



England Bill

A

Bill

TO

Provide for the establishment of Regional Assemblies within England; to streamline and consolidate Council and Authority powers on a local basis; to resolve issues raised by the West Lothian question; to allow meaningful local democracy; to introduce measures relating to elections, procedure, the executive, and taxation in accordance with such aims; and other connected purposes.

BE IT ENACTED by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:—

Part I: Devolution Settlement

1: Legislatures

- 1) There shall be an Assembly for each Region of England.
- 2) The Regional Assemblies shall be able to legislate on a wide variety of important matters.
- 3) The following Regions will each have a Regional Assembly with powers as outlined in this act;
 - a) Cornwall
 - b) Cumbria
 - c) East Anglia
 - d) Essex
 - e) Lancashire
 - f) Lincolnshire
 - g) London

- h) Mercia
 - i) Northumbria
 - j) Mid Anglia
 - k) London
 - l) South Coastlands
 - m) Wessex
- 4) Members are to be known as Assembly Members with the Post Nominal 'AM'.
 - 5) Metropolitan County Councils and Non-Metropolitan County Councils are abolished.
 - 6) All current Devolved Mayoral Authorities are abolished.
 - 7) All current Devolved Assemblies in England are abolished.

2: Elections

- 1) The Electorate shall be identical to that of Local Government Elections.
- 2) All elections to Regional Assemblies in England shall be conducted by Proportional Representation through Instant Run-Off Voting, with Top-Up seats (also known as AV+/STV+)
- 3) IRV shall be conducted as it is in Northern Ireland using the Droop Quota and Gregory Method
- 4) For this purpose there shall be Constituencies within each Regional Assembly which elect Assembly Members
- 5) There shall also be the framework of Electoral Districts within each Regional Assembly which elect Assembly Members to top-up the Constituency Members
- 6) Voters with separate Constituency and District Members are presented with 2 ballots, 1 for the constituency election, and 1 for the district elections
 - a) All candidates are present on the constituency ballot, and voters can rank them in order of preference.
 - b) All group tickets are present on the district ballot, and voters can rank them in order of preference.
- 7) Voters with joint Constituency-District Members are presented with a single ballot
 - a) All candidates are present on this single ballot, and voters can rank them in order of preference.
- 8) Ordinary Elections to Regional Assemblies are concurrent with Ordinary Elections to the Scottish Parliament, Welsh Parliament, and Northern Ireland Assembly.
- 9) The results of all Elections to Regional Assemblies are to be declared by that Region's chief Returning Officer.

3: Constituencies

- 1) Each constituency elects Members to represent that Constituency in the Regional Assembly
- 2) There is no set number for how many Members a Constituency may elect, but must be proportionate to the size of that Constituency electorate
 - a) It's advisable that urban constituencies elect 3-4 members and rural constituencies 1-2
 - b) Each geographical area must have at least 1 representative.
 - c) In the case of Constituencies not joint with a District, the maximum number of Members a Constituency may have is 6

- d) In the case of Joint Constituency-Districts, the maximum number of Members a Constituency may have is 9
- 3) Constituencies are meant to represent a recognisable cultural or historic area, and may vary in size.
- 4) All Constituency boundaries and number of Members per Constituency are to be determined by the Electoral Commission
- 5) The total number of seats per elector in each Constituency must be within 15% of the total number of seats of the Regional Assembly divided by the Regional Electorate

4: Top-Up Electoral Districts

- 1) All Electoral District boundaries are to be determined by the Electoral Commission
- 2) Electoral Districts may be subdivided within a Region
- 3) Electoral Districts may cover the exact boundaries of a single Constituency. In which case they are also known as a Joint Constituency-District
- 4) The totality of a Constituency may only be within a single district. And electoral districts may make up multiple whole constituencies.
- 5) No Regional Assembly may have top-up members make up over 20% of the total seats
 - a) This does not include joint constituency-district members
- 6) No Regional Assembly may have top-up members make up less than 15% of the total seats
 - a) This does include joint constituency-district members
- 7) In areas where an Electoral District is analogous to a Constituency, then the Members for purposes of this Act are to be considered both Constituency members and District members
- 8) No Electoral District may have top-up members make up over 25% of the total seats
 - a) This does not include joint constituency-district members
- 9) No Electoral District may have top-up members make up less than 10% of the total seats
 - a) This does include joint constituency-district members
- 10) The total number of seats per elector in each Electoral District must be within 8% of the total number of seats of the Regional Assembly divided by the Regional Electorate.
- 11) Top-Up seats may be distributed between group tickets, with a nominating officer of the group ticket declaring no later than 14 days before Polling Day in which order they want their votes to be distributed to candidates on their ticket.
 - a) Their votes being a bloc vote of all the votes they receive on the district ballot
 - b) Votes for group ballots are to be distributed according to List Instant Runoff Voting, using the Droop Quota.
 - c) Any constituency members the group ticket has won within the boundaries of the district, will be deemed to have already reached the threshold, and necessary votes from that group ticket be removed.
 - i) Negative votes are permitted until they (if they do not receive necessary transfer votes) are eliminated.

5: Chief Ministers

- 1) A Chief Minister is to be nominated by each Regional Assembly by Exhaustive Ballot
 - a) The Chief Minister of London is also styled the Mayor of London
 - b) The Mayor of London is no longer to be directly elected

- 2) If a Chief Minister can not be nominated within 28 days of the opening of the Assembly, then the Secretary of State is to make provision for an extraordinary Assembly election to take place.
- 3) The Chief Minister is appointed by the Sovereign and serves at their pleasure.
- 4) The Chief Minister may at any time tender their resignation and shall do so if the Assembly resolves they do not have confidence in the Executive
- 5) The Chief Minister shall cease to hold Office if replaced
- 6) If ever the office of Chief Minister is vacant or the holder is otherwise incapacitated, the chair is to nominate a person to fulfill the functions of the Office.

6: Executives

- 1) The Ministers of each Executive are appointed by the Sovereign on the advice of the respective Chief Minister
- 2) Ministers serve at the pleasure of the Sovereign and may at any time be removed by the Chief Minister
- 3) Each Minister may at any time tender their resignation and shall do so if the Assembly resolves they do not have confidence in their Office

7: Ministerial Functions

- 1) Statutory functions may be conferred on to Ministers by that name.
- 2) Statutory functions of any Ministers of the Executive shall be exercisable in the name of the Sovereign
- 3) Property may be held by Ministers by that name
- 4) Ministers may make payments from and transfer revenue to a Regional Consolidated fund so long as these actions are within competence.
- 5) All functions exercised by Ministers must be within devolved competence as outlined in statute.
- 6) The Secretary of State may annul or require that action be taken by a Minister if it is reasonably required in order to fulfill an action outside of the Assembly's competence (including international treaties).
- 7) The Sovereign may by Order of Council make provision for the transfer of powers to or from Ministers

8: Chairs

- 1) Each Regional Assembly as the first order of business shall nominate a Chair by a secret ballot held by the Assembly members.
- 2) The Chair of each Assembly is to oversee official Assembly business and to represent it in an official capacity.
- 3) The Chair of each Assembly is only to vote in the case of a tie.
- 4) The Chair may at any time tender their resignation and shall do so if the Assembly resolves they have no confidence in the Chair.

9: Law Officers

- 1) Each Regional Assembly is to have a Law Officer as appointed by Her Majesty on the advice of the Chief Minister and Secretary of State whose responsibilities are to make judgement on whether an Act of the Assembly is within the competences of the Assembly
- 2) If the Law Officer does find an Act to be outside the competences of the Assembly, then the Act will not progress on to Royal Assent.
- 3) The Law Officer is also a member of the associated Executive of that Region
- 4) The Law Officer has responsibilities which also extend to advising the Executive on which actions it may take within the competences of the Executive, with any actions outside of these competences not taking effect.
- 5) The Law Officer may at any time tender their resignation and must do so if the Assembly resolves they no longer have confidence in their Office

10: Bill Process

- 1) Each Bill must go through 3 stages of scrutiny by the Regional Assembly before it can be sent for Royal Assent.
- 2) There must also be a committee stage to allow for the relevant committee to write a report on the Bill, before the 2nd reading.
- 3) One of these stages must include the ability for the Assembly to suggest and vote on amendments for the Bill.
- 4) Once a Bill has passed the Assembly it must wait 28 days to allow for judicial review before it may be sent for Royal Assent.
 - a) The Secretary of State may allow for the immediate sending of the Bill for Royal Assent in necessary and limited circumstances where the Bill's urgent enactment is required.
 - b) This does not hinder the ability of the Courts to later find a Bill outside of the Assembly's competences, and annul said bill.

11: Transitional Arrangements

- 1) The Secretary of State is to make arrangements for where administrative function resides after the dissolution of County level authorities.
- 2) The Sovereign may by Order of Council transfer these functions to the District level councils, including unitary authorities.
- 3) The Secretary of State may by Statutory Instrument amend the boundaries of local government districts and Assemblies prior to full commencement of this Act by passing a resolution laid before both Houses of Parliament.
- 4) The Secretary of State may by Statutory Instrument amend the names of the Assemblies and Executives, and location of where Assemblies and associated Executives meet, prior to full commencement of this Act by passing a resolution laid before both Houses of Parliament.
 - a) After the commencement of this Act, changes to the nomenclature and location or logistics can be passed by resolution of the connected Regional Assembly
- 5) The Parliament of Wales shall have its legislative competences increased to include any powers which this Act grants to Regional Assemblies in England.
 - a) Alongside the retention of all other Powers the Welsh Parliament currently has,

Part II: Regional Assemblies Extant

12: Alterations

- 1) Once the Regional Assemblies have been established, and elections have been held, the boundaries of each Assembly may only be changed by Act of Parliament
- 2) Any boundary changes require the Secretary of State to consult with affected Councils and Regions.
- 3) The boundaries as outlined in this part are to give accessible information of the areas enclosed. A full list of districts is included as Appendix II.

13: Regional Assembly for Cornwall

- 1) The Regional Assembly for Cornwall shall have jurisdiction over the entirety of Cornwall
- 2) There shall be 90 Assembly Members in Cornwall

14: Regional Assembly for Cumbria

- 1) The Regional Assembly for Cumbria shall have jurisdiction over the following area;
 - a) Non-metropolitan county of Cumbria
- 2) There shall be 90 Assembly Members in Cumbria

15: Regional Assembly for East Anglia

- 1) The Regional Assembly for East Anglia shall have jurisdiction over the following area;
 - a) Norfolk
 - b) Suffolk
 - c) Cambridgeshire
 - d) Peterborough
- 2) There shall be 120 Assembly Members in East Anglia

16: Regional Assembly for Essex

- 1) The Regional Assembly for Essex shall have jurisdiction over the following area;
 - a) Essex discluding area administered by Greater London
- 2) There shall be 90 Assembly Members in Essex

17: Regional Assembly for Lancashire

- 1) The Regional Assembly for Lancashire shall have jurisdiction over the following area;
 - a) Greater Manchester
 - b) Non-metropolitan county of Lancashire
 - c) Blackpool
 - d) Merseyside
 - e) Warrington

- f) Halton
- 2) There shall be 150 Assembly Members in Lancashire

18: Regional Assembly for Lincolnshire

- 1) The Regional Assembly for Lancashire shall have jurisdiction over the following area;
 - a) Non-metropolitan county of Lincolnshire
 - b) Unitary Authority of Northeast Lincolnshire
 - c) Unitary Authority North Lincolnshire
- 2) There shall be 90 Assembly Members in Lincolnshire

19: Regional Assembly for London

- 1) The Regional Assembly for London has jurisdiction over is identical to the current boundaries of Greater London
- 2) There shall be 120 Assembly Members in London

20: Regional Assembly for Mercia

- 1) The Regional Assembly for Mercia shall have jurisdiction over the following area;
 - a) West Midlands
 - b) East Midlands
 - i) Excluding Northamptonshire and Lincolnshire
 - c) Cheshire West and Chester
 - d) Cheshire East
- 2) There shall be 150 Assembly Members in Mercia

21: Regional Assembly for Mid Anglia

- 1) The Regional Assembly for Mid Anglia shall have jurisdiction over the following area;
 - a) Hertfordshire
 - b) Buckinghamshire
 - c) Bedfordshire
 - d) Berkshire
 - e) Oxfordshire
 - f) Northamptonshire
- 2) There shall be 150 Assembly Members in Mid Anglia

22: Regional Assembly for Northumbria

- 1) The Regional Assembly for Northumbria shall have jurisdiction over the following area;
 - a) Non-metropolitan county of Northumberland
 - b) Metropolitan county of Tyne and Wear
 - c) Non-metropolitan county of County Durham
 - d) Teesside Authority
- 2) There shall be 120 Assembly Members in Northumbria

23: Regional Assembly for the South Coastlands

- 1) The Regional Assembly for the South Coastlands shall have jurisdiction over the following area;
 - a) Kent
 - b) Sussex
 - c) Surrey
 - d) Hampshire
 - i) Including the Isle of Wight
- 2) There shall be 150 Assembly Members in the South Coastlands

24: Regional Assembly for Yorkshire

- 1) The Regional Assembly for Yorkshire shall have jurisdiction over the following area;
 - a) Non-metropolitan county of North Yorkshire
 - b) Non-metropolitan county of West Yorkshire
 - c) Non-metropolitan county of South Yorkshire
 - d) East riding of Yorkshire
 - e) Hull
- 2) There shall be 150 Assembly Members in Yorkshire

25: Regional Assembly for Wessex

- 1) The Regional Assembly for Wessex shall have jurisdiction over the following area;
 - a) Devon
 - b) Dorset
 - c) Somerset
 - d) Gloucestershire
 - e) Wiltshire
- 2) There shall be 150 Assembly Members in Wessex

Part III: United Kingdom Governments (Amendments)

26: House of Commons Members

- 1) Members of the House of Commons are to be elected by Instant Runoff Voting +, as is outlined within this Act
- 2) The boundaries and number of Members elected by such constituencies are to be within the structures as set out by this Act.
- 3) The effects of the redistricting and voting system changes outlined in this Section may be withheld from coming into effect by the passing of a resolution detailing as such, by the House of Commons

27: Other Devolved Legislatures

- 1) Members of the Scottish Parliament, Welsh Parliament, and Northern Ireland Assembly are to be elected by Instant Runoff Voting +, as is outlined within this Act
- 2) The boundaries and number of Members elected by such constituencies are to be within the structures as set out by this Act.
- 3) The effects of the redistricting and voting system changes outlined in this Section may be withheld from coming into effect by the passing of a resolution detailing as such, by each of the respective Legislatures.

28: Local Government

- 1) Local Government Councillors in England are to be elected by Instant Runoff Voting +, as is outlined within this Act
- 2) The boundaries and number of Members elected by such constituencies are to be within the structures as set out by this Act.

Part IV: Powers

29: Limitations

- 1) Any legislation passed by the Regional Assemblies which conflicts with the European Convention on Human Rights (within the meaning of the Human Rights Act 1998) are outside of legislative competence, and null.
 - a) This further applies to any executive actions taken by Ministers

30: Powers of the Regional Assemblies

- 1) Regional Assemblies have competence on Transferred matters
- 2) A Transferred matter is any matter which is not an Excepted or Reserved matter.
- 3) Regional Assemblies may only legislate on Reserved matters after a request has been approved by the Secretary of State

- 4) Ministers may only take Executive action on Reserved matters after a request has been approved by the Secretary of State

31: Excepted Matters:

- 1) The following issues are Excepted Matters;
- 2) The Constitution, including;
 - a) The Crown;
 - b) The Union
 - c) The United Kingdom Parliament
- 3) Registration and funding of political parties
- 4) International relations, including;
 - a) International development
 - b) The regulation of international trade
- 5) The Home Civil Service
- 6) Justice
- 7) Defence
- 8) Treason

32: Reserved Matters:

Financial and Economic Matters

1. Fiscal, economic, and monetary policy
2. Currency
3. Financial services
4. Financial markets
5. Money laundering

Home Affairs

1. Drug abuse
2. Data protection and access to information
3. Elections
4. Firearms
5. Film classification
6. Immigration and nationality
7. Scientific procedures on live animals
8. National security and counterterrorism
9. Betting, gaming, and lotteries
10. Emergency powers
11. Extradition
12. Lieutenancies

Trade and Industry

1. Business associations
2. Insolvency
3. Competition
4. Intellectual property
5. Import and export control
6. Sea fishing outside of the regional zone
7. Customer protection
8. Product standards, safety, and liability
9. Weights and measures
10. Telecommunications
11. Postal services
12. Research Councils

Energy

1. Electricity
2. Oil and Gas
3. Coal
4. Nuclear energy
5. Energy efficiency

Transport

1. Marine transport
2. Air transport

Social Security

1. Social security schemes
2. Child support
3. pensions

Regulation of the Professions

1. Architect
2. Health professions
3. Auditor

Employment

1. Employments and industrial relations
2. Health and safety

Health and Medicines

1. Xenotransplantation

2. Embryology, surrogacy, and human genetics
3. Medicines, medical supplies, and poisons

Media and Culture

1. Broadcasting
2. Public lending right

Miscellaneous

1. Judicial salaries
2. Equal opportunities
3. Control of weapons of mass destruction
4. Ordnance survey
5. Time
6. Outer space

Part V: Definitions, Repeals, Commencement, Short Title, Extent, and Appendices

33: Definitions

- 1) A Regional Assembly refers to a devolved legislature, with it's connected Executive and official functions
- 2) An Electoral District refers to a geographical area with boundaries which contain a constituency or multiple constituencies (without overlap).
- 3) IRV refers to Instant Runoff Voting, whereby candidates with the lowest votes are eliminated in rounds and those votes transferred until the necessary quota has been reached by the required candidate(s).

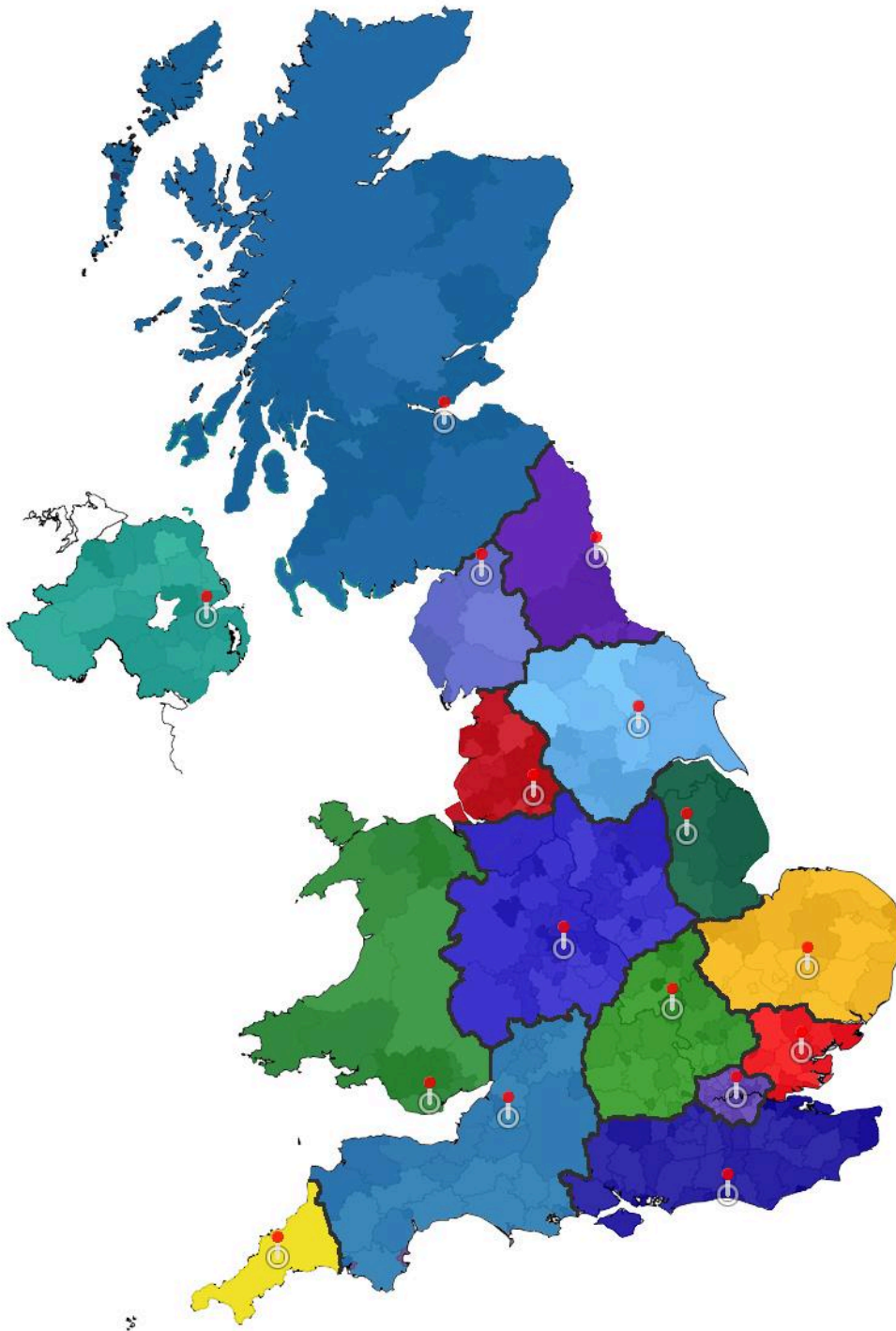
34: Repeals

- 1) The [Local Government \(England\) Act 2015](#) is repealed with the exceptions of;
 - a) Section 15: Sui Generis Exceptions
 - b) Section 16: Land Value Tax and Funding
- 2) The [England Regional Assemblies Act 2015](#) is repealed in its entirety.

35: Commencement, Short Title, and Extent

- 1) This Act shall come into force on the 1st of April, 2021, apart from;
 - a) Section 26 which shall come into force immediately
 - b) Section 27 which shall come into force immediately
 - c) Section 11 which shall come into force immediately
- 2) This Act shall extend to England apart from;
 - a) Section 26 and Section 27, which shall apply to the whole of the United Kingdom.
- 3) This Act may be cited as the England Act 2018

Appendix I: Map of the boundaries of each Regional Assembly within England, in addition to the Scottish Parliament, Welsh Parliament, and Northern Ireland Assembly. With potential centres highlighted.



Appendix II: Full list of districts covered by each Regional Assembly

Region	Authority (former)	District
Northumbria	North East	Durham; Easington; Sedgfield; Teesdale; Wear Valley; Derwentside; Chester-le-Street; Gateshead; Newcastle; North Tyneside; Blyth Valley; Wansbeck; Castle Morpeth; Tynedale; Alnwick; Berwick-upon-Tweed; South Tyneside; Sunderland.
	Tees Valley	Middlesbrough; Hartlepool; Redcar and Cleveland; Stockton and Darlington.
Cumbria	Cumbria	Barrow-in-Furness; South Lakeland; Copeland; Allerdale; Eden; Carlisle.
Lancashire	Greater Manchester	Bolton; Bury; Oldham; Manchester; Rochdale; Salford; Stockport; Tameside; Trafford; Wigan.
	Lancashire	West Lancashire; Chorley; South Ribble; Fylde; Preston; Wyre; Lancaster; Ribble Valley; Pendle; Burnley; Rossendale; Hyndburn; Blackpool; Blackburn with Darwen.
	Merseyside	Knowsley; Liverpool; Sefton; St. Helens; Wirral.
	Cheshire	Halton; Warrington.
Yorkshire	South Yorkshire	Barnsley; Doncaster; Rotherham; Sheffield.
	West Yorkshire	Bradford; Calderdale; Kirklees; Leeds; Wakefield.
	North Yorkshire	Selby; Harrogate; Craven; Richmondshire; Hambleton; Ryedale; Scarborough; York.
	East Riding of Yorkshire	East Yorkshire; Holderness; Beverley; Boothferry North; Kingston-upon-Hull.
Mercia	Cheshire	Cheshire East; Cheshire West and Chester.
	Derbyshire	Derby; High Peak; Derbyshire Dales; South Derbyshire; Erewash; Amber Valley; North East Derbyshire; Chesterfield; Bolsover.
	Herefordshire	South Herefordshire; Hereford; Leominster; Malvern Hills West.
	Nottinghamshire	Nottingham; Rushcliffe; Broxtowe; Ashfield; Gedling; Newark and Sherwood; Mansfield; Bassetlaw.
	Leicestershire	Leicester; Charnwood; Melton; Harborough; Oadby and Wigston; Blaby; Hinckley and Bosworth; North West Leicestershire.

	Worcestershire	Bromsgrove; Malvern Hills East; Redditch; Worcester; Wychavon; Wyre Forest.
	Rutland	Rutland
	Shropshire	Bridgnorth; North Shropshire; Oswestry; Shrewsbury and Atcham; South Shropshire; Telford and Wrekin.
	Staffordshire	Cannock Chase; East Staffordshire; Lichfield; Newcastle-under-Lyme; South Staffordshire; Stafford; Staffordshire Moorlands; Tamworth; Stoke-on-Trent.
	Warwickshire	North Warwickshire; Nuneaton and Bedworth; Rugby; Stratford-upon-Avon; Warwick.
	West Midlands (County)	Birmingham; Coventry; Dudley; Sandwell; Solihull; Walsall; Wolverhampton.
Lincolnshire	Lincolnshire	Lincoln; West Lindsey; East Lindsey; North Kesteven; South Kesteven; Boston; South Holland;
	North Lincolnshire	North Lincolnshire.
	Northeast Lincolnshire.	Northeast Lincolnshire.
East Anglia	Cambridgeshire	Cambridge; South Cambridgeshire; Fenland; East Cambridgeshire; Huntingdonshire; Peterborough.
	Norfolk	Norwich; South Norfolk; Great Yarmouth; Broadland; North Norfolk; King's Lynn and West Norfolk; Breckland.
	Suffolk	Ipswich; Suffolk Coastal; Waveney; Mid Suffolk; Babergh; St. Edmundsbury; Forest Heath.
Mid Anglia	Bedfordshire	Luton; Bedford; Central Bedfordshire.
	Buckinghamshire	South Bucks; Chiltern; Wycombe; Aylesbury Vale; Milton Keynes.
	Berkshire	Reading; Wokingham; Bracknell Forest; Windsor and Maidenhead; Slough; West Berkshire.
	Northamptonshire	South Northamptonshire; Northampton; Daventry; Wellingborough; Kettering Corby; East Northamptonshire.
	Hertfordshire	Three Rivers; Watford; Hertsmere; Welwyn Hatfield; Broxbourne; East Hertfordshire; Stevenage; North Hertfordshire; St. Albans; Dacorum.

London	Greater London	City of Westminster; Kensington and Chelsea; Hammersmith and Fulham; Wandsworth; Lambeth; Southwark; Tower Hamlets; Hackney; Islington; Camden; Brent; Ealing; Hounslow; Richmond-upon-Thames; Kingston-upon-Thames; Merton; Sutton; Croydon; Bromley; Lewisham; Greenwich; Bexley; Havering; Braking and Dagenham; Redbridge; Newham; Waltham Forest; Haringey; Enfield; Barnet; Harrow; Hillingdon.
Essex	Essex	Thurrock; Southend-on-Sea; Harlow; Epping Forest; Brentwood; Basildon; Castle Point; Rochford; Maldon; Chelmsford; Uttlesford; Braintree; Colchester; Tendring.
South Coastlands	Surrey	Spelthorne; Runnymede; Surrey Heath; Woking; Elmbridge; Guildford; Waverley; Mole Valley; Epsom and Ewell; Reigate and Banstead; Tandridge.
	West Sussex	Worthing; Arun; Chichester; Horsham; Crawley; Mid Sussex; Adur.
	East Sussex	Hastings; Rother; Wealden; Eastbourne; Lewes; Brighton & Hove.
	Kent	Dartford; Gravesham; Sevenoaks; Tonbridge and Malling; Tunbridge Wells; Maidstone; Swale; Ashford; Shepway; Canterbury; Dover; Thanet; Medway.
	Hampshire	Southampton; Portsmouth; Fareham; Gosport; Winchester; Havant; East Hampshire; Hart; Rushmoor; Basingstoke and Deane; Test Valley; Eastleigh; New Forest.
	Isle of Wight	Isle of Wight.
Wessex	Bristol	Bristol.
	Somerset	Bath and North East Somerset; North Somerset; South Somerset; Taunton Deane; West Somerset; Sedgemoor; Mendip.
	Gloucestershire	South Gloucestershire; Gloucester; Tewkesbury; Cheltenham; Cotswold; Stroud; Forest of Dean.
	Wiltshire	Swindon; Kennet; North Wiltshire; Salisbury; West Wiltshire.
	Dorset	Weymouth and Portland; West Dorset; North Dorset; Purbeck; East Dorset; Christchurch; Poole; Bournemouth.

	Devon	Exeter; East Devon; Mid Devon; North Devon; Torridge; West Devon; South Hams; Teignbridge; Torbay; Plymouth.
Cornwall	Cornwall	Penwith; Kerrier; Carrick; Restormel; Caradon; North Cornwall; Isles of Scilly

Appendix IV: Recommendations for Regional Assembly logistics

- 1) Each Member should have a salary roughly in the region of £45,000. Depending on the cost of living in the area.
- 2) Due to the size of the Regions, 2nd homes should be unnecessary. However either small living facilities in office buildings, or small living quarters owned by the Assembly with subsidised rent, should be afforded.

Appendix V: [Demonstration of IRV+](#)