

RHONDDA CYNON TAFF COUNTY BOROUGH COUNCIL

MUNICIPAL YEAR 2016-2017

COUNCIL

30TH NOVEMBER, 2016

**REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR LEGAL &
DEMOCRATIC SERVICES**

Agenda Item No.	7
2018 REVIEW OF PARLIAMENTARY CONSTITUENCIES IN WALES - INITIAL PROPOSALS	

**Author: Ms Karyl May, Head of Democratic Services
Tel. No: 01443 424045**

1. PURPOSE OF THE REPORT

1.1 To provide Members with the feedback of the Working Group in respect of the Initial Proposals of the Boundary Commission for Wales with regard to the 2018 Review of Parliamentary Constituencies in Wales.

2. RECOMMENDATION

2.1 That Council determines its response to the Initial Proposals of the Boundary Commission for Wales.

3. BACKGROUND

3.1 Members will be aware that the initial proposals of the Boundary Commission for Wales were published on the 13th September, 2016 setting out the new constituencies in Wales.

3.2 At the meeting of Council held on the 28th September, 2016, Members agreed to the establishment of a Working Group to deal with this matter, comprising 10 Members (5 Labour, 2 Plaid Cymru, 1 Independent, 1 Democratic Alliance (DAG) and County Borough Councillor P.Baccara (unallocated)) and that the feedback therefrom be presented to this meeting of the Council, in order that a response can be made by the deadline of the 5th December, 2016.

3.3 The Working Group consisting of County Borough Councillors M.Webber (Chair), P.Baccara, G.Hopkins, R.Lewis, G.Smith, G.Thomas, P.Wasley and E.Webster met on Thursday, 17th November, 2016. Apologies for absence for this meeting were submitted by the remaining Members of the Working Group, County Borough Councillors P.Jarman and M.J.Powell.

- 3.4 The Working Group had before them the report that was presented to Council on the 26th September, 2016 together with the Initial Proposals Report of the Boundary Commission for Wales (copies attached at Appendices 1 and 2 respectively).
- 3.5 In accordance with the strict criteria as set out in Chapter 2 of the Initial Proposals document and as reproduced in paragraphs 3.3 to 3.12 in the report at Appendix 1, Members of the Working Group formed the view that the statutory electorate range should be based on population rather than those individuals that are on the electoral register. However this was something that could not be challenged as it was a requirement of the Parliamentary Voting System and Constituencies Act, 2011 (as amended).
- 3.6 Following consideration of the Initial Proposals of the Boundary Commission for Wales, the Working Group were unanimously of the view that rather than a corporate response being made by the deadline of the 5th December, 2016, it be left to individual Members/Political Groups to respond as individuals would have varying and different opinions.

RHONDDA CYNON TAFF COUNTY BOROUGH COUNCIL**MUNICIPAL YEAR 2016/2017****COUNCIL****28TH SEPTEMBER, 2016****REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR LEGAL &
DEMOCRATIC SERVICES****Agenda Item No. 12****2018 REVIEW
OF PARLIAMENTARY
CONSTITUENCIES IN WALES
INITIAL PROPOSALS****Author: Ms Karyl May, Head of Democratic Services
Tel. No: 01443 424045****1. PURPOSE OF THE REPORT**

- 1.1 The purpose of the report is to seek Members' views on the initial proposals of the Boundary Commission for Wales, which were published on the 13th September, 2016 setting out the new constituencies in Wales, and if felt appropriate to set up a Working Group to give consideration to the proposals in order that a response can be made by the deadline of the 5th December, 2016.

2. RECOMMENDATION

- 2.1 That a Working Group be established to give consideration to the proposals of the Boundary Commission for Wales as shown at Appendix 1 and the feedback therefrom be presented to Council at its meeting to be held on the 30th November, in order that a response can be made by the deadline of the 5th December, 2016.

3. BACKGROUND

- 3.1 Following the uncompleted review of Parliamentary Constituencies in Wales 2013, the 2018 review is a fresh review by the Boundary Commission for Wales and has been based on a change from 40 constituencies being reduced to 29, reflecting the electoral data as at December, 2015 and accords with the provisions of the Parliamentary Voting System and Constituencies Act, 2011 ("the Act").
- 3.2 Attached at Appendix 1 is a copy of the initial proposals of the Boundary Commission for Wales, which was published on the 13th September, 2016 and any comments in relation thereto are to be made by the 5th December, 2016.
- 3.3 A requirement of the Act states that the Commission must submit a periodical report on a general review of all the constituencies in Wales by 1st October, 2018 and by the 1st October every five years after that date.

- 3.4 The UK electoral quota and reduction in the total number of UK constituencies from 650 to 600, which as stated in paragraph 3.1 above, will mean that the number of constituencies in Wales will be reduced from 40 to 29, which will be a fundamental change to the existing pattern of constituencies in every part of Wales.
- 3.5 Schedule 2a of the Act, sets out a number of rules which are relevant to the detailed development of proposals for individual constituencies, which provides that, apart from four specified exceptions, every constituency must have an electorate (as at the review date, which is 1st December, 2015) that is no less than 95% and no more than 105% of the 'UK electoral quota' (UKEQ). Therefore, the UK electoral quota for the 2018 Review is, to the nearest whole number – 74,769. Accordingly, every constituency in Wales must have an electorate as at the review date that is no smaller than 71,031 and no larger than 78,507 (the statutory electorate range).

Naming and Designating Constituencies

- 3.6 In making its proposals, the Commission is also required by the Act to specify a name and designation for each proposed constituency. The Act contains little guidance on these points.
- 3.7 The Commission's policy on the naming of constituencies is that, when constituencies remain largely unchanged, the existing constituency name should usually be retained. In such cases constituency names are likely to be altered only where there is good reason for change.
- 3.8 For a new constituency, the name should normally reflect that of the principal council or principal councils wholly or mainly contained in the constituency. However, if there is a suitable alternative name which generally commands greater local support, the Commission will consider that alternative.
- 3.9 The Commission adopts compass point names when there is not a more suitable name. The compass point reference used will generally form a prefix in cases where a constituency name refers to the principal council area or former district council but a suffix where the rest of the name refers to a population centre. Examples of existing constituencies that demonstrate this principle are 'Carmarthen West and South Pembrokeshire' and 'Swansea West'.
- 3.10 The Commission considers that it is appropriate for each constituency in Wales to have an alternate name in Welsh or English. The Commission has therefore provided for official alternatives in Welsh for those constituency names in English, and vice versa. In this way both languages would be treated equally. Where a constituency name is bilingual, for example Blaenau Gwent, there will be no alternative.

- 3.11 The 2011 Act also requires that each constituency is designated as either a 'county constituency' or a 'borough constituency'. The Commission considers that, as a general principle, where constituencies contain more than a small rural element they should normally be designated as county constituencies. In other cases they should be designated as borough constituencies. The designation is suffixed to the constituency name and is usually abbreviated: BC for borough constituency and CC for county constituency.
- 3.12 The designation generally determines who shall act as Returning Officer for Parliamentary elections. The designation also determines the limit on the amount that a candidate is allowed to spend during a Parliamentary election in the constituency. The limit is slightly lower in borough constituencies, to reflect the lower costs of running a campaign in an urban, usually more compact, area.

4. PROPOSALS FOR CONSTITUENCIES IN RHONDDA CYNON TAF

(1) Cynon Valley and Pontypridd (Cwm Cynon a Phontypridd) - Proposed Name

4.1.1 It is proposed that a county constituency is created from:

1. the whole of the existing **Cynon Valley** CC and County Borough of Rhondda Cynon Taf electoral wards of Aberaman North (3,571), Aberaman South (3,261), Abercynon (4,288), Aberdare East (4,772), Aberdare West/Llwydcoed (7,036), Cilfynydd (1,998), Cwmbach (3,467), Glyncoch (2,039), Hirwaun (3,076), Mountain Ash East (2,086), Mountain Ash West (3,046), Penrhiwceiber (4,013), Pen-y-waun (1,993), Rhigos (1,337) and Ynysybwl (3,422); and,
2. the electoral wards within the existing **Pontypridd** CC and County Borough of Rhondda Cynon Taf of Church Village (3,469), Graig (1,455), Hawthorn (2,869), Llantwit Fardre (4,593), Pontypridd Town (2,141), Rhondda (3,364), Rhydfelen Central/Ilan (2,924), Ton-Teg (3,170), Trallwng (2,770) and Treforest (1,845).

4.1.2 This constituency would have 78,005 electors which is 4.3% above the UKEQ of 74,769 electors per constituency. The suggested name for the constituency is **Cynon Valley and Pontypridd**. The suggested alternative name is **Cwm Cynon a Phontypridd**.

4.1.3 The existing Cynon Valley constituency does not meet the statutory requirements in respect of size of electorate. It is therefore necessary to include in the proposed new constituency a significant number of additional electors from the surrounding constituencies. The eastern electoral wards of the existing Pontypridd constituency are connected to the Cynon Valley via the A470 and A4059 and are a natural continuation of the valleys in this area. The Commission considers that these wards would provide a suitable addition to the proposed constituency in the Cynon Valley and are more appropriate

than linking with areas in Powys to the north or across the valleys to either the east or west.

- 4.1.4 The proposed constituency would retain the existing Cynon Valley constituency and would then extend south to Pontypridd and the other surrounding electoral wards. The Commission considers that the proposed name would reflect the existing Cynon Valley constituency as well as represent the area that has been combined to achieve the statutory range.

(2) **Rhondda and Llantrisant (Rhondda a Llantrisant) – Proposed Name**

4.2.1 It is proposed that a county constituency is created from:

1. The whole of the existing **Rhondda** CC consisting of the County Borough of Rhondda Cynon Taf electoral wards of Cwm Clydach (1,975), Cymmer (3,905), Ferndale (3,040), Llwyn-y-pia (1,644), Maerdy (2,244), Pentre (3,722), Pen-y-graig (3,879), Porth (4,280), Tonypany (2,618), Trealaw (2,803), Treherbert (4,035), Treorchy (5,545), Tylorstown (2,895), Ynyshir (2,372) and Ystrad (4,204); and,
2. the electoral wards within the existing **Pontypridd** CC and County Borough of Rhondda Cynon Taf of Beddau (3,090), Llantrisant Town (3,590), Pont-y-clun (5,888), Talbot Green (1,936), Tonyrefail East (4,215), Tonyrefail West (4,620) and Tyn-y-nant (2,465).

4.2.2 This constituency would have 74,965 electors which is 0.3% below the UKEQ of 74,769 electors per constituency. The suggested name for the constituency is **Rhondda and Llantrisant**. The suggested alternative name is **Rhondda a Llantrisant**.

4.2.3 The existing Rhondda constituency does not meet the statutory requirements in respect of size of electorate. It is therefore necessary to include in the proposed new constituency a significant number of additional electors from the surrounding constituencies. The western electoral wards of the existing Pontypridd constituency are connected to the Rhondda via the A4119, and are a natural continuation of the valleys in this area being of the same character and demographic. The Commission considers that these wards would provide a suitable addition to the existing constituency of Rhondda and are more appropriate than linking with areas to the north in Powys or across the valleys to the east or west.

4.2.4 The proposed constituency would retain the existing Rhondda constituency and extend southwest to Llantrisant and its other surrounding electoral wards. The Commission considers that the proposed name would reflect the existing Rhondda constituency as well as represent the area that has been combined to achieve the statutory range.

Note: It is proposed that the electoral ward of Taffs Well areas be transferred to Cardiff North and that the wards of Gilfach Goch, Brynna, Llanharan and Llanharry remain with the Ogmore constituency.

5. CONCLUSION

- 5.1 As can be seen from the proposals contained in Appendix 1, there are many matters for consideration, such as the reduction in constituencies in Rhondda, Cynon Taf from three to two, the areas to be combined within the proposed constituencies of `Cynon and Pontypridd` and `Rhondda and Llantrisant`, the naming and designations etc. It is therefore suggested that a Working Group be established to consider the proposals of the Review and the findings therefrom be presented to the Council Meeting in November in order that a response can be made by the deadline of the 5th December, 2016.



Boundary Commission for Wales

2018 Review of Parliamentary Constituencies

Initial Proposals Report

September 2016

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Foreword

This report contains the Initial Proposals for Parliamentary constituencies in Wales. It is the beginning of the process of reviewing the existing constituencies and not the end. These are our initial views and we look forward, during the consultations, to hearing from the people of Wales on how these proposals might be amended and revised.

Since the last review was conducted in 2005, there have been significant changes to the legislation relating to Parliamentary constituencies. In addition, since the uncompleted Review in 2013 there have been changes in the size and distribution of the electorate across the UK. The Act of Parliament governing constituencies reduces the number of constituencies in the United Kingdom to 600. It also requires that the number of electors within each constituency falls within a particular range (save for four exceptions). These changes result in a reduction from the present 40 Parliamentary constituencies within Wales to 29 constituencies, and represent the most significant change to Wales' constituencies in a century. They have thus presented the Commission with a significant challenge in proposing new constituencies which satisfy the statutory requirements. This process is far from simple given the constraints within which the Commission must operate. It is not simply a question of moving lines on the map. We have begun with existing "building blocks", which are the electoral wards used within Wales for Parliamentary and local elections, and then developed proposals aimed at reflecting the statutory criteria for constituencies.

In developing our proposals, we have borne in mind, where possible, existing Parliamentary and local government boundaries and have sought to avoid or minimise the breaking of local ties. On occasions, we have had regard to special geographic considerations. These are, however, initial proposals. We will look carefully at every representation made to us to see if the initial proposals can be amended and improved. However, we will have to balance the issues raised in representations against all the other factors we have to consider and the constraints set out in the legislation.

Finally, may I thank the previous Deputy Chairman, Mr Justice Williams, who oversaw the preparatory work of the review, the Commissioners, Mr Loveluck and Professor M^cNabb, for their invaluable contributions, the Secretary and Deputy Secretary and the other officers of the Commission for their assistance in our work. I would also like to thank our statutory assessors in Ordnance Survey and the Office for National Statistics for their assistance and contributions.

Sir Clive Lewis
Deputy Chair

BOUNDARY COMMISSION FOR WALES

THE 2018 REVIEW OF PARLIAMENTARY CONSTITUENCIES IN WALES

INITIAL PROPOSALS REPORT

CONTENTS	Page	Para
Chapter 1		
INTRODUCTION	1	1.
Chapter 2		
CRITERIA FOR REVIEWING PARLIAMENTARY CONSTITUENCIES		
Application of the provisions of the Parliamentary Voting System and Constituencies Act 2011	2	1.
Review Cycle	2	2.
Reduction in the number of constituencies	2	3.
Statutory electorate range	2	4.
Other statutory factors	2	7.
Special geographical considerations	3	8.
Local government boundaries and local ties	3	9.
Boundaries of existing constituencies	3	13.
Interplay of the considerations	3	14.
Factors the Commission will not consider		
Impact of future election results	4	17.
New local government boundaries	4	18.
Changes to electorates after the review date	4	19.
Naming and designating constituencies	5	20.
Naming	5	21.
Designating	5	25.
Chapter 3		
THE EXISTING CONSTITUENCIES		
Number of Electors	6	1.
Constituency Size	6	2.
Pattern of Electorate	6	3.
Figure 1 – Electorate Distribution of Wales	7	
Chapter 4		
SUMMARY OF PROPOSALS	8	
Chapter 5		
PARLIAMENTARY CONSTITUENCIES	9	1.

CONTENTS	Page	Para
Chapter 6	PROPOSALS IN DETAIL	10
	1. Ynys Môn ac Arfon	13
	2. Gogledd Clywd a Gwynedd	15
	3. Colwyn and Conwy	19
	4. Flint and Rhuddlan	21
	5. Alyn and Deeside	23
	6. Wrexham Maelor	25
	7. De Clwyd a Gogledd Sir Faldwyn	27
	8. Brecon, Radnor and Montgomery	31
	9. Monmouthshire	33
	10. Newport	35
	11. Torfaen	37
	12. Blaenau Gwent	39
	13. Merthyr Tydfil and Rhymney	41
	14. Caerphilly	43
	15. Cynon Valley and Pontypridd	45
	16. Rhondda and Llantrisant	47
	17. Cardiff West	49
	18. Cardiff North	51
	19. Cardiff South and East	53
	20. Vale of Glamorgan East	55
	21. Bridgend and Vale of Glamorgan West	57
	22. Ogmore and Port Talbot	59
	23. Neath and Aberavon	61
	24. Swansea East	63
	25. Gower and Swansea West	65
	26. Llanelli a Lliw	67
	27. Caerfyrddin	69
	28. South Pembrokeshire	71
	29. Ceredigion a Gogledd Sir Benfro	73
Chapter 7	PUBLICATION DETAILS	
	Publication of Initial Proposals	75 1.
	Places of Inspection	75 3.
	Welsh Language	75 4.
Chapter 8	THE INITIAL CONSULTATION PERIOD	76 1.
	Public Hearings	76 5.
	Secondary Consultation Period	77 15.
	Redaction and Privacy Policy	78 18.
Chapter 9	ADDITIONAL INFORMATION	
	Crown Copyright	79 1.
	Enquiries	79 2.

		Page
APPENDIX 1	Table of Initial Proposals	80
APPENDIX 2	Index of Existing Constituencies	81
APPENDIX 3	Places of Deposit	82
APPENDIX 4	Date, Location and Venue of the Public Hearings	84

The Commission welcomes correspondence and telephone calls
in Welsh or English.

Chapter 1 Introduction

1. On 24 March 2016 the Boundary Commission for Wales ('the Commission') announced the start of the 2018 Review of Parliamentary Constituencies in Wales in accordance with the provisions of the Parliamentary Constituencies Act 1986 as amended by the Parliamentary Voting System and Constituencies Act 2011. A summary of the relevant statutory framework and of the Commission's general approach to the reviews is to be found in the Commission's "*Guide to the 2018 Review*" (2016), which is available in English and Welsh from the Commission or on the Commission's web-site at www.bcomm-wales.gov.uk.
2. The Commission is an independent and impartial non-departmental public body which is responsible for reviewing Parliamentary constituency boundaries in Wales. The Commission is comprised of the Deputy Chair, Mr Justice Lewis, and two Commissioners, Paul Loveluck OBE (Member), and Prof Robert M^cNabb (Member). The Speaker of the House of Commons is a Member and the Chair by reason of his/her office but takes no part in the work of the Commission. It is supported by a Secretary, Mr Steve Halsall, and a Secretariat. This Report has been considered and approved by the Deputy Chair and two Commissioners.
3. The Commission is now publishing its initial proposals for public consultation. Those proposals take careful account of developments since the last general review, in particular the change to the legislation and application of the 2015 electoral statistics. It is emphasised, however, that the proposals are provisional. References to proposals, recommendations, decisions and conclusions within this document should therefore be read accordingly. Most significantly, great importance is attached to the opportunity now given for all concerned to make representations to the Commission, whether in support of or objecting to the proposals.
4. The Commission has decided to publish initial proposals for the whole of Wales in a single document. The Boundary Commissions for England and Scotland use groups of local authorities in order to conduct their reviews. Unfortunately, due to the geography of Wales and the strict requirements of the Rules the Commission must adhere to, it has not been possible to conduct the review in Wales in that manner. Rather, it has been necessary to conduct this review on an all-Wales basis.
5. Details of when and how to make representations are given later in this document (see Chapter 8).
6. The 2018 Review is a fresh review. It is based on a change from 40 constituencies being reduced to 29 reflecting the electoral data as at December 2015. The Commission's 2013 Review involved a change from 40 to 30 constituencies but using different electoral data. The proposals and representations made during the 2013 Review could not therefore be used for the 2018 Review. Representations that may have been submitted in the 2013 Review will not be reconsidered and new representations will need to be submitted for consideration in this review.

Chapter 2 Criteria for reviewing Parliamentary constituencies

Application of the provisions of the Parliamentary Voting System and Constituencies Act 2011

1. The criteria described in this chapter apply to the review of Parliamentary constituencies.

Review cycle

2. A requirement of the Act states that the Commission must submit a periodical report on a general review of all the constituencies in Wales by 1 October 2018 and by 1 October every five years after that date.

Reduction in the number of constituencies

3. The UK electoral quota and reduction in the total number of UK constituencies from 650 to 600 will mean that the number of constituencies in Wales will be reduced from 40 to 29. The result will be a fundamental change to the existing pattern of constituencies in every part of Wales.

Statutory electorate range

4. The 2011 Act sets out in Schedule 2 a number of Rules which are relevant to the detailed development of proposals for individual constituencies.¹ Rule 2, which provides that – apart from four specified exceptions – every constituency must have an electorate (as at the review date) that is no less than 95% and no more than 105% of the ‘UK electoral quota’ (UKEQ). The UK electoral quota for the 2018 Review is, to the nearest whole number, 74,769.²
5. Accordingly, every constituency in Wales must have an electorate as at the review date that is no smaller than 71,031 and no larger than 78,507 (the statutory electorate range).
6. The only specified constituencies which are not subject to the operation of the UK electoral quota are the two constituencies on the Isle of Wight in England and the two constituencies in Scotland of Orkney and Shetland, and Na h-Eileanan an Iar.

Other statutory factors

7. Rule 5 in Schedule 2 provides for a number of other factors that the Commission may take into account in establishing a new map of constituencies for the 2018 Review, specifically:
 - Special geographical considerations, including in particular the size, shape and accessibility of a constituency;

¹ Schedule 2 to the 2011 Act is set out in full in Appendix C of the *Guide to the 2018 Review*, available on the Commission’s website.

² According to Rule 2(3) in Schedule 2 to the 2011 Act, the UK electoral quota is: 44,562,440 (the UK electorate as at the review date) divided by 596.

- local government boundaries as they existed on 7 May 2015 (see *Guide to the 2018 Review: Chapter 2 paragraph 2*);
- boundaries of existing constituencies; and,
- any local ties that would be broken by changes in constituencies.³

Special geographical considerations

8. The Commission considers that special geographical considerations that may have an impact on the ability to form a constituency with an electorate within the statutory electorate range will primarily relate to physical geography such as mountains, hills, lakes, rivers, estuaries and islands, rather than to human or social geography. Matters of culture, history, socio-economics and other possible aspects of non-physical geography are more likely to arise as issues when considering the separate factor of 'local ties'.

Local government boundaries and local ties

9. The Commission may take into account local government boundaries. These include both the external boundaries of principal councils and their internal electoral ward, community and community ward boundaries.
10. While the Commission sought to take account of principal council external boundaries as far as practicable, it was nevertheless frequently necessary to cross these boundaries in order to form constituencies that comply with the statutory electorate range.
11. The Commission has used electoral wards as the basic building block for designing constituencies.
12. The Commission has in general sought to avoid dividing electoral wards between constituencies. Electoral wards are well-defined and well-understood units, which are generally indicative of areas which have a broad community of interest. However, in one case it has been considered appropriate to do so.

Boundaries of existing constituencies

13. In general, the Commission has sought to have regard to existing constituencies as far as possible. However, this does not mean that any existing constituency can be considered as protected from change even if its electorate figure falls within the statutory range or where a small amendment could bring it within the statutory range. Because of the reduction in the number of seats and the requirements in relation to the size of the electorate in each constituency, it may nevertheless be necessary to make alterations to such a constituency in order to achieve viable, conforming constituencies throughout Wales.

Interplay of the considerations

14. The policy of the Commission is to take into account all the factors listed in Rule 5 as far as possible, subject to the primacy of the statutory electorate range under Rule 2. The scale of

³ A further factor – 'the inconveniences attendant on such changes' – is expressly excluded for the 2018 Review, but may be considered for subsequent reviews.

the reduction of constituencies in Wales from 40 to 29 has sometimes made it particularly difficult to reflect the factors in Rule 5. Thus, for example, areas which have been historically separated may need to be combined. Similarly, associations of long standing may need to be set to one side and some less than obvious associations have had to be made on occasions.

15. The 2011 Act does not require the Commission to seek to achieve constituency electorates that are 'as close as possible to' the UK electoral quota. Nor does the Commission consider it appropriate to superimpose on the statutory scheme a policy objective of trying to minimise divergence from the UK electoral quota. Such an objective would undermine the ability of the Commission to properly take into account the factors listed in Rule 5 in accordance with the policy at paragraph 13. above. Therefore, by way of illustration, the Commission may prefer to identify a constituency that has, say, a 4% variance from the United Kingdom electoral quota, but which respected local ties, in preference to an alternative that produced a constituency with only a 1% variance, but which would split communities.
16. As far as possible, the Commission seeks to create constituencies:
 - From electoral wards that are adjacent to each other;
 - from whole communities; and,
 - that do not contain 'detached parts', i.e. where the only physical connection between one part of the constituency and the remainder would require travel through a different constituency.

Factors the Commission did not consider

Impact on future election results

17. The Commission is an independent and impartial body. It emphasises very strongly that existing voting patterns and the prospective fortunes of political parties do not enter its considerations.

New local government boundaries

18. The local government boundaries that the Commission may have regard to are – as stated above – those that existed on 7 May 2015. Consequently, the Commission has not taken into account new boundaries subsequent to that date.

Changes to electorates after the review date

19. The Commission is required to work on the basis of the numbers of electors on the electoral registers at the 'review date'. It cannot consider changes to the size of electorates after the 'review date'. In addition, it is unable to take account of any under-registration or over-registration of electors that may be claimed in a given area.

Naming and designating constituencies

20. In making its proposals, the Commission is also required by the Act to specify a name and designation for each proposed constituency. The Act contains little guidance on these points.

Naming

21. The Commission's policy on the naming of constituencies is that, when constituencies remain largely unchanged, the existing constituency name should usually be retained. In such cases constituency names are likely to be altered only where there is good reason for change.
22. For a new constituency, the name should normally reflect that of the principal council or principal councils wholly or mainly contained in the constituency. However, if there is a suitable alternative name which generally commands greater local support, the Commission will consider that alternative.
23. The Commission adopts compass point names when there is not a more suitable name. The compass point reference used will generally form a prefix in cases where a constituency name refers to the principal council area or former district council but a suffix where the rest of the name refers to a population centre. Examples of existing constituencies that demonstrate this principle are 'Carmarthen West and South Pembrokeshire' and 'Swansea West'.
24. The Commission considers that it is appropriate for each constituency in Wales to have an alternate name in Welsh or English. The Commission has therefore provided for official alternatives in Welsh for those constituencies names in English, and vice versa. In this way both languages would be treated equally. Where a constituency name is bilingual, for example Blaenau Gwent, there will be no alternative.

Designation

25. The 2011 Act also requires that each constituency is designated as either a 'county constituency' or a 'borough constituency'. The Commission considers that, as a general principle, where constituencies contain more than a small rural element they should normally be designated as county constituencies. In other cases they should be designated as borough constituencies. The designation is suffixed to the constituency name and is usually abbreviated: BC for borough constituency and CC for county constituency.
26. The designation generally determines who shall act as Returning Officer for Parliamentary elections. The designation also determines the limit on the amount that a candidate is allowed to spend during a Parliamentary election in the constituency. The limit is slightly lower in borough constituencies, to reflect the lower costs of running a campaign in an urban, usually more compact, area.

Chapter 3 The existing constituencies

Number of Electors

1. There are presently 40 constituencies in Wales. The number of electors in the constituencies ranges from 37,739 (Arfon CC) to 72,392 (Cardiff South and Penarth BC). Under the legislation the number of constituencies in Wales is reduced from 40 to 29 and the statutory electorate range of electors is between 71,031 and 78,507. As a result, only one existing constituency, Cardiff South and Penarth BC, is within the statutory range. One of the effects of reducing the overall number of constituencies allocated to Wales and the requirements of the statutory electorate range is that the existing constituency that has an electorate within the statutory range may, nonetheless, need to be altered as a result of the need to create viable constituencies in other areas. Significant changes will need to be made to the existing pattern of constituencies in order to meet the statutory range and number of constituencies.

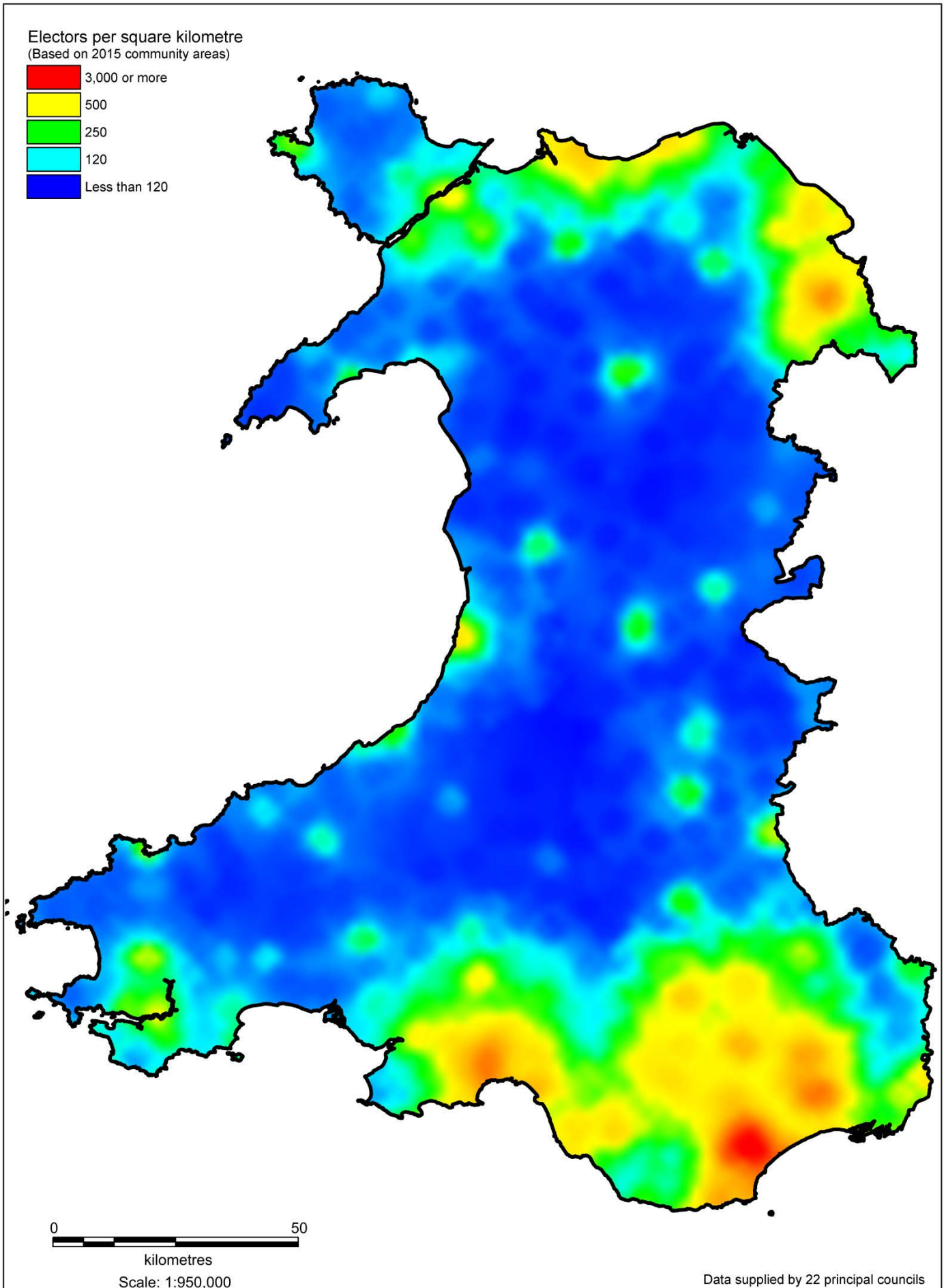
Constituency Size

2. The size (in terms of area) of existing constituencies ranges from 17km² (Cardiff Central BC) to 3,014km² (Brecon and Radnorshire CC). The maximum size of a constituency permitted under the new legislation is 13,000km². A constituency that size would cover approximately 61% of Wales. None of the proposed constituencies comes anywhere near the maximum size.

Pattern of Electorate

3. Given the relatively small number of electors in rural parts of Wales it is inevitable that under the new arrangements some constituencies will be very large in terms of area. (See Figure 1 on page 7). Furthermore, due to the relatively limited numbers of electors in some of the South Wales valleys, constituencies will have to encompass more than one valley. Similarly, in some urban areas, principal councils may need to be divided. Compromises will need to be made in order to create a pattern of constituencies across Wales that adheres to the Rules of the legislation. It is important to understand that even small changes to one constituency will have consequential impacts on adjacent areas and possibly more widely.

Figure 1: Electorate Distribution of Wales



Chapter 4 Summary of proposals

1. The new legislation has reduced the number of Parliamentary constituencies in Wales from 40 to 29.
2. No existing constituency would remain unchanged under the initial proposals. For many areas the proposed changes are considerable.
3. The UKEQ is 74,769 with a tolerance of between 95% and 105% of this figure (71,031 and 78,507 respectively). There are presently 39 constituencies below the minimum number of electors and one (Cardiff South and Penarth BC) which falls within the statutory range. Under the proposals all constituencies would be within the statutory range with nine constituencies below the electoral quota and 20 above the electoral quota.
4. Sixteen existing constituencies would be wholly contained within new constituencies (Alyn and Deeside, Blaenau Gwent, Brecon and Radnorshire, Bridgend, Cardiff West, Ceredigion, Cynon Valley, Llanelli, Merthyr Tydfil and Rhymney, Neath, Ogmore, Rhondda, Swansea East, Torfaen, Wrexham and Ynys Môn).
5. There are seven principal councils in Wales which fall below the maximum of the statutory electorate range and which therefore could be included wholly within a new constituency. These are Blaenau Gwent, Ceredigion, Denbighshire, the Isle of Anglesey, Merthyr Tydfil, Monmouthshire and Torfaen. Under the proposals six principal councils would be wholly contained within new constituencies (Blaenau Gwent, Ceredigion, the Isle of Anglesey, Merthyr Tydfil, Monmouthshire and Torfaen).
6. There would be six constituencies over 1,000 km² (Brecon, Radnor and Montgomery, Caerfyrddin, Ceredigion a Gogledd Sir Benfro, De Clwyd a Gogledd Sir Faldwyn, Gogledd Clwyd a Gwynedd, and South Pembrokeshire). Four of these constituencies would be between 2,000 and 3,000 km² (Caerfyrddin, Ceredigion a Gogledd Sir Benfro, De Clwyd a Gogledd Sir Faldwyn, and Gogledd Clwyd a Gwynedd), and one constituency over 3,000 km² (Brecon, Radnor and Montgomery).
7. Eight of the existing constituency names would be retained.
8. Of the 881 electoral wards in Wales 880 would be wholly contained within new constituencies. It has been considered appropriate to split one electoral ward in order to adhere to Rules 2 and 5 (Ponciau would be split into its community wards).

Chapter 5 Parliamentary constituencies

1. The proposed new constituencies are detailed in Chapter 6 and illustrated in outline maps in that Chapter (Pages 11 and 12). More detailed maps are also available on the Commission's website at www.bcomm-wales.gov.uk (please note the copyright warning, at Chapter 9 paragraph 1, concerning the maps) and are on deposit at a designated place(s) in each existing constituency (see Appendix 3 for details for each existing constituency). The maps are to be used in conjunction with the statistical information relating to the electoral wards described in the proposals. This information is also available to download from the Commission's website in Excel format and shows the electoral ward electorates with which the Commission are required by law to use for this review.
2. The Commission's initial proposals would, if adopted, result in a Parliamentary map of Wales very different to that with which we are familiar. The Commission has been faced with the task of devising proposals for the required 29 constituencies in place of the existing 40 constituencies. In doing so it has been further constrained by the absolute requirement that the electorate of every constituency must fall within the statutory range. As a result the Commission's freedom to give effect to other statutory considerations has, at times, been limited. Similarly, in considering the merits of alternative schemes, in some instances apparent solutions have been found not to be viable because they cannot be accommodated within the requirements as to size of electorate or because of their knock-on effects on other constituencies, all of which must comply with these same requirements. The Commission has, however, at every stage of its deliberations, sought to identify the solutions most suitable for local needs throughout Wales which can be accommodated within the statutory Rules.
3. The Commission would like to emphasise that these proposals represent the Commission's initial views and it welcomes the opinions and alternatives proposed by the public.

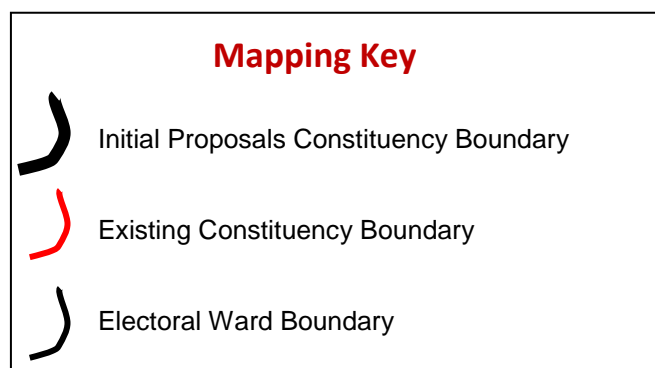
Chapter 6 Proposals in Detail

The Commission's initial proposals are described in detail in this chapter. For each proposed constituency the report sets out:

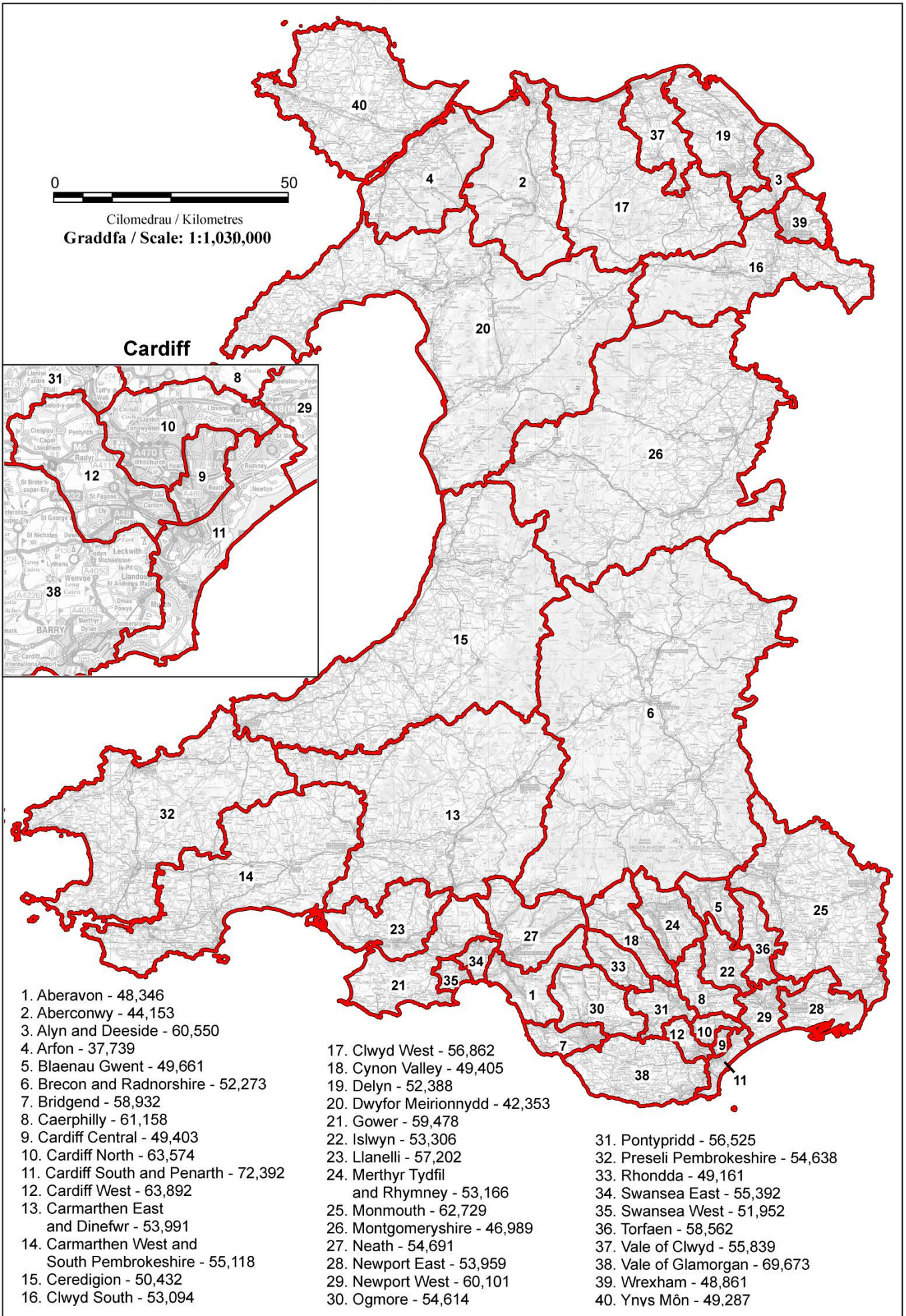
- The name of the constituency proposed by the Commission, including the proposed official alternative (if applicable);
- the composition of the constituency that the Commission is recommending, the electoral wards it would contain and its variance from the electoral quota;
- the key arguments explaining the proposed constituency;
- an explanation of the proposed name; and,
- a map of the recommended constituency.

In some instances, a blank page has been deliberately inserted to allow descriptions of each proposal and the map of the proposal to be viewed side-by-side.

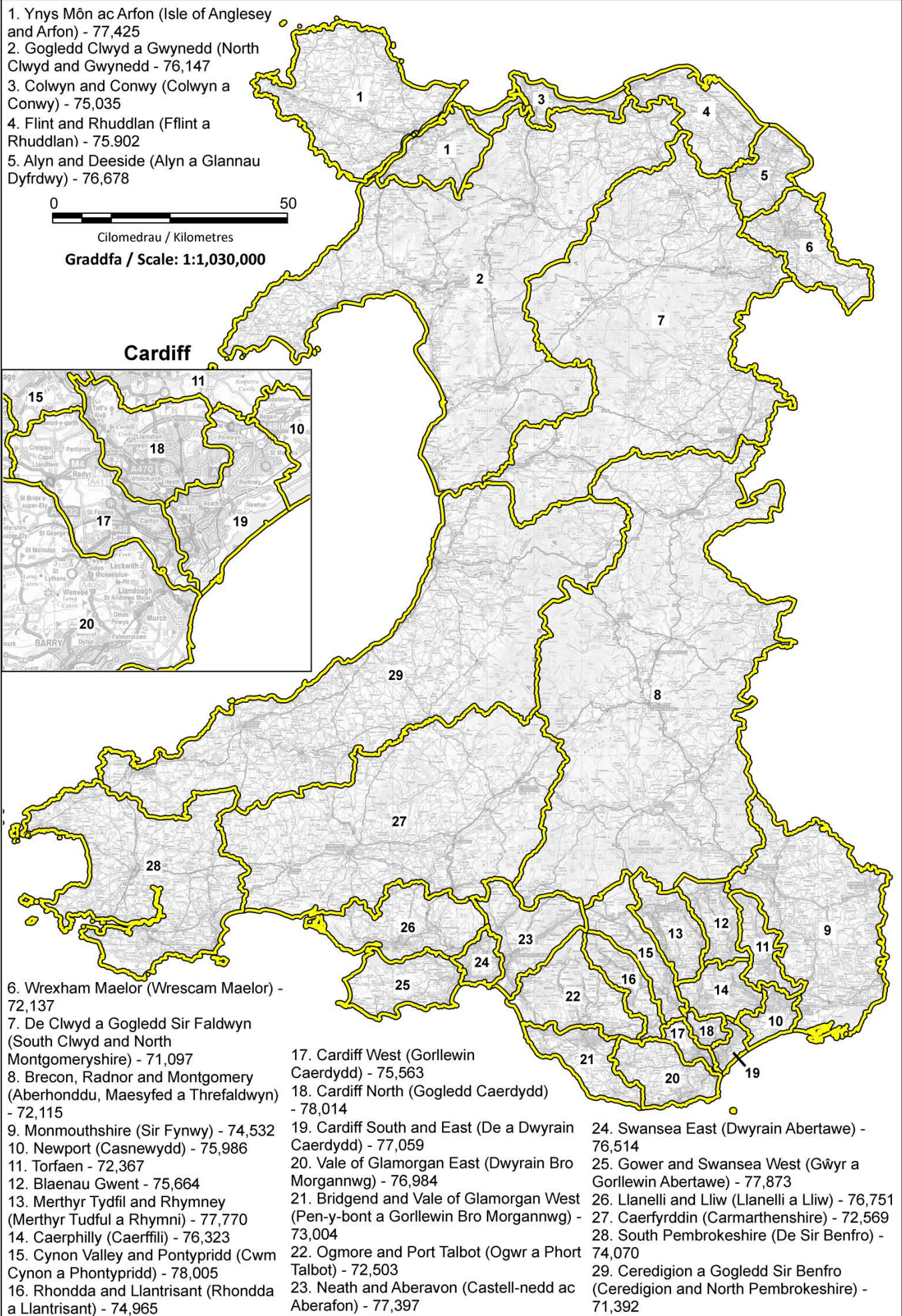
The following two pages set out an overall picture of the existing arrangements and the Commission's initial proposals. The Mapping Key shown below explains the colours and lines used in each proposals map from Page 14 onwards.



Existing Constituencies



Initial Proposals



1. **Ynys Môn ac Arfon (Isle of Anglesey and Arfon)**

1.1 It is proposed that a county constituency is created from:

1. The whole of the existing **Ynys Môn** CC consisting of the County of The Isle of Anglesey electoral wards of Aethwy (4,906), Bro Aberffraw (2,882), Bro Rhosyr (3,626), Caergybi (6,146), Canolbarth Môn (4,874), Llifôn (3,963), Lligwy (4,621), Seiriol (4,407), Talybolion (4,430), Twrcelyn (5,229) and Ynys Gybi (4,203); and,
2. the electoral wards within the existing **Arfon** CC and County of Gwynedd of Arllechwedd (971), Bethel (1,020), Cadnant (1,438), Cwm-y-Glo (710), Deiniol (496), Deiniolen (1,263), Dewi (1,098), Garth (420), Gerlan (1,559), Glyder (1,139), Hendre (835), Hirael (881), Llanrug (1,289), Marchog (1,446), Menai (Bangor) (839), Menai (Caernarfon) (1,671), Ogwen (1,556), Peblig (Caernarfon) (1,344), Penisarwaun (1,293), Pentir (1,636), Seiont (2,079), Tregarth & Mynydd Llandygai (1,531) and Y Felinheli (1,624).

1.2 This constituency would have 77,425 electors which is 3.6% above the UKEQ of 74,769 electors per constituency. The suggested name for the constituency is **Ynys Môn ac Arfon**. The suggested alternative name is **Isle of Anglesey and Arfon**.

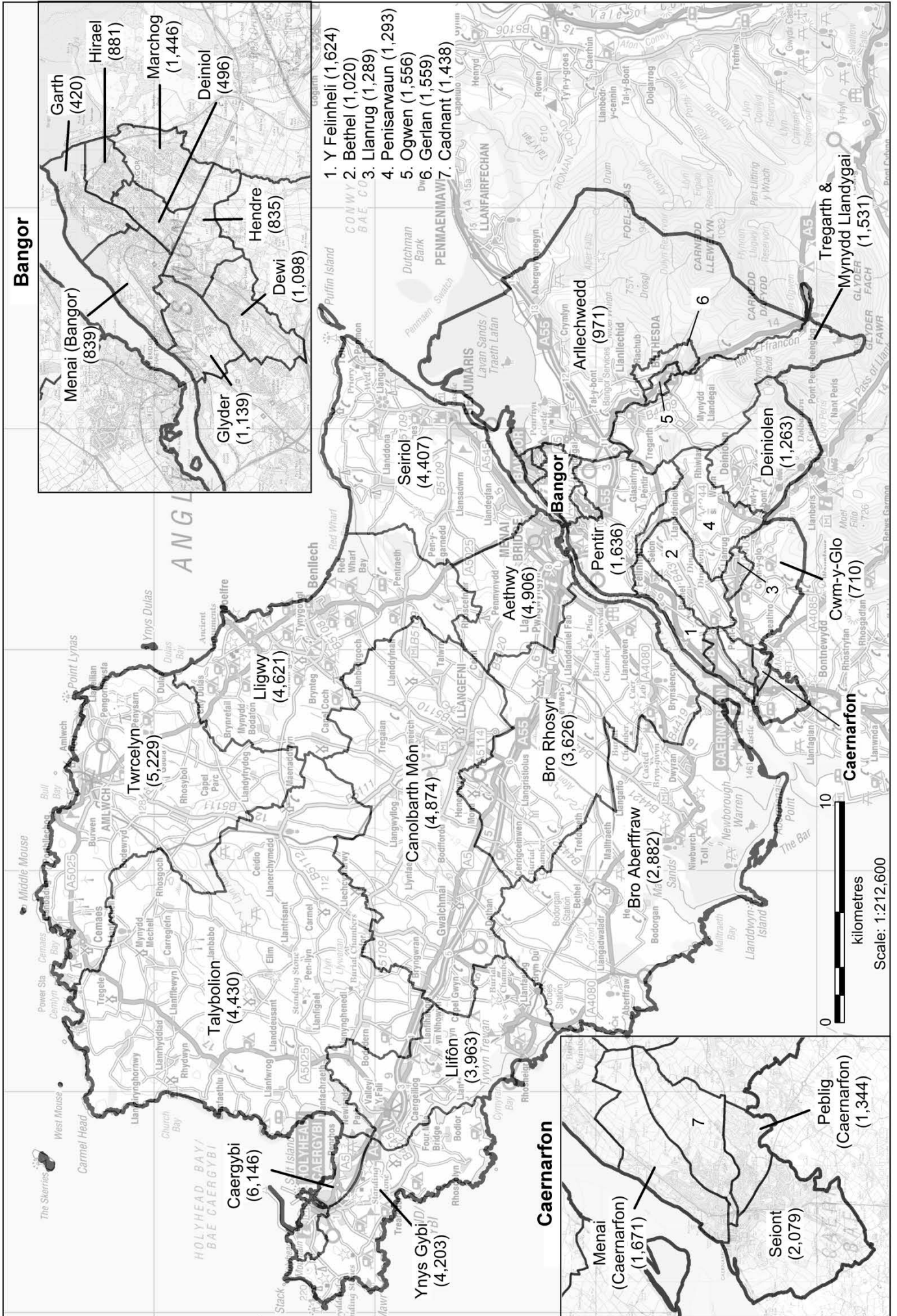
1.3 The Isle of Anglesey alone cannot meet the statutory requirements in respect of size of electorate. It is therefore necessary to include in the proposed new constituency a significant number of additional electors from the mainland. The City of Bangor, which is connected to the Island by road and rail across two bridges, has a natural link with Anglesey. In addition to the City of Bangor, some further electoral wards in the surrounding areas will have to be added to bring the constituency within the required electorate range. Several options were considered but it was felt that, due to the number of additional electors required and the requirement for the Commission to take into account local government boundaries, the constituency should encompass the wards surrounding Bangor and including the Town of Caernarfon and those wards immediately to the east of Caernarfon. In this way the constituency to the south of Anglesey falls entirely within the County of Gwynedd.

1.4 An alternative would be to include electoral wards to the north of Bangor but, particularly given the geographic size of 'Gogledd Clwyd a Gwynedd' (see page 15) and the electorate of 'Colwyn and Conwy' (see page 19), it was considered that this would involve adverse effects on the surrounding constituencies which would be less desirable.

1.5 As the existing constituency of Ynys Môn is included wholly within the constituency the Commission utilised that name first in the proposed constituency name. In order for the constituency to take account of the additional area to the south of Ynys Môn, an additional name is required. Several options were considered and due to the proportion of the existing Arfon constituency covered by the new constituency - approximately 75% of the electorate - Arfon was considered the most appropriate name.

1.6 The remainder of the electoral wards of the existing constituency of **Arfon** can be found at page 15.

Ynys Môn ac Arfon (Isle of Anglesey and Arfon)



2. Gogledd Clwyd a Gwynedd (North Clwyd and Gwynedd)

2.1 It is proposed that a county constituency is created from:

1. The electoral wards within the existing **Aberconwy** CC and County of Conwy of Betws-y-Coed (932), Caerhun (1,609), Crwst (1,583), Eglwysbach (1,195), Gower (887), Trefriw (1,022), and Uwch Conwy (1,230);
2. the electoral wards within the existing **Arfon** CC and County of Gwynedd of Bontnewydd.(824), Groeslon (1,246), Llanberis (1,445), Llanllyfni (892), Llanwnda (1,428), Penygroes (1,289), Talysarn (1,276) and Waunfawr (1,201);
3. the electoral wards within the existing **Clwyd West** CC and County of Conwy of Betws yn Rhos (1,626), Llangernyw (1,147), and Llansannan (1,470);
4. the electoral wards within the existing **Dwyfor Meirionydd** CC and County of Gwynedd of Aberdaron (712), Aberdovey (851), Abererch (971), Abermaw (1,468), Abersoch (510), Botwnnog (698), Bowydd and Rhiw (1,211), Brithdir and Llanfachreth/Ganllwyd/Llanelltyd (1,080), Bryn-crug/Llanfihangel (732), Clynog (698), Corris/Mawddwy (917), Criccieth (1,263), Diffwys and Maenofferen (744), Dolbenmaen (888), Dolgellau North (862), Dolgellau South (992), Dyffryn Ardudwy (1,128) Efail-newydd/Buan (988), Harlech (1,419), Llanaelhaearn (1,121), Llanbedr (783), Llanbedrog (733), Llanengan (802), Llangelynin (1,505), Llanystumdwy (1,452), Morfa Nefyn (880), Nefyn (952), Penrhyndeudraeth (1,718), Porthmadog East (1,076), Porthmadog West (1,193), Porthmadog-Tremadog (918), Pwllheli North (1,407), Pwllheli South (1,218), Teigl (1,321), Trawsfynydd (1,070), Tudweiliog (661), and Tywyn (2,358); and,
5. the electoral wards within the existing **Vale of Clwyd CC** and the County of Denbighshire of Bodelwyddan (1,583), Denbigh Central (1,567), Denbigh Lower (3,575), Denbigh Upper/Henllan (2,371), St. Asaph East (1,375), St. Asaph West (1,265), Trefnant (1,496), and Tremeirchion (1,313).

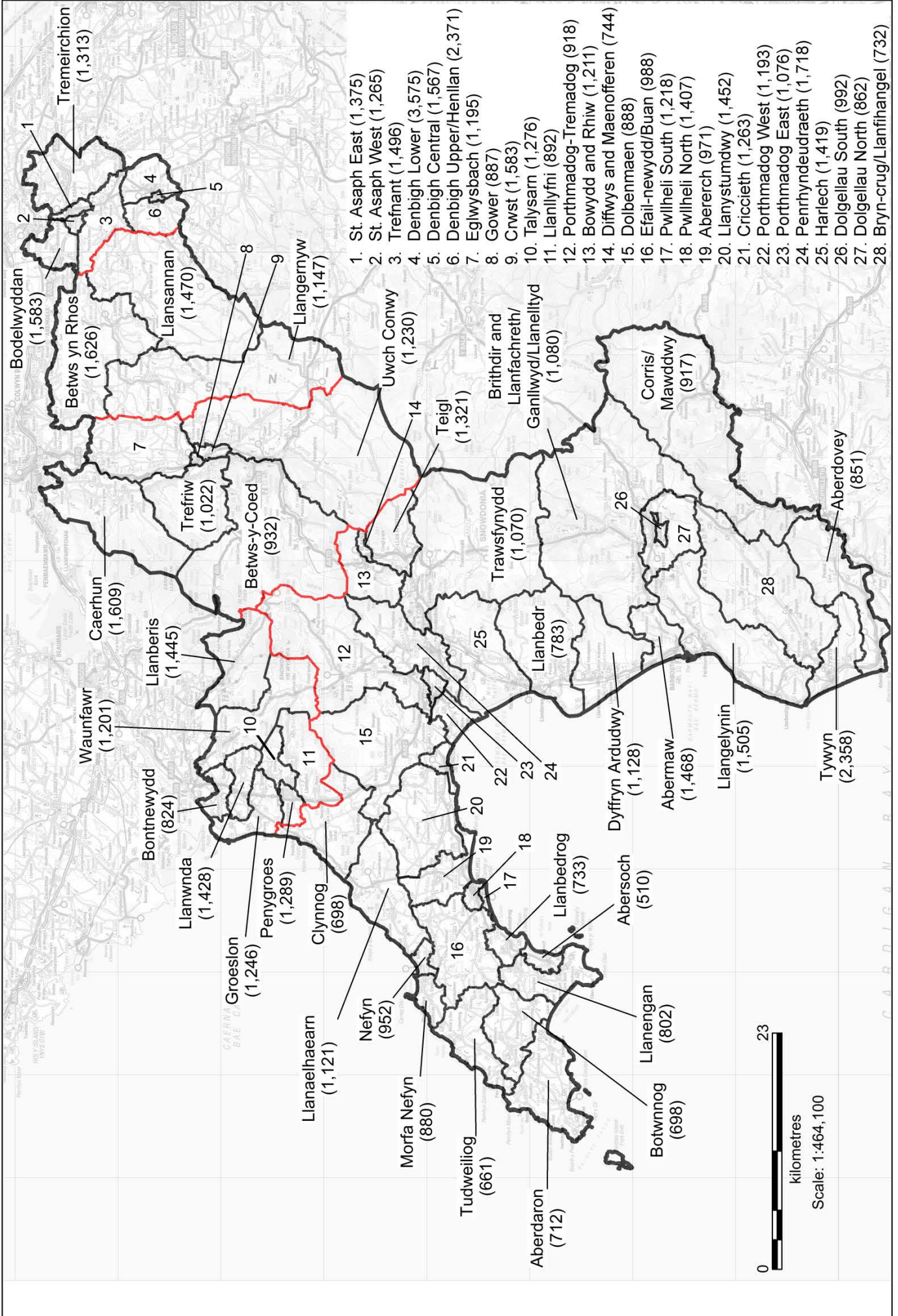
2.2 This constituency would have 76,147 electors which is 1.8% above the UKEQ of 74,769 electors per constituency. The suggested name for the constituency is **Gogledd Clwyd a Gwynedd**. The suggested alternative name is **North Clwyd and Gwynedd**.

2.3 As the electoral wards of the existing Arfon constituency not included in the proposed 'Ynys Môn ac Arfon' constituency and the wards of the existing constituency of Dwyfor Meirionnydd (except the three wards of Bala, Llandderfel, and Llanuwchllyn, see page 27) are all in the same principal council area of Gwynedd it was considered appropriate for them to join to form a constituency. However, there would still not be sufficient electors to form a constituency within the statutory range. Consideration was therefore given to including adjoining areas which might appropriately be included in this constituency.

2.4 The Commission considers that it would be appropriate to add the electoral wards from the south of the existing Aberconwy, Clwyd West and Vale of Clwyd constituencies. These wards are considered to all be similar both in social links, demography, rural outlook, and in topography to other electoral wards in the proposed constituency.

- 2.5 During the process the Commission were very mindful of the size of the constituency which, even though at 2,890km² it is well below the 13,000km² limit in the legislation, will still be a large, extensive constituency. The Commission considers that the proposal generally includes rural areas providing agricultural employment but also enjoying a common tourism base which includes the Snowdonia National Park. There is a rail link and the A470 road providing a good north/ south link in the west of the proposed constituency, and the A453 and other roads towards the east.
- 2.6 Due to the large extent of the constituency it was not considered appropriate to name all of the existing constituencies included in the proposal. The Commission concluded that an appropriate name for the eastern part of the constituency could be North Clwyd with the western part all covered by wards of the Gwynedd principle council. Due to the linguistic nature of the areas involved the Commission decided to give the proposal a Welsh language official name and an English language alternative name.
- 2.7 The Commission considered several alternative arrangements for North Wales including a possible rearrangement of the proposed 'Gogledd Clwyd a Gwynedd' and 'De Clwyd a Gogledd Sir Faldwyn' where all the remaining wards of the Gwynedd principle council area were included with North Montgomeryshire in one constituency and the areas in Conwy, Denbighshire and Wrexham combined to form another constituency. However, the Commission considered that whilst these constituencies would not combine as many parts of principal councils in different constituencies, a constituency extending from the Llŷn Peninsula to the English border may not be acceptable to those living in the affected areas.
- 2.8 The remainder of the electoral wards of the existing constituencies can be found at the following pages: **Aberconwy** (page 19), **Arfon** (page 13), **Clwyd West** (pages 19 and 27), **Dwyfor Meirionnydd** (page 28) and **Vale of Clwyd** (pages 21 and 27).

Gogledd Clwyd a Gwynedd (North Clwyd and Gwynedd)

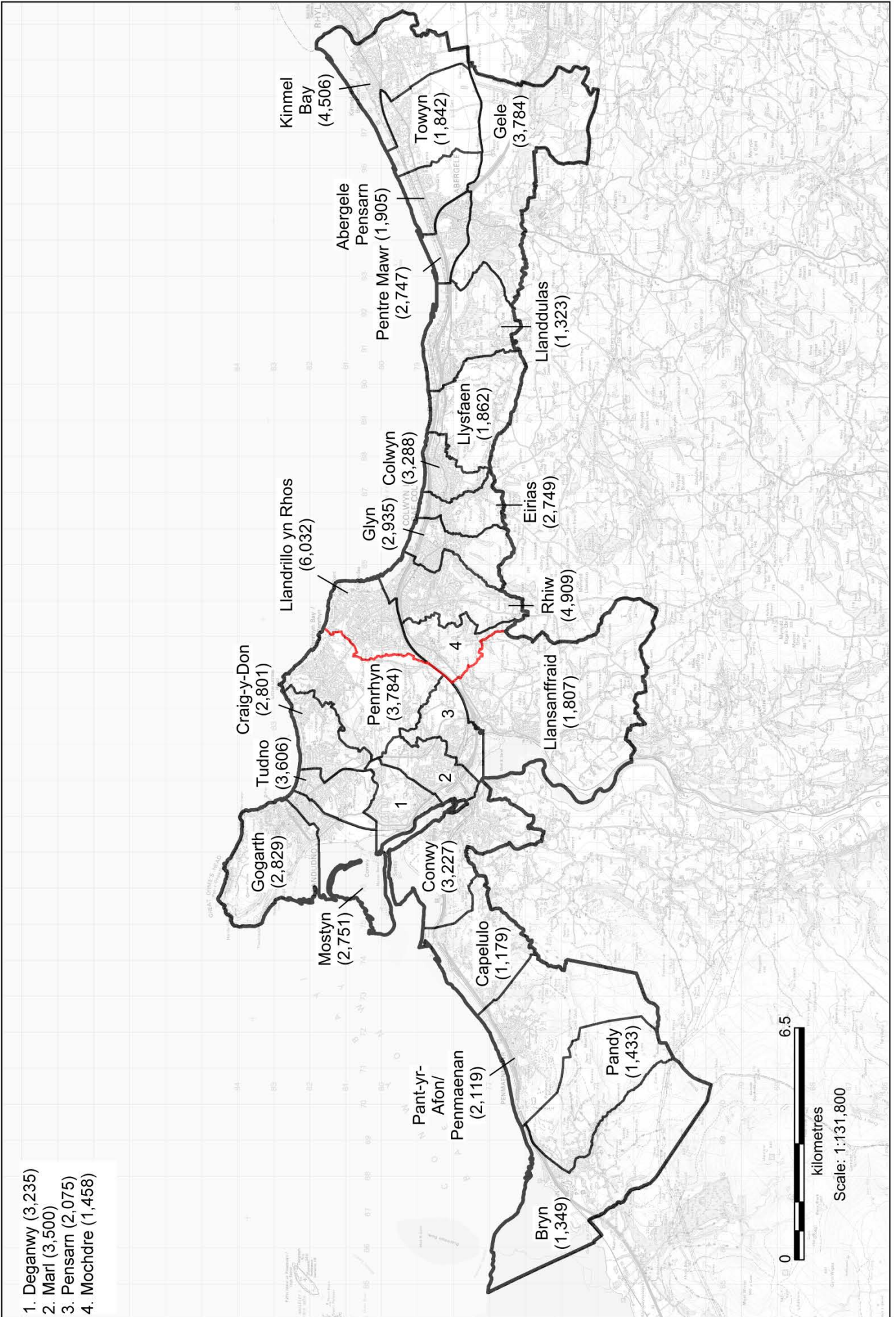


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3. Colwyn and Conwy (Colwyn a Conwy)

- 3.1 It is proposed that a county constituency is created from:
1. The electoral wards within the existing **Aberconwy CC** and County of Conwy electoral wards of Bryn (1,349), Capelulo (1,179), Conwy (3,227), Craig-y-Don (2,801), Deganwy (3,235), Gogarth (2,829), Llansanffraid (1,807), Marl (3,500), Mostyn (2,751), Pandy (1,433), Pant-yr-Afon/Penmaenan (2,119), Penrhyn (3,784), Pensarn (2,075), and Tudno (3,606); and,
 2. the electoral wards within the existing **Clwyd West CC** and County of Conwy electoral wards of Abergele Pensarn (1,905), Colwyn (3,288), Eirias (2,749), Gele (3,784), Glyn (2,935), Kinmel Bay (4,506), Llanddulas (1,323), Llandrillo yn Rhos (6,032), Llysfaen (1,862), Mochdre (1,458), Pentre Mawr (2,747), Rhiw (4,909), and Towyn (1,842).
- 3.2 This constituency would have 75,035 electors which is 0.4% above the UKEQ of 74,769 electors per constituency. The suggested name for the constituency is **Colwyn and Conwy**. The suggested alternative name is **Colwyn a Conwy**.
- 3.3 It is proposed that the electoral wards from the northern part of the existing Aberconwy constituency and the northern part of the existing Clwyd West constituency would form a constituency with an electorate within the statutory range. It would embrace the north coast resorts of Abergele, Colwyn Bay, Conwy, Llandudno, Penrhyn Bay and Rhos on Sea. These areas are all part of the same principal council, similar in demography, connected by both road and rail and sharing the tourism industry as the mainstay of the local economy. The proposal would make for the most cohesive constituency.
- 3.4 It was considered that, as the proposal runs along the Conwy and Colwyn bays with these also being the names of the former district councils, the suggested name ought to reflect these.
- 3.5 The remainder of the electoral wards of the existing constituencies can be found at the following pages: **Aberconwy** (page 15) and **Clwyd West** (pages 15 and 27).

Colwyn and Conwy (Colwyn a Conwy)



4. Flint and Rhuddlan (Fflint a Rhuddlan)

4.1 It is proposed that a county constituency is created from:

1. The electoral wards within the existing **Delyn** CC and the County of Flintshire of Bagillt East (1,420), Bagillt West (1,559), Brynford (1,702), Caerwys (1,979), Cilcain (1,495), Ffynngroyw (1,409), Flint Castle (1,324), Flint Coleshill (2,914), Flint Oakenholt (2,026), Flint Trelawny (2,645), Greenfield (1,965), Gronant (1,182), Gwernaffield (1,602), Halkyn (1,395), Holywell Central (1,389), Holywell East (1,361), Holywell West (1,766), Mostyn (1,413), Northop (2,439), Trelawnyd and Gwaenysgor (1,451) and Whitford (1,824)); and,
2. the electoral wards within the existing **Vale of Clwyd** CC and the County of Denbighshire of Dyserth (1,905), Prestatyn Central (2,814), Prestatyn East (3,219), Prestatyn Meliden (1,572), Prestatyn North (4,691), Prestatyn South West (2,848), Rhuddlan (2,851), Rhyl East (3,684), Rhyl South (2,948), Rhyl South East (6,007), Rhyl South West (3,736) and Rhyl West (3,367).

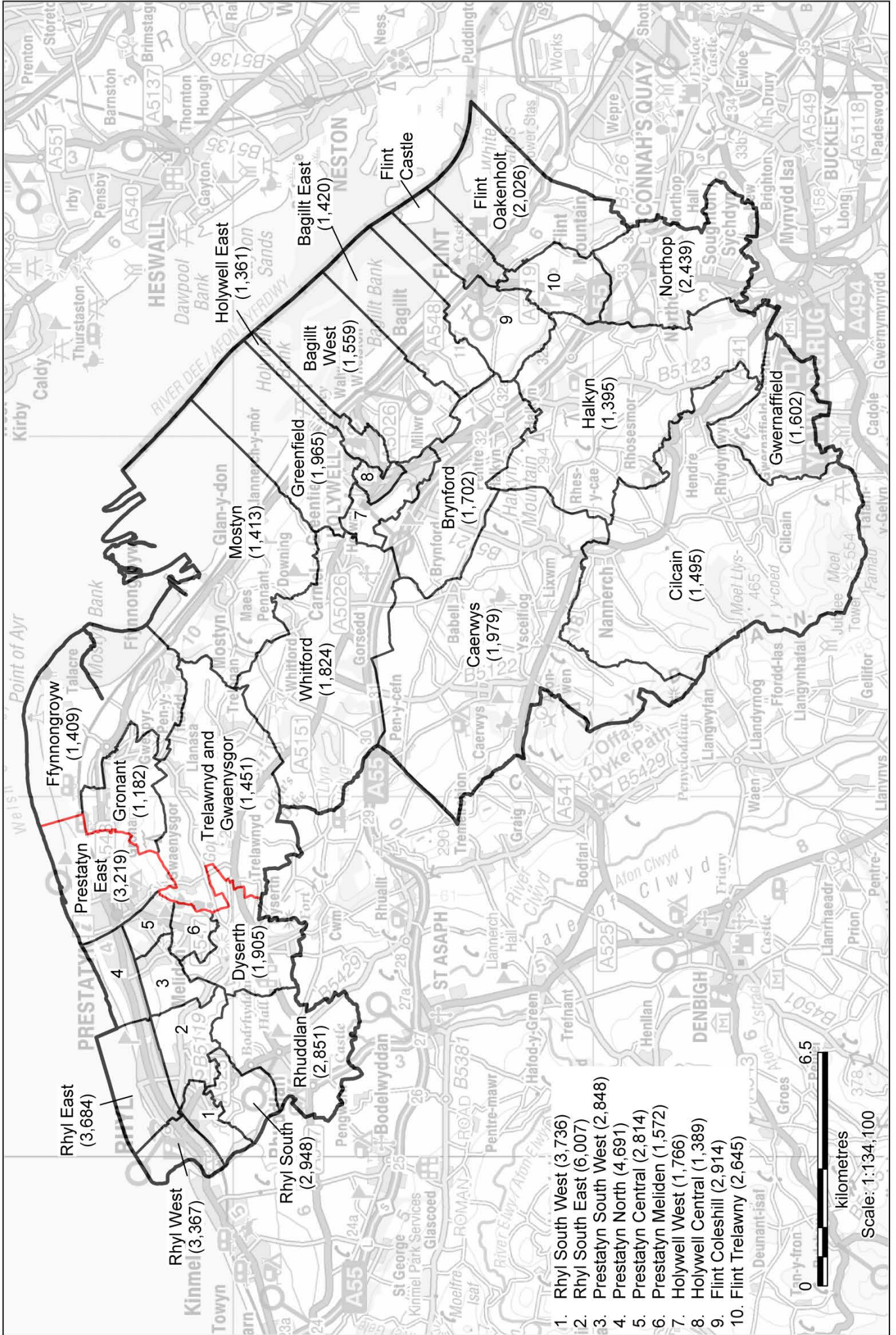
4.2 This constituency would have 75,902 electors which is 1.5% above the UKEQ of 74,769 electors per constituency. The suggested name for the constituency is **Flint and Rhuddlan**. The suggested alternative name is **Fflint a Rhuddlan**.

4.3 The Commission proposes to create a constituency running along the north Wales coast to the Dee Estuary, comprising electoral wards from the principal councils of Denbighshire and Flintshire. The proposed constituency would extend along the A55 corridor from Flintshire into Denbighshire. It would include those electoral wards in the existing Vale of Clwyd constituency which are not included in the proposed 'Gogledd Clwyd a Gwynedd' and 'De Clwyd a Gogledd Sir Faldwyn' constituencies (see pages 15 and 27). By combining these areas the statutory electorate range can be met and a constituency can be created from electoral wards with broadly similar characteristics along the Dee Estuary and inland.

4.4 The proposed constituency would comprise of a large part of the existing Flintshire principal council area and also the historic Rhuddlan District Council. The Commission would therefore propose to use both titles in the naming of this constituency.

4.5 The remainder of the electoral wards of the existing constituencies can be found at the following pages: **Delyn** (page 23) and **Vale of Clwyd** (pages 15 and 27).

Flint and Rhuddlan (Fflint a Rhuddlan)



5. **Alyn and Deeside (Alyn a Glannau Dyfrdwy)**

5.1 It is proposed that a county constituency is created from:

1. The whole of the existing **Alyn and Deeside CC** consisting of the County of Flintshire electoral wards of Aston (2,440), Broughton North East (1,660), Broughton South (2,808), Buckley Bistre East (2,596), Buckley Bistre West (3,139), Buckley Mountain (2,436), Buckley Pentrobin (3,956), Caergwrle (1,157), Ewloe (4,171), Connah's Quay Central (2,232), Connah's Quay Golftyn (3,662), Connah's Quay South (4,357), Connah's Quay Wepre (1,591), Hawarden (1,549), Higher Kinnerton (1,283), Hope (2,008), Llanfynydd (1,391), Mancot (2,582), Penyffordd (3,283), Queensferry (1,236), Saltney Mold Junction (878), Saltney Stonebridge (2,583), Sealand (1,917), Shotton East (1,267), Shotton Higher (1,678), Shotton West (1,409), and Treuddyn (1,281); and,
2. the electoral wards within the existing **Delyn CC** and County of Flintshire of Argoed (2,130), Gwernymynydd (1,371), Leeswood (1,543), Mold Broncoed (1,878), Mold East (1,491), Mold South (2,155), Mold West (1,965), New Brighton (2,347) and Northop Hall (1,248).

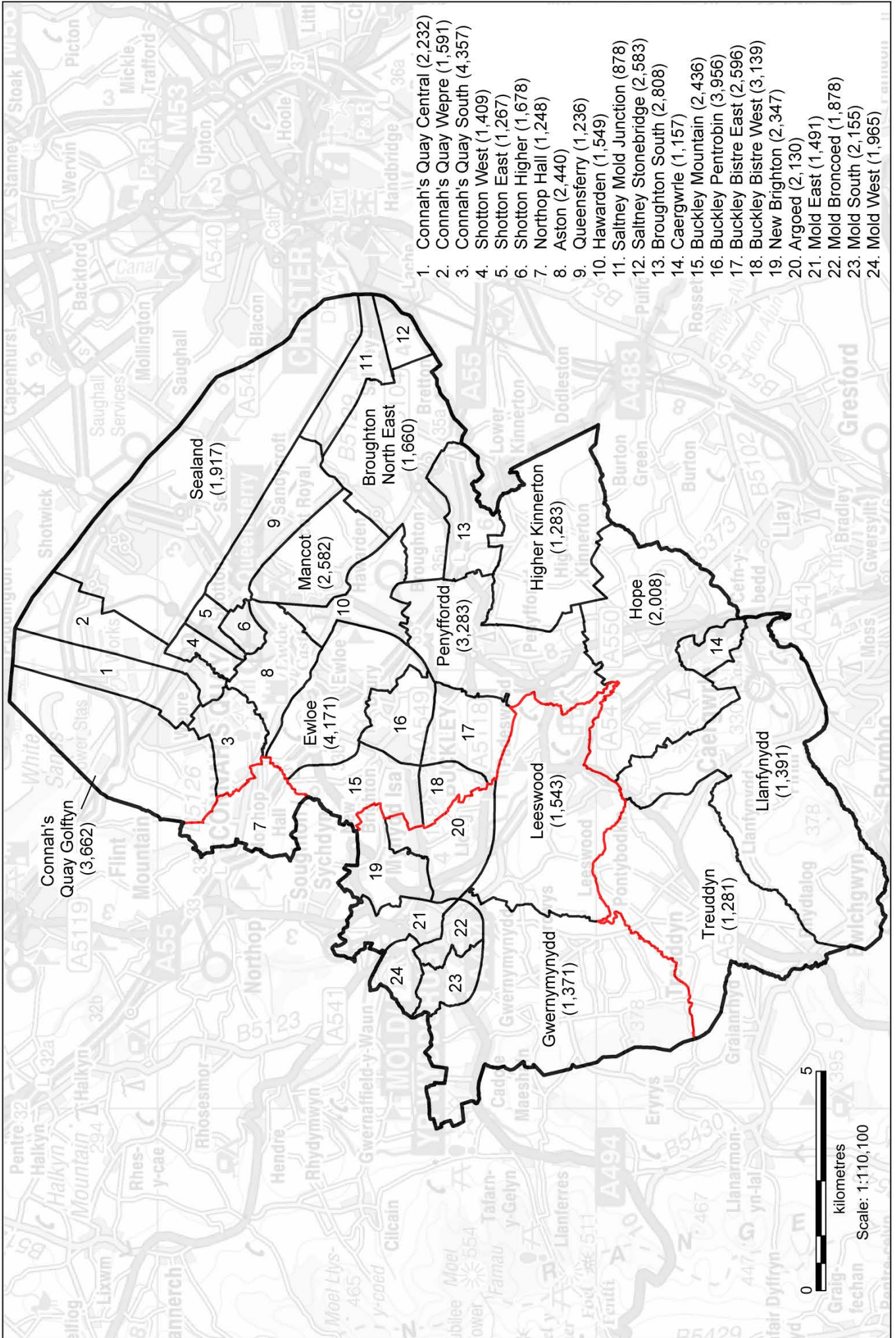
5.2 This constituency would have 76,678 electors which is 2.6% above the UKEQ of 74,769 electors per constituency. The suggested name for the constituency is **Alyn and Deeside**. The suggested alternative name is **Alyn a Glannau Dyfrdwy**.

5.3 The Commission proposes to create a constituency from the existing Alyn and Deeside constituency and electoral wards from the County of Flintshire. It is proposed that the electoral wards from the existing constituency of Delyn not included in the proposal for 'Flint and Rhuddlan' should be included in a new 'Alyn and Deeside' proposal. These would include the areas of Mold, New Brighton and Northop Hall and would create a constituency which would be within the statutory electorate range and it would contain electoral wards which are all within the County of Flintshire.

5.4 As the existing constituency of Alyn and Deeside is included wholly within the constituency the commission considered it appropriate to continue to use that name as the proposed name.

5.5 The remainder of the electoral wards of the existing **Delyn** can be found at page 21.

Alyn and Deeside (Alyn a Glannau Dyfrdwy)



6. Wrexham Maelor (Wreccsam Maelor)

6.1 It is proposed that a county constituency is created from:

1. The whole of the existing **Wrexham** CC and County Borough of Wrexham electoral wards of Acton (2,141), Borrass Park (1,941), Brynyffynnon (2,190), Cartrefle (1,547), Erddig (1,437), Garden Village (1,614), Gresford East and West (2,202), Grosvenor (1,518), Gwersyllt East and South (3,599), Gwersyllt North (1,967), Gwersyllt West (2,141), Hermitage (1,549), Holt (2,411), Little Acton (1,812), Llay (3,519), Maesydre (1,402), Marford and Hoseley (1,818), Offa (1,383), Queensway (1,436), Rhosnesni (2,838), Rossett (2,544), Smithfield (1,364), Stansty (1,631), Whitegate (1,590), and Wynnstay (1,267); and,
2. the electoral wards within the existing **Clwyd South** CC and County Borough of Wrexham of Bronington (2,540), Brymbo (2,982), Bryn Cefn (1,482), Coedpoeth (3,482), Esclusham (2,023), Gwenfro (1,214), Marchwiell (1,824), Minera (1,843), New Broughton (2,649), Overton (2,601) and Ponciau (without the Ponciau North, Ponciau South and Rhos wards of the Community of Rhosllanerchrugog) (636).

6.2 This constituency would have 72,137 electors which is 3.5% below the UKEQ of 74,769 electors per constituency. The suggested name for the constituency is **Wrexham Maelor**. The suggested alternative name is **Wreccsam Maelor**.

6.3 The electorate in the existing Wrexham constituency is not sufficient to form a constituency so consideration was given to combining electoral wards in the surrounding areas. It was considered appropriate to combine the existing Wrexham constituency with electoral wards of the existing Clwyd South constituency to the south and west of Wrexham. The additional electoral wards immediately adjacent to the existing Wrexham constituency are predominantly residential areas which may look to Wrexham as a centre of employment, retail and social activities.

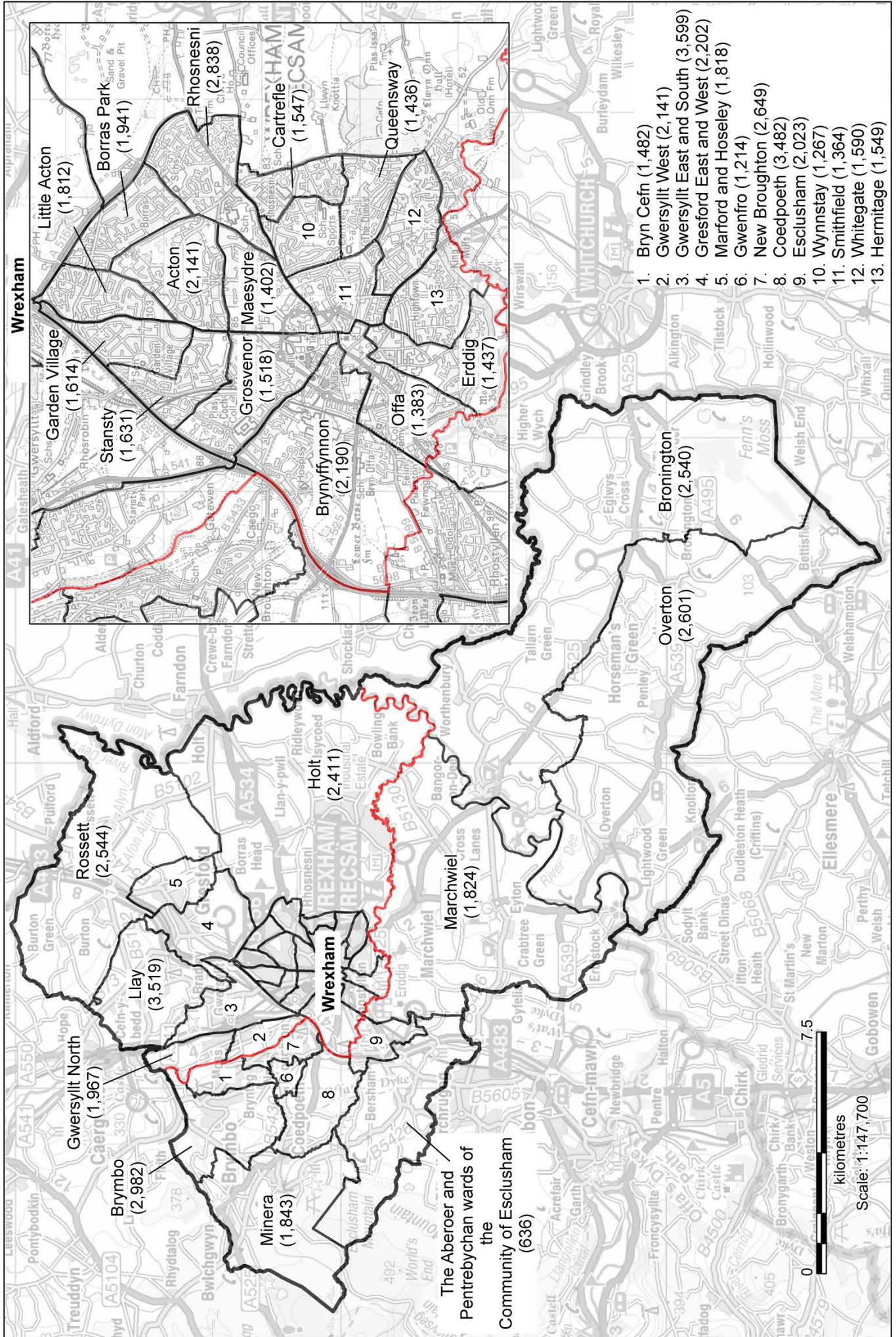
6.4 The electoral ward of Ponciau is comprised of the Aberoer and Pentrebychan wards of the Community of Esclusham and the Ponciau North, Ponciau South and Rhos wards of the Community of Rhosllanerchrugog. The Commission proposes placing the Aberoer and Pentrebychan wards of the Community of Esclusham into the proposed Wrexham Maelor constituency with remaining wards of the Community of Rhosllanerchrugog forming part of the proposed constituency of 'De Clwyd a Gogledd Sir Faldwyn' (see page 27).

6.5 Although this proposal splits an electoral ward it allows the Commission to adhere to Rule 2 of the legislation (the breaking of community ties) but also to take into account the considerations of Rule 5 both in this constituency and the surrounding areas.

6.6 As all the electoral wards involved in this proposal cover a similar area to the previous Wrexham Maelor District Council the Commission have chosen to use this name.

6.7 The remainder of the electoral wards of the existing **Clwyd South** can be found at page 27.

Wrexham Maelor (Wrecsam Maelor)



7. De Clwyd a Gogledd Sir Faldwyn (South Clwyd and North Montgomeryshire).

7.1 It is proposed that a county constituency is created from:

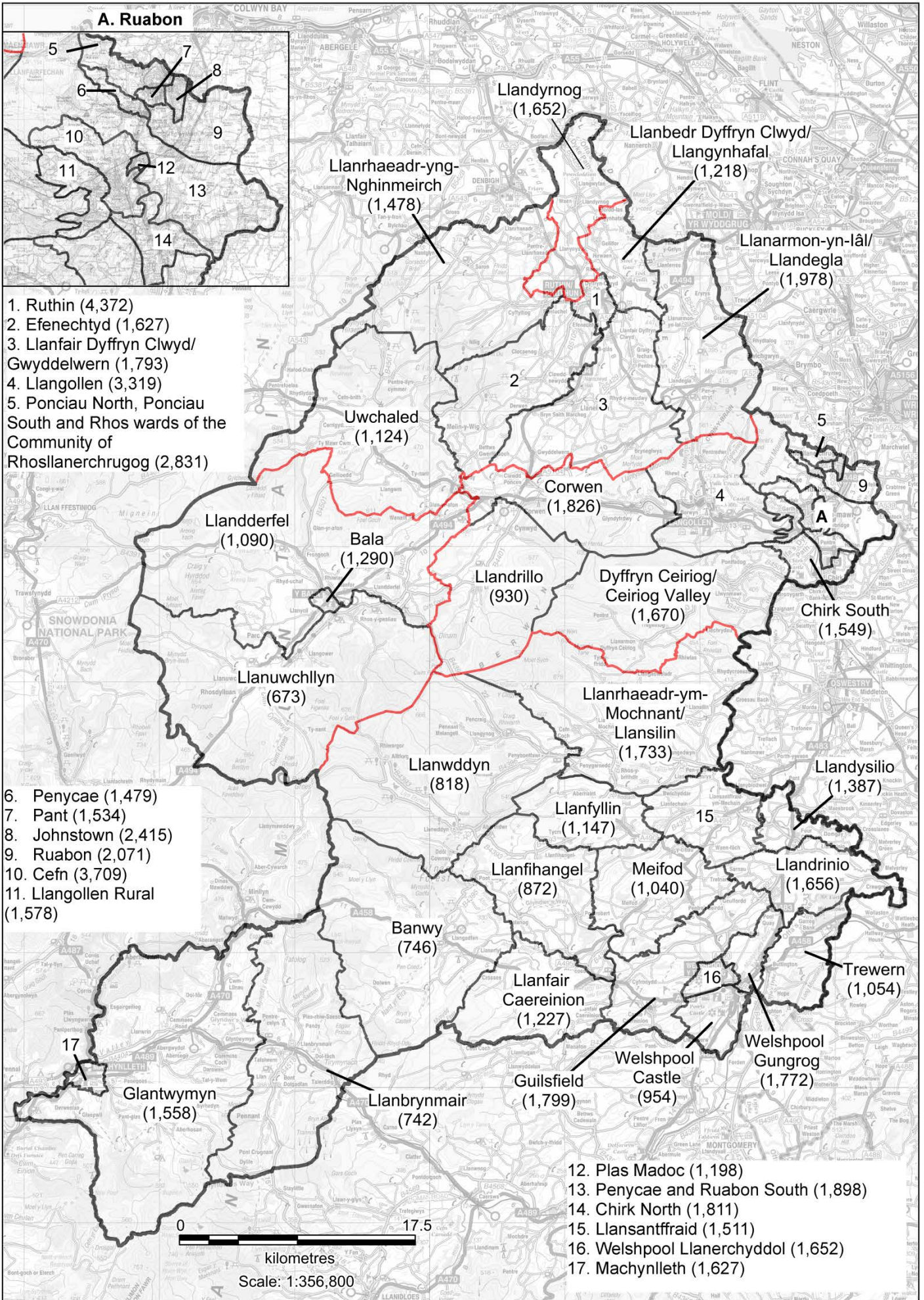
1. The following parts of the existing **Clwyd South** CC consisting of:
 - i. The County of Denbighshire electoral wards of Corwen (1,826), Llandrillo (930) and Llangollen (3,319); and,
 - ii. the County Borough of Wrexham electoral wards of Cefn (3,709); Dyffryn Ceiriog/Ceiriog Valley (1,670), Chirk North (1,811), Chirk South (1,549), Johnstown (2,415), Llangollen Rural (1,578), Pant (1,534), Penycae (1,479), Penycae and Ruabon South (1,898), Plas Madoc (1,198), Ruabon (2,071) and Ponciau (without the Aberoer and Pentrebychan wards of the Community of Esclusham) (2,831);
2. the following parts of the existing **Clwyd West** CC consisting of:
 - i. the County Borough of Conwy electoral ward of Uwchaled (1,124); and,
 - ii. the County of Denbighshire County electoral wards of Efenechtyd (1,316), Llanarmon-yn-lâl/Llandegla (1,978), Llanbedr Dyffryn Clwyd/Llangynhafal (1,218) Llanfair Dyffryn Clwyd/Gwyddelwern (1,793), Llanrhaeadr-yng-Nghinmeirch (1,478) and Ruthin (4,372);
3. the electoral wards within the existing **Dwyfor Meirionnydd** CC consisting of the County of Gwynedd of Bala (1,290), Llandderfel (1,090) and Llanuwchllyn (673);
4. the electoral wards within the existing **Montgomeryshire** CC and County of Powys Glantwymyn (1,558), Banwy (746), Llanrhaeadr-ym-Mochnant/Llansilin (1,733), Llanbryn-mair (742), Llanfair Caereinion (1,227), Llanfihangel (872), Llanwyddyn (818), Meifod (1,040), Llandrinio (1,656), Guilsfield (1,799), Welshpool Castle (954), Welshpool Gungrog (1,772), Welshpool Llanerchuddol (1,652), Trewern (1,054), Llanfyllin (1,147), Llansantffraid (1,511), Machynlleth (1,627) and Llandysilio (1,387); and,
5. the electoral ward within the existing **Vale of Clwyd** CC consisting of the County of Denbighshire of Llandyrnog (1,652).

7.2 This constituency would have 71,097 electors which is 4.9% below the UKEQ of 74,769 electors per constituency. The suggested name for the constituency is **De Clwyd a Gogledd Sir Faldwyn**. The suggested alternative name is **South Clwyd and North Montgomeryshire**.

7.3 The remaining electoral wards from the existing constituencies of Clwyd South, Clwyd West and the Vale of Clwyd were considered appropriate to combine in a constituency as they share similar rural, economic and social characteristics. However, there is an insufficient electorate in these areas to form a constituency. There is therefore a need to extend the proposal south encompassing the northern wards of the existing Montgomeryshire constituency. Wards from the existing Dwyfor Meirionnydd constituency have also been included to enable sufficient road access to all parts of the proposed constituency. The Commission acknowledges that this is the most disruptive change to the existing arrangements of all the newly proposed constituencies. The proposed constituency is geographically large at 2,704 km², reflecting the sparse population and rural nature of the area.

- 7.4 The electoral ward of Ponciau is comprised of the Aberoer and Pentrebychan wards of the Community of Esclusham and the Ponciau North, Ponciau South and Rhos wards of the Community of Rhosllanerchrugog. The Commission proposes placing the Ponciau North, Ponciau South and Rhos wards of the Community of Rhosllanerchrugog into the proposed 'De Clwyd a Gogledd Sir Faldwyn' constituency with the remaining wards of the Community of Esclusham forming part of the proposed 'Wrexham Maelor' constituency (see page 25).
- 7.5 Although this proposal splits an electoral ward it allows the Commission to adhere to Rule 2 of the legislation (the breaking of community ties) and also to take into account the considerations of Rule 5 both in this constituency and the surrounding areas.
- 7.6 The proposed constituency retains many electoral wards from the southern Clwyd area and combines mainly with the northern electoral wards of Montgomeryshire. The Commission has decided on the name to reflect the areas within the proposed constituency. Having regard to the linguistic characteristics of the larger part of the area involved, the Commission has decided to give the proposal a Welsh language official name and an English language alternative name.
- 7.7 As noted above at paragraph 2.7, the Commission considered several alternative arrangements for North Wales including a possible rearrangement of the proposed 'Gogledd Clwyd a Gwynedd' and 'De Clwyd a Gogledd Sir Faldwyn' where all the remaining wards of the Gwynedd principal council area were included with North Montgomeryshire in one constituency and the areas in Conwy, Denbighshire and Wrexham combined to form another constituency. However the Commission considered that, whilst these constituencies would not combine as many parts of principal councils in different constituencies, a constituency extending from the Llŷn Peninsula to the English border may not be acceptable to those living in the affected areas.
- 7.8 The remainder of the electoral wards of the existing constituencies can be found at the following pages: **Clwyd South** (page 25), **Clwyd West** (pages 15 and 19), **Dwyfor Meirionnydd** (page 15), **Montgomeryshire** (pages 31 and 73) and **Vale of Clwyd** (pages 15 and 21).

De Clwyd a Gogledd Sir Faldwyn (South Clwyd and North Montgomeryshire)



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8. Brecon, Radnor and Montgomery (Aberhonddu, Maesfyed a Threfaldwyn)

8.1 It is proposed that a county constituency is created from:

1. The whole of the existing **Brecon and Radnorshire CC** consisting of the County of Powys electoral wards of Aber-craf (1,110), Beguildy (1,099), Bronllys (957), Builth (1,809), Bwlch (774), Crickhowell (2,202), Cwm-twrch (1,486), Disserth and Trecoed (1,045), Felin-fâch (1,030), Glasbury (1,754), Gwernyfed (1,163), Hay (1,137), Knighton (2,221), Llanafanfawr (1,103), Llanbadarn Fawr (861), Llandrindod North (1,417), Llandrindod East/Llandrindod West (892), Llandrindod South (1,562), Llanelwedd (951), Llangattock (749), Llangors (855), Llangunllo (1,025), Llangynidr (821), Llanwrtyd Wells (1,404), Llanyre (948), Maescar/Llywel (1,354), Nantmel (1,150), Old Radnor (1,292), Presteigne (2,129), Rhayader (1,486), St. David Within (1,210), St. John (2,521), St. Mary (1,852), Talgarth (1,241), Talybont-on-Usk (1,469), Tawe-Uchaf (1,680), Ynyscedwyn (1,686), Yscir (848) and Ystradgynlais (1,980); and,
2. the electoral wards within the existing **Montgomeryshire CC** and County of Powys of Berriew (1,064), Caersws (1,712), Churchstoke (1,214), Dolforwyn (1,587), Forden (1,083), Kerry (1,563), Llandinam (1,063), Montgomery (1,059), Newtown Central (2,103), Newtown East (1,391), Newtown Llanllwchaiarn North (1,726), Newtown Llanllwchaiarn West (1,361), Newtown South (1,242) and Rhiwcynon (1,674).

8.2 This constituency would have 72,115 electors which is 3.5% below the UKEQ of 74,769 electors per constituency. The suggested name for the constituency is **Brecon, Radnor and Montgomery**. The suggested alternative name is **Aberhonddu, Maesfyed a Threfaldwyn**.

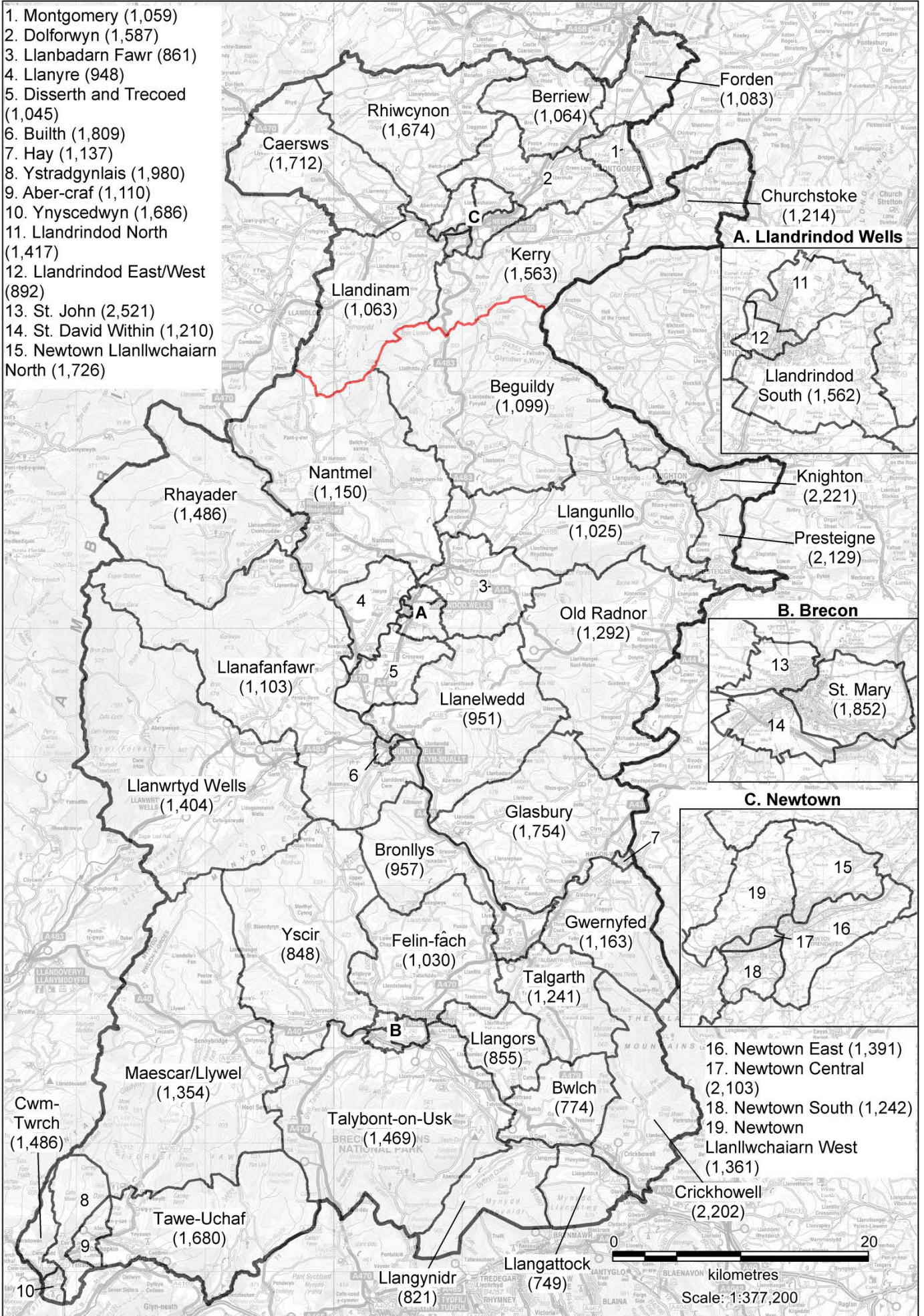
8.3 The existing constituency of Brecon and Radnorshire does not have a sufficient electorate to meet the statutory range. The Commission must therefore consider parts of the surrounding constituencies in order to increase the electorate to attain the statutory range in this area. The Commission considers that the most appropriate solution would be to include the majority of the southern electoral wards of the existing Montgomeryshire not included in the proposal for 'De Clwyd a Gogledd Sir Faldwyn', with the existing constituency of Brecon and Radnorshire to create the new constituency. This proposed constituency includes wards only from the Powys principal council area. This constituency would be 3,624km² and the largest of the proposed Welsh constituencies.

8.4 As the proposal contains the whole of the existing constituency of Brecon and Radnorshire and the historic town of Montgomery, it considers that the proposed name should include all these.

8.5 The remainder of the electoral wards of the existing **Montgomeryshire CC** can be found at pages 28 and 73.

Brecon, Radnor and Montgomery (Aberhonddu, Maesyfed a Threfaldwyn)

1. Montgomery (1,059)
2. Dolforwyn (1,587)
3. Llanbadarn Fawr (861)
4. Llanyre (948)
5. Disserserth and Trecoed (1,045)
6. Builth (1,809)
7. Hay (1,137)
8. Ystradgynlais (1,980)
9. Aber-craf (1,110)
10. Ynyscedwyn (1,686)
11. Llandrindod North (1,417)
12. Llandrindod East/West (892)
13. St. John (2,521)
14. St. David Within (1,210)
15. Newtown Llanllwchaiarn North (1,726)



Fornden (1,083)
 Churchstoke (1,214)
A. Llandrindod Wells
 11
 12
 Llandrindod South (1,562)

Knighton (2,221)
 Presteigne (2,129)
B. Brecon
 13
 14
 St. Mary (1,852)

C. Newtown
 15
 16
 17
 18
 19

16. Newtown East (1,391)
 17. Newtown Central (2,103)
 18. Newtown South (1,242)
 19. Newtown Llanllwchaiarn West (1,361)

0 20
 kilometres
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9. Monmouthshire (Sir Fynwy)

9.1 It is proposed that a county constituency is created from the electoral wards of:

1. The electoral wards within the existing **Monmouth** CC and County of Monmouthshire of Caerwent (1,615), Cantref (1,579), Castle (1,507), Croesonen (1,607), Crucorney (1,691), Devauden (1,174), Dixton with Osbaston (1,793), Drybridge (2,423), Goetre Fawr (1,833), Grofield (1,285), Lansdown (1,540), Larkfield (1,475), Llanbadoc (1,014), Llanelly Hill (3,014), Llanfoist Fawr (1,616), Llangybi Fawr (1,439), Llanover (1,717), Llantilio Crossenny (1,422), Llanwenarth Ultra (1,073), Mardy (1,331), Mitchel Troy (953), Overmonnow (1,509), Portskewett (1,684), Priory (1,437), Raglan (1,510), Shirenewton (1,754), St. Arvans (1,253), St. Christopher's (1,762), St. Kingsmark (2,226), St. Mary's (1,414), Thornwell (1,860), Trellech United (2,122), Usk (1,862), and Wyesham (1,644); and,
2. the following parts of the existing **Newport East** CC consisting of:
 - i. The County of Monmouthshire electoral wards of Caldicot Castle (1,736), Dewstow (1,370), Green Lane (1,363), Mill (2,242), Rogiet (1,303), Severn (1,269), The Elms (2,408), and West End (1,438); and,
 - ii. the City and County of Newport electoral wards of Langstone (3,620) and Llanwern (2,645).

9.2 This constituency would have 74,532 electors which is 0.3% below the UKEQ of 74,769 electors per constituency. The suggested name for the constituency is **Monmouthshire**. The suggested alternative name is **Sir Fynwy**.

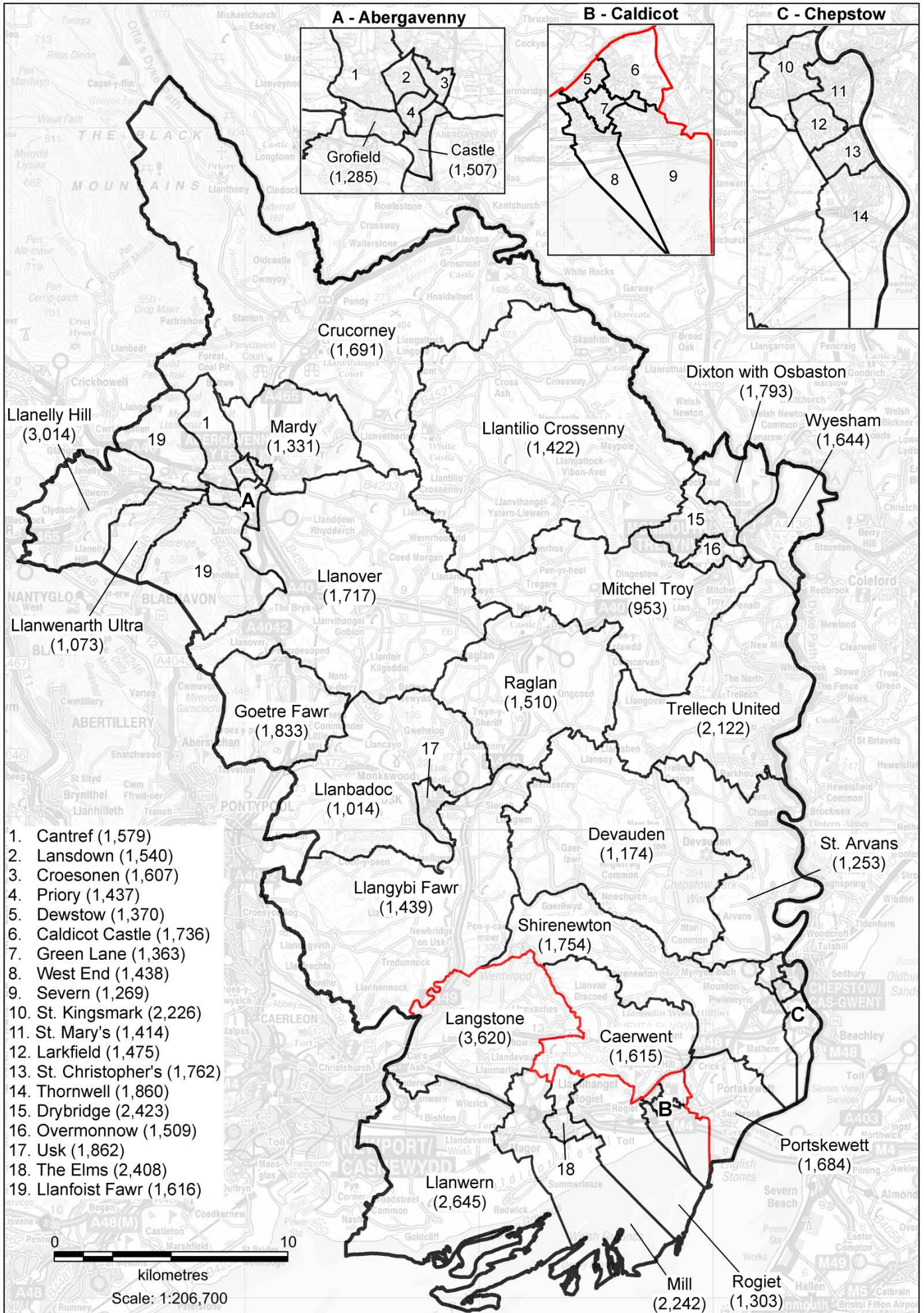
9.3 The Commission proposes to include the whole of the principal council of Monmouthshire in the new constituency. This would also retain the majority of the existing Monmouth constituency and would include the electoral wards of south Monmouthshire that are presently within the existing Newport East constituency.

9.4 However, if the principal council boundaries with Torfaen and Newport are to be respected, there will be insufficient electors in Monmouthshire to create a constituency within the statutory electorate range. The Commission therefore proposes to include within this constituency the electoral wards of Langstone and Llanwern, electoral wards of the City of Newport that are currently in the existing Newport East constituency. These electoral wards are connected to Monmouthshire by the M4, A48 and mainline railway. Their inclusion permits the proposed cohesive constituency to be formed and also allows the creation of appropriate constituencies in surrounding areas.

9.5 The proposed constituency represents the whole county of Monmouthshire in the constituency and it was considered appropriate to reflect this in the name of the constituency.

9.6 The remainder of the electoral wards of the existing **Monmouth** and **Newport East** constituencies can be found at page 37 and 35, respectively.

Monmouthshire (Sir Fynwy)



10. Newport (Casnewydd)

10.1 It is proposed that a borough constituency is created from:

1. The electoral wards within the existing **Newport East** BC and City and County of Newport of Alway (5,427), Beechwood (5,353), Liswerry (7,897), Ringland (5,732), St. Julians (5,876), and Victoria (4,280); and,
2. the electoral wards within the existing **Newport West** BC and City and County of Newport of Allt-yr-Yn (6,368), Bettws (5,275), Gaer (6,084), Malpas (5,939), Marshfield (4,554), Pillgwenlly (4,067), Shaftesbury (3,548), Stow Hill (2,794), and Tredegar Park (2,792).

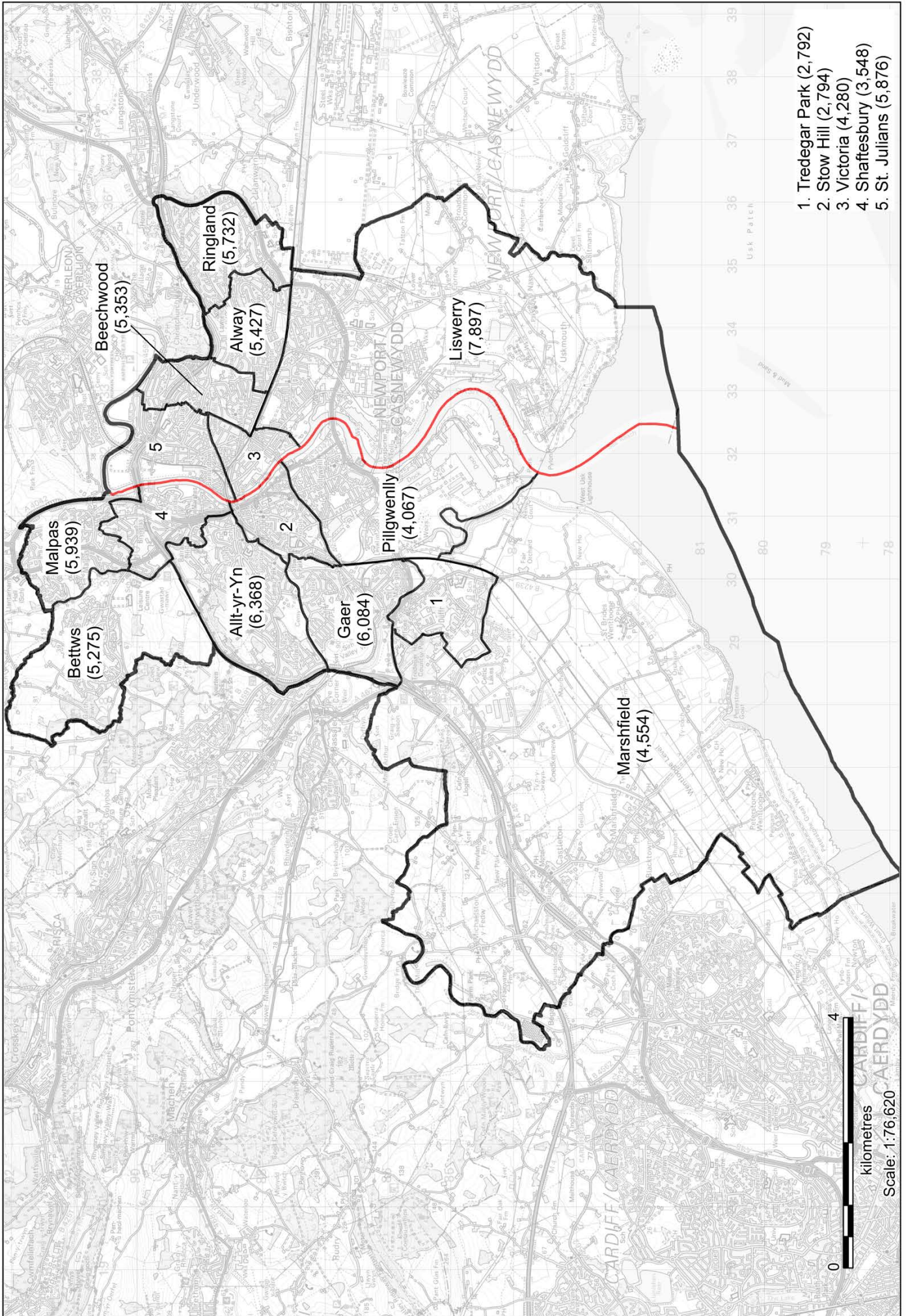
10.2 This constituency would have 75,986 electors which is 1.6% above the UKEQ of 74,769 electors per constituency. The suggested name for the constituency is **Newport**. The suggested alternative name is **Casnewydd**.

10.3 This proposed constituency is comprised of all but five of the electoral wards of the City and County of Newport. The proposed Newport constituency comprises well-connected electoral wards with a very similar character and outlook while allowing the formation of constituencies in the surrounding areas.

10.4 As the proposed constituency is wholly within the City and County of Newport it is considered appropriate that the name chosen should be Newport.

10.5 The remainder of the electoral wards of the existing constituencies can be found at the following pages: **Newport East** (page 33) and **Newport West** (pages 37 and 43).

Newport (Casnewydd)



11. Torfaen

11.1 It is proposed that a county constituency is created from:

1. The whole of the existing **Torfaen** CC and County Borough of Torfaen electoral wards of Abersychan (5,002), Blaenavon (4,193), Brynwern (1,243), Coed Eva (1,792), Cwmyniscoy (979), Fairwater (3,839), Greenmeadow (2,649), Llantarnam (4,099), New Inn (4,773), Panteg (5,585), Pontnewydd (4,370), Pontnewynydd (1,030), Pontypool (1,329), St. Cadocs and Penygarn (1,170), St. Dials (2,684), Snatchwood (1,535), Trevethin (2,300), Two Locks (4,525), Upper Cwmbran (3,739) and Wainfelin (1,726);
2. the electoral wards within the existing **Monmouth** CC and County Borough of Torfaen of Croesyceiliog North (2,580), Croesyceiliog South (1,420), Llanyrafon North (1,492), Llanyrafon South (2,099); and,
3. the electoral ward within the existing **Newport West** CC and City and County of Newport of Caerleon (6,214).

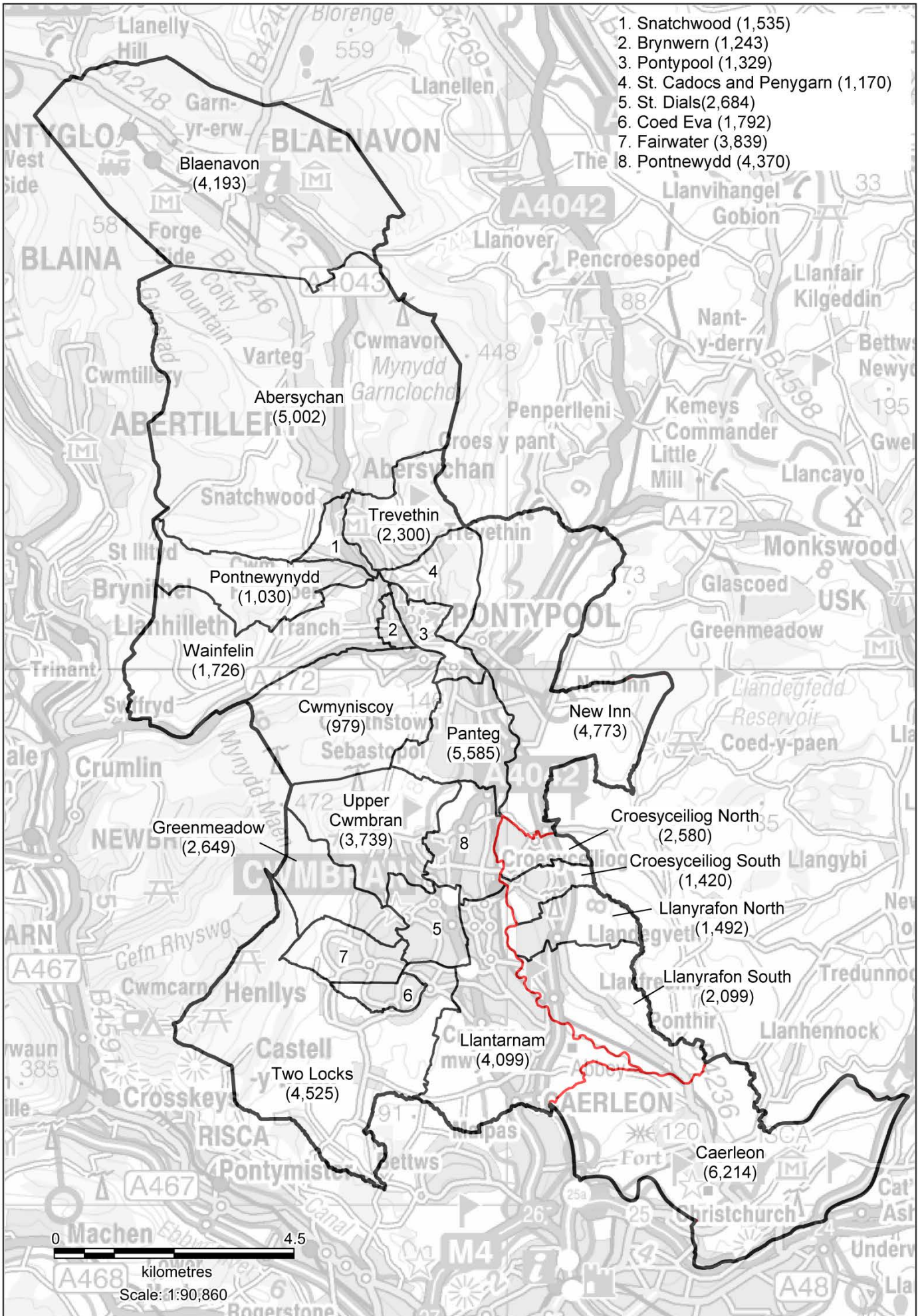
11.2 This constituency would have 72,367 electors which is 3.2% below the UKEQ of 74,769 electors per constituency. The suggested name for the constituency is **Torfaen**. As Torfaen is a name used in both the Welsh and English languages there is no other suggested official alternative name for this proposed constituency.

11.3 The Commission proposes to create a constituency which includes all of the electoral wards of the principal council of Torfaen. However, these wards are not sufficient in themselves to create a constituency within the statutory electorate range. The Commission considers that the most appropriate electoral ward to include in this proposal is Caerleon.

11.4 The proposed constituency would include the whole of the Torfaen principal council area and therefore the Commission considers that the suggested name would reflect the proposal.

11.5 The remainder of the electoral wards of the existing constituencies can be found at the following pages: **Monmouth** (page 33) and **Newport West** (pages 35 and 43).

Torfaen



12. Blaenau Gwent

12.1 It is proposed that a county constituency is created from:

1. The whole of the existing **Blaenau Gwent** CC consisting of the County Borough of Blaenau Gwent electoral wards of Abertillery (3,095), Badminton (2,428), Beaufort (2,768), Blaina (3,351), Brynmawr (3,826), Cwm (3,168), Cwmtillery (3,358), Ebbw Vale North (3,249), Ebbw Vale South (2,905), Georgetown (2,942), Llanhilleth (3,324), Nantyglo (3,187), Rassau (2,386), Sirhowy (4,125), Six Bells (1,702) and Tredegar Central and West (3,847); and,
2. the electoral wards within the existing **Islwyn** CC and County Borough of Caerphilly of Argoed (1,910), Blackwood (5,947), Cefn Fforest (2,765), Crumlin (4,195), Newbridge (4,611), Pengam (2,571) and Penmaen (4,004).

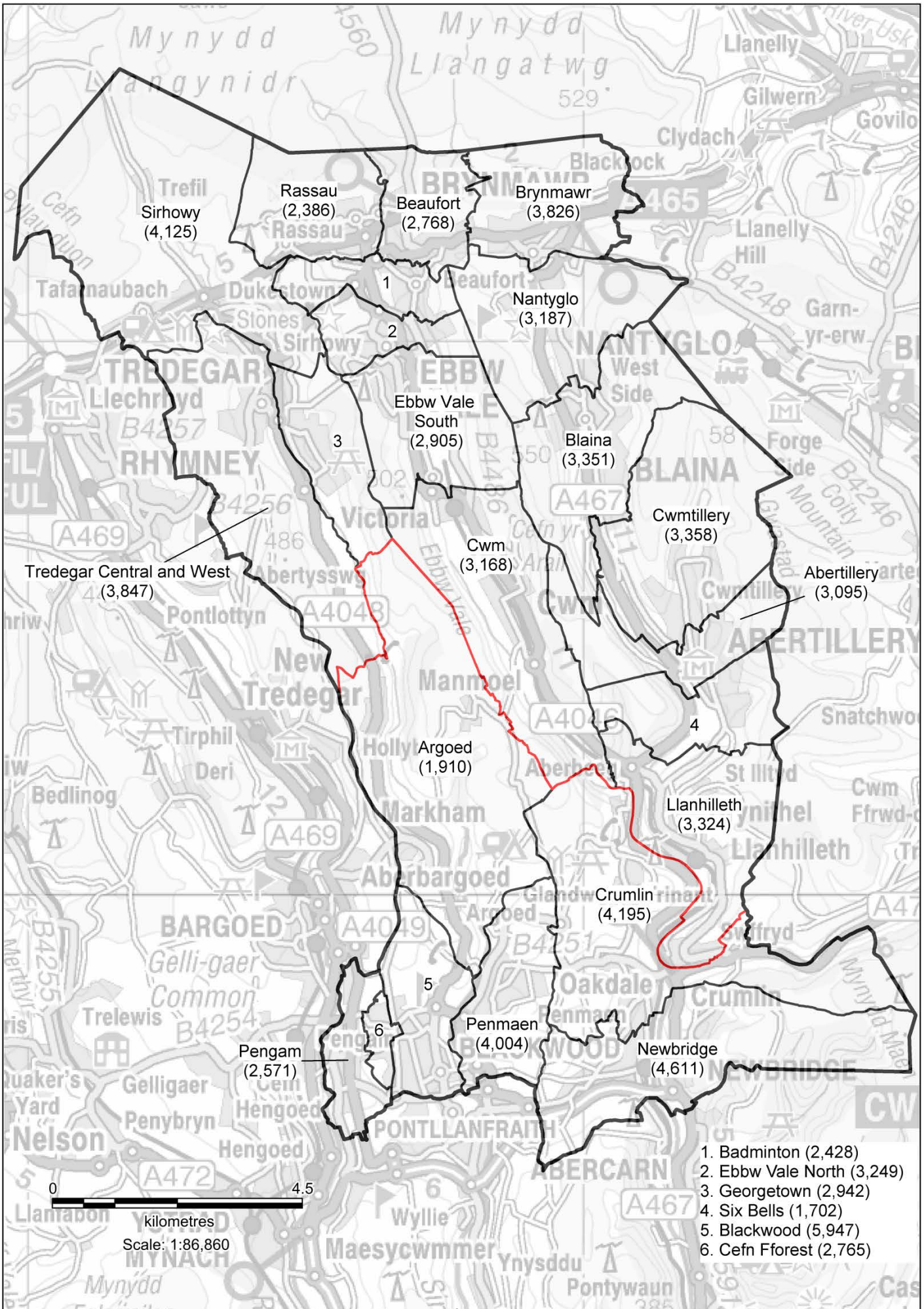
12.2 This constituency would have 75,664 electors which is 1.2% above the UKEQ of 74,769 electors per constituency. The suggested name for the constituency is **Blaenau Gwent**. As Blaenau Gwent is a name used in both the Welsh and English languages there is no other suggested official alternative name for this proposed constituency.

12.3 The existing Blaenau Gwent constituency does not meet the statutory requirements in respect of the size of electorate. It is therefore necessary to include in the proposed new constituency a significant number of additional electors from the surrounding constituencies. The northern electoral wards of the existing Islwyn constituency are connected to Blaenau Gwent via the A467 and A4048 and are a natural continuation of the valleys in this area. The Commission considers that these wards would provide a natural link to the existing constituency of Blaenau Gwent and are more appropriate than linking with areas to the north in Powys, east in Monmouthshire, or west, across the valleys. read

12.4 As the existing constituency of Blaenau Gwent is included wholly within the constituency the Commission considers it appropriate to continue to use that as the proposed name.

12.5 The remainder of the electoral wards of the existing **Islwyn** can be found at pages 41 and 43.

Blaenau Gwent



13. Merthyr Tydfil and Rhymney (Merthyr Tudful a Rhymni)

13.1 It is proposed that a county constituency is created from:

1. The whole of the existing **Merthyr Tydfil and Rhymney** CC consisting of:
 - i. the County Borough of Caerphilly electoral wards of Darren Valley (1,760), Moriah (3,031), New Tredegar (3,233), Pontlottyn (1,405), and Twyn Carno (1,655); and,
 - ii. the County Borough of Merthyr Tydfil electoral wards of Bedlinog (2,649), Cyfarthfa (4,961), Dowlais (4,736), Gurnos (3,309), Merthyr Vale (2,663), Park (3,176), Penydarren (3,678), Plymouth (3,855), Town (5,580), Treharris (4,831) and Vaynor (2,644);
2. the electoral wards within the existing **Caerphilly** CC and County Borough of Caerphilly of Bargoed (4,277), Gilfach (1,481), Hengoed (3,617), Nelson (3,374), St. Cattwg (5,400) and Ystrad Mynach (3,935): and,
3. the electoral ward within the existing **Islwyn** CC and County Borough of Caerphilly of Aberbargoed (2,520).

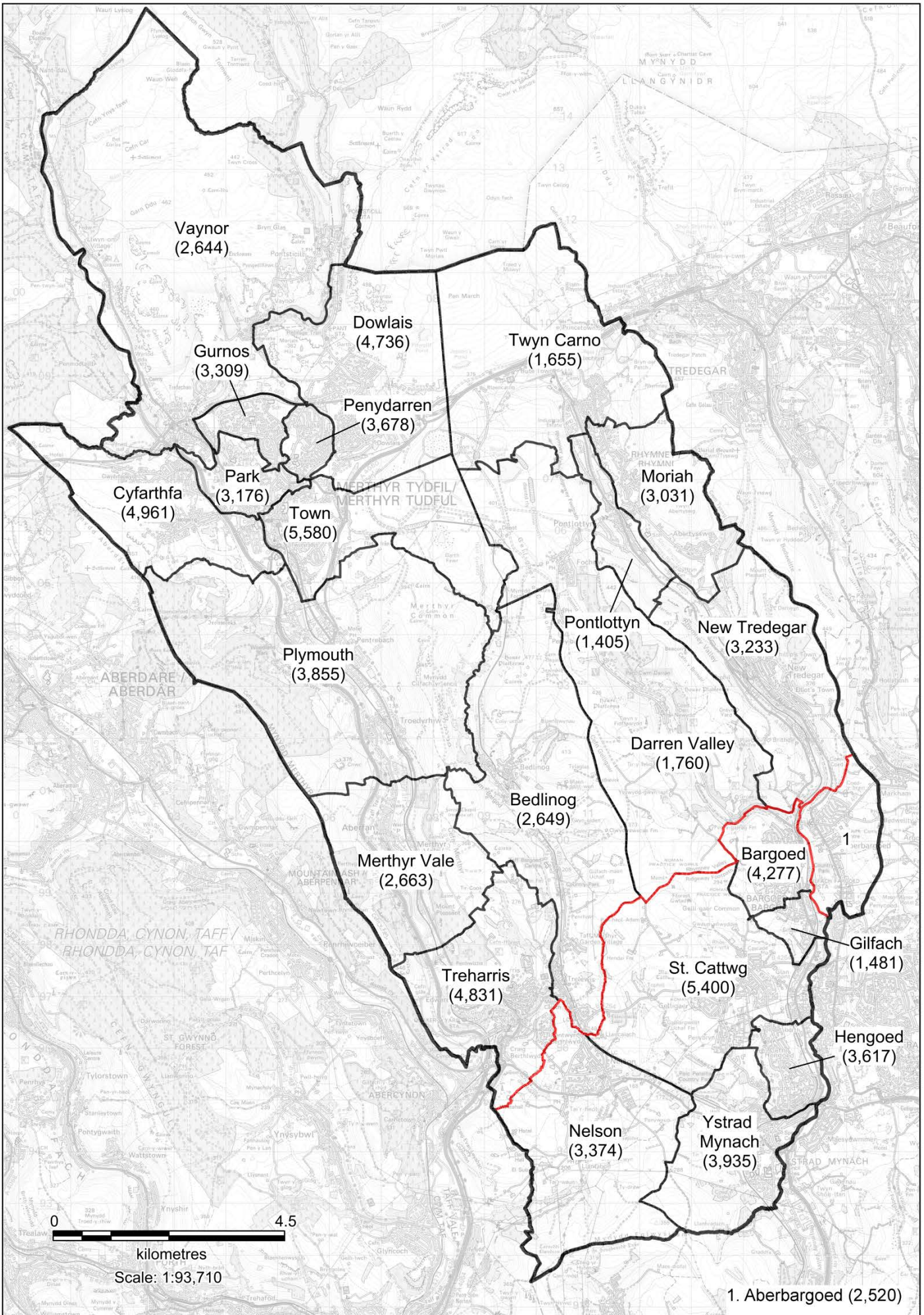
13.2 This constituency would have 77,770 electors which is 4% above the UKEQ of 74,769 electors per constituency. The suggested name for the constituency is **Merthyr Tydfil and Rhymney**. The suggested alternative name is **Merthyr Tudful a Rhymni**.

13.3 The existing Merthyr Tydfil and Rhymney constituency does not meet the statutory requirements in respect of the size of electorate. It is therefore necessary to include in the proposed new constituency a significant number of additional electors from the surrounding constituencies. The electoral wards in the north of the existing Caerphilly constituency (and Aberbargoed from the existing Islwyn constituency) were considered suitable as they are connected to the Rhymney valley and Merthyr Tydfil via the A469 and A472 roads and are a natural continuation of the valleys in this area. The Commission believes that these electoral wards would provide a natural extension to the existing constituency and are more appropriate than linking with areas to the north in Powys or across the valleys to the east or west.

13.4 The Commission considered various names for the proposed constituency but as the additional electoral wards to be included all have strong connections to the Rhymney Valley the Commission decided to continue using the existing constituency name.

13.5 The remainder of the electoral wards of the existing constituencies can be found at the following pages: **Caerphilly** (page 43) and **Islwyn** (pages 39 and 43).

Merthyr Tydfil and Rhymney (Merthyr Tudful a Rhymini)



14. **Caerphilly (Caerffili)**

14.1 It is proposed that a county constituency is created from:

1. The electoral wards within the existing **Caerphilly** CC and County Borough of Caerphilly of Aber Valley (4,478), Bedwas, Trethomas and Machen (7,456), Llanbradach (3,133), Morgan Jones (5,153), Penyrheol (8,525), St. James (4,126), and St. Martins (6,203);
2. the electoral wards within the existing **Islwyn** CC and County Borough of Caerphilly of Abercarn (3,884), Crosskeys (2,344), Maesycwmmmer (1,607), Pontllanfraith (5,976), Risca East (4,468), Risca West (3,795), and Ynysddu (2,709); and,
3. the electoral wards within the existing **Newport West** CC and City and County of Newport of Graig (4,723), and Rogerstone (7,743).

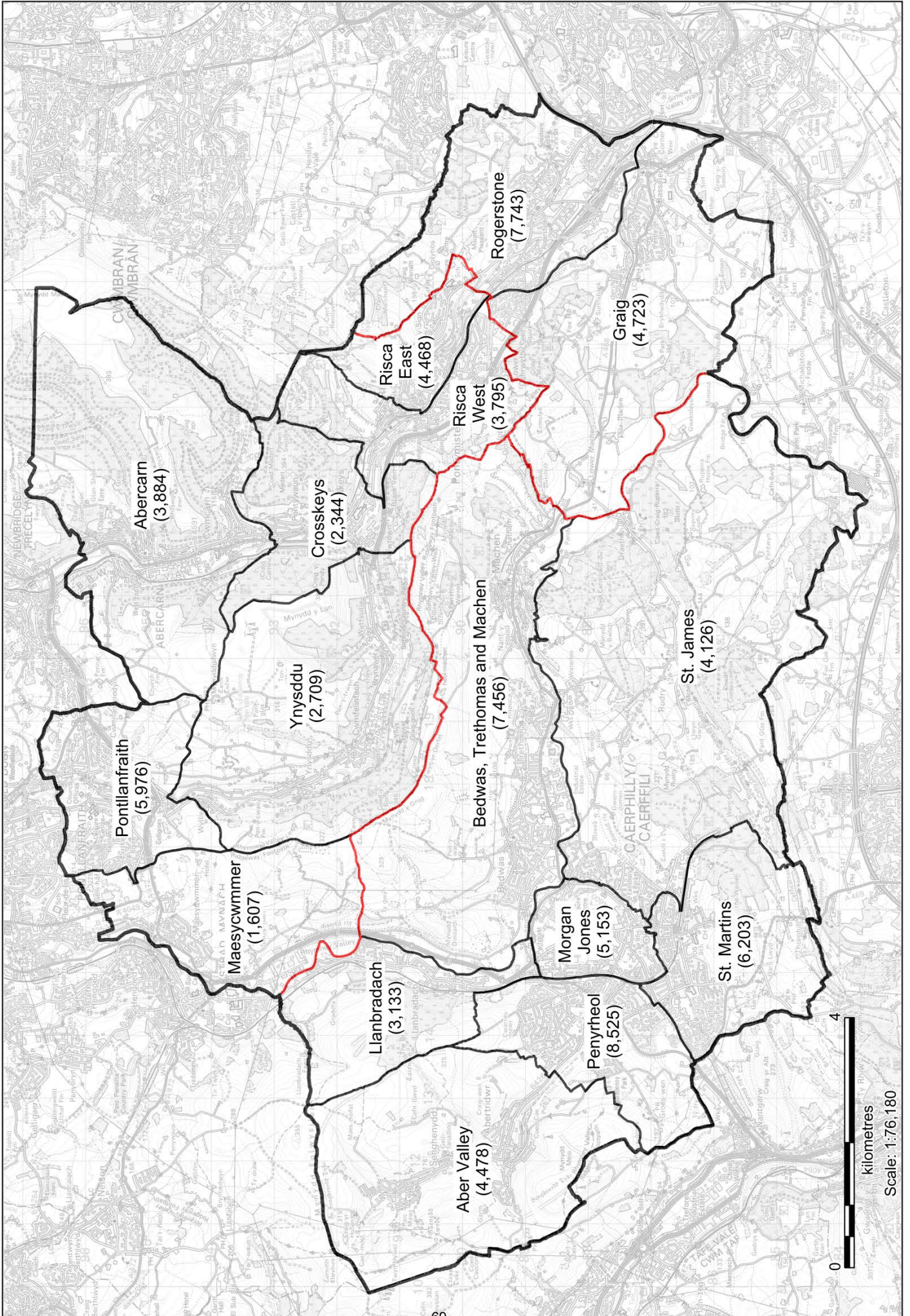
14.2 This constituency would have 76,323 electors which is 2.1% above the UKEQ of 74,769 electors per constituency. The suggested name for the constituency is **Caerphilly**. The suggested alternative name is **Caerffili**.

14.3 The electoral wards of the existing constituency of Caerphilly not included in proposals for 'Merthyr Tydfil and Rhymney' do not meet the statutory requirements in respect of the size of electorate. It is therefore necessary to include in the proposed new constituency a significant number of additional electors from the surrounding constituencies. The electoral wards to the south of the existing Islwyn constituency are all within the principal council of Caerphilly and would be appropriate wards to combine with those of Caerphilly. However, these additions would still not attain the required electorate to satisfy the statutory requirements. It was considered that including the two wards of Graig and Rogerstone in the north east of the existing Newport West constituency would allow the proposal to meet the statutory range. These two wards are on the northern side of the M4 motorway and fit in with this proposed constituency, building on existing local ties and using many of the good communication links throughout the area.

14.4 As the town and the majority of wards in the proposed constituency are in the County Borough of Caerphilly, the Commission decided to continue to use that name as the proposed constituency name.

14.5 The remainder of the electoral wards of the existing constituencies can be found at the following pages: **Caerphilly** (page 41), **Islwyn** (page 39 and 41) and **Newport West** (pages 35 and 37).

Caerphilly (Caerffili)



15. Cynon Valley and Pontypridd (Cwm Cynon a Phontypridd)

15.1 It is proposed that a county constituency is created from:

1. the whole of the existing **Cynon Valley** CC and County Borough of Rhondda Cynon Taf electoral wards of Aberaman North (3,571), Aberaman South (3,261), Abercynon (4,288), Aberdare East (4,772), Aberdare West/Llwydcoed (7,036), Cilfynydd (1,998), Cwmbach (3,467), Glyncoch (2,039), Hirwaun (3,076), Mountain Ash East (2,086), Mountain Ash West (3,046), Penrhiwceiber (4,013), Pen-y-waun (1,993), Rhigos (1,337) and Ynysybwl (3,422); and,
2. the electoral wards within the existing **Pontypridd** CC and County Borough of Rhondda Cynon Taf of Church Village (3,469), Graig (1,455), Hawthorn (2,869), Llantwit Fardre (4,593), Pontypridd Town (2,141), Rhondda (3,364), Rhydfelen Central/Ilan (2,924), Ton-Teg (3,170), Trallwng (2,770) and Treforest (1,845).

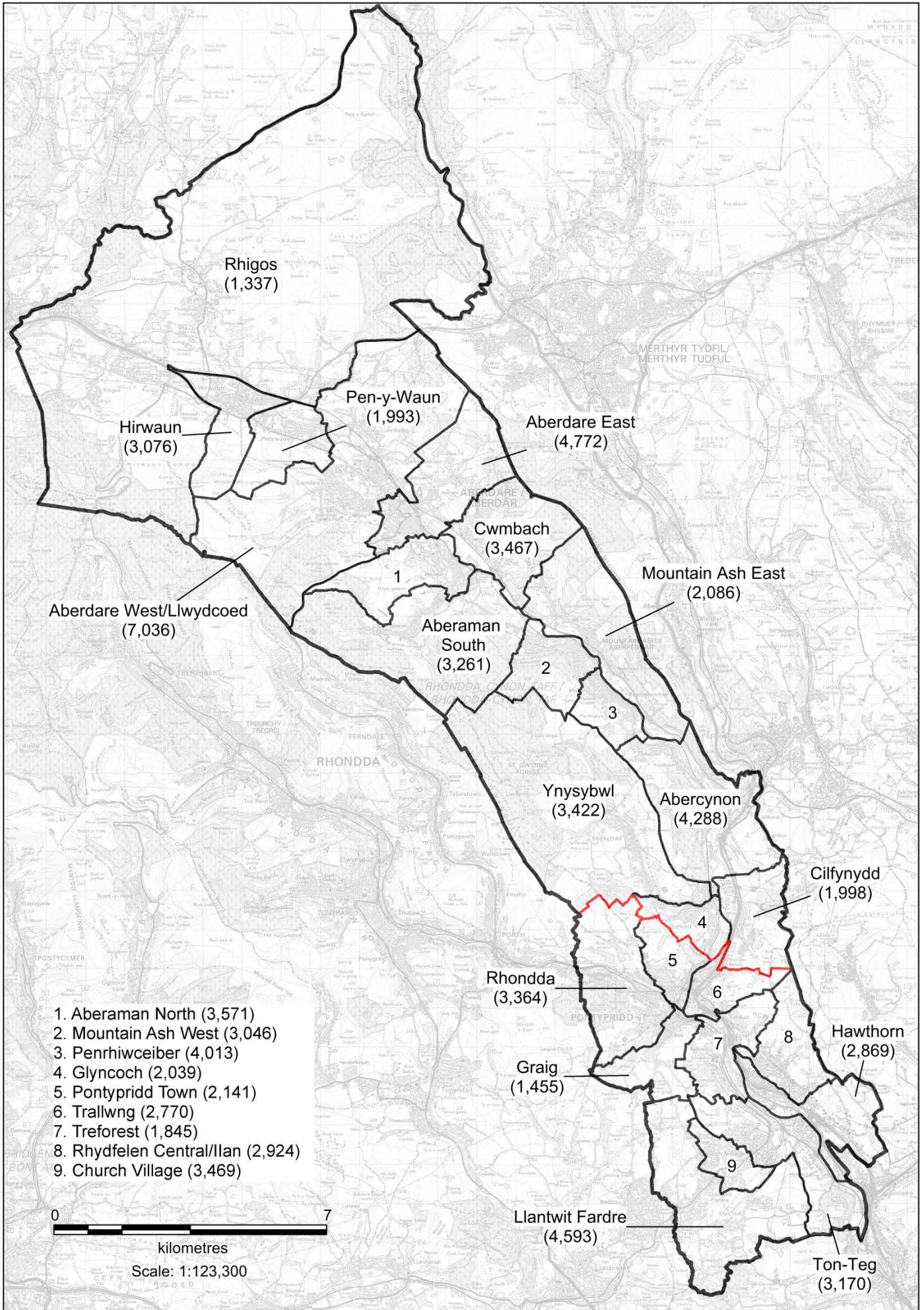
15.2 This constituency would have 78,005 electors which is 4.3% above the UKEQ of 74,769 electors per constituency. The suggested name for the constituency is **Cynon Valley and Pontypridd**. The suggested alternative name is **Cwm Cynon a Phontypridd**.

15.3 The existing Cynon Valley constituency does not meet the statutory requirements in respect of size of electorate. It is therefore necessary to include in the proposed new constituency a significant number of additional electors from the surrounding constituencies. The eastern electoral wards of the existing Pontypridd constituency are connected to the Cynon Valley via the A470 and A4059 and are a natural continuation of the valleys in this area. The Commission considers that these wards would provide a suitable addition to the proposed constituency in the Cynon Valley and are more appropriate than linking with areas in Powys to the north or across the valleys to either the east or west.

15.4 The proposed constituency would retain the existing Cynon Valley constituency and would then extend south to Pontypridd and the other surrounding electoral wards. The Commission considers that the proposed name would reflect the existing Cynon Valley constituency as well as represent the area that has been combined to achieve the statutory range.

15.5 The remainder of the electoral wards of the existing **Pontypridd** can be found at pages 47 and 51.

Cynon Valley and Pontypridd (Cwm Cynon a Phontypridd)



16. Rhondda and Llantrisant (Rhondda a Llantrisant)

16.1 It is proposed that a county constituency is created from:

1. The whole of the existing **Rhondda** CC consisting of the County Borough of Rhondda Cynon Taf electoral wards of Cwm Clydach (1,975), Cymmer (3,905), Ferndale (3,040), Llwyn-y-pia (1,644), Maerdy (2,244), Pentre (3,722), Pen-y-graig (3,879), Porth (4,280), Tonypany (2,618), Trealaw (2,803), Treherbert (4,035), Treorchy (5,545), Tylorstown (2,895), Ynyshir (2,372) and Ystrad (4,204); and,
2. the electoral wards within the existing **Pontypridd** CC and County Borough of Rhondda Cynon Taf of Beddau (3,090), Llantrisant Town (3,590), Pont-y-clun (5,888), Talbot Green (1,936), Tonyrefail East (4,215), Tonyrefail West (4,620) and Tyn-y-nant (2,465).

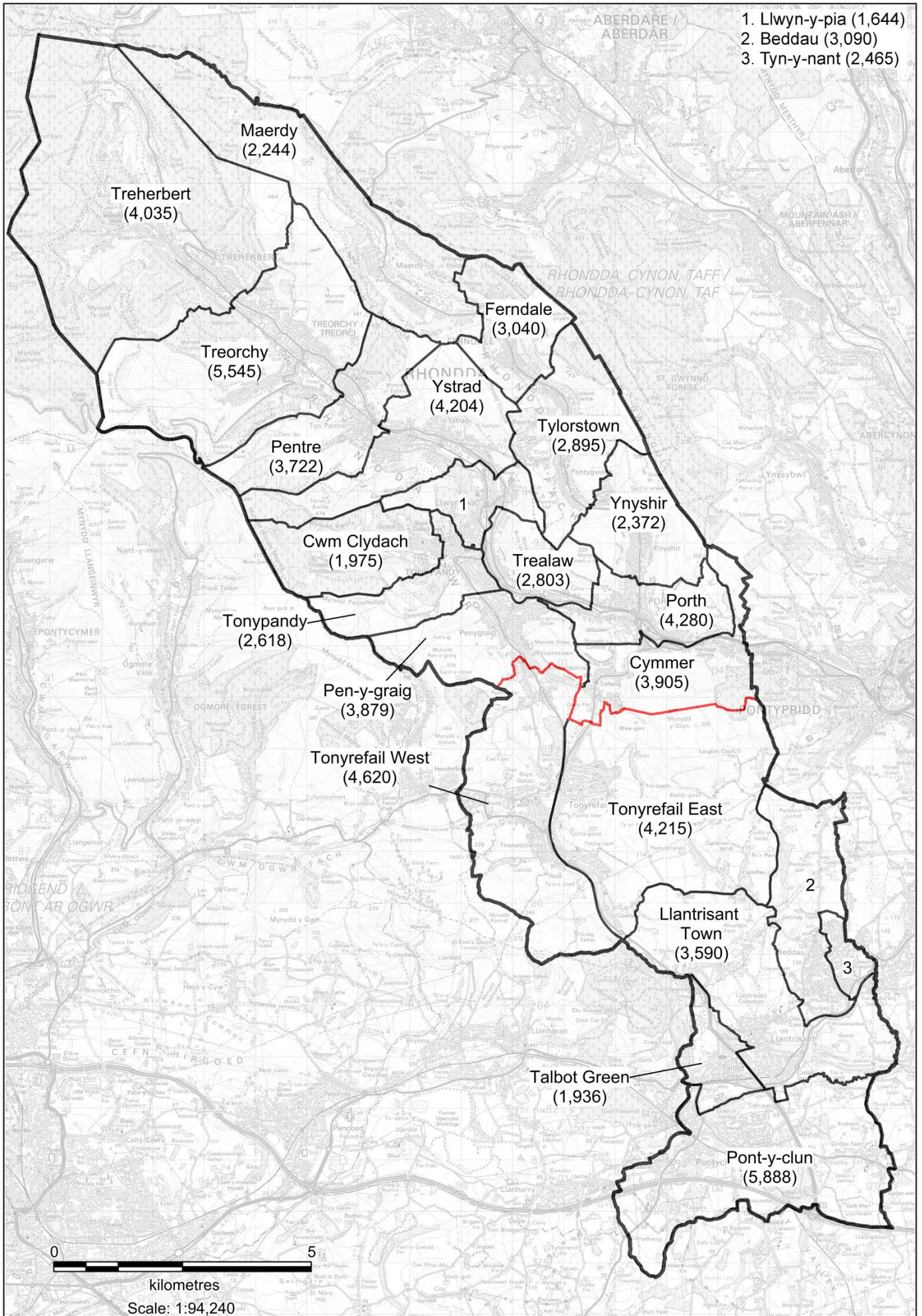
16.2 This constituency would have 74,965 electors which is 0.3% below the UKEQ of 74,769 electors per constituency. The suggested name for the constituency is **Rhondda and Llantrisant**. The suggested alternative name is **Rhondda a Llantrisant**.

16.3 The existing Rhondda constituency does not meet the statutory requirements in respect of size of electorate. It is therefore necessary to include in the proposed new constituency a significant number of additional electors from the surrounding constituencies. The western electoral wards of the existing Pontypridd constituency are connected to the Rhondda via the A4119, and are a natural continuation of the valleys in this area being of the same character and demographic. The Commission considers that these wards would provide a suitable addition to the existing constituency of Rhondda and are more appropriate than linking with areas to the north in Powys or across the valleys to the east or west.

16.4 The proposed constituency would retain the existing Rhondda constituency and extend southwest to Llantrisant and its other surrounding electoral wards. The Commission considers that the proposed name would reflect the existing Rhondda constituency as well as represent the area that has been combined to achieve the statutory range.

16.5 The remainder of the electoral wards of the existing **Pontypridd** can be found at pages 45 and 51.

Rhondda and Llantrisant (Rhondda a Llantrisant)



1. Llwyn-y-pia (1,644)
2. Beddau (3,090)
3. Tyn-y-nant (2,465)

17. Cardiff West (Gorllewin Caerdydd)

17.1 It is proposed a borough constituency is created from:

1. The whole of the existing **Cardiff West** BC consisting of the City and County of Cardiff electoral wards of Caerau (7,480), Canton (10,371), Creigiau/St. Fagans (3,888), Ely (9,449), Fairwater (9,338), Llandaff (6,828), Pentyrch (2,752), Radyr (5,146) and Riverside (8,640); and,
2. the electoral ward within the existing **Cardiff South and Penarth** BC and City and County of Cardiff of Grangetown (11,671).

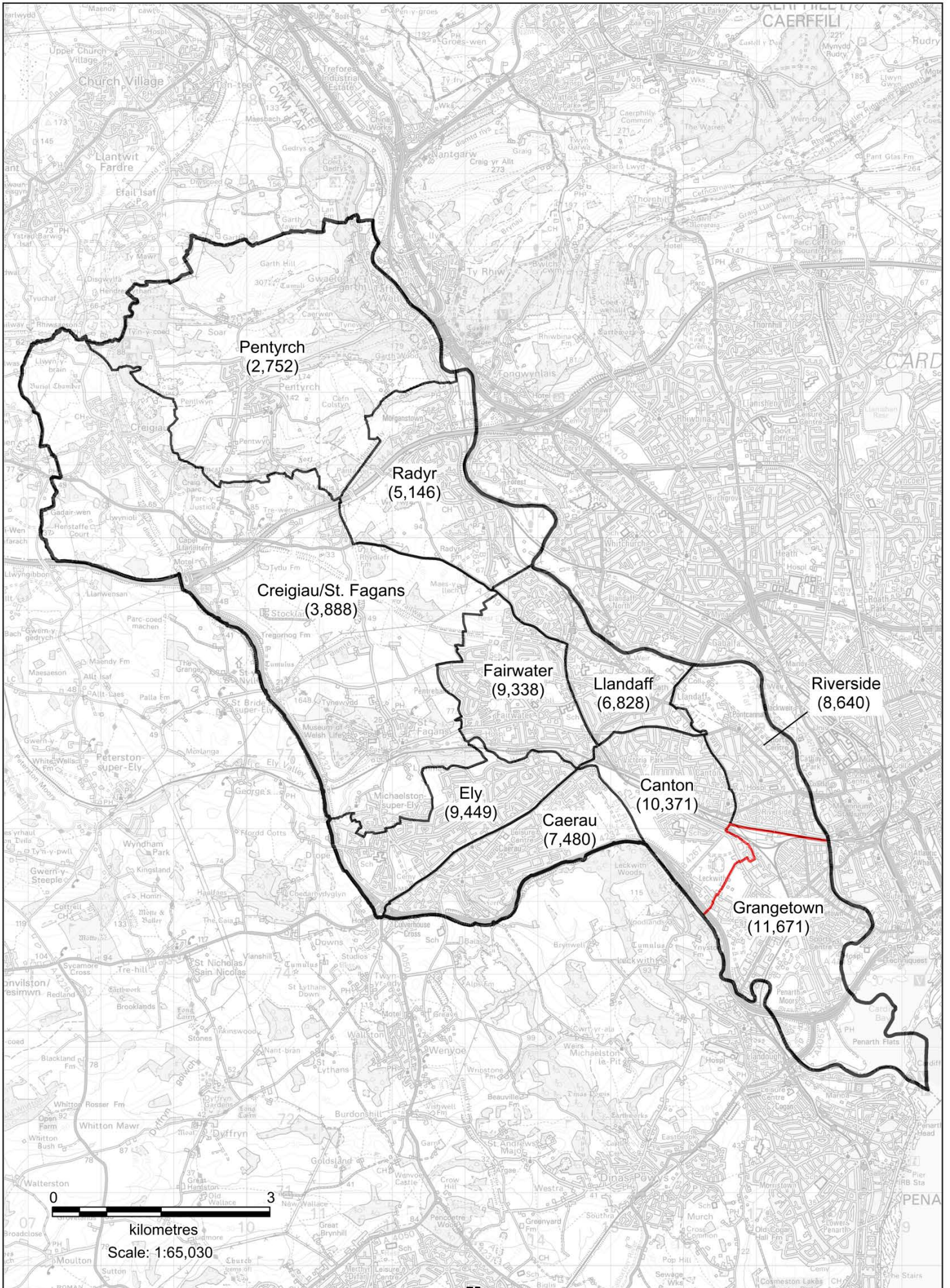
17.2 This constituency would have 75,563 electors which is 1.1% above the UKEQ of 74,769 electors per constituency. The suggested name for the constituency is **Cardiff West**. The suggested alternative name is **Gorllewin Caerdydd**.

17.3 In order to obtain the required number of electors to satisfy the statutory electorate range, the Commission proposes the addition of one electoral ward to the existing constituency of Cardiff West. The Commission considers that Grangetown is the most appropriate electoral ward to add to the constituency being also part of the City and County of Cardiff and of the same character. It has good links to the neighbouring electoral wards and will create a constituency in Cardiff which wholly lies to the south and west of the River Taff. The proposal would make for a cohesive constituency.

17.4 As the existing Cardiff West constituency is included in this proposal and the electoral ward of Grangetown is also west of the River Taff the Commission considered it appropriate to continue using the name Cardiff West.

17.5 The remainder of the electoral wards of the existing **Cardiff South and Penarth** can be found at pages 53 and 55.

Cardiff West (Gorllewin Caerdydd)



18. Cardiff North (Gogledd Caerdydd)

18.1 It is proposed that a borough constituency is created from:

1. The electoral wards within the existing **Cardiff Central** BC and City and County of Cardiff of Cyncoed (8,139) and Pentwyn (10,435);
2. the electoral wards within the existing **Cardiff North** BC and City and County of Cardiff of Gabalfa (4,045), Heath (9,326), Lisvane (2,871), Llandaff North (5,722), Llanishen (12,916), Rhiwbina (9,129) and Whitchurch and Tongwynlais (12,673); and,
3. the electoral ward within the existing **Pontypridd** CC and County Borough of Rhondda Cynon Taf of Taffs Well (2,758).

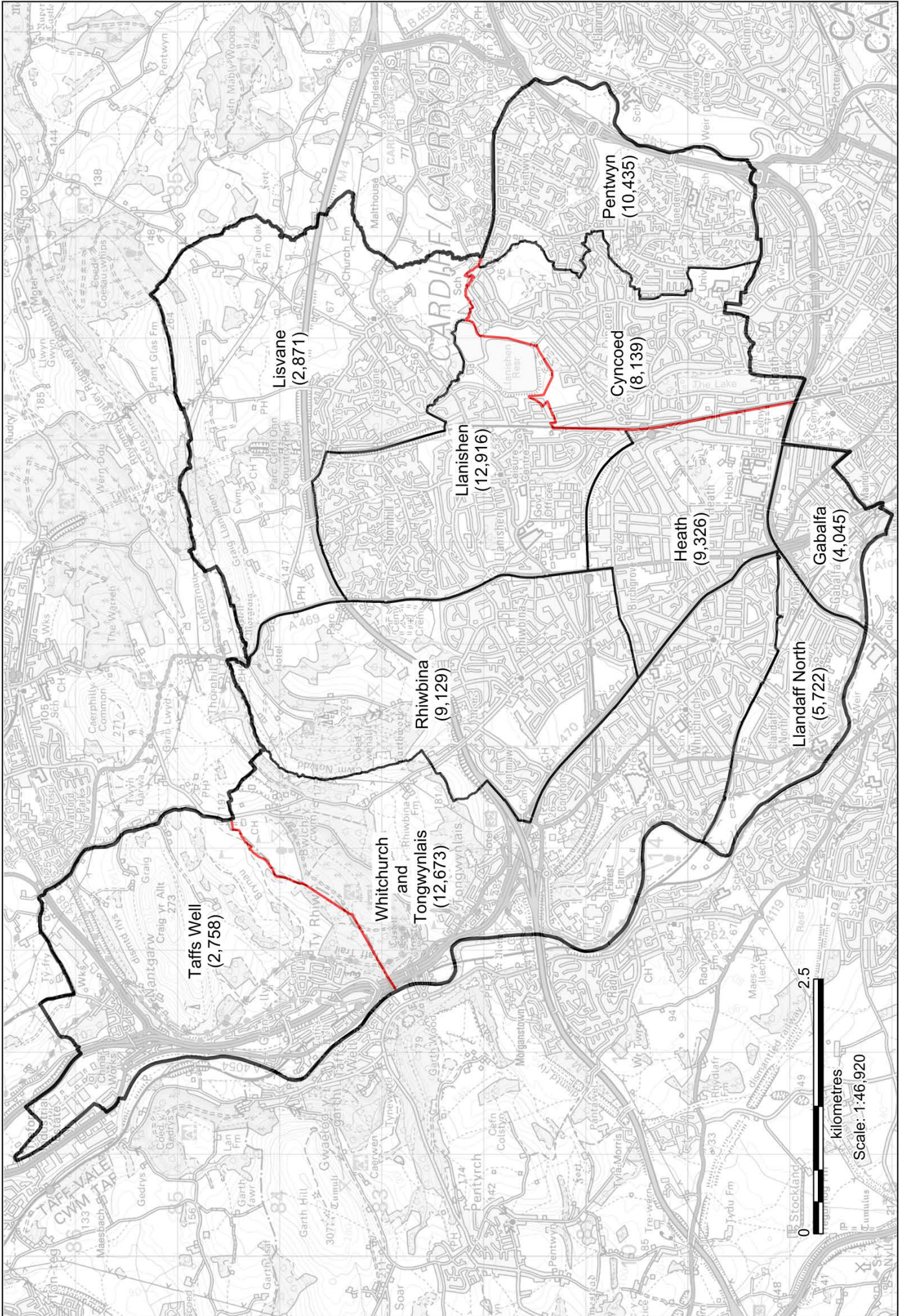
18.2 This constituency would have 78,014 electors which is 4.3% above the UKEQ of 74,769 electors per constituency. The suggested name for the constituency is **Cardiff North**. The alternative name is **Gogledd Caerdydd**.

18.3 The Commission considers that those electoral wards which are currently parts of the existing constituencies of Cardiff North and Cardiff Central make an appropriate match when included in this proposed constituency. However, these wards alone do not provide enough electors to form a constituency within the statutory electorate range so the Commission proposes to include a further electoral ward from the existing Pontypridd constituency, Taffs Well, which is immediately adjacent to the Cardiff ward of Whitchurch and Tongwynlais and which has good communication links to the north of Cardiff via both the A470 trunk road and Valleys rail line.

18.4 The proposed constituency comprises of a large number of electoral wards of the existing Cardiff North, and Taffs Well which is to the north of that constituency. The Commission considers that Cardiff North would still be an appropriate name for this new constituency.

18.5 The remainder of the electoral wards of the existing constituencies can be found at the following pages: **Cardiff Central** (page 53), **Cardiff North** (page 53) and **Pontypridd** (pages 45 and 47).

Cardiff North (Gogledd Caerdydd)



19. Cardiff South and East (De a Dwyrain Caerdydd)

19.1 It is proposed that a borough constituency is created from:

1. The electoral wards within the existing **Cardiff Central BC** and City and County of Cardiff of Adamsdown (5,044), Cathays (7,176), Penylan (9,188), and Plasnewydd (9,421);
2. the electoral ward within the existing **Cardiff North BC** and City and County of Cardiff of Pontprennau/Old St Mellons (6,976); and,
3. the electoral wards within the existing **Cardiff South and Penarth BC** and City and County of Cardiff of Butetown (6,524), Llanrumney (7,387), Rumney (6,304), Splott (8,454) and Trowbridge (10,585).

19.2 This constituency would have 77,059 electors which is 3.1% above the UKEQ of 74,769 electors per constituency. The suggested name for the constituency is **Cardiff South and East**. The suggested alternative name is **De a Dwyrain Caerdydd**.

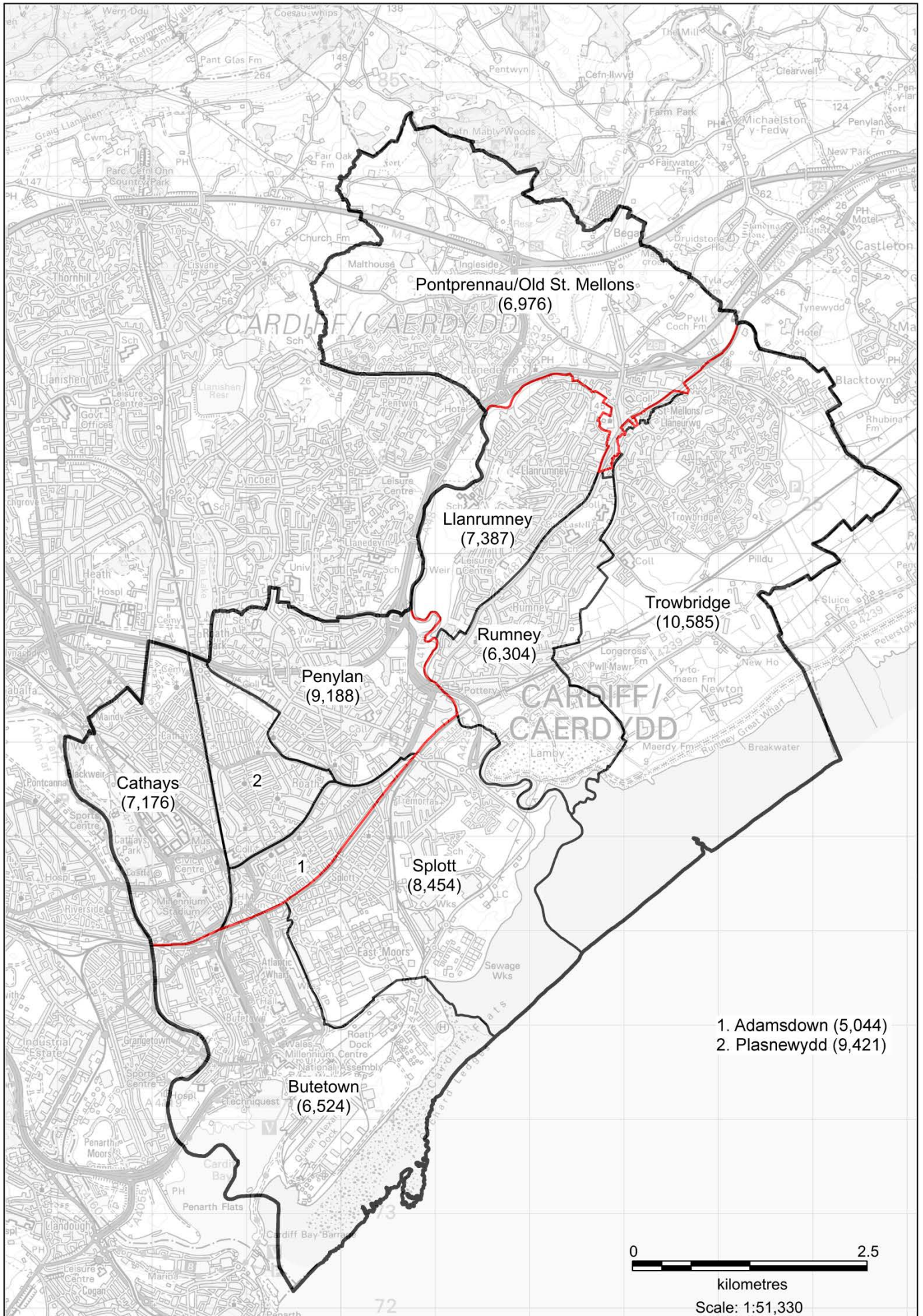
19.3 The Commission proposes to create a new constituency from parts of the existing Cardiff Central, Cardiff North, and Cardiff South and Penarth constituencies. This was considered appropriate to achieve the statutory range as all of these electoral wards forming the cohesive proposal are contained in the City and County of Cardiff principal council, are similar in demography and are of the same well-connected character.

19.4 Although this is a significant departure from the existing constituencies in this part of Cardiff, the Commission considers that it provides an appropriate arrangement both for this constituency and those in the surrounding area.

19.5 The name the Commission has chosen reflects the geographical extent of the proposal, matching the names for the two other constituencies in Cardiff.

19.6 The remainder of the electoral wards of the existing constituencies can be found at the following pages: **Cardiff Central** (page 51), **Cardiff North** (page 51) and **Cardiff South and Penarth** (page 55).

Cardiff South and East (De a Dwyrain Caerdydd)



20. Vale of Glamorgan East (Dwyrain Bro Morgannwg)

20.1 It is proposed that a county constituency is created from:

1. The electoral wards within the existing **Cardiff South and Penarth** BC and County Borough of the Vale of Glamorgan of Cornerswell (3,885), Llandough (1,454), Plymouth (4,419), St. Augustine's (4,913), Stanwell (3,178) and Sully (3,531); and,
2. the electoral wards within the existing **Vale of Glamorgan** CC and County Borough of the Vale of Glamorgan of Baruc (4,636), Buttrills (4,175), Cadoc (6,842), Castleland (3,096), Court (3,031), Cowbridge (4,997), Dinas Powys (6,139), Dyfan (3,983), Gibbonsdown (3,646), Illtyd (5,951), Peterston-super-Ely (1,828), Rhoose (5,158), and Wenvoe (2,122).

20.2 This constituency would have 76,984 electors which is 3% above the UKEQ of 74,769 electors per constituency. The suggested name for the constituency is **Vale of Glamorgan East**. The alternative name is **Dwyrain Bro Morgannwg**.

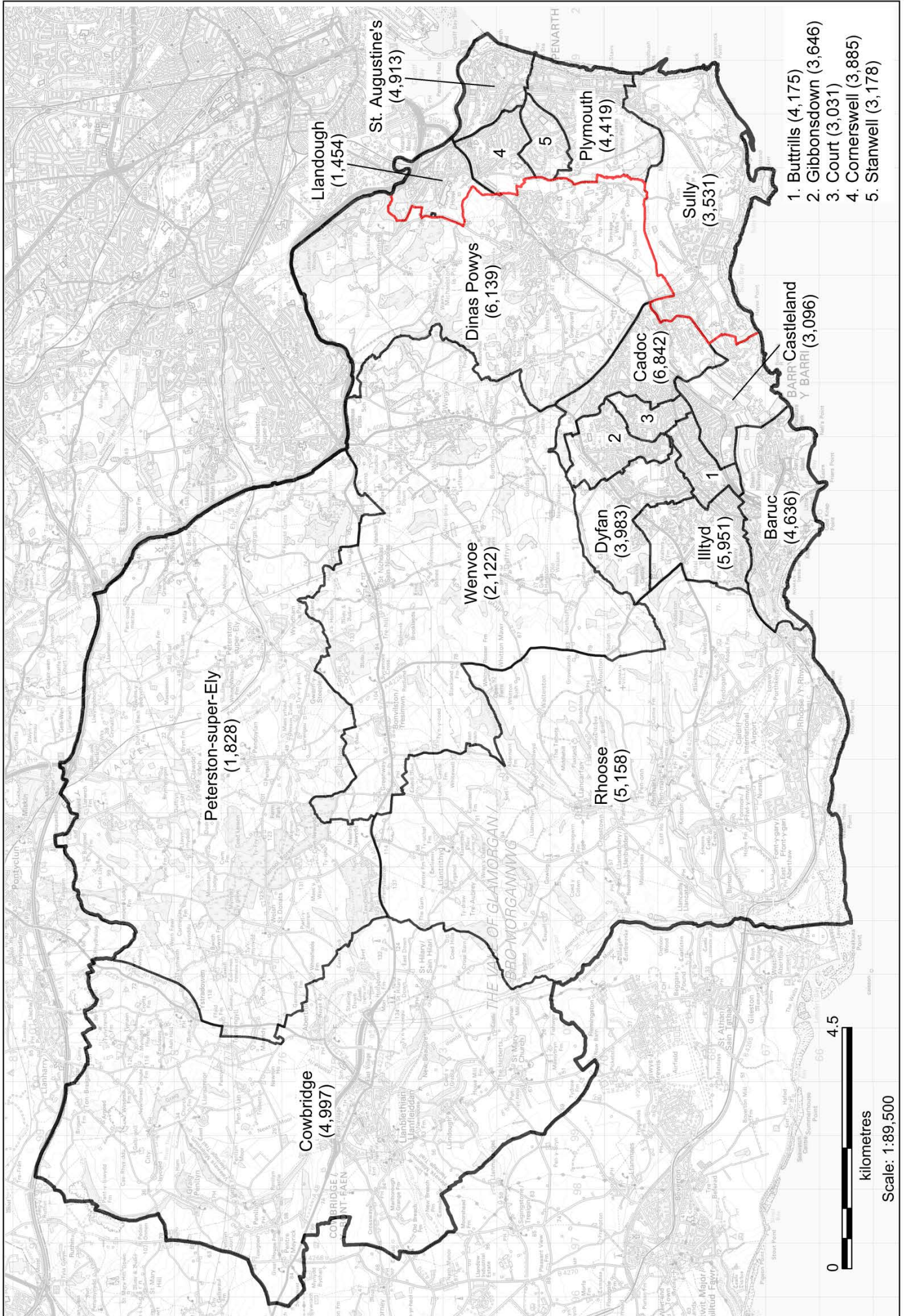
20.3 The existing Vale of Glamorgan constituency is a constituency in Wales whose existing electorate is close to the statutory range. However, in order to create constituencies in South Wales which are cohesive and retain, as far as is practicable, constituencies that do not cross principal council boundaries where they do not at present, or create constituencies with significant geographical features which would ordinarily be considered a barrier to creating a constituency, the Commission is proposing to split the Vale of Glamorgan. Although this arrangement would see the existing Vale of Glamorgan constituency split in two, this proposed constituency would comprise electoral wards which are all part of the Vale of Glamorgan principal council.

20.4 The Commission considers that the advantages of the proposed constituency would outweigh the benefits of retaining the existing Vale of Glamorgan and Cardiff South and Penarth constituencies. One of the main reasons for this is that the proposed constituencies of Cardiff will now be retained within the principal authority of Cardiff. This, in turn, allows the formation of other constituencies in the South Wales Valleys to run in a natural north-south direction, as opposed to creating constituencies which run east-to-west, crossing the valleys. This proposed arrangement would also see the three main population centres of the Vale of Glamorgan retained within the eastern split of the existing Vale of Glamorgan.

20.5 The proposal would see the Vale of Glamorgan split in two with the electoral wards to the east of the split combined as one constituency and therefore the Commission considers that this name is an appropriate suggestion to reflect that.

20.6 The remainder of the electoral wards of the existing **Cardiff South and Penarth** and **Vale of Glamorgan** can be found at pages 53 and 57, respectively.

Vale of Glamorgan East (Dwyrain Bro Morgannwg)



21. Bridgend and Vale of Glamorgan West (Pen-y-bont a Gorllewin Bro Morgannwg)

21.1 It is proposed that a county constituency is created from:

1. The whole of the existing **Bridgend** CC consisting of the County Borough of Bridgend electoral wards of Brackla (7,934), Bryntirion, Laleston and Merthyr Mawr (6,305), Cefn Glas (1,237), Coity (1,708), Cornelly (5,101), Coychurch Lower (1,131), Litchard (1,715), Llangewydd and Brynhyfryd (1,831), Morfa (3,080), Newcastle (4,010), Newton (2,901), Nottage (2,750), Oldcastle (3,530), Pendre (1,321), Pen-y-fai (1,828), Porthcawl East Central (2,518), Porthcawl West Central (2,775), Pyle (5,331) and Rest Bay (1,926); and,
2. the electoral wards within the existing **Vale of Glamorgan CC** and County Borough of the Vale of Glamorgan of Llandow/Ewenny (2,061), Llantwit Major (7,502), St. Athan (2,412) and St. Bride's Major (2,097).

21.2 This constituency would have 73,004 electors which is 2.4% below the UKEQ of 74,769 electors per constituency. The suggested name for the constituency is **Bridgend and Vale of Glamorgan West**. The suggested alternative name is **Pen-y-bont a Gorllewin Bro Morgannwg**.

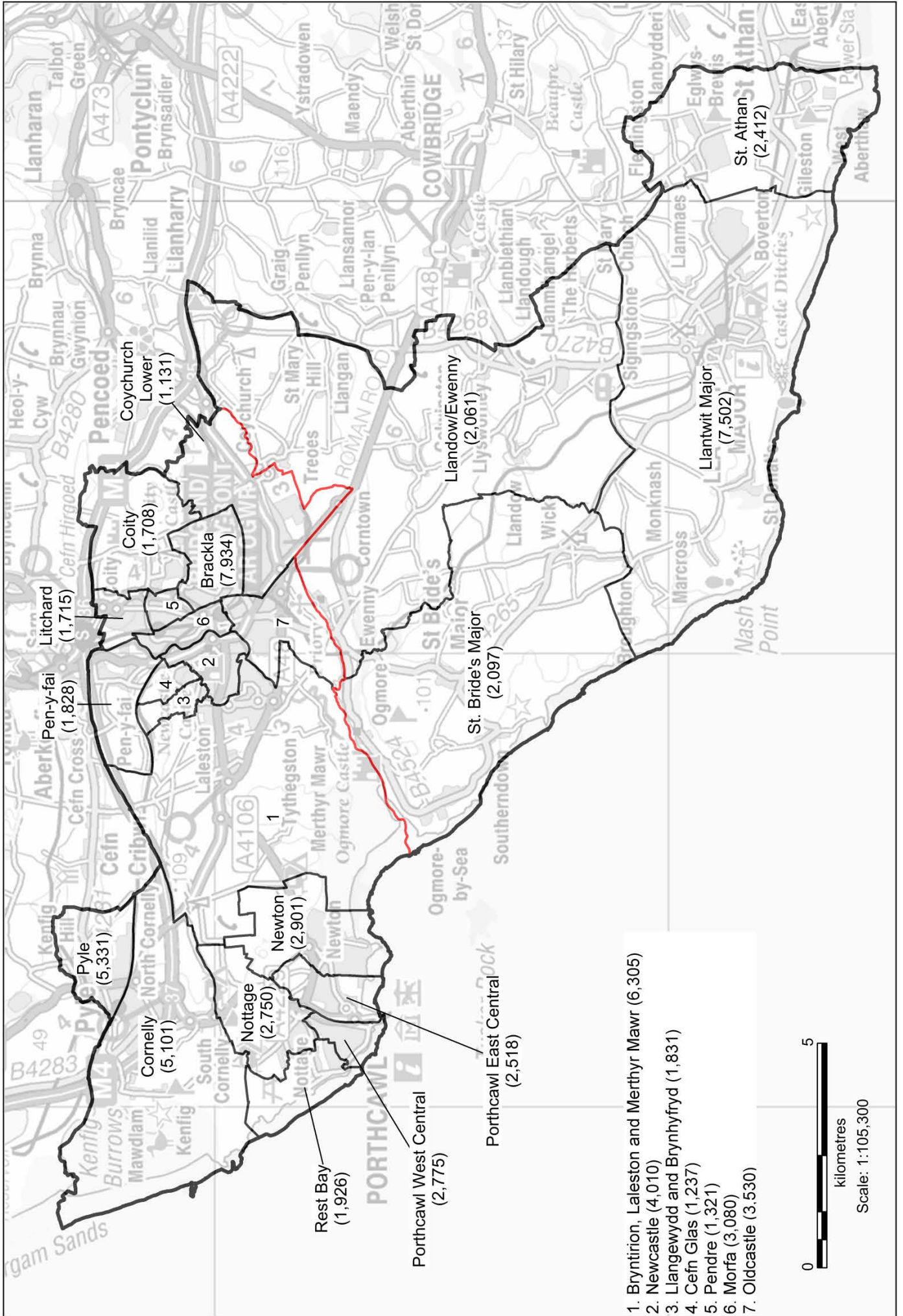
21.3 The existing Bridgend constituency does not meet the statutory requirements in respect of size of electorate. It is therefore necessary to include in the proposed new constituency a significant number of additional electors from the surrounding constituencies. The existing Bridgend constituency contains the main town area of Bridgend as well as the tourist resort of Porthcawl. The western Vale also has a similar tourism-based element and so the Commission therefore proposes to combine Bridgend with the west of the Vale of Glamorgan to attain the statutory range.

21.4 As noted above, the Commission considers that the advantages of the proposed constituency would outweigh the benefits of retaining the existing Vale of Glamorgan constituency. One of the main reasons for this is that the proposed constituencies of Cardiff will now be retained within the principal authority of Cardiff. This, in turn, allows the formation of other constituencies in the South Wales Valleys to run in a natural north-south direction, as opposed to creating constituencies which run east-to-west, crossing the valleys.

21.5 As the whole of the existing Bridgend constituency is included in the proposal the Commission considered it appropriate to retain that name and add that part of the Vale of Glamorgan to the west of the county to the suggested name.

21.6 The remainder of the electoral wards of the existing **Vale of Glamorgan** constituency can be found at page 55.

Bridgend and Vale of Glamorgan West (Pen-y-bont a Gorllewin Bro Morgannwg)



1. Bryntirion, Laleston and Merthyr Mawr (6,305)
2. Newcastle (4,010)
3. Llangwydd and Brynhyfryd (1,831)
4. Cefn Glas (1,237)
5. Pendre (1,321)
6. Morfa (3,080)
7. Oldcastle (3,530)



22. Ogmore and Port Talbot (Ogwr a Phort Talbot)

22.1 It is proposed that a county constituency is created from:

1. The whole of the existing **Ogmore** CC consisting of:
 - i. The County Borough of Bridgend electoral wards of Aberkenfig (1,692), Bettws (1,536), Blackmill (1,870), Blaengarw (1,260), Bryncethin (995), Bryncoch (1,652), Caerau (4,593), Cefn Cribwr (1,088), Felindre (2,046), Hendre (2,985), Llangeinor (846), Llangynwyd (2,330), Maesteg East (3,536), Maesteg West (4,185), Nant-y-moel (1,657), Ogmore Vale (2,193), Penprysg (2,337), Pontycymmer (1,648), Sarn (1,748) and Ynysawdre (2,555); and,
 - ii. the County Borough of Rhondda Cynon Taf electoral wards of Brynna (3,264), Gilfach Goch (2,411) Llanharan (2,610) and Llanharry (2,940); and,
2. the electoral wards within the existing **Aberavon** CC and County Borough of Neath Port Talbot of Bryn and Cwmavon (5,018), Cymmer (2,015), Glyncorwg (792), Gwynfi (895), Margam (2,197), Port Talbot (4,052), and Tai-bach (3,557).

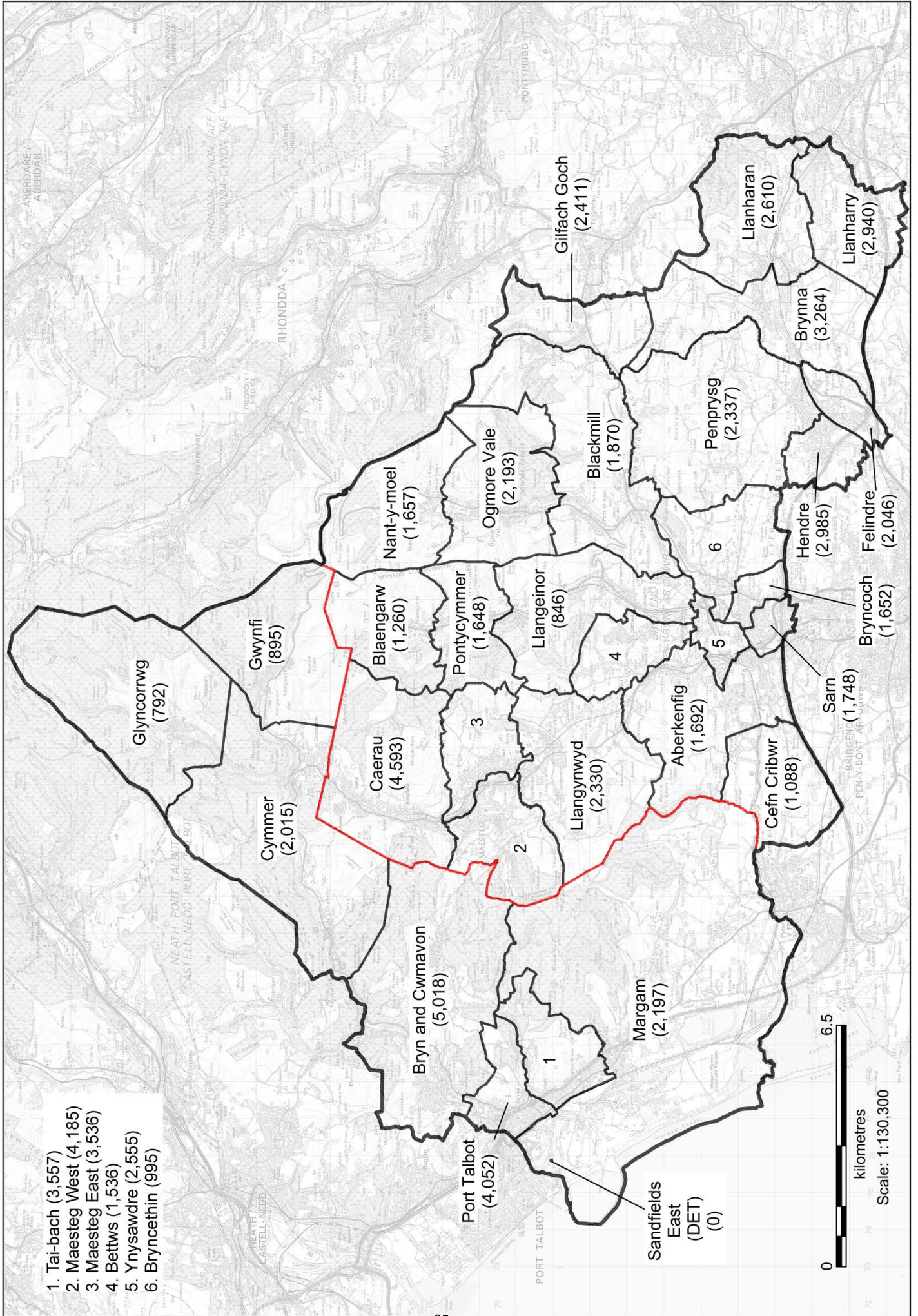
22.2 This constituency would have 72,503 electors which is 3% below the UKEQ of 74,769 electors per constituency. The suggested name for the constituency is **Ogmore and Port Talbot**. The suggested alternative name is **Ogwr a Phort Talbot**.

22.3 The existing constituency of Ogmore would require a significant number of additional electors to form a constituency within the statutory range. The Commission considered several options and decided that it was most appropriate to combine the Ogmore constituency with the eastern electoral wards of the existing Aberavon constituency. This seemed an appropriate combination as the existing Bridgend constituency would form a sensible constituency with the western Vale of Glamorgan and other electoral wards of the Rhondda Cynon Taf County Borough, enabling both areas to form cohesive constituencies.

22.4 The proposed constituency would retain the existing Ogmore constituency and would then extend to the west to Port Talbot and its surrounding electoral wards. The Commission considers that the proposed name would reflect the existing Ogmore constituency as well as including the area that has been combined to achieve the statutory range.

22.5 The remainder of the electoral wards of the existing **Aberavon** can be found at page 61 and 63.

Ogmore and Port Talbot (Ogwr a Phort Talbot)



23. Neath and Aberavon (Castell-nedd ac Aberafon)

23.1 It is proposed that a county constituency is created from:

1. The electoral wards within the existing **Aberavon CC** and County Borough of Neath Port Talbot of Aberavon (3,887), Baglan (5,128), Briton Ferry East (2,119), Briton Ferry West (1,977), Sandfields East (4,850) and Sandfields West (4,745); and,
2. the whole of the existing **Neath CC** consisting of the County Borough of Neath Port Talbot electoral wards of Aberdulais (1,662), Allt-wen (1,903), Blaengwrach (1,458), Bryn-coch North (1,762), Bryn-coch South (4,409), Cadoxton (1,353), Cimla (3,043), Crynant (1,500), Cwmllynfell (894), Dyffryn (2,354), Glynneath (2,578), Godre'r graig (1,452), Gwaun-Cae-Gurwen (2,171), Lower Brynamman (1,014), Neath East (4,298), Neath North (2,872), Neath South (3,513), Onllwyn (900), Pelenna (863), Pontardawe (3,936), Resolven (2,323), Rhos (1,940), Seven Sisters (1,527), Tonna (1,885), Trebanos (1,016) and Ystalyfera (2,065).

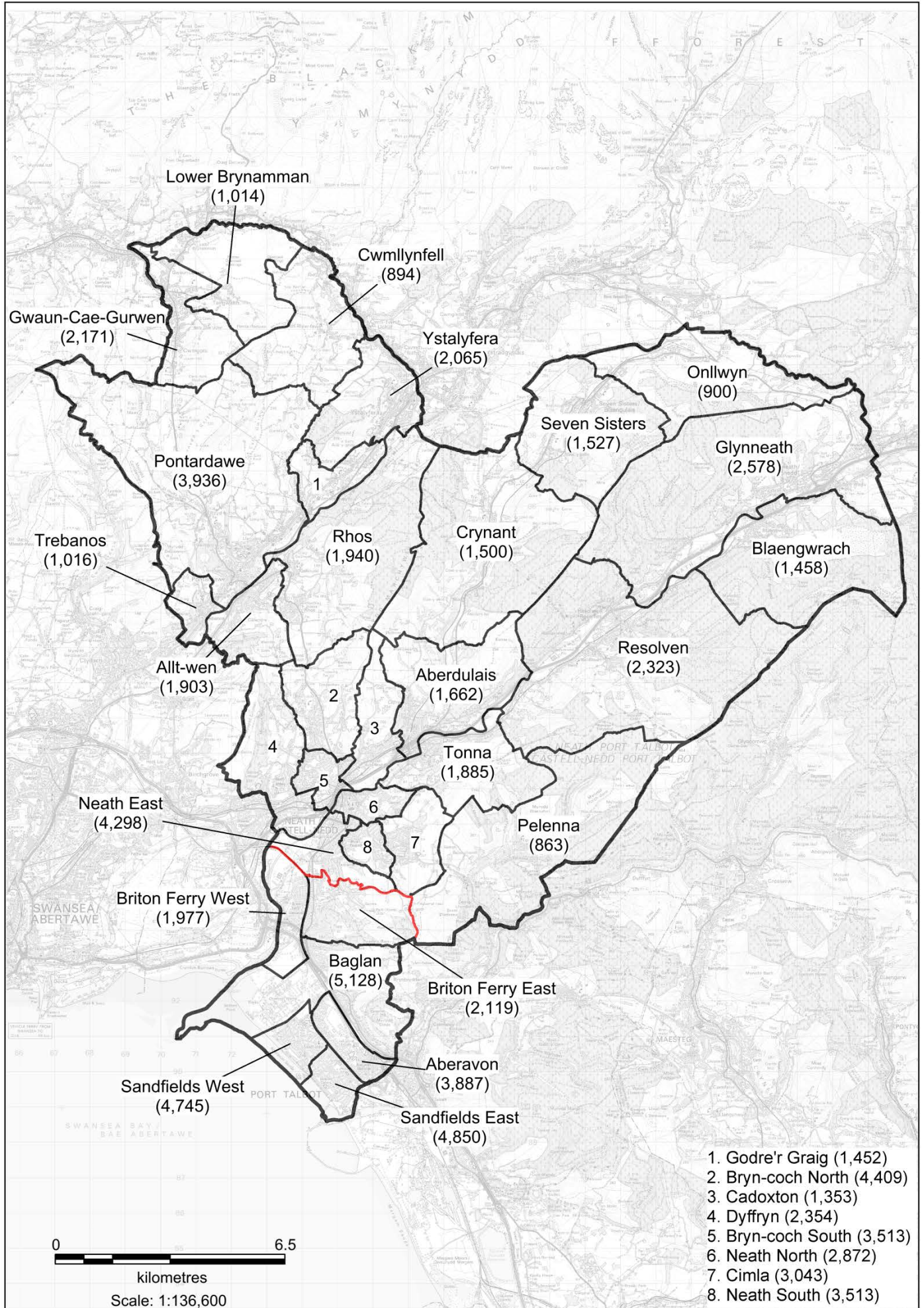
23.2 This constituency would have 77,397 electors which is 3.5% above the UKEQ of 74,769 electors per constituency. The suggested name for the constituency is **Neath and Aberavon**. The suggested alternative name is **Castell-nedd ac Aberafon**.

23.3 The existing Neath constituency does not meet the statutory requirements in respect of size of electorate. It is therefore necessary to include in the proposed new constituency a significant number of additional electors from the surrounding constituencies. The Commission considers the inclusion of the electoral wards in the existing Aberavon constituency including the areas of Aberavon, Baglan, Briton Ferry and Sandfields would be appropriate to attain the statutory range without crossing a principal council boundary. The areas are of a similar character and demography to those already included and, being part of the Neath Port Talbot urban area, are well-connected and form a cohesive constituency.

23.4 The proposal contains the whole of the existing Neath constituency along with the town of Aberavon which currently features in the name of a constituency. It was considered by the Commission appropriate to include both of these names in the proposed constituency.

23.5 The remainder of the electoral wards of the existing **Aberavon** can be found at pages 59 and 63.

Neath and Aberavon (Castell-nedd ac Aberafon)



1. Godre'r Graig (1,452)
2. Bryn-coch North (4,409)
3. Cadoxton (1,353)
4. Dyffryn (2,354)
5. Bryn-coch South (3,513)
6. Neath North (2,872)
7. Cimla (3,043)
8. Neath South (3,513)

24. Swansea East (Dwyrain Abertawe)

24.1 It is proposed that a borough constituency is created from:

1. The whole of the existing **Swansea East BC** and the City and County of Swansea electoral wards of Bonymaen (4,697), Cwmbwrla (5,337), Landore (4,472), Llansamlet (10,408), Morryston (11,532), Mynyddbach (6,429), Penderry (7,146) and St. Thomas (5,020);
2. the electoral wards within the existing **Aberavon CC** and County Borough of Neath Port Talbot of Coedffranc Central (2,733), Coedffranc North (1,752), and Coedffranc West (2,629);
3. the electoral ward within the existing **Gower CC** and City and County of Swansea of Clydach (5,525); and,
4. the electoral ward within the existing **Swansea West BC** and City and County of Swansea of Castle (8,834).

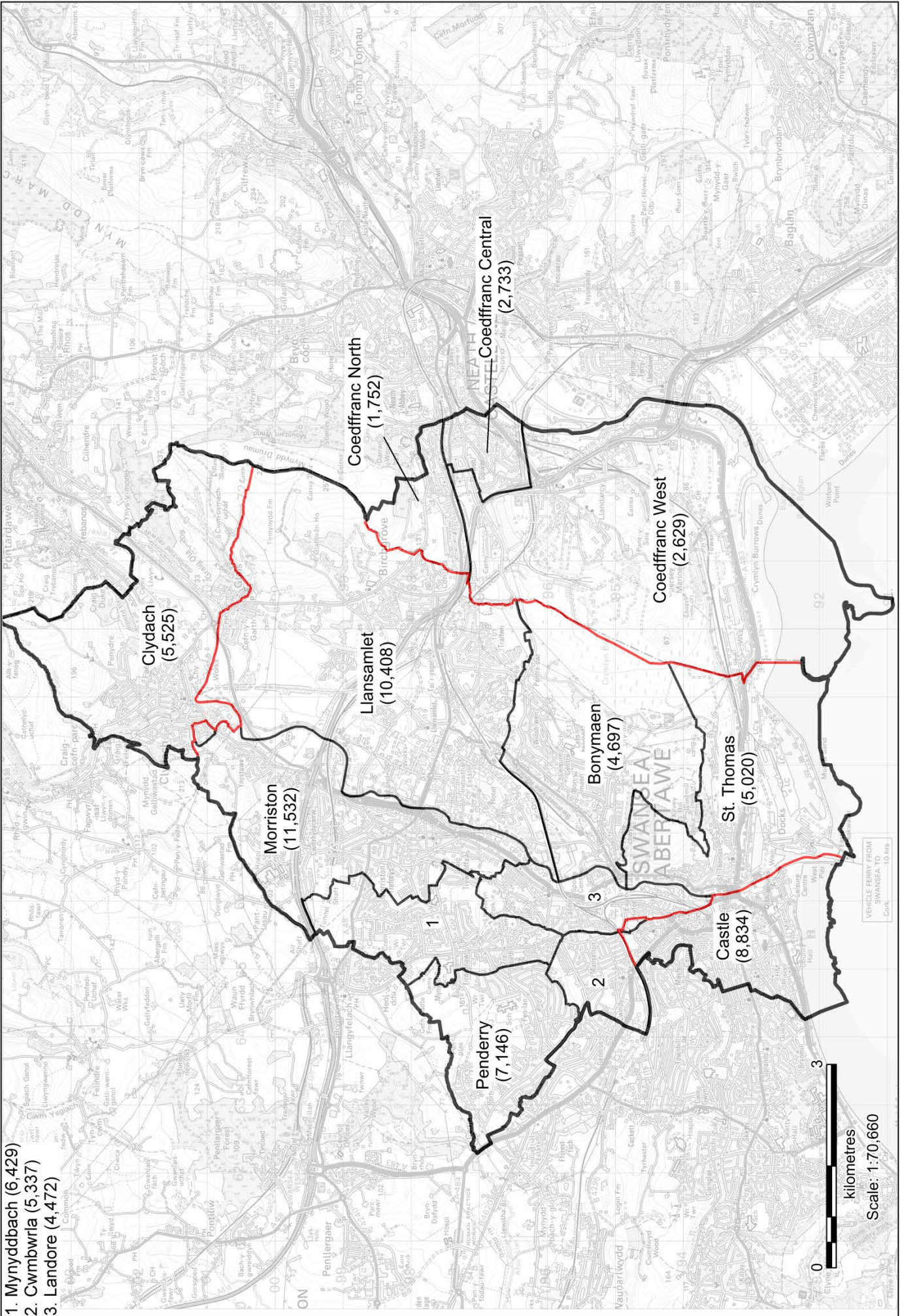
24.2 This constituency would have 76,514 electors which is 2.3% above the UKEQ of 74,769 electors per constituency. The suggested name for the constituency is **Swansea East**. The suggested alternative name is **Dwyrain Abertawe**.

24.3 The existing Swansea East constituency falls below the minimum of the statutory range. In order to form a constituency which would satisfy other criteria, both in this proposed constituency and in surrounding areas, there is a need to look at electoral wards from neighbouring constituencies. The Commission considered that the addition of the Castle and Clydach wards of the City of Swansea would be appropriate to form a cohesive constituency in a well-connected urban area with close community ties. Furthermore, the Commission considers that adding the three Coedffranc wards from Aberavon would be appropriate as it contains parts of the new campus for Swansea University contained within Swansea East. This proposed constituency is connected by extensive road and rail links.

24.4 The proposal contains the whole of the existing Swansea East constituency and will continue to reflect this even with the addition of the further wards. It was therefore considered appropriate to retain this name.

24.5 The remainder of the electoral wards of the existing constituencies can be found at the following pages: **Aberavon** (pages 59 and 61), **Gower** (pages 65 and 67) and **Swansea West** (page 65).

Swansea East (Dwyrain Abertawe)



25. Gower and Swansea West (Gŵyr a Gorllewin Abertawe)

25.1 It is proposed that a county constituency is created from:

1. The electoral wards within the existing **Gower CC** and City and County of Swansea of Bishopston (2,610), Fairwood (2,218), Gower (2,828), Gowerton (3,862), Kingsbridge (3,299), Lower Loughor (1,734), Newton (2,687), Oystermouth (3,151), Penclawdd (2,852), Pennard (2,175), Upper Loughor (2,092), and West Cross (5,023); and,
2. the electoral wards within the existing **Swansea West** BC and City and County of Swansea of Cockett (10,125) Dunvant (3,353) Killay North (1,892), Killay South (1,846), Mayals (2,060), Sketty (10,294), Townhill (5,617) and Uplands (8,155).

25.2 This constituency would have 77,873 electors which is 4.2% above the UKEQ of 74,769 electors per constituency. The suggested name for the constituency is **Gower and Swansea West**. The suggested alternative name is **Gŵyr a Gorllewin Abertawe**.

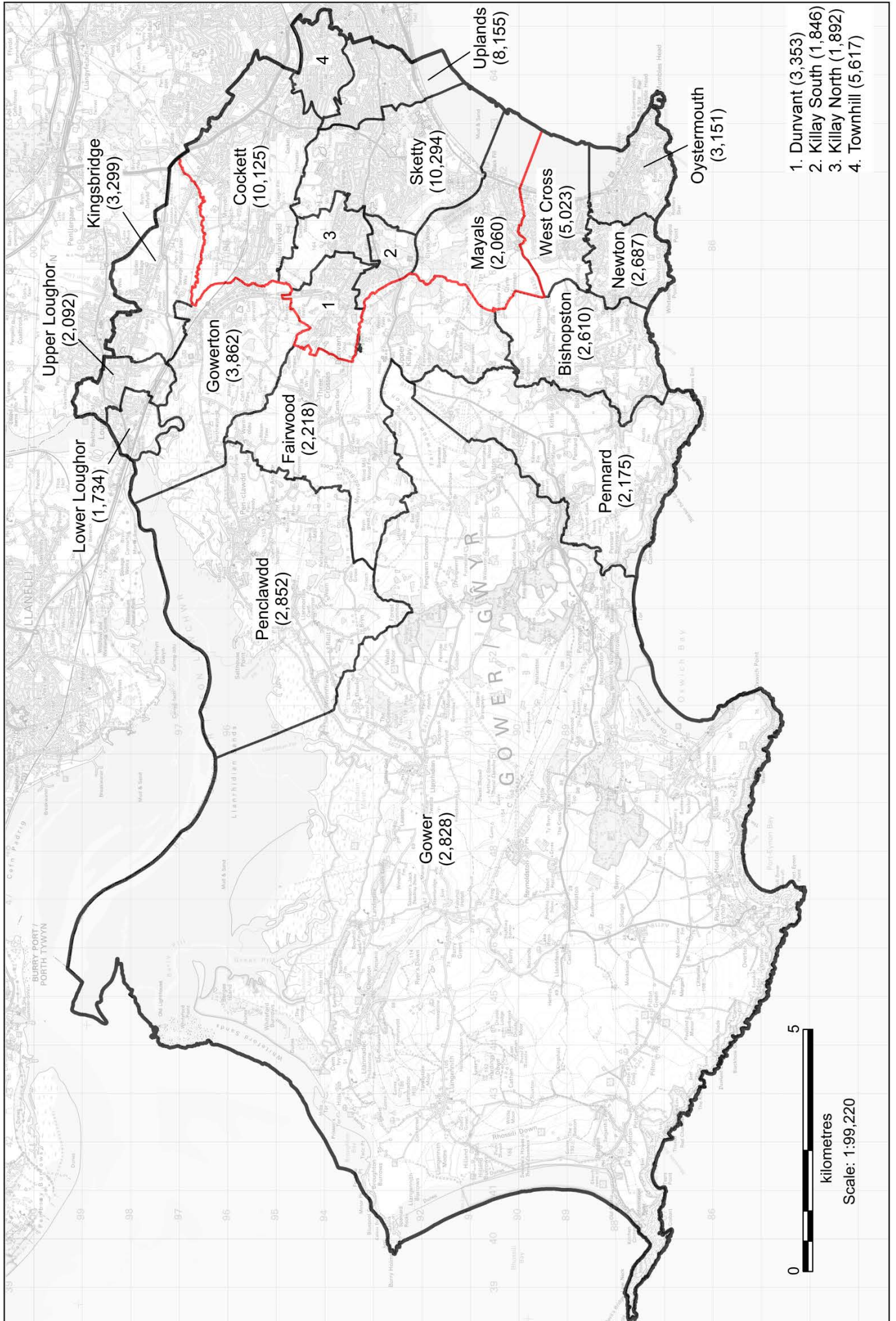
25.3 The existing Swansea West constituency does not meet the statutory requirements in respect of size of electorate. This is exacerbated by the transfer of the Castle ward to the proposal for 'Swansea East'. It is therefore necessary to include in the proposed new constituency a significant number of additional electors from the surrounding constituencies. The electoral wards to the south of the existing Gower constituency are well connected to Swansea West and are a natural continuation of a constituency in this area.

25.4 This new constituency has the advantage that it consists entirely of well-connected electoral wards which are all part of the City and County of Swansea principal council. This also eliminates the anomaly in the existing constituencies whereby the Community of Mumbles was divided with Newtown, Oystermouth and West Cross being in the Gower constituency and the electoral ward of Mayals being in Swansea West. This new proposal now brings the Community of Mumbles together within one cohesive constituency.

25.5 The majority of the existing Swansea West constituency is included in this proposed constituency and it extends out into the Gower peninsula. It was therefore considered appropriate to name the constituency reflecting these elements.

25.6 The remainder of the electoral wards of the existing constituencies can be found at the following pages: **Gower** (pages 63 and 67) and **Swansea West** (page 63).

Gower and Swansea West (Gŵyr a Gorllewin Abertawe)



1. Dunvant (3,353)
2. Killay South (1,846)
3. Killay North (1,892)
4. Townhill (5,617)

0 5
kilometres
Scale: 1:99,220

26. Llanelli and Lliw (Llanelli a Lliw)

26.1 It is proposed that a county constituency is created from:

1. The whole of the existing constituency of **Llanelli** CC consisting of the County of Carmarthenshire electoral wards of Bigyn (4,439), Burry Port (3,200), Bynea (2,985), Dafen (2,368), Elli (2,216), Felinfoel (1,343), Glanymor (3,833), Glyn (1,630), Hendy (2,381), Hengoed (2,798), Kidwelly (2,705), Llangennech (3,699), Llannon (3,817), Lliedi (3,625), Llwynhendy (2,974), Pembrey (3,232), Pontyberem (2,074), Swiss Valley (2,041), Trimsaran (1,828), Tycroes (1,756) and Tyisha (2,258); and,
2. The electoral wards within the existing **Gower** CC and City and County of Swansea electoral wards of Gorseinon (3,228), Llangyfelach (3,803), Mawr (1,305), Penllergaer (2,466), Penyrheol (4,131) and Pontardulais (4,616).

26.2 This constituency would have 76,751 electors which is 2.7% above the UKEQ of 74,769 electors per constituency. The suggested name for the constituency is **Llanelli and Lliw**. The proposed alternative name is **Llanelli a Lliw**.

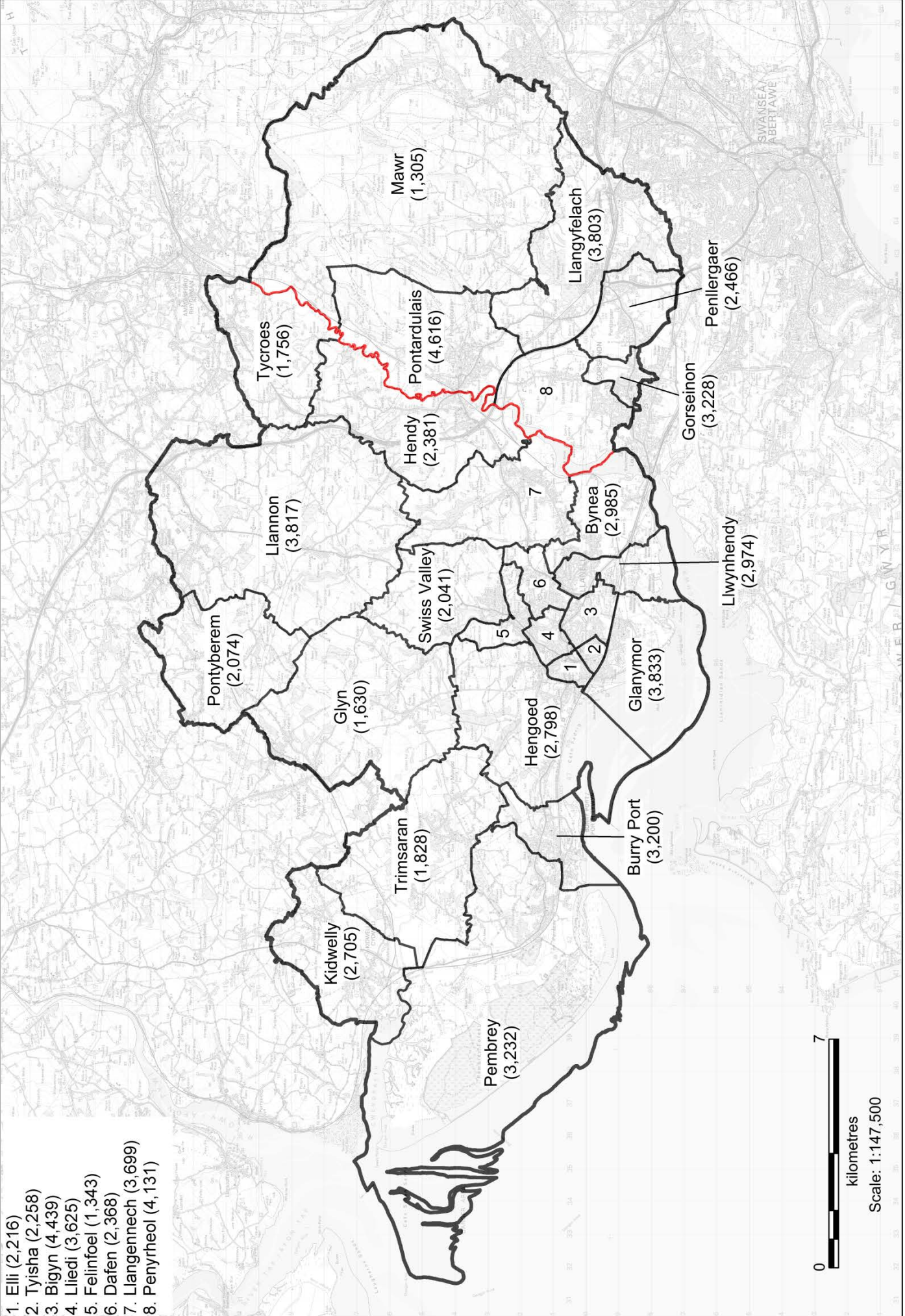
26.3 The electoral wards of the existing Llanelli constituency do not meet the statutory requirements in respect of the size of electorate. It is therefore necessary to include in the proposed new constituency a significant number of additional electors from the surrounding area. The electoral wards of the Gower constituency within the Lliw Valley area to the east are considered suitable to be combined with Llanelli.

26.4 The Commission recognises that there has been a historic separation of Llanelli and Swansea. However, the Commission decided this 'Llanelli and Lliw' proposal to be preferable to alternative schemes considered.

26.5 The proposal would comprise of the whole of the existing Llanelli constituency and the Lliw Valley area of the Gower constituency. The Commission would therefore suggest a name reflecting the whole of the proposal.

26.6 The remainder of the electoral wards of the existing **Gower** can be found at pages 63 and 65.

Llanelli a Lliw (Llanelli and Lliw)



27. Caerfyrddin (Carmarthenshire)

27.1 It is proposed that a county constituency is created from:

1. The electoral wards within the existing **Carmarthen East and Dinefwr** CC and County of Carmarthenshire of Abergwili (1,799), Ammanford (1,861), Betws (1,730), Cilycwm (1,145), Cynwyl Gaeo (1,260), Garnant (1,486), Glanamman (1,720), Gorslas (3,384), Llanddarog (1,570), Llandeilo (2,234), Llandovery (1,980), Llandybie (3,107), Llanegwad (1,887), Llanfihangel Aberbythych (1,417), Llanfihangel-ar-Arth (2,098), Llangadog (1,544), Llangunnor (2,049), Llangyndeyrn (2,550), Llanybydder (1,922), Manordeilo and Salem (1,709), Penygroes (2,143), Pontamman (2,047), Quarter Bach (2,108), St. Ishmael (2,097), Saron (3,028); and,
2. the electoral wards within the existing **Carmarthen West and South Pembrokeshire** CC and County of Carmarthenshire of Carmarthen Town North (3,606), Carmarthen Town South (2,537), Carmarthen Town West (3,196), Cynwyl Elfed (2,444), Laugharne Township (2,085), Llanboidy (1,582), Llansteffan (1,621), St. Clears (2,300), Trelech (1,659), and Whitland (1,664).

27.2 This constituency would have 72,569 electors which is 2.9% below the UKEQ of 74,769 electors per constituency. The suggested name for the constituency is **Caerfyrddin**. The suggested alternative name is **Carmarthenshire**.

27.3 The electoral wards of the existing Carmarthen East and Dinefwr do not meet the statutory requirements in respect of the size of electorate. This is exacerbated with the transfer of the Cenarth and Llangeler wards to the proposed 'Ceredigion a Gogledd Sir Benfro' (see page 74). It is therefore necessary to include in the proposed new constituency a significant number of additional electors from the surrounding area. The electoral wards in the east of the existing Carmarthen West and South Pembrokeshire constituency consist of electoral wards of the same well-connected character and are within the County of Carmarthenshire, and have the appropriate number of electors to create a new constituency within the statutory range.

27.4 The proposed constituency includes electoral wards wholly within the principal council area of Carmarthenshire, the Commission therefore utilised that name as the proposed name. Having regard to the linguistic characteristics of the larger part of the area involved, the Commission has decided to give the proposal a Welsh language official name and an English language alternative name.

27.5 The remainder of the electoral wards of the existing constituencies can be found at the following pages: **Carmarthen East and Dinefwr** (page 73) and **Carmarthen West and South Pembrokeshire** (page 71).

28. South Pembrokeshire (De Sir Benfro)

28.1 It is proposed that a county constituency is created from:

1. The electoral wards within the existing **Carmarthen West and South Pembrokeshire** CC and the County of Pembrokeshire of Amroth (909), Carew (1,106), East Williamston (1,816), Hundleton (1,346), Kilgetty/Begelly (1,563), Lampeter Velfrey (1,211), Lamphey (1,318), Manorbier (1,568), Martletwy (1,510), Narberth (1,483), Narberth Rural (1,143), Pembroke Dock: Central (1,007), Pembroke Dock: Llanion (1,853), Pembroke Dock: Market (1,216), Pembroke Dock: Pennar (2,257), Pembroke: Monkton (962), Pembroke: St. Mary North (1,380), Pembroke: St. Mary South (946), Pembroke: St. Michael (1,998), Penally (1,188), Saundersfoot (1,867), Tenby: North (1,574) and Tenby: South (1,661); and,
2. the electoral wards within the existing **Preseli Pembrokeshire** CC and the County of Pembrokeshire of Burton (1,401), Camrose (1,992), Haverfordwest: Castle (1,466), Haverfordwest: Garth (1,539), Haverfordwest: Portfield (1,642), Haverfordwest: Prendergast (1,467), Haverfordwest: Priory (1,731), Johnston (1,867), Letterston (1,706), Llangwm (1,724), Llanrhian (1,155), Maenclochog (2,248), Merlin's Bridge (1,478), Milford: Central (1,389), Milford: East (1,436), Milford: Hakin (1,672), Milford: Hubberston (1,738), Milford: North (1,854), Milford: West (1,441), Neyland: East (1,697), Neyland: West (1,511), Rudbaxton (816), St. David's (1,413), St. Ishmael's (1,049), Solva (1,144), The Havens (1,118) and Wiston (1,494).

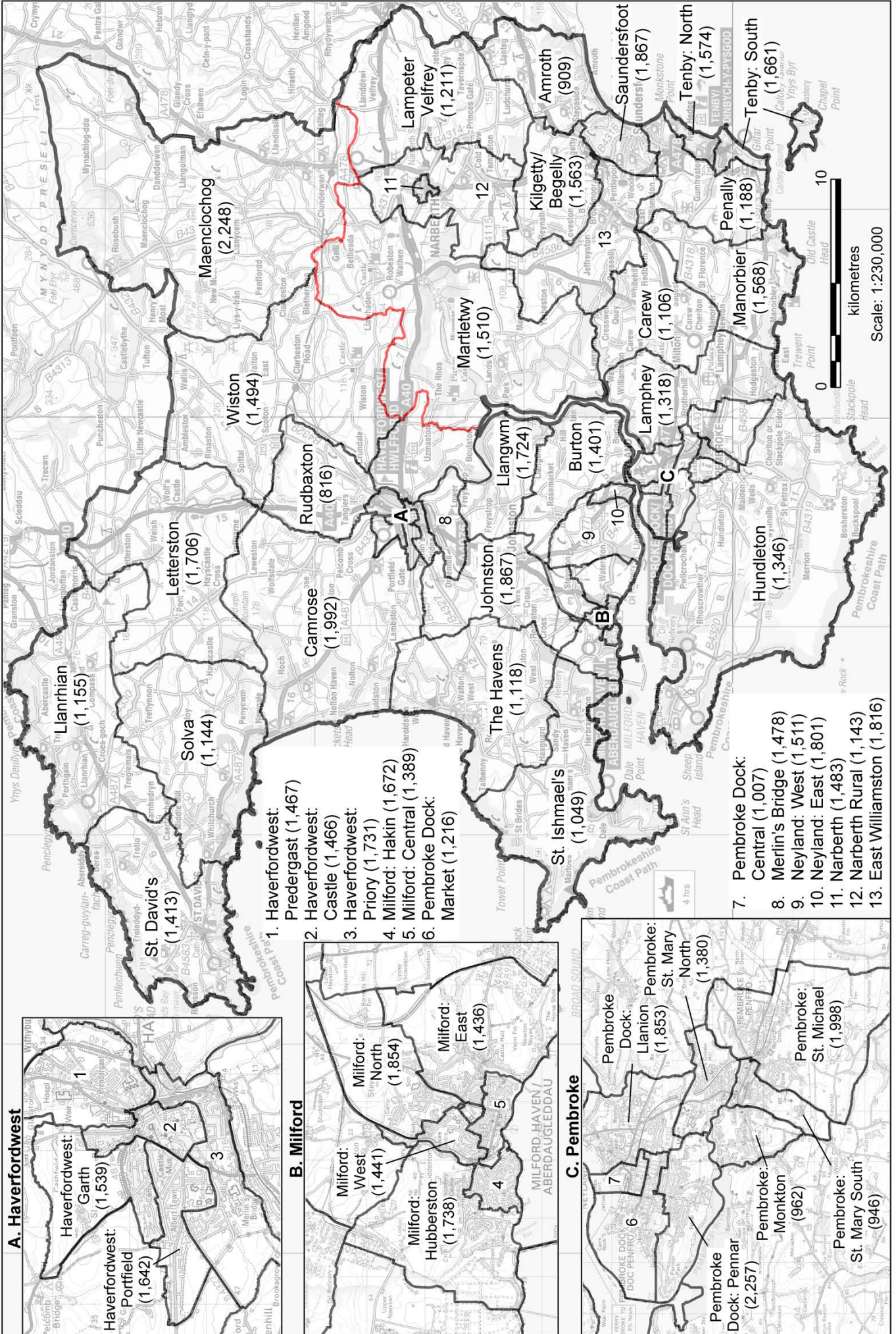
28.2 This constituency would have 74,070 electors which is 0.9% below the UKEQ of 74,769 electors per constituency. The suggested name for the constituency is **South Pembrokeshire**. The suggested alternative name is **De Sir Benfro**.

28.3 The Commission considers that the electoral wards in the existing Carmarthen West and South Pembrokeshire would be appropriately combined with the southern electoral wards of the existing Preseli Pembrokeshire constituency. Whilst, this proposal would split the two existing constituencies of Carmarthen West and South Pembrokeshire and Preseli Pembrokeshire it allows for the creation of two new constituencies which contain areas which are exclusively within the principal authority areas of Carmarthenshire (see page 69) and Pembrokeshire.

28.4 The Commission considers that the South Pembrokeshire suggested name would accurately reflect the electoral wards in the proposed constituency and would differentiate from the northern electoral wards of Pembrokeshire that are described at page 73.

28.5 The remainder of the electoral wards of the existing **Carmarthen West and South Pembrokeshire** and **Preseli Pembrokeshire** can be found at pages 69 and 73, respectively.

South Pembrokeshire (De Sir Benfro)



29. Ceredigion a Gogledd Sir Benfro (Ceredigion and North Pembrokeshire)

29.1 It is proposed that a county constituency is created from:

1. The whole of the existing **Ceredigion** CC consisting of the County of Ceredigion electoral wards of Aberaeron (1,030), Aberporth (1,685), Aberteifi/Cardigan-Mwldan (1,463), Aberteifi/Cardigan-Rhyd-y-Fuwch (815), Aberteifi/Cardigan-Teifi (688), Aberystwyth Bronglais (894), Aberystwyth Canol/Central (1,106), Aberystwyth Gogledd/North (1,064), Aberystwyth Penparcau (2,067), Aberystwyth Rheidol (1,414), Beulah (1,268), Borth (1,513), Capel Dewi (1,003), Ceulanamaesmawr (1,443), Ciliau Aeron (1,468), Faenor (1,332), Lampeter (1,555), Llanarth (1,076), Llanbadarn Fawr-Padarn (721), Llanbadarn Fawr-Sulien (790), Llandyfriog (1,319), Llandysilio-gogo (1,430), Llandysul Town (942), Llanfarian (1,090), Llanfihangel Ystrad (1,504), Llangeitho (1,064), Llanybi (1,104), Llanrhystyd (1,208), Llansantffraed (1,832), Llanwenog (1,336), Lledrod (1,659), Melindwr (1,478), New Quay (782), Penbryn (1,612), Pen-parc (1,773), Tirymynach (1,276), Trefeurig (1,291), Tregaron (847), Troedraur (1,006) and Ystwyth (1,484);
2. the electoral wards within the existing **Carmarthen East and Dinefwr** CC and the County of Carmarthenshire of Cenarth (1,570) and Llangeler (2,546);
3. the electoral wards within the existing **Montgomeryshire** CC and County of Powys of Blaen Hafren (1,782) and Llanidloes (2,070); and,
4. the electoral wards within the existing **Preseli Pembrokeshire** CC and County of Pembrokeshire of Cilgerran (1,396), Clydau (1,105), Crymych (1,918), Dinas Cross (1,210), Fishguard North East (1,399), Fishguard North West (1,094), Goodwick (1,335), Newport (812), Sceddau (1,076) and St. Dogmaels (1,647).

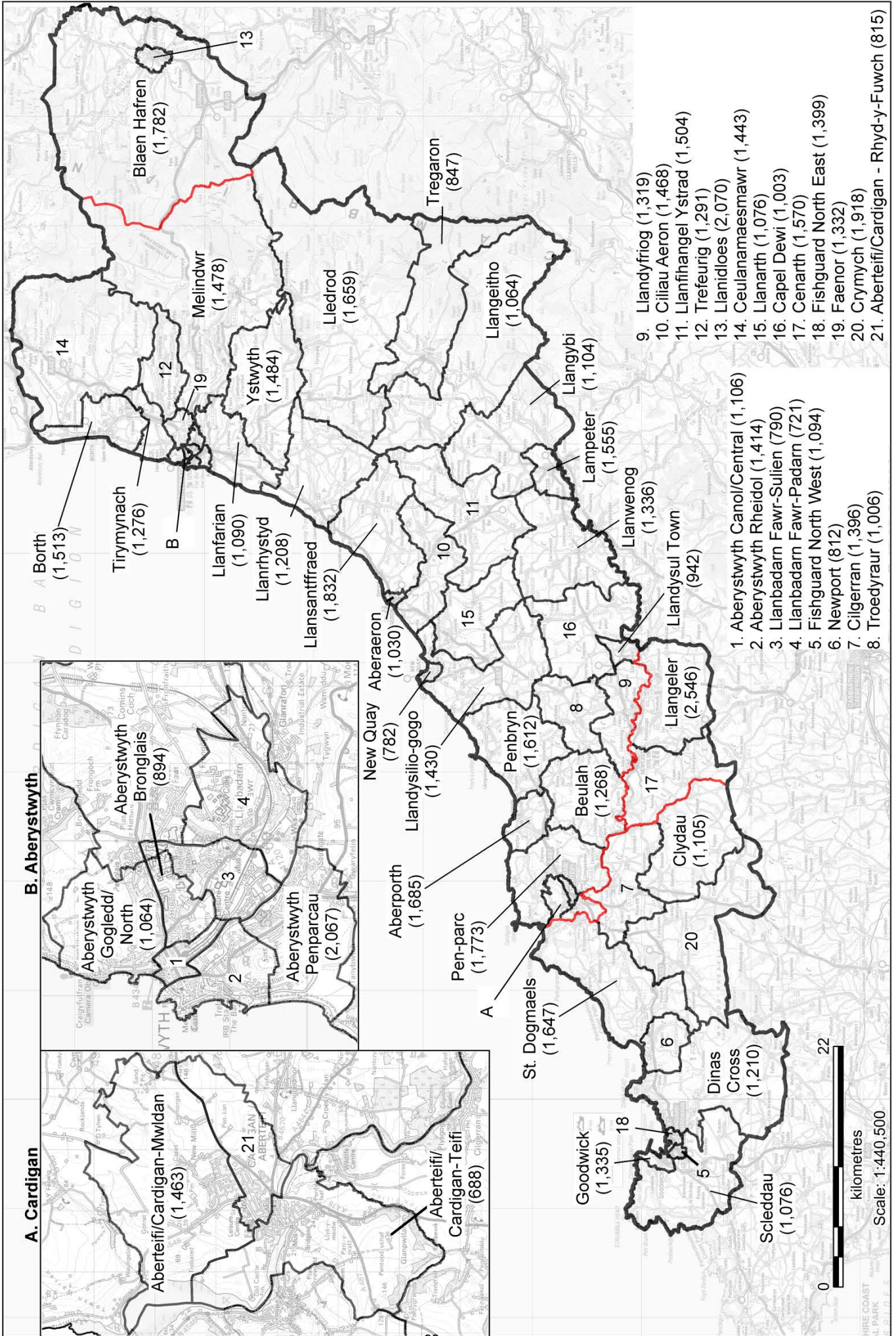
29.2 This constituency would have 71,392 electors which is 4.5% below the UKEQ of 74,769 electors per constituency. The suggested name for the constituency is **Ceredigion a Gogledd Sir Benfro**. The suggested alternative name is **Ceredigion and North Pembrokeshire**.

29.3 The existing constituency of Ceredigion requires a significant number of additional electors to form a constituency within the statutory range. The Commission considered several options and decided that it is most appropriate to continue the constituency along the coast and the A487 into the Pembrokeshire principal council area to include parts of the existing constituency of Preseli Pembrokeshire. Furthermore the electoral ward of Cenarth includes Newcastle Emlyn which has very close links with the settlement of Adpar in the adjoining electoral ward of Llandyfriog.

29.4 The existing constituency of Ceredigion is included wholly within the proposed constituency and is combined with a number of electoral wards from the north of Pembrokeshire. The Commission decided the name should reflect these areas. Having regard to the linguistic characteristics of the larger part of the area involved, the Commission has decided to give the proposal a Welsh language official name and an English language alternative name.

29.5 The remainder of the electoral wards of the existing constituencies can be found at the following pages: **Carmarthen East and Dinefwr** (page 69), **Montgomeryshire** (pages 27 and 31) and **Preseli Pembrokeshire** (page 71).

Ceredigion a Gogledd Sir Benfro (Ceredigion and North Pembrokeshire)



Chapter 7 Publication details

Publication of Initial Proposals

1. Notification of the publication of the Commission's initial proposals, where they can be seen and the dates and locations of public hearings will be published formally on 13 September 2016. Principal Councils, MPs, AMs, the Political Parties, and others will be sent a copy of the proposals.
2. The notice, proposals, maps and details of the public hearings will also be published on the Commission's web site at www.bcomm-wales.gov.uk

Places of Inspection

3. The notice will also give the addresses within the existing parliamentary constituencies where a copy of the proposals, and a more detailed map illustrating them, has been made available for inspection by the public. Those addresses can be found at Appendix 3.

Welsh language

4. The Commission is committed to equal use of both the Welsh and English languages and welcomes correspondence in either language.
5. Section 7 of the Welsh Language Act 1993 requires public bodies, which provide services to the public in Wales, to have a Welsh language scheme. A copy of the Commission's Welsh Language Scheme is on the website or available on request.
6. Simultaneous translation facilities will be provided at the public hearings (See Chapter 8).

Chapter 8 The initial consultation period: 13 September 2016 to 5 December 2016

1. The Commission is required to consider representations about their initial proposals for the Review that are received within 12 weeks of their publication on 13 September 2016. Representations should be addressed to the Boundary Commission for Wales, Hastings House, Fitzalan Court, Cardiff, CF24 0BL, faxed to 02920 464820, or e-mailed to bcomm.wales@wales.gsi.gov.uk. The Commission requests that all representations make it clear which area or areas they concern. All representations received by the Commission will be acknowledged. The period for submitting representations will end on 5 December 2016.
2. Please note that the Commission will not consider any representations received before or after this designated consultation period. The Commission therefore asks that all representations be made within the 12 week period.
3. Those who wish to make representations are requested to say whether they approve of, or object to, the Commission's proposals and to give their reasons for their approval or objection. In particular, objectors are advised to say what they would propose as an alternative to the Commission's proposals and should note that an objection accompanied by a counter-proposal is likely to carry more weight than a simple statement of objection. In this respect – and particularly in light of the importance of Rule 2 (statutory electorate range) – a counter-proposal setting out the composition of each constituency will generally be viewed as more persuasive than a proposal for the composition of only one constituency which does not address any likely consequential effects on the electorate figures of other constituencies.
4. The Commission wishes to stress that these proposals relate solely to the Parliamentary constituencies and do not affect National Assembly for Wales constituencies, principal council, electoral ward or community boundaries, taxes or services. The Commission will therefore not take account of any representation made about those issues. The Commission also wishes to stress that it will not consider the parts of representations where comment is made on the number of Parliamentary seats allocated to Wales or on the statutory electorate range. These have been set by Parliament and cannot be changed by the Commission. Furthermore, representations submitted during the course of the 2013 Review will not be reconsidered and new representations will need to be submitted for consideration in this review.

Public Hearings

5. The Commission is required to conduct at least two and no more than five public hearings in Wales. The public hearings in Wales shall be concerned with proposals for Wales, and shall between them cover the whole of Wales.
6. A public hearing is intended to provide an opportunity for people to make representations about any of the Commission's initial proposals and to present any counter-proposals. Unlike the local inquiries of the past, a public hearing under the statutory scheme is not intended to

focus to any significant degree on comments about any counter-proposals that may be put forward by others, as this can be done in the secondary consultation period (see paragraph 15 below).

7. Representations at each public hearing are likely to focus on proposals for the area closest to the location of the hearing, but this does not preclude making representations that relate to any part or the whole of Wales.
8. Each hearing is chaired by an independent Assistant Commissioner selected by the Commission, who controls proceedings and may ask – or allow to be asked – questions of an individual making representations. Questions should be asked through the Chair and should ordinarily be seeking clarification rather than trying to ‘cross-examine’ the speaker on his or her view.
9. The dates and locations of the public hearings have been published at Appendix 4 and on the Commission’s website. Further notices will also be advertised shortly before the hearings.
10. Individuals wishing to make an oral representation at one of the hearings are encouraged to book in advance with the Commission. Details of how to book a speaking slot at a public hearing will be published alongside the initial proposals.
11. The Commission should make it clear that the duration of speaking slots may be limited, so representations will need to be clear, concise and focused. Those intending to speak at a public hearing will also need to be reasonably flexible about when exactly they are asked to start and finish their representation.
12. It will be for the Assistant Commissioner chairing the public hearing to decide when to call on speakers and the amount of time to be allocated to them. To aid the Assistant Commissioner in this task, it will be helpful if a synopsis or outline of the points the speaker wishes to make can be provided in advance. Guidance on how and when to do this will be published alongside the initial proposals.
13. The Commission encourages the use of visual aids during the making of oral representations at public hearings. The Commission will have a laptop and projector available at each hearing to provide for an electronic presentation using Microsoft Office™ software (for example, PowerPoint™). The Commission will also seek to facilitate the use of other visual aids as far as reasonably practical, where sufficient notice is given.
14. A verbatim transcript taken at each public hearing of all the representations made, and any visual aids used at a presentation will be attached to the transcript of that hearing.

Secondary consultation period

15. As soon as possible after the initial 12-week consultation on the Commission’s initial proposals, the Commission will publish on its website all of the representations that it has received (including transcripts of the public hearings) in both Welsh and English. The Commission will redact information from representations in adherence to its Privacy Policy which can be found below and on the Commission’s website. A hard copy will also be deposited at the same time in at least one location within each proposed constituency.

16. Once the representations have been published there will be a further statutory four-week period during which people can submit to the Commission written comments on those representations it received during the initial consultation period, for example, challenging or supporting assertions made in a representation. There are no public hearings at this stage.
17. Once translated and redacted the Commission will publish all the written representations received during the four-week secondary consultation period.

Redaction and Privacy Policy

18. The Commission wishes to publish as much of the representations and other correspondence that it receives. However, the need for transparency needs to be balanced against the protection of an individual's right to privacy and the statutory requirement for the Commission to protect an individual's personal data.
19. The Commission has therefore created a redaction policy which it will apply to all representations that it receives and places in the public domain. These are as follows:

Representations made at Public Hearings:-

- No redaction of names of those making a representation.
- If a paper/ speaking note is submitted as part of their presentation which includes the person's address the Commission will redact the address but not the geographical location, i.e. the village, town or city where that person(s) resides.

Written (including electronic) Representations:-

Public Persons/ Officials (i.e. MPs/ AMs/ Councillors - writing in an official capacity:

- The Commission intends to publish the name, address and contact details of any public person/ official writing in an official capacity.
- Signatures, however, will be redacted

Members of the public and Public Persons/ Officials writing in a personal capacity:

- The Commission intends to publish the name of everyone who submits a representation but will redact addresses with the exception of the geographical location, i.e. the village, town or city where that person(s) resides. If a member of the public wishes his or her name to be redacted the Commission will do so on request.
- All email addresses will be redacted.
- All telephone numbers will be redacted.
- All signatures will be redacted.

In addition, the Commission will also redact anything in a representation which could be illegal and/ or libellous.

Chapter 9 Additional Information

Crown Copyright

1. The maps deposited at the places of deposit were produced by the Boundary Commission for Wales under licence from Ordnance Survey. These maps and the maps that form part of this document are subject to © Crown Copyright. Unauthorised reproduction will infringe Crown Copyright and may lead to prosecution or civil proceedings. Any newspaper editor wishing to use the maps as part of an article about the initial proposals should first contact the Copyright Office at Ordnance Survey

Enquiries

2. Should you require further information about these initial proposals or about other aspects of the Commission's work please contact:

Boundary Commission for Wales
Hastings House
Fitzalan Court
Cardiff
CF24 0BL

Telephone: 02920 464819

Fax: 02920 464820

Email: bcomm.wales@wales.gsi.gov.uk

Website: www.bcomm-wales.gov.uk

APPENDIX 1

INITIAL PROPOSALS CONSTITUENCIES

Constituency Name	Alternative Name	Electorate	Variance from UKEQ
Alyn and Deeside	Alyn a Glannau Dyfrdwy	76,678	2.6%
Blaenau Gwent	Blaenau Gwent	75,664	1.2%
Brecon, Radnor and Montgomery	Aberhonddu, Maesyfed a Threfaldwyn	72,115	3.5%
Bridgend and Vale of Glamorgan West	Pen-y-bont a Gorllewin Bro Morgannwg	73,004	-2.4%
Caerfyrddin	Carmarthenshire	72,569	-2.9%
Caerphilly	Caerffili	76,323	2.1%
Cardiff North	Gogledd Caerdydd	78,014	4.3%
Cardiff South and East	De a Dwyrain Caerdydd	77,059	3.1%
Cardiff West	Gorllewin Caerdydd	75,563	1.1%
Ceredigion a Gogledd Sir Benfro	Ceredigion and North Pembrokeshire	71,392	-4.5%
Colwyn and Conwy	Colwyn a Conwy	75,035	0.4%
Cynon Valley and Pontypridd	Cwm Cynon a Phontypridd	78,005	4.3%
De Clwyd a Gogledd Sir Faldwyn	South Clwyd and North Montgomeryshire	71,097	-4.9%
Flint and Rhuddlan	Fflint a Rhuddlan	75,902	1.5%
Gogledd Clwyd a Gwynedd	North Clwyd and Gwynedd	76,147	1.8%
Gower and Swansea West	Gŵyr a Gorllewin Abertawe	77,873	4.2%
Llanelli and Lliw	Llanelli a Lliw	76,751	2.7%
Merthyr Tydfil and Rhymney	Merthyr Tudful a Rhymni	77,770	4%
Monmouthshire	Sir Fynwy	74,532	-0.3%
Neath and Aberavon	Castell-nedd ac Aberafon	77,397	3.5%
Newport	Casnewydd	75,986	1.6%
Ogmore and Port Talbot	Ogwr a Phort Talbot	72,503	-3%
Rhondda and Llantrisant	Rhondda a Llantrisant	74,965	-0.3%
South Pembrokeshire	De Sir Benfro	74,070	-0.9%
Swansea East	Dwyrain Abertawe	76,514	2.3%
Torfaen	Torfaen	72,367	-3.2%
Vale of Glamorgan East	Dwyrain Bro Morgannwg	76,984	3%
Wrexham Maelor	Wreccsam Maelor	72,137	-3.5%
Ynys Môn ac Arfon	Isle of Anglesey and Arfon	77,425	3.6%

APPENDIX 2

INDEX OF EXISTING CONSTITUENCIES

Existing Constituency	Page Number
Aberavon	59,61,63
Aberconwy	15,19
Alyn and Deeside	23
Arfon	13,15
Blaenau Gwent	39
Brecon and Radnorshire	31
Bridgend	57
Caerphilly	41,43
Cardiff Central	51,53
Cardiff North	51,53
Cardiff South and Penarth	49,53,55
Cardiff West	49
Carmarthen East and Dinefwr	69,73
Carmarthen West and South Pembrokeshire	69,71
Ceredigion	73
Clwyd South	25,27
Clwyd West	15,19,27
Cynon Valley	45
Delyn	21,23
Dwyfor Meirionnydd	15,27
Gower	63,65,67
Islwyn	39,41,43
Llanelli	67
Merthyr Tydfil and Rhymney	41
Monmouth	33,37
Montgomeryshire	27,31,73
Neath	61
Newport East	33,35
Newport West	35,37,43
Ogmore	59
Pontypridd	45,47,51
Preseli Pembrokeshire	71,83
Rhondda	47
Swansea East	63
Swansea West	63,65
Torfaen	37
Vale of Clwyd	15,21,27
Vale of Glamorgan	55,57
Wrexham	25
Ynys Môn	13

APPENDIX 3

PLACES OF DEPOSIT

Existing Constituency	Deposit Address
Aberavon	Council Offices, Civic Centre, Port Talbot SA11 2GG
Aberconwy	Council Offices, Bodlondeb, Conwy LL32 8DU
Alyn and Deeside	Public Library, Wepre Drive, Connah's Quay CH5 4HA
Arfon	County Offices, Caernarfon LL55 1SH
Blaenau Gwent	The General Offices, Steelworks Road, Ebbw Vale NP23 6DN
Brecon and Radnorshire	Council Offices, Cambrian Way, Brecon LD3 7HR County Hall, Llandrindod Wells LD1 5LG Library Services Knighton, West Street, Knighton LD7 1EN
Bridgend	Civic Offices, Angel Street, Bridgend CF31 4WB
Caerphilly	Penallta House, Tredomen Park, Ystrad Mynach, Hengoed CF82 7PG
Cardiff Central	County Hall, Cardiff CF10 4UW
Cardiff North	Whitchurch Library, Park Road, Whitchurch CF14 7XA
Cardiff South and Penarth	Grangetown Hub, Havelock Place, Grangetown, CF11 6PA Penarth Library, Stanwell Road, Penarth CF64 2YT
Cardiff West	Canton Library, Library Street, Canton CF5 1QD
Carmarthen East and Dinefwr	Carmarthen Customer Service Centre, 3 Spilman Street, Carmarthen, SA31 1LE
Carmarthen West and South Pembrokeshire	Statutory Services, Block 4, Parc Myrddin, Richmond Terrace, Carmarthen, SA31 1HQ
Ceredigion	Council Offices, Neuadd Cyngor Ceredigion, Penmorfa, Aberaeron, SA46 0PA
Clwyd South	Llangollen Library, Y Capel, Castle Street, Llangollen LL20 8NY
Clwyd West	County Hall, Wynnstay Road, Ruthin LL15 1YN Civic Offices, Colwyn Bay, LL29 8AR
Cynon Valley	Central Library, High Street, Aberdare CF44 7AG
Delyn	County Hall, Mold CH7 6NB
Dwyfor Meirionnydd	Council Offices, Ffordd y Cob, Pwllheli LL53 5AA Council Offices, Cae Penarlâg, Dolgellau LL40 2YB
Gower	Gorseinon Library, 15 West Street, Gorseinon, Swansea, SA4 4AA Gowerton Library, Mansel Street, Gowerton, Swansea, SA4 3BU
Islwyn	Blackwood Library, 192 High Street, Blackwood, NP12 1AJ
Llanelli	Llanelli Library, Llanelli SA15 3AS
Merthyr Tydfil and Rhymney	Civic Centre, Castle Street, Merthyr Tydfil CF47 8AN

Monmouth	Abergavenny Library, Baker street, Abergavenny, NP7 5BD Monmouth Community Hub, Rolls Hall, Monmouth, NP25 3BY Chepstow Community Hub, Manor Way, Chepstow, NP16 5HZ Gilwern Library, Community Education Centre, Common Road, Gilwern, NP7 0DS Usk Community Hub, 35 Maryport Street, Usk, NP15 1AE
Montgomeryshire	Welshpool Area Office, Severn Road, Welshpool SY21 7AS Library Service Newtown, Park Lane, Newtown, SY16 1EJ
Neath	Council Offices, Civic Centre, Neath SA11 3QZ
Newport East	Ringland Library, 6 Ringland Centre, Newport, NP19 9HG Caldicot Community Hub, Woodstock Way, Caldicot NP26 5DB
Newport West	Civic Centre, Newport NP20 4UR
Ogmore	Maesteg Library, North Lane, Maesteg CF34 9AA Pencoed Library, Pen-y-bont Road, Pencoed CF35 5RA
Pontypridd	Unit 2, Maritime Business Park, Maritime Industrial Estate, Pontypridd CF37 1NY
Preseli Pembrokeshire	Electoral Services, Cherry Grove, Haverfordwest SA61 2NZ County Hall, Haverfordwest, SA61 1TP
Rhondda	Council Offices, The Pavilions, Cambrian Park, Clydach Vale CF40 2XX
Swansea East	Morrison Library, Treharne Road, Swansea SA6 7AA
Swansea West	Civic Centre, Oystermouth Road, Swansea, SA1 3SN
Torfaen	Civic Centre, Pontypool NP4 6YB
Vale of Clwyd	Rhyl Library, Church Street, Rhyl LL18 3AA
Vale of Glamorgan	Civic Offices, Holton Road, Barry CF63 4RU
Wrexham	The Guildhall, Wrexham LL11 1WF
Ynys Môn	Election Services, Swyddfeydd y Cyngor, Llangefni, LL77 7TW

APPENDIX 4

DATE, LOCATION AND VENUE OF THE PUBLIC HEARINGS

Date	Location	Venue
12 – 13 October 2016	Carmarthen	Ivy Bush Royal Hotel
19 – 20 October 2016	Bangor	The Management Centre, Bangor University
26 – 27 October 2016	Cardiff	Mercure Holland House
02 – 03 November 2016	Llandrindod	Metropole Hotel
09 – 10 November 2016	Wrexham	Catrin Finch Centre, Glyndwr University

