon or Dwyfor are. Indeed for the Senedd regions Meirionnydd is in the Mid Wales region. Once, for government purposes, Meirionnydd was part of Mid Wales. Southern Ceredigion has much more in common with the South-West counties — particularly the Teifi area. The western part of Powys feels a lot more with Aberystwyth than the eastern part of Powys, especially the Machynalieth area which feels and complains that eastern part of Powys forgets them. Powys county town is in the eastern part. The area is best served by having its own constituency. It gives both a voice to the locality and to Mid-Wales. A much needed voice indeed.

Powys 72446Composition

Llanrhaeadr-yn-Mochnant/Llansilin 1815
 Llangyllin 1217 Llansantffraid 1563
 Llandysilio 1441 Llandrinis 1763 Meifod 1069
 Llanfihangel 895 Llanfair Caereinion 1301
 Gwllsfield 1827 Welshpool — Llanerchymedd 1602
 Castle 962 Gungrog 1995; Trewern 1066 Forden 1215
 Berriew 1102 Rhinwycyn 1724 Newtown Llanddwychan-
 West 1447 North 1796; Newtown-East 1401 Central
 2122 South 1215; Dolforwyn 1652 Montgomery 1107
 Churchstoke 1292 Kerry 1607 Begulidy 1135
 Knighton 2296 Presteigne 2174 Llangunllo 1071
 Llanbadarn Fawr 925 Old Radnor 1375
 Llanellwedd 987 Glasbury 1901 Hay 1355

Gwermydd 1178 Talgarth 1305 Felin-Fach 1102 Bream-
 St John 2355 St Mary 2194 St David Within 1263; Yscir 888
 Maescear/Llywel 1405 Ystralygynais 1935 Cwm-Twrch 1557
 Ymyscedwyn 1705 Aber-Craf 1143 Tawe-Vchaf 1763 Talybont-on-
 Uch 1537 Llangors 901 Bwlch 800.

Denotation

The constituency is named after the county which it covers most of it. It is the largest county in area of Wales. It is the largest county in area and population of Mid-Wales. Thus as the most important county of Mid-Wales to have its own constituency. A constituency named after it. This will be the first time for such a constituency and for the name.

Explanation

County Powys is far outside the constituency range to have a constituency for it all. But the most part can form a constituency. The part of the county that does not have good connectivity, links or communication with the rest is the western part. Therefore this is the part to not be included in ^{the} a constituency. So to bring the numbers within the constituency range, The eastern part of the county is very well connected. The whole eastern part is excellently linked by the A483 which runs the whole length of the county. From Welshpool to Builth Wells passing through Newtown, Llandrindod Wells, the major centres. Bream is connected to them by the A470. A more direct route is the B4520, but it is a 'B' road. Thus all the eastern part of Powys is well connected, with good links throughout. And rightly ought all be together. This naturally forms one constituency. The western part is some what separate. Indeed they do feel left out. Especially the Machynlleth area. There they say that the east (County town & hall located) has forgotten them. They feel very left out of things. They look more to and are part of the west coast. Their centre is really Aberystwyth. They are more directly linked to Aberystwyth than to Llandrindod Wells and certainly much closer - a lot closer. The Powys constituency rightly consists of all the eastern part. If any part of Powys County could not be in Powys constituency it is the western part. This constituency does this and is within the constituency range.

The actual boundary between the two constituencies can always be modified. As with most places there will be movement of wards ^{both} either ways. The constituency numbers may become more equal. Perhaps Powys would be the largest constituency out of both of them. Powys could be larger than Aberystwyth. The best would be obtained for ALL.

With some sets, because of the constituency range, then some wards may have to be transferred/removed to these other constituencies. Where this has to occur it will be stated in the set (constituency) and the effect on either or both of these constituencies will be given there.

Currently Mid-Wales has three constituencies (Montgomery & Brecon & Radnorshire) Ceredigion. The proposals will give Mid-Wales ONLY one constituency as a Mid-Wales constituency - down to thirds. It also has parts of constituencies, one with the north and one with the south. IT CAN AND IT SHOULD HAVE TWO CONSTITUENCIES. TO HAVE TWO MID-WALES CONSTITUENCIES. To have at least two constituencies of its own.

The reduction of constituencies for Wales is 10% almost ($\frac{1}{10}^{th}$). The effective reduction for Mid-Wales is much greater. Disproportionately so. Mid-Wales ought to get its just deserts. TO BE FAIR, JUST & EQUITABLE.

Names and Naming Names are important. They identify a place. People identify with it. It gives identity. A single name enhances this. Not only does it give identity, but also unity, cohesion and what people think of. The constituency names must not be just an after thought. A single name would help & promote these things. To have a single form that is used with both languages ought to be the way for these new constituencies. With more than one name no conjunctions would be used. This is currently done e.g. Dwyfor Meirionnydd. Where names in each language are different the Welsh ones would be used. Welsh spelling would be used throughout. Wales has such a variety of names, that compass-points would not be needed/used. A name says so much more. NO ONE IDENTIFIES WITH A COMPASS-POINT. PEOPLE IDENTIFY WITH A NAME. With this review the UK Parliament constituencies and Welsh Parliament constituencies will differ (for the first time). They therefore ought NOT to have the same name. THEY ARE DIFFERENT. Thus from this review onwards these two Parliament constituencies will have