



**BRIEFING PAPER**

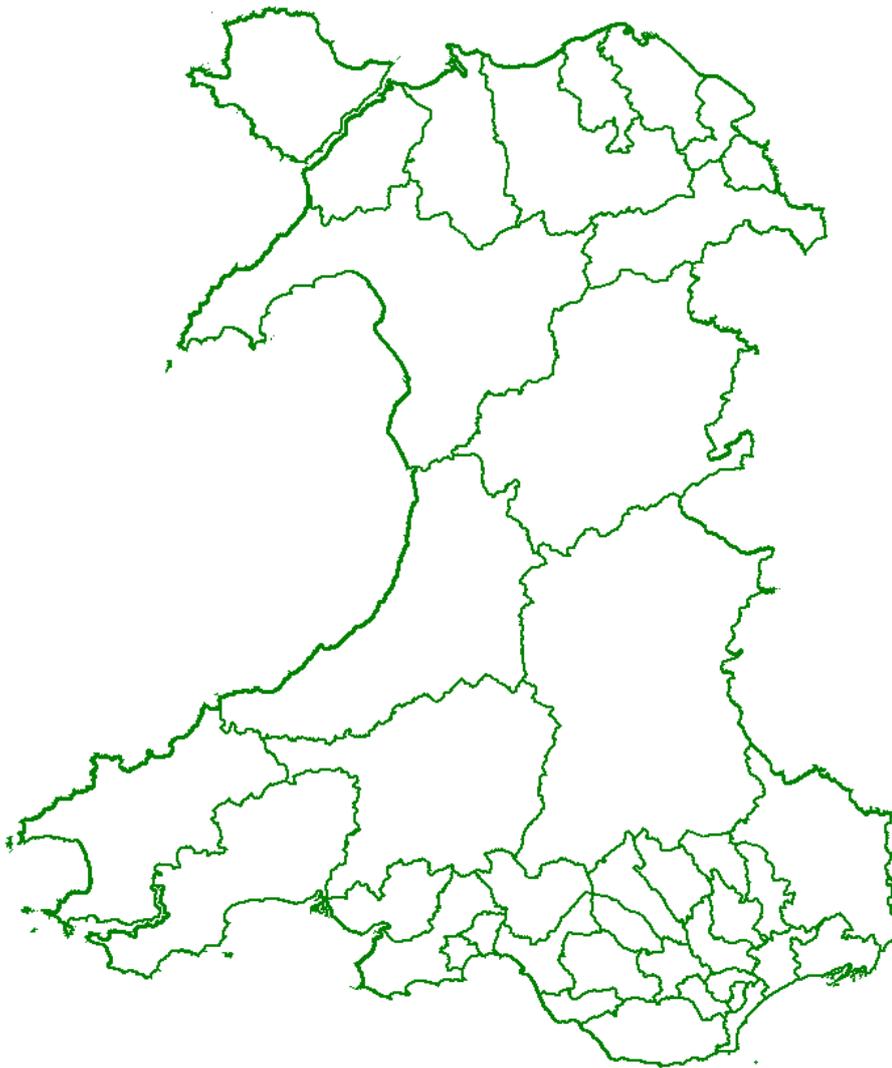
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# 2018 Review of Parliamentary constituencies: Wales

By Neil Johnston

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## Summary

The current review is the seventh general review of UK Parliamentary constituency boundaries. These are conducted by independent and impartial boundary commissions, one for each country of the UK.

This briefing paper examined the proposals for Wales. A statistical analysis can be found in briefing paper CBP 7719, [2018 Boundary Review: initial proposals for Wales](#).

Many of the rules governing the reviews are set out in legislation but the boundary commissions have some discretion about how they conduct their reviews.

Parliamentary constituency boundaries are periodically reviewed to take account of changes in electorates but the boundary commissions also take the opportunity to realign constituency boundaries so they coincide with other administrative boundaries, such as local government boundaries.

In this review Wales has been allocated 29 seats.

The [initial proposals](#) of the Boundary Commission for Wales were published on 13 September 2016 in English and Welsh. This starts the [public consultation process](#) which commences with an initial 12 week consultation, which runs until 5 December 2016.

Anyone can submit written representations to the Commission and the Commission welcomes submissions in either English or Welsh. Submissions can be submitted [either online](#), via email or by post. Oral representations are also possible at one of the four public hearings.

Only one existing constituency in Wales is currently within the statutory range, Cardiff South and Penarth. However in order to meet the requirement that all 29 seats must be within 5% of the electoral quota no existing seats are unchanged by the initial proposals. The quota for the 2018 Review is 74,769. This means constituencies must have electorates between 71,031 and 78,507.

### Initial proposals

All constituencies have been allocated names in both English and Welsh. The Commission has designated the lead name for a constituency in its report which means there are a mixture of English and Welsh constituency names. This note uses the lead name used by the Commission.

The Boundary Commission for Wales has proposed that Cardiff has three constituencies, one fewer than now.

Newport is reduced to a single seat which comprises all but five wards of the County and City of Newport council area.

Swansea retains two seats but both have proposed seats take in a wider area surrounding the existing seats.

The Commission has, where possible, had regard for existing constituency boundaries. Sixteen existing seats are wholly contained

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within a proposed new constituency. Where a new name is proposed to reflect the geographical alteration this is included in the bracket:

- Alyn and Deeside
- Blaenau Gwent
- Brecon and Radnorshire (Brecon, Radnor and Montgomery)
- Bridgend (Bridgend and Vale of Glamorgan West)
- Cardiff West
- Ceredigion (Ceredigion a Gogledd Sir Benfro)
- Cynon Valley (Cynon Valley and Pontypridd)
- Llanelli (Llanelli and Lliw)
- Merthyr Tydfil and Rhymney
- Neath (Neath and Aberavon)
- Ogmore (Ogmore and Port Talbot)
- Rhondda (Rhondda and Llantrisant)
- Swansea East
- Torfaen
- Wrexham (Wrexham Maelor)
- Ynys Môn (Ynys Môn ac Arfon).

Three constituency names have been retained with modifications to the boundaries other than a complete transfer of an existing seat:

- Monmouthshire
- Cardiff North
- Caerphilly

A number of seats will be abolished under these proposals.

- Arfon
- Aberconwy
- Dwyf Meirionnydd
- Clwyd West
- Vale of Clwyd
- Delyn
- Montgomeryshire
- Preseli Pembrokeshire
- Carmarthen West and Pembrokeshire South
- Carmarthen East and Dineffwr
- Pontypridd
- Islwyn
- Vale of Glamorgan

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- Newport East
- Newport West
- Cardiff Central
- Cardiff South and Penarth

These, in part, make way for new seats proposed by the Commission:

- Colwyn and Conwy
- Flint and Rhuddlan
- Gogledd Clwyd a Gwynedd
- De Clwyd a Gogledd Sir Faldwyn
- South Pembrokeshire
- Caerfyrddin
- Gower and Swansea West
- Vale of Glamorgan East
- Cardiff South and East
- Newport

# 1. Background

The four Parliamentary boundary commissions announced the commencement of the Seventh Periodical Review, the 2018 Review, on 24 February 2016.<sup>1</sup>

The initial proposals for Wales were released on 13 September 2016 and the first phase of the consultation process will run to 28 November 2016. For more detail of how the public consultation process works see the Library briefing, [Parliamentary boundary reviews: public consultations](#).

This is the second review conducted under the new Rules of Redistribution introduced by the *Parliamentary Voting System and Constituencies Act 2011*. However, the first review conducted under the new rules, the 2013 Review, was not completed.

The Boundary Commission's 2018 Review work must be completed with final recommendations and reports handed to the UK Government by 1 October 2018. If approved by Parliament the new constituency boundaries are due to take effect at the 2022 General Election.

A brief background to Parliamentary constituency boundary reviews is available in the Library briefing [Constituency boundary reviews and the number of MPs](#).

## Number of seats

For this review, Wales has been allocated 29 seats. This is 11 fewer than the current number of seats. In the 2013 Review Wales was allocated 30 seats.

This allocation is determined by the Rules of Redistribution contained in legislation.<sup>2</sup> The Rules are contained in the *Parliamentary Constituencies Act 1986*. They were amended by the *Parliamentary Voting System and Constituencies Act 2011* to include the requirements that:

- the House of Commons must have 600 seats; and
- all constituencies (with the exception of four island seats) must have electorates within 5% of the electoral quota. This is the total number of voters in the UK divided by the total number of constituencies (with the exception of the four island seats and their electorates).

The number of seats for each country of the UK is calculated using a formula prescribed in the Rules of Redistribution which also make provision for four excepted constituencies that do not need to meet the electoral quota criteria (see below).

There are no excepted seats in Wales (there are two in Scotland and two in England).

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<sup>1</sup> Boundary Commission for Wales, [Announcement Regarding the 2018 Review of Parliamentary Constituencies](#), 24 February 2016

<sup>2</sup> The *Parliamentary Voting System and Constituencies Act 2011* inserted a new Schedule 2 containing Rules for Redistribution of seats to replace the original Schedule 2 in the *Parliamentary Constituencies Act 1986*

The current allocation and the allocation for the 2013 and 2018 reviews is shown below.

Country	Current number of seats	2013 Review allocation	2018 Review allocation
England	533	502	501
Scotland	59	52	53
Wales	40	30	29
Northern Ireland	18	16	17
Total	650	600	600

## Electoral quota

The quota for the 2018 Review is 74,769. This means constituencies must have electorates between 71,031 and 78,507. The quota for the 2013 Review was 76,641 and the range was 72,810 to 80,473.

The electoral data is set by the legislation to be the electorates calculated two years and ten months before the final reports have to be delivered to the Government. This sets the electorates to be used as those produced by the Office for National Statistics on 1 December 2015.<sup>3</sup>

Before the 2013 Review, the Rules of Redistribution did not provide for a UK-wide electoral quota. The Rules that were in place immediately before the adoption of a UK-wide quota stated that the number of Parliamentary constituencies in Wales should not be less than 35 and should be as close as practicable to the electoral quota for Wales.<sup>4</sup>

The Boundary Commission for Wales calculated its electoral quota by dividing the electorate in Wales on the Review date by the number of existing seats. In the Fifth Review, which created the current constituency boundaries, the quota for Wales was 55,640.

The combination of the introduction of a UK-wide quota and the reduction in the number of seats across the UK from 650 to 600 has meant the impact on Wales is proportionally larger than other parts of the UK, with the number of seats being reduced by over a quarter.

## Increase in electorates since December 2015

There have been suggestions that because there was a UK-wide increase in electoral registration in the run up to devolved and local elections in May 2016 and the EU referendum in June 2016 that the electorates for the review should be updated. The number of Parliamentary electors in the UK, the number used for boundary reviews, increased by over 1.7 million between the December 2015 figures and 23 June 2016, the polling day for the EU referendum. This

<sup>3</sup> Office for National Statistics, *Electoral Statistics for UK: 2015*

<sup>4</sup> See the Boundary Commission for Wales' [report on the Fifth Periodical Review](#) of Parliamentary constituencies published in 2003 for more details.

issue is examined in more detail in the House of Commons Library blog piece: [Boundary Review: missing voters, missing seats?](#)

The Boundary Commissions cannot use the increased electorate figures. Schedule 2 of the *Parliamentary Constituencies Act 1986* (as amended) states the date to be used and it would require legislative change to alter this.

Any change would also cause major disruption to the current review. The Boundary Commission would need to start their work on the current review from scratch.

## Review process

The Boundary Commission has released guidance on how it has approached the review.<sup>5</sup>

As well as taking into account the statutory numerical requirements set by the electoral quota, the Commission has stated the following:

As far as possible, the Commission seeks to create constituencies:

- From electoral wards that are adjacent to each other
- From whole communities; and
- That do not contain 'detached parts', ie where the only physical connection between one part of the constituency and the remainder would require passage through a different constituency.<sup>6</sup>

The Commission also made it clear that it would prefer to create a constituency that respected local ties (and also came within the required quota) and was slightly further away from the electoral quota rather than create seats with smaller variances from the quota but that split community areas.

The Commission will **not** take into account the following:

- Voting patterns or possible impact on election results
- Changes in ward boundaries after 7 May 2015
- Any changes in electoral registration after 1 December 2015

The Boundary Commission did not rule out splitting wards between proposed constituencies in its 2018 guidance. During the 2013 Review the Boundary Commission for Wales recommended four wards should be split between proposed seats in its initial proposals. When the Boundary Commission announced its revised proposals three wards were split between constituencies.

In the 2018 Review initial proposals, announced on 13 September 2016, the Commission has proposed that only one of the 881 electoral wards in the country should be split between two seats. This is the Ponciau ward, split between the proposed Wrexham Maelor and the proposed De Clwyd a Gogledd Sir Faldwyn seat.

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<sup>5</sup> Boundary Commission for Wales, *2018 Review of Parliamentary Constituencies: Guide to the 2018 Review*, August 2016.

<sup>6</sup> Ibid, p8

## 2. Current constituencies

There are currently 40 Parliamentary constituencies in Wales.



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Existing Parliamentary Constituency	2018 Review electorate
Aberavon	48,346
Aberconwy	44,153
Alyn and Deeside	60,550
Arfon	37,739
Blaenau Gwent	49,661
Brecon and Radnorshire <sup>1</sup>	52,273
Bridgend	58,932
Caerphilly	61,158
Cardiff Central	49,403
Cardiff North <sup>1</sup>	63,574
Cardiff South and Penarth <sup>1</sup>	72,392
Cardiff West	63,892
Carmarthen East and Dinefwr	53,991
Carmarthen West and South Pembrokeshire	55,118
Ceredigion	50,432
Clwyd South	53,094
Clwyd West	56,862
Cynon Valley	49,405
Delyn	52,388
Dwyfor Meirionnydd	42,353
Gower	59,478
Islwyn	53,306
Llanelli	57,202
Merthyr Tydfil and Rhymney <sup>1</sup>	53,166
Monmouth	62,729
Montgomeryshire	46,989
Neath	54,691
Newport East	53,959
Newport West	60,101
Ogmore <sup>1</sup>	54,614
Pontypridd <sup>1</sup>	56,525
Preseli Pembrokeshire	54,638
Rhondda	49,161
Swansea East <sup>2</sup>	55,392
Swansea West <sup>2</sup>	51,952
Torfaen	58,562
Vale of Clwyd	55,839
Vale of Glamorgan <sup>1</sup>	69,673
Wrexham	48,861
Ynys Môn	49,287
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,181,841</b>

Source: ONS Electoral statistics December 2015

1. Following the Parliamentary Constituencies and Assembly Regions (Wales) (Amendment) Order 2011, the marked parliamentary constituencies in Wales are no longer coterminous with the corresponding National Assembly for Wales constituencies.

2. The data for the parliamentary constituencies of Swansea East and Swansea West (and the associated National Assembly for Wales constituencies) do not include changes to the allocation of Cockett ward introduced by the Swansea Communities Order 2011.

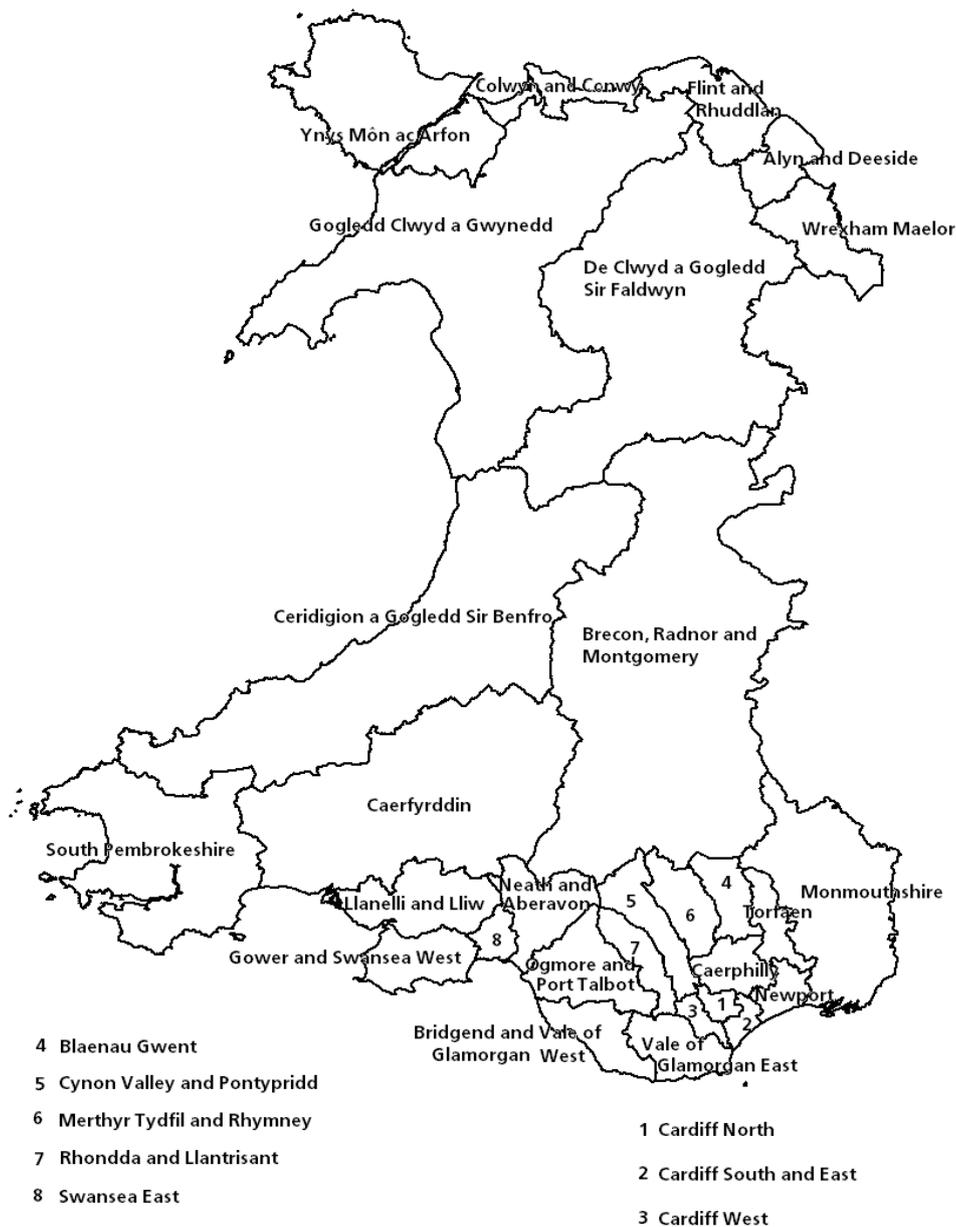
Only one existing constituency in Wales is currently within the statutory range, Cardiff South and Penarth. Its electorate on 1 December 2015 was 72,392.

All other existing seats in Wales are below the statutory range. It means that extensive changes to constituency boundaries are required to meet the statutory requirement to create seats with electorates within the range of between 71,031 and 78,507.

### 3. Initial proposals

All the existing constituencies in Wales are modified. Eight of the existing 40 constituency names are retained. Detailed maps are available on the [Commission’s website](#). A map showing the proposed new boundaries over the existing constituency boundaries is shown in Appendix 1

In this review the Commission has selected more Welsh language seat names. All seats have recommended names in both languages. This note uses the Commission’s lead name. A full list of the names in English and Welsh is shown in Appendix 2.



Proposed Parliamentary Constituency	2018 Review electorate
Alyn and Deeside CC	76,678
Blaenau Gwent CC	75,664
Brecon, Radnor and Montgomery CC	72,115
Bridgend and Vale of Glamorgan West CC	73,004
Caerfyrddin CC	72,569
Caerphilly CC	76,323
Cardiff North BC	78,014
Cardiff South and East BC	77,059
Cardiff West BC	75,563
Ceredigion a Gogledd Sir Benfro CC	71,392
Colwyn and Conwy CC	75,035
Cynon Valley and Pontypridd CC	78,005
De Clwyd a Gogledd Sir Faldwyn CC	71,097
Flint and Rhuddlan CC	75,902
Gogledd Clwyd a Gwynedd CC	76,147
Gower and Swansea West CC	77,873
Llanelli and Lliw CC	76,751
Merthyr Tydfil and Rhymney CC	77,770
Monmouthshire CC	74,532
Neath and Aberavon CC	77,397
Newport BC	75,986
Ogmore and Port Talbot CC	72,503
Rhondda and Llantrisant CC	74,965
South Pembrokeshire CC	74,070
Swansea East BC	76,514
Torfaen CC	72,367
Vale of Glamorgan East CC	76,984
Wrexham Maelor CC	72,137
Ynys Môn ac Arfon CC	77,425
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,181,841</b>

Source: Boundary Commission for Wales, 2018 Review Associated consultation documents

Note:

CC denotes a county constituency and BC denotes a borough constituency. The Commission is required to designate each proposed constituency. This designation refers to the amount of election expenditure allowed by candidates during the regulated period of an election.

As well as naming the proposed seats, the Commission designates the seats as either 'county' or 'borough' seats. This designation relates to

the level of election spending allowed by candidates during regulated campaign periods. The levels are slightly higher in county constituencies to reflect that they are usually geographically larger areas.

### 3.1 North Wales

There are major changes to the pattern of seats in North Wales. The most obvious is the combination of the island of Ynys Môn with wards on the mainland.

The electorate of Ynys Môn is not sufficient for it to form a constituency on its own and it is not exempt in the way that the Isle of Wight, or the two Scottish islands seats are. From 1542 until 1885 Anglesey had two MPs, one representing the island county of Anglesey and one representing the Parliamentary borough of Beaumaris. From 1832 until 1885 Amlwch, Holyhead/Caergybi, and Llangefni were added as contributory boroughs to the Beaumaris seat. Since 1885 the island has had a single MP representing the whole island.

The majority of the existing Arfon seat, centred on Bangor, is transferred to the proposed new seat of Ynys Môn ac Arfon.

The rest of the existing Arfon seat, including Bontnewydd and Llanllyfni, are transferred to the proposed Gogledd Clwyd a Gwnyedd (North Clwyd and Gwynedd) seat. This was similar to the area that was proposed to be transferred from the Arfon seat in the 2013 Review.

The proposed seats along the northern coastal strip of Wales are similar to those proposed in the 2013 Review.

Under these initial proposals the Aberconwy seat will be abolished. The proposed Colwyn and Conwy seat includes Llanfairfechan, Llandudno, Colwyn Bay and across to Kinmel Bay. In the 2018 Review the Betws-yn-Rhos and Caerhun areas are included in the proposed Gogledd Clwyd a Gwnyedd seat rather than the proposed Colwyn and Conwy seat. The remaining area of the current Aberconwy seat is included in the proposed Gogledd Clwyd a Gwnyedd seat.

Rhyl, Holywell and Flint are combined in the proposed Flint and Rhuddlan seat. This replaces the northern parts of the existing Vale of Clwyd and Delyn seats, which are abolished under these proposals.

St Asaph and Denbigh, currently in the existing Vale of Clwyd seat are transferred to the proposed Gogledd Clwyd a Gwnyedd seat.

Llandyrnog is transferred to the proposed De Clwyd a Gogledd Sir Faldwyn (South Clwyd and North Montgomeryshire).

Mold and Northop Hall, currently in the Delyn seat are transferred to the proposed Alyn and Deeside seat.

The proposed Wrexham seat is renamed Wrexham Maelor and is extended to include Brymbo, Rhostyllen, Overton and Bronington (all currently in the Clwyd South seat).

This Ponciau ward is split between the proposed Wrexham Maelor and the proposed De Clwyd a Gogledd Sir Faldwyn seat. The Rhosllanerchrugog community is included in the De Clwyd a Gogledd

Sir Faldwyn seat and the Eclusham community in the Wrexham Maelor seat.

The two large rural seats make up the remaining area are the proposed Gogledd Clwyd a Gwynedd seat and the proposed De Clwyd a Gogledd Sir Faldwyn (described below)

## 3.2 Mid and West Wales

The sparsely populated areas of mid-Wales mean that the Commission has had to recommend geographically large constituencies to meet the electorate requirement.

The legislation allows for a maximum size in terms of geographical area of 13,000 km<sup>2</sup>. Although the proposed Brecon, Radnor and Montgomery seat is over 3,000 km<sup>2</sup> in area it falls well short of the maximum

The Gogledd Clwyd a Gwynedd seat largely replaces the existing seats of Dwyfor Meirionnydd and, as noted above, extends across to Denbigh and St Asaph.

The Bala area of the existing Dwyfor Meirionnydd seat is transferred to the proposed De Clwyd a Gogledd Sir Faldwyn,

The proposed De Clwyd a Gogledd Sir Faldwyn seat includes the northern half of the existing Montgomeryshire seat (including Machynlleth and Welshpool).

The southern part of the existing Montgomeryshire seat is divided between two proposed new seats. The Newtown and Montgomery area are transferred to the proposed Brecon, Radnor and Montgomery seat. The remaining area of the proposed seats comprises the existing Brecon and Radnorshire seat.

The Llanidloes area is transferred to the proposed Ceredigion a Gogledd Sir Benfro (Cereidgion and North Pembrokeshire) seat.

The proposed Ceredigion a Gogledd Sir Benfro seat extends to the Fishguard area, currently in the existing Preseli Pembrokeshire seat. It will also include the Cenarth and Llangeler wards currently in the Carmarthen West and South Pembrokeshire seat.

The Commission is proposing a new seat called Caerfyrddin (Carmarthenshire). This unites most of the Carmarthenshire council area in a single seat.

It also means the town of Carmarthenshire is no longer divided between seats as the proposals abolish the existing seats of Carmarthen East and Dinefwr and Carmarthen West and South Pembrokeshire.

The Llanelli, Kidwelly and Tumble area of Carmarthenshire remains in a modified Llanelli seat. This is extended to include parts of the Lliw Valley, currently in the existing Gower seat, and is accordingly renamed Llanelli and Lliw.

The majority of the Pembrokeshire council area is combined into one seat, named South Pembrokeshire. This means the Preseli Pembrokeshire and, as already noted, Carmarthen West and South Pembrokeshire seats are abolished.

The northern part of Pembrokeshire, including Fishguard, Crymych, Newport and St Dogmael's are included in the Ceredigion a Gogledd Sir Benfro seat.

### 3.3 South Wales

There are significant changes to the seats in South Wales. Cardiff and Newport both lose a seat and the Swansea seats are extended further into the surrounding rural areas of the city.

#### Cardiff

Cardiff currently has four seats, with the Cardiff South and Penarth seat including several wards from the Vale of Glamorgan council area. In the 2018 review initial proposals the Commission has recommended three seats for Cardiff. The Cardiff Central seat is abolished and the Penarth area is transferred to the proposed vale of Glamorgan East seat.

The three proposed Cardiff seats are realigned and include only one non-Cardiff ward (the Taffs Wells ward included in the proposed Cardiff North seat).

The seat with the least change is the Cardiff West seat. The proposed seat includes the whole of the existing Cardiff West seat with the addition of the Grangetown ward, currently in Cardiff South and Penarth.

The Cardiff South and Penarth seat is modified to reflect the loss of the Penarth area and the Grangetown ward. The Commission has recommended that the Adamstown, Cathays, Penylan, and Plasnewydd wards are transferred from Cardiff Central and the Pontprennau/Old St Mellons ward is transferred from the existing Cardiff North seat.

The Commission has proposed that a modified Cardiff North seat should be comprised of the existing Cardiff North seat (minus Pontprennau/Old St Mellons), the Cyncoed and Pentwyn wards currently in the Cardiff Central seat, and the Taff Wells ward in the Rhondda Cynon Taff council area and currently included in the Pontypridd seat.

#### Swansea

Both existing Swansea seats have electorates well below the required electoral range. The Commission has proposed that the whole of the existing Swansea East seat is combined with the Castle ward currently in the Swansea West seat, the Coedffranc wards in the existing Aberavon constituency, and the Clydach ward in the existing Gower constituency.

The Commission is proposing that the existing Swansea West seat, with the exception of Castle ward, is combined with the Gower peninsular to form a new seat called Gower and Swansea West.

The area of the current Gower constituency not included in the proposed Swansea seats is transferred to the proposed Llanelli and Lliw seat.

## Newport

The existing Newport seats are divided into East and West constituencies by the River Usk, and like the Swansea seats are well short of the required electorate.

The Commission has proposed a single Newport seat that comprises all but five of the local government wards of the City and County of Newport.

The wards not included are Graig and Rogerston, which have been allocated to the proposed Caerphilly seat, Caerleon (allocated to the proposed Torfaen seat) and the Llanwern and Langston wards (allocated to the proposed Monmouth seat).

## 3.4 Glamorgan, Gwent and Monmouthshire

In the remaining areas outside the three main cities of South Wales many of the constituency names have been maintained, but there are major alterations to bring seats in line with the electoral quota requirements.

The proposed Monmouthshire seat has been adjusted from the existing seat of the same name. The seat gains the Newport wards of Llanwern and Langstone (as mentioned above) and also the Monmouthshire council wards currently allocated to the existing Newport East constituency: Mill, The Elms, Rogiet and the wards covering Caldicott.

However, the proposed Monmouthshire seat also loses four wards. The Torfaen wards covering Llanyravon and Croesyceiliog are transferred to the modified Torfaen constituency being proposed by the Commission. Although Torfaen wards, these have been in the Monmouthshire seat for over 100 years.

The proposed Torfaen seat also includes Caerleon, which is being transferred from the existing Newport East seat, as mentioned above.

In this review the Commission has proposed retaining many of the valley seats but extending them further south to create seats within the required range of the electoral quota.

This is in contrast to the 2013 Review, where the Commission proposed a new Heads of the Valleys constituency in its initial proposals. Following the 2013 Review public consultation process the Commission revised its proposals to align the boundaries more closely with the valleys.

In this review the Commission has largely maintained the existing boundaries between the existing valleys seats but, in order to extend them further south, the Pontypridd seat and the Islwyn seat will be abolished and the Caerphilly seat is significantly altered.

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Further west, the existing Aberavon seat has been abolished. The existing Neath seat is extended to the coast to include Aberavon and Baglan; the proposed seat is renamed Neath and Aberavon. The rest of the existing Aberavon seat, which includes Port Talbot and Glyncoed, is combined with the existing Ogmore seat to create the proposed new seat of Ogmore and Port Talbot.

The whole of the existing Bridgend seat is combined with the western part of the existing Vale of Glamorgan seat, including St Bride's Major, to form the proposed new seat of Bridgend and Vale of Glamorgan West.

## 4. Consultation

### Initial consultation

The publication of the initial proposals triggered the initial twelve week consultation process. This closed on 5 December 2016. The initial period includes four public hearings (see below).

Submissions can be made to the Commission in writing, electronically via its website, or in person at one of the five scheduled public hearings (see below). All representations, regardless of how they are submitted, are given equal consideration.

### Public hearings

The legislation makes provision for the Boundary Commission for Wales to arrange for at least two, and no more than five public, hearings to hear oral representations.

Each hearing has to be no longer than two days and has to be held in a 5 week window within the 12 week initial consultation (from the beginning of the fifth week to the end of the tenth week).

During the 2013 review there were five hearings held in February and March 2012: Swansea, Cardiff, Wrexham, Caernarfon, and Llandrindod.

For the 2018 Review the Commission has arranged for five public hearings. Each hearing will be over two days, with the first day open from 10am to 8pm to allow representations outside normal office hours. The second day will be open 9am to 5pm.

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

Representations can be in English or Welsh and the Commission has made facilities available for people to make electronic presentations.<sup>7</sup>

### Secondary Consultation

The Commission will publish all the representations received during the initial consultation on 28 February 2017. At the same time it will publish transcripts of the public hearings held in October 2016.

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<sup>7</sup> Boundary Commission for Wales, *2018 Review of Parliamentary Constituencies, Guide to the Public Hearings*, p2

Publication of these will trigger the secondary consultation which will last four weeks.

This will run from 28 February until 27 March 2017.

### **Revised proposals**

If the Commission decides to revise its proposals in the light of representations received it will publish a new report. This is likely to be in the autumn of 2017.

Once revised proposals are published, an eight week consultation begins. Only written submissions, either submitted via the Boundary Commission's website or sent direct to them, will be invited. There will be no public hearings.

Details of the consultation process are in the briefing [\*Parliamentary boundary reviews: public consultations\*](#).

## 5. Final recommendations

The four commissions are required to publish their final recommendations and reports before 1 October 2018.

Once the reports and recommendations are submitted to the Government the four commissions' involvement in the review is concluded.

### 5.1 Parliamentary Approval

Once the Government receives the reports from the four boundary commissions it must lay them before Parliament. If any new constituency boundaries are required the Government must lay a draft Order in Council before Parliament to give effect to the changes. Following the last review there were separate Orders for each nation of the UK.

At this stage the Government cannot make alterations to the recommendations unless it has been expressly requested to do this by a boundary commission.

The draft Order in Council must be approved by both Houses of Parliament. If approved the Order is submitted to be made by Her Majesty in Council.

The constituencies do not take effect until the next general election, due to be May 2022 under the provisions of the *Fixed-term Parliaments Act 2011*.

Any by-elections in the time between the Order being approved and the next general election are held using the current constituency boundaries.

If Parliament does not approve the draft Order the Government may then amend the proposals and lay new draft Orders in Council. These will still require Parliamentary approval to take effect.

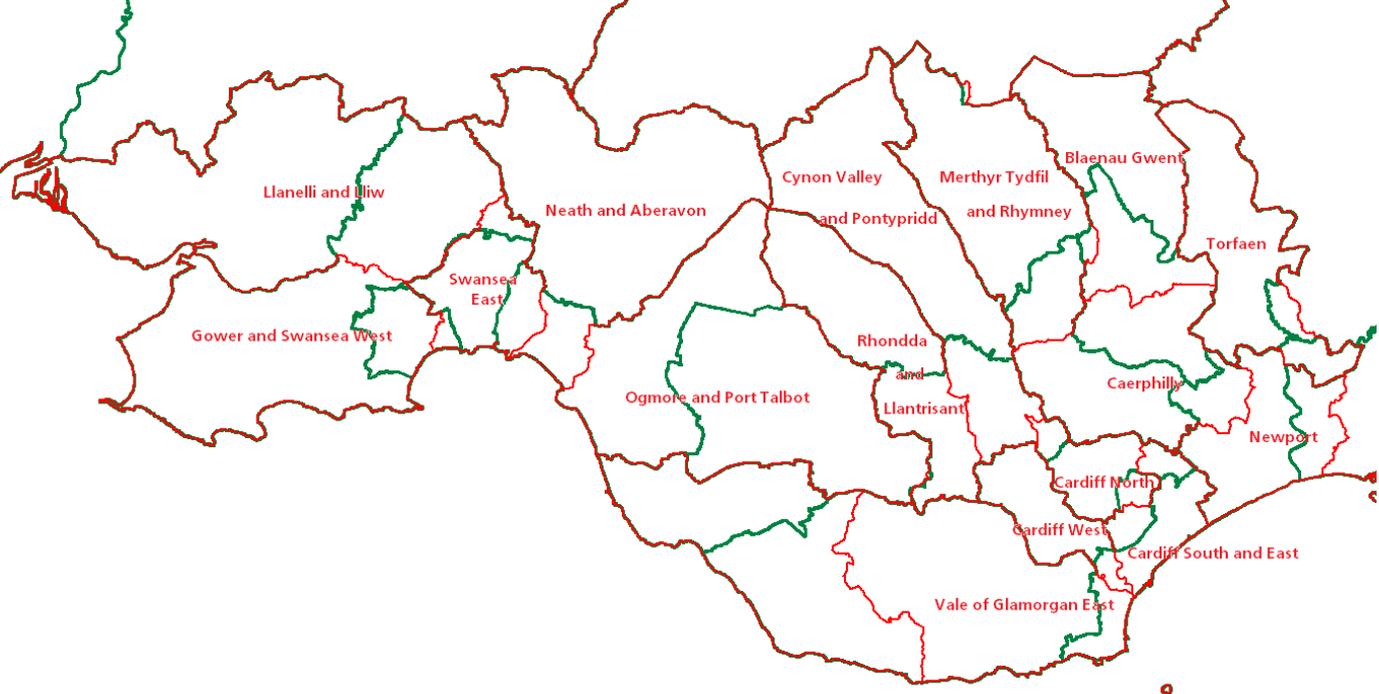
The validity of an Order in Council, once made, cannot be called into question in any legal proceedings.

## 6. Appendix 1

These maps show the proposed new constituency names and boundaries in red. The existing boundaries are shown in green.

South Wales is shown in more detail on the next page.





## 7. Appendix 2

Proposed lead constituency name	Alternative name
Alyn and Deeside	Alyn a Glannau Dyfrdwy
Blaenau Gwent	Blaenau Gwent
Brecon, Radnor and Montgomery	Aberhonddu, Maesyfed a Threfaldwyn
Bridgend and Vale of Glamorgan West	Pen-y-bont a Gorllewin Bro Morgannwg
Caerfyrddin	Carmarthenshire
Caerphilly	Caerffili
Cardiff North	Gogledd Caerdydd
Cardiff South and East	De a Dwyrain Caerdydd
Cardiff West	Gorllewin Caerdydd
Ceredigion a Gogledd Sir Benfro	Ceredigion and North Pembrokeshire
Colwyn and Conwy	Colwyn a Conwy
Cynon Valley and Pontypridd	Cwm Cynon a Phontypridd
De Clwyd a Gogledd Sir Faldwyn	South Clwyd and North Montgomeryshire
Flint and Rhuddlan	Fflint a Rhuddlan
Gogledd Clwyd a Gwynedd	North Clwyd and Gwynedd
Gower and Swansea West	Gŵyr a Gorllewin Abertawe
Llanelli and Lliw	Llanelli a Lliw
Merthyr Tydfil and Rhymney	Merthyr Tudful a Rhymni
Monmouthshire	Sir Fynwy
Neath and Aberavon	Castell-nedd ac Aberafon
Newport	Casnewydd
Ogmore and Port Talbot	Ogwr a Phort Talbot
Rhondda and Llantrisant	Rhondda a Llantrisant
South Pembrokeshire	De Sir Benfro
Swansea East	Dwyrain Abertawe
Torfaen	Torfaen
Vale of Glamorgan East	Dwyrain Bro Morgannwg
Wrexham Maelor	Wrescam Maelor
Ynys Môn ac Arfon	Isle of Anglesey and Arfon

Source:

Boundary Commission for Wales, 2018 Review Initial Proposals

Comisiwn Ffiniau I Gymru, Arolwg 2018 Cynigion Cychwynnol

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