



Comisiwn Ffiniau
i Gymru

Boundary Commission
for Wales

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for Wales

Revised Proposals Consultation: Representations

Volume 9: 10513 (part 4)

Justification The constituency covers most of County Caerfyrddin and most of Caerfyrddin Bae (excluding Pembrey). It is centred on Caerfyrddin Town, which is at the centre (almost exactly) of this constituency — physically, administratively & so forth. Caerfyrddin Town is one of the four main foci of the South-West, See above for the six focuses of Central Wales (Central Wales introduction/summary). It is therefore good & right that there is such a constituency. Ammanford and the Amman Valley is perhaps closer to Llanelli in history, development & socially. It differs from the rest of the county and this constituency in that it is industrial & urban, while the rest of the constituency is rural — countryside. This goes from Ammanford & co all the way up and back to Quarter Bach. Part of County Pembro has to be "lost" to Pembro constituency. Caerfyrddin constituency is the neighbouring constituency. That area of Pembro is continuous with that in Caerfyrddin. Both are part of the bae area and go naturally together. Thus forming one constituency.

13. Llwchwr 75586

Configuration Pembrey 3417 Kidwelly 2818 Trimsaran 1887
 Burry Port 3278 Hengoed 3352 Glangymor 4312 Llwynhendy 3010
 Bynna 3282 Biggin 4544 Tyisha 2390 Elli 2357 Lliedi 3825 Dafen
 2456 Felinfael 1334 Glyn 1661 S wiss Valley
 2097 Llangennech 3954 Hendy 2697
 Pontardulais 4954 Penyhoed 4621
 Gorseinon 3340 Kingsbridge 3506
 Penllergaer 2553 Upper Loughor 2146 Lower Loughor
 1795.



NOT TO SCALE

Connotation It is named after the river which the settlements have grown-up around and is a reason why they are there. It also is what brings them together. It does not favour one side of the river to the other. To have joint names, one from each "side" would be cumbersome. The above name is succinct. It is better with one single name for cohesion, integration and identity. To refer to the common bond is always good — Lluchwr. Therefore the name of the constituency is Lluchwr.

Justification The whole constituency, each side of the river, is urban with an industrial heritage. It shares a common history and culture. Llanelli shares much with Gorseinon, co. It is close to it, much closer than Caerfyrddin town. County Caerfyrddin is rural and farming compared to Llanelli which is urban and industrial. The whole constituency has a culture, so different to County Caerfyrddin.

Southern Wales (19 Constituencies)

NB Constituencies 18. and 19. (pages 36-39) have two Alternatives.

Southern Wales has by far the most constituencies, it is where the bulk of the population is. It has more than the other two regions put together (13 Constituencies). It is very much an urban area - post-industrial. There are about two constituencies that could be regarded as rural - countryside constituencies. This region of Wales has many Valleys, and give rise to many constituencies based on valleys. Indeed one area of the region is known as The Valleys and this area has six constituencies. It also has the three major cities and these give/have seven constituencies. The two "countryside" constituencies are both including Valleys e.g. Vale of Glamorgan, Vale of Usk. In Welsh Vale can be Glyn or Dyffryn. A Valley is Dyffryn. With Welsh a vale can be expressed in various ways - Dyffryn Conwy (Vale of Conwy). Vale of Neath is expressed Cwm Neath, yet there is Glyn Neath/Neath, Bro Morgannwg (Vale of Glamorgan). Many vales are as valleys e.g. Dyffryn Llangollen (Vale of Llangollen). So how to express these two 'vales' constituencies - Glyn, Cwm, Bro, Dyffryn, etc? One of these constituencies includes two vales - Bro Morgannwg & Cwm Ogor. One of these constituencies includes a Vale and half a valley - Glyn Wys (Usk Vale) and Dyffryn Gwy (Wye Valley). So how to title them? For constituencies there has ~~been~~ is the usage of the name, the name of the feature/valley only e.g. Rhondda. The "constituency way" perhaps is the way to go whether it is a Valley or a Vale. You cannot just say Morgannwg for Vale of Glamorgan. Fortunately that name does not arise here. Southern Wales has mostly two kinds of constituencies - Valley and City. They are of course very very different - different lifestyles, attitudes, outlooks and so forth. Thus it is best to keep both completely separate. The Cities are the Cities. The Valleys are the Valleys. Even with the statute constituency range there is no reason to mix the two. There is no need for "orphan" wards. Thus NO ORPHAN WARDS. They get lost. This is especially so when non-city wards go into cities - purely to make up the city constituency numbers. This is NOT necessary, NOT required. The three cities can make seven constituencies, all ALL within the Cities. Likewise ALL the Valleys can make their six constituencies within Valleys

THERE IS ABSOLUTELY NO NEED TO "HYBRID" THEM. NO ORPHAN WARDS. (33)

Wards that go into cities get lost - disappear. Usually NOT REPRESENTED. At best poorly represented. ALL to get proper representation and proper consideration.
A WARD SHOULD ALWAYS STAY IN ITS HOME, NOT BECOME ORPHANS.

14. Abertawe - Mwmbwls 76232

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Configuration Gower 3978 Penclaudd 2932 Fairwood 2278

Gower 2990 Pennard 2229

Bishopston 2743 Newton 2894

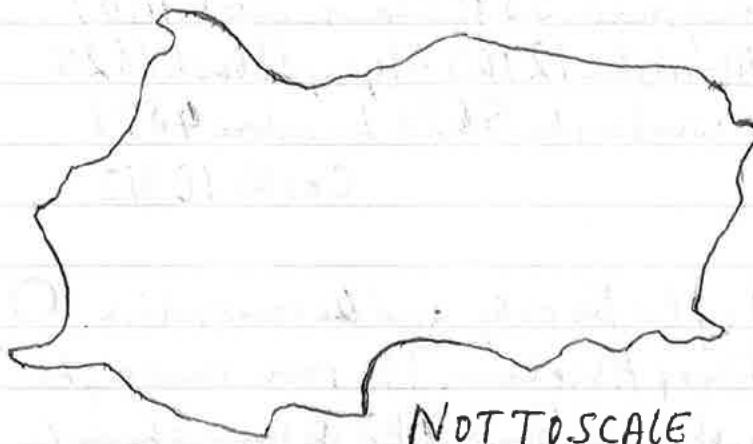
Oystermouth 3313 West Cross 5142

Mayals 2148 Dunvant 3494

Killay - North 2031 South 1857;

Sketty 11304 Cockett 10473

Uplands 10834 Townhill 5592



NOT TO SCALE

Connotation Named after the city, and its particular area. In this constituency there are two outstanding physical features - Gŵyr & Mwmbwls. Gŵyr is used for present, and previous constituency names. This new constituency does not include all the present & previous constituency names by that name. It also includes a large part which is not in the present constituency. Most of the constituents of the new constituency come from the other constituency - Swansea West. It consists of all that constituency but one ward. Gŵyr is outside the city proper. While most, the vast majority of constituents in this new constituency are in & from Swansea City proper. Therefore a name that is part of that city proper would be more appropriate. Mwmbwls fits the bill. So is chosen. It shows that the constituency is not the same as now - it's a different constituency. Therefore the most suitable name is Abertawe - Mwmbwls.

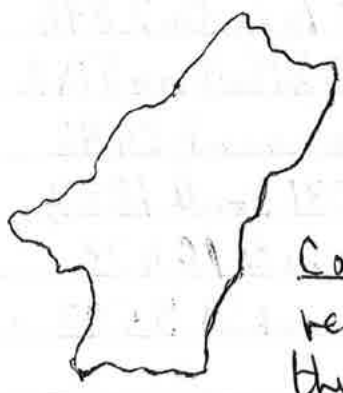
Justification Within Swansea District the current three constituencies are far too small. There currently is two constituencies for the city proper. The city proper is too large for a single constituency. Therefore two constituencies are necessary for the actual city area. With slight modification one of the current city only constituencies can remain that. The other part of the city can join with parts of the third Swansea District constituency to form the other city-based constituency i.e. this one. The southern part of the city and associated areas form one, and with them the Gŵyr peninsula joins them. It is the most natural option to form the second city constituency. It includes all Southern (SW, etc) part of Swansea District. To form two constituencies for the city wholly within the

Swansea District, these are the most natural and good. There will always be part of Swansea District that will not be able to be part of two Swansea constituencies now. All Swansea City proper is contained within these two constituencies. The north-western part is not. This was previously in the Llin District. This district was split between two districts with the current district formation. It is probably the best part of the district to go elsewhere. Thus two Swansea City constituencies.

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15. Abertawe-Tawe 74715

Configuration S^t Thomas 5514 Bonynmaen 5391 Llansamlet 11107
 Clydach 5821 Morriston 12105 Mynyddbach 6625
 Penderry 7397 Cwmbwrla 5622 Landore 4821
 Castle 10312



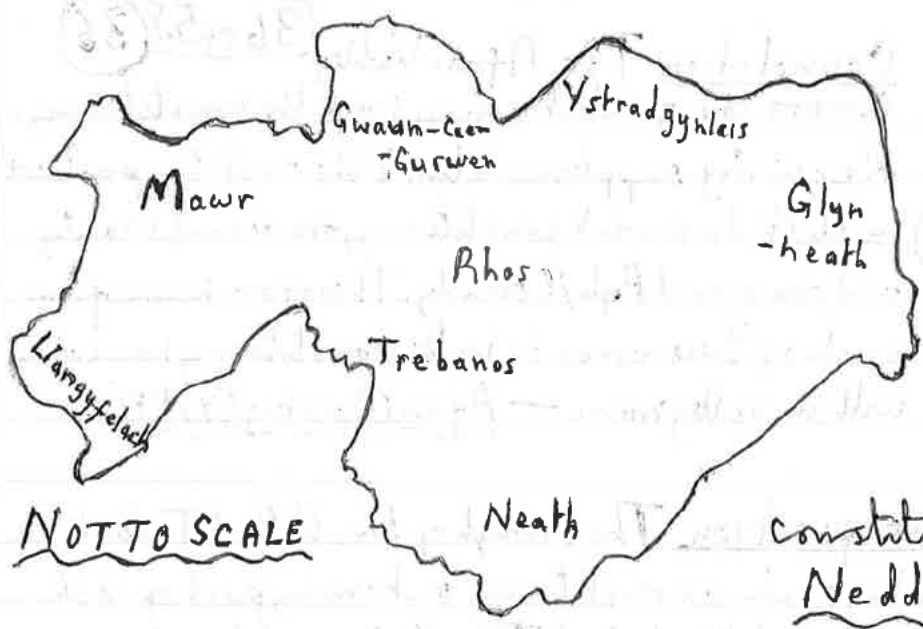
Connotation. Named after the city and the river which resulted in the formation of Abertawe. The river runs right through the constituency, its whole length. It is its main physical feature, quite dominant. The main human feature (earliest) is perhaps the castle. As the other Swansea City constituency (see above 14.) is named after a physical feature. So is this one too. Therefore constituency called Abertawe-Tawe.

NOT TO SCALE

Justification The northern part of the city proper forms a compact integrated homogenous area. It naturally goes to form a constituency. It is very much based on the current constituency of Swansea East. Two wards have been added - one in the north (Clydach) and one in the south-west corner (Castle). All within the city proper, which can have two of its own constituencies. Aber¹⁴tawe-M¹⁴wmbwrla; Aber¹⁵tawe-Tawe.

16. Nedd Ystradgynlais Llangyfelach 70516

Configuration Neath-East 4462 South 3684 North 2931; Cimia 3107
 Tonna 2072 Aberdulais 1712 Cadrocton 1365 Bryn-coch-North 1787
 South 4547; Dyffryn 2447 Pelena 935 Resolven 2387 Blaengwrach
 1491 Glynneath 2577 Onllwyn 935 Seven Sisters 1554 Crynant 1508
 Rhos 1997 All-wen 2023 Trebanos 1092 Pontardawe 4283 Godre's Graig
 1514 Ystalyfera 2169 Cwmllwynfell 921 Lower Brynamman 1040 Gwallon-
 Coe-Gurwen 2220 Cwm-twrch 1557 Ynyscedwyn 1705 Ystradgynlais
 1935 Aber-craf 1143 Tawe-Uchaf 1763 Maest 1438 Llangyfelach 3945



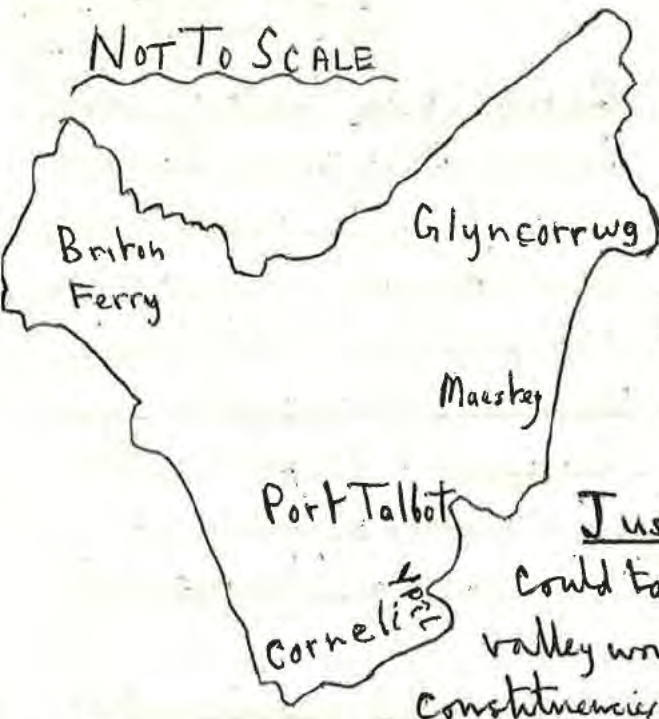
Connotation Vale of Nedd/ Neath Valley covers the vast majority of this constituency, hence the name. There are two other parts, in which the main towns are Ystradgynlais and Llangyfelach. All parts of the constituency is covered by the name — Neath Ystradgynlais Llangyfelach.

Justification. The current constituency here needs to be supplemented. Although you could go east making a constituency wholly within Neath Port Talbot borough, it would make a mess of what is left over. Therefore this borough to have two constituencies, each being based on its two valleys - Nedd and Afan. The Nedd needs to be supplemented to the west or north. Constituents from each area have both said Neath & Swansea City is not favourable. The north part of Swansea District that was part of the Lliw District previously seems best. The Lliw District was divided between Swansea & NPT districts on their formation. So it would be joining these areas together as previous. To the north the Tawe Valley continues. There the development is the same as in NPT and naturally goes with it, placing all the Tawe Valley together. Thus the upper Tawe Valley, which is part of Powys would also form part of this constituency. This Tawe Valley part of Powys is very different indeed to the rest of Powys which is rural agricultural compared to urban industrial. Not only is it nearer physically to NPT, but also historically, culturally & socially. It is far more part of this area than of Powys. It is also better linked & connected to here than Powys. It is much much nearer to Neath than to Llandrindod Wells. A4067/A474 takes you right into Neath. It is nearer to Neath than to Brecon, let alone Llandrindod, and has far more in common with Neath than these

17. Afan Maesteg Y Pŵl 735 74

Configuration Coedffranc - North 1811 Central 2892 West 2033 East 2148; Baglan 5383 Sandfields - West 4917 East 5038; Aberavon 4048 Port Talbot 4342 Tai-bach 3643 Margam 2309 Cornelly 5359 Pyle 5545 Bryn & Cwmavon 5220 Cymter 2011 Glyncoerwig 792 Gwynpi 879 Caerau 4795 Maesteg - West 4327 East 3741; Llangynwyd 2351.

NOT TO SCALE



Connotation The Afan Valley covers the greatest amount of the constituency. Requiring supplementation to the east two parts are added to the current constituency, one around Maesteg and one around Pyle/Cornelley. Therefore names from each of these areas is in the constituency name along with the valley name — Afan Maesteg (Y) Pyl.

Justification The borough of Neath Port Talbot could take/make a constituency but many part of each valley would be left "high-dry". Thus the borough has two constituencies as now. Each needs to be supplemented as below the constituency range.

This constituency is supplemented to the east. This is in two places. One is Midway in the Afan Valley — Maesteg area. One is an extension of Margam by two wards, Cornelley and Pyle. These two and the four in the Maesteg area give six added wards. There are excellent links (road and public transport) from Maesteg down the valley to Port Talbot. There are also other roads, one making it a shorter distance from Maesteg to Port Talbot than Maesteg to Bridgend. Cornelley & Pyle are extensions of Margam. There is access there to the M4 which can take you to Margam and Port Talbot as well as the A48 (public transport). There is a railway line from Pyle to Port Talbot. It all makes for a compact & close constituency.

18. Pen-y-bont and 19. Tonypreail Y Rhws each have two alternatives for each constituency within the constituency range. The Configurations of each differ according to the wards configured. Each with their advantages/disadvantages, ^{Pros & Cons} each pros & cons.

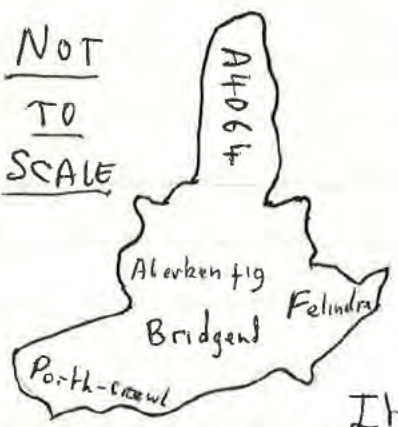
Alternative A

Alternative Wards

18. Pen-y-bont 70245

- Configuration Rest Bay 1990 Porth-cawl - West Central 2967 East Central 2580; Nottage 2741 Newton 3035 Bryntirion Lasherton & Merthyr Mawr 6574 Llangewydd & Brynhyfryd 1878 Cefn Glas 1360 Newcastle 4287 Oldcastle 3783 Morfa 3210 Pendre 1654 Brackie 8276 Coychurch Lower 1160 Felindre 2087 Hendre 3175 City 3006 Aberkenfig 1868 Litchard 2080 Ynysawdre 2748 Cefn Cribwr 1180 Bryncothlin 1261 Betws 1595 Llanacinos 887 Pontycymmer 1773 Blaengarwl 1333.

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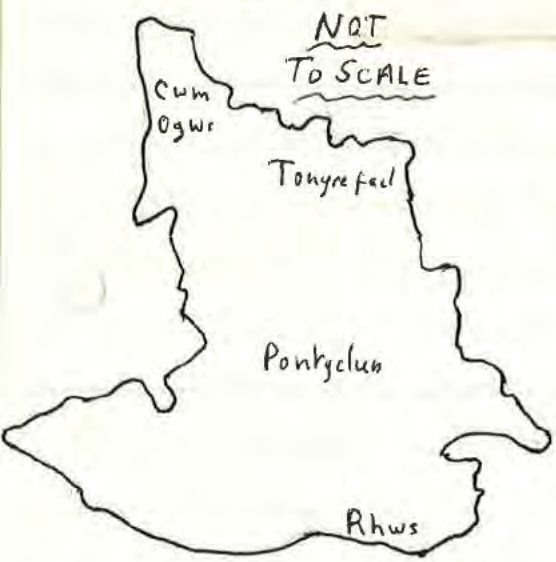
Connotation The major town and centre of the area is Bridgend. It is also the name of the borough there. Thus a constituency based on this should be called ~~Pen-y-bont~~ after these things. Therefore the name of Pen-y-bont.

Justification Llanmaes Valley road goes to Bridgend.

It runs straight into that town. The next valley (Ogmore Vale) road also goes to Bridgend as well as towards Pontypridd. There is only one road that links the two valleys at the southern end. The A4064 runs from Blaen-garn right into Bridgend. It is well connected to Bridgend. Porth-cawl looks to Bridgend. The people do not look nor go to Port Talbot. Generally they visit Bridgend, shopping, etc. This is also shown by Porth-cawl being part of Bridgend borough. Therefore Porth-cawl to be with Bridgend not Port Talbot. Blaen-garn and its valley via Abergarn has good access to Bridgend (A4064/A4061).

19, Tonyrefail (Y) Rhws 69739

NOT
TO
SCALE



Configuration Nant-y-Moel 1745 Ogmore Vale 2357 Blackmill 1839 Penprydy 2474 Gillfach Goch 2437 Tonyrefail - West 4896 East 4433 Brynna 3616 Llanharan 2819 Llanharry 3221 Pont-y-Clun 6061 Talbot Green 1965 Llantrisant Town 3187 Peterston-super-Ely 1855 Cowbridge 5240 Llandow/Ewenny 2362 S^t Brides Major 2732 Llantwit Major 7939 S^t Athan 2765 Rhose 5796

Connotation Tonyrefail is the largest town amongst the many towns here. The constituency is the "greenery" between two built-up areas. It includes (at least) two vales. The nature of the towns and villages gives a similarity to the whole area. The whole area was in Rural Districts - one mainly, and parts of two others. It is one of the rural areas within Southern Wales. Therefore it is good that it all comes within one constituency. This main rural district (RDC) covered both sides of the M4 - it was never a division. It still has this "feeling" all over. Thus a town in one "area" and a town in the other "area" to form its name Tonyrefail (Y) Rhws. Rhws is the largest town in the other "area".

Justification As it is the only rural area within Southern Wales it is good and right for it to be all in one constituency, not split between two. It comes between two major built-up areas (there is another rural part on the periphery), and is good to be separated from them as the lifestyle and needs are very different indeed. It is possible to "feel" the difference. It makes for a unified constituency.

Alternative B

= Alternative Wards

18. Pen-y-bont 69863 69863

Configuration Rest Bay 1990 Porth-cawl - West Central 2967
 East Central 2580; Nottage 2741 Newton 3035 Bryndipion/Asleston
 & Merthyr Mawr 6574 Llangewydd & Brynhypod 1878 Cefn Glas 1360
 Newcastle 4287 Oldcastle 3783 Morfa 3210 Pendre 1654 Brackie 8276
 Coychurch Lower 11601 Felindre 2087 Hendre 3175 Penprysg 2474 Coity
 3006 Aberkenfig 1868 Litchard 2080 Brynorch 1757 Ynysawdre 2748
 Cefn Cribwr 1180 Brynorch 1261 S^t Bride's Major 2732

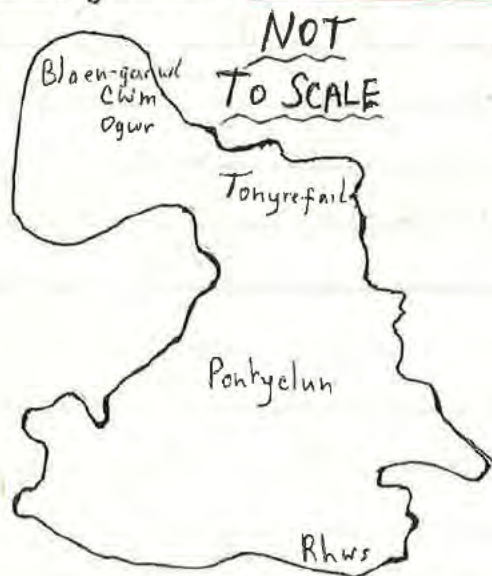


Connotation The town and borough are named Pen-y-bont, which is what this constituency is centred on. Therefore the name Pen-y-bont. The current constituency is named as such.

Justification The current constituency based on Pen-y-bont, shaped that the above constituency is formed from. Though it has lost some and gained some, essentially the shape, and so the area, are very similar. People from Porth-cawl look to Pen-y-bont town & visit it. It is part of the Pen-y-bont borough. Therefore to be included here makes sense. S^t Bride's runs into Pen-y-bont. It is along the coast, as is Porth-cawl. People of Porth-cawl do not look to Port Talbot. They are not part of that borough (Neath Port Talbot borough). Thus their "business" & "life" is with Pen-y-bont. Therefore their constituency also should be Pen-y-bont. Porth-cawl is better served by being in Pen-y-bont's consistency than Port Talbot. It makes for better representation, for people & MP.

19. Tonyrefail (Y) Rhws 70121

Configuration B ettw 1594 Llanacinos 887 Pontycymmer 1773 Blaen-garwd



1331 Nant-y-Moel 1745 Cwm Ogwr 2357
Blackmill 1839 Gillfach Goch 2437
 Tonyrefail - West 4896 East 4433; Bryma
 3616 Llanharan 2819 Llanharry 3221
Pont-y-Clun 6061 Talbot Green 1965
Llantrisant Town 3187 Peterston - super - Ely
 1855 Cowbridge 5240 Llandow/Ewenny
 2362 Llantwit Major 7939 S^rA than 2765
 Rhws 5796

Connotation There are many towns and villages in this basically rural area. Therefore to show and identify the area a town from the north and one from the south. The largest town in the north (and the whole area) is Tonyrefail. The largest town in the south is Rhws. These form the constituency title Tonyrefail (Y) Rhws.

Justification A rural area between two urban areas means this area is quite homogeneous and in many ways would not fit into the areas either side. All this area was virtually in one Rural District previously. It all goes into one constituency and is not divided. Culturally they all form one and the same.

A and B Alternatives — = Alternative Wards

Each alternative has its good points. With Alternative A the Blaen-garwd road gives good connection to Penybont for that valley. It means the Ogwr & Blaen-garwd valleys are in different constituencies. But there is only one road that links them in the south. With Alternative B Penpry, Hendre & Felindre are all together. They join and run into each other and it is good that they can be altogether in one constituency. S^r Bride's Major's nearest town is Pen-y-bont. ~~It is~~ ^{It is} also part of Pen-y-bont's borough. Therefore, naturally, that would be the better place for it. In a sense, the converses are the bad points. To get the right balance. The communities ought to take priority over everything else. That includes shape, numbers & so on. It perhaps comes down to priorities and preferences. Right priorities prevail?

20. Barri Phenarth 70740

Configuration Llandough 1578 Cornerswell 4069 S^t Augustine's 5318

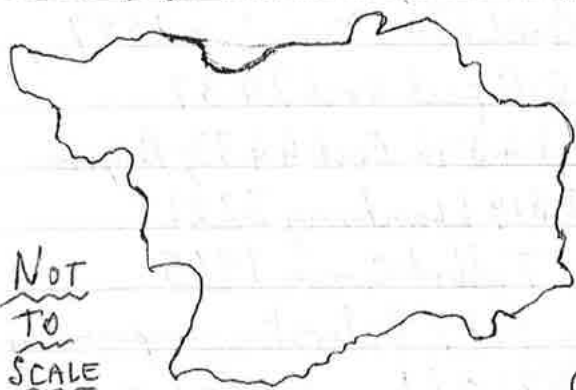
Stanwell 3365 Plymouth 4584 Sully 3696

Dinas Powys 6388 Cadre 7244 Castleland

3442 Barne 6080 I Utyd 6247

Dyfan 4170 Buttrills 4447 Court 3370

Gibbonstown 3827 Wenvoe 2915



NOT TO SCALE

Connotation The constituency is named after the two largest towns of the area. That is Barri and Phenarth.

Justification The area is the urban end of the Glamorgan Vale Borough which is concentrated at the south-east corner. All of it is part of one borough. It all rightly to be in the same constituency - to form one constituency. All their needs are met by the borough council - that is their home. That is where their voice is, and they have a voice.

Phenarth is very much part of this, as is Dinas Powys. They are part of the Vale.

NOT of Cardiff City. They have never tried and do not wish to go from the Vale borough, and its borough council to Cardiff city and its city council. They live in the Vale.

So their representation is Vale. Not only is it best for the people, but for the MPs as well.

Many people go shopping to Cardiff. Many people work in Cardiff. But they DO NOT belong to a Cardiff constituency. Neither should Phenarth nor Dinas Powys.

21. Caerdydd (Y) Castell 71106

Configuration Plasnewydd 12285 Penylan 9858 Grangetown 13257

Butetown 7834 Spott 9081 Adamsdown 5692 Cathays 13099



NOT TO SCALE

Connotation The outsidings human feature here is the Castell.

It is one of the things Cardiff is noted for. Much goes on there.

It is central to the constituency and everybody knows it.

Therefore the constituency takes it for its name. A proper

name, for personality or identifying. This is done with such names, far more than say, Central.

Justification This includes what was the dock area. It has a long history together - and indeed they grew-up & grew together, Either side of the river is linked by bridges, and the river caused it to become a settlement and develop. This includes the wards of Grangetown, Butetown, Spout and Adamsdown going to the centre. This extends to Pen-y-lan. To the north, though still very much part of the centre is Cathays and Plasnewydd. They surround and look to the Castell, which is at the centre.

22. Caerdydd - Llandaf 73878



Configuration Pentwyn 2819 Radyr 5425
Creigiau / S^r Fagans 4409 Llandoff North 5992
Llandaf 7078 Fairwater 9642 Ely 9576
Caerau 7859 Canton 11457 Riverside 9621

Connotation The outstanding human feature here is the cathedral. Cardiff is well noted for it. Many visit it. As with the castell it is one of Cardiff's landmarks. There are two wards with its name in their title. It gives so much more than a compass point. You cannot "belong" to a compass point. Therefore the constituency takes it for its name. (A compass point isn't a name?)

Justification The two 'Llandaffs' either side of the river are included, linked by two bridges & so two roads. This is more than some places on the same side of the river. For example only one road goes between Llandaff^{North} and Whitchurch, and Llandaff North is closer to ~~the~~ Llandaff than Whitchurch. With this configuration the constituency is within the constituency range. All of and from Cardiff. The representation is entirely for Cardiff, with the MP concentrating on this - beneficial.

23. Caerdydd - Llanishen 73507

Configuration Whitchurch & Tongwynlais 12928 Rhinwina 9354
Lisvane 2942 Llanishen 13492 Heath 9611 Gabalfa 5922 Cyncoed
8475 Pentwyn 10783

NOT TO SCALE



Connotation Llanishen is the largest ward and centrally placed. It is the centre of the constituency, It is known to all Cardiff people. Indeed anyone in Wales who pays taxes will know of it. It is most appropriate for the constituency name.

Justification It is built-up around Llanishen Reservoir and Rorth Park. The six wards fits well together forming a united and homogeneous constituency. It covers the north-central part of Cardiff with communities together.

24. Casnewydd • Gaer Caerdydd-Llanrhyddi 74015



Configuration Allt-yr-Yn 7088 Gaer 6543
 Tredegar Park 3329 Marshfield 4897
 Rogerstone 9421 Graig 5053 S^t James 4267
 Pontprennau/Old S^t Mellons 8047
 Trowbridge 11076 Llanrumni 7758
 Rumni 6536

Connotation The Gaer is well known throughout all of Newport and quite a feature. It is one of the largest wards centrally. The river Rhyddi runs through the Cardiff part with two wards named after it. Llanrhyddi is central and known well. They give the name Casnewydd-Gaer Caerdydd Llanrhyddi, with Casnewydd first as it contributes more, the most constituents.

Justification They are both cities with city lifestyle, needs & attitudes, etc. Therefore if either needs to be supplemented the other is by far most appropriate. As both require supplementing, then together they can make a constituency within the range. So forming a City constituency. City wards go best with city wards. As requirements & 'problems' are similar it makes for a coherent constituency. Also it makes it easier for the representative to represent them and work for them. S^t James is in the Caerfili basin and so is not really valleys and is much involved with these places with good links. To put a valleys ward in with a city is like chalk and cheese or mixing oil & water. The valley ward gets hit hard and is left out. This needs to be avoided if it can. IT CAN. SO AVOID THIS MIXING. The cities supplementing each other is the most suitable & appropriate possibility.