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To: All Members of the Council

8 November 2017

Dear Councillor

You are invited to attend a meeting of the Flintshire County Council which will be held at 2.00 pm on Tuesday, 14th November, 2017 in the Council Chamber, County Hall, Mold CH7 6NA to consider the following items

A G E N D A

1 APOLOGIES FOR ABSENCE

Purpose: To receive any apologies.

2 DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST

Purpose: To receive any Declarations and advise Members accordingly.

3 PETITIONS

Purpose: To receive any Petitions.

4 PUBLIC QUESTION TIME

Purpose: To receive any Public Questions.

5 QUESTIONS

Purpose: To note the answers to any questions submitted in accordance with County Council Standing Order No. 9.4(A).

6 NOTICE OF MOTION (Pages 3 - 4)

Purpose: To consider the Notices of Motion received.

7 COUNCIL FUND BUDGET 2018/19 STAGE ONE (Pages 5 - 128)

Report of Corporate Finance Manager, Chief Executive -

Purpose: To update on the Council Fund Budget forecast 2018/19 following the Welsh Local Government Provisional Settlement and to approve stage one budget proposals.

8 **2018 REVIEW OF PARLIAMENTARY CONSTITUENCIES** (Pages 129 - 338)

Report of Chief Executive -

Purpose: To seek views on the revised proposals made by the Boundary Commission for Wales on the 2018 review of Parliamentary Constituencies of Flint & Rhuddlan and Alyn & Deeside.

9 **COMMUNITY REVIEW GUIDANCE AND BOUNDARY COMMISSION CONSULTATION ON COMMUNITY REVIEWS** (Pages 339 - 368)

Report of Chief Executive -

Purpose: To present the Boundary Commission Consultation on Community Reviews and to invite a Council response.

10 **OVERVIEW & SCRUTINY ANNUAL REPORT 2016/17** (Pages 369 - 404)

Report of Chief Officer (Governance) -

Purpose: To consider and approve the Overview & Scrutiny Annual Report for 2016/17.

Yours sincerely



Robert Robins
Democratic Services Manager

WEBCASTING NOTICE

This meeting will be filmed for live broadcast on the Council's website. The whole of the meeting will be filmed, except where there are confidential or exempt items.

Generally the public seating areas are not filmed. However, by entering the Chamber you are consenting to being filmed and to the possible use of those images and sound recordings for webcasting and / or training purposes.

If you have any queries regarding this, please contact a member of the Democratic Services Team on 01352 702345.

Notices of Motion Flintshire County Council - 14 November 2017

Councillor Aaron Shotton:

Make Fair Transitional State Pension Arrangements for Women born in the 1950s

Hundreds of thousands of women had significant pension changes imposed on them by the Pensions Acts of 1995 and 2011 with little or no personal notification of the changes. Some women had less than two years notice of a six-year increase to their state pension age. Some women have had no notice at all.

Many women born in the 1950s are living in hardship. Retirement plans have been shattered with devastating consequences. Many of these women are already out of the labour market, caring for elderly relatives, providing childcare for grandchildren, or suffer discrimination in the workplace and therefore struggle to find employment.

Women born in this decade are suffering financially. These women have worked hard, raised families and paid their tax and national insurance with the expectation that they would be financially secure when reaching 60. It is not the pension age itself that is in dispute - But that the rise in the women's state pension age has been too rapid and has happened without sufficient notice being given to the women affected, leaving women with insufficient time to make alternative arrangements.

Resolution:

"That this Council recognises and supports the recent formation of a local Flintshire WASPI (Women against State Pension Inequality) Group and that we as a Council resolve to take action to call upon the Government to make fair transitional state pension arrangements for all women born in the 1950s affected by the changes to the SPA (State Pension Age) and, who have unfairly borne the burden of the increase to the SPA with lack of appropriate notification".

An End to UK Government Austerity

This Council calls upon the Chancellor of the Exchequer to end the UK Government's policy of austerity in his Budget, due to be presented to Parliament on the 22nd November. This Council believes that after seven years of austerity, as a political and economic strategy, it is completely discredited and has inflicted untold damage on our public services and communities across Flintshire and the UK.

This Council believes that the public sector in Flintshire and across the UK can no longer endure the significant year-on-year reductions in funding. Welsh funding has reduced by 7% in real terms since 2010, equating to a staggering £1.2bn.

It is time for the UK Government to recognise the value of public services by delivering the funding levels required to meet rising demand for services.

This Council agrees to:

- Continue to campaign over the coming weeks to communicate the need for an end to austerity.
- Continue to be open about the scale of the financial challenges that the Council faces in the short and medium term if austerity is not ended, and the damage this could do to our local communities and services.
- Request that the Leader of the Council writes to Chancellor of the Exchequer and the Secretary State for Wales to request an end to austerity and for fair funding be delivered to Wales, particularly to enable the council to meet increasing need pressures in Education and Social Care.



FLINTSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL

Date of Meeting	Tuesday, 14 November 2017
Report Subject	Council Fund Budget 2018/19 Stage One
Report Author	Corporate Finance Manager and Chief Executive

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The annual budget for 2018/19 is being developed in three stages:

Stage One - Portfolio Business Plan proposals endorsed by Cabinet were reviewed by the respective Overview and Scrutiny Committee throughout October;

Stage Two - Secondary Options are being developed for consideration through November and December; and

Stage Three - Final Balancing options will need to be considered through January and February for the Council to be able to approve a balanced budget to meet its statutory duty.

The previously forecast budget gap for 2018/19 was reported as £11.7m. This was prior to the announcement of the Provisional Welsh Local Government Settlement.

The Provisional Welsh Local Government Settlement was announced in October. There is an average 0.5% reduction in base funding or Aggregate External Finance (AEF) for local government. Flintshire faces a reduction of 0.9% in AEF – equal to £1.703m - once adjustments for transfers of funds into the Settlement have been taken into account. The total reduction has increased to £1.9m through the impact of a new responsibility for Homelessness Prevention, costed at £0.197m, for which there is no budget provision. Further negative changes to several specific grants which sit outside AEF are expected. The impacts of these expected grant changes are being examined, and clarified with Welsh Government, and will be confirmed at the meeting. The Provisional Settlement is open for consultation, and Council is invited to make a response on the risks of a Settlement which is inadequate to meet local need.

In 2017/18 there is a projected budget overspend of £1.1m which will impact, to some extent, on the forecast gap for 2018/19. The variances in expenditure, which are the cause of the position are under critical examination.

Council is invited to approve Stage One of the budget strategy for Cabinet to be able to use its executive powers to implement the proposals in good time for the budget year. The Stage One proposals which have a value of £3.1m are set out in Appendix A.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1	Note the details of the Provisional Local Government Settlement and the impact on the budget forecast for 2018/19, and make a formal response to the consultation.
2	Approve the Stage One Portfolio Budget proposals as set out in Appendix A.
3	Note the remaining stages of the budget process and the timescales.

REPORT DETAILS

1.00	EXPLAINING THE LATEST POSITION ON THE BUDGET 2018/19
1.01	Budget Process and Timeline The annual budget for 2018/19 is being developed in three stages.
1.02	The stages are:- Stage One - Portfolio Business Plan proposals endorsed by Cabinet were reviewed by the respective Overview and Scrutiny Committee throughout October; Stage Two - Secondary Options are being developed for consideration through November and December; and Stage Three - Final Balancing options will need to be considered through January and February for the Council to be able to approve a balanced budget to meet its statutory duty.
1.03	Updated Financial Forecast 2018/19 The previously forecast budget gap for 2018/19 was reported as £11.7m. This was prior to the announcement of the Provisional Welsh Local Government Settlement.
1.04	Provisional Welsh Local Government Settlement

	The Provisional Settlement was received on 10 th October 2017 and the headline figures are detailed below:
1.05	<p><u>Standard Spending Assessment (SSA)</u></p> <p>The provisional SSA for 2018/19 is £262.516m - an increase of 1.9% on the SSA for 2017/18 (£257.526m). However, this includes a number of specific grants transferring into the Settlement as listed in 1.07.</p>
1.06	<p><u>Aggregate External Finance (AEF)</u></p> <p>Aggregate External Finance is the core grant received from Welsh Government and comprises Revenue Support Grant and the Council's share of the National Rates Pool.</p> <p>The provisional AEF for 2018/19 is £187.816m which, when compared to the adjusted 2017/18 AEF figure of £189.519m, is a decrease in funding of £1.703m (0.9%). The average reduction across Wales is 0.5%.</p>
1.07	<p><u>Transfers into the Settlement</u></p> <p>The following specific grants will be transferring into the Settlement for 2018/19:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Single Environment Grant - Waste (£1.640m) • Welsh Independent Living Grant (£1.586m) • Social Care Workforce Grant (£0.827m) • Looked after Children (£0.302m) • Carer's Respite Care Grant (£0.131m)
1.08	<p><u>New Responsibility - Homelessness</u></p> <p>There is one new responsibility in the Settlement for Homelessness Prevention. The estimated cost of meeting the responsibility is £0.197m for which there is no additional base funding.</p>
1.09	<p><u>Funding Floor</u></p> <p>The Settlement includes an amount of £1.772m to shield any one council from a reduction in AEF of over 1% in one year.</p>
1.10	<p><u>Specific Grants</u></p> <p>More detailed information has since been provided on the position on specific grants as part of the second release of information on the Welsh Government budget (24 October).</p> <p>The local impacts of these changes are being examined. We are expecting significant reductions in several specific grants, principally the Education Improvement Grant and the Single Environment Grant.</p>
1.11	<p>Revision to the Budget Forecast 2018/19</p> <p>Within the Medium Term Financial Plan the Authority had been projecting a 'cash flat' position in AEF for 2018/19 for planning purposes. The decrease</p>

	of 0.9% in AEF is equal to £1.703m in cash terms (having adjusted for transfers into the Settlement).
1.12	When taking the new responsibility for Homelessness Prevention into account, at an additional cost of £0.197m, there is an overall negative impact of £1.9m on the budget forecast for 2018/19. This has the result of increasing the budget gap from £11.7m to £13.6m.
1.13	In 2017/18 there is a projected budget Council Fund overspend of £1.1m which will impact, to some extent, on the forecast gap for 2018/19. The variances in expenditure which are the cause are under critical examination. Any carry-forward of any recurring overspend in the base budget will increase the budget gap for 2018/19. The revised budget gap could stand as high as £14.5m.
	Stage One – Portfolio Budget Options
1.14	In a series of internal workshops over the summer details of the forecast were given with some initial options for balancing the annual budget.
1.15	All Overview and Scrutiny Committees were consulted on the stage one options for their respective portfolios throughout October. All the options presented were endorsed by the Committees with one exception. In the case of the County Music Service it was accepted by the Education and Youth Overview and Scrutiny Committee that it was premature to plan for a fixed cost efficiency at this early stage of consideration of an alternative delivery model for the service. All of the Stage One budget options have been risked assessed for impacts; a full report will be presented to Cabinet on the impact assessments in the course of final agreement to and implementation of the proposals. The assessments will be shared with Overview and Scrutiny Committees during the implementation and post-implementation evaluation stages as part of decision-tracking. The reports to the Overview and Scrutiny Committees were accompanied by statements of risk and resilience for each portfolio. These statements are attached as Appendix B and show that most services are already at an amber status of risk before the Council enter into the second and third stages of reviewing budget options for 2018/19.
1.16	Council is invited to approve Stage One of the budget strategy for Cabinet to be able to use its executive powers to implement the proposals in good time for the budget year. The Stage One proposals which have a combined value of £3.1m are set out in Appendix A.
	Next Steps and Timescales
1.17	Stage Two budget options are under development and will first be shared with members in an internal session later in November.
1.18	Stage Three of the budget – the closing stage in January and February – will be the most challenging.

2.00	RESOURCE IMPLICATIONS
2.01	As set out within the report.

3.00	CONSULTATIONS REQUIRED / CARRIED OUT
3.01	All Member Workshops in July and September. Overview and Scrutiny Meetings in October. School Budget Forum in October. Public Engagement Sessions throughout October and November.

4.00	RISK MANAGEMENT
4.01	The Settlement is provisional only at this stage. The Final Settlement is due to be announced on 20 December 2017.
4.02	Within the Settlement there is limited information on specific grants. Proposed reductions in and change to specific grants pose a significant risk. The Education Improvement Grant and Single Environment Grant are of particular concern.

5.00	APPENDICES
5.01	Appendix A – Stage One Budget Proposals Appendix B – Portfolio Resilience Statements

6.00	LIST OF ACCESSIBLE BACKGROUND DOCUMENTS
6.01	Contact Officer: Gary Ferguson Telephone: 01352 702271 E-mail: gary.ferguson@flintshire.gov.uk

7.00	GLOSSARY OF TERMS
7.01	Medium Term Financial Strategy (MTFS): a written strategy which gives a forecast of the financial resources which will be available to the Council for a given period, and sets out plans for how best to deploy those resources to meet our priorities, duties and obligations. Annual Settlement: the amount of its funds the Welsh Government will allocate annually to local government as a whole, as part of its total budget

and to individual councils one by one. The amount of Revenue Support Grant (see below) each council will receive is based on a complex distribution formula for awarding Aggregate External Finance (AEF). The formula is underpinned by assessments of local need based, for example, of population size and demographics and levels of social deprivation.

Aggregate External Finance (AEF): the total amount of support the Welsh Government provides to councils each year. The total is made up of Revenue Support Grant, a share of the national “pool” of National Non-Domestic Rates and a number specific grant where funds are provided for councils to spend on specified services to achieve pre-set outcomes, for example education and waste collection.

Revenue Support Grant: the annual amount of money the Council receives from Welsh Government to fund what it does alongside the Council Tax and other income the Council raises locally. Councils can decide how to use this grant across services although their freedom to allocate according to local choice can be limited by guidelines set by Government.

Budget: a statement expressing the Council’s policies and service levels in financial terms for a particular financial year. It includes both the revenue budget and capital programme and any authorised amendments to them.

Revenue: a term used to describe the day to day costs of running Council services and income deriving from those services. It also includes charges for the repayment of debt, including interest, and may include direct financing of capital expenditure.

Specific Grants: An award of funding from a grant provider (e.g. Welsh Government) which must be used for a pre-defined purpose.

Office of Budget Responsibility: created in 2010 to provide independent and authoritative analysis of the UK public finances.

Institute of Fiscal Studies: formed in 1969 and established as an independent research institute with the principal aim of informing public debate on economics in order to promote the development of effective fiscal policy.

Independent Commission on Local Government Finance in Wales: established to examine how local government funding can be made more sustainable with a view to providing specific recommendations for improvement and reform.

Welsh Local Government Association: the representative body for unitary councils, fire and rescue authorities and national parks authorities in Wales.

Stage 1 Budget Proposals 2018/19

Portfolio	Low £m	Medium £m	Total £m
Social Services	0.405	0.045	0.450
Community & Enterprise	0.626	0.211	0.837
Education & Youth	0.034	0.060	0.094
Organisational Change 1	0	0.416	0.416
Organisational Change 2	0.271	0.015	0.286
Streetscene & Transportation	0	0.800	0.800
Planning & Environment	0.050	0.110	0.160
Corporate Services	0.010	0.000	0.010
Total	1.396	1.657	3.053



Operating Models and Projected Efficiencies 2018/19 and onwards

Social Services Summary

2018-19 Projected Efficiencies – Ranked by Risk

Risk	Efficiencies
Green - Moderate	£0.405m
Amber - Medium	£0.045m
TOTAL POTENTIAL SAVINGS	£0.450m



Operating Models and Projected Efficiencies 2018/19 and onwards

PORTOLIO	SOCIAL SERVICES								
Service Area / Function	Statutory Status	Operating Model:	Level of Service	Commercial Opportunities	Savings potential / Income generation / - description	Range of Efficiencies 2018/19 and Organisational Change support (if required)	Estimated Efficiency 2018/19	Financial Confidence Grading	Risk Rating
	* Mandatory * Council Discretion * Historical	* Council * Collaborative * Commissioned * Cease	*Reduce *Protect *Develop *National Resolution		2018-19	Minimum £ Maximum £	£	Low (L) Medium (M) High (H)	Confidence in delivery
Mental Health Services	Mandatory	Council / Collaborative	Protect	Possible Opportunities	None				
Disability Services	Mandatory	Council / Commission	Protect/ Develop	None	Review current contract with external agency to deliver Employment Support Services for Service Users who receive Direct Payments. Bring service in-house and make efficiencies.	£30,000	£30,000	H	
					Relates to reduction in 3 posts.	£110,000	£110,000	H	
Older People's Services	Mandatory	Council / Collaborative / Commissioned	Protect/ Develop	None	None				
Reablement Services	Mandatory	Council / Collaborative	Develop	None	None				
Children/Adult First Contact Services	Mandatory	Council / Collaborative	Protect	None	None				
Safeguarding	Mandatory	Council / Collaborative	Protect	None	None				

Page 13



Operating Models and Projected Efficiencies 2018/19 and onwards

PORTOLIO	SOCIAL SERVICES								
Service Area / Function	Statutory Status	Operating Model:	Level of Service	Commercial Opportunities	Savings potential / Income generation - description 2018-19	Range of Efficiencies 2018/19 and Organisational Change support (if required)	Estimated Efficiency 2018/19 £	Financial Confidence Grading	Risk Rating Confidence in delivery
Children's Fieldwork Services	Mandatory	Council / Collaborative	Protect/ Develop	None	None				
Children's Resources	Mandatory	Council / Collaborative / Commissioned	Protect/ Develop	None	None				
Early Years & Family Support Services	Mandatory	Council / Collaborative / Commissioned	Develop	None	None				
Commissioning, Planning, Wellbeing, Complaints and Performance	Mandatory	Council / Collaborative	Develop	None	None				
Workforce Development	Mandatory	Council	Protect	None	Additional income from QCF assessors through annual sub-contracting contract with Coleg Cambria. The contract is renewed every 12 months and if	£30,000	£30,000	M	



Operating Models and Projected Efficiencies 2018/19 and onwards

PORTOLIO	SOCIAL SERVICES								
Service Area / Function	Statutory Status	Operating Model:	Level of Service	Commercial Opportunities	Savings potential / Income generation / - description 2018-19	Range of Efficiencies 2018/19 and Organisational Change support (if required)	Estimated Efficiency 2018/19 £	Financial Confidence Grading	Risk Rating Confidence in delivery
	* Mandatory * Council Discretion * Historical	* Council * Collaborative * Commissioned * Cease	*Reduce *Protect *Develop *National Resolution			Minimum £ Maximum £		Low (L) Medium (M) High (H)	
Page 15 Business Support and Management					renewed the income will be given as a corporate efficiency.				
	Mandatory	Council	Protect	None	<u>Staffing</u> Reduction in 2 posts (1x Grade G 0.8 FTE ; 1x Grade G 0.4 FTE)	£45,000	£45,000	M	
					<u>Accommodation</u> Rationalisation of Rented accommodation under consideration.	£15,000	£15,000	M	
Additional cross-cutting efficiencies	Mandatory	Collaborative / Commissioned	Protect	None	Anticipated increase in domiciliary care charging ceiling will deliver £0.220m.	£220,000	£220,000	H	



Future Operating Models and Projected Efficiencies 2018/19 and onwards

Community and Enterprise Summary

2018-19 Projected Efficiencies – Ranked by Risk

Risk	Efficiencies
Green – Low	£0.614m
Amber - Medium	£0.223m
TOTAL POTENTIAL SAVINGS	£0.837m



Future Operating Models and Projected Efficiencies 2018/19 and onwards

PORTFOLIO	COMMUNITY AND ENTERPRISE								
Service Area / Function	Statutory Status	Operating Model:	Level of Service	Commercial Opportunities	Savings potential / Income generation - description	Range of Efficiencies 2018/19 and Organisational Change support (if required)	Estimated Efficiency 2018/19	Financial Confidence Grading	Risk Rating
	* Mandatory * Council Discretion * Historical	* Council * Collaborative * Commissioned * Cease	* Reduce *Protect *Develop *National Resolution		2018-19	Minimum £ Maximum £	£	Low (L) Medium (M) High (H)	Confidence in delivery
Homelessness	Mandatory service	Council /collaboration (build on SARTH model)	Protect but there is a potential budget pressure National campaigning needed to keep transitional protection of £140k	No Alternative delivery in 2019-20 might mitigate some cost pressures of £140k in 2018-19, subject to successful bid for innovative housing funding.	None				
New Homes	Council discretion	Commissioned	Develop	Yes Review of landlord fees	Return anticipated trading surplus to the Council	£30k in 2018-19, increasing by additional £10k per annum from 2019-20	£30k	H	
SARTH (Single Access Route to Housing)	Mandatory	Collaborative	Protect and Grow	Yes (fees)	Subject to a new partner subscribing – however no known partner at present time				



Future Operating Models and Projected Efficiencies 2018/19 and onwards

PORTFOLIO	COMMUNITY AND ENTERPRISE								
Service Area / Function	Statutory Status	Operating Model:	Level of Service	Commercial Opportunities	Savings potential / Income generation - description 2018-19	Range of Efficiencies 2018/19 and Organisational Change support (if required) Minimum £ Maximum £	Estimated Efficiency 2018/19 £	Financial Confidence Grading Low (L) Medium (M) High (H)	Risk Rating Confidence in delivery
Strategic Housing Function	Mandatory service	Council	Protect	No	No				
SHARP (Strategic Housing)	Council discretion	Council / Collaborative (with BCU) / Commissioned	Develop	No further opportunities apart from those income targets previously identified in 2016-17 and 2017-18 to sell rights to other LA'S to utilise SHARP contract	No				



Future Operating Models and Projected Efficiencies 2018/19 and onwards

PORTFOLIO	COMMUNITY AND ENTERPRISE								
Service Area / Function	Statutory Status	Operating Model:	Level of Service	Commercial Opportunities	Savings potential / Income generation - description	Range of Efficiencies 2018/19 and Organisational Change support (if required)	Estimated Efficiency 2018/19	Financial Confidence Grading	Risk Rating
	* Mandatory * Council Discretion * Historical	* Council * Collaborative * Commissioned * Cease	* Reduce *Protect *Develop *National Resolution		2018-19	Minimum £ Maximum £	£	Low (L) Medium (M) High (H)	Confidence in delivery
Gypsies & Travellers Page 19	Mandatory service	Council / Collaborative / Commissioned	Develop Build new transit site and replacement for Riverside	Yes	Develop regional training courses in 2018-19 delivered by GT Officer Develop transit site which will earn pitch fee income for the Council (note: fees v cost of service)	'Invest to save' £30k savings potential from 2019-20 to mitigate against budget pressures through reduced spend on illegal encampments	£3k Nil	H H	
Supporting People	Mandatory	Commissioned	Protect through lobbying hard (grant funding)	No	No				



Future Operating Models and Projected Efficiencies 2018/19 and onwards

PORTFOLIO	COMMUNITY AND ENTERPRISE								
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	* Mandatory * Council Discretion * Historical	* Council * Collaborative * Commissioned * Cease	* Reduce *Protect *Develop *National Resolution		2018-19	Minimum £ Maximum £	£	Low (L) Medium (M) High (H)	Confidence in delivery
Customer Services – to include phone contract	Council discretion	Council while transformed, then commissioned	Reduce – contact centre callers should reduce as more shift to digital – but needs corporate approach to deliver savings with potential ‘invest to save’ investments	Yes	Yes – savings with new customer service models. Council wide potential; Strategy to increase customer access to digital (self-service)and reduce reliance on face to face and telephone based services	Additional £50k in 2019-20 n.b. recorded efficiencies are just those in C&E	£50k	M	
Flintshire Connects	Council discretion	Council (while customer transformation taking place)	Protect – different model delivered more flexibly in the communities with lower demand Options to consider include full	Provide customer transactions for community on behalf of BCUHB/ companies with no high street presence – booking appointments/	Yes Reduce staff numbers by delivering more flexibly. Potential income to deliver wider customer transactions/further back office efficiencies				



Future Operating Models and Projected Efficiencies 2018/19 and onwards

PORTFOLIO	COMMUNITY AND ENTERPRISE								
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Page 21	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Mandatory * Council Discretion * Historical 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Council * Collaborative * Commissioned * Cease 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Reduce *Protect *Develop *National Resolution 	health clinic admin function etc	More flexible delivery across Mold, Buckley and Saltney/Broughton (2 posts and efficiency savings)	Minimum £ Maximum £	£56k	H	
Registration	Mandatory service	Council	Protect	New crematorium – funeral packages Fees	None in 2018-19 but development of new crematorium might provide some scope for income generation in 2019-20 through funeral packages				



Future Operating Models and Projected Efficiencies 2018/19 and onwards

PORTFOLIO	COMMUNITY AND ENTERPRISE								
Service Area / Function	Statutory Status	Operating Model:	Level of Service	Commercial Opportunities	Savings potential / Income generation - description	Range of Efficiencies 2018/19 and Organisational Change support (if required)	Estimated Efficiency 2018/19	Financial Confidence Grading	Risk Rating
	* Mandatory * Council Discretion * Historical	* Council * Collaborative * Commissioned * Cease	* Reduce *Protect *Develop *National Resolution		2018-19	Minimum £ Maximum £	£	Low (L) Medium (M) High (H)	Confidence in delivery
Page 22					Chargeable declaration of births could provide income generation (based on 1,200 births at £10.00 charge based on legislation). NB.		£12k	H	
Revenues	Mandatory service	Council	Protect & Develop Service recognised a high performing, low cost operating model with limited scope to deliver further efficiencies without impacting on collection rates	Yes Develop and grow the bailiff service by working in collaboration with other LA'S when the opportunity arises but apart from working with Wrexham no further opportunities emerging in 2018-19	Increase in collection rates enables adjustment to bad debt provision Second year windfall for single person discount review National campaigning to develop local rate retention scheme could provide savings potential of £200k from 2021-22.		£94k (one-off) £140k (one off)	H H	



Future Operating Models and Projected Efficiencies 2018/19 and onwards

PORTFOLIO	COMMUNITY AND ENTERPRISE								
Service Area / Function	Statutory Status	Operating Model:	Level of Service	Commercial Opportunities	Savings potential / Income generation - description	Range of Efficiencies 2018/19 and Organisational Change support (if required)	Estimated Efficiency 2018/19	Financial Confidence Grading	Risk Rating
	* Mandatory * Council Discretion * Historical	* Council * Collaborative * Commissioned * Cease	* Reduce *Protect *Develop *National Resolution		2018-19	Minimum £ Maximum £	£	Low (L) Medium (M) High (H)	Confidence in delivery
Page 28 Benefits	Welfare Rights	Council discretion	Commissioned or cease	Protect	No	Explore whether some activity PIP claims etc could be absorbed into a single financial assessment team, releasing an efficiency	£32k	M	
		Mandatory service	Council	Reduce Numbers Protect & Grow (Financial Assessment Service)	No	Adjustment to bad debt provision Efficiency saving for CTRS if spend continues at existing level	£50k (one-off) £250k	H H	
					No	Remove duplication and provide a single financial assessment service – needs corporate agreement	£50k	L	
Welfare Reform	Council discretion	Council / Commissioned	Protect but potential pressure	No	No				



Future Operating Models and Projected Efficiencies 2018/19 and onwards

PORTFOLIO	COMMUNITY AND ENTERPRISE								
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	* Mandatory * Council Discretion * Historical	* Council * Collaborative * Commissioned * Cease	* Reduce *Protect *Develop *National Resolution		2018-19	Minimum £ Maximum £	£	Low (L) Medium (M) High (H)	Confidence in delivery
DFG's / Home Loans / Empty Homes	Mandatory service	Collaborative	Protect	No	No				
Regeneration	Council discretion	Cease	None Unless capital and revenue found for new programmes. Staff costs to be met from programmes	No	Cease service				
Economic Development	Council discretion	Collaborative	Protect	No	Workforce efficiency if regional service developed	£20k	£20k	M	
Energy	Council discretion	Collaborative	Protect	No further opportunities apart from those income targets previously identified in	No				

Page 24



Future Operating Models and Projected Efficiencies 2018/19 and onwards

PORTFOLIO	COMMUNITY AND ENTERPRISE								
Service Area / Function	Statutory Status	Operating Model:	Level of Service	Commercial Opportunities	Savings potential / Income generation - description	Range of Efficiencies 2018/19 and Organisational Change support (if required)	Estimated Efficiency 2018/19	Financial Confidence Grading	Risk Rating
<p>Page 15</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Mandatory * Council Discretion * Historical 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Council * Collaborative * Commissioned * Cease 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Reduce *Protect *Develop *National Resolution 	2016-17 and 2017-18 to sell rights to energy contract		Minimum £ Maximum £	£	Low (L) Medium (M) High (H)	Confidence in delivery
Employability	Council discretion	Council / Commission to voluntary sector	Grow	No	No				
Markets	Council discretion	Collaborative	Reduce	No Service already running with a £50k annual overspend so transfer of markets service to Town Councils and/or cease markets at Connahs	No				



Future Operating Models and Projected Efficiencies 2018/19 and onwards

PORTFOLIO	COMMUNITY AND ENTERPRISE								
Service Area / Function	Statutory Status	Operating Model:	Level of Service	Commercial Opportunities	Savings potential / Income generation - description	Range of Efficiencies 2018/19 and Organisational Change support (if required)	Estimated Efficiency 2018/19	Financial Confidence Grading	Risk Rating
	* Mandatory * Council Discretion * Historical	* Council * Collaborative * Commissioned * Cease	* Reduce *Protect *Develop *National Resolution		2018-19	Minimum £ Maximum £	£	Low (L) Medium (M) High (H)	Confidence in delivery
				Quay, Holywell and Flint will help to tackle the overspend by £25k					
Management Costs		Council	Reduce in line with reduced budget	No	Reduce C&E senior managers (non HRA) from 5 to 4.	£50k	£50k	H	

Page 26



Future Operating Models and Projected Efficiencies 2018/19 and onwards

Education and Youth Summary

2018-19 Projected Efficiencies – Ranked by Risk

Risk	Efficiencies
Green - Moderate	£0.034m
Amber - Medium	£0.060m
TOTAL POTENTIAL SAVINGS	£0.094m



Future Operating Models and Projected Efficiencies 2018/19 and onwards

PORTFOLIO	EDUCATION AND YOUTH								
Service Area / Function	Statutory Status	Operating Model:	Level of Service	Commercial Opportunities	Savings potential / Income generation - description 2018-19	Range of Efficiencies 2018/19 and Organisational Change support (if required) Minimum £ Maximum £	Estimated Efficiency 2018/19 £	Financial Confidence Grading Low (L) Medium (M) High (H)	Risk Rating Confidence in delivery
School Improvement (Direct to schools)	Mandatory	Collaborative Model with Regional School Improvement Service (GwE)	Protect Develop	No	None	3% annual efficiency target on LA contribution to GwE	24k	M	
Foundation Phase Support to schools	Mandatory	Collaborative Model with Regional School Improvement Service (GwE)	Protect Develop	No	Grant Funded (Education Improvement Grant)				
Foundation Phase Support to Early Education Providers	Mandatory	Council. Collaborative with 20 targeted schools	Protect	No	Grant funded (EIG)				
Early Entitlement/Early Education Places	Mandatory	Council. Collaborative with non-maintained sector	Protect	No		Early Entitlement - reductions in sustainability grant payments	20K	M	



Future Operating Models and Projected Efficiencies 2018/19 and onwards

PORTFOLIO	EDUCATION AND YOUTH								
Service Area / Function	Statutory Status	Operating Model:	Level of Service	Commercial Opportunities	Savings potential / Income generation - description 2018-19	Range of Efficiencies 2018/19 and Organisational Change support (if required) Minimum £ Maximum £	Estimated Efficiency 2018/19 £	Financial Confidence Grading Low (L) Medium (M) High (H)	Risk Rating Confidence in delivery
						& remodelling of training to cut costs			
Music Service to Schools	Council Discretion	Council	Protect. Develop	Potential through ADM	ADM	£0k	£0k	M	
Welsh Advisory Service	Mandatory	Council. collaborative	Protect	No	Grant Funded (EIG)	Maximise grant funding			
Healthy Schools & Healthy Pre-Schools Service	Mandatory	Council. Collaborative Public Health	Protect	No	Grant funded (Public Health Wales)	Maximise grant funding			
School Modernisation	Mandatory	Council	Protect. Develop	No	Grant funded in part				
Universal Youth Clubs & Outreach Work Partnership working	Mandatory	Council Commission	Protect	No	Fees and Charges review Will be part of income strategy budget efficiency		TBC	M	
Youth justice	Mandatory	Council Commission	Protect	No	Grant funded				



Future Operating Models and Projected Efficiencies 2018/19 and onwards

PORTFOLIO	EDUCATION AND YOUTH								
	Service Area / Function	Statutory Status	Operating Model:	Level of Service	Commercial Opportunities	Savings potential / Income generation - description 2018-19	Range of Efficiencies 2018/19 and Organisational Change support (if required) Minimum £ Maximum £	Estimated Efficiency 2018/19 £	Financial Confidence Grading Low (L) Medium (M) High (H)
		* Mandatory * Council Discretion * Historical	* Council * Collaborative * Commissioned * Cease	* Reduce * Protect * Develop * National Resolution					
Young people's drug and alcohol team	Council Discretion	Council Commission	Protect	No	Grant funded				
Duke of Edinburgh's Award Scheme	Council Discretion	Council	Protect Develop	No	Grant funded				
Youth forum and engagement	Mandatory	Council	Protect	No	None				
Voluntary sector youth work	Council Discretion	Council Commissioned	Protect	No	Grant funded				
Families First	Council Discretion	Council commissioned	Protect	No	Grant funded				
Education Psychology Service	Mandatory	Council Collaborative	Protect	No	None				
Young Persons Counselling Service	Mandatory	Council	Protect	No	None				
Portfolio Pupil Referral Units	Mandatory	Council	Develop	No	Efficiency already achieved 16-17				



Future Operating Models and Projected Efficiencies 2018/19 and onwards

PORTFOLIO	EDUCATION AND YOUTH								
Service Area / Function	Statutory Status	Operating Model:	Level of Service	Commercial Opportunities	Savings potential / Income generation - description 2018-19	Range of Efficiencies 2018/19 and Organisational Change support (if required) Minimum £ Maximum £	Estimated Efficiency 2018/19 £	Financial Confidence Grading Low (L) Medium (M) High (H)	Risk Rating Confidence in delivery
ALN Service	Mandatory	Council	Protect	No	Efficiency already achieved 16-17				
Sensory Service	Council Discretion	Collaborative	Protect	No	Efficiency already achieved 16-17				
CLASS (Lang & Speech)	Council Discretion	Collaborative	Protect	No	None				
EAL/GT Eng additional language/Gypsy Traveller	Council Discretion	Council	Protect	No	Partial grant funding (EIG)				
Education Welfare Service	Council Discretion	Council	Protect	No	None				
Progression (TRAC/14-19/YEPF)	Mandatory	Collaborative	Protect	No	Grant funding (ESF)				
Business Support	Council Discretion	Council	Reduce	No	£10k	Staff reductions	10k	H	
Nursery Education	Mandatory	Council	Reduce	No	Reduce from 12.5 hrs to 10 hrs weekly	Minimal staff reductions achieved & redundancy costs to cover	40k	M	



Future Operating Models and Projected Efficiencies 2018/19 and onwards

Organisational Change 1 Summary

2018-19 Projected Efficiencies – Ranked by Risk

Risk	Efficiencies
Green - Moderate	£0
Amber - Medium	£0.416m
TOTAL POTENTIAL SAVINGS	£0.416m



Future Operating Models and Projected Efficiencies 2018/19 and onwards

PORTFOLIO	ORGANISATIONAL CHANGE 1								
	Service Area / Function	Statutory Status	Operating Model:	Level of Service	Commercial Opportunities	Savings potential / Income generation - description	Range of Efficiencies 2018/19 and Organisational Change support (if required)	Estimated Efficiency 2018/19	Financial Confidence Grading
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Mandatory * Council Discretion * Historical 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Council * Collaborative * Commissioned * Cease 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Reduce *Protect *Develop *National Resolution 			2018-19 Minimum £ Maximum £	£	Low (L) Medium (M) High (H)	Confidence in delivery
Leisure, Libraries and Heritage	Council discretion, libraries part mandatory	Commissioned (Employee Owned Company)	Reduce	Yes	Continuation of previous years' Business Plan	£300,000 - £416,000	£416,000	M	
Archives and Records Office	Part mandatory, part discretionary	Collaborative	Protect	None	None				
Arts Development	Discretionary	Council / Collaborative	Protect	None	None				
Theatr Clwyd	Discretionary	Commissioned (Employee Owned Company)	Reduce Council financial contribution	None	The current Council contribution is £750k. Work is taking place to maximise income and other contributions.				



Future Operating Models and Projected Efficiencies 2018/19 and onwards

Organisational Change 2 Summary

2018-19 Projected Efficiencies – Ranked by Risk

Risk	Efficiencies
Green - Moderate	£0.271m
Amber - Medium	£0.015m
TOTAL POTENTIAL SAVINGS	£0.286m



Future Operating Models and Projected Efficiencies 2018/19 and onwards

PORTFOLIO	ORGANISATIONAL CHANGE 2									
	Service Area / Function	Statutory Status	Operating Model:	Level of Service	Commercial Opportunities	Savings potential / Income generation - description	Range of Efficiencies 2018/19 and Organisational Change support (if required)	Estimated Efficiency 2018/19	Financial Confidence Grading	Risk Rating
	* Mandatory * Council Discretion * Historical	* Council * Collaborative * Commissioned * Cease	* Reduce *Protect *Develop *National Resolution			2018-19	Minimum £ Maximum £	£	Low (L) Medium (M) High (H)	Confidence in delivery
Valuation Services	Council Discretion	Develop commissioning client function	Reduce	Potential to offer, in the future valuation services to other LAs	Property rationalisation through the closure and amalgamation of services into other more efficient assets	£50,000	£50,000	H		
					Increase farm income through renewal of grazing licences	£21,000	£21,000	H		
					CAT process, efficiencies through reduced costs	£10,000	£10,000	H		
					Restructure of service as part of move to a commissioning client	£20,000	£20,000	H		
					Remove caretaking/security services at County Offices, Flint	£15,000	£15,000	H		
Corporate Property Maintenance Services	Council Discretion	Develop commissioning client function	Reduce	None	Restructure of service as part of move to a commissioning client	£80,000	£80,000	H		
Design and Project	Council	Commissioned	Reduce	None	Restructure of service as part of move to a	£40,000	£40,000	H		



Future Operating Models and Projected Efficiencies 2018/19 and onwards

PORTFOLIO	ORGANISATIONAL CHANGE 2									
	Service Area / Function	Statutory Status	Operating Model:	Level of Service	Commercial Opportunities	Savings potential / Income generation - description 2018-19	Range of Efficiencies 2018/19 and Organisational Change support (if required) Minimum £ Maximum £	Estimated Efficiency 2018/19 £	Financial Confidence Grading Low (L) Medium (M) High (H)	Risk Rating Confidence in delivery
Management Services	Discretion					commissioning client				
NEWydd Catering and Cleaning Services	Council Discretion	Local Authority Trading Company with Teckal exemption (as is)	Develop	Yes	Continuation of previous Business and Marketing plans	£50,000	£50,000	H		

Page 36



Future Operating Models and Projected Efficiencies 2018/19 and onwards

Streetscene and Transportation Summary

2018-19 Projected Efficiencies – Ranked by Risk

Risk	Efficiencies
Green - Moderate	£0
Amber - Medium	£0.800m
TOTAL POTENTIAL SAVINGS	£0.800m



Future Operating Models and Projected Efficiencies 2018/19 and onwards

PORTFOLIO	STREETSCENE AND TRANSPORTATION								
	Service Area / Function	Statutory Status	Operating Model:	Level of Service	Commercial Opportunities	Savings potential / Income generation - description 2018-19	Range of Efficiencies 2018/19 and Organisational Change support (if required) Minimum £ Maximum £	Estimated Efficiency 2018/19 £	Financial Confidence Grading Low (L) Medium (M) High (H)
Winter Service	M	Council	Protect	No	None				
Reactive Highways	M	Council/ Comm/Teckal	Protect	No	None				
Streetlighting	D	Council/ Comm/Teckal	Protect	Yes	None				
Grass Cutting – Amenity Areas	D	Council/ Comm/Through T&CC	Reduce Include in 'core offer'	No	None				
Litter Collection and Cleansing	M	Council/ Comm/Through T&CC	Reduce Include in 'core offer'	No	None				



Future Operating Models and Projected Efficiencies 2018/19 and onwards

PORTFOLIO	STREETSCENE AND TRANSPORTATION								
Service Area / Function	Statutory Status * Mandatory * Council Discretion * Historical	Operating Model: * Council * Collaborative * Commissioned * Cease	Level of Service * Reduce *Protect *Develop *National Resolution	Commercial Opportunities	Savings potential / Income generation - description 2018-19	Range of Efficiencies 2018/19 and Organisational Change support (if required) Minimum £ Maximum £	Estimated Efficiency 2018/19 £	Financial Confidence Grading Low (L) Medium (M) High (H)	Risk Rating Confidence in delivery
HRC Operations	M	Council/ Comm/Teckal	Develop	Yes	None				
Waste Collections	M	Council/ Teckal	Protect	Some	None				
Transportation: Local Services (Social Services and Schools)	M	Council Enabled Tendered Routes	Reduce	No	None				
Transportation: Public Transport and Regional Services	Some M Some D	Collaborative	Reduce National Resolution	No	None				



Future Operating Models and Projected Efficiencies 2018/19 and onwards

PORTFOLIO	STREETSCENE AND TRANSPORTATION								
Service Area / Function	Statutory Status * Mandatory * Council Discretion * Historical	Operating Model: * Council * Collaborative * Commissioned * Cease	Level of Service * Reduce *Protect *Develop *National Resolution	Commercial Opportunities	Savings potential / Income generation - description 2018-19	Range of Efficiencies 2018/19 and Organisational Change support (if required) Minimum £ Maximum £	Estimated Efficiency 2018/19 £	Financial Confidence Grading Low (L) Medium (M) High (H)	Risk Rating Confidence in delivery
Transportation Strategy	Part M Part H	Cease	Remove	No	None				
Street	D	Commissioned	Protect	Yes	None				
Bereavement Services	M	Commissioned Teckal	Develop	Yes	None				
Car Parking charges	D	Council	Protect	No	None				
Transport Strategy incl. Trunk and Principal Road Management and Maintenance	M	Collaborative	Protect Nation Res	Yes	None				



Future Operating Models and Projected Efficiencies 2018/19 and onwards

PORTFOLIO	STREETSCENE AND TRANSPORTATION								
Service Area / Function	Statutory Status	Operating Model:	Level of Service	Commercial Opportunities	Savings potential / Income generation - description 2018-19	Range of Efficiencies 2018/19 and Organisational Change support (if required) Minimum £ Maximum £	Estimated Efficiency 2018/19 £	Financial Confidence Grading Low (L) Medium (M) High (H)	Risk Rating Confidence in delivery
Cemeteries	M	Council / Commissioned through T & CC	Reduce	No	None				
Enforcement	M	Commissioned	Develop	Some	None				
Road Safety and Traffic Services	M	Council	Protect	No	None				
Waste Strategy	M	N/A	Reduce	Some	Charges for Garden waste	£800k - £1,200k	£800k	M/H	

Future Operating Models and Projected Efficiencies 2018/19 and onwards

Planning and Environment Summary

2018-19 Projected Efficiencies – Ranked by Risk

Risk	Efficiencies
Green - Moderate	£0.050m
Amber - Medium	£0.110m
TOTAL POTENTIAL SAVINGS	£0.160m

PORTFOLIO	PLANNING AND ENVIRONMENT								
Service Area / Function	Statutory Status	Operating Model:	Level of Service	Commercial Opportunities	Savings potential / Income generation - description	Range of Efficiencies 2018/19 and Organisational Change support (if required)	Estimated Efficiency 2018/19	Financial Confidence Grading	Risk Rating
	* Mandatory * Council Discretion * Historical	* Council * Collaborative * Commissioned * Cease	* Reduce *Protect *Develop *National Resolution		2018-19	Minimum £ Maximum £	£	Low (L) Medium (M) High (H)	Confidence in delivery
Development Management Page 43	Mandatory	Council with some collaboration to initially support EAB Growth Bid and then potential phase 2 of North Wales DM project	Protect and develop	Limited scope to produce planning statements or carry out appeals for private market or neighbouring authorities but this would have to be matched by sufficient resource	Limited Current budget is largely staffing and therefore any reduction would impact on number of staff and therefore service delivery.	Support on collaborative work Minimum £0 Maximum £15k	£15k	M	
Highways DC	Mandatory	Council and possible Collaboration with other North Wales authorities such as Wrexham or Denbighshire	Protect and develop	Introduce further charges. Review current charges. Retain supervisory function of highway works in the team.	Limited Current budget is largely staffing and therefore any reduction would impact on number of staff and therefore service delivery.	Minimum - £10K Maximum -£50K	£15k	M	
Building Control	Council Discretion	Council and collaboration with a whole North Wales Local Authority Building Control lead model or	Protect and develop	Review charges. Introduce charges. Increase partnership working. Increase authorized	Limited Current budget is largely staffing and therefore any reduction would impact on number of staff and	Minimum - £10K Maximum -£50K	£30k	M	

PORTFOLIO	PLANNING AND ENVIRONMENT								
Service Area / Function	Statutory Status	Operating Model:	Level of Service	Commercial Opportunities	Savings potential / Income generation - description	Range of Efficiencies 2018/19 and Organisational Change support (if required)	Estimated Efficiency 2018/19	Financial Confidence Grading	Risk Rating
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Mandatory * Council Discretion * Historical 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Council * Collaborative * Commissioned * Cease 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Reduce *Protect *Develop *National Resolution 		2018-19	Minimum £ Maximum £	£	Low (L) Medium (M) High (H)	Confidence in delivery
LDP		smaller bespoke collaboration with neighbouring authorities such as Wrexham or Denbighshire		commencements inspections.	therefore service delivery.				
Land Charges	Mandatory	Council	Protect and develop	None	None				
Planning Strategy	Mandatory	Council with some collaborative potential. Potential to support Strategic Development Plan for EAB area followed by a lighter touch LDP review	Protect and develop	Very limited/none	None				
Built Environment	Mandatory	Council with some collaborative potential On-going	Protect and Develop	Charging for pre-app advice	None but some income potential to offset	Minimum - £10K Maximum -£50K	£10k	M	
Flooding and Drainage	Mandatory/ Council Discretion	Full collaborative potential	Protect and Develop	Fees for capital project work	Moderate. Evaluate shared service	Minimum - £10K Maximum -£50K	£10k	M	

PORTFOLIO	PLANNING AND ENVIRONMENT								
Service Area / Function	Statutory Status	Operating Model:	Level of Service	Commercial Opportunities	Savings potential / Income generation - description	Range of Efficiencies 2018/19 and Organisational Change support (if required)	Estimated Efficiency 2018/19	Financial Confidence Grading	Risk Rating
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Mandatory * Council Discretion * Historical 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Council * Collaborative * Commissioned * Cease 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Reduce *Protect *Develop *National Resolution 		2018-19 model potential with WCBC and DCC Income potential for collaborative work	Minimum £ Maximum £ Savings from service review Support on review/ADM	£	Low (L) Medium (M) High (H)	Confidence in delivery
Energy Page 45	Council Discretion	Council with some collaborative potential	Protect	Fees for energy efficiency assessment (eg DEC)	None but some income potential to offset Income potential for collaborative work	Savings from service review Support on review/ADM	£10k	M	
Minerals and Waste	Mandatory	Collaborative. Provides a consultancy style service for minerals and waste planning to Councils across North Wales.	Protect and develop	Yes. Long term, retained service, or bespoke one-off contracts with other Councils within a reasonable travel distance. Potential to maximize regulatory compliance income. Review day rate charging	Moderate but dependent upon market conditions and availability of work in other Council areas.	Minimum - £10K Maximum -£50K	£50k	M	

PORTFOLIO	PLANNING AND ENVIRONMENT								
Service Area / Function	Statutory Status	Operating Model:	Level of Service	Commercial Opportunities	Savings potential / Income generation - description	Range of Efficiencies 2018/19 and Organisational Change support (if required)	Estimated Efficiency 2018/19	Financial Confidence Grading	Risk Rating
Countryside	Council Discretion	Council with some collaborative potential	Protect	Limited Room Hire and Car parking charges	None	Minimum £ Maximum £	£	Low (L) Medium (M) High (H)	Confidence in delivery
Rights of Way	Mandatory	Council with some collaborative potential	Protect	Increase in charging, and reduction in expenditure e.g. strimming contract	Moderate Increase income target	Minimum - £10K Maximum -£50K	£20k	L	
Natural Environment	Mandatory	Council with some collaborative potential	Protect	Potential charging through the tree team	None				
Greenfield Valley	Council Discretion	Trust with delivery through Management Agreement with FCC	Protect and potentially develop	Yes, managed as an entry fee attraction. Income used for site expenditure	None				
Trading Standards and Animal Health	Mandatory	Council Voluntary regional collaboration through the work streams and projects identified by the North Wales Heads of Public Protection	Protect	No	None				

PORTFOLIO	PLANNING AND ENVIRONMENT								
Service Area / Function	Statutory Status	Operating Model:	Level of Service	Commercial Opportunities	Savings potential / Income generation - description	Range of Efficiencies 2018/19 and Organisational Change support (if required)	Estimated Efficiency 2018/19	Financial Confidence Grading	Risk Rating
Trading Standards Investigations and Community Safety Page 47	Mandatory	Council Voluntary regional collaboration through the work streams and projects identified by the North Wales Heads of Public Protection	Protect	No	None	Minimum £ Maximum £	£	Low (L) Medium (M) High (H)	Confidence in delivery
Licensing	Mandatory	Council Voluntary regional collaboration through the work streams and projects identified by the North Wales Heads of Public Protection	Protect		None				
Pest Control	Council Discretion	Council	Protect	Yes – the commercial opportunities have been identified and quantified in the	None				

PORTFOLIO	PLANNING AND ENVIRONMENT								
Service Area / Function	Statutory Status	Operating Model:	Level of Service	Commercial Opportunities	Savings potential / Income generation - description	Range of Efficiencies 2018/19 and Organisational Change support (if required)	Estimated Efficiency 2018/19	Financial Confidence Grading	Risk Rating
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Mandatory * Council Discretion * Historical 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Council * Collaborative * Commissioned * Cease 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Reduce *Protect *Develop *National Resolution 	P&E Business Plan	2018-19	Minimum £ Maximum £	£	Low (L) Medium (M) High (H)	Confidence in delivery
Food Safety and Standards Page 48	Mandatory	Council Voluntary regional collaboration through the work streams and projects identified by the North Wales Heads of Public Protection	Protect	Yes – but limited incomes in terms of charging for advice.	None				
Public Health and Housing Enforcement	Mandatory	Council Voluntary regional collaboration through the work streams and projects identified by the North Wales Heads of Public Protection	Develop – Due to increasing demands on the section dealing with private sector housing enforcement	No	None				
Corporate Health and Safety	Mandatory	Council	Protect	No	None				



Future Operating Models and Projected Efficiencies 2018/19 and onwards

Corporate Services Summary

2018-19 Projected Efficiencies – Ranked by Risk

Risk	Efficiencies
Green - Moderate	£0.010m
Amber - Medium	£0
TOTAL POTENTIAL SAVINGS	£0.010m



Future Operating Models and Projected Efficiencies 2018/19 and onwards

PORTFOLIO / SERVICE	HUMAN RESOURCES								
	Service Area / Function	Statutory Status	Operating Model:	Level of Service	Commercial Opportunities	Savings potential / Income generation - description 2018-19	Range of Efficiencies 2018/19 and Organisational Change support (if required) Minimum £ Maximum £	Estimated Efficiency 2018/19 £	Financial Confidence Grading Low (L) Medium (M) High (H)
Employee Relations	Council Discretion	Council / Collaboration	Protect and develop to operate more effectively	No	None – unless service provision reviewed and reduced. HR & OD budget is 99% staffing so any savings would require a reduction in staff which will impact on service delivery.				
Organisational Development	Council Discretion	Council / Collaboration	Protect and develop to operate more effectively	No	None – unless service provision reviewed and reduced. HR & OD budget is 99% staffing so any savings would require a reduction in staff which will impact on service delivery.				
Organisational Development - Policy	Council Discretion	Council / Collaboration	Protect and develop to operate more effectively	No	None – unless service provision reviewed and reduced.				



Future Operating Models and Projected Efficiencies 2018/19 and onwards

PORTFOLIO / SERVICE	HUMAN RESOURCES									
	Service Area / Function	Statutory Status	Operating Model:	Level of Service	Commercial Opportunities	Savings potential / Income generation - description 2018-19	Range of Efficiencies 2018/19 and Organisational Change support (if required) Minimum £ Maximum £	Estimated Efficiency 2018/19 £	Financial Confidence Grading Low (L) Medium (M) High (H)	Risk Rating Confidence in delivery
Organisational Development - Learning and Development	Council Discretion	Council / Collaboration	Protect and develop to operate more effectively.	No	None – unless service provision reviewed and reduced. HR & OD budget is 99% staffing so any savings would require a reduction in staff which will impact on service delivery					
Employment Services (including Payroll, Safeguarding and sys.Admin)	Mandatory	Council / Collaboration	Protect and refresh Explore opportunities with other North Wales authorities such as Wrexham and/or Denbighshire	Yes – limited opportunities to provide payroll services to others.	None – unless service provision reviewed and reduced.					



Future Operating Models and Projected Efficiencies 2018/19 and onwards

PORTFOLIO / SERVICE	HUMAN RESOURCES								
Service Area / Function	Statutory Status	Operating Model:	Level of Service	Commercial Opportunities	Savings potential / Income generation - description 2018-19	Range of Efficiencies 2018/19 and Organisational Change support (if required) Minimum £ Maximum £	Estimated Efficiency 2018/19 £	Financial Confidence Grading Low (L) Medium (M) High (H)	Risk Rating Confidence in delivery
Occupational Health and Well-being	Part Mandatory, part council discretion	Council / Collaboration	Protect and develop to operate more effectively.	Yes – limited opportunities unless alternative trading model adopted to provide service to others.	None – unless service provision reviewed and reduced. HR & OD budget is 99% staffing so any savings would require a reduction in staff which will impact on service delivery				



Future Operating Models and Projected Efficiencies 2018/19 and onwards

PORTFOLIO / SERVICE	GOVERNANCE									
	Service Area / Function	Statutory Status	Operating Model:	Level of Service	Commercial Opportunities	Savings potential / Income generation - description 2018-19	Range of Efficiencies 2018/19 and Organisational Change support (if required) Minimum £ Maximum £	Estimated Efficiency 2018/19 £	Financial Confidence Grading Low (L) Medium (M) High (H)	Risk Rating Confidence in delivery
Democratic Services – Committees and Scrutiny	Mandatory	Council	Protect	No	None					
Democratic Services - Elections	Mandatory	Council	Protect	No	None					
Democratic Services - Member Support	Discretionary	Council	Protect	No	None					
Digital Print	Discretionary	Commissioned	Reduce	No	Cease this service and commission externally					
ICT	Discretionary	Council / Collaborate / Outsource	Protect Service committed to investigate further opportunities for cloud based delivery	Potential commercial opportunity for Hosting Business systems on behalf of Region / Sub Region (dependant on timescales and appetite)	Income will depend on timescales for collaboration projects					



Future Operating Models and Projected Efficiencies 2018/19 and onwards

PORTFOLIO / SERVICE	GOVERNANCE									
	Service Area / Function	Statutory Status	Operating Model:	Level of Service	Commercial Opportunities	Savings potential / Income generation - description 2018-19	Range of Efficiencies 2018/19 and Organisational Change support (if required) Minimum £ Maximum £	Estimated Efficiency 2018/19 £	Financial Confidence Grading Low (L) Medium (M) High (H)	Risk Rating Confidence in delivery
Page 54 ICT - Training and Support					across region for collaboration)					
	Discretionary	Council	Protect	No	ICT training service provides training and support for members of staff and Council Members. The Training Service provides formal training, one 2 one training and User acceptance testing and associated users guides for new / upgraded IT facilities e.g. Outlook / Skype Procurement of this service externally likely to cost more than current provision.					
	Mandatory	Council / Collaborate	Protect	No						



Future Operating Models and Projected Efficiencies 2018/19 and onwards

PORTFOLIO / SERVICE	GOVERNANCE									
	Service Area / Function	Statutory Status	Operating Model:	Level of Service	Commercial Opportunities	Savings potential / Income generation - description 2018-19	Range of Efficiencies 2018/19 and Organisational Change support (if required) Minimum £ Maximum £	Estimated Efficiency 2018/19 £	Financial Confidence Grading Low (L) Medium (M) High (H)	Risk Rating Confidence in delivery
Legal Services	Mandatory	Council / Collaborate	Protect / develop	No						
Records Management	Mandatory	Council	Protect	No	Reducing the amount of records in storage will save at least £10k per annum. The service has historically carried a pressure. The efficiency delivered will reduce the budget pressure	£5K - £10k 2 years invest to save funding of £13k (already agreed)	£10k	H	H	



Future Operating Models and Projected Efficiencies 2018/19 and onwards

PORTFOLIO / SERVICE	CORPORATE FINANCE								
	Service Area / Function	Statutory Status	Operating Model:	Level of Service	Commercial Opportunities	Savings potential / Income generation - description 2018-19	Range of Efficiencies 2018/19 and Organisational Change support (if required) Minimum £ Maximum £	Estimated Efficiency 2018/19 £	Financial Confidence Grading Low (L) Medium (M) High (H)
Treasury Management	Mandatory	Council	Protect/Develop (structural opportunities)	No	None (already high risk)				
Insurance	Mandatory	Council/Collaborative (Strategic)	Protect/Develop	No	None (already high risk) Key Manager Savings already made				
Taxation	Mandatory	Council	Protect	No	None (already high risk) Key Manager Savings already made				
Financial Accounting	Mandatory	Council	Protect/Develop (succession planning)	No	No – Team already lean				
Management Accounting	Mandatory	Council	Reduce/Protect	No	Yes (already assumed in previous business plan)				
AP/AR	Mandatory	Council/Collaborative	Reduce (share and/or system improvements)	No	Possibly but system and organisational changes needed. Roles are expanding with P2P support and training now moved to within this team.				



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Schools Services	Mandatory	Council/Commissioned	Protect	No	No – Team already Lean.				
Financial Systems	Mandatory	Council/Collaborative (Internal and External)	Protect / develop	No	No – Roles are expanding, small team, new responsibilities for P2P transferred.				
Organisational Change (ADM) etc	Mandatory	Council (initially)	Protect	Potentially	No				

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Resilience Statements 2017 - 2019

Portfolio Social Services

Summary of Portfolio Budgeted Efficiencies

Current value of service, financial year 2017/2018 budget £62.945m	Cost reduction over the last five years £8.023 m
	Percentage of budget = 13%

Context – What has been achieved so far

Mental Health Services seen cost reduction of £0.195m through a service restructure.

Disability Services redesigned and the recommissioned as part of a wholesale service restructure. Use of Direct Payments increased and overall cost reduction of £3.992m in the last 5 years.

Older People’s Services and Reablement redesigned to deliver day services through a progression model and Memory Café’s, resulting in efficiency savings in Day Services. Cost reduction of £1.451m.

Adult/Children’s First Contact included within Older People’s Services and Children’s Fieldwork.

Demand on Safeguarding Service increasing. Service redesign being worked through to improve demand management, but no efficiency savings have been identified. Service has also passed on £0.025m budget to Legal Services to cover legal costs of additional DoLS Applications.

Children’s Fieldwork made a cost reduction of £1.079m over past 5 years. Demand continues to increase and a restructure and creation of the Early Help Hub is working to manage that demand.

Children’s Resources - demand for Foster Placements and Out of County Placements has been increasing. No cost efficiencies identified in this service but work being undertaken to manage demand.

Early Years & Family Support Services fully grant funded.

Commissioning, Planning, Wellbeing, Complaints and Performance - No efficiencies identified in these services, work undertaken to manage increased demand.

Workforce Development cost efficiency of £0.113m over past 5 years through service restructure.

Business Support and Management admin review and complete with Social Services efficiency of £1.118m and Deloitte’s Income Generation work produced additional £0.050m in Deputyship Services.

Resilience Statements 2017 - 2019

External Validation / Benchmarking of the service provision

Care and Social Services Inspectorate Wales (CSSIW) Performance Review of Flintshire County Council (June 2017):

“There has been sustained progress in meeting the requirements of the Social Services and Well-being (Wales) Act 2014 and the local authority has aligned its review of its own performance within the context of the national outcomes framework.”

Financially, the impact of Flintshire being a low funded Council are highlighted when considering the percentage of total expenditure by authority on Social Services. The data shows that FCC is 12th highest of the 22 Welsh LA's and 2nd highest of the 6 North Wales LA's. However, it is important to view this allocation with the context of the gross revenue expenditure on Social Services (per head of population) for 2014/15 which shows that:

- Flintshire = £479
- All Wales = £541
- Flintshire is £62 per head below the all Wales figure (11.5%)
- Flintshire is 19th out of the 22 Welsh LA's (4th lowest)
- Flintshire is 5th out of the 6 North Wales LA's (only Isle of Anglesey is lower)
- Conwy (£552) and Denbighshire (£548) both spend above the all Wales average

Current Performance Level / Value for Money Considerations / Unit Cost

Flintshire County Council is one of the lowest spenders per head in Wales in terms of Social Services expenditure and total gross revenue expenditure. This is also true when comparing Flintshire to other north Wales local authorities.

In terms of the 2016/17 Welsh Local Government final RSG settlement, the standard spending assessment (SSA) for FCC was £1,643 per head of population, which is £90 (5.2%) below the all Wales figure of £1,733 per head of population.

FCC's 2016/17 SSA of £1,643 per head is the fourth lowest in Wales with only Wrexham (£1,614), Cardiff (£1,588) and Monmouthshire (£1,535) having lower SSA per head of population.

Resilience Statements 2017 - 2019

Service	Current Operating Model	Preferred Operating Model	Mandatory (M) or Discretionary (D)	Current VFM Assessment	2017/18 Resilience levels	2018/19 Resilience levels if Green and Amber options are taken	WORKING NOTES Resilience level statement a) Service scale and quality b) Capability c) Service sustainability
Mental Health Services	Council / Collaborative	Council / Collaborative	M			N/C	a) Service scale and quality Mandatory Community Mental Health services are delivered jointly with BCUHB, as part of the Mental Health Measure 2014, there is an expectation that robust Preventative Services are in place. b) Capability The service is at maximum capacity with demand predicted to increase. There may be possible commercial opportunities available within the services. c) Service sustainability To sustain some of the discretionary early intervention and recovery services, there may be an opportunity to create further social enterprises (as with Double Click in 2016).

Resilience Statements 2017 - 2019

<p>Disability Services</p>	<p>Council / Commission</p>	<p>Council / Commission</p>	<p>M</p>				<p>a) Service scale and quality The service has reached an optimal operating model following the ADM of in-house Day Services and Work Opportunities and the outsourcing of in-house Supported Living Houses.</p> <p>b) Capability The services are able to deliver the efficiencies described in the Efficiency Tracker, however, there is no further scope to make efficiencies at this point in time.</p> <p>c) Service sustainability There is little scope for further efficiencies in this service.</p>
<p>Older People's Services</p>	<p>Council / Collaborative / Commissioned</p>	<p>Council / Collaborative / Commissioned</p>	<p>M</p>			<p>N/C</p>	<p>a) Services scale and quality This is a mandatory services providing Care Home and Home Care services to Older People, together with Reablement, equipment and preventative services.</p> <p>b) Capability Limited opportunity to make further efficiencies, however the Deloitte's Income Generation work has identified an increase in the fees for Residential Meals which has been implemented.</p>

Resilience Statements 2017 - 2019

							<p>c) Service sustainability A full Residential Care Review was completed in 2015 and highlighted significant increases in demand for Residential Care (and indirectly Domiciliary Care) over the next 5 to 15 years, with an extra 207 council funded beds required by 2030.</p>
Reablement Services	Council / Collaborative	Develop	M			N/C	<p>a) Services scale and quality Service is integral to managing demand within Older People's Services</p> <p>b) Capability Due to demand highlighted above, there is limited scope to reduce the service</p> <p>c) Service sustainability Work is underway to improve Health Occupational Therapy Assessments and reduce their need for 2 staff to undertake moving and handling tasks in the community.</p>
Childrens/Adults First Contact Services	Council / Collaborative	Protect	M			N/C	<p>a) Services scale and quality Providing first contact services within Adults and Children's Services</p> <p>b) Capability These are both mandatory requirements of the Social Services and Wellbeing (Wales) Act 2014 and as a result there is limited scope</p>

Resilience Statements 2017 - 2019

							<p>to reduce the services, which have only recently been put in place.</p> <p>c) Service sustainability The Single Point of Access within Adult Services is currently being reviewed to increase Opening Hours. The Early Help Hub in Children's Services is currently in a 'soft launch' stage with full launch in October 2017.</p>
Safeguarding	Council / Collaborative	Protect	M			N/C	<p>a) Services scale and quality Delivering the safeguarding of vulnerable adults and children</p> <p>b) Capability There is limited scope for cost reductions as the demand for Safeguarding services for both Children and Adults is increasing in Flintshire, and across Wales.</p> <p>c) Service sustainability A restructure of the service will help to manage demand more effectively and this is in progress.</p>
Children's Fieldwork Services	Council / Collaborative	Protect / Develop	M			N/C	<p>a) Services scale and quality This is a mandatory service offering prevention, intervention and if necessary Child Protection services</p> <p>b) Capability Demand has been steadily</p>

Resilience Statements 2017 - 2019

							<p>increasing over the past 5 years making efficiencies difficult.</p> <p>c) Service sustainability To manage demand within existing resources the Early Help Hub has been created. This provides help and support to families who do not meet the criteria for support under the Child Protection Procedures, but who are in need of support to prevent them from reaching that stage.</p>
Children's Resources	Council / Collaborative / Commissioned	Protect / Develop	M			N/C	<p>a) Services scale and quality This is a mandatory service providing Foster Care and Adoption Services</p> <p>b) Capability There is a growing demand on services in particular a need for mother a child placements as directed by the Courts. These are often only found Out of County, putting increased demands on resources as costs are high.</p> <p>c) Service sustainability Whilst the services is mandatory, we are reviewing the efficiency of our Out of County placements by utilising a joint Social Services and Education "Invest to Save" post to</p>

Resilience Statements 2017 - 2019

							streamline the process. This work is underway.
Early Years & Family Support Services	Council / Collaborative / Commissioned	Council / Collaborative / Commissioned	M			N/C	<p>a) Services scale and quality The service is fully grant funded and a mandatory provision.</p> <p>b) Capability Demand on the service is increasing</p> <p>c) Service sustainability A review of the budget is underway to improve demand management</p>
Commissioning, Planning, Wellbeing, Complaints and Performance	Council / Collaborative	Develop	M			N/C	<p>a) Services scale and quality The service provides contracts and contract monitoring services to Social Services. It is a key team supporting the independent sector.</p> <p>b) Capability Demand on the service is increasing as more services are outsourced, e.g. current Day Services and Work Opportunities ADM</p> <p>c) Service sustainability If outsourcing of services continues, work will need to be undertaken to manage demand and resources within existing levels.</p>
Workforce Development	Council	Protect	M				<p>a) Services scale and quality Delivery of qualifications and training to the whole social</p>

Resilience Statements 2017 - 2019

							<p>care workforce in Flintshire (including the Independent Sector, Service Users, Carers and 3rd / Vol Sectors)</p> <p>b) Capability The service has seen a reduction in funding and resources of over 40% in the past 5 years and is now</p> <p>c) Service sustainability The service is totally grant funded (inc. a 30% match funding element) and no longer received additional funding from the Authority.</p>
Business Support and Management	Council	Protect	M				<p>a) Services scale and quality Admin, Financial Assessment, Deputyship, IT and Back-office Services are delivered through this service. It has made efficiency savings of 34% of its budget in the past 5 years.</p> <p>b) Capability There are further efficiencies which could be made within the service, including further staff reductions. Once complete there will be minimal opportunity for further reductions.</p> <p>c) Service sustainability The reductions in staffing proposed will see further efficiencies, the service has recently been restructured</p>

Resilience Statements 2017 - 2019

							and this has maximised savings.
Additional cross-cutting efficiencies	Council / Commissioned	Protect	M				<p>a) Service scale and quality Welsh Government have issued a written statement to confirm that the charging ceiling for Domiciliary Care will be increased.</p> <p>b) Capability The cap has been increased £10 p.w. in 2017/18 (up to £70)</p> <p>c) Service sustainability It is anticipated the cap will continue to rise by £10 per annum until a new cap of £100 p.w. is reached. For 2018/19, the increase to £80 p.w. is anticipated to bring in additional income of £277k.</p>



Community and Enterprise

PORTFOLIO / SERVICE	COMMUNITY & ENTERPRISE	Current Value of Service 17/18 budget £12.518m	Cost Reduction over last 5 years = £4.632m Percentage of Budget = 37%
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Efficiencies achieved in 2016/17

£ 198,000	Customer Services	(39% of 13/14 budget)
£ 285,000	Community Support Services	(16% of 13/14 budget)
£ 986,000	Revenues & Benefits	(9% of 13/14 budget)
£ 100,000	Senior Management Restructure	(28% of senior management salaries budget)
£1,569,000	TOTAL	

Efficiencies achieved prior to this are:

£ 137,000	Customer Services	(27% of 13/14 budget)
£ 593,000	Community Support Services	(33% of 13/14 budget)
£1,125,000	Revenues & Benefits	(10% of 13/14 budget)
£ 270,000	Targeted Review of Council Tax single person discount claims	
£ 110,000	Sheltered warden restructure (2013/14)	(6% of 13/14 budget)
£ 60,000	Welfare Rights reductions (2014/15)	(3% of 13/14 budget)
£ 768,000	Other service efficiencies	
£3,063,000	TOTAL	

Resilience Statements 2017 - 2019

Customer Services / Customer Support Services / Revenues and Benefits / Welfare Rights

Context – What have we achieved so far (including savings prior to 2015/16)

During 2016-17, the Revenues service managed to improve collection levels to the highest levels ever recorded by the Council, resulting in Flintshire collecting 'in-year' the highest level of 98.2% for Council Tax and 99.1% for Business Rates. The council sets the highest assumed collection level across Wales at 99.0%. The Council Tax Base continued to grow as a result of good management of the Base which helps to minimise future Council Tax increases.

The final phasing out of Post Office payment options was achieved in 2016-17 as customers migrated to more cost effective payment channels across all service areas.

In addition to the internal efficiencies, the benefits service has also managed externally imposed efficiencies due to reducing Central Government grants since 2014-15 and a static administration grant from the Welsh Government since 2013.

The Revenues and Benefits services are continuing to develop and realign staff roles with more junior posts dealing with less complex work to release efficiency savings wherever possible.

The introduction of the in-house bailiff service has brought significant benefits. Firstly, by raising additional net income of £245,000 during the first two years of trading. Secondly, taking back control of debt recovery services from external service providers has helped to improve collection levels. Thirdly, using an in-house bailiff team helps to identify vulnerable households that require intervention and support to mitigate against debt problems.

Work has now commenced to centralise financial assessment work where possible across the Council to remove duplication, improve service delivery and release efficiency savings.

The Housing (Wales) Act 2014 has brought changes in terms of service delivery and pressures affecting homelessness and the private rented sector. The introduction of the duty to prevent homelessness has increased the workload for the housing solutions team, whereby the Local Authority now has a statutory duty to prevent homelessness within 56 days. In addition, the introduction of Rent Smart Wales and continuing Welfare Benefit reforms have limited the availability of suitable, affordable accommodation for customers across the county.

Introduction of Flintshire Connects changed the approach to face to face customer transactions in the county. The service has enabled the Council to provide support to vulnerable customers in their own locality. The service has also enabled service areas to generate efficiencies through the transfer of tasks to Connects, i.e. Cash Office Closures, Blue Badges, Housing Benefits and Housing Solutions and many more. In 2016-17 Flintshire Connects assisted over 98,000 customers.

Flintshire Connects has and continues to play a fundamental part in supporting residents in the impact of Welfare Reforms. Customers are assisted to understand their entitlements as part of maximising incomes and further assisted to make the relevant claims and access the relevant support to mitigate the impacts. Universal Credit went full service in Flintshire in April 2017 and up to September 2017 Connects have provided assistance to 1879 customers in relation to this change alone. The support offered varies from assisting to make an initial application to access to a wide range of support services available.

Resilience Statements 2017 - 2019

Flintshire Connects - April 2017 – September 2017	
Enquiry about UC	712
Referred Customer to UC Website	405
Customer Used Self Service to make claim (Unassisted)	71
Online UC claim - Low level Assistance	137
Online UC claim - One to One Support	152
Managing Online Claim	120
Setting Up an Email Address	58
Referral For Support	24
Referral for DAF	24
Assistance To Apply for DAF	26
Foodbank	48
DHP	93
Assistance to Request Advance Payment	9
Other (Please Specify)	0
Total Number of Enquiries	1879

Page 71

As more and more services become digital access only, Connects plays an important role in assisting customers who do not have the required IT skills or equipment to access services online, for example, Universal Credit claims. Digital transformation is a key priority for the Council with a large scale project due to commence to transform the current offer and encourage customers to access services online. This in turn will drive efficiencies through reductions in telephone calls and face to face visits but the success of this will rely on support for customers who need it to be able to be supported to access these services and not be digitally excluded.

Flintshire transformed its approach to letting social housing through the SARTH regional partnership which has reduced duplication across partners all holding and maintaining separate registers and also ensures a fair and consistency approach to both eligibility and lettings.

Demand for social housing is growing and there are currently over 1600 applicants on the Housing Register awaiting social housing. As the availability affordable private sector housing reduces, the work the teams do in assisting with wider housing options such as Affordable Rental and Home Purchase is key in helping to address the growing housing need in Flintshire.

Resilience Statements 2017 - 2019

Following a significant transformation of the housing solutions service including the development of a triage service to manage the new Common Housing Register in 2015/16, the Council won a bid to deliver these services for Denbighshire County Council bringing in additional income in to the council. The triage service dealt with over 50% of the initial enquiries in 2016/17 releasing more specialist staff to deal with more urgent homeless cases.

During 2016-17 the Customer Service Strategy was developed to set out a framework about how the Council will deliver modern and efficient face to face, telephone and digital services, with a commitment to providing excellent services to customers and value for money to the taxpayer. A detailed review of existing customer access channels has commenced which has identified two significant transformation projects; develop digital services to enable customers to do more for themselves which in turn will reduce telephone contact which is too high. This transformation is critical to enable the council to realise efficiencies through delivering its services more efficiently i.e. offering customers more choice to self-service online.

The Registration Service recorded excellent performance against national key performance indicators set by the Registrar General with birth and deaths registered quicker than the national achievement. A review of non-statutory fees was completed, introducing new fees to ensure costs are fully recovered and premium rates applied to those services most in demand e.g. weekend marriage ceremonies. Birth declarations were made available in Connah's Quay Connects, and this was further expanded to include Holywell Connects thus reducing the need for additional hours delivered by the Registration Service and making services available in town centre locations to improve the service for customers.

Page 72

The Welsh Translation Service negotiated a new three year collaboration agreement with Conwy County Borough Council to ensure the Council meets its duties in respect of the new Welsh Language Standards. The ongoing collaboration with Conwy County Borough Council provides resilience and enables the Council to deliver translation services at a lower cost compared to employing its own staff.

The Welfare Rights Service transferred to Citizen's Advice Flintshire (CAF) in October 2016. The collaboration with CAF was put in place to protect the service and make best use of limited resources by linking with the Advice Gateway.

External validation / Benchmarking of the service provision

External and independent research work (conducted by CIPFA and KPMG) around the cost of running the Revenues service demonstrates that Flintshire maintain an upper quartile position for operating a low funded service. Across the region, the service also operates with one of the lowest staffing levels (based on the number of staff against the number of households liable to pay).

The Housing Benefit service and the associated subsidy claim is subject to detailed and in depth audit of systems, payments, calculations, subsidy claimed each year by both internal and external audit bodies.

The Housing Solutions Team has been benchmarked with other Wales Local Authorities as part of external work to assess readiness for the change in legislation. This work identified the team was of adequate size to deal with the pressures at that time. However, the work of the service has grown significantly since the introduction of the new Act. Prior to the new legislation there were 4 Housing Solutions Officers who were working with an average caseload of 65. Currently there are 7 FTE staff members with an average of 60 cases each. This is a 61% increase in workload across the service. This additional staffing has been created on a temporary basis as a result of transition funding made available by the Welsh Government.

Resilience Statements 2017 - 2019

In 2016/17 there were 3362 triage applications taken for those people presenting to the department with a housing need. This is a 35% increase compared to 2015/16. Of the 3362 triages, 1232 were referred to the Housing Solutions Service as homeless or threatened with homelessness within 56 days. Whilst this figure remained broadly similar to the number of referrals received in the previous year, the work undertaken for each case has increased significantly.

The number of people presenting with complex/multiple needs and the lack of move through to suitable, affordable accommodation has also had an impact on the availability of support services. In 2015/16 customers waited an average of just over 1 day for a referral to be allocated to support services. In 2016/17 this had increased to 4 days.

The availability of social and private rented housing has also had an impact on the ability for the service to be able to discharge their duty under the legislation. In April 2016 there were 960 households on the social housing register. In June 2017 this had risen to 1573. As a result of the introduction of Rent Smart Wales, a significant proportion of private rented properties do not meet the required standards. In 2016/17 there were 43 Bonds issued to help people access private rented accommodation compared to 133 in the previous year.

In 2016/17 79% of those customers contacting the department as threatened with homelessness had their homelessness prevented.

The Registration Service is regulated by the Registrar General, General Register Office. The service is providing a very good level of service and is meeting or exceeding the national targets for the timeliness of birth and death registrations and availability of appointments. The Registrar General introduced a new Public Protection and Counter Fraud framework in 2016/17 requiring all registration districts to report on 10 criteria (67 measures) and Flintshire successfully reported sufficient level of assurance regarding compliance with the framework.

Flintshire has been identified by Welsh Government as a progressive local authority in the way it has developed innovative approaches to increasing the supply of affordable housing across the county through the establishment of NEW Homes and the SHARP.

Current Performance level / Value for Money considerations / Unit cost

- The service is the highest performing Council in Wales for the collection for Council Tax in-year and currently also sets the highest long term assumed collection level for Council Tax compared to all other Welsh Council's. The service also achieves an upper quartile position for the collection of Business Rates.
- The latest published statistics for Housing Benefit Processing shows that Flintshire performance is 5th best in Wales and above the national UK average (as at Q3 16/17).
- Flintshire achieved the highest recorded collection level in Wales for the collection of Council Tax, recovering 98.0% and in 2016-17 this increased even further an in-year collection rate of 98.2%. In monetary terms a 0.2% increase equates to additional income of £250,000
- Flintshire has always retained an 'upper quartile' position for the collection of business rates and in 2015-16 achieved a collection level of 97.9% and in 2016-17 this increased to 99.1%. In monetary terms the 1.2% increase in collection equates to additional income into the national collection pool of £850,000

Resilience Statements 2017 - 2019

- Central Government administration subsidies have been reducing year on year and the administration subsidy for Council Tax reduction has remained static since 2013. In spite of this the service has improved performance and delivered £240,000 efficiency savings (by end 17/18) from the staffing budget.
- Work has been ongoing (and will continue) to develop the service structure to ensure that the work is completed at the lowest possible level. This has delivered efficiencies which will amount to £240,000 by the end of 2017/18.
- The development of an in-house bailiff service in 2015-16 has delivered an additional income stream/surplus after running costs of £70,000 in 2015-16 and £175,000 in 2016-17.
- In 2016/17 Flintshire Connects provided advice and support to over 98,000 customer enquiries that would have previously been made direct to service areas or in some instance no support offered.
- In 2016/17 3362 customers approached the Council for Housing Advice and assistance, of which 1758 were referred to the Housing Register. 1232 referral were made to the Housing Solutions service for those people who were homeless or threatened with homelessness within 56 days.
- Customers referred to support services had an average wait of 4 days in 2016/17 compare to just over 1 day in the previous year.
- The demand for social housing has and continues to grow with over 1600 applicants waiting for social housing in Flintshire in September 2017 compared to 960 in April 2016

Regeneration & Enterprise

Context – What have we achieved so far (including savings prior to 2015/16)

- The service has reduced revenue funded job roles by five since 2014/15. (A reduction of 42%). In addition, six grant funded posts came to an end as the funding reached its completion date and a further 3 grant funded positions were deleted as part of restructuring. The staff team now comprises seven positions funded through the Council revenue budget and 39 positions funded through capital, earned income or grant programmes.
- The service now has a small team to secure and manage funding and the remainder of the service is linked to programme delivery (and the numbers of people employed will be matched to the level of programme resource available each year.
- Reduction in scale of tourism service from two full time staff to one and closure of Mold Tourist Information Centre and development of Flintshire Connects offices to provide visitor information.
- Absorbed 30% WG funding reduction for the Communities First programme in March 2017 and restructured service in 2016/17 to find further back office savings and to release resources for front line delivery.

External validation / Benchmarking of the service provision

- Economic development team is very highly regarded by businesses for their client management and business networking activity. Independent (unpublished) research found Flintshire businesses valued this support above that provided by all other agencies.
- The economic development service is the smallest in North Wales and responds to the needs of one of the largest economic areas in North Wales (5 staff compared to 9 Wrexham, 12.5 Denbighshire, 10 Conwy, 11 Gwynedd and 6.5 Anglesey).

Resilience Statements 2017 - 2019

Current Performance level / Value for Money considerations / Unit cost

- The energy team delivered improvements to 2,081 properties during 2014/15 and 2015/16, bringing in just over £4m of funding, and saving £528,440 in annual energy bills for households in Flintshire as well as 55,198t of CO2 over the lifetime of the improvements.
- £6m of external funding for regeneration programmes secured for 2014/15 and 2015/16.
- 649 properties improved in the Renewal Area 2014/15 and 2015/16 to improve the quality of life of residents and support the economic growth of the area.
- Disabled Facilities Grant performance in lower middle quartile in Wales for number of days taken to complete adaptation. An ongoing review programme is underway to improve performance.

Efficiency

- Capitalisation of the salaries of the majority of staff and charging their time against specific programmes and external funding wherever possible.
- 75% reduction in scale in the regeneration service. The service now has a minimal core team to secure and manage funding and the remainder of the service is linked to programme delivery and the scale of the service will ebb and flow depending upon the available resources.
- Reduction in management and premises costs in the Communities First programme to free up increased resources for service delivery.
- Development of energy efficiency framework to reduce delivery costs and increase income generation opportunities.
- Phased out of core funding to voluntary sector partners.

Housing Programmes

Context – What have we achieved so far (including savings prior to 2015/16)

- NEW Homes continues to grow steadily and generated a surplus of £24K during 2015/16.
- The Council has approved lending of £7.93M to NEW Homes for the construction of 62 affordable homes on The Walks, Flint. This will generate c£4M income for the Council during the lifetime of the loan.
- Secured 239 shared equity properties and 21 gifted properties through planning conditions and S106.

External validation / Benchmarking of the service provision

Flintshire has been identified as a progressive Local Authority in the way that it has developed innovative approaches to increasing the supply of affordable housing across the county through the establishment of NEW Homes and the SHARP programme. Overall, the service will be measured by the number of new homes that will be delivered across the County. A robust internal and external performance framework has been established to monitor progress for the outcomes achieved by the different work streams overseen by the Housing Programmes Team. These will enable effective performance management and benchmarking with other local authorities in Wales. The different areas within Housing Programmes include:

- Strategic Housing And Regeneration Programme (SHARP) – Performance measures and targets have been developed which focus upon the cost, quality and delivery of the new homes, the development of supply chain opportunities (including for small and medium enterprises); local employment opportunities and education and training initiatives. These targets have been contractualised within the SHARP contract the aim being to have a

Resilience Statements 2017 - 2019

systematic reporting structure which will inform performance reporting on the contract, but also fulfil other required reporting measures such as the Welsh Community Benefits Toolkit and Communities First with the minimum of duplication;

- NEW Homes – progress against targets set out in the New Homes Business Plan 2015/20 are reported twice annually to the Council's Community and Enterprise Scrutiny Committee. NEW Homes accounts are also audited as part of FCC Group Accounts and are published through Companies House;
- Bond Scheme – This service is funded from a grant from Welsh Government. The cost of this scheme - salaries, recruitment costs, management costs, running costs, travel expenses, training, audit fees and other costs are reported on a quarterly basis to Welsh Government. Accompanying the financial report is a progress report detailing the number of bonds claimed within the period; bond value claimed in the period *and* number of cases of homelessness prevention;
- Social Housing Grant (SHG) Programme – This is a capital grant made available by Welsh Government for housing associations. The delivery of new social and affordable properties by local housing associations in Flintshire through SHG allocation is monitored through regular progress meetings with housing associations and quarterly returns to the Welsh Government by the Housing Programmes Team;
- Planning and Welsh Government – number of new build completions and affordable homes provided is benchmarked and published each year.

Current performance level / value for money considerations.

- The Housing Programmes Team was established in October 2015.
- The net annual budget for the Housing Programmes Service is £0.171m (2017/18). The gross budget of £0.683m funds 10.5 ftes. 75% of the budget is sourced from external sources and the HRA.
- Flintshire has been identified by Welsh Government as a progressive local authority in the way it has developed innovative approaches to increasing the supply of affordable housing across the county through the establishment of NEW Homes and the SHARP.
- The Housing Programmes Team is tracking community investment outcomes across the SHARP programme. Progress to date:
 - 340 local people have benefited from employment and training
 - 2,590 training weeks for local people
 - £1m+ invested into training local people
 - 60 students supported by our education programmes
 - £4.5m+ spent with local SMEs
 - £244k invested into local charities and good causes
 - £19k spent with social enterprises
 - £8.6m economic, environmental and social value generated for Flintshire communities.
- The Housing Programmes Team is recognised by Welsh Government for its approach when responding to unauthorised gypsy traveller encampments;
- NEW Homes continues to grow and generate a return for the Council;
- The Bond Scheme continues to assist Flintshire households access the private rented sector by issuing a Bond deposit to private landlords.
- Through its Strategic Housing role, the Housing Programmes Team contributes positively towards strategic decisions and activities associated with effective planning and delivery to meet the housing needs of all residents across all tenures in Flintshire. Key elements of the strategic function undertaken include assessing and planning for the current and future housing needs of the local population across all tenures by ensuring that the Council's affordable housing provision informs and complements the Council's Unitary Development Plan (UDP) and Local Development Plan (LDP)

Resilience Statements 2017 - 2019

respectively.; making the best use of the existing housing stock; planning and facilitating new supply and planning and commissioning supported housing.

- The first new Council homes were delivered through the Council's Strategic Housing and Regeneration Programme (SHARP) at the former Custom House School, Connah's Quay (12 new Council homes). Good progress is being made at The Walks, Flint which will deliver 92 new Council and affordable homes. Thirty of these will be managed by the Council through the Housing Revenue Account (HRA). The remaining 62 properties will be managed by NEW Homes. Work has also begun on a further 5 sites at Leeswood, Mold and Connah's Quay which will deliver a further 40 properties later in 2017.
- Cabinet approved feasibility works on a further 22 sites across Flintshire which will potentially deliver a further 363 properties. With these properties, the total programme will comprise 507 homes which includes 277 Council properties, 157 affordable rent properties and 73 affordable purchase properties. Over the next couple of years the Council will have access to additional grants from HFG2 to support the SHARP programme delivery, potentially c.25% of costs.
- The council commissions Housing Association new build schemes which are allocated Social Housing Grant on behalf of Welsh government. This activity is not funded directly but is essential in meeting housing need locally. SHG has an allocation of £1.5m per annum for the delivery of 226 social, intermediate and extra care units between 16/17 – 18/19. The 2 Extra care schemes within our PDP will provide 125 new units for elderly residents. In addition there are proposed allocations for the HFG2 which is also monitored as part of the PDP.
- The team is responsible for Gypsy and Traveller arrangements on behalf of the Council. New processes have been developed drawing on best practice from other areas. The Managers in the team work closely with the Police and other internal teams to resolve illegal encampments. The council has a small resource to manage this activity (part of the duties of 2 posts across the council) and has struggled in recent months to deal with the scale of resource needed to tackle an increased number of encampments.

Resilience Statements 2017 - 2019

Service	Current Operating Model	Preferred Operating Model	Mandatory (M) or Discretionary (D)	Current V/M Assessment	2017/18 Resilience levels	2018/19 Resilience levels if Green and Amber options are taken OR/ No Change (NC)	WORKING NOTES Resilience level statement a) Service scale and quality b) Capability c) Service sustainability
Homelessness	Council	Council /collaboration (build on SARTH model)	M			NC	<p>Service scale and quality The service needs the capacity to prevent homelessness. These prevention activities such as access to private sector properties, negotiating with landlords and supporting tenants to maintain tenancies prevent higher costs of a household becoming homeless. 133 households were helped to access affordable private sector properties in 2015/16. If these households had become homeless there are a range of costs associated with homelessness but the costs of B&B alone would have been £100,000* The team needs capacity to have officers available to respond immediately to manage cases that become homeless in order to fulfil its statutory duty.</p> <p>The service has seen an increase in workload that equates to 61% since the introduction of the new legislation. In addition there has been a reduction in the number of suitable, affordable accommodation available for discharge of duties.</p> <p>Flintshire continues to commit to 'no rough sleeping' and provides assistance above and</p>

Resilience Statements 2017 - 2019

							<p>beyond that required in the legislation for anyone who is homeless within the county. The impact of Welfare Reform changes has presented challenges in terms of prevention work undertaken. More and more Landlords are unwilling to take tenants in receipt of UC due to the delays in receiving payments and the difficulties in arranging for payments to be made direct to the Landlord.</p> <p>The introduction of Rent Smart Wales has also limited the amount of accommodation that is available as many private properties across the county did not meet the required minimum standards.</p> <p>Capability There are a range of services that help meet housing need including accommodation support, debt advice and the private sector team. There are 5 officers that take referrals for those threatened with homelessness. A re-design of the service has seen the development of a triage service so that customers are forwarded to the most appropriate team promptly and the specialist officers are freed up to deal with homeless cases.</p> <p>Service sustainability The service will see reducing funding as the transitional funding tapers. The service needs to retain experienced officers who can successfully prevent homelessness through a range of activities and methods. *based on length of stay 17 days @£44 per night</p>
New Homes	Commissioned	Commissioned	D				<p>Service Scale and Quality NEW Homes is a wholly owned Housing company. It is expected to make a surplus each year which can be returned to the council. A target of 30k has been set for</p>

Resilience Statements 2017 - 2019

							<p>18/19. The service to manage private landlord housing stock and to help customers enter the private rented sector is part funded by the Council through external revenue funding.</p> <p>Capability There are 3 team members and an ambitious growth plan to support the demand for affordable housing for the squeezed middle. The team manage properties transferred by private developers as a requirement of Section 106 agreements and affordable housing properties that have been developed as part of SHARP.</p> <p>Service Sustainability This is a growth area and any reduction in staffing resource would have a negative impact on the NEW Homes business plan targets and local affordable housing need.</p>
SARTH	Collaborative	Collaborative	M			NC	<p>Service Scale and Quality SARTH is a partnership funded by the LA and all Social Landlords in Flintshire. The number of applicants approaching for housing advice and assistance is increasing and this is placing significant pressure on the service to meet demand. FCC also host the Housing register for DCC and charge for this service. Currently a small team of three manage all applications for both County's.</p> <p>Capability Due to increasing pressures through the rising demand for social housing any reduction in staffing levels would be a risk to service delivery and DCC contract through an inability to meet SLA.</p> <p>Service sustainability</p>

Resilience Statements 2017 - 2019

							Reduction of posts would lead to a reduction in service delivery resulting in increased delays in processing applications which would place a significant risk to applicants. The DCC contract could be at risk which would also mean a loss of funding and damage to reputation and could have impacts on the Council's ability to further grow this service to new partners. Further reductions would also risk partners pulling out of SARTH due to an inability to manage the register adequately.
Strategic Housing Function	Council	Council	M			NC	<p>Service Scale and Quality The Strategic Housing Function is managed and administered through the Housing Programme Service. The function is already under-resourced when benchmarking of other comparable local authorities has been undertaken.</p> <p>Capability A reduction in resource would negatively impact upon the Council's ability to inform the planning and delivery of new housing across the county, including the failing to support the delivery of supported housing projects, including Learning Difficulties and Extra Care Schemes.</p> <p>Service Sustainability If there was no staff resource, there is a high risk social housing grant schemes would not be delivered and work to deliver specialist housing to meet a range of needs would cease.</p>
SHARP (Strategic housing)	Council / Collaborative/commissioned	Council / Collaborative/commissioned	D			NC	<p>Service Scale and Quality Currently, the SHARP is committed to a £20M annual programme The SHARP will continue to grow with an expected increase in the number of sites being actively</p>

Resilience Statements 2017 - 2019

						<p>developed in future years. There is a need for an increase in staffing in line with other developing local authorities and housing associations to provide effective due diligence and management of the programme. The SHARP programme staffing resource is capitalised against the schemes developed. Benchmarking shows that the Flintshire resource is lean compared to other organisations with a similar scale of development programme.</p> <p>Capability If the resource is not in place to either fund the programme or provide adequate staffing levels, the Council's strategic aims for the programme to deliver 500 new affordable homes during the next five years as set out in the Council Plan will not be achieved – in either the number of properties built or the associated community benefits identified.</p> <p>Service Sustainability The Housing Programmes Team is seeking to source funding from the Welsh Government with effect from 2017/18 to ensure programme sustainability. If this is not forthcoming, and there are further cuts in the Housing Programmes Team, the SHARP will not deliver its stated strategic objectives and targets.</p>
Gypsies and Travellers	Council	Council / Collaborative / Commissioned	M		NC	<p>Service Scale and Quality Responding to both unauthorised encampments and managing the permanent site at Riverside is labour intensive and requires the Housing Programmes Team to provide a co-ordinated response by the Council to ensure effective and timely response. This includes undertaking welfare checks to all unauthorised encampments.</p>

Resilience Statements 2017 - 2019

						<p>There is also a legal requirement to provide a permanent transit site in the county. The council has 1 member of staff dedicated to dealing with gypsy travellers. There is a proposal to bring in 3k training income in 2018/19 which would be compromised if resource in this area were reduced.</p> <p>Capability The number of unauthorised encampments is unpredictable and the current resource is adequate with support from other areas of the portfolio. The removal of resources from the Housing Programmes Team would be very damaging to the Council, not only in failing to meet its statutory responsibilities, but also in terms of negative public perception, additional management costs and significant risk to social cohesion where illegal encampment occur.</p> <p>Service Sustainability As part of the North Wales Gypsy Traveller Protocol there is a requirement to undertake a welfare assessment for all unauthorised encampments prior to undertaking any eviction proceedings from Council land. A reduction in resource would also limit the Council's ability to effectively evaluate the need for any potential transit and permanent sites in the county to meet out statutory duty.</p>
Supporting People	Commissioned	Commissioned	M			<p>Service Scale and Quality SP is a commissioning programme, which provides services to support those who are vulnerable and homeless who may need help to sustain a tenancy and prevent homelessness. It provides specialist services for vulnerable groups such as those fleeing domestic violence/ those with mental health</p>

Resilience Statements 2017 - 2019

						<p>issues. The programme also provides services for those with learning disabilities.</p> <p>Capability Staffing resource to manage the programme has been reduced by more 50% in the last 3 years.</p> <p>Service Sustainability: Further reductions in staffing levels and SP funding would compromise delivery of the function</p>
<p>Customer Services (incl phone contact across the council)</p>	<p>Council</p>	<p>Council while transformed, then commissioned</p>	<p>D</p>			<p>Service scale and quality The Customer Services Team is a small team of four managing a wide range of customer enquiries include Blue Badge enquiries, complaints handling and delivering customer information. The team is also responsible for the council's customer service strategy and for both enhancing the quality of digital services and reducing the cost of customer services across the council e.g. reducing telephone calls. The team work closely with IT to support other areas to provide information digitally on the website, live chat and social media feeds contributing to reduced phone enquiries across the council. Savings identified for 2018/19 will be delivered from the wider Community and Enterprise i.e. Contact Centre rather than this team directly.</p> <p>Capability The service size provides adequate cover to manage customer contact during opening times and ensures information is provided digitally. This work reduces unnecessary contact in other areas for information that can be made available for customers on the website and through other digital channels</p>

Resilience Statements 2017 - 2019

							<p>Service sustainability Need to retain capacity to provide phone contact, manage complaints within timescales and work on the digital transformation. Reduced work on digital information will increase calls and reduced staff numbers may lead to increased wait times or abandoned calls (risk given many are complaints).</p>
Flintshire Connects	Council	Council (while customer transformation taking place)	D				<p>Service scale and quality Currently have five centres across the County and the current staffing is the minimum numbers required to deliver a customer facing service within the existing number of centres and existing opening hours. If staffing is reduced this would require reduced opening times/days or closure of a centre.</p> <p>Capability The service size provides adequate cover to provide a face to face contact over opening times to ensure staff safety, i.e. no lone working direct with members of the public and already relies on partner services for support during parts of the day. The service provides essential support for customers in crisis and to a wide range of high demand services such as Welfare Reform, Housing Solutions, Housing Benefits and C Tax.</p> <p>Service sustainability Retaining adequate capacity to provide face to face services will prevent the need for services to be re-absorbed within other areas that have given up the efficiency e.g. Blue Badges, housing benefits and housing triage. The delivery/success of Digital transformation will be impacted if customers have nowhere to access support and</p>

Resilience Statements 2017 - 2019

							<p>assistance to make digital applications/requests. Reductions will lead to a loss in ability to grow and provide more resolution at first point of contact and drive efficiencies within service areas.</p>
Registration	Council	Council	M				<p>Service scale and quality The service works flexibly to meet the highs and lows in demand for service through the year. Staff work on annualised hours and relief registrars are employed to ensure the service is flexible and hours are delivered when needed. Currently delivering very good attainment of key performance targets for birth and death appointment availability. Timeliness for birth and death registrations exceed both regional and national averages. If the roll out of all birth declarations continue to Connects is successful then there is potential to reduce hours, however, this must be managed carefully as this is a statutory service with tight timescales in some areas eg deaths must be registered within 5 days.</p> <p>Capability A reduction in staffing hours without other changes, would see a reduction in the service standards above. The service must meet the statutory requirements. Service already works flexibly to ensure additional hours are provided when needed i.e. relief staff used on an as and when required basis.</p> <p>Service sustainability Adequate staff levels enable the service to deliver the services that generate income e.g. marriage ceremonies, certificates sales.</p>

Resilience Statements 2017 - 2019

<p>Revenues</p>	<p>Council</p>	<p>Council</p>	<p>M</p>				<p>Service scale and quality Collection levels and financial stability of the council would be compromised if staffing levels were reduced, especially when the service already operates with one of the lowest staffing levels across the region.</p> <p>Capability Ability to deliver future business plans in 2017-18 and beyond would be compromised if staffing levels reduced, especially when balanced against the delivery of additional efficiency savings of £140k in 2017-18 and £94k in 2018-19. Losses in collection and inability to fully deliver future savings would far out-weight potential savings in staffing reductions.</p> <p>Service sustainability As a high performing, low funded service, further savings would impact significantly on service delivery. Finances of the Council would be compromised if collection levels fall</p>
<p>Welfare Rights</p>	<p>Council</p>	<p>Commissioned or Council</p>	<p>D</p>				<p>Service Scale and Quality Service has a small team of 2 funded by The council fund and now directly managed by CAB.</p> <p>Capability Significant Savings have been made in recent years. This service is facing increasing demands with the roll out of Universal Credit.</p> <p>Service Sustainability Third sector services which complement the Council's provision have also faced cuts to their funding so delivery of this service to Flintshire Residents will reduce by a further 50%.</p>

Resilience Statements 2017 - 2019

Page 88

<p>Benefits</p>	<p>Council</p>	<p>Council</p>	<p>M</p>				<p>Service Scale and Quality Speed and accuracy of processing would be compromised if staffing levels were reduced further; reductions in speed of processing would impact Council Tax collection levels and rent arrears as well as impacting households who are already in difficult financial positions</p> <p>Capability Ability to deliver future business plans in 2017-18 and beyond would be compromised if staffing levels reduced, especially when balanced against the delivery of additional efficiency savings</p> <p>Service sustainability The reduction posts would lead to a reduction in service delivery and the risk to accuracy would put place a significant risk to reclaiming subsidy payments from DWP. The potential financial losses associated with extrapolated error calculations would far outweigh potential savings in staffing reductions.</p>
<p>Welfare Reform</p>	<p>Council / Commissioned</p>	<p>Council / Commissioned</p>	<p>D</p>			<p>NC</p>	<p>Service Scale and Quality The service comprises of 6 staff and is funded from various sources. Personal budgeting support and Discretionary Housing Payments are funded through DWP grants and SP funding.</p> <p>Capability Based on increasing demands due to Central Government Welfare Reform Programme – the latest of which is Universal Credit - and to</p> <p>Service Sustainability The ability provide help individual households whose homes could be at risk without help and support would be severely</p>

Resilience Statements 2017 - 2019

							compromised or not delivered if the funding were to reduce or be withdrawn.
DFG's / Home Loans / Empty Homes	Council	Collaborative	M			NC	<p>Service Scale and Quality The size of the service, when fully staffed, is smaller than neighbouring authorities.</p> <p>Capability The service has struggled with vacancies and declining performance in delivering DFGs. An urgent review is underway to improve performance. Performance has started to improve.</p> <p>Service sustainability The staffing for the DFGs is entirely capitalised so no revenue savings are possible.</p>
Regeneration	Council	Cease	D			NC	<p>Service Scale and Quality The service is almost entirely capitalised. It delivers very high quality projects, sometimes on behalf of other authorities. It is highly successful in attracting external funding and in generating income streams for future projects.</p> <p>Capability The service, despite a minimal draw upon the Council's revenue budgets, delivers significant areas of the Improvement Plan.</p> <p>Service sustainability Being wholly reliant upon external funding means that the service is vulnerable to fluctuations in funding and reductions would impact on the delivery of Council priorities. The capacity to support town centres has reduced considerably over time and external funding has also ended.</p>

Resilience Statements 2017 - 2019

Page 90

<p>Economic Development</p>	<p>Council</p>	<p>Collaborative</p>	<p>D</p>				<p>Service Scale and Quality The service is the smallest in North Wales despite the scale of the Flintshire economy - 5 FTE compared to 9 Wrexham, 12.5 Denbighshire, 10 Conwy, 11 Gwynedd and 6.5 Anglesey.</p> <p>Capability The service is held in high regard by the business community and its work is emulated by other North Wales authorities.</p> <p>Service sustainability The scale of the service compared to the scale of the challenge and ambition in growing the local and regional economies represents a potential risk. There is also a significant risk that the Council will be unable to find sufficient match funding to enable it to fully play its part in a North Wales Growth Deal.</p>
<p>Energy</p>	<p>Council</p>	<p>Collaborative</p>	<p>D</p>			<p>NC</p>	<p>Service Scale and Quality The service consists of two officers and a further two seconded from North Wales Energy Advice Centre. A further two posts remain unfilled due to the current reduction in available energy funding.</p> <p>Capability The service is highly regarded across wales for the innovation and quality of its work. Delivering services on behalf of other local authorities has been considered and welcomed by other counties in the past but capacity has precluded developing it further.</p> <p>Service sustainability Staff costs are capitalised and ebb and flow depending on the scale of the programme. The service is currently developing a series</p>

Resilience Statements 2017 - 2019

							of HRA-funded projects which will support Council tenants but the service is reliant upon WG funding to support the private sector. A small annual Council core capital allocation core funds the North Wales Energy Advice Centre and the crisis fund.
Employability	Council	Council / Commission to voluntary sector	D			NC	<p>Service Scale and Quality The service currently employs 14 members of staff funded by different WG programmes.</p> <p>Capability The service is very well regarded by WG in terms of the innovation in its practices and its employer engagement work.</p> <p>Service sustainability The funding for the service is entirely from WG. It is currently largely secure, with amendments, until March 2020.</p>
Markets	Council	Collaborative	D				<p>Service Scale and Quality The service includes 4 officers to look after the 5 street markets, 1 car boot sale and 1 indoor market as well as licencing activity.</p> <p>Capability The service is held in high regard by market traders and Mold market is regarded as one of the best in the region with traders citing Council management as a key factor in this success.</p> <p>Service sustainability The service is entirely self-sustaining with no draw on the revenue budget. Rather, the service generates an annual income to the Council although this has reduced over time below the annual income target set so that the service operates at an operating deficit overall.</p>

Resilience Statements 2017 - 2019

							A review is underway which is aiming to reduce the operating deficit by identifying new management options for the smaller street markets.
Management costs	Council	Council	n/a				Management costs have been reduced in the portfolio as the number of senior manager posts reduced from 8-6, 2 years ago. A further review is now underway to reduce by a further 1, resilience at the Manager level would be severally compromised were further savings needed



Resilience Statements 2017 - 2019

Portfolio Education and Youth

Context

Whilst the Education and Youth Portfolio has the largest proportion of the Council's budget (39%), the majority of the budget (89%) is delegated directly to schools leaving only 11% within the control of the portfolio.

2017/18 Non-Schools Budget £10.960m. Cost reduction over five years has been £3.965m which equates to 36% of current budget.

Historical efficiencies:

Early Entitlement (£417k)

Maximisation of Foundation Phase grant and efficiencies made within the Early Entitlement training budget and reduction in payments to non-maintained settings.

Mobile Classrooms (£94k)

Reduction in utilisation of mobile classrooms.

Learning Support Service Team (£207k)

Discontinuation of this service which provides individual tuition to learners with specific learning difficulties (literacy / numeracy) by the Local Authority. The LA will have retained advisors to oversee the programmes put in place by schools and will deliver training to school-based staff to build capacity to deliver.

Rationalisation of accommodation (£31k)

Ceasing CAT testing (£30k)

Staff rationalisation (£557k)

Decommissioning of the Schools Library Service (£189k)

Other areas where savings were targeted include:

Remodelling of the music service to an alternative delivery model which would increase scope for income generation to provide sustainability.

Transfer of remissions responsibilities to schools and removal of the budget.

Resilience Statements 2017 - 2019

External validation / Benchmarking of the service provision

Current Performance level / Value for Money considerations / Unit cost

Outcomes at all key stages have improved in recent years. There have been particularly positive improvements in primary school categorisation under the national model and in learner outcomes at Foundation Phase, Key Stage 2 and Key Stage 3. Results in 2017 confirm performance at the expected level for KS2 and KS3 and better than expected level for Foundation Phase. Performance at the higher than expected levels in these three key stages is also improving but the main area of focus remains on closing the gap in attainment for pupils who are entitled to free school meals compared to their peers who are not entitled.

The percentage of learners leaving school without a qualification and the number of young people not in education, employment or training (NEET) is low at 1.7% in 2016.

School inspection outcomes throughout the current six year inspection cycle are in line with the ranked expectations for Flintshire in the primary phase but at secondary level are a greater cause for concern as three out of eleven secondary schools are in statutory follow up categories - two in Special Measures and one In Need of Significant Improvement. A further two are in Estyn Review.

Public confidence in local education is high. People in Flintshire gave the second highest rating for the state of education in the 2015 National Survey for Wales (7.1 Flintshire, 7.2 Conwy).

Support for additional learning needs and social inclusion is good within the reduced resources which remain within the portfolio. However, schools are reporting a higher demand for support as an increasing number of children and young people present with more complex challenges. This is reflected in the significant increase of referrals into the portfolio's inclusion moderation process and is putting significant pressure on the service to successfully meet the needs of these young people. There are some innovative prevention programmes in place to support schools to engage pupils to retain good attendance, e.g. work with traveller community by Youth Services and Inclusion Staff but there is growing evidence that more young people are becoming more difficult to engage in the alternative provision that is available. Proposed legislation reform of ALN will bring further cost pressures to the service if the age range for provision is extended to young people until the age of 25.

The number of permanent exclusions is also rising, not only in the secondary sector but in the primary phase too.

Post 16 funding levels are reducing with a significant reduction following post-16 reorganisation and the opening of the Deeside 6th at Coleg Cambria.

Flintshire schools have, in the main, demonstrated a trend of improvement in attendance with figures for the secondary sector being consistently above the national average for Wales. Unauthorised absence in primary schools stands at 0.3% and is the second lowest in Wales. In secondary schools it stands at 0.4% and is the lowest value in Wales. Whilst levels of unauthorised attendance in both primary and secondary schools are low, rates of authorised absence in Flintshire are some of the highest in Wales based on 2016 data and so this is an area for improvement.

Resilience Statements 2017 - 2019

The Authority has made good progress in developing its School Modernisation programme, completing its amalgamation of infant and junior schools and delivering several new schools on time and within budget over the last five years. More small and rural schools are now considering federation as a means of ensuring sustainable educational provision in their communities. However, the current backlog in repairs and maintenance of school buildings is approximately £25m.

Senior leaders understand clearly the impact of wellbeing, safeguarding and regeneration on educational outcomes and work in a multi-agency approach with colleagues from other portfolios and external partners to meet the needs of an increasingly complex cohort of children and young people.

School Reserves

The level of reserves held by Flintshire schools at the end of March 2017 was £1.568m compared to £2.409m the previous year, a reduction of £841k. Primary school balances have decreased by £453k to £2.214m. Secondary school balances have moved from a deficit of £455k in March 2016 to a significantly worse deficit position of £876k in March 2017. Six out of eleven secondary schools currently have deficit budgets and this is a cause for concern.

Schools Per Pupil Allocations

	2016/17	% Change	2015/16	% Change	2014/15
Primary	3,482	6.5%	3,269	2.1%	3,202
Secondary	4,245	2.7%	4,133	1.8%	4,061
Specialist	16,431	11.6%	14,723	3.8%	14,178

Per Pupil Funding

Flintshire is one of the three lowest spenders per pupil in Wales. Per pupil funding is calculated based on funding allocated via the schools' funding formula and the number of pupils in the sector. Changes in the amount of per pupil funding is reflective of a range of factors:

- increased delegation to schools in line with ministerial requirements – since 2014/15 significant ALN funding has been delegated to schools from the Inclusion Service
- Increases/reduction in pupil numbers
- Inflationary uplifts in funding in line with Schools Protection.

Resilience Statements 2017 - 2019

Service	Current Operating Model	Preferred Operating Model	Mandatory (M) or Discretionary (D)	Current VFM Assessment	2017/18 Resilience levels	2018/19 Resilience levels if Green and Amber options are taken OR/ No Change (NC)	WORKING NOTES Resilience level statement a) Service scale and quality b) Capability c) Service sustainability
<p>School Improvement (direct to schools)</p> <p>Accountability for standards remains with LA.</p> <p>Limited functions for school improvement remain with LA e.g Welsh Advisory Service (grant funded)</p>	Collaborative Model with Regional School Improvement Service (GwE)	Collaborative Model with Regional School Improvement Service (GwE)	M				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A risk to the ability to support Welsh Government priorities to improve literacy, numeracy, digital competence and reduce the impact of poverty on education attainment Reduces the ability to respond effectively to national reforms to curriculum and assessment models A risk to the sustained effective partnership working within the region Increases the risk of more schools being placed in serious categories of concern by Estyn (Her Majesty's Inspectorate for Wales) A risk to the delivery of the Welsh in Education Strategy Plan
<p>Early Entitlement/Early Education Places</p> <p>10 hours of funded provision for 3 yr olds</p>	Council. Collaborative with non-maintained sector	Council. Collaborative with non-maintained sector	M				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of settings closing due to being unsustainable is increasing – further funding reductions would add to this Risk of insufficient places needed to deliver mandatory provision for Early Entitlement as the school network would not have capacity to pick up the full demand Risk of insufficient places to deliver the pilot Childcare Officer (Flintshire is early implementer)

Resilience Statements 2017 - 2019

Music Service to schools	Council	Alternative Delivery Model to enable removal of Council subsidy and make service sustainable	D				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Full cost recovery model requires increase cost to parents; • Risk that service becomes no longer financially viable • Service ceases
Universal Youth Clubs & Outreach Work Partnership working	Council Commission	Council Commission	M			NC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduction in range and frequency of services offered to young people which could increase their risk of involvement of inappropriate activity eg drugs/alcohol/harmful sexual behaviour • Greater risk of anti-social behaviour • Reduction in provision of services through Welsh medium – equalities issue & impact on Welsh in Education Strategic Plan targets • Negative impact on initiatives to reduce poverty • Risk to effectiveness of Early Help Hub and potential impact on vulnerable families who then need higher levels of statutory intervention
Business Support	Council	Council	D				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No major risk to service
Nursery Education	Council	Council	M				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Potential redundancy costs outweigh efficiencies • Potential action by teacher professional associations • Unpopular with parents



Portfolio Organisational Change 1

Summary of Portfolio Budgeted Efficiencies

PORTFOLIO / SERVICE	ORGANISATIONAL CHANGE 1	Current Value of Service 17/18 budget £5.801m	Cost Reduction over last 5 years = £2.247m Percentage of Budget = 39%
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Context – What have we achieved so far (including savings prior to 2015/16)

- Establishment of Employee Owned Mutual to operate Leisure, Libraries and heritage services
- Co-location of libraries, reduction in number, improvements to service
- Re-location of libraries at Queensferry, Mancot and Hawarden to Deeside Leisure Centre
- Community asset transfer of Mancot, Mynydd Isa and Hope Libraries
- Community asset transfer of Connahs Quay Swimming Pool
- Community asset transfer of Holywell Leisure Centre
- Reduction in costs, increases in income and major staffing restructure at Theatr Clwyd resulting in budget reduction of 33% in the last two years

Page 98

External validation / Benchmarking of the service provision

Visits to Flintshire libraries for 2015/16 were 3,963 per 1,000 population , Flintshire was ranked 10th in Wales for visits per capita

Library membership was 76,488 in 2015-16, an increase of 5% from 2014-15, whilst overall UK membership fell by 4% (CIPFA)

99% library users rated Flintshire libraries as ‘good’ or ‘very good’, the best scores obtained by surveying authorities in 2014-15

Participation in the Summer Reading Challenge 2015 was ranked 4th in Wales

Visits to sport and leisure facilities for 2015/16 was 9,739 visits per 1,000 population. Flintshire was ranked 2nd out of the six comparable larger authorities and 5th in Wales overall.

An overall increase in Hooked on Sport from 2013 to 2015 from 42% to 49%, nearly half of all children aged 7-16 in Flintshire participate in at least 3 occasions of sport per week. Flintshire was ranked 5th overall in Wales.

Current Performance level / Value for Money considerations / Unit cost

Library cost per visit is £2.82

Average leisure centre cost per visit is £1.66 (APSE UK range from £1.44-£2.23 depending on facility type)

Welsh Audit Office report 'Delivering with Less' in 2014/15 showed Flintshire to be mid range for net cost (i.e. subsidy by the Council) amongst the six comparable larger authorities with three having lower costs and two having higher costs

Page 99

Service	Current Operating Model	Preferred Operating Model	Mandatory (M) or Discretionary (D)	Current VFM Assessment	2017/18 Resilience levels	2018/19 Resilience levels if Green and Amber options are taken OR/ No Change (NC)	WORKING NOTES Resilience level statement a) Service scale and quality b) Capability c) Service sustainability
Leisure, Libraries and Heritage	Employee Owned Mutual	Commissioned Employee Owned Company	M/D				<p>Service Scale and Quality - Optimal service in place with capability to sustain optimal provision that meets community needs. Any further reductions would fail against delivering this model and turn resilience level to red.</p> <p>Capability – The service already has a relatively low level of professionally qualified librarians and this is a priority to increase rather than cut further</p> <p>Service Sustainability – Performance against Welsh Public Library Standards would deteriorate and put at risk achievement of having libraries close enough to key communities</p>

Archives and Records Office	In House provision of the records Office	Currently Council move to Regional model by 2019/20	M			NC	As a relatively small service optimal service in place with capability to sustain optimal provision that meets community needs. Any further reductions would fail against delivering this model and turn resilience level to red.
Arts Development	Council	Council	D			NC	Small service that if it faces cuts will cease, value for money and resilience is aiming to be achieved through links with other services and regionally.
Theatr Clwyd	In House delivery of Theatr with an in house production company, which is unique for a Local Authority in the UK	Council with move to consider commissioning similar to leisure and libraries	D			NC	<p>Service Scale and Quality - Optimal service in place with capability to sustain optimal provision that meets community needs. Any further reductions would fail against delivering this model and turn resilience level to red.</p> <p>Capability – The Theatre has been through a major restructure of staff and terms and conditions with the revised structure much smaller and leaner with the capabilities required. Any further reductions undermine these capabilities and the capacity required to run a major production house theatre.</p> <p>Service Sustainability – Future reductions on spending are anticipated from the Arts Council for Wales and if the Council took more efficiencies out this potentially makes the theatre unsustainable.</p>

Organisational Change 2

Summary of Portfolio Budgeted Efficiencies

Current value of service, financial year 2017/2018 budget £2.241m	Cost reduction over the last five years £1.045m Percentage of budget = 43%
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Context – What have we achieved so far (including savings prior to 2015/16)

Total cost per meal of £2.48 resulting in subsidised service ADM targeting £2.00

2014/15 marketing and promotional activity resulted in a 10% increase in income for school meals for the year

8,200 meals served each day total of 1.6m a year

Total cleaning cost per hour of £11.20 compared to national average of £12.03.

Running cost reductions in our civic office estate through asset rationalisation £1.8m falling to £1.3m (23% reduction)

Flint Office staff utilisation through agile working 2011/12- 156 staff in building, 2015/16 increased to 280 staff. Reduced running costs per member of staff in Flint Offices since 2011 by 58%

Agile working and associated supporting policies held up as best practice

Continue to develop Property Services function into a Commissioning Client function

2017 Catering and Cleaning services transitioned to a Local Authority Trading Company (LATC) with Teckal exemption

Resilience Statements 2017 - 2019

External validation / Benchmarking of the service provision

Buildings in good or satisfactory condition 86% 2014/15, Wales 69%

Buildings in poor or bad condition 14%, 2014/15, Wales 31%

Current Performance level / Value for Money considerations / Unit cost

School meal charge of £2.05, 7th lowest in Wales (Avg £2.14, Highest £2.40).

School meals uptake figures of 41% for 2015/16 (from a base of 32% in 2014/15). Compared to national average in 2015/16 of 52%.

Reduction in accommodation space per full time equivalent, 34%

Reduction in total tonnes of carbon emitted by the civic estate 13%

Page
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Service	Current Operating Model	Preferred Operating Model	Mandatory (M) or Discretionary (D)	Current Vm Assessment	2017/18 Resilience levels	2018/19 Resilience levels if Green and Amber options are taken OR/No change (NC)	WORKING NOTES Resilience level statement a) Service scale and quality b) Capability c) Service sustainability
Valuation and Estates Services (Facilities Management)	In House delivery of services, security, campus management.	Commissioning model with thin client	D				a) Service scale and quality Reductions in security and campus management have already been undertaken as part of previous efficiency work including evening and weekend closure of County Hall and merging the service with Valuations and Estates Service.

Resilience Statements 2017 - 2019

<p style="writing-mode: vertical-rl; transform: rotate(180deg);">Page 109</p>	<p>CCTV services are already provided through external contractors and this includes camera maintenance</p>	<p>Continuation of commercial model</p>				<p>CCTV service is provided through external contract. The service provides CCTV monitoring to a number of Town and Community Councils and is used extensively with North Wales Police.</p> <p>b) Capability The services provide a security and caretaking service to the Councils corporate offices and wider CCTV provision across the County.</p> <p>c) Service sustainability As noted above there remains a small in-house provision of security staff and caretakers. The service was restructured approximately two years ago, and also merged with Valuations and Estates Services in 2017. There is little scope for further staff reductions in this area.</p> <p>The CCTV Service is already an externalised contracted service and this includes maintenance. The monitoring contract has been retendered as a commercially delivered service. Any transfer out to other LAs or organisations is likely to be higher than the costs of the current service.</p>
<p>Valuation and Estates Services</p>	<p>In House delivery landlord functions. Responsible for the preparation and negotiations of leases, licences, property disposal and Asset Management functions for all of the Councils land and property.</p>	<p>Commissioning model with thin client</p>	<p>D</p>			<p>a) Service scale and quality The service has continued to reduce the staffing resource within the team and is currently developing a commissioning model of service delivery so as to create fully optimised client commissioning function</p> <p>b) Capability The services ability to deliver the efficiencies as advised within the business plans will be compromised if the service is reduced further <u>after</u> it is optimised into a commissioning client.</p> <p>c) Service sustainability The commissioning model will see further reductions in staff numbers to create an optimised delivery function which will be sustainable, protect those jobs remaining and see work delivered more effectively and efficiently through external commissioning of discrete areas of work.</p>

Resilience Statements 2017 - 2019

<p>Property Maintenance and Design Service & Building Design</p>	<p>In House delivery of property maintenance and building design functions for our corporate estate, schools and industrial and commercial estates</p> <p>In House delivery of the Councils landlord function eg leases, land disposal and acquisitions, licence, asset management and property rationalisation</p>	<p>Commissioning model with thin client</p>	<p>D</p>				<p>a) Service scale and quality The service has further work to do to create fully optimised client commissioning function hence the amber VfM assessment currently.</p> <p>b) Capability The services ability to deliver the efficiencies as advised within the business plans will be compromised if the service is reduced further <u>after</u> it is fully optimised into a commissioning client.</p> <p>c) Service sustainability The commissioning model will see further reductions in staff numbers to create an optimised delivery function which will be sustainable, protect those jobs remaining and see work delivered more effectively and efficiently through external commissioning of discrete areas of work.</p>
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Resilience Statements 2017- 2019

Streetscene and Transportation

Current value of service, financial year 2017/2018 budget £27.467m	Cost reduction over the last five years £8.620m Percentage of budget = 31%
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Context – What has been achieved so far.

Since the introduction of Streetscene in 2011, total savings of **£9.6m** will have been realised (assuming the efficiencies in the current three year Business Plans are fully achieved).

The Service now provides a 24/7 service, operating over 365 days a year and now collects domestic waste over 7 days a week, reducing the number waste vehicles required by 40%

The service has rationalised its depot/office provision from 6 locations, which were spread around the County - to a single operating facility in Alltami.

A full staffing review has been completed, which has delivered a fully integrated structure, with the number of staff employed within the service reducing by approximately 40% since 2012. Front line operations have been largely protected and the total number of frontline operational staff employed by the service has largely been maintained.

The fleet provision has been externalised and will now be delivered through a 7 year contract, following a compliant tendering exercise which delivered approximately £1.3m of savings

All Transportation services have been integrated into a single centre and all procurements will be optimised to provide maximum benefit.

External validation / Benchmarking of the service provision

An external and independent national diagnostic consultant completed a full diagnostic review of the service and reported the following:

“The services were benchmarked on 50 metrics (Waste 34, Streetscene 16), against a panel of public and private sector operations, with following overall scores:

- **19 (38%) Streetscene and Waste services combined ranked as “Good”**
- **26 (52%) ranked as “Moderate” or “Poor”**
- **5 (10%) lacked data to enable meaningful benchmarking. ”**

The majority of the areas ranked “Moderate to Poor” related to productivity issues within the operational area. These concerns are being addressed through a productivity Improvement Package currently being discussed with the Trades Unions, which will deliver additional savings which are defined within the 17-18 Business Planning proposals.

Resilience Statements 2017- 2019

Current Performance level / Value for Money considerations / Unit cost

Highway maintenance – Network assessed to be the best maintained in Wales – Low revenue budget and limited capital funding - Investment level low compared to Wales Average

Street Cleanliness Index – Top Quartile in Wales – Good VFM from integrated service – Unit costs show good market comparability (where measured)

Waste recycling level – Top Quartile in Wales - Unit costs show average market comparability

HRC provision - Recycling performance low due to poor quality of the facilities – Unit cost high due to over provision of sites – modernisation programme almost completed.

Transportation Service – Average performer – Unit cost and performance improving through changes in procurement process. New arrangements will deliver high market comparability

Fleet Service – Externalised Service – High VFM – Contracted unit rates shown excellent market comparability.

Page 106

Service	Current Operating Model	Preferred Operating Model	Mandatory (M) or Discretionary (D)	Current VFM Assessment	2017/18 Resilience levels	2018/19 Resilience levels if Green and Amber options are taken OR/ No Change (NC)	WORKING NOTES Resilience level statement a) Service scale and quality b) Capability c) Service sustainability
Winter Service	Council	Council	M			NC	Service requires high number of specialist drivers from within the service and the service will fail if this resource becomes unavailable. Further reductions in back office staffing levels within the S&T service will directly impact on service provision. Limited scope to reduce coverage due to Statutory duty The majority of spend is non-influencable – vehicle, salt, fuel etc. and further savings will impact directly on service delivery

Resilience Statements 2017- 2019

Reactive Highways	Council / Commissioned	Council / Commissioned / Teckal	M			NC	Standards already set largely at minimum recommended – further reductions will compromise duty to maintain the network Proposed workforce productivity package will ensure price comparability with private sector. Some functions already outsourced
Streetlighting	Council / Commissioned through T&CC	Council / Commissioned / Teckal	D			NC	Resource already at minimal level for repairs although the move to LED may allow for further reduction in time. Workforce Teckal may provide further efficiencies
Grass Cutting – Amenity Areas	Council / Commissioned	Council / Commissioned / through T&CC	D			NC	Efficiency changes planned to deliver market level efficiency built into Business Planning proposals Reduction in standard or community transfer are the only realistic options for further savings
Litter Collection and Cleansing	Council	Council / Commissioned / through T&CC	M			NC	Standards set at minimum statutory level for highway maintenance functions and further reduction will breach statutory duty
HRC Operations	Council	Council / Commissioned / Teckal	M			NC	Strong local resistance to reduce the number of sites Need to improve recycling levels to achieve existing Business Planning proposed savings
Waste Collections	Council	Council / Teckal	M			NC	Workforce Teckal may provide efficiencies in future years
Transportation: Local Services (Social Services and Schools)	Council	Council Enabled Tendered Routes	M			NC	Final tendering process will deliver maximum market tested efficiency for an integrated service. The only remaining saving can be achieved through service reduction (post 16 charge/removal improve hazardous routes etc.). All of these proposals will directly impact on a high number of service users and will be extremely contentious
Transportation: Public Transport and Regional Services	Council	Collaborative	Some M Some D			NC	Subject to a further review of Bus subsidies and consideration of the impact of Community Transport

Resilience Statements 2017- 2019

Transportation Strategy	Council	Cease/Reduce/Charge	Some M Some H			NC	Review of Transportation policy
Fleet	Commissioned	Commissioned	D			NC	Resilience - High surety due to conditions within contract Any reduction in direct fleet funding would directly impact front line service delivery
Bereavement Services	Council	Teckal	M			NC	Potential for income generation from new trading model
Car Parking charges	Council	N/A	D			NC	Existing charges aimed at car park management and providing availability - rather than income generation. Increase in charges may impact on usage levels and overall income.
Transport Strategy including Trunk and Principal Road Management and Maintenance	Collaborative	Collaborative	M			NC	Regional working options could provide some limited economies of scale and therefore savings.
Cemeteries	Council/ Commissioned through T & CC	Council / Commissioned through T&CC	M			NC	Town and Community Councils or local volunteer groups could take on the maintenance
Enforcement	Council / Commissioned	Commissioned	M			NC	Outsourcing enforcement duties may reduce costs although this may not be sustainable as FPN numbers fall
Road Safety and Traffic Services	Council	Council	M			NC	Limited staff resource and service provided by private sector – limited opportunities for further savings
Waste Strategy	Council	Council	M				The Council follows the WG blueprint for collections with the exception of Charges for Garden Waste and less frequent residual waste collections



Resilience Statements 2017 - 2019

Portfolio Planning and Environment

Summary of Portfolio Budgeted Efficiencies

Current value of service, financial year 2017/2018 budget £5.043m	Cost reduction over the last five years £2.147m Percentage of budget = 43%
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Context – What have we achieved so far

Following the creation of the new portfolio in 2014, there has been a significant reductions in management costs with a reduction in Service Manager and Team Leader posts. This includes the loss of a Head of Service and Service manager within year 1 of the Business Planning process and overall a move from ten Strategic managers to six Service managers by 2016. A further Service Manager is to be released in 2017/18.

Income has been generated via the introduction of a pre-planning application charging service and the introduction of a three year programme to make the licencing and pest control functions self-financing.

Service review has ensured compliance with the Council's management spans of control.

Business process efficiencies have secured £40 000 over 15/16 and 16/17 with a further £20 000 identified for 17/18.

Costs of newspaper advertising reduced by £20 000 over 15/16 and 16/17.

Cessation of the out of hours Dog Service brought a saving of £12 000 in 15/16.

Closure of Greenfield Office yielded £12 000 saving in 2015/16

All vacant posts reviewed and only recruited to on an exceptional basis when fully supported by Business Case. This secured £175 000 saving in 15/16.

The Planning function is now scrutinised via the Annual Performance Reporting process introduced by Welsh Government in 2015. This allows the Council to compare itself against other local authorities in Wales based on a series of efficiency targets.

Resilience Statements 2017 - 2019

Service	Current Operating Model	Preferred Operating Model	Mandatory (M) or Discretionary (D)	Current ViM Assessment	2017/18 Resilience levels	2018/19 Resilience levels if Green and Amber options are taken OR/ No Change (N/C)	WORKING NOTES Resilience level statement a) Service scale and quality b) Capability c) Service sustainability
Development Management including Highways DC, land charges and Building Control	In house provision – delivered by frontline workforce	Council with some collaboration to initially support EAB Growth bid and then potential Phase 2 of NW DM project. Some collaboration with other North Wales authorities such as Wrexham or Denbighshire	M	A	A	A	Some areas of the DM service are poorly performing when nationally benchmarked, or have immediate local issues which need addressing. This is a high profile area – subject to WG Annual Performance Reporting system Further reductions in staffing levels will directly impact on service provision against national benchmarks and our ability to deliver Local Development Plan to the agreed timetable. Further efficiencies would result in potential failure to determine applications within specified timescales leading to the refund of planning fees
Planning Strategy and Built Environment	Council in house provision – delivered by frontline workforce. Some topic -	Council with some collaborative potential.	M	A	A	NC	High profile area – subject to WG Annual Performance Reporting system. Progress on the LDP must

Resilience Statements 2017 - 2019

	based collaboration with neighbouring authorities.	Potential to support possible Strategic Development Plan for EAB area, followed by a lighter touch LDP review					be maintained to allow the potential to address the position of being unable to demonstrate of five year supply of housing land. Further reductions in staffing levels will directly impact on our ability to deliver the Local Development Plan (a Council Plan priority) which has already slipped.
Flood Risk and Strategy	In house provision – delivered by frontline workforce	Full collaborative with commercial potential	M / D	A	A	A	Further reductions in staffing levels will directly impact on our ability to deliver the Flood Risk Management Plans which we have a statutory duty to complete. This would lead to an increased inability to plan for future flooding events and mitigate against them. Flood prevention has been acknowledged as a priority of the Public Services Board.
Energy	In house provision – delivered by front line workforce	Council with some collaborative potential	D	G	A	A	Reductions in staffing levels would result in the Council being unable to procure the most energy efficient products and advise residents accordingly. Green Council ambitions now a Council Plan priority. Further reductions would lead to an Increased risk of the number of residents in fuel poverty increasing. The Council Plan seeks to reduce this.
Minerals and Waste	Collaborative. Provides a consultancy style service for minerals and waste	Collaborative	M	G	A	A	Further reductions in staffing levels will directly impact on ability to deliver standards expected by our funding

Resilience Statements 2017 - 2019

	planning to Councils across North Wales.						partners and may result in the partnership's demise. FCC would no longer be able to justify employment of the full team leading to potential exit costs.
Access and Countryside including Countryside, Natural Environment, Rights of Way and Greenfield Valley	In house provision delivered by frontline workforce with an increasing use of volunteers	Council with some collaborative potential	M / D	G	A	NC	Further reductions would lead to a failure to meet our statutory requirements in relation to the management of ecologically important sites and habitats. Environmental protection has been acknowledged as a priority of the Public Services Board and forms part of the Green Council priority.
Trading Standards and Animal Health	Council. In house provision – delivered by front line workforce with some regional collaboration.	Council Voluntary regional collaboration through work streams identified by the North Wales Heads of Public Protection	M	G	A	NC	Further reductions would lead to a failure to meet our statutory requirements; an increased risk to consumers and an increased risk to animal welfare
Trading Standards Investigations and Community Safety	Council. In house provision – delivered by front line workforce with some regional collaboration	Council Voluntary regional collaboration through work streams	M	G	A	NC	Further reductions would lead to a failure to meet our statutory requirements; an increased risk to consumers and reduction in community safety and cohesion. Safer Communities are acknowledged as a priority within the Council and the work of the Public Service Board.
Licensing and Pest Control	Council.	Council	M / D	G	A	NC	Further reductions would lead to a failure to meet our statutory

Resilience Statements 2017 - 2019

	In house provision – delivered by front line workforce	Voluntary regional collaboration through work streams where appropriate					requirements, an increased risk to consumers, public health and service users.
Food Safety and Standards	Council. In house provision – delivered by front line workforce Some voluntary regional collaboration where appropriate	Council Voluntary regional collaboration through work streams identified by the North Wales Heads of Public Protection	M	G	A	NC	Further reductions would lead to a failure to meet our statutory requirements, an increased risk to consumers, public health and service users and an increased risk to consumers
Public Health and Housing Enforcement	Council Voluntary regional collaboration through the work streams and projects identified by the North Wales Heads of Public Protection	Council Voluntary regional collaboration through work streams	M	A	A	NC	Further reductions would lead to a failure to meet our statutory requirements, an increased risk to consumers, public health and service users and an increased risk to consumers.
Corporate Health and Safety	Council	Council	M	G	A	NC	Further reductions would lead to a failure to meet our statutory requirements and an increased, unacceptable risk to our staff and the public.



Resilience Statements 2017 - 2019

Corporate Services:

Human Resources and Organisational Development (p. 1)

Corporate Finance (p. 45)

Governance (p. 10)

Human Resources and Organisational Development

Summary of Portfolio Budgeted Efficiencies

<p>Current Value of Service 17/18 budget £2,028,679 Current Operating Cost* 17/18 £1,384,757</p> <p><small>*Operating cost is budget less £643,922 (31.5%) which is held by HR & OD for the council wide provision of a variety of elements (including DBS, TU facilities, first aid and Flintshire trainees).</small></p>	<p>Cost reduction over the last 5 years = £0.533m Percentage of total allocated budget = 26.2% Percentage of HR & OD operating costs = 38.55%</p>
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Page 114

Context – What have we achieved so far (including savings prior to 2015/16)

- Service Review implemented in June 2013, brought together the former Education Staffing and Facility Services HR. Schools payroll already being part of the service provided.
- Year on year record of reducing headcount e.g. the full-time equivalent (FTE) within Employee Service Centre has reduced to 14.40 FTE (compared to 30.5 FTE in 2013).
- Introduction of electronic web based (Ebulk) Disclosure Barring Service applications which provides opportunities for revenue generation and/or collaboration.
- Introduction of Organisation Design function including dedicated Organisation Design support.
- Further development of iTrent functionality resulting in the introduction of manager/employee self-service, and automation of processes (for example, approval/payment of expenses, submission of electronic timesheets, replacing 95% of paper based claims received within the Employee Service Centre).
- Implementation of Electronic Document Management Systems to merge the Human Resources, Payroll and Education Staffing personnel files into a single accessible electronic file.
- Development of nurse led Occupational Health service in 2010 with outsourced specialist support including Occupational Health Physician, Counselling and Physiotherapy.
- The Flintshire and Wrexham Occupational Health Partnership (a form of trading model) commenced September 2011 for the delivery of occupational health services to both Wrexham and Flintshire Councils – this service ceased on 30 June 2017.

Resilience Statements 2017 - 2019

- Investment in Occupational Practitioners Administrative System (OPAS) and implementation of paperless working.
- Safe, Effective, Quality Occupational Health Service (SEQOHS) accreditation.

External validation / Benchmarking of the service provision

An independent national review of Corporate Services was carried out in 2015/16 and some of the key findings in relation to Human Resources & Organisational Design are detailed below:-

- The operating model in Human Resources & Organisational Design is an optimal industry model being both lean and low cost
- The business Partner model is good practice, well regarded by service users and is regarded as being at the minimum sustainable level to support the organisation

The CIPFA KPMG Wales 2015 Benchmarking exercise identified the following that FCC HR&OD costs per FTE were £234 compared to the average of £413.

The Xpert HR 2016 Survey on Key Metrics identified that the ratio of employees to HR Practitioners was 1:99 (average), Flintshire is 1:374

The current ratio of employees per HR practitioners for Flintshire is 1:382 compared to a median of 1:62.5 (based on headcount as at end of Q1).

Service	Current Operating Model	Preferred Operating Model	Discretionary (D) or Mandatory (M)	Current VfM Assessment	2017/18 Resilience levels	2018/19 Resilience levels if Green and Amber options are taken OR/ No Change (NC)	WORKING NOTES Resilience level statement a) Service scale and quality b) Capability c) Service sustainability
Business Partners / Employee Relations and Organisational Development	Council	Council / Collaboration	D			NC	The team has taken on a significant amount of additional work in supporting the ADM programme, the 21 st Century Schools programme, and the North Wales HR Schools collaboration, each of which are highly complex and impact on a significant number of

Resilience Statements 2017 - 2019

							<p>employees, without additional resource. An increase in employment legislation also impacts on the complexity and frequency of changes to both policy and practice.</p> <p>The number of compulsory dismissals is on the increase which in turn has led to an increase in the number of challenge/complexity plus an associated increase in the number of claims to employment tribunal which is anticipated to increase further given the abolition of tribunal fees.</p> <p>The resource impact of supporting the extent of organisational change at a senior level is significantly stretched.</p>
Organisational Development – Policy and Reward and Learning and Development	Council	Council / Collaboration	D			NC	<p>The resource impact of supporting the extent of organisational change at a senior level is significantly stretched.</p> <p>New and changed existing employment legislation and case law requires changes to policies and associated tool kits/training for HR and managers.</p> <p>Differentials in the pay model following single status have been eroded over last two years as a result of the introduction of the National Living Wage. Complex modelling to understand the impact on our pay model, Part III, indirect costs (for contracted services) and recruitment and retention places further strain on the service.</p> <p>There is a risk of retention among this team's qualified and professional senior managers who given their skills may consider to move to other organisations with greater rewards. The pay gap above these roles does not reflect the significant contribution made by the service managers and does not reflect our desire for effective succession management.</p>
Employment Services (including Payroll, Safeguarding and sys.Admin)	Council	Council / Collaboration	M			NC	<p>Low resilience - any further impacts are likely to prevent the Council from fulfilling its obligation to pay staff correctly, complete the necessary statutory returns to HMRC etc. and to fulfil its safeguarding obligations.</p>

Resilience Statements 2017 - 2019

Occupational Health and Well-being	Council / Collaboration	Council / Collaboration	M / D			NC	<p>Until recently we provided a full Occupational Health service to Wrexham County Borough Council; as a trading or partnership model provides better value for money. The loss of this contract results in a loss of income circa £164k per annum which is unlikely to be mitigated in full, leaving a residual pressure of £88k. Low service resilience as posts in this service area are specialist and hard to fill. The service's priority is mandatory health surveillance to ensure legal compliance with our statutory obligations.</p>
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Resilience Statements 2017 - 2019

Corporate Finance

CORPORATE FINANCE	Current Value of Service 17/18 budget £2.178m	Cost Reduction over last 5 years = £0.687m Percentage of budget = 31.5%
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Context – What have we achieved so far (including savings prior to 2015/16)

A comprehensive Finance Function Review was undertaken and implemented in 2013 which centralised the corporate finance function and also generated savings across finance of £0.300m.

The Corporate Finance Business Plan for the period 2015/16 – 2017/18 has identified further savings of £0.675m which means that nearly £1m will have been taken from this key support service in recent years.

The financial year 2015/16 included savings of £0.270m due to a reduction in staffing costs of £0.170m and a £0.100m in relation to grant maximisation. £0.251m was delivered against this target with the remaining £0.019m needing to be met in 2016/17 in addition to the budgeted amount of £0.135m. The staffing reductions were able to be made from Voluntary Retirements and Voluntary Redundancies although this did result in some experienced senior key officers leaving the authority.

The savings target of £0.270m for 2017/18 will be heavily dependent on the success of the new budget monitoring software with the potential for reducing the number of posts required to support day to day financial management responsibilities once the solution is rolled out to budget managers. A review of the Corporate Finance structure is also underway.

External validation / Benchmarking of the service provision

An independent national review of Corporate Services was carried out in 2015/16 and some of the key findings in relation to Corporate Finance are detailed below:-

- **Finance Cost per £1,000 gross revenue expenditure (excluding recharges) is £9.20 (average is £8.18)**
- **Finance Cost per Accountancy FTE is £4.64 (average is £10.27)**
- **Percentage invoices paid within 30 days is 85.8% (average is 93.9%)**
- **Percentage of qualified staff 14.6% (average is 39.4%). Note that since the PA review this is now at 73%.**

The review supported the current direction of travel of the Corporate Finance Business Plan and confirmed it as a modern best practice operating model.

The review also supported the use of the new budget monitoring software and the likelihood of achieving efficiencies although this was classified as an amber risk due to the need to successfully move to a more self-serve way of managers dealing with financial management which is dependent on changing the culture of the organisation at budget holder level.

Resilience Statements 2017 - 2019

Service	Current Operating Model	Preferred Operating Model	Discretionary (D)	Mandatory (M) or Current V/M Assessment	2017/18 Resilience levels	2018/19 Resilience levels if Green and Amber options are taken OR/ No Change (N/C)	WORKING NOTES Resilience level statement a)Service scale and quality b)Capability c)Service sustainability
Treasury Management and Banking	Council	Council	M			NC	Low resilience for a small specialist service that is managing risk for the Council, both in relation to senior knowledge and experience. Day to day operational activities are carried out by an Accounting Technician and Finance Assistant.
Insurance	Council	Council	M			NC	Low resilience for a small specialist area that is managing risks for the Council both in relation to senior knowledge and experience and day to day capacity requirements. An Accountant oversees a small team that comprises an Insurance Officer and 2 part time insurance assistants. Reductions in other service areas have also impacted on the team who are dealing with more day to day service queries on claims.
Vat and Taxation	Council	Council	M			NC	Low resilience within the service: completion of the quarterly vat return has been absorbed within the Technical team although any complex vat or tax queries are referred to a relevant external advisor. Therefore there is no scope to make further efficiencies in this area
Financial Accounting	Council	Council	M			NC	Low resilience in this service: any further reductions are likely to prevent the Council from meeting its statutory duty to produce a set of Financial Statements within the required timescales.

Resilience Statements 2017 - 2019

							<p>The production of the annual accounts is a complex and resource intensive exercise. The process is heavily reliant on the Finance Manager – Technical and this is a key risk for the authority.</p> <p>It is also dependent on support from the systems accountant due to the technical nature of the analysis of the financial information. This is also a key risk.</p> <p>The Trainee Accountant has been assigned to this team to support the process in recent months to address previous capacity issues.</p>
Section 151	Council	Council	M			NC	<p>The Council has determined that the role of Corporate Finance Manager be the designated Chief Finance Officer (section 151)</p> <p>As a statutory role there are no options to remove this post.</p> <p>The Finance Manger – (Technical) and Finance Manager – (Strategy and Systems) are currently sharing the deputy section 151 role.</p> <p>The requirement to achieve efficiencies needs to be balanced with the statutory obligation to ensure that the Council has adequate resource to manage its financial affairs.</p>
Management Accounting	Council	Council	M			NC	<p>This function comprises of the generic posts of Finance Managers (4), Accountants (10), Accounting Technicians (27) and Finance Assistants (10).</p> <p>The resource impact of supporting the extent of organisational change at a senior level is significantly stretched and the service is needing to develop new skills (e.g. commercial) to ensure that strategic decision making is based on sound financial advice and analysis. Overstretching this area would leave the Council open to risks of decisions being made on poor or incorrect information and the potential for incurring unnecessary costs.</p>

Resilience Statements 2017 - 2019

							The implementation of new budget monitoring software is likely to lead to a reduction in the need to directly support managers in their day to day financial management responsibilities.
Accounts Payable / Accounts Receivable	Council	Council	M			NC	<p>The team is led by a Team Leader and supported by AP/AR Technicians and AP/AR Assistants.</p> <p>The team has taken on additional work with the introduction of the p2p system and the roll out of e-invoicing with no additional resource. Capacity issues have arisen from staff retention and recruitment.</p> <p>Continuing improvements in technology will increase the options for efficiencies although the team is already small for an organisation of this size.</p>
Schools Services	Council	Council	M			NC	A Finance Manager is responsible for the schools accounting team and the management accounting aspects of the Education and Youth Portfolio. A recent review of the schools Service Level Agreement indicated additional service requirements for the financial management support of schools which is being addressed through additional capacity funded by schools.
Financial Systems	Council	Council	M			NC	<p>Low resilience within this service although consideration of integrating with other system teams could potentially increase that resilience which was recognised in the independent national review.</p> <p>The team is led by an Accountant and supported by Accounting Technician (2.5) and a Finance Assistant.</p> <p>The introduction of the p2p system has been implemented with no additional resource.</p> <p>The team is leading on the introduction of the budget monitoring software and will undertake the system admin role and lead on future developments.</p>

Resilience Statements 2017 - 2019

							In addition the team is led by an experienced accountant who is often relied upon to contribute to more mainstream accounting matters.
Organisational Change (ADM) etc.	Council	Council	M			NC	The Alternative Delivery models vary in governance arrangements and the extent to which the Council supports the financial management arrangements. These initiatives have presented challenges due to their innovative and specialist nature and there is a need to build up a level of knowledge and expertise as the Council embarks on other projects.

Resilience Statements 2017 - 2019

Governance

GOVERNANCE	<p>Current Value of Service (17/18) Budget £7.672m (£4.843m influenceable spend)</p> <p>Democratic £1.924m (£0.591m influenceable spend) Legal, £0.688m ICT, £4.445m (Influenceable spend £2.949m) Internal Audit £0.447m Procurement £0.168m</p>	<p>Cost Reduction over last 5 Years £1.727m (35.66% of influenceable spend)</p> <p>Democratic £0.208m – 10.8% (35.2% of influenceable spend) Legal £0.186m – 27% ICT £1.333m - £30% (45% Influenceable spend) Internal Audit £0.031m – 7%</p>
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Democratic Services

External validation / Benchmarking of the service provision

The KPMG/CIPFA benchmarking 2016 showed £3,000 spend/1000 population (£4,000 Wales average)

The independent national review report found that:-

- the service has modern operating processes
- current management structure does not meet organisational design standards
- the proposed structure will produce a lean operating model and greater resilience

The revised structure was implemented 1st November 2016.

Current Performance level / Value for Money considerations / Unit cost

Benchmarking information around performance does not exist for all of democratic services as much of the work is responsive to factors outside the control of the services provided.

In Electoral Services, sustained efforts by the team following the introduction of Individual Elector registration resulted in an increase of 3176 electors between December 2014 and June 2017.

Resilience Statements 2017 - 2019

Internal Audit Service

Current Performance level / Value for Money considerations / Unit cost

The annual plan consists of 1,125 audit days in the annual plan, which equates to 4.48 audit days per £m Council revenue budget. Benchmarking across Wales shows this is below the average of 5.19 audit days per £m.

ICT Services

External validation / Benchmarking of the service provision

KPMG/CIPFA benchmarking 2016

- Net expenditure £20.7k/1000 population compared to a national average of £20.4k/1000 population.
- Incidents resolved within defined service level 93% compared to a national average of 88%.
- £341 support cost per workstation (£512 national average).
- £212 support cost per user (£428 national average).

The independent national review report

- The operating model was modern, lean and efficient.
- IT Services has consolidated all of the Infrastructure teams under one manager and Business teams under another manager. This is one of several good practice IT organisation designs – built around technical capability. This model includes IT business partners.
- Ratification of identified efficiencies as detailed in IT Business plan.

Current Performance level / Value for Money considerations / Unit cost

Society of IT Management (SOCITM) – Better Connected May 2017

- 3 star website (1 – 4 star rating, 4 being highest)

Resilience Statements 2017 - 2019

Society of IT Management (SOCITM) – Benchmarking 2017

The service has participated in an all Wales benchmarking exercise May 2017, comprising 18 Welsh Unitary Authorities.

Flintshire's results from the benchmarking exercise are detailed below:-

- Percentage of total expenditure spent on IT – 1.5% (average 1.4%)
- ICT spend per head of population - £ 29 - (average £30)
- ICT spend per user - £1,500 – (average £1,500)
- ICT spend per device supported - £600 – (average £579)
- Number of staff supported per ICT FTE – 62 – (average 56 - 5th highest)

Legal Services

External validation / Benchmarking of the service provision

KPMG/CIPFA benchmarking 2016:

- £6,700 actual spend/1000 population (£7,900 Wales average)
- 7th smallest spend in Wales/1000 population (15/22 with 1 being the highest)
- Income 4% (12% Wales average)

Independent national review report

- more flexibility/less specialisation to increase resilience
- modernise working practices through increased use of ICT, greater use of templates, standardised instruction forms, building client knowledge
- increase income
- increase management capacity

Resilience Statements 2017 - 2019

Current Performance level / Value for Money considerations / Unit cost

Legal Services are part of a collaborative working pilot in relation to prosecutions and in 2016/17 dealt with 26 prosecution matters on behalf of the collaboration.

Child Care team issued proceedings on approx. 52 child care cases in 2016/2017.

Capital receipts achieved 2016/2017 – £1.556 million (plus £950k – (for council fund))

Income generation for 2016/2017 – £105,734

Procurement

External validation / Benchmarking of the service provision

The Bangor Business Case in 2014 identified the current model as the optimum and most cost effective choice from a range of 5 options.

Current Performance level / Value for Money considerations / Unit cost

Formal benchmarking data does not exist within Wales for procurement services. Informal data using comparisons with neighbouring English authorities show that the joint service has fewer procurement officers per £1m of council spend and per 1000 head of population.

Resilience Statements 2017 - 2019

Service	Current Operating Model	Preferred Operating Model	Discretionary (D) or Mandatory (M)	Current VFM Assessment	2017/18 Resilience levels	2018/19 Resilience levels if Green and Amber options are taken OR/ No change (N/C)	WORKING NOTES Resilience level statement a) Service scale and quality b) Capability c) Service sustainability
Democratic Services							
Committees	Council	Council	M			NC	Further reductions in staffing levels will directly impact on service provision
Elections	Council	Council	M			NC	Further reductions in staffing levels will directly impact on service provision
Member Support	Council	Council	D			NC	Further reductions in staffing levels will directly impact on service provision
Internal Audit	Council	Council / Collaborate	M			NC	Further reductions in staffing levels will directly impact on service provision
Legal Services							
Adult Social Care and child care	Council	Council / Collaborate	M			NC	The work levels in child care remain constant and there is growth in adult social care from applications under the Deprivation of Liberty Safeguards (DOLS)
Contracts & procurement, Planning advice	Council	Council / Collaborate	M			NC	Demand remains high and though the team has recently increased capacity in this area it remains below what is required
Conveyancing, highways and rights of way	Council	Council / Collaborate	M			NC	Demand remains high to service continued applications and the capital sales programme
Education, employment, housing and litigation	Council	Council / Collaborate	M			NC	Further reductions in staffing levels will directly impact on service provision
Procurement							
Procurement	Collaborate	Collaborate	D			NC	This is a shared service hosted by Denbighshire

Resilience Statements 2017 - 2019

ICT							
Business Solutions & Digital Solutions	Council / Commission	Council / Collaborate / Commission	D			NC	Further reductions in staffing levels will directly impact on service provision
Information Governance	Council / Commission	Council / Collaborate / Commission	Part D Part M			NC	Further reductions in staffing levels will directly impact on service provision
Records Management	Council	Council	M			NC	Further reductions in staffing levels will directly impact on service provision
Business Relationship Management	Council	Council / Collaborate / Commission	D			NC	Further reductions in staffing levels will directly impact on service provision
ICT Communications	Council / Commission	Council / Collaborate / Commission	D			NC	No changes proposed. Demand outstrips capacity – hence Amber
Digital Print	Council	Council / Commission	D				New model of Council and Commissioning provision will have started in 2017/18, hence Green resilience
Central Despatch	Council	Council / Commission	D				New model of Council and Commissioning provision hence Green status
Workplace technologies Infrastructure Delivery Infrastructure Solutions	Council / Commission	Council / Collaborate / Commission	D			NC	No changes proposed. Demand outstrips capacity – hence Amber
Training and Support	Council	Council / Commission	D			NC	No changes proposed. Capacity can cope with current demand.



FLINTSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL

Date of Meeting	Tuesday, 14 th November 2017
Report Subject	2018 Review of Parliamentary Constituencies
Report Author	Chief Executive

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Boundary Commission for Wales (the Commission) announced the 2018 Review of Parliamentary Constituencies in Wales in accordance with the provisions of the Parliamentary Constituencies Act 1986 as amended by the Parliamentary Voting System and Constituencies Act 2011 in March 2016.

The Commission published its initial proposals in September 2016. These provisional proposals were based on the new statutory criteria.

In February 2017 the Commission published all responses that had been received during the first twelve-week consultation period. A further statutory four-week period was then open for individuals and organisations to comment on the representations made by others.

The Commission has now published revised proposals for public consultation, having reviewed all representations made and having taken into account the report of the Assistant Commissioners (ACs).

Council is invited to discuss and comment on the revised proposals.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1	The Council considers and comments on the revised proposals made by the Boundary Commission for Wales on the 2018 review of the Parliamentary Constituencies of Flint & Rhuddlan and Alyn & Deeside.
2	That the Chief Executive be authorised to make a response on behalf of the Council.

REPORT DETAILS

1.00	EXPLAINING THE REVISED PROPOSALS OF THE 2018 REVIEW OF PARLIAMENTARY CONSISTUENCIES
1.01	On 24 March 2016 the Boundary Commission for Wales (the Commission) announced the 2018 Review of Parliamentary Constituencies in Wales in accordance with the provisions of the Parliamentary Constituencies Act 1986 as amended by the Parliamentary Voting System and Constituencies Act 2011.
1.02	The Commission published its initial proposals on 13 September 2016. The proposals proceeded on the basis of the new statutory criteria. It was emphasised, however, that the proposals were provisional. The launch of the initial proposals represented the start of a twelve-week consultation during which the public were invited to submit their representations in writing or attend one of five public hearings which were held across Wales and chaired by a team of Assistant Commissioners.
1.03	In February 2017 the Commission published all responses that were received during this initial consultation period. A further statutory four-week period was then available for individuals and organisations to comment on the representations made by others. The Assistant Commissioners reviewed all the representations the Commission received during the first and second consultation period and produced a Report for the Commission.
1.04	The Commission has now published revised proposals for public consultation. The Commissioners have reviewed all the representations made during the first and second consultation and having taken into account the report of the Assistant Commissioners.
1.05	In September 2018 the Commission will submit its final recommendations to the Secretary of State (as will the other United Kingdom Boundary Commissions). The Secretary of State must lay before Parliament an Order in Council, and the Order must be debated and approved (or rejected) by both Houses of Parliament.
1.06	<p><u>Criteria for Reviewing Parliamentary Constituencies</u></p> <p>The key criteria in the review of Parliamentary constituencies are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduction in the number of constituencies: the reduction in the number of UK constituencies from 650 to 600, together with the introduction of the UK electoral quota, will mean that the number of constituencies in Wales will be reduced from 40 to 29. • Statutory electorate range: every constituency must have an electorate (as at the 'review date' of 31st December 2015) that is no less than 95% and no more than 105% of the 'UK electoral quota' (UKEQ). The UKEQ for the 2018 Review is, to the nearest whole number 74,769. Accordingly, every constituency in Wales must have an electorate as at the review date that is

	<p>no smaller than 71,031 and no larger than 78,507 (the statutory electorate range).</p> <p>• Other statutory factors:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. special geographical considerations, including, in particular, the size, shape and accessibility of a constituency; 2. local government boundaries as they existed on 7 May 2015 3. boundaries of existing constituencies; and, 4. any local ties that would be broken by changes in constituencies. <p>As far as possible, the Commission seeks to create constituencies from electoral wards that are adjacent to each other; from whole communities; and that do not contain ‘detached parts’, i.e. where the only physical connection between one part of the constituency and the remainder would require travel through a different constituency.</p>
1.07	<p><u>Revised Proposals for the Flint and Rhuddlan County Constituency</u></p> <p>In the Commission’s initial proposals, it was proposed that this county constituency be created from:</p> <p>The electoral wards within the existing Delyn county constituency and the County of Flintshire of Bagillt East, Bagillt West, Brynford, Caerwys, Cilcain, Ffynnonogroyw, Flint Castle, Flint Coleshill, Flint Oakenholt, Flint Trelawny, Greenfield, Gronant, Gwernaffield, Halkyn, Holywell Central, Holywell East, Holywell West, Mostyn, Northop, Trelawnyd and Gwaenysgor and Whitford; and the electoral wards within the existing Vale of Clwyd county constituency and the County of Denbighshire of Dyserth, Prestatyn Central, Prestatyn East, Prestatyn Meliden, Prestatyn North, Prestatyn South West, Rhuddlan, Rhyl East, Rhyl South, Rhyl South East, Rhyl South West, and Rhyl West.</p> <p>This constituency would have 75,902 electors which is 1.5% above the UKEQ of 74,769 electors per constituency. The suggested name for the constituency was Flint and Rhuddlan. The suggested alternative name was Fflint a Rhuddlan.</p>
1.08	<p>The Commission received a representation at the Wrexham public hearing from the Member of Parliament for the existing Delyn constituency that the electoral ward of Gwernaffield should be included within the Alyn and Deeside proposed constituency due to its local ties with the town of Mold, and that Northop Hall should be included within the proposed constituency due to its local ties with the electoral ward of Northop. This was supported by other representations received by the Commission and in the Labour Party submission. The Commission also received an alternative proposal from the former Vale of Clwyd Member of Parliament.</p> <p>The Assistant Commissioners concluded that the electoral ward of Northop Hall has ties with the electoral ward of Northop and should be included within this proposed constituency and that the electoral ward of Gwernaffield, which has local ties with the town of Mold, should be included within the proposed constituency of Alyn and Deeside.</p> <p>Having considered the representations, the Commission accepts the</p>

	<p>recommendations of the Assistant Commissioners and proposes to include the electoral ward of Northop Hall within this proposed constituency to avoid breaking its links with Northop and to include the electoral ward of Gwernaffield within the proposed Alyn and Deeside constituency to avoid breaking its links with the town of Mold.</p>
1.09	<p>The Commission therefore proposes to create a constituency from the electoral wards within the existing Delyn county constituency and the County of Flintshire of Bagillt East, Bagillt West, Brynford, Caerwys, Cilcain, Ffynnongroyw, Flint Castle, Flint Coleshill, Flint Oakenholt, Flint Trelawny, Greenfield, Gronant, Halkyn, Holywell Central, Holywell East, Holywell West, Mostyn, Northop, Northop Hall, Trelawnyd and Gwaenysgor and Whitford; and the electoral wards within the existing Vale of Clwyd county constituency and the County of Denbighshire of Dyserth, Prestatyn Central, Prestatyn East, Prestatyn Meliden, Prestatyn North, Prestatyn South West, Rhuddlan, Rhyl East, Rhyl South, Rhyl South East, Rhyl South West, and Rhyl West.</p> <p>This constituency would have 75,548 electors which is 1% above the UKEQ of 74,769 electors per constituency.</p> <p>There was a general consensus that the name proposed in the initial proposals was appropriate.</p> <p>The Returning Officer for this county constituency would be designated by Order in Parliament.</p>
1.10	<p><u>Revised Proposals for the Alyn and Deeside County Constituency</u></p> <p>In the Commission's initial proposals, it was proposed that this county constituency be created from:</p> <p>The whole of the existing Alyn and Deeside CC; and the electoral wards within the existing Delyn CC and County of Flintshire of Argoed, Gwernymynydd, Leeswood, Mold Broncoed, Mold East, Mold South, Mold West, New Brighton, and Northop Hall.</p> <p>This constituency would have 76,678 electors which is 2.6% above the UKEQ of 74,769 electors per constituency. The suggested name for the constituency was Alyn and Deeside. The suggested alternative name was Alyn a Glannau Dyfrdwy.</p>
1.11	<p>The Commission received representations as in 1.08 above.</p> <p>The Assistant Commissioners concluded as in 1.08 above and the Commission accepted the recommendations so made.</p>
1.12	<p>The Commission therefore proposes to create a county constituency from:</p> <p>The whole of the existing Alyn and Deeside CC; and the electoral wards within the existing Delyn CC and County of Flintshire of Argoed, Gwernaffield, Gwernymynydd, Leeswood, Mold Broncoed, Mold East, Mold South, Mold West, and New Brighton.</p>

	<p>5.8 This constituency would have 77,032 electors which is 3% above the UKEQ of 74,769 electors per constituency.</p> <p>There was a general consensus that the name proposed in the initial proposals is appropriate.</p> <p>The Returning Officer for this county constituency would be designated by Order in Parliament.</p>
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2.00	RESOURCE IMPLICATIONS
2.01	None as a result of this report.

3.00	CONSULTATIONS REQUIRED / CARRIED OUT
3.01	The Boundary Commission for Wales is conducting an eight week period of consultation on the revised proposals, which will run from 17 October to 11 December 2017.

4.00	RISK MANAGEMENT
4.01	None as a result of this report.

5.00	APPENDICES
5.01	Appendix One – Revised proposals with Maps Appendix Two – Assistant commissioners Report

6.00	LIST OF ACCESSIBLE BACKGROUND DOCUMENTS
6.01	<p>Guide to the 2018 Review of Parliamentary Constituencies and Initial Proposals and associated maps.</p> <p>Contact Officer: Lynn Phillips, Team Leader – Democratic Services Telephone: 01352 702329 E-mail: lyn.phillips@flintshire.gov.uk</p>

7.00	GLOSSARY OF TERMS
7.01	<p>The Boundary Commission for Wales - is an independent and impartial non-departmental public body which is responsible for conducting periodic reviews of Parliamentary constituency boundaries in Wales and making recommendations to Parliament for changes.</p> <p>Assistant Commissioner - Person appointed by the Secretary of State at</p>

the request of the Commission to assist the Commission in the discharge of their functions, normally an independent legally qualified person.

County Constituency - abbreviated to CC - Parliamentary constituency containing a significant rural element.

Electoral Ward - The areas into which principal council areas are divided for the purpose of electing county councillors; previously referred to as electoral divisions.

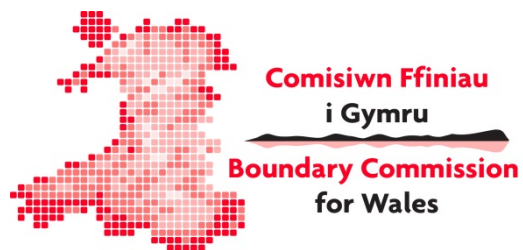
Electorate - The number of registered parliamentary electors in a given area.

Initial proposals - Initial proposals for public consultation.

Revised proposals - The initial proposals as revised.

Final recommendations - The recommendations submitted in a report to the Secretary of State at the end of a review. They may be the initial or the revised proposals in any given area.

Representations - The views provided by an individual, group or organisation to the Commission on its initial or revised proposals, either for or against them, including counter-proposals and petitions.



Boundary Commission for Wales

2018 Review of Parliamentary Constituencies

Revised Proposals Report

October 2017

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Foreword

On 24 March 2017, the Boundary Commission for Wales published its initial proposals for Parliamentary constituencies in Wales. There began a process of consultation on those proposals. The Commission received hundreds of written representations on the initial proposals. Public hearings were also held across Wales to enable members of the public to express their views on the initial proposals and to suggest how they could be amended and improved. We are extremely grateful to all those who took the time to contribute. The Commissioners have considered all the written and oral representations very carefully. As a result, we have revised our initial proposals. We have proposed changes, often significant changes, to 19 of the 29 proposed constituencies. We have also proposed different names for 9 of the constituencies. There is now an opportunity to make representations on these revised proposals before we make our final report on proposed parliamentary constituencies for Wales.

As explained in the initial report, the review of constituencies has to be conducted in accordance with the provisions of the relevant Act of Parliament. That Act reduced the number of constituencies in the United Kingdom to 600 and provided a formula for calculating the number of seats for each part of the United Kingdom. Under that formula, Wales will have 29 constituencies. The Act required that the number of electors in each constituency fall within a particular range (save for four specific constituencies, none of which were in Wales). In addition, the Act set out the criteria which the Commission were to take into account in preparing its proposals. Against that background, it has not been possible to adopt all the proposals or suggestions made during the consultation process. However, as I have indicated, all the representations have been carefully considered and weighed against the criteria set out in the legislation. Where possible, and where the representations lead to proposed constituencies that better reflected the statutory criteria, we amended the initial proposals. We have, as indicated, made changes to 19 of the 29 proposed constituencies. We now look forward to receiving representations from the people of Wales on the revised proposals.

Sir Clive Lewis
Deputy Chairman
Boundary Commission for Wales

Contents

	Page
Foreword	
1 Introduction	1
2 Criteria for Reviewing Parliamentary Constituencies	3
Application of the provisions of the Parliamentary Constituencies Act 1986 (as amended)	3
Interplay of the considerations	4
Factors the Commission did not consider	4
Naming and designating constituencies	5
3 Developing the Constituencies	7
Number of Electors	7
Constituency Size	7
Pattern of Electorate	7
Initial Proposals	8
Assistant Commissioners' (ACs') Report	8
Revised Proposals	9
What's Next?	9
4 Summary of Revised Proposals	10
5 Revised Proposals in Detail	11
1. Ynys Môn a Fangor (Anglesey and Bangor)	16
2. Gwynedd	20
3. Conwy and Colwyn (Conwy a Cholwyn)	25
4. Flint and Rhuddlan (Fflint a Rhuddlan)	29
5. Alyn and Deeside (Alyn a Glannau Dyfrdwy)	32
6. Wrexham (Wrecsam)	35
7. De Clwyd a Gogledd Maldwyn (South Clwyd and North Montgomeryshire)	38
8. Brecon, Radnor and Montgomery (Aberhonddu, Maesyfed a Threfaldwyn)	43
9. Monmouthshire (Sir Fynwy)	47
10. Newport (Casnewydd)	50
11. Torfaen	53
12. Blaenau Gwent	56
13. Merthyr Tydfil and Rhymney (Merthyr Tudful a Rhymni)	59
14. Caerphilly (Caerffili)	62
15. Cynon Valley and Pontypridd (Cwm Cynon a Phontypridd)	65
16. Rhondda and Llantrisant (Rhondda a Llantrisant)	69
Note on the proposed constituencies for Cardiff	73
17. Cardiff West (Gorllewin Caerdydd)	76
18. Cardiff North (Gogledd Caerdydd)	80
19. Cardiff South and East (De a Dwyrain Caerdydd)	84
20. Vale of Glamorgan East (Dwyrain Bro Morgannwg)	88

	Note on the proposed constituencies for the Port Talbot, Skewen and Swansea areas	91
	21. Bridgend and Vale of Glamorgan West (Pen-y-Bont a Gorllewin Bro Morgannwg)	95
	22. Ogmore and Aberavon (Ogwr ac Aberafan)	99
	23. Neath (Castell-nedd)	103
	24. Swansea East (Dwyrain Abertawe)	106
	25. Gower and Swansea West (Gŵyr a Gorllewin Abertawe)	110
	26. Llanelli	114
	27. Caerfyrddin (Carmarthen)	118
	28. Mid and South Pembrokeshire (Canol a De Sir Benfro)	122
	29. Ceredigion a Gogledd Sir Benfro (Ceredigion and North Pembrokeshire)	125
6	Publication Details	129
7	The Consultation Period	130
8	Additional Information	132
	Appendix 1: Proposed Constituencies	133
	Appendix 2: Index of Existing Constituencies	134
	Appendix 3: Places of Deposit	135

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

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1. Introduction

- 1.1 On 24 March 2016 the Boundary Commission for Wales (the Commission) announced the 2018 Review of Parliamentary Constituencies in Wales in accordance with the provisions of the Parliamentary Constituencies Act 1986 as amended by the Parliamentary Voting System and Constituencies Act 2011. A summary of the relevant statutory framework and criteria, and of the Commission's general approach to the review, is to be found in Chapter 2 or in the Commission's *"Guide to the 2018 Review"* (2016), which is available in English and Welsh from the Commission or on the Commission's website www.bcomm-wales.gov.uk.
- 1.2 The Commission published its initial proposals on 13 September 2016. The proposals proceeded on the basis of the new statutory criteria. It was emphasised, however, that the proposals were provisional. The launch of the initial proposals represented the start of a 12 week consultation during which the public were invited to submit their representations in writing or attend one of five public hearings which were held across Wales and chaired by a team of Assistant Commissioners. The Commission attached great importance to the opportunity to make representations to the Commission, whether in support of, or objecting to, the proposals.
- 1.3 In February 2017 the Commission published all responses that were received during this initial 12 week consultation period. A further statutory four week period was then available for individuals and organisations to comment on the representations made by others. The Assistant Commissioners reviewed all the representations the Commission received during the first and second consultation period and produced a Report for the Commission.
- 1.4 The Commission is now publishing revised proposals for public consultation. The Commissioners have reviewed all the representations made during the first and second consultation and taken into account the Report of the Assistant Commissioners. The revised proposals reflect the most careful consideration of the views expressed, whilst adhering to the rules laid out in the legislation.
- 1.5 The Commission has decided to publish its revised proposals for the whole of Wales in a single document. The nature of the statutory framework and criteria meant that it has been necessary to conduct this review on an all-Wales basis.
- 1.6 Great importance is attached to the opportunity now given for all concerned to make representations to the Commission, whether in support of, or objecting, to the revised proposals. This will be the last opportunity for those with an interest to make their opinions known. Details of how to make representations are given in Chapter 7 of this document.
- 1.7 In September 2018 the Commission will submit its final recommendations to the Secretary of State (as will the other United Kingdom Boundary Commissions). The

Secretary of State must lay before Parliament an Order in Council, and the Order must be debated and approved (or rejected) by both Houses of Parliament.

2. Criteria for Reviewing Parliamentary Constituencies

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

2.1 The Commission has applied the provisions of the Parliamentary Constituencies Act 1986, as amended (principally by the Parliamentary Voting System and Constituencies Act 2011). These provisions are summarised in Chapter 3 of the Commission's "Guide to the 2018 Review" and in Chapter 2 of the Commission's initial proposals report. These publications are available on the Commission's website.

2.2 The key criteria in the review of Parliamentary constituencies are:

- **Reduction in the number of constituencies:** the reduction in the number of UK constituencies from 650 to 600, together with the introduction of the UK electoral quota, will mean that the number of constituencies in Wales will be reduced from 40 to 29. The result will be a fundamental change to the existing pattern of constituencies in every part of Wales.
- **Statutory electorate range:** The Act as amended sets out in Schedule 2 a number of Rules which are relevant to the detailed development of proposals for individual constituencies. Overriding these is Rule 2, which provides that – apart from four specified exceptions (none of which applies in Wales) – every constituency must have an electorate (as at the 'review date' of 31st December 2015) that is no less than 95% and no more than 105% of the 'UK electoral quota' (UKEQ). The UKEQ for the 2018 Review is, to the nearest whole number 74,769¹. Accordingly, every constituency in Wales must have an electorate as at the review date that is no smaller than 71,031 and no larger than 78,507 (the statutory electorate range).
- **Other statutory factors:** Rule 5 in Schedule 2 ("Rule 5") provides for a number of other factors that the Commission may take into account in establishing a new map of constituencies for the 2018 Review, specifically:
 1. special geographical considerations, including, in particular, the size, shape and accessibility of a constituency;
 2. local government boundaries as they existed on 7 May 2015 (see *Guide to the 2018 Review*: Chapter 2 paragraph 2);
 3. boundaries of existing constituencies; and,
 4. any local ties that would be broken by changes in constituencies.²

¹ According to Rule 2(3) in Schedule 2 to the 2011 Act, the UK electoral quota is: 44,562,440 (the UK electorate as at the review date) divided by 596.

² A further factor – 'the inconveniences attendant on such changes' – is expressly excluded for the 2018 Review, but may be considered for subsequent reviews.

Interplay of the considerations

- 2.3 The policy of the Commission is to take into account, as far as possible, all the factors listed in Rule 5 subject to the primacy of the statutory electorate range under Rule 2. The scale of the reduction of constituencies in Wales from 40 to 29 has sometimes made it particularly difficult to reflect the factors in Rule 5. Thus, for example, associations of long-standing have, on occasion, had to be set to one side and some less than obvious associations have had to be made.
- 2.4 The Act does not require the Commission to seek to achieve constituency electorates that are 'as close as possible to' the UKEQ. Nor does the Commission consider it appropriate to superimpose on the statutory scheme a policy objective of trying to minimise divergence from the UKEQ. Such an objective would undermine the ability of the Commission to properly take into account the factors listed above. Therefore, by way of illustration, the Commission may prefer to identify a constituency that has, say, a 4% variance from the UKEQ, but which respects local ties, in preference to an alternative that produced a constituency with only a 1% variance, but which would split communities.
- 2.5 As far as possible, the Commission seeks to create constituencies:
- from electoral wards that are adjacent to each other;
 - from whole communities; and,
 - that do not contain 'detached parts', i.e. where the only physical connection between one part of the constituency and the remainder would require travel through a different constituency.

Factors the Commission did not consider

Impact on future election results

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

New local government boundaries

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

Changes to electorates after the review date

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

Naming and designating constituencies

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

Naming

2.10 The Commission's policy on the naming of constituencies is that, when constituencies remain largely unchanged, the existing constituency name should usually be retained. In such cases constituency names are likely to be altered only where there is good reason for change.

2.11 For a new constituency, the name should normally reflect that of the principal council or principal councils wholly or mainly contained in the constituency. However, if there is a suitable alternative name which generally commands greater local support, the Commission will consider that alternative.

2.12 The Commission considers that it is appropriate for each constituency in Wales to have alternative names in English and Welsh. The Commission has therefore recommended alternative names in Welsh for those constituencies with names in English, and vice versa. In this way both languages would be treated equally. In this report therefore, alternative names will be provided in Welsh where the primary constituency name is in English, and in English where the primary constituency name is in Welsh. Where a constituency name is the same in both languages, for example Llanelli, there will be no alternative.

2.13 The Commission adopts compass point names when there is not a more suitable name. In English, the compass point reference used will generally form a prefix in cases where a constituency name refers to the principal 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'. In Welsh, the compass point reference used will form a prefix as is the convention in the Welsh language.

2.14 The Commission received representations from the Welsh Language Commissioner with regard to the naming of constituencies. The Commissioner suggested finding Welsh names that would be suitable for use in both Welsh and English in order to avoid the need for dual forms. The Commissioner did not make any suggestions for the names of any particular constituency or constituencies. The Commission has not followed the suggestion of the Welsh Language Commissioner. The names of the proposed constituencies reflect, generally, existing constituencies or local authority areas. In the opinion of the Commission, those constituency names are likely to command greater support and be more readily identified with by those who live in them than constituencies given newly created names. The Commission would invite the Welsh Language Commissioner to suggest any proposed changes to the names of any, or all, of the revised constituencies proposed in section 5.

- 2.15 In their report the Assistant Commissioners recommended in some cases dropping the use of conjunctions as in the names Ynys Môn Bangor and Rhondda Llantrisant. The Commission considered this to be inappropriate as the name ought to reflect clearly the two separate areas within the proposed constituency. To adopt the AC's approach would also result in inconsistency in naming as some constituency names would include a conjunction and others would not. The Commission considered that the preferable approach where a proposed constituency included two recognisable areas was to include both names linked by the conjunction.
- 2.16 The Assistant Commissioners also drew attention to a Welsh language convention of naming geographic place names from West to East. The Commission has accepted this advice for example in respect of the Conwy and Colwyn Constituency
- 2.17 It is important to note that the Commission only has power to make recommendations about constituency names to the Secretary of State. Section 3(5A) of the 1986 Act provides for the Secretary of State to lay before Parliament a draft Order in Council for giving effect to the recommendations of the Commission. Furthermore, Section 25(2) of the Welsh Language Act 1993 provides that where an Act of Parliament gives power, exercisable by a statutory instrument, to confer a name on any body, office, or place, the power shall include the power to confer alternative names in English and Welsh. The Commission considers therefore that if it recommends that constituencies have alternative names, the Secretary of State would be empowered to give effect to those recommendations when laying a draft Order in Council before Parliament.

Designation

- 2.18 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.
- 2.19 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.
- 2.20 It is important to note that the existing constituency names and designations have been created by Order in Parliament in one language only. References to these existing constituencies are made on that basis. However, all references in this report, and the Welsh language version, will contain the appropriate designation in the appropriate language, as was the case in the Commission's Initial Proposals Report.

3. Developing the Constituencies

Number of Electors

- 3.1 There are presently 40 constituencies in Wales. The number of electors in the constituencies ranges from 37,739 (Arfon CC) to 72,392 (Cardiff South and Penarth BC) and the average electorate of the existing 40 constituencies in Wales is 54,546. Under the new legislation the number of constituencies in Wales is reduced from 40 to 29 and the statutory electorate range is between 71,031 and 78,507. As a result, only one existing constituency, Cardiff South and Penarth BC, is within the statutory range. Therefore the new pattern of constituencies will differ significantly from that of existing constituencies.
- 3.2 One of the effects of reducing the overall number of constituencies allocated to Wales and the requirements of the statutory electorate range is that the existing constituency that currently has an electorate within the statutory range may, nonetheless, need to be altered as a result of the need to create viable constituencies in other areas.

Constituency Size

- 3.3 The size (in terms of area) of existing constituencies ranges from 17km² (Cardiff Central BC) to 3,014km² (Brecon and Radnorshire CC). The maximum size of a constituency permitted under the new legislation is 13,000km². A constituency of that size would cover approximately 61% of Wales. Given the relatively small number of electors in rural parts of Wales it is inevitable that, under the new arrangements, some constituencies will be very large in terms of area. None of the proposed Welsh constituencies, however, come anywhere near the maximum size but, as a consequence of the UKEQ, some Welsh constituencies will inevitably be larger than those which currently exist.

Pattern of Electorate

- 3.4 The Commission received many representations asking for special consideration for the Isle of Anglesey to stay as an island constituency but, under the Act there can be no other special cases except those specified in England and Scotland. Furthermore, due to the limited numbers of electors in some of the South Wales Valleys, constituencies will have to encompass more than one valley. Similarly, in some urban areas, Unitary Authorities may need to be divided.
- 3.5 Compromises will, therefore, need to be made in order to create a pattern of constituencies across Wales that adheres to the Rules of the new legislation. It is important to understand that even small changes to one constituency will have consequential impacts on adjacent areas and, possibly, more widely.

Initial Proposals

- 3.6 Any set of proposals by the Commission would result in a Parliamentary map of Wales very different to that with which we are familiar. The Commission has been faced with the task of devising proposals for the required 29 constituencies in place of the existing 40 constituencies. In doing so it has been further constrained by the absolute requirement that the electorate of every constituency must fall within the statutory range. As a result the Commission's freedom to give effect to other statutory considerations has, at times, been limited. Similarly, in considering the merits of alternative schemes, in some instances apparent solutions have been found not to be viable because they cannot be accommodated within the requirements as to size of electorate or because of their knock-on effect on other constituencies, all of which must comply with these same requirements. The Commission has, however, at every stage of its deliberations, sought to identify the solutions which best reflects the statutory criteria.
- 3.7 The Commission's initial proposals, published in September 2016, presented a revised Parliamentary constituency map of Wales with changes to every existing constituency. The Commission received extensive, constructive, and useful representations from individuals and organisations in relation to the initial proposals including a number of representations which applied to the whole of, or substantial areas of, Wales. In all (during the initial and secondary consultation periods) 798 written representations were received - either by letter, e-mail, petitions, or contributions through the Consultation Portal - and 74 individuals spoke at public hearings. The Commission is very grateful for the representations it has received.

Assistant Commissioners' Report

- 3.8 Schedule 1 of the Parliamentary Constituencies Act 1986 allows the Secretary of State, at the request of the Commission, to appoint one or more Assistant Commissioners (ACs) to assist the Commission in the discharge of their functions. Three ACs were appointed for the 2018 Review in Wales. The role of the ACs was to chair the public hearings and provide an independent and impartial report to the Commission based on representations received at the hearings and in writing. The Lead Assistant Commissioner resigned following the public hearings and one of the remaining Assistant Commissioners was appointed as the Lead Assistant Commissioner.
- 3.9 The two ACs reviewed all the representations that the Commission received during the first and second consultation period and produced a report for the Commission. The report summarised what the ACs considered to be the salient points raised by representations and made recommendations to the Commission on revisions that could be made to the initial proposals. The Assistant Commissioners' Report can be found on the Commission's website.

Revised Proposals

3.10 Section 5(5) of the Act gives the Commission the power to revise its initial proposals in the light of representations received. The Act reads as follows:

“(5) If after the end of the secondary consultation period the Commission are minded to revise their original proposals so as to recommend different constituencies, they shall take such steps as they see fit to inform people in each of those revised proposed constituencies:

- (a) what the revised proposals are,*
- (b) that a copy of the revised proposals is open to inspection at a specified place within the revised proposed constituency, and*
- (c) that written representations with respect to the revised proposals may be made to the Commission during a specified period of eight weeks.”*

3.11 In the light of representations received in relation to the Commission’s initial proposals the Commission has decided to revise its proposals. In developing revised proposals the Commission has considered the representations made during the first and second consultation period and the recommendations made by the ACs.

3.12 The proposed constituencies are described in detail and illustrated in outline maps in section 5. More detailed maps are also available on the Commission’s Consultation Portal web site at www.bcw2018.org.uk and are on deposit at a designated place in each existing constituency (see Appendix 2 for address details in each existing constituency). Please note the copyright warning, at paragraph 8.1 on page 132, concerning the maps. It should also be noted that in the Revised Proposals Report the proposed constituencies are presented in the same order as that used in the initial proposals, starting with ‘**Ynys Môn a Fangor**’, and ending with ‘**Ceredigion a Gogledd Sir Benfro**’. This order is purely for presentational purposes, so that proposed changes and their cross-cutting effects can be addressed in a sensible order, and does not reflect how changes were made.

What’s next?

3.13 Following the eight week period of consultation on the revised proposals, which will run from 17 October to 11 December 2017, the Commission will consider whether to make any further changes to its proposals. Final recommendations will be made to the Secretary of State in September 2018.

4. Summary of Revised Proposals

- Following examination of the representations made and taking into account the recommendations of the ACs, the Commission has revised the following:
 - 19 of its initial proposals in terms of their geographical make-up with some of these changes being extensive.
 - 9 of the proposed names.
- The UKEQ is 74,769 with a tolerance of between 95% and 105% of this figure (71,031 and 78,507 respectively). Under the revised proposals all constituencies would be within the statutory range with 18 constituencies below the electoral quota and 11 above the electoral quota.
- 15 existing constituencies would be wholly contained within a new constituency (Alyn and Deeside, Blaenau Gwent, Brecon and Radnorshire, Bridgend, Cardiff West, Ceredigion, Cynon Valley, Dwyfor Meirionnydd, Llanelli, Merthyr Tydfil and Rhymney, Neath, Rhondda, Torfaen, Wrexham, and Ynys Môn).
- Six principal councils would be wholly contained within a new constituency (Blaenau Gwent, Ceredigion, the Isle of Anglesey, Merthyr Tydfil, Monmouthshire, and Torfaen).
- There would be six constituencies over 1,000 km² (Brecon, Radnor and Montgomery, Caerfyrddin, Ceredigion a Gogledd Sir Benfro, De Clwyd a Gogledd Maldwyn, Gwynedd, and Mid and South Pembrokeshire). Two of these constituencies would be between 2,000 and 3,000 km² (Caerfyrddin and Ceredigion a Gogledd Sir Benfro) and two are over 3,000 km² (Brecon, Radnor and Montgomery and Gwynedd). There are no constituencies over 4,000 km².
- Of the 881 electoral wards in Wales 880 would be wholly contained within a new constituency. It has been considered appropriate to split one electoral ward in order to adhere to Rules 2 and 5. The ward of Ponciau would be split into its constituent communities.

5. Revised Proposals

5.1 The Commission's revised proposals are described in detail below. For each proposed constituency the report sets out:

- The name of the constituency under the revised proposals, including the proposed alternative name (if applicable);
- Each existing constituency directly affected by the proposal, including the number of electors in each constituency, and the percentage variance from the UKEQ and the minimum of the statutory range;
- The composition of the constituency that the Commission initially proposed, the electoral wards it would contain, its variance from the UKEQ and the suggested name;
- Arguments made during the public consultation in support of, or in objection to, the initial proposals. Although not all representations are mentioned in this report, the Commission has considered all representations made when determining revision to its proposals. Further detail on the representations received can be found in the ACs' Report;
- The views and recommendations of the ACs;
- The Commission's response to the representations and recommendations made;
- The composition of the revised proposed constituency and the proposed name;
- A map of the proposed constituency; and
- In a number of instances, issues have an impact on a range of proposed constituencies which need to be considered in the round before individual constituencies can be considered. In these instances the Commission has addressed these issues in a highlighted box.

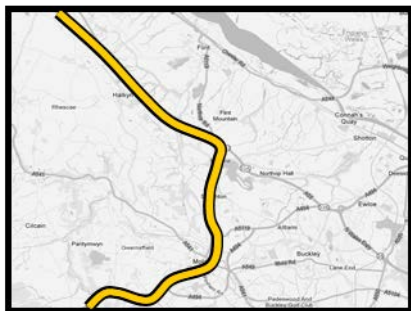
Explanation of detailed maps and key

5.2 The titles of the constituency maps are all the primary official names and designations given by the Commission. The Commission has provided an official alternative of each constituency name. These can be found in the description of the proposal. **BC** refers to a borough constituency; **CC** refers to a county constituency.

5.3 In order to illustrate the revisions that the Commission has made, the boundaries of constituencies from the Initial proposals are shown as a yellow line underneath the Revised Proposals (which are shown as a prominent blue line). In this way it is possible to see what changes have been made.



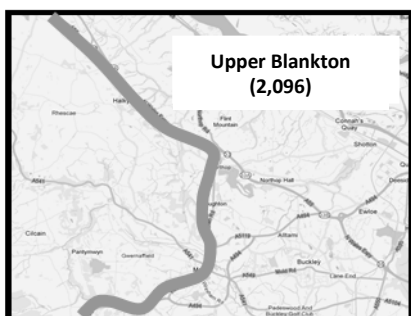
Revised Proposals Constituency Boundary



Initial Proposals Constituency Boundary



Existing Arrangements Constituency Boundary



Upper Blankton (2,096)

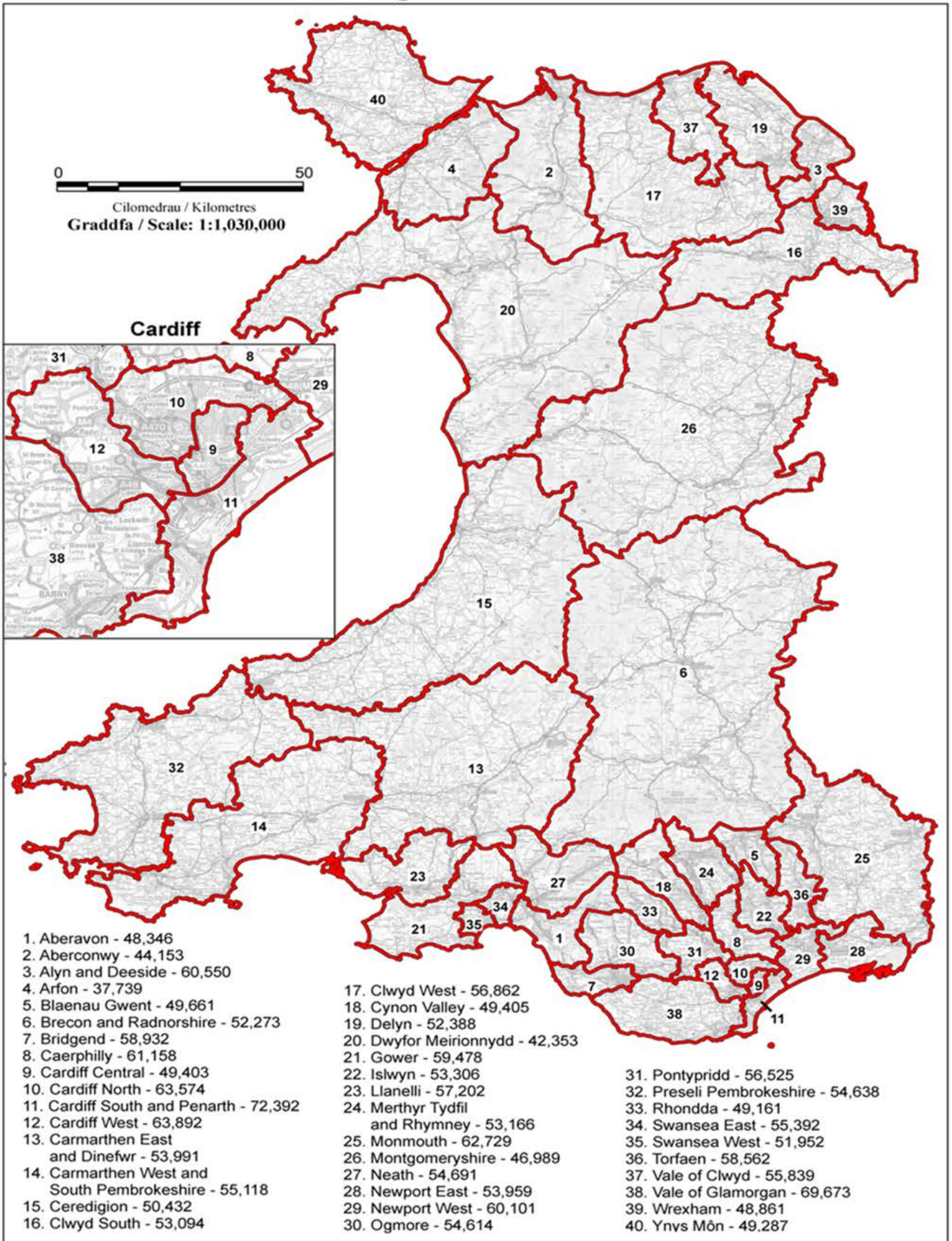
Existing Electoral Ward Title



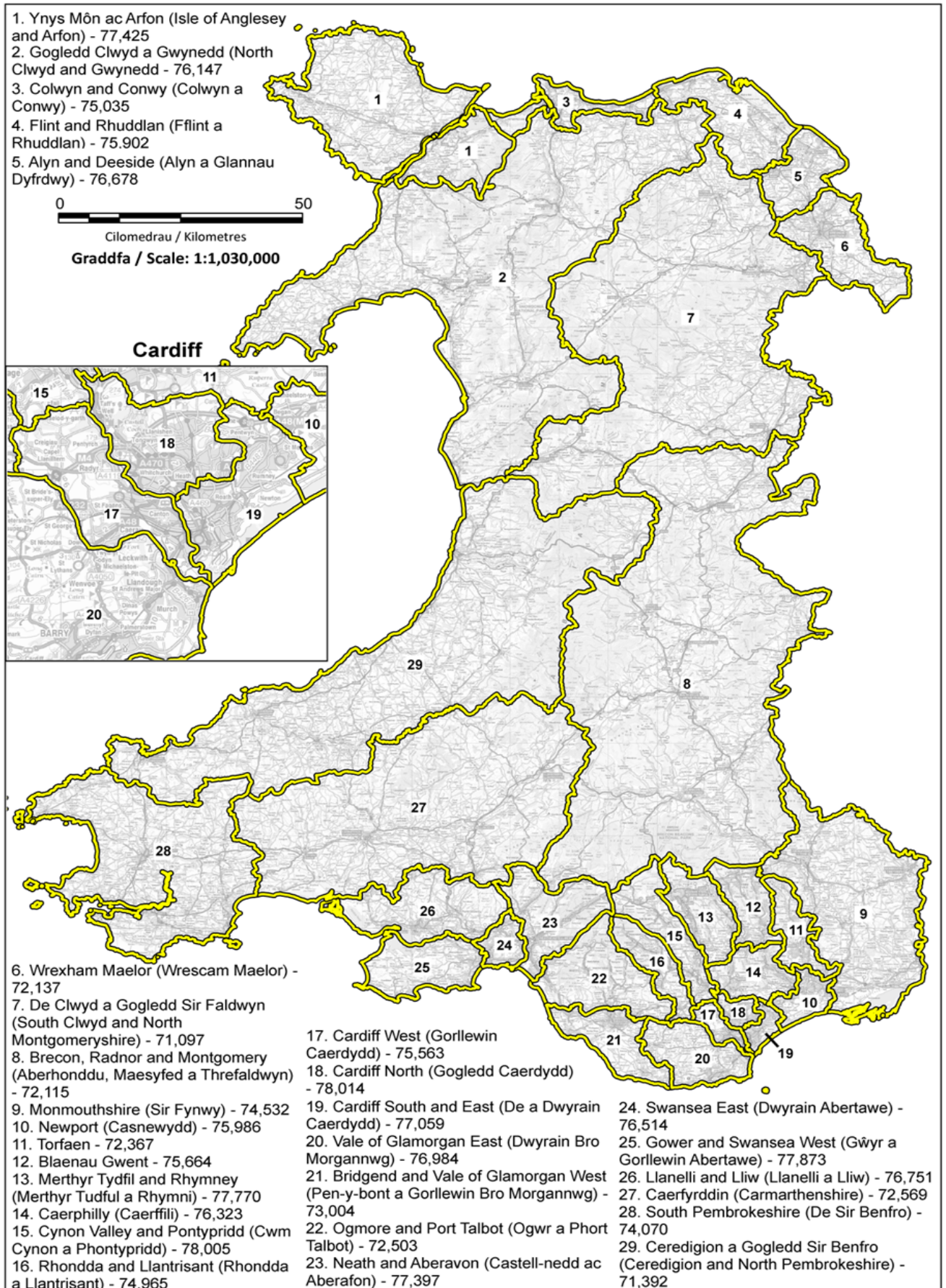
Existing Electoral Ward Boundary

5.4 The following three pages set out an overall picture of the existing arrangements, the Commission's initial proposals, and the Commission's revised proposals.

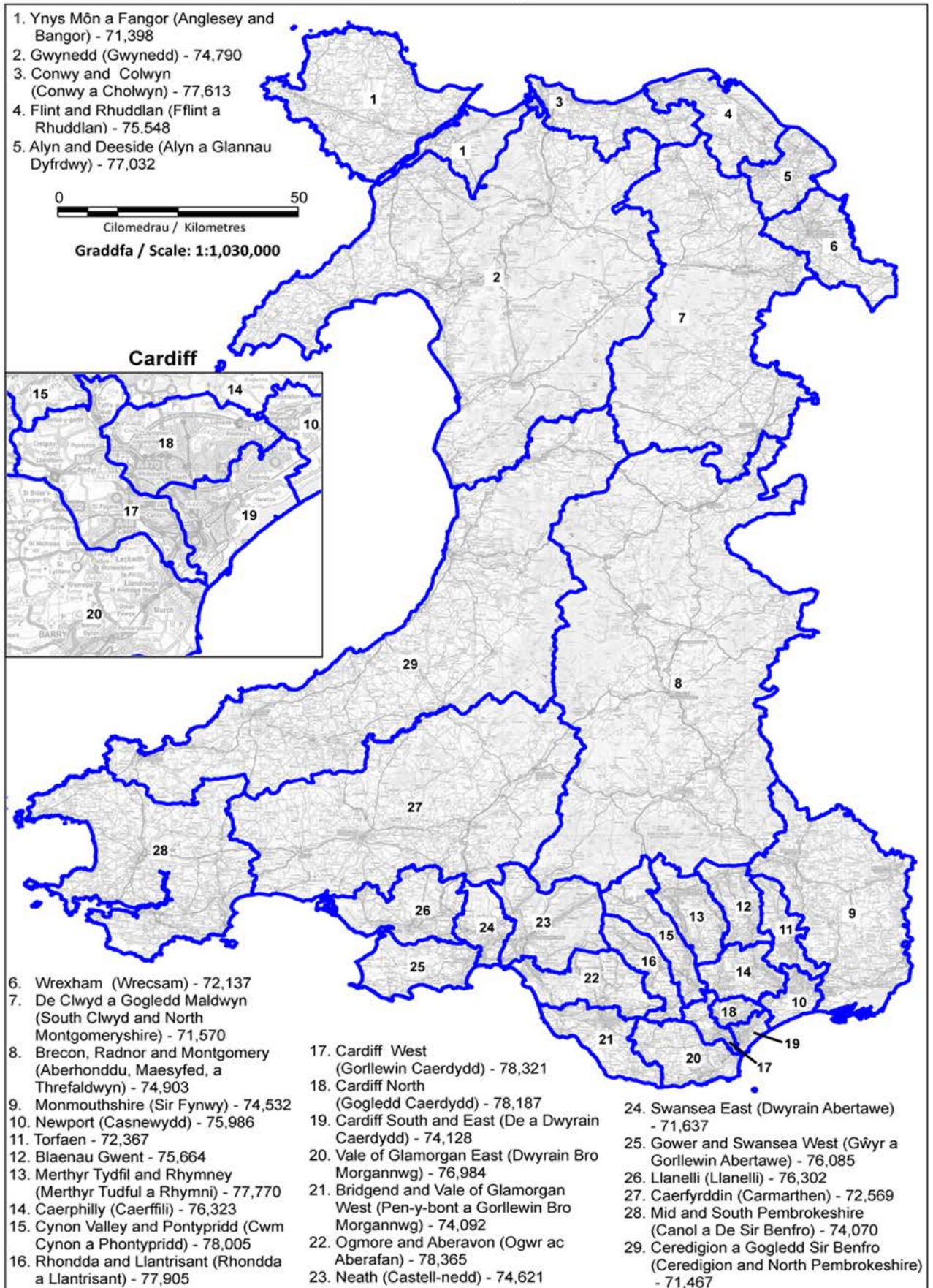
Existing Constituencies



Initial Proposals



Revised Proposals



1. Ynys Môn a Fangor (Anglesey and Bangor)

- 1.1 The existing constituencies affected by the proposed constituency are the following:
- 1.1 a. The existing **Aberconwy** CC has a total of 44,153 electors which is 41% below the UKEQ of 74,769 electors per constituency and 38% below the minimum of the statutory electoral range of 71,031 electors per constituency.
 - 1.1 b. The existing **Arfon** CC has a total of 37,739 electors which is 49% below the UKEQ of 74,769 electors per constituency and 47% below the minimum of the statutory electoral range of 71,031 electors per constituency.
 - 1.1 c. The existing **Ynys Môn** CC has a total of 49,287 electors which is 34% below the UKEQ of 74,769 electors per constituency and 31% below the minimum of the statutory electoral range of 71,031 electors per constituency.
- 1.2 In the Commission's initial proposals, it was proposed that a county constituency be created from:
- 1.2 a. the electoral wards within the existing **Arfon** CC and County of Gwynedd of Arllechwedd (971), Bethel (1,020), Cadnant (1,438), Cwm-y-Glo (710), Deiniol (496), Deiniolen (1,263), Dewi (1,098), Garth (420), Gerlan (1,559), Glyder (1,139), Hendre (835), Hirael (881), Llanrug (1,289), Marchog (1,446), Menai (Bangor) (839), Menai (Caernarfon) (1,671), Ogwen (1,556), Peblig (Caernarfon) (1,344), Penisarwaun (1,293), Pentir (1,636), Seiont (2,079), Tregarth & Mynydd Llandygai (1,531) and Y Felinheli (1,624); and,
 - 1.2 b. The existing **Ynys Môn** CC.
- 1.3 This constituency would have 77,425 electors which is 3.6% above the UKEQ of 74,769 electors per constituency. The suggested name for the constituency was **Ynys Môn ac Arfon**. The suggested alternative name was **Isle of Anglesey and Arfon**.
- 1.4 The Commission received a number of representations which suggested that the Isle of Anglesey should be dealt with as a 'special case' and therefore be exempt from the legislative criteria, as is the case for the Isle of Wight in England and the two constituencies of Orkney and Shetland, and Na h-Eileanan an Iar in Scotland. The Commission cannot deviate from the Rules set out in the legislation. Therefore it is not possible to create a 'special case' or 'exception' for the Isle of Anglesey.
- 1.5 A number of representations indicated that electors in Ynys Môn look first to Bangor and then eastwards rather than towards Caernarfon for their social and cultural ties. However, a number of wards from the Arfon constituency, including Caernarfon and its immediate area, are more closely linked to the rest of Gwynedd and should be included in a constituency which includes wards from Gwynedd rather than, as initially proposed, included in a constituency with Ynys Môn. These wards were Menai (Caernarfon), Peblig (Caernarfon),

BOUNDARY COMMISSION FOR WALES

Seiont, Bethel, Llanrug, Penisarwaun, Cadnant, Deiniolen, and Cwm-y-Glo. The ACs concluded that: *“We consider therefore that the above named wards together with the Caernarfon wards including Cwm-y-glo and Cadnant should not be with Ynys Môn in a constituency but should be added to the Gogledd Clwyd a Gwynedd constituency”* and, therefore, *“To meet the statutory electorate range and because of local ties it would then be appropriate to add the wards to the east of Bangor ... initially proposed to form part of Colwyn and Conwy”* to this proposed constituency.

1.6 Having considered the representations, the Commission accepts the recommendations of the ACs and proposes to remove the electoral wards to the west of Bangor referred to in paragraph 1.5 of section 5 above which are included within the existing Arfon constituency from this proposed constituency. The Commission received evidence that these electoral wards have local ties with Gwynedd and therefore are better located within a revised Gwynedd constituency to avoid breaking those ties. In order for this proposed constituency to meet the statutory electoral range, additional wards would then need to be added. The Commission accepts the ACs’ recommendation that the most appropriate electoral wards for inclusion within this proposed constituency are those of Bryn, Capelulo, Pandy, and Pant-yr-afon/Penmaenan. It was considered inappropriate to include the electoral ward of Conwy in this revised constituency. The Commission considered the ward of Y Felinheli and concluded that, whilst the ward has ties with Caernarfon, this ward should be included within this proposed constituency. That would ensure that this proposed constituency fell within the statutory electoral range. These changes allow for the creation of constituencies across mid and north Wales which, overall, better reflect the statutory criteria.

1.7 **The Commission therefore proposes to create a county constituency from:**

1.7 a. **The electoral wards within the existing Aberconwy CC and County of Conwy electoral wards of Bryn (1,349), Capelulo (1,179), Pandy (1,433), and Pant-yr-Afon/Penmaenan (2,119),**

1.7 b. **the electoral wards within the existing Arfon CC and County of Gwynedd of Arllechwedd (971), Deiniol (496), Dewi (1,098), Garth (420), Gerlan (1,559), Glyder (1,139), Hendre (835), Hiracl (881), Marchog (1,446), Menai (Bangor) (839), Ogwen (1,556), Pentir (1,636), Tregarth & Mynydd Llandygai (1,531) and Y Felinheli (1,624); and,**

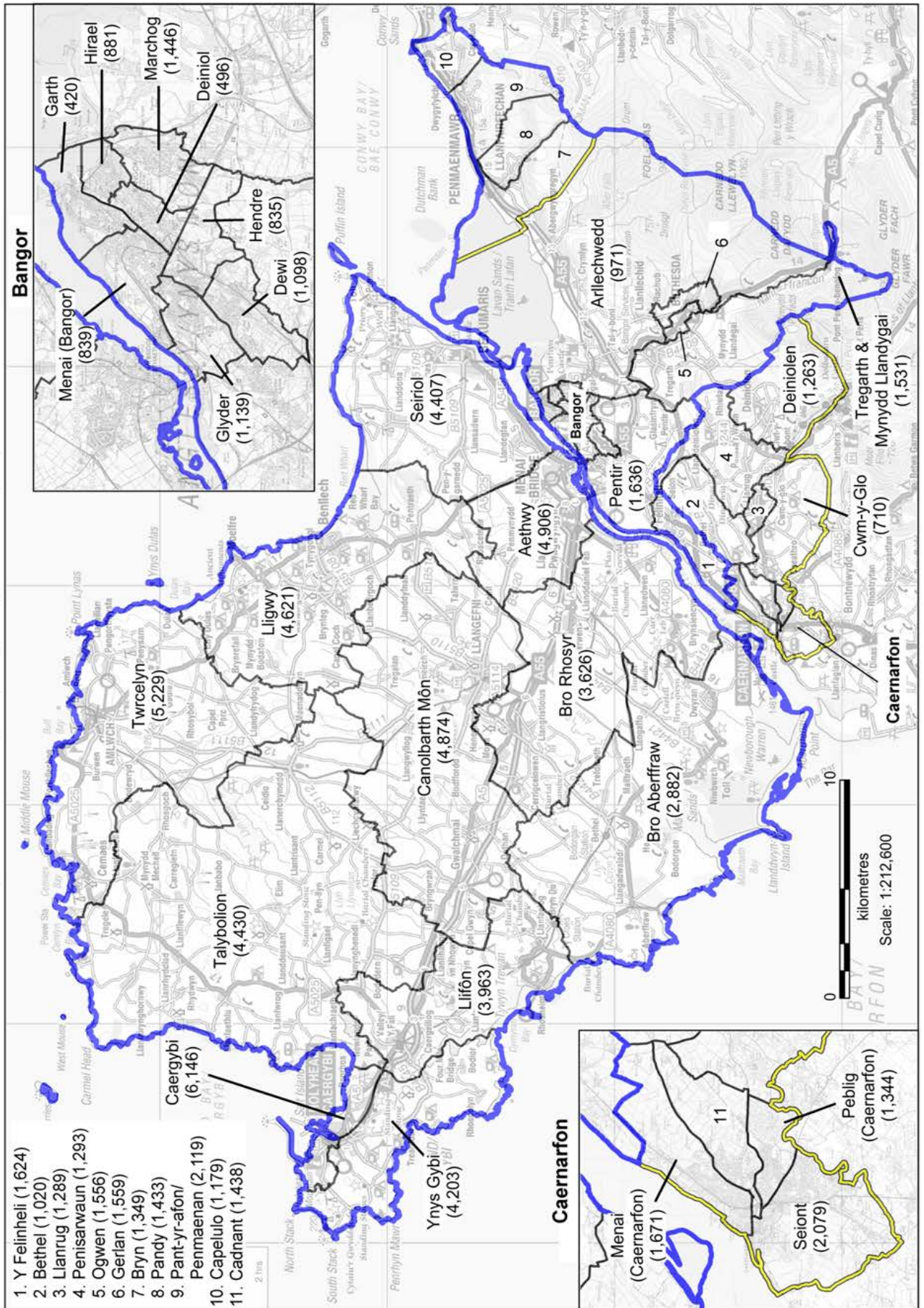
1.7 c. **The whole of the existing Ynys Môn CC.**

1.8 **This constituency would have 71,398 electors which is 4.5% below the UKEQ of 74,769 electors per constituency.**

1.9 The Commission received evidence that supported these changes and also suggested that the name of the constituency should change. Representation 7925, by way of example, states that Arfon should be dropped from the name because of the removal of the wards of Caernarfon and that the new constituency name should reflect the large conurbations that form it. The representation suggests that the new constituency name should include Bangor.

- 1.10 The ACs recommended a change to the name to 'Ynys Môn Bangor'. The reason for this is that the ACs felt that by omitting the conjunction the proposed constituency would only require one name, and so that name would be recognisable in both languages. *"The name Ynys Môn ... is sufficiently well recognised in both languages and, through omitting conjunctions, we consider that the constituency could have a single bilingual name."*
- 1.11 The Commission did not agree with the ACs' proposal of dropping the conjunction. This was considered to be inappropriate as the name ought, in the Commission's view, to reflect clearly the two separate areas within the proposed constituency. To adopt the AC's approach would also result in inconsistency in naming as some constituencies would include a conjunction and others would not. The Commission considered that the preferable approach where a proposed constituency included two recognisable areas was to include both names linked by the conjunction.
- 1.12 Due to the removal of the town of Caernarfon and other wards forming part of the Arfon constituency and the inclusion within this proposed constituency of the electoral wards to the east of Bangor, the Commission believe the name Ynys Môn ac Arfon is no longer appropriate.
- 1.13 The Commission has considered all the evidence received and has concluded that the name that is most appropriate, and which it therefore recommends for this proposed constituency, is **Ynys Môn a Fangor**. The suggested alternative is **Anglesey and Bangor**. The new name better reflects the geographic area that this proposed constituency would represent, and would be likely to result in electors having a greater affinity with it.

Ynys Môn a Fangor (Anglesey and Bangor)



2. Gwynedd

- 2.1 The existing constituencies affected by the proposed constituency are the following:
- 2.1 a. The existing **Aberconwy** CC has a total of 44,153 electors which is 41% below the UKEQ of 74,769 electors per constituency and 38% below the minimum of the statutory electoral range of 71,031 electors per constituency.
 - 2.1 b. The existing **Arfon** CC has a total of 37,739 electors which is 49% below the UKEQ of 74,769 electors per constituency and 47% below the minimum of the statutory electoral range of 71,031 electors per constituency.
 - 2.1 c. The existing **Clwyd West** CC has a total of 56,862 electors which is 24% below the UKEQ of 74,769 electors per constituency and 20% below the minimum of the statutory electoral range of 71,031 electors per constituency.
 - 2.1 d. The existing **Dwyfor Meirionnydd** CC has a total of 42,353 electors which is 43% below the UKEQ of 74,769 electors per constituency and 40% below the minimum of the statutory electoral range of 71,031 electors per constituency.
 - 2.1 e. The existing **Vale of Clwyd** CC has a total of 55,839 electors which is 25% below the UKEQ of 74,769 electors per constituency and 21% below the minimum of the statutory electoral range of 71,031 electors per constituency.
- 2.2 In the Commission's initial proposals, it was proposed that a county constituency be created from:
- 2.2 a. The electoral wards within the existing **Aberconwy** CC and County of Conwy of Betws-y-Coed (932), Caerhun (1,609), Crwst (1,583), Eglwysbach (1,195), Gower (887), Trefriw (1,022), and Uwch Conwy (1,230),
 - 2.2 b. The electoral wards within the existing **Arfon** CC and County of Gwynedd of Bontnewydd (824), Groeslon (1,246), Llanberis (1,445), Llanllyfni (892), Llanwnda (1,428), Penygroes (1,289), Talysarn (1,276) and Waunfawr (1,201),
 - 2.2 c. The electoral wards within the existing **Clwyd West** CC and County of Conwy of Betws yn Rhos (1,626), Llangernyw (1,147), and Llansannan (1,470),
 - 2.2 d. The electoral wards within the existing **Dwyfor Meirionnydd** CC and County of Gwynedd of Aberdaron (712), Aberdovey (851), Abererch (971), Abermaw (1,468), Abersoch (510), Botwnnog (698), Bowydd and Rhiw (1,211), Brithdir and Llanfachreth/Ganllwyd/Llanelltyd (1,080), Bryn-crug/Llanfihangel (732), Clynnog (698), Corris/Mawddwy (917), Criccieth (1,263), Diffwys and Maenofferen (744), Dolbenmaen (888), Dolgellau North (862), Dolgellau South (992), Dyffryn Ardudwy (1,128) Efail-newydd/Buan (988), Harlech (1,419), Llanaelhaearn (1,121), Llanbedr (783), Llanbedrog (733), Llanengan (802), Llangelynin (1,505), Llanystumdwy (1,452),

BOUNDARY COMMISSION FOR WALES

Morfa Nefyn (880), Nefyn (952), Penrhyndeudraeth (1,718), Porthmadog East (1,076), Porthmadog West (1,193), Porthmadog-Tremadog (918), Pwllheli North (1,407), Pwllheli South (1,218), Teigl (1,321), Trawsfynydd (1,070), Tudweiliog (661), and Tywyn (2,358); and,

- 2.2 e. The electoral wards within the existing **Vale of Clwyd** CC and the County of Denbighshire of Bodelwyddan (1,583), Denbigh Central (1,567), Denbigh Lower (3,575), Denbigh Upper/Henllan (2,371), St. Asaph East (1,375), St. Asaph West (1,265), Trefnant (1,496), and Tremeirchion (1,313).
- 2.3 This constituency would have 76,147 electors which is 1.8% above the UKEQ of 74,769 electors per constituency. The suggested name for the constituency was **Gogledd Clwyd a Gwynedd**. The suggested alternative name was **North Clwyd and Gwynedd**.
- 2.4 The Commission received a number of representations which suggested that the town of Caernarfon and surrounding electoral wards had ties with the area of Gwynedd rather than Anglesey. The Commission also received evidence that the wards currently within the local government area of Denbighshire would be more appropriately located within a different constituency and that the electoral wards of Bala, Llandderfel and Llanuwchllyn (which the initial proposals had included within a proposed De Gogledd a Sir Faldwyn constituency) had strong cultural links with Gwynedd and that these wards consider themselves to be a part of Gwynedd. It was also suggested that the electoral ward of Uwchaled should be included within a Gwynedd constituency as it has ties, in particular Welsh language links as highlighted by the 2011 Census, with areas of Gwynedd.
- 2.5 The ACs concluded that, *“there were many representations which pointed out that the Vale of Clwyd wards including Denbigh and St. Asaph have no social, cultural or economic ties with the wider Gwynedd area that includes the Llyn Peninsula and Aberdovey”*. They also stated that *“There was very strong support for including Uwchaled, Llandderfel, Bala, and Llanuwchllyn in a Gwynedd constituency rather than in the proposed De Clwyd a Gogledd Sir Faldwyn constituency because of the strong Welsh language, social and economic ties between that area and Gwynedd.”*
- 2.6 Having considered the representations, the Commission accepts the recommendations of the ACs and proposes to include the Arfon electoral wards to the west of Bangor referred to in paragraph 1.5 of section 5 pages 16 and 17 above within a constituency based largely on electoral wards within the area of Gwynedd. The Commission received evidence to support the inclusion of these electoral wards as they have local ties with Gwynedd. The Commission also accepts the recommendations of the ACs that the electoral wards of Bala, Llandderfel, Llanuwchllyn, and Uwchaled should be included within this proposed constituency as this would avoid breaking the community ties and Welsh language links that exist between these wards and areas of Gwynedd.
- 2.7 The Commission also accepts the recommendations of the ACs that electoral wards from Denbighshire should not be included within a constituency comprised largely of wards from Gwynedd as they lack local community ties with the wider Gwynedd area.

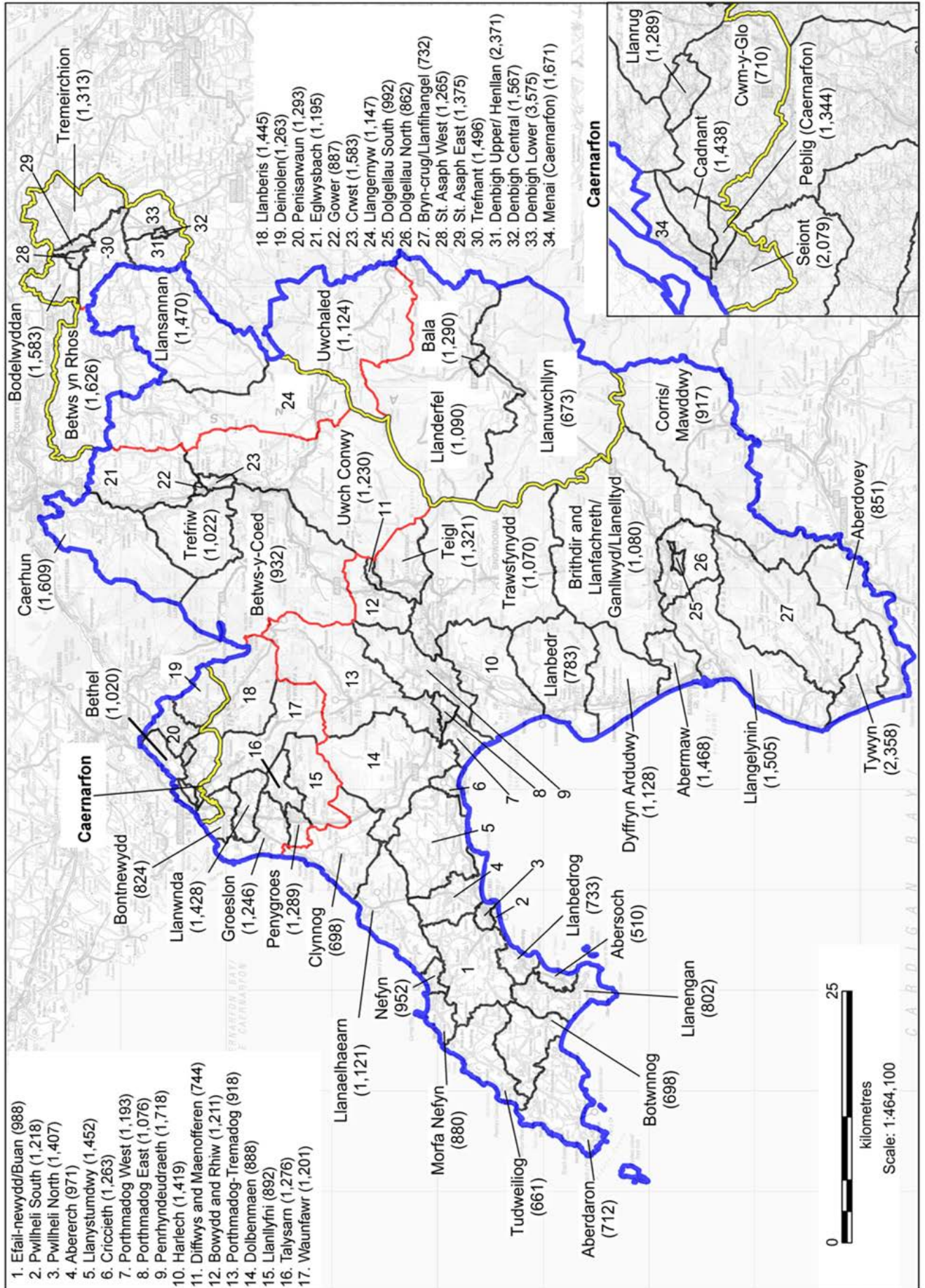
- 2.8 However, the Commission does not accept the recommendation of the ACs that the revised proposed constituency should extend no further east than the electoral ward of Llangernyw. That recommendation would involve including a single ward from Gwynedd, namely Llansannan, within another proposed constituency.
- 2.9 The Commission have, therefore, included the Llansannan ward within this revised constituency and this enables the Commission to include wards from one fewer principal council within the De Clwyd a Gogledd Sir Faldwyn constituency which will be discussed at paragraph 5.7 of section 5 page 33.
- 2.10 The Commission considered a number of alternatives for this area. However, the Commission is of the view that this revised proposed constituency, overall, better reflects the statutory requirements than any alternatives suggested to it.
- 2.11 **The Commission therefore proposes to create a county constituency from:**
- 2.11 a. **The electoral wards within the existing Aberconwy CC and County of Conwy of Betws-y-Coed (932), Caerhun (1,609), Crwst (1,583), Eglwysbach (1,195), Gower (887), Trefriw (1,022), and Uwch Conwy (1,230),**
- 2.11 b. **the electoral wards within the existing Arfon CC and County of Gwynedd of Bethel (1,020), Bontnewydd (824), Cadnant (1,438), Cwm-y-Glo (710), Deiniolen (1,263), Groeslon (1,246), Llanberis (1,445), Llanllyfni (892), Llanrug (1,289), Llanwnda (1,428), Menai (Caernarfon) (1,671), Peblig (Caernarfon) (1,344), Penisarwaun (1,293), Penygroes (1,289), Seiont (2,079), Talysarn (1,276) and Waunfawr (1,201),**
- 2.11 c. **the electoral wards within the existing Clwyd West CC and County of Conwy of Llangernyw (1,147), Llansannan (1,470) and Uwchaled (1,124); and,**
- 2.11 d. **The whole of the existing Dwyfor Meirionnydd CC.**
- 2.12 **This constituency would have 76,260 electors which is 2% above the UKEQ of 74,769 electors per constituency.**
- 2.13 The Commission received representations in support of the reconfiguration of the constituency and which also supported a change to the name of the new constituency. The revised proposed constituency does not include wards from Denbighshire which are contained in the existing Vale of Clwyd constituency and therefore it is suggested that it would be inappropriate for the name of the new constituency to include the name of Clwyd.
- 2.14 The ACs recommended changing the constituency name to Gwynedd as they have removed all the Denbighshire electoral wards from the initial proposal.
- 2.15 As the Denbighshire wards to the north east are no longer included within the proposed constituency, and given the inclusion of the wards surrounding Bala to the south east, the

BOUNDARY COMMISSION FOR WALES

Commission has taken the view that the name of Gogledd Clwyd a Gwynedd is no longer appropriate.

- 2.16 The Commission has considered all the representations made and has concluded that the appropriate name that better reflects the geographical composition of the revised proposed constituency is Gwynedd. It therefore recommends that the name of the proposed constituency should be **Gwynedd**. Gwynedd is recognisable in both languages and therefore no alternative name is suggested.

Gwynedd



3. Conwy and Colwyn (Conwy a Cholwyn)

- 3.1 The existing constituencies affected by the proposed constituency are the following:
- 3.1 a. The existing **Aberconwy** CC has a total of 44,153 electors which is 41% below the UKEQ of 74,769 electors per constituency and 38% below the minimum of the statutory electoral range of 71,031 electors per constituency.
 - 3.1 b. The existing **Clwyd West** CC has a total of 56,862 electors which is 24% below the UKEQ of 74,769 electors per constituency and 20% below the minimum of the statutory electoral range of 71,031 electors per constituency.
 - 3.1 c. The existing **Vale of Clwyd** CC has a total of 55,839 electors which is 25% below the UKEQ of 74,769 electors per constituency and 21% below the minimum of the statutory electoral range of 71,031 electors per constituency.
- 3.2 In the Commission's initial proposals, it was proposed that a county constituency be created from:
- 3.2 a. The electoral wards within the existing **Aberconwy** CC and County of Conwy electoral wards of Bryn (1,349), Capelulo (1,179), Conwy (3,227), Craig-y-Don (2,801), Deganwy (3,235), Gogarth (2,829), Llansanffraid (1,807), Marl (3,500), Mostyn (2,751), Pandy (1,433), Pant-yr-Afon/Penmaenan (2,119), Penrhyn (3,784), Pensarn (2,075), and Tudno (3,606); and,
 - 3.2 b. the electoral wards within the existing **Clwyd West** CC and County of Conwy electoral wards of Abergele Pensarn (1,905), Colwyn (3,288), Eirias (2,749), Gele (3,784), Glyn (2,935), Kinmel Bay (4,506), Llanddulas (1,323), Llandrillo yn Rhos (6,032), Llysfaen (1,862), Mochdre (1,458), Pentre Mawr (2,747), Rhiw (4,909), and Towyn (1,842).
- 3.3 This constituency would have 75,035 electors which is 0.4% above the UKEQ of 74,769 electors per constituency. The suggested name for the constituency was **Colwyn and Conwy**. The suggested alternative name was **Colwyn a Conwy**.
- 3.4 The Commission received evidence from the former Member of Parliament for the Vale of Clwyd which provided an alternative for the North East of Wales; this representation received support and would enable the retention of the existing constituency of the Vale of Clwyd. However, there was little support for the proposed constituencies in Flintshire, Wrexham, Gwynedd, Conwy and Powys that would need to be created as a consequence of accepting this alternative arrangement.
- 3.5 The ACs concluded that the electoral wards of Bryn, Pandy, Pant-yr-Afon/ Penmaenan and Capelulo should not be included within this constituency as previously discussed at paragraph 1.5 of section 5 page 16. The ACs also concluded that the Gwynedd constituency should reach no further east than the electoral ward of Llangernyw. The ACs concluded that the most appropriate wards to be added are the Betws yn Rhos electoral ward and the City

of St. Asaph and surrounding wards within the area of the principal council of Denbighshire. *“To recognise the close links between the rural area of Betws-Yn-Rhos and the coast and the town of Colwyn Bay we recommend that this ward should be included in the new constituency. Similarly, we have recommended that the wards of Bodelwyddan, St. Asaph east and west, Tremeirchion and Trefnant should be excluded from the proposed Gwynedd constituency with which they have no local ties but they do have strong ties with the coastal area in this proposed constituency and so we recommend that they be included in the proposed Colwyn and Conwy constituency.”* The Commission received evidence to support the inclusion of these electoral wards within the proposed constituency as they have local ties with the North Wales Coast. Representations were also received supporting the existence of ties between Betws yn Rhos with Colwyn Bay.

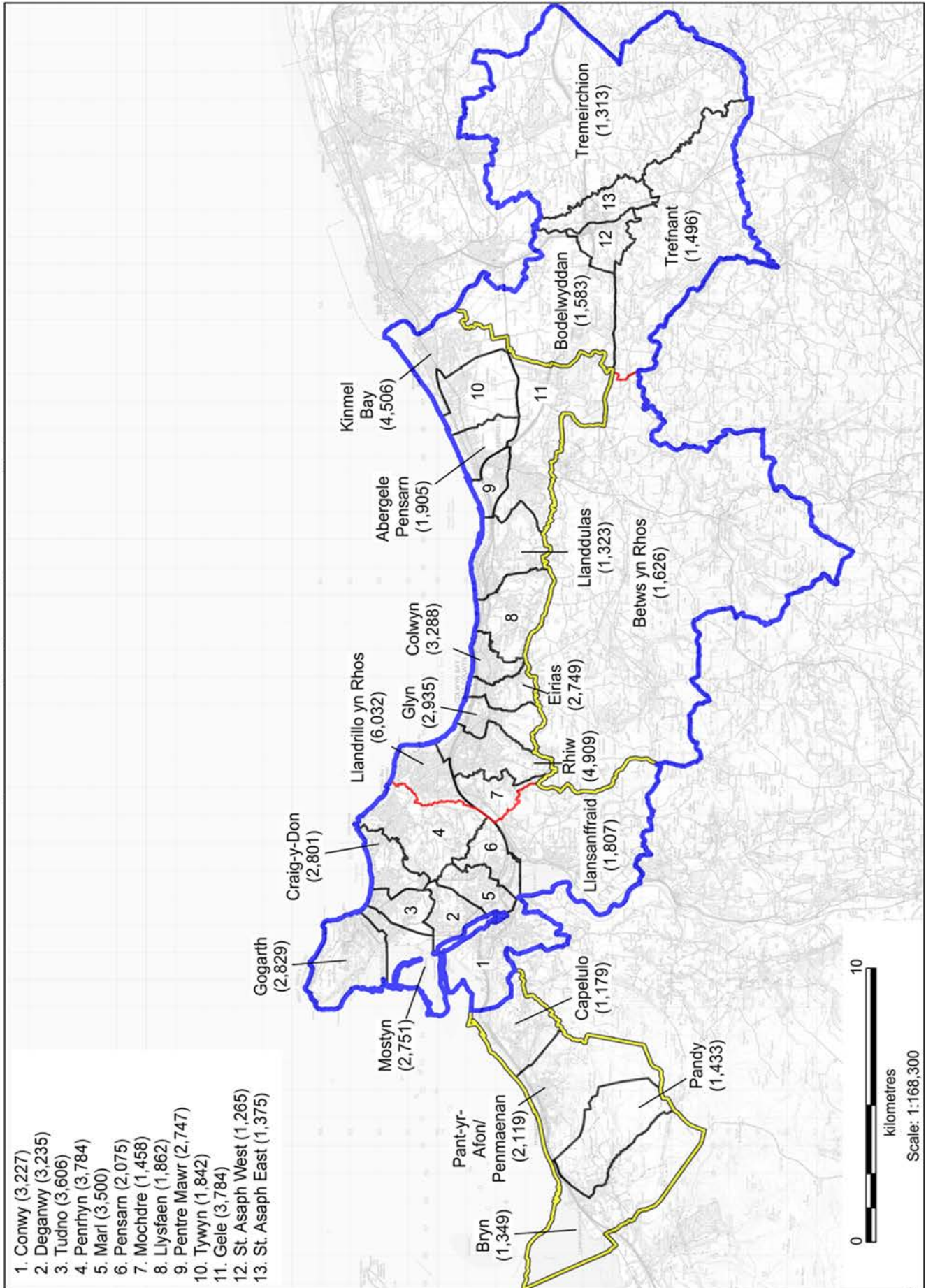
- 3.6 Having considered the representations, the Commission accepts the recommendations of the ACs and proposes to include the electoral ward of Betws yn Rhos along with the electoral wards of St Asaph East, and St Asaph West, together with the surrounding wards of Bodelwyddan, Tremeirchion, and Trefnant within this proposed constituency.
- 3.7 Although the representation made by the former Member of Parliament for the Vale of Clwyd has a body of support and would retain the existing Vale of Clwyd constituency, the Commission is of the opinion that retaining the existing Vale of Clwyd constituency would have a detrimental effect on the other proposed constituencies in Mid and North Wales. The proposal put forward by the ACs better reflects the statutory requirements overall and this proposal would allow other existing constituencies in North East Wales to be retained within proposed constituencies.
- 3.8 **The Commission therefore proposes to create a county constituency from:**
- 3.8 a. **The electoral wards within the existing Aberconwy CC and County of Conwy of Conwy (3,227), Craig-y-Don (2,801), Deganwy (3,235), Gogarth (2,829), Llansanffraid (1,807), Marl (3,500), Mostyn (2,751), Penrhyn (3,784), Pensarn (2,075), and Tudno (3,606);**
- 3.8 b. **the electoral wards within the existing Clwyd West CC and County of Conwy of Abergele Pensarn (1,905), Betws yn Rhos (1,626), Colwyn (3,288), Eirias (2,749), Gele (3,784), Glyn (2,935), Kinnel Bay (4,506), Llanddulas (1,323), Llandrillo yn Rhos (6,032), Llysfaen (1,862), Mochdre (1,458), Pentre Mawr (2,747), Rhiw (4,909), and Towyn (1,842); and,**
- 3.8 c. **The electoral wards within the existing Vale of Clwyd CC and the County of Denbighshire of Bodelwyddan (1,583), St. Asaph East (1,375), St. Asaph West (1,265), Trefnant (1,496), and Tremeirchion (1,313).**
- 3.9 **This constituency would have 77,613 electors which is 3.8% above the UKEQ of 74,769 electors per constituency.**
- 3.10 The Commission received representations that the initial proposal name starts at the border and moves west which is not easy on the ear and that, in the Welsh language, places tend to

BOUNDARY COMMISSION FOR WALES

be named from West to East. Naming the constituency in the way which the Commission has in the initial proposal, results in an awkward name.

- 3.11 The ACs recommended a change to the name of the initial proposal to reflect a suggested Welsh language naming convention of geographical names referring to places from West to East. The ACs also proposed omitting the conjunction from the initial proposal. By omitting the conjunction the proposal would only require one name, and this would be recognisable in both languages. The Commission did not agree with the ACs' approach of omitting the conjunction for the reasons given above in relation to the proposed Ynys Môn a Fangor constituency.
- 3.12 The Commission agrees with the ACs that the name should reflect a suggested Welsh naming convention and have therefore concluded that the name for the proposed constituency should be **Conwy and Colwyn**. The suggested alternative name is **Conwy a Cholwyn**.

Conwy and Colwyn (Conwy a Cholwyn)



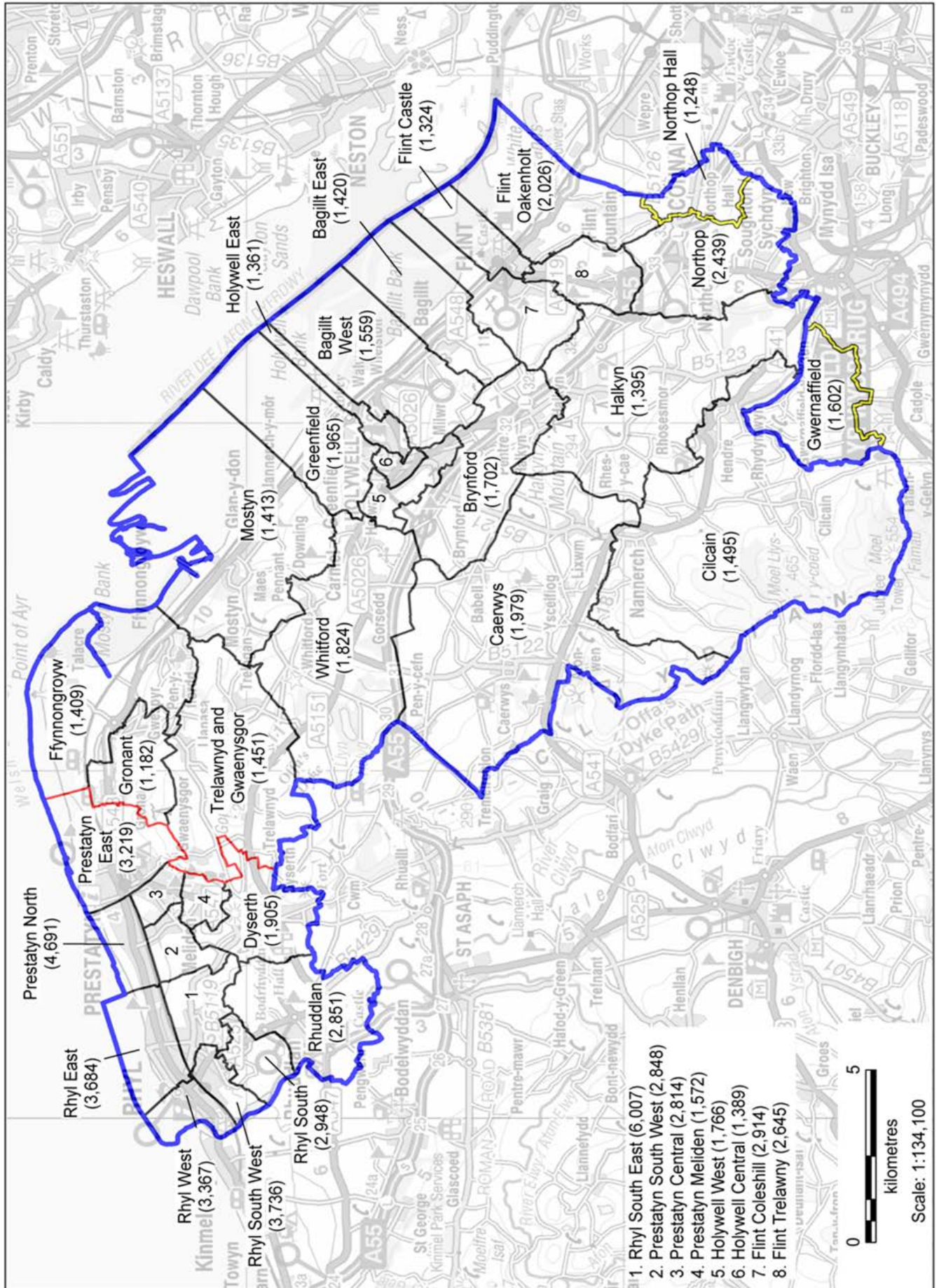
- 1. Conwy (3,227)
- 2. Deganwy (3,235)
- 3. Tudno (3,606)
- 4. Penrhyn (3,784)
- 5. Marl (3,500)
- 6. Pensarn (2,075)
- 7. Mochdre (1,458)
- 8. Llysfaen (1,862)
- 9. Pentre Mawr (2,747)
- 10. Tywyn (1,842)
- 11. Gele (3,784)
- 12. St. Asaph West (1,265)
- 13. St. Asaph East (1,375)

4. Flint and Rhuddlan (Fflint a Rhuddlan)

- 4.1 The existing constituencies affected by the proposed constituency are the following:
- 4.1 a. The existing **Delyn** CC has a total of 52,388 electors which is 30% below the UKEQ of 74,769 electors per constituency and 26% below the minimum of the statutory electoral range of 71,031 electors per constituency.
- 4.1 b. The existing **Vale of Clwyd** CC has a total of 55,839 electors which is 25% below the UKEQ of 74,769 electors per constituency and 21% below the minimum of the statutory electoral range of 71,031 electors per constituency.
- 4.2 In the Commission's initial proposals, it was proposed that a county constituency be created from:
- 4.2 a. The electoral wards within the existing **Delyn** CC and the County of Flintshire of Bagillt East (1,420), Bagillt West (1,559), Brynford (1,702), Caerwys (1,979), Cilcain (1,495), Ffynnongroyw (1,409), Flint Castle (1,324), Flint Coleshill (2,914), Flint Oakenholt (2,026), Flint Trelawny (2,645), Greenfield (1,965), Gronant (1,182), Gwernaffield (1,602), Halkyn (1,395), Holywell Central (1,389), Holywell East (1,361), Holywell West (1,766), Mostyn (1,413), Northop (2,439), Trelawnyd and Gwaenysgor (1,451) and Whitford (1,824); and,
- 4.2 b. The electoral wards within the existing **Vale of Clwyd** CC and the County of Denbighshire of Dyserth (1,905), Prestatyn Central (2,814), Prestatyn East (3,219), Prestatyn Meliden (1,572), Prestatyn North (4,691), Prestatyn South West (2,848), Rhuddlan (2,851), Rhyl East (3,684), Rhyl South (2,948), Rhyl South East (6,007), Rhyl South West (3,736), and Rhyl West (3,367).
- 4.3 This constituency would have 75,902 electors which is 1.5% above the UKEQ of 74,769 electors per constituency. The suggested name for the constituency was **Flint and Rhuddlan**. The suggested alternative name was **Fflint a Rhuddlan**.
- 4.4 The Commission received a representation at the Wrexham public hearing from the Member of Parliament for the existing Delyn constituency that the electoral ward of Gwernaffield should be included within the Alyn and Deeside proposed constituency due to its local ties with the town of Mold, and that Northop Hall should be included within the proposed constituency due to its local ties with the electoral ward of Northop. This was supported by other representations received by the Commission and in the Labour Party submission. The Commission also received an alternative scheme from the former Vale of Clwyd Member of Parliament as discussed previously at paragraph 3.4 of section 5 page 25.
- 4.5 The ACs concluded that the electoral ward of Northop Hall has ties with the electoral ward of Northop and should be included within this proposed constituency and that the electoral ward of Gwernaffield, which has local ties with the town of Mold, should be included within the proposed constituency of Alyn and Deeside.

- 4.6 Having considered the representations, the Commission accepts the recommendations of the ACs and proposes to include the electoral ward of Northop Hall within this proposed constituency to avoid breaking its links with Northop and to include the electoral ward of Gwernaffield within the proposed Alyn and Deeside constituency to avoid breaking its links with the town of Mold. The Commission received an alternative proposal from the former Member of Parliament for the Vale of Clwyd, and this is considered at paragraph 3.4 of section 5 page 25 above.
- 4.7 **The Commission therefore proposes to create a county constituency from:**
- 4.7 a. **The electoral wards within the existing Delyn CC and the County of Flintshire of Bagillt East (1,420), Bagillt West (1,559), Brynford (1,702), Caerwys (1,979), Cilcain (1,495), Ffynnongroyw (1,409), Flint Castle (1,324), Flint Coleshill (2,914), Flint Oakenholt (2,026), Flint Trelawny (2,645), Greenfield (1,965), Gronant (1,182), Halkyn (1,395), Holywell Central (1,389), Holywell East (1,361), Holywell West (1,766), Mostyn (1,413), Northop (2,439), Northop Hall (1,248), Trelawnyd and Gwaenysgor (1,451) and Whitford (1,824); and,**
- 4.7 b. **The electoral wards within the existing Vale of Clwyd CC and the County of Denbighshire of Dyserth (1,905), Prestatyn Central (2,814), Prestatyn East (3,219), Prestatyn Meliden (1,572), Prestatyn North (4,691), Prestatyn South West (2,848), Rhuddlan (2,851), Rhyl East (3,684), Rhyl South (2,948), Rhyl South East (6,007), Rhyl South West (3,736), and Rhyl West (3,367).**
- 4.8 **This constituency would have 75,548 electors which is 1% above the UKEQ of 74,769 electors per constituency.**
- 4.9 There was a general consensus that the name proposed in the initial proposals was appropriate. There were alternative names suggested along with alternative configurations. Flintshire West and North Denbighshire, and Vale of Clwyd were proposed by the Liberal Democrat Party and the Conservative Party, respectively.
- 4.10 The ACs considered that the name proposed in the initial proposal was as appropriate, or more appropriate, than any other proposed in the representations.
- 4.11 The Commission agrees with the ACs that the name proposed in the initial proposals is appropriate. It therefore recommends that the proposed constituency should be named **Flint and Rhuddlan**. The suggested alternative name is **Fflint a Rhuddlan**.

Flint and Rhuddlan (Fflint a Rhuddlan)



5. Alyn and Deeside (Alyn a Glannau Dyfrdwy)

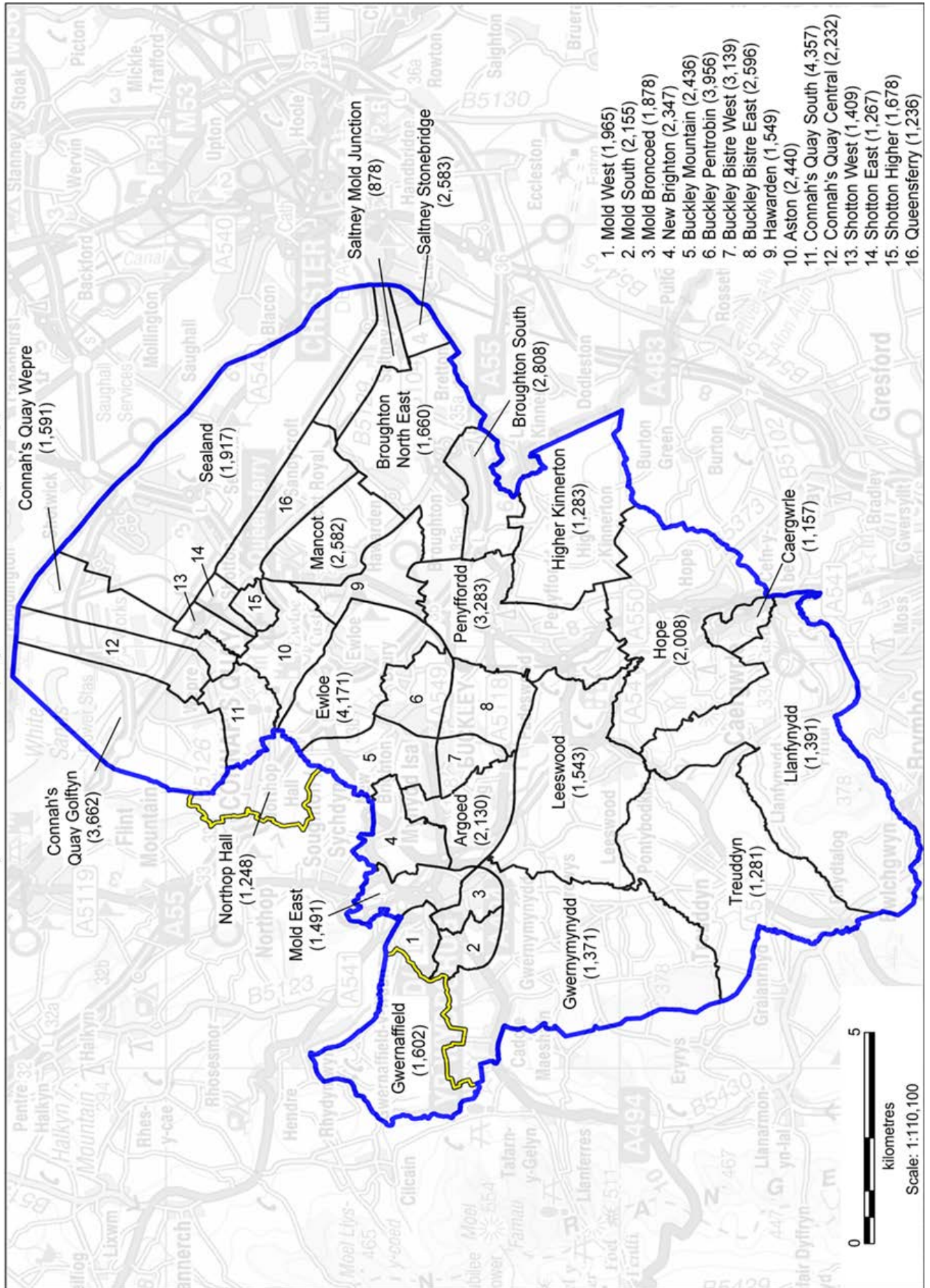
- 5.1 The existing constituencies affected by the proposed constituency are the following:
- 5.1 a. The existing **Alyn and Deeside** CC has a total of 60,550 electors which is 19% below the UKEQ of 74,769 electors per constituency and 15% below the minimum of the statutory electoral range of 71,031 electors per constituency.
- 5.1 b. The existing **Delyn** CC has a total of 52,388 electors which is 30% below the UKEQ of 74,769 electors per constituency and 26% below the minimum of the statutory electoral range of 71,031 electors per constituency.
- 5.2 In the Commission's initial proposals, it was proposed that a county constituency be created from:
- 5.2 a. The whole of the existing **Alyn and Deeside** CC; and,
- 5.2 b. The electoral wards within the existing **Delyn** CC and County of Flintshire of Argoed (2,130), Gwernymynydd (1,371), Leeswood (1,543), Mold Broncoed (1,878), Mold East (1,491), Mold South (2,155), Mold West (1,965), New Brighton (2,347), and Northop Hall (1,248).
- 5.3 This constituency would have 76,678 electors which is 2.6% above the UKEQ of 74,769 electors per constituency. The suggested name for the constituency was **Alyn and Deeside**. The suggested alternative name was **Alyn a Glannau Dyfrdwy**.
- 5.4 The Commission received a representation at the Wrexham public hearing from the current Member of Parliament for Delyn which stated that Gwernaffield should be included within the Alyn and Deeside proposed constituency due to its local ties with the town of Mold, and that the electoral ward of Northop Hall should be included within the Flint and Rhuddlan proposed constituency due to its links with the electoral ward of Northop. This was supported by other representation received by the Commission and the Labour Party submission. The Commission also received an alternative scheme from the former Member of Parliament for the Vale of Clwyd which is discussed at paragraph 3.5 of section 5 pages 25 and 26.
- 5.5 The ACs concluded that the electoral ward of Gwernaffield should be included in the proposed constituency because of its local ties with Mold and that the electoral ward of Northop Hall, which has local ties with Northop, should be included within the proposed constituency of Flint and Rhuddlan as discussed at paragraph 4.4 of section 5 page 29.
- 5.6 Having considered the representations, the Commission accepts the recommendations of the ACs and proposes to include the electoral ward of Gwernaffield in the proposed constituency to avoid breaking its links with the town of Mold and to include the electoral ward of Northop Hall within the proposed Flint and Rhuddlan constituency to avoid breaking its links with the electoral ward of Northop. The Commission received an

BOUNDARY COMMISSION FOR WALES

alternative proposal from the former Member of Parliament for the Vale of Clwyd, previously considered at paragraph 3.5 of section 5 page 25.

- 5.7 **The Commission therefore proposes to create a county constituency from:**
- 5.7 a. **The whole of the existing Alyn and Deeside CC; and,**
- 5.7 b. **The electoral wards within the existing Delyn CC and County of Flintshire of Argoed (2,130), Gwernaffield (1,602), Gwernymynydd (1,371), Leeswood (1,543), Mold Broncoed (1,878), Mold East (1,491), Mold South (2,155), Mold West (1,965), and New Brighton (2,347).**
- 5.8 **This constituency would have 77,032 electors which is 3% above the UKEQ of 74,769 electors per constituency.**
- 5.9 There was a general consensus that the name proposed in the initial proposals is appropriate. There were alternative names recommended along with alternative configurations. Deeside was proposed by the Conservative Party.
- 5.10 The ACs considered that the name proposed in the initial proposal was as appropriate, or more appropriate, than any others proposed in the representations.
- 5.11 The Commission agrees with the ACs that the name proposed in the initial proposals is appropriate. It therefore recommends that the proposed constituency should be named **Alyn and Deeside**. The suggested alternative name is **Alyn a Glannau Dyfrdwy**.

Alyn and Deeside (Alyn a Glannau Dyfrdwy)

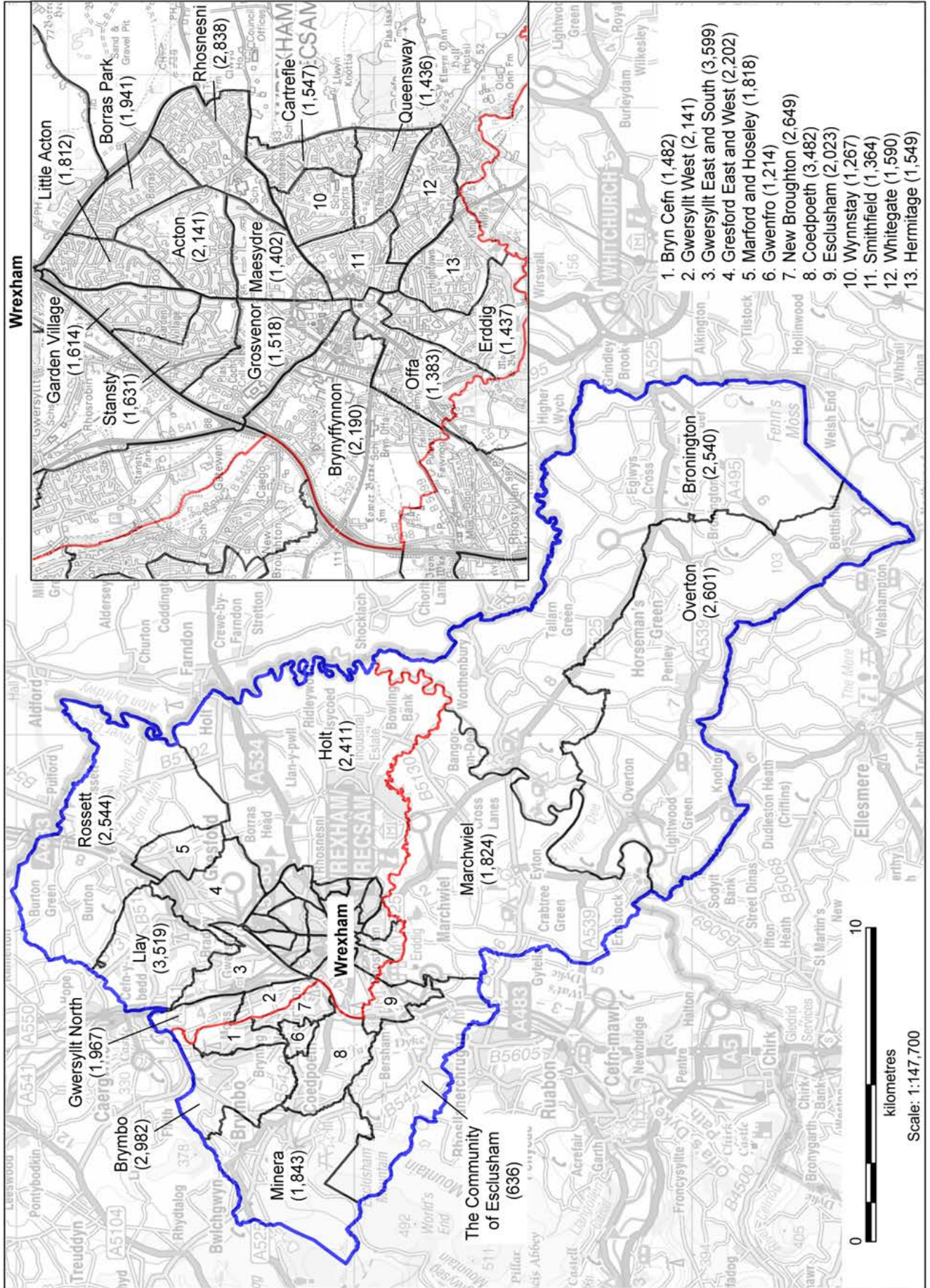


6. Wrexham (Wreccsam)

- 6.1 The existing constituencies affected by the proposed constituency are the following:
- 6.1 a. The existing **Clwyd South** CC has a total of 53,094 electors which is 29% below the UKEQ of 74,769 electors per constituency and 25% below the minimum of the statutory electoral range of 71,031 electors per constituency.
 - 6.1 b. The existing **Wrexham** CC has a total of 48,861 electors which is 35% below the UKEQ of 74,769 electors per constituency and 31% below the minimum of the statutory electoral range of 71,031 electors per constituency.
- 6.2 In the Commission's initial proposals, it was proposed that a county constituency be created from:
- 6.2 a. The electoral wards within the existing **Clwyd South** CC and County Borough of Wrexham of Bronington (2,540), Brymbo (2,982), Bryn Cefn (1,482), Coedpoeth (3,482), Esclusham (2,023), Gwenfro (1,214), Marchwiel (1,824), Minera (1,843), New Broughton (2,649), Overton (2,601) and Ponciau (without the Ponciau North, Ponciau South and Rhos wards of the Community of Rhosllanerchrugog) (636).
 - 6.2 b. The whole of the existing **Wrexham** CC.
- 6.3 This constituency would have 72,137 electors which is 3.5% below the UKEQ of 74,769 electors per constituency. The suggested name for the constituency was **Wrexham Maelor**. The suggested alternative name was **Wreccsam Maelor**.
- 6.4 The Commission received representations that generally supported the initial proposal. By way of example, the Member of Parliament for the existing Wrexham constituency stated that *"To be absolutely clear, I support the proposals in respect of the Wrexham Maelor constituency"*. He also states, *"I have not seen any persuasive alternatives to this proposal for Wrexham."* The Commission did receive a representation that suggested that Wrexham and Newtown should be within the same constituency and the Liberal Democrats proposed that the electoral ward of Ponciau should be wholly within the De Clwyd a Gogledd Sir Faldwyn proposed constituency. However, the Commission did not consider that these proposals better reflect the statutory criteria than the initial proposals.
- 6.5 The ACs concluded that there was general consensus in support of the initial proposal for Wrexham in the representations and at the public hearings.
- 6.6 Having considered the representations, the Commission accepts the recommendations of the ACs and proposes to recommend a constituency as described in the initial proposal.

- 6.7 **The Commission therefore proposes to create a county constituency from:**
- 6.7 a. **The electoral wards within the existing Clwyd South CC and County Borough of Wrexham of Bronington (2,540), Brymbo (2,982), Bryn Cefn (1,482), Coedpoeth (3,482), Esclusham (2,023), Gwenfro (1,214), Marchwiel (1,824), Minera (1,843), New Broughton (2,649), Overton (2,601) and Ponciau (without the Ponciau North, Ponciau South and Rhos wards of the Community of Rhosllanerchrugog) (636); and,**
- 6.7 b. **The whole of the existing Wrexham CC.**
- 6.8 **This constituency would have 72,137 electors which is 3.5% below the UKEQ of 74,769 electors per constituency.**
- 6.9 The Commission received representations from the current Wrexham Member of Parliament which stated that Wrexham is a very recognisable name and that adding Maelor was unnecessary and would create confusion. The Liberal Democrats and the Conservative Party were also of the opinion that Maelor was an unnecessary addition to the proposed constituency name.
- 6.10 The ACs recommended a change to the name of the proposed constituency to Wrexham. The ACs also concluded that as all electoral wards that form the proposed constituency are within the area of the principal council of Wrexham the inclusion of Maelor within the name was an unnecessary addition as there is an existing affinity with the name Wrexham.
- 6.11 The Commission agrees with the ACs that the name proposed in the initial proposals should be changed to reflect the affinity in the area to the name of the principal council area and the existing constituency. Therefore the Commission recommends that the proposed constituency should be named **Wrexham**. The suggested alternative name is **Wreccsam**.

Wrexham (Wrecsam)



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

- 7.1 The existing constituencies affected by the proposed constituency are the following:
- 7.1 a. The existing **Clwyd South** CC has a total of 53,094 electors which is 29% below the UKEQ of 74,769 electors per constituency and 25% below the minimum of the statutory electoral range of 71,031 electors per constituency.
 - 7.1 b. The existing **Clwyd West** CC has a total of 56,862 electors which is 24% below the UKEQ of 74,769 electors per constituency and 20% below the minimum of the statutory electoral range of 71,031 electors per constituency.
 - 7.1 c. The existing **Dwyfor Meirionnydd** CC has a total of 42,353 electors which is 43% below the UKEQ of 74,769 electors per constituency and 40% below the minimum of the statutory electoral range of 71,031 electors per constituency.
 - 7.1 d. The existing **Montgomeryshire** CC has a total of 46,989 electors which is 37% below the UKEQ of 74,769 electors per constituency and 34% below the minimum of the statutory electoral range of 71,031 electors per constituency.
 - 7.1 e. The existing **Vale of Clwyd** CC has a total of 55,839 electors which is 25% below the UKEQ of 74,769 electors per constituency and 21% below the minimum of the statutory electoral range of 71,031 electors per constituency.
- 7.2 In the Commission's initial proposals, it was proposed that a county constituency be created from:
- 7.2 a. The following parts of the existing **Clwyd South** CC consisting of:
 - i. The County of Denbighshire electoral wards of Corwen (1,826), Llandrillo (930) and Llangollen (3,319); and,
 - ii. The County Borough of Wrexham electoral wards of Cefn (3,709); Dyffryn Ceiriog/Ceiriog Valley (1,670), Chirk North (1,811), Chirk South (1,549), Johnstown (2,415), Llangollen Rural (1,578), Pant (1,534), Penycae (1,479), Penycae and Ruabon South (1,898), Plas Madoc (1,198), Ruabon (2,071) and Ponciau (without the Aberoer and Pentrebychan wards of the Community of Esclusham) (2,831);
 - 7.2 b. the following parts of the existing **Clwyd West** CC consisting of:
 - i. The County Borough of Conwy electoral ward of Uwchaled (1,124); and,
 - ii. The County of Denbighshire County electoral wards of Efenechtyd (1,316), Llanarmon-yn-lâl/Llandegla (1,978), Llanbedr Dyffryn Clwyd/Llangynhafal (1,218) Llanfair Dyffryn Clwyd/Gwyddelwern (1,793), Llanrhaeadr-yng-Nghinmeirch (1,478) and Ruthin (4,372);

BOUNDARY COMMISSION FOR WALES

- 7.2 c. The electoral wards within the existing **Dwyfor Meirionnydd** CC consisting of the County of Gwynedd of Bala (1,290), Llandderfel (1,090) and Llanuwchllyn (673);
- 7.2 d. The electoral wards within the existing **Montgomeryshire** CC and County of Powys Glantwymyn (1,558), Banwy (746), Llanrhaeadr-ym-Mochnant/Llansilin (1,733), Llanbryn-mair (742), Llanfair Caereinion (1,227), Llanfihangel (872), Llanwyddyn (818), Meifod (1,040), Llandrinio (1,656), Guilsfield (1,799), Welshpool Castle (954), Welshpool Gungrog (1,772), Welshpool Llanerchydol (1,652), Trewern (1,054), Llanfyllin (1,147), Llansantffraid (1,511), Machynlleth (1,627) and Llandysilio (1,387); and,
- 7.2 e. The electoral ward within the existing **Vale of Clwyd** CC consisting of the County of Denbighshire of Llandyrnog (1,652).
- 7.3 This constituency would have 71,097 electors which is 4.9% below the UKEQ of 74,769 electors per constituency. The suggested name for the constituency was **De Clwyd a Gogledd Sir Faldwyn**. The suggested alternative name was **South Clwyd and North Montgomeryshire**.
- 7.4 The Commission received a number of representations that Machynlleth and the surrounding electoral wards of Glantwymyn and Llanbryn-mair should not be included within this proposed constituency but should be included within the proposed Ceredigion a Gogledd Sir Benfro constituency as their ties are with Ceredigion rather than Clwyd. By way of example, one representation stated with regard to the location of Machynlleth, *“Situated adjacent to the west coast of Wales, the Machynlleth area has closer links to Aberystwyth.”* There was a large measure of agreement among the political parties who made representations (and amongst other representations) that Machynlleth and the other two electoral wards should be included in the proposed Ceredigion a Gogledd Sir Benfro constituency. The Labour Party, although not having an objection to the suggested amendment, is not convinced that Machynlleth does have greater ties to Ceredigion.
- 7.5 The Commission also received representations on whether to include the electoral wards of Berriew and Forden within this proposed constituency. They received representations about the desirability of retaining the existing constituency of Montgomeryshire. The latter representations referred to the fact that Montgomeryshire had been a Parliamentary Constituency since 1536 and that it should be retained. The Commission received a petition with 237 signatories in support of retaining the existing constituency.
- 7.6 The ACs proposed that the electoral ward of Llansannan and three Denbighshire electoral wards (Denbigh Central, Denbigh Lower, and Denbigh Upper/Henllan) be removed from the initial proposed Gogledd Clwyd a Gwynedd constituency and be included within this proposed constituency. The ACs have also proposed that the electoral wards of Bala, Uwchaled, Llandderfel and Llanuwchllyn should be removed from this proposed constituency and included within a revised Gwynedd constituency due to the links that exist with the Gwynedd area and they highlighted the strong support for these changes from both the public hearings and the representations. The ACs concluded that Machynlleth and the two surrounding wards should also be removed from the initial proposed constituency

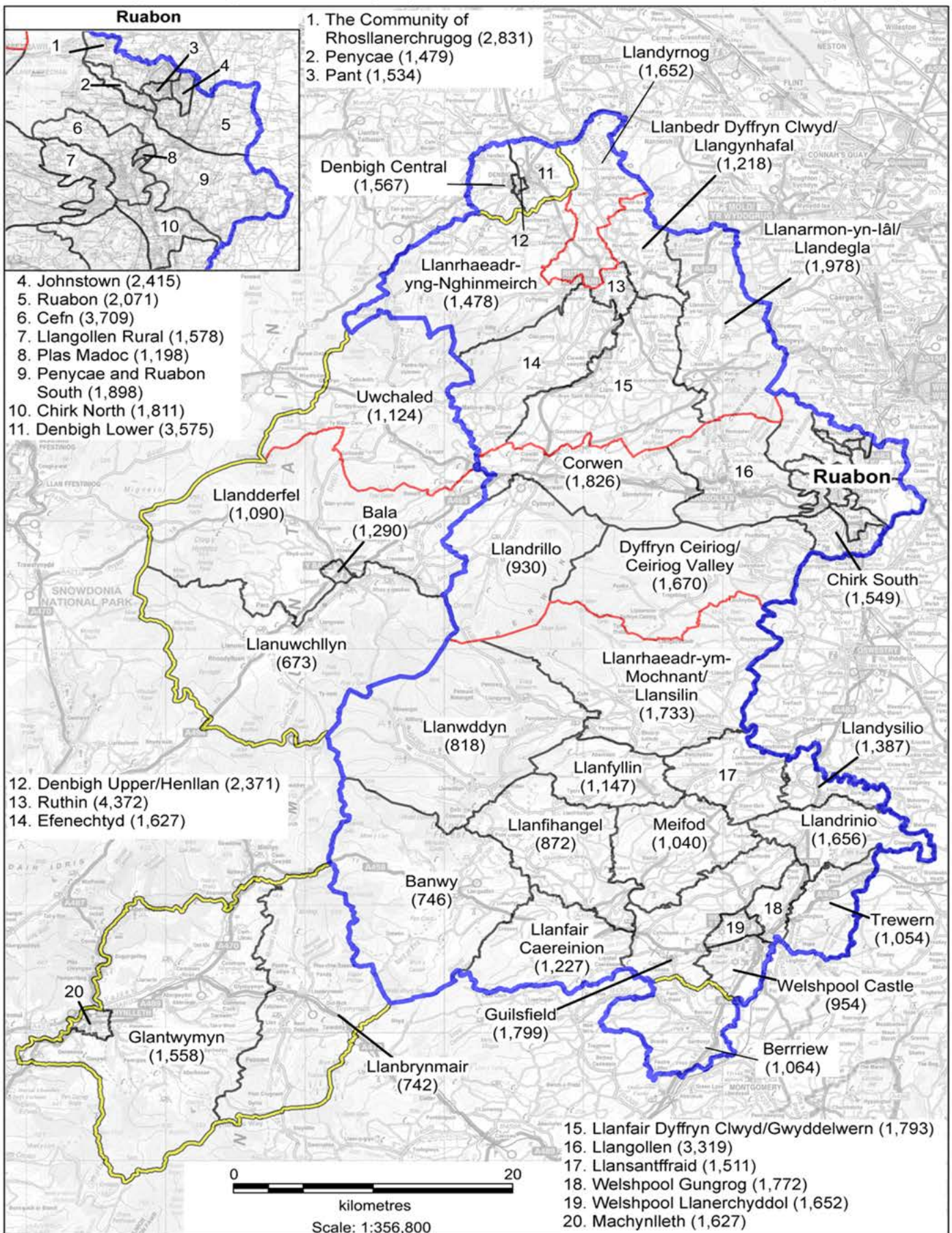
and included within the proposed Ceredigion a Gogledd Sir Benfro constituency due to the local ties and transport links between Machynlleth and Aberystwyth. The ACs also recommended that both the electoral wards of Berriew and Forden should be included within this proposed constituency as they have ties with the town of Welshpool and to ensure the proposed constituency would fall within the statutory electorate range. The ACs considered the alternative proposed with a view to enabling the existing Montgomeryshire constituency to be retained, *"... creates significant issues elsewhere including splitting Ceredigion and linking the northern part to a constituency that would extend to the outskirts of Caernarfon and Conwy, and having a Beacons constituency that would extend from Pendine Sands almost as far as the English border."* The ACs concluded that retaining the existing Montgomeryshire constituency would have effects on other proposed constituencies throughout Wales which were negative and, although they had sympathy for the people of Montgomeryshire, they considered that it was not feasible to retain the historic constituency.

- 7.7 Having considered the representations, the Commission accepts the recommendations of the ACs in relation to the three electoral wards from Denbighshire (Denbigh Central, Denbigh Lower, and Denbigh Upper/Henllan) and proposes to include those wards within this proposed constituency. However, the Commission has decided not to include the electoral ward of Llansannan within the proposed constituency and recommends that it should be included within the proposed Gwynedd constituency for the reasons previously discussed. The Commission also accepts the ACs' recommendation that the electoral wards of Bala, Llandderfel, Llanuwchllyn, and Uwchaled should be included within the proposed Gwynedd constituency rather than this proposed constituency as previously discussed at paragraph 2.5 of section 5 page 21. The Commission also accepts the ACs' recommendation to include the electoral wards of Machynlleth Llanbrynmair and Glantwymyn within the Ceredigion a Gogledd Sir Benfro constituency, rather than within this constituency, to avoid breaking their ties with the town of Aberystwyth.
- 7.8 The Commission has considered the recommendations of the ACs and the representations received with regard to the electoral wards of Berriew and Forden. At least one of the electoral wards needs to be included within the De Clwyd a Gogledd Sir Faldwyn constituency in order to ensure that this constituency is within the statutory electoral range. The representation received from Forden with Leighton and Trelystan Community Council refer to Forden's existing ties with Montgomery and Churchstoke and indicates that it would be appropriate for Forden to remain within the proposed Brecon, Radnor and Montgomery constituency. The Commission has therefore concluded that on the evidence before it, Forden should be included within the proposed Brecon, Radnor, and Montgomery constituency as initially proposed. In the circumstances, Berriew should be included within the proposed De Clwyd a Gogledd Sir Faldwyn constituency.
- 7.9 The Commission has considerable sympathy with the aim of retaining the existing, and historic, Montgomeryshire constituency. The Commission has, however, accepted the ACs recommendation that it would not be feasible to retain the existing Montgomeryshire constituency. The Commission agrees that to do so would have consequential effects on many of the other proposed constituencies in Wales and would result in constituencies which, overall, would be a less effective reflection of the statutory criteria.

BOUNDARY COMMISSION FOR WALES

- 7.10 **The Commission therefore proposes to create a county constituency from:**
- 7.10 a. **The following parts of the existing Clwyd South CC consisting of:**
 - i. **The County of Denbighshire electoral wards of Corwen (1,826), Llandrillo (930) and Llangollen (3,319); and,**
 - ii. **The County Borough of Wrexham electoral wards of Cefn (3,709); Dyffryn Ceiriog/Ceiriog Valley (1,670), Chirk North (1,811), Chirk South (1,549), Johnstown (2,415), Llangollen Rural (1,578), Pant (1,534), Penycae (1,479), Penycae and Ruabon South (1,898), Plas Madoc (1,198), Ruabon (2,071) and Ponciau (without the Aberoer and Pentrebychan wards of the Community of Esclusham) (2,831);**
 - 7.10 b. **The following parts of the existing Clwyd West CC and the County of Denbighshire electoral wards of Efenechtyd (1,316), Llanarmon-yn-lâl/Llandegla (1,978), Llanbedr Dyffryn Clwyd/Llangynhafal (1,218) Llanfair Dyffryn Clwyd/Gwyddelwern (1,793), Llanrhaeadr-yng-Nghinmeirch (1,478) and Ruthin (4,372);**
 - 7.10 c. **the electoral wards within the existing Montgomeryshire CC and County of Powys of Banwy (746), Berriew (1,064), Guilsfield (1,799), Llandrinio (1,656), Llandysilio (1,387), Llanfair Caereinion (1,227), Llanfihangel (872), Llanfyllin (1,147), Llanrhaeadr-ym-Mochnant/Llansilin (1,733), Llansantffraid (1,511), Llanwyddyn (818), Meifod (1,040), Trewern (1,054), Welshpool Castle (954), Welshpool Gungrog (1,772) and Welshpool Llanerchuddol (1,652); and,**
 - 7.10 d. **The electoral ward within the existing Vale of Clwyd CC consisting of the County of Denbighshire of Denbigh Central (1,567), Denbigh Lower (3,575), Denbigh Upper/Henllan (2,371), Llandyrnog (1,652).**
- 7.11 **This constituency would have 71,570 electors which is 4.3% below the UKEQ of 74,769 electors per constituency.**
- 7.12 The Commission received a representation that stated that the traditional Welsh names for Montgomeryshire are either Maldwyn or Sir Drefaldwyn, and this was supported by the Plaid Cymru submission.
- 7.13 The ACs recommended a change to the name of the proposed constituency to reflect the recognised name for the area in the Welsh language.
- 7.14 The Commission agrees with the ACs that the Welsh language version of the name should be changed to reflect a more recognised form of the name. Therefore the Commission recommends that the name of the proposed constituency should be **De Clwyd a Gogledd Maldwyn**. The suggested alternative name is **South Clwyd and North Montgomeryshire**.

De Clwyd a Gogledd Maldwyn (South Clwyd and North Montgomeryshire)



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

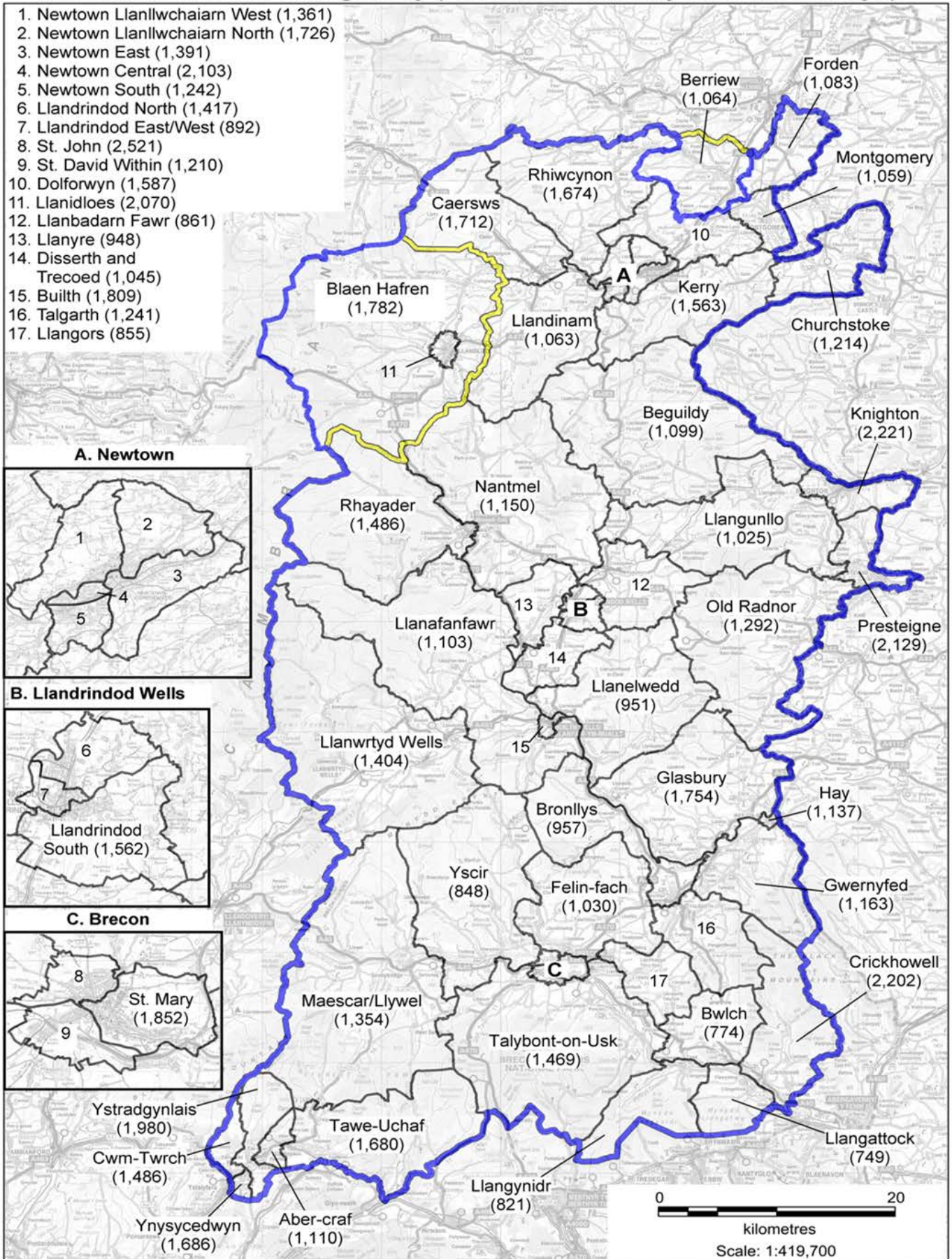
- 8.1 The existing constituencies affected by the proposed constituency are the following:
- 8.1 a. The existing **Brecon and Radnor** CC has a total of 52,273 electors which is 30% below the UKEQ of 74,769 electors per constituency and 26% below the minimum of the statutory electoral range of 71,031 electors per constituency.
 - 8.1 b. The existing **Montgomeryshire** CC has a total of 46,989 electors which is 37% below the UKEQ of 74,769 electors per constituency and 34% below the minimum of the statutory electoral range of 71,031 electors per constituency.
- 8.2 In the Commission's initial proposals, it was proposed that a county constituency be created from:
- 8.2 a. The whole of the existing **Brecon and Radnorshire** CC; and,
 - 8.2 b. The electoral wards within the existing **Montgomeryshire** CC and County of Powys of Berriew (1,064), Caersws (1,712), Churchstoke (1,214), Dolforwyn (1,587), Forden (1,083), Kerry (1,563), Llandinam (1,063), Montgomery (1,059), Newtown Central (2,103), Newtown East (1,391), Newtown Llanllwchaiarn North (1,726), Newtown Llanllwchaiarn West (1,361), Newtown South (1,242), and Rhiwcynon (1,674).
- 8.3 This constituency would have 72,115 electors which is 3.5% below the UKEQ of 74,769 electors per constituency. The suggested name for the constituency was **Brecon, Radnor, and Montgomery**. The suggested alternative name was **Aberhonddu, Maesyfed a Threfaldwyn**.
- 8.4 The Commission received a large number of representations stating that the electoral wards of Llanidloes and Blaen Hafren have local community ties with Newtown and that those wards should be included in the Brecon, Radnor and Montgomery proposed constituency. The Commission received representations from Forden with Leighton and Trelystan Community Council which stated that Forden should be retained within this proposed constituency and stated, *"It is felt that the Forden ward has a natural affinity to both Montgomery and Churchstoke, both of which are also proposed to lie within that constituency."*
- 8.5 The Commission received a large body of evidence with regard to the existing constituency of Montgomeryshire. The representations stated that Montgomeryshire had been a Parliamentary Constituency since 1536 and that it should be retained in full. The Commission received a petition with 237 signatories in support of retaining the Montgomeryshire constituency.

- 8.6 The ACs concluded that the electoral wards of Berriew and Forden should be removed from this proposed constituency and be located within the proposed De Clwyd a Gogledd Sir Faldwyn constituency as previously discussed at paragraph 7.6 of section 5. The ACs also concluded that the electoral wards of Llanidloes and Blaen Hafren should be included within this proposed constituency to avoid breaking the ties between Llanidloes and Newtown which were highlighted throughout the representations received by the Commission. The ACs considered the representations to retain the Montgomeryshire constituency as previously discussed at paragraph 7.6 of section 5 pages 39 and 40.
- 8.7 Having considered the representations, the Commission agrees with the ACs recommendation to include the electoral wards of Llanidloes and Blaen Hafren in this proposed constituency. There was a high number of representations and agreement among the political parties which made representations supporting this amendment to the initial proposals. The Commission considered the recommendation with regard to the electoral wards of Berriew and Forden as discussed previously at paragraph 7.6 of section 5 pages 39 and 40. The Commission considered that Forden should be included within this proposed constituency, as initially proposed, to avoid breaking the ties that the evidence demonstrated existed between Forden and Montgomery and Churchstoke. The Commission decided that it was appropriate to include the electoral ward of Berriew within the proposed De Clwyd a Gogledd Maldwyn constituency.
- 8.8 The Commission agree with the ACs recommendation that it is not feasible to retain the existing Montgomeryshire constituency as previously discussed at paragraph 7.6 of section 5 pages 39 and 40.
- 8.9 **The Commission therefore proposes to create a county constituency from:**
- 8.9 a. **The whole of the existing Brecon and Radnorshire CC.**
- 8.9 b. **The electoral wards within the existing Montgomeryshire CC and County of Powys of Blaen Hafren (1,782), Caersws (1,712), Churchstoke (1,214), Dolforwyn (1,587), Forden (1,083), Kerry (1,563), Llandinam (1,063), Llanidloes (2,070), Montgomery (1,059), Newtown Central (2,103), Newtown East (1,391), Newtown Llanllwchaiarn North (1,726), Newtown Llanllwchaiarn West (1,361), Newtown South (1,242), and Rhiwcynon (1,674).**
- 8.10 **This constituency would have 74,903 electors which is 0.2% below the UKEQ of 74,769 electors per constituency.**
- 8.11 The Commission did receive representations for different names for this constituency; these included using the name Brycheiniog instead of Aberhonddu for Brecon and also the use of the former district council name of Brecknock or Brecknockshire.
- 8.12 The ACs recommended that the name proposed in the initial proposals was as, or more appropriate, than any others proposed in the representations.

BOUNDARY COMMISSION FOR WALES

- 8.13 The Commission agrees with the ACs that the name proposed in the initial proposals is appropriate. It therefore recommends that the proposed constituency should be named **Brecon, Radnor, and Montgomery**. The suggested alternative name is **Aberhonddu, Maesyfed a Threfaldwyn**

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

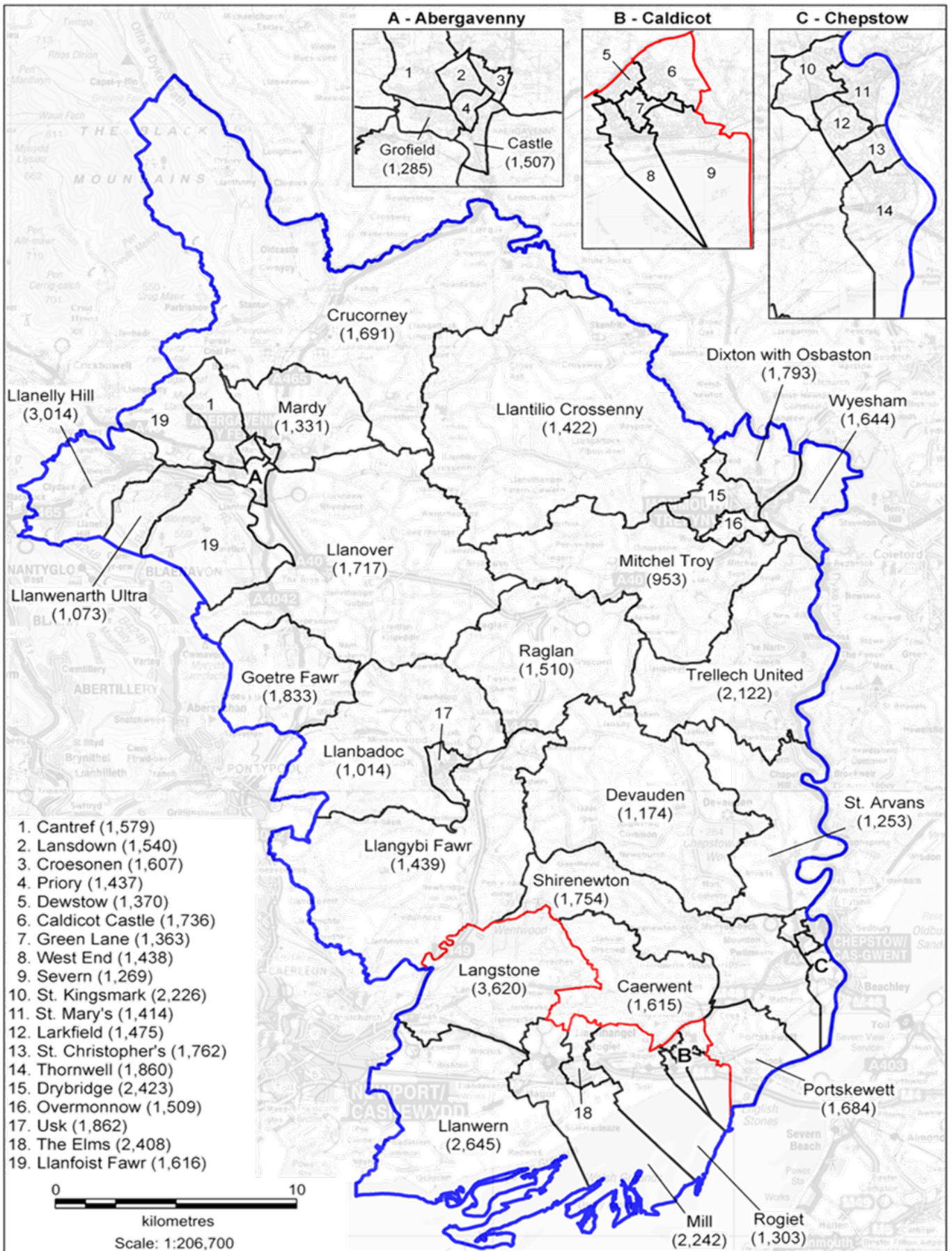


9. Monmouthshire (Sir Fynwy)

- 9.1 The existing constituencies affected by the proposed constituency are the following:
- 9.1 a. The existing **Monmouth** CC has a total of 62,729 electors which is 16% below the UKEQ of 74,769 electors per constituency and 12% below the minimum of the statutory electoral range of 71,031 electors per constituency.
- 9.1 b. The existing **Newport East** CC has a total of 53,959 electors which is 28% below the UKEQ of 74,769 electors per constituency and 24% below the minimum of the statutory electoral range of 71,031 electors per constituency.
- 9.2 In the Commission's initial proposals, it was proposed that a county constituency be created from:
- 9.2 a. The electoral wards within the existing **Monmouth** CC and County of Monmouthshire of Caerwent (1,615), Cantref (1,579), Castle (1,507), Croesonen (1,607), Crucorney (1,691), Devauden (1,174), Dixton with Osbaston (1,793), Drybridge (2,423), Goetre Fawr (1,833), Grofield (1,285), Lansdown (1,540), Larkfield (1,475), Llanbadoc (1,014), Llanelly Hill (3,014), Llanfoist Fawr (1,616), Llangybi Fawr (1,439), Llanover (1,717), Llantilio Crossenny (1,422), Llanwenarth Ultra (1,073), Mardy (1,331), Mitchel Troy (953), Overmonnow (1,509), Portskewett (1,684), Priors (1,437), Raglan (1,510), Shirenewton (1,754), St. Arvans (1,253), St. Christopher's (1,762), St. Kingsmark (2,226), St. Mary's (1,414), Thornwell (1,860), Trellech United (2,122), Usk (1,862), and Wyesham (1,644); and,
- 9.2 b. the following parts of the existing **Newport East** CC consisting of:
- i. The County of Monmouthshire electoral wards of Caldicot Castle (1,736), Dewstow (1,370), Green Lane (1,363), Mill (2,242), Rogiet (1,303), Severn (1,269), The Elms (2,408), and West End (1,438); and,
- ii. The City and County of Newport electoral wards of Langstone (3,620) and Llanwern (2,645).
- 9.3 This constituency would have 74,532 electors which is 0.3% below the UKEQ of 74,769 electors per constituency. The suggested name for the constituency was **Monmouthshire**. The suggested alternative name was **Sir Fynwy**.
- 9.4 The Commission received few representations with regard to the initial proposal for Monmouthshire. There was agreement among the political parties which made representations that the proposal was acceptable and the Member of Parliament for the existing Monmouth constituency was also in favour of the Commission's initial proposal and stated that the inclusion of the Monmouth electoral wards from Newport East is eminently sensible, and by doing so the constituency would marry areas of the principal council and Parliamentary constituency. The representation also supports the removal of the Torfaen principal council electoral wards from the constituency for the same reason.

- 9.5 The ACs concluded that there was general consensus in support of the initial proposal for Monmouthshire in the representations and at the public hearings.
- 9.6 Having considered the representations, the Commission accepts the recommendations of the ACs and recommends a proposed Monmouth constituency as set out in the initial proposals.
- 9.7 **The Commission therefore proposes to create a county constituency from:**
- 9.7 a. **The electoral wards within the existing Monmouth CC and County of Monmouthshire of Caerwent (1,615), Cantref (1,579), Castle (1,507), Croesonen (1,607), Crucorney (1,691), Devauden (1,174), Dixton with Osbaston (1,793), Drybridge (2,423), Goetre Fawr (1,833), Grofield (1,285), Lansdown (1,540), Larkfield (1,475), Llanbadoc (1,014), Llanelly Hill (3,014), Llanfoist Fawr (1,616), Llangybi Fawr (1,439), Llanover (1,717), Llantilio Crossenny (1,422), Llanwenarth Ultra (1,073), Mardy (1,331), Mitchel Troy (953), Overmonnow (1,509), Portskewett (1,684), Priory (1,437), Raglan (1,510), Shirenewton (1,754), St. Arvans (1,253), St. Christopher's (1,762), St. Kingsmark (2,226), St. Mary's (1,414), Thornwell (1,860), Trellech United (2,122), Usk (1,862), and Wyesham (1,644); and,**
- 9.7 b. **the following parts of the existing Newport East CC consisting of:**
- i. **The County of Monmouthshire electoral wards of Caldicot Castle (1,736), Dewstow (1,370), Green Lane (1,363), Mill (2,242), Rogiet (1,303), Severn (1,269), The Elms (2,408), and West End (1,438); and,**
- ii. **The City and County of Newport electoral wards of Langstone (3,620) and Llanwern (2,645).**
- 9.8 **This constituency would have 74,532 electors which is 0.3% below the UKEQ of 74,769 electors per constituency.**
- 9.9 The Commission received few representations with regard to the name of the constituency. The representations received agreed with the name proposed in the initial proposal; the name better reflects the area that the constituency will represent than the current name of Monmouth.
- 9.10 The ACs recommended retaining the name proposed in the initial proposal. The ACs consider the name to be as appropriate, or more appropriate, than any others proposed in the representations.
- 9.11 The Commission agrees with the ACs that the name of the proposed constituency should be Monmouthshire, as proposed in the initial proposals. It therefore recommends that the name for the proposed constituency should be **Monmouthshire**. The suggested alternative name is **Sir Fynwy**.

Monmouthshire (Sir Fynwy)

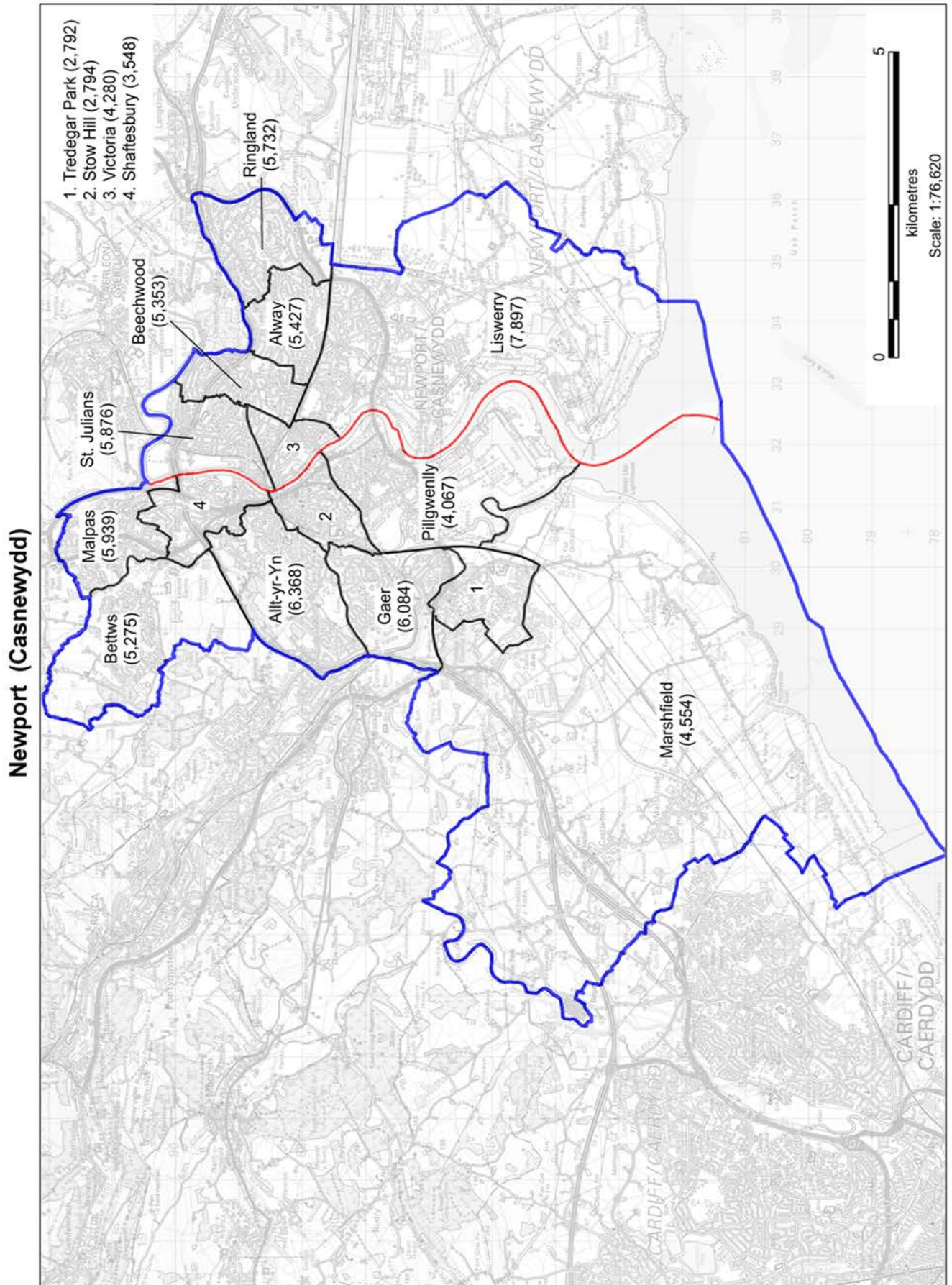


10. Newport (Casnewydd)

- 10.1 The existing constituencies affected by the proposed constituency are the following:
- 10.1 a. The existing **Newport East** CC has a total of 53,959 electors which is 28% below the UKEQ of 74,769 electors per constituency and 24% below the minimum of the statutory electoral range of 71,031 electors per constituency.
- 10.1 b. The existing **Newport West** CC has a total of 60,101 electors which is 20% below the UKEQ of 74,769 electors per constituency and 15% below the minimum of the statutory electoral range of 71,031 electors per constituency.
- 10.2 In the Commission's initial proposals, it was proposed that a county constituency be created from:
- 10.2 a. The electoral wards within the existing **Newport East** BC and City and County of Newport of Alway (5,427), Beechwood (5,353), Liswerry (7,897), Ringland (5,732), St. Julians (5,876), and Victoria (4,280); and,
- 10.2 b. The electoral wards within the existing **Newport West** BC and City and County of Newport of Allt-yr-Yn (6,368), Bettws (5,275), Gaer (6,084), Malpas (5,939), Marshfield (4,554), Pillgwenlly (4,067), Shaftesbury (3,548), Stow Hill (2,794), and Tredegar Park (2,792).
- 10.3 This constituency would have 75,986 electors which is 1.6% above the UKEQ of 74,769 electors per constituency. The suggested name for the constituency was **Newport**. The suggested alternative name was **Casnewydd**.
- 10.4 The Commission received few representations with regard to the initial proposal for Newport. There was agreement among the political parties which made representations that the proposal was acceptable. The Commission did receive a representation that stated that Caerleon should be included with Newport and that the Bettws and Malpas electoral wards could replace Caerleon in the proposed constituency.
- 10.5 The ACs concluded that there was general consensus in support of the initial proposal for Newport in the representations and at the public hearings.
- 10.6 Having considered the representations, the Commission accepts the recommendations of the ACs and recommends a Newport constituency as set out in the initial proposals. The Commission remains of the view that the inclusion of the Bettws and Malpas electoral wards, rather than Caerleon, is appropriate as the former wards have ties with Newport rather than Torfaen, and Caerleon has ties with Torfaen. The initial proposals therefore better reflect the statutory criteria than the proposed alternative.

BOUNDARY COMMISSION FOR WALES

- 10.7 **The Commission therefore proposes to create a borough constituency from:**
- 10.7 a. **The electoral wards within the existing Newport East BC and City and County of Newport of Alway (5,427), Beechwood (5,353), Liswerry (7,897), Ringland (5,732), St. Julians (5,876), and Victoria (4,280); and,**
 - 10.7 b. **The electoral wards within the existing Newport West BC and City and County of Newport of Allt-yr-Yn (6,368), Bettws (5,275), Gaer (6,084), Malpas (5,939), Marshfield (4,554), Pillgwenlly (4,067), Shaftesbury (3,548), Stow Hill (2,794), and Tredegar Park (2,792).**
- 10.8 **This constituency would have 75,986 electors which is 1.6% above the UKEQ of 74,769 electors per constituency.**
- 10.9 There was acceptance by the political parties which made representations that the proposed name was appropriate.
- 10.10 The ACs considered that the name proposed in the initial proposal is as appropriate, or more appropriate, than any others proposed in the representations.
- 10.11 The Commission agrees with the ACs that the name proposed in the initial proposals is the appropriate name. It therefore recommends that the proposed constituency should be named **Newport**. The suggested alternative name is **Casnewydd**.



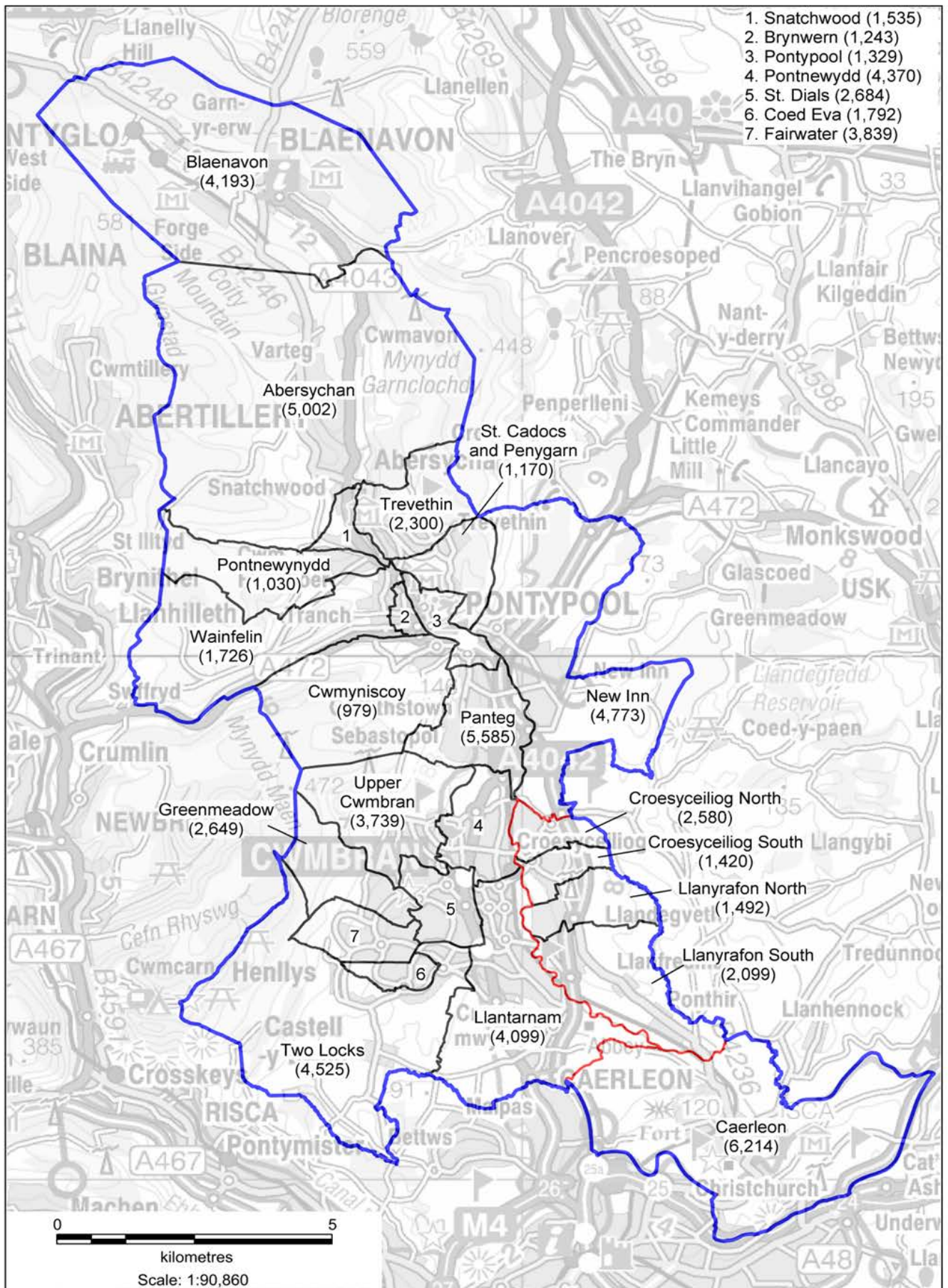
11. Torfaen

- 11.1 The existing constituencies affected by the proposed constituency are the following:
- 11.1 a. The existing **Monmouth** CC has a total of 62,729 electors which is 16% below the UKEQ of 74,769 electors per constituency and 12% below the minimum of the statutory electoral range of 71,031 electors per constituency.
 - 11.1 b. The existing **Newport East** CC has a total of 53,959 electors which is 28% below the UKEQ of 74,769 electors per constituency and 24% below the minimum of the statutory electoral range of 71,031 electors per constituency.
 - 11.1 c. The existing **Torfaen** CC has a total of 58,562 electors which is 22% below the UKEQ of 74,769 electors per constituency and 18% below the minimum of the statutory electoral range of 71,031 electors per constituency.
- 11.2 In the Commission's initial proposals, it was proposed that a county constituency be created from:
- 11.2 a. The whole of the existing **Torfaen** CC and County Borough of Torfaen electoral wards of Abersychan (5,002), Blaenavon (4,193), Brynwern (1,243), Coed Eva (1,792), Cwmyniscoy (979), Fairwater (3,839), Greenmeadow (2,649), Llantarnam (4,099), New Inn (4,773), Panteg (5,585), Pontnewydd (4,370), Pontnewynydd (1,030), Pontypool (1,329), St. Cadocs and Penygarn (1,170), St. Dials (2,684), Snatchwood (1,535), Trevethin (2,300), Two Locks (4,525), Upper Cwmbran (3,739) and Wainfelin (1,726);
 - 11.2 b. The electoral wards within the existing **Monmouth** CC and County Borough of Torfaen of Croesyceiliog North (2,580), Croesyceiliog South (1,420), Llanyrafon North (1,492), Llanyrafon South (2,099); and,
 - 11.2 c. The electoral ward within the existing **Newport West** CC and City and County of Newport of Caerleon (6,214).
- 11.3 This constituency would have 72,367 electors which is 3.2% below the UKEQ of 74,769 electors per constituency. The suggested name for the constituency was **Torfaen**.
- 11.4 The Commission received few representations with regard to the initial proposal for Torfaen. There was agreement among the political parties which made representations that the initial proposal was acceptable and the Member of Parliament for the existing Torfaen constituency was also in favour of the Commission's initial proposal stating that Caerleon is the obvious electoral ward to be included within Torfaen due to its links to Ponthir and Llanfrechfa. The MP also stated that the proposed constituency would include the whole of the Torfaen principal council and that would help create an affinity with the constituency.
- 11.5 The ACs concluded that there was general consensus in support of the initial proposal for Torfaen in the representations and at the public hearings. The ACs concluded that there are

significant ties between Caerleon and Cwmbran within Torfaen and that the inclusion of the electoral ward of Caerleon would ensure that the proposed constituency fell within the statutory electoral range.

- 11.6 Having considered the representations, the Commission accepts the recommendations of the ACs and proposes to recommend a constituency as described in the initial proposals.
- 11.7 **The Commission therefore proposes to create a county constituency from:**
- 11.7 a. **The whole of the existing Torfaen CC.**
 - 11.7 b. **The electoral wards within the existing Monmouth CC and County Borough of Torfaen of Croesyceiliog North (2,580), Croesyceiliog South (1,420), Llanyrafon North (1,492), Llanyrafon South (2,099); and,**
 - 11.7 c. **The electoral ward within the existing Newport West CC and City and County of Newport of Caerleon (6,214).**
- 11.8 **This constituency would have 72,367 electors which is 3.2% below the UKEQ of 74,769 electors per constituency.**
- 11.9 There was acceptance among the political parties which made submissions that the proposed name is appropriate.
- 11.10 The ACs considered that the name proposed in the initial proposal is as, or more appropriate, than any others proposed in the representations.
- 11.11 The Commission agrees with the ACs that the name proposed in the initial proposal is appropriate. It therefore recommends that the name for the proposed constituency should be **Torfaen**. Torfaen is recognisable in both languages and therefore no alternative name is suggested.

Torfaen



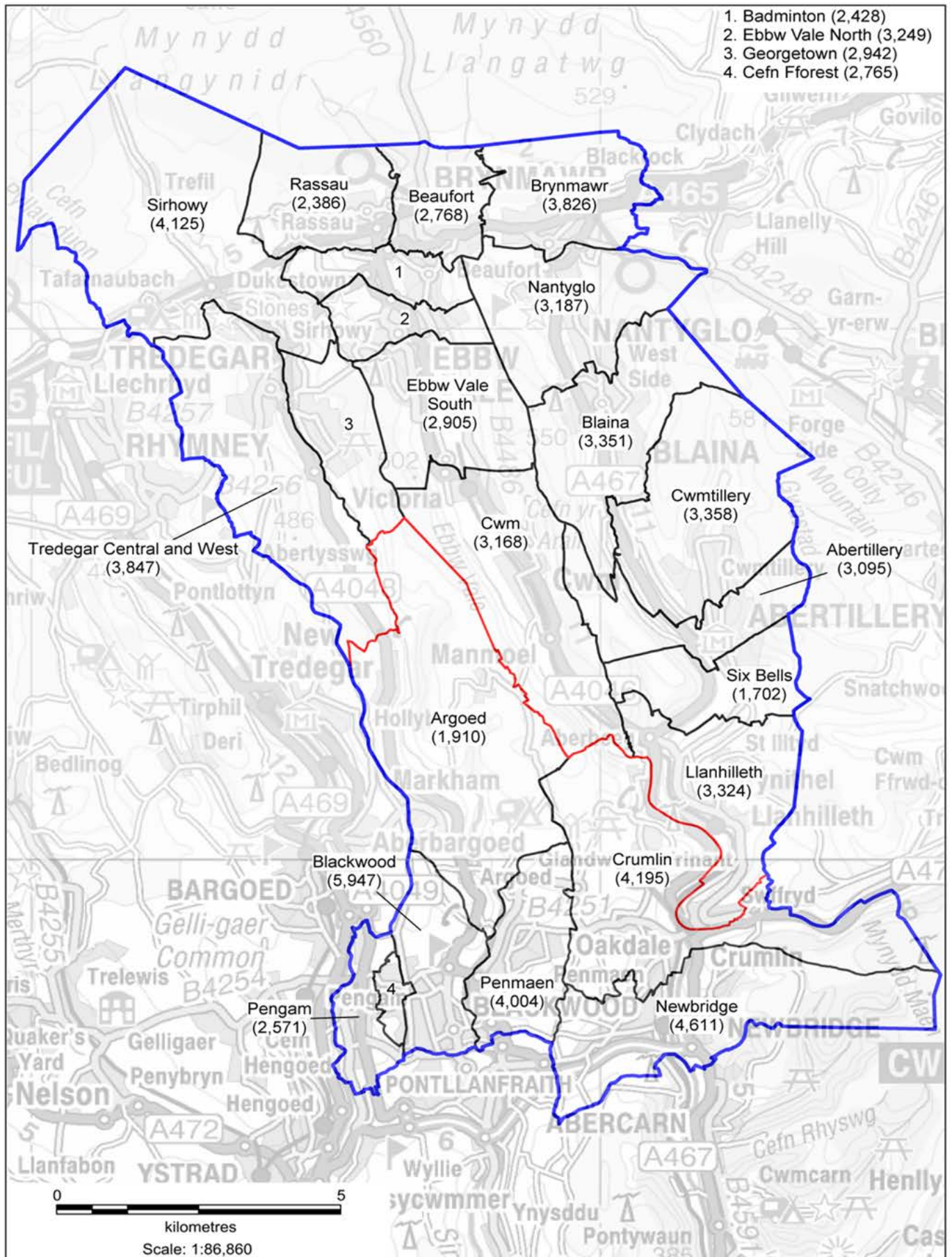
12. Blaenau Gwent

- 12.1 The existing constituencies affected by the proposed constituency are the following:
- 12.1 a. The existing **Blaenau Gwent** CC has a total of 49,661 electors which is 34% below the UKEQ of 74,769 electors per constituency and 30% below the minimum of the statutory electoral range of 71,031 electors per constituency.
- 12.1 b. The existing **Islwyn** CC has a total of 53,306 electors which is 28.7% below the UKEQ of 74,769 electors per constituency and 25% below the minimum of the statutory electoral range of 71,031 electors per constituency.
- 12.2 In the Commission's initial proposals, it was proposed that a county constituency be created from:
- 12.2 a. The whole of the existing **Blaenau Gwent** CC consisting of the County Borough of Blaenau Gwent electoral wards of Abertillery (3,095), Badminton (2,428), Beaufort (2,768), Blaina (3,351), Brynmawr (3,826), Cwm (3,168), Cwmtillery (3,358), Ebbw Vale North (3,249), Ebbw Vale South (2,905), Georgetown (2,942), Llanhilleth (3,324), Nantyglo (3,187), Rassau (2,386), Sirhowy (4,125), Six Bells (1,702) and Tredegar Central and West (3,847); and,
- 12.2 b. The electoral wards within the existing **Islwyn** CC and County Borough of Caerphilly of Argoed (1,910), Blackwood (5,947), Cefn Fforest (2,765), Crumlin (4,195), Newbridge (4,611), Pengam (2,571) and Penmaen (4,004).
- 12.3 This constituency would have 75,664 electors which is 1.2% above the UKEQ of 74,769 electors per constituency. The suggested name for the constituency was **Blaenau Gwent**.
- 12.4 The Commission received few representations with regard to the initial proposal for Blaenau Gwent. There was agreement among the political parties making representations that the proposal was acceptable and the Member of Parliament for the existing Blaenau Gwent constituency was also in favour of the Commission's initial proposal stating that the proposed constituency contains the whole of the principal council of Blaenau Gwent and recognised the geographical and community links that the principal council has with the electoral wards of northern Islwyn. The Commission received a representation from Argoed Community Council, which the Member of Parliament for the existing Islwyn constituency supported, that proposed an alternative arrangement for the existing constituencies of Blaenau Gwent, Caerphilly and Merthyr Tydfil and Rhymney. The Labour Party submission expressed the belief that the Commission's approach in the South East Wales area maximises the respect for existing constituencies and principal councils.
- 12.5 The ACs considered the alternative arrangements put forward by Argoed Community Council and concluded that the proposal splits principal council areas and breaks local ties. The ACs concluded that there was general consensus in support of the initial proposal for Blaenau Gwent in the representations and at the public hearings.

BOUNDARY COMMISSION FOR WALES

- 12.6 Having considered the representations, the Commission accepts the recommendations of the ACs and proposes to recommend a constituency as described in the initial proposals. The proposal put forward by Argoed Community Council has a greater effect on the existing constituencies than the approach of the Commission in this area and breaks local ties. The initial proposal therefore better reflects the statutory requirements than the proposed alternative.
- 12.7 **The Commission therefore proposes to create a county constituency from:**
- 12.7 a. **The whole of the existing Blaenau Gwent CC.**
- 12.7 b. **The electoral wards within the existing Islwyn CC and County Borough of Caerphilly of Argoed (1,910), Blackwood (5,947), Cefn Fforest (2,765), Crumlin (4,195), Newbridge (4,611), Pengam (2,571) and Penmaen (4,004).**
- 12.8 **This constituency would have 75,664 electors which is 1.2% above the UKEQ of 74,769 electors per constituency.**
- 12.9 There was acceptance among the political parties which made submissions that the name proposed in the initial proposals was appropriate. The representation put forward by Argoed Community Council suggests different names for the constituencies that are affected in its proposal, namely: Caerphilly East, Caerphilly West, and Heads of the Valleys were the names proposed.
- 12.10 The ACs considered that the name proposed in the initial proposal is as, or more appropriate, than any others proposed in the representations.
- 12.11 The Commission agrees with the ACs that the name proposed in the initial proposals is appropriate. It therefore recommends that the name for the proposed constituency should be **Blaenau Gwent**. Blaenau Gwent is recognisable in both languages and therefore no alternative name is suggested.

Blaenau Gwent



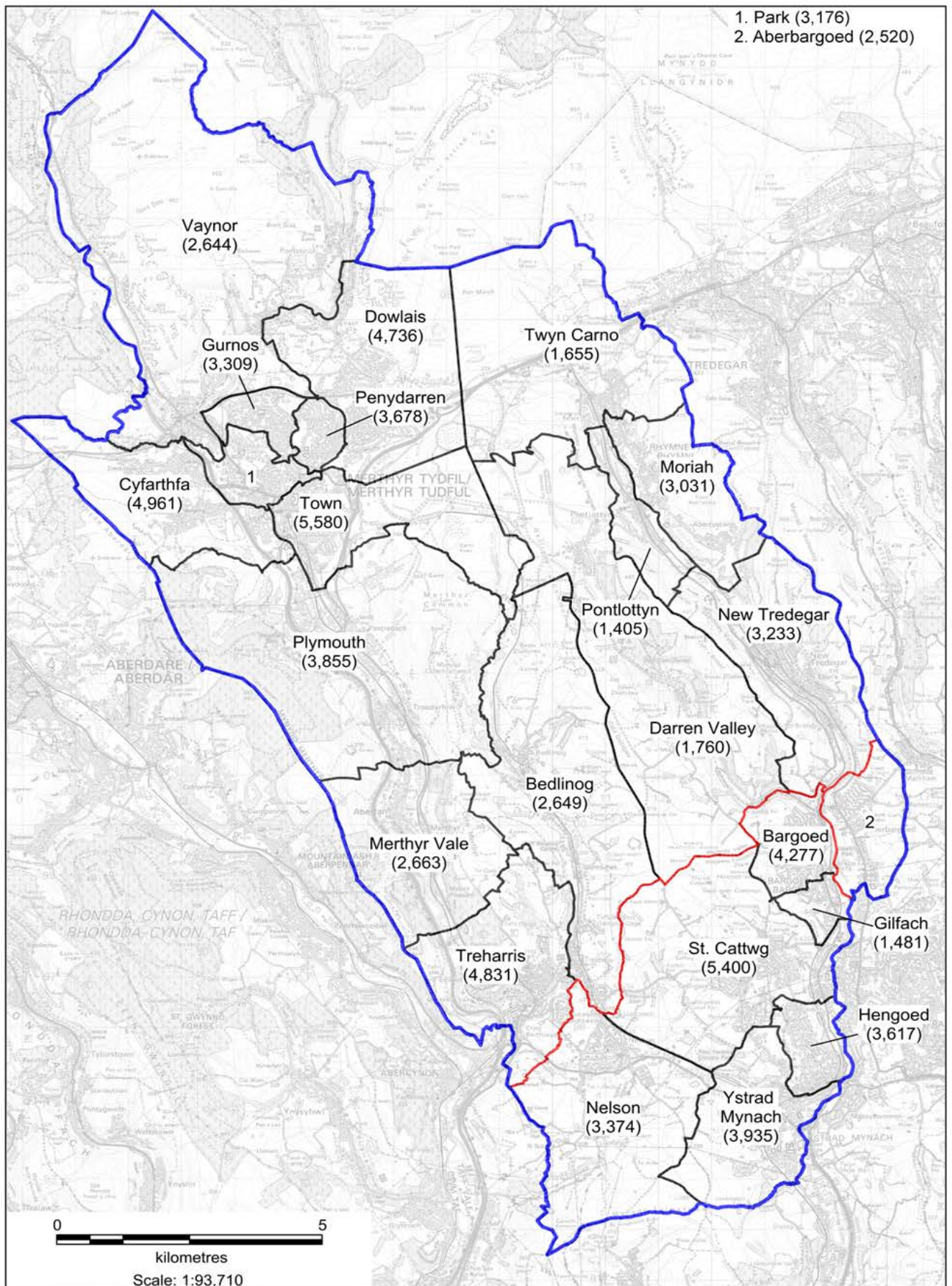
13. Merthyr Tydfil and Rhymney (Merthyr Tudful a Rhymni)

- 13.1 The existing constituencies affected by the proposed constituency are the following:
- 13.1 a. The existing **Caerphilly** CC has a total of 61,158 electors which is 18% below the UKEQ of 74,769 electors per constituency and 14% below the minimum of the statutory electoral range of 71,031 electors per constituency.
 - 13.1 b. The existing **Islwyn** CC has a total of 53,306 electors which is 29% below the UKEQ of 74,769 electors per constituency and 25% below the minimum of the statutory electoral range of 71,031 electors per constituency.
 - 13.1 c. The existing **Merthyr Tydfil and Rhymney** CC has a total of 53,166 electors which is 29% below the UKEQ of 74,769 electors per constituency and 25% below the minimum of the statutory electoral range of 71,031 electors per constituency.
- 13.2 In the Commission's initial proposals it was proposed that a county constituency be created from:
- 13.2 a. The whole of the existing **Merthyr Tydfil and Rhymney** CC consisting of:
 - i. The County Borough of Caerphilly electoral wards of Darren Valley (1,760), Moriah (3,031), New Tredegar (3,233), Pontlottyn (1,405), and Twyn Carno (1,655); and,
 - ii. The County Borough of Merthyr Tydfil electoral wards of Bedlinog (2,649), Cyfarthfa (4,961), Dowlais (4,736), Gurnos (3,309), Merthyr Vale (2,663), Park (3,176), Penydarren (3,678), Plymouth (3,855), Town (5,580), Treharris (4,831) and Vaynor (2,644);
 - 13.2 b. The electoral wards within the existing **Caerphilly** CC and County Borough of Caerphilly of Bargoed (4,277), Gilfach (1,481), Hengoed (3,617), Nelson (3,374), St. Cattwg (5,400) and Ystrad Mynach (3,935): and,
 - 13.2 c. The electoral ward within the existing **Islwyn** CC and County Borough of Caerphilly of Aberbargoed (2,520).
- 13.3 This constituency would have 77,770 electors which is 4% above the UKEQ of 74,769 electors per constituency. The suggested name for the constituency is **Merthyr Tydfil and Rhymney**. The suggested alternative name is **Merthyr Tudful a Rhymni**.
- 13.4 The Commission received few representations with regard to the initial proposal for Merthyr Tydfil and Rhymney. There was agreement among the political parties that made representations that the proposal was acceptable and the Member of Parliament for the existing Merthyr Tydfil and Rhymney constituency was also in favour of the Commission's initial proposal stating that the proposed constituency contains the whole of the existing constituency of Merthyr Tydfil and Rhymney and recognised the geographical and

community links that the principal council has with the electoral wards of Islwyn and Caerphilly. The Commission received a representation from Argoed Community Council, supported by the Member of Parliament for the existing Islwyn constituency that proposed an alternative arrangement for the existing constituencies of Blaenau Gwent, Caerphilly and Merthyr Tydfil and Rhymney. The Labour Party submission expressed the belief that the Commission approach in the South East Wales area maximises the respect for existing constituencies and principal councils.

- 13.5 The ACs considered the alternative arrangements put forward by Argoed Community Council and concluded that the proposal splits principal council areas and breaks local ties. The ACs concluded that there was general consensus in support of retaining the initial proposal for Merthyr Tydfil and Rhymney in the representations and at the public hearings.
- 13.6 Having considered the representations, the Commission accepts the recommendations of the ACs and proposes to recommend a constituency as described in the initial proposals. The proposal put forward by Argoed Community Council has a greater effect on the existing constituencies than the approach of the Commission in this area and breaks local ties. The initial proposals therefore better reflect the statutory requirements than the proposed alternatives.
- 13.7 **The Commission therefore proposes to create a county constituency from:**
- 13.7 a. **The whole of the existing Merthyr Tydfil and Rhymney CC.**
- 13.7 b. **The electoral wards within the existing Caerphilly CC and County Borough of Caerphilly of Bargoed (4,277), Gilfach (1,481), Hengoed (3,617), Nelson (3,374), St. Cattwg (5,400) and Ystrad Mynach (3,935): and,**
- 13.7 c. **The electoral ward within the existing Islwyn CC and County Borough of Caerphilly of Aberbargoed (2,520).**
- 13.8 **This constituency would have 77,770 electors which is 4% above the UKEQ of 74,769 electors per constituency.**
- 13.9 There was acceptance by the political parties which made representations that the name proposed in the initial proposals was appropriate. The representation put forward by Argoed Community Council suggests different names for the constituencies that are affected in its proposal, namely: Caerphilly East, Caerphilly West, and Heads of the Valleys were the names proposed.
- 13.10 The ACs considers that the name proposed in the initial proposals is as, or more appropriate, than any others proposed in the representations.
- 13.11 The Commission agrees with the ACs that the name proposed in the initial proposals is appropriate. It therefore recommends that the name for the proposed constituency should be **Merthyr Tydfil and Rhymney**. The suggested alternative name is **Merthyr Tudful a Rhymni**.

Merthyr Tydfil and Rhymney (Merthyr Tudful a Rhymni)

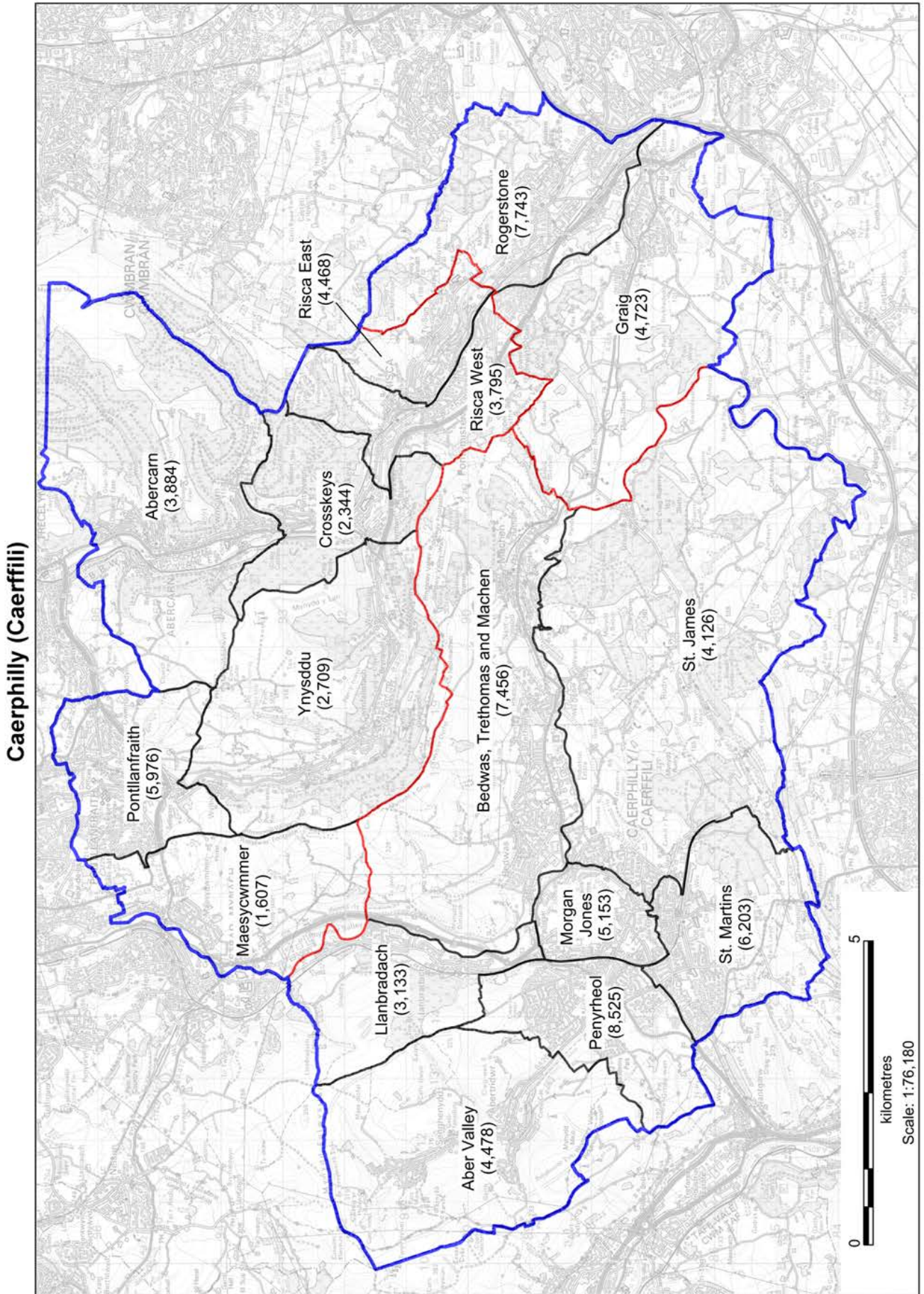


14. Caerphilly (Caerffili)

- 14.1 The existing constituencies affected by the proposed constituency are the following:
- 14.1 a. The existing **Caerphilly** CC has a total of 61,158 electors which is 18% below the UKEQ of 74,769 electors per constituency and 14% below the minimum of the statutory electoral range of 71,031 electors per constituency.
 - 14.1 b. The existing **Islwyn** CC has a total of 53,306 electors which is 29% below the UKEQ of 74,769 electors per constituency and 25% below the minimum of the statutory electoral range of 71,031 electors per constituency.
 - 14.1 c. The existing **Newport West** CC has a total of 60,101 electors which is 20% below the UKEQ of 74,769 electors per constituency and 15% below the minimum of the statutory electoral range of 71,031 electors per constituency.
- 14.2 In the Commission's initial proposals, it was proposed that a county constituency be created from:
- 14.2 a. The electoral wards within the existing **Caerphilly** CC and County Borough of Caerphilly of Aber Valley (4,478), Bedwas, Trethomas and Machen (7,456), Llanbradach (3,133), Morgan Jones (5,153), Penyrheol (8,525), St. James (4,126), and St. Martins (6,203);
 - 14.2 b. The electoral wards within the existing **Islwyn** CC and County Borough of Caerphilly of Abercarn (3,884), Crosskeys (2,344), Maesycwmmer (1,607), Pontllanfraith (5,976), Risca East (4,468), Risca West (3,795), and Ynysddu (2,709); and,
 - 14.2 c. The electoral wards within the existing **Newport West** CC and City and County of Newport of Graig (4,723), and Rogerstone (7,743).
- 14.3 This constituency would have 76,323 electors which is 2.1% above the UKEQ of 74,769 electors per constituency. The suggested name for the constituency was **Caerphilly**. The suggested alternative name was **Caerffili**.
- 14.4 The Commission received a written representation from the Member of Parliament for the existing Caerphilly constituency that supported the initial proposal, although the MP expressed the view that inclusion of two Newport wards was not ideal. The Member of Parliament for the existing Newport constituency did stress that the initial proposal was significantly better than any proposed alternatives. The Commission received a representation from Argoed Community Council, supported by the Member of Parliament for the existing Islwyn constituency, which proposed an alternative arrangement for the existing constituencies of Blaenau Gwent, Caerphilly and Merthyr Tydfil and Rhymney. The Labour Party submission expressed the belief that the Commission approach in the South East Wales area maximises the respect for existing constituencies and principal councils.

BOUNDARY COMMISSION FOR WALES

- 14.5 The ACs concluded that there was general consensus in support of the initial proposal for Caerphilly in the representations and at the public hearings. The ACs considered whether the electoral ward of Rogerstone should be included within the proposed constituency. They concluded that the electoral ward was an appropriate ward for inclusion within the proposed Caerphilly constituency given its location to the north of the M4 motorway and its good transport links with Caerphilly and would enable the proposed constituency to fall within the statutory electoral range.
- 14.6 Having considered the representations, the Commission accepts the recommendations of the ACs and proposes to recommend a Caerphilly constituency as set out in the initial proposals. The proposal put forward by Argoed Community Council has a greater effect on the existing constituencies than the approach of the Commission in this area and the initial proposal better reflects the statutory requirements than the proposed alternative.
- 14.7 **The Commission therefore proposes to create a county constituency from:**
- 14.7 a. **The electoral wards within the existing Caerphilly CC and County Borough of Caerphilly of Aber Valley (4,478), Bedwas, Trethomas and Machen (7,456), Llanbradach (3,133), Morgan Jones (5,153), Penyrheol (8,525), St. James (4,126), and St. Martins (6,203);**
- 14.7 b. **The electoral wards within the existing Islwyn CC and County Borough of Caerphilly of Abercarn (3,884), Crosskeys (2,344), Maesycwmmwr (1,607), Pontllanfraith (5,976), Risca East (4,468), Risca West (3,795), and Ynysddu (2,709); and,**
- 14.7 c. **The electoral wards within the existing Newport West CC and City and County of Newport of Graig (4,723), and Rogerstone (7,743).**
- 14.8 **This constituency would have 76,323 electors which is 2.1% above the UKEQ of 74,769 electors per constituency.**
- 14.9 There was acceptance among the political parties which made representations that the name proposed in the initial proposals was appropriate. The representation put forward by Argoed Community Council suggests a different name for the constituencies that are affected in its proposal, namely: Caerphilly East, Caerphilly West, and Heads of the Valleys were the names proposed.
- 14.10 The ACs consider that the name proposed in the initial proposal is as appropriate or more appropriate than any others proposed in the representations.
- 14.11 The Commission agrees with the ACs that the name proposed in the initial proposals name is appropriate. It therefore recommends that the proposed constituency should be named **Caerphilly**. The suggested alternative name is **Caerffili**.



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

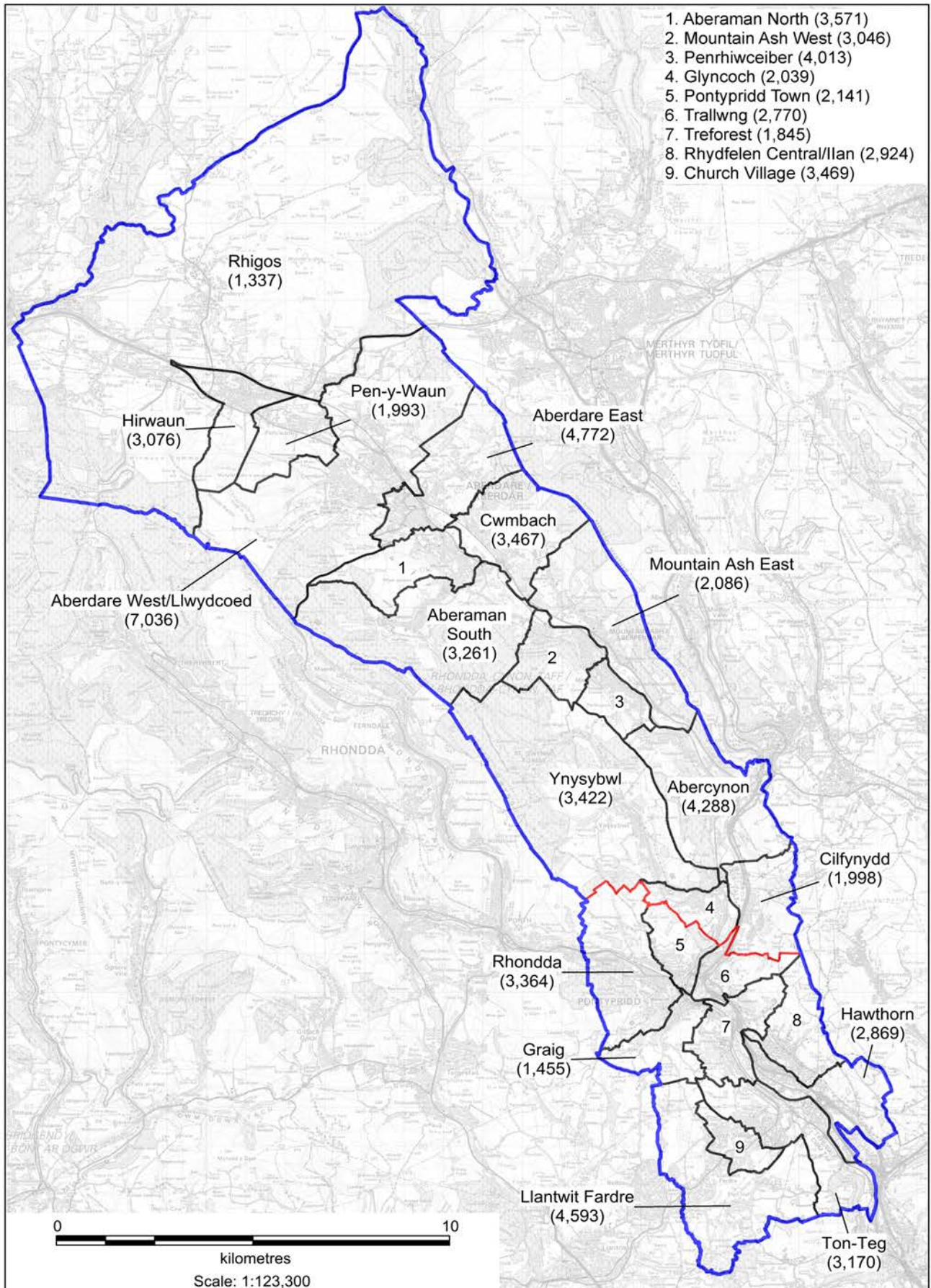
- 15.1 The existing constituencies affected by the proposed constituency are the following:
- 15.1 a. The existing **Cynon Valley** CC has a total of 49,405 electors which is 34% below the UKEQ of 74,769 electors per constituency and 30% below the minimum of the statutory electoral range of 71,031 electors per constituency.
 - 15.1 b. The existing **Pontypridd** CC has a total of 56,525 electors which is 24% below the UKEQ of 74,769 electors per constituency and 20% below the minimum of the statutory electoral range of 71,031 electors per constituency.
- 15.2 In the Commission's initial proposals, it was proposed that a county constituency be created from:
- 15.2 a. The whole of the existing **Cynon Valley** CC and County Borough of Rhondda Cynon Taf electoral wards of Aberaman North (3,571), Aberaman South (3,261), Abercynon (4,288), Aberdare East (4,772), Aberdare West/Llwydcoed (7,036), Cilfynydd (1,998), Cwmbach (3,467), Glyncoch (2,039), Hirwaun (3,076), Mountain Ash East (2,086), Mountain Ash West (3,046), Penrhiwceiber (4,013), Pen-y-waun (1,993), Rhigos (1,337) and Ynysybwl (3,422); and,
 - 15.2 b. The electoral wards within the existing **Pontypridd** CC and County Borough of Rhondda Cynon Taf of Church Village (3,469), Graig (1,455), Hawthorn (2,869), Llantwit Fardre (4,593), Pontypridd Town (2,141), Rhondda (3,364), Rhydfelen Central/Ilan (2,924), Ton-Teg (3,170), Trallwng (2,770), and Treforest (1,845).
- 15.3 This constituency would have 78,005 electors which is 4.3% above the UKEQ of 74,769 electors per constituency. The suggested name for the constituency was **Cynon Valley and Pontypridd**. The suggested alternative name was **Cwm Cynon a Phontypridd**.
- 15.4 The Commission received few representations with regard to the initial proposal for Cynon Valley and Pontypridd. There was agreement among the political parties that made representations that the proposal was acceptable. The Commission received proposals for an alternative arrangement for the Cynon Valley and Pontypridd, and Rhondda and Llantrisant proposed constituencies from the Pontypridd Constituency Labour Party (PCLP), which was supported by both the Member of Parliament and the Assembly Member for the existing Pontypridd constituency. The representation stated that Taffs Well is very much a valleys electoral ward with ties to the Rhondda Cynon Taf principal council. The representation also suggested that the most appropriate way to form these constituencies would be to create constituencies which went across the valleys as opposed to down the valleys as proposed by the Commission.

- 15.5 The ACs considered the alternative arrangement as put forward by that representation and concluded that Tonyrefail has ties with Llantrisant and Talbot Green which justifies its inclusion in the proposed Rhondda and Llantrisant constituency. The ACs also concluded that there are ties, with good transport and communication links, between Taffs Well and the electoral wards of Cardiff North, to justify its inclusion within the Cardiff North proposed constituency. The ACs considered that there was general consensus in support of the constituency proposed for Cynon Valley and Pontypridd in the initial proposals in the representations and at the public hearings.
- 15.6 Having considered the representations, the Commission accepts the recommendations of the ACs and recommends creating a constituency as set out in the initial proposals. The Commission considered the alternative arrangements as proposed by the PCLP. The Commission, however, is of the view that the initial proposal better reflects the statutory requirements than the proposed alternative. The Commission considers that the most appropriate way to create constituencies representing the valleys is to do so by going down the valleys from north to south. The Commission considers that creating constituencies for the valleys in this way reflects existing ties, including communication links and road networks. The Commission considered the electoral ward of Taffs Well. While recognising the arguments for the inclusion of that electoral ward within this proposed constituency, this was not feasible as it would result in the proposed constituency exceeding the statutory electoral range. The Commission considered that it was preferable to include Taffs Well, rather than another electoral ward, within a different proposed constituency. For the reasons given below, the Commission recommends the inclusion of Taffs Well within the proposed Cardiff West constituency as discussed at paragraph A.4. v in the discussion of the proposed constituencies in Cardiff set out below.
- 15.7 **The Commission therefore proposes to create a county constituency from:**
- 15.7 a. **The whole of the existing Cynon Valley CC.**
- 15.7 b. **The electoral wards within the existing Pontypridd CC and County Borough of Rhondda Cynon Taf of Church Village (3,469), Graig (1,455), Hawthorn (2,869), Llantwit Fardre (4,593), Pontypridd Town (2,141), Rhondda (3,364), Rhydfelen Central/Ilan (2,924), Ton-Teg (3,170), Trallwng (2,770), and Treforest (1,845).**
- 15.8 **This constituency would have 78,005 electors which is 4.3% above the UKEQ of 74,769 electors per constituency.**
- 15.9 The PCLP proposed alternative names along with its alternative configuration for the constituencies of Cynon Valley and Pontypridd and Rhondda and Llantrisant. The PCLP proposed that one constituency be named Pontypridd and Llantrisant, the other to be named Rhondda and Cynon Valley.
- 15.10 The ACs considered that the name proposed in the initial proposal was as, or more appropriate, than any others proposed in the representations.

BOUNDARY COMMISSION FOR WALES

15.11 The Commission has concluded that the name proposed in the initial proposals is appropriate. It therefore recommends that the proposed constituency should be named **Cynon Valley and Pontypridd**. The suggested alternative name is **Cwm Cynon a Phontypridd**.

Cynon Valley and Pontypridd (Cwm Cynon a Phontypridd)



16. Rhondda and Llantrisant (Rhondda a Llantrisant)

- 16.1 The existing constituencies affected by the proposed constituency are the following:
- 16.1 a. The existing **Ogmore** CC has a total of 54,614 electors which is 27% below the UKEQ of 74,769 electors per constituency and 23% below the minimum of the statutory electoral range of 71,031 electors per constituency.
 - 16.1 b. The existing **Pontypridd** CC has a total of 56,525 electors which is 24% below the UKEQ of 74,769 electors per constituency and 20% below the minimum of the statutory electoral range of 71,031 electors per constituency.
 - 16.1 c. The existing **Rhondda** CC has a total of 49,161 electors which is 34% below the UKEQ of 74,769 electors per constituency and 31% below the minimum of the statutory electoral range of 71,031 electors per constituency.
- 16.2 In the Commission's initial proposals, it was proposed that a county constituency be created from:
- 16.2 a. The electoral wards within the existing **Pontypridd** CC and County Borough of Rhondda Cynon Taf of Beddau (3,090), Llantrisant Town (3,590), Pont-y-clun (5,888), Talbot Green (1,936), Tonyrefail East (4,215), Tonyrefail West (4,620), and Tyn-y-nant (2,465).
 - 16.2 b. The whole of the existing **Rhondda** CC consisting of the County Borough of Rhondda Cynon Taf electoral wards of Cwm Clydach (1,975), Cymmer (3,905), Ferndale (3,040), Llwyn-y-pia (1,644), Maerdy (2,244), Pentre (3,722), Pen-y-graig (3,879), Porth (4,280), Tonypany (2,618), Trealaw (2,803), Treherbert (4,035), Treorchy (5,545), Tylorstown (2,895), Ynyshir (2,372) and Ystrad (4,204);
- 16.3 This constituency would have 74,965 electors which is 0.3% below the UKEQ of 74,769 electors per constituency. The suggested name for the constituency was **Rhondda and Llantrisant**. The suggested alternative name was **Rhondda a Llantrisant**.
- 16.4 The Commission received few representations with regard to the initial proposal for Rhondda and Llantrisant. There was agreement among the parties that made representations that the proposal was acceptable. The Commission received a proposal for an alternative arrangement for the Cynon Valley, Pontypridd, and Rhondda and Llantrisant proposed constituencies from the PCLP, which was supported by both the Member of Parliament for the existing Pontypridd constituency and the Assembly Member for Pontypridd. The representation suggested that Taffs Well is very much a valleys electoral ward with ties to the Rhondda Cynon Taf principal council. The representation also suggested that the most appropriate way to form these constituencies would be to combine wards across the valleys, as opposed to down the valleys which the Commission proposed.

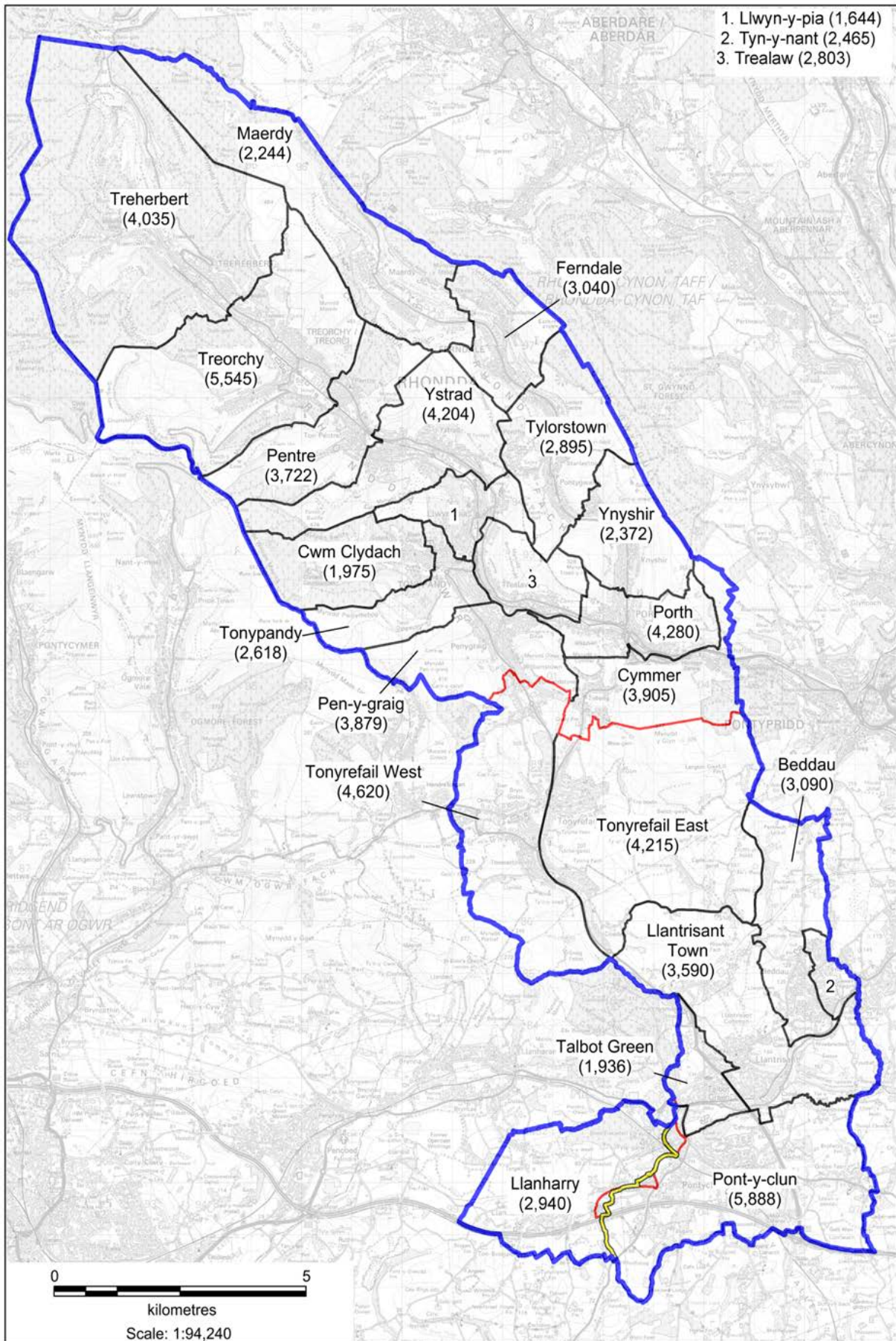
- 16.5 The Commission received a representation that highlighted the affinity that the Llanharry electoral ward has with the Rhondda Cynon Taf principal authority and the representation therefore did not agree that the ward should be included within an Ogmores constituency. The Commission also received a representation that stated that the Gilfach Goch electoral ward should be included within the proposed Rhondda and Llantrisant constituency, although the representation does concede that it may not be possible to achieve this due to the statutory constraints placed on the Commission.
- 16.6 The ACs considered the alternative arrangement as put forward by the PCLP and concluded that Tonyrefail has ties with Llantrisant and Talbot Green which justifies its inclusion in the proposed Rhondda and Llantrisant constituency. The ACs also concluded that there are good transport and communication links between Taffs Well and the electoral wards of Cardiff North to justify its inclusion within the Cardiff North proposed constituency. The ACs considered that there was general consensus in support of the initial proposal for Cynon Valley and Pontypridd in the representations and at the public hearings.
- 16.7 Having considered the representations, the Commission broadly accepts the recommendations of the ACs in relation to this proposed constituency. The Commission considered the alternative arrangements as proposed by the PCLP. The Commission is of the view that the initial proposal better reflects the statutory criteria as discussed at paragraph 15.6 of section 5 page 66. The Commission has concluded that it is appropriate to include the Llanharry electoral ward within this proposed constituency. There is evidence that supports the existence of ties between this electoral ward and the proposed constituency which justify its inclusion within this constituency.
- 16.8 **The Commission therefore proposes to create a county constituency from:**
- 16.8 a. **The electoral ward within the existing Ogmores CC and County Borough of Rhondda Cynon Taf of Llanharry (2,940); and,**
- 16.8 b. **The electoral wards within the existing Pontypridd CC and County Borough of Rhondda Cynon Taf of Beddau (3,090), Llantrisant Town (3,590), Pont-y-clun (5,888), Talbot Green (1,936), Tonyrefail East (4,215), Tonyrefail West (4,620), and Tyn-y-nant (2,465).**
- 16.8 c. **The whole of the existing Rhondda CC.**
- 16.9 **This constituency would have 77,905 electors which is 4.2% above the UKEQ of 74,769 electors per constituency.**
- 16.10 The PCLP proposed alternative names along with an alternative configuration for the constituencies of Cynon Valley and Pontypridd, and Rhondda and Llantrisant. The PCLP proposed that one constituency be named Pontypridd and Llantrisant, the other to be named Rhondda and Cynon Valley.
- 16.11 The ACs recommended omitting the conjunction to enable one recognisable name to be used for both languages. The Commission did not agree with the ACs' approach for the

BOUNDARY COMMISSION FOR WALES

reason set out above in paragraph 2.15 and in relation to Ynys Môn a Fangor at paragraph 1.11 of section 5, at pages 6 and 18 respectively.

- 16.12 The Commission has concluded that the name proposed in the initial proposals is appropriate. It therefore recommends that the proposed constituency should be named **Rhondda and Llantrisant**. The suggested alternative name is **Rhondda a Llantrisant**.

Rhondda and Llantrisant (Rhondda a Llantrisant)



The Proposed Constituencies in Cardiff

- A.1. In its initial proposals, the Commission proposed three constituencies which included the electoral wards within the area of the local authority of the City and County of Cardiff. These were:
- i. Cardiff West which comprised of the whole of the existing Cardiff West constituency plus the electoral ward of Grangetown.
 - ii. Cardiff North which comprised of the north of Cardiff and the electoral ward of Taffs Well from Rhondda Cynon Taf.
 - iii. Cardiff South and East which comprised of the south east of Cardiff and the electoral ward of Pontprennau/Old St. Mellons.
- A.2. There was a significant amount of representations made to the Commission in relation to the proposed constituencies in Cardiff. It is appropriate to deal with the issues relating to the proposed constituencies generally before considering the individual proposed constituencies. There was a significant amount of support for the approach taken by the Commission of creating three constituencies for the local government area of Cardiff. The main issues arising were:
- i. The existing Cardiff South and Penarth constituency falls within the statutory electoral range and therefore it was argued by some that the constituency should be retained. Many representations highlighted the economic, social, geographic, and transport links between Cardiff South and Penarth as support for retaining the existing constituency. Other representations made the point that Grangetown (currently within the constituency but proposed for inclusion within a Cardiff West constituency) had previously been part of a Cardiff West constituency.
 - ii. The Commission received representations that did not support the retention of the existing Cardiff South and Penarth constituency. They pointed out that to do so would have a consequential and negative effect on other proposed constituencies in South East Wales and that no alternative arrangements would better reflect the statutory requirements. The inclusion of Penarth with the Vale of Glamorgan is supported by the fact that Penarth is within the area of the principal council of the Vale of Glamorgan (not Cardiff) and is serviced by the Vale of Glamorgan, and has established ties with the area, although many residents of Penarth work in Cardiff. The representations expressed the opinion that it was more appropriate for the electoral wards within the local government area for Cardiff to be contained within three Parliamentary constituencies rather than including areas from the Vale of Glamorgan, such as Penarth, in a Cardiff constituency.
 - iii. The Commission received numerous written representations, as well as representations at the public hearings, that a Cardiff North constituency should

include the Pontprennau/Old St. Mellons electoral ward. The representations referred to the historical links with Lisvane and the cooperation between the Community Councils in Cardiff North and noted that those ties would be broken if Pontprennau/Old St. Mellons were not included within a Cardiff North constituency.

- iv. The Commission also received some representations that opposed the inclusion of Pontprennau/Old St. Mellons in a proposed Cardiff North constituency. One representation, for example, disagreed with the argument that there was a need for community councils in an area to be within one constituency as they managed to cooperate at present when they are not in the same constituency. The Commission also received representations stating that the communication and transport links between Pontprennau/Old St. Mellons and the rest of the proposed Cardiff North constituency are poor with a lack of public transport and only a country lane joining them.
- v. The Commission received representations with regard to the inclusion of Taffs Well within the proposed Cardiff North constituency. Many representations expressed the view that Taffs Well was very much a Pontypridd ward and should therefore be included within the proposed Cynon Valley and Pontypridd constituency. Representations stated that the electoral ward of Taffs Well is socially, economically, and culturally distinct from Cardiff North and geographically it is split from Cardiff North by a range of hills.
- vi. The Commission also received support for the inclusion of Taffs Well within the proposed Cardiff North constituency with representations stating that its inclusion in the proposed Cardiff North constituency reinforces the geographical and social links that exist between the electoral wards of Taffs Well and Whitchurch. Other representations highlight the strong transport and communication links between the electoral ward of Taffs Well and Cardiff.
- vii. The Commission received representations that proposed that five core electoral wards of Cardiff North should be retained within the proposed Cardiff North constituency, these being the electoral wards of; Heath, Lisvane, Llanishen, Rhiwbina, and Whitchurch and Tongwynlais.
- viii. The ACs recommended alternative arrangements for Cardiff which in substance were those proposed by the Conservative Party.

A.3. On the basis of the representations that were received in relation to Cardiff, the Commission considered several alternative proposals to assess whether they addressed criticism of the initial proposals and resulted in constituencies which better reflected the statutory criteria. The Commission were also mindful of those elements of the initial proposals for which the Commission received support.

A.4. The Commission's main conclusions are that:

- i. The approach of creating three constituencies for the local government area of the City and County of Cardiff is a sound one reflecting local government boundaries, existing ties and, to a large extent, existing constituencies;
- ii. It is not feasible to retain the existing Cardiff South and Penarth constituency. The Commission considers that there is no alternative proposal involving the retention of that existing constituency that better reflects the statutory requirements. The inclusion of Penarth within a Vale of Glamorgan constituency reflects local government boundaries.
- iii. Taffs Well needs to be included within a Cardiff constituency. The electoral ward could not be included within the proposed Cynon Valley and Pontypridd constituency as to do so would cause that constituency to exceed the statutory electoral range. To that extent, an exception whereby an electoral ward from outside the Cardiff local government area is included in a Cardiff constituency is unavoidable.
- iv. The Commission has concluded that the electoral ward of Pontprennau/Old St. Mellons should be included within the proposed Cardiff North constituency. The Commission received a number of representations in support of this and this would reflect the existing ties between this electoral ward and other wards within the proposed Cardiff North constituency. That change, and other changes, has the result that the Taffs Well electoral ward could not be included within the proposed Cardiff North constituency described in the initial proposals
- v. The Commission recommends the creation of the proposed Cardiff West constituency described in the initial proposals but with modifications to reflect changes needed in the light of the amendments to the proposed Cardiff North constituency. This enables the existing Cardiff West constituency to be entirely retained within the proposed Cardiff West constituency. Given the ties, including transport and school links, between Taffs Well and the proposed Cardiff West constituency, it is appropriate to include this electoral ward within this proposed constituency.

A.5. The Commission has concluded that the initial proposals, as modified to take account of the representations received, better reflects the statutory criteria overall. The ACs' recommendations for more substantial changes to the initial proposals would not, overall, result in constituencies that better reflected the statutory criteria. The following three constituencies are proposed in the light of the submissions made, the representations received, the alternatives suggested, and following a careful balancing of the representations against the statutory criteria.

17. Cardiff West (Gorllewin Caerdydd)

- 17.1 The existing constituencies affected by the proposed constituency are the following:
- 17.1 a. The existing **Cardiff South and Penarth** BC has a total of 72,392 electors which is 3% below the UKEQ of 74,769 electors per constituency and 2% above the minimum of the statutory electoral range of 71,031 electors per constituency.
 - 17.1 b. The existing **Cardiff West** BC has a total of 63,892 electors which is 15% below the UKEQ of 74,769 electors per constituency and 10% below the minimum of the statutory electoral range of 71,031 electors per constituency.
 - 17.1 c. The existing **Pontypridd** CC has a total of 56,525 electors which is 24% below the UKEQ of 74,769 electors per constituency and 20% below the minimum of the statutory electoral range of 71,031 electors per constituency.
- 17.2 In the Commission's initial proposals, it was proposed that a borough constituency be created from:
- 17.2 a. The electoral ward within the existing **Cardiff South and Penarth** BC and City and County of Cardiff of Grangetown (11,671).
 - 17.2 b. The whole of the existing **Cardiff West** BC consisting of the City and County of Cardiff electoral wards of Caerau (7,480), Canton (10,371), Creigiau/St. Fagans (3,888), Ely (9,449), Fairwater (9,338), Llandaff (6,828), Pentyrch (2,752), Radyr (5,146) and Riverside (8,640).
- 17.3 This constituency would have 75,563 electors which is 1.1% above the UKEQ of 74,769 electors per constituency. The suggested name for the constituency was **Cardiff West**. The suggested alternative name was **Gorllewin Caerdydd**.
- 17.4 As discussed above, the Commission received a significant number of representations in relation to the proposed constituencies for the Cardiff area. The Commission received a number of representations supporting its initial proposal, including representations from the Member of Parliament for the existing Cardiff West constituency. The Member of Parliament drew attention to the use of the River Taff as an easily recognisable boundary; the good public transport, school catchment areas, social, and communication links between the electoral wards that the Commission has included within Cardiff West; and the fact that Grangetown had, historically, been a part of the Cardiff West constituency.
- 17.5 The Commission received representations that Grangetown should be included together with Butetown in a Cardiff South constituency and to include either Cathays or to include Llandaff North and Gabalfa within the proposed Cardiff West constituency.
- 17.6 The political parties which made representations, apart from the Conservative Party, proposed no alternative arrangements for this constituency. The Conservative Party

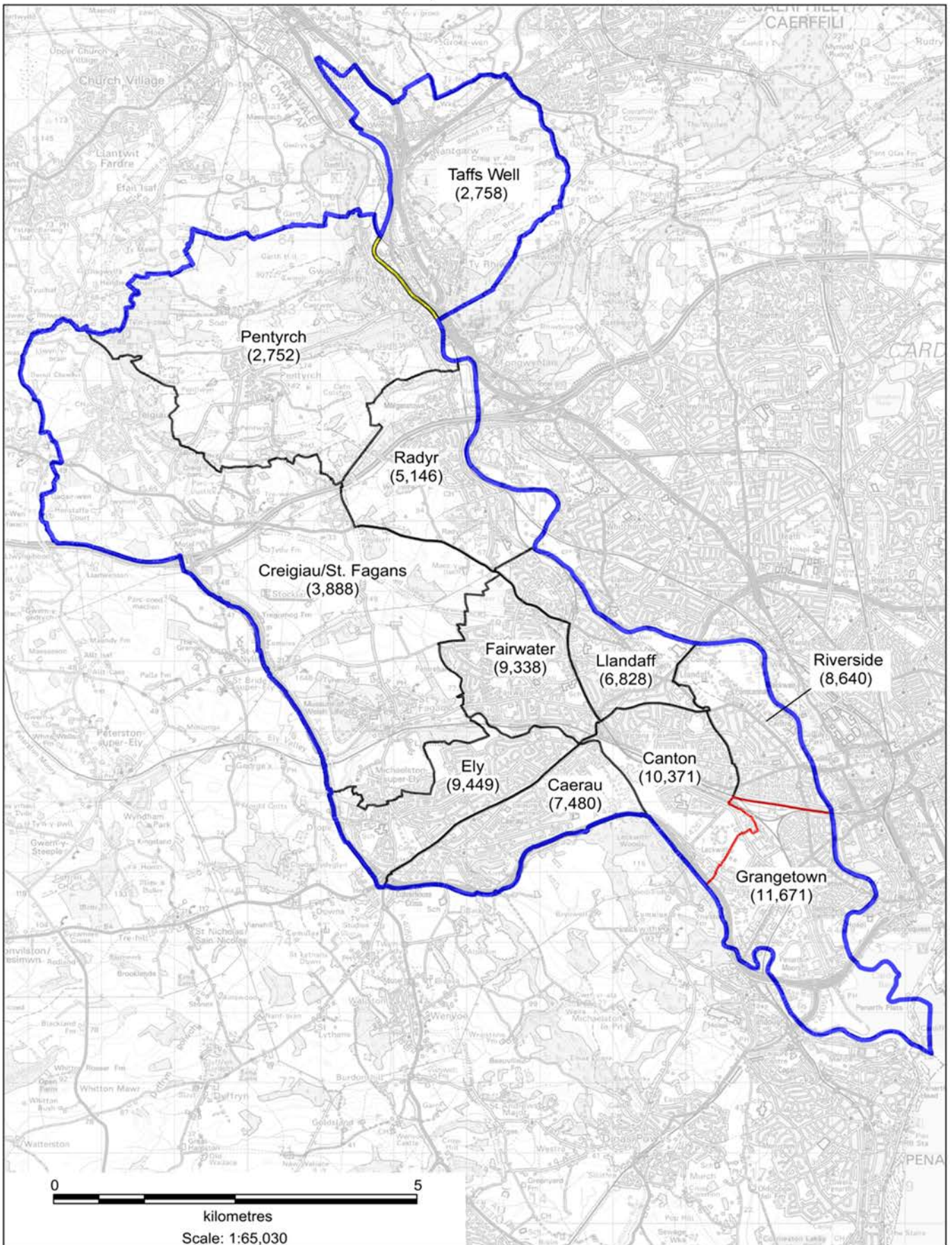
BOUNDARY COMMISSION FOR WALES

proposed that the northern wards of the constituency to be included within this proposed Cardiff North constituency should include Llandaff North and Grangetown and sought to highlight what were said to be cultural links between Grangetown and Butetown. An Assembly Member also made representations expressing the view that the electoral wards in the north of the proposed Cardiff West constituency had a greater affinity with wards in the proposed Cardiff North constituency.

- 17.7 The ACs concluded that the northern wards of the proposed Cardiff West constituency would be more appropriately placed in Cardiff North saying that *“We consider that the electoral wards of Pentyrch, Radyr, and Creigiau/St Fagans are more appropriately included in the proposed constituency of Cardiff North rather than as proposed in Cardiff West.”* The ACs concluded that Butetown and Grangetown should also be united in this constituency due to strong cultural links between the two wards.
- 17.8 As discussed above, having considered the representations and the ACs’ report, the Commission has concluded that the proposed Cardiff West constituency, described in the initial proposals, with the addition of the electoral ward of Taffs Well, better reflects the statutory criteria. The Commission has considered the alternative arrangements as proposed in the representations and the ACs’ report but are not satisfied that any of the arrangements proposed better reflect the statutory criteria in Cardiff than the initial proposals.
- 17.9 **The Commission therefore proposes to create a borough constituency from:**
- 17.9 a. **The electoral ward within the existing Cardiff South and Penarth BC and City and County of Cardiff of Grangetown (11,671).**
- 17.9 b. **The whole of the existing Cardiff West BC.**
- 17.9 c. **The electoral ward within the existing Pontypridd CC and County Borough of Rhondda Cynon Taf of Taffs Well (2,758).**
- 17.10 **This constituency would have 78,321 electors which is 4.8% above the UKEQ of 74,769 electors per constituency.**
- 17.11 The Commission received representations for alternative configurations for this constituency which included alternative names. The Commission received no alternative names for the constituency as comprised in its initial proposal.
- 17.12 The ACs recommended a change to the name of the proposed constituency to Cardiff South West. The ACs recommend removing the northern wards from the proposed constituency described in the initial proposal and were of the opinion that the new name better describes the geographical extension of their proposed constituency.

- 17.13 The Commission has concluded that the proposed name for the constituency recommended in the initial proposals is appropriate. It therefore recommends that the proposed constituency should be named **Cardiff West**. The suggested alternative name is **Gorllewin Caerdydd**.

Cardiff West (Gorllewin Caerdydd)



18. Cardiff North (Gogledd Caerdydd)

- 18.1 The existing constituencies affected by the proposed constituency are the following:
- 18.1 a. The existing **Cardiff Central** BC has a total of 49,403 electors which is 34% below the UKEQ of 74,769 electors per constituency and 30% below the minimum of the statutory electoral range of 71,031 electors per constituency.
 - 18.1 b. The existing **Cardiff North** BC has a total of 63,574 electors which is 15% below the UKEQ of 74,769 electors per constituency and 11% below the minimum of the statutory electoral range of 71,031 electors per constituency.
 - 18.1 c. The existing **Pontypridd** CC has a total of 56,525 electors which is 24% below the UKEQ of 74,769 electors per constituency and 20% below the minimum of the statutory electoral range of 71,031 electors per constituency.
- 18.2 In the Commission's initial proposals, it was proposed that a borough constituency be created from:
- 18.2 a. The electoral wards within the existing **Cardiff Central** BC and City and County of Cardiff of Cyncoed (8,139) and Pentwyn (10,435);
 - 18.2 b. the electoral wards within the existing **Cardiff North** BC and City and County of Cardiff of Gabalfa (4,045), Heath (9,326), Lisvane (2,871), Llandaff North (5,722), Llanishen (12,916), Rhiwbina (9,129) and Whitchurch and Tongwynlais (12,673); and,
 - 18.2 c. The electoral ward within the existing **Pontypridd** CC and County Borough of Rhondda Cynon Taf of Taffs Well (2,758).
- 18.3 This constituency would have 78,014 electors which is 4.3% above the UKEQ of 74,769 electors per constituency. The suggested name for the constituency was **Cardiff North**. The alternative name was **Gogledd Caerdydd**.
- 18.4 As discussed above, the Commission received a significant number of representations in relation to the proposed constituencies for the Cardiff area. The Commission received a number of written representations, as well as representations at the public hearings, that a Cardiff North constituency should include the Pontprennau/Old St. Mellons electoral ward. The representations referred to the historical links with Lisvane and the cooperation between the Community Councils in Cardiff North as reasons for including Pontprennau/Old St. Mellons within a Cardiff North constituency. There was also support for including the northern wards of the existing Cardiff West within this proposed constituency. The Commission did receive some representations that were against the inclusion of Pontprennau/Old St. Mellons in the Cardiff North ward. One representation disputed the need for all cooperating Community Councils to be within one constituency and pointed out that the Community Councils are not all presently within the same constituency. The Commission also received representations stating that the communication and transport

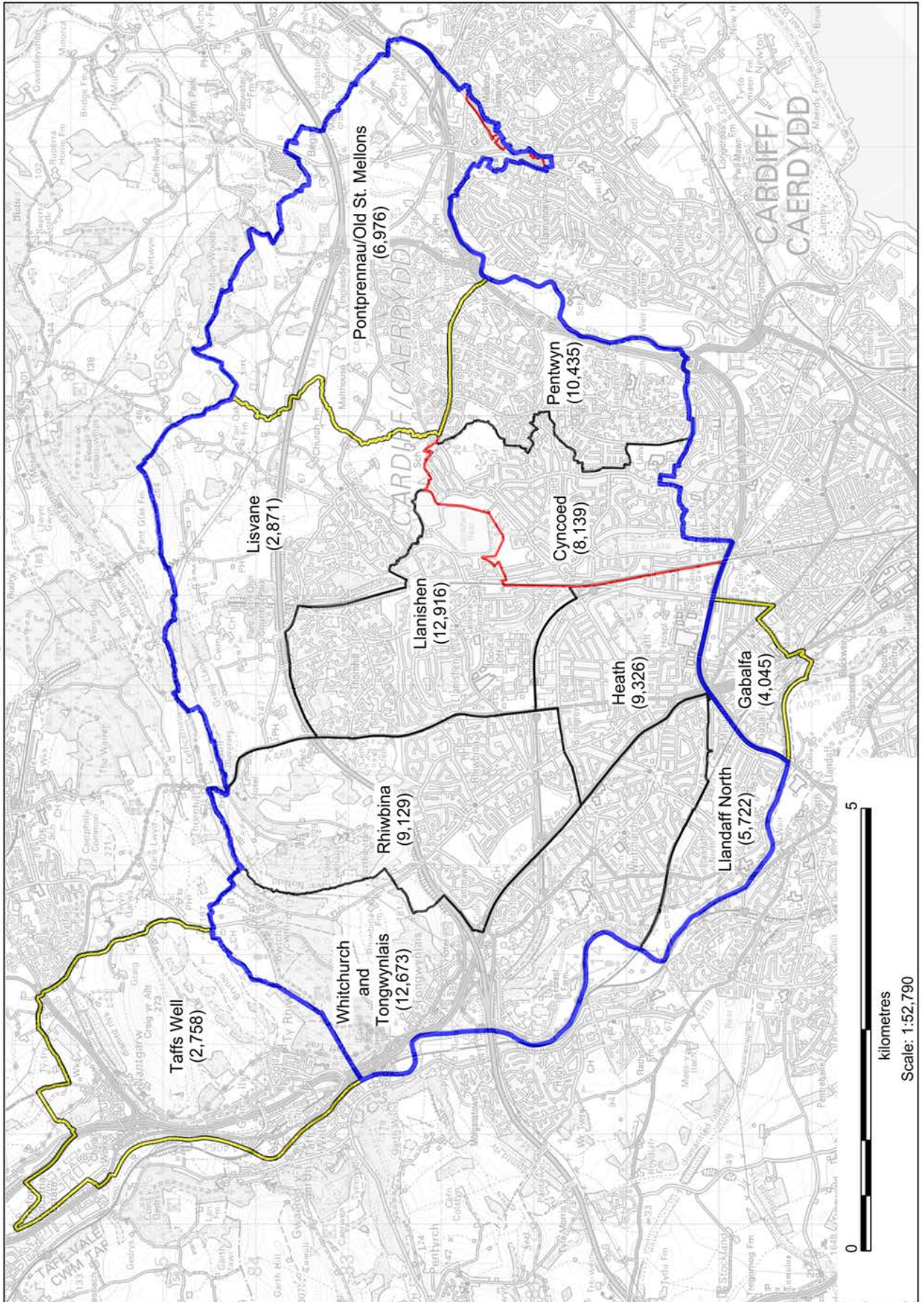
BOUNDARY COMMISSION FOR WALES

links between Pontprennau/Old St. Mellons and the rest of the proposed Cardiff North constituency are poor with a lack of public transport and only a country lane linking Pontprennau/Old St. Mellons with Lisvane.

- 18.5 The Liberal Democrats proposed a large reconfiguration of both the proposed Cardiff North and Cardiff South and East constituencies based on school catchment areas and census data. This representation prompted responses during the secondary consultation with representations expressing concern about the removal of the Heath ward from the proposed Cardiff North constituency. The Commission received representations that both highlighted Gabalfa's connection to the south Cardiff electoral wards such as Cathays and also to the north Cardiff electoral ward of Heath.
- 18.6 The ACs concluded that the northern wards of the existing Cardiff West were more appropriately placed within this constituency. The ACs also proposed including the ward of Pontprennau/Old St. Mellons within this proposed constituency. In order to achieve the statutory electoral range in this constituency, the ACs proposed removing the electoral wards of Gabalfa and Llandaff North. The ACs considered that Llandaff North has links to Llandaff and would be more appropriately placed within a Cardiff South East constituency, and that Gabalfa has strong community ties to Cathays and that these wards would also be more appropriately located within a Cardiff South East constituency.
- 18.7 As discussed above, having considered the representations and the ACs' report, the Commission does consider it appropriate to amend its initial proposals and to include the electoral ward of Pontprennau/Old St. Mellons within the proposed constituency. That would avoid breaking the existing ties between Pontprennau/Old St Mellons and other wards forming part of the proposed Cardiff North. There were a number of representations supporting this. The amended proposals will ensure that seven (of the eight) wards of the existing Cardiff North constituency are included within one proposed constituency. The Commission considered that the electoral ward of Gabalfa should be included within the proposed Cardiff South and East constituency. Gabalfa has ties with Cathays, and the easily identifiable boundary of the A48 to the north of the Gabalfa electoral ward, makes it appropriate for this ward to be included within the proposed Cardiff South and East constituency. The Commission has considered the alternative arrangements as proposed in the representations and the ACs' report, but are not satisfied that the arrangements proposed by the ACs better reflect the statutory criteria in Cardiff than the initial proposals. The Commission considered that the initial proposals, as amended in the way described, better reflect the statutory criteria overall.
- 18.8 **The Commission therefore proposes to create a borough constituency from:**
- 18.8 a. **The electoral wards within the existing Cardiff Central BC and City and County of Cardiff of Cyncoed (8,139) and Pentwyn (10,435);**
- 18.8 b. **The electoral wards within the existing Cardiff North BC and City and County of Cardiff of Heath (9,326), Lisvane (2,871), Llandaff North (5,722), Llanishen (12,916), Pontprennau/Old St Mellons (6,976), Rhiwbina (9,129) and Whitchurch and Tongwynlais (12,673).**

- 18.9 **This constituency would have 78,187 electors which is 4.6% above the UKEQ of 74,769 electors per constituency.**
- 18.10 The Commission received representations for alternative configurations for this constituency which included alternative names. The Commission received no alternative names for the constituency as comprised in its initial proposal.
- 18.11 The ACs recommended that the name of the initial proposal was appropriate for their amended proposal. The ACs considered the name to be as or more appropriate than any others proposed in the representations.
- 18.12 The Commission has concluded that the name proposed in the initial proposals is appropriate. It therefore recommends that the proposed constituency be named **Cardiff North**. The suggested alternative name is **Gogledd Caerdydd**.

Cardiff North (Gogledd Caerdydd)



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

- 19.1 The existing constituencies affected by the proposed constituency are the following:
- 19.1 a. The existing **Cardiff Central** BC has a total of 49,403 electors which is 34% below the UKEQ of 74,769 electors per constituency and 30% below the minimum of the statutory electoral range of 71,031 electors per constituency.
 - 19.1 b. The existing **Cardiff North** BC has a total of 63,574 electors which is 15% below the UKEQ of 74,769 electors per constituency and 11% below the minimum of the statutory electoral range of 71,031 electors per constituency.
 - 19.1 c. The existing **Cardiff South and Penarth** BC has a total of 72,392 electors which is 3% below the UKEQ of 74,769 electors per constituency and 2% above the minimum of the statutory electoral range of 71,031 electors per constituency.
- 19.2 In the Commission's initial proposals, it was proposed that a borough constituency be created from:
- 19.2 a. The electoral wards within the existing **Cardiff Central** BC and City and County of Cardiff of Adamsdown (5,044), Cathays (7,176), Penylan (9,188), and Plasnewydd (9,421);
 - 19.2 b. the electoral ward within the existing **Cardiff North** BC and City and County of Cardiff of Pontprennau/Old St Mellons (6,976); and,
 - 19.2 c. The electoral wards within the existing **Cardiff South and Penarth** BC and City and County of Cardiff of Butetown (6,524), Llanrumney (7,387), Rumney (6,304), Splott (8,454), and Trowbridge (10,585).
- 19.3 This constituency would have 77,059 electors which is 3.1% above the UKEQ of 74,769 electors per constituency. The suggested name for the constituency was **Cardiff South and East**. The suggested alternative name was **De a Dwyrain Caerdydd**.
- 19.4 As discussed above, the Commission received a number of written representations, as well as representations at the public hearings in favour of retaining the existing Cardiff South and Penarth constituency, highlighting the economic, social, and geographic and transport links between Cardiff South and Penarth. Many representations also noted that the existing constituency is within the statutory electoral range. The Commission received no representations that provided viable alternative arrangements for the rest of Cardiff if the existing Cardiff South and Penarth constituency was retained.
- 19.5 The Commission received representations providing reasons for not retaining the existing constituency, stating that in order to retain the existing constituency, the Commission would need to disrupt the proposals for other proposed constituencies in South East Wales, and that any re-configurations would not better reflect the statutory criteria set out in the

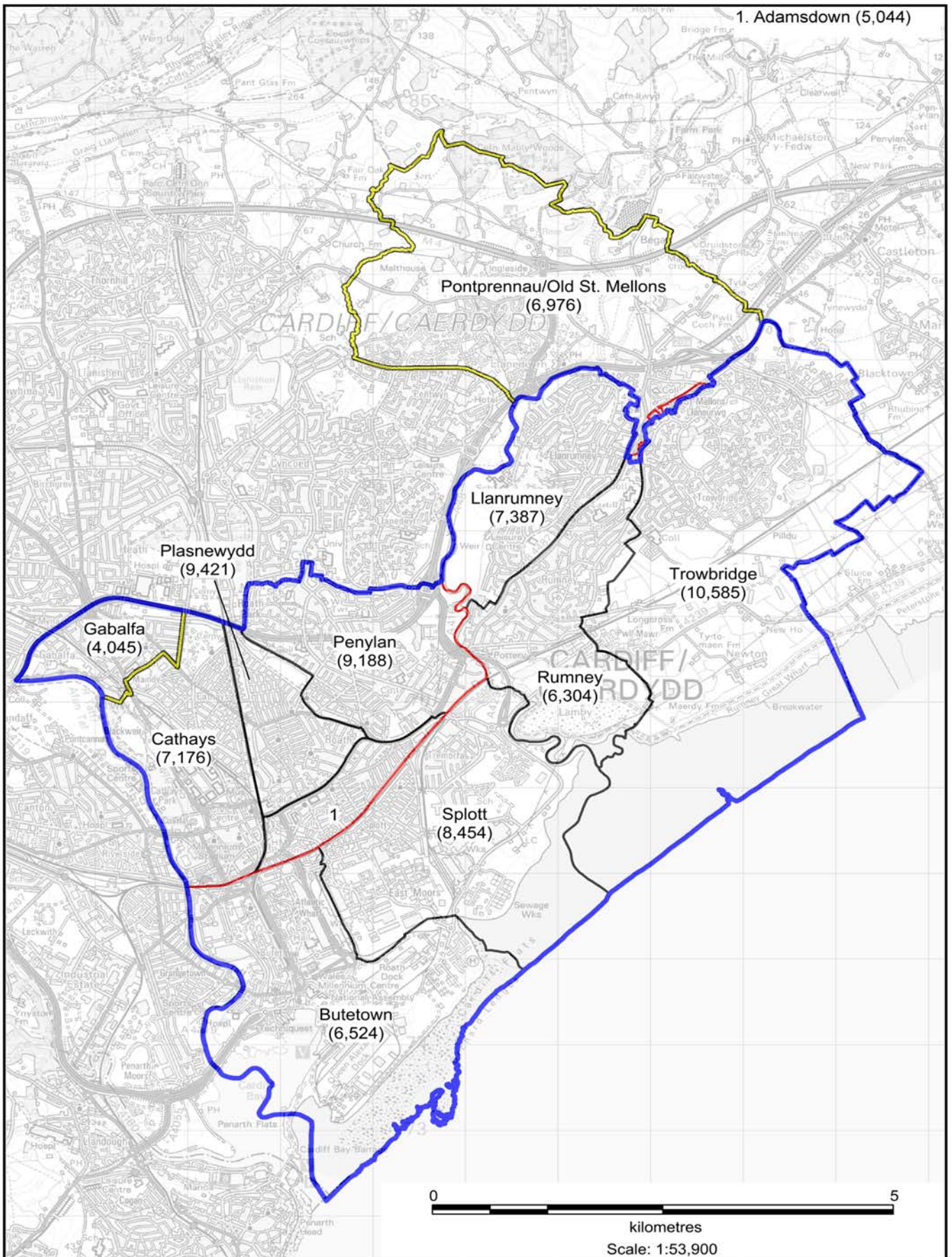
BOUNDARY COMMISSION FOR WALES

Act than the initial proposals. The Commission also received representations supporting the inclusion of Penarth with the Vale of Glamorgan. The representations draw attention to the fact that Penarth is within the area of the principal council of the Vale of Glamorgan and is serviced by the Vale of Glamorgan, and has well established ties with the area.

- 19.6 The Liberal Democrats proposed a large reconfiguration of both Cardiff North and Cardiff South and East constituencies, as proposed by the Commission, based on school catchment areas and census data. This representation prompted responses during the secondary consultation with representations concerned about the removal of the Heath ward from the Cardiff North constituency. The Commission received representations that both highlighted Gabalfa's connection to the south Cardiff electoral wards such as Cathays and also to the north Cardiff electoral ward of Heath.
- 19.7 The ACs concluded that there was no feasible way to retain the existing Cardiff South and Penarth constituency as any alternative arrangements would not reflect the statutory criteria as well as the initial proposals for returning three Cardiff constituencies, by excluding Penarth.
- 19.8 Having considered the representations and the ACs' report, the Commission has concluded that it would not be possible to retain the existing Cardiff South and Penarth constituency and that Cardiff is better served by having three constituencies, and including Penarth within its proposed Vale of Glamorgan East constituency. The Commission agrees with the recommendation made by the ACs to include Gabalfa in a Cardiff South constituency due to its ties with Cathays and the easily identifiable boundary of the A48 to the north of the Gabalfa electoral ward. The Commission has considered the alternative arrangements as proposed in the representations and the ACs' report but are not satisfied that the arrangements proposed by the ACs better reflect the statutory criteria in Cardiff than the initial proposals, as amended in the way described above.
- 19.9 **The Commission therefore proposes to create a borough constituency from:**
- 19.9 a. **The electoral wards within the existing Cardiff Central BC and City and County of Cardiff of Adamsdown (5,044), Cathays (7,176), Penylan (9,188), and Plasnewydd (9,421);**
- 19.9 b. **The electoral wards within the existing Cardiff North BC and City and County of Cardiff of Gabalfa (4,045);**
- 19.9 c. **The electoral wards within the existing Cardiff South and Penarth BC and City and County of Cardiff of Butetown (6,524), Llanrumney (7,387), Rumney (6,304), Splott (8,454), and Trowbridge (10,585).**
- 19.10 **This constituency would have 74,128 electors which is 0.9% below the UKEQ of 74,769 electors per constituency.**

- 19.11 The Commission received representations for alternative configurations for this constituency which included alternative names. The Commission received no alternative names for a constituency as comprised in its initial proposal.
- 19.12 The ACs recommended a change to the name of the proposed constituency to Cardiff South East based on their amended proposals.
- 19.13 The Commission has concluded that the name proposed in the initial proposals is appropriate. It therefore recommends that the proposed constituency should be named **Cardiff South and East**. The suggested alternative name is **De a Dwyrain Caerdydd**.

Cardiff South and East (De a Dwyrain Caerdydd)



20. Vale of Glamorgan East (Dwyrain Bro Morgannwg)

- 20.1 The existing constituencies affected by the proposed constituency are the following:
- 20.1 a. The existing **Cardiff South and Penarth** CC has a total of 72,392 electors which is 3% below the UKEQ of 74,769 electors per constituency and 2% above the minimum of the statutory electoral range of 71,031 electors per constituency.
- 20.1 b. The existing **Vale of Glamorgan** CC has a total of 69,673 electors which is 7% below the UKEQ of 74,769 electors per constituency and 2% below the minimum of the statutory electoral range of 71,031 electors per constituency.
- 20.2 In the Commission's initial proposals, it was proposed that a county constituency be created from:
- 20.2 a. The electoral wards within the existing **Cardiff South and Penarth** BC and County Borough of the Vale of Glamorgan of Cornerswell (3,885), Llandough (1,454), Plymouth (4,419), St. Augustine's (4,913), Stanwell (3,178) and Sully (3,531); and,
- 20.2 b. The electoral wards within the existing **Vale of Glamorgan** CC and County Borough of the Vale of Glamorgan of Baruc (4,636), Buttrills (4,175), Cadoc (6,842), Castleland (3,096), Court (3,031), Cowbridge (4,997), Dinas Powys (6,139), Dyfan (3,983), Gibbonsdown (3,646), Illtyd (5,951), Peterston-super-Ely (1,828), Rhoose (5,158), and Wenvoe (2,122).
- 20.3 This constituency would have 76,984 electors which is 3% above the UKEQ of 74,769 electors per constituency. The suggested name for the constituency was **Vale of Glamorgan East**. The alternative name was **Dwyrain Bro Morgannwg**.
- 20.4 The Commission received few representations with regard to the initial proposal for Vale of Glamorgan East. The Commission did receive representations with regard to the existing Cardiff South and Penarth constituency as previously discussed at paragraph 19.4 of section 5 page 84. The Commission also received representations that St. Athan and Cowbridge could be included within the proposed Vale of Glamorgan East, and Bridgend and Vale of Glamorgan West constituencies respectively. There was, however, overall general agreement that the proposed constituency described in the initial proposals was acceptable.
- 20.5 The ACs recommended retaining the initial proposal in full, concluding that it would not be feasible to retain the existing Cardiff South and Penarth constituency and that creating a constituency that contained electoral wards all from within one principal council area was appropriate.
- 20.6 Having considered the representations, the Commission accepts the recommendations of the ACs and proposes to recommend the proposed constituency as described in the initial

BOUNDARY COMMISSION FOR WALES

proposal. The Commission considered the question of retaining the existing constituency of Cardiff South and Penarth as discussed above. Therefore, the Commission is satisfied that the constituency proposed in the initial proposals best reflects the statutory criteria.

20.7 **The Commission therefore proposes to create a county constituency from:**

20.7 a. **The electoral wards within the existing Cardiff South and Penarth BC and County Borough of the Vale of Glamorgan of Cornerswell (3,885), Llandough (1,454), Plymouth (4,419), St. Augustine's (4,913), Stanwell (3,178) and Sully (3,531); and,**

20.7 b. **The electoral wards within the existing Vale of Glamorgan CC and County Borough of the Vale of Glamorgan of Baruc (4,636), Buttrills (4,175), Cadoc (6,842), Castleland (3,096), Court (3,031), Cowbridge (4,997), Dinas Powys (6,139), Dyfan (3,983), Gibbonsdown (3,646), Illtyd (5,951), Peterston-super-Ely (1,828), Rhoose (5,158), and Wenvoe (2,122).**

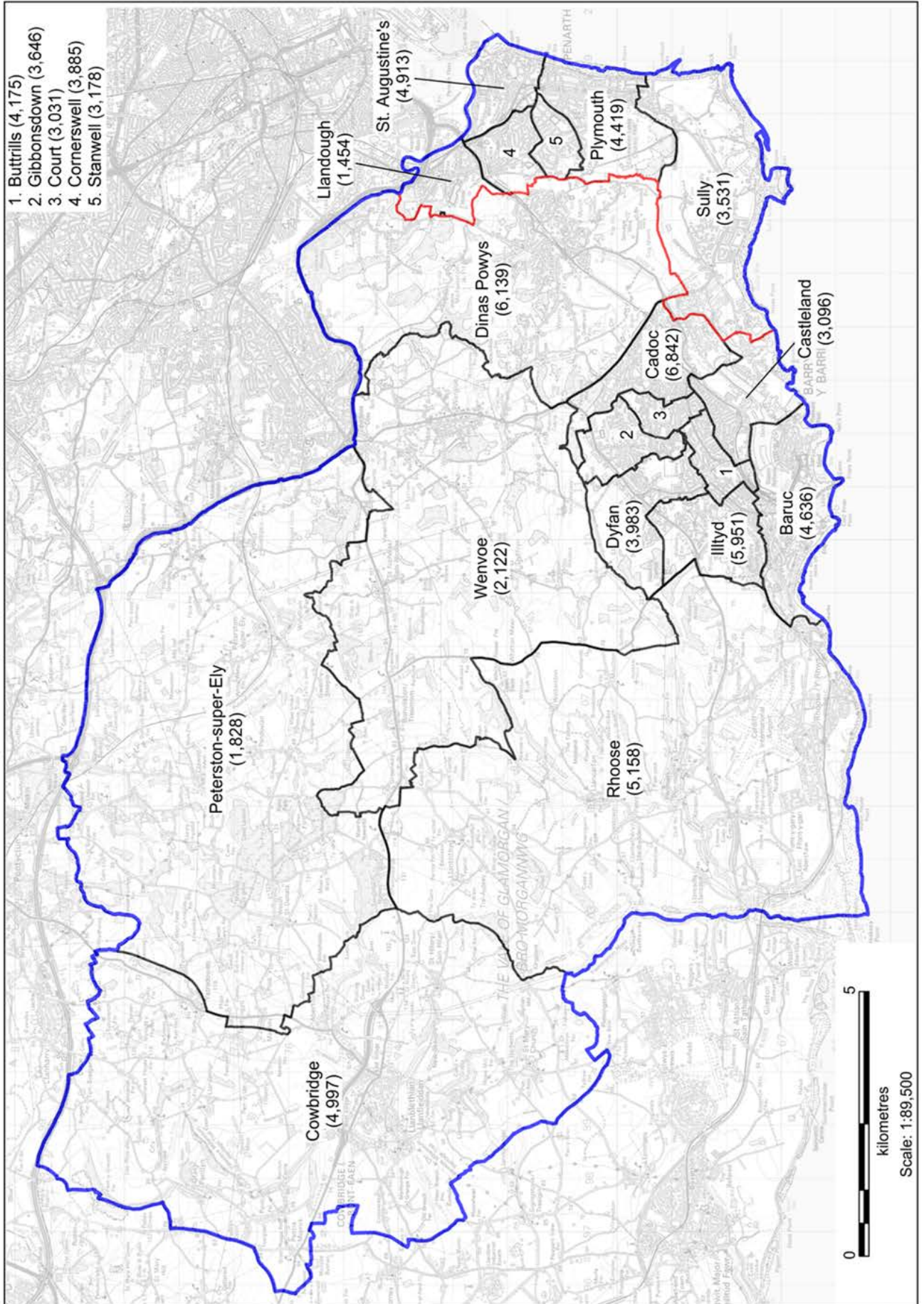
20.8 **This constituency would have 76,984 electors which is 3% above the UKEQ of 74,769 electors per constituency.**

20.9 The Commission received few representations with regard to the naming of this constituency. The Commission did receive a representation suggestion that the proposed constituency simply be called the Vale of Glamorgan.

20.10 The ACs recommended the name proposed in the initial proposal. The ACs considered the name to be as or more appropriate than any others proposed in the representations.

20.11 The Commission has concluded that the name proposed in the initial proposals is appropriate. It therefore recommends that the proposed constituency should be named **Vale of Glamorgan East**. The suggested alternative name is **Dwyrain Bro Morgannwg**.

Vale of Glamorgan East (Dwyrain Bro Morgannwg)



The proposals for the Port Talbot, Skewen, and Swansea areas.

B.1. In its initial proposals, the Commission set out six constituencies which covered this part of the South Wales area. These were:

- i. Bridgend and Vale of Glamorgan West which comprised the whole of the existing Bridgend constituency plus the western wards of the existing Vale of Glamorgan constituency.
- ii. Ogmore and Port Talbot which comprised the whole of the existing Ogmore constituency plus the eastern wards of the existing Aberavon constituency.
- iii. Neath and Aberavon which comprised the northern wards of the existing Neath constituency with the Aberavon wards of the existing Aberavon constituency.
- iv. Swansea East which comprised the whole of the existing Swansea East constituency together with the Coedffranc wards of the existing Aberavon constituency plus the Clydach ward of the existing Gower constituency and the Castle ward of the existing Swansea West constituency.
- v. Gower and Swansea West which comprised the westerly wards of the existing Gower constituency and the westerly wards of the existing Swansea East constituency.
- vi. Llanelli a Lliw which comprised the whole of the existing Llanelli constituency and the six northerly wards of the Gower constituency.

B.2. There were a significant number of representations made to the Commission in respect of the proposed constituencies in this area of Wales - including a 537 signature petition. The main issues arising were:

- i. The Commission received representations that did not support the division of the existing Aberavon constituency. The reasons given were that there would be a negative effect on the urban area of Aberavon, Port Talbot, and Margam as described below. The representations also expressed the opinion that it was sensible for the proposed constituencies to be retained within the Neath Port Talbot principal council area.
- ii. The Commission received numerous written representations, a 537 signature petition, as well as representations at the public hearings that a Port Talbot constituency should include the Aberavon, Baglan, Sandfields East, and Sandfields West electoral wards. The initial proposals for the constituencies of Neath and Aberavon, and Ogmore and Port Talbot divided the area known as Port Talbot along the course of the River Afan. The representations received indicated that

there are very strong links across the river, and Aberavon and Port Talbot have, historically, always been in the same constituency. The area is all part of the Neath Talbot principal council and is a continuous built-up area with historic, social, and economic ties which would be disrupted by the initial proposals.

- iii. The Commission also received some representations that opposed the inclusion of the Community of Coedffranc, which includes the area known as Skewen, within the proposed Swansea East constituency. Coedffranc is part of the Neath Port Talbot principal council area, is historically tied to Neath, and would be more appropriately included in a constituency with Neath.
- iv. The Commission received representations that ties existed between the electoral wards of Kingsbridge, Lower Loughor, Upper Loughor, Gorseinon, and Penyrheol and suggest that they should be included within the same constituency. Those representations suggested that Gorseinon is regarded as having a close affinity and ties to the Community of Loughor (the electoral wards of Kingsbridge, Lower Loughor and Upper Loughor) and more broadly with Swansea and the Gower area, where it has been historically linked in the same constituency.
- v. The Commission received representations which suggest that the electoral ward of Gowerton should be included within the proposed Llanelli and Lliw constituency. The Commission also received representations suggesting that Gowerton looks southwards to Gower, and its ties are with Gower as it is linked with the rest of the Gower in terms of culture, tradition, history and schools and is known as “The Gateway to The Gower.”

B.3. The ACs recommend that:

- i. The electoral wards of Kingsbridge, Lower Loughor and Upper Loughor be included in the proposed Llanelli and Lliw constituency;
- ii. The wards of Tycroes and Kidwelly be included in the proposed Caerfyrddin constituency;
- iii. The electoral ward of Cwmbwrla be included within the proposed Gower and Swansea West constituency;
- iv. The electoral wards of Aberavon, Baglan, Sandfields East and Sandfields West be included within the proposed Ogmere and Port Talbot constituency;
- v. The electoral wards of Coedffranc Central, Coedffranc North and Coedffranc West be included within the proposed Neath and Aberavon constituency;
- vi. The electoral wards of Bryn and Cwmavon, Cymmer, Glyncorwg and Gwynfi be included within the proposed Neath and Aberavon constituency; and,

vii. The electoral wards of Aberkenfig, Cefn Cribw, and Ynysawdre be included in the proposed Bridgend and Vale of Glamorgan West constituency.

B.4. On the basis of the representations that were received in relation to the area, the Commission considered several alternative proposals to consider if they would address criticisms of the initial proposals and result in constituencies which would better reflect the statutory criteria.

B.5. Arrangements in this area are such that changes to one proposed constituency have a knock-on effect on the adjacent constituency. The Commission's main conclusions are that:

i. Gowerton should be included in the proposed Gower and Swansea West constituency. The Commission considers that the evidence received demonstrates that the Gowerton electoral ward does have ties with other electoral wards within the proposed Gower and Swansea West constituency and that including the Gowerton electoral ward in a proposed Llanelli and Lliw constituency would break those existing ties.

ii. Gorseinon and the Community of Loughor are intrinsically linked and including them together in the proposed Llanelli constituency would avoid breaking those ties.

iii. The wards of Llangyfelach, Mawr, and Penllergaer should be included within the proposed Swansea East constituency recognising their ties through the Swansea Valley and into the city itself.

iv. As a consequence of the changes mentioned above, it is appropriate to include the ward of Cwmbwrla within the proposed Gower and Swansea West constituency. This will ensure that this proposed constituency falls within the statutory electoral range.

v. The Community of Coedffranc (which includes the area known as Skewen) has strong links to Neath and should be included in the proposed Neath constituency.

vi. The wards of Bryn and Cwmavon, Cymmer, and Glyncorrwg should be included within the proposed Neath constituency to avoid breaking their local ties and to assist in ensuring that the proposed constituency falls within the statutory electoral range.

vii. The wards of Aberavon, Baglan, Sandfields East, and Sandfields West should be included within the proposed Ogmores and Aberavon constituency to ensure that the area known as Port Talbot is wholly in the same constituency thereby avoiding breaking local ties.

viii. It is appropriate to include the ward of Cefn Cribwr within the proposed Bridgend

and Vale of Glamorgan West constituency; that will ensure that the proposed constituency falls within the statutory electoral range; and,

- ix. It is appropriate to include the ward of Llanharry within the proposed Rhondda and Llantrisant constituency; that will ensure that this proposed constituency falls within the statutory electoral range.

B.6. The Commission proposes the following six revised constituencies in light of the representations received, the alternatives suggested, the ACs' recommendations and following a careful evaluation of the representations against the statutory criteria.

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

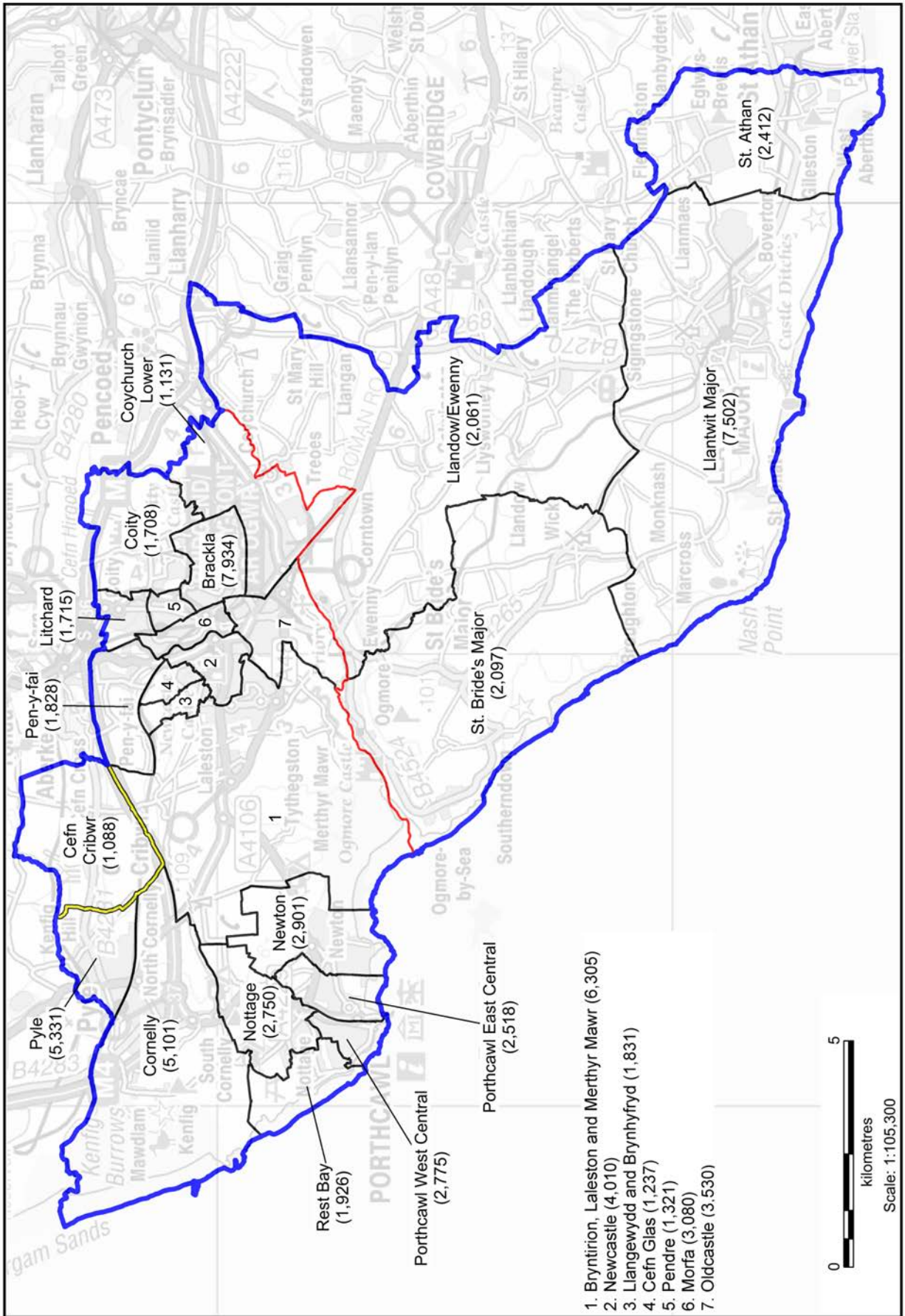
- 21.1 The existing constituencies affected by the proposed constituency are the following:
- 21.1 a. The existing **Bridgend** CC has a total of 58,932 electors which is 21% below the UKEQ of 74,769 electors per constituency and 17% below the minimum of the statutory electoral range of 71,031 electors per constituency.
 - 21.1 b. The existing **Ogmore** CC has a total of 54,614 electors which is 27% below the UKEQ of 74,769 electors per constituency and 23% below the minimum of the statutory electoral range of 71,031 electors per constituency.
 - 21.1 c. The existing **Vale of Glamorgan** CC has a total of 69,673 electors which is 7% below the UKEQ of 74,769 electors per constituency and 2% below the minimum of the statutory electoral range of 71,031 electors per constituency.
- 21.2 In the Commission's initial proposals, it was proposed that a county constituency be created from:
- 21.2 a. The whole of the existing **Bridgend** CC consisting of the County Borough of Bridgend electoral wards of Brackla (7,934), Bryntirion, Laleston and Merthyr Mawr (6,305), Cefn Glas (1,237), Coity (1,708), Cornelly (5,101), Coychurch Lower (1,131), Litchard (1,715), Llangewydd and Brynhyfryd (1,831), Morfa (3,080), Newcastle (4,010), Newton (2,901), Nottage (2,750), Oldcastle (3,530), Pendre (1,321), Pen-y-fai (1,828), Porthcawl East Central (2,518), Porthcawl West Central (2,775), Pyle (5,331) and Rest Bay (1,926); and,
 - 21.2 b. The electoral wards within the existing **Vale of Glamorgan** CC and County Borough of the Vale of Glamorgan of Llandow/Ewenny (2,061), Llantwit Major (7,502), St. Athan (2,412), and St. Bride's Major (2,097).
- 21.3 This constituency would have 73,004 electors which is 2.4% below the UKEQ of 74,769 electors per constituency. The suggested name for the constituency was **Bridgend and Vale of Glamorgan West**. The suggested alternative name was **Pen-y-bont a Gorllewin Bro Morgannwg**.
- 21.4 The Commission received few representations with regard to the initial proposal for Bridgend and Vale of Glamorgan West. The Commission received a representation from the Ogmore Constituency Labour Party referring to what were said to be the strong ties which Cefn Cribwr, Ynysawdre, and Aberkenfig have to the Ogmore constituency stating that *"These areas have long standing links through employment and industry, as well as public transport, cultural, health services and educational delivery means these communities share not only long standing geographical and historical connections but rely on shared public service delivery too."*

- 21.5 The Commission did receive representations that expressed the opposite view that these wards were naturally linked to the Town and County of Bridgend and should be included within the proposed Bridgend and Vale of Glamorgan West constituency. The Commission also received a representation from the Liberal Democrat Party suggesting that the wards of Hendre and Felindre be added to this proposed constituency.
- 21.6 The ACs concluded that the Bridgend and Vale of Glamorgan West constituency should include the wards of Aberkenfig, Cefn Cribwr, and Ynysawdre *“...because those wards have social and economic local ties with Bridgend ... which we consider should not be broken, and because that recommended move allows for a better arrangement for the proposed Ogmore and Port Talbot constituency by avoiding separating Aberavon and Port Talbot whilst keeping within the statutory electorate range for both constituencies.”* Making this amendment would facilitate changes in other constituencies creating more appropriate constituencies in South West Wales.
- 21.7 Having considered the representations and the ACs’ report, the Commission has concluded that changes are required to this constituency. The Commission considered the representations received and the ACs’ report but did not agree with the configuration as proposed by the ACs. The Commission, instead, agreed with the inclusion of Cefn Cribwr in the proposed constituency but considered that Aberkenfig and Ynysawdre had strong community ties with the wards of Bryncethin and Sarn and therefore those wards should be included within a proposed constituency which included those areas. By including the Cefn Cribwr ward within this proposed constituency, the Commission was also able to make changes to other constituencies in the area which meant that the constituencies proposed better reflected the statutory criteria, whilst ensuring that they fell within the statutory electoral range.
- 21.8 **The Commission therefore proposes to create a county constituency from:**
- 21.8 a. **The whole of the existing Bridgend CC.**
- 21.8 b. **The electoral ward within the existing Ogmore CC and County Borough of Bridgend of Cefn Cribwr (1,088); and,**
- 21.8 c. **The electoral wards within the existing Vale of Glamorgan CC and County Borough of the Vale of Glamorgan of Llandow/Ewenny (2,061), Llantwit Major (7,502), St. Athan (2,412) and St. Bride’s Major (2,097).**
- 21.9 **This constituency would have 74,092 electors which is 0.9% below the UKEQ of 74,769 electors per constituency.**
- 21.10 There was a general consensus that the name proposed in the initial proposals was appropriate. There were alternative names recommended along with alternative configurations. Bridgend was proposed by one representation.
- 21.11 The ACs considered that the name proposed in the initial proposal was appropriate, or more appropriate, than any others proposed in the representations.

BOUNDARY COMMISSION FOR WALES

- 21.12 The Commission agrees with the ACs that the name proposed in the initial proposals is appropriate. It therefore recommends that the proposed constituency should be named **Bridgend and Vale of Glamorgan West**. The alternative name is **Pen-y-bont a Gorllewin Bro Morgannwg**.

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



22. Ogmore and Aberavon (Ogwr ac Aberafan)

22.1 The existing constituencies affected by the proposed constituency are the following:

22.1 a. The existing **Ogmore** CC has a total of 54,614 electors which is 27% below the UKEQ of 74,769 electors per constituency and 23% below the minimum of the statutory electoral range of 71,031 electors per constituency.

22.1 b. The existing **Aberavon** CC has a total of 48,346 electors which is 35% below the UKEQ of 74,769 electors per constituency and 32% below the minimum of the statutory electoral range of 71,031 electors per constituency.

22.2 In the Commission's initial proposals, it was proposed that a county constituency be created from:

22.2 a. The whole of the existing **Ogmore** CC consisting of:

- i. The County Borough of Bridgend electoral wards of Aberkenfig (1,692), Bettws (1,536), Blackmill (1,870), Blaengarw (1,260), Bryncethin (995), Bryncoch (1,652), Caerau (4,593), Cefn Cribwr (1,088), Felindre (2,046), Hendre (2,985), Llangeinor (846), Llangynwyd (2,330), Maesteg East (3,536), Maesteg West (4,185), Nant-y-moel (1,657), Ogmore Vale (2,193), Penprysg (2,337), Pontycymmer (1,648), Sarn (1,748) and Ynysawdre (2,555); and,
- ii. The County Borough of Rhondda Cynon Taf electoral wards of Brynna (3,264), Gilfach Goch (2,411) Llanharan (2,610) and Llanharry (2,940).

22.2 b. The electoral wards within the existing **Aberavon** CC and County Borough of Neath Port Talbot of Bryn and Cwmavon (5,018), Cymmer (2,015), Glyncorwg (792), Gwynfi (895), Margam (2,197), Port Talbot (4,052), and Tai-bach (3,557).

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

22.4 The Commission received a number of representations which suggested that the electoral wards of Aberavon and Port Talbot had a strong affinity to one another as discussed as above. These representations were supported by representations made at the public hearings and a petition of 537 signatories. The Commission also received a representation that the Cefn Cribwr electoral ward would be more appropriately located within a Bridgend constituency. The representation states that Cefn Cribwr has always been considered as part of Bridgend. The Commission received a representation that highlighted that Llanharry is within the principal council of Rhondda Cynon Taf and has established transport and social links with wards in that area, making it more suitable for inclusion within a proposed Pontypridd or Rhondda constituency.

22.5 The Commission received an alternative arrangement for the proposed constituencies from the Aberavon Constituency Labour Party (ACLP), which was supported by the Member of

Parliament for the existing Aberavon constituency. The representation considered that the Aberavon and Port Talbot electoral wards should be included within the same constituency due to their historic links and proposed constituencies based on this consideration.

- 22.6 The ACs considered the large number of representations received and agreed that the electoral wards of Aberavon and Port Talbot should be included within the same constituency, *“There was a very strong body of representations both at the hearings and in writing that the initial proposals would split the town of Port Talbot in two and that the Port Talbot and Aberavon area forms one community [which] for historic, social and economic reasons that should not be split between two constituencies.”*
- 22.7 The ACs considered the alternative arrangements proposed by the ACLP but considered that they did not provide for the most appropriate constituencies in the area of South West Wales. The ACs concluded that the Afan Valley electoral wards should be included within the proposed Neath constituency and that the Aberkenfig, Cefn Cribwr, and Ynysawdre electoral wards should be included within a Bridgend constituency as discussed at 21.6 of section 5 page 96.
- 22.8 Having considered the representations received both in writing and at the public hearings the Commission accepts the ACs’ recommendations that the Aberavon and Port Talbot electoral wards should be included within the same constituency. The Commission also agreed that Cefn Cribwr ought to be included in the proposed Bridgend and Vale of Glamorgan East constituency but considered that Aberkenfig and Ynysawdre should be included with Bryncethin and Sarn in the proposed Aberavon and Ogmore constituency because of their ties with those wards as discussed at paragraph 21.7 of section 5 page 96.
- 22.9 The Commission is of the view that it is more appropriate to include the Llanharry electoral ward within the Rhondda and Llantrisant constituency. The inclusion of the Llanharry ward within this proposed constituency also enables the Commission to make changes to other constituencies in the area that better reflect the statutory criteria, while ensuring that the proposed constituencies fall within the statutory electoral range. The Commission considered the alternative arrangements as proposed by the ACLP. The Commission, however, is of the view that the alternative arrangements do not result in constituencies which better reflect the statutory criteria, overall, than the initial proposals as amended.
- 22.10 **The Commission therefore proposes to create a county constituency from:**
- 22.10 a. **The electoral wards within the existing Ogmore CC consisting of:**
- i. **The County Borough of Bridgend electoral wards of Aberkenfig (1,692), Bettws (1,536), Blackmill (1,870), Blaengarw (1,260), Bryncethin (995), Bryncoch (1,652), Caerau (4,593), Felindre (2,046), Hendre (2,985), Llangeinor (846), Llangynwyd (2,330), Maesteg East (3,536), Maesteg West (4,185), Nant-y-moel (1,657), Ogmore Vale (2,193), Penprysg (2,337), Pontycymmer (1,648), Sarn (1,748), and Ynysawdre (2,555); and,**

BOUNDARY COMMISSION FOR WALES

- ii. **The County Borough of Rhondda Cynon Taf electoral wards of Brynna (3,264), Gilfach Goch (2,411), Llanharan (2,610).**

22.10 b. **The electoral wards within the existing Aberavon CC and County Borough of Neath Port Talbot of Aberavon (3,887), Baglan (5,128), Margam (2,197), Port Talbot (4,052), Sandfields East (4,850) and Sandfields West (4,745), and Tai-bach (3,557).**

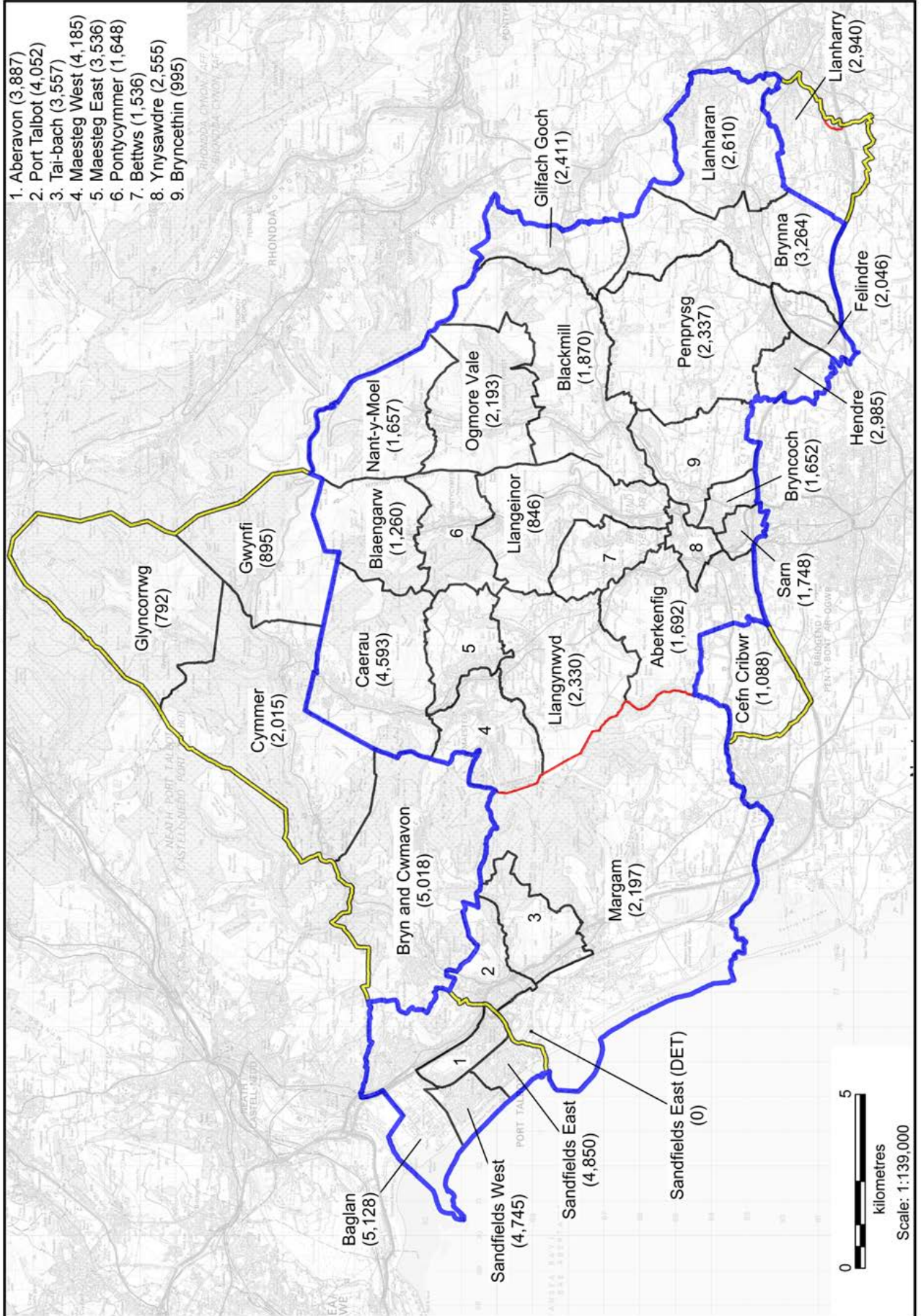
22.11 This constituency would have 78,365 electors which is 4.8% above the UKEQ of 74,769 electors per constituency.

22.12 The Commission received representations for alternative configurations for this constituency some of which included suggestions for different names. The Commission received no alternative names for a constituency comprised as described in its initial proposal although Plaid Cymru indicated that the Welsh language name of Aberavon is “Aberafan” and not “Aberafon.”

22.13 The ACs recommended the name of the proposal be Ogmore and Aberavon to reflect their proposed configuration.

22.14 The Commission have agreed with the ACs recommendation that the name should reflect the new configuration and recommend that the name of the proposed constituency should be **Ogmore and Aberavon**. The suggested alternative name is **Ogwr ac Aberafan**.

Ogmore and Aberavon (Ogŵr ac Aberafan)



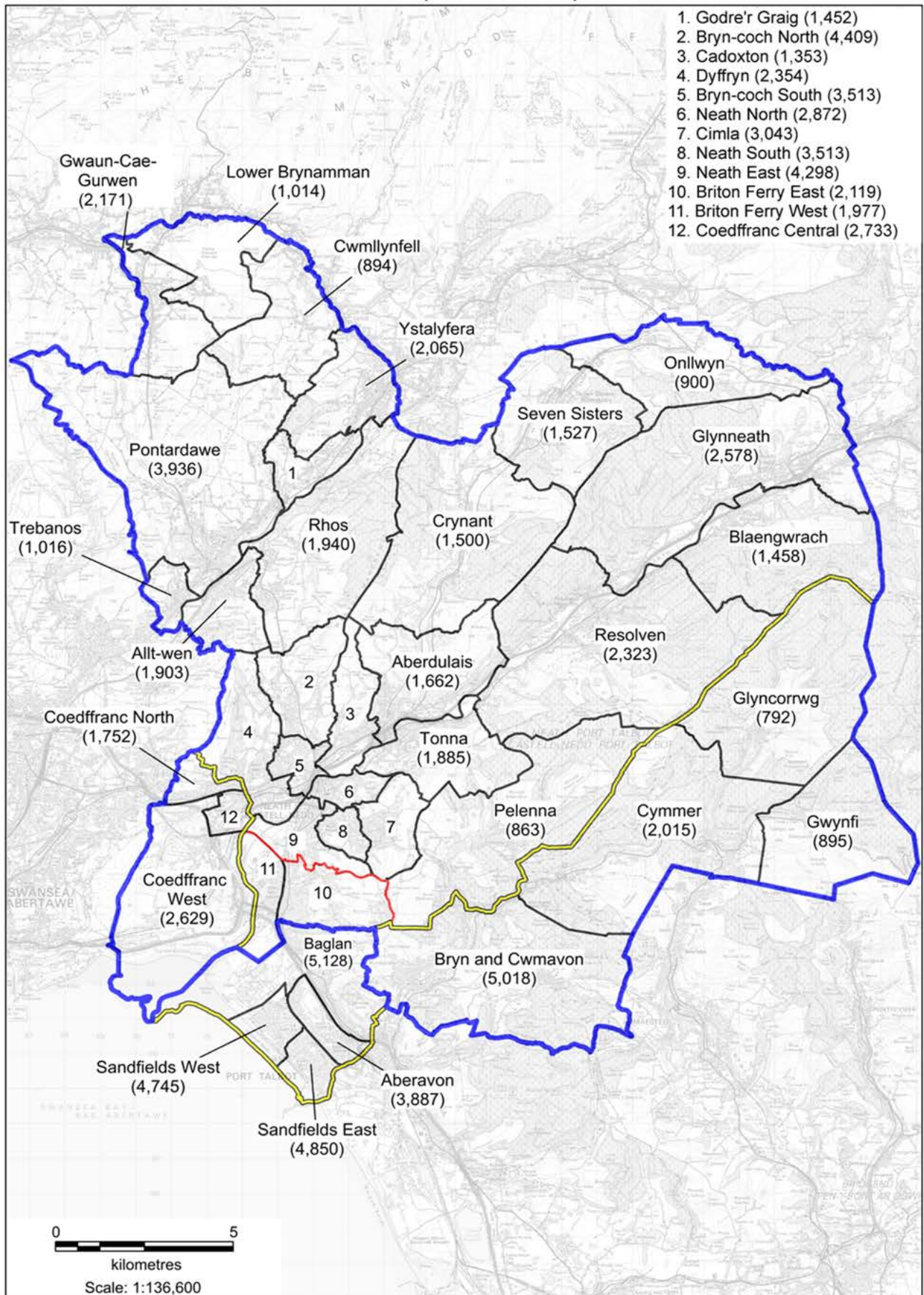
23. Neath (Castell-nedd)

- 23.1 The existing constituencies affected by the proposed constituency are the following:
- 23.1 a. The existing **Neath** CC has a total of 54,691 electors which is 27% below the UKEQ of 74,769 electors per constituency and 23% below the minimum of the statutory electoral range of 71,031 electors per constituency.
 - 23.1 b. The existing **Aberavon** CC has a total of 48,346 electors which is 35% below the UKEQ of 74,769 electors per constituency and 32% below the minimum of the statutory electoral range of 71,031 electors per constituency.
- 23.2 In the Commission's initial proposals, it was proposed that a county constituency be created from:
- 23.2 a. The electoral wards within the existing **Aberavon** CC and County Borough of Neath Port Talbot of Aberavon (3,887), Baglan (5,128), Briton Ferry East (2,119), Briton Ferry West (1,977), Sandfields East (4,850) and Sandfields West (4,745); and,
 - 23.2 b. The whole of the existing **Neath** CC consisting of the County Borough of Neath Port Talbot electoral wards of Aberdulais (1,662), Allt-wen (1,903), Blaengwrach (1,458), Bryn-côch North (1,762), Bryn-côch South (4,409), Cadoxton (1,353), Cimla (3,043), Crynant (1,500), Cwmllynfell (894), Dyffryn (2,354), Glynneath (2,578), Godre'r graig (1,452), Gwaun-Cae-Gurwen (2,171), Lower Brynamman (1,014), Neath East (4,298), Neath North (2,872), Neath South (3,513), Onllwyn (900), Pelenna (863), Pontardawe (3,936), Resolven (2,323), Rhos (1,940), Seven Sisters (1,527), Tonna (1,885), Trebanos (1,016) and Ystalyfera (2,065).
- 23.3 This constituency would have 77,397 electors which is 3.5% above the UKEQ of 74,769 electors per constituency. The suggested name for the constituency was **Neath and Aberavon**. The suggested alternative name was **Castell-nedd ac Aberafon**.
- 23.4 The Commission received numerous written representations, as well as representations at the public hearings, that stated that the three Coedffranc electoral wards, which were included within the proposed Swansea East constituency in the initial proposals, would be more appropriately located within a proposed Neath constituency. By way of example, one representation received stated that *"... the Coedffranc wards that mainly make up the town of Skewen look to Neath for their shopping, social, and economic needs rather than to Swansea... [and are wholly] in the area of the Neath Port Talbot unitary local authority."* A further representation from a former local Councillor expressed the belief that *"...inclusion [of Coedffranc] in the Aberavon constituency rather than Neath has been a long-standing bone of contention and still rankles. Moving to a constituency outside the county borough altogether would make things much worse."*
- 23.5 The Commission received representation proposing alternative arrangements from the Welsh Liberal Democrat Party which suggested the removal of the Coedffranc electoral

wards from the proposed Swansea East constituency and their inclusion in a proposed Neath and Aberavon constituency. The alternative arrangements as proposed by the Aberavon Constituency Labour Party (ACLP) agree that the Coedffranc electoral wards are more appropriately located within a proposed Neath constituency.

- 23.6 The ACs considered the alternative arrangements proposed by both the ACLP and the Welsh Liberal Democrats and proposed including the Coedffranc electoral wards within a proposed Neath constituency. The ACs, however, did not agree that inclusion of electoral wards from the local government area of Powys, in order to ensure that the proposed constituency fell within the statutory electoral range, was the most appropriate solution. The ACs instead, identified four electoral wards from the Afan Valley as more appropriate for inclusion within the proposed constituency as they are within the Neath Port Talbot principal council area and have more established ties with wards within the proposed constituency.
- 23.7 Having considered the representations, the Commission agrees with the ACs' recommendation that the electoral wards of Coedffranc (that is, Coedffranc Central, Coedffranc North, and Coedffranc West), together with the wards of Bryn and Cwmavon, Cymmer, Glyncorrgwg and Gwynfi be included within this proposed constituency to avoid breaking local ties between these areas and other areas included within the proposed constituency. The constituency would include the whole of the existing Neath constituency, and all the wards fall within one local government area.
- 23.8 **The Commission therefore proposes to create a county constituency from:**
- 23.8 a. **The electoral wards within the existing Aberavon CC and County Borough of Neath Port Talbot of Briton Ferry East (2,119), Briton Ferry West (1,977), Bryn and Cwmavon (5,018), Coedffranc Central (2,733), Coedffranc North (1,752), Coedffranc West (2,629), Cymmer (2,015), Glyncorrgwg (792), Gwynfi (895); and,**
- 23.8 b. **The whole of the existing Neath CC.**
- 23.9 **This constituency would have 74,621 electors which is 0.2% below the UKEQ of 74,769 electors per constituency.**
- 23.10 The Commission received representations for alternative configurations for this constituency which included alternative names. The Commission received no alternative names for the proposed constituency as described in its initial proposal.
- 23.11 The ACs recommended a change to the name of the constituency on the grounds that: *"As we have recommended the removal of the Baglan, Aberavon, and Sandfields West and East wards from the proposed Neath and Aberavon constituency we recommend that the constituency [now] be called Neath (Castell-nedd)." The ACs considered the name to be as, or more appropriate, than any others proposed in the representations.*
- 23.12 The Commission agree with the ACs' recommendation and agree that the proposed constituency be named **Neath**. The alternative name is **Castell-nedd**.

Neath (Castell-nedd)



24. Swansea East (Dwyrain Abertawe)

- 24.1 The existing constituencies affected by the proposed constituency are the following:
- 24.1 a. The existing **Aberavon** CC has a total of 48,346 electors which is 35% below the UKEQ of 74,769 electors per constituency and 32% below the minimum of the statutory electoral range of 71,031 electors per constituency.
 - 24.1 b. The existing **Gower** CC has a total of 59,478 electors which is 20% below the UKEQ of 74,769 electors per constituency and 16% below the minimum of the statutory electoral range of 71,031 electors per constituency.
 - 24.1 c. The existing **Swansea East** BC has a total of 55,392 electors which is 26% below the UKEQ of 74,769 electors per constituency and 22% below the minimum of the statutory electoral range of 71,031 electors per constituency.
 - 24.1 d. The existing **Swansea West** BC has a total of 51,952 electors which is 31% below the UKEQ of 74,769 electors per constituency and 27% below the minimum of the statutory electoral range of 71,031 electors per constituency.
- 24.2 In the Commission's initial proposals, it was proposed that a county constituency be created from:
- 24.2 a. The whole of the existing **Swansea East** BC and the City and County of Swansea electoral wards of Bonymaen (4,697), Cwmbwrla (5,337), Landore (4,472), Llansamlet (10,408), Morryston (11,532), Mynyddbach (6,429), Penderry (7,146) and St. Thomas (5,020);
 - 24.2 b. The electoral wards within the existing **Aberavon** CC and County Borough of Neath Port Talbot of Coedffranc Central (2,733), Coedffranc North (1,752), and Coedffranc West (2,629);
 - 24.2 c. The electoral ward within the existing **Gower** CC and City and County of Swansea of Clydach (5,525); and,
 - 24.2 d. The electoral ward within the existing **Swansea West** BC and City and County of Swansea of Castle (8,834).
- 24.3 This constituency would have 76,514 electors which is 2.3% above the UKEQ of 74,769 electors per constituency. The suggested name for the constituency was **Swansea East**. The suggested alternative name was **Dwyrain Abertawe**.
- 24.4 The Commission received numerous written representations, as well as representations at the public hearings, that stated that the three Coedffranc electoral wards, which were included in the proposed Swansea East constituency in the initial proposals, would be more

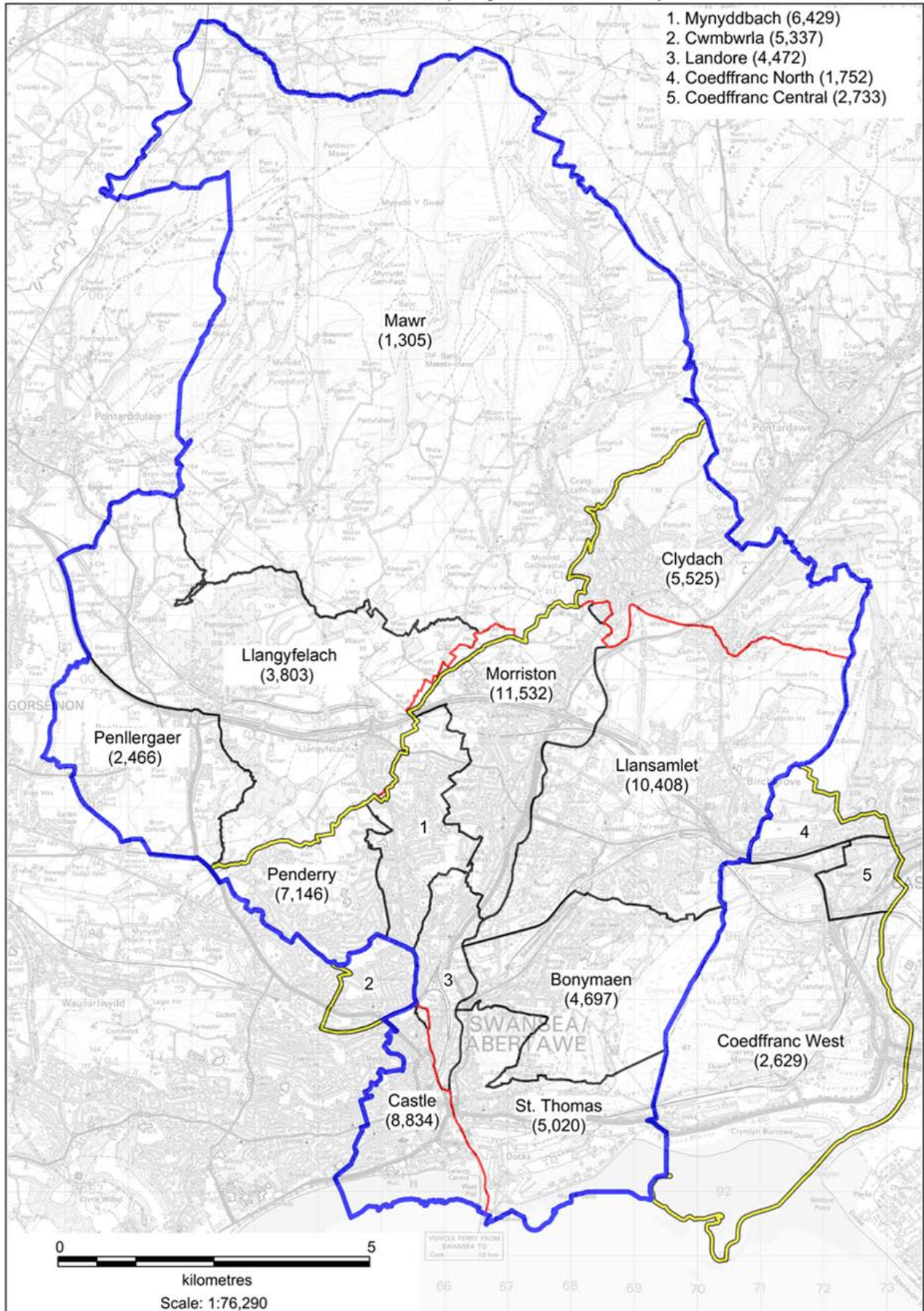
BOUNDARY COMMISSION FOR WALES

appropriately located within a proposed Neath constituency, as discussed at paragraph 25.4 of section 5.

- 24.5 The Commission received proposals for alternative arrangements from the Welsh Liberal Democrats which supported the removal of the Coedffranc electoral wards from this proposed constituency. The alternative arrangements further proposed that the wards of Llangyfelach, Mawr, and Penllergaer be included within the proposed Swansea East constituency in place of these wards. They also suggest the ward of Cwmbwrla be included within the proposed constituency of Gower and Swansea West, rather than the proposed Swansea East constituency, as the ward is separated from the remainder of Swansea East. This view is supported by the former Assembly Member for the area. The Conservative Party submission expressed the view that the electoral wards of Llangyfelach, Mawr, and Penllergaer would be better served by being included in a proposed Llanelli and Swansea Valley constituency. The Conservative party argued that the Swansea Valley wards link well to Llanelli through the electoral ward of Pontardulais.
- 24.6 The ACs noted the representations which were received indicating that Llangyfelach, and Penllergaer “...look to Morriston and the City of Swansea for employment, and services and transport links lie between Llangyfelach and areas within the proposed Swansea East constituency.” The ACs concluded that: “Mawr is an extensive rural ward within the northwest corner of the Swansea City and County Council area. Transport links follow the rivers into Clydach or Morriston so most of the population looks to Swansea for services.” Traffic flows and geographical features also demonstrate that Llanelli and Carmarthenshire have little influence on the Swansea Valley and suggest that the three wards would benefit from inclusion in Swansea East.
- 24.7 The ACs concluded that the Coedffranc wards be included in the proposed Neath constituency thereby avoiding breaking their ties with Neath through community, transport, and other social ties and concluded that this change better reflected the statutory criteria. To ensure that the proposed Gower and Swansea East constituency fell within the statutory electoral range, and in response to a representation from the Swansea and Gower Liberal Democrats, the ACs recommended that it was appropriate that the electoral ward of Cwmbwrla be included within the proposed Gower and Swansea West constituency, with which it has stronger local ties.
- 24.8 Having considered the representations, the Commission accepts the recommendations of the ACs and proposes to include the electoral wards of Llangyfelach, Mawr, and Penllergaer within the proposed constituency. The Commission received representations supporting the inclusion of these electoral wards as they had good local ties with the City of Swansea. The Commission also agreed with the ACs’ recommendation that the most appropriate electoral ward for inclusion in the proposed Gower and Swansea West constituency, rather than the proposed Swansea East constituency, was Cwmbwrla. That would ensure that the proposed constituencies fell within the statutory electoral range.
- 24.9 **The Commission therefore proposes to create a county constituency from:**

- 24.9 a. **The electoral wards within the existing Swansea East BC and the City and County of Swansea electoral wards of Bonymaen (4,697), Landore (4,472), Llansamlet (10,408), Morriston (11,532), Mynyddbach (6,429), Penderry (7,146) and St. Thomas (5,020);**
- 24.9 b. **The electoral wards within the existing Gower CC and City and County of Swansea of Clydach (5,525), Llangyfelach (3,803), Mawr (1,305), Penllergaer (2,466); and,**
- 24.9 c. **The electoral ward within the existing Swansea West BC and City and County of Swansea of Castle (8,834).**
- 24.10 **This constituency would have 71,637 electors which is 4.2% below the UKEQ of 74,769 electors per constituency.**
- 24.11 The Commission received representations for alternative configurations for this constituency which included alternative names. The Commission received no alternative names for its initial proposal.
- 24.12 The ACs considered that the name proposed in the initial proposal is as appropriate, or more appropriate, than any others proposed in the representations.
- 24.13 The Commission agrees with the ACs that the name proposed in the initial proposals is appropriate. It therefore recommends that the proposed constituency should be named **Swansea East**. The suggested alternative name is **Dwyrain Abertawe**.

Swansea East (Dwyrain Abertawe)



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

- 25.1 The existing constituencies affected by the proposed constituency are the following:
- 25.1 a. The existing **Gower** CC has a total of 59,478 electors which is 20% below the UKEQ of 74,769 electors per constituency and 16% below the minimum of the statutory electoral range of 71,031 electors per constituency.
 - 25.1 b. The existing **Swansea East** BC has a total of 55,392 electors which is 26% below the UKEQ of 74,769 electors per constituency and 22% below the minimum of the statutory electoral range of 71,031 electors per constituency.
 - 25.1 c. The existing **Swansea West** BC has a total of 51,952 electors which is 31% below the UKEQ of 74,769 electors per constituency and 27% below the minimum of the statutory electoral range of 71,031 electors per constituency.
- 25.2 In the Commission's initial proposals, it was proposed that a county constituency be created from:
- 25.2 a. The electoral wards within the existing **Gower** CC and City and County of Swansea of Bishopston (2,610), Fairwood (2,218), Gower (2,828), Gowerton (3,862), Kingsbridge (3,299), Lower Loughor (1,734), Newton (2,687), Oystermouth (3,151), Penclawdd (2,852), Pennard (2,175), Upper Loughor (2,092), and West Cross (5,023); and,
 - 25.2 b. The electoral wards within the existing **Swansea West** BC and City and County of Swansea of Cockett (10,125), Duvant (3,353), Killay North (1,892), Killay South (1,846), Mayals (2,060), Sketty (10,294), Townhill (5,617), and Uplands (8,155).
- 25.3 This constituency would have 77,873 electors which is 4.2% above the UKEQ of 74,769 electors per constituency. The suggested name for the constituency was **Gower and Swansea West**. The suggested alternative name was **Gŵyr a Gorllewin Abertawe**.
- 25.4 The Commission received written representations, as well as at the public hearings, stating that the electoral wards of Kingsbridge, Lower Loughor, and Upper Loughor should be included within the same constituency as Gorseinon and Penyrheol, suggesting that a Llanelli constituency, rather than the Gower and Swansea West constituency was the most appropriate constituency for these areas. This suggestion was supported by the Member of Parliament for the existing Llanelli constituency who stated that the people from these areas have a long tradition of working, shopping and spending leisure time in Llanelli due to their location just over the Loughor Bridge. The Commission did receive representations that did not agree with this approach and a few representations were received that supported the inclusion of these wards in the proposed Gower and Swansea West constituency, as proposed by the Commission in its initial proposals. These representations

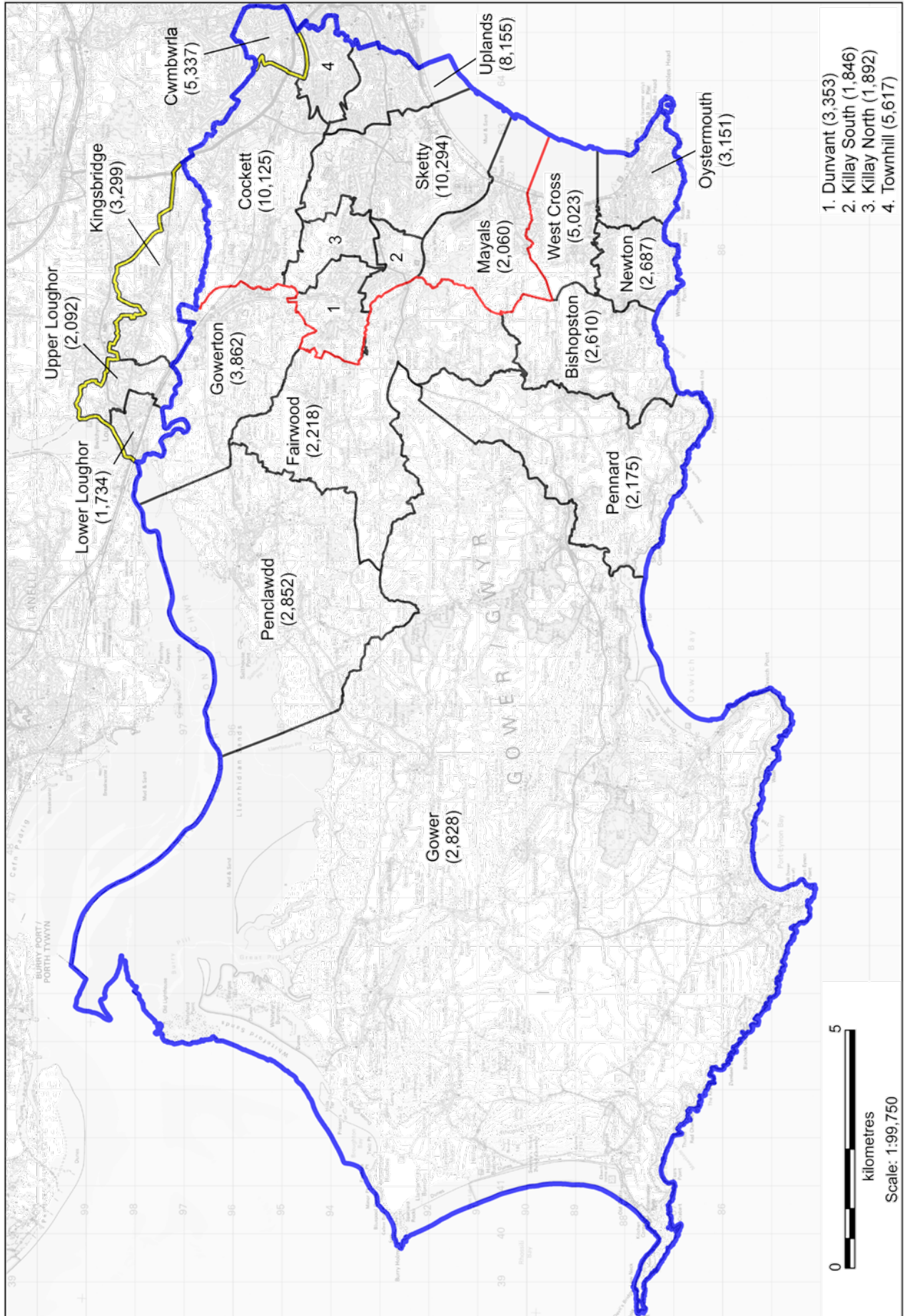
BOUNDARY COMMISSION FOR WALES

however, also expressed the opinion that the electoral wards of Gorseinon and Penllergaer should also be included within this proposed constituency. There was also some support amongst the representations that these wards should all be included within the proposed Swansea East constituency.

- 25.5 The Swansea and Gower Liberal Democrats counter-proposals suggest the inclusion of the Cwmbwrla electoral ward within this proposed constituency rather than within the proposed Swansea East constituency. The representation stated that the inclusion of Cwmbwrla in this proposed constituency would ensure that the surrounding constituencies would be able to remain within the statutory electoral range. The representation states that Cwmbwrla has greater affinity with Swansea West and is, essentially, geographically separated from the remainder of the existing Swansea East constituency of which it currently forms part. Another representation from a former Assembly Member repeated these arguments and supported the suggested amendment which would include the Cwmbwrla ward within the proposed Gower and Swansea West constituency.
- 25.6 The ACs considered the written representations and those made at the public hearings and concluded that the most appropriate constituency to include the electoral wards of Upper and Lower Loughor and Kingsbridge is a proposed Llanelli constituency. The ACs have therefore proposed a Gower and Swansea West constituency which no longer contains those wards but included the electoral ward of Cwmbwrla. The ACs concluded that this arrangement would retain local ties and would best reflect the statutory criteria.
- 25.7 Having considered the representations, the Commission accepts the recommendations of the ACs and proposes that the electoral wards of Upper Loughor, Lower Loughor, and Kingsbridge should be included in the proposed Llanelli constituency rather than this proposed constituency. The Commission received representations which supported the inclusion of these electoral wards within a proposed Llanelli constituency as they have local ties with that area. The Commission also agreed with the ACs recommendation that the most appropriate electoral ward to be included within the proposed constituency, and which would enable it to fall within the statutory electoral range, is Cwmbwrla.
- 25.8 **The Commission therefore proposes to create a county constituency from:**
- 25.8 a. **The electoral wards within the existing Gower CC and City and County of Swansea of Bishopston (2,610), Fairwood (2,218), Gower (2,828), Gowerton (3,862), Newton (2,687), Oystermouth (3,151), Penclawdd (2,852), Pennard (2,175), and West Cross (5,023);**
- 25.8 b. **The electoral ward within the existing Swansea East CC and City and County of Swansea of Cwmbwrla (5,337); and,**
- 25.8 c. **The electoral wards within the existing Swansea West BC and City and County of Swansea of Cockett (10,125), Dunvant (3,353), Killay North (1,892), Killay South (1,846), Mayals (2,060), Sketty (10,294), Townhill (5,617), and Uplands (8,155).**

- 25.9 **This constituency would have 76,085 electors which is 1.8% above the UKEQ of 74,769 electors per constituency.**
- 25.10 There was broad acceptance by the parties which made representations that the name proposed in the initial proposals was appropriate. There were no representations put forward to suggest a different name for the proposed constituency as the proposed name continued to reflect the area concerned.
- 25.11 The ACs recommended the name proposed in the initial proposals. The ACs consider the name to be as appropriate, or more appropriate, than any others proposed in the representations.
- 25.12 The Commission agrees with the ACs that the name proposed in the initial proposal is appropriate. It therefore recommends that the proposed constituency should be named **Gower and Swansea West**. The suggested alternative name is **Gŵyr a Gorllewin Abertawe**.

Gower and Swansea West (Gŵyr a Gorllewin Abertawe)



26. Llanelli

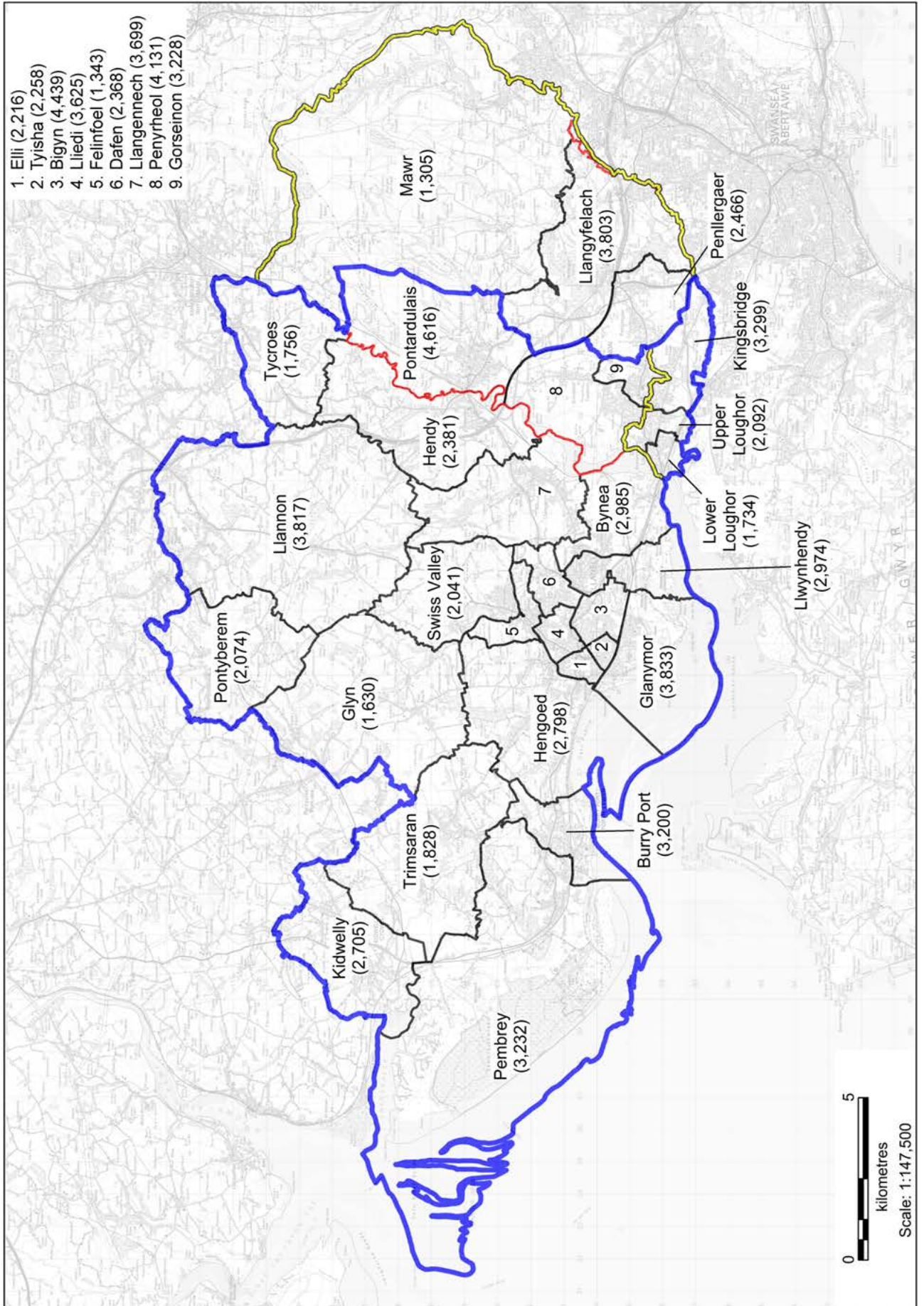
- 26.1 The existing constituencies affected by the proposed constituency are the following:
- 26.1 a. The existing **Llanelli** CC has a total of 57,202 electors which is 23% below the UKEQ of 74,769 electors per constituency and 19% below the minimum of the statutory electoral range of 71,031 electors per constituency.
- 26.1 b. The existing **Gower** CC has a total of 59,468 electors which is 20% below the UKEQ of 74,769 electors per constituency and 16% below the minimum of the statutory electoral range of 71,031 electors per constituency.
- 26.2 In the Commission's initial proposals, it was proposed that a county constituency be created from:
- 26.2 a. The whole of the existing constituency of **Llanelli** CC consisting of the County of Carmarthenshire electoral wards of Bigyn (4,439), Burry Port (3,200), Bynea (2,985), Dafen (2,368), Elli (2,216), Felinfoel (1,343), Glanymor (3,833), Glyn (1,630), Hendy (2,381), Hengoed (2,798), Kidwelly (2,705), Llangennech (3,699), Llannon (3,817), Lliedi (3,625), Llwynhendy (2,974), Pembrey (3,232), Pontyberem (2,074), Swiss Valley (2,041), Trimsaran (1,828), Tycroes (1,756) and Tyisha (2,258); and,
- 26.2 b. The electoral wards within the existing **Gower** CC and City and County of Swansea electoral wards of Gorseinon (3,228), Llangyfelach (3,803), Mawr (1,305), Penllergaer (2,466), Penyrheol (4,131), and Pontardulais (4,616).
- 26.3 This constituency would have 76,751 electors which is 2.7% above the UKEQ of 74,769 electors per constituency. The suggested name for the constituency was **Llanelli and Lliw**. The proposed alternative name was **Llanelli a Lliw**.
- 26.4 The Commission received a number of representations which suggested that the proposed constituency should include the electoral wards of Kingsbridge, Lower Loughor and Upper Loughor as discussed at paragraph 25.4 of section 5.
- 26.5 The Commission received a single representation from Carmarthen East and Dinefwr Plaid Cymru which provided some evidence that school catchment areas and local shopping patterns exist around Tycroes and the Amman Valley, which indicated that the electoral ward of Tycroes should be included in the proposed Carmarthenshire constituency.
- 26.6 An alternative arrangement proposed by the Labour Party suggested that Kidwelly ought to be included within a proposed Carmarthen constituency, however, no evidence was provided to support this other than to suggest that the change would be a method of achieving a balanced electorate elsewhere.
- 26.7 The ACs considered the representations which discussed the electoral wards of Upper Loughor, Lower Loughor, Kingsbridge, Penyrheol, and Gorseinon and concluded that "*The*

evidence that we have received is that these five electoral wards form one community within a single urban area and that there are transport links between Loughor, and Kingsbridge and Gorseinon, and Penyrheol. By placing two of these electoral wards in the proposed Llanelli and Lliw constituency and three in the proposed Gower and Swansea West constituency, the Initial proposals are breaking existing local ties between these five electoral wards. We recommend, therefore, that the electoral wards of Lower Loughor, Upper Loughor, and Kingsbridge should be included within the proposed Llanelli constituency together with the electoral wards of Gorseinon and Penyrheol.”

- 26.8 The ACs considered that it would be appropriate to include the electoral wards of Kidwelly and the Community of Tycroes in the proposed Caerfyrddin constituency rather than the proposed Llanelli constituency. Representations from Plaid Cymru assert that Tycroes identifies itself with the Carmarthen constituency but no such links were asserted or demonstrated to exist in relation to Kidwelly.
- 26.9 Having considered the representations, the Commission concluded that the inclusion of the electoral wards of Upper Loughor, Lower Loughor, and Kingsbridge within the Llanelli constituency was appropriate as those wards do have ties with the wards of Gorseinon and Penyrheol which are recommended for inclusion in the proposed Llanelli constituency. The Commission did not agree that the wards of Kidwelly and Tycroes should be removed from this proposed constituency and included in a Caerfyrddin constituency as suggested by the ACs. The Commission felt there was a lack of evidence provided to support this change to the initial proposals. The Commission noted that both the electoral wards of Kidwelly and Tycroes were within the existing Llanelli constituency. They noted that there was insufficient material to suggest that including the two wards within the proposed Llanelli constituency would break ties to any, or any significant, degree. The Commission considered that the inclusion of all five wards within the proposed Llanelli constituency would better reflect the statutory criteria overall.
- 26.10 **The Commission therefore proposes to create a county constituency from:**
- 26.10 a. **The whole of the existing constituency of Llanelli CC.**
- 26.10 b. **The electoral wards within the existing Gower CC and City and County of Swansea electoral wards of Gorseinon (3,228), Kingsbridge (3,299), Lower Loughor (1,734), Penyrheol (4,131), Pontardulais (4,616), and Upper Loughor (2,092).**
- 26.11 **This constituency would have 76,302 electors which is 2.1% above the UKEQ of 74,769 electors per constituency.**
- 26.12 The Commission received representations for alternative configurations for this constituency which included alternative names. The Commission received no alternative names for a constituency containing the wards recommended in its initial proposal.
- 26.13 The ACs recommended a change to the name of the constituency to remove the conjunction which changed the name to Llanelli Lliw, recognising the preference for a shortened name for the area.

- 26.14 The Commission considers that the changes to the initial proposals means that the single name of Llanelli would more appropriately reflect the area included within the proposed constituency. It therefore recommends that the proposed constituency should be named **Llanelli**. Llanelli is recognisable in both languages and therefore no alternative name is suggested.

Llanelli



27. Caerfyrddin (Carmarthen)

- 27.1 The existing constituencies affected by the proposed constituency are the following:
- 27.1 a. The existing **Carmarthen East and Dinefwr** CC has a total of 53,991 electors which is 28% below the UKEQ of 74,769 electors per constituency and 24% below the minimum of the statutory electoral range of 71,031 electors per constituency.
- 27.1 b. The existing **Carmarthen West and South Pembrokeshire** CC has a total of 55,118 electors which is 26% below the UKEQ of 74,769 electors per constituency and 22% below the minimum of the statutory electoral range of 71,031 electors per constituency.
- 27.2 In the Commission's initial proposals, it was proposed that a county constituency be created from:
- 27.2 a. The electoral wards within the existing **Carmarthen East and Dinefwr** CC and County of Carmarthenshire of Abergwili (1,799), Ammanford (1,861), Betws (1,730), Cilycwm (1,145), Cynwyl Gaeo (1,260), Garnant (1,486), Glanamman (1,720), Gorslas (3,384), Llanddarog (1,570), Llandeilo (2,234), Llandovery (1,980), Llandybie (3,107), Llanegwad (1,887), Llanfihangel Aberbythych (1,417), Llanfihangel-ar-Arth (2,098), Llangadog (1,544), Llangunnor (2,049), Llangyndeyrn (2,550), Llanybydder (1,922), Manordeilo and Salem (1,709), Penygroes (2,143), Pontamman (2,047), Quarter Bach (2,108), St. Ishmael (2,097), Saron (3,028); and,
- 27.2 b. The electoral wards within the existing **Carmarthen West and South Pembrokeshire** CC and County of Carmarthenshire of Carmarthen Town North (3,606), Carmarthen Town South (2,537), Carmarthen Town West (3,196), Cynwyl Elfed (2,444), Laugharne Township (2,085), Llanboidy (1,582), Llansteffan (1,621), St. Clears (2,300), Trelech (1,659), and Whitland (1,664).
- 27.3 This constituency would have 72,569 electors which is 2.9% below the UKEQ of 74,769 electors per constituency. The suggested name for the constituency was **Caerfyrddin**. The suggested alternative name was **Carmarthenshire**.
- 27.4 The Commission received few representations with regard to this constituency although, as discussed in paragraphs 26.5 and 26.6 of section 5 page 111, the Commission did receive some proposed alternative arrangements. These would see the electoral wards of Kidwelly and Tycroes included within this proposed constituency.
- 27.5 The ACs considered that the electoral wards of Kidwelly and Tycroes may be more appropriately included within this proposed constituency and noted that, *"...we recommend that to avoid breaking those local links Tycroes should be included in that proposed Caerfyrddin constituency rather than in the Llanelli and Lliw constituency in accordance with the Initial Proposals."* Similarly, *"...the Kidwelly ward has close local ties*

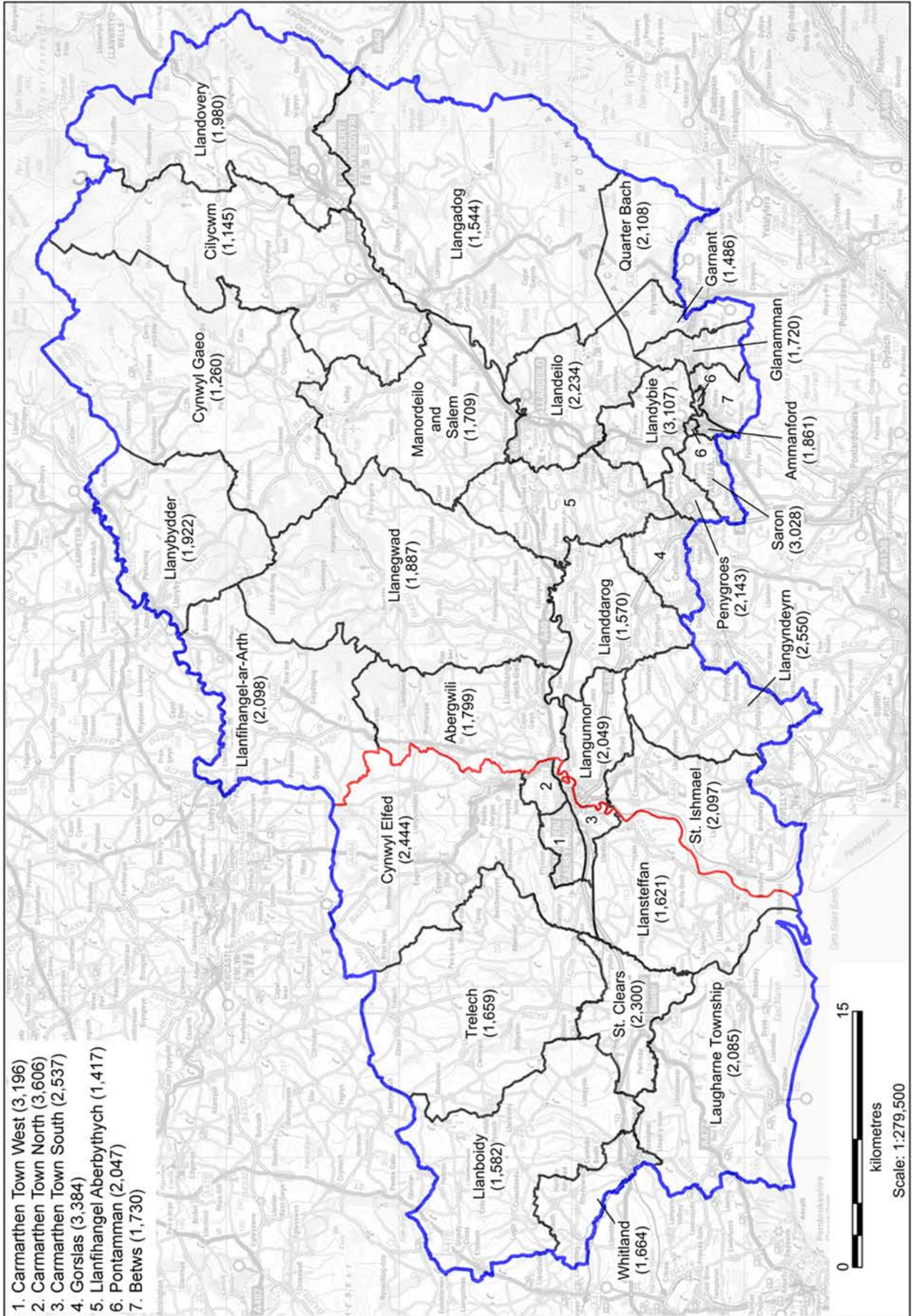
BOUNDARY COMMISSION FOR WALES

with the proposed Caerfyrddin constituency rather than with electoral wards within the proposed Llanelli and Lliw constituency....”.

- 27.6 Having considered the representations, the Commission concluded that there was not enough evidence to merit making the changes to the initial proposals recommended by the ACs. The Commission noted that both the electoral wards of Kidwelly and Tycroes were within the existing Llanelli constituency. They noted that there was insufficient material to suggest that including the two wards within the proposed Llanelli constituency would break ties to any, or any significant, degree with areas in the proposed Caerfyrddin constituency. The Commission considers that the inclusion of these two wards within the proposed Llanelli constituency better reflected the statutory criteria than the alternative arrangements proposed.
- 27.7 **The Commission therefore proposes to create a county constituency from:**
- 27.7 a. **The electoral wards within the existing Carmarthen East and Dinefwr CC and County of Carmarthenshire of Abergwili (1,799), Ammanford (1,861), Betws (1,730), Cilycwm (1,145), Cynwyl Gaeo (1,260), Garnant (1,486), Glanamman (1,720), Gorslas (3,384), Llanddarog (1,570), Llandeilo (2,234), Llandovery (1,980), Llandybie (3,107), Llanegwad (1,887), Llanfihangel Aberbythych (1,417), Llanfihangel-ar-Arth (2,098), Llangadog (1,544), Llangunnor (2,049), Llangydeyrn (2,550), Llanybydder (1,922), Manordeilo and Salem (1,709), Penygroes (2,143), Pontamman (2,047), Quarter Bach (2,108), St. Ishmael (2,097), Saron (3,028); and,**
- 27.7 b. **The electoral wards within the existing Carmarthen West and South Pembrokeshire CC and County of Carmarthenshire of Carmarthen Town North (3,606), Carmarthen Town South (2,537), Carmarthen Town West (3,196), Cynwyl Elfed (2,444), Laugharne Township (2,085), Llanboidy (1,582), Llansteffan (1,621), St. Clears (2,300), Trelech (1,659), and Whitland (1,664).**
- 27.8 **This constituency would have 72,569 electors which is 3% below the UKEQ of 74,769 electors per constituency.**
- 27.9 There were some representations received which expressed a preference for the name of the proposed constituency in the initial proposals and other representations suggested including Dinefwr in the name. This is an historic name which was considered to apply to a larger area than the proposed constituency and therefore the Commission did not consider it to be appropriate to include Dinefwr in the name of the constituency.
- 27.10 The ACs recommended a change to the name of the initially proposed Caerfyrddin (Carmarthenshire) constituency so that the name would be Caerfyrddin (Carmarthen). While apparently a minor change, the ACs concluded that *“Caerfyrddin is the town of Carmarthen whilst the county of Carmarthenshire is Sir Gaerfyrddin. Given that much of Carmarthenshire lies outside the proposed constituency, we feel that Caerfyrddin and Carmarthen would be most appropriate.”*

- 27.11 The Commission agrees with the ACs that the initial proposal name should be amended as described and it therefore recommends that the name for the proposed constituency should be **Caerfyrddin**. The suggested alternative name is **Carmarthen**.

Caerfyrddin (Carmarthen)



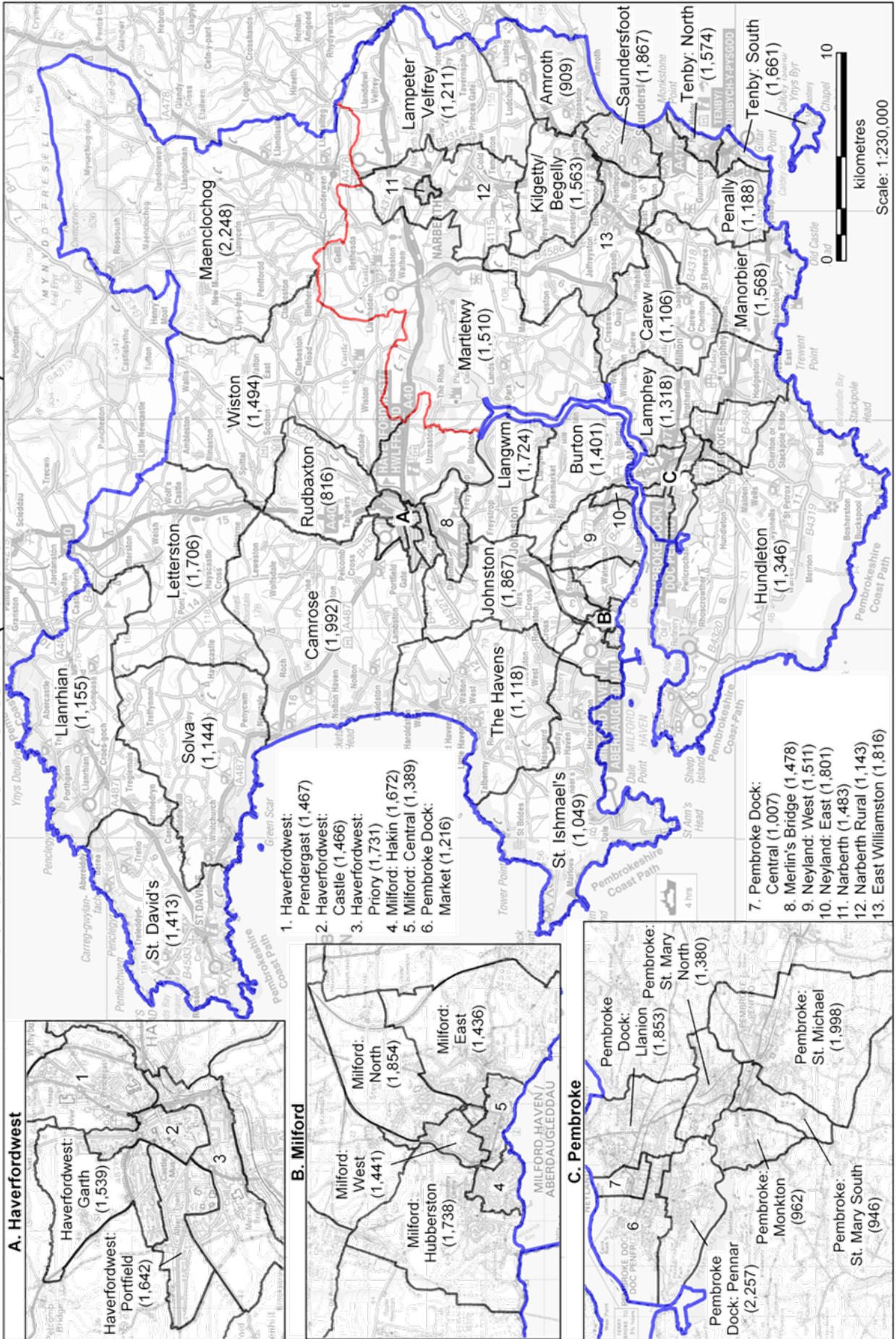
28. Mid and South Pembrokeshire (Canol a De Sir Benfro)

- 28.1 The existing constituencies affected by the proposed constituency are the following:
- 28.1 a. The existing **Carmarthen West and South Pembrokeshire** CC has a total of 55,118 electors which is 26% below the UKEQ of 74,769 electors per constituency and 22% below the minimum of the statutory electoral range of 71,031 electors per constituency.
- 28.1 b. The existing **Preseli Pembrokeshire** CC has a total of 54,638 electors which is 27% below the UKEQ of 74,769 electors per constituency and 23% below the minimum of the statutory electoral range of 71,031 electors per constituency.
- 28.2 In the Commission's initial proposals, it was proposed that a county constituency be created from:
- 28.2 a. The electoral wards within the existing **Carmarthen West and South Pembrokeshire** CC and the County of Pembrokeshire of Amroth (909), Carew (1,106), East Williamston (1,816), Hundleton (1,346), Kilgetty/Begelly (1,563), Lampeter Velfrey (1,211), Lamphey (1,318), Manorbier (1,568), Martletwy (1,510), Narberth (1,483), Narberth Rural (1,143), Pembroke Dock: Central (1,007), Pembroke Dock: Llanion (1,853), Pembroke Dock: Market (1,216), Pembroke Dock: Pennar (2,257), Pembroke: Monkton (962), Pembroke: St. Mary North (1,380), Pembroke: St. Mary South (946), Pembroke: St. Michael (1,998), Penally (1,188), Saundersfoot (1,867), Tenby: North (1,574) and Tenby: South (1,661); and,
- 28.2 b. The electoral wards within the existing **Preseli Pembrokeshire** CC and the County of Pembrokeshire of Burton (1,401), Camrose (1,992), Haverfordwest: Castle (1,466), Haverfordwest: Garth (1,539), Haverfordwest: Portfield (1,642), Haverfordwest: Prendergast (1,467), Haverfordwest: Priory (1,731), Johnston (1,867), Letterston (1,706), Llangwm (1,724), Llanrhian (1,155), Maenclochog (2,248), Merlin's Bridge (1,478), Milford: Central (1,389), Milford: East (1,436), Milford: Hakin (1,672), Milford: Hubberston (1,738), Milford: North (1,854), Milford: West (1,441), Neyland: East (1,697), Neyland: West (1,511), Rudbaxton (816), St. David's (1,413), St. Ishmael's (1,049), Solva (1,144), The Havens (1,118) and Wiston (1,494).
- 28.3 This constituency would have 74,070 electors which is 0.9% below the UKEQ of 74,769 electors per constituency. The suggested name for the constituency was **South Pembrokeshire**. The suggested alternative name was **De Sir Benfro**.
- 28.4 The Commission received few representations with regard to this proposed constituency although the Commission did receive some representations that suggested that the electoral ward of Maenclochog be included within this proposed constituency.

BOUNDARY COMMISSION FOR WALES

- 28.5 The ACs concluded that there was general consensus in support of the initial proposal for this proposed constituency in the written representations and at the public hearings.
- 28.6 The Commission, having considered the representations, agrees with the recommendations of the ACs and proposes to recommend the creation of a constituency as described in the initial proposal.
- 28.7 **The Commission therefore proposes to create a county constituency from:**
- 28.7 a. **The electoral wards within the existing Carmarthen West and South Pembrokeshire CC and the County of Pembrokeshire of Amroth (909), Carew (1,106), East Williamston (1,816), Hundleton (1,346), Kilgetty/Begelly (1,563), Lampeter Velfrey (1,211), Lamphey (1,318), Manorbier (1,568), Martletwy (1,510), Narberth (1,483), Narberth Rural (1,143), Pembroke Dock: Central (1,007), Pembroke Dock: Llanion (1,853), Pembroke Dock: Market (1,216), Pembroke Dock: Pennar (2,257), Pembroke: Monkton (962), Pembroke: St. Mary North (1,380), Pembroke: St. Mary South (946), Pembroke: St. Michael (1,998), Penally (1,188), Saundersfoot (1,867), Tenby: North (1,574) and Tenby: South (1,661); and,**
- 28.7 b. **The electoral wards within the existing Preseli Pembrokeshire CC and the County of Pembrokeshire of Burton (1,401), Camrose (1,992), Haverfordwest: Castle (1,466), Haverfordwest: Garth (1,539), Haverfordwest: Portfield (1,642), Haverfordwest: Prendergast (1,467), Haverfordwest: Priory (1,731), Johnston (1,867), Letterston (1,706), Llangwm (1,724), Llanrhian (1,155), Maenclochog (2,248), Merlin's Bridge (1,478), Milford: Central (1,389), Milford: East (1,436), Milford: Hakin (1,672), Milford: Hubberston (1,738), Milford: North (1,854), Milford: West (1,441), Neyland: East (1,697), Neyland: West (1,511), Rudbaxton (816), St. David's (1,413), St. Ishmael's (1,049), Solva (1,144), The Havens (1,118) and Wiston (1,494).**
- 28.8 **This constituency would have 74,070 electors which is 0.9% below the UKEQ of 74,769 electors per constituency.**
- 28.9 The Commission received suggested alternatives for the name of the proposal covering this area which reflected historic names and places within the county of Pembrokeshire. The representations received suggested that the name proposed in the initial proposals did not accurately reflect the area that the proposed constituency would represent.
- 28.10 The ACs considered the representations and alternative names provided and recommended Pembrokeshire as the constituency name. The ACs were of the view that this name was more appropriate than any of the other suggested alternatives provided.
- 28.11 The Commission considered, however, that as the proposal covered areas of Pembrokeshire extending from the south to the centre of the county it would be more appropriate to acknowledge this within the suggested constituency name. It therefore recommends that the name for the proposed constituency should be **Mid and South Pembrokeshire**. The suggested alternative name is **Canol a De Sir Benfro**

Mid and South Pembrokeshire (Canol a De Sir Benfro)



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

29.1 The existing constituencies affected by the proposed constituency are the following:

29.1 a. The existing **Carmarthen West and South Pembrokeshire** CC has a total of 55,118 electors which is 26% below the UKEQ of 74,769 electors per constituency and 22% below the minimum of the statutory electoral range of 71,031 electors per constituency.

29.1 b. The existing **Ceredigion** CC has a total of 50,432 electors which is 33% below the UKEQ of 74,769 electors per constituency and 29% below the minimum of the statutory electoral range of 71,031 electors per constituency.

29.1 c. The existing **Preseli Pembrokeshire** CC has a total of 54,638 electors which is 27% below the UKEQ of 74,769 electors per constituency and 23% below the minimum of the statutory electoral range of 71,031 electors per constituency.

29.2 In the Commission's initial proposals, it was proposed that a county constituency be created from:

29.2 a. The whole of the existing **Ceredigion** CC consisting of the County of Ceredigion electoral wards of Aberaeron (1,030), Aberporth (1,685), Aberteifi/Cardigan-Mwldan (1,463), Aberteifi/Cardigan-Rhyd-y-Fuwch (815), Aberteifi/Cardigan-Teifi (688), Aberystwyth Bronglais (894), Aberystwyth Canol/Central (1,106), Aberystwyth Gogledd/North (1,064), Aberystwyth Penparcau (2,067), Aberystwyth Rheidol (1,414), Beulah (1,268), Borth (1,513), Capel Dewi (1,003), Ceulan-a-Maesmawr (1,443), Ciliau Aeron (1,468), Faenor (1,332), Lampeter (1,555), Llanarth (1,076), Llanbadarn Fawr-Padarn (721), Llanbadarn Fawr-Sulien (790), Llandyfriog (1,319), Llandysilio-gogo (1,430), Llandysul Town (942), Llanfarian (1,090), Llanfihangel Ystrad (1,504), Llangeitho (1,064), Llangybi (1,104), Llanrhystyd (1,208), Llansantffraed (1,832), Llanwenog (1,336), Lledrod (1,659), Melindwr (1,478), New Quay (782), Penbryn (1,612), Pen-parc (1,773), Tirymynach (1,276), Trefeurig (1,291), Tregaron (847), Troedyrour (1,006) and Ystwyth (1,484);

29.2 b. The electoral wards within the existing **Carmarthen East and Dinefwr** CC and the County of Carmarthenshire of Cenarth (1,570) and Llangeler (2,546);

29.2 c. The electoral wards within the existing **Montgomeryshire** CC and County of Powys of Blaen Hafren (1,782) and Llanidloes (2,070); and,

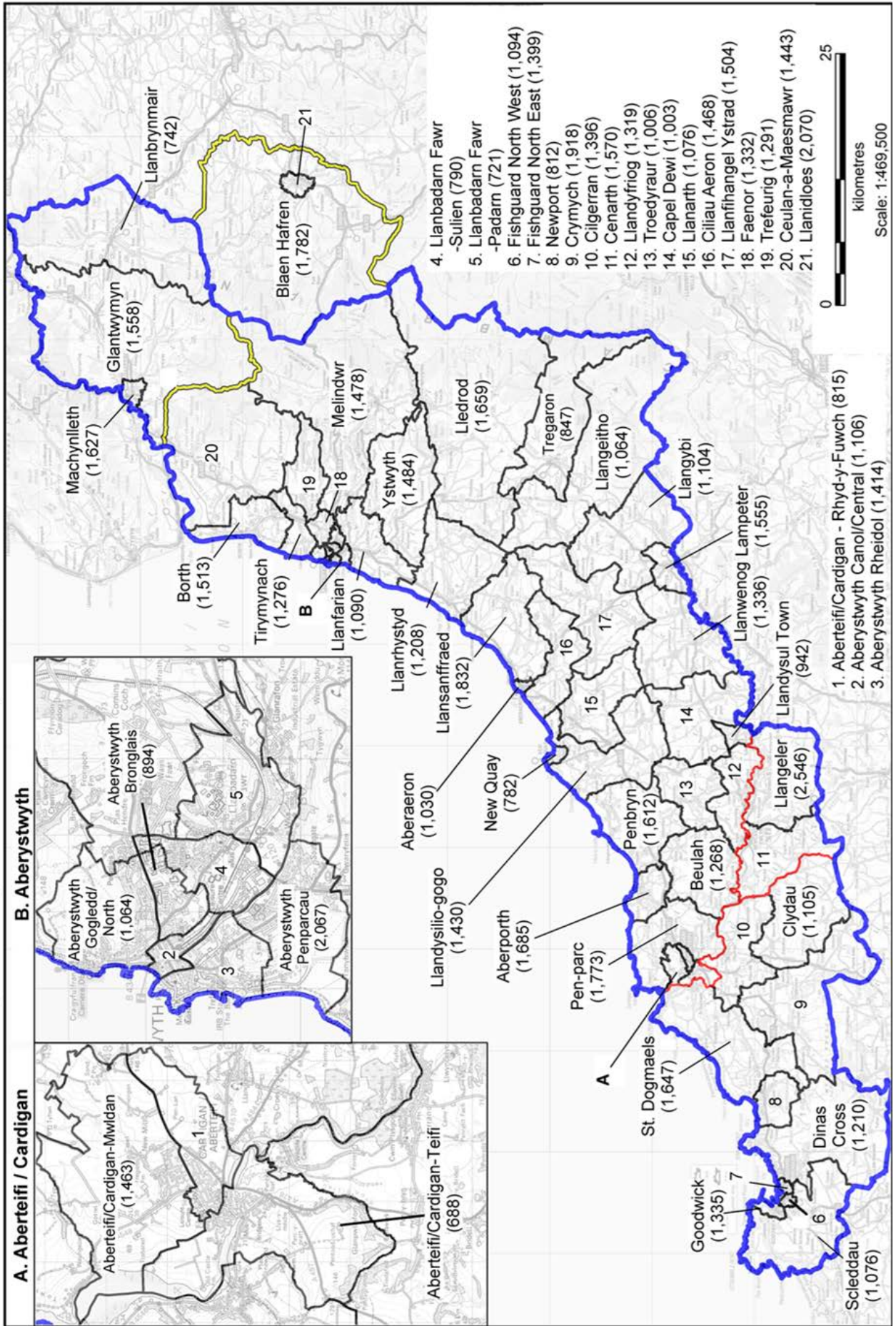
29.2 d. The electoral wards within the existing **Preseli Pembrokeshire** CC and County of Pembrokeshire of Cilgerran (1,396), Clydau (1,105), Crymych (1,918), Dinas Cross (1,210), Fishguard North East (1,399), Fishguard North West (1,094), Goodwick (1,335), Newport (812), Scleddau (1,076) and St. Dogmaels (1,647).

- 29.3 This constituency would have 71,392 electors which is 4.5% below the UKEQ of 74,769 electors per constituency. The suggested name for the constituency was **Ceredigion a Gogledd Sir Benfro**. The suggested alternative name was **Ceredigion and North Pembrokeshire**.
- 29.4 The Commission received a large number of representations stating that the electoral wards of Llanidloes and Blaen Hafren have local community ties with Newtown and that the wards should be included in the proposed Brecon, Radnor, and Montgomery constituency rather than included within this proposed constituency. There was broad agreement among the representations, and the political parties that made representations, for the inclusion of the Machynlleth, Llanbrynmair, and Glantwymyn wards in this proposed constituency from the proposed De Clwyd a Gogledd Sir Faldwyn constituency. This is discussed at paragraph 7.4 of section 5 page 35. This would also ensure that this proposed constituency fell within the statutory electoral range.
- 29.5 The ACs concluded that the electoral wards of Llanidloes and Blaen Hafren should be removed from this proposed constituency due to the links between Llanidloes and Newtown highlighted throughout the representations received by the Commission and should be included within the proposed Brecon, Radnor, and Montgomery constituency. The ACs have proposed to include the wards of Machynlleth, Llanbrynmair, and Glantwymyn within this proposed constituency (rather than including them within the proposed De Clwyd a Gogledd Sir Faldwyn constituency). This amendment to the initial proposals is also recommended by many representations received by the Commission.
- 29.6 Having considered the representations and the ACs recommendations, the Commission accepts the ACs' recommendations. There was a significant amount of evidence provided to the Commission supporting the inclusion of Machynlleth, Llanbrynmair, and Glantwymyn within this proposed constituency and the inclusion of Blaen Hafren and Llanidloes in the proposed Brecon, Radnor, and Montgomery constituency to avoid breaking local ties.
- 29.7 **The Commission therefore proposes to create a county constituency from:**
- 29.7 a. **The whole of the existing Ceredigion CC.**
 - 29.7 b. **The electoral wards within the existing Carmarthen East and Dinefwr CC and the County of Carmarthenshire of Cenarth (1,570) and Llangeler (2,546);**
 - 29.7 c. **The electoral wards within the existing Montgomeryshire CC and County of Powys of Glantwymyn (1,558), Llanbrynmair (742), Machynlleth (1,627); and,**
 - 29.7 d. **The electoral wards within the existing Preseli Pembrokeshire CC and County of Pembrokeshire of Cilgerran (1,396), Clydau (1,105), Crymych (1,918), Dinas Cross (1,210), Fishguard North East (1,399), Fishguard North West (1,094), Goodwick (1,335), Newport (812), Sclodau (1,076) and St. Dogmaels (1,647).**

BOUNDARY COMMISSION FOR WALES

- 29.8 **This constituency would have 71,467 electors which is 4.4% below the UKEQ of 74,769 electors per constituency.**
- 29.9 The Commission received representations for alternative configurations for this constituency which included alternative names. The Commission received no alternative names for a constituency composed in the way described in its initial proposal.
- 29.10 The ACs recommended the name of the proposed constituency to be **Cardigan Bay** with the alternative name of **Bae Ceredigion**. The ACs considered that given it would have a coastline that encompasses much of the sweep of Bae Ceredigion/ Cardigan Bay, this would be an appropriate and concise name to use. One representation agreed with this proposed name.
- 29.11 The Commission considered that the name proposed by the ACs is artificial as the area within the proposed constituency only includes the south of Cardigan Bay and, instead, the Commission preferred a name which reflected existing arrangements and better described the geographical composition of the proposed constituency. The Commission therefore recommends that the proposed constituency should be named **Ceredigion a Gogledd Sir Benfro**. The suggested alternative name is **Ceredigion and North Pembrokeshire**.

Ceredigion a Gogledd Sir Benfro (Ceredigion and North Pembrokeshire)



6. Publication Details

Publication of Revised Proposals

- 6.1. The Commission's revised proposals and maps are published online on the Commission's website www.bcw2018.org.uk, and are available to view at the 54 public locations detailed in Appendix 3. Principal councils, Members of Parliament, Assembly Members, and the Political Parties' Welsh and UK Headquarters have been sent hard copies of the proposals.
- 6.2. The Commission's own Revised Proposals Report (this report) is published alongside a report from the ACs. The Assistant Commissioners' Report summarises the representations received during the first and second consultation periods and details the independent recommendations made to the Commission based on these representations.
- 6.3. Representations made during the second consultation period are available online on the Commission's website alongside those representations made during the first consultation period (which were previously published on 28 February 2017). Due to cost and resource limitations the second consultation period representations will not be available in hard copy at public locations, however, specific representations are available on request.

Welsh language

- 6.4. The Commission is committed to equal use of both the Welsh and English languages and welcomes correspondence in either language.
- 6.5. Section 5 of the Welsh Language Act 1993 requires public bodies, which provide services to the public in Wales, to have a Welsh language scheme. A copy of the Commission's Welsh Language Scheme is published on the Commission's website or available on request.

7. The Consultation Period: 17 October 2017 to 11 December 2017

- 7.1. The Commission is required to invite representations about their revised proposals. Representations may be made during a period of eight weeks starting from their publication on 17 October 2017. Representations can be made online on the Commission's Consultation Portal www.bcw2018.org.uk, via email to bcomm.wales@wales.gsi.gov.uk, or by post to:

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

- 7.2. The Commission requests that all representations make clear which area or areas they concern. All representations received by the Commission will be acknowledged. The period for submitting representations will end on 11 December 2017.
- 7.3. Please note that the Commission will not consider any representations received before or after this designated consultation period. The Commission therefore asks that all representations be made within the eight week period.
- 7.4. Those who wish to make representations are requested to say whether they approve of, or object to, the Commission's proposals and to give their reasons for their approval or objection. In particular, objectors are asked to say what they would propose as an alternative to the Commission's proposals. They should note that an objection accompanied by a counter-proposal is likely to carry more weight than a simple statement of objection. In this respect - and particularly considering the importance of Rule 2 (statutory electoral range) - a counter-proposal setting out the composition of the constituencies directly affected by the counter-proposal will generally be viewed as more persuasive than a proposal for the composition of only one constituency which does not address any likely consequential effects on the electorate figures of other constituencies.
- 7.5. Those who wish to make representations are also requested to bear in mind the submissions which the Commission has already considered in relation to the consultation on its initial proposals. Respondents are welcome to submit any representation but those who present new submissions, rather than repeating representations which have already been considered, are likely to be of more use to the Commission.
- 7.6. The Commission wishes to stress that these proposals relate solely to the Parliamentary constituencies and do not affect existing National Assembly for Wales constituencies, principal council, electoral ward or community boundaries, taxes, or services. The Commission will therefore not take account of any representation made about those issues. The Commission also wishes to stress that it will not consider the parts of representations where comment is

BOUNDARY COMMISSION FOR WALES

made on the number of Parliamentary seats allocated to Wales or on the statutory electorate range. These have been set by Parliament and cannot be changed by the Commission.

7.7. There is no statutory provision for public hearings or a secondary consultation period in the consultation on the Commission's revised proposals.

Redaction and Privacy Policy

7.8. The Commission wishes to publish as much as possible of the representations and other correspondence that it receives. However, the need for transparency needs to be balanced against the protection of an individual's right to privacy and the statutory requirement for the Commission to protect an individual's personal data.

7.9. The Commission has therefore created a redaction policy which it will apply to all representations that it receives and places in the public domain. These are as follows:

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

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

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

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

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

8. Additional Information

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

Enquiries

- 8.2 Should you require further information about these revised proposals or about other aspects of the Commission's work please contact:

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

Telephone: 02920 464819

Fax: 02920 464823

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

Website: www.bcomm-wales.gov.uk

Appendix 1 Proposed Constituencies

Constituency Name	Alternative Name	Electorate	Variance from UKEQ
Alyn and Deeside	Alyn a Glannau Dyfrdwy	77,032	3%
Blaenau Gwent	Blaenau Gwent	75,664	1.2%
Brecon, Radnor and Montgomery	Aberhonddu, Maesyfed a Threfaldwyn	74,903	0.2%
Bridgend and Vale of Glamorgan West	Pen-y-bont a Gorllewin Bro Morgannwg	74,092	-0.9%
Caerfyrddin	Carmarthen	72,569	-2.9%
Caerphilly	Caerffili	76,323	2.1%
Cardiff North	Gogledd Caerdydd	78,187	4.6%
Cardiff South and East	De a Dwyrain Caerdydd	74,128	-0.9%
Cardiff West	Gorllewin Caerdydd	78,321	4.8%
Ceredigion a Gogledd Sir Benfro	Ceredigion and North Pembrokeshire	71,467	-4.4%
Conwy and Colwyn	Conwy a Cholwyn	77,613	3.8%
Cynon Valley and Pontypridd	Cwm Cynon a Phontypridd	78,005	4.3%
De Clwyd Gogledd Maldwyn	South Clwyd North Montgomeryshire	71,570	-4.3%
Flint and Rhuddlan	Fflint a Rhuddlan	75,548	1%
Gower and Swansea West	Gŵyr a Gorllewin Abertawe	76,085	1.8%
Gwynedd	Gwynedd	76,260	2%
Llanelli	Llanelli	76,302	2.1%
Merthyr Tydfil and Rhymney	Merthyr Tudful a Rhymni	77,770	4%
Mid and South Pembrokeshire	Canol a De Sir Benfro	74,070	-0.9%
Monmouthshire	Sir Fynwy	74,532	-0.3%
Neath	Castell-nedd	74,621	-0.2%
Newport	Casnewydd	75,986	1.6%
Ogmore and Aberavon	Ogwr ac Aberafan	78,365	4.8%
Rhondda and Llantrisant	Rhondda a Llantrisant	77,905	4.2%
Swansea East	Dwyrain Abertawe	71,637	-4.2%
Torfaen	Torfaen	72,367	-3.2%
Vale of Glamorgan East	Dwyrain Bro Morgannwg	76,984	3%
Wrexham	Wrecsam	72,137	-3.5%
Ynys Môn a Fangor	Anglesey and Bangor	71,398	-4.5%

Appendix 2 Index of Existing Constituencies

Existing Constituency	Electorate	Page Number
Aberavon	48,346	91,99, 103, 106
Aberconwy	44,153	16,20,25
Alyn and Deeside	60,550	32
Arfon	37,739	16,20
Blaenau Gwent	49,661	56
Brecon and Radnorshire	52,273	43
Bridgend	58,932	91,95
Caerphilly	61,158	59,62
Cardiff Central	49,403	80, 84
Cardiff North	63,574	80, 84
Cardiff South and Penarth	72,392	73,76,84,88
Cardiff West	63,892	73,76
Carmarthen East and Dinefwr	53,991	118,125
Carmarthen West and South Pembrokeshire	55,118	118,122,125
Ceredigion	50,432	125
Clwyd South	53,094	35,38
Clwyd West	56,862	20,25,38
Cynon Valley	49,405	65
Delyn	52,388	29,32
Dwyfor Meirionnydd	42,353	20,38
Gower	59,478	91,106,110,114
Islwyn	53,306	56,59,62
Llanelli	57,202	114
Merthyr Tydfil and Rhymney	53,166	59
Monmouth	62,729	47,53
Montgomeryshire	56,989	38,43
Neath	54,691	103
Newport East	53,959	47,50,53
Newport West	60,101	50,53,62
Ogmore	54,614	69,91,95,99
Pontypridd	56,525	65,69,76
Preseli Pembrokeshire	54,638	122,125
Rhondda	49,161	69
Swansea East	55,392	91,106,110
Swansea West	51,952	106,110
Torfaen	58,562	53
Vale of Clwyd	55,839	20,25,29,38
Vale of Glamorgan	69,673	88,91,95
Wrexham	48,861	35
Ynys Môn	49,287	16

Appendix 3 Places of Deposit

Existing Constituency	Deposit Address
Aberavon	Council Offices, Civic Centre, Port Talbot, SA11 2GG
Aberconwy	Council Offices, Bodlondeb, Conwy, LL32 8DU
Alyn and Deeside	Public Library, Wepre Drive, Connah's Quay, CH5 4HA
Arfon	County Offices, Caernarfon, LL55 1SH
Blaenau Gwent	The General Offices, Steelworks Road, Ebbw Vale, NP23 6DN
Brecon and Radnorshire	Council Offices, Cambrian Way, Brecon, LD3 7HR County Hall, Llandrindod Wells, LD1 5LG Library Services Knighton, West Street, Knighton, LD7 1EN
Bridgend	Civic Offices, Angel Street, Bridgend, CF31 4WB
Caerphilly	Penallta House, Tredomen Park, Ystrad Mynach, Hengoed, CF82 7PG
Cardiff Central	County Hall, Cardiff, CF10 4UW
Cardiff North	Whitchurch Library, Park Road, Whitchurch, CF14 7XA
Cardiff South and Penarth	Grangetown Hub, Havelock Place, Grangetown, CF11 6PA Penarth Library, Stanwell Road, Penarth, CF64 2YT
Cardiff West	Canton Library, Library Street, Canton CF5 1QD
Carmarthen East and Dinefwr	Carmarthen Customer Service Centre, 3 Spilman Street, Carmarthen, SA31 1LE
Carmarthen West and South Pembrokeshire	Statutory Services, Block 4, Parc Myrddin, Richmond Terrace, Carmarthen, SA31 1HQ
Ceredigion	Council Offices, Neuadd Cyngor Ceredigion, Penmorfa, Aberaeron, SA46 0PA
Clwyd South	Llangollen Library, Y Capel, Castle Street, Llangollen, LL20 8NY
Clwyd West	Civic Offices, Colwyn Bay, LL29 8AR County Hall, Wynnstay Road, Ruthin LL15 1YN
Cynon Valley	Central Library, High Street, Aberdare, CF44 7AG
Delyn	County Hall, Mold, CH7 6NB
Dwyfor Meirionnydd	Council Offices, Cae Penarlâg, Dolgellau, LL40 2YB Council Offices, Ffordd y Cob, Pwllheli, LL53 5AA
Gower	Gorseinon Library, 15 West Street, Gorseinon, Swansea, SA4 4AA Gowerton Library, Mansel Street, Gowerton, Swansea, SA4 3BU
Islwyn	Blackwood Library, 192 High Street, Blackwood, NP12 1AJ
Llanelli	Llanelli Library, Llanelli, SA15 3AS
Merthyr Tydfil and Rhymney	Civic Centre, Castle Street, Merthyr Tydfil, CF47 8AN
Monmouth	Abergavenny Library, Baker Street, Abergavenny, NP7 5BD Chepstow Community Hub, Manor Way, Chepstow, NP16 5HZ Gilwern Library, Community Education Centre, Common Road, Gilwern, NP7 0DS Monmouth Community Hub, Rolls Hall, Monmouth, NP25 3BY Usk Community Hub, 35 Maryport Street, Usk, NP15 1AE
Montgomeryshire	Library Service Newtown, Park Lane, Newtown, SY16 1EJ Welshpool Area Office, Severn Road, Welshpool, SY21 7AS
Neath	Council Offices, Civic Centre, Neath, SA11 3QZ
Newport East	Caldicot Community Hub, Woodstock Way, Caldicot, NP26 5DB Ringland Library, 6 Ringland Centre, Newport, NP19 9HG
Newport West	Civic Centre, Newport, NP20 4UR
Ogmore	Maesteg Library, North Lane, Maesteg, CF34 9AA Pencoed Library, Pen-y-bont Road, Pencoed, CF35 5RA

2018 REVIEW REVISED PROPOSALS REPORT

Existing Constituency	Deposit Address
Pontypridd	Unit 2, Maritime Business Park, Maritime Industrial Estate, Pontypridd, CF37 1NY
Preseli Pembrokeshire	Electoral Services, Cherry Grove, Haverfordwest, SA61 2NZ County Hall, Haverfordwest, SA61 1TP
Rhondda	Council Offices, The Pavilions, Cambrian Park, Clydach Vale, CF40 2XX
Swansea East	Morrison Library, Treharne Road, Swansea, SA6 7AA
Swansea West	Civic Centre, Oystermouth Road, Swansea, SA1 3SN
Torfaen	Civic Centre, Pontypool, NP4 6YB
Vale of Clwyd	Rhyl Library, Church Street, Rhyl, LL18 3AA
Vale of Glamorgan	Civic Offices, Holton Road, Barry, CF63 4RU
Wrexham	The Guildhall, Wrexham, LL11 1WF
Ynys Môn	Election Services, Swyddfeydd y Cyngor, Llangefni, LL77 7TW



2018 Review of Parliamentary Constituencies

Assistant Commissioners' Report

July 2017

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BOUNDARY COMMISSION FOR WALES

2018 Review of Parliamentary Constituencies Assistant Commissioners' Report

July 2017

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Contents

1	Introduction	1
	The Boundary Commission for Wales	1
	2018 Review of Parliamentary Constituencies	1
	The Assistant Commissioners	2
	Written Representations	2
	Public Hearings	3
2	Overview	4
	Introduction	4
	The Assistant Commissioners’ Approach	4
	Principal Themes	6
3	Recommendations for Changes to the Proposed Constituencies in Wales	8
	Introduction	8
	Mid and North Wales	8
	South East Wales	14
	South West Wales	19
	West Wales	26
	Names	27
	Conclusion	30
	Appendix A: Proposed Constituencies by Electoral Ward and Electorates	31
	Appendix B: List of Written Representations	50
	Appendix C: Assistant Commissioner Biographies	58

1. Introduction

The Boundary Commission for Wales

- 1.1. The Boundary Commission for Wales is an advisory Non-Departmental Public Body sponsored and wholly funded by the Cabinet Office. The Commission is constituted under Section 2 and Schedule 1 of the Parliamentary Constituencies Act 1986 as amended by the Parliamentary Voting Systems and Constituencies Act 2011.
- 1.2. The Commission's primary statutory function is to keep under continuous review the distribution of seats at Parliamentary elections, to conduct regular reviews of the boundaries of Parliamentary constituencies, and to make reports with recommendations to the Secretary of State in accordance with the provisions of the Parliamentary Constituencies Act 1986 (as amended).
- 1.3. The Speaker of the House of Commons is the *ex-officio* Chairman of all four Parliamentary Boundary Commissions in the United Kingdom. The appointment of the Speaker emphasises the independence, impartiality, and non-political nature. The Speaker plays no part in the conduct of reviews. The Deputy Chairman, who presides over the meetings, is a High Court Judge: the Honourable Mr Justice Clive Lewis. The Members are Mr Paul Loveluck CBE and Professor Robert M^cNabb.

2018 Review of Parliamentary Constituencies

- 1.4. The Parliamentary Voting System and Constituencies Act 2011 made substantial changes to the legislation governing distribution of Parliamentary seats in the UK. The Act reduces the number of constituencies in Wales from 40 to 29 and requires each constituency to have a similar number of registered electors (between 71,031 and 78,507).
- 1.5. On 24 March 2016 the Commission announced the start of the 2018 Review of Parliamentary Constituencies in Wales, and on 13 September 2016 the Commission published its Initial Proposals. This was the beginning of a consultation process in which the Commission has asked the people of Wales to help shape the revised Parliamentary constituencies. The Commission had published a 2013 Review involving a change from 40 to 30 constituencies but using different electoral data. The proposals and representations made in 2013 could not therefore be used for this 2018 Review.
- 1.6. The launch of the initial proposals represented the start of a 12-week consultation during which the public were invited to submit their representations in writing or attend one of five public hearings which were held across Wales, or both.
- 1.7. On 28 March 2017 the Commission published all responses that were received during this initial 12-week consultation period. A further statutory four week period was then

available for individuals and organisations to comment on the representations made by others.

The Assistant Commissioners

- 1.8. Schedule 1 of the Parliamentary Constituencies Act 1986 allows the Secretary of State, at the request of the Commission, to appoint one or more Assistant Commissioners to assist the Commission in the discharge of their functions. Three Assistant Commissioners were appointed for the 2018 Review in Wales. The role of the Assistant Commissioners was to chair the public hearings and provide an independent and impartial report to the Commission based on representations received at the hearings and in writing.
- 1.9. For the 2018 Review the Assistant Commissioners have been Mr Gerard Elias QC, Mr Rhodri Price Lewis QC, and Mr Emyr Wyn Jones. The Assistant Commissioners were selected through open public competition. Mr Elias was the Lead Assistant Commissioner and chaired the public hearings but he resigned from his position in May 2017 and Mr Rhodri Price Lewis QC was appointed in his place. See Appendix C for more information about the Assistant Commissioners.
- 1.10. This report represents the views of the Assistant Commissioners based on the evidence submitted in writing and orally at public hearings during the consultation process. The report sets out the changes that the Assistant Commissioners recommend to the Commission's initial proposals and it is for the Commission to decide whether or not such changes should be adopted.
- 1.11. In making this report, the Assistant Commissioners have treated all representations equally. Representations made in writing, in Welsh or in English, have received the same consideration as those made orally at public hearings.

Written Representations

- 1.12. During the initial consultation period 504 written representations were received by the Commission. A full list of the representations is at Appendix B.
- 1.13. During the second consultation period 294 written representations were received by the Commission. A full list of the representations is at Appendix B.

Public Hearings

- 1.14. Five public hearings were held during October and November 2016. Table 1 shows the number of attendees at each hearing.

Table 1: Attendance at 2018 Review Public Hearings

Hearing	Day	Speakers	Attendees	Totals	
<i>Carmarthen</i> <i>12 - 13 October 2016</i>	1	9	12	21	
	2	3	5	8	29
<i>Bangor</i> <i>19 - 20 October 2016</i>	1	4	8	12	
	2	4	7	11	23
<i>Cardiff</i> <i>26 – 27 October 2016</i>	1	18	33	51	
	2	12	27	39	90
<i>Llandrindod Wells</i> <i>2 - 3 Nov 2016</i>	1	2	6	8	
	2	6	8	14	22
<i>Wrexham</i> <i>9 – 10 Nov 2016</i>	1	6	14	20	
	2	10	14	24	44
	Totals	74	134	208	

2. Overview

Introduction

- 2.1. There are currently 40 parliamentary constituencies in Wales. These constituencies include electoral wards from the 22 local authorities within Wales. The Commission, in accordance with the legislation referred to in Chapter 1, has made Initial Proposals for 29 constituencies in Wales. We, as Assistant Commissioners, were not involved in the preparation of the Commission's Initial Proposals.
- 2.2. We have considered the Initial Proposals and all the written and oral representations that have been received and we propose to make recommendations for changes to the Initial Proposals. For convenience, in this report, the recommendations that we make are considered by reference to four broad regions, namely Mid and North Wales, South East Wales, South West Wales, and West Wales. We deal with Mid and North Wales together as there is a degree of overlap between the proposed constituencies within Mid and North Wales. On occasions, in the other areas, proposed constituencies extend over more than one region.
- 2.3. We set out below our general approach to the task of making recommendations for changes to the Initial Proposals. We then set out an overview of the main issues that we encountered during our consideration of the representations made on the proposed constituencies within Wales. Then, in chapter 3 of the report, we set out the basis of our recommendations for changes to the Initial Proposals for constituency boundaries in Wales. The Commission has proposed (as it was required to do) a name and designation for each of the constituencies in its Initial Proposals. Representations have been made suggesting different names from those proposed by the Commission. In addition, some of our proposed changes to the Commission's proposals mean that the original name is no longer appropriate. We will make our recommendations about names after we have set out and explained our recommendations about constituency boundaries. Our recommendations regarding designation are made in Appendix A.

The Assistant Commissioners' Approach

- 2.4. The legislation referred to in Chapter 1 of this report set outs the statutory rules governing the distribution of parliamentary constituencies. The new legislation introduced requirements for a fixed number of constituencies, and places an upper and lower limit on the size of the electorate of any constituency, save in relation to four protected constituencies that are outside Wales. Each constituency in Wales as a matter of law must be within $\pm 5\%$ of the UK electoral quota of 74,769 electors for each constituency. This means that each constituency in Wales must comprise between 71,031 and 78,507 electors (the statutory electorate range).

- 2.5. Applying the new statutory electorate range will require extensive and wide-ranging changes within Wales. Subject to ensuring that each constituency falls within the permitted electoral range, the legislation provides that the Commission may take into account the following four factors:¹
- a. Special geographical considerations including the size, shape and accessibility of a constituency;
 - b. Local government boundaries as they existed on 7th May 2015;
 - c. The boundaries of existing constituencies; and
 - d. Any local ties that would be broken by changes in constituencies.
- 2.6. Against that background we have sought, wherever possible, to recommend changes to the Initial Proposals which, in our opinion, will ensure that proposed constituencies better reflect the statutory criteria set out above (whilst ensuring that each proposed constituency falls within the permitted electoral range of 71,031 and 78,507 electors).
- 2.7. We have read all the written representations and the transcripts of the public hearings together with the written material which was handed to the Lead Assistant Commissioner and the Commission staff at the public hearings. We are very grateful to the many people who must have put in a great deal of time and effort in preparing their representations. We are also grateful to those who appeared at the public hearings for presenting their representations in a succinct manner which enabled all the representations to be heard properly while adhering to the two day limit for each hearing required by the legislation. We are, however, conscious that the limitations imposed by the legislation means that the recommendations that we propose to the Initial Proposals are unlikely to satisfy the wishes of all those who participated in the consultation.
- 2.8. In this report we have dealt with what we consider to be the main issues and the main points that have arisen from all the representations made. We have not, therefore, commented on all the representations made but we have, nonetheless, considered all the representations in coming to our conclusions and making our recommendations.
- 2.9. We feel we should record the large number of representations made to us which oppose the proposed reduction in the number of Welsh constituencies arguing that some of the proposed constituencies that would result would be very large in area making it difficult for members of Parliament to keep proper contact with their constituents. Some argued for greater flexibility in the number of electors permitted in constituencies. Representations also pointed out that since the review date of December 2015 there has been the referendum on membership of the European Union (and there has now, also, been a general election) both of which resulted in many new electors being added to the electoral register who are not taken into account in this current review. We do not feel able to make any recommendations in response to these representations as the Rules set out in Schedule 2 to the 2011 Act prescribe the matters that we are able to take into account. Under this review every

¹. A further factor – ‘the inconveniences attendant on such changes’- is expressly excluded for the 2018 Review, but may be considered for subsequent reviews.

constituency must have an electorate as at the review date that is no less than 95% and no more than 105% of the UK electoral quota of 74,769. So in accordance with those Rules the number of constituencies in Wales must be reduced from 40 to 29, every constituency in Wales must have an electorate as at the review date that is no smaller than 71,931 and no larger than 78,507, and no account can be taken of any changes to the size of electorates after the review date.

Principal Themes

- 2.10.** The principal themes that emerge in our view from the representations that we have received are as follows.
- 2.11.** First, there has been concern over the proposals for constituencies in North Wales. Ynys Môn is proposed to no longer form one constituency but is to be added to electoral wards from the mainland to form one new, larger, constituency. There are also concerns as to which electoral wards should be added. Representations have raised concerns about the size of the proposed Gogledd Clwyd a Gwynedd (North Clwyd and Gwynedd) constituency which is proposed to stretch from Aberdovey in its southwest, and from Aberdaron in the west to St Asaph and Tremeirchion in the north-east. There were particular concerns expressed about the disappearance of the Vale of Clwyd constituency and the distribution of its electoral wards between three new constituencies. The loss of Montgomeryshire and the inclusion of some of its electoral wards in one new constituency, De Clwyd a Gogledd Sir Faldwyn (South Clwyd and North Montgomeryshire), which included Bala and Machynlleth, but not Llanidloes and Blaen Hafren, and the inclusion of other wards in the new proposed constituency of Brecon, Radnor and Montgomery were the subject of many representations.
- 2.12.** In the south, there were concerns about Caerleon forming part of Torfaen and not being included in Newport.
- 2.13.** There were also representations as to the formation of the South Wales Valleys constituencies.
- 2.14.** In Cardiff, there were representations against the proposed removal of Penarth from the Cardiff constituencies; against the inclusion of Pontprennau/Old St. Mellons in the Cardiff South and East constituency as opposed to the Cardiff North constituency; and against Grangetown and Butetown being in different constituencies.
- 2.15.** Further west there were a large number of representations against Port Talbot and Aberavon being in different constituencies; and against the wards that make up Skewen being in Swansea East rather than in the Neath and Aberavon constituency.
- 2.16.** There were particular concerns about where Loughor, Kingsbridge, Llangyfelach, Penllergaer, and Gorseinon were divided between Llanelli and Swansea.

- 2.17. In Ceredigion a Gogledd Sir Benfro (Ceredigion and North Pembrokeshire) there were particular concerns expressed about the inclusion of Llanidloes and Blaen Hafren which were seen to have better links to the east.
- 2.18. Representations were also received about particular electoral wards, or groups of electoral wards, other than those referred to above. All those representations were also carefully considered.
- 2.19. Many representations were received about the names for the proposed constituencies. Those responding to the consultation exercise were concerned to ensure that historic identities were not lost, that the proposed names reflected the geographic areas comprised within the constituency and were names with which the electorate would genuinely identify.
- 2.20. For the reasons set out below, we have recommended changes, sometimes considerable changes, to the Initial Proposals for some constituencies. It would not, in our view, however, be appropriate to make changes in all cases where opposition to the Initial Proposals have been expressed bearing in mind the need to ensure all constituencies fall within the permitted electoral range, the statutory criteria and the consequential effects that changes in one proposed constituency may have on other proposed constituencies. In making our recommendations we have, throughout, sought to ensure that the proposed constituencies we recommend satisfy the electoral range and better reflect the statutory criteria which may be taken into account.

3. Recommendations for changes to the Proposed Constituencies in Wales

Introduction

- 3.1. For convenience, in this report, the recommendations that we make are considered by reference to four broad regions, namely Mid and North Wales, South East Wales, South West Wales, and West Wales. We address Mid Wales and North Wales together as there is a degree of overlap between the proposed constituencies within these areas.

Mid and North Wales

- 3.2. Mid and North Wales is taken, for the purposes of this report, as comprising the areas of the unitary authorities of Conwy, Denbighshire, Flintshire, Gwynedd, the Isle of Anglesey, Powys and Wrexham. The Initial Proposals propose eight constituencies for this area together with the proposed Ceredigion a Gogledd Sir Benfro constituency that includes Llanidloes and Blaen Hafren which lie within Powys. We have received a large number of representations in relation to those proposed constituencies.

- 3.3. **In summary, for the reasons we set out below, we recommend the following changes to the initial proposals:**

- (1). The Caernarfon wards together with the wards of Bethel, Llanrug, Penisarwaun, Deiniolen, and Cwm-y-Glo should form part of the proposed Gogledd Clwyd a Gwynedd constituency and not part of the Ynys Môn ac Arfon constituency;**
- (2). The constituency incorporating Ynys Môn and Bangor should then be extended eastwards to include the wards of Bryn, Pandy, Pant-yr-afon/Penmaenan and Capelulo but stopping short of Conwy;**
- (3). The proposed Gogledd Clwyd a Gwynedd seat should extend no further east than Llangernyw but should include Uwchaled and the Bala and Llanuwchllyn area;**
- (4). The proposed Colwyn and Conwy constituency should extend further south to include Betws yn Rhos and further east to include the Bodelwyddan, St Asaph, and Tremeirchion area;**
- (5). The proposed Flint and Rhuddlan constituency should remain as proposed save for the removal of Gwernaffield and its inclusion in Alyn and Deeside and for the inclusion of Northop Hall and its removal from Alyn and Deeside;**

- (6). **The proposed Flint and Deeside constituency remains as proposed save for the exchange of Gwernaffield and Northop Hall;**
- (7). **Wrexham should remain as proposed;**
- (8). **The proposed De Clwyd a Gogledd Sir Faldwyn constituency should include Denbigh and Llansannan, but the Uwchaled and Bala area should be in Gogledd Clwyd a Gwynedd. The Machynlleth area should be in Ceredigion a Gogledd Sir Benfro. Berriew and Forden should be included in De Clwyd a Gogledd Sir Faldwyn.**

3.4. We consider first the proposed Ynys Môn ac Arfon constituency. Some representations have suggested that a special case should be made for retaining the Isle of Anglesey/ Ynys Môn as a separate constituency because of its island nature and its long history as a separate constituency (see, for example, representations 7708, 7712, 7720, 7781, 7784, 7853, and 8183). Special provisions do apply for example in relation to the Isle of Wight and Orkney and Shetland but these specific exceptions are provided for in the Act and for four constituencies which are all outside Wales. The Act requires that all constituencies in Wales must contain between 71,031 and 78,507 electors. There is no exception made in the Act for any Welsh constituency. It is not therefore possible under the current legislation for there to be a separate constituency for Ynys Môn which has fewer electors than the permitted electoral range.

3.5. A number of representations indicated that electors in Ynys Môn looked firstly to Bangor and then eastwards rather than towards Caernarfon for their social and cultural ties and that Caernarfon and its immediate area were closely linked to the rest of Gwynedd. Social, cultural, and economic links in Bethel, Llanrug, Penisarwaun, and Deiniolen are with Caernarfon: (see, for example, representations 7765, 7781, 7827, 7888, 7925, 7977, 8165). There was support from the political parties other than Plaid Cymru at the hearings and in their written representations for moving Caernarfon and its surrounding wards to a Gwynedd constituency. We consider therefore that the above named wards together with the Caernarfon wards including Cwm-y-glo and Cadnant should not be with Ynys Môn in a constituency but should be added to the Gogledd Clwyd a Gwynedd constituency.

3.6. To meet the statutory electoral range and because of local ties it would then be appropriate to add the wards to the east of Bangor namely Bryn, Pandy, Pant-yr-afon/Penmaenan and Capelulo, initially proposed to form part of Colwyn and Conwy.

3.7. Turning next to the proposed Gogledd Clwyd a Gwynedd constituency, there were many representations which pointed out that the Vale of Clwyd wards including Denbigh and St. Asaph have no social, cultural or economic ties with the wider Gwynedd area that includes the Llyn Peninsula and Aberdovey (see, for example, 7728, 7765, 7873, 7877, 7912, 7941, 7986, and 8204). The Conservative Party, the Liberal Democrats, Plaid Cymru and the Labour Party and Gwynedd County Council all agreed on the principle of excluding Denbighshire wards from this proposed

constituency although there was some disagreement as to which wards in particular to remove. We consider therefore that the new Gwynedd constituency should extend no further east than Llangernyw.

- 3.8.** There was very strong support for including Uwchaled, Llandderfel, Bala, and Llanuwchllyn in a Gwynedd constituency rather than in the proposed De Clwyd a Gogledd Sir Faldwyn constituency because of the strong Welsh language, social and economic ties between that area and Gwynedd (see, for example, representations 7769, 7809, 7813, 7838, 7865, 7885, 7887, 7889, 7895, 7899, 7903, 7912, 7921, 7934, 7961, 7958, 7972, 7986, 7987, 8102, 8137-8142, 7993, 8013, 8145, 8174, and 8175). There was strong support too from the political parties. We agree and recommend that those wards should be included in the new Gogledd Clwyd a Gwynedd constituency and excluded from the De Clwyd a Gogledd Maldwyn constituency. With those changes the new De Clwyd a Gwynedd constituency would still be within the statutory electoral range and would include the areas of only two local authorities.
- 3.9.** The Commission included these wards within the De Clwyd a Gogledd Sir Faldwyn constituency forming part of the Initial Proposals, in part, to enable sufficient road access to all parts of the proposed constituency. However, that would involve crossing the Berwyn Mountains and the evidence indicates that in practice most people would use the Oswestry by-pass for this purpose. See, for example, representations 8180 and submission by Liz Saville Roberts MP (Wrexham hearing Day 2 transcript page 51).
- 3.10.** Turning to the proposed Colwyn and Conwy constituency we have already recommended that the wards of Bryn, Pandy, Pant-yr-Afon/Penmaenan and Capelulo be added to this constituency for the reasons we have given. We have also already recommended that the Gwynedd constituency should end in the east at Llangernyw. To recognise the close links between the rural area of Betws-Yn-Rhos and the coast and the town of Colwyn Bay we recommend that that ward should be included in the new constituency. Similarly, we have recommended that the wards of Bodelwyddan, St. Asaph east and west, Tremeirchion and Trefnant should be excluded from the proposed Gwynedd constituency - with which they have no local ties - but they do have strong ties with the coastal area in this proposed constituency and so we recommend that they be included in the proposed Colwyn and Conwy constituency. These recommendations re-establish those links but we do not consider it is appropriate to go as far as Dr James Davies, the former MP for the Vale of Clwyd, who proposes a new expanded "Vale of Clwyd" in north Denbighshire and west Flintshire extending into the proposed constituency of Flint and Rhuddlan. We largely agree with the Initial Proposals for that constituency and agree that it achieves a constituency with broadly similar characteristics along the Dee estuary and inland. In our view that is preferable to the proposal by Dr. Davies whilst achieving his aim of recognising the relationship of the St. Asaph area with the coast.
- 3.11.** Our only recommended changes to the Initial Proposals in relation to that Flint and Rhuddlan constituency is to include Northop Hall in recognition of its links with Northop, as explained by David Hanson MP (representation 7905, and see representation 8033) and to exclude Gwernaffield which has its local links with Mold

in the proposed adjoining Alyn and Deeside constituency. The consequential changes to the Alyn and Deeside constituency are the only recommendations we make in relation to that proposed constituency.

- 3.12.** We make no recommendations for changes in relation to the proposed Wrexham Maelor constituency which has received general support at the hearings and in the representations.
- 3.13.** In relation to the proposed De Clwyd a Gogledd Sir Faldwyn constituency; we have already recommended the exclusion of the Llansannan and Denbigh wards from the proposed Gogledd Clwyd a Gwynedd constituency because of the absence of any social, cultural or economic ties between the two and so we recommend that those wards be included in the proposed De Clwyd a Gogledd Sir Faldwyn constituency. This recommended change also unites those wards with what Dr Davies characterised as the “orphan” ward of Llandyrnog which was separated from Denbigh by the Initial Proposals. Again, we have already recommended that the Bala area wards should be excluded from this proposed constituency and included in the Gogledd Clwyd a Gwynedd constituency because of the strong Welsh language, cultural and social links. For similar reasons, there was strong support in the representations and at the hearings for Machynlleth and the adjoining wards of Glantwymyn and Llanbrynmair to be excluded from the De Clwyd a Gogledd Maldwyn constituency and being included in the proposed Ceredigion a Gogledd Sir Benfro constituency because of the local ties and social and transport links (see for example representations 7813, 7815, 7864, 7904, 7912, 7978 and 7981). We agree and so recommend.
- 3.14.** We also recommend that the electoral wards of Berriew and Forden should be excluded from the proposed constituency of Brecon, Radnor, and Montgomery and included in this proposed constituency of De Clwyd a Gogledd Maldwyn because these two electoral wards look to Welshpool for services and schools. Those local ties would be broken if Welshpool were included in De Clwyd a Gogledd Sir Faldwyn whilst Berriew and Forden were in a different constituency. Representations that made these points include Powys County Council (7981) and the Liberal Democrats (8180).
- 3.15.** We make the consequential recommendation in relation to the Brecon, Radnor, and Montgomery constituency therefore that the electoral wards of Berriew and Forden be removed. In addition, we recommend that the electoral wards of Llanidloes and Blaen Hafren be included in this constituency and excluded from the proposed Ceredigion a Gogledd Sir Benfro constituency. We agree with the Conservative Party, Liberal Democrats, Plaid Cymru and many others who at the hearings and in writing (see, for example, representations 7711, 7680, 7699, 7764, 7773, 7813, 7815, 7821, 7829, 7836, 7850, 7860, 7904, 7981 and 8030) pointed out that local ties are to the east and Llandinam and Rhayader and not to the west where the Plynlimon mountain chain hinders any potential links. The addition of these wards balances out the exclusion of Berriew and Forden and the constituency remains within the statutory electoral range.

The Principal Counter-Proposals

- 3.16.** We consider briefly some of the main counter-proposals that addressed the constituencies within the Mid and North Wales area. Insofar as Ynys Môn ac Arfon is concerned the Welsh Conservatives suggest the removal of the four Caernarfon electoral wards as well as those of Cwm-y-Glo and Llanrug and their replacement with Bryn and Pandy electoral wards. For Gogledd Clwyd a Gwynedd they support the removal of the three Denbigh and the two St. Asaph electoral wards together with those at Bodelwyddan, Trefnant and Tremeirchion and their replacement with the four Caernarfon electoral wards and those at Cwm-y-Glo, Llanrug, Bala, Llandderfel, Llanuwchllyn and Uwchaled. Their only suggestion for Colwyn and Conwy is the removal of the Bryn and Pandy electoral wards.
- 3.17.** For Flint and Rhuddlan the Welsh Conservatives advocate the removal of the two Bagillt, four Flint and the Northop electoral wards and their replacement with the three Denbigh and two St. Asaph electoral wards together with those at Bodelwyddan, Llandyrnog, Trefnant, and Tremeirchion. A number of representations were received supporting this suggestion, which was described as an expanded Vale of Clwyd seat, including from Dr. James Davies who was the Vale of Clwyd MP at the time of the consultations. For Alyn and Deeside, they suggest the removal of the four Mold electoral wards and those at Argoed, Gwernymynydd, Leeswood, and New Brighton which would be replaced by the two Bagillt, four Flint, and the Northop electoral wards. For De Clwyd a Gogledd Sir Faldwyn they advocate the addition of the four Mold electoral wards and those at Argoed, Berriew, Forden, Gwernymynydd, Leeswood and New Brighton and the removal of the Bala, Glantwymyn, Llanbryn-mair, Llandderfel, Llandyrnog, Llanuwchllyn, Machynlleth and Uwchaled electoral wards. Their only suggestion for Brecon, Radnor, and Montgomery is the replacement of Berriew and Forden electoral wards with those of Blaen Hafren and Llanidloes.
- 3.18.** Turning to the Welsh Liberal Democrats, for Ynys Môn ac Arfon they propose the removal of the four Caernarfon wards and those at Deiniolen, Cwm-y-Glo, Y Felinheli, Bethel, Penisarwaun, and Llanrug which would be replaced by the Bryn, Capelulo, Pandy, and Pant-yr-afon/ Penmaenan wards. For Gogledd Clwyd a Gwynedd, they suggest the removal of the three Denbigh and the two St. Asaph wards together with those at Bodelwyddan, Trefnant, Tremeirchion Eglwysbach, Betws yn Rhos, Llansannan and Llangernyw and their replacement with the four Caernarfon wards and those at Cwm-y-Glo, Llanrug, Deiniolen, Bethel, Y Felinheli, Penisarwaun, Bala, Llandderfel, and Llanuwchllyn. Insofar as Colwyn and Conwy are concerned, they propose to remove the wards of Capelulo, Pant-yr-Afon/Penmaenan, Pandy, and Bryn which would be replaced by the two St. Asaph wards together with those at Bodelwyddan, Trefnant, Eglwysbach, Betws yn Rhos and Tremeirchion. They suggest the removal of the part of the Ponciau ward within the Wrexham Maelor constituency. Along with the three Denbigh wards and those Llansannan, Llangernyw, Berriew, and Forden wards, these would be placed in De Clwyd a Gogledd Sir Faldwyn which in turn would lose the Bala, Llandderfel, Llanuwchllyn, Machynlleth, Llanbryn-mair, and Glantwymyn wards. Their only proposal for Brecon, Radnor, and Montgomery is the

removal of the Berriew and Forden wards and the addition of those at Llanidloes and Blaen Hafren with which we agree.

- 3.19.** Plaid Cymru's proposals for Gogledd Clwyd a Gwynedd involves the deletion of the three Denbigh and the two St. Asaph wards together with those at Bodelwyddan, Trefnant, Tremeirchion, Betws yn Rhos and Llansannan and their replacement with the Bala, Llandderfel, Llanuwchllyn, Uwchaled, Bryn, Capelulo, Conwy, Pandy and Pant-yr-afon/Penmaenan wards. For Colwyn and Conwy, they suggest the deletion of the Bryn, Capelulo, Conwy, Pandy and Pant-yr-afon/Penmaenan wards and their replacement with those at Bodelwyddan, St. Asaph (East and West), Trefnant, Tremeirchion, and Betws yn Rhos. Turning to De Clwyd a Gogledd Maldwyn, their proposal involves the deletion of the Bala, Llanuwchllyn, Llandderfel, Uwchaled, Llanbrynmair, Glantwymyn and Machynlleth wards and the addition of the three Denbigh wards and Llansannan. For Brecon, Radnor and Montgomery their only suggestion is the removal of the Blaen Hafren and Llanidloes wards which we accept.
- 3.20.** The Labour Party's proposals for Ynys Môn and Arfon comprise the removal of the four Caernarfon wards as well as those of Cwm-y-Glo and Llanrug and their replacement with those at Bryn, Pandy, Capelulo, and Pant-yr-Afon/Penmaenan. For Gogledd Clwyd a Gwynedd they suggest the replacement of the two St. Asaph and the Bodelwyddan, Trefnant, and Tremeirchion wards with the four Caernarfon, Cwm-y-Glo, and Llanrug wards. For Colwyn and Conwy, they propose the addition of the two St. Asaph and the Bodelwyddan, Trefnant and Tremeirchion wards and the removal of those at Bryn, Pandy, Capelulo, and Pant-yr-Afon/Penmaenan. Their only other suggestion is to swap Gwernaffield and Northop Hall between Flint and Rhuddlan and Alyn and Deeside which we accept.
- 3.21.** We agree that the four Caernarfon electoral wards and Cwm-y-Glo and Llanrug should be in Gogledd Clwyd a Gwynedd. However, Deiniolen, Bethel, and Penisarwaun also have stronger links with Caernarfon than Bangor and should also be moved. Although there is some merit in adding Y Felinheli as well, that would result in the constituency being over quota. Likewise, we accept that Bryn and Pandy should be in Ynys Môn ac Arfon. Although Llanfairfechan is divided from Penmaenmawr by Penmaenmawr Mountain, the Penmaenbach Headland divides Penmaenmawr from Conwy and there is evidence of links between Penmaenmawr, as well as Llanfairfechan, and Bangor, (see, for example, Bangor Hearing Day 1 Transcript page 20). As a result, we have recommended that Capelulo and Pant-yr-Afon/Penmaenan should also be in the same constituency as Bangor.
- 3.22.** We have already referred to the widespread support for the removal of all Denbighshire wards from Gogledd Clwyd a Gwynedd and the inclusion of the Bala area. In addition, we consider Betws yn Rhos to have more of an affinity with the Coastal Strip of Colwyn and Conwy, Llansannan has links to Denbigh such that they should be in the same constituency, and including Conwy in Gogledd Clwyd a Gwynedd would break local ties with Llandudno, Deganwy and Llandudno Junction. Furthermore, we are of the opinion that there are sufficient ties with the remainder of

the proposed constituency for Llangernyw and Eglwysbach to remain part of De Clwyd a Gwynedd.

- 3.23.** We have already explained why we do not support the suggestion of an expanded Vale of Clwyd constituency and noted the links between St. Asaph and its hinterland of Tremeirchion, Trefnant and Bodelwyddan and the coastal strip of Colwyn and Conwy. Mold Town Council believes that Mold should form part of the proposed Alyn and Deeside constituency. We believe that the Mold area has stronger links to the north and east than to the proposed De Clwyd a Gogledd Maldwyn constituency and, therefore, see no merit in moving it to that constituency. The Initial Proposals split the Ponciau Ward to avoid splitting communities and we agree that it would be appropriate to do so. We have already explained our reasoning for removing Machynlleth, Glantwymyn, and Llanbryn-mair from the proposed De Clwyd a Gogledd Maldwyn constituency.
- 3.24.** There is considerable concern as to Montgomeryshire being split between constituencies and Montgomeryshire First presented a counter proposal that seeks to create a Mid Wales constituency. Nonetheless, that creates significant issues elsewhere including splitting Ceredigion and linking the northern part to a constituency that would extend to the outskirts of Caernarfon and Conwy, and having a Beacons constituency that would extend from Pendine Sands almost as far as the English border. Although we have considerable sympathy for the aim of retaining a Montgomeryshire constituency, having given the matter considerable thought we do not consider it feasible to retain the existing Montgomeryshire within one proposed constituency. To do so would, in our view, have consequential effects for other constituencies which overall would reflect the statutory criteria less well.

South East Wales

- 3.25.** South East Wales is taken, for the purposes of this report, as comprising the areas of the unitary authorities of Blaenau Gwent, Caerphilly, Cardiff, Merthyr Tydfil, Monmouthshire, Newport, Rhondda Cynon Taf, Torfaen, and the Vale of Glamorgan.
- 3.26.** The Initial Proposals propose 13 constituencies for this area although the proposed Bridgend and Vale of Glamorgan constituency extends into the unitary authority of Bridgend. There has been support for a number of these Initial Proposals such as Monmouthshire, Newport, Torfaen, Blaenau Gwent, Merthyr Tydfil and Rhymney, Caerphilly, Cynon Valley and Pontypridd, and Rhondda and Llantrisant. But there has been opposition to others.
- There has been opposition to certain electoral wards being included in one particular proposed constituency rather than another such as the suggestions that Llanharry should be in a Pontypridd constituency, that Rogerstone should be in the proposed Newport constituency rather than Caerphilly, that Caerleon should be in the proposed Newport constituency rather than Torfaen, and that Tonyrefail should be in a Pontypridd constituency rather than a Rhondda constituency. There were many representations that Penarth should not be in a different constituency from Cardiff

wards particularly those around Cardiff Bay. There were many representations both at the hearings and in writing as to the make-up of the proposed Cardiff constituencies.

3.27. The Initial Proposals (paragraph 18.3) states that the Taffs Well ward is included within the proposed Cardiff North constituency to provide enough electors to meet the statutory minimum. However, at the hearings, the Commission confirmed that this is not correct. Taffs Well could not form part of the proposals for Cynon Valley and Pontypridd because that constituency would then exceed the statutory limit. The Commission placed it in Cardiff North because it believed that there are good road and rail links with Cardiff North.

3.28. **In summary, we recommend the following changes to the Initial Proposals:**

- (1). the electoral wards of Pentyrch, Radyr and Creigiau/St Fagans be included in the proposed Cardiff North constituency rather than the proposed Cardiff West constituency;**
- (2). the electoral ward of Llandaff North be included within the proposed Cardiff West constituency rather than the proposed Cardiff North constituency;**
- (3). the electoral ward of Butetown be included within the proposed Cardiff West constituency rather than the proposed Cardiff South and East constituency;**
- (4). the electoral ward of Pontprennau/Old St. Mellons be included within the proposed Cardiff North constituency rather than the proposed Cardiff South and East constituency;**
- (5). the electoral ward of Gabalfa be included within the proposed Cardiff South and East constituency rather than the proposed Cardiff North constituency;**
- (6). the electoral wards of Cefn Cribwr, Aberkenfig, and Ynysawdre be included in the proposed Bridgend and Vale of Glamorgan West constituency.**

3.29. There have been comparatively few representations either at the hearings or in writing in respect of the proposed constituencies of Monmouthshire, Newport, Torfaen, Blaenau Gwent, Merthyr Tydfil and Rhymney, and Caerphilly.

3.30. Five of the Members of Parliament within the area of these proposed constituencies fully support the Initial Proposals namely David Davies MP for Monmouth (representation 7733), Nick Smith MP for Blaenau Gwent (representation 7862), Wayne David MP for Caerphilly (representation 7948), Gerald Jones MP for Merthyr Tydfil and Rhymney (representation 7984), and Nick Thomas-Symonds MP for Torfaen (representation 7869).

3.31. The counter-proposal for the proposed constituencies of Blaenau Gwent, Merthyr Tydfil and Rhymney, and Caerphilly from Chris Evans MP for Islwyn (representation 7939) and from Argoed Community Council (representation 7751) for a Heads of the

Valleys constituency is opposed by the Members of Parliament for these areas, splits the local authorities of Blaenau Gwent and Merthyr Tydfil and breaks local ties. The four political parties with Welsh representation at Westminster support the Initial Proposals for these areas and for the other three proposed constituencies in this area referred to above. In that respect, the Labour Party notes that the proposals maximise the respect for existing constituencies and local authorities and also enables most of the valleys to be contained within single seats and not divided internally, see representation 8175.

- 3.32.** We are satisfied that there are sufficient links between Caerleon and Cwmbran and the proposed Torfaen constituency to justify the inclusion of Caerleon in that proposed constituency. Further, the registered electorate of all of the wards of Torfaen are not sufficient to be within the statutory electorate range and so Caerleon is needed to bring the proposed constituency within that range.
- 3.33.** Rogerstone ward is needed to bring the proposed Caerphilly constituency within the statutory electoral range and, as it lies to the north of the M4, it fits in with this proposed constituency, building on existing local ties, and using many of the good transport links throughout the area. We do not recommend any changes in respect of these proposed constituencies.
- 3.34.** In relation to the proposed Cynon Valley and Pontypridd constituency and the proposed Rhondda and Llantrisant constituency there have been few representations but there is a counter-proposal from the Pontypridd Constituency Labour Party (representation 7926) supported by the Member of Parliament for Pontypridd, Owen Smith MP, and the Assembly Member for Pontypridd, Mick Antoniw AM (representation 7935). They submit that Taffs Well looks to the valleys and not to Cardiff for its local ties and is within the Rhondda Cynon Taf unitary authority area and should therefore be in a Rhondda and Llantrisant constituency and not in the proposed Cardiff North constituency; and that Tonyrefail has its local ties with Pontypridd and not with the Rhondda and so should be in a Pontypridd constituency. They suggest a north-south split of wards.
- 3.35.** We consider that Taffs Well has local links with the electoral ward of Whitchurch and Tongwynlais in the proposed Cardiff North constituency on its southern boundary with good communication links to the north of Cardiff via both the A470 and the Valleys railway line. It also lies to the immediate east of Pentyrch which we are recommending should be added to the proposed Cardiff North constituency. If the Taffs Well ward were simply added to the Cynon Valley and Pontypridd proposed constituency the numbers there would exceed the statutory range.
- 3.36.** We consider that Tonyrefail has local ties with Llantrisant and Talbot Green to justify its inclusion in the proposed Rhondda Llantrisant constituency and its inclusion is necessary to meet the statutory range.
- 3.37.** We consider the Initial Proposals properly justify their proposals in respect of both Cynon Valley and Pontypridd and Rhondda and Llantrisant. We make no

recommendations for change in relation to these proposed constituencies and cite the Labour Party's response which states that the Cynon Valley and Rhondda constituencies have been retained intact within their new constituencies which enables the integrity of the valleys in which they are contained to be broadly respected, see representation 8175.

- 3.38.** In relation to Cardiff, the Labour party and its MPs and AMs for the City and a significant number of individuals support the Initial Proposals but there has been extensive opposition to the proposed removal of Penarth from a Cardiff seat (see for example representations 8047, 8069, 8079, 8081, 8097, 8176), to the proposed inclusion of Grangetown and Butetown in different constituencies (see, for example, representations 8065, 8081, 8082, 8105, and 8110) and to the exclusion of Pontprennau/Old St Mellons from the proposed Cardiff North constituency and its inclusion in the proposed Cardiff South and East constituency (see, for example, representations 7797, 7807, 7841, 8042, 8112 and 8164).
- 3.39.** The total electorate of all the Cardiff wards is 227,878 and with 3 MPs gives an average electorate of 75,959 which is well within the statutory electoral range. On the other hand, adding the electoral wards within the Vale of Glamorgan which currently form part of the Cardiff South and Penarth constituency would result in a figure well outside this range. Whilst we recognise that the existing Cardiff South and Penarth constituency falls within the statutory range, its retention would result in at least one other Cardiff constituency having to incorporate a number of wards from outside the City and County of Cardiff. Given the legislative need to take account of local government boundaries, we are unable to support the retention of this constituency. Although we advocate the inclusion of Taffs Well within a Cardiff constituency, that would not result in the electoral range being exceeded.
- 3.40.** We consider that the electoral wards of Pentyrch, Radyr, and Creigiau/St Fagans are more appropriately included in the proposed constituency of Cardiff North rather than as proposed in Cardiff West and that Pontprennau/Old St Mellons should also be in Cardiff North rather than in Cardiff South and East. On balance, we consider that the links between Llandaff North and Llandaff justify its inclusion in the proposed Cardiff West constituency. We are of the view that Gabalfa is closely linked with the adjoining ward of Cathays such that it should be included in the proposed Cardiff South and East constituency. Finally, insofar as Cardiff is concerned, Butetown has strong cultural and physical links with Grangetown with both forming part of the Cardiff Bay community and we are of the opinion that it would be appropriate to include it in the proposed Cardiff West constituency.
- 3.41.** We make no recommendations for changes insofar as the proposed Vale of Glamorgan East constituency is concerned. Apart from the Cardiff South and Penarth issue which we have already addressed, there was very little comment other than support for the Initial Proposal, (see for example representation 7823).
- 3.42.** Insofar as the proposed Bridgend and Vale of Glamorgan West constituency is concerned, comments were again limited with more expressions of support than

suggestions for amendments, (see for example representation 7854). One suggestion (representation 7914) that we support is the inclusion of the Aberkenfig, Cefn Cribwr, and Ynysawdre wards. It appears that they are considered part of Bridgend and this would also facilitate incorporating Aberavon, Sandfields East, and West and the Baglan wards into the proposed Ogmore and Port Talbot constituency (see the justification under South West Wales heading).

The Principal Counter-Proposals

- 3.43.** We consider briefly some of the main counter-proposals that addressed the constituencies within the South East Wales area. The Welsh Liberal Democrats propose minor changes in respect of the proposed Monmouthshire, Newport, and Torfaen constituencies. These entail the removal of the Llanwern ward from Monmouthshire and the Caerleon ward from Torfaen and their transfer to Newport together with the transfer of the Betws and Malpas wards from Newport to Torfaen. There is very little support for this counter-proposal and the Initial Proposals for their respective constituencies are supported by the MPs for Torfaen and Monmouth (representations 7733, 8345, and 7869). In our view, this counter-proposal appears to offer no particular advantage and we have already referred to the links between Caerleon and Cwmbran. They also propose a minor change in respect of the Rhondda and Llantrisant constituency where the Llanharry ward would be added from the proposed Ogmore and Port Talbot constituency. That is addressed under the South West Wales heading below.
- 3.44.** For Cardiff North and Cardiff South and East the Welsh Liberal Democrats suggest more substantial reconfigurations based on school catchments and census data, with Gabalfa, Heath, Cyncoed and Pentwyn being transferred from the former to the latter and Pontprennau/Old St. Mellons, Trowbridge, Llanrumney and Rumney being exchanged the other way. However, we have already referred to the extensive opposition to the proposed inclusion of Grangetown and Butetown in different constituencies and to the exclusion of Pontprennau/Old St Mellons from the proposed Cardiff North constituency and its inclusion in the proposed Cardiff South and East constituency. On balance, we are of the opinion that overall our recommended changes better reflects local ties within the Capital City.
- 3.45.** The Welsh Conservatives give their full support to the proposed constituencies in this area apart from those covering the Cardiff and Rhondda Cynon Taf areas. For Cardiff West, they advocate removing the Creigiau/St. Fagans, Pentyrch and Radyr electoral wards and the addition of the Butetown and Llandaff North electoral wards. For Cardiff North, they suggest removing the Gabalfa, Llandaff North and Pentwyn electoral wards and the addition of the Creigiau/St. Fagans, Pentyrch, and Pontprennau/Old St. Mellons electoral wards. For Cardiff South and East, they propose replacing the Butetown and Pontprennau/Old St. Mellons electoral wards with the Gabalfa and Pentwyn electoral wards. We agree with these counter-proposals for the reasons given above.

- 3.46. In their Second Stage Consultation Response (representation 8490), the Welsh Conservatives express a slight preference for the Pontypridd Constituency Labour Party's counter-proposal which would keep Taffs Well in a Rhondda Cynon Taf constituency. However, we have already explained above why we are unable to support that counter proposal. We have also given our reasons for rejecting the counter-proposal for the proposed constituencies of Blaenau Gwent, Merthyr Tydfil and Rhymney, and Caerphilly from Chris Evans MP for Islwyn and from Argoed Community Council. Likewise, we have already given our reasons for not supporting the retention of the existing Cardiff South and Penarth constituency.
- 3.47. The Labour Party makes no counter-proposals for the South East Wales area and broadly supports the Initial Proposals. Plaid Cymru also makes no counter-proposals in respect of this area.

South West Wales

- 3.48. South West Wales is taken, for the purposes of this report, as comprising the areas of the unitary authorities of Bridgend, Carmarthenshire, Neath Port Talbot, and Swansea.
- 3.49. The Initial Proposals propose six constituencies for this area although the proposed Ogmore and Port Talbot constituency includes electoral wards in Rhondda Cynon Taf.
- 3.50. **In summary, we recommend the following changes to the Initial Proposals:**
- (1). the electoral wards of Cefn Cribwr, Aberkenfig and Ynysawdre be included in the proposed Bridgend and Vale of Glamorgan West constituency rather than the proposed Ogmore and Port Talbot constituency;**
 - (2). the electoral wards of Baglan, Aberavon, Sandfields West and Sandfields East be included within the proposed Ogmore and Port Talbot constituency rather than the proposed Neath and Aberavon constituency;**
 - (3). the electoral wards of Bryn and Cwmavon, Cymmer, Gwynfi and Glyncorrwg be included within the proposed Neath and Aberavon constituency rather than the proposed Ogmore and Port Talbot constituency;**
 - (4). the electoral wards of Coedffranc West, Coedffranc North and Coedffranc Central be included within the proposed Neath and Aberavon constituency rather than the proposed Swansea East constituency;**
 - (5). the electoral ward of Cwmbwrla be included within the proposed Gower and Swansea West constituency rather than the proposed Swansea East constituency;**
 - (6). the electoral wards of Lower Loughor, Upper Loughor and Kingsbridge be included in the proposed Llanelli and Lliw constituency rather than the proposed Gower and Swansea West constituency;**

- (7). the electoral wards of Mawr, Llangyfelach and Penllergaer be included in the proposed Swansea East rather than the proposed Llanelli and Lliw constituency;**
- (8). the electoral wards of Kidwelly and Tycroes be included in the proposed Caerfyrddin constituency rather than the proposed Llanelli and Lliw constituency.**

3.51. Turning firstly to the proposed Ogmore and Port Talbot constituency. We recommend that the electoral wards of Aberkenfig, Cefn Cribwr and Ynysawdre should be included in the proposed Bridgend and Vale of Glamorgan West constituency because those wards have social and economic local ties with Bridgend (see representation 7914) which we consider should not be broken, and because that recommended move allows for a better arrangement for the proposed Ogmore and Port Talbot constituency by avoiding separating Aberavon and Port Talbot whilst keeping within the statutory electorate range for both constituencies.

3.52. There was a very strong body of representations both at the hearings and in writing that the Initial Proposals would split the town of Port Talbot in two and that the Port Talbot and Aberavon area forms one community for historic, social and economic reasons that should not be split between two constituencies (see, for example, representations 7700, 7705, 7742, 7762, 7774, 7810, 7881, 8116 -accompanied by a 537 signature petition - 8225, 8347 and 8469). We are satisfied from this evidence that the Initial Proposals would unnecessarily break local ties by the proposed changes and our recommendations are aimed at avoiding that outcome. So we recommend that the electoral wards of Baglan, Aberavon, Sandfields East and Sandfields West should be included in the proposed Ogmore and Port Talbot constituency rather than in the proposed Neath and Aberavon constituency. In turn, and to ensure that each constituency is within the statutory electorate range, we recommend that Bryn and Cwmavon, Cymmer, Glyncorwg and Gwynfi should be included in the proposed Neath constituency with which they have local ties rather than in the proposed Ogmore and Port Talbot constituency.

3.53. In respect of the proposed Neath constituency there was again a very large number of representations both at the hearings and in writing that the Coedffranc wards that mainly make up the town of Skewen look to Neath for their shopping, social, and economic needs rather than to Swansea (see, for example, 7704, 7713, 7746, 8116, 8120, 8243, 8253 8293, 8308, and 8504). These Skewen wards are in the area of the Neath Port Talbot unitary local authority. We therefore recommend that the electoral wards of Coedffranc North, Central and West should be included in the proposed Neath constituency rather than in the proposed Swansea East constituency.

3.54. In addition to removing the Coedffranc wards from the proposed Swansea East constituency we recommend that the electoral Ward of Cwmbwrla should be included in the proposed Gower and Swansea West constituency with which it has local ties rather than in the proposed Swansea East constituency and to ensure that the

constituencies all remain within the statutory electoral range (see the support from the Swansea and Gower Liberal Democrats for this move in their representation 8180).

- 3.55.** The Initial Proposals include the electoral wards of Gorseinon, Penyrheol, Llangyfelach, Penllergaer, and Pontardulais within the proposed Llanelli and Lliw constituency. These electoral wards are within the existing Gower constituency. The Initial Proposals include the Lower Loughor, Upper Loughor, and Kingsbridge electoral wards within the proposed Gower and Swansea West constituency. They are within the existing Gower constituency. We have received representations which, in our opinion, demonstrate the ties that exist between the electoral wards of Lower Loughor, Upper Loughor, and Kingsbridge and those of Gorseinon, and Penyrheol. The evidence that we have received is that these five electoral wards form one community within a single urban area and that there are transport links between Loughor, and Kingsbridge and Gorseinon, and Penyrheol (see the representations made at the public hearings at Carmarthen and, by way of example, representations 7748, 7752, 7756, 7771, 7799, 7817, 7910, 7975, 8018, and 8180). By placing two of these electoral wards in the proposed Llanelli and Lliw constituency and three in the proposed Gower and Swansea West constituency, the Initial Proposals are breaking existing local ties between these five electoral wards. We recommend, therefore, that the electoral wards of Lower Loughor, Upper Loughor, and Kingsbridge should be included within the proposed Llanelli and Lliw constituency together with the electoral wards of Gorseinon and Penyrheol.
- 3.56.** We have also received representations that the electoral wards of Llangyfelach and Penllergaer have ties with the Morrison and Mynyddbach electoral wards that form part of the proposed Swansea East constituency. The evidence that we have received indicates that residents of Llangyfelach and Penllergaer look to Morrison and the City of Swansea for employment, and services and transport links lie between Llangyfelach and areas within the proposed Swansea East constituency: (see the evidence at the public hearing and, by way of example, representations 79, 466 and 476). We consider that the electoral wards of Llangyfelach and Penllergaer should be included within the proposed Swansea East constituency rather than the proposed Llanelli and Lliw constituency to avoid changes which would break the existing local ties between these electoral wards.
- 3.57.** Mawr is an extensive rural ward within the northwest corner of the Swansea City and County Council area. Transport links follow the rivers into Clydach or Morrison so most of the population looks to Swansea for services. That is where there are the local links, (see, for example, representations 7752, 7799, 7817, 8015, 8086, and 8180). So, again, we recommend that the electoral ward of Mawr should be included within the proposed Swansea East constituency rather than the proposed Llanelli and Lliw constituency.
- 3.58.** We received evidence that the community in the Tycroes ward live in the north of the area, physically separated from Mawr to the south-east and Hendy to the south and that its local links are with Saron and Ammanford to the north in the proposed Caerfyrddin constituency (see, for example, representations 7822 and 8090). Whilst

recognising that this would split a Community Council area, we recommend that to avoid breaking those local links Tycroes should be included in that proposed Caerfyrddin constituency rather than in the Llanelli and Lliw constituency in accordance with the Initial Proposals.

- 3.59.** Similarly, the Kidwelly ward has close local ties with the proposed Caerfyrddin constituency rather than with electoral wards within the proposed Llanelli and Lliw constituency and in order to ensure that each proposed constituency in within the electorate range we recommend that the electoral ward of Kidwelly be included in the proposed Caerfyrddin constituency.
- 3.60.** We do not recommend any other changes to the proposed Caerfyrddin constituency other than these additions of Tycroes and Kidwelly. We are satisfied that that the Initial Proposals are otherwise fully justified and sound in relation to this proposed constituency.
- 3.61.** We are satisfied that our recommended Llanelli and Lliw constituency, which includes the Lower Loughor, Upper Loughor, and Kingsbridge electoral wards but does not include the Llangyfelach, Penllergaer, Mawr, Tycroes and Kidwelly electoral wards, better reflects the statutory criteria than the Initial Proposals. In particular, in our opinion, our recommended changes avoid breaking existing local ties. We note, also, that the electoral wards of Llangyfelach, Penllergaer, and Mawr are within the unitary authority area of the City and County of Swansea and that the entirety of the proposed Swansea East constituency is comprised of electoral wards from that area.
- 3.62.** We have also received representations (see, for example 8016) that the electoral ward of Gowerton should be included within the proposed Llanelli and Lliw constituency. But we have also received a number of representations opposing that suggested change (see, for example 8038, 8180, and 8428). The evidence that we have received is that Gowerton is linked with the rest of the Gower in terms of culture, tradition, history, and schools: see, for example, representations 7955, 7954, 7973, 8104, and 8038. It lies on the south side of the Loughor estuary and looks southwards to Gower, not northwards over the estuary towards Llanelli. We consider that the evidence that we have received demonstrates that the Gowerton electoral ward does have ties with other electoral wards within the proposed Gower and Swansea West constituency and that including the Gowerton electoral ward in a proposed Llanelli and Lliw constituency would break those existing ties. We do not, therefore, recommend such a change and we consider that the electoral ward of Gowerton should be included within the proposed Gower and Swansea West constituency.
- 3.63.** We also received representations that Castle ward should be included in the proposed Gower and Swansea West constituency rather than in the proposed Swansea East constituency (see, for example, representations 7752, 7756, and 8305) but also that Townhill and Uplands should be in the proposed Swansea East constituency (see, for example, representations 8044, 8168, 8002, and 8304) together with Castle ward. However, we agree with the Commission's Initial Proposals that Castle ward being in the proposed Swansea East constituency produces a cohesive constituency in a well-

connected urban area with close community ties. It is not possible to add the other electoral wards to that proposed constituency without exceeding the statutory electorate range.

The Principal Counter- Proposals

- 3.64. We consider briefly some of the main counter-proposals that addressed the constituencies within the South West Wales area. The Labour Party counter-proposals propose that the three Coedffranc electoral wards remain within the proposed Swansea East constituency. However, we received many representations that these wards look to Neath and that their local ties are with Neath. For the reasons we give above therefore we do not accept that proposal. The Labour Party's counter-proposals also propose that the electoral wards of Lower Loughor, Upper Loughor, and Kingsbridge be included within the proposed Llanelli and Lliw constituency and that the electoral wards of Llangyfelach, Penllergaer, and Mawr be included within the proposed Swansea East constituency. We agree with those counter-proposals for the reasons given above. The Labour Party counter-proposal would also include the electoral ward of Gowerton in the proposed Llanelli and Lliw constituency. As we indicated above, we consider that the Gowerton electoral ward has ties with other electoral wards within the proposed Gower and Swansea West constituency and those ties would be broken if the ward were included instead within a proposed Llanelli and Lliw constituency. In addition, the Gowerton electoral ward is within the existing Gower constituency and within the unitary authority area of Swansea. Those factors also support the view that the inclusion of the Gowerton electoral ward within the proposed Gower and Swansea West constituency better reflects the statutory criteria than the Labour Party's counter-proposal. The Labour Party (and a number of other persons) also proposed that the Castle electoral ward be included within our recommended Gower and Swansea West constituency. As we explained above, given our recommended changes, that change alone would result in our recommended constituency exceeding the electoral range. Furthermore, we do not consider that the River Tawe does now constitute a natural barrier between Swansea East and West. For the reasons set out above, we do not therefore accept this counter-proposal. The Labour Party proposes the inclusion of Kidwelly in the proposed Caerfyrddin constituency and we agree for the reasons we give above.
- 3.65. The Welsh Conservatives support the Initial Proposals in relation to the proposed Ogmere and Port Talbot constituency so they would split Port Talbot and Aberavon. We do not support that split for the reasons we have given and we have made our recommendations to address that issue. Their counter-proposals include the Coedffranc electoral wards within the Neath and Aberavon proposed constituency because of the local ties between that area and Neath and we agree with that part of their proposals for the reasons we have given. However, they suggest that the electoral wards of Cwmllynfell, Godre'r Graig, Gwaun-Cae-Gurwen, Lower Brynamman, Pontardawe, Trebanos, and Ystalyfera be removed from that proposed constituency and, together with the electoral ward of Clydach from the proposed Swansea East constituency, be included within their proposed Llanelli and the Swansea Valley constituency. We do not agree with that counter-proposal. Their suggested

constituency would stretch across three local authorities with poor transport links and across three valleys. The Swansea Valley wards have long been a part of the Neath constituency and they can remain so under our recommendations and should do so given the existing local ties. They propose that having removed the three Coedffranc electoral wards and Clydach from the proposed Swansea East constituency that the Uplands and Townhill electoral wards should be added to it as one Swansea constituency. However, we accept the evidence before us that there are local social and economic links between Uplands and Sketty in the proposed Gower and Swansea West constituency with a common secondary school whose catchment extends into the wards further to the west and that there is a strong case for keeping Castle ward with the rest of the SA1 area across the river. We therefore reject the case for removing Townhill and Uplands from the proposed Gower and Swansea West constituency. In relation to the issue of the links between the Gorseinon area and the Loughor area the Conservative Party take the approach of proposing that the relevant Gorseinon area electoral wards be included in the proposed Gower and Swansea West constituency. We consider that the appropriate response to this issue is to recommend that the Lower and Upper Loughor and the Kingsbridge electoral wards be included with the Gorseinon wards in the proposed Llanelli and Lliw constituency for the reasons we have given. The remaining Conservative Party counter-proposal for the proposed Llanelli and Lliw constituency is to remove Kidwelly and include it in the proposed Caerfyrddin constituency. We agree with that suggestion for the reasons we have given. The addition of the electoral ward of Kidwelly is the only counter-proposal that the Conservative Party makes in respect of the proposed Caerfyrddin constituency and we agree with that proposal.

- 3.66. The Welsh Liberal Democrats counter-proposals propose the removal of the Coedffranc electoral wards from the Swansea East proposed constituency and their inclusion in the proposed Neath and Aberavon constituency as we have recommended for the reasons set out above; the removal of Cwmbwrla from the proposed Swansea East constituency and its inclusion in the proposed Gower and Swansea West constituency as again we have recommended for the reasons set out above; the removal of the Upper and Lower Loughor and Kingsbridge electoral wards from the proposed Gower and Swansea West constituency and their inclusion in the proposed Llanelli and Lliw constituency as again we have recommended for the reasons given above and the removal of the Mawr, Llangyfelach and Penllergaer electoral wards from the proposed Llanelli and Lliw constituency and their inclusion in the proposed Swansea East constituency again as we have recommended for the reasons we have given. The only matter upon which the Liberal Democrats differ from the recommendations in this report is the solution to the issue of the separation of Port Talbot and Aberavon into different constituencies. They agree that is to be avoided but their solution is to in effect exchange the Sandfields East, Sandfields West, Baglan and Aberavon electoral wards in the proposed Neath and Aberavon constituency for the Cymmer, Glyncorrwg, Bryn and Cwmavon and Gwynfi electoral wards in the proposed Ogmore and Port Talbot constituency. To meet the relevant electorate ranges it is then necessary to remove the Cefn Cribwr and Llanharry electoral wards from the proposed Ogmore and Port Talbot constituency and to include them in the proposed Bridgend and Vale of Glamorgan constituency and the proposed Rhondda

and Llantrisant constituency respectively. We consider that the problem of splitting Port Talbot and Aberavon is best addressed by our recommendations which do not involve such radical changes as are proposed by the Liberal Democrats. Their proposed solution involves seeking electoral wards to remove from the proposed Ogmore and Port Talbot constituency purely to meet the electorate range and with no clear local ties to justify moving those electoral wards out of the proposed constituency. We do not agree that their solution is preferable to that achieved by our recommendations.

3.67. The Plaid Cymru proposals for South West Wales are limited to proposing that the electoral ward of Tycroes be removed from the proposed Llanelli and Lliw constituency and be included in the proposed Caerfyrddin constituency because it is situated next to Ammanford and has local links with that town rather than with Llanelli. We agree and have so recommended for the reason we have given.

3.68. The Aberavon Constituency Labour Party supported by the Aberavon MP Mr Stephen Kinnock put forward counter-proposals which had wide-ranging implications across Wales. In essence, they argued that the communities of Baglan, Sandfields, Aberavon, Port Talbot, Taibach, and Margam should be seen as a single social and economic entity which should not be split. Our recommendations set out above would if followed keep those communities together in the one proposed constituency of Ogmore and Aberavon. They also supported the proposal to remove the Coedffranc electoral wards from the proposed Swansea East constituency to the proposed Neath constituency. Again, we have recommended so for the reasons we have given.

A consultation exercise with residents of the area found that 63% wished to see the two Briton Ferry wards included within a Neath constituency. The Initial Proposals already include those two wards within the proposed Neath and Aberavon constituency and they would remain there if our recommendations were followed. We consider, therefore, that the principal objectives set out in these counter-proposals would be achieved by our recommendations. However, the counter-proposals go on to propose a new Aberavon, Llynfi and Porthcawl constituency with wards from the current Aberavon, Ogmore and Bridgend constituencies, a new Neath constituency with wards from the existing Neath, Aberavon, Brecon and Radnorshire and Cynon Valley constituencies together with a new Bridgend and Ogmore constituency comprising wards from the existing Ogmore, Bridgend, Vale of Glamorgan and Pontypridd constituencies. We do not consider that the recognised problems of not splitting Port Talbot and Aberavon and of avoiding including the community of Skewen in a Swansea constituency justify such radical changes to the Initial Proposals. In our judgment those issues are properly addressed by our recommendations. The electoral wards of Bryn and Cwmavon, Cymmer, Glyncorrwg and Gwynfi have sufficient local ties with Neath and are within the area of the Neath Port Talbot local authority. Their inclusion within the proposed Neath constituency is therefore justified and is necessary to address the split in Port Talbot and Aberavon whilst meeting the statutory electorate range.

West Wales

- 3.69. West Wales is taken for the purposes of this report as comprising the areas of the unitary authorities of Ceredigion and Pembrokeshire. The Initial Proposals propose two constituencies for this area although the proposed Ceredigion a Gogledd Sir Benfro constituency includes the Blaen Hafren and Llanidloes electoral wards from Powys and the Cenarth and Llangeler electoral wards from Carmarthenshire.
- 3.70. The principal area of concern raised in relation to the initial proposals related to the inclusion of Blaen Hafren and Llanidloes within the proposed Ceredigion a Gogledd Sir Benfro constituency with the associated suggestion of their replacement with Machynlleth, Glantwymyn, and Llanbrynmair. For the reasons already outlined under the North and Mid Wales heading, we so recommend.
- 3.71. Other suggestions, albeit with limited support, included adding Maenclochog (from South Pembrokeshire), Llanfihangel-ar-Arth (from Caerfyrddin), and Llanybydder (from Caerfyrddin) to Ceredigion a Gogledd Sir Benfro as well as taking Cenarth and Llangeler from Ceredigion a Gogledd Sir Benfro and adding them to Caerfyrddin.
- 3.72. **In summary, we recommend the following changes to the Initial Proposals:**
- (1). the electoral wards of Blaen Hafren and Llanidloes be included in the proposed Brecon, Radnor and Montgomery constituency rather than the proposed Ceredigion a Gogledd Sir Benfro constituency;**
 - (2). the electoral wards of Machynlleth, Glantwymyn and Llanbrynmair be included within the proposed Ceredigion a Gogledd Sir Benfro constituency rather than the proposed De Clwyd a Gogledd Maldwyn constituency.**
- 3.73. Insofar as Maenclochog is concerned, the Welsh Conservatives note in their second stage response that it was proposed for inclusion in Ceredigion as part of the aborted review when there was considerable opposition resulting in its inclusion in Pembrokeshire as part of the revised proposals (representation 8490). Furthermore, it is not necessary to include it in Ceredigion a Gogledd Sir Benfro to satisfy the statutory limits and we do not support the suggestion. We acknowledge that there are community links between the two sides of the Teifi, as noted for example by Ceredigion County Council (representation 7981). Nonetheless, we also need to have regard to local government boundaries. The Initial Proposals refer to the very close links between Newcastle Emlyn and Adpar, such that including Cenarth and Llangeler, but not Llanfihangel-ar-Arth and Llanybydder, in Ceredigion a Gogledd Sir Benfro in our view strikes an appropriate balance and enables the electoral quota to be satisfied.

The Principal Counter-Proposals

- 3.74. The Labour Party makes no counter-proposal in relation to the composition of the constituencies in the West Wales area. The only major counter-proposal that addresses the constituencies within this area is the removal of the Llanidloes and Blaen Hafren wards from Ceredigion a Gogledd Sir Benfro and their replacement with those at Machynlleth, Llanbryn-mair, and Glantwymyn. Amongst others, this is supported by the Welsh Liberal Democrats, Plaid Cymru, and the Welsh Conservatives and, for the reasons previously given, is one which we recommend.

Names

- 3.75. We recognise that the names of constituencies are important for a number of reasons. They often indicate the geographical areas comprised within a constituency and/or reflect historic names. Ideally, the names should be ones that electors can readily identify with. We have received a number of representations about the appropriate names for the proposed constituencies. We recommend the following changes to the names of 14 of the proposed constituencies set out in the Initial Proposals Report. For convenience, we deal with them in the order in which the proposed constituencies are set out in chapter 6 of the Report. We recognise that not everyone will agree with our recommendations. We have sought, however, to reflect the policy of the Commission on names, the geography of a particular area, and to take account so far as possible of the representations that we have received.
- 3.76. It was suggested in representation 8154 that, where a constituency name comprises more than one individual name, omitting the conjunctions “*a*” or “*ac*” in Welsh and “*and*” in English could result in a single bilingual name. The existing example of the Dwyfor Meirionnydd constituency being cited in support. The suggestion was supported by Lord Elis Thomas, the current AM for Dwyfor Meirionnydd who is also a past Chair of the former Welsh Language Board (Wrexham public hearing Day 1 Transcript pages 35-36). The Welsh Language Commissioner (representations 7943 and 8148) also advocates avoiding the use of dual forms. We consider that the suggestion has merit and have adopted it in appropriate cases.
- 3.77. We recommend that the proposed Ynys Môn and Bangor area constituency be named Ynys Môn Bangor. Bangor is the largest population centre within the proposed constituency and there have been representations that the name should reflect that: (see, for example, representations 7925 and 8432). It appears appropriate to us that the name of the proposed constituency recognises both Ynys Môn, a separate island which provides the largest number of electors, and Bangor, the largest population centre. This is supported by Mr Albert Owen the current MP for Ynys Môn, the Welsh Conservatives, and the Labour Party. The name Ynys Môn, like Meirionnydd, is sufficiently well recognised in both languages and, through omitting conjunctions, we consider that the constituency could have a single bilingual name. We therefore recommend that the proposed constituency be named **Ynys Môn Bangor**.
- 3.78. As we have recommended the removal of all Denbighshire wards from the Gogledd Clwyd a Gwynedd constituency we recommended that the proposed constituency be

named Gwynedd. This is supported by Ms Liz Saville Roberts the current MP for Dwyfor Meirionnydd, Plaid Cymru, and the Welsh Liberal Democrats. We therefore recommend that the proposed constituency be named **Gwynedd**.

- 3.79. We recommend that the proposed North Wales Coast constituency be named Conwy Colwyn. We have reversed the order from that in the Initial Proposals to reflect the Welsh language convention of going North to South and West to East, as suggested by representations 7679 and 8154. Furthermore, omitting conjunctions again results in a bilingual constituency name. We recommend that the proposed constituency be named **Conwy Colwyn**.
- 3.80. We recommend that the proposed Wrexham Maelor constituency be named Wrexham (Wrecsam). All the electoral wards come from the Wrexham unitary authority area. We consider that the name of Wrexham appropriately reflects the composition of the constituency and the addition of “Maelor” is unnecessary. This is supported by Mr Ian Lucas the current MP for Wrexham and the Welsh Liberal Democrats. We therefore recommend that the proposed constituency be named **Wrexham (Wrecsam)**.
- 3.81. We recommend that the proposed De Clwyd a Gogledd Sir Faldwyn constituency is named De Clwyd a Gogledd Maldwyn (South Clwyd and North Montgomeryshire). Representation 8154 indicates that in Welsh, Montgomeryshire is either Maldwyn or Sir Drefaldwyn and suggests adopting the former. This is supported by Plaid Cymru. Neither of us has seen the form Sir Faldwyn used previously and we consider that it falls rather uneasily on the ear. We therefore recommend that the proposed constituency be named **De Clwyd a Gogledd Maldwyn (South Clwyd and North Montgomeryshire)**.
- 3.82. We recommend that the proposed Rhondda and Llantrisant constituency be named Rhondda Llantrisant. This is another example where omitting conjunctions would result in a bilingual constituency name. We therefore recommend that the proposed constituency be named **Rhondda Llantrisant**.
- 3.83. We recommend that the proposed Cardiff West constituency be named Cardiff South West (De Orllewin Caerdydd). As we have recommended the removal of the Pentyrch, Radyr, and Creigiau/St. Fagans wards, we do not consider that Cardiff West accurately describes the geographical area of the constituency with Cardiff South West being more accurate in this respect. This is supported by the Welsh Conservatives. We therefore recommend that the proposed constituency be named **Cardiff South West (De Orllewin Caerdydd)**.
- 3.84. We recommend that the proposed Cardiff South and East constituency be named Cardiff South East (De Ddwyrain Caerdydd). As we have recommended the removal of amongst others the Butetown ward, we are of the opinion that Cardiff South East better describes the geographical extent of the constituency. This is supported by the Welsh Conservatives. We therefore recommend that the proposed constituency be named **Cardiff South East (De Ddwyrain Caerdydd)**.

- 3.85. As we have recommended the addition of the Baglan, Aberavon and Sandfields West and East wards to the proposed Ogmore and Port Talbot constituency we recommend that the constituency be called Ogmore and Aberavon (Ogwr ac Aberafan). As indicated by Plaid Cymru, the Welsh version of Aberavon is Aberafan not Aberafon. (Carmarthen public hearing Day 1 transcript page 35). We therefore recommend that the proposed constituency be named **Ogmore and Aberavon (Ogwr ac Aberafan)**.
- 3.86. As we have recommended the removal of the Baglan, Aberavon and Sandfields West and East wards from the proposed Neath and Aberavon constituency we recommend that the constituency be called Neath (Castell Nedd). This has the support of Mr Stephen Kinnock MP. We therefore recommend that the proposed constituency be named **Neath (Castell Nedd)**.
- 3.87. We recommend that the proposed Llanelli and Lliw constituency be named Llanelli Lliw. This is a further example of where omitting conjunctions would result in a bilingual constituency name. We therefore recommend that the proposed constituency be named **Llanelli Lliw**.
- 3.88. We recommend that the proposed Caerfyrddin (Carmarthenshire) constituency be named Caerfyrddin (Carmarthen). Caerfyrddin is the town of Carmarthen whilst the county of Carmarthenshire is Sir Gaerfyrddin. Given that much of Carmarthenshire lies outside the proposed constituency we feel that Caerfyrddin and Carmarthen would be most appropriate. We therefore recommend that the proposed constituency be named **Caerfyrddin (Carmarthen)**.
- 3.89. We recommend that the proposed South Pembrokeshire constituency be named Pembrokeshire (Sir Benfro). We received a number of representations to the effect that South Pembrokeshire does not accurately describe the geographical extent of the proposed constituency (see, for example, representations 7754, 7764, and 7990). The alternatives suggested include Mid and South Pembrokeshire (although there was also an objection to that suggestion), South and West Pembrokeshire, Pembrokeshire, and Pembroke. As the proposed constituency encompasses most of Pembrokeshire we consider that would be the most appropriate name. We therefore recommend that the proposed constituency be named **Pembrokeshire (Sir Benfro)**.
- 3.90. We recommend that the proposed Ceredigion a Gogledd Sir Benfro (Ceredigion and North Pembrokeshire) constituency be called Bae Ceredigion (Cardigan Bay). This constituency both as originally proposed and as modified by our recommendations, would include a few Powys and Carmarthenshire wards as well as all Ceredigion and some Pembrokeshire wards. Given that it would have a coastline that encompasses much of the sweep of Bae Ceredigion/ Cardigan Bay we consider that this would be an appropriate and concise name to use. We therefore recommend that the proposed constituency be named **Bae Ceredigion (Cardigan Bay)**.
- 3.91. We make no recommendations in relation to the names of the Flint and Rhuddlan (Fflint a Rhuddlan), Alyn and Deeside (Alyn a Glannau Dyfrdwy), Brecon, Radnor and

Montgomery (Aberhonddu, Maesyfed a Threfaldwyn), Monmouthshire (Sir Fynwy), Newport (Casnewydd), Torfaen, Blaenau Gwent, Merthyr Tydfil and Rhymney (Merthyr Tudful a Rhymni), Caerphilly (Caerffili), Cynon Valley and Pontypridd (Cwm Cynon a Phontypridd), Cardiff North (Gogledd Caerdydd), Vale of Glamorgan East (Dwyrain Bro Morgannwg), Bridgend and Vale of Glamorgan West (Pen-y-bont a Gorllewin Bro Morgannwg), Swansea East (Dwyrain Abertawe), and Gower and Swansea West (Gŵyr a Gorllewin Abertawe) constituencies. We have received representations in relation to the names of some of these proposed constituencies and we have considered them. Ultimately, we consider that the names proposed in the Initial Proposals are as, or more, appropriate than those proposed in the representations that we have received. We therefore do not recommend any changes to the names of these 15 proposed constituencies.

- 3.92. The names of some of the proposed constituencies are bilingual, including though the omitting of conjunctions, whilst some have dual Welsh and English names in accordance with the Commission's policy as set out in the Initial Proposals Report. We have already referred to representations from the Welsh Language Commissioner. She advocates the use of names that draw on the richness of traditional Welsh names and are suitable for use in both Welsh and English thereby avoiding the use of dual forms. We make no further recommendation on this matter but draw the attention of the Commissioners to the representations that were made to us.

Conclusion

- 3.93. We have recommended what we consider to be major or significant changes to the composition of 14 of the proposed constituencies and more limited changes to the composition of four of the proposed constituencies. We have recommended no changes to 11 of the proposed constituencies. We have recommended changes to the names of 14 of the constituencies. The constituencies that we recommend, with the names that we recommend, are shown in alphabetical order in Appendix A.

Signed

Rhodri Price Lewis QC
Lead Assistant Commissioner

Appendix A: Proposed Constituencies by Electoral Wards and Electorates

1. Ynys Môn Bangor CC – 71,398 electors

Electoral Ward	Principal Council	Electorate	Existing Constituency
Bryn	CONWY	1,349	Aberconwy CC
Capelulo	CONWY	1,179	Aberconwy CC
Pandy	CONWY	1,433	Aberconwy CC
Pant-yr-Afon/Penmaenan	CONWY	2,119	Aberconwy CC
Arllechwedd	GWYNEDD	971	Arfon CC
Deiniol	GWYNEDD	496	Arfon CC
Dewi	GWYNEDD	1,098	Arfon CC
Garth	GWYNEDD	420	Arfon CC
Gerlan	GWYNEDD	1,559	Arfon CC
Glyder	GWYNEDD	1,139	Arfon CC
Hendre	GWYNEDD	835	Arfon CC
Hirael	GWYNEDD	881	Arfon CC
Marchog	GWYNEDD	1,446	Arfon CC
Menai (Bangor)	GWYNEDD	839	Arfon CC
Ogwen	GWYNEDD	1,556	Arfon CC
Pentir	GWYNEDD	1,636	Arfon CC
Tregarth & Mynydd Llandygai	GWYNEDD	1,531	Arfon CC
Y Felinheli	GWYNEDD	1,624	Arfon CC
Aethwy	ISLE OF ANGLESEY	4,906	Ynys Môn CC
Bro Aberffraw	ISLE OF ANGLESEY	2,882	Ynys Môn CC
Bro Rhosyr	ISLE OF ANGLESEY	3,626	Ynys Môn CC
Caergybi	ISLE OF ANGLESEY	4,874	Ynys Môn CC
Canolbarth Mon	ISLE OF ANGLESEY	6,146	Ynys Môn CC
Llifôn	ISLE OF ANGLESEY	3,963	Ynys Môn CC
Lligwy	ISLE OF ANGLESEY	4,621	Ynys Môn CC
Seiriol	ISLE OF ANGLESEY	4,407	Ynys Môn CC
Talybolion	ISLE OF ANGLESEY	4,430	Ynys Môn CC
Twrcelyn	ISLE OF ANGLESEY	5,229	Ynys Môn CC
Ynys Gybi	ISLE OF ANGLESEY	4,203	Ynys Môn CC

2. Gwynedd CC – 74,790 electors

Electoral Ward	Principal Council	Electorate	Existing Constituency
Betws-y-Coed	CONWY	932	Aberconwy CC
Caerhun	CONWY	1,609	Aberconwy CC
Crwst	CONWY	1,583	Aberconwy CC
Eglwysbach	CONWY	1,195	Aberconwy CC
Gower	CONWY	887	Aberconwy CC
Trefriw	CONWY	1,022	Aberconwy CC
Uwch Conwy	CONWY	1,230	Aberconwy CC
Llangernyw	CONWY	1,147	Clwyd West CC
Uwchaled	CONWY	1,124	Clwyd West CC
Bethel	GWYNEDD	1,020	Arfon CC
Bontnewydd	GWYNEDD	824	Arfon CC
Cadnant	GWYNEDD	1,438	Arfon CC
Cwm-y-Glo	GWYNEDD	710	Arfon CC
Deiniolen	GWYNEDD	1,263	Arfon CC
Groeslon	GWYNEDD	1,246	Arfon CC
Llanberis	GWYNEDD	1,445	Arfon CC
Llanllyfni	GWYNEDD	892	Arfon CC

Electoral Ward	Principal Council	Electorate	Existing Constituency
Llanrug	GWYNEDD	1,289	Arfon CC
Llanwnda	GWYNEDD	1,428	Arfon CC
Menai (Caernarfon)	GWYNEDD	1,671	Arfon CC
Peblig (Caernarfon)	GWYNEDD	1,344	Arfon CC
Penygroes	GWYNEDD	1,289	Arfon CC
Penisarwaun	GWYNEDD	1,293	Arfon CC
Seiont	GWYNEDD	2,079	Arfon CC
Talysarn	GWYNEDD	1,276	Arfon CC
Waunfawr	GWYNEDD	1,201	Arfon CC
Aberdaron	GWYNEDD	712	Dwyfor Meirionnydd CC
Aberdovey	GWYNEDD	851	Dwyfor Meirionnydd CC
Abererch	GWYNEDD	971	Dwyfor Meirionnydd CC
Abermaw	GWYNEDD	1,468	Dwyfor Meirionnydd CC
Abersoch	GWYNEDD	510	Dwyfor Meirionnydd CC
Bala	GWYNEDD	1,290	Dwyfor Meirionnydd CC
Botwnnog	GWYNEDD	698	Dwyfor Meirionnydd CC
Bowydd and Rhiw	GWYNEDD	1,211	Dwyfor Meirionnydd CC
Brithdir and Llanfachreth/Ganllwyd/Llanelltyd	GWYNEDD	1,080	Dwyfor Meirionnydd CC
Bryn-crug/Llanfihangel	GWYNEDD	732	Dwyfor Meirionnydd CC
Clynnog	GWYNEDD	698	Dwyfor Meirionnydd CC
Corris/Mawddwy	GWYNEDD	917	Dwyfor Meirionnydd CC
Criccieth	GWYNEDD	1,263	Dwyfor Meirionnydd CC
Diffwys and Maenofferen	GWYNEDD	744	Dwyfor Meirionnydd CC
Dolbenmaen	GWYNEDD	888	Dwyfor Meirionnydd CC
Dolgellau North	GWYNEDD	862	Dwyfor Meirionnydd CC
Dolgellau South	GWYNEDD	992	Dwyfor Meirionnydd CC
Dyffryn Ardudwy	GWYNEDD	1,128	Dwyfor Meirionnydd CC
Efail-newydd/Buan	GWYNEDD	988	Dwyfor Meirionnydd CC
Harlech	GWYNEDD	1,419	Dwyfor Meirionnydd CC
Llanaelhaearn	GWYNEDD	1,121	Dwyfor Meirionnydd CC
Llanbedr	GWYNEDD	783	Dwyfor Meirionnydd CC
Llanbedrog	GWYNEDD	733	Dwyfor Meirionnydd CC
Llandderfel	GWYNEDD	1,090	Dwyfor Meirionnydd CC
Llanengan	GWYNEDD	802	Dwyfor Meirionnydd CC
Llangelynin	GWYNEDD	1,505	Dwyfor Meirionnydd CC
Llanuwchllyn	GWYNEDD	673	Dwyfor Meirionnydd CC
Llanystumdwy	GWYNEDD	1,452	Dwyfor Meirionnydd CC
Morfa Nefyn	GWYNEDD	880	Dwyfor Meirionnydd CC
Nefyn	GWYNEDD	952	Dwyfor Meirionnydd CC
Penrhyndeudraeth	GWYNEDD	1,718	Dwyfor Meirionnydd CC
Porthmadog East	GWYNEDD	1,076	Dwyfor Meirionnydd CC
Porthmadog West	GWYNEDD	1,193	Dwyfor Meirionnydd CC
Porthmadog-Tremadog	GWYNEDD	918	Dwyfor Meirionnydd CC
Pwllheli North	GWYNEDD	1,407	Dwyfor Meirionnydd CC
Pwllheli South	GWYNEDD	1,218	Dwyfor Meirionnydd CC
Teigl	GWYNEDD	1,321	Dwyfor Meirionnydd CC
Trawsfynydd	GWYNEDD	1,070	Dwyfor Meirionnydd CC
Tudweiliog	GWYNEDD	661	Dwyfor Meirionnydd CC
Tywyn	GWYNEDD	2,358	Dwyfor Meirionnydd CC

3. Conwy Colwyn CC – 77,613 electors

Electoral Ward	Principal Council	Electorate	Existing Constituency
Conwy	CONWY	3,227	Aberconwy CC
Craig-y-Don	CONWY	2,801	Aberconwy CC
Deganwy	CONWY	3,235	Aberconwy CC
Gogarth	CONWY	2,829	Aberconwy CC
Llansanffraid	CONWY	1,807	Aberconwy CC
Marl	CONWY	3,500	Aberconwy CC
Mostyn	CONWY	2,751	Aberconwy CC
Penrhyn	CONWY	3,784	Aberconwy CC
Pensarn	CONWY	2,075	Aberconwy CC
Tudno	CONWY	3,606	Aberconwy CC
Abergele Pensarn	CONWY	1,905	Clwyd West CC
Betws yn Rhos	CONWY	1,626	Clwyd West CC
Colwyn	CONWY	3,288	Clwyd West CC
Eirias	CONWY	2,749	Clwyd West CC
Gele	CONWY	3,784	Clwyd West CC
Glyn	CONWY	2,935	Clwyd West CC
Kinmel Bay	CONWY	4,506	Clwyd West CC
Llanddulas	CONWY	1,323	Clwyd West CC
Llandrillo yn Rhos	CONWY	6,032	Clwyd West CC
Llysfaen	CONWY	1,862	Clwyd West CC
Mochdre	CONWY	1,458	Clwyd West CC
Pentre Mawr	CONWY	2,747	Clwyd West CC
Rhiw	CONWY	4,909	Clwyd West CC
Towyn	CONWY	1,842	Clwyd West CC
Bodelwyddan	DENBIGHSHIRE	1,583	Vale of Clwyd CC
St. Asaph East	DENBIGHSHIRE	1,375	Vale of Clwyd CC
St. Asaph West	DENBIGHSHIRE	1,265	Vale of Clwyd CC
Trefnant	DENBIGHSHIRE	1,496	Vale of Clwyd CC
Tremeirchion	DENBIGHSHIRE	1,313	Vale of Clwyd CC

4. Flint and Rhuddlan (Fflint a Rhuddlan) CC – 75,548 electors

Electoral Ward	Principal Council	Electorate	Existing Constituency
Dyserth	DENBIGHSHIRE	1,905	Vale of Clwyd CC
Prestatyn Central	DENBIGHSHIRE	2,814	Vale of Clwyd CC
Prestatyn East	DENBIGHSHIRE	3,219	Vale of Clwyd CC
Prestatyn Meliden	DENBIGHSHIRE	1,572	Vale of Clwyd CC
Prestatyn North	DENBIGHSHIRE	4,691	Vale of Clwyd CC
Prestatyn South West	DENBIGHSHIRE	2,848	Vale of Clwyd CC
Rhuddlan	DENBIGHSHIRE	2,851	Vale of Clwyd CC
Rhyl East	DENBIGHSHIRE	3,684	Vale of Clwyd CC
Rhyl South East	DENBIGHSHIRE	6,007	Vale of Clwyd CC
Rhyl South	DENBIGHSHIRE	2,948	Vale of Clwyd CC
Rhyl South West	DENBIGHSHIRE	3,736	Vale of Clwyd CC
Rhyl West	DENBIGHSHIRE	3,367	Vale of Clwyd CC
Bagillt East	FLINTSHIRE	1,420	Delyn CC
Bagillt West	FLINTSHIRE	1,559	Delyn CC
Brynford	FLINTSHIRE	1,702	Delyn CC
Caerwys	FLINTSHIRE	1,979	Delyn CC
Cilcain	FLINTSHIRE	1,495	Delyn CC
Ffynnongroyw	FLINTSHIRE	1,409	Delyn CC
Flint Castle	FLINTSHIRE	1,324	Delyn CC
Flint Coleshill	FLINTSHIRE	2,914	Delyn CC
Flint Oakenholt	FLINTSHIRE	2,026	Delyn CC
Flint Trelawny	FLINTSHIRE	2,645	Delyn CC

Electoral Ward	Principal Council	Electorate	Existing Constituency
Greenfield	FLINTSHIRE	1,965	Delyn CC
Gronant	FLINTSHIRE	1,182	Delyn CC
Halkyn	FLINTSHIRE	1,395	Delyn CC
Holywell Central	FLINTSHIRE	1,389	Delyn CC
Holywell East	FLINTSHIRE	1,361	Delyn CC
Holywell West	FLINTSHIRE	1,766	Delyn CC
Mostyn	FLINTSHIRE	1,413	Delyn CC
Northop	FLINTSHIRE	2,439	Delyn CC
Northop Hall	FLINTSHIRE	1,248	Delyn CC
Trelawnyd and Gwaenysgor	FLINTSHIRE	1,451	Delyn CC
Whitford	FLINTSHIRE	1,824	Delyn CC

5. Alyn and Deeside (Alyn a Glannau Dyfrdwy) CC – 77,032 electors

Electoral Ward	Principal Council	Electorate	Existing Constituency
Aston	FLINTSHIRE	2,440	Alyn and Deeside CC
Broughton North East	FLINTSHIRE	1,660	Alyn and Deeside CC
Broughton South	FLINTSHIRE	2,808	Alyn and Deeside CC
Buckley Bistre East	FLINTSHIRE	2,596	Alyn and Deeside CC
Buckley Bistre West	FLINTSHIRE	3,139	Alyn and Deeside CC
Buckley Mountain	FLINTSHIRE	2,436	Alyn and Deeside CC
Buckley Pentrobin	FLINTSHIRE	3,956	Alyn and Deeside CC
Caergwrle	FLINTSHIRE	1,157	Alyn and Deeside CC
Connah's Quay Central	FLINTSHIRE	2,232	Alyn and Deeside CC
Connah's Quay Golftyn	FLINTSHIRE	3,662	Alyn and Deeside CC
Connah's Quay South	FLINTSHIRE	4,357	Alyn and Deeside CC
Connah's Quay Wepre	FLINTSHIRE	1,591	Alyn and Deeside CC
Ewloe	FLINTSHIRE	4,171	Alyn and Deeside CC
Hawarden	FLINTSHIRE	1,549	Alyn and Deeside CC
Higher Kinnerton	FLINTSHIRE	1,283	Alyn and Deeside CC
Hope	FLINTSHIRE	2,008	Alyn and Deeside CC
Llanfynydd	FLINTSHIRE	1,391	Alyn and Deeside CC
Mancot	FLINTSHIRE	2,582	Alyn and Deeside CC
Penyffordd	FLINTSHIRE	3,283	Alyn and Deeside CC
Queensferry	FLINTSHIRE	1,236	Alyn and Deeside CC
Saltney Mold Junction	FLINTSHIRE	878	Alyn and Deeside CC
Saltney Stonebridge	FLINTSHIRE	2,583	Alyn and Deeside CC
Sealand	FLINTSHIRE	1,917	Alyn and Deeside CC
Shotton East	FLINTSHIRE	1,267	Alyn and Deeside CC
Shotton Higher	FLINTSHIRE	1,678	Alyn and Deeside CC
Shotton West	FLINTSHIRE	1,409	Alyn and Deeside CC
Treuddyn	FLINTSHIRE	1,281	Alyn and Deeside CC
Argoed	FLINTSHIRE	2,130	Delyn CC
Gwernaffield	FLINTSHIRE	1,602	Delyn CC
Gwernymynydd	FLINTSHIRE	1,371	Delyn CC
Leeswood	FLINTSHIRE	1,543	Delyn CC
Mold Broncoed	FLINTSHIRE	1,878	Delyn CC
Mold East	FLINTSHIRE	1,491	Delyn CC
Mold South	FLINTSHIRE	2,155	Delyn CC
Mold West	FLINTSHIRE	1,965	Delyn CC
New Brighton	FLINTSHIRE	2,347	Delyn CC

6. **Wrexham (Wrecsam) CC – 72,137 electors**

Electoral Ward	Principal Council	Electorate	Existing Constituency
Bronington	WREXHAM	2,540	Clwyd South CC
Brymbo	WREXHAM	2,982	Clwyd South CC
Bryn Cefn	WREXHAM	1,482	Clwyd South CC
Coedpoeth	WREXHAM	3,482	Clwyd South CC
Esclusham	WREXHAM	2,023	Clwyd South CC
Gwenfro	WREXHAM	1,214	Clwyd South CC
Marchwiel	WREXHAM	1,824	Clwyd South CC
Minera	WREXHAM	1,843	Clwyd South CC
New Broughton	WREXHAM	2,649	Clwyd South CC
Overton	WREXHAM	2,601	Clwyd South CC
Acton	WREXHAM	2,141	Wrexham CC
Borras Park	WREXHAM	1,941	Wrexham CC
Brynyffynnon	WREXHAM	2,190	Wrexham CC
Cartrefle	WREXHAM	1,547	Wrexham CC
Erddig	WREXHAM	1,437	Wrexham CC
Garden Village	WREXHAM	1,614	Wrexham CC
Gresford East and West	WREXHAM	2,202	Wrexham CC
Grosvenor	WREXHAM	1,518	Wrexham CC
Gwersyllt East and South	WREXHAM	3,599	Wrexham CC
Gwersyllt North	WREXHAM	1,967	Wrexham CC
Gwersyllt West	WREXHAM	2,141	Wrexham CC
Hermitage	WREXHAM	1,549	Wrexham CC
Holt	WREXHAM	2,411	Wrexham CC
Little Acton	WREXHAM	1,812	Wrexham CC
Llay	WREXHAM	3,519	Wrexham CC
Maesydre	WREXHAM	1,402	Wrexham CC
Marford and Hoseley	WREXHAM	1,818	Wrexham CC
Offa	WREXHAM	1,383	Wrexham CC
Queensway	WREXHAM	1,436	Wrexham CC
Rhosnesni	WREXHAM	2,838	Wrexham CC
Rossett	WREXHAM	2,544	Wrexham CC
Smithfield	WREXHAM	1,364	Wrexham CC
Stansty	WREXHAM	1,631	Wrexham CC
Whitegate	WREXHAM	1,590	Wrexham CC
Wynnstay	WREXHAM	1,267	Wrexham CC
Community of Esclusham	WREXHAM	636	Clwyd South CC

7. **De Clwyd a Gogledd Maldwyn (South Clwyd North Montgomeryshire) CC – 74,123 electors**

Electoral Ward	Principal Council	Electorate	Existing Constituency
Llansannan	CONWY	1,470	Clwyd West CC
Corwen	DENBIGHSHIRE	1,826	Clwyd South CC
Llandrillo	DENBIGHSHIRE	930	Clwyd South CC
Llangollen	DENBIGHSHIRE	3,319	Clwyd South CC
Efenechtyd	DENBIGHSHIRE	1,316	Clwyd West CC
Llanarmon-yn-Iâl/Llandegla	DENBIGHSHIRE	1,978	Clwyd West CC
Llanbedr Dyffryn Clwyd/Llangynhafal	DENBIGHSHIRE	1,218	Clwyd West CC
Llanfair Dyffryn Clwyd/Gwyddelwern	DENBIGHSHIRE	1,793	Clwyd West CC
Llanrhaeadr-Yng-Nghinmeirch	DENBIGHSHIRE	1,478	Clwyd West CC
Ruthin	DENBIGHSHIRE	4,372	Clwyd West CC
Denbigh Central	DENBIGHSHIRE	1,567	Vale of Clwyd CC
Denbigh Lower	DENBIGHSHIRE	3,575	Vale of Clwyd CC
Denbigh Upper/Henllan	DENBIGHSHIRE	2,371	Vale of Clwyd CC
Llandyrnog	DENBIGHSHIRE	1,652	Vale of Clwyd CC
Banwy	POWYS	746	Montgomeryshire CC

Electoral Ward	Principal Council	Electorate	Existing Constituency
Berriew	POWYS	1,064	Montgomeryshire CC
Forden	POWYS	1,083	Montgomeryshire CC
GUILDSFIELD	POWYS	1,799	Montgomeryshire CC
Llandrinio	POWYS	1,656	Montgomeryshire CC
Llandysilio	POWYS	1,387	Montgomeryshire CC
Llanfair Caereinion	POWYS	1,227	Montgomeryshire CC
Llanfihangel	POWYS	872	Montgomeryshire CC
Llanfyllin	POWYS	1,147	Montgomeryshire CC
Llanrhaeadr-ym-Mochnant/Llansilin	POWYS	1,733	Montgomeryshire CC
Llansantffraid	POWYS	1,511	Montgomeryshire CC
Llanwyddyn	POWYS	818	Montgomeryshire CC
Meifod	POWYS	1,040	Montgomeryshire CC
Trewern	POWYS	1,054	Montgomeryshire CC
Welshpool Castle	POWYS	954	Montgomeryshire CC
Welshpool Gungrog	POWYS	1,772	Montgomeryshire CC
Welshpool Llanerchydol	POWYS	1,652	Montgomeryshire CC
Cefn	WREXHAM	3,709	Clwyd South CC
Chirk North	WREXHAM	1,811	Clwyd South CC
Chirk South	WREXHAM	1,549	Clwyd South CC
Dyffryn Ceiriog/Ceiriog Valley	WREXHAM	1,670	Clwyd South CC
Johnstown	WREXHAM	2,415	Clwyd South CC
Llangollen Rural	WREXHAM	1,578	Clwyd South CC
Pant	WREXHAM	1,534	Clwyd South CC
Penycae and Ruabon South	WREXHAM	1,898	Clwyd South CC
Penycae	WREXHAM	1,479	Clwyd South CC
Plas Madoc	WREXHAM	1,198	Clwyd South CC
Ruabon	WREXHAM	2,071	Clwyd South CC
Community of Rhosllanerchrugog	WREXHAM	2,831	Clwyd South CC

8. Brecon, Radnor and Montgomery (Aberhonddu, Maesyfed a Threfaldwyn) CC – 73,820 electors

Electoral Ward	Principal Council	Electorate	Existing Constituency
Aber-Craf	POWYS	1,110	Brecon and Radnorshire CC
Beguildy	POWYS	1,099	Brecon and Radnorshire CC
Bronllys	POWYS	957	Brecon and Radnorshire CC
Builth	POWYS	1,809	Brecon and Radnorshire CC
Bwlch	POWYS	774	Brecon and Radnorshire CC
Crickhowell	POWYS	2,202	Brecon and Radnorshire CC
Cwm-Twrch	POWYS	1,486	Brecon and Radnorshire CC
Disserth and Trecoed	POWYS	1,045	Brecon and Radnorshire CC
Felin-Fâch	POWYS	1,030	Brecon and Radnorshire CC
Glasbury	POWYS	1,754	Brecon and Radnorshire CC
Gwernyfed	POWYS	1,163	Brecon and Radnorshire CC
Hay	POWYS	1,137	Brecon and Radnorshire CC
Knighton	POWYS	2,221	Brecon and Radnorshire CC
Llanafanfawr	POWYS	1,103	Brecon and Radnorshire CC
Llanbadarn Fawr	POWYS	861	Brecon and Radnorshire CC
Llandrindod East/Llandrindod West	POWYS	892	Brecon and Radnorshire CC
Llandrindod North	POWYS	1,417	Brecon and Radnorshire CC
Llandrindod South	POWYS	1,562	Brecon and Radnorshire CC
Llanelwedd	POWYS	951	Brecon and Radnorshire CC
Llangattock	POWYS	749	Brecon and Radnorshire CC
Llangors	POWYS	855	Brecon and Radnorshire CC
Llangunllo	POWYS	1,025	Brecon and Radnorshire CC
Llangynidr	POWYS	821	Brecon and Radnorshire CC

Electoral Ward	Principal Council	Electorate	Existing Constituency
Llanwrtyd Wells	POWYS	1,404	Brecon and Radnorshire CC
Llanyre	POWYS	948	Brecon and Radnorshire CC
Maescar/Llywel	POWYS	1,354	Brecon and Radnorshire CC
Nantmel	POWYS	1,150	Brecon and Radnorshire CC
Old Radnor	POWYS	1,292	Brecon and Radnorshire CC
Presteigne	POWYS	2,129	Brecon and Radnorshire CC
Rhayader	POWYS	1,486	Brecon and Radnorshire CC
St David Within	POWYS	1,210	Brecon and Radnorshire CC
St. John	POWYS	2,521	Brecon and Radnorshire CC
St. Mary	POWYS	1,852	Brecon and Radnorshire CC
Talgarth	POWYS	1,241	Brecon and Radnorshire CC
Talybont-on-Usk	POWYS	1,469	Brecon and Radnorshire CC
Tawe-Uchaf	POWYS	1,680	Brecon and Radnorshire CC
Ynyscedwyn	POWYS	1,686	Brecon and Radnorshire CC
Yscir	POWYS	848	Brecon and Radnorshire CC
Ystradgynlais	POWYS	1,980	Brecon and Radnorshire CC
Blaen Hafren	POWYS	1,782	Montgomeryshire CC
Caersws	POWYS	1,712	Montgomeryshire CC
Churchstoke	POWYS	1,214	Montgomeryshire CC
Dolforwyn	POWYS	1,587	Montgomeryshire CC
Kerry	POWYS	1,563	Montgomeryshire CC
Llandinam	POWYS	1,063	Montgomeryshire CC
Llanidloes	POWYS	2,070	Montgomeryshire CC
Montgomery	POWYS	1,059	Montgomeryshire CC
Newtown Central	POWYS	2,103	Montgomeryshire CC
Newtown East	POWYS	1,391	Montgomeryshire CC
Newtown Llanllwchaiarn North	POWYS	1,726	Montgomeryshire CC
Newtown Llanllwchaiarn West	POWYS	1,361	Montgomeryshire CC
Newtown South	POWYS	1,242	Montgomeryshire CC
Rhiwcyon	POWYS	1,674	Montgomeryshire CC

9. Monmouthshire (Sir Fynwy) CC – 74,532 electors

Electoral Ward	Principal Council	Electorate	Existing Constituency
Caerwent	MONMOUTHSHIRE	1,615	Monmouth CC
Cantref	MONMOUTHSHIRE	1,579	Monmouth CC
Castle	MONMOUTHSHIRE	1,507	Monmouth CC
Croesonen	MONMOUTHSHIRE	1,607	Monmouth CC
Crucorney	MONMOUTHSHIRE	1,691	Monmouth CC
Devauden	MONMOUTHSHIRE	1,174	Monmouth CC
Dixton with Osbaston	MONMOUTHSHIRE	1,793	Monmouth CC
Drybridge	MONMOUTHSHIRE	2,423	Monmouth CC
Goetre Fawr	MONMOUTHSHIRE	1,833	Monmouth CC
Grofield	MONMOUTHSHIRE	1,285	Monmouth CC
Lansdown	MONMOUTHSHIRE	1,540	Monmouth CC
Larkfield	MONMOUTHSHIRE	1,475	Monmouth CC
Llanbadoc	MONMOUTHSHIRE	1,014	Monmouth CC
Llanelly Hill	MONMOUTHSHIRE	3,014	Monmouth CC
Llanfoist Fawr	MONMOUTHSHIRE	1,616	Monmouth CC
Llanfoist Fawr (DET)	MONMOUTHSHIRE	0	Monmouth CC
Llangybi Fawr	MONMOUTHSHIRE	1,439	Monmouth CC
Llanover	MONMOUTHSHIRE	1,717	Monmouth CC
Llantilio Crossenny	MONMOUTHSHIRE	1,422	Monmouth CC
Llanwenarth Ultra	MONMOUTHSHIRE	1,073	Monmouth CC
Mardy	MONMOUTHSHIRE	1,331	Monmouth CC
Mitchel Troy	MONMOUTHSHIRE	953	Monmouth CC

Electoral Ward	Principal Council	Electorate	Existing Constituency
Overmonnow	MONMOUTHSHIRE	1,509	Monmouth CC
Portskewett	MONMOUTHSHIRE	1,684	Monmouth CC
Priory	MONMOUTHSHIRE	1,437	Monmouth CC
Raglan	MONMOUTHSHIRE	1,510	Monmouth CC
Shirenewton	MONMOUTHSHIRE	1,754	Monmouth CC
St Arvans	MONMOUTHSHIRE	1,253	Monmouth CC
St. Christopher's	MONMOUTHSHIRE	1,762	Monmouth CC
St. Kingsmark	MONMOUTHSHIRE	2,226	Monmouth CC
St. Mary's	MONMOUTHSHIRE	1,414	Monmouth CC
Thornwell	MONMOUTHSHIRE	1,860	Monmouth CC
Trellech United	MONMOUTHSHIRE	2,122	Monmouth CC
Usk	MONMOUTHSHIRE	1,862	Monmouth CC
Wyesham	MONMOUTHSHIRE	1,644	Monmouth CC
Caldicot Castle	MONMOUTHSHIRE	1,736	Newport East CC
Dewstow	MONMOUTHSHIRE	1,370	Newport East CC
Green Lane	MONMOUTHSHIRE	1,363	Newport East CC
Mill	MONMOUTHSHIRE	2,242	Newport East CC
Rogiet	MONMOUTHSHIRE	1,303	Newport East CC
Severn	MONMOUTHSHIRE	1,269	Newport East CC
The Elms	MONMOUTHSHIRE	2,408	Newport East CC
West End	MONMOUTHSHIRE	1,438	Newport East CC
Langstone	NEWPORT	3,620	Newport East CC
Llanwern	NEWPORT	2,645	Newport East CC

10. Newport (Casnewydd) BC – 75,986 electors

Electoral Ward	Principal Council	Electorate	Existing Constituency
Alway	NEWPORT	5,427	Newport East CC
Beechwood	NEWPORT	5,353	Newport East CC
Liswerry	NEWPORT	7,897	Newport East CC
Ringland	NEWPORT	5,732	Newport East CC
St. Julians	NEWPORT	5,876	Newport East CC
Victoria	NEWPORT	4,280	Newport East CC
Allt-yr-Yn	NEWPORT	6,368	Newport West CC
Gaer	NEWPORT	6,084	Newport West CC
Malpas	NEWPORT	5,939	Newport West CC
Marshfield	NEWPORT	4,554	Newport West CC
Pillgwenlly	NEWPORT	4,067	Newport West CC
Shaftesbury	NEWPORT	3,548	Newport West CC
Stow Hill	NEWPORT	2,794	Newport West CC
Tredegar Park	NEWPORT	2,792	Newport West CC
Bettws	NEWPORT	5,275	Newport West CC

11. Torfaen CC – 72,367 electors

Electoral Ward	Principal Council	Electorate	Existing Constituency
Caerleon	NEWPORT	6,214	Newport West CC
Croesyceiliog North	TORFAEN	2,580	Monmouth CC
Croesyceiliog South	TORFAEN	1,420	Monmouth CC
Llanyrafon North	TORFAEN	1,492	Monmouth CC
Llanyrafon South	TORFAEN	2,099	Monmouth CC
Abersychan	TORFAEN	5,002	Torfaen CC
Blaenavon	TORFAEN	4,193	Torfaen CC
Brynwern	TORFAEN	1,243	Torfaen CC
Coed Eva	TORFAEN	1,792	Torfaen CC
Cwmyniscoy	TORFAEN	979	Torfaen CC
Fairwater	TORFAEN	3,839	Torfaen CC

Electoral Ward	Principal Council	Electorate	Existing Constituency
Greenmeadow	TORFAEN	2,649	Torfaen CC
Llantarnam	TORFAEN	4,099	Torfaen CC
New Inn	TORFAEN	4,773	Torfaen CC
Panteg	TORFAEN	5,585	Torfaen CC
Pontnewydd	TORFAEN	4,370	Torfaen CC
Pontnewynydd	TORFAEN	1,030	Torfaen CC
Pontypool	TORFAEN	1,329	Torfaen CC
Snatchwood	TORFAEN	1,535	Torfaen CC
St. Cadocs and Penygarn	TORFAEN	1,170	Torfaen CC
St. Dials	TORFAEN	2,684	Torfaen CC
Trevethin	TORFAEN	2,300	Torfaen CC
Two Locks	TORFAEN	4,525	Torfaen CC
Upper Cwmbran	TORFAEN	3,739	Torfaen CC
Wainfelin	TORFAEN	1,726	Torfaen CC

12. Blaenau Gwent CC – 75,664 electors

Electoral Ward	Principal Council	Electorate	Existing Constituency
Abertillery	BLAENAU GWENT	3,095	Blaenau Gwent CC
Badminton	BLAENAU GWENT	2,428	Blaenau Gwent CC
Beaufort	BLAENAU GWENT	2,768	Blaenau Gwent CC
Blaina	BLAENAU GWENT	3,351	Blaenau Gwent CC
Brynmawr	BLAENAU GWENT	3,826	Blaenau Gwent CC
Cwm	BLAENAU GWENT	3,168	Blaenau Gwent CC
Cwmtillery	BLAENAU GWENT	3,358	Blaenau Gwent CC
Ebbw Vale North	BLAENAU GWENT	3,249	Blaenau Gwent CC
Ebbw Vale South	BLAENAU GWENT	2,905	Blaenau Gwent CC
Georgetown	BLAENAU GWENT	2,942	Blaenau Gwent CC
Llanhilleth	BLAENAU GWENT	3,324	Blaenau Gwent CC
Nantyglo	BLAENAU GWENT	3,187	Blaenau Gwent CC
Rassau	BLAENAU GWENT	2,386	Blaenau Gwent CC
Sirhowy	BLAENAU GWENT	4,125	Blaenau Gwent CC
Six Bells	BLAENAU GWENT	1,702	Blaenau Gwent CC
Tredeggar Central and West	BLAENAU GWENT	3,847	Blaenau Gwent CC
Argoed	CAERPHILLY	1,910	Islwyn CC
Blackwood	CAERPHILLY	5,947	Islwyn CC
Cefn Fforest	CAERPHILLY	2,765	Islwyn CC
Crumlin	CAERPHILLY	4,195	Islwyn CC
Newbridge	CAERPHILLY	4,611	Islwyn CC
Pengam	CAERPHILLY	2,571	Islwyn CC
Penmaen	CAERPHILLY	4,004	Islwyn CC

13. Merthyr Tydfil and Rhymney (Merthyr Tudful a Rhymni) CC – 77,770 electors

Electoral Ward	Principal Council	Electorate	Existing Constituency
Bargoed	CAERPHILLY	4,277	Caerphilly CC
Gilfach	CAERPHILLY	1,481	Caerphilly CC
Hengoed	CAERPHILLY	3,617	Caerphilly CC
Nelson	CAERPHILLY	3,374	Caerphilly CC
St. Cattwg	CAERPHILLY	5,400	Caerphilly CC
Ystrad Mynach	CAERPHILLY	3,935	Caerphilly CC
Aberbargoed	CAERPHILLY	2,520	Islwyn CC
Darren Valley	CAERPHILLY	1,760	Merthyr Tydfil and Rhymney CC
Moriah	CAERPHILLY	3,031	Merthyr Tydfil and Rhymney CC
New Tredeggar	CAERPHILLY	3,233	Merthyr Tydfil and Rhymney CC
Pontlottyn	CAERPHILLY	1,405	Merthyr Tydfil and Rhymney CC
Twyn Carno	CAERPHILLY	1,655	Merthyr Tydfil and Rhymney CC

Electoral Ward	Principal Council	Electorate	Existing Constituency
Bedlinog	MERTHYR TYDFIL	2,649	Merthyr Tydfil and Rhymney CC
Cyfarthfa	MERTHYR TYDFIL	4,961	Merthyr Tydfil and Rhymney CC
Dowlais	MERTHYR TYDFIL	4,736	Merthyr Tydfil and Rhymney CC
Gurnos	MERTHYR TYDFIL	3,309	Merthyr Tydfil and Rhymney CC
Merthyr Vale	MERTHYR TYDFIL	2,663	Merthyr Tydfil and Rhymney CC
Park	MERTHYR TYDFIL	3,176	Merthyr Tydfil and Rhymney CC
Penydarren	MERTHYR TYDFIL	3,678	Merthyr Tydfil and Rhymney CC
Plymouth	MERTHYR TYDFIL	3,855	Merthyr Tydfil and Rhymney CC
Town	MERTHYR TYDFIL	5,580	Merthyr Tydfil and Rhymney CC
Treharris	MERTHYR TYDFIL	4,831	Merthyr Tydfil and Rhymney CC
Vaynor	MERTHYR TYDFIL	2,644	Merthyr Tydfil and Rhymney CC

14. Caerphilly (Caerffili) CC – 76,323 electors

Electoral Ward	Principal Council	Electorate	Existing Constituency
Aber Valley	CAERPHILLY	4,478	Caerphilly CC
Bedwas, Trethomas, and Machen	CAERPHILLY	7,456	Caerphilly CC
Llanbradach	CAERPHILLY	3,133	Caerphilly CC
Morgan Jones	CAERPHILLY	5,153	Caerphilly CC
Penyrheol	CAERPHILLY	8,525	Caerphilly CC
St. James	CAERPHILLY	4,126	Caerphilly CC
St. Martins	CAERPHILLY	6,203	Caerphilly CC
Abercarn	CAERPHILLY	3,884	Islwyn CC
Crosskeys	CAERPHILLY	2,344	Islwyn CC
Maesycwmmmer	CAERPHILLY	1,607	Islwyn CC
Pontllanfraith	CAERPHILLY	5,976	Islwyn CC
Risca East	CAERPHILLY	4,468	Islwyn CC
Risca West	CAERPHILLY	3,795	Islwyn CC
Ynysddu	CAERPHILLY	2,709	Islwyn CC
Graig	NEWPORT	4,723	Newport West CC
Rogerstone	NEWPORT	7,743	Newport West CC

15. Cynon Valley and Pontypridd (Cwm Cynon a Phontypridd) CC – 78,005 electors

Electoral Ward	Principal Council	Electorate	Existing Constituency
Aberaman North	RHONDDA CYNON TAF	3,571	Cynon Valley CC
Aberaman South	RHONDDA CYNON TAF	3,261	Cynon Valley CC
Abercynon	RHONDDA CYNON TAF	4,288	Cynon Valley CC
Aberdare East	RHONDDA CYNON TAF	4,772	Cynon Valley CC
Aberdare West/Llwydcoed	RHONDDA CYNON TAF	7,036	Cynon Valley CC
Cilfynydd	RHONDDA CYNON TAF	1,998	Cynon Valley CC
Cwmbach	RHONDDA CYNON TAF	3,467	Cynon Valley CC
Glyncoch	RHONDDA CYNON TAF	2,039	Cynon Valley CC
Hirwaun	RHONDDA CYNON TAF	3,076	Cynon Valley CC
Mountain Ash East	RHONDDA CYNON TAF	2,086	Cynon Valley CC
Mountain Ash West	RHONDDA CYNON TAF	3,046	Cynon Valley CC
Penrhiwceiber	RHONDDA CYNON TAF	4,013	Cynon Valley CC
Pen-y-Waun	RHONDDA CYNON TAF	1,993	Cynon Valley CC
Rhigos	RHONDDA CYNON TAF	1,337	Cynon Valley CC
Ynysybwl	RHONDDA CYNON TAF	3,422	Cynon Valley CC
Church Village	RHONDDA CYNON TAF	3,469	Pontypridd CC
Graig	RHONDDA CYNON TAF	1,455	Pontypridd CC
Hawthorn	RHONDDA CYNON TAF	2,869	Pontypridd CC
Llantwit Fardre	RHONDDA CYNON TAF	4,593	Pontypridd CC
Pontypridd Town	RHONDDA CYNON TAF	2,141	Pontypridd CC
Rhondda	RHONDDA CYNON TAF	3,364	Pontypridd CC
Rhydfelen Central/Ilan	RHONDDA CYNON TAF	2,924	Pontypridd CC

Electoral Ward	Principal Council	Electorate	Existing Constituency
Ton-Teg	RHONDDA CYNON TAF	3,170	Pontypridd CC
Trallwng	RHONDDA CYNON TAF	2,770	Pontypridd CC
Treforest	RHONDDA CYNON TAF	1,845	Pontypridd CC

16. Rhondda Llantrisant CC – 74,965 electors

Electoral Ward	Principal Council	Electorate	Existing Constituency
Beddau	RHONDDA CYNON TAF	3,090	Pontypridd CC
Llantrisant Town	RHONDDA CYNON TAF	3,590	Pontypridd CC
Pont-y-Clun	RHONDDA CYNON TAF	5,888	Pontypridd CC
Talbot Green	RHONDDA CYNON TAF	1,936	Pontypridd CC
Tonyrefail East	RHONDDA CYNON TAF	4,215	Pontypridd CC
Tonyrefail West	RHONDDA CYNON TAF	4,620	Pontypridd CC
Tyn-y-Nant	RHONDDA CYNON TAF	2,465	Pontypridd CC
Cwm Clydach	RHONDDA CYNON TAF	1,975	Rhondda CC
Cymmer	RHONDDA CYNON TAF	3,905	Rhondda CC
Ferndale	RHONDDA CYNON TAF	3,040	Rhondda CC
Llwyn-y-Pia	RHONDDA CYNON TAF	1,644	Rhondda CC
Maerdy	RHONDDA CYNON TAF	2,244	Rhondda CC
Pentre	RHONDDA CYNON TAF	3,722	Rhondda CC
Pen-y-Graig	RHONDDA CYNON TAF	3,879	Rhondda CC
Porth	RHONDDA CYNON TAF	4,280	Rhondda CC
Tonypandy	RHONDDA CYNON TAF	2,618	Rhondda CC
Trealaw	RHONDDA CYNON TAF	2,803	Rhondda CC
Treherbert	RHONDDA CYNON TAF	4,035	Rhondda CC
Treorchy	RHONDDA CYNON TAF	5,545	Rhondda CC
Tylorstown	RHONDDA CYNON TAF	2,895	Rhondda CC
Ynyshir	RHONDDA CYNON TAF	2,372	Rhondda CC
Ystrad	RHONDDA CYNON TAF	4,204	Rhondda CC

17. Cardiff South West (De Orllewin Caerdydd) BC – 76,023 electors

Electoral Ward	Principal Council	Electorate	Existing Constituency
Llandaff North	CARDIFF	5,722	Cardiff North BC
Butetown	CARDIFF	6,524	Cardiff South & Penarth BC
Grangetown	CARDIFF	11,671	Cardiff South & Penarth BC
Canton	CARDIFF	10,371	Cardiff West BC
Caerau	CARDIFF	7,480	Cardiff West BC
Ely	CARDIFF	9,449	Cardiff West BC
Fairwater	CARDIFF	9,338	Cardiff West BC
Llandaff	CARDIFF	6,828	Cardiff West BC
Riverside	CARDIFF	8,640	Cardiff West BC

18. Cardiff North (Gogledd Caerdydd) BC – 76,574 electors

Electoral Ward	Principal Council	Electorate	Existing Constituency
Cyncoed	CARDIFF	8,139	Cardiff Central BC
Heath	CARDIFF	9,326	Cardiff North BC
Lisvane	CARDIFF	2,871	Cardiff North BC
Llanishen	CARDIFF	12,916	Cardiff North BC
Pontprennau/Old St Mellons	CARDIFF	6,976	Cardiff North BC
Rhiwbina	CARDIFF	9,129	Cardiff North BC
Whitchurch and Tongwynlais	CARDIFF	12,673	Cardiff North BC
Creigiau/St Fagans	CARDIFF	3,888	Cardiff West BC
Pentyrch	CARDIFF	2,752	Cardiff West BC
Radyr	CARDIFF	5,146	Cardiff West BC
Taffs Well	RHONDDA CYNON TAF	2,758	Pontypridd CC

19. Cardiff South East (De Ddwyrain Caerdydd) BC – 78,039 electors

Electoral Ward	Principal Council	Electorate	Existing Constituency
Adamsdown	CARDIFF	5,044	Cardiff Central BC
Cathays	CARDIFF	7,176	Cardiff Central BC
Pentwyn	CARDIFF	10,435	Cardiff Central BC
Penylan	CARDIFF	9,188	Cardiff Central BC
Plasnewydd	CARDIFF	9,421	Cardiff Central BC
Gabalfa	CARDIFF	4,045	Cardiff North BC
Llanrumney	CARDIFF	7,387	Cardiff South & Penarth BC
Rumney	CARDIFF	6,304	Cardiff South & Penarth BC
Splott	CARDIFF	8,454	Cardiff South & Penarth BC
Trowbridge	CARDIFF	10,585	Cardiff South & Penarth BC

20. Vale of Glamorgan East (Dwyrain Bro Morgannwg) CC – 76,984 electors

Electoral Ward	Principal Council	Electorate	Existing Constituency
Cornerswell	The VALE OF GLAMORGAN	3,885	Cardiff South & Penarth BC
Llandough	The VALE OF GLAMORGAN	1,454	Cardiff South & Penarth BC
Plymouth	The VALE OF GLAMORGAN	4,419	Cardiff South & Penarth BC
St. Augustine's	The VALE OF GLAMORGAN	4,913	Cardiff South & Penarth BC
Stanwell	The VALE OF GLAMORGAN	3,178	Cardiff South & Penarth BC
Sully	The VALE OF GLAMORGAN	3,531	Cardiff South & Penarth BC
Baruc	The VALE OF GLAMORGAN	4,636	Vale of Glamorgan CC
Buttrills	The VALE OF GLAMORGAN	4,175	Vale of Glamorgan CC
Cadoc	The VALE OF GLAMORGAN	6,842	Vale of Glamorgan CC
Castleland	The VALE OF GLAMORGAN	3,096	Vale of Glamorgan CC
Court	The VALE OF GLAMORGAN	3,031	Vale of Glamorgan CC
Cowbridge	The VALE OF GLAMORGAN	4,997	Vale of Glamorgan CC
Dinas Powys	The VALE OF GLAMORGAN	6,139	Vale of Glamorgan CC
Dyfan	The VALE OF GLAMORGAN	3,983	Vale of Glamorgan CC
Gibbonsdown	The VALE OF GLAMORGAN	3,646	Vale of Glamorgan CC
Illtyd	The VALE OF GLAMORGAN	5,951	Vale of Glamorgan CC
Peterston-super-Ely	The VALE OF GLAMORGAN	1,828	Vale of Glamorgan CC
Rhoose	The VALE OF GLAMORGAN	5,158	Vale of Glamorgan CC
Wenvoe	The VALE OF GLAMORGAN	2,122	Vale of Glamorgan CC

**21. Bridgend and Vale of Glamorgan West (Pen-y-Bont a Gorllewin Bro Morgannwg) CC
– 78,339 electors**

Electoral Ward	Principal Council	Electorate	Existing Constituency
Brackla	BRIDGEND	7,934	Bridgend CC
Bryntirion, Ialeston and Merthyr Mawr	BRIDGEND	6,305	Bridgend CC
Cefn Glas	BRIDGEND	1,237	Bridgend CC
Coity	BRIDGEND	1,708	Bridgend CC
Cornelly	BRIDGEND	5,101	Bridgend CC
Coychurch Lower	BRIDGEND	1,131	Bridgend CC
Litchard	BRIDGEND	1,715	Bridgend CC
Llangewydd and Brynhyfryd	BRIDGEND	1,831	Bridgend CC
Morfa	BRIDGEND	3,080	Bridgend CC
Newcastle	BRIDGEND	4,010	Bridgend CC
Newton	BRIDGEND	2,901	Bridgend CC
Nottage	BRIDGEND	2,750	Bridgend CC
Oldcastle	BRIDGEND	3,530	Bridgend CC
Pendre	BRIDGEND	1,321	Bridgend CC
Pen-y-Fai	BRIDGEND	1,828	Bridgend CC
Porthcawl East Central	BRIDGEND	2,518	Bridgend CC
Porthcawl West Central	BRIDGEND	2,775	Bridgend CC

Electoral Ward	Principal Council	Electorate	Existing Constituency
Pyle	BRIDGEND	5,331	Bridgend CC
Rest Bay	BRIDGEND	1,926	Bridgend CC
Aberkenfig	BRIDGEND	1,692	Ogmore CC
Cefn Cribwr	BRIDGEND	1,088	Ogmore CC
Ynysawdre	BRIDGEND	2,555	Ogmore CC
Llandow/Ewenny	The VALE OF GLAMORGAN	2,061	Vale of Glamorgan CC
Llantwit Major	The VALE OF GLAMORGAN	7,502	Vale of Glamorgan CC
St. Athan	The VALE OF GLAMORGAN	2,412	Vale of Glamorgan CC
St. Bride's Major	The VALE OF GLAMORGAN	2,097	Vale of Glamorgan CC

22. Ogmore and Aberavon (Ogwr ac Aberafan) CC – 77,058 electors

Electoral Ward	Principal Council	Electorate	Existing Constituency
Bettws	BRIDGEND	1,536	Ogmore CC
Blackmill	BRIDGEND	1,870	Ogmore CC
Blaengarw	BRIDGEND	1,260	Ogmore CC
Bryncethin	BRIDGEND	995	Ogmore CC
Bryncoch	BRIDGEND	1,652	Ogmore CC
Caerau	BRIDGEND	4,593	Ogmore CC
Felindre	BRIDGEND	2,046	Ogmore CC
Hendre	BRIDGEND	2,985	Ogmore CC
Llangeinor	BRIDGEND	846	Ogmore CC
Llangynwyd	BRIDGEND	2,330	Ogmore CC
Maesteg East	BRIDGEND	3,536	Ogmore CC
Maesteg West	BRIDGEND	4,185	Ogmore CC
Nant-y-Moel	BRIDGEND	1,657	Ogmore CC
Ogmore Vale	BRIDGEND	2,193	Ogmore CC
Penprysg	BRIDGEND	2,337	Ogmore CC
Pontycymmer	BRIDGEND	1,648	Ogmore CC
Sarn	BRIDGEND	1,748	Ogmore CC
Aberavon	NEATH PORT TALBOT	3,887	Aberavon CC
Baglan	NEATH PORT TALBOT	5,128	Aberavon CC
Margam	NEATH PORT TALBOT	2,197	Aberavon CC
Port Talbot	NEATH PORT TALBOT	4,052	Aberavon CC
Sandfields East	NEATH PORT TALBOT	4,850	Aberavon CC
Sandfields East (DET)	NEATH PORT TALBOT	0	Aberavon CC
Sandfields West	NEATH PORT TALBOT	4,745	Aberavon CC
Tai-bach	NEATH PORT TALBOT	3,557	Aberavon CC
Brynna	RHONDDA CYNON TAF	3,264	Ogmore CC
Gilfach Goch	RHONDDA CYNON TAF	2,411	Ogmore CC
Llanharan	RHONDDA CYNON TAF	2,610	Ogmore CC
Llanharry	RHONDDA CYNON TAF	2,940	Ogmore CC

23. Neath (Castell Nedd) CC – 74,621 electors

Electoral Ward	Principal Council	Electorate	Existing Constituency
Briton Ferry East	NEATH PORT TALBOT	2,119	Aberavon CC
Briton Ferry West	NEATH PORT TALBOT	1,977	Aberavon CC
Bryn and Cwmavon	NEATH PORT TALBOT	5,018	Aberavon CC
Coedffranc Central	NEATH PORT TALBOT	2,733	Aberavon CC
Coedffranc North	NEATH PORT TALBOT	1,752	Aberavon CC
Coedffranc West	NEATH PORT TALBOT	2,629	Aberavon CC
Cymmer	NEATH PORT TALBOT	2,015	Aberavon CC
Glyncorrwg	NEATH PORT TALBOT	792	Aberavon CC
Gwynfi	NEATH PORT TALBOT	895	Aberavon CC
Aberdulais	NEATH PORT TALBOT	1,662	Neath CC
Allt-Wen	NEATH PORT TALBOT	1,903	Neath CC

Electoral Ward	Principal Council	Electorate	Existing Constituency
Blaengwrach	NEATH PORT TALBOT	1,458	Neath CC
Bryn-Côch North	NEATH PORT TALBOT	1,762	Neath CC
Bryn-Côch South	NEATH PORT TALBOT	4,409	Neath CC
Cadoxton	NEATH PORT TALBOT	1,353	Neath CC
Cimla	NEATH PORT TALBOT	3,043	Neath CC
Crynant	NEATH PORT TALBOT	1,500	Neath CC
Cwmllynfell	NEATH PORT TALBOT	894	Neath CC
Dyffryn	NEATH PORT TALBOT	2,354	Neath CC
Glynneath	NEATH PORT TALBOT	2,578	Neath CC
Godre'r Graig	NEATH PORT TALBOT	1,452	Neath CC
Gwaun-Cae-Gurwen	NEATH PORT TALBOT	2,171	Neath CC
Lower Brynamman	NEATH PORT TALBOT	1,014	Neath CC
Neath East	NEATH PORT TALBOT	4,298	Neath CC
Neath North	NEATH PORT TALBOT	2,872	Neath CC
Neath South	NEATH PORT TALBOT	3,513	Neath CC
Onllwyn	NEATH PORT TALBOT	900	Neath CC
Pelenna	NEATH PORT TALBOT	863	Neath CC
Pontardawe	NEATH PORT TALBOT	3,936	Neath CC
Resolven	NEATH PORT TALBOT	2,323	Neath CC
Rhos	NEATH PORT TALBOT	1,940	Neath CC
Seven Sisters	NEATH PORT TALBOT	1,527	Neath CC
Tonna	NEATH PORT TALBOT	1,885	Neath CC
Trebanos	NEATH PORT TALBOT	1,016	Neath CC
Ystalyfera	NEATH PORT TALBOT	2,065	Neath CC

24. Swansea East (Gorllewin Abertawe) BC – 71,637 electors

Electoral Ward	Principal Council	Electorate	Existing Constituency
Clydach	SWANSEA	5,525	Gower CC
Llangyfelach	SWANSEA	3,803	Gower CC
Mawr	SWANSEA	1,305	Gower CC
Penllergaer	SWANSEA	2,466	Gower CC
Bonymaen	SWANSEA	4,697	Swansea East BC
Castle	SWANSEA	8,834	Swansea East BC
Landore	SWANSEA	4,472	Swansea East BC
Llansamlet	SWANSEA	10,408	Swansea East BC
Morrison	SWANSEA	11,532	Swansea East BC
Mynyddbach	SWANSEA	6,429	Swansea East BC
Penderry	SWANSEA	7,146	Swansea East BC
St. Thomas	SWANSEA	5,020	Swansea East BC

25. Gower and Swansea West (Gŵyr a Gorllewin Abertawe) CC – 76,085 electors

Electoral Ward	Principal Council	Electorate	Existing Constituency
Bishopston	SWANSEA	2,610	Gower CC
Fairwood	SWANSEA	2,218	Gower CC
Gower	SWANSEA	2,828	Gower CC
Gowerton	SWANSEA	3,862	Gower CC
Newton	SWANSEA	2,687	Gower CC
Oystermouth	SWANSEA	3,151	Gower CC
Penclawdd	SWANSEA	2,852	Gower CC
Pennard	SWANSEA	2,175	Gower CC
West Cross	SWANSEA	5,023	Gower CC
Cwmbwrla	SWANSEA	5,337	Swansea East BC
Cockett	SWANSEA	10,125	Swansea West BC
Dunvant	SWANSEA	3,353	Swansea West BC
Killay North	SWANSEA	1,892	Swansea West BC
Killay South	SWANSEA	1,846	Swansea West BC
Mayals	SWANSEA	2,060	Swansea West BC
Sketty	SWANSEA	10,294	Swansea West BC
Townhill	SWANSEA	5,617	Swansea West BC
Uplands	SWANSEA	8,155	Swansea West BC

26. Llanelli Lliw CC – 71,841 electors

Electoral Ward	Principal Council	Electorate	Existing Constituency
Bigyn	CARMARTHENSHIRE	4,439	Llanelli CC
Burry Port	CARMARTHENSHIRE	3,200	Llanelli CC
Bynea	CARMARTHENSHIRE	2,985	Llanelli CC
Dafen	CARMARTHENSHIRE	2,368	Llanelli CC
Elli	CARMARTHENSHIRE	2,216	Llanelli CC
Felinfoel	CARMARTHENSHIRE	1,343	Llanelli CC
Glanymor	CARMARTHENSHIRE	3,833	Llanelli CC
Glyn	CARMARTHENSHIRE	1,630	Llanelli CC
Hendy	CARMARTHENSHIRE	2,381	Llanelli CC
Hengoed	CARMARTHENSHIRE	2,798	Llanelli CC
Llangennech	CARMARTHENSHIRE	3,699	Llanelli CC
Llannon	CARMARTHENSHIRE	3,817	Llanelli CC
Lliedi	CARMARTHENSHIRE	3,625	Llanelli CC
Llwynhendy	CARMARTHENSHIRE	2,974	Llanelli CC
Pembrey	CARMARTHENSHIRE	3,232	Llanelli CC
Penyrheol	CARMARTHENSHIRE	4,131	Llanelli CC
Pontyberem	CARMARTHENSHIRE	2,074	Llanelli CC
Swiss Valley	CARMARTHENSHIRE	2,041	Llanelli CC
Trimsaran	CARMARTHENSHIRE	1,828	Llanelli CC
Tyisha	CARMARTHENSHIRE	2,258	Llanelli CC
Gorseinon	SWANSEA	3,228	Gower CC
Kingsbridge	SWANSEA	3,299	Gower CC
Lower Loughor	SWANSEA	1,734	Gower CC
Pontardulais	SWANSEA	4,616	Gower CC
Upper Loughor	SWANSEA	2,092	Gower CC

27. Caerfyrddin (Carmarthen) CC – 77,030 electors

Electoral Ward	Principal Council	Electorate	Existing Constituency
Abergwili	CARMARTHENSHIRE	1,799	Carmarthen East and Dinefwr CC
Ammanford	CARMARTHENSHIRE	1,861	Carmarthen East and Dinefwr CC
Betws	CARMARTHENSHIRE	1,730	Carmarthen East and Dinefwr CC
Cilycwm	CARMARTHENSHIRE	1,145	Carmarthen East and Dinefwr CC
Cynwyl Gaeo	CARMARTHENSHIRE	1,260	Carmarthen East and Dinefwr CC
Garnant	CARMARTHENSHIRE	1,486	Carmarthen East and Dinefwr CC
Glanamman	CARMARTHENSHIRE	1,720	Carmarthen East and Dinefwr CC
Gorslas	CARMARTHENSHIRE	3,384	Carmarthen East and Dinefwr CC
Llanddarog	CARMARTHENSHIRE	1,570	Carmarthen East and Dinefwr CC
Llandeilo	CARMARTHENSHIRE	2,234	Carmarthen East and Dinefwr CC
Llandovery	CARMARTHENSHIRE	1,980	Carmarthen East and Dinefwr CC
Llandybie	CARMARTHENSHIRE	3,107	Carmarthen East and Dinefwr CC
Llanegwad	CARMARTHENSHIRE	1,887	Carmarthen East and Dinefwr CC
Llanfihangel Aberbythych	CARMARTHENSHIRE	1,417	Carmarthen East and Dinefwr CC
Llanfihangel-ar-Arth	CARMARTHENSHIRE	2,098	Carmarthen East and Dinefwr CC
Llangadog	CARMARTHENSHIRE	1,544	Carmarthen East and Dinefwr CC
Llangunnor	CARMARTHENSHIRE	2,049	Carmarthen East and Dinefwr CC
Llangyndeyrn	CARMARTHENSHIRE	2,550	Carmarthen East and Dinefwr CC
Llanybydder	CARMARTHENSHIRE	1,922	Carmarthen East and Dinefwr CC
Manordeilo and Salem	CARMARTHENSHIRE	1,709	Carmarthen East and Dinefwr CC
Penygroes	CARMARTHENSHIRE	2,143	Carmarthen East and Dinefwr CC
Pontamman	CARMARTHENSHIRE	2,047	Carmarthen East and Dinefwr CC
Pontamman (DET)	CARMARTHENSHIRE	0	Carmarthen East and Dinefwr CC
Quarter Bach	CARMARTHENSHIRE	2,108	Carmarthen East and Dinefwr CC
Saron	CARMARTHENSHIRE	3,028	Carmarthen East and Dinefwr CC
St. Ishmael	CARMARTHENSHIRE	2,097	Carmarthen East and Dinefwr CC
Carmarthen Town North	CARMARTHENSHIRE	3,606	Carmarthen West and South Pembrokeshire CC
Carmarthen Town South	CARMARTHENSHIRE	2,537	Carmarthen West and South Pembrokeshire CC
Carmarthen Town West	CARMARTHENSHIRE	3,196	Carmarthen West and South Pembrokeshire CC
Cynwyl Elfed	CARMARTHENSHIRE	2,444	Carmarthen West and South Pembrokeshire CC
Laugharne Township	CARMARTHENSHIRE	2,085	Carmarthen West and South Pembrokeshire CC
Llanboidy	CARMARTHENSHIRE	1,582	Carmarthen West and South Pembrokeshire CC
Llansteffan	CARMARTHENSHIRE	1,621	Carmarthen West and South Pembrokeshire CC
St. Clears	CARMARTHENSHIRE	2,300	Carmarthen West and South Pembrokeshire CC
Trelech	CARMARTHENSHIRE	1,659	Carmarthen West and South Pembrokeshire CC
Whitland	CARMARTHENSHIRE	1,664	Carmarthen West and South Pembrokeshire CC
Kidwelly	CARMARTHENSHIRE	2,705	Llanelli CC
Tycroes	CARMARTHENSHIRE	1,756	Llanelli CC

28. Pembrokeshire (Sir Benfro) CC – 74,070 electors

Electoral Ward	Principal Council	Electorate	Existing Constituency
Amroth	PEMBROKESHIRE	909	Carmarthen West and South Pembrokeshire CC
Carew	PEMBROKESHIRE	1,106	Carmarthen West and South Pembrokeshire CC
East Williamston	PEMBROKESHIRE	1,816	Carmarthen West and South Pembrokeshire CC
Hundleton	PEMBROKESHIRE	1,346	Carmarthen West and South Pembrokeshire CC
Kilgetty/Begelly	PEMBROKESHIRE	1,563	Carmarthen West and South Pembrokeshire CC
Lampeter Velfrey	PEMBROKESHIRE	1,211	Carmarthen West and South Pembrokeshire CC
Lamphey	PEMBROKESHIRE	1,318	Carmarthen West and South Pembrokeshire CC
Manorbier	PEMBROKESHIRE	1,568	Carmarthen West and South Pembrokeshire CC
Martletwy	PEMBROKESHIRE	1,510	Carmarthen West and South Pembrokeshire CC
Narberth	PEMBROKESHIRE	1,483	Carmarthen West and South Pembrokeshire CC
Narberth Rural	PEMBROKESHIRE	1,143	Carmarthen West and South Pembrokeshire CC
Pembroke Dock: Central	PEMBROKESHIRE	1,007	Carmarthen West and South Pembrokeshire CC
Pembroke Dock: Llanion	PEMBROKESHIRE	1,853	Carmarthen West and South Pembrokeshire CC
Pembroke Dock: Market	PEMBROKESHIRE	1,216	Carmarthen West and South Pembrokeshire CC
Pembroke Dock: Pennar	PEMBROKESHIRE	2,257	Carmarthen West and South Pembrokeshire CC
Pembroke: Monkton	PEMBROKESHIRE	962	Carmarthen West and South Pembrokeshire CC
Pembroke: St. Mary North	PEMBROKESHIRE	1,380	Carmarthen West and South Pembrokeshire CC
Pembroke: St. Mary South	PEMBROKESHIRE	946	Carmarthen West and South Pembrokeshire CC
Pembroke: St. Michael	PEMBROKESHIRE	1,998	Carmarthen West and South Pembrokeshire CC
Penally	PEMBROKESHIRE	1,188	Carmarthen West and South Pembrokeshire CC
Saundersfoot	PEMBROKESHIRE	1,867	Carmarthen West and South Pembrokeshire CC
Tenby: North	PEMBROKESHIRE	1,574	Carmarthen West and South Pembrokeshire CC
Tenby: South	PEMBROKESHIRE	1,661	Carmarthen West and South Pembrokeshire CC
Burton	PEMBROKESHIRE	1,401	Preseli Pembrokeshire CC
Camrose	PEMBROKESHIRE	1,992	Preseli Pembrokeshire CC
Haverfordwest: Castle	PEMBROKESHIRE	1,466	Preseli Pembrokeshire CC
Haverfordwest: Garth	PEMBROKESHIRE	1,539	Preseli Pembrokeshire CC
Haverfordwest: Portfield	PEMBROKESHIRE	1,642	Preseli Pembrokeshire CC
Haverfordwest: Prendergast	PEMBROKESHIRE	1,467	Preseli Pembrokeshire CC
Haverfordwest: Priory	PEMBROKESHIRE	1,731	Preseli Pembrokeshire CC
Johnston	PEMBROKESHIRE	1,867	Preseli Pembrokeshire CC
Letterston	PEMBROKESHIRE	1,706	Preseli Pembrokeshire CC
Llangwm	PEMBROKESHIRE	1,724	Preseli Pembrokeshire CC
Llanrhian	PEMBROKESHIRE	1,155	Preseli Pembrokeshire CC
Maenclochog	PEMBROKESHIRE	2,248	Preseli Pembrokeshire CC
Merlin's Bridge	PEMBROKESHIRE	1,478	Preseli Pembrokeshire CC

Electoral Ward	Principal Council	Electorate	Existing Constituency
Milford: Central	PEMBROKESHIRE	1,389	Preseli Pembrokeshire CC
Milford: East	PEMBROKESHIRE	1,436	Preseli Pembrokeshire CC
Milford: Hakin	PEMBROKESHIRE	1,672	Preseli Pembrokeshire CC
Milford: Hubberston	PEMBROKESHIRE	1,738	Preseli Pembrokeshire CC
Milford: North	PEMBROKESHIRE	1,854	Preseli Pembrokeshire CC
Milford: West	PEMBROKESHIRE	1,441	Preseli Pembrokeshire CC
Neyland: East	PEMBROKESHIRE	1,697	Preseli Pembrokeshire CC
Neyland: West	PEMBROKESHIRE	1,511	Preseli Pembrokeshire CC
Rudbaxton	PEMBROKESHIRE	816	Preseli Pembrokeshire CC
Solva	PEMBROKESHIRE	1,144	Preseli Pembrokeshire CC
St. David's	PEMBROKESHIRE	1,413	Preseli Pembrokeshire CC
St. Ishmael's	PEMBROKESHIRE	1,049	Preseli Pembrokeshire CC
The Havens	PEMBROKESHIRE	1,118	Preseli Pembrokeshire CC
Wiston	PEMBROKESHIRE	1,494	Preseli Pembrokeshire CC

29. Bae Ceredigion (Cardigan Bay) CC – 71,467 electors

Electoral Ward	Principal Council	Electorate	Existing Constituency
Cenarth	CARMARTHENSHIRE	1,570	Carmarthen East & Dinefwr CC
Llangel	CARMARTHENSHIRE	2,546	Carmarthen East & Dinefwr CC
Aberaeron	CEREDIGION	1,030	Ceredigion CC
Aberporth	CEREDIGION	1,685	Ceredigion CC
Aberteifi/Cardigan-Mwldan	CEREDIGION	1,463	Ceredigion CC
Aberteifi/Cardigan-Rhyd-y-Fuwch	CEREDIGION	815	Ceredigion CC
Aberteifi/Cardigan-Teifi	CEREDIGION	688	Ceredigion CC
Aberystwyth Bronglais	CEREDIGION	894	Ceredigion CC
Aberystwyth Canol/Central	CEREDIGION	1,106	Ceredigion CC
Aberystwyth Gogledd/North	CEREDIGION	1,064	Ceredigion CC
Aberystwyth Penparcau	CEREDIGION	2,067	Ceredigion CC
Aberystwyth Rheidol	CEREDIGION	1,414	Ceredigion CC
Beulah	CEREDIGION	1,268	Ceredigion CC
Borth	CEREDIGION	1,513	Ceredigion CC
Capel Dewi	CEREDIGION	1,003	Ceredigion CC
Ceulanamaesmawr	CEREDIGION	1,443	Ceredigion CC
Ciliau Aeron	CEREDIGION	1,468	Ceredigion CC
Faenor	CEREDIGION	1,332	Ceredigion CC
Lampeter	CEREDIGION	1,555	Ceredigion CC
Llanarth	CEREDIGION	1,076	Ceredigion CC
Llanbadarn Fawr-Padarn	CEREDIGION	721	Ceredigion CC
Llanbadarn Fawr-Sulien	CEREDIGION	790	Ceredigion CC
Llandyfriog	CEREDIGION	1,319	Ceredigion CC
Llandysilio-gogo	CEREDIGION	1,430	Ceredigion CC
Llandysul Town	CEREDIGION	942	Ceredigion CC
Llanfarian	CEREDIGION	1,090	Ceredigion CC
Llanfihangel Ystrad	CEREDIGION	1,504	Ceredigion CC
Llangeitho	CEREDIGION	1,064	Ceredigion CC
Llangybi	CEREDIGION	1,104	Ceredigion CC
Llanrhystyd	CEREDIGION	1,208	Ceredigion CC
Llansantffraed	CEREDIGION	1,832	Ceredigion CC
Llanwenog	CEREDIGION	1,336	Ceredigion CC
Lledrod	CEREDIGION	1,659	Ceredigion CC
Melindwr	CEREDIGION	1,478	Ceredigion CC
New Quay	CEREDIGION	782	Ceredigion CC
Penbryn	CEREDIGION	1,612	Ceredigion CC
Pen-parc	CEREDIGION	1,773	Ceredigion CC
Tirymynach	CEREDIGION	1,276	Ceredigion CC

Trefeurig	CEREDIGION	1,291	Ceredigion CC
Tregaron	CEREDIGION	847	Ceredigion CC
Troedyraur	CEREDIGION	1,006	Ceredigion CC
Ystwyth	CEREDIGION	1,484	Ceredigion CC
Cilgerran	PEMBROKESHIRE	1,396	Preseli Pembrokeshire CC
Clydau	PEMBROKESHIRE	1,105	Preseli Pembrokeshire CC
Crymych	PEMBROKESHIRE	1,918	Preseli Pembrokeshire CC
Dinas Cross	PEMBROKESHIRE	1,210	Preseli Pembrokeshire CC
Fishguard North East	PEMBROKESHIRE	1,399	Preseli Pembrokeshire CC
Fishguard North West	PEMBROKESHIRE	1,094	Preseli Pembrokeshire CC
Goodwick	PEMBROKESHIRE	1,335	Preseli Pembrokeshire CC
Newport	PEMBROKESHIRE	812	Preseli Pembrokeshire CC
Scleddau.	PEMBROKESHIRE	1,076	Preseli Pembrokeshire CC
St. Dogmaels	PEMBROKESHIRE	1,647	Preseli Pembrokeshire CC
Glantwymyn	POWYS	1,558	Montgomeryshire CC
Llanbrynmair	POWYS	742	Montgomeryshire CC
Machynlleth	POWYS	1,627	Montgomeryshire CC

Appendix B: List of Written Representations

Initial Consultation Period

Representation Number	Name (as given)	Representation Number	Name (as given)
7667	Ben Ram	7726	Gerald Voisey
7668	David Levi	7727	Alun Jones
7669	Richard Cooper	7728	Adam Kealey
7670	Nicholas Long	7729	Owen Robert John Jones
7671	Jon Dunkelman	7730	Georg Ebner
7672	Brian Dugdale	7732	Ifan Jones
7673	Ieuan Bennett	7733	David Davies MP
7678	Karen Thomas	7734	Phillip Herbert
7679	Alwyn ap Huw	7735	Llanddaniel Community Council
7680	Calum Davies	7736	Ann Wake
7681	Ross Vincent	7737	Christopher Griffin
7682	Stephen Bowcott	7738	Elliott Hepburn-John
7683	Andrew Cree	7739	Jo Sutton
7684	Peter Ross	7740	Stephen Roberts
7685	Haji Saeed	7741	Martin Wright
7686	Lesley Parker	7742	Nigel Cahill
7687	Rory Kokelaar	7743	Delyth Lewis
7688	Jane Dards	7744	Griff Pritchard
7689	Andrew Pike	7745	Llywela Hughes
7691	Daniel Saxton	7746	Wendy Thomas
7692	Corrie Lewis Bishop	7747	Heather D
7693	Emyr Owen	7748	Mark Galbraith
7694	Mark Richards	7749	Angela Gliddon
7695	Michael Farnell	7750	Alyson Tippings
7696	Geraint Rowe	7751	Gwyn James
7697	Nick Williams	7752	Penelope Cridge
7698	Rhodri Davies	7755	Margaret Griffiths
7699	Sian Mererid Jones	7756	Simon Frobisher
7700	Marina Jones	7757	Anonymous
7701	Carl Jones	7758	Clifford Lloyd Everett
7702	Peter Edwards	7759	Tessa Wildermoth
7703	Chris Chapman	7760	Gloria Brown
7704	Peter Davies	7761	Ian Jones
7705	Ken Tucker	7762	Jayne O'Brien
7706	Gareth Gange	7763	Mike Morgan
7707	Lynne Rees	7764	Mike Morgan
7708	David James	7765	Mike Morgan
7709	Steve Groucott	7766	Anna Davies
7710	Steve Allen	7767	Peter Gilbey
7711	Mererid Jones	7768	John Powell
7712	Sioned Wyn Jones	7769	R W Hughes
7713	John Thomas	7770	Sam Gould
7714	Robert Wood	7771	Geraint Davies MP
7715	Tim Newhouse	7772	Victoria Faulkner
7716	Janet Trow	7773	Lindy McGuinness
7717	Letitia Holland	7774	Malcolm Dragon
7718	Y Williams	7775	W S Nott
7719	Alastair Hotchkiss	7776	Alun Harries
7720	Rhiannon Williams	7777	Gerwyn Rhys
7721	Sarah Waite	7778	Emyr Evans
7722	Siân Mills	7779	Delyth Morgan
7723	Angela Tarini	7780	Michael Smith
7724	Andrea Green	7782	Brendan Somers
7725	Gareth Davison	7783	Anne Delaney

Representation Number	Name (as given)
7784	Trevor Ashenden
7785	E W Evans
7786	J P Bellingham
7787	J P Bellingham
7788	J P Bellingham
7789	J P Bellingham
7790	J P Bellingham
7791	J P Bellingham
7792	Gillian Thomas
7794	Alison Lewis
7795	Ward Broughton
7796	Tracey Price
7797	S M Kellen
7798	Diane Rees
7799	Mel Edwards
7800	Selwyn Hughes
7801	Derek Willmot
7802	Iain Claridge
7803	David Davies
7804	Catherine Davies
7805	John M Rowlands
7806	Kevin Brennan MP
7807	Neried Evelyn-Gauci
7808	Allan Tyler
7809	Buddug Medi
7810	Colin Clement
7811	Gordon Tucker
7812	Andrew Kerr
7813	Cai Larsen
7814	Lindsay Whittle
7815	Rob Phillips
7816	Michael Morris
7817	Susan Phillips
7818	Chris Watts
7819	John Ferguson
7820	Paul Roberts
7821	Philip Sherrard
7822	Graham Humphreys
7823	A. M. Ernest
7824	R Lawrence
7825	Alison Jones
7826	Christopher Schoen
7827	James W
7828	Linda Corfield
7829	Owen Watkin
7830	Thomas Shaw
7831	Tina Price
7832	Thomas Shaw
7833	Jane Rogers
7834	Martin Rogers
7835	William Rogers
7836	Richard Beale
7837	David Utting
7838	Richard Beale
7839	Jim Wood
7840	Christopher Evans
7841	John Richards
7842	Sue Dale
7843	Alison Chaplin
7844	Helen Stanier
7847	Richard Jones Abbas

Representation Number	Name (as given)
7848	David Rowlands
7849	Tamsin Davies
7850	Christina Edwards
7851	Julie Walters
7852	Kath Wigley
7853	Elliott Walsh
7854	Meirion Jenkins
7855	RA Jones
7856	Ian Gunning
7857	Gareth Davies
7858	Dominic Costa
7859	Elwyn Roy Jones
7860	Kristine Moore
7861	David Evans
7862	Nick Smith MP
7863	Paul L Jeffries
7864	Linda James
7865	Siân Gwent
7866	Ann Jones
7867	Hâf Llewellyn
7868	David Seagar
7869	Nick Thomas-Symonds MP
7870	Dilwyn Morgan
7871	Ian Hodgkinson
7872	Jonathan Bishop
7873	Jonathan Bishop
7874	Helen Swindlehurst
7875	Alan Dewberry
7876	Shelley Streeter
7877	Gill MacLeod
7878	Norma Mackie
7879	Ann Prideaux
7880	Sam Evans
7881	Lorna Beckett
7882	Gill Davison
7883	Llinos Owen Evans
7884	Eileen Wheeler
7885	Awel Jones
7886	Ann Hopewell-Ash
7887	Dyfir Gwent
7888	Godfrey Northam
7889	Mair Edwards
7890	Neil Fairlamb
7891	Kendall Down
7892	C Parry
7893	David Parry
7894	John Carson
7895	Huw Antur Edwards
7896	M Davies
7897	WM Roberts
7898	Lynne Morgan
7899	Bryn Edwards
7900	Lesley Wood
7901	Godfrey Northam
7902	Oliver Harvey
7903	Eleri Jones
7904	Ruth Richards
7905	David Hanson MP
7906	Harold Martin
7907	Bryn Davies
7908	Pauline Williams

Representation Number	Name (as given)
7909	Simon Brooks
7910	Anthony Davies
7911	Angela Hind
7912	Gregory Cameron
7913	Ann Ransome
7914	Ann Harris
7915	Clive Miller
7916	Robert Reed
7917	Huw Rowlands
7918	Mandy Baldwin
7919	Derek and Cynthia Beesley
7920	Sue Banks
7921	Owain Gwent
7922	I Selwyn-Smith
7923	Jen Thornton
7924	James Brinning
7925	David Hibbert
7926	Nick Wall
7927	Alwena Williams
7928	Delyth Thomas
7929	Stanley Evelyn
7930	Sue Houghton
7931	Dafydd Jones
7932	Cheryl Vaughan
7933	Mark White
7934	Lis Pugh
7935	Mick Antoniw AM
7936	Dan Owen-Jones
7937	Edward Lewis
7938	Ann Tudor
7939	Chris Evans MP
7940	Barbara Owen
7941	Christine Smith
7943	Dr Eleri James
7944	Dereck Roberts
7945	Fiona Galliford
7946	William Morris
7947	David Jones MP
7948	Wayne David MP
7949	David Melding AM
7950	Gabrielle Lloyd
7951	Keith Dewhurst
7952	Peter Speller
7953	Glenys Campbell
7954	Susan Jones
7955	Ieuan Jones
7956	Michael Williams
7957	Joshua Hayward
7958	Hywel Davies
7959	Iwan & Enid Williams
7960	Ann Cox
7961	E Rowlands
7962	A Pugh
7963	Hedd P & Ann Lloyd Roberts
7964	Emrys Jones
7965	John Gardiner
7967	Richard Yeo
7968	Adrian Robson
7969	David Webb
7970	Robin Lewis
7971	Catherine Owen

Representation Number	Name (as given)
7972	M Jones
7973	Andre Sivertsen
7974	Eleanor Jones
7975	Paul Newman
7976	Gwenan Jones
7977	Albert Owen MP
7978	Lowri Edwards
7979	Mari Gwent
7980	Owain Llyr Williams
7981	Keith Tampin
7982	Andrew RT Davies AM
7983	Joan Gibby
7984	Gerald Jones MP
7985	L Davies
7986	Iona Hughes
7987	John James
7988	Michael Grensted
7989	Rhys George
7990	Stephen Crabb MP
7991	Andrew Wallbank
7992	Aneurin John
7993	Robin Kirby
7994	Richard Roberts
7995	John Gavin-Hill
7996	Paul Morris
7997	Chris Burdett
7998	Craig Williams MP
7999	Elfyn Pritchard
8000	Ceinwen Jones
8001	Rod Mckerlich
8003	Lyn Eynon
8004	Barry Thomas
8005	Bronwen Davies
8006	Vivien Collett
8007	Vivien Collett
8008	Paul Smith
8009	Sir James Vernon Bt
8010	Colin Pierce
8011	Gren Kershaw
8013	Elena Evans
8014	Roger Pawling
8015	Robert Smith
8016	Robert Smith
8017	Norman Griffith
8018	Glynne Gianelli
8019	Steve Bowden
8020	Stephen Jones
8021	Conway Hawkins
8022	Andy Judge
8023	Pamela Bowkett
8024	Stephen Bowkett
8025	Martin Baxter
8026	Shaun Jenkins
8027	Owain Edwards
8028	Simon Johnson
8029	John Clark
8030	Jenny Stonhold
8031	Oliver Raven
8032	Catherine Lisles
8033	Shirley Platts
8034	Ceri Mortimer

Representation Number	Name (as given)
8035	Chris Morris
8036	Graham Percival
8038	Lyndon Jones
8039	Christine Simpson
8040	Jo Stevens MP
8041	Nigel Hodges
8042	David & Megan Ford
8043	Kathryn Charles
8044	Akshet Khanna
8045	Lorraine Barrett
8046	Sarah Trench
8047	Jane Henshaw
8050	Marie Reynolds
8051	Julian Barnes
8052	Adam Caffell
8053	Serena Thomas
8054	Dilwar Ali
8055	David Thomas
8056	Lisa Power
8057	Rob Rabaiotti
8058	Mark Wilson
8059	Lyndon & Heather Joyce
8060	Christopher Heffer
8061	James Washington
8062	David Harvey
8063	Kevin Pearse
8064	Eileen Pearse
8065	Huw Thomas
8066	Rachel Maycock
8067	Elizabeth Robinson
8068	Rachael Astle
8069	Christine Hughes
8070	Jonathan Baldwin
8071	Ronald Walton
8072	Kay Mullin
8073	Matthew Wright
8074	Stewart McCorquodale
8075	Claire Rowlands
8076	Gareth Davies
8077	Bernadette Hancock
8078	Dorothy Foulkes
8079	Liz Fahy
8080	William David Weston
8081	Stephen Doughty MP
8082	Alun Michael
8083	Mike Cuddy
8084	Paul Jenkins
8085	John Andrew Loveridge
8086	Lyn Hudson
8087	Carole Cunnah
8088	Peter Garrett
8089	Gaynor Barrett
8090	Carl Harris
8091	Alan Gorman
8092	Vikki Cornish
8093	Lu Thomas
8094	Jayne Cowan
8095	Siân Mai Jones
8096	Roger Pratt
8097	Judith Marquand
8098	Carolyn Thomas

Representation Number	Name (as given)
8099	Carolyn Thomas
8100	Ashley Govier
8101	Shaun Jenkins
8102	David Jones MP
8103	Richard Bell
8104	Gwyn Reynolds
8105	Lynda Thorne
8106	Mary Fitzgerald
8107	Christopher Wheel
8108	Siân Williams
8109	A & H Jones
8110	Stan & Bronwen Roberts
8111	Ian Sinclair
8112	Peter and Vera Makin
8113	Myles Langstone
8114	Cllr John Warman
8115	Roger & Diane O'Brien
8116	Aberavon Constituency Labour Party
8117	Aberavon Labour Party Petition
8118	Owen Smith MP
8119	Anonymous
8120	Michael Harvey
8121	Adam Kealey
8122	Nigel Kinsey
8123	Chris Hywel Macey
8124	Alwena Francis
8125	Matthew Curtis
8126	Linda Morgan
8127	Anthony Lane
8128	Osian Lewis
8129	Colin Mann
8130	Colin Mann
8131	Rhiannon Gomer
8132	Eid Ali Ahmed
8133	Nigel and Christine Humphrey
8134	Robert Derbyshire
8135	Ogmore Constituency Labour Party
8136	Mark James
8137	Angharad Edwards
8138	Goronwy Owen
8139	Bethan Williams
8140	Glyn Roberts
8141	Eleri Roberts
8142	Beryl Davies
8143	Dafydd Wigley
8144	Emrys Williams
8145	Ann Coxon
8146	Nia Griffiths MP
8147	David Elston
8148	Eleri James
8149	Dr Gwynne Jones
8150	Bethan Jones
8151	Bethan Jones
8152	Alwyn Roberts
8153	Gwenfair Jones
8154	Rev ^d Aled Jones
8156	Jill Bonetto
8157	David & Brenda Thacker
8158	Christina Rees MP

Representation Number	Name (as given)
8159	Phillip Parry
8160	Cllr Harry Hayfield
8161	Britons 20162020
8162	Jonathan Evans
8163	Sandra Miller
8164	Rosemary & William James
8165	KC Gordon
8166	Dewi Owens
8167	Gareth Smith
8168	Jack Powell
8169	Delyn Conservative Association
8170	CE Davies
8172	Michael Bryan
8173	Henry Edwards
8174	Mike Jones-Pritchard RIBA
8175	Greg Cook (Labour Party)
8176	Welsh Liberal Democrats
8177	Iain Claridge
8178	Julie Morgan AM
8179	Janet Finch-Saunders AM
8180	Craig Lawton
8181	Julia Nicholls

Representation Number	Name (as given)
8182	Adrian Bailey
8183	Robert Jones
8184	Shauna Davis
8185	Amin Doha
8186	Sophie Price-Jones
8187	Natallia Thomas
8188	K L Williams
8189	Ian Harrison
8191	B Hefin Jones

Secondary Consultation Period

Representation Number	Name (as given)
8202	Matthew Powell
8203	Peter Gilbey
8204	Michael Farnell
8205	Richard Beale
8206	Alison Chaplin
8207	Clayton Jones
8208	Christine Williams
8209	Leila Kiersch
8210	Sam Gould
8211	Emyr Evans
8212	Eileen Wheeler
8213	Charles Johns
8214	C Evans
8215	Emyr Puw
8216	Not Provided
8217	Bob Gaffey
8218	Ross Morgan
8223	David Jones
8224	Dianne Rees
8225	Philip Moore
8226	Alyson Jones
8227	Andrew Pike
8228	Robert Wood
8229	Andrew Fuller
8230	John King
8231	Pauline Howells
8232	Iona Lloyd
8233	R Ryan
8234	I Lloyd
8235	Mark Jones
8236	Colin Brown
8237	Susan Berni
8238	Kenneth Tucker
8239	Luke Jenkins

Representation Number	Name (as given)
8240	Gail Cobbold
8241	Chris Long
8242	Phillip Britton
8243	Pauline Fellowes
8244	Bernice Hare
8245	Carol Britton
8246	Gareth Waters
8247	Thomas Barnett
8248	Jonathan Knight
8249	Denzil-John Turberville
8250	David Dennis
8251	Caroline Greenaway
8252	Angharad Aubrey
8253	Brian Barwick-Walters
8255	Steffan ap Dafydd
8257	Philip Cowley
8258	Hillary Griffiths
8259	Robert Tooze
8260	Gina Buono
8261	Claire Donovan
8262	Tony Price
8263	Jamie Evans
8265	Anne Beaumont
8266	Carol Clement
8267	Jackie Smith
8268	Michael Evitts
8269	Russell Morris
8270	Annabelle Harle
8271	Cerys Harvey
8272	Sion Rees
8273	Sasha Myatt
8274	Samantha Rowlands
8275	Zoe Daniels
8276	Mary Thomas

Representation Number	Name (as given)
8277	Lynette Cerasuolo
8278	Gay Robinson
8279	Tracey Davies
8280	Peter Davies
8281	Mal Reynolds
8282	Elsie Bell
8283	Guydon Cerasuolo
8284	Stephen Williams
8285	Karl Whitehead
8286	Margaret & Mike Livingstone
8287	Lee Warlow
8288	Anonymous
8289	Ethan Jones
8290	Angie Hammons
8291	Adam Samuels
8292	Gavin Hill-John
8293	Frank Long
8294	Steven Harris
8295	Ken Forsdyke
8296	Gareth And Christine Jones
8297	Victoria Pearce
8298	Jim Wood
8299	Philip Walker
8300	Roger Pawling
8301	Elizabeth Ann Jones
8302	Ian Bounds
8303	Christopher Bamsey
8304	Penny Cridge
8305	Andrea Lewis
8306	Alun Williams
8307	Roger Pratt
8308	Diane Thomas
8309	Alex Williams
8310	Anonymous
8311	Wayne David MP
8312	Clive Betts
8313	Niall Piercy
8314	Tony Fitzgerald
8315	Llanddaniel Community Council
8316	S. Jeanne Seager
8317	Jo Stevens MP
8318	Suzy Davies AM
8319	Geraint Davies MP
8320	Suzy Davies AM
8321	Sonia Pritchard
8322	Michael Taylor
8323	Pauline Evans
8324	Alison Chaplin
8325	John Ferguson
8326	Steve Denton
8327	Nat Morris
8328	Ceri Davies
8329	Robert Lovell
8331	Anonymous
8332	Sam Luhde Thompson
8333	Heather Ward
8334	Alan Hill
8337	Glynis Hillier
8339	Wendy Thomas
8340	Matthew Curtis
8341	Pamela Robson

Representation Number	Name (as given)
8342	Cathryn Davies
8343	Diana Brown
8344	Richard Lewis
8345	David Davies MP
8346	George Williams
8347	Susan Brown
8348	Christopher Holley
8349	Richard Church
8350	Lyn Hudson
8351	David Tibbetts
8352	David Tibbetts
8353	Frank Little
8354	Charles Leach
8355	Minesh Shah
8356	Minesh Shah
8357	Julian Barnes
8358	Oliver Raven
8359	Joan Kibble-Jones
8360	Kendall Down
8361	Janet Lewis
8362	Janet Lewis
8364	Robert Smith
8365	Linda Muraca
8366	Cenydd Phillips
8367	Julia Hobbs
8368	Peter Hudson
8370	William Davies
8371	Paul L'Allier
8372	M Jones
8373	Claire Waller
8374	Pete Roberts
8375	Debby Goodband
8376	Richard Griffiths
8377	Peter Black
8378	Joseph Hill
8379	Anton Sampson
8380	Michael Cunningham
8381	Peter Roberts
8382	Graham Anwyl
8383	Anne Williams
8384	David Collins
8385	Kay Swinburne MEP
8386	Sandra Pierce
8387	Oliver Owen
8388	Adrian Robson
8389	Jane Cowan
8390	Jean Cowan
8391	Martin Haines
8392	Alyson Jones
8393	Jonathon M ^c Evoy
8394	Mathew Vaughan
8395	Hugh Irving
8396	Alison Jenkins
8397	Malachy Donnelly
8398	Jackie Mills
8399	Richard Beale
8400	Leslie Rees
8401	Helen Owens
8402	Shirley Jones
8403	Richard Mainon
8404	Christine Smith

Representation Number	Name (as given)
8406	Christine Smith
8407	Christine Smith
8408	Christine Smith
8409	Christine Smith
8410	Jenny Rathbone AM
8411	Barbara McEvoy
8412	Michael McEvoy
8413	Bruce Atkins
8414	Byron Davies MP
8417	Byron Davies
8418	Byron Davies
8420	Byron Davies
8422	Tim Walkden-Williams
8423	Albert Richard Evans
8424	Lyndon Jones
8425	Lyndon Jones
8426	Lyndon Jones
8427	Matthew Hexter
8428	Matthew Hexter
8429	Peter Jenkins
8430	Simon Johnson
8431	Robert Scott
8432	Stephen Clear
8433	Matt Wright
8434	Paul L'Allier
8435	Rachel Astle
8436	Myles Langstone
8437	Rachel Astle
8438	Myles Langstone
8439	Julie Shackson
8440	Peter King
8441	Heather Trickey
8442	Anne Crowley
8443	Linda McMullen
8444	Rodney McCully
8445	Mike Thomson
8446	Carole Strachan
8447	Sarah Wise
8448	David Smith
8449	Sally and Keith Morgan
8450	Not Provided
8451	Martyn Sullivan
8452	Anonymous
8453	Stuart Dando
8454	Gordon Davies
8455	Rob Davies
8456	Lynn Glaister
8457	Lesley Walton
8458	Daniel Lewis
8459	James Brinning
8460	John H Jenkins
8461	Stephen Doughty MP
8462	P G Mont

Representation Number	Name (as given)
8463	B Richards
8464	S David
8465	Susan Scott
8466	C Dougie
8467	Christine Davies
8468	Ann Hughes
8469	Joan Barnett
8470	Ryan Barnett
8471	H K Owens
8472	Joseph Hurding
8473	P Wormal
8474	M Curd
8475	Joel Haley
8476	M Wilde
8477	Stephen Scuth
8478	Jacob Smith
8479	William Nash
8480	Elin Bold
8481	Sarah Merry
8482	Gwenda Owen
8483	Paul Callagh
8484	Emlyn Pratt
8485	Pam George
8486	Lynne Thomas
8487	Kevin Brennan MP
8488	Nia Griffiths MP
8489	Greg Cooke (official Labour submission)
8490	Richard Minshull (official Conservative submission)
8491	Tyrone Powell
8492	Stephen Kinnock MP
8493	Natasha Davies
8494	Chris Weaver
8495	Matthew Bold
8496	Maggie Simpson
8497	Jane Setchfield
8498	Richard Beale
8499	Jen Thornton
8500	Keith Davies
8501	Eirlys Davies
8502	Caroline Wilson
8503	W M Cole
8504	M & A Seacombe
8505	Thomas Goddard
8506	Vicky Fazekas
8507	Daniel Eckford
8508	Chris Edwards
8509	Rhys Hopkins
8510	Glennville Jenkins
8511	Anna Rawlings
8512	Peter O'Sullivan
8513	Larissa Nicholas

Appendix C: - Assistant Commissioner Biographies

Mr Gerard Elias QC is a leading criminal barrister with over 40 years legal experience who has been involved in many of the most important criminal cases on the Welsh Circuit in recent years. Mr Elias was appointed Queen's Counsel in 1984 and his practice since 1996 has largely been dominated by major public inquiries including the North Wales Child Abuse Inquiry, the Bloody Sunday Inquiry, and the Baha Mousa Inquiry. He also has many years' experience in the field of professional discipline at a high profile UK level, particularly in sport. His appointments include: Deputy High Court Judge; Recorder and former Leader of the Wales and Chester Circuit; Chancellor, Diocese of Swansea and Brecon; Chairman of ECB's Cricket Discipline Commission; and Chairman of Sports Resolutions UK. Mr Elias has also been involved in previous Parliamentary boundary reviews in Wales as an Assistant Commissioner.

Rhodri Price Lewis QC was born and educated in South Wales before going on to study at the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge. He has been a barrister for over 40 years and Queen's Counsel for nearly 20 years specialising in planning, environmental and public law. He is a Deputy High Court Judge mainly sitting in the Administrative and Planning Courts of the High Court. He is a Recorder of the Crown Court.

Emyr Wyn Jones was educated at Ysgol y Gader, Dolgellau, and University College Cardiff and is a Chartered Civil Engineer. Following a career in local government, he spent over 15 years as a Planning Inspector working predominantly in Wales. In that role, he conducted public local inquiries and hearings under planning, environmental, highways, energy and land acquisition legislation on behalf of relevant Welsh and UK Ministers.

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FLINTSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL

Date of Meeting	Tuesday, 14 th November 2017
Report Subject	Community Review Guidance and Boundary Commission Consultation on Community Reviews
Report Author	Chief Executive

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Local Democracy and Boundary Commission for Wales (the Commission) has been asked by the Cabinet Secretary for Finance and Local Government to provide updated guidance on the conduct of community reviews by principal councils to improve consistency of practice across Wales.

The publication is a guide for the conduct of reviews.

The closing date for consultation responses is 21 December.

The last community review in Flintshire took place in 2013/14, and Orders were made by Flintshire County Council and by Welsh Government.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1	The Council discusses and comments on the guidance document for principal councils on the review of communities.
2	That the Chief Executive be authorised to make a response on behalf of the council. A draft response is attached at Appendix Two.

REPORT DETAILS

1.00	EXPLAINING THE GUIDANCE FOR PRINCIPAL COUNCILS ON THE REVIEW OF COMMUNITIES
1.01	The updated Community Review Guidance document has been produced improve consistency in the conduct of community reviews by principal councils. It explains the statutory processes, to be followed, reflects best practice developed by councils over time and sets out what a council may wish to consider in the course of a review.
1.02	There are three key ways in which a community review can be opened: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• in preparation for the programme of Commission electoral reviews;• due to request for a review from a community or town council or a Community Meeting (where no council exists) or;• due to a Ministerial Direction.
1.03	<p>In conducting a review, the Commission recommends the following best practice:</p> <p><u>Preparation of Terms of Reference (Preliminary Work)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• An indicative timetable for the review• The procedures the council will follow• Considerations during the review <p><i>Non-Statutory:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Suitability of existing boundaries• Recognition of rural / urban divides• A Council Size Policy• The Commission’s proposed council size aim at the next electoral review.• Grouping of communities• Amalgamation of communities <p><i>Statutory:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Easily identifiable boundaries• Not breaking community ties• Whether a community or town be warded (or de-warded)• If warded, the number of councillors per ward.• Naming of communities and/or their wards. <p>The guidance suggests once draft terms of reference have been agreed - good practice is to consult with interested parties and mandatory consultees for between six and twelve weeks. Once the terms of reference has been agreed the council is then in a position to begin the review.</p>

1.04	<p><u>Initial Consultation</u></p> <p>The Act sets out the procedure for a review. Specifically, in Section 35(1) of the Act it stipulates that the reviewing body must consult the mandatory consultees and conduct such investigations as it thinks appropriate.</p> <p>The Act does not stipulate how long this consultation should be. It is considered best practice to allow 12 weeks for such a consultation.</p> <p><i>Identifying Potential Changes</i></p> <p>The council should be open to identify potential changes. This may be achieved through a combination of periodic consultation with the town and community councils and ongoing consideration of community boundaries and electoral arrangements when considering issues such as planning (including the preparation of development plans) and electoral administration.</p> <p>Changes may be proposed to community boundaries. Proposed new boundaries should wherever possible follow features that can be identified both on detailed maps and on the ground.</p> <p>Changes may be proposed to the electoral arrangements of a community. In making proposals for changes to community electoral arrangements regard should be given to any change in the number and distribution of local government electors of the community which is likely to take place within the period of five years immediately following any recommendations.</p> <p>Consideration should be made to whether a town or community should be warded. In considering whether a community should be divided into wards, regard should be given to whether the number or distribution of the electors for the community is such as to make a single election of community councillors impractical or inconvenient.</p> <p><i>Consequential Changes of any Proposals</i></p> <p>When proposing changes to communities and their wards, the principal council needs to consider consequential changes that may need to be made to the electoral arrangements of the principal area. The communities and their wards are the building blocks of electoral wards. Where a change is proposed to one of these 'shared' boundaries it is normal practice to also propose a consequential change to the arrangements for a principal council electoral ward.</p>
1.05	<p><u>Draft Proposals</u></p> <p>Once the initial consultation has been completed, the representations received should be considered with the changes identified and a report should be produced for the approval of County Council. Once approved the council should prepare a draft proposals report for publication and consultation.</p> <p>The Draft Proposals Report must contain details of the review and any proposals for change that the principal council considers appropriate or, if it</p>

	<p>does not consider any change appropriate, a proposal to that effect. The draft proposals are published in order to ensure adequate consultation in accordance with the Act.</p> <p>Notice must be given of the consultation one week before it commences. It is good practice for the notification to include details of the draft proposals and maps.</p> <p>A period of twelve weeks is normally allowed for consultation on the draft proposals. The Draft Proposals Report must be published electronically and must be available for inspection. The report must also be sent to Welsh Ministers and mandatory consultees and all others who responded at the preliminary stage.</p> <p>At the end of the consultation period the comments on the draft proposals and all evidence collected to that point should be considered and final proposals drawn up. The final proposals are then adopted by the principal council by means of the appropriate mechanism.</p>
1.06	<p><u>Final Proposals</u></p> <p>The report of the review (known as the Final Proposals Report) must contain any proposals for change that the principal council considers appropriate or, if it does not consider any change appropriate, a proposal to that effect. The report must also contain details of the review and the consultation carried out on proposals and details of any changes to the proposals made in the light of representations received and an explanation of why those changes have been made.</p> <p>The Final Proposals Report is submitted to the Commission. The principal council should also publish the final proposals in the same way as the draft proposals. The Final Proposals Report must be made available for inspection at least 6 weeks following publication.</p>
1.07	<p><u>Conclusion of Review</u></p> <p>The Commission, following a period of six weeks, will consider the proposals and may make an Order implementing the proposals. During this six-week period the Commission may accept representations on the proposal.</p> <p>On receipt of the proposals the Commission will request for copies of information pertinent to the review to satisfy itself that the Council has conducted the review in accordance with the Act.</p> <p>Once satisfied the correct process has been undertaken, it will consider the details of the proposals. The Commission may implement the proposals of the principal council without change or, with the agreement of the principal council, may make changes to the proposals. Where the proposals contain changes to the electoral arrangements of the principal council the Commission must first seek the consent of Welsh Ministers before making the Order.</p>

	<p>Under certain circumstances the Commission may decide to conduct its own review. This is where the Commission is unable to agree changes to the proposals made or it considers that the review has been defective in some way.</p> <p><u>Community Electoral Arrangements</u></p> <p>Where the principal council has made a report proposing changes to a community boundary and its community electoral arrangements the Commission will make an Order implementing all of the changes in one Order. Where, as a result of the changes, the proposal also includes consequential changes to the principal council electoral arrangements, the Commission will also seek the consent of Welsh Ministers before making the Order.</p> <p>Where the principal council has made a report proposing changes to community electoral arrangements but not to the external community boundary of a community then, after a period of six weeks, the principal council may make an Order implementing the changes. Where, as a result of changes to the community electoral arrangements, the council makes proposals for consequential changes to the principal council electoral arrangements, the council must first seek the consent of Welsh Ministers before making the Order.</p> <p>The changes made in the Orders by the Commission, principal council and Welsh Government will ordinarily come into force at the first ordinary council election following the date the Order is made.</p>
1.08	<p><u>Flintshire Community Review 2013/14</u></p> <p>Flintshire County Forum received a report on the proposed Community Review including draft guiding principles and timetable in February 2013. All town and community Councils were invited to submit views on the review Following reports to County Council and Cabinet in April 2013 the guiding principles of the review were agreed, together with the consultation process for the first formal stage of the review. The review began in May 2013 and the consultation period ended in July 2013.</p> <p>Flintshire's Draft Proposals were considered and agreed by the County Council and Cabinet prior to consultation on them commencing in November 2013. There was a nine week consultation period until the end of January 2014.</p> <p>Final proposals were agreed by the County Council in April 2014. The Council then submitted a report to the Commission.</p> <p>The Commission published its report and proposals: Review of Community Arrangements in the County of Flintshire in October 2015. The Flintshire (Communities) Order 2016 was made in December 2016.</p>
1.09	<p>The Commission is also required to conduct electoral reviews of principal councils every ten years. The Commission has published its programme of electoral reviews and Flintshire's review will start in quarter 4 of 2018.</p>

1.10	Whilst there is now power for the Commission to make changes to community and community wards as a consequence of proposing electoral wards, the Commission is of the view that such changes would best be made during a community review. Ideally a community review should precede an electoral review, as the community and community wards are then to be used as the main building blocks for the electoral wards.
1.11	On conclusion of the review not all of the changes supported were made to internal boundaries as it was thought these would be considered as part of the pending electoral review. The Commission's advice is that a community review should precede an electoral review. Officers will now liaise with the Commission on the next steps required to address those changes that were not made.

2.00	RESOURCE IMPLICATIONS
2.01	None as a result of this report.

3.00	CONSULTATIONS REQUIRED / CARRIED OUT
3.01	The Flintshire County Forum.

4.00	RISK MANAGEMENT
4.01	None as a result of this report.

5.00	APPENDICES
5.01	Appendix One – Guidance for Principal Councils on the Review of Communities Appendix Two – Draft Response

6.00	LIST OF ACCESSIBLE BACKGROUND DOCUMENTS
6.01	The Council's Community Review proposals, reports and associated material. The Local Democracy and Boundary Commission for Wales: Review of Community Arrangements in the County of Flintshire – Reports and Proposals Contact Officer: Lynn Phillips, Team Leader – Democratic Services Telephone: 01352 702329 E-mail: lyn.phillips@flintshire.gov.uk

7.00	GLOSSARY OF TERMS
7.01	<p>Commission - The Local Democracy and Boundary Commission for Wales.</p> <p>Directions - Directions issued by Welsh Ministers under Section 48 of the Act.</p> <p>Electoral wards - The areas into which principal areas are divided for the purpose of electing county councillors, previously referred to as electoral divisions.</p> <p>Electoral review - A review in which the Commission considers the electoral arrangements for a principal council.</p> <p>Electorate - The number of persons registered to vote in a local government area.</p> <p>Order - Order made by an implementing body, giving effect to proposals made by the principal council or the Commission.</p> <p>Principal area - The area governed by a principal council: in Wales a county or county borough</p> <p>Principal council - The single tier organ of local government, responsible for all or almost all local government functions within its area. A county or county borough council.</p> <p>Projected electorate - The five-year forecast of the electorate</p> <p>The Act - The Local Government (Democracy) (Wales) Act 2013</p> <p>Town / Community Council - An elected council that provides services to their particular town / community area. A town / community council may be divided for town / community electoral purposes into community wards.</p> <p>Town / Community ward - An area within a community council created for community electoral purposes.</p>

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LOCAL DEMOCRACY AND BOUNDARY COMMISSION FOR WALES



Comisiwn Ffiniau a
Democratiaeth Leol
Cymru

Local Democracy and
Boundary Commission
For Wales

GUIDANCE FOR PRINCIPAL COUNCILS ON THE REVIEW OF COMMUNITIES

APRIL 2018

The Local Democracy and Boundary Commission for Wales

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FOREWORD

This updated guidance has been produced by the Commission at the request of the Cabinet Secretary for Finance and Local Government to support greater consistency in the manner in which community reviews are conducted.

There are two audiences in mind in the drafting of this document. Primarily this is a guide for principal council officers in the conduct of a review of their communities. It has also been drafted to inform interested parties, in particular the town and community councils of Wales, as to how the process should operate. It will demonstrate how, through their engagement in a review, they can influence the review to ensure that the boundaries of their community council reflect how their community operates on the ground and that the representation of their constituents is appropriate.

In the Reforming Local Government: Resilient and Renewed White Paper the Cabinet Secretary for Finance and Local Government confirmed the commissioning of a comprehensive review of the community and town council sector. While there may be implications for community council arrangements, the Commission understands the review will take around a year, reporting in the summer of 2018 and any changes following the review will be implemented following this after due consideration.

This guidance is therefore an important document for officers of principal councils and interested parties in the intervening period.

The Commission welcomes correspondence in Welsh and English.
Mae'r ddogfen hon ar gael yn y Gymraeg.

LOCAL DEMOCRACY AND BOUNDARY COMMISSION FOR WALES

GUIDANCE FOR PRINCIPAL COUNCILS ON THE REVIEW OF COMMUNITIES

Chapter	Title	Paragraph	Page
1.	Introduction	1.1	1
	Communities	1.2	1
	Community Reviews	1.4	1
2.	Community Review Best Practice Guide	2.1	2
	Review Planning and Commencement	2.4	2
	Not Conducting a Review	2.8	3
	Conducting a Review - Preparation	2.11	3
	Terms of Reference	2.12	4
	Council Size Policy	2.18	5
	Amalgamation and Grouping of Communities	2.22	5
	The Initial Consultation	2.28	6
	Identifying Potential Changes	2.31	7
	Changes to Community Boundaries	2.33	7
	Changes to Community Electoral Arrangements	2.34	7
	Consequential Changes of any Proposal	2.37	8
	Complex or Challenging Areas	2.38	8
	Draft Proposals	2.39	8
	Final Proposals	2.46	9
3.	The Commission's Role	3.1	10
	Community Electoral Arrangements	3.5	11

APPENDIX 1	Community Review Process – Best Practice
APPENDIX 2	Glossary of Terms

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1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 This new and updated Community Review Guidance document has been produced to assist and help to ensure consistency in the conduct of Community Reviews by principal councils. It has been produced to explain the statutory processes that should be followed, reflects best practice developed by councils over time and, the considerations a council may wish to consider in the course of conducting a review.

Communities

- 1.2 There can be some confusion over what is meant by the word community. It means different things to different people. Some may consider it to be the street in which they live, others a more broad village area, others much larger areas. All of these are entirely accurate and reflect the lives of people and the differences and similarities of places where we live, work and interact. However, in Wales there is an additional and more technical meaning.
- 1.3 For the purposes of this guidance, a community is the unit of local government that lies below the level of the principal council (a county or county borough). Community areas cover the whole of Wales, so wherever you live you will be in a community. Many, but not all, of the community areas have an elected council that provides services to their particular community area. Most councils of community areas are known as community councils but some communities have the status of a town and are known as town councils. Where a community has a community or town council it may be divided for community electoral purposes into community wards.

Community Reviews

- 1.4 From time to time, because of developments or shifts of population, there may be a need to make changes to the community areas. Such changes may involve changes to the boundary of the community and, where a community council exists, changes to the community council electoral arrangements. The legislation that covers community reviews is the Local Government (Democracy) (Wales) Act 2013 (the Act).
- 1.5 Under the Act the Local Democracy and Boundary Commission for Wales (the Commission) has a general duty to monitor arrangements for local government across Wales. Each principal council however has a duty to monitor the communities in its area and, where appropriate, the electoral arrangements of such communities for the purposes of considering whether to make or recommend changes. These changes are brought about by means of a community review. Both the Commission and the principal councils, when carrying out their duties, are required by the Act to seek to ensure effective and convenient local government. A community review conducted by the council is brought into effect by an Order by the Commission.

- 1.6 The Statutory process for conducting a community review is set out in Sections 23, 25, 31 and 33 – 36 of the Act. These set out the basic criteria for conducting a review, the appropriate considerations and the procedure.
- 1.7 When conducting a community review the Commission's guidance proposes for principal councils to conduct a community review in accordance with both Section 25 – Review of community boundaries by principal council – and Section 31 – Review of electoral arrangements for community by principal council – combined. Whilst two separate processes in the Act, we do not believe it is appropriate to consider the boundaries of communities without, simultaneously, considering their internal electoral arrangements, where appropriate. All references to community reviews in this guidance document should be viewed in this light.

2. COMMUNITY REVIEW BEST PRACTICE GUIDE

- 2.1 Over the course of conducting community reviews since the Local Government Act 1972, a process of best practice has evolved over time. This is not to say that every council across Wales has utilised this best practice but many do, and this has been published in handbooks published by the Association of Electoral Administrators.
- 2.2 When conducting a community review a principal council should also consider its other statutory obligations related to the review. For example obligations under the Wellbeing of Future Generations Act 2015, Welsh Language Standards and the Equality Act 2010, will all influence and inform the conduct and decisions made during the course of a community review.
- 2.3 In this guidance document the Commission will set out both the statutory and best practices of councils who have conducted community reviews in Wales. As an aid the Commission has produced a flow chart at Appendix 1 that sets out the best practice process.

Review Planning and Commencement

- 2.4 There are three key ways in which a community review is precipitated:
1. In preparation for the programme of Commission electoral reviews;
 2. A request for a review from a Community or Town council or a Community Meeting (where no council exists); and,
 3. A Ministerial Direction.
- 2.5 Principal councils have a duty to report to the Commission on their community arrangements every ten years. The Commission is also required to conduct electoral reviews of principal councils every ten years. In the publication of the Commission's programme, we provide an indicative timetable of when a principal council may wish to consider conducting a community review. Ideally a community review should precede an electoral review, as the community and community wards are utilised as the primary building blocks for the electoral

wards. Whilst there is now power for the Commission to make changes to community and community wards *as a consequence* of proposing electoral wards, the Commission is of the view that, in general, such changes would best be made during a community review.

- 2.6 If a principal council receives a request from a town or community council, or receives a request from 30 or more members of the public who organise a community meeting in an area, it may also consider whether it is appropriate to conduct a review in a specific area or for the whole county. If the Council considers that it does wish to conduct a review, it should consult with the Commission to ensure that they have sufficient time to make an Order and that it would not have an adverse impact on the work the Commission has programmed.
- 2.7 If a principal council is Directed to conduct a review by Welsh Ministers it should do so in accordance with that Direction, utilising this guidance where applicable. A Ministerial Direction will have been consulted on and the representations of the principal council and the Commission will have been considered in the creation of the final Direction.

Not conducting a Review

- 2.8 It is the expectation of the legislation that a council conducts a community review every ten years. If a principal council has decided it will not conduct a community review it needs to communicate the reasons for not conducting a review clearly to the Commission, mandatory stakeholders and any interested parties. A report should be submitted to the Commission setting out the process it has gone through, the considerations and reasoning behind not conducting a review.
- 2.9 The Commission may, after reviewing the evidence and existing arrangements, not concur with the council's conclusions and challenge them on their decision. It is possible that the Commission could conduct its own review and charge the council for conducting the review. If the Commission does conduct a review, recommendations will be submitted to Welsh Ministers who would then make an Order.
- 2.10 It is for this reason that it is essential that the council engages and communicates with the Commission at the earliest opportunity to discuss a potential review.

Conducting a Review – Preparation

- 2.11 Once a council has decided it will conduct a community review there are three streams of activity: Preparation of Terms of Reference (ToR), research into the existing arrangements and the activities for the Council / Scrutiny committee overseeing the review for the council.

Terms of Reference

- 2.12 Whilst not a requirement of the Act, it has become common practice for principal councils to develop, consult on and then publish ToR for a community review.
- 2.13 The ToR should establish the timetable and procedures, provide guidance and set out the issues that will be considered during the course of the review. Provision of a ToR allows the Council to ensure that they are seen to be following a set procedure and appropriate considerations for a review and allows interested parties to understand how to effectively engage in the review. It also provides the Commission with information as to whether the council has appropriately conducted the review under the terms of the Act and has met their own expectations when submitting proposals to the Commission.
- 2.14 Examples of provisions within a ToR to be considered by a principal council are, but not limited to:
- An indicative timetable for the review
 - The procedures the council will follow
 - Considerations during the review
 - Non-Statutory:
 - Suitability of existing boundaries
 - Recognition of rural / urban divides
 - A Council Size Policy (see 2.18 below)
 - The Commission's proposed council size aim at the next electoral review.
 - Grouping of communities
 - Amalgamation of communities
 - Statutory:
 - Easily identifiable boundaries
 - Not breaking community ties
 - Whether a community or town be warded (or de-warded)
 - If warded, the number of councillors per ward.
 - Naming of communities and/or their wards.
 - Consequential arrangements of any changes proposed
- 2.15 The principal council may wish to informally consult with the Commission or colleagues from other principal councils in the drafting of the ToR. The principal council may also wish to consult with the Welsh Language Commissioner when considering Welsh language community or community ward names as part of the community review process.
- 2.16 Once a draft ToR has been agreed by the relevant council authority, it is good practice to consult on this draft in order to ascertain the views of interested parties. This should be provided, at a minimum, to the mandatory consultees¹ and should last for 6 to 12 weeks.

¹ "mandatory consultees" are set out in Section 34(3) of the Act : any local authority affected by the review; the police and crime commissioners for the area; the Commission; any organisation representing the staff employed by local authorities which has asked to be consulted; and, such persons that may be specified by order made by Welsh Ministers.

2.17 Once the consultation has ended, the representations received should be considered and a final ToR be produced for approval by the principal council. Once the ToR is approved, the Council will be in a position to begin the review.

Council Size Policy

2.18 Whilst not a requirement of the Act, it has become common practice for principal councils to develop, consult on and then publish a Council Size Policy. This is ordinarily included within a ToR.

2.19 The Council Size Policy creates a mechanism to determine, for the principal area's community and town councils, the appropriate number of community councillors for a given town or community based on the electorate of the community or town council. It should ensure that representation on a community or town council is, as far as is practicable, the same across all the community councils within the principal area.

2.20 Issues a council may wish to consider when developing a council size model are:

- An approximate councillor allocation per electorate
- Provision of an overall minimum and maximum number of community councillors for a community council. Historically the minimum number of councillors for a community council has been 7, but some councils have used 6. The largest community council in Wales at present is 24. The maximum size may be dependent on the factors below.
- What are the existing community council sizes
- The scale of the activity of the community councils in a principal council area.
- The geography of the principal council area
- How sparsely or densely populated a principal council area is; or is it mixed.

2.21 Each principal council should determine its own policy, based on its own considerations. It may be that it wishes to discuss the modelling with the Commission or other principal councils.

Amalgamation and Grouping of Communities

2.22 A principal council may receive a request from a group of communities which wishes to conduct their business together, allowing for cost savings or increased capacity to expand on its services or functions.

2.23 Alternatively, a principal council may take the view that in certain areas, or more widely across their principal area, they wish to delegate functions to the communities or towns within their jurisdiction. In doing so they may require communities or towns to be of a certain specific size, whether geographically or in terms of electorate, where there is sufficient capacity to discharge these duties.

- 2.24 In such circumstances consideration may be given to either grouping or amalgamating the existing community or town councils to provide that capacity.
- 2.25 Where a principal council wishes to apply such a model across its principal area it should consider setting out a Community Amalgamation / Grouping Policy. This policy should set out maximum and minimum sizes of the groups and any factors it is taking into consideration when creating group communities.

Amalgamation

- 2.26 The amalgamation of communities would be the joining of two or more existing communities together to form one, new, larger community. The existing community councils are dissolved and a new separate community area and council are established. Consideration, as with all communities, should be given to the warding of that new community. The Commission would expect the wards of the new community to, at least, reflect the former communities that have been amalgamated.

Grouping

- 2.27 A principal council may group two or more communities together to form a new, group community council. However, unlike an amalgamation of communities, each community council (and community ward where appropriate) being grouped will continue to have separate representation on the new, grouped community council. For more information on group communities please see the [Local Government \(Wales\) Measure 2011, Part 7, Chapter 2](#).

The Initial Consultation

- 2.28 The Act sets out the procedure for a review in Chapter 4. Specifically, in Section 35(1) of the Act it stipulates that the reviewing body must consult the mandatory consultees and conduct such investigations as it thinks appropriate.
- 2.29 The Act does not stipulate how long this consultation should be. It is considered best practice to allow 12 weeks for such a consultation. This should allow interested parties, particularly the town and community councils to consider their arrangements and make representations to the principal council.
- 2.30 It is during this period that a council should consider the views of those who make representations but should also consider all of their current arrangements and whether they are appropriate or not. A change does not have to be precipitated by representations as long as the council is acting within its prescribed policies (as set out in the ToR) and the confines of the Act.

Identifying Potential Changes

- 2.31 In order to discharge its duties under the Act, the principal council should maintain a mechanism to identify potential changes. This may be achieved by a combination of periodic consultation with the community councils and ongoing consideration of community boundaries and electoral arrangements when considering issues such as planning (including the preparation of development plans) and electoral administration.
- 2.32 During the initial consultation period officers responsible for the review should consider each community area boundary and if they are still appropriate. Examples of common issues that can arise are (but not limited to): new developments or extensions of existing developments straddling communities; anomalies not identified in previous reviews (for example, golf courses split across two communities or areas where a small road or cul-de-sac is 'split off' from the rest of their community); and, changes to water courses or farms.

Changes to Community Boundaries (Section 25)

- 2.33 Changes may be proposed to community boundaries. Proposed new boundaries should wherever possible follow features that can be identified both on detailed maps and on the ground. Proposals may also be made to abolish a community, constitute a new community, amalgamating communities or establishing or adding to a group community.

Changes to Community Electoral Arrangements (Section 31)

- 2.34 Changes may be proposed to the electoral arrangements of a community². In making proposals for changes to community electoral arrangements regard is to be had to any change in the number and distribution of local government electors of the community which is likely to take place within the period of five years immediately following any recommendations. The Act also requires account to be taken of any discrepancy between the number of local government electors and number of persons that are eligible to be local government electors (as indicated by relevant official statistics). Such proposals should take into account the Council Size Policy.
- 2.35 Where community area has, or will have, a community or town council, consideration should be made to whether it should be warded. In considering whether a community should be divided into community wards, regard should be had to whether the number or distribution of the local government electors for the community is such as to make a single election of community councillors impractical or inconvenient and whether it is desirable that any area of the community should be separately represented on the community council.

² The electoral arrangements of a community are defined in the Act as:

- (a) the number of members of the council for the community;
- (b) its division into wards (if appropriate) for the purposes of the election of councillors;
- (c) the number and boundaries of any wards;
- (d) the number of members to be elected for any ward;
- (e) the name of any ward.

Regard is also to be had to the desirability of fixing boundaries which are and will remain easily identifiable and any local ties which will be broken by the fixing of any particular boundaries.

2.36 Where a community council is already warded those ward boundaries should be considered in the same way as changes to community boundaries, taking into account the potential changes identified (see 2.31) and the ToR. Where making changes to the wards, account should be taken to the consequential representation of the wards within the community.

Consequential Changes of any Proposals

2.37 When proposing changes to communities and their wards, the principal council needs to consider consequential changes that may need to be made to the electoral arrangements of the principal area³. The communities and their wards are the building blocks of electoral wards. Where a change is proposed to one of these 'shared' boundaries it is normal practice to also propose a consequential change to the arrangements for a principal council electoral ward. Ordinarily, if a minor change is proposed consideration will be limited to a simple shift of the boundary. However, if significant changes are made the council will need to consider the appropriate consequential arrangements, including the creation of new electoral wards and the number of members representing the new or significantly changed wards. These should be proposed at the same time as any change to communities and their wards, if appropriate.

Complex or Challenging Areas

2.38 On occasion difficult decisions may have to be confronted by officers and the principal council where arrangements, although popular with local residents, may not be appropriate. In these areas innovative solutions may need to be sought. Alternatively, it may be necessary to make a robust evidence based case in making proposals that are most appropriate for an area in the face of strong or considerable opposition. The Commission will endeavour to provide any informal advice it can in these instances or offer differing options for the Council to consider. Decision making in these areas needs to be clear and evidence based.

Draft Proposals

2.39 Once the initial consultation has completed, the representations received should be considered with the changes identified by the officers and a report should be produced for the approval of the principal council. Once approved the council should prepare a draft proposals report for publication and consultation.

³ The electoral arrangements of a principal area are defined in the Act as:

- (a) the number of members of the council for the principal area,
- (b) the number, type and boundaries of the electoral wards into which the principal area is for the time being divided for the purpose of the election of members,
- (c) the number of members to be elected for any electoral ward in the principal area, and
- (d) the name of any electoral ward.

- 2.40 The Draft Proposals Report must contain details of the review and any proposals for change that the principal council considers appropriate or, if it does not consider any change appropriate, a proposal to that effect. The draft proposals are published in order to ensure adequate consultation in accordance with Chapter 4 of the Act.
- 2.41 Notice must be given of the consultation one week before it commences. The notification can be by means of letter and email, notices placed on principal council and community council notice-boards, the principal council and community council websites, social media and by any other means that the principal council considers appropriate. It is good practice for the notification to include details of the draft proposals and maps (or details of how and where to access maps) and would ask the community councils and all interested parties, including the general public, to make comments on the draft proposals.
- 2.42 A period of 12 weeks is normally allowed for consultation⁴ on the draft proposals. The Draft Proposals Report must be published electronically and must be available for inspection (without charge) at the offices of the principal council for the duration of the period for representations. The report must also be sent to Welsh Ministers and mandatory consultees and all others who responded at the preliminary stage must be informed how to obtain a copy of the report.
- 2.43 In addition, some principal councils have undertaken road shows, meeting each community in their area discussing the proposals and encouraging representations which support or oppose proposals, or offer alternative suggestions.
- 2.44 As noted at paragraph 2.38, on occasion difficult decisions may have to be confronted by officers and the principal council where arrangements, although popular with local residents, may not be appropriate. Decision making in these areas needs to be clear and evidence based. If the status quo is maintained the evidence for the decisions made must be robust when providing its report to the Commission.
- 2.45 At the end of the consultation period the comments on the draft proposals and all evidence collected to that point is considered and final proposals drawn up. The final proposals are then adopted by the principal council by means of the appropriate mechanism.

Final Proposals

- 2.46 The report of the review (known as the Final Proposals Report) must contain any proposals for change that the principal council considers appropriate or, if it does not consider any change appropriate, a proposal to that effect. The report must also contain details of the review and the consultation carried out on

⁴ The Act states that the period for representations should be a period of not less than 6, nor more than 12, weeks beginning no earlier than one week after the notice period is given.

proposals and details of any changes to the proposals made in the light of representations received and an explanation of why those changes have been made.

2.47 The Final Proposals Report is submitted to the Commission. The principal council should also publish the final proposals in the same way as the draft proposals (see 2.42 and 2.43 above). The Final Proposals Report must be made available for inspection (without charge) at the offices of the principal council for at least 6 weeks following publication. A copy of the Final Proposals Report must be sent to the mandatory consultees, Ordnance Survey and the Welsh Ministers and all others who responded at the earlier stages must be informed how to obtain a copy of the report.

3. THE COMMISSION'S ROLE

3.1 Where the principal council has carried out a Community Review and has submitted its report containing its final proposals (including consequential changes to principal council electoral arrangements) to the Commission, the Commission, after a period of 6 weeks, will consider the proposals and may make an Order implementing the proposals. During this six week period the Commission may accept representations on the councils proposals for its consideration.

3.2 On receipt of the proposals the Commission will request for copies of information pertinent to the review to satisfy that the council has conducted the review in accordance with Part 3 of the Act. This will include, but not restricted to, copies of every representation received, the reports to the relevant scrutiny committee and full council and the minutes of those meetings.

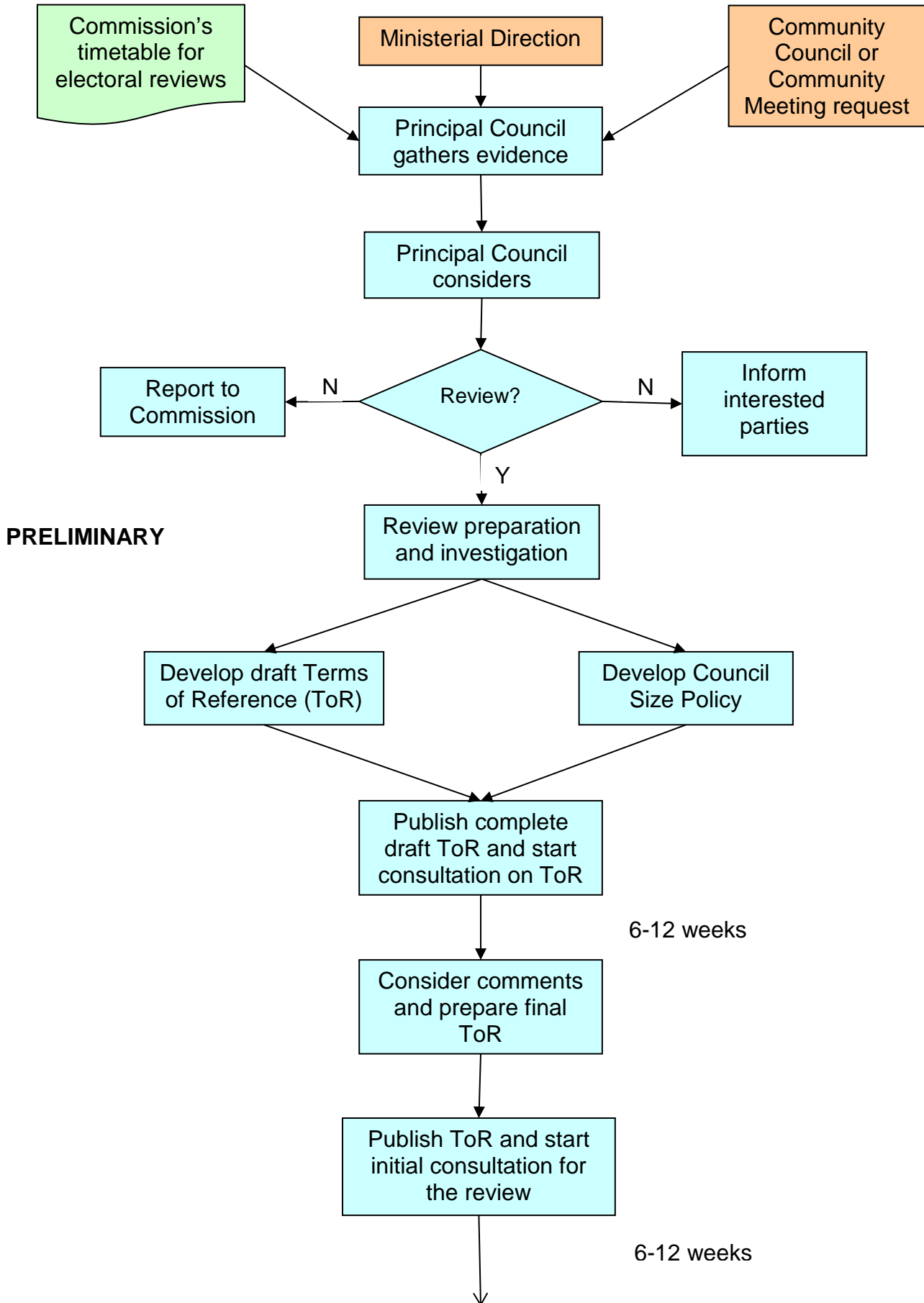
3.3 Once satisfied the correct process has been undertaken, it will consider the details of the proposals made to the Commission. The Commission may implement the proposals of the principal council without change or, with the agreement of the principal council, may make changes to the proposals. Where the proposals contain changes to the electoral arrangements of the principal council the Commission must first seek the consent of Welsh Ministers before making the Order.

3.4 Under certain circumstances the Commission may decide to conduct its own review. These circumstances are where the Commission is unable to agree changes to the proposals with the principal council or it does not consider it appropriate to implement any of the changes proposed by the principal council or it considers that the review has been defective in some way. Where the Commission conducts a community review it makes its proposals to the Welsh Ministers who may make an Order implementing them. It is hoped that by maintaining an open relationship between the Commission and principal council, where the Commission is kept informed throughout a review, that such circumstances can be avoided.

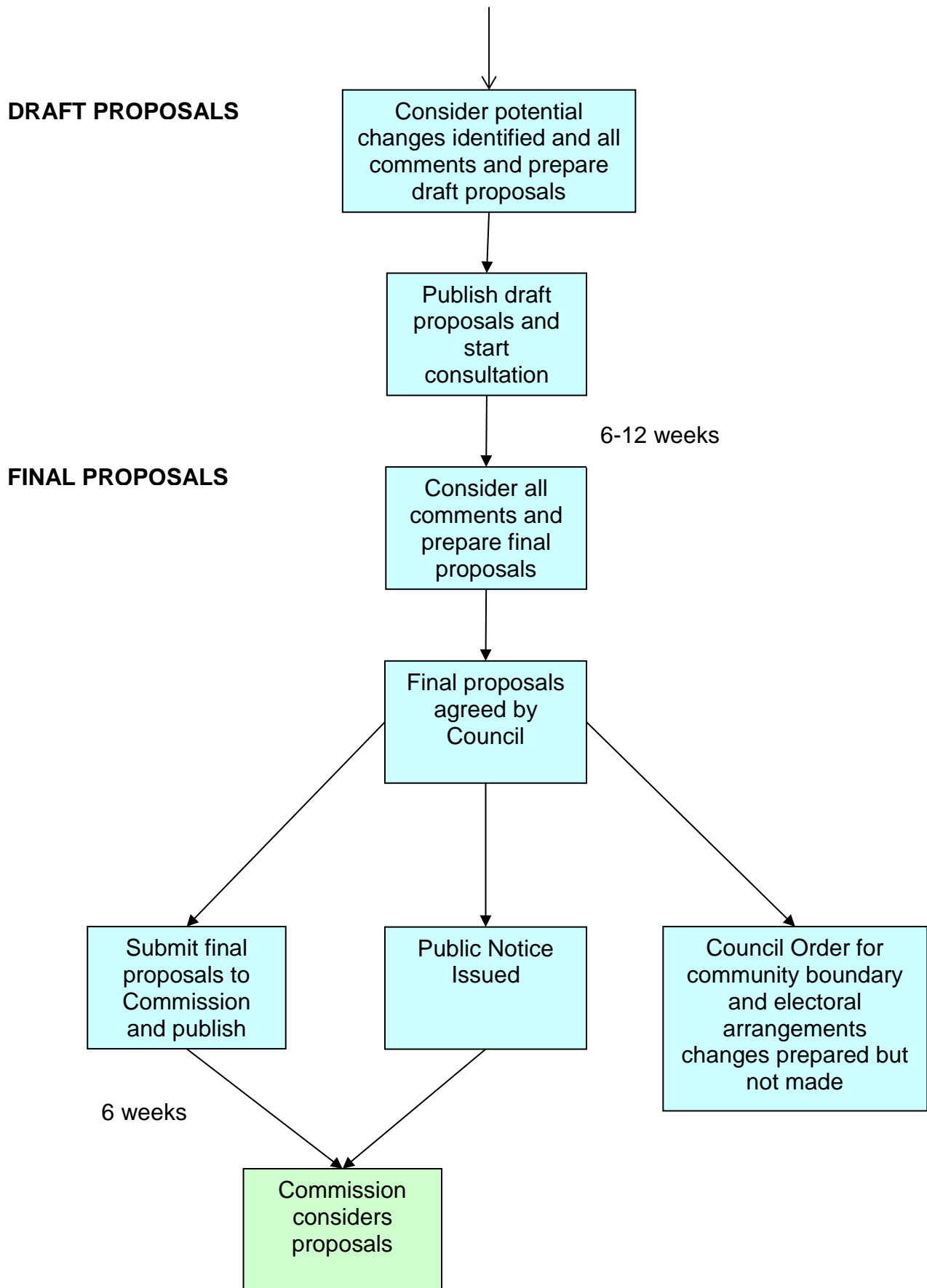
Community Electoral Arrangements

- 3.5 Where the principal council has made a report proposing changes to a community boundary *and* its community electoral arrangements the Commission will make an Order implementing all of the changes in one Order. Where, as a result of the changes, the proposal also includes consequential changes to the principal council electoral arrangements, the Commission will also seek the consent of Welsh Ministers before making the Order. This simplifies the Order making process, reduces the burden on the principal council and allows changes to happen in one place.
- 3.6 Where the principal council has made a report proposing changes to community electoral arrangements but not to the external community boundary of a community then, after a period of six weeks, the principal council *may* make an Order implementing the changes. Where, as a result of changes to the community electoral arrangements, the council makes proposals for consequential changes to the principal council electoral arrangements, the council must first seek the consent of Welsh Ministers before making the Order.
- 3.7 The Commission requests that an Order be prepared after six weeks but is not made in Council until after the Commission has completed its work and is preparing its own Order, or the Welsh Government is preparing an Order. The Commission is of the view that it would not be appropriate to make changes to community electoral arrangements before the Commission has completed its duties.
- 3.8 Any Order made by the principal council needs to be sent to Welsh Government, Ordnance Survey, the Commission and any body affected by the changes.
- 3.9 The changes made in the Orders by the Commission, principal council and Welsh Government will ordinarily come into force and the first ordinary council election following the date the Order is made.

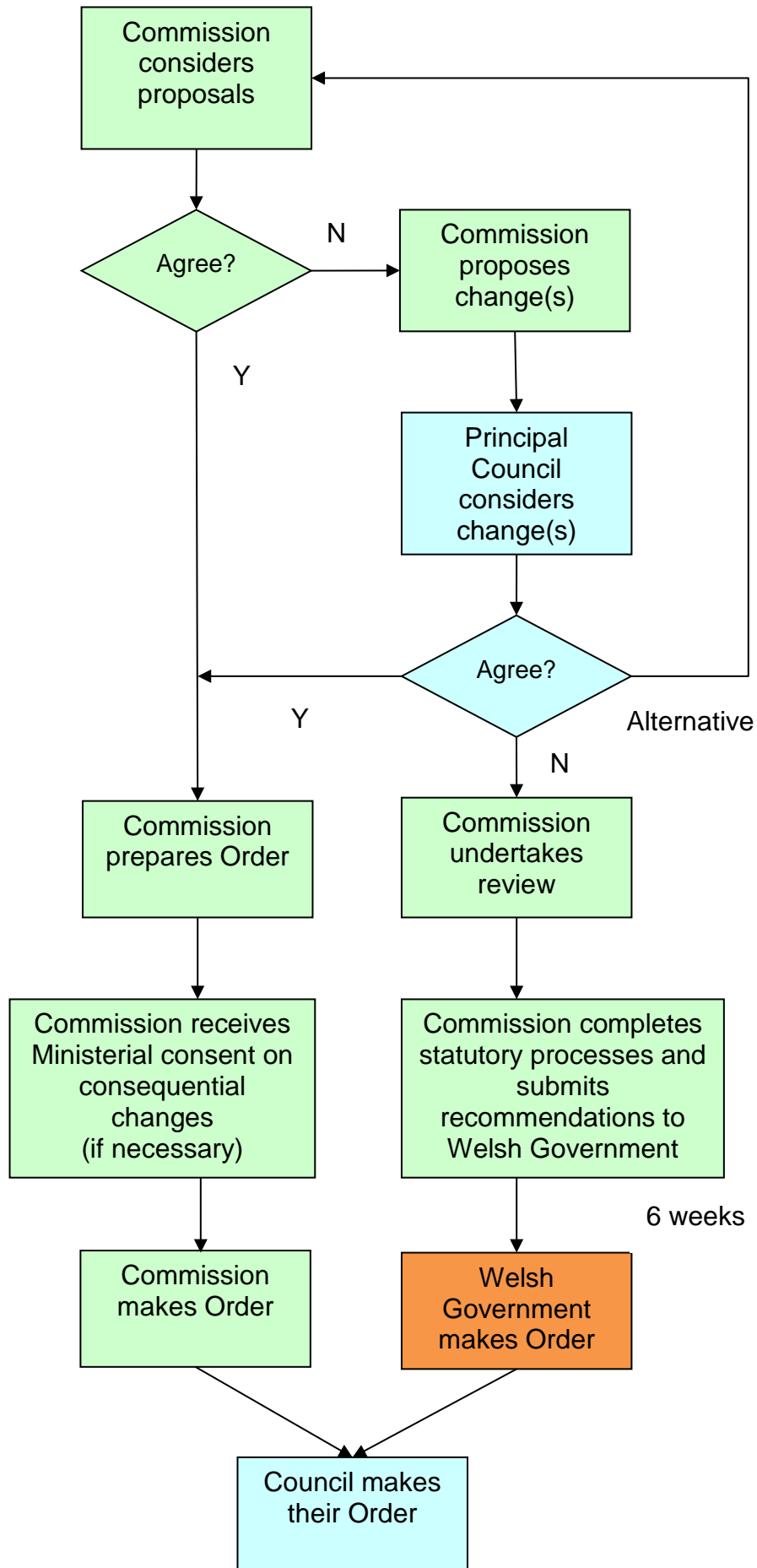
Community Review Process – Best Practice



PRELIMINARY



FINAL STEPS



APPENDIX 2 – GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Commission	The Local Democracy and Boundary Commission for Wales.
Community (area)	The unit of local government that lies below the level of the principal council
Community Council	An elected council that provides services to their particular community area. A community council may be divided for community electoral purposes into community wards.
Community / Town ward	An area within a community council created for community electoral purposes.
Directions	Directions issued by Welsh Ministers under Section 48 of the Act.
Electoral wards	The areas into which principal areas are divided for the purpose of electing county councillors, previously referred to as electoral divisions.
Electoral review	A review in which the Commission considers the electoral arrangements for a principal council.
Electorate	The number of persons registered to vote in a local government area.
Interested party	Person or body who has an interest in the outcome of a community review such as a community council, local MP or AM or political party.
Order	Order made by an implementing body, giving effect to proposals made by the principal council or the Commission.
Principal area	The area governed by a principal council: in Wales a county or county borough
Principal council	The single tier organ of local government, responsible for all or almost all local government functions within its area. A county or county borough council.
Projected electorate	The five-year forecast of the electorate
The Act	The Local Government (Democracy) (Wales) Act 2013
Town Council	A community council with the status of a town are known as town councils. A town council may be divided for community electoral purposes into wards.

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Draft Response: Guidance for Principal Councils on the Review of Communities

The Council welcomes the opportunity to comment on the draft Community Review Guidance.

The Council agrees in principle with the best practice guidance, and the consultation process both procedural and time-tabling. It would be useful if good practice examples could be provided on the Local Democracy and Boundary Commissions website as support information.

Terms of Reference

The document helpfully provides examples of common practice on developing a Terms of Reference. It would be of assistance when developing the Council Size Policy to include examples of other authorities for comparative purposes.

We agree with the consultation period of 6 to 12 weeks.

Initial Consultation

It would be useful to provide information on membership of the Project team and examples of documents that may be useful to gather information.

Draft Proposals

We agree with the guidance provided and that the consultation period of 12 weeks is sufficient.

Final Proposals

We agree with the guidance provided and that the consultation period of 6 weeks is sufficient.

The Commission's Role

The guidance explains the Commission's role and procedures following a review. We would like to comment that following the last community review in 2013/14 there was a delay by Welsh Ministers in making our Order. A report was produced by the Commission in October 2015 and our Order was not made until December 2016. For planning purposes delays of this length should be avoided.

The Council values the Commission being available during the whole process to provide advice as required.

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FLINTSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL

Date of Meeting	14 th November 2017
Report Subject	Overview & Scrutiny Annual Report 2016/17
Report Author	Chief Officer (Governance)

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Overview & Scrutiny Annual Report is drafted on an annual basis by the Officer team in consultation with the relevant Committee Chairs. The draft is then submitted to the Constitution & Democratic Services Committee for Member comment before being submitted to Council for formal approval.

The Constitution & Democratic Services Committee considered the Annual Report at its meeting on 25th October. Some amendments were suggested and have been incorporated, as have the Preface and the Foreword.

The Annual Report provides the Council with assurance that the Overview & Scrutiny function is fulfilling its constitutional role.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1	That the Council receives the Overview & Scrutiny Annual Report for 2016/17.
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REPORT DETAILS

1.00	THE OVERVIEW & SCRUTINY ANNUAL REPORT
1.01	Under section 7.4.5 of the Constitution, the Overview & Scrutiny Committees are required to report annually to the Full Council on their workings with recommendations for their future work programme and amending working methods if appropriate.

1.02	Members will be aware that membership of the 6 Overview & Scrutiny Committees is open to all 62 non-executive Members of the Council. In addition, the Education & Youth Overview & Scrutiny Committee has 5 statutory Co-optees as voting members. These are (a) one representative of the Church in Wales (Diocese of St Asaph) (b) one representative of the Roman Catholic Church (Diocese of Wrexham) and (c) three representatives of parent governors who are elected to their positions.
1.03	The Work Programmes for Overview & Scrutiny Committees are considered and amended where necessary at each ordinary meeting of each of the Committees. Any updates are then included in the Corporate Forward Work Programme which is published with the Agenda for the monthly meeting of Cabinet.
1.04	Following consideration by the Constitution & Democratic Services Committee, the report now includes a preface which explains how any Member of the Council can request that an Overview & Scrutiny committee considers an issue.
1.05	The foreword to the Annual Report is a tribute to the late Councillor Ron Hampson, our longest serving Overview & Scrutiny Chair.

2.00	RESOURCE IMPLICATIONS
2.01	There are no resource implications arising specifically from this report.

3.00	CONSULTATIONS REQUIRED / CARRIED OUT
3.01	The Overview & Scrutiny Chairs for the 2016/17 municipal year were consulted on aspects of the report which relates to their respective committees. The Constitution & Democratic Services Committee commented on and approved the Annual Report at its meeting on the 25 th October 2017.

4.00	RISK MANAGEMENT
4.01	No risks were identified during the preparation of the Report. Production of the report fulfils a constitutional requirement. No specific anti-poverty environment and equalities issues were identified.

5.00	APPENDICES
5.01	Overview & Scrutiny Annual Report for 2016/17.

6.00	LIST OF ACCESSIBLE BACKGROUND DOCUMENTS
6.01	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Overview & Scrutiny Annual Report 2016/17 2. Minutes of the Constitution & Democratic Services Committee 25th October 2017. <p>Contact officer: Robert Robins, Democratic Services Manager Telephone: 01352 702320 E.mail: robert.robins@flinshire.gov.uk</p>

7.00	GLOSSARY OF TERMS
7.01	None.

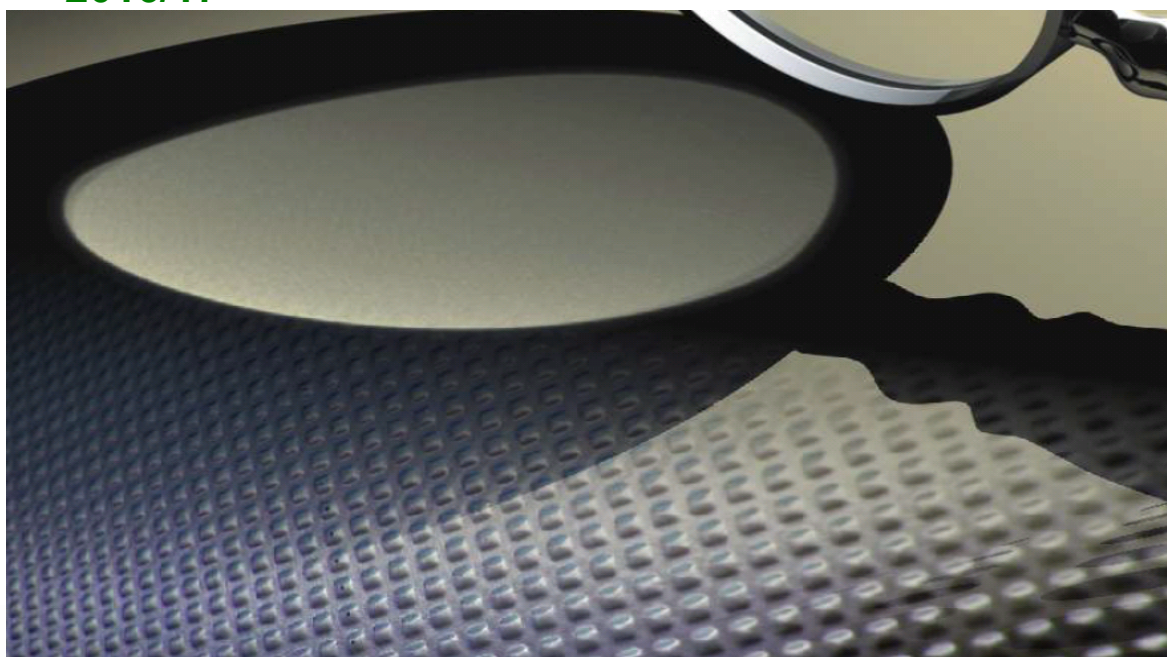
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Overview & Scrutiny

Annual Report

2016/17



Contents

HEADING	PAGE NO.
Preface	3
Foreword – by Constitution & Democratic Services Committee	4
Observations from the Leader of the Council	5
Observations from the Chief Executive	6
The use of Call in of a Cabinet decision and how the procedure works.	7 - 9
Community & Enterprise Overview & Scrutiny Committee	10 - 11
Corporate Resources Overview & Scrutiny Committee	12 - 14
Education & Youth Overview & Scrutiny Committee	15 - 17
Environment Overview & Scrutiny Committee	18 - 19
Organisational Change Overview & Scrutiny Committee	20 - 21
Social & Health Care Overview & Scrutiny Committee	22 - 24
Appendix 1 – Committee Membership, topics covered and activity information	25 - 30
Appendix 2 – Overview & Scrutiny Officer Support	31

PREFACE

The Constitution & Democratic Services Committee considered and approved the Overview & Scrutiny Annual Report at the meeting which was held on 25th October. It was suggested that it would be useful to remind Members how they can put an item onto an Overview & Scrutiny agenda.

In Flintshire, we operated a local protocol, whereby any Member of the Council could request that an Overview & Scrutiny Committee consider a specific item: this was in addition to the statutory rights of a member of an Overview & Scrutiny committee. The Local Government (Wales) Measure 2011 put the Flintshire good practice into statute as section 63 of the Measure.

Any Member can request that an item is considered by an Overview & Scrutiny Committee by putting the request in writing to the Democratic Services Manager. (robert.robins@flintshire.gov.uk) The request would then be referred to the appropriate committee at its next meeting, for consideration during the Forward Work Programme Item.

Foreword from the Constitution & Democratic Services Committee

The foreword to the 2016/17 Overview & Scrutiny Annual Report is a departure from the usual approach. This time, it is fitting that we pay tribute to our longest serving committee chair, Councillor Ron Hampson, who sadly passed away in August.

Ron had been a member of Flintshire since 1995, and during the 1990s served as vice-chair of the Development Committee. With the introduction of 'executive arrangements' following the Local Government Act 2000, he became involved in Overview & Scrutiny.

As the table below shows, he had held responsible positions within Overview & Scrutiny since its inception, and had also served on the Co-ordinating Committee and its predecessor, the Co-ordinating Body since 2000.

Overview & Scrutiny Committee	Position	Year
Best Value	Vice-chair	2000/01
Best Value	Vice-chair	2001/2
Policy & Corporate Management	Vice-chair	2002/3
Policy & Corporate Management	Vice-chair	2003/4
Policy & Corporate management	Chair	2004/5
Corporate Management	Chair	2005/6
Community & Housing	Vice-chair	2006/7
Community & Housing	Vice-chair	2007/8
Community & Housing	Chair	2008/9
Community & Housing	Chair	2009/10
Housing	Chair	2010/11
Housing	Chair	2011/12
Housing	Chair	2012/13
Housing	Chair	2013/14
Housing	Chair	2014/15
Community & Enterprise	Chair	2015/16
Community & Enterprise	Chair	2016/17

Ron is sadly missed as a Member of the Council and a leading scrutineer. He was, and will continue to be held in great affection by Councillor and officer colleagues alike.

OVERVIEW & SCRUTINY – A CABINET PERSPECTIVE



Within Flintshire, a fundamental part of the Council's culture is a belief in the need for an effective and efficient Overview & Scrutiny function as an integral part of good governance.

The Cabinet is held to account by the six Overview & Scrutiny committees which we have, but as importantly, the Members of those committees are providing their support to our executive arrangements as both critical and challenging friends.

The Council's Overview & Scrutiny committees are engaged in pre-decision scrutiny: commenting on reports and emerging policies before they are considered formally by the Cabinet is invaluable to us. That way, the Cabinet is able to benefit from the collective knowledge and wisdom of a wider cross-section of the Council's membership.

During the last year of the life of the 2012-17 Council, we have seen the reviewed and refreshed Overview & Scrutiny committees in operation. They have shown that the time and effort which we put into the review has paid off. The structure which we now have in place will offer the new council a good starting point for its corporate governance.

In my capacity as Leader and portfolio holder for finance, my closest working relationship is with the Corporate Resources Overview & Scrutiny committee. That committee meets on the Thursday before Cabinet and considers and comments on the monthly budget monitoring reports. If there are issues of concern, these are flagged up and brought to the attention of the Cabinet.

Traditionally, I conclude my 'Cabinet perspective' feature in the Overview & Scrutiny Annual Report by thanking everyone who is involved in Overview & Scrutiny here; whether they be the Committee Chairs and Members; the Cabinet Members and Chief and senior officers who attend as contributors at the meetings, as well as the support staff. I would like to express my continued thanks to all involved: we continue to place a lot of reliance on you all, in your respective roles, to make Overview & Scrutiny and thus our entire governance structure work effectively.

Councillor Aaron Shotton,
Leader of the Council

THE NEED FOR EFFECTIVE OVERVIEW & SCRUTINY -
COLIN EVERETT, CHIEF EXECUTIVE



From our 2017 induction programme, both new and returning Members will be aware that Overview & Scrutiny, as part of our executive arrangements, has been operating in Flintshire since 2002. There is a good track record of achievement, and it is clear that Overview & Scrutiny has made a difference to how we do things: the benefits to the organisation in having a robust and effective critical friend to provide challenge to the Cabinet has improved the quality of decision making.

The Annual Report for 2016-17 gives an indication of scrutiny activity in the last year; another year in which we faced unprecedented cuts. Members will already be aware from the workshops which we have held on our Medium Term Financial Strategy and the Budget that we will be facing similar huge challenges again this autumn.

The need for all of Flintshire's members, whether Members of the Cabinet, the six Overview & Scrutiny committee or the regulatory committees to play an active part in seeking to make the further budget reductions has never been more important.

I am confident that at the heart of all discussions will be our desire to protect the services and local community facilities which are critical to community life. Last year, local communities played their part in stepping forward to work with us in new venture such as Community Asset Transfers and Alternative Delivery Models.

The next year, the first year of a new council will be challenging. We must maintain our strength of purpose so that we can continue to modernise the Council and find better and more efficient ways of doing things whilst maintaining our position as a well governed, high performing and progressive Council.

Colin Everett,
Chief Executive

The use of Call in of a Cabinet decision and how the procedure works.

1. Background

Following a request from Members, the Overview & Scrutiny Annual Report for 2015/16 included a feature on the use of Call In. As there were two Calls in during 2016/17, and as the use of call in has been referred to during the Induction Programme, it was considered useful to include details in this annual report.

2. The Arrangements

The arrangements for calling in a decision are to be found in paragraph 16 of the Overview & Scrutiny Procedure Rules contained within the Council's Constitution. The legal authority is derived from section 21 (3) of the Local Government Act 2000.

The ability to call in a Cabinet decision is a significant power for non-executive members. It is not something which should be considered unless there is no alternative: if the power is over-used, or used in such a way as to be thought of as frivolous, its significance or importance would be lost.

3. Decisions of the Cabinet

Following a meeting of the Cabinet, the record of the decisions which it made is published within two days. Copies are available at County Hall, and are sent to all Members of the County Council.

The decision record gives the date when it was published and specifies that the decision will come into force, and may then be implemented, on the expiry of five working days after the publication of the decision, unless it is called in within those five working days after the publication of the decision

4. Calling in a Decision

If the Chief Officer (Governance) or Democratic Services Manager receives a request from the Chair of an Overview & Scrutiny committee or at least four members of the Council, (for the avoidance of doubt such a request should be on a call in notice form, giving the reason for the call-in, and signed by all parties) a call in meeting is arranged.

Either the Democratic Services Manager or one of the Overview & Scrutiny Facilitators notifies the decision takers (the relevant Cabinet members and Chief Officers) of the call-in, and then arranges a meeting of the appropriate committee within seven working days of the decision to call-in

5. The Call-in Meeting

By their nature, call-in meetings tend to be held at short notice (i.e. within seven working days of the call-in decision) and generally the only item of business to be transacted would be to deal with the call-in. However, from time to time it is expedient to consider a call in at a meeting which has already been convened.

There is a suggested procedure for dealing with a call in. This is intended to make the meeting as simple and transparent as possible.

The Chair asks the advising officer to briefly outline the call-in procedure for Members of the Committee, explaining the time constraints within the Constitution.

The initiators of the call-in (those who have signed the call in form) are then invited to explain and clarify their reasons for calling in the decision. This can be by means of a spokesman, or by several Members contributing.

The decision makers (the relevant Cabinet Members and Chief/senior officers) then have the opportunity to respond to the issues raised by the initiators and provide further information if they believe that it will assist the committee's understanding of the decision.

Once this had taken place, the Chair invites questions from Members, and the decision-makers and call-in initiators are invited to respond as appropriate. At the end of Members' questions, the Chair will ask the initiators and the decision makers to sum up their respective cases.

The advising officer then explains the Committee's options for decision, as detailed in the Constitution. The decision should include one of the four options given below.

Option 1

Satisfaction with the explanation(s) received. The decision can be implemented immediately.

Option 2

'No longer concerned', the explanations are accepted, but the decision is not endorsed by the committee. The decision can be implemented immediately.

Option 3

Still concerned about the issues: the decision is referred back to the Cabinet for reconsideration, giving the reasons why. The Cabinet must reconsider the decision at the earliest scheduled meeting, amending the decision or not, before adopting a final decision.

Option 4

Still concerned about the issues: the decision is to refer the matter to full Council. If it is apparent that the Committee is minded to take this approach, the advising officer will remind the Committee that 'executive functions' are solely within the remit of the Cabinet. The Council are able to consider the issue, but not change the decision: it can only recommend to Cabinet that the decision be reconsidered. If referred to full Council, the meeting must be held within 10 working days unless there is a scheduled meeting of the full Council at which the matter may be considered within the expiry of a further 5 working days.

7. Reporting Back

After a call in meeting, there is always a report back to the next Cabinet explaining the decision which the Overview & Scrutiny Committee has made.

8. Call in during 2016/17

During the last municipal year there were two Cabinet decision called in. These were:

Call in of Cabinet decision 3255, School Modernisation – School standards and Reorganisation act 2015 – Ysgol Maes Edwin, Flint Mountain. This was considered by Council on 10th May 2016. This was the first time that a call in decision has been considered by Council, rather than the decision being accepted as implementable or referred back to Cabinet. This call in was originally heard by the Education & Youth Overview & Scrutiny Committee at a meeting on 28th April.

The Council raised no objection to the Cabinet's decision to close Ysgol Maes Edwin with effect from 31st August 2016.

On 8th March 2017, the Community & Enterprise Overview & Scrutiny Committee considered the Call in of Cabinet decision no 3358, the Deeside plan. The signatories were keen to ensure the appropriate spread of investment across Flintshire and raised concerns around the consultation process in developing the Plan. The committee will then be asked for one of the options to be proposed and seconded. The proposal is then voted on. If it is approved, that is the committee's decision, if it falls, then a further proposal(s) will be sought until there is a majority vote in favour of one of the options.

This was an interesting debate which prompted a high number of questions from Members of the Committee who were also seeking an assurance that the Deeside Plan would not detract investment and benefits from Town Centres across Flintshire.

Following the debate, the Committee resolved to accept but not endorse the explanations.

COMMUNITY & ENTERPRISE OVERVIEW & SCRUTINY COMMITTEE



Chair
Cllr Ron Hampson



Vice-Chair
Cllr George Hardcastle

The Committee has continued to undertake pre-decision scrutiny and has been consulted on a number of initiatives, including, the Approval of Lending to New Homes to fund a Development of 62 Affordable New Homes on The Walks, Flint; Discretionary Rate Relief Policy; Hardship Rate Relief Policy; Buy Back of Council Right to Buy (RTB) Properties and Commuted Sums and Shared Equity Redemption Payments Policy.

In November 2016, the Committee also took part in a tour of the Custom House Lane development in Connah's Quay, following the meeting held in November 2016. Members were given the opportunity to walk around the newly built Council properties and were very pleased with the development and the consideration that had been given to providing high quality homes for Flintshire tenants.

Below is a summary of some of the topics the committee have considered over the last 12 months.

Growth Vision and Strategy for the Economy of North Wales

In October 2016 the Committee considered a report which set out regional ambitions on infrastructure development, skills and employment and business growth. The Committee also received the 'Growth Track 360' prospectus on rail improvement across North Wales and the Mersey Dee area, which had been developed with various key partners.

The Committee supported the 'Growth Vision for the Economy of North Wales' and the benefits to local industry but outlined the need for improved infrastructure and ensuring all areas of the County received investment to ensure all young people were able to access employment. The Committee also requested a short workshop to outline the key areas of work being undertaken by the Council to maintain the economic success of Flintshire. This area of scrutiny was relatively new to many Members of the Committee and therefore it was felt that a workshop would assist the Committee in ensuring greater understating of the regeneration functions.

Buy Back of Council Right to Buy (RTB) Properties

In December 2016, the Committee welcomed a report which set out the Council's approach to the strategic acquisition of properties that became available on the open market and proposed a new policy to include the option to purchase ex-Council properties sold under the Right to Buy Scheme. I was very pleased to be considering this report and the introduction of the new Policy was endorsed by the Committee, who has for some time had been discussing and debating on options to assist with the shortfall of available homes across the County.

Welfare Reform – Universal Credit Roll Out

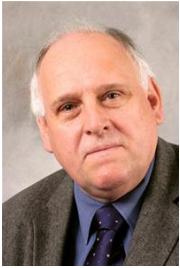
The Committee have continued throughout the year to receive regular update reports on the impact of Welfare Reform to seek an assurance that the actions being taken by the Council help and support Flintshire tenants.

As Chair, I have been keen to ensure that we continue to receive the regular updates which has allowed the Committee to monitor the level of rent arrears and also to be kept up to date on information being provided to Flintshire tenants so that Members could assist in directing tenants to the most appropriate support available.

Councillor Ron Hampson

Chair of the Housing Overview & Scrutiny Committee

CORPORATE RESOURCES OVERVIEW & SCRUTINY COMMITTEE



Chair
Cllr Clive Carver



Vice-Chair
Cllr Arnold Woolley

Following on from the Overview & Scrutiny structural review, the Committee's remit has been expanded to incorporate partnership working and has also become the statutory crime & disorder scrutiny committee.

Budget Monitoring

This has always been one of the salient features of the Committee's work: at our monthly meetings, we consider the budget monitoring reports before they go to Cabinet the following week. When we make observations or recommendations they are formally reported to the Cabinet as part of the presentation of the report. We also refer items to one of the other Overview & Scrutiny Committee if we feel that an item within their remit, such as a service overspending, requires further investigation.

Medium Term Financial Strategy and Plan

Given the importance of this issue, it was reported on at each meeting during the autumn, with a written report in May 2016 and verbal updates at other meetings. The use of verbal reports on such topics means that the Committee is provided with the most up to date information, which is invaluable.

Budget consultation

The approach to budget consultation has improved year on year, providing for greater Member engagement and transparency in the process.

In September the Council Fund Revenue Budget 2017/18 Stage One was brought to Committee

Stage 2 – 2017/18 Council Fund Budget was brought to the Special meeting of the Committee on the 30th November

In January the Budget meeting received reports on the Council Fund Budget Report 2017/18 – Part 3 Closing Strategy and Development of the 2017/18 to 2019/20 Capital Programme

Corporate Resources, as the lead Overview & Scrutiny Committee for finance and resources issues held 'All Member' meetings, which ensure that those Members who are not currently on an Overview & Scrutiny Committee are able to have meaningful participation in the budget consultation process.

Crime & Disorder issues

Fulfilling our responsibilities as the Council's statutory crime & disorder committee under the Crime & Disorder Act 1998 and the Crime & Disorder (Overview & Scrutiny) Regulations 2009, we held three meetings at which crime & disorder issues were considered. The first was the Community Safety Partnership Annual Report and review. In December the Police & Crime Commissioner for North Wales, Mr Arfon Jones gave a presentation following which he answered questions from Members. The third was held in March and linked into the second meeting with a presentation on Cyber Crime by Sergeant Peter Jones of the North Wales Cyber Crime Unit. These presentations were invaluable to the Committee's understanding of the issues.

External scrutiny

In November the North Wales Fire & Rescue Service and Authority attended Committee to provide a presentation on the public consultation document 'Affordable Fire and Rescue Services for North Wales'. This presentation provided detailed information to the counties which are part of the Fire & Rescue Authority, the services they provide, costs and outlined the four strategic objectives for 2017-18. Committee Members agreed that the four proposed strategic objectives within the consultation document be supported, with the proviso that there should be greater explanation on the thinking behind Objective 4 'Exploring how we can do more things for our communities'

Flintshire Public Services Board (PSB)

The Flintshire PSB is made up of senior leaders from a number of public and voluntary organisations. The Board has a membership made up of both statutory members (i.e. prescribed by law) and invited members as listed below. The statutory members are shown with an *:

- Flintshire County Council*
- Betsi Cadwaladr University Health Board*
- North Wales Fire and Rescue Service*
- Natural Resources Wales*
- North Wales Police
- North Wales Police and Crime Commissioner
- National Probation Service (Wales)
- Wales Community Rehabilitation Company
- Flintshire Local Voluntary Council
- Coleg Cambria
- Glyndwr University
- Public Health Wales
- Welsh Government

Members of the Committee were asked to support the role and responsibilities of the Flintshire Public Services Board, support the priorities for 2016/17 and the pilot work being undertaken around the CAMMS performance management system.

Councillor Clive Carver

Chair of the Corporate Resources Overview & Scrutiny Committee

EDUCATION & YOUTH OVERVIEW & SCRUTINY COMMITTEE



Chair
Cllr Ian Roberts



Vice-Chair
Mr. David Hytch

Following the review of the Overview & Scrutiny Terms of Reference, the Committee has continued to focus solely on Education & Youth Service issues. The Committee has received regular updates on the School Modernisation Strategy following its extensive consideration of proposals for John Summers High School, Ysgol Maes Edwin and Ysgol Llanfynydd and will continue to monitor transition arrangements following the closure of the schools.

The Committee has held a number of its Committee meetings outside of County Hall, with meetings being held at Ysgol Treffynnon, Coleg Cambria and Hawarden High School. The Committee were very pleased to be able to have a tour of both the newly built Ysgol Treffynnon, the Deeside Sixth at Coleg Cambria and to have a school meal at Hawarden High School prior to the start of the Committee meeting.

Below is a summary of the work undertaken by the Committee over the last 12 months:-

Regional School Effectiveness and Improvement Service (GwE)

In July 2016, the Committee received a presentation from Ashely Jones, Chief Officer, Regional School Effectiveness and Improvement Service (GwE) on the service for North Wales. The Committee welcomed the presentation as a number of concerns had been raised around school improvements for children who received school meals and how interventions by GwE were being managed. The Committee recommended to receive a further update on the development and delivery of GwE's two integrated core programmes - the Challenge and Support Programme and Development Programme.

In March 2017, the Committee received a report on the core programmes and invited the Senior Challenge and Support Advisor and Assistant Challenge and Support Adviser to the meeting to introduce the report. The Committee asked a number of challenging and robust questions around the progress being achieved in schools across Flintshire since the introduction of GwE and around the importance of maintaining continuity of Challenge Advisors in schools. The meeting was extremely positive in terms of scrutinising GwE to ensure the best outcomes for children across Flintshire.

The Committee will continue to scrutinise and receive regular update from GwE moving forward with specific focus around secondary education.

Person Centred Planning

In November 2016, the Committee considered a report on the process for Person Centred Planning and an update on the training being offered to prepare the schools and pupil referral units in Flintshire. The Committee were pleased to have Rachel Molyneux, Headteacher at St. Mary's Catholic Primary School and Christine Wineyard, Teacher in Charge of the Learning Centre (Pupil Referral Unit) in attendance to provide a detailed overview of how Person Centred Planning was applied in the classroom. The Committee found this to be extremely informative and expressed its support for the initiative.

The Committee resolved that Members continue to promote the use of Person Centred Planning through their links with schools and the portfolio pupil referral units.

School Meal Service

In December 2016 the Committee held its meeting at Hawarden High School. The Committee was due to consider a report on the School Meal Service and Members and Officers were given the opportunity to enjoy a school meal similar to those which the school children had been offered earlier in the day and thanked the catering staff for this opportunity.

Prior to the start of the meeting, three pupils from the School Council gave a short presentation on their views of the School Meal Service following a survey they had undertaken with other school children. This was very interesting and I wrote to the pupils, on behalf of the Committee, following the meeting to thank them for such an informative presentation.

Following consideration of the School Meal Service report, the Committee supported the creation of a Local Authority Trading Company (LATC) for Catering and Cleaning Services. Continued monitoring of this would now fall under the remit of the Organisational Change Overview & Scrutiny Committee.

Skilled Education Workforce Shortage

In February 2017, the Committee considered a report on the availability of suitably skilled personnel to positions in schools and the challenges in recruiting to vacant posts.

The report was presented to the Committee following a request from Councillor David Mackie at a previous meeting. The report detailed feedback from a small number of schools across Flintshire which highlighted difficulties in the recruitment of specialist teachers in core subjects. During debate, a number of concerns were raised around the need for a measured approach to introducing curriculum changes, the costs associated with engaging temporary teaching staff and challenges in teacher retention.

The Committee asked the Facilitator to prepare a letter to Mrs. Kirsty Williams, Cabinet Secretary for Education at the Welsh Government, on behalf of the Committee, to request additional resources into schools in Wales in order to achieve the significant aims being set and to reflect the issues raised by the Committee. A response was received and the Committee will continue to monitor this challenge.

Councillor Ian Roberts

Chair of the Education & Youth Overview & Scrutiny

ENVIRONMENT OVERVIEW & SCRUTINY COMMITTEE



Chair
Cllr Raymond Hughes



Vice-Chair
Cllr David Evans

The Environment Overview & Scrutiny Committee has had another busy year scrutinising a wide range of topics as listed in Appendix 1 of the report. We have continued to be proactive in carrying out pre-decision scrutiny work in advance of key decisions being taken by the Cabinet driven by the significant cuts to budgets across the authority and the ongoing difficult decisions on funding priorities.

At the May meeting, we received a report considering the future provision of Household Recycling Centre sites in Flintshire following publication of the Welsh Government review. The Committee challenged the findings of the review which had concluded that the optimum solution for Flintshire would be just three HRC sites, with each site offering good access and excellent recycling facilities. The Committee emphasised the need for more localised provision and the Cabinet Member for Waste agreed to consider other options, including an option put forward by Cllr David Evans, our Vice-Chair who proposed two additional 'super sites'. We received a further report at the July meeting updating the Committee on the progress made with the review and requested a full report on the preferred location and individual site layouts in the autumn.

In October we held a workshop on Waste and recycling to give all Members of the Council an opportunity to consider the options for Household Recycling Centres, the range and type of recycling, and how best to communicate with the public. We also were able to see one of the new collection vehicles that had been brought to County Hall and have a go at depositing recycling in the different compartments. The Wales Audit Office have recognised that the robust input from the Environment Overview & Scrutiny Committee prompted the Council to reconsider and amend its proposals to rationalise the style and location of household waste recycling centres in Flintshire.

At the November meeting we received an update on the progress made with the Renewable Energy Action Plan. The Plan has been developed to maximize the social, environmental and economic opportunities of low carbon and renewable energy generation on Council owned land. Following the meeting, the committee went on a site visit to the Standard Landfill Site to view Solar Photovoltaic (PV) installations. Members were told of the substantial savings to be gained from the connection to the Brookhill Site to provide electricity to the Alltami Depot and potentially to the proposed electric vehicle fleet. We were also advised of the opportunities to develop areas of biomass through grant funding. Members were pleased that the challenges with both projects had been overcome.

The Committee also continues to receive quarterly performance reports to monitor the Council Improvement plan enabling the committee to fulfil their scrutiny role in relation to performance monitoring. One of the areas of concern raised by the Committee has been the lack of progress relating to the Mold Flood Defence Scheme and the possible impact of the changes to the Single Environment Grant from the Welsh Government.

As a Committee we have been reviewing the impact of service changes following the implementation of new operating models and reviews of team resources in line with the Council's organizational design principles and modernized service delivery. The committee were actively involved in the budget planning process with Member Workshops and drop-in sessions being held prior to consideration at our budget meeting in January. Some of the areas that have been considered included: - the 12 month review of the Council's Car Parking Strategy, the revised Highways and Car Park Inspection Policy, the final stage of the Review of Existing Speed Limit Orders on the Council's Highway Networks and proposed process improvements for any future changes to speed limit orders.

The Dog DNA Task & Finish group put forward proposals regarding a pilot dog DNA scheme and the introduction of Dog Control Public Spaces Protection Orders. All Members were invited to a Scrutiny workshop on the 5th of January 2017 to obtain Members' views prior to consideration at Scrutiny on the 11th of January. Whilst the Committee recognized the work of the Dog DNA Task and Finish Group, they did not recommend that the Authority proceeded with a Dog DNA Scheme in Flintshire at the present time. The committee welcomed the proposed implementation of Dog Control Public Space Protection Orders for specific offences on designated classifications of open space and recommended that Cabinet progress the implementation prior to October 2017.

Updates on progress with the North Wales Residual Waste Treatment Project have been provided and following Welsh Government approval of the final business case, operations were on target to start in 2018/19.

Councillor Raymond Hughes

Chair of the Environment Overview & Scrutiny Committee

ORGANISATIONAL CHANGE OVERVIEW & SCRUTINY COMMITTEE



Chair
Cllr Brian Dunn



Vice-Chair
Cllr Chris Dolphin

Terms of reference and ways of working

The focus of the Organisational Change Overview & Scrutiny Committee is the need for fundamental changes to how the Authority carries out some of its functions. During the year, the work of the Committee has been concentrated on Community Asset Transfers (CAT) and the creation of Alternative Delivery Models (ADM). As well as meeting at County Hall, the Committee has held meetings at Holywell Leisure Centre, Deeside Leisure Centre and Cambrian Aquatics, the former Connah's Quay Swimming Pool.

Community Asset Transfers

The Council has engaged with communities to make budget efficiencies through community asset transfers. The CATs have ranged from local libraries to major facilities such as Connah's Quay Swimming Pool (which has become Cambrian Aquatics) and Holywell Leisure Centre.

Successful pieces of work include the following:

- The Community Asset Transfer (CAT) of Mancot library;
- The CAT of Mynydd Isa Community Centre and Library to Café Isa;
- The CAT of Hope Library to Castell Alun School and the Friends of Hope Community Library;
- The re-location of book stock and computers in Saltney to the youth and community centre.

Projects of this size have seen the Committee considering financial estimates, appraising the effectiveness of engagement and consultation with staff, information on the pension scheme and communications with town & community councils. As part of asset rationalisation, the library at Holywell has been moved into the Leisure Centre before transfer and so rental income is paid to the Leisure Centre. The Committee was also pleased to note the degree of collaboration with Holywell Town Council during this process. The Committee looks forward to continued work with the Leisure Centre trustees.

Throughout the process of the transfer of Connah's Quay Swimming Pool to Cambrian Aquatics, the Committee was keenly involved (this was the first major CAT). The committee received and commented on progress reports. There has been solid progress in the new operation with a recruitment programme for the staff required, links with primary schools being established, community targets set and been exceeded. Whilst it is recognised that overall there are still challenges ahead, the service is growing and has new vitality. The Committee held a meeting at Cambrian Aquatics, after which Members were shown round the facility.

Alternative Delivery Models

Social Care - Learning Disability Day Care and Work Opportunities - A light touch procurement process was designed, involving a range of stakeholders in the process. It was anticipated implementation will be on time with a start date of April 2017. The Committee noted progress made and commented on the planned procurement process and stakeholder engagement.

The re-location of library services to a new library at Deeside Leisure Centre funded by Welsh Government grant aid is another example of 'alternate delivery'. This replaced the former libraries which were at Hawarden, Mancot and Queensferry. The new library has benefitted from longer opening hours (outside 'staffed hours' library users are able to use the self-service facility).

Bailey Hill – Heritage Lottery Fund Developments

The Committee learnt that this is a significant project to improve the heritage environment of the Motte & Bailey Castle at Bailey Hill in Mold in partnership with Mold Town Council and the Friends of Bailey Hill Group. A successful stage 1 development application for £0.044m was completed in July 2016 and following extensive works at the site the stage 2 application is envisaged to be submitted at the start of 2018. This work is ongoing with match funding key to its success and will protect this local heritage site for future generations of Mold.

Councillor Brian Dunn

Chair of the Organisational Change Overview & Scrutiny Committee

SOCIAL & HEALTH CARE OVERVIEW & SCRUTINY COMMITTEE



Chair
Cllr Carol Ellis



Vice-Chair
Cllr Andy Dunbobbin

The Committee has had another busy year and has scrutinised a wide range of topics. Performance monitoring continues to be an integral part of our work and we are pleased that we have welcomed representatives from Betsi Cadwaladr University Health Board, The Ambulance Service and the Flintshire Local Voluntary Council to our Overview and Scrutiny Committee meetings. Here is a flavour of some of the topics considered over the last 12 months. A full list of topics is contained within Appendix 1 of the report.

MENTAL HEALTH SUPPORT SERVICES AND SUBSTANCE MISUSE SERVICES IN FLINTSHIRE

We were delighted to hear that Rhian Evans, a Team Manager in Mental Health Services, had been recognised for showcasing extraordinary leadership by winning the "Leadership in the Public Sector" award, sponsored by Academi Wales at the Leading Wales Awards, in association with Cardiff Metropolitan University. Rhian developed and managed the transition of Double Click from being run by Flintshire to becoming an independent Social Enterprise that provides employment for people managing mental health issues. The Committee have taken an active role in the transition and were delighted to hear that the judges had praised Rhian for being an 'incredible example of talent and leadership that has made a real contribution to the Welsh economy'.

Officers gave an update on the three main strands of the Mental Health Support Services - the Intensive Support Team, Community Living and Medium Support Team and the Occupation and Employment Team. They demonstrated how the three areas support the recovery of individuals with mental health problems to help them build meaningful lives for themselves and feel valued. Members of the Committee were pleased to hear that in 2015/16 individual support goals had been fully or partly met for the vast majority of people supported by the service.

Comments, Compliments and Complaints

We received an update on the number of complaints received by Adult and Children's Social Services, the services complained about, and the outcomes and lessons learned. As Chair I requested that information be provided to the Committee on the number of service users within Adult and Children's Social Services to determine the ratio of complaints received in relation to the number of service users. The Committee welcomed the report

and suggested that compliments should be given a higher profile in future reports. The Complaints Officer agreed to provide an additional appendix to future reports to provide more information about the compliments received. All complaints are reviewed to bring together information about the overall quality of services to identify any trends and actions required including any lessons learned to avoid similar issues arising again. This approach provides Members with an assurance that the quality of service provided to Flintshire residents remains good.

Betsi Cadwaladr University Health Board

At the June meeting, we had invited representatives from Betsi Cadwaladr University Health Board Trust and The Welsh Ambulance Services NHS Trust to provide us with updates. Geoff Lang, Executive Director of Strategy for BCUHB reported that there was work ongoing in relation to the special measures reported and a number of new appointments had been made at a senior level at the Trust. The Committee was introduced to Mr Rob Smith the Area Director (East) to give an update on local health services provision for Flintshire residents. He emphasised the need to focus on the development of community health services and referred to the partnership work taking place in Flintshire. He also referred to the need to ensure that people were not admitted to hospital unnecessarily or stayed longer than necessary and advised that the problems of capacity and demand on hospital services. He said there was a need for high quality care and greater access to GP services and commented on the general improvement in primary care. Karl Hughes provided an update from the Welsh Ambulance Services perspective concerning special measures. He reported that 3 new vehicles had been purchased recently. We were advised that the emphasis is on quality and consistency of care for people when they require it.

Flintshire Local Voluntary Council

The Committee welcomed Mrs Anne Woods, Chief Officer, Flintshire Local Voluntary Council (FLVC) who gave us an update on the social care activity currently being undertaken by Flintshire's third sector. She outlined the vital role of the voluntary and community sector in promoting health and wellbeing. She emphasised how Flintshire Local Voluntary Council were active partners in local partnerships including the Public Service Board and the Community Safety Partnership and how FLVC supported the learning and development of voluntary services and volunteers across Flintshire. The Committee welcomed the work undertaken by the third sector on behalf of Flintshire residents and agreed to review the social care activity within the third sector in Flintshire on an annual basis.

Dementia Services

Luke Pickering-Jones, Planning and Development Officer explained the work taking place to help people live well with Dementia across Flintshire. He also emphasised the importance of supporting family members caring for loved ones with Dementia. We received an overview of the work being undertaken by colleagues in Betsi Cadwaladr University Health Board to improve the timeliness of diagnosis in Flintshire Memory Clinics, the improvements to in-patient care in Community Hospitals for people with dementia and the development of specialist pathways to services for people with different forms of dementia. We heard about the many community initiatives across Flintshire that are supporting those with

Dementia to stay safe and independent within their local communities and maintaining important social contacts and relationships. The creation of dementia friendly communities has proved positive by engaging with local residents and businesses.

The Committee emphasised the importance of the work carried out by volunteers and the significance of church and chapel communities in forming strong community hubs. Members welcomed the continued success of the Dementia Café initiatives across Flintshire.

Rota Visits

Members of the Committee also undertake Rota Visits which gives an opportunity to visit social care establishments and are focused on the wellbeing of service users.

Councillor Carol Ellis

Chair of the Social & Health Care Overview & Scrutiny Committee

Appendix 1
Membership of Overview & Scrutiny Committees 2016/17

Community & Enterprise

Councillor Ron Hampson (Chair)

Councillor David Cox
 Councillor Paul Cunningham
 Councillor Peter Curtis
 Councillor Ron Davies
 Councillor Rosetta Dolphin
 Councillor Ian Dunbar
 Councillor Jim Falshaw (*from July to December*)
 Councillor Alison Halford (*from May to July*)
Councillor George Hardcastle, (Vice-Chair)
 Councillor Ray Hughes
 Councillor Hilary Isherwood (*from July*)
 Councillor Sara Parker
 Councillor Mike Reece
 Councillor Gareth Roberts
 Councillor David Roney

Corporate Resources

Councillor Clive Carver (Chair)

Councillor Marion Bateman
 Councillor Paul Cunningham
 Councillor Peter Curtis
 Councillor Andy Dunbobbin
 Councillor Robin Guest
 Councillor Ron Hampson
 Councillor Ray Hughes
 Councillor Richard Jones
 Councillor Brian Lloyd
 Councillor Vicky Perfect,
 Councillor Paul Shotton
 Councillor Ian Smith
 Councillor Nigel Steele-Mortimer
Councillor Arnold Woolley (Vice Chair)

Education & Youth Overview & Scrutiny Committee

Councillor Ian Roberts (Chair)

Councillor Marion Bateman
 Councillor Paul Cunningham
 Councillor Peter Curtis
 Councillor Adele Davies-Cooke
 Councillor Andy Dunbobbin
 Councillor David Healey
 Councillor Colin Legg
 Councillor Phil Lightfoot
 Councillor Dave Mackie
 Councillor Nancy Matthews
 Councillor Vicky Perfect
 Councillor Nigel Steele-Mortimer
 Councillor Carolyn Thomas
 Councillor David Williams

Co-opted Members:

Janine Beggan
David Hytch (Vice Chair)
 Rebecca Stark
 Bernard Stuart
 Rev. John Thelwell
 Lynn Bartlett

Environment

Councillor Raymond Hughes (Chair)

Councillor Haydn Bateman
 Councillor Glenys Diskin
 Councillor Chris Dolphin
 Councillor Ian Dunbar
Councillor David Evans (Vice Chair)
 Councillor Veronica Gay,
 Councillor Alison Halford
 Councillor Cindy Hinds
 Councillor Colin Legg
 Councillor Brian Lloyd
 Councillor Richard Lloyd
 Councillor Nancy Matthews (*from May to November*)
 Councillor Ann Minshull
 Councillor Sara Parker (*from November to May*)
 Councillor Paul Shotton

<p><u>Organisational Change</u></p> <p>Councillor Brian Dunn (Chair) Councillor Clive Carver Councillor Glenys Diskin Councillor Chris Dolphin (Vice Chair) Councillor Ian Dunbar (<i>from May to November</i>) Councillor Andy Dunbobbin Councillor Robin Guest Councillor Ron Hampson Councillor Brian Lloyd Councillor Dave Mackie Councillor Mike Reece Councillor Tony Sharps Councillor Paul Shotton Councillor Nigel Steele-Mortimer Councillor Carolyn Thomas Councillor David Wisinger (<i>from November to May</i>)</p>	<p><u>Social & Health Care</u></p> <p>Councillor Carol Ellis (Chair) Councillor Paul Cunningham (<i>from July</i>) Councillor Adele Davies-Cooke Councillor Andy Dunbobbin (Vice-Chair) Councillor Veronica Gay Councillor David Healey Councillor Cindy Hinds Councillor Ray Hughes (<i>from June</i>) Councillor Hilary Isherwood (<i>from May to June</i>) Councillor Brian Lloyd (<i>from May to June</i>) Councillor Mike Lowe Councillor David Mackie Councillor Hilary McGuill Councillor Mike Reece Councillor Ian Smith Councillor Carolyn Thomas (<i>from May to July</i>) Councillor David Wisinger Councillor Matt Wright (<i>from June</i>)</p>
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Workshops and Seminars

8 July 2016 - Member Briefing Session - Welfare Reform and Universal Credit

12 & 13 September 2016- Equality and Welsh Language Impact Assessments Training

11th October 2016 - All Member workshop on Improvements to the Waste Recycling Service and update on Household Recycling Centres

16th December 2016 – All Member workshop on Digital Strategy

5th January 2017 – All Member workshop on Public Spaces Protection Orders, Dog Control, Dog Fouling and DNA

COMMUNITY & ENTERPRISE OVERVIEW & SCRUTINY COMMITTEE

8th June 2016
13th July, 2016
19th October 2016
23rd November 2016

15th December 2016
23rd January 2017
1st February 2017
8th March 2017 (Call in)

Growth Vision and Strategy for the Economy of North Wales
Quarterly Improvement Plan Monitoring Reports
Council Tax Base Setting for 2017-18
Regeneration Programmes

Buy Back of Council Right to Buy (RTB) Properties
 Sheltered Housing Review
 Draft Housing Revenue Account (HRA) Budget 2017/18 & Capital Programme 2017/18
 Housing Rent Arrears
 Commuted Sums and Shared Equity Redemption Payments Policy
 Update on the Implementation of SARTH
 New Homes Business Plan 2016-21
 Deeside Plan (call in)

CORPORATE RESOURCES OVERVIEW & SCRUTINY COMMITTEE

12th May, 2016	10 th November 2016
16th June, 2016	30th November, 2016 (Special meeting)
14th July, 2016	8 th December 2018
15th September, 2016	12 th January 2017
28th September, 2016	9 th February 2017
13 th October 2016	9 th March 2017

Community Endowment Fund - Annual Report
 Improvement Plan 2016/17 Monitoring Reports
 Medium Term Financial Strategy 2016/17- 2018/19 and the Council Fund Revenue Budget 2017/18
 Use of Agency Workers
 Monthly Revenue Budget Monitoring Reports
 Council Fund Revenue Budget 2017/18
 Project Closure on Review of Corporate Administration
 Establishment Structure in Governance
 Review of Corporate Administrative Functions
 Performance Report 2015/16 and Improvement Plan 2015/16 Year-End Progress
 Performance Appraisal
 Community Safety Partnership Annual Review
 Annual Improvement Report of the Auditor General for Wales
 Council Fund Revenue Budget 2017/18 Stages One, Two & Three (Closing Strategy)
 Flintshire Public Services Board
 Quarterly Workforce Information Report - Quarter 1 2016/17
 North Wales Fire & Rescue Authority
 Procurement Strategy
 Police & Crime Commissioner for North Wales (Presentation)
 People Strategy 2016-2019
 Digital Strategy
 Development of the 2017/18 to 2019/20 Capital Programme
 Corporate Safeguarding
 Welsh Language Standards
 North Wales Police - Cyber Crime Presentation
 Customer Service Strategy
 Council's Well-Being Objectives
 Wales Audit Office Report on Financial Resilience: Savings Planning: Council Response

EDUCATION & YOUTH OVERVIEW & SCRUTINY COMMITTEE

9th June, 2016
7th July, 2016
30th July, 2016
13th October 2016
17th November 2016

15th December 2016
19th January 2017
2nd February 2017
16th March 2017

Learner Outcomes
Skills for Life and Progression
Regional School Effectiveness and Improvement Service (GWE)
Education & Youth Portfolio Budget 2017/18
Learning from the School Performance Monitoring Group
Improvement Plan 2015/16 Year-End Progress
Performance Report 2015/16
School Modernisation Update
School Balances
Quarterly Improvement Plan Monitoring Reports 2016/17
Person Centred Planning
Welsh Advisory Service
14-19 Progression
School Meals Service
Welsh in Education Strategic Plan
Additional Learning Needs Bill
Skilled Education Workforce Shortage
Regional School Effectiveness and Improvement Service (GWE)
Self-Evaluation of Education Services

ENVIRONMENT OVERVIEW & SCRUTINY COMMITTEE

11th May, 2016
15th June, 2016
19th July, 2016
14th September, 2016

2nd November 2016
7th December 2016
11th January 2017
8th March 2017

The Improvement Plan 2016/17
Planning Enforcement
Environmental Enforcement
Review of Waste Collection Policy
Progress Report on the Clwydian Range and Dee Valley area of Outstanding Natural Beauty
12 Month Review of the Council's Car Parking Strategy
Update on North Wales Waste Project
Council Fund Revenue Budget 2017/18
Review of the Household Recycling Centre Provision
Performance Reporting 2015/16
Improvement Plan 2015/16 Year-End Progress

Highways and Car Park Inspection Policy
 The Final Stage of the Review of Existing Speed Limit Orders on the Council's Highway Network and Proposed Process Improvements for any future Changes to Speed Limit Orders
 Rights of Way Service Review
 Renewable Energy Action Plan Update
 Quarterly Improvement Plan Monitoring Reports 2016/17
 Pilot Dog DNA Scheme and the Introduction of Dog Control Public Spaces Protection Orders
 Trading Standards Collaborative Projects

ORGANISATIONAL CHANGE OVERVIEW & SCRUTINY COMMITTEE

11th May, 2016	2 nd November 2016
15th June, 2016	7th December 2016
19th July, 2016	11 th January 2017
14th September, 2016	8 th March 2017

Council Fund Revenue Budget 2017/18 (For Organisational Change)
 Plans for Property, Estates and Facilities Management Services
 Plans for Leisure, Libraries, and Cultural Services
 Performance Reporting 2015/16
 Improvement Plan 2015/16 Year-End Progress
 Holywell Leisure Centre Community Asset Transfer
 Alternative Delivery Models (Social Care, Day Care And Work Opportunities)
 Community Resilience
 Museums and Archives
 Quarterly Improvement Plan Monitoring Reports
 Alternative Delivery Models - Leisure and Libraries Business Plan Progress
 Alternative Delivery Models - Facilities Management, Business Plan Progress
 Community Asset Transfer – Progress Review of External Funding
 An Alternative Delivery Model for Childcare Provision
 Play Areas, Play Schemes and Strategic Play Forum Update
 Welsh Public Library Standards : Review of Performance 2015/16
 Bailey Hill - Heritage Lottery Fund Developments
 Welsh Public Library Standards 6 Framework 2017-20: Summary of the Framework
 Connah's Quay Swimming Pool: Cambrian Aquatics Business Plan 2016/18

SOCIAL & HEALTH CARE OVERVIEW & SCRUTINY COMMITTEE

19th May, 2016	20th October 2016
9th June, 2016	24th November 2016
27th June 2016	13th December, 2016
21st July 2016	26th January 2017
15th September 2016	2nd March 2017

The Improvement Plan 2016/17 (Social & Health Care)
 Rota Visits

Betsi Cadwaladr University Health Board And Welsh Ambulance Service
 Progress Report on the Development of the North Wales Safeguarding Boards April 2016
 Mental Health Support Services and Substance Misuse Services in Flintshire
 Council Fund Revenue Budget 2017/18
 Annual Council Reporting Framework
 Comments, Compliments and Complaints
 Corporate Parenting and Fostering Strategy Update
 Children's Service Update to Include Repeat Referrals in Child Services
 Improvement Plan 2015/16 Year-End Progress
 Performance Reporting 2015/16
 Flintshire Local Voluntary Council
 North Wales Regional Partnership Board
 Quarterly Improvement Plan Monitoring Reports 2016/17
 Dementia Services
 Team around the Family
 Betsi Cadwaladr University Health Board (Presentation)
 The Function and Purpose of Flintshire Community Mental Health Teams
 North Wales Population Needs Assessment Update Report
 The Function and Process of Delayed Transfer of Care from a Hospital Setting
 Double Click
 Social Services Annual Report
 Children's Services Quality Assurance Report

Key:

C & E	=	Community & Enterprise Overview & Scrutiny Committee
CR	=	Corporate Resources Overview & Scrutiny Committee
E & Y	=	Education & Youth Overview & Scrutiny Committee
E	=	Environment Overview & Scrutiny Committee
OC	=	Organisational Change Overview & Scrutiny Committee
S&HC	=	Social and Health Care Overview & Scrutiny Committee

OVERVIEW & SCRUTINY OFFICER SUPPORT

The support which Overview & Scrutiny enjoys from officers across the Council is essential to ensure its smooth and effective running.

OVERVIEW & SCRUTINY SUPPORT

The Scrutiny Team are:-

- ❖ Robert Robins – Democratic Services Manager
(principally supporting the Corporate Resources and Organisational Change Overview & Scrutiny Committees).
- ❖ Margaret Parry-Jones – Overview & Scrutiny Facilitator
(principally supporting the Environment and Social & Health Care Overview & Scrutiny Committees)
- ❖ Ceri Shotton – Overview & Scrutiny Facilitator
(principally supporting the Community & Enterprise and Education & Youth Overview & Scrutiny Committees).
- ❖ Janet Kelly – Overview & Scrutiny Support Officer
(supporting the Overview & Scrutiny Team and task & finish groups)

The team are an independent resource supporting the scrutiny function and its members:

Advising on the strategic direction and development of the scrutiny function;

- Co-ordinating the work programmes for the six Overview & Scrutiny Committees;
- Advising, supporting and assisting in the development of scrutiny members;
- Undertaking research and information analysis to help inform reviews;
- Producing reports and presentations on behalf of Members;
- Offering independent advice and guidance in relation to policy development and performance management;
- Acting as a key contact point to Members, officers, external organisations and the public in relation to scrutiny matters; and facilitating task & finish groups

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