



Comisiwn Ffiniau  
i Gymru

Boundary Commission  
for Wales

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# Revised Proposals Consultation: Representations

Volume 6: 10513 (part 1)

Dear Mrs Justice Dame Nerys Jefford,

May you all be keeping well. Please would you keep all my particulars private - name, address and so forth. With the review of constituencies to form constituencies which reflect the country today, while considering the past is a fine balance. We wish to build on the past, but we need constituencies for now and the future. Generally we have periodic reviews to bring things up to date and to be in line with the country and people now. This task has been made more difficult this time with the reduction of constituency number and the narrow constituency range. These factors not only make it a difficult task. It means a lot of change. It means that many constituencies previously will not be possible this time around. Some constituencies would have been had it not been for these two factors. Generally most would agree that each constituency ought to have about the same constituents. But how tight should it be? What should be the maximum between largest and smallest? Most of our representatives have said 10%. Thus they must wish to have the kind of constituencies this will form. So they are expecting the kind of results this review with these parameters will give. Though many constituents would wish otherwise. As Wales has the greatest reduction in constituency number it can expect to have the greatest changes. A fresh start in some ways maybe more beneficial and achieve the aim we must have of forming the best set of constituencies that will represent every part of Wales the best, each fairly, justly and equitable. So we must all be prepared to compromise. It ought not to be left to some constituencies to take all the necessary change and upheaval, while others get away relatively free. With the current criteria some constituencies will not be able to continue. Also since it is sometime since the last review this will be even more so the case. Each constituency will be effected and must consider the three factors/criteria of constituency number, constituency range and consideration for other constituencies. This may seem the hardest, when it appears you meet, fulfil, fall within the requirements, yet it cannot be. For example the Vale of Glamorgan constituency is fine with the current criteria. Yet because of neighbouring constituencies cannot remain. Denbighshire meets all the criteria. So why can it not form a constituency? It cannot become a constituency because of the neighbouring constituencies. It is hard when what is best for you cannot happen, even though it fits all the criteria. But this has to be the case due to the constituency number and constituency range. So this cannot but be a review of many changes and many compromises. We must all compromise. So we must all take it with the right spirit. We should all want what is best for all. To have a set of 31 constituencies that serve all to the best in these circumstances, and to make the most of it. We need to get these constituencies to best; reflect our country so our representatives can do their best to represent us. That all of us will get the best possible representation. Each and every part of our country.

The reduction Wales is having is 20% (1/5<sup>th</sup>). So there ought not to be appreciable difference throughout to this. Though the range of the present constituencies is quite large and the narrow range ought to rectify this. When you take a large area like a region, then from one region to another the reduction should be roughly the same, near 20% / 1/5<sup>th</sup> reduction. So each region will have a good voice. That each region is truly represented.

With constituencies it is important to be within the constituency range. This is a necessary factor, Once this is done the necessary criteria is met. The variance is not important or of any consequence. It does not matter where you are in that range. Nor what relationship, variance you have with the constituency goes to, but where in the range is best for that constituency.

Names of a constituency are important. It is how you recognize and identify a constituency. When a constituency has two names does that make for unity, cohesion and so forth? Especially when Welsh and English names have different meanings, a completely different name. Often one is not a direct translation of the other. Does this lead to forming two different camps? A Welsh language camp and a English language camp? Does it divide rather than bringing together?

So a name that is the same in both languages is preferable. Would it be most beneficial to have a single bilingual name for each constituency? To have a single bilingual name rather than a dual monolingual name? A single form for unity, cohesion, identity, etc. The trend now is to use Welsh, e.g. Ynys Môn. Also international usage is now for place names to be that of the locality used by local people, both in writing and speaking, e.g. Mumbai, not Bombay, Beijing not Peking. So now in Wales to use the Welsh name - Ceredigion, Caerdyddin, Ynys Môn, etc.

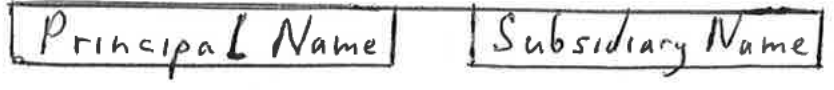
Names in Welsh which can be easily recognized in English used. For example Rummy - no need for Rummy as well. Can see what it means? Also not to use conjunctions now, but just the name e.g. Dwyfor Meirionnydd. This to be the case whether the name is used in Wales or any part of the UK. With Scotland everyone knew the Western Isles as this, and it was the only form. Then it was decided to use the Gaelic. And to use this as the sole form throughout all the UK. It is now universally referred to as Na H-Eillean An Iar. No one uses the English. Similarly here for Wales. And so with the Welsh, IF ever conjunctions where ever to be used it would be the ampersand (&) which is universal. So no constituency should have an alternative name. There is just one constituency with one name for all. Usually that will be the Welsh name.

What structure should constituency names take? Often a constituency will need to be qualified. For example if a location has more than one constituency. This happens to numerous towns throughout Wales, e.g. Abertari, Aberystwyth. These have names so people know which part of the town the constituency is for. Currently where this qualification goes depends on whether the name is a population centre or a local authority or what have you. So sometimes the qualifier may be a prefix, sometimes it may be a suffix. When it is a prefix it can cause problems. For then the constituency is listed, referred to by the prefix. Which of course you may not know, even if you know the town name. It is even worse when compass points are used. For listing all the constituencies of that compass-point go together. Yet the only thing in common, the only connection they have is the compass point. Is that really useful for people?

What structure should constituency names take? Often a constituency will need to be qualified. For example if a location has more than one constituency. This happens to numerous towns throughout Wales, e.g. Abertari, Aberystwyth. These have names so people know which part of the town the constituency is for. Currently where this qualification goes depends on whether the name is a population centre or a local authority or what have you. So sometimes the qualifier may be a prefix, sometimes it may be a suffix. When it is a prefix it can cause problems. For then the constituency is listed, referred to by the prefix. Which of course you may not know, even if you know the town name. It is even worse when compass points are used. For listing all the constituencies of that compass-point go together. Yet the only thing in common, the only connection they have is the compass point. Is that really useful for people?



In forming constituency name structure consideration to why and how people wish to use them needs to be carefully thought about. What happens to serve them best ought to be the method used in their formation. Therefore, the name of the location first, then any qualifier to that location, that narrows it down to the specific constituency in question. This location name is independent, it is the primary term. While the qualifier is dependent (on to the location), it is the secondary term. The primary term would come first, and always first - Principal Name. The secondary term would come second, and always last - Subsidiary Name. The subsidiary name would always be a suffix. There would be no prefixes (unless you call the Principal Name the prefix). Thus always:-



Constituency numbering logically needs to follow some system. If we use an alphabetical listing then that will depend on the language used. There is a favouring of one over the other. Would that be Welsh? To avoid this a geographical way could be used. Certainly people are interested in their neighbouring constituencies, and having them "grouped" together is very useful and beneficial. The geographical way has advantages. With using maps the geographical way is a natural way to proceed. The geographical way is used here. Starting at the protected constituency, as one, and proceeding eastward, alternating east west while moving southward to cover the whole country. So consecutive numbering adjacent constituencies are in a number sequence.

Constituency formation needs to form coherent, integrated harmonious and as homotogous as possible. A constituency must show connectivity. With this there will not be any 'detached' parts. Detached parts needs to be avoided. They basically result in two constituencies in one. 'Detached' parts can be avoided. They can and rightly must be avoided. Words ought not to be split. The forming of constituencies of whole complete words can be made, and so must be made. Communities must be kept together. Local ties are the most important. Then the Local Authority. These people live in and operate. Their representative are involved and must deal with these. After these would come current constituencies. Of course all constituencies must be within the constituency range. That is a given.

Constituency names as well as all the above, must describe all the constituency - preferably fully. Every part included. The names need to be succinct. If one term can be used all the better. If all parts cannot be fully covered by a single term, then multiple terms are preferable. Really, hopefully, no more than three - a triplet name. Just the names used no conjunction or the like used at all. No constituency to be an acronym. To have a real name. Wales is rich & has a great variety of names.

It will be noted that the above all follow and keep upper mind user friendliness. In all things USER-FRIENDLY ought always to be the way. And to determine which method, way to proceed, and so forth is used. This gives efficiency & economy and is most beneficial & helpful. This is the way we ought to do all things. Be it constituency formation, constituency names, constituency numbering, and so forth. People identify with names. Thus names always used. NOT same name as Senedd C constituencies. NO compar-points; NO acronyms.



Distribution of constituencies needs to take in the regions of the country so each has a good voice. That each is treated justly, fairly & equally. Though Wales has up to six regions. Perhaps for constituencies three would be most suitable and appropriate. These would be Northern Wales, Central Wales, Southern Wales. Meirionnydd in the past has been with Mid-Wales. Until recently the Senedd place Meirionnydd in with Mid Wales, even though it split Gwynedd. Here Meirionnydd, (former distinct old county), is placed in Central Wales. These three regions would have constituency number according to the population. Therefore Northern Wales would have seven constituencies, Central Wales would have six constituencies, Southern Wales would have nineteen constituencies. Within Southern Wales the Cities (Cardiff, Swansea, Newport) can have seven constituencies. That is it has the same as Northern Wales. Thus the cities can be viewed as a Sub-region. Within Southern Wales the Valleys can have six constituencies. That is they have the same as Central Wales. Thus the Valleys can be viewed as a Sub-region.

Wales is a varied country and its variety gives various kinds of constituency.

Types of constituencies depend on how you categorize them, and so the number of types. The possible types could be - countryside, town, valley, city, and combination of these. Constituencies can also be seen as either rural or urban or predominantly one or the other. These two ways can be placed, used together. Much of Wales is "unique".

It might be expected out of those types of constituency Wales would have the countryside as the most. What is surprising is that the city type would run a close second, even though only three cities. Wales has many towns. But the cities form a sub-region. With other valleys throughout Wales as well as those of the Valleys, are also numerous. The Valleys form a sub-region. The valley constituencies are perhaps unique to Wales. Certainly as the valleys are. Many think they are more unique than islands, and so have protected status. With constituencies having protected status this makes it harder, more restrictive on all the others. So whether any constituencies should have protected status is open to question?

Mid Wales has three constituencies to itself (without Meirionnydd). So it ought to have at least two for itself (especially with Meirionnydd). Therefore Wales here rightly should have at least two constituencies to itself. That is with just two constituencies to itself a reduction of a third (33%). While the general reduction for Wales is a fifth (20%). So even with just two constituencies wholly for Mid Wales it takes a greater reduction than anywhere else in Wales. Therefore Mid Wales MUST HAVE wholly & completely for it two constituencies.

One naturally will be based on the largest county there - Powys. The other major part/feature of Mid Wales is its largest town Aberystwyth, the bases for the other. Even with this Mid Wales has a reduction 13% greater than elsewhere on average.

The electorate numbers used are out of date before the review has begun. But the electorate is collected by L.A. so may not be uniform. Moreover the registered electorate depends on those who register, even though non-registered would also MPs be represented. Indeed the whole of the adult population can use the MP. This is the true representation. Therefore this number, the population truly reflects the constituency. Also population number is more accurate than electorate number. The most accurate population number is the census, each decade.

# Northern Wales (7 Constituencies)

Northern Wales, excluding Meirionnydd, has seven constituencies. Here there is basically three kinds of "environment" that could give types of constituencies. There is the inland agricultural areas, the coastal resort holidaying areas, and the built-up industrial area. The built-up industrial area is basically along the River Dyfodwy. Most of the coast has holiday towns. Inland is mainly farming. There are towns throughout. Another area, Arfon, is fairly concentrated, built-up, and is semi-urban or rural urban. The constituency formation can either separate these areas or combine these areas. At least as far as <sup>the</sup> constituency range will allow. Both approaches have their good & bad points. Depending on which way you approach it the constituencies that are formed. Thus two alternatives are possible. One alternative that separates them - Alternative A. One alternative that combines them - Alternative B. Two options for alternative A - A1(A) and A2(C). Map A, Map B, Map C can be seen of these at the end.

Alternative A1.

1. Ynys Môn      52 415

Configuration Seiriol, Aethwy, Bro Rhosyr, Bro Aberffraw, Llifon, Canolbarth Môn, Lligwy, Twrcelyn, Talybolim, Caergybi, Ynys Gybi.

Connotation The constituency is named after the island, as is the district.

Justification It is a protected constituency, being an island.

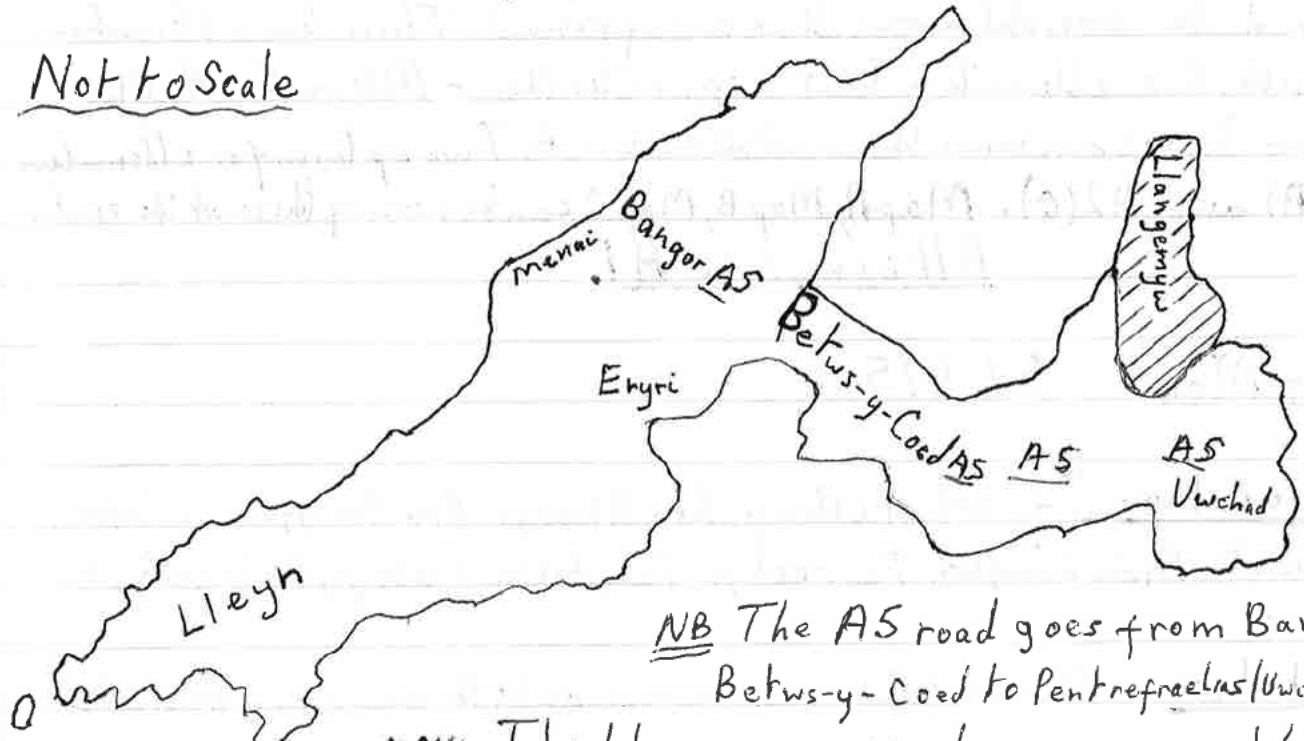
2. Eryri      698<sup>⊕</sup>82 / 709<sup>⊗</sup>86 (see below\*)

Configuration Aberdaron 698 B Stwmnog 734 Llanengan 847  
 Abersoch 519 Llanbedrog 709 Efail-nwydd/Buan 1026  
 Tudweiliog 668 Morfa Nefyn 946 Nefyn 1003 Llanmaelhaearn  
 1187 Abererch 986 Pwllheli - North 1528 South 1310; Llanystumdwy

NB ⊕ ⊕ for 2 & 3 together    ⊗ ⊗ for 2 & 3 together      1547

Dolbenmaen 900 Clynnog 736 Llanllyfriz 915 Cricieth 1280 865  
 Penygroes 1369 Talysarn 1399 Groeston 1374 Llanwnda 1507 Bontnewydd  
 865 Caernarfon - Seiont 2233 Peblig 1603 Cadnant 1514 Menai 1724;  
 Waunfawr 1298 Llanberis 1613 Cwm-y-Glo 753 Llanrug 1396  
 Deiniolen 1463 Peniarth 1365 Bethel 1025 Y Felinheli  
 1803 Pentir 2159 Bangor - Glyder 1257 Dewi 1301 Hendre  
 940 Menai 1548 Deiniol 920 Marchog 1579 Mirael  
 1066 Garth 556; Tregarth & Mynydd Llandyggai 1628 Ogwern  
 1697 Gerlan 1696 Arllechwedd 1091 Bryn 1390 Pandy  
 1463 Pant-yr-afon / Penmaenan 2167 Capelulo 1284 Betws-y-  
 Coed 967 Uwch Conwy 1276 Uwchael 1139 69882 Llangemyw  
 1104 70986 \* Llangemyw can be included in this constituency or the next one.

Not to Scale



NB The AS road goes from Bangor to Betws-y-Coed to Pentrefraclas (Uwchad) and beyond.  
 The Llangemyw ward may or may not be included. Whether included or excluded, either way, falls with the range.

Connotation The constituency name would be Eryri, central to the constituency, and visible for miles (on a clear day). Another possible title for the constituency would be Lleyh Menai Betws-y-Coed. There is also Arfon Dywfor Betws-y-Coed. Perhaps the name of both the mountain and the peninsular - Eryri Lleyh



Justification The constituency brings the areas around Eryri together. The Lleyn peninsula naturally goes into the Menai area, which extends beyond Bangor. Bangor is the largest centre and city of the area. It is well linked to Betws-y-Coed by the A5. The A5 transverses the whole upper Conwy. A better link to Bangor than to Conwy town and the rest of Conwy. There is also a good A road (A4086) to Caernarfon from Capel Curing, and so to Betws-y-Coed and upper Conwy. Llangernyw ward maybe here. The upper part of Llangernyw ward would put it here. The lower part of Llangernyw ward would place it with the next constituency.

3. Conwy Ddinbych 75184 / 76288 (see below)



Configuration Gogarth 2795 Mostyn 2758 Tudno 3591  
 Craig-y-Don 2685 Degeanwy 3289 Mard 3539 Pensarn 2274 Conwy  
 3295 Caerhun 1677 Llansanffraid 1814 Eglwysbach 1257 Trefriw  
 1026 Gower 850 Crust 1581 Betws-y-Rhos 1623 Llansannan 1496  
 Gele 3997 Bodelwyddan 1612 Rhuddlan 2913 St Asaph - East 1472  
 West 1290; Trefnant 1503 Dyserth 1882 Tremerechion 1344  
 Denbigh Upper/ Henllan 2265 Central 1462 Lower 3483; Llanrhader -  
 Yng-Nghinmeirch 1496 Llandyrnog 1765 Cilcain 1519 Caerwys 2053

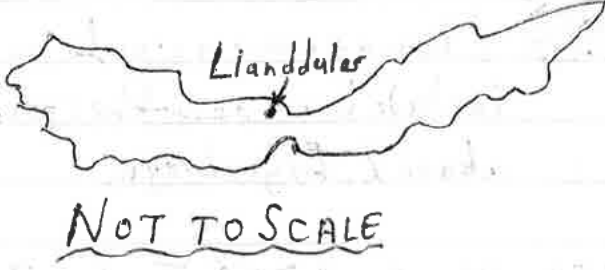
Whitford 1911 Greenfield 1983 Mostyn 1458 Ffynnonogroyw 1474  
Gronant 1257 Trebannyd & Gwaenysor 1496 75184 Llangernyn  
1104 76288 + Llangernyn can be included in this constituency or the one above.

Connotation The constituency is named after the two principal towns and centres. Possibly a third could be added Greenfield to give the title of Conwy Dinbych Greenfield/Maesglas or Ffynnonogroyw to give the title of Conwy Dinbych Ffynnonogroyw.

Justification This is a countryside constituency taking in the inland farming area in from the coast and that of the north-eastern part. The Llangernyn ward can be excluded here and in the above 2 constituency. The Llangernyn ward can be included here as part of this constituency. Either way the constituency is within the constituency range. Likewise for the 2 constituency above either is in the required constituency range.

4. Prestatyn Rhos 75137

Configuration Llandrillo yn Rhos 6110 Penrhyn 3874 Mochdre 1425  
Rhos 4991 Glyn 3088 Eirias 2800 Colwyn 3373 Llysfaen 1906  
Llanddulas 1353 Pentre Mawr 2861 Abergel Pensarn 1959  
Tywyn 1845 Kinnel Bay 4607 Rhyll - West 3283 South-West 3732  
South 2874 South-East 6253 East 3693; Prestatyn - North 4729  
South West 2861 Meliden 1529 Central 2829 East 3162.



Connotation The constituency is named after the two main towns at either end of the constituency. Perhaps named Penrhyn (Bay) Prestatyn.

Justification This forms a homogenous harmonious consistency of resort centres and holiday homes along most of the North Coast.

5. Dyfrdwy Alun

[REDACTED] 72115



NOT TO SCALE

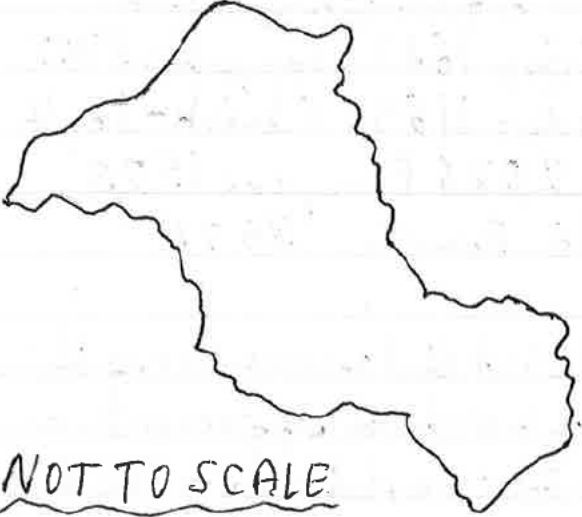
Configuration Holywell - East 1383 Central 1465 West 1762; Bagillt - West 1625 East 1413; Fflint - Coleshill 2938 Castle 1426 Trelawny 2710 Oakenholt 2538; Bryfford 1789 Halkyn 1427 Northop 2596 Northop Hall 1398 Connah's Quay - Golftyn 3688 Central 2213 Wepre 1647 South 4494; Shotton - West 1464 East 1219 Higher 1669; Queensferry 1248 Sealand 2026 Saltney - Mold Junction 1100 Stonebridge 2672; Broughton - North-East 1723 South 3325; Mancot 2516 Aston 2508 Ewloe 4327 Harwarden 1623 Higher Kinnerton 1373 Penyffordd 3543 Hope 2042 Caergwrle 1225

Connotation The name of the constituency is after the two major rivers of the Dyfrdwy (the main one) and Alun. Another possible name would be Fflint Shotton. Two of the principal towns of the constituency - north & south.

Justification This is the industrial heart of North-East Wales. It is mainly urban and naturally all "fits together." The river brings it together and it shares a common history, culture, and such bonds.

6. Wrexham

72977



NOT TO SCALE

Configuration Rossett 2643 Llay 3513 Gwersyllt - East & South 3601 West 2263 North 1995; Bryn Cefn 1543 Brymbo 3021 Minera 1870 Coedpoeth 3482 Gwenvra 1217 New Broughton 2842 Brynyffynnon 2477 Grosvenor 1698 Stansty 1641 Garden Village 1656 Little Acton 1843 Acton 2177 Bomas Park 1968 Rhosnesni 2827 Maesydre 1420 Carlisle 1545 Wynnstay 1159



Smithfield 1376 Offa 1428 Erddig 1444 Hermitage 1544 Whitegate 1594  
Queensway 1377 Marford & Hoseley 1824 Molt 2479 Bromington 2620  
Overton 2710 Marchwiel 1830 Esclusham 2013

Connotation It is name after the major centre of the North-East and perhaps the whole of the north - Wrecsam. There is no other.

Justification Being such a centre, it is only natural to have its own constituency.

7. Glyn dŵr / Rhosilannerchrug Rhuthun **73887**



Configuration Bwcle - Pentrobrn  
4181 Mountain 2555; Bwcle Bistre  
- East 2653 West 3182;  
Argoed 2167 New Brighton 2414  
Mold - East 1556 West 1956  
Broncoed 2134 South 2201;  
Gwernaffield 1646 Gwernymydd  
1399 Leeswood 1627 Trefuddyn  
1346 Llangynydd 1483  
Llanfair Dyffryn Clwyd /  
Gwyddelwern 1830  
Llanbedr Dyffryn Clwyd /  
Llangynhafal 1170 Rhuthun

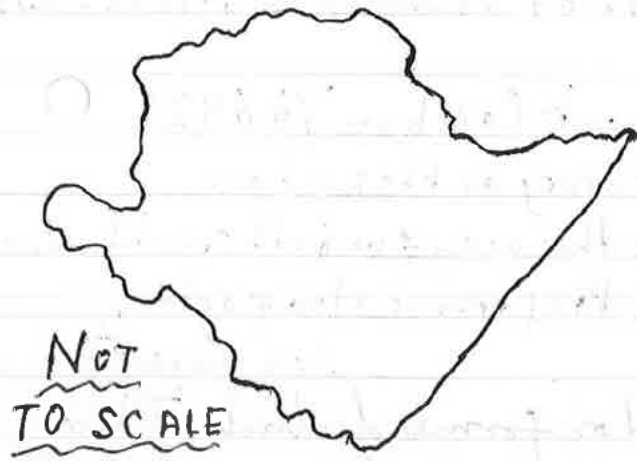
Llanarmon-yn-Ial / Llandegla 2033 Gt 260 Efenochtyd 1321  
Corwen 1799 Llandrillo 931 Dyffryn Ceiriog 1685 Llangollen 3302  
Llangollen Rural 1631 Cefn 3768 Plas Madoc 1169 Chirk-South  
1503 North 1846; Penycae & Ruabon South 2026 Penycae 1525  
Pant 1528 Johnstown 2461 Ruabon 2078 Ponciau 3521

Connotation Either the name of the former district that covers most of this constituency, and was named after a well known Welshman of former times. Or after two principal towns and centres of the constituency - one in the south and one in the north.

Justification This includes much of the southern part of Denbighshire, which due to other constituencies cannot have its own constituency. It also includes some of Wrexham. All this was in the original Denbighshire. There are very many towns of various sizes. Though it is a mixed area, there is much countryside. Some towns are of a good fair size, two of them could be used for the constituency name.

Alternative B.

1. Ynys Môn 52 415

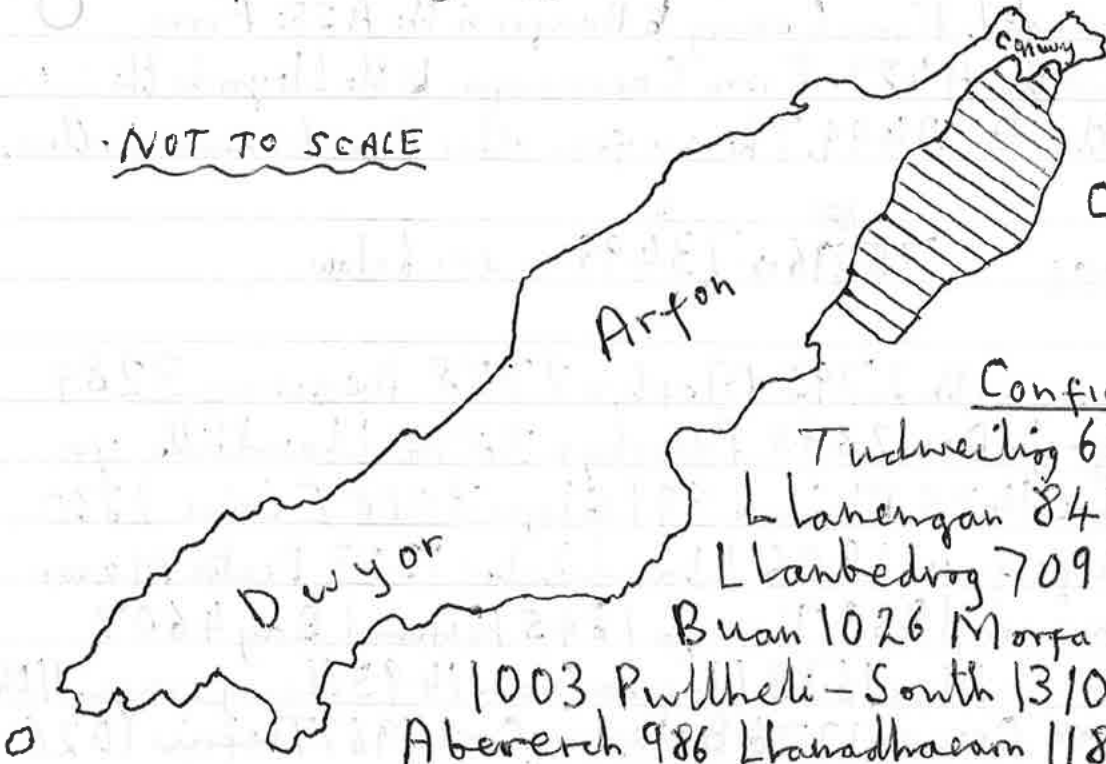


Configuration Seiriol, Aethwy, Bro Rhosyr, Bro Aberffraw, Llifon, Canolbarth Môn, Lligwy, Twrcebyn, Tal-y-bolin, Caergybi, Ynys Gybi.

Connotation The constituency name follows the distinct name which follows the island name.

Justification Since it is an island it is protected, as a constituency.

2. Arfon Conwy Dwyor 76 369 or 74 692 see below



Caerhun may be included or may be excluded.

Configuration Aberdam 698  
 Tudweiliog 668 Botwnnog 734  
 Llanengan 847 Abersoch 519  
 Llanbedrog 709 Efail-newydd/  
 Buan 1026 Morfa Nefyn 945 Nefyn  
 1003 Pwllheli - South 1310 North 1528  
 Abererch 986 Llanadhaearn 1187 Llanystumdary 1547

NB ⊕ ⊕ 2, & 3, together ⊗ ⊗ 2, & 3, together.

Criccieth 1280 Dolbenmaen 900 Clynnog 736 Llanberis 1613  
 Waunfawr 1298 Llanllwyni 915 Talylfarn 1399 Penygroes 1369  
 Groeslon 1374 Llanwnda 1507 Bontnewydd 865 Caernarfon —  
 Seint 2233 Pablig 1603 Cadnant 1514 Menai 1724; Bethel 1025  
 Y Felinheli 1803 Pentir 2159 Bangor - Dewi 1301 Glyder 1257  
 Hendre 940 Menai 1548 Deiniol 920 Marchog 1579 Mirael 1066  
 Garth 556; Tregarth & Mynydd Llandygai 1628 Ogwen 1697  
 Gerlan 1696 Arllechwedd 1091 Penisarwain 1368 Deiniolen 1463  
 Llanrug 1396 Cwm-y-Glo 753 Bryn 1390 Pandy 1463 Pant-  
 yr-Afon/Penmaenon 2167 Capelub 1284 Conwy 3295 Marl 3539  
 Pensarn 2274 : Caerhun 1677

NB With Caerhun 76369; Without Caerhun 74692

Caerhun maybe with this constituency or the next one.

Advantages and Disadvantages either way for both constituencies.

Though priorities are important. Preference also factor.

See page (13)

Justification The constituency is based on former districts. These are the former districts of Arfon and Dwyer and part of the former district of Aberconwy - Conwy Town area going towards Bangor. Caerhun can be included or excluded. All these parts form along the North-West coast of Wales. They naturally go together, and it has countryside with towns. The area is well connected. From Conwy to Bangor is the A55. From Bangor to Caernarfon is the A487. From Caernarfon to the Lleyn is the A487 and also from this the A499. There are four other 'A' roads & numerous others.

3. Betws-yn-Rhos 75.160<sup>⊗</sup> or 73499<sup>⊕</sup> see below

Configuration Gogarth 2795 Mostyn 2758 Degannwy 3289  
 Tudno 3591 Craig-y-Don 2685 Penrhyn 3874 Llandrillo yn  
 Rhos 6110 Mochdre 1425 Rhin 4991 Glyn 3088 Eirias 2800  
 Colwyn 3373 Llysfaen 1906 Llanddulas 1353 Pentre Mawr  
 2861 Abergele Pensarn 1959 Tonwyn 1845 Kinnel Bay 4607  
 Gele 3997 Betws-yn-Rhos 1623 Llansannan 1495 Llangernyn 1104  
 Uwchabad 1139 Uwch Conwy 1276 Betws-y-Coed 967 Trefriw 1026