



RHONDDA CYNON TAF COUNTY BOROUGH COUNCIL

MUNICIPAL YEAR 2021 – 2022

COUNCIL

29TH SEPTEMBER 2021

**2023 REVIEW OF PARLIAMENTARY CONSTITUENCIES IN WALES –
BOUNDARY COMMISSION FOR WALES' INITIAL PROPOSALS**

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR OF LEGAL SERVICES

1. PURPOSE OF THE REPORT

- 1.1 The purpose of the report is to inform Members of the publication of the initial proposals of the Boundary Commission for Wales which were published on the 8th September 2021 in respect of the proposed new parliamentary constituencies in Wales.

2. RECOMMENDATION

It is recommended Members:

- 2.1 Note the publication of the initial proposals of the Boundary Commission for Wales in respect of the 2023 review of Parliamentary Constituencies which are attached at Appendix 1a to the report; and
- 2.2 Refer consideration of the initial proposals of the Boundary Commission to the Overview and Scrutiny Committee and agree the feedback therefrom be presented to Council at its meeting to be held on the 20th October 2021, in order that a response can be made by the deadline of the 3rd November 2021.

3. BACKGROUND

- 3.1 In March 2020, the UK Government announced it would not implement the recommendations of the 2018 review. Instead, it announced, it would introduce a Bill to amend the rules by which boundary reviews are carried out. The Parliamentary Constituencies Bill 2019–21 was introduced on 19 May 2020. The Bill passed its final Parliamentary stages on 26 November 2020 and received Royal Assent on 14 December 2020 and became known as the Parliamentary Constituencies Act 2020. It abandoned the 2018 review, and therefore cancelled plans to reduce the size of the House of Commons to 600 seats. The size of the House of Commons remains fixed at 650 seats.



However, the calculation of the allocation of seats between the countries of the UK remains based on the proportion of the UK registered electorate in each country. This calculation results in a reduction in the number of Parliamentary constituencies in Wales – from the present 40 constituencies to 32.

- 3.2 Attached at Appendix 1a is a copy of the initial proposals report of the Boundary Commission for Wales, which was published on the 8th September 2021 and any comments in relation thereto are to be made by the 3rd November 2021. Also attached at Appendices 1b-1e are the proposed new constituency boundary maps for Merthyr Tydfil and Aberdare, Pontypridd, Rhondda, Cardiff North and Cardiff West.
- 3.3 The Act says that the Commission may take into account “local government boundaries” as it develops its proposals for parliamentary constituencies. The Act defines local government boundaries in Wales as the boundaries of counties, county boroughs, electoral wards, communities and community wards that existed or were “prospective” on the “review date”. For the 2023 Review, this means the local government boundaries referred to are those that were in force on 1 December 2020 (since there were no prospective boundaries in Wales on that date).
- 3.4 Schedule 2 to the Act sets out a number of Rules (attached at Appendix 2 ('Guide to the Review')) that are relevant to the development of proposals for individual constituencies. Foremost among these is Rule 2, which provides that - apart from 5 specified exceptions in the UK - every constituency must have an electorate that is no less than 95% and no more than 105% of the 'UK electoral quota'. The UK electoral quota for the 2023 Review is, to the nearest whole number, 73,393.
- 3.5 The only Welsh constituency that is not subject to the operation of the UK electoral quota is Ynys Môn.
- 3.6 Therefore, apart from the Ynys Môn, every constituency in Wales must have an electorate as at the review date that is no smaller than 69,724 and no larger than 77,062. These parameters are referred to as the 'statutory electorate range'.
- 3.7 There are a number of other factors that the Commission may take into account as it develops proposals and recommendations for parliamentary constituencies, specifically:
 - special geographical considerations, including, in particular, the size, shape and accessibility of a constituency
 - Local government boundaries that existed or were prospective on 1 December 2020 (see 3.3 above)



- boundaries of existing constituencies
- any 'local ties' that would be broken by changes in constituencies
- the inconveniences attendant on such changes.

- 3.8 Although Welsh constituencies (other than the Isle of Anglesey) must comply with the statutory electorate range, the Act does not require the Commission to seek to create constituencies with electorates that are as close as possible to the UK electoral quota. Nor does the Commission consider it appropriate to pursue a policy objective of minimising divergence from the UK electoral quota. Such an objective would undermine the ability of the Commission to take properly into account the factors listed in para 3.7 above.

Therefore, for example, the Commission would prefer to recommend a constituency that had, say, a 4% variance from the UK electoral quota, but that respected existing electoral wards, in preference to an alternative that produced a constituency with only a 1% variance, but that would split existing electoral wards.

- 3.9 As far as possible, the Commission will seek to recommend constituencies:

- made up of whole electoral wards that are adjacent to each other
- that do not contain 'detached parts', i.e. where the only physical connection between one part of the constituency and the remainder would require passage through a different constituency.

- 3.10 The Commission is required to work on the basis of the numbers of electors on the electoral register as at 2nd March 2020. It is unable to take account of any alleged under-registration or over-registration of electors that may be claimed to have existed in particular areas as at that date.

Naming and Designating Constituencies

- 3.11 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.
- 3.12 The Commission's policy on the naming of constituencies is that, if 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.
- 3.13 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 an objection and a suitable alternative name which generally commands greater local support, the Commission will usually recommend that alternative.



- 3.14 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'.
- 3.15 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. Where a constituency name is acceptable in both Welsh and English there will be no alternative.
- 3.16 The 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.
- 3.17 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

4.1 PONTYPRIDD

The Commission proposes that a county constituency be created from:

1. The following electoral wards within the County Borough of Rhondda Cynon Taf (which currently form part of the existing Pontypridd CC): Beddau (3,172), Church Village (4,424), Graig (1,885), Hawthorn (3,180), Llantrisant Town (3,187), Llantwit Fardre (4,825), Pontypridd Town (2,208), Rhondda (3,458), Rhydfelen Central/Ilan (3,037), Talbot Green (1,965), Ton-teg (3,183), Trallwng (2,824), Treforest (2,862) and Tyn-y-nant (2,454) and:

2. The following electoral wards within the County Borough of Rhondda Cynon Taf (which currently form part of the existing Cynon Valley CC): Aberaman North (3,609), Aberaman South (3,541), Abercynon (4,441),



Cilfynydd (2,110), Glyncoch (2,006), Mountain Ash East (2,254), Mountain Ash West (3,123), Penrhiwceiber (4,056) and Ynysybwl (3,433).

- 4.2 This constituency would have 71,237 electors, which is 2.9% below the UKEQ of 73,393 electors per constituency.
- 4.3 The proposed single name for the constituency is Pontypridd.
- 4.4 The existing Pontypridd constituency is currently below the statutory requirements in respect of the size of the electorate. The Commission considered several options, and proposes to combine electoral wards from the neighbouring Cynon Valley constituency to meet the statutory electorate range. The Commission considers that including electoral wards from Cynon Valley that are wholly within the Rhondda Cynon Taf principal council area creates a constituency that is retained within a single principal council area and that combining the electoral wards of Cilfynydd and Glyncoch with the rest of the town of Pontypridd as proposed would ensure the whole of the town of Pontypridd is included within one constituency, where it is currently split across two existing constituencies.
- 4.5 The Commission considers that combining electoral wards from the existing Pontypridd constituency and the existing Cynon Valley constituency in this way provides for an appropriate constituency that follows the valley roads from north to south.
- 4.6 The proposed constituency includes electoral wards that are wholly within the Rhondda Cynon Taf principal council area.
- 4.7 The Commission proposes that the existing constituency name of Pontypridd be the single name for this constituency, which the Commission considers to be recognisable and acceptable in both Welsh and English.

4.8 **Note:**

It is proposed the electoral ward of Taffs Well (2,855) within the existing constituency of Pontypridd be transferred to Cardiff North.

It is proposed the electoral ward of Pont-y-clun (6,061) within the existing constituency of Pontypridd be transferred to Cardiff West.

It is proposed the electoral wards of Tonyrefail East (4,433) and Tonyrefail West (4,896) and 199 electors in the Llanharry Electoral Ward within the existing constituency of Pontypridd be transferred to Rhondda.

4.9 **RHONDDA**



- 4.10 The Commission proposes that a county constituency be created from:
1. The following electoral wards within the County Borough of Rhondda Cynon Taf (which currently make up the existing Rhondda CC): Cwm Clydach (1,987), Cymmer (3,977), Ferndale (3,114), Llwyn-y-pia (1,637), Maerdy (2,283), Pen-y-graig (3,929), Pentre (3,902), Porth (4,282), Tonypandy (2,686), Trealaw (2,895), Treherbert (4,158), Treorchy (5,693), Tylorstown (3,054), Ynyshir (2,380) and Ystrad (4,285) and:
 2. The following electoral wards within the County Borough of Rhondda Cynon Taf (which currently form part of the existing Ogmore CC): Brynna (3,616), Gilfach Goch (2,437), Llanharan (2,819) and Llanharry (3,022) and:
 3. The following electoral wards within the County Borough of Rhondda Cynon Taf (which currently form part of the existing Pontypridd CC): Llanharry (199), Tonyrefail East (4,433) and Tonyrefail West (4,896).
- 4.11 This constituency would have 71,684 electors, which is 2.3% below the UKEQ of 73,393 electors per constituency.
- 4.12 The proposed official single name for the constituency is Rhondda.
- 4.13 The existing Rhondda constituency is currently below the statutory requirements in respect of the size of the electorate. The Commission considered several options, and proposes to combine the existing Rhondda constituency with electoral wards from the neighbouring existing Ogmore and Pontypridd constituencies to meet the statutory electorate range.
- 4.14 The Commission is proposing to include electoral wards from the neighbouring constituencies that are wholly within the Rhondda Cynon Taf principal council area. There are good road links throughout the proposed constituency, which follows the valley roads from north to south, to retain the integrity and identity of the valley.
- 4.15 The proposed constituency includes electoral wards that are wholly within the County Borough of Rhondda Cynon Taf principal council area and includes the whole of the existing Rhondda constituency.
- 4.16 The Commission proposes that the existing constituency name of Rhondda remains the single name for this constituency, which the Commission considers to be recognisable and acceptable in both Welsh and English.
- 4.17 **MERTHYR TYDFIL AND ABERDARE**
- 4.18 The Commission proposes that a county constituency be created from: 1. The entire County Borough of Merthyr Tydfil principal council area, comprising the



following electoral wards (which currently form part of the existing Merthyr Tydfil and Rhymney CC): Bedlinog (2,977), Cyfarthfa (5,457), Dowlais (5,014), Gurnos (3,477), Merthyr Vale (2,798), Park (3,296), Penydarren (3,818), Plymouth (4,096), Town (5,998), Treharris (5,270) and Vaynor (2,880) and:

2. The following electoral wards within the County Borough of Rhondda Cynon Taf (which currently form part of the Cynon Valley CC): Aberdare East (4,909), Aberdare West/Llwydcoed (7,404), Cwmbach (3,751), Hirwaun (3,167), Pen-y-waun (1,973) and Rhigos (1,370) and:

3. The electoral ward of Nelson (3,563) within the County Borough of Caerphilly (which currently forms part of the existing Caerphilly CC).

- 4.19 This constituency would have 71,218 electors, which is 3% below the UKEQ of 73,393 electors per constituency.
- 4.20 The proposed name for the constituency is Merthyr Tydfil and Aberdare. The proposed official alternative name for the constituency is Merthyr Tudful ac Aberdâr.
- 4.21 The existing Merthyr Tydfil and Rhymney and Cynon Valley constituencies are currently below the statutory requirements in respect of the size of the electorate. The Commission considered several options, and proposes to combine the whole of the Merthyr Tydfil principal council area with the electoral wards of Aberdare East, Aberdare West/ Llwydcoed, Cwmbach, Hirwaun, Pen-y-waun and Rhigos from the existing Cynon Valley.
- 4.22 The Commission acknowledges that a constituency formed of these areas does not follow the geography of the valleys from north to south. However, there are good road links across the Heads of the Valleys, which maintain an accessible link throughout the area. To meet the statutory electorate range, the Commission also proposes to incorporate the Nelson electoral ward from the existing Caerphilly constituency into this proposed constituency. This electoral ward is connected to the remainder of the proposed constituency by road, and is similar in character to the rest of the constituency.
- 4.23 The proposed constituency includes the whole of the Merthyr Tydfil principal council area, and is combined with electoral wards from the County Borough of Rhondda Cynon Taf and the County Borough of Caerphilly principal council areas. The Commission proposes that the names of Merthyr Tydfil and Aberdare are used in the constituency name to reflect the primary settlements within the proposed constituency.

5. CONSULTATION



5.1 Timetable for the review

The initial outline timetable for the review is planned as follows:

- 5 January 2021: Publication of electorate figures by ONS, BCW begin development of initial proposals;
- 16 March 2021: Publish 'Guide to the 2023 Review';
- 8 September 2021: Publish initial proposals and conduct eight-week consultation (ends 3rd November 21);
- December 2021: Publish responses to initial proposals
- January 2022: conduct six-week 'secondary consultation', including between two and five public hearings in each region;
- Late 2022: Publish revised proposals and conduct four-week written consultation;
- June 2023: Submit and publish final report and recommendations

6. FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS

- 6.1 There are no financial implications aligned to this report.

7. EQUALITY AND DIVERSITY IMPLICATIONS

- 7.1 There are no direct equality and diversity implications arising from the report.

8. CONCLUSION

- 8.1 As can be seen from the proposals contained in Appendix 1a, there are many matters for consideration with the proposed new constituencies and boundaries, the naming and designations etc. It is therefore suggested that the matter be initially considered by the Overview and Scrutiny Committee and the feedback therefrom be presented to the Council Meeting in October in order that a response can be made by the deadline of the 3rd November 2021.



LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT 1972

AS AMENDED BY

THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT (ACCESS TO INFORMATION) ACT 1985

RHONDDA CYNON TAF COUNTY BOROUGH COUNCIL

COUNCIL

29TH SEPTEMBER 2021

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR OF LEGAL SERVICES

Background Papers

**2023 REVIEW OF PARLIAMENTARY CONSTITUENCIES IN WALES –
BOUNDARY COMMISSION FOR WALES' INITIAL PROPOSALS**

Freestanding Matter



**Comisiwn Ffiniau
i Gymru**

**Boundary Commission
for Wales**

2023 Review of
Parliamentary Constituencies

Initial Proposals

This document is available in Welsh
The Commission welcomes correspondence
and telephone calls in Welsh or English.

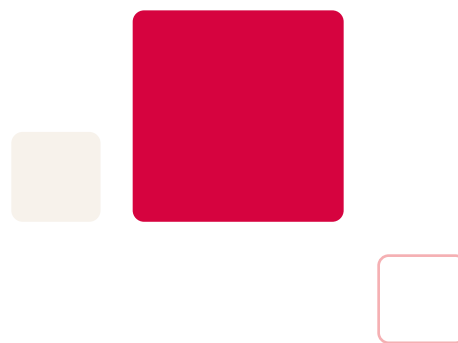
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Foreword



The Boundary Commission for Wales (**‘the Commission’**) is responsible for reviewing Parliamentary constituency boundaries in Wales. This report contains the Commission’s initial proposals for Parliamentary constituencies in Wales. It is the beginning, not the end, of the Commission’s review process. These are our initial views. We look forward, during our review process, to hearing from the people of Wales on how these proposals might be amended and revised.

In March 2020, the UK Government announced it would not implement the recommendations of the 2018 review. Instead, it announced, it would introduce a Bill to amend the rules by which boundary reviews are carried out. The Parliamentary Constituencies Bill 2019–21 was introduced on 19 May 2020. The Bill passed its final Parliamentary stages on 26 November 2020 and received Royal Assent on 14 December 2020. The Bill made significant changes to the Parliamentary Constituencies Act 1986 (**‘the Act’**). It abandoned the 2018 review, and therefore cancelled plans to reduce the size of the House of Commons to 600 seats. The size of the House of Commons remains fixed at 650 seats. However, the calculation of the allocation of seats between the countries of the UK remains based on the proportion of the UK registered electorate in each country. This calculation results in a reduction in the number of Parliamentary constituencies in Wales – from the present 40 constituencies to 32. It represents the most significant change to Wales’s constituencies in a century.

This review has to be completed by 1 July 2023, and is based on the number of registered electors on 2 March 2020. The Commission’s recommendations will be implemented by the ‘automacity’ rule. As such, the recommendations will no longer require Parliamentary approval. The final recommendations must be implemented as set out in the Commission’s final report. The public consultation phase has been amended to allow public hearings to be held during the secondary consultation period – that is,

later than was previously the case. The Act now provides for five protected constituencies across the UK. The only Welsh constituency that is not subject to the operation of the UK electoral quota, and is therefore protected or exempt from the review, is Ynys Môn.

In developing its proposals, the Commission has had regard, where possible, to existing Parliamentary and local government boundaries. It has also sought to avoid or minimise the breaking of local ties. On occasion, the Commission has had regard to special geographic considerations.

The Commission is now starting its initial consultation. Members of the public, groups and organisations may submit written responses to the initial proposals described in this document from 8 September 2021 to 3 November 2021.

The Commission will look carefully at every representation it receives to see if the initial proposals can be amended and improved. However, the Commission will have to balance the issues raised in representations against all the other factors we have to consider, as well as the constraints set out in the legislation.

Finally, may I thank the Commissioners – Mr Huw Vaughan Thomas CBE and Mr Sam A Hartley – for their invaluable contributions, as well as the 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.

Mrs Justice Jefford DBE

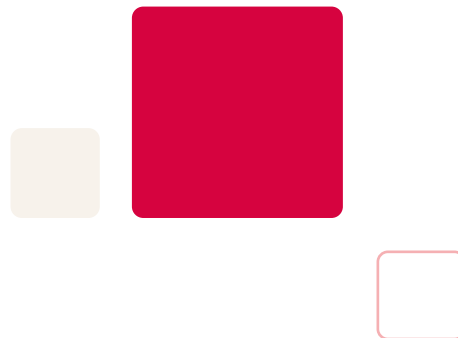
Deputy Chair

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1. On 5 January 2021, the Commission announced the start of the 2023 review of Parliamentary constituencies in Wales, in accordance with the provisions of the Parliamentary Constituencies Act 1986 (as amended). A summary of the relevant statutory framework and of the Commission's general approach to the review can be found in the Commission's 'Guide to the 2023 Review', which is available in English and Welsh on the Commission's website: www.bcomm-wales.gov.uk.
2. The Commission is an independent and impartial non-departmental public body that is responsible for reviewing Parliamentary constituency boundaries in Wales. The Commission is comprised of the Chair, who is the Speaker of the House of Commons; the Deputy Chair, Mrs Justice Jefford DBE; and two other Commissioners, Huw Vaughan Thomas CBE and Sam Hartley. The Speaker of the House of Commons is a member and the Chair by reason of his or her office, but takes no part in the work of the Commission. The Commission is supported by a Secretary, Mrs Shereen Williams MBE OStJ, and a secretariat. The Deputy Chair and both Commissioners have considered and approved this report.
3. The Commission is now publishing its initial proposals for public consultation. These proposals take careful account of the relevant legislation and application of the March 2020 electoral figures.

Chapter 2:

Criteria for reviewing Parliamentary constituencies.

Application of the provisions of the Parliamentary Constituencies Act 1986 (as amended)

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

Review cycle

2. A requirement of the Parliamentary Constituencies Act 1986 (as amended) ('the Act') states that the Commission must submit a report on a review of all the constituencies in Wales by 1 July 2023, another report by 1 October 2031, and a report every eight years thereafter.

Electorate data for the 2023 Review

3. The Act specifies which electorate figures the Commission must use when carrying out a review. For the 2023 review, the Commission is required to use the total number of persons whose names appeared on the published electoral register on 2 March 2020.
4. The Commission has obtained these electorate figures for the 2023 review from the Office for National Statistics. It has published these figures on its website: www.bcomm-wales.gov.uk/reviews/01-21/2023-review.

The distribution of constituencies

5. The Act states there is to be a fixed number of 650 constituencies for the whole of the UK. The Act also provides a mathematical formula to determine how many constituencies should be allocated to each of the four parts of the UK (Wales, England, Scotland and Northern Ireland), based on their electorate figures.
6. In accordance with that formula, the number of constituencies allocated to Wales under the Act is 32. The Commission must therefore make recommendations, in its 2023 report, that are designed

to reduce the number of Parliamentary constituencies in Wales from their existing number of 40. Welsh constituencies must be wholly within Wales, and cannot include areas of another part of the UK.

Statutory electorate range

7. Schedule 2 of the Act sets out a number of rules that are relevant to developing proposals for individual constituencies. Foremost among these is Rule 2, which provides that – apart from five specified exceptions in the UK – every constituency must have an electorate that is no less than 95% and no more than 105% of the UK electoral quota (UKEQ). To the nearest whole number, the UKEQ for the 2023 review is 73,393.
8. The only Welsh constituency that is not subject to the operation of the UKEQ is Ynys Môn.
9. Therefore, apart from Ynys Môn, every constituency in Wales must have an electorate that is no smaller than 69,724 and no larger than 77,062. The Commission refers to these parameters as the ‘statutory electorate range’.

Relevant local government boundaries

10. The Act states that the Commission may take into account ‘local government boundaries’ when developing its proposals for Parliamentary constituencies. The Act defines local government boundaries in Wales as the boundaries of counties, county boroughs, electoral wards, communities and community wards that existed or were ‘prospective’ on the ‘review date’.
11. For the 2023 review, this means the local government boundaries referred to are those that were in force on 1 December 2020 (since there were no prospective boundaries in Wales on that date). These local government boundaries can be found in the Ordnance Survey’s ‘Boundary-Line’ mapping product (October 2020 version available at: <https://www.ordnancesurvey.co.uk/business-government/products/boundaryline>).

Other statutory factors

12. Rule 5 in Schedule 2 of the Act specifies a number of other factors that the Commission may take

into account as it develops proposals and recommendations for Parliamentary constituencies.

Specifically, the Commission may take into account:

- special geographical considerations – including, in particular, the size, shape and accessibility of a constituency
- local government boundaries that existed or were prospective on 1 December 2020
- boundaries of existing constituencies
- any ‘local ties’ that would be broken by changes in constituencies
- the inconveniences such changes create

Special geographical considerations

13. The Commission thinks the special geographical considerations that may impact on constituency boundaries will primarily relate to physical geography – such as mountains, hills, lakes, rivers, estuaries and islands – rather than human or social geography. Matters of culture, history, socioeconomics 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

14. The Commission may take into account local government boundaries in developing its proposals and recommendations for Parliamentary constituencies. These include both the external boundaries of principal councils and their internal electoral ward, community or community ward boundaries.

15. The Commission will seek to take account of principal council external boundaries as far as possible. However, it may frequently be necessary to cross these boundaries to form constituencies that comply with the statutory electorate range.

16. The Commission will use electoral wards as the basic building blocks for designing constituencies.

17. The Commission will seek to avoid dividing electoral wards between constituencies. Electoral wards are well-defined and well-understood units. They generally indicate areas that have a broad community of interest. However, there may be circumstances in which it will be desirable to divide

electoral wards, particularly when considering all the factors identified in Rule 5.

18. The Commission considers that existing community boundaries are likely to have been created in recognition of local ties, and are therefore likely to reflect local ties. The Commission's policy is therefore not to divide existing communities when it develops proposals and recommendations for Parliamentary constituencies, unless there is no other available solution that would enable compliance with the statutory electorate range.

Boundaries of existing constituencies

19. The Commission intends to respect existing constituencies where it is possible to do so. However, this does not mean an existing constituency is protected from change simply because its electorate falls within the statutory electorate range. Nor does it mean a constituency that falls only slightly outside the statutory range will be only slightly amended to bring it within the statutory range. One of the effects of reducing the overall number of constituencies in Wales will be that existing constituencies with electorates within the statutory range may well need to be altered. This is because of the need to comply with the requirements of the Act across Wales.

The inconveniences such changes create

20. The Commission recognises that changes may result in inconveniences. For example, they may affect how easy it is for people to vote in person. The Commission seeks to mitigate such issues by maintaining existing wards and recognising local ties.

Interplay of the considerations

21. The policy of the Commission is to consider all the factors listed in Rule 5 as far as possible, subject to the primacy of the statutory electorate range under Rule 2.
22. Welsh constituencies (other than Ynys Môn) must comply with the statutory electorate range. However, the Act does not require the Commission to seek to create constituencies with electorates that are as close as possible to the UKEQ. Nor does the Commission consider it appropriate to pursue a policy objective of minimising divergence from the UKEQ. This would undermine the

Commission's ability to properly take into account the factors listed in Rule 5. For example, if one constituency had a 4% variance from the UKEQ and respected existing electoral wards, and another constituency had only a 1% variance but split electoral wards, the Commission would recommend the former constituency.

23. As far as possible, the Commission will seek to recommend constituencies that:

- are made up of whole electoral wards that are next to each other
- do not contain 'detached parts'; that is, where the only physical connection between one part of the constituency and the rest of it would require passage through a different constituency

Factors the Commission will not consider

Impact on future election results

24. The Commission is an independent and impartial body. As such, existing voting patterns and the prospective fortunes of political candidates do not enter its considerations during a review.

New local government boundaries

25. The local government boundaries the Commission may take into account are those that existed in Wales on 1 December 2020 (since there were no 'prospective' boundaries in Wales on that date). As such, the Commission will not consider new local government boundaries that did not exist, and had not been provided for by legislation, on that date.

Changes to electorates after 2 March 2020

26. The Commission is required to work on the basis of the numbers of electors on the electoral register on 2 March 2020. It is unable to take account of any alleged under-registration or over-registration of electors in particular areas as of that date.

Naming and designating constituencies

27. In making its recommendations, the Act also requires the Commission to specify a name and designation for each proposed constituency. The Act contains little guidance on these points.

Naming

28. The Commission's policy on naming constituencies is that, if constituencies remain largely unchanged, the existing constituency name should usually be kept. In such cases, constituency names are likely to be changed only if there is good reason to do so.
29. 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, the Commission welcomes representations that offer alternative suggestions to the names proposed. Where a suitable alternative name generally commands greater local support, the Commission will usually recommend that alternative.
30. The Commission adopts compass-point names (North, South, East and West) when there is not a more suitable name. Where a constituency name refers to the principal council area or former district council, the compass-point reference used will generally form a prefix (for example, Mid and South Pembrokeshire). Where a constituency name refers to a population centre, the compass-point reference will generally form a suffix (for example, Swansea West).
31. The Commission considers that it is appropriate for each constituency in Wales to have alternative names in English and Welsh. This reflects the official status of the Welsh language in Wales. The Commission will therefore make recommendations that official alternatives should be provided in Welsh for constituency names in English, and vice versa. In this way, both languages shall be treated equally. Where a constituency name is acceptable in both Welsh and English, there will be no official alternative.

Designating

32. The Act also requires that each constituency be 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.

Chapter 3:

Existing constituencies

Number of electors

1. There are presently 40 constituencies in Wales. The number of electors in the constituencies ranges from 42,657 (Arfon CC) to 78,238 (Cardiff South and Penarth BC). Under the legislation the number of constituencies in Wales is reduced from 40 to 32 and the statutory electorate range of electors is between 69,724 and 77,062. As a result, only one existing constituency, Vale of Glamorgan CC, is within the statutory range. However, as we set out in the previous chapter, it is not the case that an existing constituency is protected from change simply because its electorate falls within the statutory range. This is because change may be needed to create viable constituencies in other areas. Indeed, as can be seen in the next chapter, we have chosen to alter the boundaries of Vale of Glamorgan CC to best meet the statutory rules in the surrounding area.

Constituency size

2. The size (in terms of area) of existing constituencies ranges from 17 kilometres squared (km²) (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 about 61% of Wales.

Pattern of electorate

3. There are relatively few electors in rural parts of Wales. It is therefore inevitable that, under the new arrangements, some constituencies will be very large (in terms of area). Furthermore, due to the relatively low 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 to create a pattern of constituencies across Wales that adheres to the rules in the legislation. It is important to understand that even small changes to one constituency will have consequences for nearby areas – and possibly more widely.

Chapter 4:

Summary of proposals

1. The new legislation has reduced the number of Parliamentary constituencies in Wales from 40 to 32.
2. The only existing constituency specified in the Act that is not subject to the operation of the UKEQ in Wales is Ynys Môn. Ynys Môn therefore remains unchanged in the Commission's initial proposals. For some other areas, the proposed changes are considerable.
3. The UKEQ is 73,393. There is a tolerance of between 95% and 105% of this figure (69,724 and 77,062 respectively). There are presently 38 constituencies below the minimum number of electors. One constituency is above the maximum number of electors. One constituency (Vale of Glamorgan CC) falls within the statutory range. Under the proposals, all constituencies (with the exception of Ynys Môn) would be within the statutory range, 17 would be below the UKEQ and 15 would be above the UKEQ.
4. Some electoral wards are currently split across more than one existing Parliamentary constituency because of changes to local government ward boundaries since the last review of Parliamentary constituencies. In these proposals, they have been combined to form one electoral ward within one existing constituency. For example, Dinas Powys is currently split: 3 electors are currently within the existing Cardiff South and Penarth BC constituency, and 6,385 electors are currently within the Vale of Glamorgan CC constituency. (See table on page 11.)
5. 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). Sixteen existing constituencies would be wholly contained within new constituencies (Aberconwy, Alyn and Deeside, Blaenau Gwent, Brecon and Radnorshire, Cardiff Central, Cardiff North, Cardiff West, Ceredigion, Dwyfor Meirionnydd, Islwyn, Llanelli, Montgomeryshire, Rhondda, Torfaen,

Wrexham and Ynys Môn). Eighteen of the existing constituency names would remain the same.

6. Under the proposals, six constituencies would have an area over 1,000km² (Aberconwy, Brecon and Radnor, Caerfyrddin, Ceredigion Preseli, Dwyfor Meirionnydd, and Montgomeryshire and Glyndwr). Four of these would be between 2,000km² and 3,000km² (Caerfyrddin, Ceredigion Preseli, Dwyfor Merionnydd, and Montgomeryshire and Glyndwr). One would be over 3,000km² (Brecon and Radnor).
7. The Commission has proposed that electoral wards currently split across more than one existing Parliamentary constituency should be allocated, in their entirety, to one existing constituency. This is shown in the following table.

Electoral Ward	Existing constituency allocation (no. of electors)	Allocated Existing constituency (no. of electors)
Dinas Powys	Vale of Glamorgan CC (6,385)	Vale of Glamorgan BC (6,388)
	Cardiff South and Penarth BC (3)	
Pontprennau/Old St. Mellons	Cardiff North BC (7,964)	Cardiff North BC (8,047)
	Cardiff South and Penarth BC (83)	
Martletwy	Carmarthen West and South Pembrokeshire CC (1,134)	Carmarthen West and South Pembrokeshire CC (1,603)
	Preseli Pembrokeshire CC (469)	
Llanharry	Ogmore CC (3,022)	Ogmore CC (3,221)
	Pontypridd CC (199)	
Pont-y-clun	Pontypridd CC (5,371)	Pontypridd CC (6,061)
	Ogmore CC (690)	
Talbot Green	Pontypridd CC (1,955)	Pontypridd CC (1,965)
	Ogmore CC (10)	
Clydach	Gower CC (5,713)	Gower CC (5,821)
	Swansea East BC (108)	
Cockett	Swansea West BC (10,003)	Swansea West BC (10,473)
	Swansea East BC (470)	
Dunvant	Swansea West BC (3,490)	Swansea West BC (3,494)
	Gower CC (4)	
Landore	Swansea East BC (4,712)	Swansea East BC (4,821)
	Swansea West BC (109)	
Llangyfelach	Gower CC (3,841)	Gower CC (3,946)
	Swansea East BC (105)	
Croesyceiliog North	Monmouth CC (2,664)	Monmouth CC (2,745)

Chapter 5:

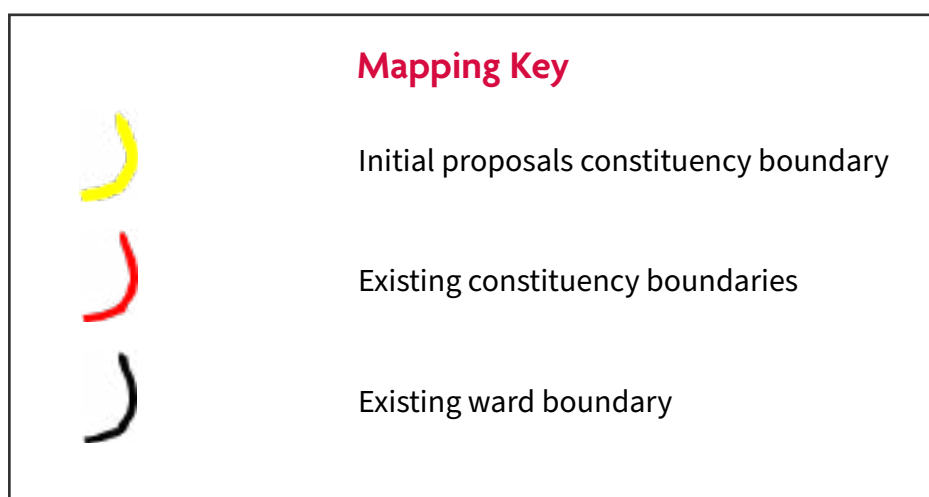
Initial proposals

1. Chapter 6 describes each proposed new constituency in detail and illustrates them in outline maps (pages 15 and 16). More detailed maps of the proposed constituencies are available on the Commission's website: www.bcomm-wales.gov.uk. The maps are also available in printed form, alongside copies of this document, at designated 'places of deposit' in each proposed constituency (see Appendix 3). 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.
2. The Commission's initial proposals would, if adopted, result in a Parliamentary map of Wales very different from the one we are familiar with. The Commission has been faced with the task of devising proposals for the required 32 constituencies in place of the existing 40 constituencies. The Commission has endeavoured to give effect to the statutory considerations. However, its ability to do so is necessarily constrained by the overriding requirement that every constituency (other than Ynys Môn) must fall within the statutory range. Even comparatively minor boundary changes in one constituency have knock-on effects in other constituencies.
3. The Commission has sought to identify the most suitable solutions for local needs, throughout Wales, that can be accommodated within the statutory rules – particularly the statutory electorate range.
4. The Commission would like to emphasise that these proposals represent the Commission's initial views. The Commission welcomes representations from the public. Details of how to respond to the Commission's proposals are set out in Chapter 8.

Chapter 6:

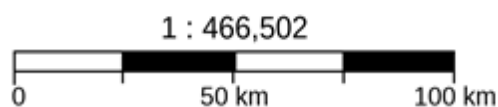
Proposals in detail

1. This chapter describes the Commission's initial proposals in detail. For each proposed constituency, the report sets out:
 - the name and designation of the constituency proposed by the Commission, including the proposed official alternative name (if applicable)
 - the electoral wards it would contain and its variance from the UKEQ
 - the Commission's main reasons for proposing the constituency
 - an explanation of the proposed name
 - a map of the recommended constituency
2. 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 map.



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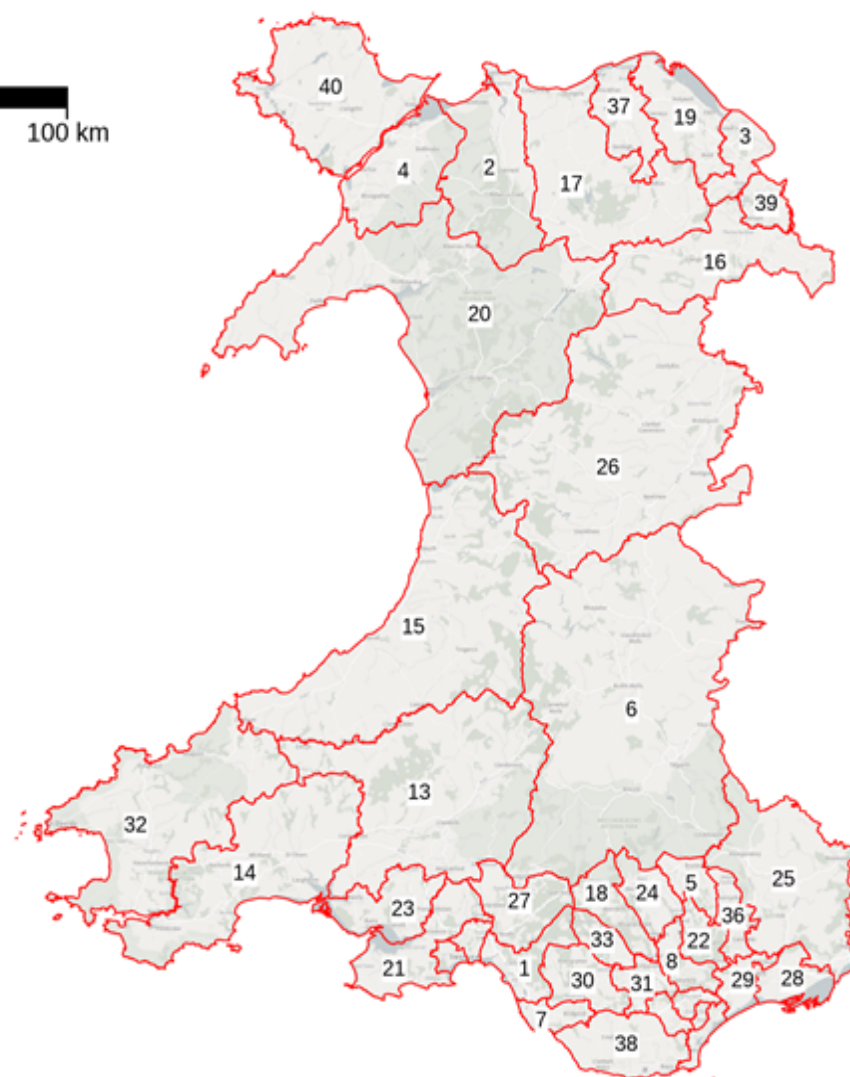
Existing Constituencies



The City and County of Cardiff



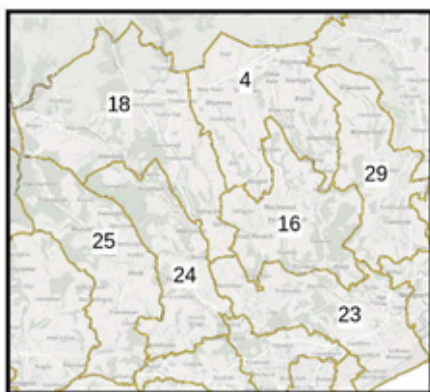
The City of Swansea



- | | | |
|---|--|---------------------------------|
| 1 - Aberavon (51,053) | 18 - Cynon Valley (51,147) | 34 - Swansea East (59,156) |
| 2 - Aberconwy (44,852) | 19 - Delyn (54,718) | 35 - Swansea West (57,680) |
| 3 - Alyn and Deeside (63,045) | 20 - Dwyfor Meirionnydd (44,584) | 36 - Torfaen (62,718) |
| 4 - Arfon (42,657) | 21 - Gower (62,410) | 37 - Vale of Clwyd (55,936) |
| 5 - Blaenau Gwent (50,900) | 22 - Islwyn (56,501) | 38 - Vale of Glamorgan (76,811) |
| 6 - Brecon and Radnorshire (54,854) | 23 - Llanelli (60,766) | 39 - Wrexham (49,829) |
| 7 - Bridgend (63,338) | 24 - Merthyr Tydfil and Rhymney (56,589) | 40 - Ynys Mon (52,415) |
| 8 - Caerphilly (64,531) | 25 - Monmouth (66,975) | |
| 9 - Cardiff Central (60,192) | 26 - Montgomeryshire (49,100) | |
| 10 - Cardiff North (68,205) | 27 - Neath (56,777) | |
| 11 - Cardiff South and Penarth (78,238) | 28 - Newport East (59,029) | |
| 12 - Cardiff West (67,886) | 29 - Newport West (67,040) | |
| 13 - Carmarthen East and Dinefwr (57,700) | 30 - Ogmore (57,673) | |
| 14 - Carmarthen West and South Pembrokeshire (59,264) | 31 - Pontypridd (60,408) | |
| 15 - Ceredigion (56,151) | 32 - Preseli Pembrokeshire (59,580) | |
| 16 - Clwyd South (53,921) | 33 - Rhondda (50,262) | |
| 17 - Clwyd West (57,786) | | |

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Initial Proposals



South Wales Valleys Area



City and County of Cardiff

1 : 466,289

0 50 km 100 km



1 - Aberafan Porthcawl (76,792)

2 - Aberconwy (69,909)

3 - Alyn and Deeside (74,144)

4 - Blaenau Gwent and Rhymney (71,079)

5 - Brecon and Radnor (72,113)

6 - Bridgend (74,388)

7 - Caerfyrddin (70,606)

8 - Cardiff Central (74,486)

9 - Cardiff North (71,143)

10 - Cardiff South and Penarth (70,246)

11 - Cardiff West (73,947)

12 - Ceredigion Preseli (76,269)

13 - Clwyd (76,380)

14 - Delyn (76,074)

15 - Dwyfor Meirionnydd (71,962)

16 - Islwyn (70,735)

17 - Llanelli (71,972)

18 - Merthyr Tydfil and Aberdare (71,218)

19 - Mid and South Pembrokeshire (74,614)

20 - Monmouthshire (72,681)

21 - Montgomeryshire and Glyndwr (72,363)

22 - Newport East (76,159)

23 - Newport West and Caerphilly (74,394)

24 - Pontypridd (71,237)

25 - Rhondda (71,684)

26 - Swansea Central and North (76,199)

27 - Swansea East and Neath (75,641)

28 - Swansea West and Gower (75,214)

29 - Torfaen (70,591)

30 - Vale of Glamorgan (70,426)

31 - Wrexham (75,596)

32 - Ynys Môn (52,415)

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1. Aberafan Porthcawl

1.1 The Commission proposes that a county constituency be created from:

1. The following electoral wards within the County Borough of Neath Port Talbot (which currently form part of the existing **Aberavon CC**):

Aberavon (4,048), Baglan (5,383), Briton Ferry East (2,148), Briton Ferry West (2,033), Bryn and Cwmavon (5,220), Cymmer (2,011), Glyncorrwg (792), Gwynfi (879), Margam (2,309), Port Talbot (4,342), Sandfields East (5,038), Sandfields West (4,917) and Tai-bach (3,643)

a:

2. The following electoral wards within the County Borough of Bridgend (which currently form part of the existing **Bridgend CC**):

Bryntirion Laleston and Merthyr Mawr (6,574), Cefn Glas (1,360), Cornelly (5,359), Laleston and Merthyr Mawr (6,574), Llangewydd and Brynhyfryd (1,878), Newton (3,035), Nottage (2,741), Porthcawl East Central (2,580), Porthcawl West Central (2,967), Pyle (5,545) and Rest Bay (1,990).

1.2 This constituency would have 76,792 electors, which is 4.6% above the UKEQ of 73,393 electors per constituency. The proposed single name for the constituency is **Aberafan Porthcawl**.

1.3 The existing Aberavon and Bridgend constituencies are currently below the statutory requirements in respect of the size of the electorate. The Commission considered several options, and proposes to combine parts of the existing Bridgend and Aberavon constituencies. The Commission considers that combining the areas as proposed is appropriate due to the good transport and communication links within the proposed constituency.

1.4

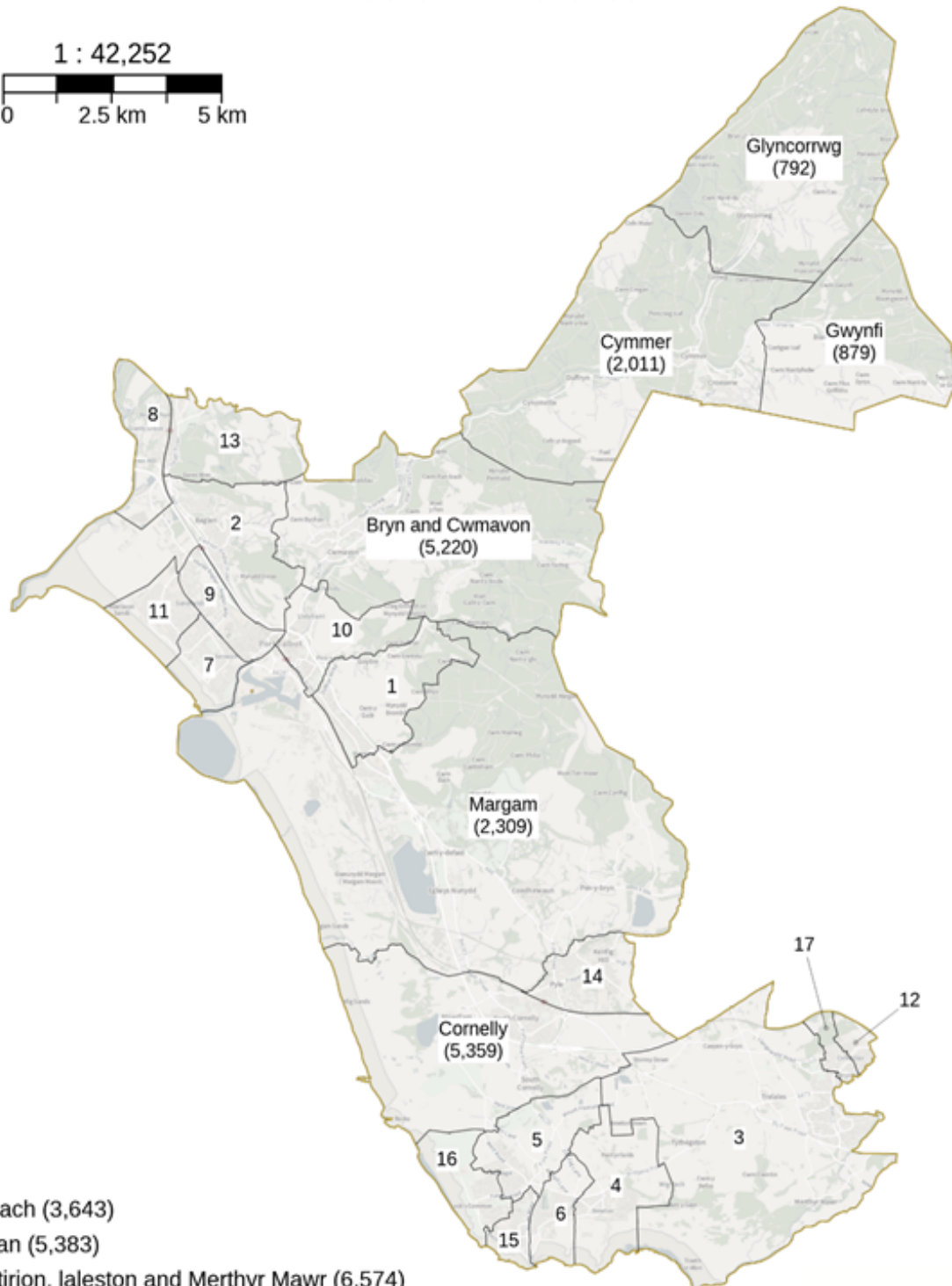
The proposed constituency includes electoral wards that form parts of the Bridgend and Neath Port Talbot principal council areas. The Commission has proposed the single name of Aberafan Porthcawl to represent the constituency. The two parts of this name represent the two main settlements in the areas that are proposed to be combined within the constituency. The Commission considers that both parts of the name are recognisable and acceptable in both Welsh and English.

1.5

The remainder of the electoral wards of the existing constituency of **Aberavon** can be found on page 93, and of **Bridgend** on page 32.

Aberafan Porthcawl

1 : 42,252
0 2.5 km 5 km



- 1 - Tai-bach (3,643)
- 2 - Baglan (5,383)
- 3 - Bryntirion, Ialeston and Merthyr Mawr (6,574)
- 4 - Newton (3,035)
- 5 - Nottage (2,741)
- 6 - Porthcawl East Central (2,580)
- 7 - Sandfields East (5,038)
- 8 - Briton Ferry West (2,033)
- 9 - Aberavon (4,048)
- 10 - Port Talbot (4,342)
- 11 - Sandfields West (4,917)
- 12 - Cefn Glas (1,360)

- 13 - Briton Ferry East (2,148)
- 14 - Pyle (5,545)
- 15 - Porthcawl West Central (2,967)
- 16 - Rest Bay (1,990)
- 17 - Llangewydd and Brynhyfryd (1,878)

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2. Aberconwy

2.1 The Commission proposes that a county constituency be created from:

1. The following electoral wards within the County Borough of Conwy (which currently make up the existing **Aberconwy** CC):

Betws-y-Coed (967), Bryn (1,390), Caerhun (1,677), Capelulo (1,284), Conwy (3,295), Craig-y-Don (2,685), Crwst (1,581), Deganwy (3,289), Eglwysbach (1,257), Gogarth (2,795), Gower (850), Llansanffraid (1,814), Marl (3,539), Mostyn (2,758), Pandy (1,463), Pant-yr-Afon/Penmaenan (2,167), Penrhyn (3,874), Pensarn (2,274), Trefriw (1,026), Tudno (3,591) and Uwch Conwy (1,276)

and:

2. The following electoral wards within the County Borough of Conwy (which currently form part of the existing **Clwyd West** CC):

Llandrillo yn Rhos (6,110), Llangernyw (1,104), Mochdre (1,425) and Uwchaled (1,139)

and:

3. The following electoral wards within the County of Gwynedd (which currently form part of the existing **Arfon** CC):

Arllechwedd (1,091), Deiniol (920), Dewi (1,301), Garth (556), Gerlan (1,696), Glyder (1,257), Hendre (940), Hiracl (1,066), Marchog (1,579), Menai (Bangor) (1,548), Ogwen (1,697), and Tregarth and Mynydd Llandygai (1,628).

2.2 This constituency would have 69,909 electors, which is 4.7% below the UKEQ of 73,393 electors per constituency. The proposed single name for the constituency is **Aberconwy**.

2.3 The existing Aberconwy constituency is currently below the statutory requirements in

respect of the size of the electorate. The Commission considered several options, and proposes to combine the whole of the existing Aberconwy constituency with electoral wards from the existing Clwyd West and Arfon constituencies to meet the statutory electorate range. The Commission has proposed to include the Llandrillo yn Rhos, Llangernyw, Mochdre and Uwchaled electoral wards from the existing Clwyd West constituency, as well as the eastern electoral wards of the existing Arfon constituency. The Commission is of the view that these areas are well connected to the existing Aberconwy constituency by transport links, and are similar in character. The Commission is therefore of the view that the proposed arrangement creates a cohesive constituency.

2.4 The Commission proposes keeping the existing constituency name of Aberconwy as the single name for this constituency, which the Commission considers to be recognisable and acceptable in both Welsh and English.

2.5 The remainder of electoral wards of the existing constituency of **Clwyd West** can be found on pages 51 and 54, and of **Arfon** on page 57.

Aberconwy

1 : 73,097



3. Alyn and Deeside (Alun a Glannau Dyfrdwy)

3.1 The Commission proposes that a county constituency be created from:

1. The following electoral wards within the County of Flintshire (which currently make up the existing **Alyn and Deeside** CC):

Aston (2,508), Broughton North East (1,723), Broughton South (3,325), Buckley Bistre East (2,653), Buckley Bistre West (3,182), Buckley Mountain (2,555), Buckley Pentrobin (4,181), Caergwrle (1,225), Connah's Quay Central (2,213), Connah's Quay Goflynn (3,688), Connah's Quay South (4,494), Connah's Quay Wepre (1,647), Ewloe (4,327), Hawarden (1,623), Higher Kinnerton (1,373), Hope (2,042), Llanfynydd (1,483), Mancot (2,516), Penyffordd (3,543), Queensferry (1,248), Saltney Mold Junction (1,100), Saltney Stonebridge (2,672), Sealand (2,026), Shotton East (1,219), Shotton Higher (1,669), Shotton West (1,464) and Treuddyn (1,346)

and:

2. The following electoral wards within the County of Wrexham (which currently form part of the existing **Clwyd South** CC):

Brymbo (3,021) and Minera (1,870)

and;

3. The following electoral wards within the County of Flintshire (which currently form part of the existing **Delyn** CC):

Argoed (2,167), Leeswood (1,627) and New Brighton (2,414).

3.2 This constituency would have 74,144 electors, which is 1% above the UKEQ of 73,393 electors per constituency. The proposed official name for the constituency is **Alyn and Deeside**. The proposed official alternative name is **Alun a Glannau Dyfrdwy**.

3.3 The existing Alyn and Deeside constituency is currently below the statutory requirements in respect of the size of the electorate. The Commission has considered several options,

and proposes to combine the whole of the existing Alyn and Deeside constituency with electoral wards from the existing Clwyd South and Delyn constituencies to meet the statutory electorate range. The Commission proposes to include the electoral wards of Brymbo and Minera from the existing Clwyd South constituency, and the Argoed, Leeswood and New Brighton electoral wards from the existing Delyn constituency. The Commission is of the view that these areas are well connected to the existing Alyn and Deeside constituency by transport links, and are similar in character. The Commission is of the view that the proposed arrangement creates a cohesive constituency.

3.4 The proposed constituency includes the whole of the existing Alyn and Deeside constituency and electoral wards from the existing Clwyd South and Delyn constituencies. The Commission proposes keeping the existing constituency name of Alyn and Deeside as the name for this constituency.

3.5 The remainder of the electoral wards of the existing constituency of **Clwyd South** can be found on pages 75 and 105, and of **Delyn** on page 54.

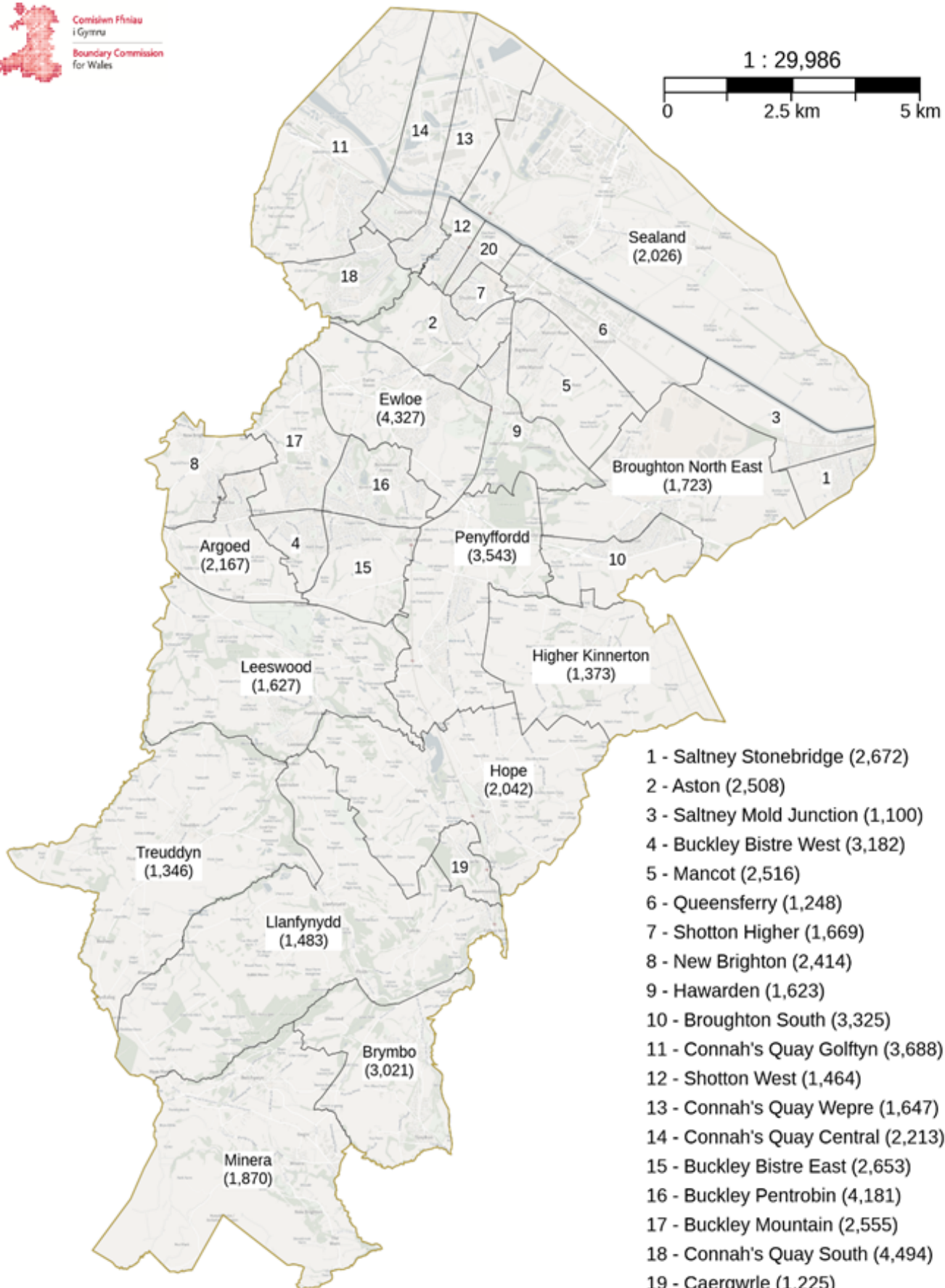
Alyn and Deeside (Alun a Glannau Dyfrdwy)



Comisiwn Ffiniau
i Gymru
Boundary Commission
for Wales

1 : 29,986

0 2.5 km 5 km



- 1 - Saltney Stonebridge (2,672)
- 2 - Aston (2,508)
- 3 - Saltney Mold Junction (1,100)
- 4 - Buckley Bistre West (3,182)
- 5 - Mancot (2,516)
- 6 - Queensferry (1,248)
- 7 - Shotton Higher (1,669)
- 8 - New Brighton (2,414)
- 9 - Hawarden (1,623)
- 10 - Broughton South (3,325)
- 11 - Connah's Quay Goffryn (3,688)
- 12 - Shotton West (1,464)
- 13 - Connah's Quay Wepre (1,647)
- 14 - Connah's Quay Central (2,213)
- 15 - Buckley Bistre East (2,653)
- 16 - Buckley Pentrobin (4,181)
- 17 - Buckley Mountain (2,555)
- 18 - Connah's Quay South (4,494)
- 19 - Caergwrle (1,225)
- 20 - Shotton East (1,219)

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4. Blaenau Gwent and Rhymney (Blaenau Gwent a Rhymni)

4.1 The Commission proposes that a county constituency be created from:

1. The following electoral wards within the County Borough of Blaenau Gwent (which currently make up the existing **Blaenau Gwent** CC):

Abertillery (3,074), Badminton (2,452), Beaufort (2,717), Blaina (3,497), Brynmawr (4,028), Cwm (3,254), Cwmtillery (3,383), Ebbw Vale North (3,268), Ebbw Vale South (2,959), Georgetown (3,091), Llanhilleth (3,387), Nantyglo (3,350), Rassau (2,463), Sirhowy (4,210), Six Bells (1,740), and Tredegar Central and West (4,027)

and:

2. The following electoral wards within the County Borough of Caerphilly (which currently form part of the existing **Merthyr Tydfil and Rhymney** CC):

Darren Valley (1,870), Moriah (3,128), New Tredegar (3,357), Pontlloftyn (1,432), and Twyn Carno (1,721).

and:

3. The electoral ward of Aberbargoed (2,706) within the County Borough of Caerphilly (which currently forms part of the existing **Islwyn** CC)

4. The following electoral wards within the County Borough of Caerphilly (which currently form part of the existing **Caerphilly** CC):

Bargoed (4,431) and Gilfach (1,534).

4.2 This constituency would have 71,079 electors, which is 3.2% below the UKEQ of 73,393 electors per constituency. The proposed name for the constituency is **Blaenau Gwent and Rhymney**. The proposed official alternative name is **Blaenau Gwent a Rhymni**.

4.3 The existing Blaenau Gwent constituency is currently below the statutory requirements

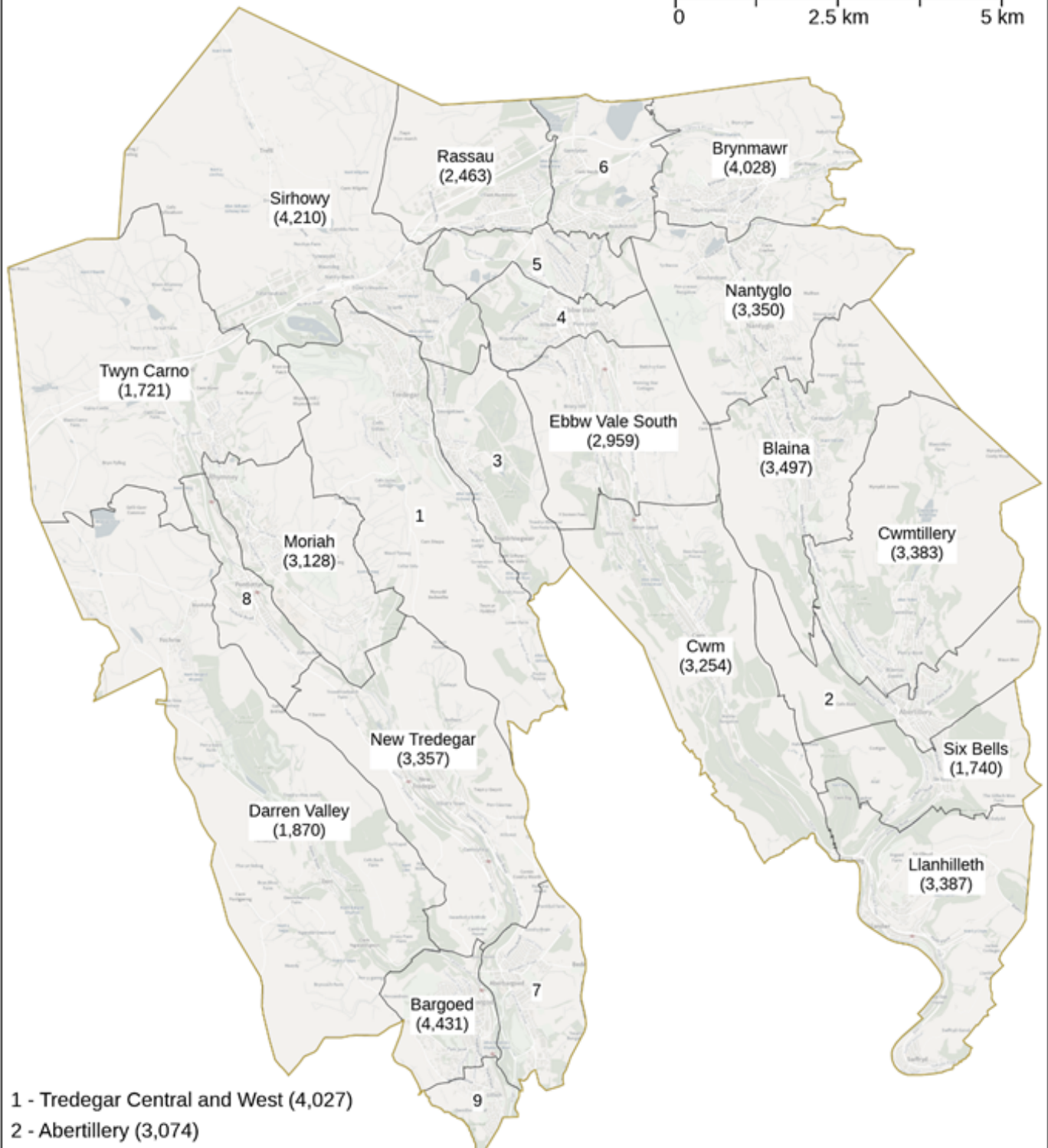
in respect of the size of the electorate. The Commission has considered several options, and proposes to combine the whole of the existing Blaenau Gwent constituency with electoral wards from the existing Merthyr Tydfil and Rhymney, Islwyn and Caerphilly constituencies to meet the statutory electorate range. Including the electoral wards of Aberbargoed, Bargoed and Gilfach within this new constituency would ensure the whole community of Bargoed would be included within one constituency (it is currently split across two existing constituencies). The Commission is of the view that these areas are well connected to the existing Blaenau Gwent constituency by transport links, and are similar in character. The Commission therefore considers that the proposed arrangement creates a cohesive constituency.

4.4 The proposed constituency includes the whole of the existing Blaenau Gwent constituency and electoral wards from the existing Merthyr Tydfil and Rhymney, Islwyn and Caerphilly constituencies. The Commission has proposed that the existing constituency name of Blaenau Gwent be combined with Rhymney, as this would reflect the area within the existing Merthyr Tydfil and Rhymney constituency that is included within this proposed constituency.

4.5 The remainder of the electoral wards of the existing constituency of **Merthyr Tydfil and Rhymney** can be found on page 66, of **Islwyn** can be found on page 60, and of **Caerphilly** can be found on pages 60, 66 and 81.

Blaenau Gwent and Rhymney (Blaenau Gwent a Rhymni)

1 : 25,311



1 - Tredegar Central and West (4,027)

2 - Abertillery (3,074)

3 - Georgetown (3,091)

4 - Ebbw Vale North (3,268)

5 - Badminton (2,452)

6 - Beaufort (2,717)

7 - Aberbargoed (2,706)

8 - Pontlloftyn (1,432)

9 - Giffach (1,534)

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5. Brecon and Radnor (Aberhonddu a Maesyfed)

5.1 The Commission proposes that a county constituency be created from:

1. The following electoral wards within the County of Powys (which currently make up the existing **Brecon and Radnorshire** CC):

Aber-craf (1,143), Beguildy (1,135), Bronllys (1,060), Builth (1,849), Bwlch (800), Crickhowell (2,410), Cwm-twrch (1,557), Dissert and Trecoed (1,055), Felin-fâch (1,102), Glasbury (1,901), Gwernyfed (1,178), Hay (1,355), Knighton (2,296), Llanafanfawr (1,141), Llanbadarn Fawr (925), Llandrindod East/Llandrindod West (949), Llandrindod North (1,517), Llandrindod South (1,726), Llanelwedd (987), Llangattock (762), Llangors (901), Llangunllo (1,071), Llangynidr (865), Llanwrtyd Wells (1,450), Llanyre (978), Maescar/Llywel (1,405), Nantmel (1,243), Old Radnor (1,375), Presteigne (2,174), Rhayader (1,589), St David Within (1,263), St John (2,365), St Mary (2,194), Talgarth (1,305), Talybont-on-Usk (1,537), Tawe-Uchaf (1,763), Ynyscedwyn (1,705), Yscir (888) and Ystradgynlais (1,935).

and:

2. The following electoral wards within the County Borough of Neath Port Talbot (which currently form part of the existing **Neath** CC):

Allt-wen (2,023), Cwmllynfell (921), Godre'r Graig (1,514), Gwaun-Cae-Gurwen (2,220), Lower Brynamman (1,040), Pontardawe (4,283), Rhos (1,997), Trebanos (1,092) and Ystalyfera (2,169).

5.2 This constituency would have 72,113 electors, which is 1.7% below the UKEQ of 73,393 electors per constituency. The proposed name for the constituency is **Brecon and Radnor**. The proposed alternative official name for the constituency is **Aberhonddu a Maesyfed**.

5.3 The existing Brecon and Radnorshire constituency is currently below the statutory requirements in respect of the size of the electorate. The Commission considered several options and believes it would be appropriate to include electoral wards from the existing

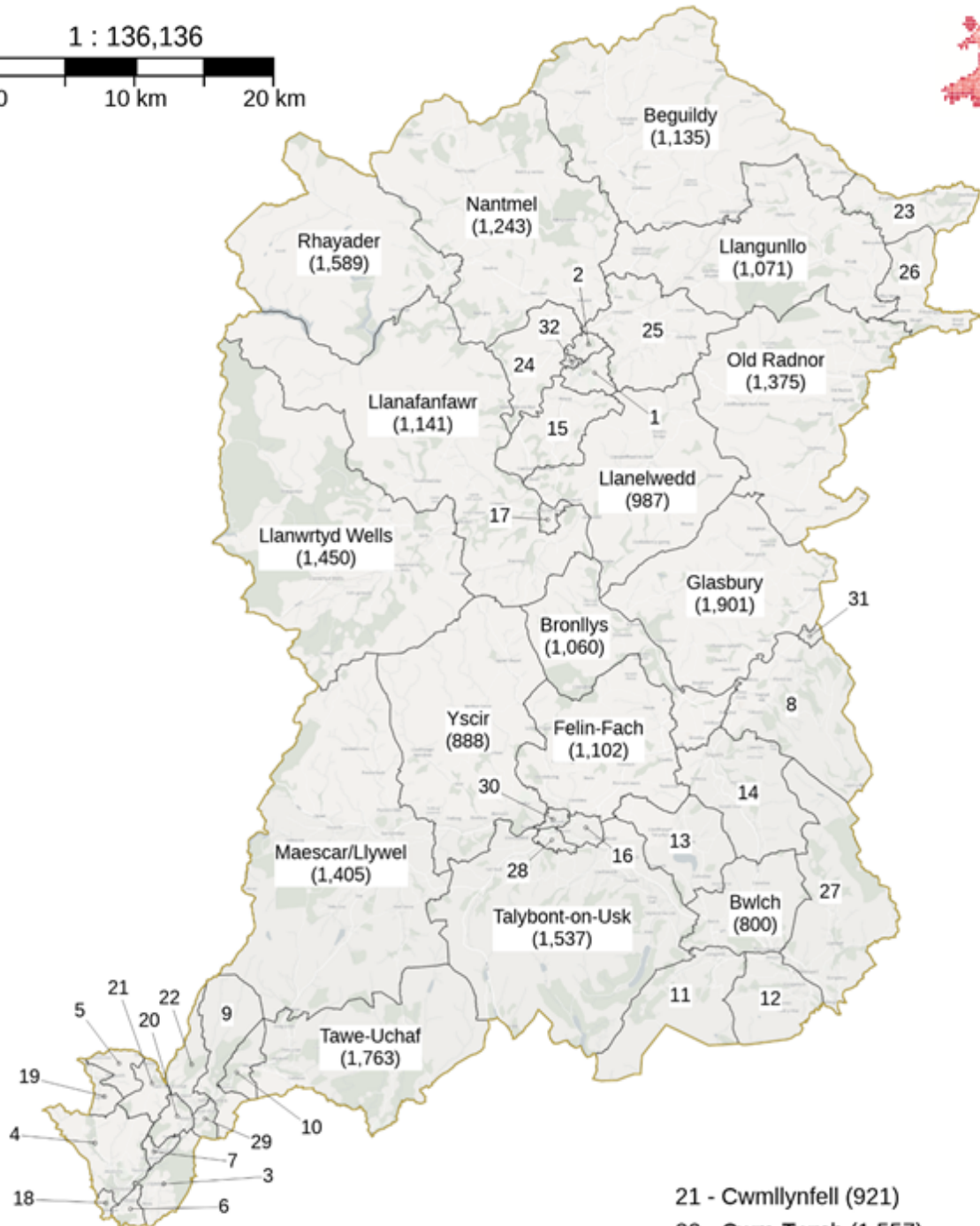
Neath constituency to meet the statutory electorate range. The Commission considers that including electoral wards from the Neath constituency would combine two areas which are similar in character with the Pontardawe area sharing a similar semi-rural nature to the Ystradgynlais area. The Commission is therefore of the view that the proposed arrangement creates a cohesive constituency that has good road and communication links.

5.4 The proposed constituency includes the whole of the existing Brecon and Radnorshire constituency and electoral wards from the existing Neath constituency. The Commission considers that the proposed name represents the area, while acknowledging that the proposed constituency includes areas that are outside of the existing Brecon and Radnorshire constituency.

5.5 The remainder of the electoral wards of the existing constituency of **Neath** can be found on page 93.

Brecon and Radnor (Aberhonddu a Maesyfed)

1 : 136,136
0 10 km 20 km



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6. Bridgend (Pen-y-bont)

6.1 The Commission proposes that a county constituency be created from:

1. The following electoral wards within the County Borough of Bridgend (which currently form part of the existing **Ogmore CC**):

Aberkenfig (1,868), Bettws (1,595), Blackmill (1,839), Blaengarw (1,333), Bryncethin (1,261), Bryncoch (1,757), Caerau (4,795), Cefn Cribwr (1,180), Felindre (2,087), Hendre (3,175), Llangeinor (887), Llangynwyd (2,351), Maesteg East (3,741), Maesteg West (4,327), Nant-y-moel (1,745), Ogmore Vale (2,357), Penprysg (2,474), Pontycymmer (1,773), Sarn (1,786), Ynysawdre (2,748)

and:

2. The following electoral wards within the County Borough of Bridgend (which currently form part of the **Bridgend CC**):

Brackla (8,276), Coity (3,006), Coychurch Lower (1,160), Litchard (2,080), Morfa (3,210), Newcastle (4,287), Oldcastle (3,783), Pendre (1,654) and Pen-y-fai (1,853).

6.2 This constituency would have 74,388 electors, which is 1.4% above the UKEQ of 73,393 electors per constituency. The proposed name for the constituency is **Bridgend**. The proposed official alternative name for this constituency is **Pen-y-bont**.

6.3 The existing Bridgend constituency is currently below the statutory requirements in respect of the size of the electorate. The Commission considered several options, and proposes to combine the parts of the existing Bridgend and Ogmore constituencies that are all within the Bridgend principal council area to form a constituency that would meet the statutory electorate range. There are good transport links throughout the area, and the proposed constituency is contained within a single local authority area.

6.4 The proposed constituency includes electoral wards that fall wholly within the County Borough of Bridgend principal council area. The Commission therefore proposes that

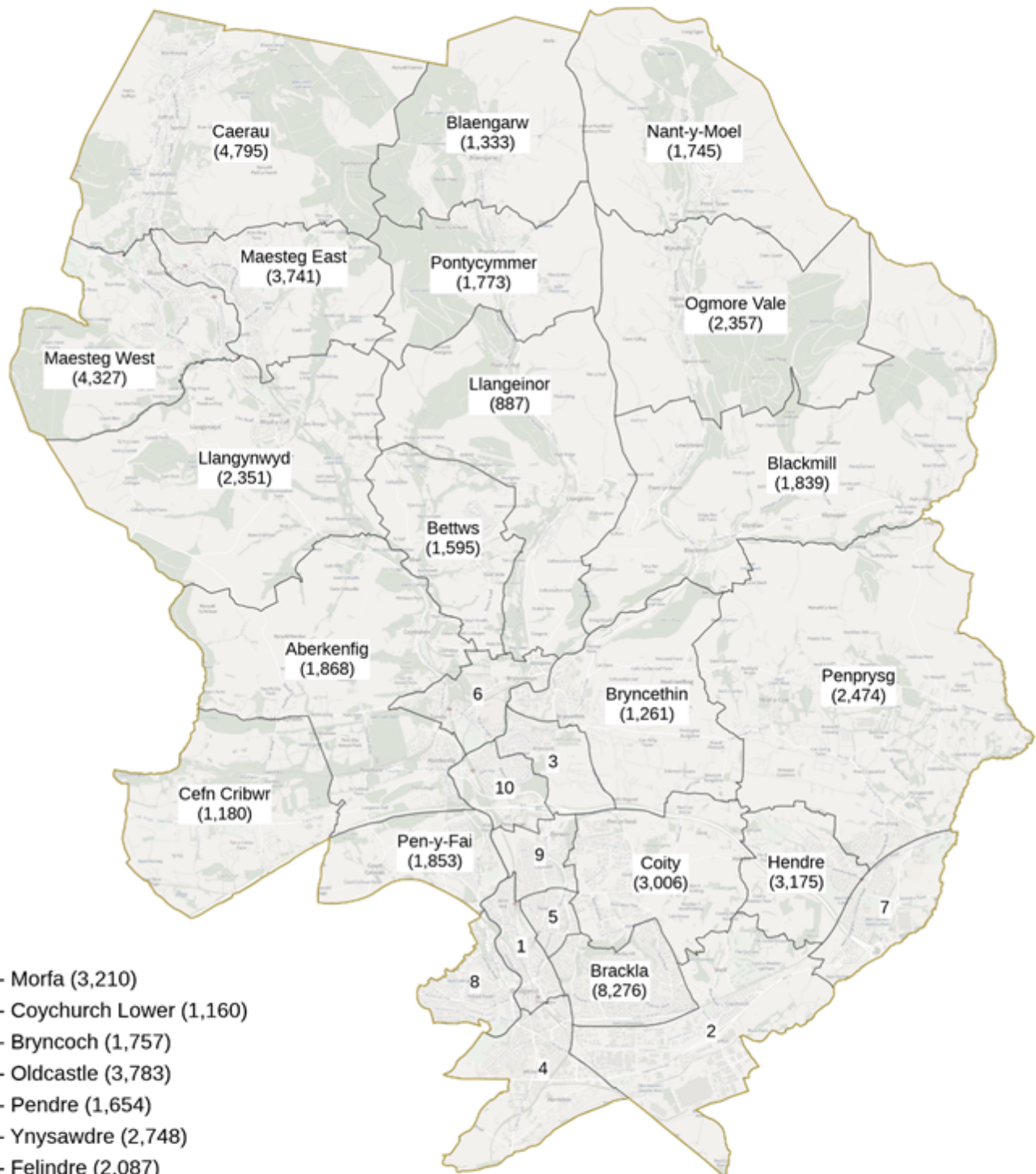
this new constituency is named Bridgend.

6.5

The remainder of the electoral wards of the existing constituency of **Bridgend** can be found on page 17, and of **Ogmore** can be found on page 87.

Bridgend (Pen-y-bont)

1 : 26,962



- 1 - Morfa (3,210)
- 2 - Coychurch Lower (1,160)
- 3 - Bryncoch (1,757)
- 4 - Oldcastle (3,783)
- 5 - Pendre (1,654)
- 6 - Ynysawdre (2,748)
- 7 - Felindre (2,087)
- 8 - Newcastle (4,287)
- 9 - Litchard (2,080)
- 10 - Sarn (1,786)

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7. Caerfyrddin (Carmarthen)

7.1 The Commission proposes that a county constituency be created from:

1. The following electoral wards within the County of Carmarthenshire (which currently form part of the existing **Carmarthen East and Dinefwr** CC):

Abergwili (1,912), Ammanford (1,984), Betws (1,825), Cenarth (1,669), Cilycwm (1,175), Cynwyl Gaeo (1,351), Garnant (1,558), Glanamman (1,802), Llanddarog (1,678), Llandeilo (2,307), Llandovery (1,963), Llandybie (3,277), Llanegwad (2,040), Llanfihangel Aberbythych (1,503), Llanfihangel-ar-Arth (2,196), Llangadog (1,629), Llangeler (2,772), Llanybydder (2,027), Manordeilo and Salem (1,816), Penygroes (2,347), Pontamman (2,092), Quarter Bach (2,218) and Saron (3,353).

and:

2. The following electoral wards within the County of Carmarthenshire (which currently form part of the existing **Carmarthen West and South Pembrokeshire** CC):

Carmarthen Town North (3,691), Carmarthen Town South (2,746), Carmarthen Town West (3,601), Cynwyl Elfed (2,468), Laugharne Township (2,161), Llanboidy (1,705), Llansteffan (1,656), St Clears (2,500), Trelech (1,754) and Whitland (1,830).

7.2 This constituency would have 70,606 electors, which is 3.8% below the UKEQ of 73,393 electors per constituency. The proposed name for the constituency is **Caerfyrddin**. The proposed official alternative name is **Carmarthen**.

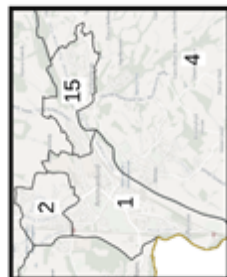
7.3 The existing constituencies of Carmarthen East and Dinefwr, and Carmarthen West and South Pembrokeshire, both fall significantly below the statutory electorate range. The Commission considers that it would be appropriate to combine the electoral wards in the existing constituency of Carmarthen East and Dinefwr with the electoral wards in the existing Carmarthen West and South Pembrokeshire constituency as described above. The combined areas form a constituency that is wholly within the Carmarthenshire

principal council area and would meet the statutory electorate range.

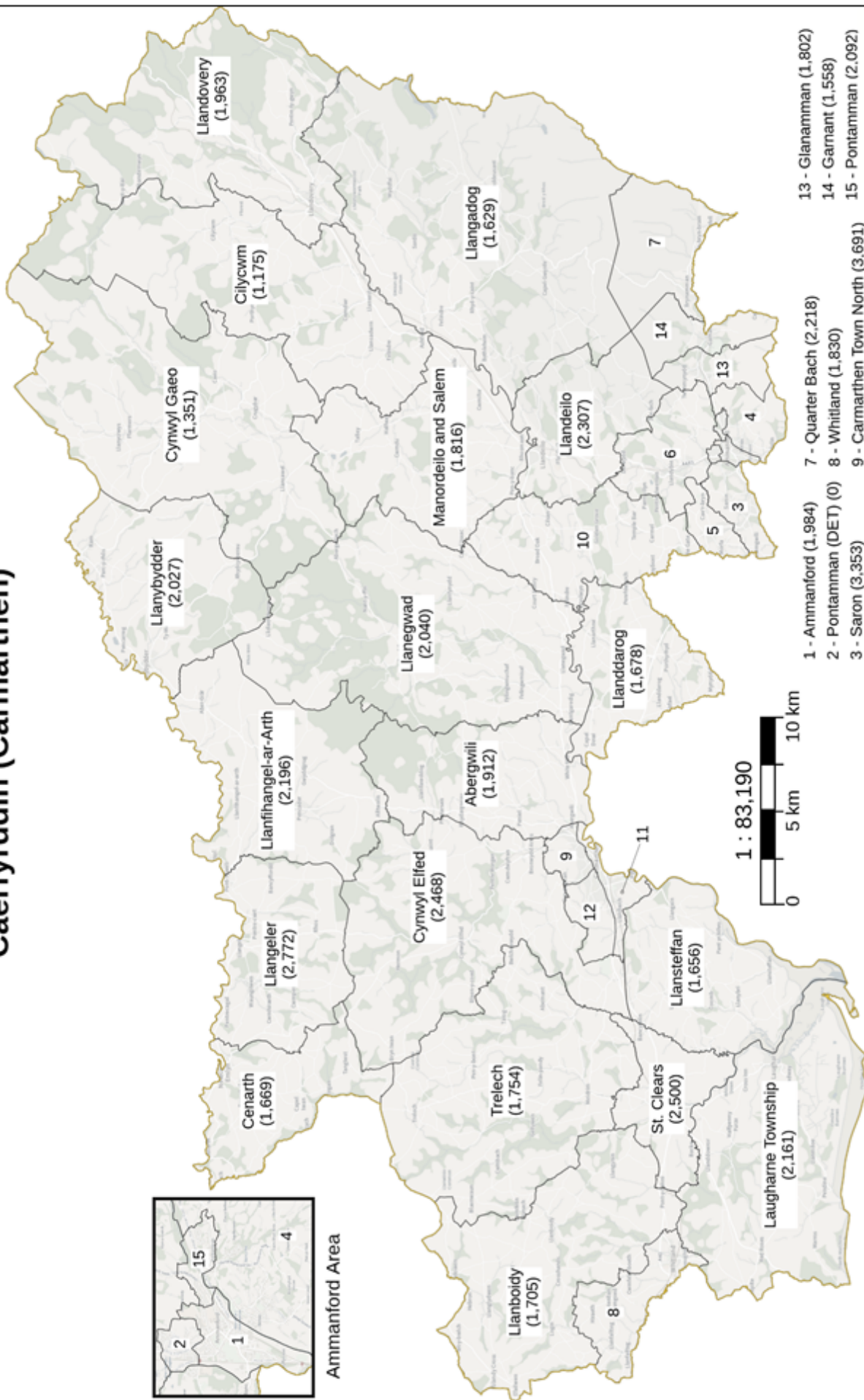
7.4 The proposed constituency includes electoral wards that are wholly within the principal council area of Carmarthenshire. Having regard to the linguistic characteristics of the area, the Commission has proposed a Welsh-language official name and an English-language official alternative name for the proposed constituency.

7.5 The remainder of the electoral wards of the existing constituency of **Carmarthen East and Dinefwr** can be found on page 63, and of **Carmarthen West and South Pembrokeshire** can be found on page 69.

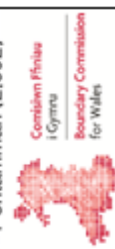
Caerfyrddin (Carmarthen)



Ammanford Area



1 : 83,190



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8. Cardiff Central (Canol Caerdydd)

8.1 The Commission proposes that a borough constituency be created from:

1. The following electoral wards within the City and County of Cardiff (which currently make up the existing **Cardiff Central** BC):

Adamsdown (5,692), Cathays (13,099), Cyncoed (8,475), Pentwyn (10,783), Penylan (9,858) and Plasnewydd (12,285).

and:

2. The following electoral wards within the City and County of Cardiff (which currently form part of the existing **Cardiff South and Penarth** BC):

Llanrumney (7,758) and Rumney (6,536).

8.2 This constituency would have 74,486 electors, which is 1.5% above the UKEQ of 73,393 electors per constituency. The proposed name for the constituency is **Cardiff Central**.

The proposed official alternative name is **Canol Caerdydd**.

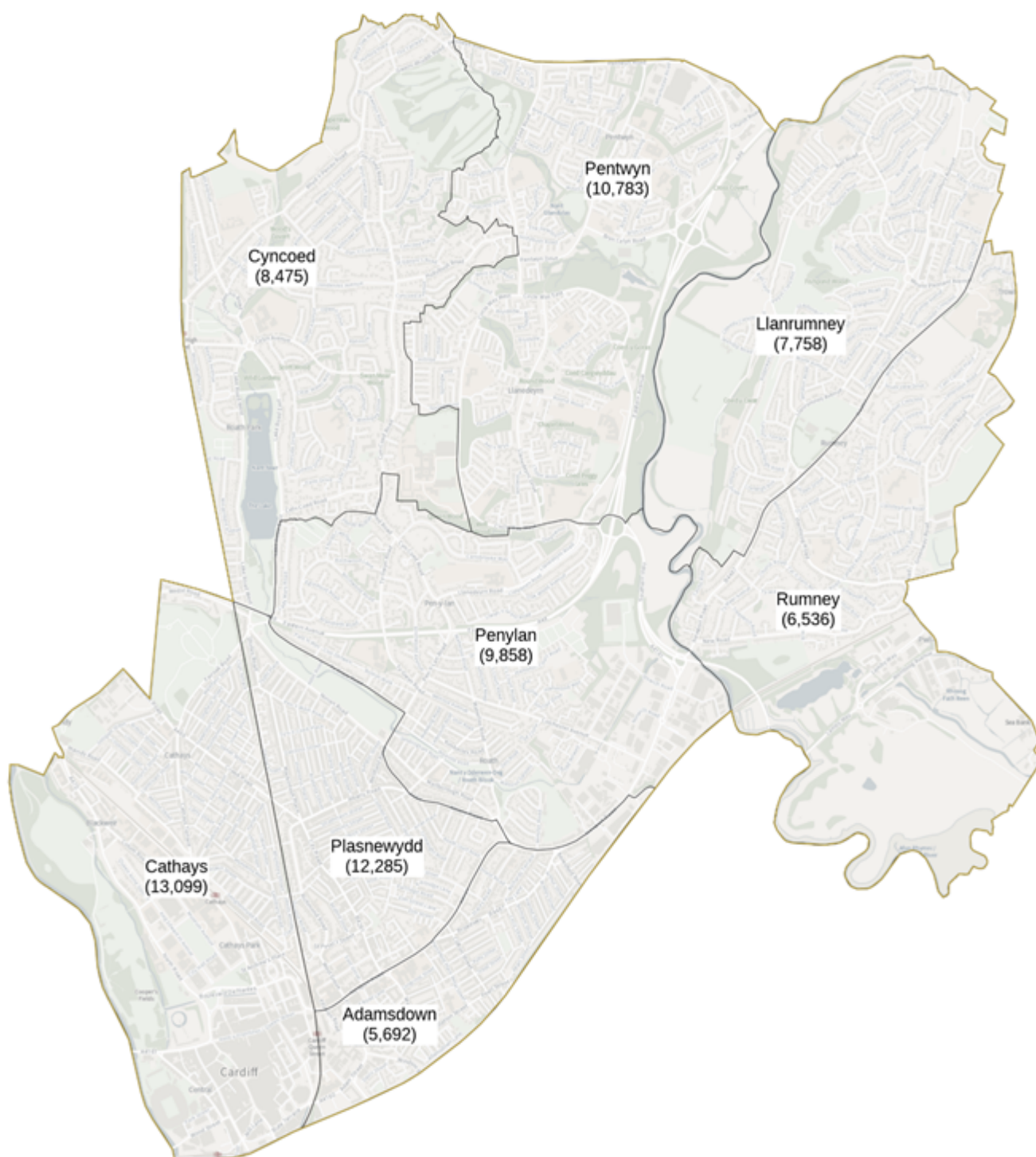
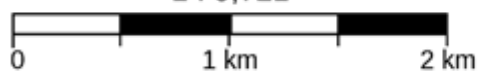
8.3 The existing Cardiff Central constituency does not meet the statutory requirements in respect of the size of the electorate. The Commission considered several options, and proposes that the electoral wards of Llanrumney and Rumney in the existing constituency of Cardiff South and Penarth be combined with the whole of the existing Cardiff Central constituency to form a constituency that would meet the statutory electorate range. There are good transport links throughout the city, and combining these areas would create a constituency wholly within the City and County of Cardiff principal council area.

8.4 The existing constituency of Cardiff Central is wholly included within the proposed constituency and is combined with the Llanrumney and Rumney electoral wards, which are also within the City and County of Cardiff principal council area. The Commission proposes keeping the existing constituency name of Cardiff Central as the name for this constituency.

The remainder of the electoral wards of the existing constituency of **Cardiff South and Penarth** can be found on page 43.

Cardiff Central (Canol Caerdydd)

1 : 9,721



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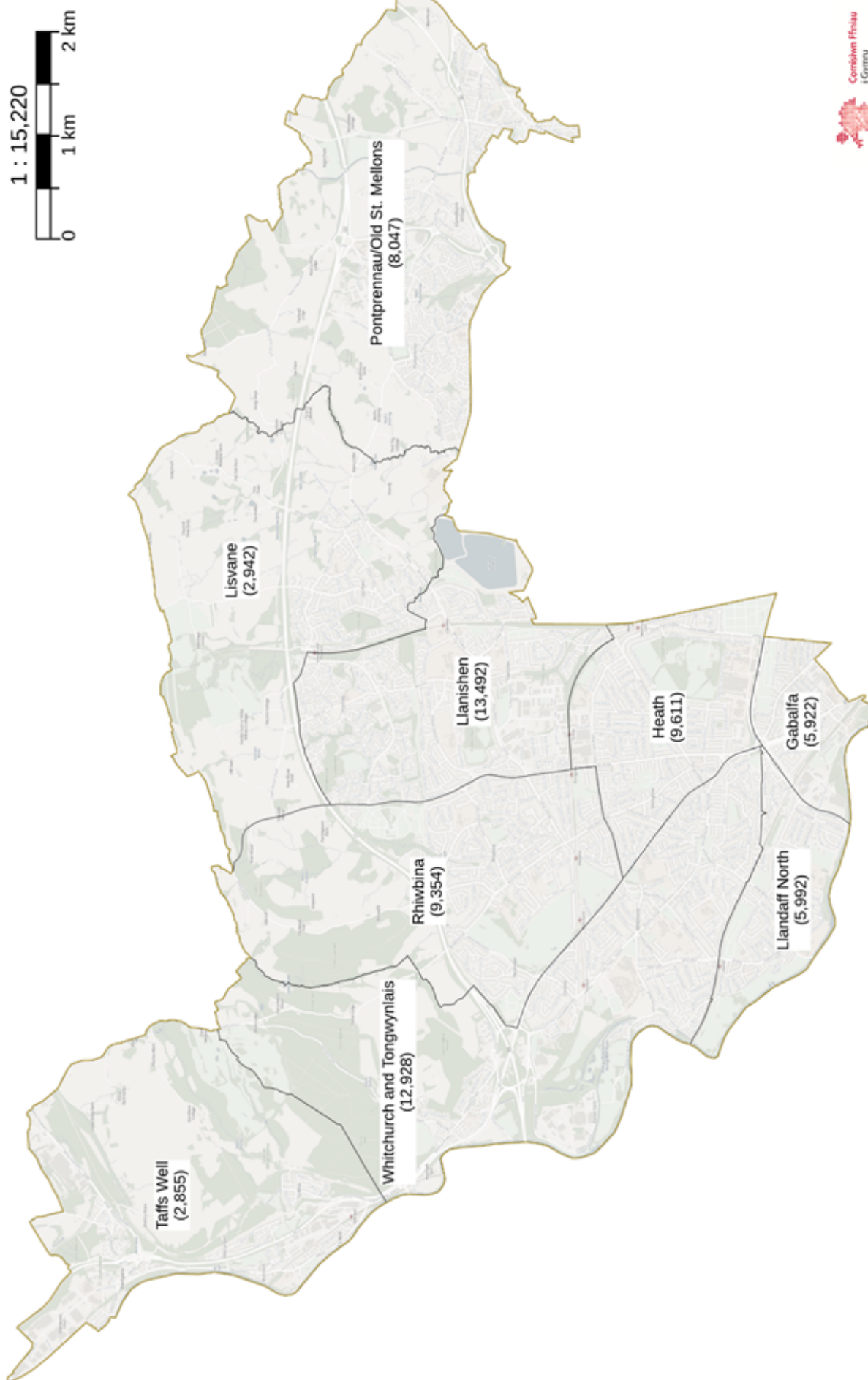
9. Cardiff North (Gogledd Caerdydd)

- 9.1** The Commission proposes that a borough constituency be created from:
1. The following electoral wards within the City and County of Cardiff (which currently make up the existing **Cardiff North** BC):

Gabalfa (5,922), Heath (9,611), Lisvane (2,942), Llandaff North (5,992), Llanishen (13,492), Pontprennau/Old St Mellons (8,047), Rhiwbina (9,354) and Whitchurch and Tongwynlais (12,928)

and:
 2. The electoral ward of Taffs Well (2,855) within the County Borough of Rhondda Cynon Taf (which currently forms part of the existing **Pontypridd** CC).
- 9.2** This constituency would have 71,143 electors, which is 3.1% below the UKEQ of 73,393 electors per constituency. The proposed name for the constituency is **Cardiff North**. The proposed official alternative name is **Gogledd Caerdydd**.
- 9.3** The existing Cardiff North constituency does not meet the statutory requirements in respect of the size of the electorate. The Commission considered several options, and proposes that the electoral ward of Taffs Well, in the existing constituency of Pontypridd, be combined with the whole of the existing Cardiff North constituency to form a constituency that would meet the statutory electorate range. There are good transport links via the A470 and Manor Way between the combined areas.
- 9.4** The existing constituency of Cardiff North is wholly included within the proposed constituency, and is combined with the Taffs Well electoral ward from the Rhondda Cynon Taf principal council area. The Commission proposes keeping the existing constituency name of Cardiff North as the name for this constituency.
- 9.5** The remainder of the electoral wards of the existing constituency of **Pontypridd** can be found on pages 46, 84 and 87.

Cardiff North (Gogledd Caerdydd)



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10. Cardiff South and Penarth (De Caerdydd a Phenarth)

10.1 The Commission proposes that a borough constituency be created from:

1. The following electoral wards within the City and County of Cardiff (which currently form part of the existing **Cardiff South and Penarth BC**):

Butetown (7,834), Grangetown (13,257), Splott (9,081) and Trowbridge (11,076).

and:

2. The following electoral wards within the County of the Vale of Glamorgan (which currently form part of the existing **Cardiff South and Penarth BC**):

Cornerswell (4,069), Llandough (1,578), Plymouth (4,584), St Augustine's (5,318), Stanwell (3,365) and Sully (3,696).

and:

3. The electoral ward of Dinas Powys (6,388) within the County of the Vale of Glamorgan (which currently forms part of the **Vale of Glamorgan CC**).

10.2 This constituency would have 70,246 electors, which is 4.3% below the UKEQ of 73,393 electors per constituency. The proposed name for the constituency is **Cardiff South and Penarth**. The proposed official alternative name is **De Caerdydd a Phenarth**.

10.3 The existing Cardiff South and Penarth constituency currently exceeds the statutory requirements in respect of the size of electorate. The Commission considered several options, and proposes that the electoral wards of Llanrumney and Rumney, in the existing constituency of Cardiff South and Penarth, be combined with the whole of the existing Cardiff Central constituency to form a constituency that would meet the statutory electorate range. As a consequence, the Commission decided it would be appropriate to include the electoral ward of Dinas Powys, from the existing Vale of Glamorgan constituency, within the proposed Cardiff South and Penarth constituency. Dinas Powys and the Penarth area, from the Vale of Glamorgan principal council area, are

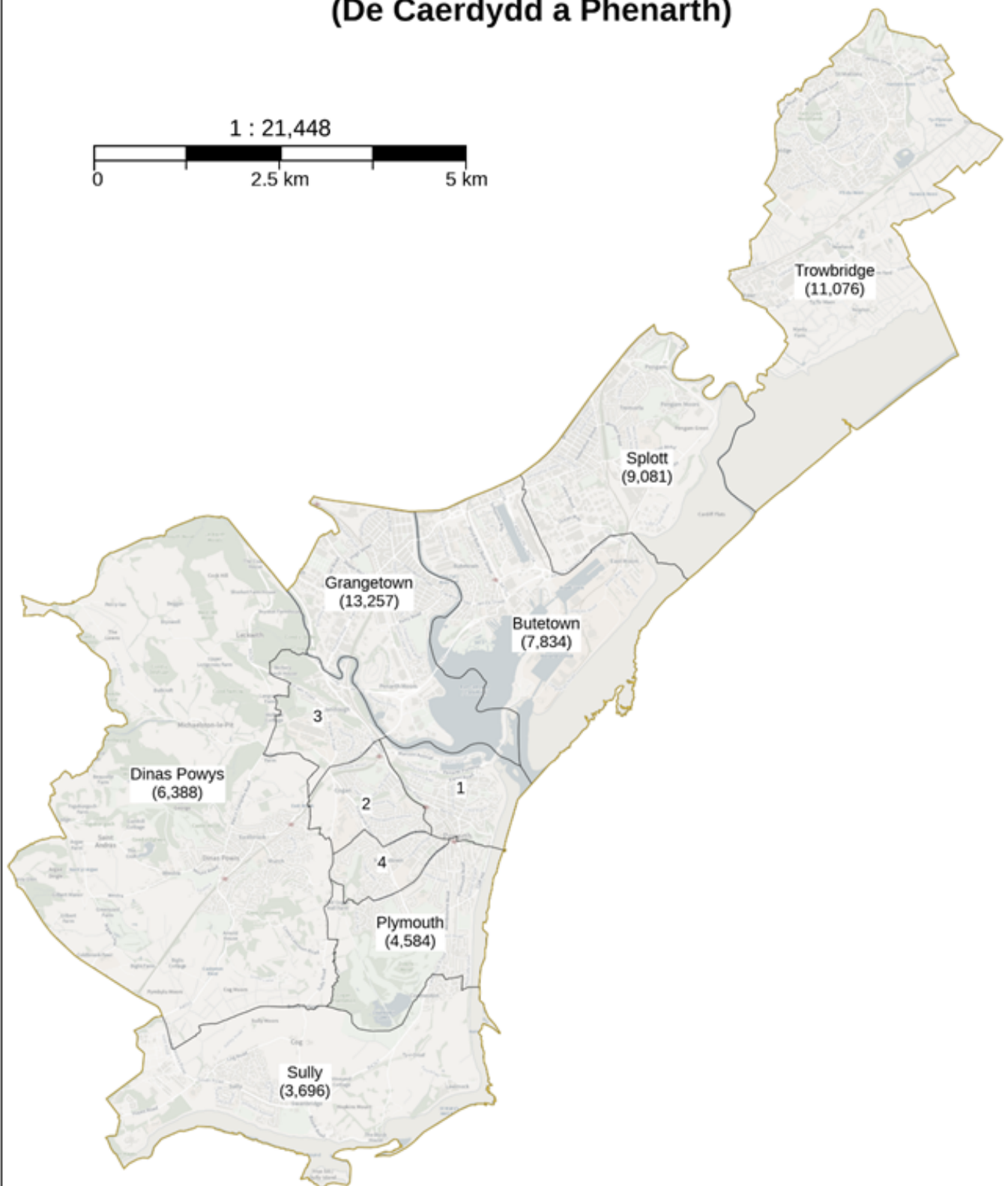
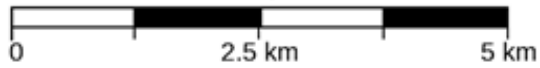
well connected by road links to the remainder of the proposed constituency.

10.4 The proposed constituency includes all but two of the electoral wards from the existing Cardiff South and Penarth constituency, and includes electoral wards from both the City and County of Cardiff principal council area and the Vale of Glamorgan principal council area. The Commission proposes keeping the existing constituency name of Cardiff South and Penarth as the name for this constituency.

10.5 The remainder of the electoral wards of the existing constituency of **Cardiff South and Penarth** can be found at page 38, and of **Vale of Glamorgan** can be found on page 102.

Cardiff South and Penarth (De Caerdydd a Phenarth)

1 : 21,448



- 1 - St. Augustine's (5,318)
- 2 - Cornerswell (4,069)
- 3 - Llandough (1,578)
- 4 - Stanwell (3,365)

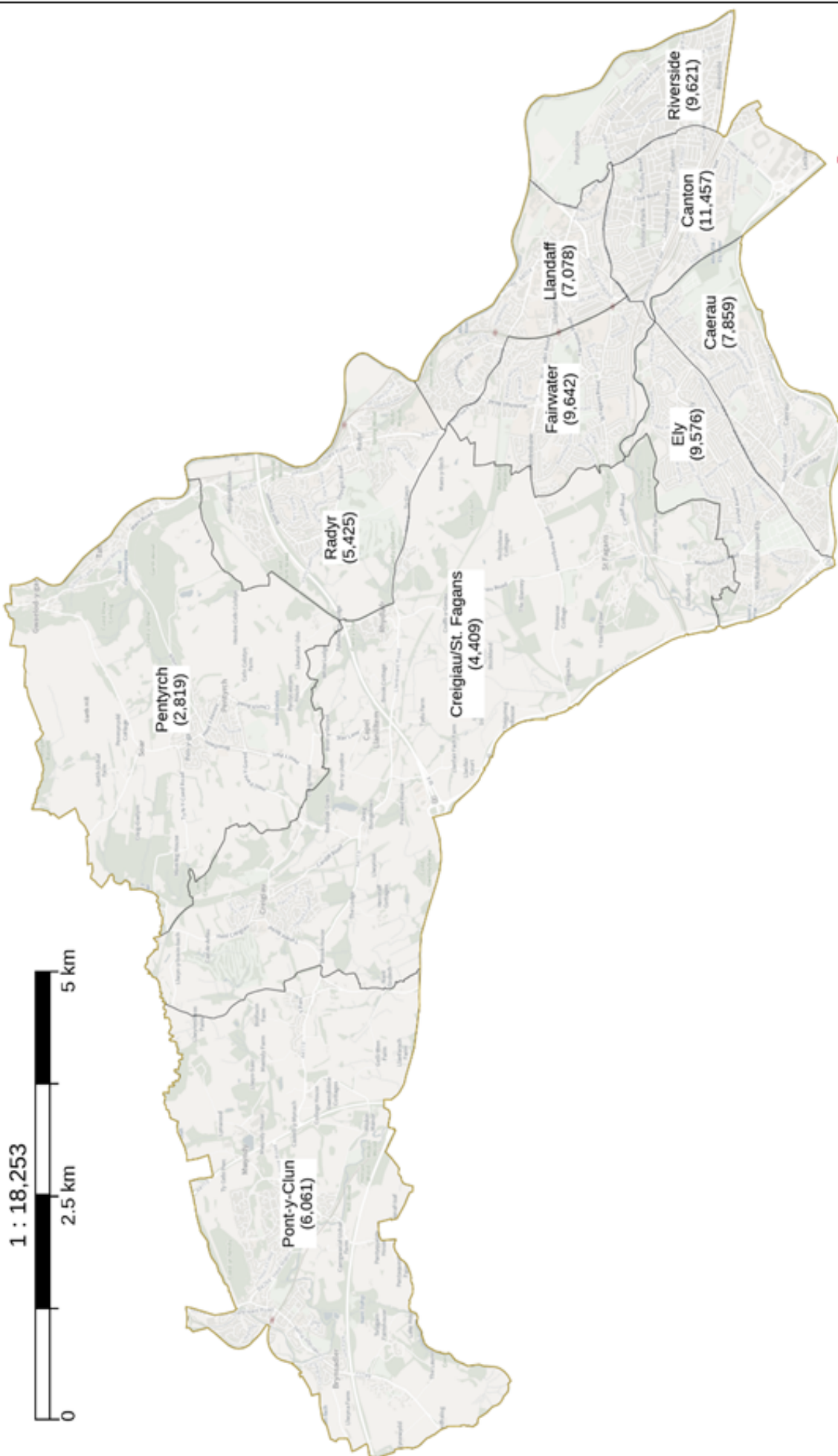
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11. Cardiff West (Gorllewin Caerdydd)

- 11.1** The Commission proposes that a borough constituency be created from:
1. The following electoral wards within the City and County of Cardiff (which currently make up the existing **Cardiff West** BC):
Caerau (7,859), Canton (11,457), Creigiau/St Fagans (4,409), Ely (9,576), Fairwater (9,642), Llandaff (7,078), Pentyrch (2,819), Radyr (5,425) and Riverside (9,621)
and:
 2. The electoral ward of Pont-y-clun (6,061) within the County Borough of Rhondda Cynon Taf (which currently forms part of the existing **Pontypridd** CC).
- 11.2** This constituency would have 73,947 electors, which is 0.8% above the UKEQ of 73,393 electors per constituency. The proposed name for the constituency is **Cardiff West**. The proposed official alternative name is **Gorllewin Caerdydd**.
- 11.3** The existing Cardiff West constituency falls below the statutory electorate range. The Commission has considered several options, and proposes that the electoral ward of Pont-y-clun in the Rhondda Cynon Taf principal council area be combined with the whole of the existing Cardiff West constituency to form a constituency that would meet the statutory electorate range. There are good transport links via the M4 and Llantrisant Road between the two areas.
- 11.4** The existing constituency of Cardiff West is included wholly within the proposed constituency, and is combined with the Pont-y-clun electoral ward from the Rhondda Cynon Taf principal council area. The Commission proposes keeping the existing constituency name of Cardiff West as the name for this constituency.
- 11.5** The remainder of the electoral wards of the existing constituency of **Pontypridd** can be found on pages 41, 84 and 87.

Cardiff West (Gorllewin Caerdydd)



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12. Ceredigion Preseli

12.1 The Commission proposes that a county constituency be created from:

1. The following electoral wards within the County of Ceredigion (which currently make up the existing **Ceredigion CC**):

Aberaeron (1,088), Aberporth (1,839), Aberteifi/Cardigan-Mwldan (1,522), Aberteifi/Cardigan-Rhyd-y-Fuwch (895), Aberteifi/Cardigan-Teifi (824), Aberystwyth Bronglais (936), Aberystwyth Canol/Central (1,358), Aberystwyth Gogledd/North (1,478), Aberystwyth Penparcau (2,084), Aberystwyth Rheidol (1,776), Beulah (1,413), Borth (1,677), Capel Dewi (1,068), Ceulanamaesmawr (1,551), Ciliau Aeron (1,613), Faenor (1,985), Lampeter (1,660), Llanarth (1,222), Llanbadarn Fawr – Padarn (767), Llanbadarn Fawr – Sulien (973), Llandyfriog (1,466), Llandysilio-gogo (1,653), Llandysul Town (1,067), Llanfarian (1,193), Llanfihangel Ystrad (1,666), Llangeitho (1,168), Llangybi (1,186), Llanrhystyd (1,255), Llansantffraed (1,935), Llanwenog (1,419), Lledrod (1,812), Melindwr (1,578), New Quay (810), Penbryn (1,762), Pen-parc (1,933), Tirymynach (1,403), Trefeurig (1,382), Tregaron (951), Troedyr aur (1,110) and Ystwyth (1,673)

and:

2. The following electoral wards within the County of Pembrokeshire (which currently form part of the existing **Preseli Pembrokeshire CC**):

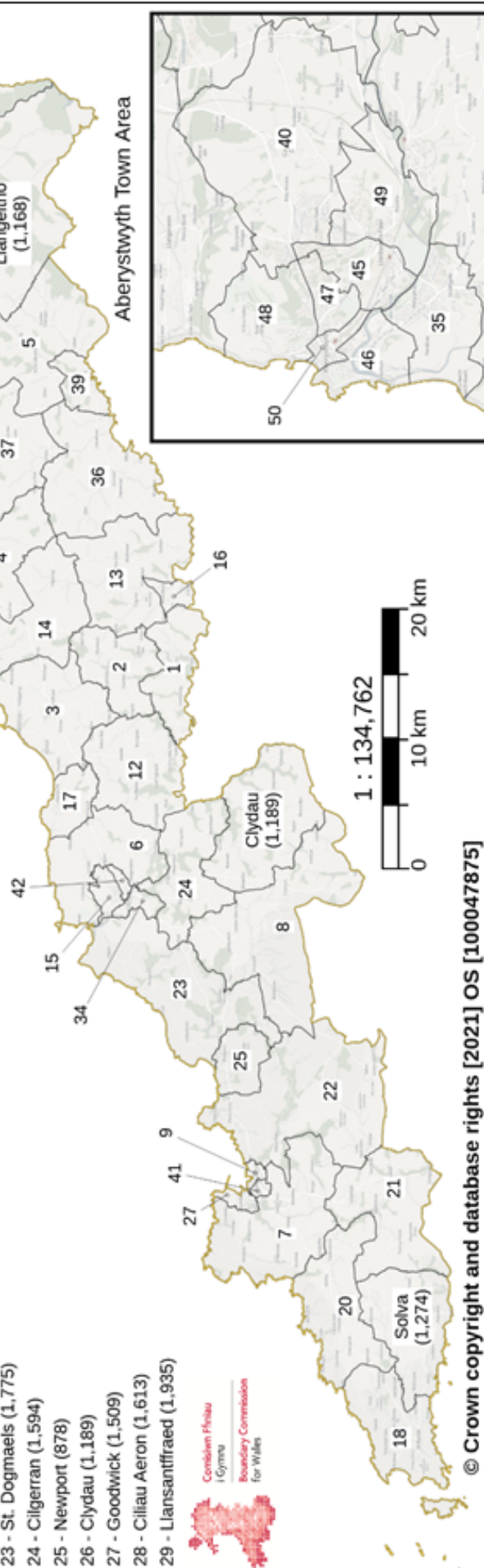
Cilgerran (1,594), Clydau (1,189), Crymych (2,099), Dinas Cross (1,313), Fishguard North East (1,495), Fishguard North West (1,208), Goodwick (1,509), Letterston (1,873), Llanrhian (1,232), Newport (878), St David's (1,521), St Dogmael's (1,775), Scloddau (1,158) and Solva (1,274).

12.2 This constituency would have 76,269 electors, which is 3.9% above the UKEQ of 73,393 electors per constituency. The proposed single name for the constituency is **Ceredigion Preseli**.

- 12.3** The existing constituency of Ceredigion falls significantly below the statutory electorate range. The Commission considered several options, and proposes to combine the existing Ceredigion constituency with the northern electoral wards of the existing Preseli Pembrokeshire constituency. The proposed combined areas are of similar character, sharing similar rural and coastal characteristics, and the A487 provides a good road link between them.
- 12.4** The existing constituency of Ceredigion is included wholly within the proposed constituency, and is combined with electoral wards from the Pembrokeshire principal council area, which are to the north of the Preseli mountains. The Commission considers that the constituency name should reflect both areas within the proposed constituency, and has therefore proposed the name of Ceredigion Preseli. The Commission considers that this name is recognisable and acceptable in both Welsh and English.
- 12.5** The remainder of the electoral wards of the existing constituency of **Preseli Pembrokeshire** can be found on page 69.

Ceredigion Preseli

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|--|
| 1 - Llandyfriog (1,466) | 30 - Llanfihystyd (1,255) |
| 2 - Troedyrour (1,110) | 31 - Llanfarian (1,193) |
| 3 - Penbryn (1,762) | 32 - Trefeurig (1,382) |
| 4 - Llanarth (1,222) | 33 - Tirymynach (1,403) |
| 5 - Llangybi (1,186) | 34 - Aberteifi/Cardigan-Teifi (824) |
| 6 - Pen-parc (1,933) | 35 - Aberystwyth Penparcaw (2,084) |
| 7 - Sceddau (1,158) | 36 - Llanwenog (1,419) |
| 8 - Crymych (2,099) | 37 - Llanfihangel Ystrad (1,666) |
| 9 - Fishguard North East (1,495) | 38 - Tregaron (951) |
| 10 - Borth (1,677) | 39 - Lampeter (1,660) |
| 11 - Ceulanamaesmawr (1,551) | 40 - Faenor (1,985) |
| 12 - Beulah (1,413) | 41 - Fishguard North West (1,208) |
| 13 - Capel Dewi (1,068) | 42 - Aberteifi/Cardigan-Rhyd-y-Fuwch (895) |
| 14 - Llandysilio-gogo (1,653) | 43 - New Quay (810) |
| 15 - Aberteifi/Cardigan-Mwdan (1,522) | 44 - Aberaeron (1,088) |
| 16 - Llandysul Town (1,067) | 45 - Llanbadarn Fawr-Sulien (973) |
| 17 - Aberporth (1,839) | 46 - Aberystwyth Rheidol (1,776) |
| 18 - St. David's (1,521) | 47 - Aberystwyth Bronglais (936) |
| 19 - Ystwyth (1,673) | 48 - Aberystwyth Gogledd/North (1,478) |
| 20 - Llanrhian (1,232) | 49 - Llanbadarn Fawr-Padarn (767) |
| 21 - Letterston (1,873) | 50 - Aberystwyth Canol/Central (1,358) |
| 22 - Dinas Cross (1,313) | |
| 23 - St. Dogmaels (1,775) | |
| 24 - Cilgerran (1,594) | |
| 25 - Newport (878) | |
| 26 - Clydau (1,189) | |
| 27 - Goodwick (1,509) | |
| 28 - Ciliau Aeron (1,613) | |
| 29 - Llansantffraed (1,935) | |



13. Clwyd

13.1 The Commission proposes that a county constituency be created from:

1. The following electoral wards within the County of Denbighshire (which currently form part of the existing **Vale of Clwyd** CC):

Bodelwyddan (1,612), Denbigh Central (1,462), Denbigh Lower (3,483), Denbigh Upper/Henllan (2,265), Rhuddlan (2,913), Rhyl East (3,693), Rhyl South (2,874), Rhyl South East (6,253), Rhyl South West (3,732), Rhyl West (3,283), St Asaph East (1,472), St Asaph West (1,290) and Trefnant (1,503)

and:

2. The following electoral wards within the County of Denbighshire (which currently form part of the existing **Clwyd West** CC):

Efenechtyd (1,321), Llanfair Dyffryn (1,830) and Llanrhaeadr-Yng-Nghinmeirch (1,496)

and:

3. The following electoral wards within the County Borough of Conwy (which currently form part of the existing **Clwyd West** CC):

Abergele Pensarn (1,959), Betws yn Rhos (1,623), Colwyn (3,373), Eirias (2,800), Gele (3,997), Glyn (3,088), Kinmel Bay (4,607), Llanddulas (1,353), Llansannan (1,495), Llysfaen (1,906), Pentre Mawr (2,861), Rhiw (4,991) and Towyn (1,845).

13.2 This constituency would have 76,380 electors, which is 4.1% above the UKEQ of 73,393 electors per constituency. The proposed single name for this constituency is **Clwyd**.

13.3 The existing Vale of Clwyd and Clwyd West constituencies are currently below the statutory requirements in respect of the size of the electorate. The Commission considered several options, and proposes to combine the majority of the existing Vale of Clwyd constituency with part of the existing Clwyd West constituency. The Commission acknowledges that the whole principal council area of Denbighshire could form a constituency of its

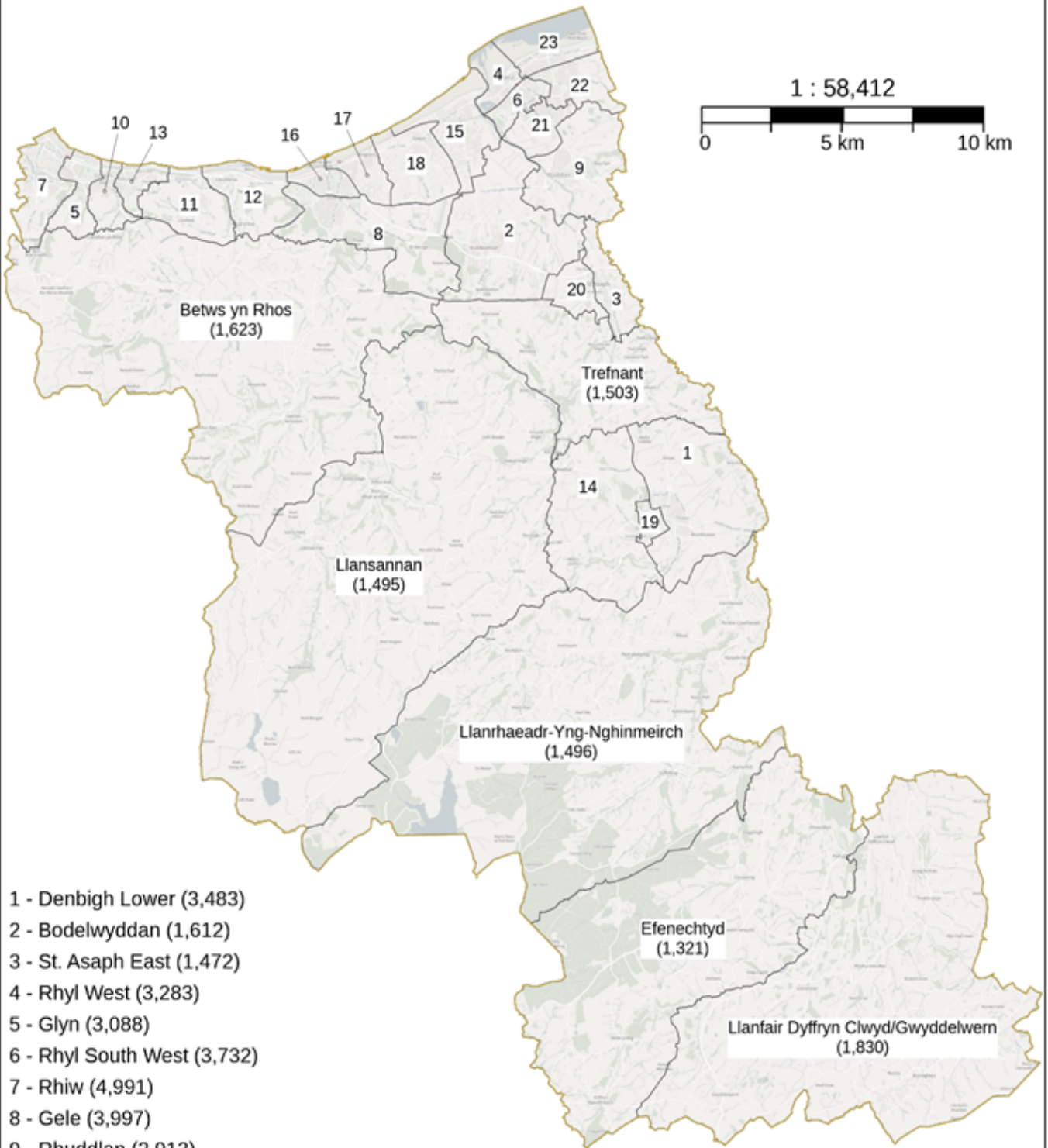
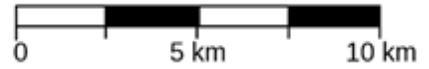
own. However, to create cohesive constituencies across the whole of North Wales, the Commission has proposed alternative arrangements. The Commission is of the view that the proposed arrangements create a cohesive constituency that has good transport and communication links.

13.4 The proposed constituency includes electoral wards that form part of the existing Vale of Clwyd and Clwyd West constituencies, and includes areas from both the County of Denbighshire and the County Borough of Conwy principal council areas. The Commission is proposing the single name of Clwyd for the constituency. The Commission considers that this name is recognisable and acceptable in both Welsh and English.

13.5 The remainder of the electoral wards of the existing constituency of **Vale of Clwyd** can be found at page 54, and of **Clwyd West** can be found on pages 20 and 54.

Clwyd

1 : 58,412



1 - Denbigh Lower (3,483)

2 - Bodelwyddan (1,612)

3 - St. Asaph East (1,472)

4 - Rhyl West (3,283)

5 - Glyn (3,088)

6 - Rhyl South West (3,732)

7 - Rhiw (4,991)

8 - Gele (3,997)

9 - Rhuddlan (2,913)

10 - Eirias (2,800)

11 - Llysfaen (1,906)

12 - Llanddulas (1,353)

13 - Colwyn (3,373)

14 - Denbigh Upper/Henllan (2,265)

15 - Kinnel Bay (4,607)

16 - Pentre Mawr (2,861)

17 - Abergele Pensarn (1,959)

18 - Towyn (1,845)

19 - Denbigh Central (1,462)

20 - St. Asaph West (1,290)

21 - Rhyl South (2,874)

22 - Rhyl South East (6,253)

23 - Rhyl East (3,693)

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14. Delyn

14.1 The Commission proposes that a county constituency be created from:

1. The following electoral wards within the County of Flintshire (which currently form part of the existing **Delyn CC**):

Bagillt East (1,413), Bagillt West (1,625), Brynford (1,789), Caerwys (2,050), Cilcain (1,519), Ffynongroyw (1,474), Flint Castle (1,426), Flint Coleshill (2,938), Flint Oakenholt (2,538), Flint Trelawny (2,710), Greenfield (1,983), Gronant (1,257), Gwernaffield (1,646), Gwernymynydd (1,399), Halkyn (1,427), Holywell Central (1,465), Holywell East (1,383), Holywell West (1,762), Mold Broncoed (2,134), Mold East (1,556), Mold South (2,201), Mold West (1,956), Mostyn (1,458), Northop (2,596), Northop Hall (1,398), Trelawnyd and Gwaenysgor (1,496) and Whitford (1,911)

and:

2. The following electoral wards within the County of Denbighshire (which currently form part of the existing **Vale of Clwyd CC**):

Dyserth (1,882), Llandyrnog (1,765), Prestatyn Central (2,829), Prestatyn East (3,162), Prestatyn Meliden (1,529), Prestatyn North (4,729), Prestatyn South West (2,861) and Tremeirchion (1,344).

and:

3. The following electoral wards within the County of Denbighshire (which currently form part of the existing **Clwyd West CC**):

Llanarmon-yn-Ial/Llandegla (2,033), Llanbedr Dyffryn Clwyd/Llangynhafal (1,170) and Ruthin (4,260).

14.2 This constituency would have 76,074 electors, which is 3.7% above the UKEQ of 73,393 electors per constituency. The proposed single name for the constituency is **Delyn**.

14.3 The existing Delyn, Vale of Clwyd and Clwyd West constituencies are currently below

the statutory requirements in respect of the size of the electorate. The Commission considered several options, and proposes to combine electoral wards from these existing neighbouring constituencies to meet the statutory electorate range. The Commission has proposed that three of the existing Delyn electoral wards – Argoed, Leeswood and New Brighton – are included within the proposed Alyn and Deeside constituency. The remainder of the existing Delyn constituency is to be combined with electoral wards that form part of the existing Vale of Clwyd and Clwyd West constituencies. The Commission is of the view that the proposed arrangement creates a cohesive constituency that has good transport and communication links.

14.4 The proposed constituency includes electoral wards that form part of the existing Delyn, Vale of Clwyd and Clwyd West constituencies, and includes areas from the County of Flintshire and the County of Denbighshire principal council areas. The Commission proposes keeping the existing constituency name of Delyn as a single name for this proposed constituency, which the Commission considers to be recognisable and acceptable in both Welsh and English.

14.5 The remainder of the electoral wards of the existing constituency of **Delyn** can be found at page 23, and of **Vale of Clwyd** can be found at page 51, and of **Clwyd West** can be found on pages 20 and 51.

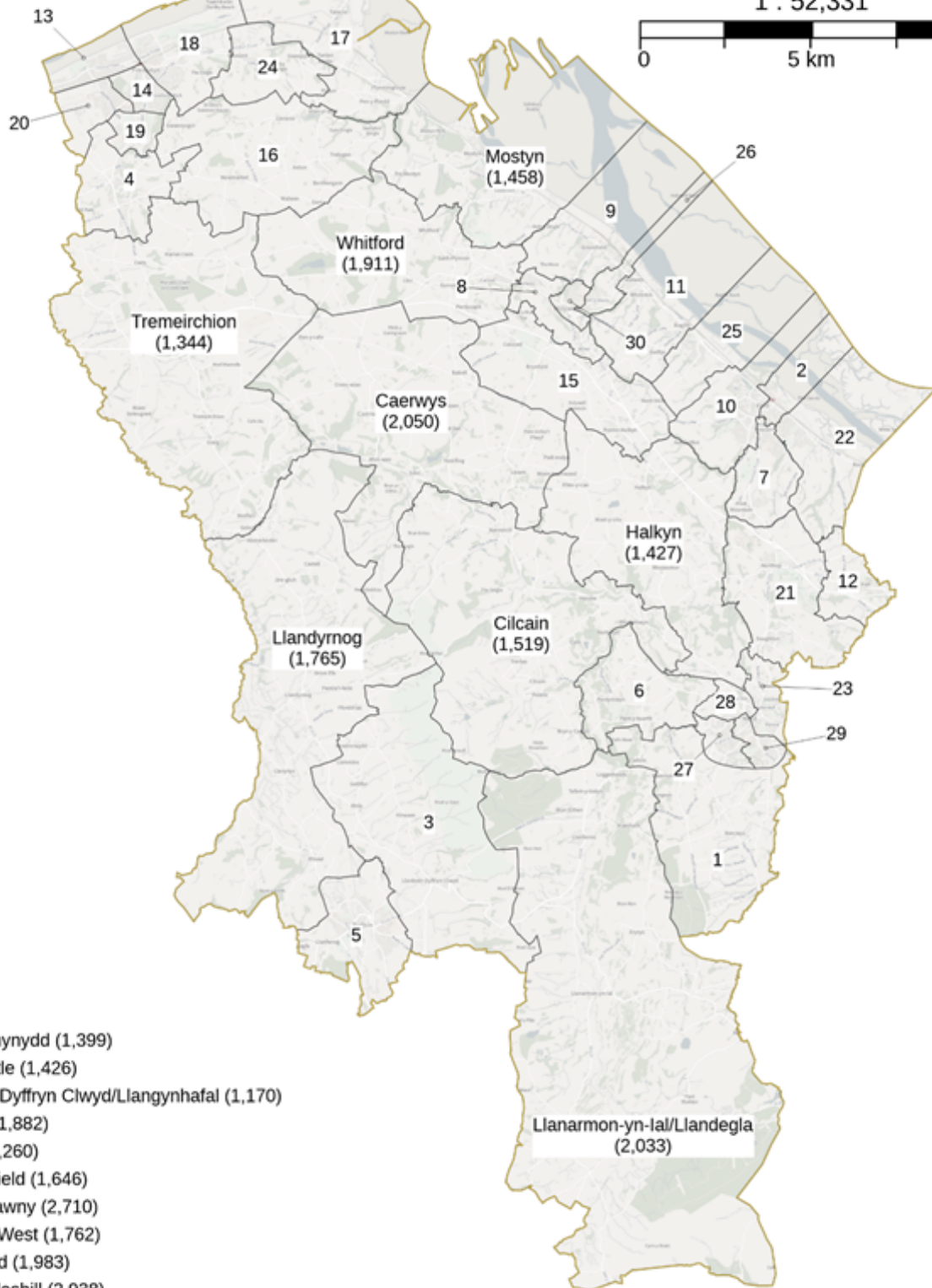


Comisiwn Ffiniau
i Gymru
Boundary Commission
for Wales

Delyn

1 : 52,331

0 5 km 10 km



- 1 - Gwernymynydd (1,399)
- 2 - Flint Castle (1,426)
- 3 - Llanbedr Dyffryn Clwyd/Llangynhafal (1,170)
- 4 - Dyserth (1,882)
- 5 - Ruthin (4,260)
- 6 - Gwernaffield (1,646)
- 7 - Flint Trelawny (2,710)
- 8 - Holywell West (1,762)
- 9 - Greenfield (1,983)
- 10 - Flint Coleshill (2,938)
- 11 - Bagillt West (1,625)
- 12 - Northop Hall (1,398)
- 13 - Prestatyn North (4,729)
- 14 - Prestatyn Central (2,829)
- 15 - Brynford (1,789)
- 16 - Trelawnyd and Gwaenysgor (1,496)

- 17 - Ffynnongroyw (1,474)
- 18 - Prestatyn East (3,162)
- 19 - Prestatyn Meliden (1,529)
- 20 - Prestatyn South West (2,861)
- 21 - Northop (2,596)
- 22 - Flint Oakenholt (2,538)

- 23 - Mold East (1,556)
- 24 - Gronant (1,257)
- 25 - Bagillt East (1,413)
- 26 - Holywell East (1,383)
- 27 - Mold South (2,201)
- 28 - Mold West (1,956)
- 29 - Mold Broncoed (2,134)
- 30 - Holywell Central (1,465)

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15. Dwyfor Meirionnydd

15.1 The Commission proposes that a county constituency be created from:

1. The following electoral wards within the County of Gwynedd (which currently make up the existing **Dwyfor Meirionnydd** CC):

Aberdaron (698), Aberdovey (907), Abererch (986), Abermaw (1,591), Abersoch (519), Bala (1,413), Botwnnog (734), Bowydd and Rhiw (1,235), Brithdir a Llanfachreth/Ganllwyd/Llanelltyd (1,132), Bryn-crug/Llanfihangel (772), Clynnog (736), Corris/Mawddwy (1,023), Criccieth (1,280), Diffwys and Maenofferen (779), Dolbenmaen (900), Dolgellau North (953), Dolgellau South (1,072), Dyffryn Ardudwy (1,169), Efail Newydd/Buan (1,026), Harlech (1,516), Llanbedr (768), Llanbedrog (709), Llandderfel (1,135), Llanelhaearn (1,187), Llanengan (847), Llangelynin (1,625), Llanuwchllyn (686), Llanystumdwy (1,547), Morfa Nefyn (945), Nefyn (1,003), Penrhyndeudraeth (1,826), Porthmadog East (1,178), Porthmadog Tremadog (933), Porthmadog West (1,329), Pwllheli North (1,528), Pwllheli South (1,310), Teigl (1,355), Trawsfynydd (1,088), Tudweiliog (668) and Tywyn (2,476).

and:

2. The following electoral wards within the County of Gwynedd (which currently form part of the existing **Arfon** CC):

Bethel (1,025), Bontnewydd (865), Cadnant (1,514), Cwm-y-Glo (753), Deiniolen (1,463), Groeslon (1,374), Llanberis (1,613), Llanllyfni (915), Llanrug (1,396), Llanwnda (1,507), Menai (Caernarfon) (1,724), Peblig (Caernarfon) (1,603), Penisarwaun (1,365), Pentir (2,159), Penygroes (1,369), Seiont (2,233), Talysarn (1,399), Waunfawr (1,298) and Y Felinheli (1,803).

15.2 This constituency would have 71,962 electors, which is 1.9% below the UKEQ of 73,393 electors per constituency. The proposed single name for the constituency is **Dwyfor Meirionnydd**.

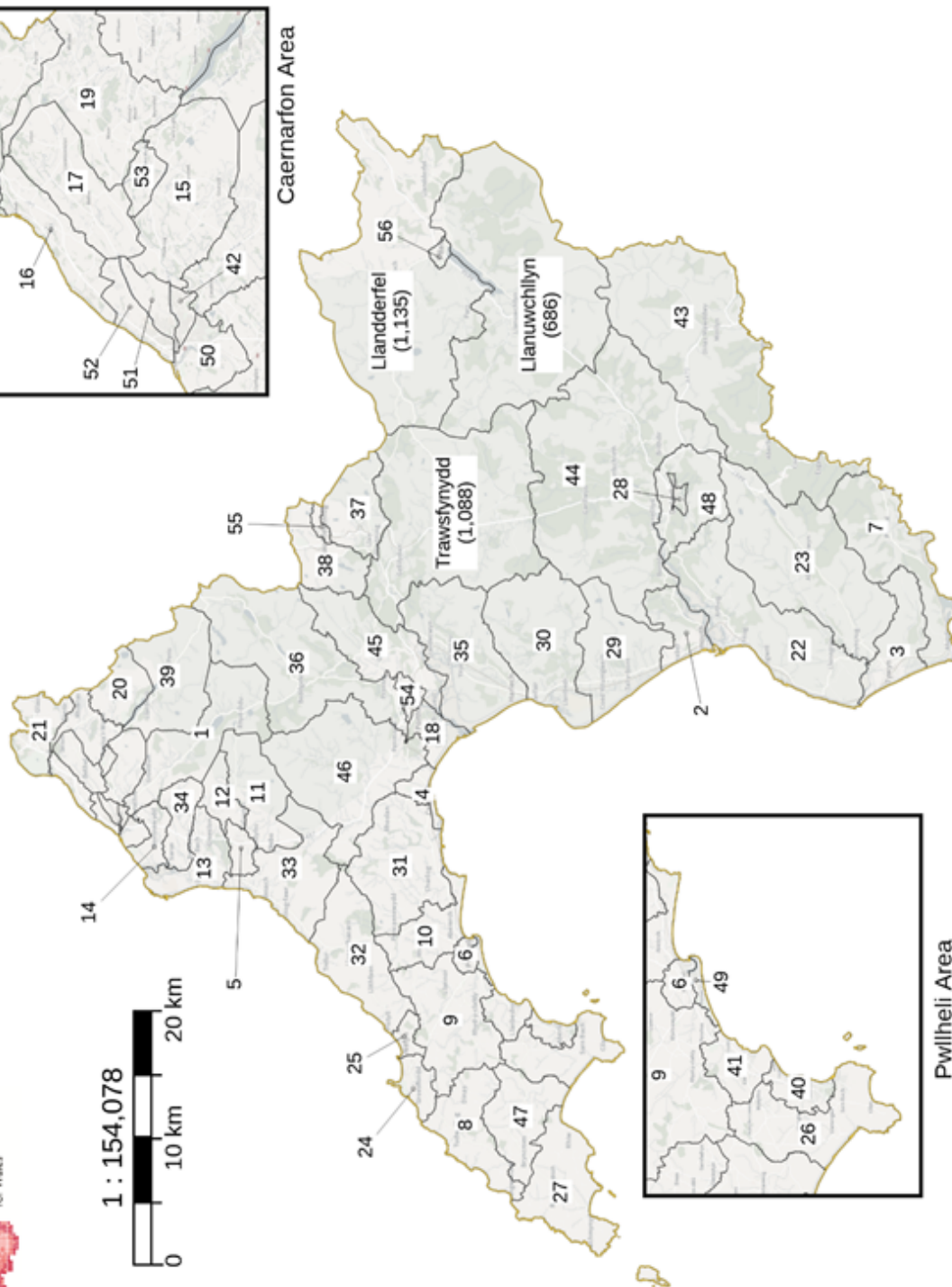
- 15.3** The existing Dwyfor Meirionnydd constituency is currently below the statutory requirements in respect of the size of the electorate. The Commission considered several options, and proposes to combine the whole of the existing Dwyfor Meirionnydd constituency with electoral wards from the existing Arfon constituency, which are wholly within the Gwynedd principal council area, to meet the statutory electorate range. The Commission considers that combining the whole of the existing Dwyfor Meirionnydd constituency with electoral wards from Arfon – which are similar in nature and character, as rural areas – creates a cohesive constituency that has good transport and communication links.
- 15.4** The proposed constituency includes the whole of the existing Dwyfor Meirionnydd constituency and electoral wards from the existing Arfon constituency. The Commission proposes keeping the existing constituency name of Dwyfor Meirionnydd as the single name for this constituency, which the Commission considers is recognisable and acceptable in both Welsh and English.
- 15.5** The remainder of the electoral wards of the existing constituency of **Arfon** can be found on page 20.

Dwyfor Meirionnydd

1 : 154,078



Caernarfon Area



Pwllheli Area

- 1 - Waunfawr (1,298)
- 2 - Abermaw (1,591)
- 3 - Tywyn (2,476)
- 4 - Criccieth (1,280)
- 5 - Penygroes (1,369)
- 6 - Pwllheli North (1,528)
- 7 - Aberdovey (907)
- 8 - Tudwelliog (668)
- 9 - Efail-newydd/Buan (1,026)
- 10 - Abererch (986)
- 11 - Llanllyfni (915)
- 12 - Talysarn (1,399)
- 13 - Groeslon (1,374)
- 14 - Bontnewydd (865)
- 15 - Cwm-y-Glo (753)
- 16 - Y Felinheli (1,803)
- 17 - Bethel (1,025)
- 18 - Porthmadog West (1,329)
- 19 - Penisarwaun (1,365)
- 20 - Deiniolen (1,463)
- 21 - Pentir (2,159)
- 22 - Llangelynin (1,625)
- 23 - Bryn-crug/Llanfihangel (772)
- 24 - Morfa Nefyn (945)
- 25 - Nefyn (1,003)
- 26 - Llanengan (847)
- 27 - Aberdaron (698)
- 28 - Dolgellau North (953)
- 29 - Dyffryn Ardudwy (1,169)
- 30 - Llanbedr (768)
- 31 - Llanystumdwy (1,547)
- 32 - Llanellhaearn (1,187)
- 33 - Clynog (736)
- 34 - Llanwnda (1,507)
- 35 - Harlech (1,516)
- 36 - Porthmadog-Trenadog (933)
- 37 - Teigi (1,355)
- 38 - Bowydd and Rhiw (1,235)
- 39 - Llanberis (1,613)
- 40 - Abersoch (519)
- 41 - Llanbedrog (709)
- 42 - Peblig (Caernarfon) (1,603)
- 43 - Corris/Mawddwy (1,023)
- 44 - Brithdir and Llanfachreth/Ganllwyd/Llanelltyd (1,132)
- 45 - Penrhyndeudraeth (1,826)
- 46 - Dolbenmaen (900)
- 47 - Botwnnog (734)
- 48 - Dolgellau South (1,072)
- 49 - Pwllheli South (1,310)
- 50 - Seiont (2,233)
- 51 - Cadnant (1,514)
- 52 - Menai (Caernarfon) (1,724)
- 53 - Llanrug (1,396)
- 54 - Porthmadog East (1,178)
- 55 - Ddwyys and Maenofferen (779)
- 56 - Bala (1,413)

16. Islwyn

16.1 The Commission proposes that a county constituency be created from:

1. The following electoral wards within the County Borough of Caerphilly (which currently form part of the existing **Islwyn** CC):

Abercarn (4,139), Argoed (2,035), Blackwood (6,330), Cefn Fforest (2,845), Crosskeys (2,527), Crumlin (4,332), Maesycwmmmer (1,811), Newbridge (4,892), Pengam (2,760), Penmaen (4,219), Pontllanfraith (6,343), Risca East (4,611), Risca West (3,973), Ynysddu (2,978)

and:

2. The following electoral wards within the County Borough of Caerphilly (which currently form part of the existing **Caerphilly** CC):

Hengoed (4,055), Llanbradach (3,239), St Cattwg (5,579) and Ystrad Mynach (4,067).

16.2 This constituency would have 70,735 electors, which is 3.6% below the UKEQ of 73,393 electors per constituency. The proposed single name for the constituency is **Islwyn**.

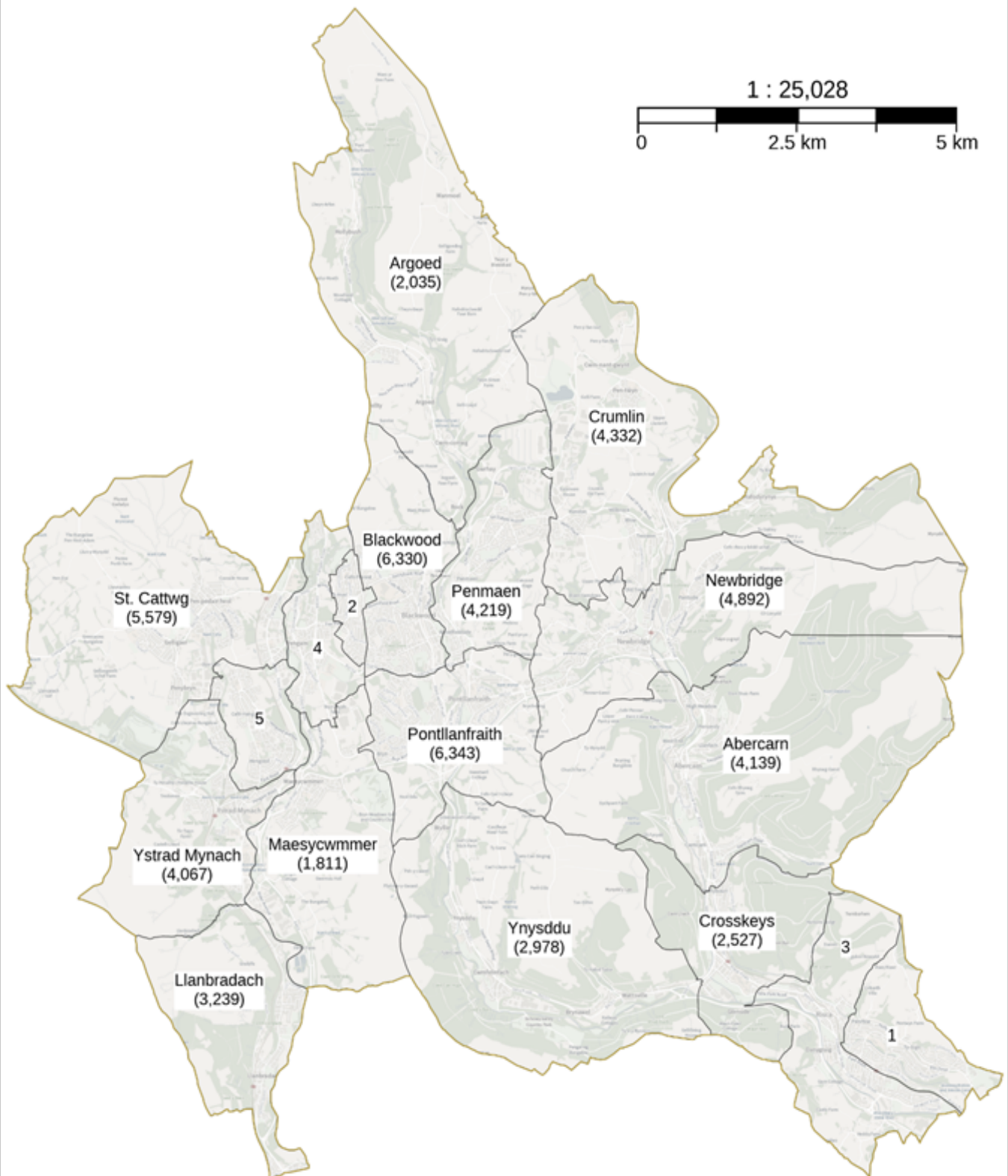
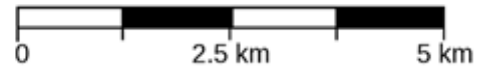
16.3 The existing Islwyn constituency is currently below the statutory requirements in respect of the size of the electorate. The Commission considered several options, and proposes to remove the Aberbargoed electoral ward and instead include this ward in the proposed Blaenau Gwent and Rhymney constituency, thus enabling the Commission to include the entire community of Bargoed within one constituency. The Commission therefore proposes to include the electoral wards of Hengoed, Llanbradach, St Cattwg and Ystrad Mynach (from the existing Caerphilly constituency) within the proposed new Islwyn constituency to meet the statutory electorate range. The Commission is of the view that it is appropriate to combine these electoral wards, which are wholly within the Caerphilly principal council area. The Commission considers that the proposed arrangement creates a cohesive constituency that has good transport and communication links.

16.4 The proposed constituency is formed of electoral wards that are wholly within the Caerphilly County Borough principal council area, and includes all but one of the existing electoral wards within the existing Islwyn constituency. The Commission proposes keeping the existing constituency name of Islwyn as the single name for this constituency, which the Commission considers to be recognisable and acceptable in both Welsh and English.

16.5 The remainder of the electoral wards of the existing constituency of **Islwyn** can be found on page 26, and of **Caerphilly** can be found on pages 26, 66 and 81.

Islwyn

1 : 25,028



- 1 - Risca East (4,611)
- 2 - Cefn Fforest (2,845)
- 3 - Risca West (3,973)
- 4 - Pengam (2,760)
- 5 - Hengoed (4,055)

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17. Llanelli

17.1 The Commission proposes that a county constituency be created from:

1. The following electoral wards within the County of Carmarthenshire (which currently make up the existing **Llanelli** CC):

Bigyn (4,544), Burry Port (3,278), Bynea (3,282), Dafen (2,456), Elli (2,357), Felinfoel (1,334), Glanymor (4,312), Glyn (1,661), Hendy (2,697), Hengoed (3,352), Kidwelly (2,818), Llangennech (3,954), Llannon (4,079), Lliedi (3,825), Llwynhendy (3,010), Pembrey (3,417), Pontyberem (2,154), Swiss Valley (2,097), Trimsaran (1,887), Tycroes (1,862) and Tyisha (2,390)

and:

2. The following electoral wards within the County of Carmarthenshire (which currently form part of the existing **Carmarthen East and Dinefwr** CC):

Gorslas (3,906), Llangunnor (2,077), Llangyndeyrn (2,905) and St Ishmael (2,318).

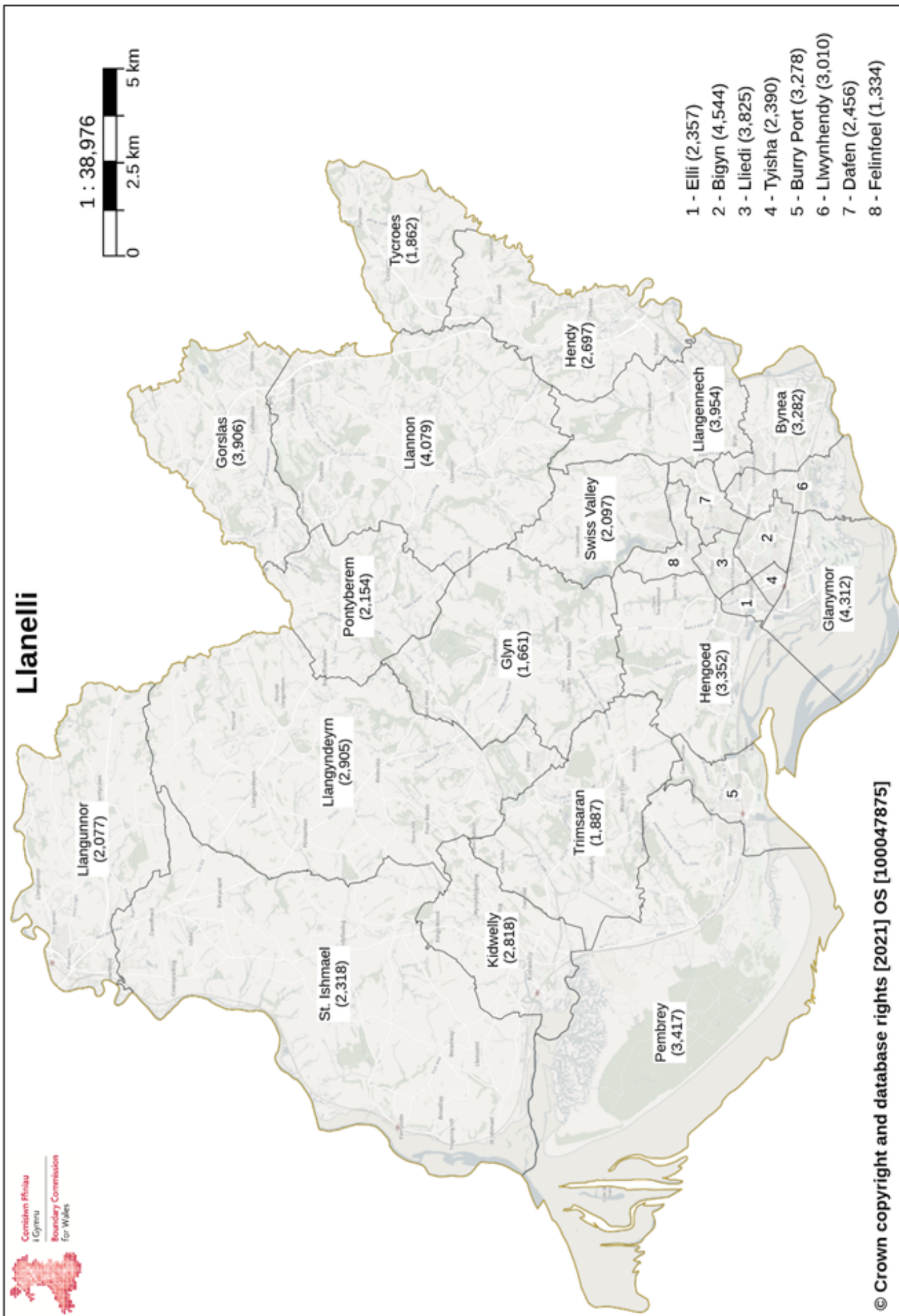
17.2 This constituency would have 71,972 electors, which is 1.9% below the UKEQ of 73,393 electors per constituency. The proposed single name for the constituency is **Llanelli**.

17.3 The existing Llanelli constituency is currently below the statutory requirements in respect of the size of the electorate. The Commission considered several options, and proposes to combine the existing Llanelli constituency with electoral wards from the existing Carmarthen East and Dinefwr constituency to meet the statutory electorate range. The Commission is of the view that it is appropriate to combine these electoral wards as they are within the Carmarthenshire principal council area. The Commission considers that the proposed arrangement creates a cohesive constituency that has good transport and communication links.

17.4 The proposed constituency includes electoral wards wholly within the Carmarthenshire principal council area, and includes the whole of the existing Llanelli constituency. The

Commission proposes keeping the existing constituency name of Llanelli as the single name for this constituency, which the Commission considers to be recognisable and acceptable in both Welsh and English.

17.5 The remainder of the electoral wards of the existing constituency of **Carmarthen East and Dinefwr** can be found on page 35.



18. Merthyr Tydfil and Aberdare (Merthyr Tudful ac Aberdâr)

18.1 The Commission proposes that a county constituency be created from:

1. The entire County Borough of Merthyr Tydfil principal council area, comprising the following electoral wards (which currently form part of the existing **Merthyr Tydfil and Rhymney** CC):

Bedlinog (2,977), Cyfarthfa (5,457), Dowlais (5,014), Gurnos (3,477), Merthyr Vale (2,798), Park (3,296), Penydarren (3,818), Plymouth (4,096), Town (5,998), Treharris (5,270) and Vaynor (2,880)

and:

2. The following electoral wards within the County Borough of Rhondda Cynon Taf (which currently form part of the **Cynon Valley** CC):

Aberdare East (4,909), Aberdare West/Llwydcoed (7,404), Cwmbach (3,751), Hirwaun (3,167), Pen-y-waun (1,973) and Rhigos (1,370)

and:

3. The electoral ward of Nelson (3,563) within the County Borough of Caerphilly (which currently forms part of the existing **Caerphilly** CC).

18.2 This constituency would have 71,218 electors, which is 3% below the UKEQ of 73,393 electors per constituency. The proposed name for the constituency is **Merthyr Tydfil and Aberdare**. The proposed official alternative name for the constituency is **Merthyr Tudful ac Aberdâr**.

18.3 The existing Merthyr Tydfil and Rhymney and Cynon Valley constituencies are currently below the statutory requirements in respect of the size of the electorate. The Commission considered several options, and proposes to combine the whole of the Merthyr Tydfil principal council area with the electoral wards of Aberdare East, Aberdare West/Llwydcoed, Cwmbach, Hirwaun, Pen-y-waun and Rhigos from the existing Cynon Valley

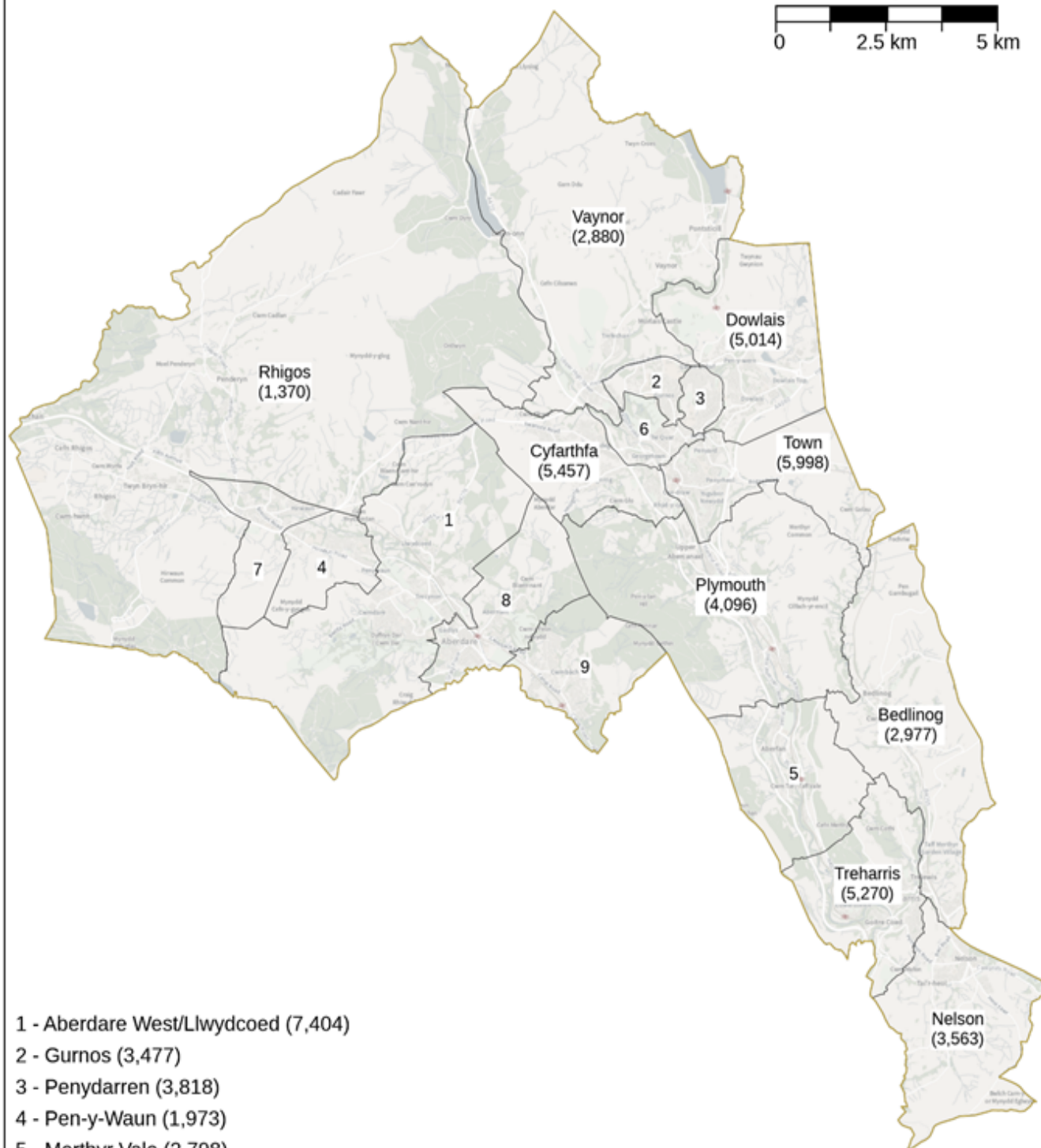
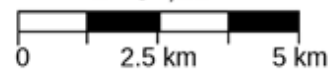
constituency. The Commission acknowledges that a constituency formed of these areas does not follow the geography of the valleys from north to south. However, there are good road links across the Heads of the Valleys, which maintain an accessible link throughout the area. To meet the statutory electorate range, the Commission also proposes to incorporate the Nelson electoral ward from the existing Caerphilly constituency into this proposed constituency. This electoral ward is connected to the remainder of the proposed constituency by road, and is similar in character to the rest of the constituency.

18.4 The proposed constituency includes the whole of the Merthyr Tydfil principal council area, and is combined with electoral wards from the County Borough of Rhondda Cynon Taf and the County Borough of Caerphilly principal council areas. The Commission proposes that the names of Merthyr Tydfil and Aberdare are used in the constituency name to reflect the primary settlements within the proposed constituency.

18.5 The remainder of the electoral wards of the existing constituency of **Merthyr Tydfil and Rhymney** can be found on page 26, and of **Caerphilly** can be found on pages 26, 60 and 81, and of **Cynon Valley** can be found on page 84.

Merthyr Tydfil and Aberdare (Merthyr Tudful ac Aberdâr)

1 : 37,124



- 1 - Aberdare West/Llwydcoed (7,404)
- 2 - Gurnos (3,477)
- 3 - Penydarren (3,818)
- 4 - Pen-y-Waun (1,973)
- 5 - Merthyr Vale (2,798)
- 6 - Park (3,296)
- 7 - Hirwaun (3,167)
- 8 - Aberdare East (4,909)
- 9 - Cwmbach (3,751)

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19. Mid and South Pembrokeshire (Canol a De Sir Benfro)

19.1 The Commission proposes that a county constituency be created from:

1. The following electoral wards within the County of Pembrokeshire (which currently form part of the existing **Preseli Pembrokeshire CC**):

Burton (1,503), Camrose (2,190), Haverfordwest: Castle (1,674), Haverfordwest: Garth (1,660), Haverfordwest: Portfield (1,765), Haverfordwest: Prendergast (1,628), Haverfordwest: Priody (1,907), Johnston (2,044), Llangwm (1,814), Maenclochog (2,462), Merlin's Bridge (1,619), Milford: Central (1,578), Milford: East (1,571), Milford: Hakin (1,774), Milford: Hubberston (2,004), Milford: North (2,047), Milford: West (1,523), Neyland: East (1,793), Neyland: West (1,590), Rudbaxton (945), St Ishmael's (1,125), The Havens (1,196) and Wiston (1,581)

and:

2. The following electoral wards within the County of Pembrokeshire (which currently form part of the existing **Carmarthen West and South Pembrokeshire CC**):

Amroth (992), Carew (1,179), East Williamston (1,965), Hundleton (1,416), Kilgetty/Begelly (1,830), Lampeter Velfrey (1,284), Lamphey (1,429), Manorbier (1,655), Martletwy (1,603), Narberth (1,704), Narberth Rural (1,293), Pembroke Dock: Central (1,091), Pembroke Dock: Llanion (1,915), Pembroke Dock: Market (1,357), Pembroke Dock: Pennar (2,442), Pembroke: Monkton (1,022), Pembroke: St Mary North (1,675), Pembroke: St Mary South (1,063), Pembroke: St Michael (2,082), Penally (1,398), Saundersfoot (1,904), Tenby: North (1,658) and Tenby: South (1,664).

19.2 This constituency would have 74,614 electors, which is 1.7% above the UKEQ of 73,393 electors per constituency. The proposed name for the constituency is **Mid and South Pembrokeshire**. The proposed official alternative name is **Canol a De Sir Benfro**.

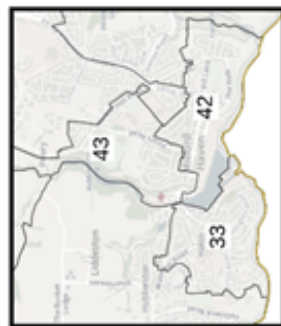
19.3 The existing constituencies of Preseli Pembrokeshire and Carmarthen West and South

Pembrokeshire are currently below the statutory requirements in respect of the size of the electorate. The Commission considers that it would be appropriate to combine the electoral wards in the existing constituency of Carmarthen West and South Pembrokeshire with the southern electoral wards of the existing Preseli Pembrokeshire constituency. The combined areas form a constituency that is wholly within the Pembrokeshire principal council area and meets the statutory electorate range.

19.4 The proposed constituency would be wholly within the principal council area of Pembrokeshire. The Commission considers that the proposed name would accurately reflect the electoral wards in the proposed constituency, and would differentiate the area from the northern electoral wards of Pembrokeshire principal council area, which are not included within the proposed constituency.

19.5 The remainder of the electoral wards of the existing constituency of **Carmarthen West and South Pembrokeshire** can be found on page 35, and of **Preseli Pembrokeshire** can be found on page 48.

Mid and South Pembrokeshire (Canol a De Sir Benfro)



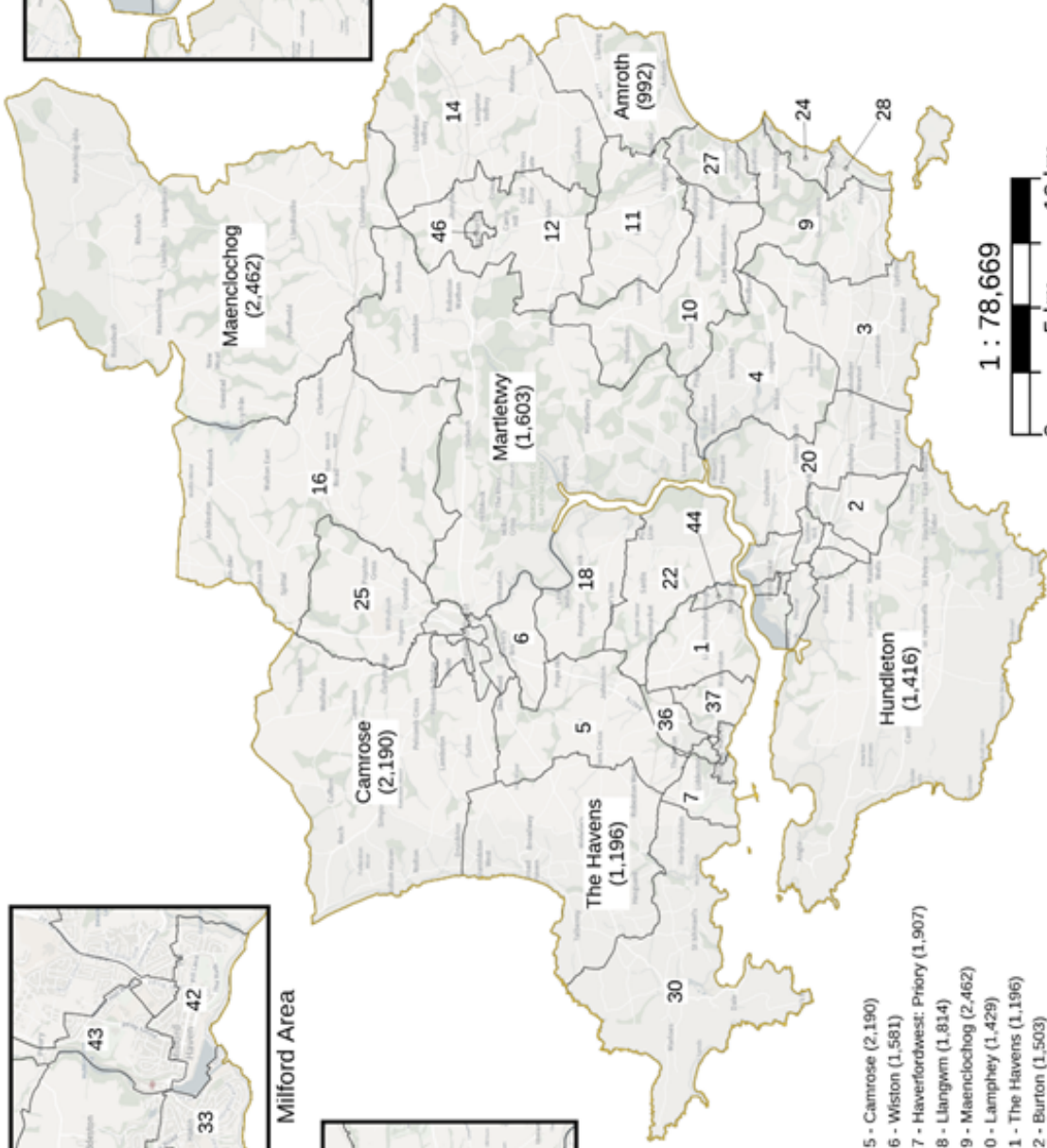
Milford Area



Pembroke Dock Area



Haverfordwest



1 : 78,669



- 1 - Neyland: West (1,590)
- 2 - Pembroke: St. Michael (2,082)
- 3 - Manorbier (1,655)
- 4 - Carew (1,179)
- 5 - Johnston (2,044)
- 6 - Merlin's Bridge (1,619)
- 7 - Milford: Hubberston (2,004)
- 8 - Martletwy (1,603)
- 9 - Penally (1,398)
- 10 - East Williamston (1,965)
- 11 - Kilgetty/Begelly (1,830)
- 12 - Narberth Rural (1,293)
- 13 - Amroth (992)
- 14 - Lampeter Velfrey (1,284)
- 15 - Camrose (2,190)
- 16 - Wiston (1,581)
- 17 - Haverfordwest: Priory (1,907)
- 18 - Llangwm (1,814)
- 19 - Maenclochog (2,462)
- 20 - Lamphey (1,429)
- 21 - The Havens (1,196)
- 22 - Burton (1,503)
- 23 - Haverfordwest: Garth (1,660)
- 24 - Tenby: North (1,658)
- 25 - Rudbaxton (945)

- 26 - Pembroke Dock: Central (1,091)
- 27 - Saundersfoot (1,904)
- 28 - Tenby: South (1,664)
- 29 - Hundleton (1,416)
- 30 - St. Ishmael's (1,125)
- 31 - Pembroke Dock: Market (1,357)
- 32 - Pembroke: St. Mary South (1,063)
- 33 - Milford: Hakin (1,774)
- 34 - Pembroke: Monkton (1,022)
- 35 - Pembroke Dock: Pennar (2,442)
- 36 - Milford: North (2,047)
- 37 - Milford: East (1,571)
- 38 - Pembroke: St. Mary North (1,675)
- 39 - Pembroke Dock: Llanion (1,915)
- 40 - Haverfordwest: Portfield (1,765)
- 41 - Haverfordwest: Prendergast (1,628)
- 42 - Milford: Central (1,578)
- 43 - Milford: West (1,523)
- 44 - Neyland: East (1,793)
- 45 - Haverfordwest: Castle (1,674)
- 46 - Narberth (1,704)

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20. Monmouthshire (Sir Fynwy)

20.1 The Commission proposes that a county constituency be created from:

1. The following electoral wards within the County of Monmouthshire (which currently form part of the existing **Monmouth CC**):

Caerwent (1,699), Cantref (1,668), Castle (1,611), Croesonen (1,609), Crucorney (1,773), Devauden (1,228), Dixton with Osbaston (1,968), Drybridge (3,034), Goetre Fawr (2,045), Grofield (1,308), Lansdown (1,644), Larkfield (1,484), Llanbadoc (1,099), Llanelly Hill (3,286), Llanfoist Fawr (1,971), Llangybi Fawr (1,477), Llanover (1,781), Llantilio Croesenny (1,527), Llanwenarth Ultra (1,128), Mardy (1,430), Mitchel Troy (985), Overmonnow (1,662), Portskewett (1,885), Priory (1,546), Raglan (1,618), Shirenewton (1,850), St Arvans (1,304), St Christopher's (1,756), St Kingsmark (2,346), St Mary's (1,539), Thornwell (1,961), Trellech United (2,249), Usk (1,930) and Wyesham (1,701)

and:

2. The following electoral wards within the County of Monmouthshire (which currently form part of the existing **Newport East CC**):

Caldicot Castle (1,768), Dewstow (1,404), Green Lane (1,482), Mill (2,256), Rogiet (1,365), Severn (1,325), The Elms (2,523) and West End (1,456).

20.2 This constituency would have 72,681 electors, which is 1% below the UKEQ of 73,393 electors per constituency. The proposed name for the constituency is **Monmouthshire**. The proposed official alternative name is **Sir Fynwy**.

20.3 The Commission proposes to use the whole of the principal council area of Monmouthshire to create a constituency.

20.4 The proposed constituency would be made up of the whole of the Monmouthshire principal council area. The Commission therefore considers that this would create a coherent constituency, and that the proposed name would reflect the proposed

constituency.

20.5

The remainder of the electoral wards of the existing constituency of **Monmouth** can be found on page 99, and of **Newport East** can be found on page 78.

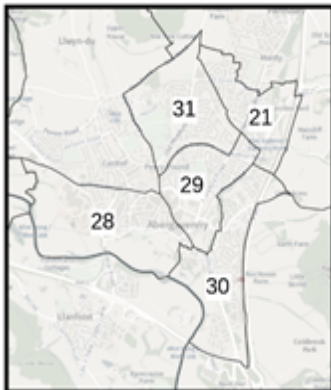
Monmouthshire (Sir Fynwy)

1 : 68,409

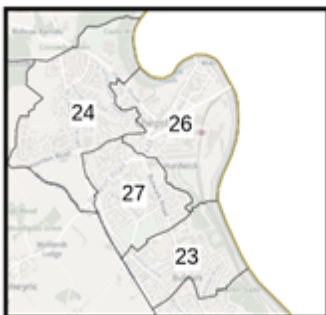


- 1 - Shirenewton (1,850)
- 2 - The Elms (2,523)
- 3 - Llanwenarth Ultra (1,128)
- 4 - Llanfoist Fawr (DET) (0)
- 5 - Llanfoist Fawr (1,971)
- 6 - Cantref (1,668)
- 7 - Wyesham (1,701)
- 8 - Dixon with Osbaston (1,968)

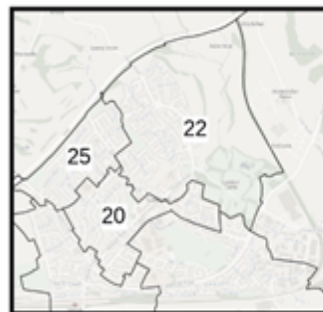
- 9 - St. Arvans (1,304)
- 10 - Llanelly Hill (3,286)
- 11 - Usk (1,930)
- 12 - Overmonnow (1,662)
- 13 - Caerwent (1,699)
- 14 - Drybridge (3,034)
- 15 - Rogiet (1,365)



Abergavenny Area



Chepstow Area



Caldicot Area

- 16 - Portskewett (1,885)
- 17 - Severn (1,325)
- 18 - West End (1,456)
- 19 - Thornwell (1,961)
- 20 - Green Lane (1,482)
- 21 - Croesonen (1,609)
- 22 - Caldicot Castle (1,768)
- 23 - St. Christopher's (1,756)
- 24 - St. Kingsmark (2,346)
- 25 - Dewstow (1,404)
- 26 - St. Mary's (1,539)
- 27 - Larkfield (1,484)
- 28 - Grofield (1,308)
- 29 - Priory (1,546)
- 30 - Castle (1,611)
- 31 - Lansdown (1,644)

21. Montgomeryshire and Glyndŵr (Maldwyn a Glyndŵr)

21.1 The Commission proposes that a county constituency be created from:

1. The following electoral wards within the County of Powys (which currently make up the existing **Montgomeryshire CC**):

Banwy (847), Berriew (1,102), Blaen Hafren (1,876), Caersws (1,831), Churchstoke (1,292), Dolforwyn (1,652), Forden (1,215), Glantwymyn (1,701), Guilsfield (1,827), Kerry (1,607), Llanbrynmair (798), Llandinam (1,155), Llandrinio (1,763), Llandysilio (1,441), Llanfair Caereinion (1,301), Llanfihangel (895), Llanfyllin (1,217), Llanidloes (2,149), Llanwddyn (846), Llanrhaeadr-ym-Mochnant/Llansilin (1,815), Llansantffraid (1,563), Machynlleth (1,701), Meifod (1,069), Montgomery (1,107), Newtown Central (2,122), Newtown East (1,401), Newtown Llanllwchaiarn North (1,796), Newtown Llanllwchaiarn West (1,447), Newtown South (1,215), Rhiwcynon (1,724), Trewern (1,066), Welshpool Castle (962), Welshpool Gungrog (1,995), and Welshpool Llanerchuddol (1,602)

and:

2. The following electoral wards within the County Borough of Wrexham (which currently form part of the existing **Clwyd South CC**):

Cefn (3,768), Dyffryn Ceiriog/Ceiriog Valley (1,685), Chirk North (1,846), Chirk South (1,503), Llangollen Rural (1,631), Penycae (1,525), Penycae and Ruabon South (2,026), Plas Madoc (1,169) and Ruabon (2,078)

and:

3. The following electoral wards within the County of Denbighshire (which currently form part of the existing **Clwyd South CC**):

Corwen (1,799), Llandrillo (931) and Llangollen (3,302).

21.2 This constituency would have 72,363 electors, which is 1.4% below the UKEQ of 73,393 electors per constituency. The proposed name for the constituency is **Montgomeryshire**

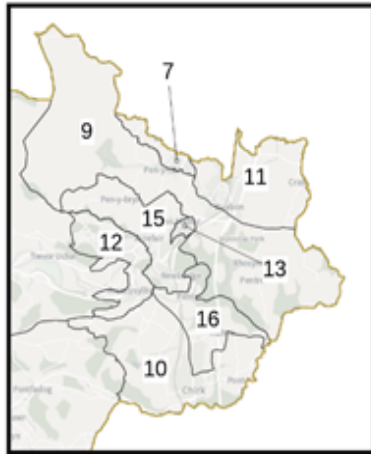
and **Glyndŵr**. The proposed official alternative name is **Maldwyn a Glyndŵr**.

21.3 The existing Montgomeryshire and Clwyd South constituencies are currently below the statutory requirements in respect of the size of the electorate. The Commission considered several options, and proposes to combine the existing Montgomeryshire constituency and the electoral wards to the north to include electoral wards from the existing Clwyd South constituency to meet the statutory electorate range. The Commission considers that including electoral wards from the existing Clwyd South constituency would combine areas that are similar in nature and share similar rural characteristics. The Commission is of the view that the proposed arrangement would combine the existing Montgomeryshire constituency with an area that would consist of the southern electoral wards of the former Glyndŵr district council area.

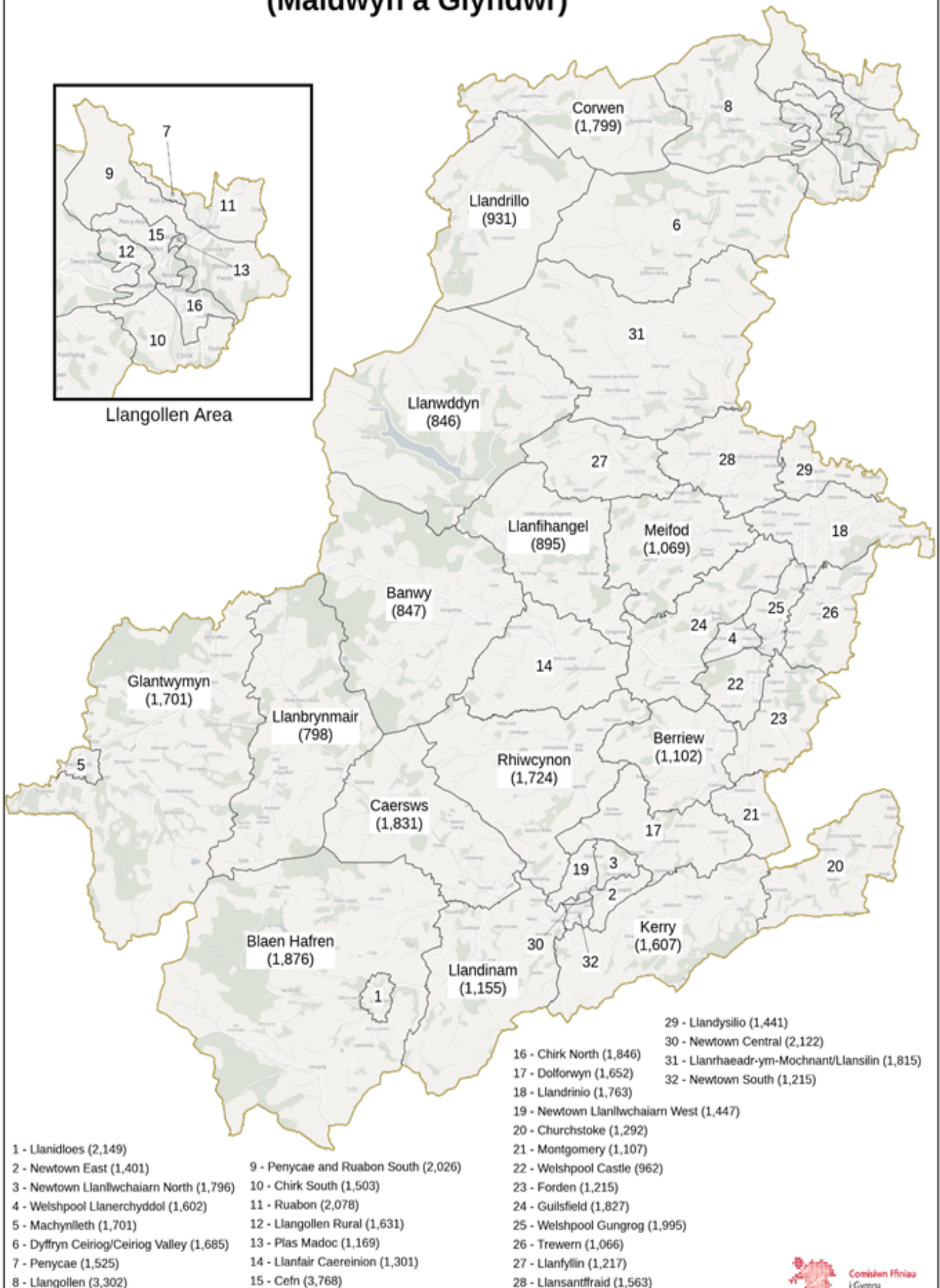
21.4 The proposed constituency includes the whole of the existing Montgomeryshire and part of the existing Clwyd South constituencies. The Commission considers that the proposed name represents the area, while acknowledging that the proposed constituency includes areas that are outside of the existing Montgomeryshire constituency.

21.5 The remainder of the electoral wards of the existing constituency of **Clwyd South** can be found on pages 23 and 105.

Montgomeryshire and Glyndwr (Maldwyn a Glyndwr)



Llangollen Area



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22. Newport East (Dwyrain Casnewydd)

22.1 The Commission proposes that a borough constituency be created from:

1. The following electoral wards within the City of Newport (which currently form part of the existing **Newport East** CC):

Alway (5,931), Beechwood (5,611), Langstone (3,878), Liswerry (9,110), Llanwern (3,544), Ringland (5,968), St Julians (6,287) and Victoria (5,121)

and:

2. The following electoral wards within the City of Newport (which currently form part of the existing **Newport West** CC):

Bettws (5,656), Caerleon (6,603), Malpas (6,114), Pillgwenlly (5,174), Shaftesbury (3,778) and Stow Hill (3,384).

22.2 This constituency would have 76,159 electors, which is 3.8% above the UKEQ of 73,393 electors per constituency. The proposed name for the constituency is **Newport East**. The proposed official alternative name is **Dwyrain Casnewydd**.

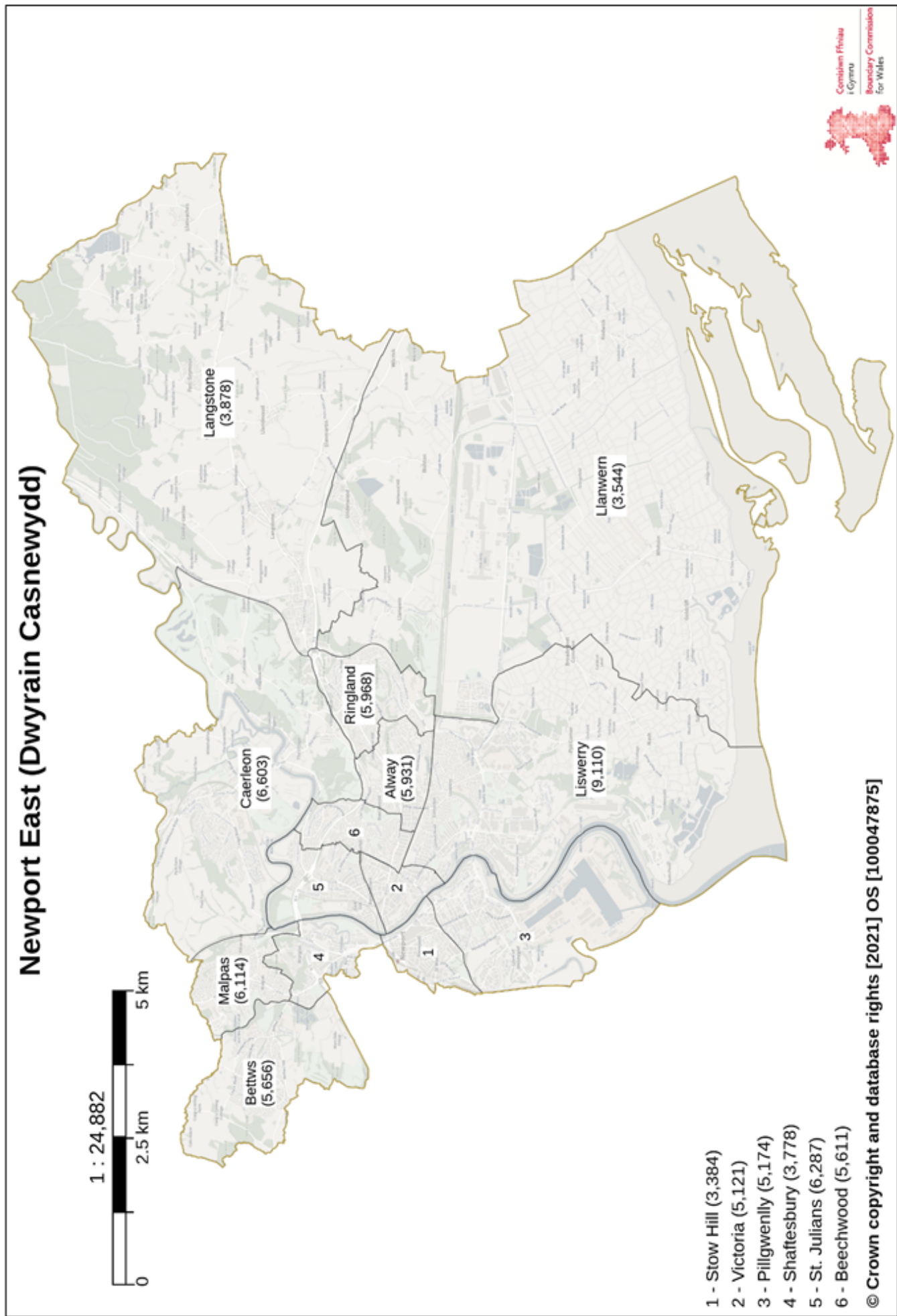
22.3 The existing Newport East constituency is currently below the statutory requirements in respect of the size of the electorate. The Commission considered several options, and decided to propose removing the electoral wards that are within the Monmouthshire principal council area and include those wards in the proposed Monmouthshire constituency. The Commission therefore has proposed to include six electoral wards from the existing Newport West constituency to meet the statutory electorate range. The proposed Newport East constituency would be formed wholly of electoral wards within the City of Newport principal council area. The Commission considers that it is appropriate to include well-connected electoral wards from Newport West, which are wholly within the City of Newport principal council area.

22.4 The proposed constituency includes electoral wards that are wholly within the City

of Newport principal council area. The Commission proposes keeping the existing constituency name of Newport East as the name for this constituency.

22.5

The remainder of the electoral wards of the existing constituency of **Newport East** can be found on page 72, and of **Newport West** can be found on page 81.



23. Newport West and Caerphilly (Gorllewin Casnewydd a Chaerffili)

23.1 The Commission proposes that a county constituency be created from:

1. The following electoral wards within the City of Newport (which currently form part of the existing **Newport West** CC):

Allt-yr-yn (7,088), Gaer (6,543), Graig (5,053), Marshfield (4,897), Rogerstone (9,421), and Tredegar Park (3,329)

and:

2. The following electoral wards within the County Borough of Caerphilly (which currently form part of the existing **Caerphilly** CC):

Aber Valley (4,655), Bedwas, Trethomas and Machen (7,902), Morgan Jones (5,636), Penyrheol (9,021), St James (4,267) and St Martins (6,582).

23.2 This constituency would have 74,394 electors, which is 1.4% above the UKEQ of 73,393 electors per constituency. The proposed name for the constituency is **Newport West and Caerphilly**. The proposed official alternative name is **Gorllewin Casnewydd a Chaerffili**.

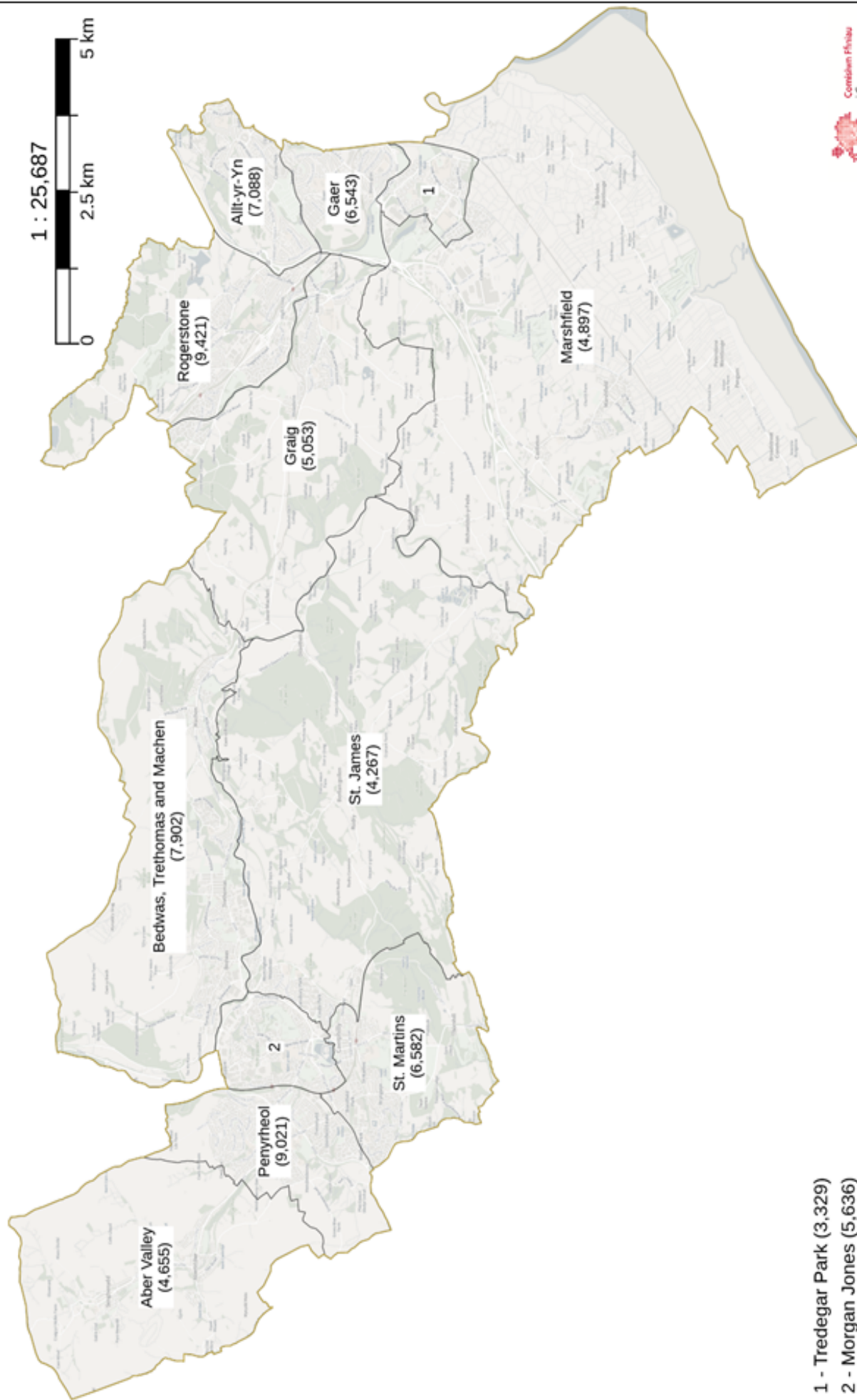
23.3 The existing Newport West and Caerphilly constituencies are currently below the statutory requirements in respect of the size of the electorate. The Commission considered several options, and proposes to combine electoral wards from both constituencies to reach the required electorate size. The Commission considered it appropriate to combine electoral wards from the existing Caerphilly constituency with electoral wards from the existing Newport West constituency to form a new constituency within the statutory electorate range. The electoral wards within this proposed constituency form part of Newport and Caerphilly principal council areas, which share a health board. The Commission is of the view that there are good road links between the two areas.

23.4 The proposed constituency includes electoral wards from the City of Newport principal council area and the Caerphilly County Borough principal council area. The Commission

proposes to combine the existing constituency names to form the proposed name for this constituency. The town of Caerphilly is proposed to be included in this constituency and, for this reason, the Commission proposes to include Caerphilly within the constituency name. The status of Newport as the city within this constituency gives it preference in the order that the names appear in the constituency name.

23.5 The remainder of the electoral wards of the existing constituency of **Caerphilly** can be found on pages 26, 60 and 66, and of **Newport West** can be found on page 78.

Newport West and Caerphilly (Gorllewin Casnewydd a Chaerffili)



1 - Tredegar Park (3,329)
2 - Morgan Jones (5,636)

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24. Pontypridd

24.1 The Commission proposes that a county constituency be created from:

1. The following electoral wards within the County Borough of Rhondda Cynon Taf (which currently form part of the existing **Pontypridd** CC):

Beddau (3,172), Church Village (4,424), Graig (1,885), Hawthorn (3,180), Llantrisant Town (3,187), Llantwit Fardre (4,825), Pontypridd Town (2,208), Rhondda (3,458), Rhydfelen Central/Ilan (3,037), Talbot Green (1,965), Ton-teg (3,183), Trallwng (2,824), Treforest (2,862) and Tyn-y-nant (2,454)

and:

2. The following electoral wards within the County Borough of Rhondda Cynon Taf (which currently form part of the existing **Cynon Valley** CC):

Aberaman North (3,609), Aberaman South (3,541), Abercynon (4,441), Cilfynydd (2,110), Glyncoch (2,006), Mountain Ash East (2,254), Mountain Ash West (3,123), Penrhiwceiber (4,056) and Ynysybwll (3,433).

24.2 This constituency would have 71,237 electors, which is 2.9% below the UKEQ of 73,393 electors per constituency. The proposed single name for the constituency is **Pontypridd**.

24.3 The existing Pontypridd constituency is currently below the statutory requirements in respect of the size of the electorate. The Commission considered several options, and proposes to combine electoral wards from the neighbouring Cynon Valley constituency to meet the statutory electorate range. The Commission considers that including electoral wards from Cynon Valley that are wholly within the Rhondda Cynon Taf principal council area creates a constituency that is retained within a single principal council area. Combining the electoral wards of Cilfynydd and Glyncoch with the rest of the town of Pontypridd as proposed would ensure the whole of the town of Pontypridd is included within one constituency, where it is currently split across two existing constituencies.

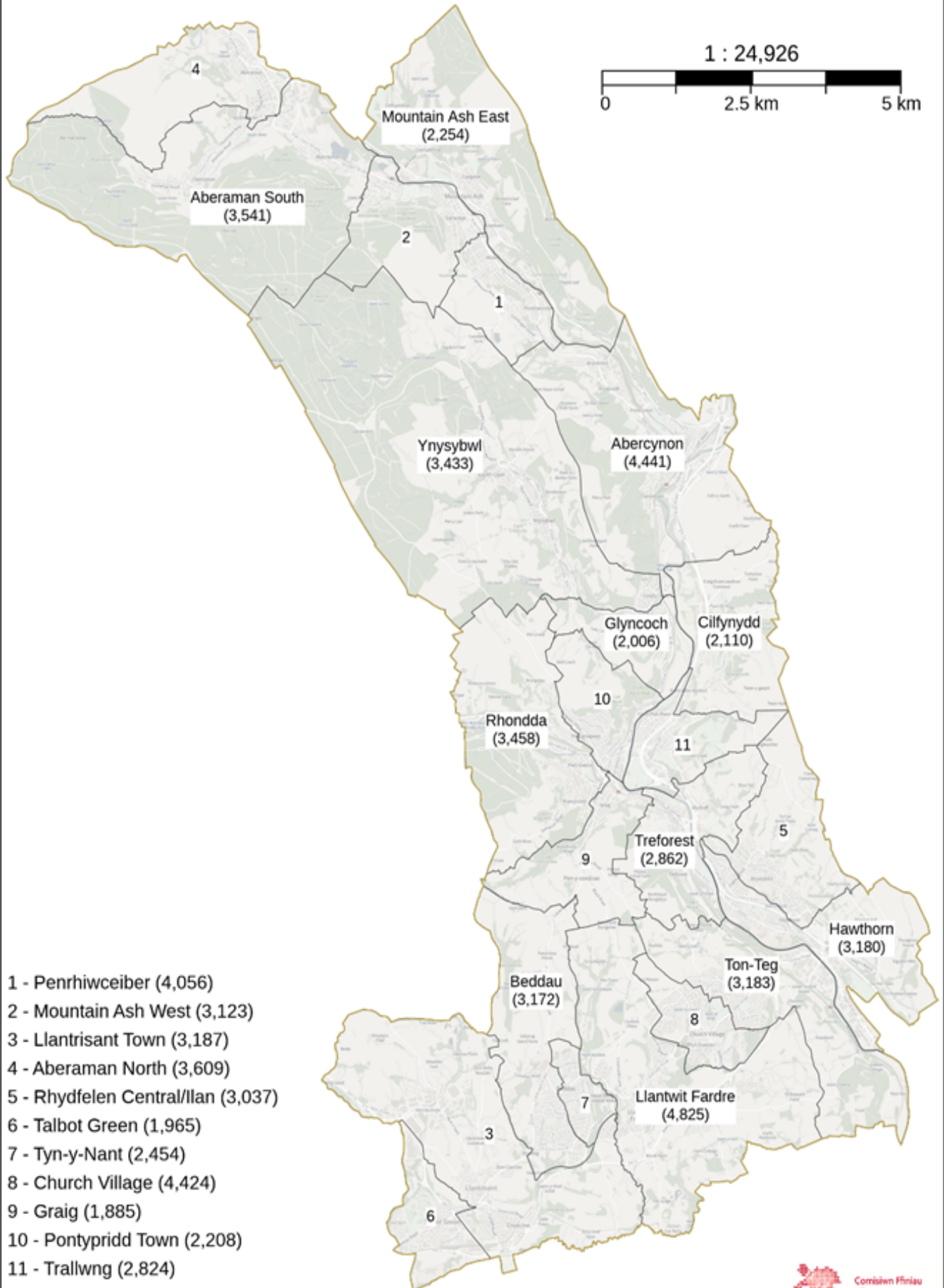
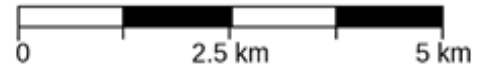
The Commission considers that combining electoral wards from the existing Pontypridd constituency and the existing Cynon Valley constituency in this way provides for an appropriate constituency that follows the valley roads from north to south.

24.4 The proposed constituency includes electoral wards that are wholly within the Rhondda Cynon Taf principal council area. The Commission proposes that the existing constituency name of Pontypridd be the single name for this constituency, which the Commission considers to be recognisable and acceptable in both Welsh and English.

24.5 The remainder of the electoral wards of the existing constituency of **Cynon Valley** can be found on page 66, and of **Pontypridd** can be found on pages 41, 46 and 87.

Pontypridd

1 : 24,926



- 1 - Penrhiwceiber (4,056)
- 2 - Mountain Ash West (3,123)
- 3 - Llantrisant Town (3,187)
- 4 - Aberaman North (3,609)
- 5 - Rhydfelen Central/Ilan (3,037)
- 6 - Talbot Green (1,965)
- 7 - Tyn-y-Nant (2,454)
- 8 - Church Village (4,424)
- 9 - Graig (1,885)
- 10 - Pontypridd Town (2,208)
- 11 - Trallwng (2,824)

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25. Rhondda

25.1 The Commission proposes that a county constituency be created from:

1. The following electoral wards within the County Borough of Rhondda Cynon Taf (which currently make up the existing **Rhondda** CC):

Cwm Clydach (1,987), Cymmer (3,977), Ferndale (3,114), Llwyn-y-pia (1,637), Maerdy (2,283), Pen-y-graig (3,929), Pentre (3,902), Porth (4,282), Tonypandy (2,686), Trealaw (2,895), Treherbert (4,158), Treorchy (5,693), Tylorstown (3,054), Ynyshir (2,380) and Ystrad (4,285)

and:

2. The following electoral wards within the County Borough of Rhondda Cynon Taf (which currently form part of the existing **Ogmore** CC):

Brynnna (3,616), Gilfach Goch (2,437), Llanharan (2,819) and Llanharry (3,022)

and:

3. The following electoral wards within the County Borough of Rhondda Cynon Taf (which currently form part of the existing **Pontypridd** CC):

Llanharry (199), Tonyrefail East (4,433) and Tonyrefail West (4,896).

25.2 This constituency would have 71,684 electors, which is 2.3% below the UKEQ of 73,393 electors per constituency. The proposed official single name for the constituency is **Rhondda**.

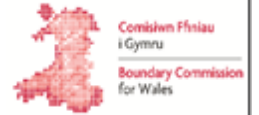
25.3 The existing Rhondda constituency is currently below the statutory requirements in respect of the size of the electorate. The Commission considered several options, and proposes to combine the existing Rhondda constituency with electoral wards from the neighbouring existing Ogmore and Pontypridd constituencies to meet the statutory electorate range. The Commission is proposing to include electoral wards from the neighbouring constituencies that are wholly within the Rhondda Cynon Taf principal

council area. There are good road links throughout the proposed constituency, which follows the valley roads from north to south, to retain the integrity and identity of the valley.

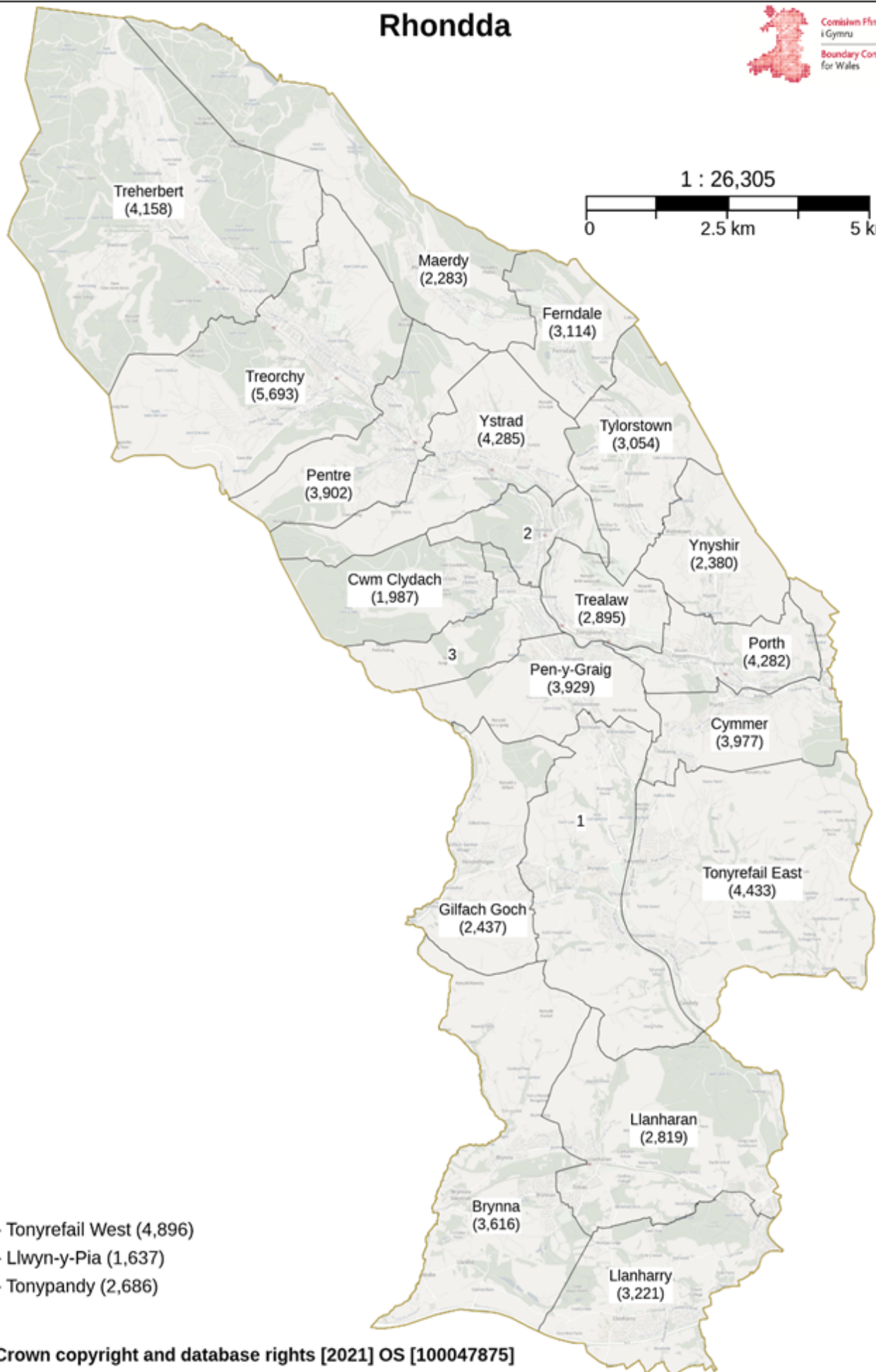
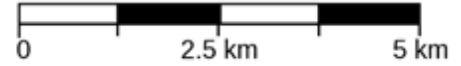
25.4 The proposed constituency includes electoral wards that are wholly within the County Borough of Rhondda Cynon Taf principal council area and includes the whole of the existing Rhondda constituency. The Commission proposes that the existing constituency name of Rhondda remain the single name for this constituency, which the Commission considers to be recognisable and acceptable in both Welsh and English.

25.5 The remainder of the electoral wards of the existing constituency of **Ogmore** can be found on page 32, and of **Pontypridd** can be found on pages 41, 46 and 84.

Rhonddda



1 : 26,305



- 1 - Tonyrefail West (4,896)
- 2 - Llwyn-y-Pia (1,637)
- 3 - Tonypandy (2,686)

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26. Swansea Central and North (Canol a Gogledd Abertawe)

26.1 The Commission proposes that a borough constituency be created from:

1. The following electoral wards within the City and County of Swansea (which currently form part of the existing **Gower CC**):

Llangyfelach (3,946), Mawr (1,438), Penllergaer (2,553) and Pontardulais (4,954)

and:

2. The following electoral wards within the City and County of Swansea (which currently form part of the **Swansea East BC**):

Cwmbwrla (5,622), Landore (4,821), Morriston (12,105), Mynyddbach (6,625) and Penderry (7,397)

and:

3. The following electoral wards within the City and County of Swansea (which currently form part of the existing **Swansea West BC**):

Castle (10,312), Townhill (5,592) and Uplands (10,834).

26.2 This constituency would have 76,199 electors, which is 3.8% above the UKEQ of 73,393 electors per constituency. The proposed name for the constituency is **Swansea Central and North**. The proposed official alternative name for the constituency is **Canol a Gogledd Abertawe**.

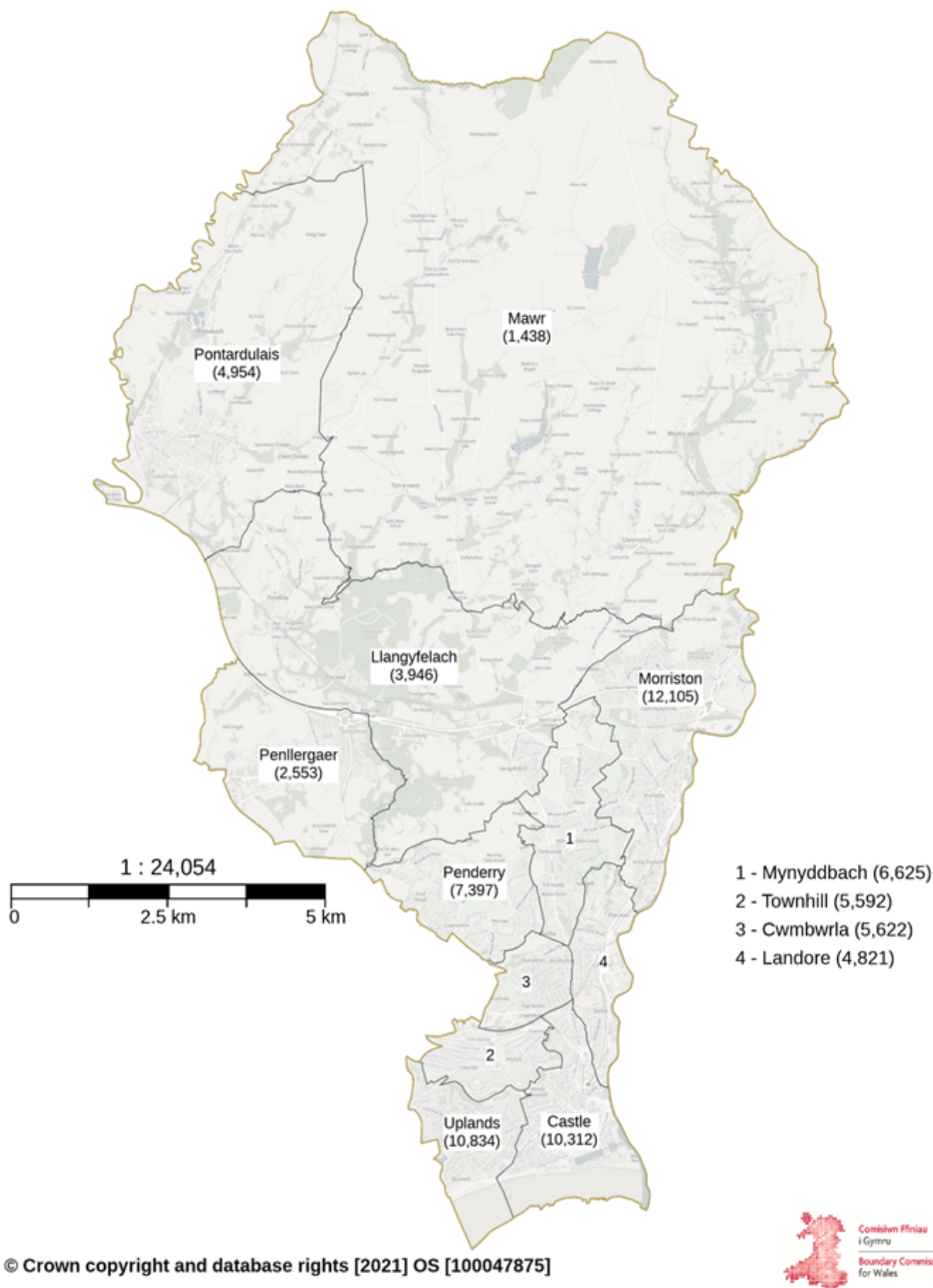
26.3 The existing Gower, Swansea East and Swansea West constituencies are currently below the statutory requirements in respect of the size of the electorate. The Commission considered several options, and proposes to combine the central and northern electoral wards within the principal council area of Swansea to form a constituency within the statutory electorate range. The Commission is of the view that it is appropriate to combine these areas to meet the statutory requirements. The Commission is also of the view that the proposed arrangement creates a cohesive constituency, which has good transport

and communication links and is formed of electoral wards that are wholly within a single principal council area.

26.4 The proposed constituency includes electoral wards that are wholly within the City and County of Swansea principal council area. The Commission is proposing to use the geographic areas contained within the proposed constituency to form the proposed name for this constituency.

26.5 The remainder of the electoral wards of the existing constituency of **Gower** can be found on pages 93 and 96, and of **Swansea East** can be found on page 93, and of **Swansea West** can be found on page 96.

Swansea Central and North (Canol a Gogledd Abertawe)



27. Swansea East and Neath (Dwyrain Abertawe a Chastell-nedd)

27.1 The Commission proposes that a county constituency be created from:

1. The following electoral wards within the City and County of Swansea (which currently form part of the existing **Swansea East** BC):

Bonymaen (5,391), Llansamlet (11,107) and St Thomas (5,514)

and:

2. The electoral ward of Clydach (5,821) within the City and County of Swansea (which currently forms part of the existing **Gower** CC)

and:

3. The following electoral wards within the County Borough of Neath Port Talbot (which currently form part of the existing **Aberavon** CC):

Coedffranc Central (2,892), Coedffranc North (1,811) and Coedffranc West (3,587)

and:

4. The following electoral wards within the County Borough of Neath Port Talbot (which currently form part of the existing **Neath** CC):

Aberdulais (1,712), Blaengwrach (1,491), Bryn-côch North (1,787), Bryn-côch South (4,547), Cadoxton (1,365), Cimla (3,107), Crynant (1,508), Dyffryn (2,447), Glynneath (2,577), Neath East (4,468), Neath North (2,931), Neath South (3,694), Onllwyn (935), Pelenna (936), Resolven (2,387), Seven Sisters (1,554) and Tonna (2,072).

27.2 This constituency would have 75,641 electors, which is 3.1% above the UKEQ of 73,393 electors per constituency. The proposed name for the constituency is **Swansea East and Neath**. The proposed official alternative name for the constituency is **Dwyrain Abertawe a Chastell-nedd**.

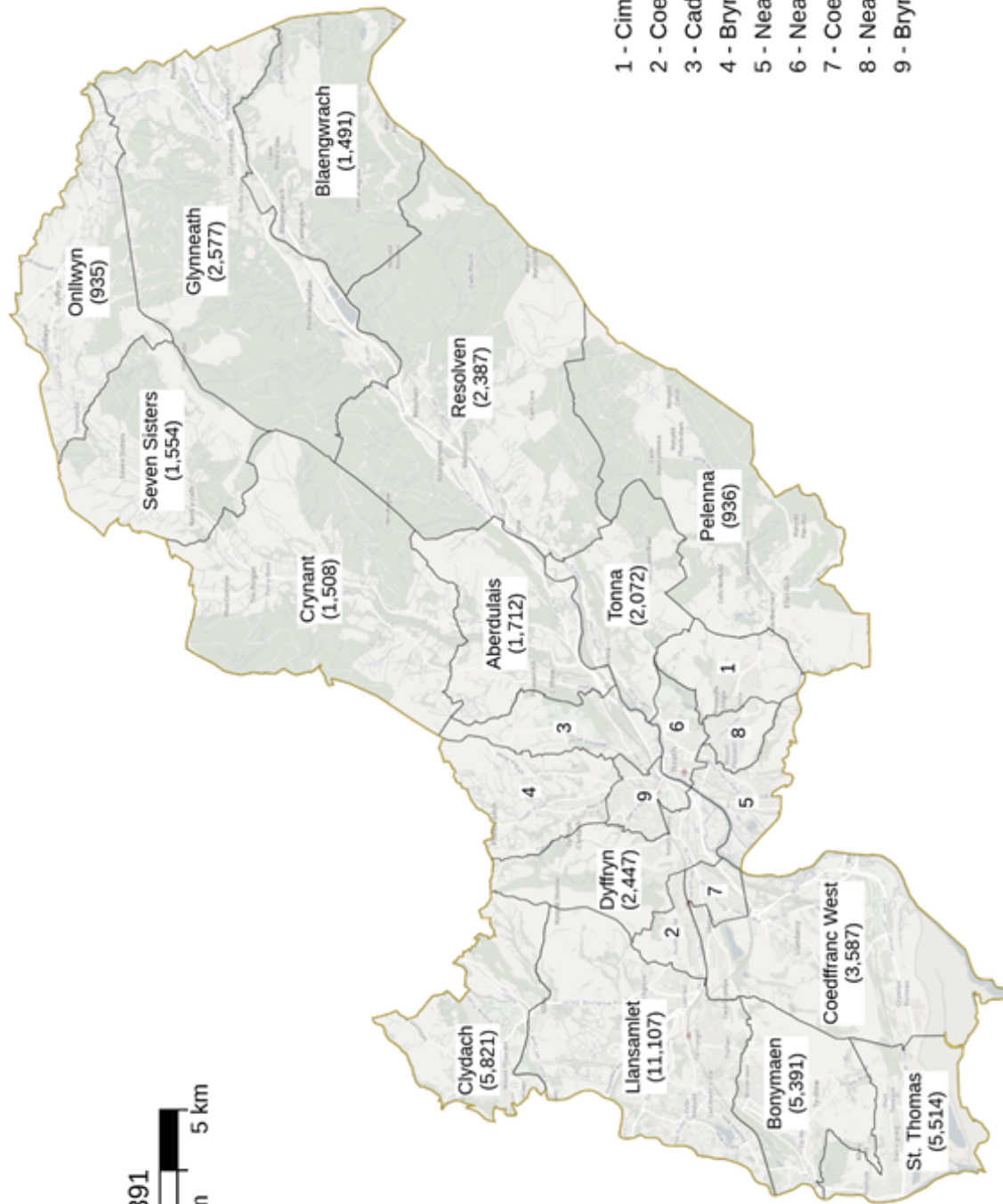
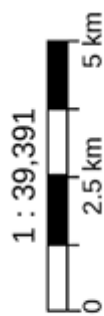
27.3 The existing Neath and Swansea East constituencies are currently below the statutory requirements in respect of the size of the electorate. The Commission considered several

options, and proposes to combine all but 10 of the existing Neath constituency electoral wards with the Bonymaen, Llansamlet and St Thomas electoral wards from the existing Swansea East constituency. The Commission is also proposing to include the Coedffranc Central, Coedffranc North and Coedffranc West electoral wards from the existing Aberavon constituency, and the Clydach electoral ward from the existing Gower constituency. This would create a constituency that shares a similar character as mixed-rural areas and has good transport links between the combined areas.

27.4 The proposed constituency includes electoral wards from both the City and County of Swansea and the County Borough of Neath Port Talbot principal council areas. The Commission proposes to combine the existing constituency names of Neath and Swansea East for this constituency.

27.5 The remainder of the electoral wards of the existing constituency of **Swansea East** can be found on page 90, and of **Aberavon** can be found on page 17, and of **Neath** can be found on page 29, and of **Gower** can be found on pages 90 and 96.

Swansea East and Neath (Dwyrain Abertawe a Chastell-nedd)



- 1 - Cimla (3,107)
- 2 - Coedfranc North (1,811)
- 3 - Cadoxton (1,365)
- 4 - Bryn-Coch North (1,787)
- 5 - Neath East (4,468)
- 6 - Neath North (2,931)
- 7 - Coedfranc Central (2,892)
- 8 - Neath South (3,694)
- 9 - Bryn-Coch South (4,547)



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

28.1 The Commission proposes that a county constituency be created from:

1. The following electoral wards within the City and County of Swansea (which currently form part of the existing **Gower CC**):

Bishopston (2,743), Fairwood (2,278), Gorseinon (3,340), Gower (2,990), Gowerton (3,978), Kingsbridge (3,506), Lower Loughor (1,795), Newton (2,894), Oystermouth (3,313), Penclawdd (2,932), Pennard (2,229), Penyrheol (4,621), Upper Loughor (2,146) and West Cross (5,142)

and:

2. The following electoral wards within the City and County of Swansea (which currently form part of the existing **Swansea West BC**):

Cockett (10,473), Dunvant (3,494), Killay North (2,031), Killay South (1,857), Mayals (2,148) and Sketty (11,304).

28.2 This constituency would have 75,214 electors, which is 2.5% above the UKEQ of 73,393 electors per constituency. The proposed name for the constituency is **Swansea West and Gower**. The proposed alternative name for the constituency is **Gorllewin Abertawe a Gŵyr**.

28.3 The existing Gower and Swansea West constituencies are currently below the statutory requirements in respect of the size of the electorate. The Commission considered several options, and proposes to combine all but three of the existing Swansea West electoral wards with the Gower Peninsula area of the existing Gower constituency to form a constituency within the statutory electorate range. The Commission is of the view that it is appropriate to combine these areas to meet the statutory requirements. The Commission considers that including electoral wards from Gower that are wholly within the Swansea principal council area would create a cohesive constituency with good

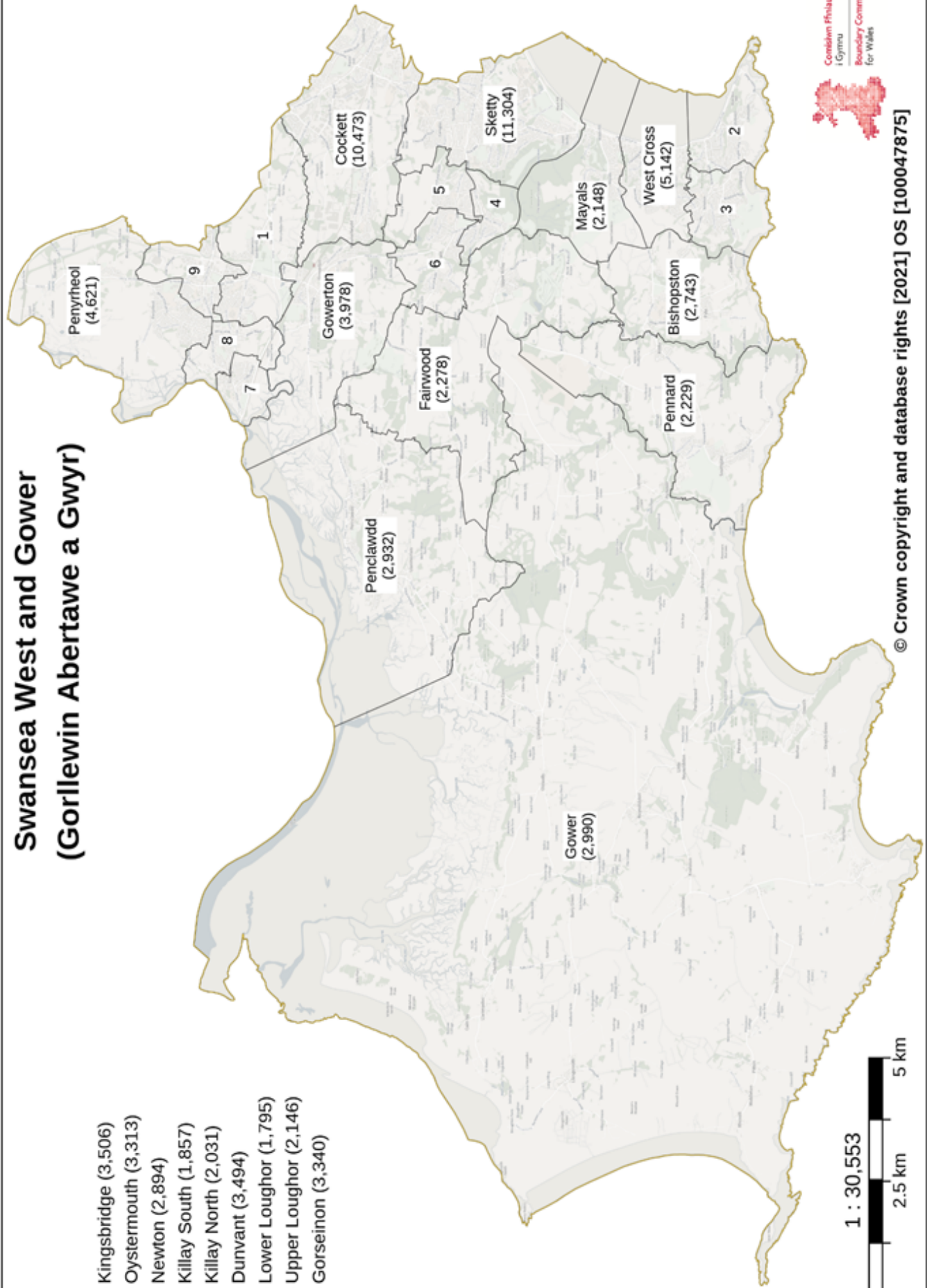
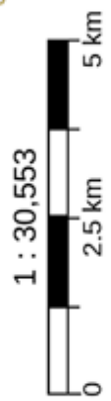
transport and communication links.

28.4 The proposed constituency includes electoral wards that are wholly within the City and County of Swansea principal council area. The Commission is proposing to combine the existing constituency names to form the proposed name for this constituency.

28.5 The remainder of the electoral wards of the existing constituency of **Gower** can be found on pages 90 and 93, and of **Swansea West** can be found on page 90.

Swansea West and Gower (Gorllewin Abertawe a Gwyr)

- 1 - Kingsbridge (3,506)
- 2 - Oystermouth (3,313)
- 3 - Newton (2,894)
- 4 - Killay South (1,857)
- 5 - Killay North (2,031)
- 6 - Duvant (3,494)
- 7 - Lower Loughor (1,795)
- 8 - Upper Loughor (2,146)
- 9 - Gorseinon (3,340)



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29. Torfaen

29.1 The Commission proposes that a county constituency be created from:

1. The following electoral wards within the County Borough of Torfaen (which currently make up the existing **Torfaen CC**):

Abersychan (5,044), Blaenavon (4,575), Brynwern (1,295), Coed Eva (1,859), Cwmyniscoy (987), Fairwater (3,918), Greenmeadow (2,028), Llantarnam (4,864), New Inn (4,777), Panteg (5,828), Pontnewydd (5,186), Pontnewynydd (1,129), Pontypool (1,438), St Cadocs and Penygarn (1,341), St Dials (3,317), Snatchwood (1,819), Trevethin (2,463), Two Locks (4,715), Upper Cwmbran (4,207) and Wainfelin (1,847)

and:

2. The following electoral wards within the County Borough of Torfaen (which currently form part of the existing **Monmouth CC**):

Croesyceiliog North (2,745), Croesyceiliog South (1,460), Llanyrafon North (1,803) and Llanyrafon South (1,946).

29.2 This constituency would have 70,591 electors, which is 3.8% below the UKEQ of 73,393 electors per constituency. The proposed name for the constituency is **Torfaen**.

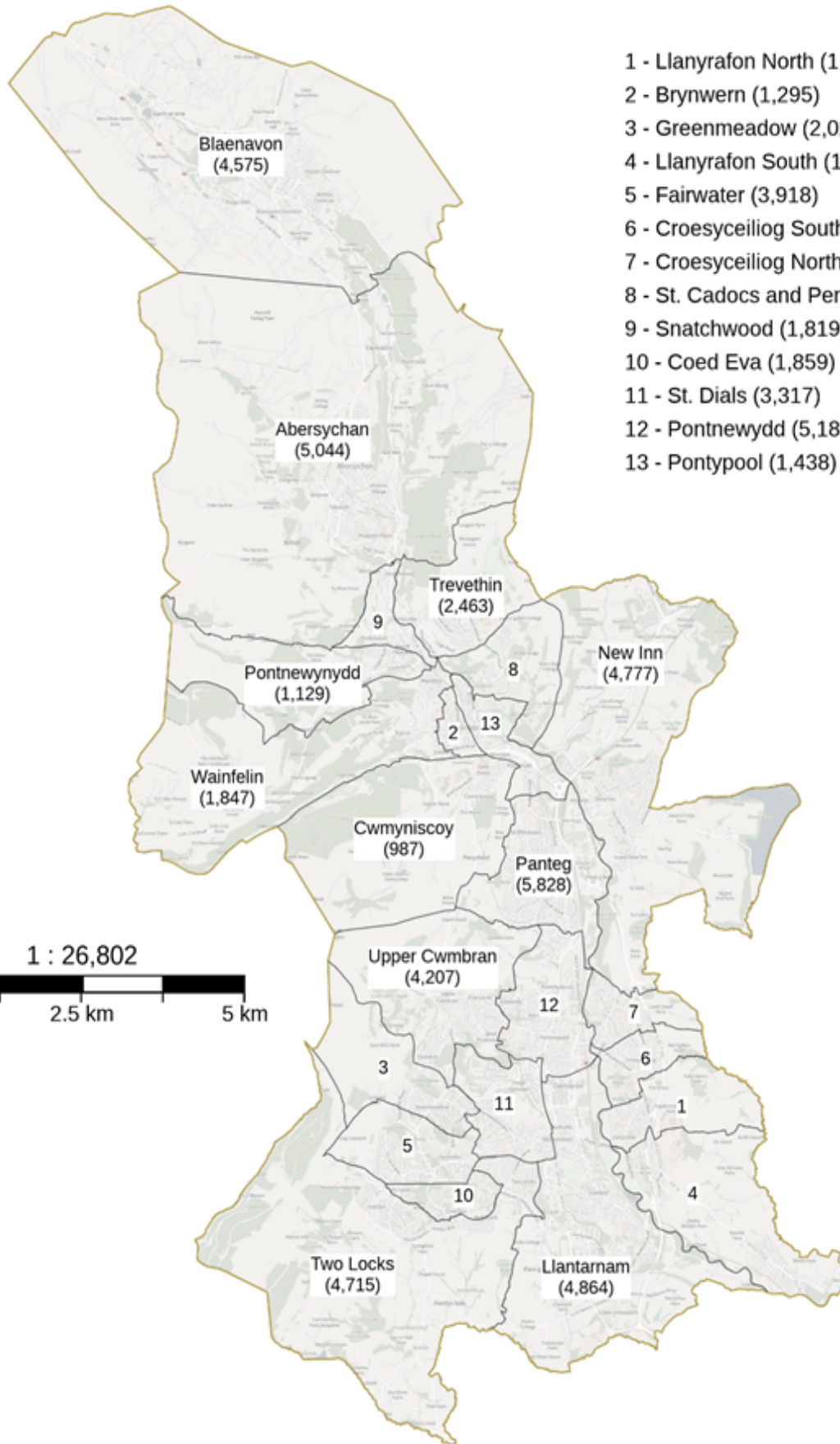
29.3 The Commission proposes to use the whole of the principal council area of Torfaen to create a constituency. This proposed constituency falls within the statutory electorate range.

29.4 The proposed constituency would include the whole of the Torfaen principal council area. The Commission therefore considers that the suggested name would reflect the proposed constituency. The Commission proposes keeping the existing constituency name of Torfaen as the single name for this constituency, which the Commission considers to be recognisable and acceptable in both Welsh and English.

29.5 The remainder of the electoral wards of the existing constituency of **Monmouth** can be

found on page 72.

Torfaen

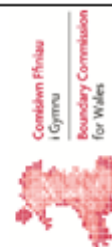
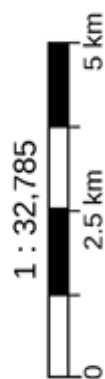


30. Vale of Glamorgan (Bro Morgannwg)

- 30.1** The Commission proposes that a county constituency be created from:
- The following electoral wards within the County Borough of the Vale of Glamorgan (which currently form part of the existing **Vale of Glamorgan CC**):
- Baruc (6,080), Buttrills (4,447), Cadoc (7,244), Castleland (3,442), Court (3,370), Cowbridge (5,240), Dyfan (4,170), Gibbonsdown (3,827), Illtyd (6,242), Llandow/Ewenny (2,362), Llantwit Major (7,939), Peterston-super-Ely (1,855), Rhoose (5,796), St Athan (2,765), St Brides Major (2,732) and Wenvoe (2,915).
- 30.2** This constituency would have 70,426 electors, which is 4% below the UKEQ of 73,393 electors per constituency. The proposed name for the constituency is **Vale of Glamorgan**.
- The proposed official alternative name is **Bro Morgannwg**.
- 30.3** The existing Vale of Glamorgan constituency is the only constituency in Wales whose existing electorate is within the statutory range. The Commission considered several options, and proposes that the electoral ward of Dinas Powys from within the existing Vale of Glamorgan constituency should instead be included within the Cardiff South and Penarth constituency to form a constituency within the statutory electorate range.
- 30.4** The Commission proposes that the remaining electoral wards within the existing Vale of Glamorgan constituency (after the electoral ward of Dinas Powys is removed) should form a new constituency. That new proposed constituency remains within the statutory electorate range, and is wholly formed of electoral wards from the Vale of Glamorgan principal council area.
- 30.5** The proposed constituency of Vale of Glamorgan would include electoral wards wholly from within the existing Vale of Glamorgan constituency and Vale of Glamorgan principal council area.
- 30.6** The remainder of the electoral wards of the existing constituency of **Vale of Glamorgan**

can be found on page 43.

Vale of Glamorgan (Bro Morgannwg)



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31. Wrexham (Wreccsam)

31.1 The Commission proposes that a county constituency be created from:

1. The following electoral wards within the County Borough of Wrexham (which currently make up the existing **Wrexham** CC):

Acton (2,177), Borrass Park (1,968), Brynyffynnon (2,477), Cartrefle (1,545), Erddig (1,444), Garden Village (1,656), Gresford East and West (2,337), Grosvenor (1,698), Gwersyllt East and South (3,601), Gwersyllt North (1,995), Gwersyllt West (2,263), Hermitage (1,544), Holt (2,479), Little Acton (1,843), Llay (3,513), Maesydre (1,420), Marford and Hoseley (1,824), Offa (1,428), Queensway (1,377), Rhosesni (2,827), Rosset (2,643), Smithfield (1,376), Stansty (1,641), Whitegate (1,594) and Wynnstay (1,159)

and:

2. The following electoral wards within the County Borough of Wrexham (which currently form part of the existing **Clwyd South** CC):

Bronington (2,620), Bryn Cefn (1,543), Coedpoeth (3,482), Esclusham (2,013), Gwenfro (1,217), Johnstown (2,461), Marchwiell (1,830), New Broughton (2,842), Overton (2,710), Pant (1,528) and Ponciau (3,521).

31.2 This constituency would have 75,596 electors, which is 3% above the UKEQ of 73,393 electors per constituency. The proposed name for the constituency is **Wrexham**. The proposed official alternative name is **Wreccsam**.

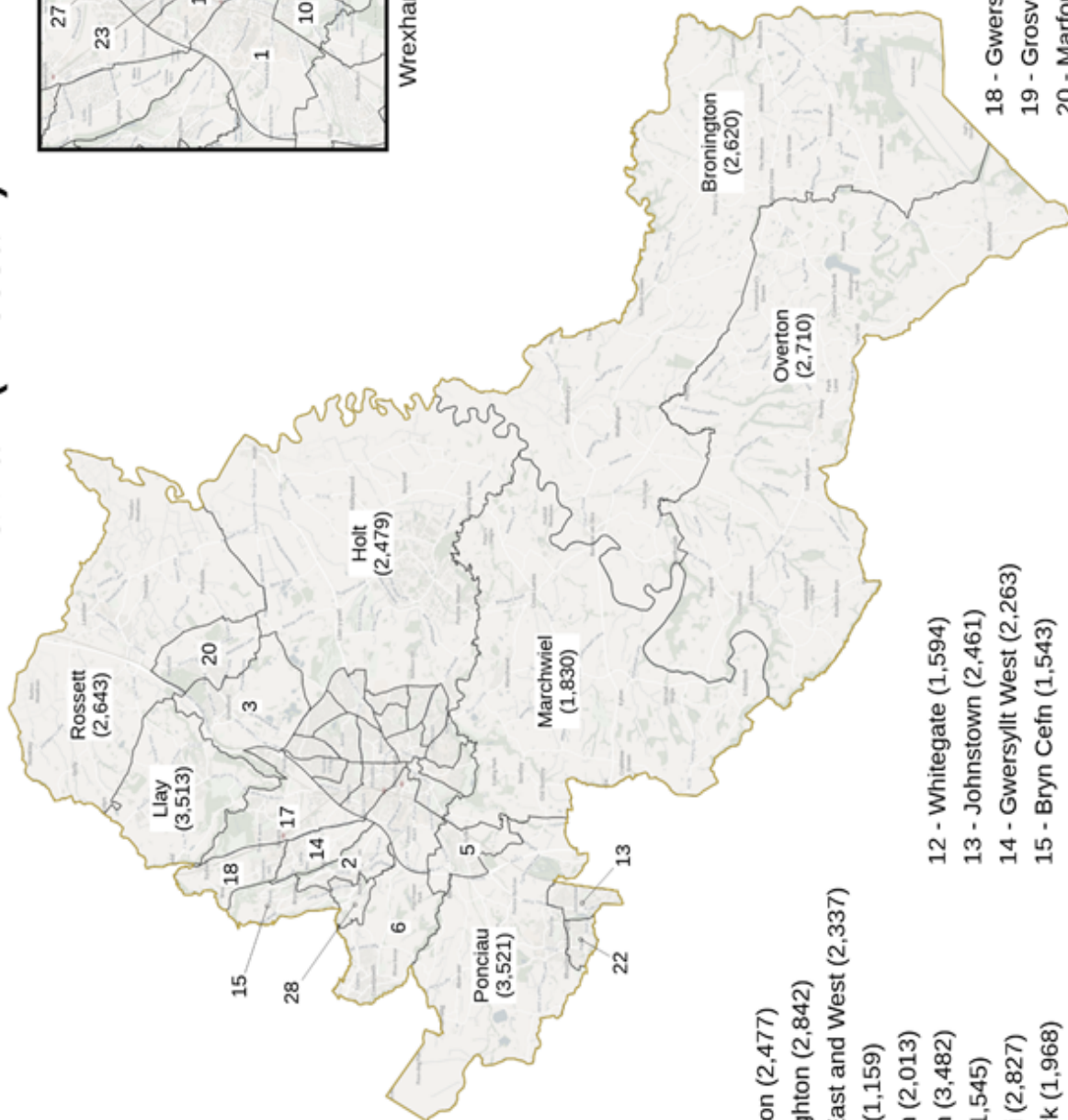
31.3 The existing Wrexham constituency is currently below the statutory requirements in respect of the size of the electorate. The Commission considered several options, and proposes to combine the electoral wards making up the existing Wrexham constituency with surrounding areas, to include electoral wards from the existing Clwyd South constituency that are wholly within the Wrexham principal council area. The proposed constituency formed on this basis falls within the statutory electorate range. The

Commission considers that combining the whole of the existing Wrexham constituency with electoral wards from Clwyd South that are within the Wrexham principal council area, and are similar in nature, creates a cohesive constituency that has good transport and communication links.

31.4 The proposed constituency includes the whole of the existing Wrexham constituency and electoral wards from the existing Clwyd South constituency. The proposed constituency is wholly within the Wrexham principal council area. The Commission proposes keeping the existing constituency name of Wrexham as the name for this constituency.

31.5 The remainder of the electoral wards of the existing constituency of **Clwyd South** can be found on pages 23 and 75.

Wrexham (Wrecsam)



- 1 - Brynffynnon (2,477)
- 2 - New Broughton (2,842)
- 3 - Gresford East and West (2,337)
- 4 - Wynnstay (1,159)
- 5 - Esclusham (2,013)
- 6 - Coedpoeth (3,482)
- 7 - Cartrefle (1,545)
- 8 - Rhosnesni (2,827)
- 9 - Borras Park (1,968)
- 10 - Offa (1,428)
- 11 - Smithfield (1,376)
- 12 - Whitegate (1,594)
- 13 - Johnstown (2,461)
- 14 - Gwersyllt West (2,263)
- 15 - Bryn Cefn (1,543)
- 16 - Queensway (1,377)
- 17 - Gwersyllt East and South (3,601)

- 18 - Gwersyllt North (1,995)
- 19 - Grosvenor (1,698)
- 20 - Marford and Hoseley (1,824)
- 21 - Maesydre (1,420)
- 22 - Pant (1,528)
- 23 - Stansby (1,641)
- 24 - Erddig (1,444)
- 25 - Acton (2,177)
- 26 - Hermitage (1,544)
- 27 - Garden Village (1,656)
- 28 - Gwenfro (1,217)
- 29 - Little Acton (1,843)

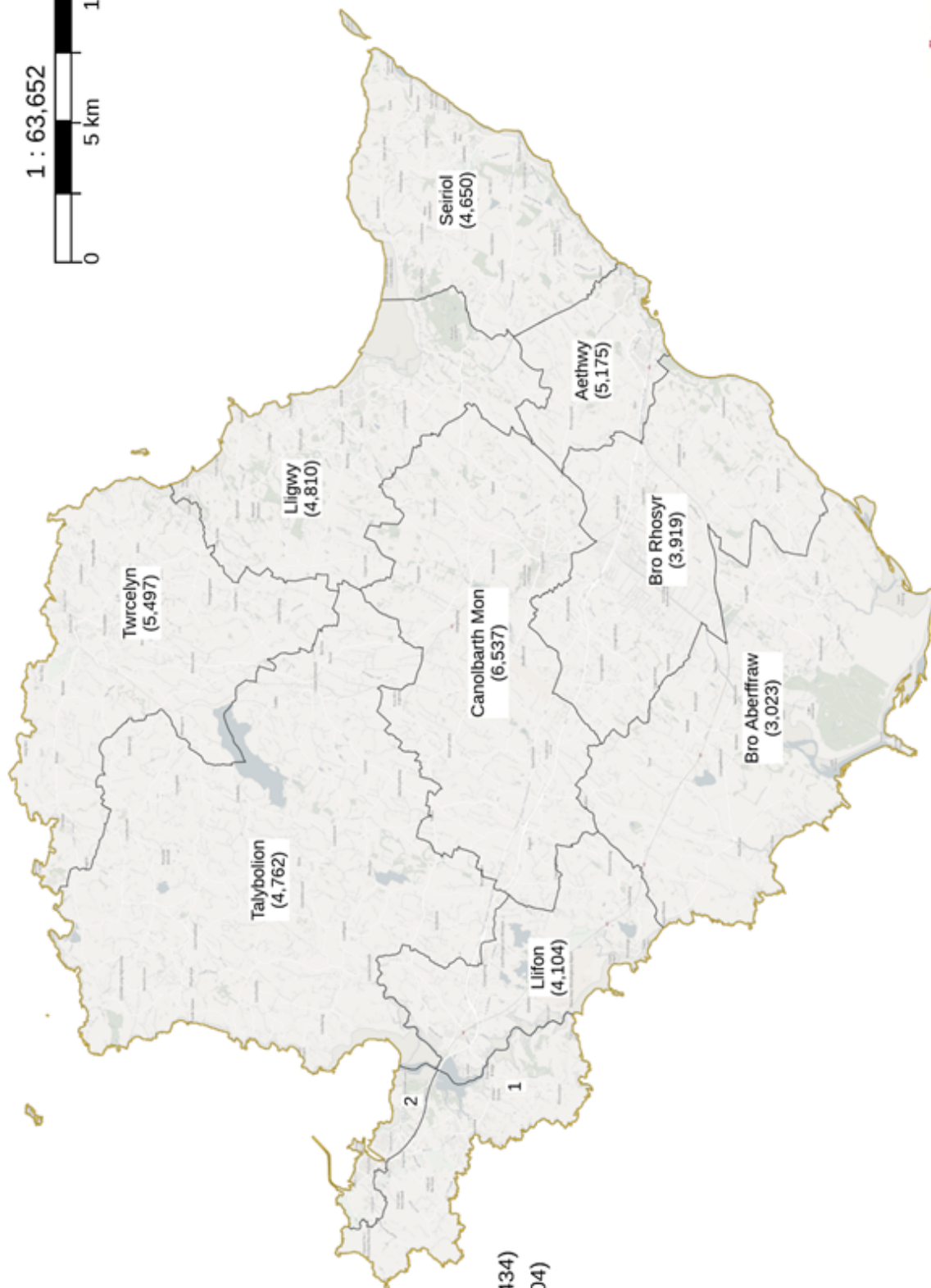
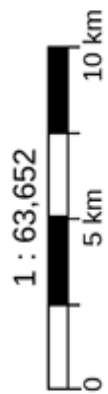


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32. Ynys Môn

- 32.1** Schedule 2 of the act requires a single constituency to be created for the area of the Isle of Anglesey County Council. This constituency is not subject to the statutory UKEQ.
- 32.2** The Commission therefore proposes that the existing county constituency of **Ynys Môn** be kept, comprising the following electoral wards within the County of the Isle of Anglesey: Aethwy (5,175), Bro Aberffraw (3,023), Bro Rhosyr (3,919), Caergybi (5,504), Canolbarth Môn (6,537), Llifon (4,104), Lligwy (4,810), Seiriol (4,650), Talybolion (4,762), Twrcelyn (5,497) and Ynys Gybi (4,434).
- 32.3** This constituency would have 52,415 electors, which is 28.6% below the UKEQ of 73,393 electors per constituency. The proposed name for the constituency is Ynys Môn. Ynys Môn is a recognised name, and is the current constituency name used in both Welsh and English. The Commission therefore considers that this name is acceptable in both Welsh and English.

Ynys Môn



- 1 - Ynys Gybi (4,434)
- 2 - Caergybi (5,504)



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Publication details

Publication of initial proposals

1. The proposals and maps in this report have been published on the Commission's website at: www.bcomm-wales.gov.uk and on the Commission's consultation portal at: www.bcw-reviews.org.uk. Welsh principal councils, MPs and all political parties have been sent a copy of these proposals.

Places of deposit

2. In Appendix 3 of this report, the Commission provides the addresses within each proposed parliamentary constituency where a copy of these proposals, and a more detailed map illustrating them, has been made available for inspection by the public.

Chapter 8:

The initial consultation period: 8 September 2021 to 3 November 2021

1. The Commission is now starting its initial consultation in relation to its initial proposals. The initial consultation period begins on 8 September 2021 and ends on 3 November 2021.
2. During the initial consultation period, members of the public, groups and organisations may provide their views in writing ('written representations') on any or all of the Commission's initial proposals. Written representations may be made in Welsh or English, and may be provided to the Commission in one of the following ways:
 - using the Commission's consultation portal: www.bcw-reviews.org.uk
 - by email: bcw@boundaries.wales
 - by fax: 02920 464820
 - by post: the Boundary Commission for Wales, Hastings House, Fitzalan Court, Cardiff, CF24 0BL.
3. The Commission will acknowledge receipt of all written representations that are submitted by any of these methods.
4. The Commission requests that all written representations make clear which area or areas of Wales they relate to. The Commission also requests individuals, groups and organisations that submit written representations to make clear whether they approve of or object to the Commission's initial proposals, and to give their reasons for their approval or objection.
5. The Commission recommends that, if individuals, groups or organisations submit written representations objecting to the Commission's proposals, those representations should include counter-proposals. An objection accompanied by a viable counter-proposal is likely to carry more weight than a simple statement of objection. Furthermore, because of the requirement that the electorate of every proposed constituency must fall within the statutory range, the Commission has had to prepare its proposals on the basis of Wales as a whole. Even comparatively minor boundary changes in one constituency will have knock-on effects in other constituencies. Accordingly,

the Commission will generally view a counter-proposal that addresses the composition of each affected constituency as more persuasive than a proposal that only addresses the composition of one constituency, without addressing any consequences on other constituencies.

6. The Commission wishes to stress that its initial proposals relate solely to parliamentary constituencies in Wales. They do not affect Senedd constituencies. Nor do they affect 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 any representations, or 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 the Commission cannot change them.
7. The Commission will not take into account representations that are received outside the initial consultation period, except where those representations are submitted in the course of subsequent stages of the 2023 review. The Commission therefore asks that all written representations in response to the Commission's initial consultation be made within the eight-week period of 8 September 2021 to 3 November 2021.
8. The subsequent stages of the 2023 review are described in the Commission's 'Guide to the 2023 Review', which is available on the Commission's website at: www.bcomm-wales.gov.uk

Publication of representations

9. The act obliges the Commission to publish representations it receives during the initial consultation period (as well as during subsequent stages of the 2023 review).
10. To protect the privacy of individuals participating in the 2023 review, the Commission will take the following approach to redacting personal information contained in the written representations

that the Commission publishes.

11. Representations from public figures and officials (such as councillors, Members of Parliament or Members of the Senedd) acting in an official capacity:

- the Commission will publish the name of any public figure or official writing in an official capacity
- however, all postal and email addresses, telephone numbers and signatures will be redacted

12. Representations from members of the public, and from public figures or officials writing in a personal capacity:

- the Commission will redact the name and postal address of individuals submitting representations, but will publish the approximate location of the individual's postal address – that is, by reference to the village, town or city stated
- all email addresses, telephone numbers and signatures will be redacted

13. The Commission will also redact anything in a representation that could be illegal, libellous or both.

14. The Commission's 'Data protection and privacy policy information' provides information about the Commission's processing of the personal data of individuals who participate in the 2023 review.

This can be accessed at: <https://bcomm-wales.gov.uk/page/data-protection-and-privacy-policy>

Welsh language

15. The Commission is committed to the use of the Welsh and English languages on the basis of equality, and welcomes correspondence in either language.

16. The Commission will publish all its guidance documents, reports and the representations it receives throughout the 2023 review in both Welsh and English on its website.

Additional information

Crown copyright

1. The Boundary Commission for Wales provided the detailed maps, available at the places of deposit, under licence from Ordnance Survey. Those detailed 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 the Commission's 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: 029 2046 4819

Fax: 029 2046 4820

Email: bcw@boundaries.wales

Website: www.bcomm-wales.gov.uk

Appendix 1:

Initial proposals: constituencies

Constituency name	Alternative name	Electorate	Variance from UKEQ
Aberafan Porthcawl		76,792	4.6%
Aberconwy		69,909	-4.7%
Alyn and Deeside	Alun a Glannau Dyfrdwy	74,144	1.0%
Blaenau Gwent and Rhymney	Blaenau Gwent a Rhymni	71,079	-3.2%
Brecon and Radnor	Aberhonddu a Maesymfed	72,113	-1.7%
Bridgend	Pen-y-bont	74,388	1.4%
Caerfyrddin	Carmarthen	70,606	-3.8%
Cardiff Central	Canol Caerdydd	74,486	1.5%
Cardiff North	Gogledd Caerdydd	71,143	-3.1%
Cardiff South and Penarth	De Caerdydd a Phenarth	70,246	-4.3%
Cardiff West	Gorllewin Caerdydd	73,947	0.8%
Ceredigion Preseli		76,269	3.9%
Clwyd		76,380	4.1%
Delyn		76,074	3.7%
Dwyfor Meirionnydd		71,962	-1.9%
Islwyn		70,735	-3.6%
Llanelli		71,972	-1.9%
Merthyr Tydfil and Aberdare	Merthyr Tudful ac Aberdâr	71,218	-3.0%
Mid and South Pembrokeshire	Canol a De Sir Benfro	74,614	1.7%
Monmouthshire	Sir Fynwy	72,681	-1.0%
Montgomeryshire and Glyndwr	Maldwyn a Glyndŵr	72,363	-1.4%
Newport East	Dwyrain Casnewydd	76,159	3.8%
Newport West and Caerphilly	Gorllewin Casnewydd a Chaerffili	74,394	1.4%
Pontypridd		71,237	-2.9%
Rhondda		71,684	-2.3%
Swansea Central and North	Canol a Gogledd Abertawe	76,199	3.8%

Constituency name	Alternative name	Electorate	Variance from UKEQ
Swansea East and Neath	Dwyrain Abertawe a Chastell-nedd	75,641	3.1%
Swansea West and Gower	Gorllewin Abertawe a Gŵyr	75,214	2.5%
Torfaen		70,591	-3.8%
Vale of Glamorgan	Bro Morgannwg	70,426	-4.0%
Wrexham	Wreccsam	75,596	3.0%
Ynys Môn		52,415	-28.6%

Appendix 2:

Index of existing constituencies

Existing constituency	Page number
Aberavon	17, 93
Aberconwy	20
Alyn and Deeside	23
Arfon	20, 57
Blaenau Gwent	26
Brecon and Radnorshire	29
Bridgend	17, 32
Caerphilly	26, 60, 66, 81
Cardiff Central	38
Cardiff North	41
Cardiff South and Penarth	38, 43
Cardiff West	46
Carmarthen East and Dinefwr	35, 63
Carmarthen West and South Pembrokeshire	35, 69
Ceredigion	48
Clwyd South	23, 75, 105
Clwyd West	20, 51, 54
Cynon Valley	66, 84
Delyn	23, 54
Dwyfor Meirionnydd	57

Existing constituency	Page number
Gower	90, 93, 96
Islwyn	26, 60
Llanelli	63
Merthyr Tydfil and Rhymney	26, 66
Monmouth	72, 99
Montgomeryshire	75
Neath	29, 93
Newport East	72, 78
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Ogmore	32, 87
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Preseli Pembrokeshire	48, 69
Rhondda	87
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Swansea West	90, 96
Torfaen	99
Vale of Clwyd	51, 54
Vale of Glamorgan	43, 102
Wrexham	105
Ynys Môn	108

Appendix 3:

Places of deposit

Proposed constituency	Deposit address
Aberavon Porthcawl	Council Offices, Civic Centre, Port Talbot SA13 1PJ
Aberconwy	Council Offices, Bodlondeb, Conwy LL32 8DU
Alyn and Deeside	Ty Dewi Sant, St Davids Park, Ewloe CH5 3FF
Blaenau Gwent and Rhymney	The General Offices, Steelworks Road, Ebbw Vale NP23 6DN
Brecon and Radnor	Council Offices, Cambrian Way, Brecon LD3 7HR County Hall, Llandrindod Wells LD1 5LG Knighton Library and Community Hub, Bowling Green, Knighton, Powys LD7 1DR.
Bridgend	Civic Offices, Angel Street, Bridgend CF31 4WB Maesteg Library, North Lane, Maesteg CF34 9AA Pencoed Library, Pen-y-bont Road, Pencoed CF35 5RA
Caerfyrddin	Carmarthen Customer Service Centre, 3 Spilman Street, Carmarthen, SA31 1LE Statutory Services, Block 4, Parc Myrddin, Richmond Terrace, Carmarthen SA31 1HQ
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
Ceredigion Preseli	Council Offices, Neuadd Cyngor Ceredigion, Penmorfa, Aberaeron SA46 0PA
Clwyd	Civic Offices, Colwyn Bay LL29 8AR Rhyl Library, Church Street, Rhyl LL18 3AA
Delyn	County Hall, Wynnstay Road, Ruthin LL15 1YN County Hall, Mold CH7 6NB
Dwyfor Meirionnydd	County Offices, Caernarfon LL55 1SH Council Offices, Ffordd y Cob, Pwllheli LL53 5AA Council Offices, Cae Penarlâg, Dolgellau LL40 2YB
Islwyn	Penallta House, Tredomen Park, Ystrad Mynach, Hengoed CF82 7PG Blackwood Library, 192 High Street, Blackwood NP12 1AJ
Llanelli	Llanelli Library, Llanelli SA15 3AS
Merthyr Tydfil and Aberdare	Central Library, High Street, Aberdare CF44 7AG Civic Centre, Castle Street, Merthyr Tydfil CF47 8AN

Proposed constituency	Deposit address
Mid and South Pembrokeshire	Electoral Services, Unit 23 Thornton Industrial Estate, Milford Haven, Pembrokeshire SA73 2RR Riverside Library, 20 Swan Square, Haverfordwest SA61 2AN
Monmouthshire	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 Caldicot Community Hub, Woodstock Way, Caldicot NP26 5DB
Montgomeryshire and Glyndwr	Llangollen Library, Y Capel, Castle Street, Llangollen LL20 8NY Y Lanfa/The Wharf, The Canal Wharf, Welshpool, Powys SY21 7AQ Area Office, The Park Offices, Newtown SY16 2NZ
Newport East	Ringland Library, 6 Ringland Centre, Newport NP19 9HG
Newport West and Caerphilly	Civic Centre, Newport NP20 4UR Penallta House, Tredomen Business Park, Ystrad Mynach, Hengoed CF82 7PG
Pontypridd	Electoral Services, The Old Courthouse, Courthouse Street, Pontypridd CF37 1JW
Rhondda	Council Offices, The Pavilions, Cambrian Park, Clydach Vale CF40 2XX
Swansea Central and North	Morrison Library, Treharne Road, Swansea SA6 7AA Civic Centre, Oystermouth Road, Swansea SA1 3SN
Swansea East and Neath	Council Offices, Civic Centre, Neath SA11 3QZ
Swansea West and Gower	Gorseinon Library, 15 West Street, Gorseinon, Swansea SA4 4AA Gowerton Library, Mansel Street, Gowerton, Swansea SA4 3BU
Torfaen	Civic Centre, Pontypool NP4 6YB
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



Comisiwn Ffiniau
i Gymru

Boundary Commission
for Wales

The Commission welcomes correspondence, e-mails and telephone calls either in English or Welsh.

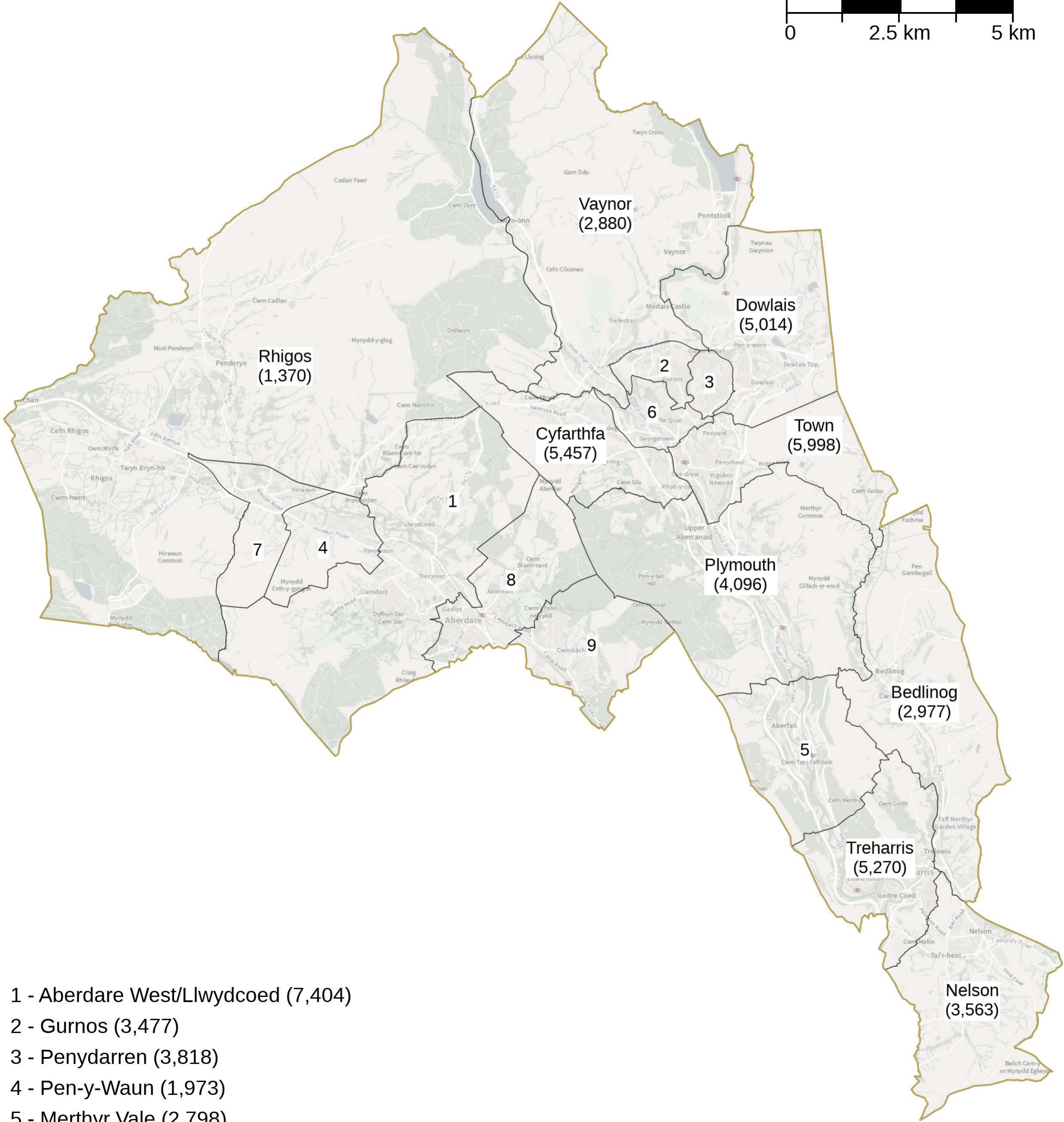
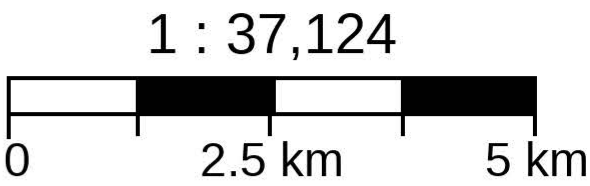
To contact the Commission, please write to:

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

Telephone: +44 (0)29 20464819
Telephone: +44 (0)29 21055521
E-mail: bcw@boundaries.wales

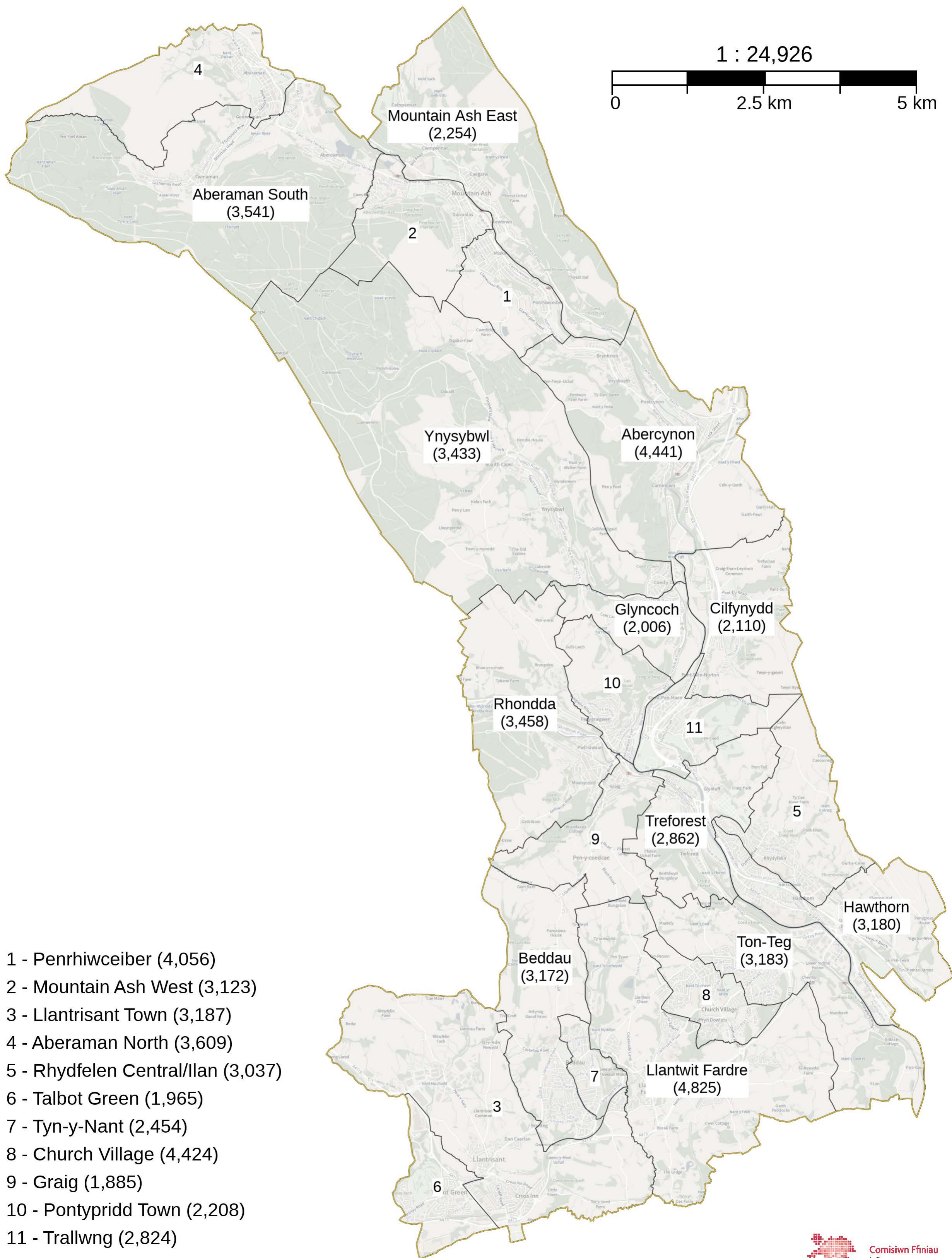
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Merthyr Tydfil and Aberdare (Merthyr Tudful ac Aberdâr)



- 1 - Aberdare West/Llwydcoed (7,404)
- 2 - Gurnos (3,477)
- 3 - Penydarren (3,818)
- 4 - Pen-y-Waun (1,973)
- 5 - Merthyr Vale (2,798)
- 6 - Park (3,296)
- 7 - Hirwaun (3,167)
- 8 - Aberdare East (4,909)
- 9 - Cwmbach (3,751)

Pontypridd



Rhondda



Comisiwn Ffiniau
i Gymru

Boundary Commission
for Wales

1 : 26,305



Treherbert
(4,158)

Maerdy
(2,283)

Ferndale
(3,114)

Treorchy
(5,693)

Ystrad
(4,285)

Tylorstown
(3,054)

Pentre
(3,902)

Cwm Clydach
(1,987)

Trealaw
(2,895)

Ynyshir
(2,380)

Pen-y-Graig
(3,929)

Porth
(4,282)

Cymmer
(3,977)

Tonyrefail East
(4,433)

Gilfach Goch
(2,437)

Llanharan
(2,819)

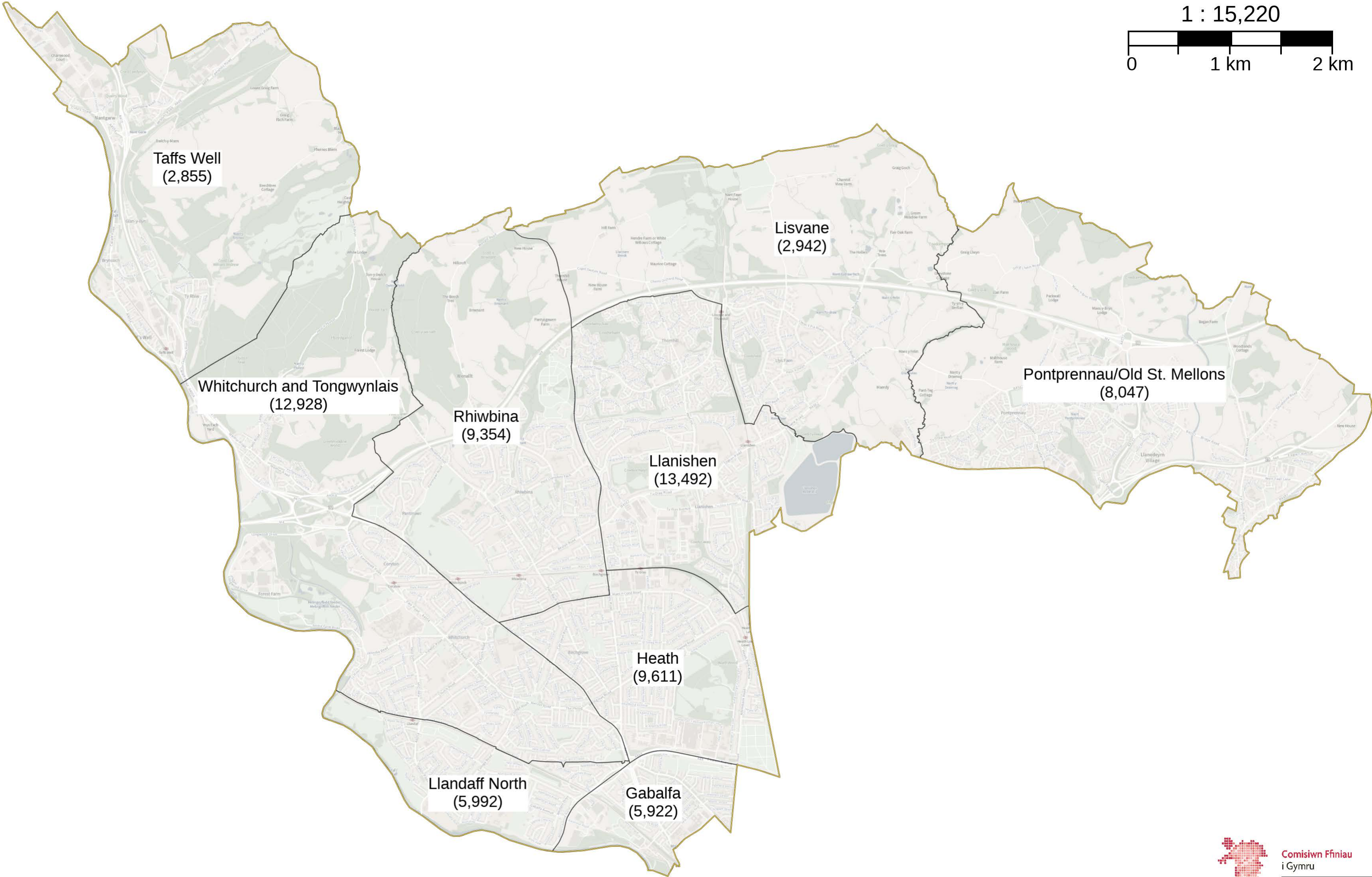
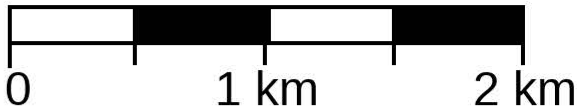
Brynna
(3,616)

Llanharry
(3,221)

- 1 - Tonyrefail West (4,896)
- 2 - Llwyn-y-Pia (1,637)
- 3 - Tonypandy (2,686)

Cardiff North (Gogledd Caerdydd)

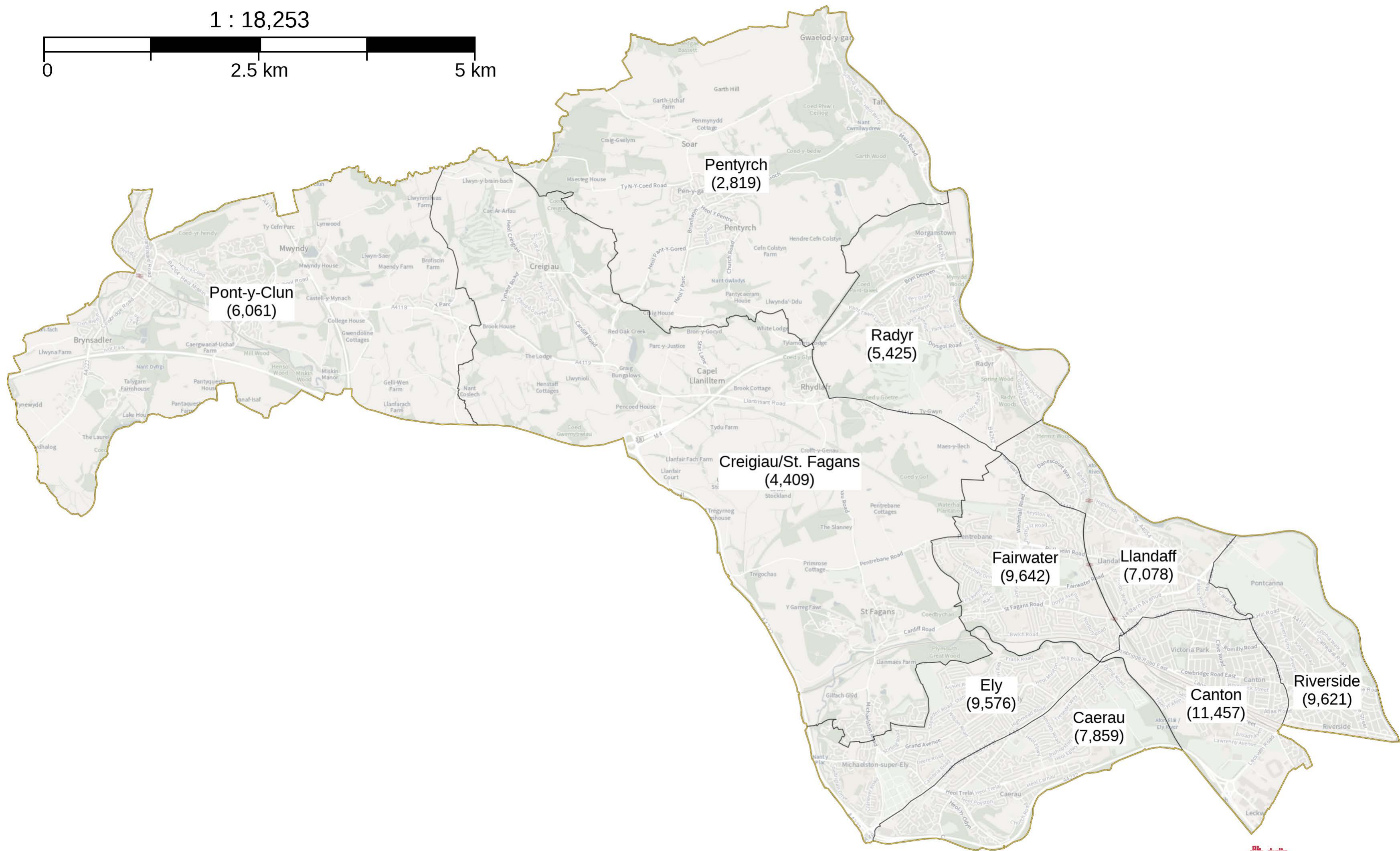
1 : 15,220



Comisiwn Ffiniau
i Gymru
Boundary Commission
for Wales

Cardiff West (Gorllewin Caerdydd)

1 : 18,253





**Comisiwn Ffiniau
i Gymru**

**Boundary Commission
for Wales**

Boundary Commission
for Wales 2023 Review of
Parliamentary Constituencies

Guide to the 2023 Review

This document is available in Welsh
The Commission welcomes correspondence
and telephone calls in Welsh or English.

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This document is also available from our website at www.bcomm-wales.gov.uk

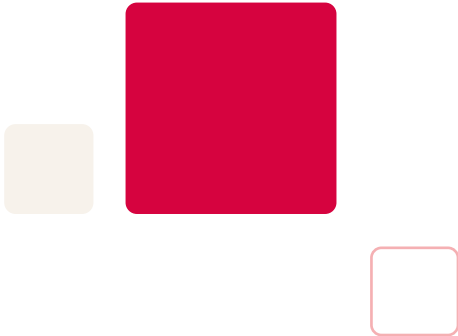
1st Edition – printed March 2021.

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Chapter 1:

Introduction



Who we are and what we do

- 1.1

The Boundary Commission for Wales (‘the Commission’) is an independent and impartial non-departmental public body. Our constitution is set out in Appendix A, and our current membership is:

Chair	The Speaker of the House of Commons
Deputy Chair	Mrs Justice Jefford DBE
Commissioners	Sam A Hartley
	Huw Vaughan Thomas CBE
Secretary	Shereen Williams MBE OStJ
- 1.2

We are responsible for reviewing parliamentary constituency boundaries in Wales on the basis of rules laid down by Parliament. We are currently required to submit a formal report by 1 July 2023 on the basis of rules set out in the Parliamentary Constituencies Act 1986 (as amended by the Parliamentary Constituencies Act 2020). This will involve a significant reduction in the number of constituencies in Wales from the current 40 to 32.
- 1.3

In order to prepare our report we will carry out a review process. We refer to this process as ‘the 2023 Review’.
- 1.4

Public consultation will play an important part in the 2023 Review. We will develop and publish initial proposals setting out the changes we believe to be appropriate to the distribution, size, shape, name or designation of constituencies across Wales. We will then take into account written and oral representations from the public about our proposals, in a structured process designed to help us prepare recommendations for inclusion in the final report we will prepare for Parliament. The recommendations included in our report will be implemented by a subsequent process in Parliament.
- 1.5

We have produced this guide to help explain in more detail how the process for the 2023 Review will work. This guide is not intended to be a full statement of the law about the review. Instead, it covers what legislation says the Commission must do and the policies the Commission has decided to adopt in developing its proposals and final recommendations.

- 1.6

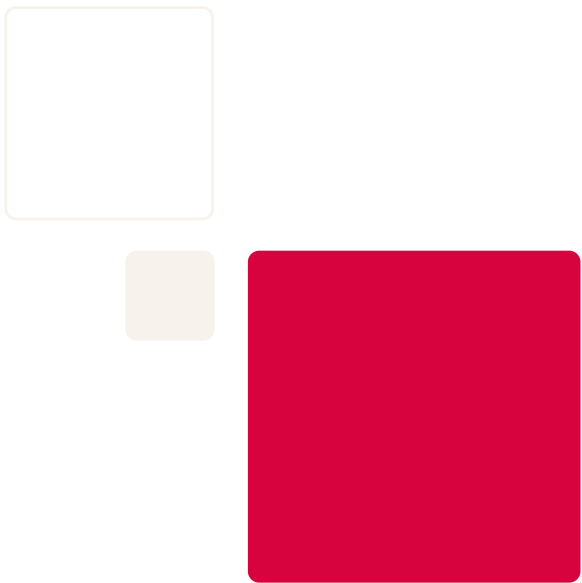
We hope this guide will clarify our processes and policies. We also hope that it will encourage those who may be thinking of making their views known to do so in a well-informed and effective manner. However, we recognise that individuals may wish to ask questions and we would ask that these be addressed to us at:

The Boundary Commission for Wales	Telephone:	029 2046 4819
Hastings House	Fax:	029 2046 4823
Fitzalan Court	Email:	bcw@boundaries.wales
Cardiff	Website:	www.bcomm-wales.gov.uk
CF24 0BL		

We will be updating information on our website throughout our review process and key documents will be available through the website.
- 1.7

Please note that there are separate Parliamentary Boundary Commissions for England, Scotland and Northern Ireland. There are also separate bodies with responsibility for the review of local government boundaries, including the Local Democracy and Boundary Commission in Wales and similar bodies in other parts of the UK. This guide is not intended to address the functions of these other boundary commissions and bodies.
- 1.8

We wish to stress that this review relates solely to the parliamentary constituencies and does not affect Senedd constituencies; principal council, electoral ward or community boundaries; taxes; or services. There is no requirement that the 40 Senedd constituencies be reviewed following any review of Westminster constituencies.



Preparing for the review

Electorate data for the 2023 Review

- 2.1
- The Parliamentary Constituencies Act 1986 (as amended) (which we refer to in this guide as ‘the Act’) specifies which electorate figures are to be used by the Commission when carrying out a review. For the 2023 Review, the Commission is required to use the total number of persons whose names appeared on the published electoral register on 2 March 2020.
- 2.2
- The Commission has obtained these electorate figures for the 2023 Review from the Office for National Statistics, and has published these figures on its website – www.bcomm-wales.gov.uk/reviews/01-21/2023-review.

The distribution of constituencies

- 2.3
- The Act states that there is to be a fixed number of 650 constituencies for the whole of the UK. The Act also provides a mathematical formula to determine how many constituencies should be allocated to each of the 4 parts of the UK (Wales, England, Scotland and Northern Ireland), based on the electorate figures referred to above.
- 2.4
- In accordance with that formula, the number of constituencies allocated to Wales under the Act is 32. Welsh constituencies must be wholly within Wales, and cannot include areas of another part of the UK.

Relevant local government boundaries

- 2.5
- The Act says that the Commission may take into account “local government boundaries” as it develops its proposals for parliamentary constituencies. The Act defines local government boundaries in Wales as the boundaries of counties, county boroughs, electoral wards, communities and community wards that existed or were “prospective” on the “review date”.
- 2.6
- For the 2023 Review, this means the local government boundaries referred to are those that were in force on 1 December 2020 (since there were no prospective boundaries in Wales on that date). These local government boundaries can be found in the Ordnance Survey’s BoundaryLine mapping product (October 2020 version available at www.ordnancesurvey.co.uk/business-government/products/boundaryline).

Developing proposals – requirements and policy

Statutory electorate range

- 3.1
- Schedule 2 to the Act sets out a number of Rules (reproduced in Appendix B to this guide) that are relevant to the development of proposals for individual constituencies. Foremost among these is Rule 2, which provides that – apart from 5 specified exceptions in the UK– every constituency must have an electorate that is no less than 95% and no more than 105% of the ‘UK electoral quota’. The UK electoral quota for the 2023 Review is, to the nearest whole number, 73,393.
- 3.2
- The only Welsh constituency that is not subject to the operation of the UK electoral quota is Ynys Môn.
- 3.3
- Therefore, apart from the Ynys Môn, every constituency in Wales must have an electorate as at the review date that is no smaller than 69,724 and no larger than 77,062. We refer to these parameters as the ‘statutory electorate range’.

Other statutory factors

- 3.4
- Rule 5 in Schedule 2 to the Act specifies a number of other factors that the Commission may take into account as it develops proposals and recommendations for parliamentary constituencies, specifically:
 - special geographical considerations, including, in particular, the size, shape and
 - accessibility of a constituency
 - local government boundaries that existed or were prospective on 1 December 2020 (see 2.5 above)
 - boundaries of existing constituencies
 - any ‘local ties’ that would be broken by changes in constituencies
 - the inconveniences attendant on such changes.
- 3.5
- Special geographical considerations**
The Commission considers that special geographical considerations that may have an impact on the boundaries of constituencies 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.
- 3.6
- Local government boundaries and local ties**
The Commission may take into account local government boundaries in developing its proposals and recommendations for parliamentary constituencies. These include both the external boundaries of principal councils, and their internal electoral ward, community, or community ward boundaries. More information about the local government boundaries that are relevant for these purposes is provided in Chapter 2 of this guide.
- 3.7
- While the Commission will seek to take account of principal council external boundaries as far as practicable, it may nevertheless frequently be necessary to cross these boundaries to form constituencies that comply with the statutory electorate range.

3.8	The Commission will use electoral wards as the basic building blocks for designing constituencies.
3.9	The Commission will seek to avoid dividing electoral wards between constituencies. Electoral wards are well-defined and well-understood units, which are generally indicative of areas that have a broad community of interest. However, there may be circumstances in which it will be desirable to divide electoral wards, particularly when considering all the factors identified in Rules 2 to 5.
3.10	The Commission considers that existing community boundaries are likely to have been created in recognition of local ties, and are therefore likely to reflect local ties. The Commission’s policy is therefore not to divide existing communities when it develops proposals and recommendations for parliamentary constituencies, unless there is no other available solution that would enable compliance with the statutory electorate range.
Boundaries of existing constituencies	
3.11	The Commission intends to respect existing constituencies where it is possible to do so. However, this does not mean that an existing constituency should be considered to be protected from change simply because its electorate falls within the statutory electorate range. Nor does it mean that a constituency that falls only slightly outside the statutory range can necessarily expect to be only slightly amended to bring it within the statutory range. One of the effects of reducing the overall number of constituencies in Wales will be that existing constituencies with electorates within the statutory range may well need to be altered as a result of the need to comply with the requirements of the Act across Wales.
The inconveniences attendant on such changes	
3.12	The Commission may take into account the inconveniences attendant on such changes, as set out in Rule 5 of Schedule 2 of the Act. The Commission is aware that the inconvenience of changes in Wales will be great due to the significant reduction in the number of constituencies in Wales that will result from the 2023 Review. This will mean that all existing constituencies (except for Ynys Mon) are very likely to be subject to a degree of change to enable the Commission to create a set of constituencies across the whole of Wales. The Commission will therefore try to reduce the inconvenience by creating constituencies that take into account local government boundaries and by using whole communities and whole electoral wards where possible.

Interplay of the considerations

3.13	The policy of the Commission is to consider all the factors listed in Rule 5 as far as possible, subject to the primacy of the statutory electorate range under Rule 2.
3.14	Although Welsh constituencies (other than the Isle of Anglesey) must comply with the statutory electorate range (as described in paragraph 3.3 above), the Act does not require the Commission to seek to create constituencies with electorates that are as close as possible to the UK electoral quota. Nor does the Commission consider it appropriate to pursue a policy objective of minimising divergence from the UK electoral quota. Such an objective would undermine the ability of the Commission to take properly into account the factors listed in Rule 5.

	Therefore, for example, the Commission would prefer to recommend a constituency that had, say, a 4% variance from the UK electoral quota, but that respected existing electoral wards, in preference to an alternative that produced a constituency with only a 1% variance, but that would split existing electoral wards.
3.15	As far as possible, the Commission will seek to recommend constituencies: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> made up of whole electoral wards that are adjacent to each other that do not contain ‘detached parts’, i.e. where the only physical connection between one part of the constituency and the remainder would require passage through a different constituency.

Factors the Commission will not consider

Impact on future election results	
3.16	The Commission is an independent and impartial body. As such, existing voting patterns and the prospective fortunes of political parties do not enter its considerations during a review.
New local government boundaries	
3.17	The local government boundaries that the Commission may take into account are – as explained in Chapter 2 – those that existed in Wales on 1 December 2020 (since there were no ‘prospective’ boundaries in Wales on that date). Consequently, the Commission will not consider new local government boundaries that did not exist and had not been provided for by legislation on that date.
Changes to electorates after 2 March 2020	
3.18	The Commission is required to work on the basis of the numbers of electors on the electoral register as at 2 March 2020. It is unable to take account of any alleged under-registration or over-registration of electors that may be claimed to have existed in particular areas as at that date.

Naming and designating constituencies

3.19	In making its recommendations, 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	
3.20	The Commission’s policy on the naming of constituencies is that, if constituencies remain largely unchanged, the existing constituency name should usually be kept. In such cases, constituency names are likely to be changed only where there is good reason for change.
3.21	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 an objection to the name proposed and there is a suitable alternative name that generally commands greater local support, the Commission will usually recommend that alternative.
3.22	The Commission adopts compass point names (North, South, East, West) 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’.
3.23	TThe Commission considers that it is appropriate for each constituency in Wales to have alternative names in English and Welsh. This reflects the official status of the Welsh language in Wales. The Commission will therefore make recommendations that official alternatives should be provided in Welsh and English. Where a constituency name is acceptable in both Welsh and English there will be no alternative.

- Designating**
- 3.24 The Act also requires that each constituency be 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.

Welsh language

- 3.25 The Commission is committed to the use of the Welsh and English languages on a basis of equality and welcomes correspondence in either language.
- 3.26 Simultaneous translation facilities will be provided at the public hearings (See Chapter 4).
- 3.27 The Commission will publish all its guidance documents, reports and the representations it receives throughout the 2023 Review in both Welsh and English on its website.

The impact of the legislation

- 3.28 As has been described above, the Act will mean that the number of constituencies in Wales will be reduced from 40 to 32, and every constituency (other than the Isle of Anglesey, as noted in paragraph 3.2) must have an electorate that is no less than 95% and no more than 105% of the UK electoral quota. The result will be a fundamental change to the existing pattern of constituencies in Wales.
- 3.29 The Commission wishes to make clear from the outset that, given the relatively small number of electors in rural parts of Wales, it is inevitable that there will be some geographically large constituencies. Also, due to the limited numbers of electors in some of the South Wales Valleys areas, constituencies may be formed that encompass more than one valley. Furthermore, in some areas the division of principal councils may be unavoidable. 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 may impact on adjacent areas and possibly the whole of Wales.

Chapter 4:
Developing proposals

- 4.1 The 2023 Review will follow a detailed process laid down by the Act. That process involves the development of proposals by the Commission, followed by opportunities for individuals and organisations to submit written representations and to make oral representations at public hearings.
- 4.2 At the conclusion of the process, the Commission will prepare a final report containing its recommendations for parliamentary constituencies in Wales. Those recommendations will then be implemented by a process in Parliament, and will take effect at the following UK general election.

The importance of participation

- 4.3 The Commission wishes to encourage individuals and organisations interested in its proposals for their area to make written or oral representations to the Commission, whether for or against the proposals.
- 4.4 Those who give their views – whether orally or in writing – are requested to say whether they approve of, or object to, the Commission’s proposals. Objectors are particularly advised to say what they propose in place of the Commission’s proposals. An objection accompanied by a viable counterproposal is likely to carry more weight than a simple statement of objection. In this respect – and particularly in light of the importance of the statutory electorate range – a counterproposal addressing the composition of each constituency in an area will generally be viewed as more persuasive than a proposal for the composition of only one constituency that does not address any knock-on effects on the electorate figures of other constituencies.
- 4.5 Individuals and organisations are particularly encouraged to make representations at the appropriate stage of the statutory process. For example, people who do not submit representations in support of the Commission’s initial proposals may find that the Commission subsequently publishes, in the light of objections received from others, revised proposals or final recommendations that they do not support. It is therefore important (by way of example) that people who support the Commission’s initial proposals should say so during the initial consultation period (which is described further below).
- 4.6 Full and timely participation in the 2023 Review will help the Commission to understand local opinion on its proposals more accurately and will increase the likelihood that the Commission’s final recommendations will be generally acceptable to the majority of those who will have to live and work with them.
- 4.7 If you would like to be informed when the Commission publishes documentation in relation to the 2023 Review, you can sign up for updates on our website.

Preparation of initial proposals

- 4.8

At the start of the statutory process, the Commission will prepare its initial proposals for parliamentary constituencies in Wales.
- 4.9

The Commission will develop its initial proposals in the light of the rules and factors referred to in Chapter 3 of this guide. The Commission will not use a single, predetermined geographic starting point for the development of its proposals. Instead, a wide range of options will be considered. Only after the consideration of a number of schemes of constituencies for the whole of Wales will the Commission decide on initial proposals.

Publication of initial proposals

- 4.10

When the Commission has decided on its initial proposals, it will publish the proposals and an accompanying report on its website, together with detailed information about how and when views on those proposals can be submitted. At the same time, it will send hard copies of the proposals to various local ‘places of deposit’, where the public may view the proposals.
- 4.11

The places of deposit where the public may inspect the proposals will usually be the offices of the relevant local authority, although other places such as public libraries may be used, particularly in the areas of geographically larger constituencies. A full list of places of deposit will be published on the Commission’s website at the same time as the proposals.
- 4.12

In addition to the initial proposals and its report on them, to help the public better understand the proposals, the Commission will provide at places of deposit and on its website detailed maps showing, among other information, the proposed name, designation and boundary of each proposed constituency.
- 4.13

To publicise the initial proposals, the Commission will embark on an advertising campaign focused on bringing the proposals and the opportunity to submit views on the proposals to the attention of the public. The Commission will also send copies of its proposals to interested parties (for example, principal councils and MPs). Principal councils and the House of Commons Library will also receive copies of the detailed maps.

Initial consultation period

- 4.14

Following publication of the Commission’s initial proposals, there will be an 8-week period during which written representations can be made to the Commission in relation to the initial proposals. This is known as the ‘initial consultation period’.
- 4.15

Details of how individuals and organisations can make written representations during the initial consultation period, including the last date for receipt of representations, will be published alongside the initial proposals themselves. It is crucial that representations are submitted in enough time to ensure that they are received within the initial consultation period.

Secondary consultation period

- 4.16

As soon as possible after the end of the initial consultation period, the Commission will publish all the representations it receives during that period on its website in both Welsh and English.
- 4.17

Once the representations have been published, there will be a further 6-week period during which people can submit written comments on the representations received by the Commission during the initial consultation period. This further 6-week period is known as the ‘secondary consultation period’.
- 4.18

Therefore, during the secondary consultation period comments can be submitted to the Commission challenging or supporting assertions made by others in previous written representations.
- 4.19

During this period the Commission must also hold public hearings.

Public hearings

- 4.20

Legislation requires the Commission to hold at least 2 and no more than 5 public hearings in Wales. The public hearings in Wales will concern the Commission’s initial proposals for Wales and will between them cover the whole of Wales.
- 4.21

The details of locations and dates for the hearings will be announced on the Commission’s website .
- 4.22

A public hearing is intended to provide an opportunity for people to make oral representations about any of the Commission’s initial proposals (including the naming of constituencies) and to present any counterproposals.
- 4.23

Representations at each public hearing are likely to focus on proposals for the area closest to the location of the hearing, but representations may be made that relate to any part of Wales.
- 4.24

Each hearing will be chaired by an independent Assistant Commissioner, who controls proceedings. The chair may decide on the order in which participants are invited to speak, the time allotted to individual speakers, and (if necessary due to shortage of time) on who is permitted to speak. The chair will also control questioning of individuals making representations and others at the hearing.
- 4.25

Once details of the dates and locations of the public hearings have been published, individuals wishing to make oral representations at one of the hearings are encouraged to give advance notice to the Commission. Details of how to request a speaking slot at a public hearing will be published following the initial consultation period. The Commission will try to accommodate individual requests for a particular time or date but it cannot guarantee that this will be possible.
- 4.26

The duration of speaking slots may be limited, so representations should ideally be clear, concise, and focused. Those intending to speak at a public hearing may also need to be reasonably flexible about when exactly they are asked to start and finish their representations.
- 4.27

To aid the Assistant Commissioner in managing the hearing, it is likely to be helpful if a synopsis or outline of the points each speaker wishes to make is provided in advance. For practical reasons, the Commission will also need advance notice and supply of any visual aids to be used during the making of oral representations at public hearings.
- 4.28

As far as possible, details of the procedures to be followed at public hearings will be published in advance of the hearings.

- 4.29 The public hearings will be live-streamed on the Commission’s website with closed caption and simultaneous translation options available.
- 4.30 The Commission is considering the alternative arrangements that it will need to put in place should the current COVID-19 restrictions still be in place at the time of its public hearings. More information will be given on any alternative arrangements in due course.

Consideration of representations and revised proposals

- 4.31 Following the Commission’s public hearings, Assistant Commissioners will consider all the written representations received during the initial consultation period and the secondary consultation period, as well as all oral representations made at public hearings during the secondary consultation period. A ‘lead’ Assistant Commissioner will then write a report for the Commission, summarising and considering the representations and recommending whether – and, if so, how – the Commission’s initial proposals should be revised in the light of those representations.
- 4.32 The Commission will consider the report and determine whether and to what extent revisions should be made to its initial proposals.

Third consultation period

- 4.33 After the end of the secondary consultation period, the Commission will publish on its website all the written representations received during the secondary consultation period, together with transcripts of its public hearings in both Welsh and English.
- 4.34 Once these representations and transcripts have been published there will be a further 4-week period during which individuals and organisations can submit written comments in relation to representations made at the Commission’s public hearings. Comments may be made challenging or supporting assertions and arguments made at the hearings.
- 4.35 This further 4-week period is known as the ‘third consultation period’.
- 4.36 If, following the secondary consultation period, the Commission decides to revise its initial proposals, it will also publish its revised proposals, together with an accompanying report, before the start of the third consultation period. Any revised proposals and accompanying materials will be published on the Commission’s website and sent to local places of deposit in the same manner described in paragraphs 4.10 to 4.12 above.
- 4.37 Representations in relation to any revised proposals can be made during the 4 weeks of the third consultation period. However, there are no public hearings in relation to revised proposals, nor does the Act provide for a subsequent opportunity to make representations in response to the representations of others.
- 4.38 The Commission will publish all the written representations received during the third consultation period in relation to any revised proposals in both Welsh and English on the Commission’s website at the same time as it publishes its final recommendations.

Final recommendations and report

- 4.39 After the end of the third consultation period the Commission will consider what final recommendations to make for parliamentary constituencies in Wales. The Commission will take into account all written representations received during the initial consultation period, the secondary consultation period and the third consultation period (including in relation to any revised proposals published by the Commission prior to the third consultation period) and all representations made at the Commission’s public hearings. The manner in which a representation was made (whether orally or in writing) will not influence the weight that the Commission gives to that representation when considering its final recommendations.
- 4.40 Once the Commission has decided on its final recommendations for Wales, it will then prepare and submit a formal written report to the Speaker of the House of Commons by 1 July 2023. The report, which will be published by the Commission once the Speaker has laid it before Parliament, will contain a description of the Commission’s review, a description of the Commission’s final recommendations, and a set of maps to illustrate the existing constituencies and those recommended by the Commission.
- 4.41 The submission of the formal final report will conclude the Commission’s role in the review process. The procedure for implementing recommended constituencies is the responsibility of the United Kingdom Government and Parliament and is set out in the next chapter.

Chapter 5:

After the final report

Parliamentary procedure

- 5.1
- After the Speaker has received the Commission’s final report, he or she must lay it before Parliament. Once reports from all 4 UK Boundary Commissions have been laid before Parliament, the Secretary of State or the Minister for the Cabinet Office must submit to Her Majesty in Council a draft of an Order in Council for giving effect to the recommendations in the reports.
- 5.2
- In preparing that draft, the Government may not modify the recommendations of any of the Parliamentary Boundary Commissions, unless it has been expressly requested to do so (in writing and with reasons) by the relevant Parliamentary Boundary Commission.
- 5.3
- After the Order in Council has been made, the new constituencies will take effect at the next general election. Any by-elections held in the meantime must be held on the basis of the old (existing) constituencies.

Appendix A:

Constitution of the commission

In accordance with Schedule 1 to the Parliamentary Constituencies Act 1986 (as amended).

1.
- Chair**

The Speaker of the House of Commons is the Chair of each of the 4 Boundary Commissions. This is an ex officio appointment and the Speaker generally plays no part in the substantive work of the Commission.
2.
- Three other members**

i.) The Deputy Chair who presides over the Commission’s meetings, is a judge of the High Court appointed by the Lord Chancellor.

ii.) Two other members are appointed by the UK Government.

Current membership of the Commission can be found on the website.
3.
- Two assessors** (available to provide technical advice and support as necessary)

i.) The Statistics Board.

ii.) The Director General of the Ordnance Survey.
4.
- Secretary**

The secretary is appointed by the UK Government.
5.
- Assistant Commissioners**

The UK Government may, at the request of the Commission, appoint one or more Assistant Commissioners to assist the Commission in the discharge of their functions. Assistant Commissioners appointed may, for example, serve as Chairs at the public hearings.
- Boundary Commission for Wales 2023 Review of Parliamentary Constituencies / Guide to the 2023 Review17

Appendix B:

Rules For Constituencies

(Schedule 2 to the Parliamentary Constituencies Act 1986 (as amended))

1	<p><i>Number of constituencies</i></p> <p>The number of constituencies in the United Kingdom shall be 650.</p>
2	<p><i>Electorate per constituency</i></p> <p>(1) The electorate of any constituency shall be –</p> <p>(a) no less than 95% of the United Kingdom electoral quota, and</p> <p>(b) no more than 105% of that quota.</p> <p>(2) This rule is subject to rules 4(2), 6(3) and 7.</p> <p>(3) In this Schedule the ‘United Kingdom electoral quota’ means – $U/645$ where U is the electorate of the United Kingdom minus the electorate of the constituencies mentioned in rule 6.</p>
3	<p><i>Allocation of constituencies to parts of the United Kingdom</i></p> <p>(1) Each constituency shall be wholly in one of the 4 parts of the United Kingdom (England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland).</p> <p>(2) The number of constituencies in each part of the United Kingdom shall be determined in accordance with the allocation method set out in rule 8.</p>
4	<p><i>Area of constituencies</i></p> <p>(1) A constituency shall not have an area of more than 13,000 square kilometres.</p> <p>(2) A constituency does not have to comply with rule 2(1) (a) if –</p> <p>(a) it has an area of more than 12,000 square kilometres, and</p> <p>(b) the Boundary Commission concerned is satisfied that it is not reasonably possible for the constituency to comply with that rule.</p>
5	<p><i>Factors</i></p> <p>(1) A Boundary Commission may take into account, if and to such extent as it thinks fit –</p> <p>(a) special geographical considerations, including in particular the size, shape and accessibility of a constituency,</p> <p>(b) local government boundaries that exist, or are prospective, on the review date,</p> <p>(c) boundaries of existing constituencies,</p> <p>(d) any local ties that would be broken by changes in constituencies, and</p> <p>(e) the inconveniences attendant on such changes.</p> <p>(1A) In the case of a local government boundary that is prospective on the review date, it is that boundary rather than any existing boundary that it replaces, that may be taken into account under sub-paragraph (1)(b). [...]</p> <p>(3) This rule has effect subject to rules 2 and 4.</p>

6	<p><i>Protected constituencies</i></p> <p>(1) There shall be 2 constituencies in the Isle of Wight.</p> <p>(2) There shall continue to be –</p> <p>(a) a constituency named Orkney and Shetland, comprising the areas of the Orkney Islands Council and the Shetland Islands Council,</p> <p>(b) a constituency named Na h-Eileanan an Iar, comprising the area of Comhairle nan Eilean Siar. and</p> <p>(c) a constituency named Ynys Môn, comprising the area of the Isle of Anglesey County Council.</p> <p>(3) Rule 2 does not apply to these constituencies.</p> <p>[...]</p>
8	<p><i>The allocation method</i></p> <p>(1) The allocation method referred to in rule 3(2) is as follows.</p> <p>(2) The first constituency shall be allocated to the part of the United Kingdom with the greatest electorate.</p> <p>(3) The second and subsequent constituencies shall be allocated in the same way, except that the electorate of a part of the United Kingdom to which one or more constituencies have already been allocated is to be divided by – $2C+1$ where C is the number of constituencies already allocated to that part.</p> <p>(4) Where the figure given by sub-paragraph (3) above is the same for 2 or more parts of the United Kingdom, the part to which a constituency is to be allocated shall be the one with the smaller or smallest actual electorate.</p> <p>(5) This rule does not apply to the constituencies mentioned in rule 6, and accordingly–</p> <p>(a) the electorate of England shall be treated for the purposes of this rule as reduced by the electorate of the constituencies mentioned in rule 6(1),</p> <p>(b) the electorate of Scotland shall be treated for the purposes of this rule as reduced by the electorate of the constituencies mentioned in rule 6(2)(a) and (b), and</p> <p>(c) the electorate of Wales shall be treated for the purposes of this rule as reduced by the electorate of the constituency mentioned in rule 6(2)(c).</p>
9	<p><i>Interpretation</i></p> <p>(1) This rule has effect for the purposes of this Schedule.</p> <p>(2) Subject to sub-paragraph (2A), the ‘electorate’ of the United Kingdom, or of a part of the United Kingdom or a constituency, is the total number of persons whose names appear on the relevant version of a register of parliamentary electors in respect of addresses in the United Kingdom, or in that part or that constituency.</p> <p>For this purpose the relevant version of a register is the version that is required by virtue of subsection (1) of section 13 of the Representation of the People Act 1983 to be published no later than the review date, or would be so required but for –</p> <p>(a) any power under that section to prescribe a later date, or</p> <p>(b) subsection (1A) of that section.</p> <p>(2A) In relation to a report under section 3(1) that a Boundary Commission is required (by section 3(2)) to submit before 1 July 2023, the ‘electorate’ of the United Kingdom, or of a part of the United Kingdom or a constituency, is the total number of persons whose names appear on a register of parliamentary electors (maintained under section 9 of the Representation of the People Act 1983) in respect of addresses in the United Kingdom, or in that part or that constituency, as that register has effect on 2 March 2020.</p>

- (3) ‘Local government boundaries’ are –
- (a) in England, the boundaries of counties and their electoral divisions, districts and their wards, London boroughs and their wards and the City of London,
 - (b) in Wales, the boundaries of counties, county boroughs, electoral divisions, communities and community wards,
 - (c) in Scotland, the boundaries of local government areas and the electoral wards into which they are divided under section 1 of the Local Governance (Scotland) Act 2004, and
 - (d) in Northern Ireland, the boundaries of wards.
- (3A) A local government boundary is ‘prospective’ on a particular date if, on that date –
- (a) it is specified in a provision of primary or secondary legislation, but
 - (b) that provision is not yet in force for all purposes.
- (3B) For that purpose –
- (a) ‘primary legislation’ means –
 - (i) an Act of Parliament,
 - (ii) an Act of the Scottish Parliament,
 - (iii) an Act of Senedd Cymru, or
 - (iv) Northern Ireland legislation, and
 - (b) ‘secondary legislation’ means an instrument made under primary legislation.
- (4) ‘Ordinary council-election day’ is –
- (a) in relation to England and Wales, the ordinary day of election of councillors for local government areas,
 - (b) in relation to Scotland, the day on which the poll is held at ordinary elections of councillors for local government areas, and
 - (c) in relation to Northern Ireland, the day of an election for any district council (other than an election to fill a casual vacancy).
- (5) The ‘review date’, in relation to a report under section 3(1) of this Act that a Boundary Commission is required (by section 3(2)) to submit before a particular date, is –
- (a) 1 December 2020 in the case of a report required to be submitted before 1 July 2023, and
 - (b) in the case of a report required to be submitted before any other particular date, the date which is 2 years and 10 months before that date.
- (For example, 1 December 2028 in the case of a report required to be submitted before 1 October 2031).
- (6) ‘The United Kingdom electoral quota’ has the meaning given by rule 2(3).
- (7) A reference in rule 6(2)(a) or (b) to an area is to the area as it existed on the coming into force of Part 2 of the Parliamentary Voting System and Constituencies Act 2011, and the reference in rule 6(2)(c) to the area of the Isle of Anglesey County Council is to the area as it existed on the coming into force of the Schedule to the Parliamentary Constituencies Act 2020.

Appendix C:

Glossary and abbreviations

The Act	The Parliamentary Constituencies Act 1986 (as amended).
Assessor	Statutorily appointed technical adviser to the Commission, being either the Statistics Board or the Director General of the Ordnance Survey.
Assistant Commissioner	Person appointed by the UK Government at the request of the Commission to assist the Commission in the discharge of its functions.
Borough constituency – Abbreviated to BC	Parliamentary constituency containing a predominantly urban area.
Community (areas and wards)	The whole of Wales is divided into community areas. Many community areas have community or town councils. Where a community area has a community or town council, then these areas may be divided into wards for electoral purposes. The electoral wards of Wales are created using these community areas (and wards) as their building blocks.
County constituency – Abbreviated to CC	Parliamentary constituency containing a significant rural element.
Designation	Classification as either a borough constituency or as a county constituency.
Electoral quota	The average number of electors per constituency in the United Kingdom, calculated by dividing the total electorate of the United Kingdom by 645 (the number of parliamentary constituencies for the United Kingdom minus those with specific exemptions).
Electoral ward	The areas into which principal council areas in Wales are divided for the purpose of electing members of the principal council; previously referred to as electoral divisions.
Electorate	The number of registered parliamentary electors in a given area.
Final recommendations	The recommendations contained in the Commission’s report to the Speaker of the House of Commons at the end of a review under the Act.
Initial consultation period	A designated period of 8 weeks within which individuals and organisations may make written representations to the Commission in relation to its initial proposals.
Initial proposals	The initial proposals for parliamentary constituencies in Wales that the Commission will publish during the 2023 Review.

Principal council

The single tier organ of local government responsible for all or almost all local government functions within its area, which in Wales replaced the two tier system of county councils and district councils: a county council, or a county borough council.

Public hearing

Formal opportunity in a given area for people to make oral representations in relation to the Commission’s proposals, chaired normally by an Assistant Commissioner. There must be at least 2 and no more than 5 public hearings in Wales, and each must be completed within 2 days.

Representations

Views and arguments provided by individuals or organisations to the Commission in relation to its proposals, either for or against them, including counterproposals and petitions.

Revised proposals

Revised proposals for parliamentary constituencies in Wales that may be published by the Commission after the end of the secondary consultation period.

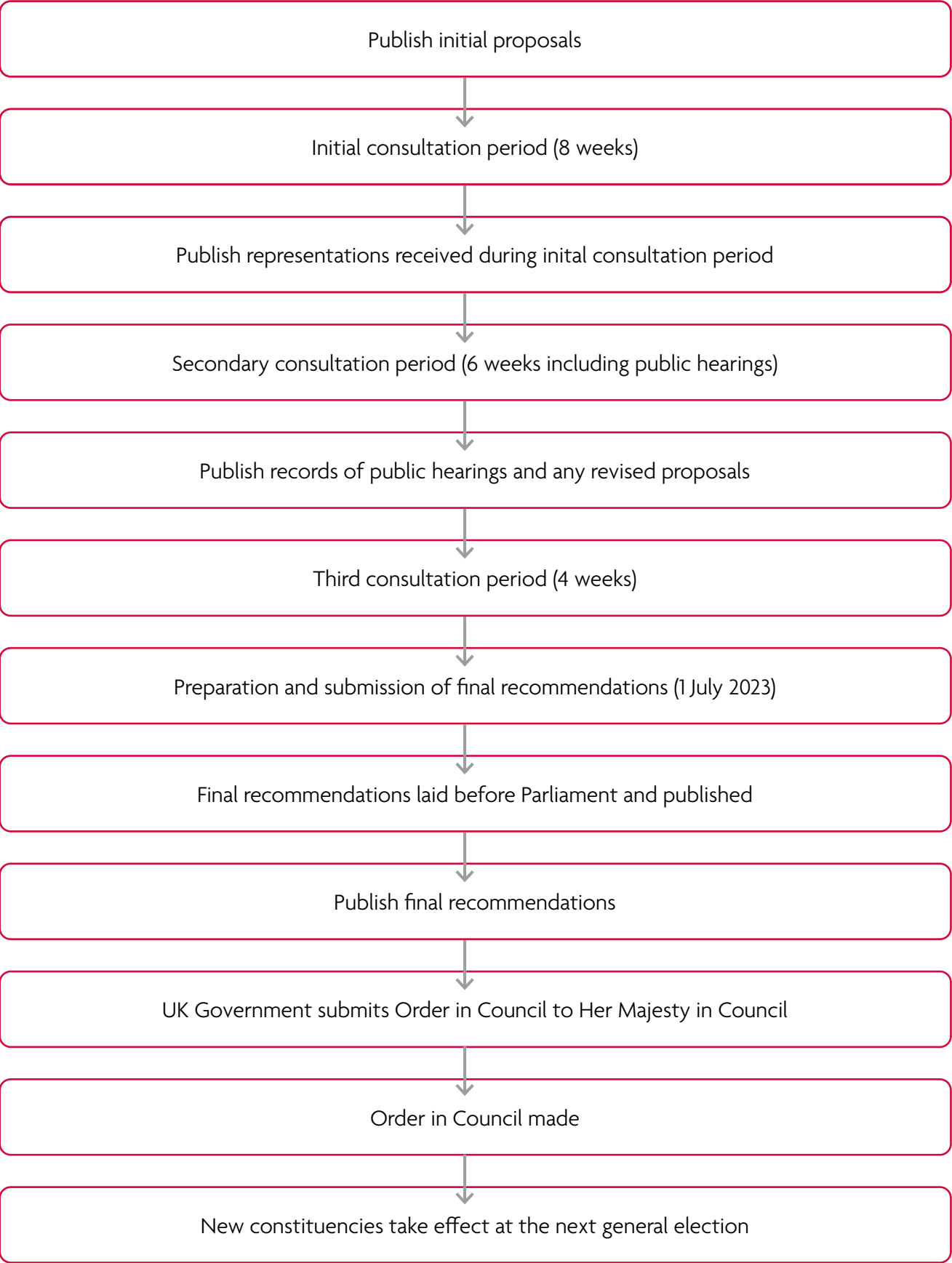
Secondary consultation period

A designated period of 6 weeks during which individuals and organisations may submit written representations to the Commission in relation to representations previously submitted during the initial consultation period, and during which public hearings will be held.

Third consultation period

A designated period of 4 weeks during which individuals and organisations may submit written representations to the Commission in relation to oral representations that were made during public hearings, and in relation to any revised proposals that the Commission may publish.

Appendix D:
Process flow chart





Comisiwn Ffiniau
i Gymru

Boundary Commission
for Wales

The Commission welcomes correspondence, e-mails and telephone calls either in English or Welsh.

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