



Comisiwn Ffiniau
i Gymru

Boundary Commission
for Wales

Boundary Commission
for Wales

Secondary Consultation Period: Representations

Volume 3: 10178 (part 2)

different names. Therefore no constituency would have the current name. These names for Senedd constituencies, Westminster constituencies now 32 will be different. Thus they would have changed names. Of course the protected constituency is the same. Thus the name Ynys Môn. So from now on Westminster and Senedd constituencies will not have the same name. They are different and so will have different names. This will show that they are different and to which Parliament they belong (b). This is done in Scotland where the two sets of (Parliamentary) constituencies are not the same. They are not allowed to be ^{name} same by statute. Perhaps such a Law to be in Wales now. Where a constituency name consists of more than one part the ordering / sequencing of them would be the same for all constituencies and would be determined by the degree of dependency on any other, that is ~~is~~ they would come after any other name where they limit or restrict that location / name. It would not depend on the kind of place it was, the type of centre, or what it used to be etc. It would be determined by the part played in the constituency name. And on that alone, no other.

Attention needs to be paid to the name of each & every constituency. To give identity. To show identity, to be uniquely identifiable. Generally what distinguishes a constituency most would come in the name.

Northern Wales is perhaps the most complex part of the country to form constituencies. Above this was touched on and the differences in general approach made. So many people see it differently. Or perhaps more correctly people approach it differently. To approach it by taking everything into consideration is ideal. Hopefully that can and will be done. Many will have different views on where a particular ward should go. What constituency best suits the ward. Also what kind of constituency there should be. Perhaps here is also where the greatest difference in language meets. And also conflict. But it should not be that way. Let us hope that can all be avoided. In many ways it will be where ought the boundary be? There were various things mentioned above (I will not repeat them here) that all need careful consideration. Some would say language too. Often, in all these cases, the boundary will not be able to go where it ought, where its best. This is because of the constituency range. Though we might not like it nor agree with it. It is very much a numbers game to be within the constituency range.

Possibly the real difficulty is that there are pros & cons for each. There are good reasons for and against in each, and there are people for and each. How to get a proposal acceptable by most and does not offend any. More possibilities are available by joining regions North-East & North-West. Through it disregards the regions, their differences and to serve them best. Below is examples for illustrative purposes. Their maps are for comparisons.

A. Menai Llwyn Egni - Llangystumduy, Aberoch, Pwllheli - South, North, Efail - newydd / Buon, Llanledog, Aberoch, Llanengan, Botwnnog, Aberdaron, Tudweiliog, Morga Negyn, Negyn, Llanaelhaearn, Clynnog, Penygroes, Llanwdd, Greslon, Talysarn, Llanddynnif, Criccieth, Dolbenmaen, Porthmadog - West, East, Tremadog, Harlech, Trawsfynydd, Llandderfel Bala, Teigi, Dwyrys & Maenogerion, Bowydd & Rhin, Llanberis, Gwerban, Ogwen, Tregarth & Mynydd Llandygai, Deiniolen, Cwm-y-Glo, Waunfawr, Bontnewydd, Caernarfon - Menai, Cadnant, Pebbig, Seiont, Y Felinheli, Bethel, Llanrug, Peniarthau, Pentir, Bangor - Garth, Hirael, Marchog, Deiniol, Menai, Glyder, Hendre, Deni, Arthog, Arthwedd, Bryn

C h w y d - Clwyd - Tremeirchion, Sir Asaph - East, West, Bodelwyddan, Trefnant, Dentigh - Upper / Henllan, Central, Lower; Llanddynog, Llambell Dyffryn Clwyd / Llangynhafal, Ruthin Llanrhedr - Yng-Nghinmeith, Efenechtyd Llanfair Dyffryn Clwyd / Gwyddelwern, Uwchaled, Uwch Conwy Teigi Betws-yn-Coed Caerhun Trefriw, Gwyver Crust Eglwysbach Llansanffraid, Betws-yn-Rhos, Llansannan, Caerwys, Cibrian, Llanarmon-yn-Lal / Llandegla, Llangynedd, Treuddyn, Conwy, Capelbwlch, Pant-yr-Arfon / Penmaenan, Pandy, Deganwy, Mart, Pensarn, Llandrillo, Dyffryn Caisog, Corwen, Llangollen

R hyd Colwyn Bae - Grogarth, Mostyn, Tudno, Craig-y-Don, Penrhyn, Llandrillo-yn-Rhos, Mochnant, Rhin, Glynn, Eirias, Colwyn, Llysfaen, Llanddulas, Pentre Mawr, Giele, Abergale Pensarn, Towyn, Kynmel Bay, Rhyl - West, South-West, South, South-East, East.

Delyn - Prestatyn - North, East, Central, South-West, Meliden; Rhuddlan, Dyserth, Trellawayd, Gwaenysgor, Gronant, Ffynnongroyw, Mostyn, Whitford, Greenfield, Brynford, Holywell - West, Central, East; Bagillt - West, East; Flint - Coleshill, Castle, Trellawny, Oakenholt; Halkyn, Northop, Northop Hall, Mold - West, East, South, Broncoed; New Brighton, Argoed, Gweruaffield, Leeswood, Gwernymynydd, Treuddyn, Llanfynydd, Mihera.

Alee Maerlor - Buckley - Mountain, Pentrobin; Buckley Bistre - East, West; Connah's Quay - Goblyn, Central, Wepre, South; Shotton - West, East, Higher; Queensferry, Sealand, Saltney - Mold Junction, Stonebridge; Broughton - North-East, South; Mancot, Higher Kinnerton, Penyffordd, Hawarden, Aston, Ewloe, Hope, Rossett, Llay, Caergwrle, Marchwiel, Bronington, Overton, Holt.

Wrecsam - Brymbo, Coedpoeth, Eschesham, Brynffynon, New Broughton, Gwenglo, Bryn Cefn, Gwerseyllit - North, West, East & West; Marford & Horseley, Gresford East & West, Little Acton, Acton Bonn Park, Rhoesni, Maesyddre, Garden Village, Stansty, Grosvenor, Offa, Erdig, Hermitage, Smithfield, Wynnstay, Cartrefle, Queensway, Whitegate, Llangollen Rural, Chirk - South, North; Cefn, Plas Madoc, Penycae & Ruabon South, Penycae, Ruabon, Pant, Johnstown, Porecau.

B Menai Llwyn Eryr - As above, see page 11

Plus Pandy, Pant-yr-Afon / Penmaenau.

Prestatyn Colwyn Bay - Prestatyn - East, Central, Meliden, South-West, North; Rhyl - South-East, East, South, West, South-West; Kinsale Bay, Trawsfynydd, Abergele Pensarn, Pentre Mawr, Llanddulas, Llysfaen, Colwyn, Eirias, Glynn, Rhin, Mochnant, Llandrillo - yn - Rhos, Betws - yn - Rhos.

Conwy Rhuddlan - Gogarth, Mostyn, Tudno, Graig - y - Don, Penrhyn, Pensarn, Marl, Deganwy, Conwy, Capelulo, Caerhun, Llanfairfechan, Eglwysbach, Trefriw, Gower, Cowst, Uwch Conwy, Betws - y - Coed, Llandderfel, Bala, Llandrillo, Uwchaled, Llangernyw, Llansannan, Trefnant, Bodewyddan, Rhuddlan, S'r A saph - East, West; Tremeirchion,

Dyserth, Trelawnyd & Gwaenysgor, Granant, Ffynnongrwyn,
Mostyn, Whitford, Greenfield, Holymwell - West, Central, East; Brynford,
Caerwys

Glyndŵr — Llandrillo, Corwen, Dyffryn Ceiriog, Llangollen,
Llangollen Rural, Chirk - South, North; Cefn, Plas Madoc, Penycae &
Ruabon South, Penycae, Ruabon, Johnstown, Pant, Llanarmon-yn-Lal /
Landeglyn, Llangair Dyffryn Clwyd / Gwyddelwen, Efenechtyd,
Ruthin, Llangair Dyffryn Clwyd / Llangynhafal, Gwernymynydd,
Gwernaffield, Cilcain, Llandyrnog, Llanrhosadr-Yng-Nghinmeirch,
Denbigh - Upper/Henllan, Central, Lower; Halkyn, Leeswood, Treuddlyn,
Llanfynydd, Caergwle, Hope, Higher Kinnerton, Penyffordd,
Northop, Northop Hall.

Flint Shotton — Flint - Coleshill, Castle, Oakenholt, Trelawnyd;
Connah's Quay - Golftyn, Central, Wepre, South; Shotton - West, East,
Higher; Aston, Mancot, Queenferry, Sealand, Saltney - Mold Junction,
Stonebridge; Broughton - North East, South; Hawarden, Ewloe, Bagillt -
East, West; Buckley - Mountain, Pentrebin; Buckley Bistro - East,
West; Argoed, New Brighton, Mold - East, Broncoed, South, West.

Wrexham — Minera, Brymbo, Coedpoeth, Eschisham, Brynypynion,
New Brighton, Gwengwra, Bryn Cefn, Gwersyllt - North, West, East & South;
Llay, Rossett, Marford & Hoseley, Gresford East & West, Little Acton
Borris Park, Rhosnesni, Maesyddre, Garden Village, Stansty, Grosvenor
Offa, Erddig, Hermitage, Smithfield, Wynnstay, Cartrefle, Queenway,
Whitegate, Holt, Marchwiel, Bromington, Overton.

C

Merthyr Tydfil — As above see page 12 (B)

Prestatyn Colwyn Bay — See B above page 12

Conwy Llangollen — See B above page 12 to Llansannan, then
Llanrhosadr-Yng-Nghinmeirch, Efenechtyd, Llangair Dyffryd Clwyd /

Gwryddelwern, Corwen, Llandrillo, Dyffryn Ceiriog, Llangollen,
 Llangollen Rural, Chirk - South, North; Cefn, Plas Mawr, Penycae &
 Ruabon South, Penycae, Ruabon.

Glyndŵr - Llanarmon-y-lal / L Landegla, Llangynedd,
 Treuddyn, Leeswood, Gwernymynydd, Gwernaffield, Cilcain,
 Llanbedr Dyffryn Clwyd / Llangynhafal, Ruthin, Llandymos,
 Denbigh - Lower, Central, Upper/Henllan, Trefnant, Tremecirchion,
 Caerwys, S'r Asaph - East, West; Bodclwyddan, Rhuddlan, Dysert,
 Treclawnyd & Gwernysgor, Granant, Ffynnongroes, Mostyn, Greenfield,
 Whitford, Bryngord, Halkyn, Northop, Northop Hall, Caergwrle,
 Hope, Higher Kinnerton Penyffordd, Holywell - East, Central, West.

Flint Shotton - see above B. page 13

Wrecsam - see above B. page 13

Notes

- 1) Treats whole of North Wales as one.
- 2) From 1) This allows separation of the coast (holidaying) and inland (farming). Which covers most of the breadth of Wales.
- 3) Names are formed from the major rivers flowing through them.

Delyn - the De is the first two letters from the R. Dee, and the last three from R. Allyn. In this area the river Dee is major and so comes first.

Similarly, Alee - the Al is the first two letters from the R. Allyn, and the last two from R. Dee. In this area the river Allyn is major and so comes first.

It can also be seen as coming from Allyn + Deeside, the first two letters from each word to form one - A lee.

- 4) Maelor used to be part of Flintshire, It has a longer history with Flintshire than Wrexham - they were in different counties.

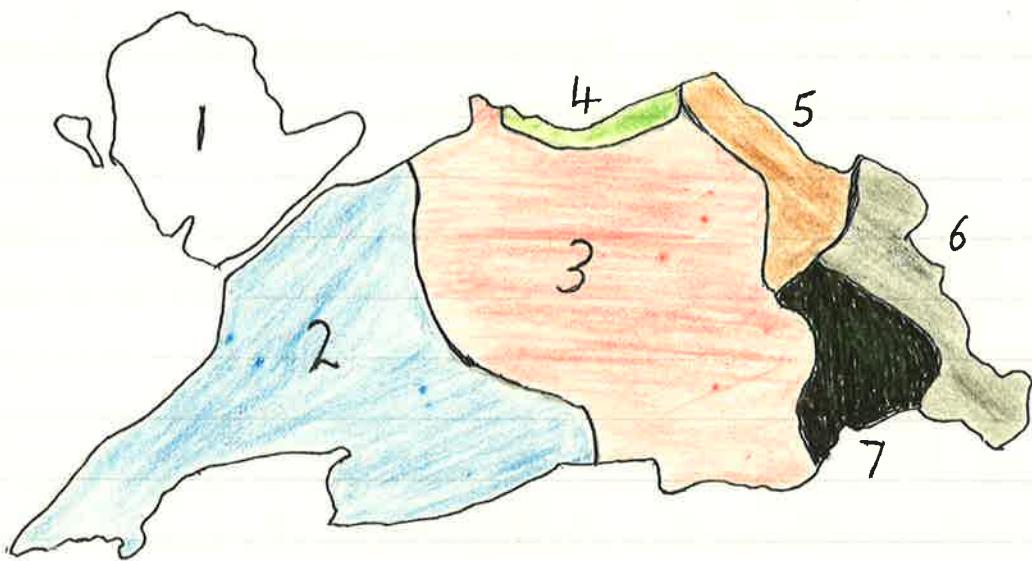
- 5) Glyndŵr ran most of the length of the N.E., from north to south.

With B. and C. above, Glyndŵr is that of the southern part (B) ^{in one} west.
 While it is the northern part in the other (C). Thus Conwy in the ~~east~~ is either linked to the north or south in the east (Rhuddlan area) (Llangollen area).

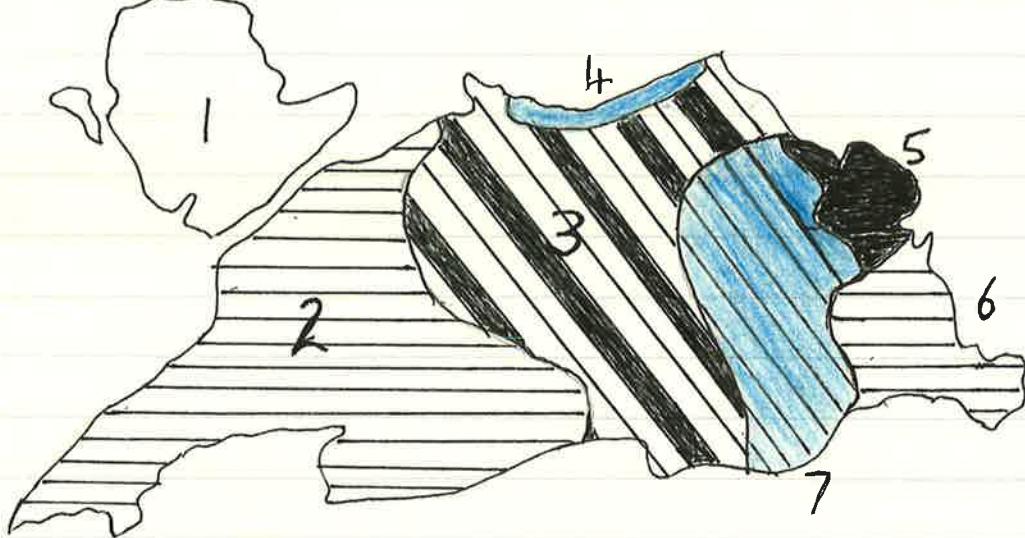
THESE MAPSKETCHES ARE NOT TO SCALE

Boundaries are approximate

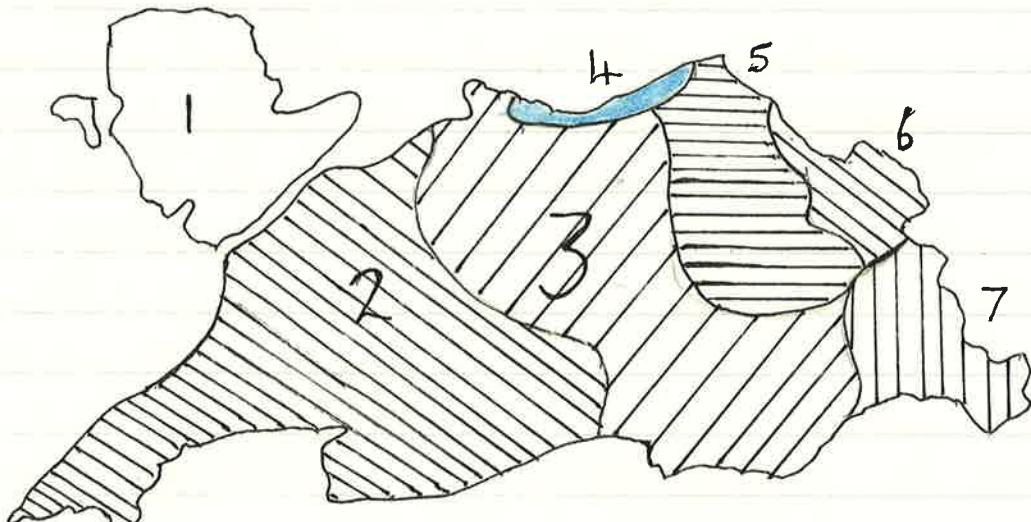
A



B



C



FOR KEY TO MAPS SEE Page 16.

KEY TO THE MAPS.

- A 1. ~~Denbighshire~~ Ynys Môn 2. Menai Lleyn Eyr
 3. Conwy Clwyd 4. Rhyl Colwyn Bae 5. Delyn
 6. Alee Maerlor 7. Wrecsam.

- B 1. Ynys Môn 2. Menai Lleyn Eyr 3. Conwy Rhuddlan
 4. Prestatyn Colwyn Bae 5. Flint Shotton 6. Wrecsam
 7. Glyndŵr.

- C 1. Ynys Môn 2. Menai Lleyn Eyr 3. Conwy Llangollen
 4. Prestatyn Colwyn Bae 5. Glyndŵr 6. Flint Shotton
 7. Wrecsam.

Illustrates

- 1) Variation in size of constituencies - the North Coast Holidays the smallest - 4, 2 & 3 the largest (farming).
- 2) Shape of constituencies and what they encompass.
- 3) Contrasts Glyndŵr in the southern part (B) and in the northern part (C).
- 4) The two possibilities to cover Wrexham borough which is too large for one constituency. Either to include Ruabon area (as A does) or Maestor area (as B & C do).

Comments

The above illustrations take the general approach of separating areas - Coastal area (Holidays) and Inland area (Farming). It is based on main occupation divide, and also urban rural divide. This approach means there is no North-East or North-West regions. Also that other constituencies encroach onto the industrial part (North-East). Some think the above way, some think that there is interplay between the two, that they are inter-related. Thus should not be separate. The way local government do it is not to separate the two. To combine the two. "As everyday life" revolves, involves local government. That Members of Parliament (MPs) get involved in local government matters it would seem right and most considerate to follow local government. MPs prefer their constituencies to have as few variety of L.A.'s as possible.

As local government boundaries are to be considered & respected it would be good to follow them. Therefore for the people and for the MPs the most suitable & appropriate approach would be to follow local government. To combine those above activities and places/locations. That they ought not to be separated. Integration is the way.

The protected constituency remains as it is. That is the same as the local government. This is the island. Local government and constituencies follow this and are named after the island - Ynys Môn. The other two local governments of the North-West are above the constituency range. So not all of these two local government districts can form a constituency. But most of each can. This can be done. In the ~~North-East~~ there are three local government districts. The North-East has the population for four constituencies. One of the local government districts is within the constituency range. Though it cannot form its own constituency because of the rest of the N.E and the constituency range. Wrexham Town can form its own constituency. This does not include the whole of the Wrexham district. The three local government districts are 'shared' between the four constituencies. This can be done in numerous ways.

The people there rightly are concerned what constituency their ward goes into. Which wards they are associated with. Therefore it can be expected that movement of wards will be suggested and changes made several times. It is most important to the people. They have to live with the outcome. So the modifications will occur a few times.

The South-West region has significant alternatives. In some ways it is whether you follow local government or existing constituencies. For example the current constituencies split Pembrokeshire between two constituencies. Dividing Pembrokeshire into two parts, a north-west part and a south-east part following the Dungleddau water inlet.

Does one maintain this and adhere to follow the existing constituencies and extend / supplement them into the constituency range? Or does one follow the local government? People live in and operate within local government districts. Their representatives, the MPs have to deal with local government. It would seem generally it is more advantageous and suitable to follow local government. This was also found to be the case above - for NW & NE. Also it would seem the Commission goes with this, as they follow the local government district - Pembrokeshire.

Some people will disagree with this. Perhaps most notably the MPs. Let us look at this. See what it illustrates. What it shows us.

A

Preselis / Preselis(s) Aberporth - St Ishmaels, Milford - Hubberston, Hakin, Central, West, North, East; Neyland - West, East; Burton, Llangwm, Johnston, The Havens, Camrose, Merlin's Bridge, Haverford - Priory, Portfield, Garth, Castle, Prendergast; Rudbaston, Martletwy, Wiston, Letterston, Solva, St David's, Llanrhian, Sleddon, Goodwick, Fishguard-North-West, North-East; Dinas Cross, Maenddorchog, Newport, St Dogmael's, Cilgerran, Aberteifi - Teifi, Mwldan, Rhyd-y-Fawrchi; Pen-pave, Beulah, Aberporth, Penbryn, Llandysilio-gogo, NewQuay, Llanarth.

Caerfyrddin Bae - Hundleton, Pembroke Dock - Pennar, Market, Central, Llanion; Pembroke - Monkton, St Mary's North, St Mary's South, St Michael; Lamphey, Carew, Manorbier, Penally, Tenby - South, North; Saundersfoot, East Williamston, Kilgetty/Begelly, Narberth Rural, Narbeth, Lampeter Velfrey, Amroth, Laugharne Township, Whitland, Llanboidy, St Clears, Llansteffan, Caerfyrddin Town - South, West, North; Cynwyl Elfed, St Ishmael, Llangynideyn, Llangwmor, Abergwili Llangele, [redacted], Llandyfring, [redacted].

Dinefwr Llandysul - Pontyberem, Llannon, Gorslas, Penygroes, Sam, Ammanford, Pontamman, Betws, Glansamman, Garnant, Quarter Bach Cwm-Twrch, [redacted] Llangadog, Llanteilo, Llandybisi, Llanfihangel, Aberbythych, Llanddarry, Llaneuadd, Manordeilo & Salem, Cilycurn, Llandover, Cynwyl Gaeo, Llanybydder, Llanfihangel-ar-Arth, Llangele, Cenarth, Llandyfring, Capel Dewi, Troedyrnraur, Llanwenog, Lampeter, Llangybi Clydan, Llangeitho, Crymych.

Llanelli Gorseionon - Pembrey, Kidwelly, Trawsaran, Burry Port, Hengoed Glangymor, Llwynybendy, Bynea, Bigyn, Tyisha, Elli, Lliedi, Dafen, Felinfoel, Glym, Swiss Valley, Llangennech, Hendy, Tycroes, Porthcynhialeol, Gorseionon, Kingsbridge, Upper Loughor, Lower Loughor.

- NB (1) From Powys - Cwm-Twrch, [redacted] 1557 ^{SEE} PAGE
 (2) From Abergwaith - Llangybi (1186) ⇒ Abergwaith 74996 ^{SEE} PAGE

B

Preselis / Preseli(s) Aberteifi - As above page 18 to St Dogmael's, then Crymych, Clydau, Cilgerran, Aberteifi - Teifi, Mwldan, Rhwd-y-Fwroch; Pen-parc, Cenarth, Llangeler, Llandyfrigog.

Caerfyrddin Bae - SEE PAGE 18 above.

Dinefwr Llandysul - As above page 18 to Llanfihangel, Llandysul Town, Capel Dewi, Troedigrain, Beulah, Aberporth, Penbryn, Llandysilio-gogo, New Quay, Llanarth, Llanwenog, Lampeter, Llangybi.

Llanelli Llw - SEE PAGE 18 above.

NB Same modifications to Powysr Aberystwyth as above page 18.

C //

Penfro - St Davids, Llanrhian, Scheddan, Solva, Letterston, Camrose, Rudbaston, Martletwy, Haverford - Prendergast, Garth, Castle, Parkfield, Priory; Merlin's Bridge, Johnston, The Haven, St Ishmael's, Milford - Hubberston, Hakin, West, Central, North, East, Neyland - West, East, Burton, Llangwm, Carew, Lamphey, Pembroke - St Michael's, St Mary's South, St Mary's North, Monkton; Pembroke Dock - Pennar, Market, Central, Llanion, Murlleton, Menorbier, Penally, Tenby-South, North; Saundersfoot, East Williamston,

Caerfyrddin Preseli - Kilgetty/Begelly, Amroth, Lampeter Velfrey, Laugharne Township, Llansteffan, St Ishmael, Pontyberem, Llangyneddyn, Narbeth, Narbeth Rural, Maenclochog Wiston Whitland, Llanboidy, St Clears, Llannon, Trelech, Llangunnor, Llanddarog, Abergwili, Caerfyrddin Town - South, West, North; Cynwyl Elfed, Dinas Cross, Goodwick, Fishguard - North-West, North-East; Newport, St Dogmael's, Crymych, Cilgerran, Clydau, Llangeler, [] Cenarth.

Dinefwr Llandysul - Corsias, Penygroes, Saron, Ammanford, Pontamman, Betws, Glanamman, Garnant, Quarter Bach, Cwm-Twrch, Llangadog, Manordeilo r Salem, Llandeilo, Llandybie, see over →

Llanfihangel Aberbythych, Llanegwad, Llanfihangel-ar-Arth,
 Llanybydder, Cynwyl Gaes, Cilycwm, Llanddover, Aberteifi-Mwldan,
 Rhed-y-Fawch, Teifi; Pen-parc Beulah, Aberporth, Penbryn, Troedyraur,
 Llandyfring, Llandysul Town, Capel Dewi, New Quay, Llandysilio-gogo,
 Llanarth, Llanwenog, Lampeter, Llangybi, Llangeitho, Tregaron, Llanvityd,
 Llanvityd Wells/Maescar/Llywel. (last two, one or the other)

Llanelli Llwchwr - As above. SEE PAGE 18.

NB

From Aberystwyth - Tregann, Llangeitho, Llangybi (3305)

From Powys - Cwm Twrch ^{Llanvityd Wells (3007)}
 Maescar/Llywel (2962)

With the above a transfer of Caernws from Aberystwyth to Powys.
⁽¹⁸³¹⁾

Therefore from Powys taking largest & addition of Caernws gives
 Powys 71270.

Therefore from Aberystwyth taking the four away (subtraction gives
 Aberystwyth 71046

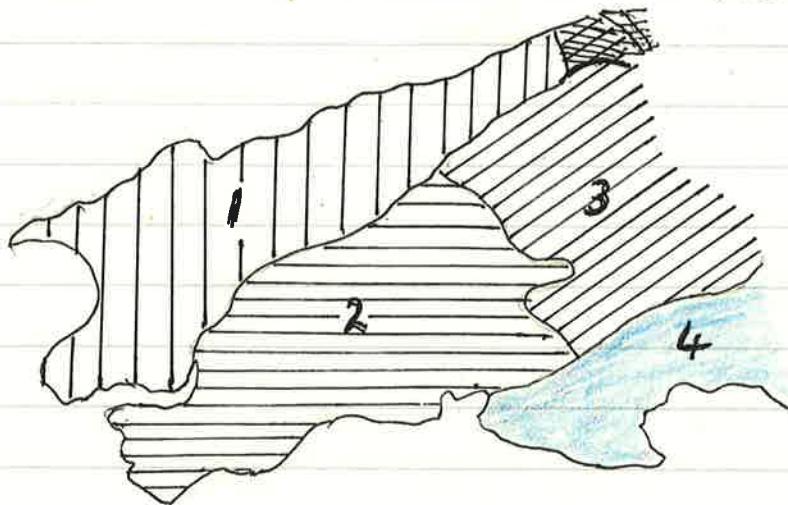
Notes

- 1) No wards are split - this includes Martletwy.
- 2) The names try to cover and include in them all the parts of the constituency.
- 3) Caerfyrddin Bae could be called Caerfyrddin Penfro.

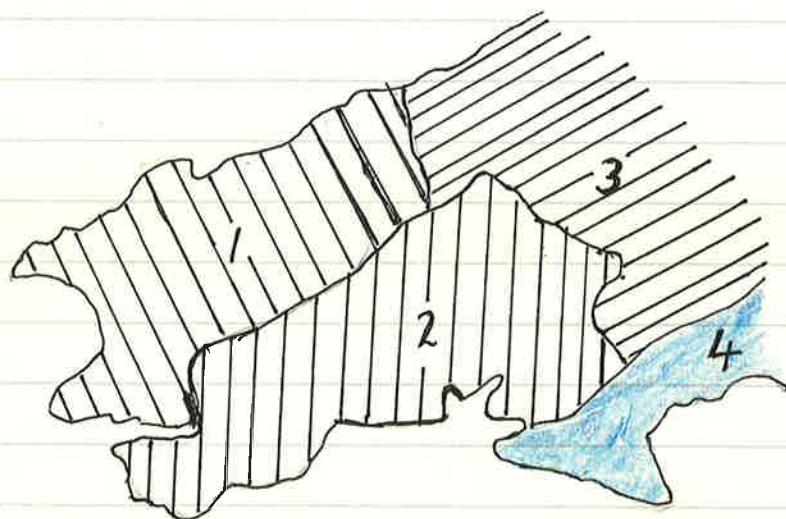
The Map Sketches are not to Scale

Boundaries are approximate

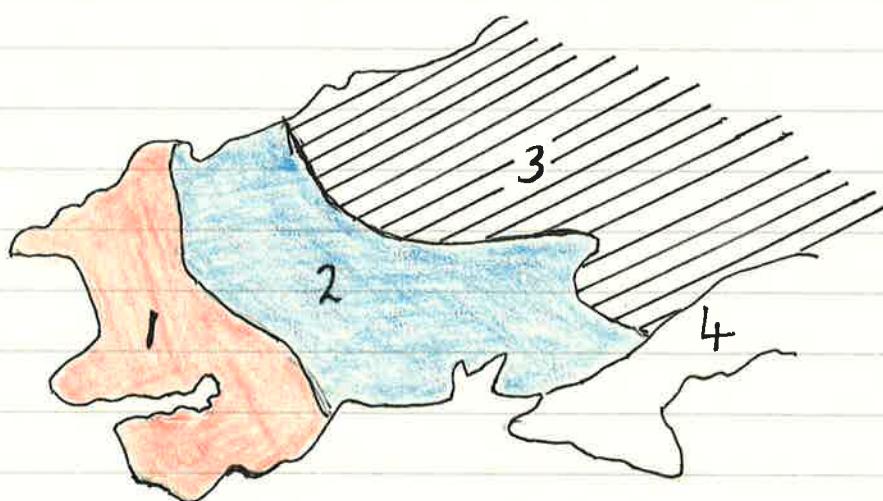
A



B



C



FOR KEY TO MAPS SEE PAGE 22

KEY To MAPS OF SOUTH-WEST WALES

(22)

- A // 1. Preselis / Preseli(s) Aberporth 2. Caerfyrddin Bae
3. Dinefwr Llandysul 4. Llanelli Gorseinon

- B // 1. Preselis / Preseli(s) Aberteifi 2. Caerfyrddin Bae
3. Dinefwr Llandysul 4. Llanelli Lliriw

- C // 1. Penfro 2. Caerfyrddin Preseli
3. Dinefwr Llandysul 4. Llanelli Llwchwr

Illustrates

1) A and B follow the coasts 1. is North Coast.
2. is South Coast.

2) In B 3. goes to the north coast, not in A.

3) In C both 1 & 2 each takes in both coasts - north & south.
Whilst 3 take in one only - north coast.

4) 4. is the same in all three. Each of the three have
a slightly different name.

5) C follows the local government for Penfro as much as it can.

Comments

Each has their good points and bad points. County Penfro is too large for a constituency. Therefore some has to go to other constituencies. When following local government, then to get as much as Penfro as you can into the constituency. The rest can go either all into one other constituency, or into two different ones. In C above they all go into one constituency. County Caerfyrddin can take two constituencies. For the third one it must share. To get suitable constituencies perhaps its good for two or three constituencies to share outside County Caerfyrddin.

For Caerfyrddin Town the nearby Llangunmor and Abergwili must go with Caerfyrddin. These two also form their own wards. Therefore these two wards to go with the three wards of Caerfyrddin Town. The current Caerfyrddin constituency does not include Abergwili. The initial proposals does not include Llangunmor. A future Caerfyrddin constituency ought to include both Abergwili & Llangunmor.

The regions of Wales differ and ought to be respected where possible. They have different electorates and so would have a different number of constituents. For the regions the approximate breakdown would be:-

North-East - 3; North-West - 4; Mid Wales - 2;
South-West - 4; South-Central - 7; South-East - 12.

Since maps are being used then the geographical numbering of constituencies will be used starting in the North-West with the protected constituency of Ynys Môn. Going eastward, alternating, the numbering will end up in the South-East. Thus the numbering method will associate neighbouring constituencies with numbers close to each other. This is helpful and useful.

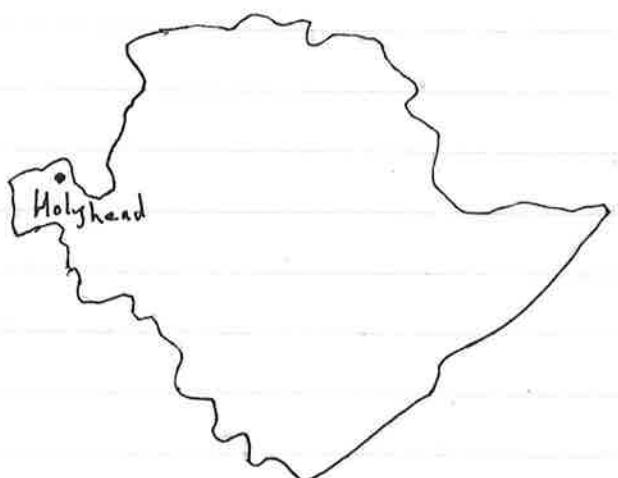
With constituencies I will associate groups together (preferably on one side or sheet of paper). Then these constituencies can be put with other submissions for the same area. Thus all can comment on them. With such interactions the most suitable and appropriate set of 31 constituencies will be able to be made and go along with the protected constituency. Obviously it makes sense to put everything for a location together so all can see and view it. Make comments and come up with new suggestions, etc. Together we ought to be able to get the best set of 32 constituencies possible.

ALL SKETCH MAPS ARE NOT TO SCALE

NORTH-WEST WALES (3 constituencies)

1. Ynys Môn 52 415

Composition



Caergybi, Ynys Gybi, Llifon, Talybontion,
Twrcelyn, Llinary, Seinol, Aethwy,
Bro Rhosyr, Bro Aberffraw,
Carno Barth Môn.

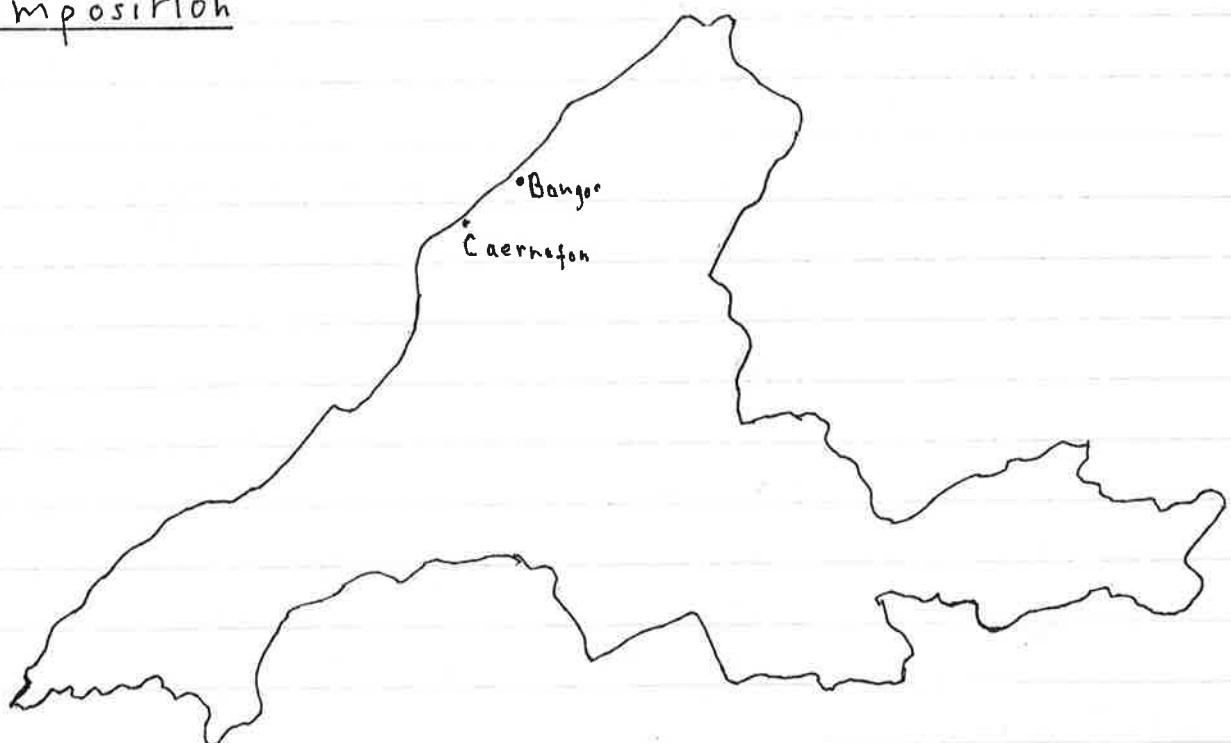
Protected Constituency.

Explanation As a protected constituency then it is a constituency. It is a local government district.

Denotation The constituency name is that of the district which is in turn the name of the island - Ynys Môn.

2. Eryr 71241

Composition



Arllechwedd 1091, Bangor - Garth 556, Hirael 1066, Marchog 1579, Deiniol 920, Menai 548, Glyder 1257, Hendre 940, Deni 1301; Pentir 2159, Peniarth 1365, Llanrug 1396, Bethel 1025, Y Felinheli 1803, Caernarfon - Menai 1724 Cadnant 1514 Pebbig 1603 Seiont 2233; Bontnewydd 865, Waunfawr 1298, Cwm-y-Glo 753, Deiniolen 1463, Tregarth & Mynydd 1628, Ogwen 1697, Gwydyr 1696, Llanberis 1613, Bowydd & Rhinw 1235, Difffrys & Maenofferen 779, Teigi 1355, Bala 1413, Llandderfel 1135, Trausfynydd 1088, Harlech 1516, Porthmadog - West 1329, East 1178, Trawsfa 933, Dolbenmaen 900, Criccieth 1280, Llanllyfni 915, Talysarn 1399, Groeslon 1374, Llanuwchllyn 1507, Penygroes 1369, Chynnoy 736, Llanaelhaearn 1187, Nefyn 1003, Morfa Nefyn 945, Tudweiliog 668, Aberdaron 698, Botwnnog 734, Llanengan 847, Abersoch 519, Llanbedrog 709, Efail-newydd/Buan 1026, Pwllheli - South 1310, North 1528; Abererch 986, Llanystumdu 1547..

Explanation Following the local government as far as possible, allowing for other constituencies and the constituency range. It covers the majority of Gwynedd district, except southern Meirionnydd. This often is associated with Mid-Wales - it is in the Mid-Wales Senedd region. The Dovey Valley part is strongly forming one. Which most naturally is in Mid-Wales.

Denotation The name is that of the highest mountain in Wales, which the national park here is named after. It covers most of the area and is well known. It is the dominant physical feature. It is quite central to the area. Although it does not include all of Gwynedd, another possible name is Gwynedd.

3. Conwy 75214

Composition Uwchhalad 1139, Uwch Conwy 1276, Betws-y-Coed 967, Caerhun 1677, Trefriw 1026, Cnort 1581, Gower 850, Eglwysbach 1257, Llangernyw 1104, Llanidan 1495, Betws-yn-Rhos 1623, Llansanffraid 1814, Bryn 1390, Pandy 1463, Pant-yr-Afon / Penmaenan 2117, Capelbwlch 1284, Conwy 3295, Gogarth 2795, Mostyn 2758, Tudno 3591, Deganwy 3289, Mord 3539, Pensarn 2274, Craig-y-Don 2685, Penrhyn 3874, Llandrillo-yn-Rhos 6110, Mochdre 1425, Rhin 4991, Glynn 3088, Eirias 2800, Colwyn 3378, Llysfaen 1906, Llandudno 1353.



Explanation This constituency consists of the vast majority of the Conwy district. Just a little bit in the north-east along the coast is not included due to the constituency range which limits it. It is as much of the district you can get into the constituency with the present wards and no splitting of wards.

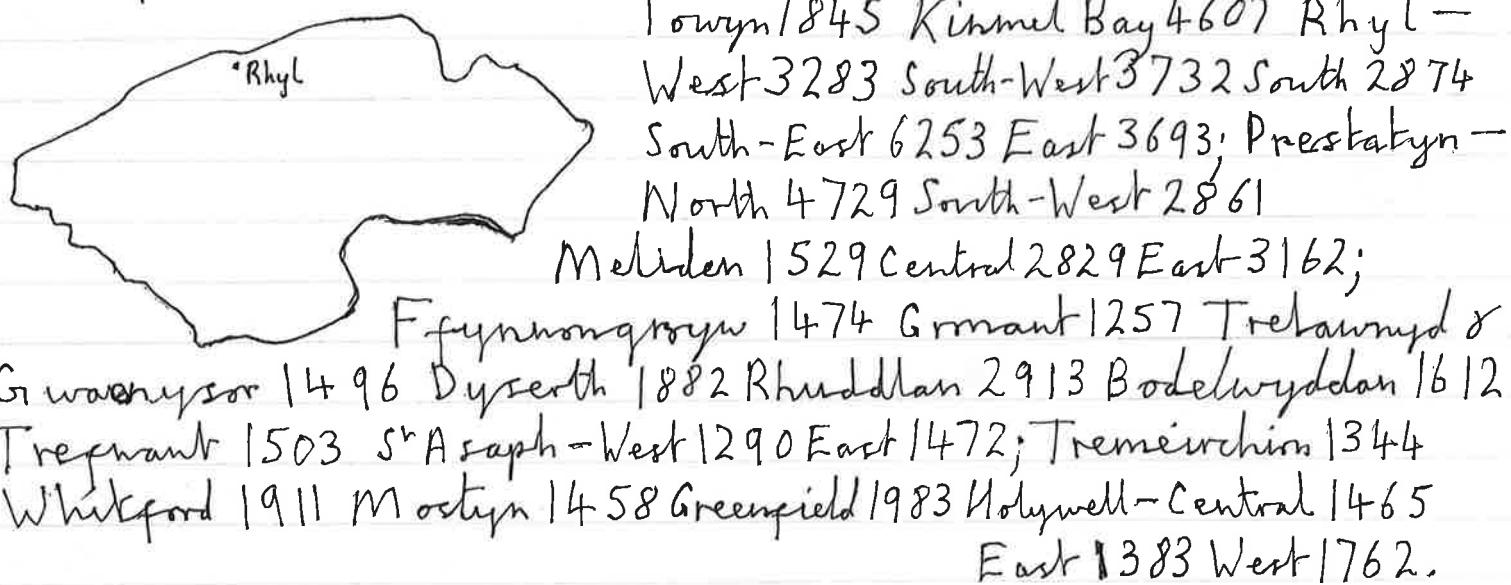
It integrates the coast and inland together as one.

Denotation Including the Conwy district, except for a very small part, it is named after the district - Conwy.

NORTH-EAST WALES (4 constituencies)

4. Rhyl Prestatyn 76419

Composition Pentre Mawr 2861 Abergale Penfam 1959 Gwle 3997



Explanation Rhyl and Prestatyn are large towns together that forms a centre for the surrounding area. It forms a compact well together constituency for serving its people.

Denotation The constituency is named after the two principal towns that is at the centre of the area. The towns are well known.

5. Dyfrdwy 76007

Composition Bagillt - West 1625 East 1413; Flint - Coleshill 2938 Castle 1426 Trelewysd 2710 Oakenholt 2538; Connah's Quay - Golwyn 3688 Central 2213 Wepre 1647 South 4494; Shotton - West 1464 East 1219 Higher 1669; Sealand 2026 Saltney - Mold Junction 1100 Stonebridge 2672; Queensferry 1248 Brughton - North-East 1723 South 3325; Mancot 2516 Hawarden 1623 Ashton 2508 Ewloe 4327

(27)



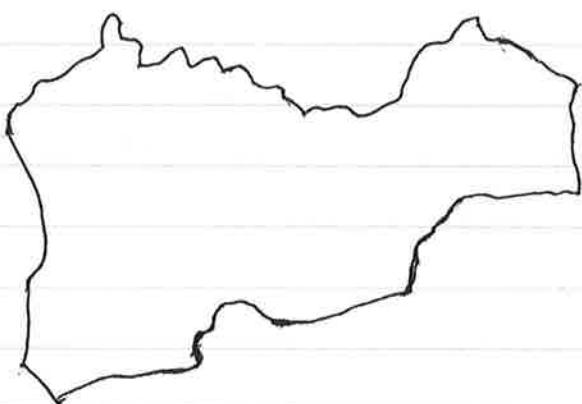
Buckley - Pentrebin 4181 Mountain 2555; Buckley
 Bistre - West 3182 East 2653; New Brighton 2414
 Northop 2596 Northop Hall 1398 Penyffordd 3543
 Higher Kinerton 1373

Explanation: This area is an urban area, much built-up. Most of its development has been industrial - quite a bit during the industrial revolution. Much interaction goes on within this area. Its needs are shared by most there.

Denotation: The river is perhaps the main dominant feature. Certainly its the reason why people are there. The main factor in its industrial development and the urban landscape there now. Thus the constituency is named after the principal river of the area — Dyfrdwy. Another possibility for the constituency name is Delyn.

6. Wrecsam 76498 74378

Composition: Minera 1870?
 Brymbo 3021 Coedpoeth 3482
 Eschisham 2013 Brynypynnon
 2477 New Broughton 2842
 Gwernfro 1217 Bryn Cegn 1543
 Gwersyllt - North 1995 West 2263
 East & South 3601; Llay 3513 Rossett 2643
 Marford & Hoseley 1824 Gregor East & West 2337 Little Acton 1843
 Acton 2177 Bonnas Park 1968 Rhosnesni 2827 Maesydre 1420
 Garden Village 1656 Stansby 1641 Grosvenor 1698 Offa 1428 Erdig
 1444 Hermitage 1544 Smithfield 1376 Wynnstay 1159 Cartrefle
 1545 Queensway 1377 Poncian 3521 Whitegate 1594 Holt 2479
 Marchwiel 1830 Bromington 2620 Overton 2710.



Explanation: Wrexham is the major town of the region. The borough is too large for one constituency. The town area can all be included in one constituency. As much of the borough that can be placed in a constituency as possible.

Denotation The constituency is named after the town and borough.

7. Glyndŵr 76246



Composition

Llandrillo	931	Corwen	1799
Llangollen	3302	Efenechtyd	1321
Llanfair Dyffryn Clwyd / Gwyddelwern			
1830 Llanarmon-yn-Lal / Llandegla	2033		
Minera	1870	Llangynedd	1483
[Redacted]	1225	Caergwrle	
Hope	2042		
Lescwod	1627	Argoed	2167
Mold -			
East	1556	West	1956
South	2201		
Broncoed	2134	Gwernymynydd	
1399 Treuddlyn	1346	Gwernaffield	
1648 Halkyn	1427	Cilcain	1519
Llanbedr Dyffryn Clwyd / Llangynhafod			
1170 Ruthin	4260	Llanrhaeadr-Yng-Nghinmeirch	1496
Nghinmeirch	1765	Llandyrnog	1765
Bryngford			
1789 Caerwys	2050	Denbigh - Lower	3483
Central	1462	Upper / Henllan	2265
Johnstown	2461	Ruabon	2078
Penycae	1525	Penycae & Ruabon	South 2026
Plas Mador	1169	Cefn	3768
Llangollen Rural	1631	Chirk - North	1846
		South	1503
Dyffryn Ceiriog	1685		

Explanation The area within this constituency is not as urban as the other constituencies of the region. That is they belong together in their own constituency. It is a coherent area and makes for a good constituency.

Denotation This area used to be the Glyndŵr district. Glyndŵr was a prince of the area. As the area that forms the constituency was called Glyndŵr that would be a suitable and appropriate name for the constituency.

NB. Johnstown could be in Wrecsam (Minera in Glyndŵr). Though Johnstown is in Wrecsam borough, does it go with Ruabon more than Ponciau? What about Pant?

MID-WALES (2 constituencies)

8. Powys 74464 74464

Composition Llanrhedr-ym-Mochnant/Llansilis 1815 Llangynihel
 1217 Llansantffraid 1563 Llandysilio 1441
 Llandrinio 1763 Meigd 1069 Llangibangel 895
 Llanfair Caereinion 1301 Gwilsfield 1827
 Welshpool - Llanerchydol 1602 Castle 962
 Gungro 1995 Trewern 1066 Forden 1215 Berriew
 1102 Rhinwynion 1724 Newtown Llanlluchian -
 West 1447 North 1796; Newtown - East 1401
 Central 2122 South 1215; Dolforwyn 1652
 Montgomery 1107 Churchstoke 1292 Kerry 1607
 Beguildy 1135 Nantmel 1243 Knighton 2296
 Presteigne 2174 Llanguris 1071 Llanbadarn Fawr
 925 Old Radnor 1375 Llanelwedd 987 Glasbury
 1901 Hay 1355 Gwernyfed 1178 Talgarth 1305
 Felin-Fach 1102 Brecon - St John 2355 St Mary 2194 St David Within;
 Yscir 888 Maescar/Llywel 1405 Ystradgynias 1935 Aber-Craig 1143
 Tawe-Uchaf 1763 Talybont-on-Usk 1537 Llangynoges 901 Bwlch 800
 Crickhowell 2410 Llangattock 762 Llangynidir 865



Explanation Powys is the local government district. It is too large to form a constituency. The eastern part is very well connected from Welshpool in the north through all the major towns and to Brecon. While the western part is not, especially in the north. All the Dovey Valley and that area associated with Machynlleth feel very much forgotten and left out. They are really part of the west coast and nearer to Aberystwyth which they look to. Therefore since not all of Powys can be included a constituency because of the constituency range, it is this western part that would be least a part of a Powys constituency and therefore likely part to be excluded. The western part is well linked top to bottom.

Denotation The constituency is named after County Powys which it includes most of it. It being the largest county/district in Mid Wales.

9. Aberystwyth

70115

Composition Penparcau 2084 Rhedol 1776]

Aberystwyth - Penparcau 2084 Rhedol 1776

Central 1358 North 1478 Bwnglais 936;

Llanbadarn Fawr - Sulien 973 Padarn 767;

Faenor 1985 Tirymynach 1403 Trefeuring 1382

Borth 1677 Ceulanamaesmaur 1551

Machynlleth 1701 Glantwymyn 1701

Llanbrynmair 798 Banwy 847 Llanwddyn 846

Aberdovey 907 Tywyn 2476 Llangelynnin 1625 Bryn-crug / Llanfihangel

772 Corris / Mawddwy 1023 Dolgellau - North 953 South 1072 Abernaw

1581 Dyffryn Ardudwy 1169 Llandbedr 768 Birthdir & Llangafroeth /

Ganllwyd / Lanellyd 1132 Llanuwchllyn 686 Melindwr 1578 Blaen Hafren

1876 Llanidloes 2149 Llandinam 1155 Caernws 1831 Rhayader 1589

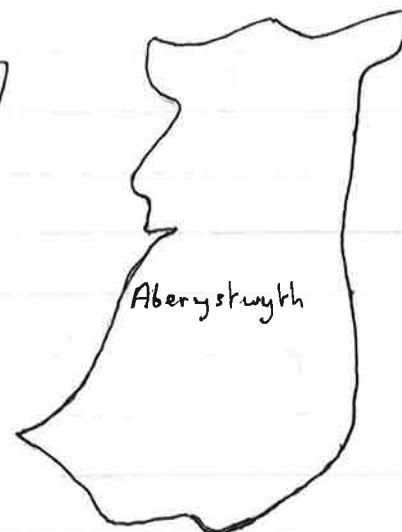
Llandrindod - North 1517 South 1726 East / West 949; Llanypyre 978

Dinorwic & Trecoed 1055 Llanafan-fawr 1141 Builth 1849 Bronllys 1060

Llangarfon 1193 Ystrwyth 1673 Llanrhystyd 1255 Lledrod 1812 [Red]

Llansantffraed 1935 Aberaeron 1088 Cilian Aeran 1613 Llanfihangel

Ystrad 1666



Explanation Aberystwyth is one of the major towns and centres of Wales.

It is "unofficial capital" of Mid-Wales. (Once in the running for Capital of Wales.)

It is home of the National Library of Wales. Many round the area look to

Aberystwyth. It only seems right that it should have its own constituency. It

enables Mid-Wales to have two constituencies which it deserves. Aberystwyth is a "Hub".

Denotation The constituency is named after its major town, which all is centred on.

Mid-Wales Mid-Wales currently has three MPs. With two MPs that is still a big loss. In fact that is $\frac{1}{3}^{rd}$ / 33%. The Wales reduction is about $\frac{1}{4}^{th}$ / 25%. Thus to lose more than the national average if it does not have two constituencies to itself. To have two 'parts' of other constituencies (one to the north, one to the south) is not good. It is not right nor fair.

Mid-Wales has a small voice anyway, without it being made even smaller. Two MPs that can put "heart & soul" in for Mid-Wales is what is needed and they deserve. It is fair, just and right.

SOUTH-WEST WALES (4 constituencies)

10. Teifi [redacted] 7/011

Composition



Goodwick 1509 Fishguard-North-West 1208 North-East 1495;
 Dinas Cross 1313 Maenchlochog 2462 Wiston 1581 Newport 878^{5t} Dogmael's
 1775 Crymych 2099 Clydau 1189 Llanboidy 1705 Cilgerran 1594 Aberteifi -
 Teifi 824 Rhyd-y-Fawr 895 Mwldan 1522 Pen-parc 1933 Aberporth
 1839 Beulah 1413 Cenarth 1669 Llangeler 2772 Llandyfring 1466
 Troedyraur 1110 Pentwyn 1762 New Quay 810 Llandysilio-gogo 1653
 Capel Dewi 1068 Llanfihangel-ar-Arth 2196 Llanarth 1222 Llanwenog
 1419 Llanybydder 2027 Llanegwad 2040 Llanfihangel Aberbythych
 1503 Llandybie 3277 Llandeilo 2367 Manordeilo & Salem 1816 Llangeddog 1629
 Llandover 1963 Cilycwm 1175 Cynwl Gaeo 1351 Tregaron 951
 Llangeitho 1168 Llangybie 1186 Lampeter 1660 Llanwrtyd Wells 1450
 Llandysul Town 1067

Explanation In the past rivers were a barrier, and so used as boundaries. But with time this ceased to be the case. People on either side of the river came together. The valley all becomes one, and not divided. The River Teifi was once a barrier and so a dividing line between Ceredigion and Caerfyrddin, and further along between Ceredigion and Pengro. Now those days have gone. People come together from both sides of the river/valley. So all three counties in this area come together. This area is often referred to as Teifi-side. It has good connectivity. And it is linked by good A roads. Running from Tregaron, to Lampeter to Llanybydder to Llanfihangel-ar-Arth, Llandeilo, Llanwenog, Llandysul, Newcastle Emlyn to Aberteifi. All form one. To have a constituency to cover all this. To follow the life as it is there now. To have a Teifi constituency that includes all the valley - both sides of the river. All of Teifi and "Teifi-side" - Teifi constituency.

The above constituency is all "Teifi-side," except perhaps the dotted area.

Denotation. The name of the constituency is named after the river which runs throughout the area/constituency. The Teifi-side covers the vast majority of the area/constituency. The only part that would perhaps not regard themselves as 'Teifi-side' is the dotted area in the map. This is about half-a-dozen wards, which includes Fishguard & Goodwick. Possibly to recognise this Preseli could be added - but Fishguard, Goodwick, etc. are not part of Preseli. Perhaps an alternative name could be Teifi Preseli. But this takes away from Teifi, and only a small part is not.
(dotted area)

11. Penfro(s) 70526

Composition St David's 1521 Llanrhian 1232

Scheddan 1158 Solva 1274 Letterston 1873

Camrose 2190 Rudbaxton 945 Martletwy 1603

Haverford - Prendergast 1628 Garth 1660 Castle 1674

Portfield 1765 Priory 1907 Merlin's Bridge 1619

Johnston 2044 The Havens 1196 St Ichmael's 1125;

Milford - Hubberston 2004 Hakin 1774 West 1523

Central 1578 North 2047 East 1571; Neyland - West 1509 East 1793;

Burton 1503 Llangwm 1814 Carew 1179 Lamphey 1429 Pembroke - St Michael

2082 St Mary South 1063 St Mary North 1675 Monkton 1022; Pembroke Dock -

Pennar 2442 Market 1357 Central 1091 Llanion 1915 Hundleton 1416

Menorbier 1655 Penally 1398 Tenby-South 1664 North 1658 Saundersfoot 1904

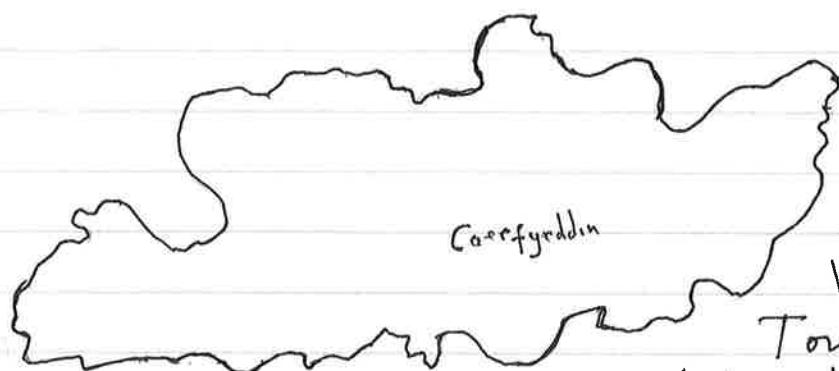
East Williamston 1965



Explanation County Penfro(s) is too large to be all in one constituency. In forming constituencies three things must always be uppermost. These are the number of constituencies, the constituency range, other constituencies. Thus consideration of these factors forms this constituency - as with all constituencies.

Denotation The constituency consists of most of the county. It therefore does not need to be qualified, it does not need a subsidiary part to it. The county name will suffice. Thus(simply) Penfro(s).

12. Caerfyrddin 70980



Composition Kilgetty/Begelly

1830 Narberth 1704 Narberth

Rural 1293 Amroth 992

Lampeter Velfrey 1284

Whitland 1830 Laugharne

Township 2161 St Clears 2500

L Lansteffan 1656 St Ishmael 2318

L Langynedeyn 2905 Pontyberem 2154 Llannon 4079 Gorsias

3906 Llanddarnog 1678 Llangunmor 2077 Caerfyrddin Town [redacted] —

West 3601 North 3691 South 2746; Penygroes 2347 Sarn 3353

Ammanford 1984 Pontamman 2092 Betws 1825 Glanamman 1802

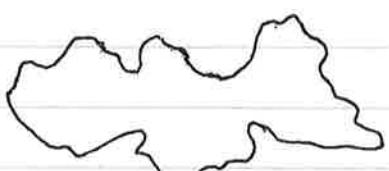
Garnant 1558 Quarter Bach 2218 Cwm-Twrch 1557 Ynyscelwyn 1705

Tredech 1754 Cynwyl Elfed 2468 Abergwili 1912

Explanation County Caerfyrddin's population means it must share at least some of its area with others. As other areas also have to share area because of population, a number of possibilities exist. But the town of Caerfyrddin has usually had its own constituency. Caerfyrddin Town is at the centre of this constituency and includes all nearby associations. As the major town it rightly has its own constituency.

Denotation The constituency includes Caerfyrddin Town at its centre, and includes a large part of County Caerfyrddin. For the constituency it is natural for it to have this name. Indeed there is no other suitable name for it. Caerfyrddin is the most appropriate name for it.

13. Llwchwr 69941



Composition Pembrey 3417 Kidwelly 2818

Trimsaran 1887 Burny Port 3278 Hengoed

3352 Glanymor 4312 Llwynhendy 3010

Bynea 3282 Bigyn 4544 Tyishfa 2390

ELU 2357 Llidi 3825 Dafen 2456 Felinfoel 1334
 Glynn 1661 Swiss Valley 2097 Llangennech 3954 Hendy
 2697 Tycroes 1862 Penyrheol 4621 Gorseinon 3340 Kingsbridge
 3506 Upper Loughor 2146 Lower Loughor 1795.

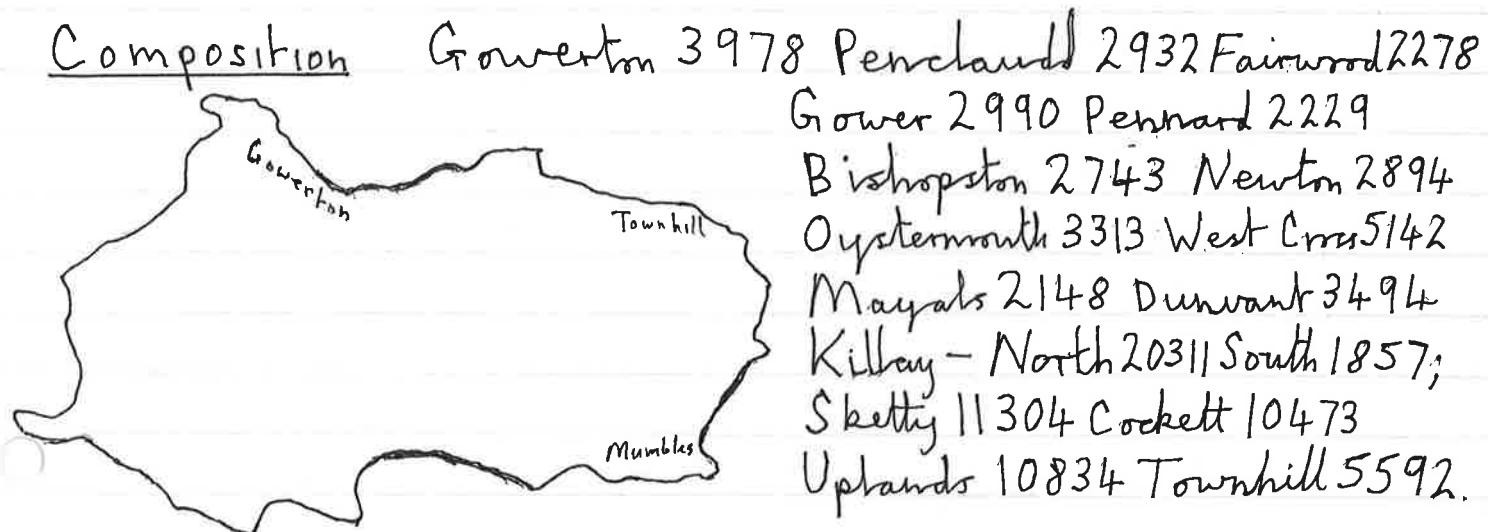
Explanation This part of County Caerfyrddin is quite different from the rest in that it is urban mainly. Also it is industrial. Having the effects of the Industrial revolution, even more than the Amman Valley. Also its location in the south-east corner of the county sets it apart. The estuary of the Llwchwr is where most of the development is. It is on both sides of the river. The other side has similar development. They are closer to each other than to the main centres either side - Caerfyrddin Town or Swansea City centre. They have much association and history together. The river brings them together and makes for a good coherent constituency.

Denotation The reason for the development of the area and various towns begins with the river. It is the foundation of each side and what each side shares. The area has the river in common and is the focus. The river does not favour nor come down on one side or the other. Town names do. How the name is arranged does. Llwchwr is neutral and what they share. It is the most appropriate name for this constituency — Llwchwr.

This aids unity and cohesion and gives the same identity — one identity, Llwchwr.
SOUTH-WEST WALES South-West Wales has four main focus'. There are the developments around the Dau Gleddau in County Pengro. There is the major town and its centre for the whole of the county with Caerfyrddin Town. There are the numerous towns all along the River Teifi, that is referred to as 'Teifiside'. There is the area around Llanelli. These are the main ones — though there is a minor one of the Amman Valley. These four 'hotspots' — Pengro, Caerfyrddin, the Teifi and Llanelli make for the building of four constituencies to serve each one. Llanelli in the south-east corner, its links with Glamorgan, not only industrial, but cultural could place the area with Swansea & Co, and so South-Central Wales. It straddles both. Historically it has been in County Caerfyrddin and is part of that local government. Thus for the majority of the constituency there it is with the South-West. Traditionally it has always gone with the South-West Wales region.

SOUTH-CENTRAL WALES (7 constituencies)

14. Abertawe-Gŵyr 76232

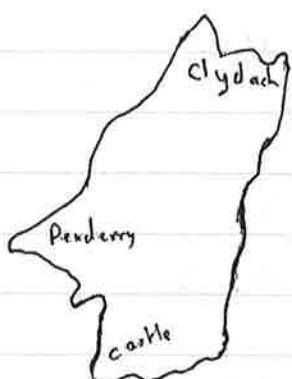


Explanation A constituency for the south of Swansea. It includes all that previous constituency but one ward. Well linked throughout.

Denotation There are two physical features that stand out and this Swansea is reckoned for - two "beauty" spots. That is Gŵyr and Mumbles. Either could be used. Perhaps Mumbles is best. It is more centrally placed, and is part of the built-up areas - part of the city proper. Thus a more suitable name. Also it is different to the Senedd constituency. Therefore - Abertawe-Mumbles.

15. Abertawe-Tawe 74715

Composition St Thomas 5514 Bonymaen 5391 Llansamlet 11107 Clydach 5821 Morriston 12105 Mynyddbach 6625 Penderry 7397 Cwmburle 5622 Landore 4821 Castle 10312



Explanation It covers the west and north part of the city proper. It extends the current constituency thereby two wards. A city constituency like the above.

Denotation The river Tawe runs through this part of the city and is its main physical feature. Thus Abertawe-Tawe. Another possibility for the constituency name is Abertawe-Castell. Which is the main 'human' feature there.

16. Nedd Abertawe-Uchaf 69920

Composition

Neath - East 4462 South
 3684 North 2931; Cimia
 3107 Tondu 2072 Aberdulais
 1712 Cadronet 1365 Bryn -
 coch - North 1787 South 4547;
 Dwyryd 2447 Pelenka 935
 Resolven 2387 Blaengwrach 1491 Glyneath 2577
 Onllwyn 935 Trebawes 1092 Pontardawe 4283 Godre'r Graig 1514
 Ystalyfera 2169 Cwmllynfell 921 Lower Brynamman 1040 Gwaun -
 -Cae-Gurwen 2220 Mawr 1438 Llangyfelach 3945 Pontardulais 4954
 Penllergaer 2553.



Explanation The former Neath borough, now part of Neath Port Talbot borough has always had its own constituency. The constituency range means the present constituency needs to be supplemented. The Lliri district was divided between NPT borough and Swansea City. Basically this constituency includes Lliri district, which is now in Swansea (Upper). The best way to supplement Neath and to keep NPT's two former boroughs for them both to have constituencies as they always have done.

Denotation The two parts are ~~part~~ the river and its valley and the upper part of Swansea. The Nedd covers the whole eastern part (which Neath does not). The valley is most important, and why Neath town grew there. The western part is mainly upper Swansea, or upper Tawe Valley. Thus either Nedd Abertawe-Uchaf or Nedd Tawe-Uchaf - Nedd Tawe-Uchaf.

17. Afan Maesteg 72023

Composition Coedffraen - North 1811 Central 2892 West 3587; Briton Ferry - West 2033 East 2148; Baglan 5388 Sandfields - West 4917 East 5038; Aberfan 4048 Port Talbot 4342 Tai-bach 3643 Margam 2309 Cornelly 5359 Brynwr Cwmavon 5220 Cymmer 2011 Glyncoed 792 Gwynfi 879 Caeras 4795 Maesteg -

Maesteg - West 4327 East 3741; Llangynwyd 2351

Explanation This used to be its own borough and now forms the Neath Port Talbot borough.

It has a long history ^{with} of its own constituency.

This, as most constituencies need supplementing,

Considering other constituencies - the one above,

Then the most suitable is the Maesteg area.

Also with the extension of Margam into Cornelly,

People know it and identify with it. It is known throughout the UK and the world due to its industrial history.



Denotation The river Afan runs right through this constituency, including most of it. It is a very appropriate name for it covering the most developed urban areas. The other part of it is around the town of Maesteg, and so is included in the name.

18. Pen-y-bont 70202



Composition Rest Bay 1990 Porthcawl - Westcentral 2967 Eastcentral 2580; Nottage 2741 Newton 3033

Bryntirion Lasleston & Merthyr Mawr 6574 Llangenwydd

Brynhyfryd 1878 Cefn Glas 1360 Newcastle 4287

Oldcastle 3783 Morfa 3210 Brackie 8276 Coychurch Lower 1160 Felindre

2087 Hendre 3175 Coity 3006 Pendre 1654 Litchard 2080 Bryncoch

1757 Ynysawdre 2748 Aberkenfig 1868 Cefn Cribwr 1180 Bryncethin

1261 Pyle 5545

Explanation It is one of the major towns between Swansea and Cardiff. It long was its own borough. Now it's the centre of a local government district. It has long had its own constituency. Where it has always been centrally placed and its centre. This ought to continue with the town at the centre surrounded by its "feeding" area.

Denotation Named after the town. May also have added also Porth-cawl.

19. Tonyrefail Penfrysg 70175

Composition Bettws 1595 Llangeinor 887

Pontycymmer 1773 Blaengarw 1333

Nant-y-Moel 1745 Ogmore Vale 2357

Blackmill 1839 Penfrysg 2474

Gillfaeth Goch 2437 Tonyrefail -

West 4896 East 4433 Brynma 3616 Llanharan 2819 Llanharry 3221

Ponty-y-Chub 6061 Peterston-Super-Ely 1855 Cowbridge 5240

Llandow/Ewenny 2362 St Bride's Major 2732 Llantwit Major 7939

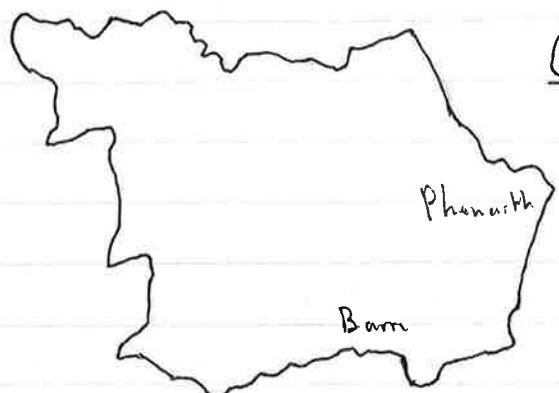
St Athan 2765 Rhoose 5796



Explanation The area includes much of the rural parts that are here—both north and south of the motorway. Once they were all in the same Rural District, with its own council (RDC). The constituency that include these parts needs supplementing, which brings both parts of the Rural District together (again). The whole area/constituency has a similar character, which forms well together.

Denotation The main/largest town is Tonyrefail. This could be the name alone. But as the area is fairly large then another one to go with it—showing/indicating the whole area. This could be either Penfrysg or Llandow. Thus an alternative name could be Tonyrefail Handow.

20. Barni-Phenarth 70735



Composition Llandough 1578 Cornswell

4069 St Augustines 5318 Stanwell 3365

Plymouth 4584 Sulby 3696 Dinas Powys 6388

Cadox 7244 Castleland 3442 Barne 6080

I Wtys 6247 Dyfan 4170 Buttrill 4447

Court 3370 Gibbonsdown 3827 Wenvoe 2915.

Explanation Most populous part of Glamorgan Vale forming around the two towns of Barni and Phenarth. The two ends of Glamorgan Vale are quite different. Thus

naturally needing two constituencies. The population of Glamorgan is too large for a constituency, therefore more than one is needed. This eastern end forms a natural constituency. The other part of Glamorgan Vale goes well with the area north to it. This eastern area forms a coherent and fairly homogeneous area and constituency.

Penarth has been part of Glamorgan Vale for over half a century. In that time it has never sought to be part of Cardiff City. It is part of the Vale of Glamorgan borough and wishes to remain so. Everyday life is in the Vale. All services, councillors and so forth are from the Glamorgan Vale borough. The people wish to live in the Vale, not Cardiff and have representation accordingly. Their MP will have to deal with the Vale of Glamorgan borough. Currently Penarth makes up the numbers for Cardiff. This should not be so. This is NO LONGER REQUIRED. Moreover it is a town of the Vale of Glamorgan and its borough and rightly to be in a constituency of that borough. NOT IN CARDIFF CITY or any of its constituencies

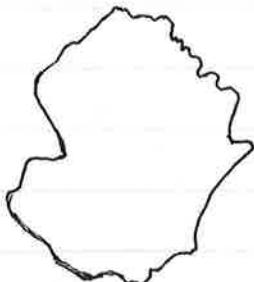
Denotation The constituency name is after its two (major) towns.

SOUTH WEST WALES This region has a city and towns mainly. There are two City constituencies for Swansea. The other five constituencies are mostly town or towns constituencies. There perhaps is one rural urban constituency with Tonyrefail constituency.

SOUTH-EAST WALES (12 constituencies)

21. Caerdydd - (Y) Castell 71106

Composition Grangetown 13257 Butetown 7834 Spott 9081
 Adamsdown 5692 Cathays 13099
 Plashnewydd 12285 Penylan 9858

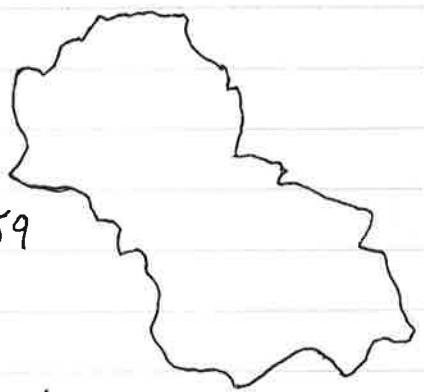


Explanation This constituency includes the central and south part of the city. There is a closeness due to its history and geography. All the wards are interrelated and associated.

Denotation There are many features in this part of Cardiff. Cardiff Castle has been there some time and is quite predominant right in the City centre. Most, if not everyone knows of Cardiff Castle. It is central to the constituency.

22. Caerdydd - Llandaff 73878

Composition Pentwyn 2819 Radyr 5425
 Creigian / St Fagans 4409 Llandaff North 5992
 Llandaff 7078 Fairwater 9642 Ely 9576 Caerau 7859
 Canton 11457 Riverside 9621



Explanation This area developed before Cardiff. It has a long history together. Most of history it was more important than Cardiff. It includes both Llandaffs - all of Llandaff. IT DOES NOT INCLUDE ANY WARDS FROM THE VALLEYS.

Denotation The Cathedral is a major feature and landmark for local people and visitors. It gives a strong identity. Most people know it. It is fairly central to the constituency. All parts can reach it easily.