



Constituency History – Preseli Pembrokeshire

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Section PCC

This note outlines the history of Parliamentary representation in the Preseli Pembrokeshire constituency.

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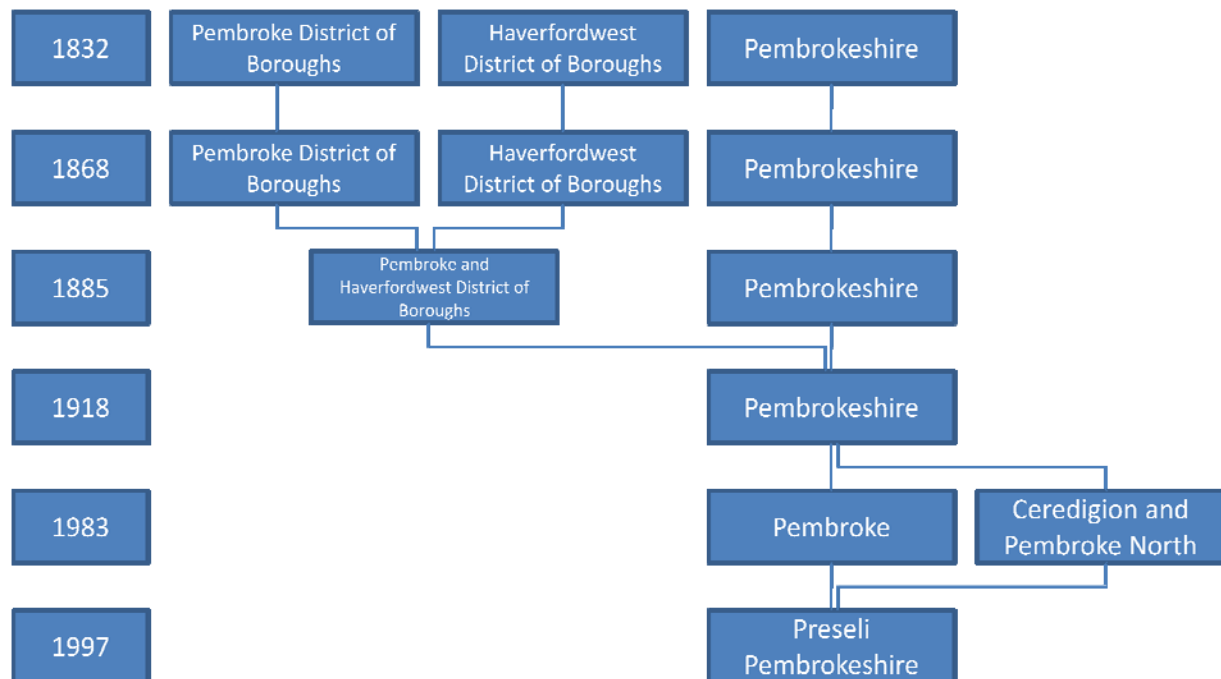
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1 Introduction

Preseli Pembrokeshire is a coastal county constituency in the preserved county of Dyfed which includes Haverfordwest, Fishguard, St David's and Milford Haven. The constituency encompasses the part of the Pembrokeshire Coast National Park around St Brides Bay. Prior to the *Local Government Act 1972* the area now broadly covered by the constituency was within the ancient county of Pembrokeshire.

Before 1832 the towns of Pembroke and Haverfordwest had been separately represented in Parliament since the sixteenth century. The eligible voters in Tenby and Wiston were able to vote in the election for the MP for Pembroke and the seat was known as the Pembroke district of boroughs. The rest of the area broadly covered by the modern constituency would have been represented by the single county Member for Pembrokeshire. In 1918 all the Parliamentary boroughs in Pembrokeshire were abolished and the areas they covered were represented by the Pembrokeshire MP. This then remained the pattern of representation until 1983.



In 1974, following the implementation of the *Local Government Act 1972*, the counties of Pembrokeshire, Cardiganshire and Carmarthenshire were abolished and the areas they covered were combined to form the new county of Dyfed. The Act also created the new local government district of Preseli. The Third Periodical Review of parliamentary constituencies, which was the first to follow the 1972 Act and was implemented in 1983, divided the area of the former county of Pembrokeshire between two constituencies: Pembroke and Ceredigion and Pembroke North. The area of the modern seat was divided between these two constituencies. The Fourth Periodical Review, implemented in 1997, allocated an additional constituency to Dyfed and this resulted in further changes to constituency boundaries. It was this review that first created a constituency named Preseli Pembrokeshire, which comprised the whole of the district of the same name. This constituency was very similar to the modern seat.

The latest boundary changes were implemented at the 2010 general election and these made slight changes to the Preseli Pembrokeshire constituency in order to realign the

constituency boundaries with altered electoral division boundaries. The result of these changes was that a small area to the west of Cardigan, which had previously been part of Cardiganshire, and an area to the north of Narberth, which included Clunderwen and had previously been part of Carmarthenshire, were transferred to the Preseli Pembrokeshire seat.

Since its creation in 1997 the Preseli Pembrokeshire constituency has had two MPs. From 1997 until 2005 the seat was represented by Jackie Lawrence of the Labour Party. At the 2005 general election the constituency was won for the Conservative Party by Stephen Crabb, with a majority of 607. In 2010, he retained the seat, increasing his majority to 4,605. Mr Crabb was an Opposition Whip between 2009 and 2010 and became an Assistant Government Whip following the 2010 general election.

1.1 Note on Place Names

Current constituency names are given using the English spelling used by the Boundary Commission for Wales. Other place names and the names of electoral divisions/wards and local authorities are given using the modern English spelling as used by the Ordnance Survey's www.election-map.co.uk service. Former counties of Wales are referred to using spellings given in Hutchison's *UK Gazetteer* (published in September 2009). Older Boundary Commission documents often used anglicised spellings of Welsh place names. This has sometimes led to apparent inconsistencies in the names used in individual constituency histories.

2 Early Representation

Welsh representation in Parliament dates back to the sixteenth century. There is evidence that writs were issued in 1322 and 1327 to Edmund, Earl of Arundell and Justiciary of Wales, to send 24 men to Parliament to assist in the last Parliament summoned by Edward II.¹ This did not set a precedent and regular representation for Wales did not occur until the reign of Henry VIII. In this period two Acts of Union were passed to enfranchise the Principality and establish the ancient counties of Wales. Writs were not issued until the county structure of Wales had been established and the first returns for Members for Wales are recorded in the Parliament of 1542.

In total Wales returned 24 MPs to the House of Commons. Each of the 12 counties were represented by one Member each, with the remaining 12 MPs representing Parliamentary boroughs. This remained the pattern of representation until the Parliamentary reforms of the nineteenth century. In the reign of Henry VIII, when the Welsh counties were established and granted the right to Parliamentary representation, the duty of sending a knight of the shire to Westminster, and paying his expenses, was regarded as a financial burden. This may be the reason that the Welsh counties were only required to send one MP; in relation to the English counties the counties in Wales were comparatively less affluent.²

Most Parliamentary boroughs were usually small areas that represented the immediate built up area of the borough, with an electorate that derived its qualification to vote by having some connection with the defined boundaries of the borough. Some of the Welsh Parliamentary boroughs were different. They were defined by the primary borough, such as Cardiff, but had electorates that were derived from contributory boroughs elsewhere in the county.

¹ W R Williams, *Parliamentary History of the Principality of Wales*, 1895, piii

² Raymond Grant, *The Parliamentary History of Glamorgan 1542-1976*, 1978, p89

Although now within the preserved county of Dyfed, the majority of the area covered by the current Preseli Pembrokeshire constituency was previously within the county of Pembrokeshire. As one of the twelve Welsh counties Pembrokeshire returned a single Member to the UK Parliament from 1542. The boundaries of Pembrokeshire at this time were very similar to those of the modern county of the same name. There was only one significant difference between the two; the boundary of the former county looped westwards immediately north of Narberth, meaning that a small area of land north of Narberth, which included the Clunderwen area and a small area to the east of Llandissilio, was not within Pembrokeshire. These areas were at this time part of the county of Carmarthenshire and represented by its single county Member.

In Pembrokeshire, Haverfordwest was a Parliamentary borough and regularly returned one Member from 1558. In addition, Pembroke was granted the status of a Parliamentary borough in 1542, with Tenby and Wiston as contributory boroughs. The electors within these three boroughs would have been represented by the MP for the Pembroke district of boroughs.

The area of the modern Preseli Pembrokeshire would therefore have been represented by the MPs for Pembrokeshire, Haverfordwest and the Pembroke district of boroughs prior to 1832, with a small area represented by the county Member for Carmarthenshire.

3 Nineteenth and Early Twentieth Century Changes

3.1 Great Reform Act of 1832

The *Representation of the People Act 1832* reformed the distribution of seats in England and Wales. It introduced the principle of splitting the English shire counties into divisions and returning two Members for each division rather than for the whole county. It also reformed the Parliamentary boroughs that were entitled to send Members to Parliament.³ For some counties it also increased the number of Members to represent the whole of the county rather than dividing the county into divisions.

In Wales each county continued to return a single Member, with the exception of Carmarthenshire, Denbigh and Glamorgan. Section XV of the Act increased the number of Members for each of these counties to two. The Act also created two new Parliamentary boroughs: Merthyr Tydfil and Swansea. Pembrokeshire continued to return one Member.

In Pembrokeshire, Fishguard and Narbeth were created as contributory boroughs to the Haverfordwest Parliamentary borough and Milford was created as an additional contributory borough to the Pembroke district of boroughs.

The Boundary Commission proposals that followed the Act, published in 1832, made recommendations on the boundaries of the Parliamentary boroughs.⁴ These were then implemented by the *Parliamentary Boundaries Act 1832*.⁵ Of the Parliamentary boroughs within the boundaries of the modern seat, the boundaries of the Wiston contributory borough were unchanged and Haverfordwest had its boundaries extended to include the area of the modern town to the east of the River Cleddy. The newly created Fishguard contributory borough covered the area of the modern town. The Milford contributory borough covered the area of modern central Milford and Hakin.

³ *Representation of the People Act 1832*, (2 Will 4, chapter 45)

⁴ *Parliamentary Representation Boundary Reports in Eighteen Volumes*, 1831-2

⁵ *Parliamentary Boundaries Act 1832* (2 and 3 Will 4 chapter 64)

In Cardiganshire, Cardigan was a Parliamentary borough, with Aberystwyth, Lampeter and Adpar (added in 1832) as contributory boroughs. The *Parliamentary Boundaries Act 1832* extended the boundaries of the Cardigan borough to include “Bridgend Hamlet and Abbey Hamlet in the Parish of St Dogmel [sic] in the County of Pembroke”. This area is part of the modern constituency and comprises the areas immediately north and south of St Dogmaels, though not St Dogmaels itself. Following this review these areas were represented by the MP for the Cardigan district of boroughs.

The area of the present constituency was therefore represented by the MPs for Pembrokeshire, the Pembroke district of boroughs and the Haverfordwest district of boroughs following this review. In addition, small areas around St Dogmaels and north of Narberth were represented by the single MP for the Cardigan district of boroughs and the two MPs for Carmarthenshire respectively.

3.2 Boundary Commission Review 1868

The 1868 review carried out by the Boundary Commission followed the *Representation of the People Act 1867*. This Act appointed the Commission to inquire into the boundaries of the new boroughs created by the Act; the counties the Act had newly divided, and to review all other existing boroughs that had not been disenfranchised by the Act. In inquiring into existing boroughs, the Commission had the power to recommend the extension of borough boundaries if it thought this was appropriate.

In Pembrokeshire, all the Parliamentary boroughs were retained with unchanged boundaries. However, in Cardiganshire, the Cardigan Parliamentary borough was extended to include the settlement of St Dogmaels itself, which was at this time part of Pembrokeshire. This means that St Dogmaels was now represented by the single Member for the Cardigan district of boroughs rather than by the MP for Pembrokeshire. The rest of the area of the modern seat remained represented as before.

3.3 Boundary Commission Review 1885

The next review occurred in 1885. The *Redistribution of Seats Bill 1884-85* made provision for some counties and some larger boroughs to be divided into single Member divisions. A Boundary Commission was established to recommend boundaries while the Bill was still going through Parliament. The Commission was appointed in November 1884 and reported in February 1885.⁶ The recommendations were incorporated into the Bill which became the *Redistribution of Seats Act 1885*.⁷ Details relating to Wales are not listed separately; they are included in details relating to England.

In Pembrokeshire, the Pembroke Parliamentary borough and all its contributory boroughs were retained with unchanged boundaries but were merged with the Haverfordwest district of boroughs (also with unchanged boundaries) and the seat was renamed the Pembroke and Haverfordwest district of boroughs.

In Cardiganshire, the Cardigan district of boroughs was abolished and the areas it had covered were represented by the Member for the county of which they were a part. This means that St Dogmaels was now represented by the Pembrokeshire MP.

⁶ *Boundary Commission for England and Wales Report*, C 4287, 1885

⁷ *Redistribution of Seats Act 1885* (48 & 49 Vict chapter 23)

Therefore, following this review, the area covered by the modern seat was represented by the MPs for Pembrokeshire and the Pembroke and Haverfordwest district of boroughs. The only exception to this was the area north of Narberth that was within Carmarthenshire. Carmarthenshire had been divided into two divisions and this area was within the Western division of the county.

3.4 Boundary Commission Review 1917

The next Boundary Commission review reported in 1917,⁸ and the results were incorporated into the *Representation of the People Act 1918*.⁹ The Act made many changes to constituencies and elections in the UK.

In the time since the last review the boundary between Pembrokeshire and Cardiganshire had been altered with the areas immediately north and south of St Dogmaels transferring from Pembrokeshire to Cardiganshire.¹⁰ These areas were now represented by the county Member for Cardiganshire. The transferred area did not include St Dogmaels itself.

In this review the Pembroke and Haverfordwest district of boroughs was abolished and the areas it had covered were incorporated into the Pembrokeshire county constituency. The 1918 Act refers to the county as Pembroke but the seat continued to be known as Pembrokeshire.

In Carmarthenshire, two divisions were retained but their boundaries and names were altered. The small area of the modern constituency that was within Carmarthenshire was within the Carmarthen division, which covered the majority of the county.

This meant that following this review the majority of the area of the modern seat was represented by the MP for Pembrokeshire, with a small area around St Dogmaels represented by the MP for Cardigan and the area north of Narberth represented by MP for Carmarthen.

4 Boundary Commission Periodical Reviews

The regular reviews of Parliamentary constituencies have their origins in the *House of Commons (Redistribution of Seats) Act 1944*. This Act instructed a Boundary Commission for Wales to initially look at abnormally large constituencies but also conduct an initial review of all seats with a view to keeping them under constant review. One of the Rules in this review was that all two Member boroughs should be divided and return a single Member for each division unless the Commission felt it “undesirable to divide it”. The recommendations of the initial review were published in 1947.¹¹ This formed the basis of the *Representation of the People Act 1948*. The following year the *House of Commons (Redistribution of Seats)*

⁸ *Boundary Commission (England & Wales) Report and Appendices*, Cd 8756, 1917

⁹ *Representation of the People Act 1918*, (7 & 8 Geo V, chapter 64)

¹⁰ The 1832 and 1868 reviews referred to these areas as part of Pembrokeshire. When the Cardigan district of boroughs was abolished in 1885 it was said to comprise areas in Cardiganshire, Carmarthenshire and Pembrokeshire. However, the Act does not say which parts of the Cardigan borough were part of Pembrokeshire and there are no maps of either Pembrokeshire or Cardiganshire accompanying the report. By 1918 the change described is evident in the Boundary Commission maps but no mention is made of when it occurred. It is therefore impossible to say when exactly the change happened, suffice to say at some point between 1868 and 1917.

¹¹ Boundary Commission for Wales Constituted in accordance with the House of Commons (Redistribution of Seat) Act 1944 Initial Report, Cmd 7274, November 1947

Act 1949 was passed, which repealed the 1944 Act, but took the principle of periodic review forward and established the rules for the reviews.¹²

The Pembroke constituency was unchanged by this review. A slight change was made to the boundaries of the Carmarthen constituency. However, this did not affect the area of the modern Preseli Pembrokeshire constituency and it continued to be represented as before.

4.1 First Periodical Review

The first full periodical review followed in 1953-4 with the report published in 1954.¹³ No change was made to the Pembroke constituency.

4.2 Second Periodical Review

The Second Periodical Review was published in June 1969, having commenced in February 1965.¹⁴ The 1969 recommendations were not implemented until after the 1970 general election, so the recommended boundaries were not used until the general elections of 1974. For more detail see Research Paper 92/61 *The Parliamentary Boundary Commissions and the Boundary Commissions Bill*.

The Commission again proposed no change to the Pembroke constituency and the area of the current constituency remained represented as had done since 1918.

4.3 Third Periodical Review

The next periodical review commenced in 1981, and the report was published in February 1983.¹⁵ Major changes to county and local authority boundaries had occurred as a result of the reorganization of local government in 1974. The *Local Government Act 1972* had established nine new counties and defined the new districts within each of those counties.¹⁶ The districts were named by the *District in Wales (Names) Order 1973*.¹⁷

The new county of Dyfed was created and comprised the old administrative counties of Pembrokeshire, Cardiganshire and Carmarthenshire.

The newly created district of Preseli comprised the old borough of Haverfordwest; the urban districts of Fishguard and Goodwick, Milford Haven and Neyland, and the rural districts of Cemaes and Haverfordwest. This district covered the northern part of the former county of Pembrokeshire and a similar area to that of the current Preseli Pembrokeshire constituency. The rest of Pembrokeshire was included in the newly created district of South Pembrokeshire, which comprised the boroughs of Pembroke and Tenby; the urban district of Narberth; and the rural districts of Narberth and Pembroke. A third district, named Ceredigion, was created that broadly comprised the area of the former county of Cardiganshire.

The Boundary Commission decided to allocate four constituencies to the county of Dyfed, which was the number of constituencies that were currently wholly contained within the county. The Commission noted the “excessive disparity” between the Cardigan and Pembroke constituencies and decided that this should be “substantially reduced”. This was

¹² *The House of Commons (Redistribution of Seats) Act 1949* (12 & 13 Geo 6 chapter 66)

¹³ Boundary Commission for Wales *First Periodical Report*, Cmd 9313, November 1954

¹⁴ Boundary Commission for Wales *Second Periodical Report*, Cmnd 4086, June 1969

¹⁵ *Boundary Commission for Wales Third Periodical Report*, Cmnd 8798, February 1983

¹⁶ *Local Government Act 1972* (c70)

¹⁷ *District in Wales (Names) Order 1973* SI 1973/34

done by transferring Fishguard and its hinterland, in addition to the Cemaes area, from the Pembroke constituency to the Cardigan constituency.¹⁸ In addition, the name of the Cardigan constituency was changed to Ceredigion in order to reflect the new district name. Minor changes were also made to the southern section of the eastern boundary of the Pembroke constituency, with areas transferring to the Carmarthen constituency in order to realign constituency boundaries with altered ward boundaries.¹⁹

Following a local inquiry the recommendations were altered and the name of the proposed Ceredigion constituency was changed to Ceredigion and Pembroke North. This meant that a large area to the northeast of the former Pembroke constituency was transferred to the expanded and newly named Ceredigion and Pembroke North seat. The transferred area included Newport, Fishguard, Little Newcastle and Crymych. The Ceredigion and Pembroke North seat comprised the whole of the district of Ceredigion and 10 wards from the district of Preseli.

The amended Pembroke constituency comprised the whole of the district of South Pembrokeshire and 21 district of Preseli wards. It covered the southern and western parts of the former county of Pembrokeshire. .

Therefore, following this review, the area of the modern seat was divided between the Pembroke and Ceredigion and Pembroke North constituencies. The area to the west of a line running broadly from Langgldwen north to Crymmych and then westerly to St Nicholas was within the Pembroke constituency. The area to the east of this line was within the Ceredigion and Pembroke North constituency. The exception to this was the area around Clunderwen which had previously been part of the county of Carmarthenshire. This area stayed within the Carmarthen constituency, the boundaries of which were largely unchanged by this review.

4.4 Interim Reviews 1987 and 1992

The Parliamentary Boundary Commissions have the power to conduct interim reviews in addition to the Periodical Reviews. Interim reviews are normally undertaken to realign constituency boundaries following alterations to local government administrative boundaries where the Commission considers it appropriate not to wait until the next Periodical Review. In Dyfed there had been minor adjustments made to several of the local government districts since the last review, including Ceredigion,²⁰ South Pembrokeshire,²¹ Preseli²² and Dinefwr (parts of which were in the Carmarthen constituency).²³

The Boundary Commission conducted interim reviews in seven of the eight counties in Wales between the Third and Fourth Periodical Reviews, including in Dyfed. The Orders implementing the recommendations re-defined the constituency boundaries using the new ward names and realigned the constituency boundaries with the new ward boundaries. As a

¹⁸ This area included an area that had recently been transferred from the South Pembrokeshire district to the Preseli district by the *Preseli and South Pembrokeshire (Areas) Order 1981*.

¹⁹ *Carmarthen and South Pembrokeshire (Areas) Order 1981*

²⁰ *Ceredigion (Communities) Order 1986 SI 1986/1364*

²¹ *South Pembrokeshire (Communities) Order 1985 SI 1985/2063*

²² *District of Preseli (Electoral Arrangements) Order 1987 SI 1987/301*

²³ *Borough of Dinefwr (Electoral Arrangements) Order 1987 SI 1987/300*

result, the Pembroke, Carmarthen, and Ceredigion and Pembroke North constituencies had their boundaries altered.²⁴

The Pembroke constituency was defined as comprising the district of South Pembrokeshire and 22 district of Preseli Pembrokeshire wards. The Ceredigion and Pembroke North constituency comprised the district of Ceredigion in addition to nine district of Preseli Pembrokeshire wards.²⁵ In practice this made only very slight changes to the boundaries of the constituencies in Dyfed and the area of the current seat remained divided between three constituencies as before.

4.5 Fourth Periodical Review

The Fourth Periodical Review commenced in November 1993 and reported to Parliament in February 1995.²⁶

The Boundary Commission decided to allocate an additional constituency to Dyfed in order to create constituencies with electorates closer to the quota set for the review; at the time of the review all of the existing constituencies in the county had electorates above the electoral quota. The allocation of an extra seat made significant changes to the existing constituency boundaries inevitable.

In its provisional recommendations the Boundary Commission created constituencies that, with the exception of Carmarthen, contained the whole of each district authority intact. A constituency named Preseli Pembrokeshire was created that comprised the whole of the district of the same name. This constituency was broadly the same as the current constituency with two exceptions. Firstly, the area of the current seat north of Narberth, which was previously within the Carmarthen constituency, was allocated to a constituency named Carmarthen West and South Pembrokeshire. Secondly, the area of the current seat immediately north and south of St Dogmaels was within the district of Ceredigion and was included within the newly created Ceredigion constituency, which comprised the whole of the district of the same name.

Following publication of the Commission's provisional recommendations enough representations were received to require a local inquiry. Counter-proposals were submitted that proposed that the whole of the former county of Pembrokeshire should be allocated one constituency or be divided into two constituencies. However, the Assistant Commissioner rejected all the counter-proposals submitted to the inquiry. He ruled that allocating either one or two whole constituencies to the former county of Pembrokeshire would result in constituencies with electorates that were either too large or too small.

This means that the final proposals for Dyfed were the same as in the provisional recommendations. The area of the current Preseli Pembrokeshire constituency was therefore wholly contained within the constituency of the same name created by this review, with the two small exceptions noted above. These constituency boundaries were used in the 1997, 2001 and 2005 general elections.

²⁴ [Parliamentary Constituencies \(Wales\) \(Miscellaneous Changes\) Order 1987 SI 1987/2050H](#) & [Parliamentary Constituencies \(Wales\) \(Miscellaneous Changes\) Order 1993 SI 1993/227](#)

²⁵ The 1993 Order also renamed the constituency Ceredigion Gogledd Penfro, although the subsequent Boundary Commission Report continues to refer to it as Ceredigion and Pembroke North.

²⁶ *Boundary Commission for Wales Fourth Periodical Report*, Cm 195, 15 February 1995

4.6 Fifth Periodical Review

The Fifth Periodical Review of constituencies in Wales commenced in December 2002 and was published in December 2005. The final recommendations adopted by the Commission and approved by Parliament were first used at the 2010 general election.

This was the first review to take into account the changes brought about by the *Local Government (Wales) Act 1994*. It was also the first review since the establishment of the National Assembly for Wales following the *Government of Wales Act 1998*.²⁷ The 1994 Act reorganised the local government structures across Wales by establishing 22 unitary authorities to replace the old two-tier system. The districts of Preseli Pembrokeshire and South Pembrokeshire, together with Caldey Island and St Margaret's Island were included in a newly created county of Pembrokeshire.²⁸ The Boundary Commission for Wales had to take into account these changes in reviewing constituency boundaries. The *Government of Wales Act 1998* stated that the constituencies for the new Assembly would be the same as those for the UK Parliament. Any changes implemented by Parliament following the recommendations of the Boundary Commission for Wales would take effect at the subsequent NAW and UK general elections.

In the time since the last review the boundaries between Pembrokeshire and Carmarthenshire and Pembrokeshire and Cardiganshire had been altered by Order.²⁹ Corresponding changes were also made to the electoral division boundaries. As a result the Maenclochog electoral division was now partly in the Preseli Pembrokeshire constituency and partly in the Carmarthen West and South Pembrokeshire constituency. Additionally, the St. Dogmaels electoral division was now divided between the Preseli Pembrokeshire seat and the Ceredigion seat.

In its provisional recommendations the Boundary Commission realigned the constituency boundaries with the new electoral division boundaries by allocating the Maenclochog and St Dogmaels electoral divisions wholly to the Preseli Pembrokeshire seat. The Commission felt that this was the most favourable allocation on the basis of local ties and because the majority of the electors of both wards were currently within the Preseli Pembrokeshire constituency.

This meant that the Preseli Pembrokeshire constituency gained two areas. Firstly, the areas immediately north and south of St Dogmaels transferred from the Ceredigion constituency. These areas were now within the St Dogmaels electoral division and part of the county of Pembrokeshire. Secondly, the area north of Narberth, which included Clunderwen and the area to the east of Llandissilio, transferred from the Carmarthen West and South Pembrokeshire constituency. This area was now within the Maenclochog electoral division and part of the county of Pembrokeshire.

Following publication of the Commission's provisional recommendations five representations were received that objected to the proposals for Dyfed. However, the recommendations for the Preseli Pembrokeshire constituency proved uncontroversial.

This means that the final proposal for the Preseli Pembrokeshire constituency was the same as in the initial recommendations. It was confirmed as comprising 37 county of

²⁷ [Government of Wales Act 1998 \(chapter 38\)](#)

²⁸ [Local Government \(Wales\) Act 1994 Schedule Part I](#)

²⁹ [Carmarthenshire and Pembrokeshire \(Clynderwen, Cilymaenllwyd and Henllanfallteg\) Order 2002 SI 2002/3270 & Ceredigion and Pembrokeshire \(St. Dogmaels\) Order 2002 SI 2002/3272](#)

Pembrokeshire electoral divisions (see Appendix for full list) and having an electorate, based on 2000 figures, of 56,001.

The draft order giving effect to the recommendations of the Boundary Commission for Wales's fifth periodical review of constituencies was laid before Parliament on 14 December 2005³⁰ together with the Commission's report. The order was debated by the Fourth Standing Committee on Delegated Legislation on 16 February 2006;³¹ approved by the House of Commons on 28 February 2006 and considered and approved by the House of Lords on 9 March 2006.³² The *Parliamentary Constituencies and Assembly Electoral Regions (Wales) Order 2006* (SI 2006/1041) was made on 11 April 2006 and came into force fourteen days later. The new constituencies came into being at the 2010 general election.

The Boundary Commission's full final report can be found at

http://www.bcomm-wales.gov.uk/fifth_review_e.htm.³³

³⁰ <http://www.opsi.gov.uk/si/si2006/20061041.htm>

³¹ <http://www.publications.parliament.uk/pa/cm200506/cmstand/deleg4/st060216/60216s01.htm>

³² http://www.publications.parliament.uk/pa/ld200506/ldhansrd/vo060309/text/60309-27.htm#60309-27_head3

³³ *Boundary Commission for Wales Fifth Periodical Report on Parliamentary Constituencies and First Report on National Assembly for Wales Electoral Regions*, 14 December 2005, HC 743-I, 2005-06

5 Previous Members

The following lists give details of Members who have represented the area now broadly covered by the Preseli Pembrokeshire constituency since 1832.^{34,35,36,37} For biographical details of Members pre-1979 see Stenton and Lees' various volumes.³⁸ Biographical details of Members from 1979 – 2010 are available in Research Paper 2010/33 *Members 1979 - 2010*.³⁹

1832-1997 Pembrokeshire/Pembroke (Parliamentary county with one seat)

Dates	Election	Member	Party	Majority
1832	General election	Sir John Owen	Conservative	Unopp
1835	General election	Sir John Owen	Conservative	Unopp
1837	General election	Sir John Owen	Conservative	Unopp
1841	General election	Viscount Emlyn	Conservative	Unopp
1847	General election	Viscount Emlyn	Conservative	Unopp
1852	General election	Viscount Emlyn	Conservative	Unopp
1857	General election	Viscount Emlyn	Conservative	Unopp
1859	General election	Viscount Emlyn	Conservative	Unopp
1861	By-election (Emlyn succeeded to the Peerage)	George Phillips	Conservative	215
1865	General election	George Phillips	Conservative	Unopp
1866	By-election (Phillips died)	James Bowen	Conservative	Unopp
1868	General election	John Scourfield	Conservative	Unopp
1874	General election	John Scourfield	Conservative	Unopp
1876	By-election (Scourfield died)	James Bowen	Conservative	274
1880	General election	William Davies	Liberal	448
1885	General election	William Davies	Liberal	1,261

³⁴ FWS Craig, *British Parliamentary Election Results 1832 – 1885*, 1977; *British Parliamentary Results 1885-1918*, 1974; *British Parliamentary Election Results 1918 - 1949*, 1983; *British Parliamentary Election Results 1950 – 1973*, 1983; *British Parliamentary Election Results 1974 – 1983*, 1984

³⁵ Rallings and Thrasher, *British Parliamentary Election Results 1983 – 1997*, 1999, *Britain Votes 6: British Parliamentary Election Results, 1997, 1998*

³⁶ Electoral Commission, *Election 2001: The Official Results*, 2001

³⁷ *Times Guide to the House of Commons 2005*, 2005

³⁸ Stenton and Lees, *Who's Who of British Members of Parliament Volume I, 1832-1885*, 1976; *Who's Who of British Members of Parliament Volume II 1886-1918*, 1978; *Who's Who of British Members of Parliament Volume III 1919-1945*, 1979 and *Who's Who of British Members of Parliament Volume IV 1945-79*, 1981

³⁹ Oonagh Gay, House of Commons Library Research Paper 2010/33, [HMembers 1979 - 2010](#)

1886	General election	William Davies	Liberal	116
1892	General election	William RM Davies	Liberal	1,099
1895	General election	William RM Davies	Liberal	580
1898	By-election (Davies resigned)	John Phillips	Liberal	1,664
1900	General election	John Phillips	Liberal	Unopp
1906	General election	John Phillips	Liberal	3,280
1908	By-election (Phillips elevated to the Peerage)	Walter Roch	Liberal	2,172
1910(Jan)	General election	Walter Roch	Liberal	2,844
1910(Dec)	General election	Walter Roch	Liberal	2,693
1918	General election	Sir Evan Jones	Coalition Liberal	11,488
1922	General election	Gwilym Lloyd George	National Liberal	11,866
1923	General election	Gwilym Lloyd George	Liberal	1,491
1924	General election	Charles Price	Conservative	1,530
1929	General election	Gwilym Lloyd George	Liberal	4,815
1931	General election	Gwilym Lloyd George	Liberal	5,046
1935	General election	Gwilym Lloyd George	Liberal	1,074
1945	General election	Gwilym Lloyd George	Liberal	168
1950	General election	Desmond Donnelly	Labour	129
1951	General election	Desmond Donnelly	Labour	9,026
1955	General election	Desmond Donnelly	Labour	1,592
1959	General election	Desmond Donnelly	Labour	5,322
1964	General election	Desmond Donnelly	Labour	8,586
1966	General election	Desmond Donnelly	Labour	5,931
1970	General election	Nicholas Edwards	Conservative	1,231
1974(Feb)	General election	Nicholas Edwards	Conservative	1,479
1974(Oct)	General election	Nicholas Edwards	Conservative	772
1979	General election	Nicholas Edwards	Conservative	7,468
1983	General election	Nicholas Edwards	Conservative	9,356

1987	General election	Nicholas Bennett	Conservative	5,700
1992	General election	Nick Ainger	Labour	755

1832-1885 Haverfordwest District of Boroughs (Parliamentary borough with one seat)

Dates	Election	Member	Party
1832	General election	Sir Richard Phillips	Liberal
1835	General election	William Scourfield	Conservative
1837	General election	Sir Richard Phillips	Liberal
1841	General election	Sir Richard Phillips	Liberal
1847	General election	John Evans	Liberal
1852	General election	John Phillips	Conservative
1857	General election	John Phillips	Conservative
1859	General election	John Phillips (Scourfield)	Conservative
1865	General election	John Scourfield	Conservative
1868	General election	W. Edwardes (Lord Kensington)	Liberal
1873	By-election (Edwardes appointed a groom in waiting)	Lord Kensington	Liberal
1874	General election	Lord Kensington	Liberal
1874	By-election (previous election declared void on petition)	Lord Kensington	Liberal
1880	General election	Lord Kensington	Liberal
1880	By-election (Kensington appointed Comptroller of H.M. Household)	Lord Kensington	Liberal

1832-1885 Pembroke District of Boroughs (Parliamentary borough with one seat)

Dates	Election	Member	Party
1832	General election	Hugh Owen	Conservative
1835	General election	Hugh Owen	Conservative

1837	General election	Hugh Owen	Conservative
1838	By-election (Owen resigned)	Sir James Graham	Conservative
1841	General election	Sir John Owen	Conservative
1847	General election	Sir John Owen	Conservative
1852	General election	Sir John Owen	Conservative
1857	General election	Sir John Owen	Conservative
1859	General election	Sir John Owen	Conservative
1861	By-election (Owen died)	Sir Hugh Owen	Conservative
1865	General election	Sir Hugh Owen	Conservative
1868	General election	Thomas Meyrick	Conservative
1874	General election	Edward Reed	Liberal
1880	General election	Henry Allen	Liberal

1885-1918 Pembroke and Haverfordwest District of Boroughs (Parliamentary borough with one seat)

Dates	Election	Member	Party	Majority
1885	General election	Henry Allen	Liberal Unionist	268
1886	General election	Richard Mayne	Conservative	272
1892	General election	Charles Allen	Liberal	195
1895	General election	John Laurie	Conservative	169
1900	General election	John Laurie	Conservative	15
1906	General election	Owen Phillips	Liberal	1,049
1910(Jan)	General election	Sir Owen Phillips	Liberal	705
1910(Dec)	General election	Christian Guest	Liberal	565

1983-1997 Ceredigion and Pembroke North (County constituency with one seat)

Dates	Election	Member	Party	Majority
1983	General election	Geraint Howells	Liberal	5,639
1987	General election	Geraint Howells	Liberal	4,700
1992	General election	Cynog Dafis	Plaid Cymru	3,193

1997-present Preseli Pembrokeshire (County constituency with one seat)

Dates	Election	Member	Party	Majority
1997	General election	Jackie Lawrence	Labour	8,736
2001	General election	Jackie Lawrence	Labour	2,946
2005	General election	Stephen Crabb	Conservative	607
2010	General election	Stephen Crabb	Conservative	4,605

6 Maiden Speeches

This table gives the Hansard references to the maiden speeches of MPs for the Preseli Pembrokeshire constituency since its creation in 1997.⁴⁰

Member	Maiden Speech
Jackie Lawrence	HC Deb 18 June 1997 c236-9
Stephen Crabb	HC Deb 25 May 2005 c758-60

⁴⁰ House of Commons Library, *Maiden Speeches 1945 – 1979*
<http://www.parliament.uk/documents/commons/lib/research/briefings/snpc-04587.pdf>
House of Commons Library, *Maiden Speeches 1979 Onwards*
<http://www.parliament.uk/documents/commons/lib/research/briefings/snpc-04588.pdf> accessed 12 July 2010.

Appendix

This table shows the composition of the Preseli Pembrokeshire constituency as defined by the Fifth Periodical Review.

County of Pembrokeshire Electoral Divisions
Burton
Camrose
Cilgerran
Clydau
Crymych
Dinas Cross
Fishguard North East
Fishguard North West
Goodwick
Haverfordwest: Castle
Haverfordwest: Garth
Haverfordwest: Portfield
Haverfordwest: Prendergast
Haverfordwest: Priory
Johnston
Letterston
Llangwm
Llanrhian
Maenclochog
Merlin's Bridge
Milford: Central
Milford: East
Milford: Hakin
Milford: Hubberston
Milford: North

Milford: West
Newport
Neyland: East
Neyland: West
Rudbaxton
St David's
St Dogmaels
St Ishmael's
Scleddau
Solva
The Havens
Wiston