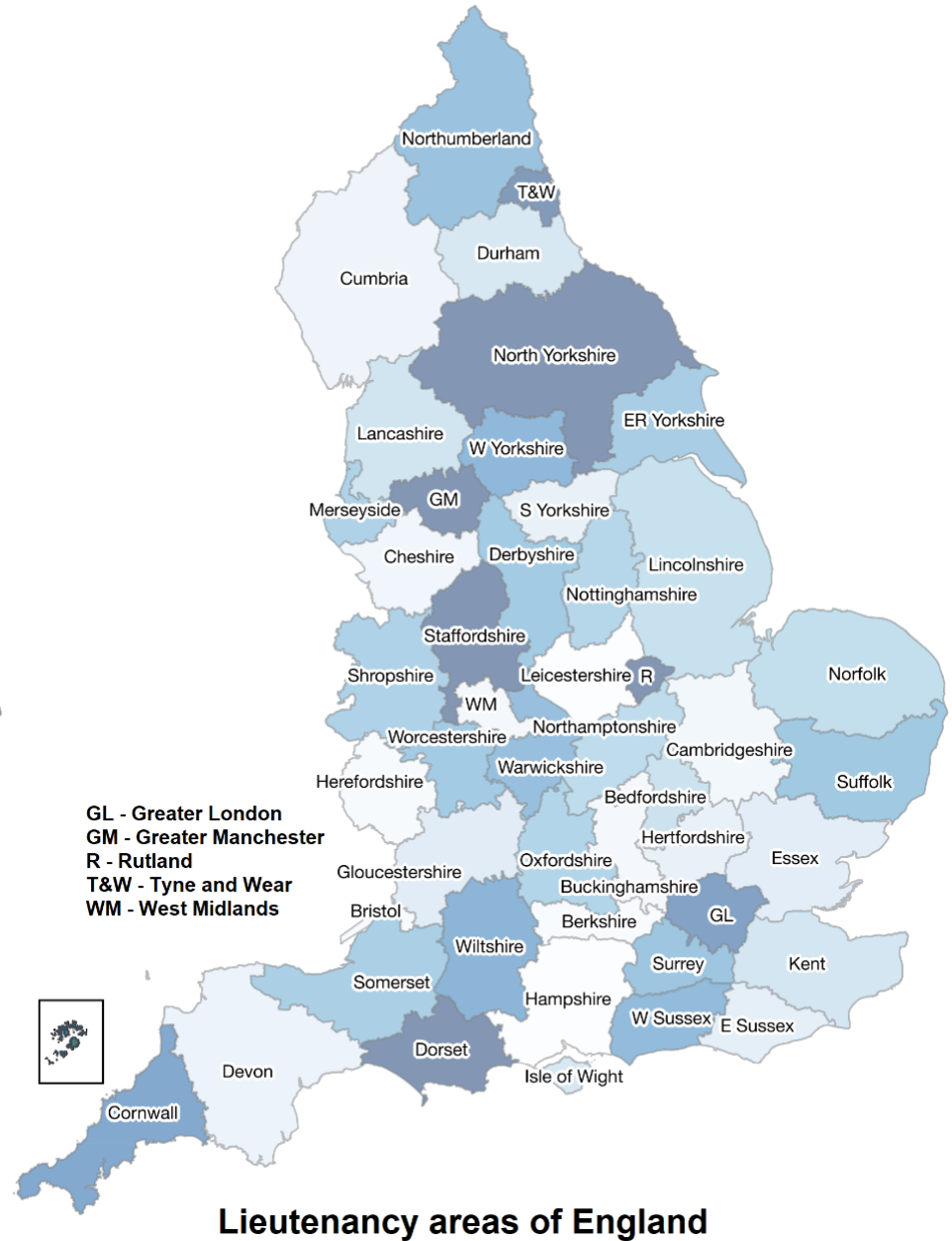
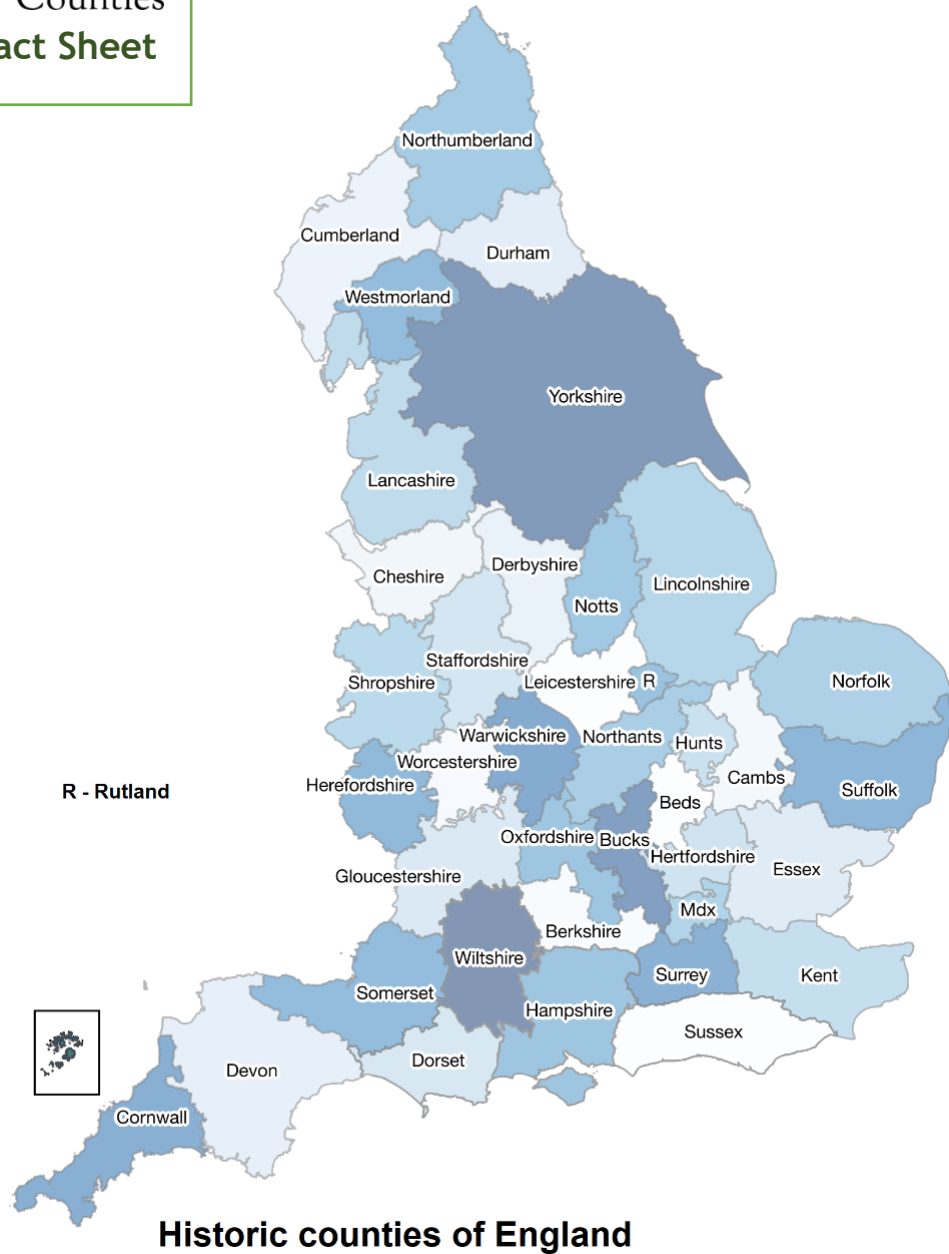




# The lieutenancies of England and their relationship to the historic counties



# 1. Introduction

This document clarifies what the lieutenancies of England are and their relationship to the historic counties. The office of lord-lieutenant is often thought of as having a close association with the historic counties. Whilst the lieutenancy areas of England have evolved from originally being based on the historic counties, the current lieutenancy areas are made up from combinations of local government areas and are radically different to the historic counties. Despite this, the term “county” is still used to refer to them and many still bear an historic county name.

The cover page presents a map of the lieutenancy areas of England compared to the historic counties. There are 33 lieutenancies which bear an unqualified historic county name: only 14 of these have an area even reasonably close to that historic county. The other lieutenancies do not directly use an historic county name though they are still labelled “counties” by the legislation.

To continue to base the lieutenancies on current local government areas, label them “counties” and give them inappropriate historic county names is to confound history, geography and cultural identity. There is no reason why the lieutenancies could not be based directly on the historic counties:

- Many of the lieutenancies of Scotland are closely aligned with an historic county and not aligned with current local government areas. This presents no problem to their operation.
- The wide range in populations between the historic counties can be dealt with via the option of appointing a vice-lieutenant and deputy-lieutenants as required.

A return to basing lieutenancies on the historic counties should be viewed as the appointment of a dignitary to each historic county in recognition of their importance to our history, heritage and culture. The office of lord-lieutenant has never defined the counties, most of which pre-date its creation by many centuries, and should not be seen as such.

To properly align the lieutenancies with the historic counties, the lieutenancy areas of the *Lieutenancies Act 1997*<sup>[2]</sup> should be defined in terms of the *Historic Counties Standard*,<sup>[1]</sup> widely recognised (e.g. by the Office for National Statistics<sup>[6]</sup>) as the standard definition for the names and areas of the historic counties.

The *Lieutenancies Act 1997*<sup>[2]</sup> refers to lieutenancies in England and Wales as “counties” and those in Scotland as “areas”. Referring to the lieutenancies as “areas” throughout Great Britain would clarify the administrative nature of these areas and the nature of their relationship to the historic counties.

The office of sheriff, also currently based on the local government areas, could also be returned to being based on the historic counties.

Section 2 describes the history and purpose of the office of lord-lieutenant. Section 3 describes the current legislation which governs them. Section 4 compares the current lieutenancy areas to the historic counties. Section 5 discusses an approach to basing the lieutenancy areas directly on the historic counties. Section 6 presents some concluding remarks. The Appendix relates each current lieutenancy area to the historic counties.

## 2. The office of lord-lieutenant

A lord-lieutenant is appointed by The Queen and is Her Majesty's representative in their lieutenancy area. The role is voluntary and apolitical.

The office of lord-lieutenant was created in the 1540s for the purpose of organising the local militia. The office has never defined the counties - which pre-date that office by many centuries. Prior to 1889, lord-lieutenants were appointed to serve within each historic county. There were always exceptions to this: each of the ridings of Yorkshire had its own lieutenant; the Governor of the Isle of Wight acted as lieutenant. From 1889, lord-lieutenants were appointed to the combined areas of the *administrative counties* and associated *county boroughs* created by the *Local Government Act 1888*<sup>[3]</sup>. These were close approximations to the historic counties, with the exception of the County of London.

Small-scale changes to administrative counties and county boroughs happened from 1889 onwards. These were usually reflected in changes to the lieutenancy areas. Larger-scale changes took place in the 1960s, especially with the *London Government Act 1963*<sup>[5]</sup> which created the administrative area of 'Greater London' and appointed a lord-lieutenant to it. This act also abolished the lieutenancy of Middlesex and radically altered the lieutenancy areas of Essex, Kent and Surrey.

The *Local Government Act 1972*<sup>[4]</sup> abolished all of the 1889 Act's administrative counties and county boroughs and created a new set of local government areas "*to be known as counties*". The unqualified use of the word 'county' by the 1972 Act and the 'county councils' it created (many of which bore little resemblance to any historic county) had a catastrophic effect on public understanding of the historic counties. This was made worse by the tying of the lieutenancy areas to the 1972 Act's "counties".

Since the 1990s, many areas of unitary local government have been created. In general, this has not resulted in a change to the lieutenancy areas, the legislation being amended to define the lieutenancy area in terms of the amended local government set-up (see Section 3).



**The Lord Lieutenants of Essex (left) and Warwickshire (right) undertaking their duties**

The duties of lord-lieutenants are broadly to:

- Arrange visits by members of the Royal family and to escort Royal visitors;
- Present medals, awards and certain honours on behalf of Her Majesty;
- Encourage and assess nominations for personal honour;
- Promote and support the Queens Award for Enterprise;
- Support and liaise with local units of the armed forces and their reserve and cadet forces;
- Promote and support all forms of useful community and voluntary roles and groups.

A lord-lieutenant appoints a Clerk of the Lieutenancy to be responsible for the administration of the lieutenancy. Whilst this work is often undertaken by staff located within council offices, it is not a local government post and can be held by any person of standing and integrity. In some lieutenancies in Scotland the role of clerk is undertaken by a local solicitor.

### 3. Legislation governing the lieutenancies of England

The Lieutenancies Act 1997<sup>[2]</sup> governs the organisation of the lieutenancies of Great Britain. According to Section 1 of the Act:

*“(1) A Lord-Lieutenant shall be appointed by Her Majesty for each county in England, each county in Wales and each area in Scotland (other than the cities of Aberdeen, Dundee, Edinburgh and Glasgow).*

*(2) The Lord Provost of each of the cities of Aberdeen, Dundee, Edinburgh and Glasgow is, by virtue of his office, Lord-Lieutenant for that city.*

*(3) Her Majesty may appoint lieutenants (in addition to the Lord-Lieutenant) for any county or area.*

*(4) Schedule 1 to this Act (which identifies the areas which are counties in England and Wales and areas in Scotland for the purposes of the lieutenancies) shall have effect; and in this Act “county” and “area” shall be construed accordingly.”*

It should be noted that the areas to which lord-lieutenants are appointed in England and Wales are referred to as “counties” whereas those of Scotland are referred to as “areas”. Sections 2 - 5 of Schedule 1 lays out the lieutenancy areas for England.

*“2 The counties in England for the purposes of this Act are -*

*(a) Greater London (excluding the City of London);*

*(b) The areas which are to be regarded as counties for those purposes by virtue of paragraph 3; and*

*(c) Any other areas in England which are counties for the purposes of the Local Government Act 1972.*

*3 The local government areas (or parts of local government areas) described in each entry in the second column of the following Table shall be regarded for the purposes of this Act as one county to be known by the name specified in the first column.*

TABLE

<b>County for the purposes of this Act</b>	<b>Local government areas</b>
Bedfordshire	Bedford, Central Bedfordshire and Luton
Buckinghamshire	Buckinghamshire and Milton Keynes
Cambridgeshire	Cambridgeshire and Peterborough
Cheshire	Cheshire, Cheshire West and Chester, Halton and Warrington
Derbyshire	Derbyshire and Derby
Devon	Devon, Plymouth and Torbay
Dorset	Bournemouth, Christchurch and Pool and Dorset
Durham	Durham, Darlington, Hartlepool and so much of Stockton-on-Tees as lies north of the line for the time being of the centre of the River Tees
The East Riding of Yorkshire	The East Riding of Yorkshire and Kingston upon Hull (City of)
East Sussex	East Sussex and Brighton and Hove
Essex	Essex, Southend-on-Sea and Thurrock

<i>Gloucestershire</i>	<i>Gloucestershire and South Gloucestershire</i>
<i>Hampshire</i>	<i>Hampshire, Portsmouth and Southampton</i>
<i>Kent</i>	<i>Kent and the Medway Towns</i>
<i>Lancashire</i>	<i>Lancashire, Blackburn and Blackpool</i>
<i>Leicestershire</i>	<i>Leicestershire and Leicester</i>
<i>Lincolnshire</i>	<i>Lincolnshire, North Lincolnshire and North East Lincolnshire</i>
<i>Northamptonshire</i>	<i>North Northamptonshire and West Northamptonshire</i>
<i>North Yorkshire</i>	<i>North Yorkshire, Middlesbrough, Redcar and Cleveland, York and so much of Stockton-on-Tees as lies south of the line for the time being of the centre of the River Tees</i>
<i>Nottinghamshire</i>	<i>Nottinghamshire and Nottingham</i>
<i>Shropshire</i>	<i>Shropshire and The Wrekin</i>
<i>Somerset</i>	<i>Somerset, Bath and North East Somerset and North Somerset</i>
<i>Staffordshire</i>	<i>Staffordshire and Stoke-on-Trent</i>
<i>Wiltshire</i>	<i>Wiltshire and Thamesdown”</i>

*4 The City of London shall be treated as a county for the purposes of sections 5 and 6.*

*5 The Isles of Scilly shall be treated as part of the county of Cornwall for the purposes of this Act.”*

Paragraph 3 of Schedule 1 takes account of the creation of many unitary councils since 1990.

## 4. Comparison of the lieutenancy areas to the historic counties

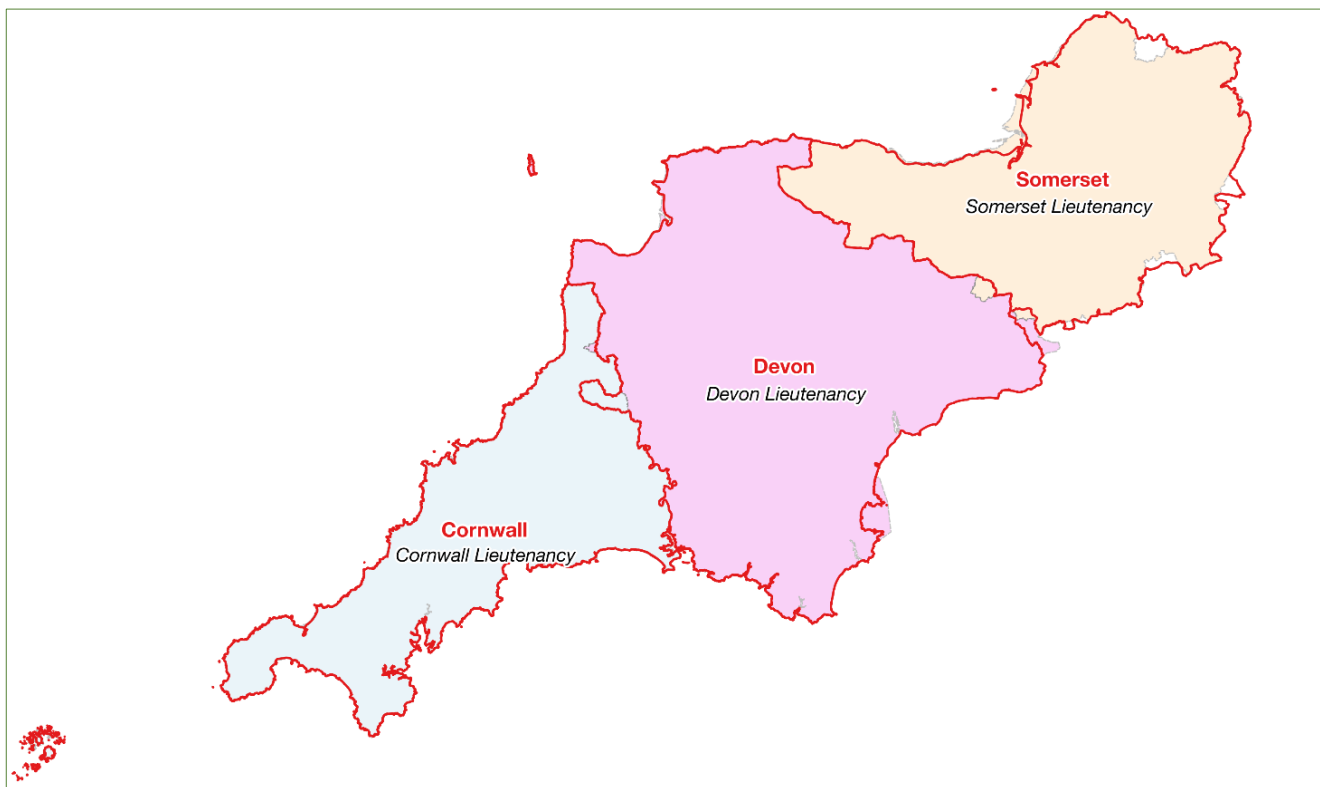
The Appendix presents a detailed comparison of the lieutenancy areas of England to the historic counties.

Of the 39 historic counties of England, 4 do not have their name used by a lieutenancy: Cumberland, Huntingdonshire, Middlesex and Westmorland.

Of the 33 lieutenancies bearing an history county name, only Rutland is identical in area to the historic county whose name it bears.

A further 13 lieutenancy areas are fairly close in area to the historic county whose name they bear: Bedfordshire, Cornwall, Devon, Gloucestershire, Herefordshire, Shropshire, Leicestershire, Lincolnshire, Norfolk, Nottinghamshire, Somerset, Suffolk and Wiltshire.

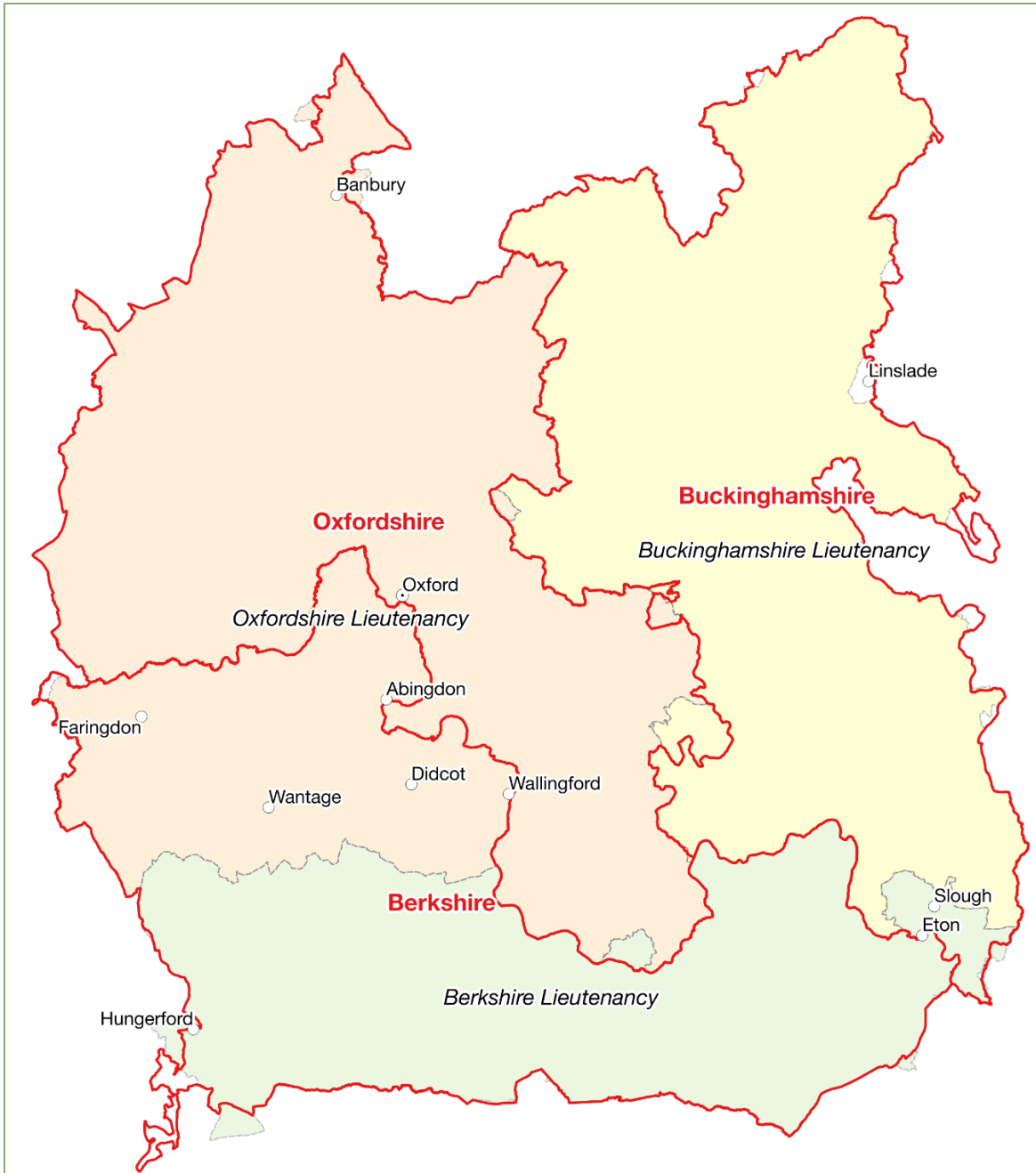
Figure 1 is a comparison of the Somerset, Devon and Cornwall lieutenancies to the historic counties whose names they bear. These lieutenancies are fairly close in area to these historic counties.



**Figure 1. Comparison of the Somerset, Devon and Cornwall lieutenancies (coloured shading) to the historic counties (red borders and red labels)**

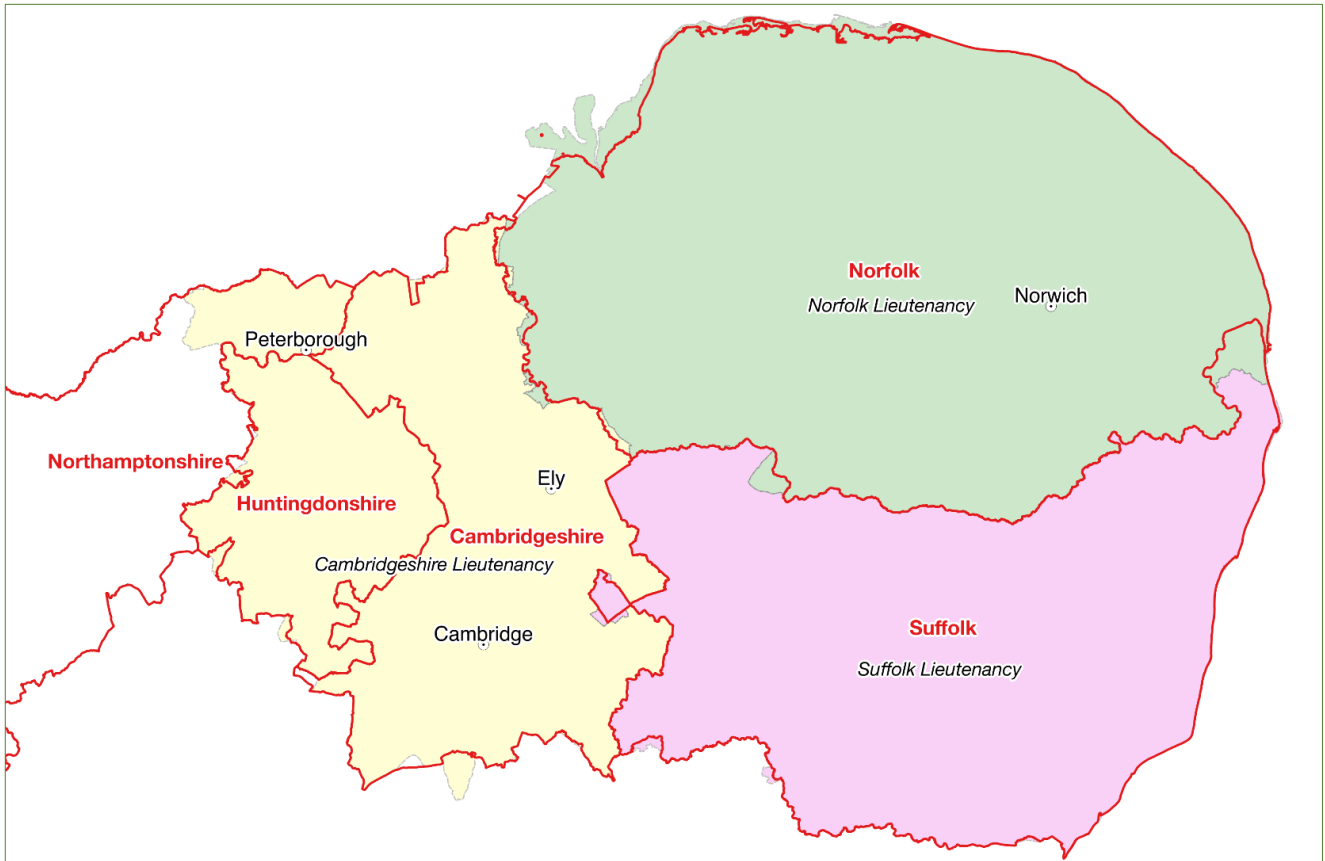
The other 19 lieutenancy areas which bear an historic county name have an area significantly different to the historic county whose name they bear: Berkshire, Buckinghamshire, Cambridgeshire, Cheshire, Derbyshire, Dorset, Durham, Essex, Hampshire, Hertfordshire, Kent, Lancashire, Northamptonshire, Northumberland, Oxfordshire, Staffordshire, Surrey, Warwickshire and Worcestershire.

Figure 2 is a comparison of the Berkshire, Buckinghamshire and Oxfordshire lieutenancies to the historic counties whose names they bear. The lieutenancy areas are radically different to the historic counties.



**Figure 2. A comparison of the Berkshire, Buckinghamshire and Oxfordshire lieutenancies to the historic counties whose names they bear**

Figure 3 is a comparison of the Cambridgeshire, Norfolk and Suffolk lieutenancies to the historic counties. Whilst the Norfolk and Suffolk lieutenancies have areas reasonably close to the historic counties whose names they bear, the Cambridgeshire lieutenancy covers not just the historic county of that name but also Huntingdonshire and the Soke of Peterborough area of Northamptonshire.



**Figure 3. Comparison of the Cambridgeshire, Norfolk and Suffolk lieutenancies to the historic counties**

There are 6 lieutenancy areas which bear the qualified name of an historic county: East Sussex, East Riding of Yorkshire, South Yorkshire, North Yorkshire, West Sussex, West Yorkshire.

These lieutenancy names are fairly accurate descriptions of these areas. Figure 4 shows the four lieutenancies which contain 'Yorkshire' in their name in relation to the historic county itself.





**Figure 4. Comparison of the 4 lieutenancies which use ‘Yorkshire’ in their name to the historic county**

There are 9 lieutenancy areas which do not bear the name of an historic county: Bristol, City of London, Cumbria, Greater London, Greater Manchester, Isle of Wight, Merseyside, Tyne & Wear and West Midlands.

The Isle of Wight is a part of Hampshire but has always had a separate lord-lieutenant, the governor of the island previously fulfilling the role.

Cumbria covers a predominantly rural area including areas of 4 historic counties: all of Cumberland, all of Westmorland, the Furness area of Lancashire and the Sedbergh area of Yorkshire.

The City of London, including the Inner Temple and the Middle Temple, is treated as a lieutenancy by the legislation but has no lord-lieutenant. Instead, her Majesty appoints commissioners of lieutenancy who are treated as if they were the lord-lieutenant.

The other 6 lieutenancy areas cover urban conurbations and encompass parts of several historic counties. Figure 5 shows the historic counties of the Greater London lieutenancy area. Figure 6 shows the historic counties of the Greater Manchester lieutenancy area.



Figure 5. The Greater London lieutenancy area compared to the historic counties

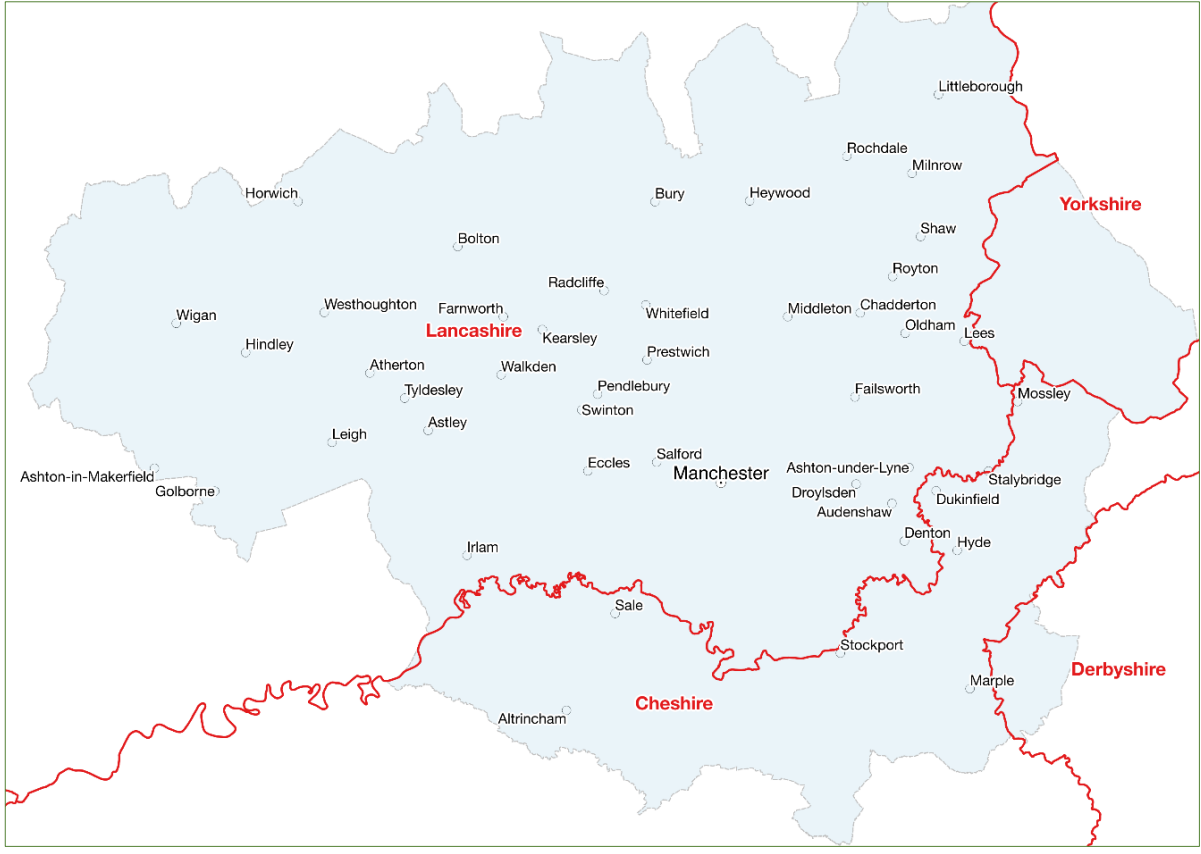


Figure 6. The Greater Manchester lieutenancy area compared to the historic counties

## 5. Basing lieutenancy areas on the historic counties

There is no reason why the lieutenancies of England could not be based directly on the historic counties rather than on local government areas. Such a return would promote the identities of the historic counties and their role in our history, heritage and culture.

There are no practical problems with basing the lieutenancies on the historic counties.

- The lieutenancies of Scotland, though not based entirely on the historic counties, are not generally aligned with current local government areas but this has no adverse impact on their operation. Though most lieutenancy offices are based in council offices, they are not local government posts. Some lieutenancies are based within a local solicitor's office;
- Whilst the historic counties of England have a wide range in populations and areas, this presents no problem given the options to appoint a vice-lieutenant and any number of deputy-lieutenants.

Any move to base the lieutenancies on the historic counties should be done in a way which makes it clear that the office of lord-lieutenant does not define the historic counties. A lord-lieutenant should be seen as being appointed to serve within each historic county.

The lieutenancies could be aligned with the historic counties by basing the definition of the lieutenancy areas in the Lieutenancies Act 1997<sup>[2]</sup> on the Historic Counties Standard.<sup>[1]</sup> This is the standard definition for the names and areas of the historic counties and is widely used in many reference works (e.g. by the Office for National Statistics in its *Index of Place Names in Great Britain*<sup>[6]</sup>). Pragmatically the lieutenancies should be defined in terms of Definition A of the Historic Counties Standard,<sup>[1]</sup> whereby detached parts of counties are not separately identified, but are associated with their host county.

Assuming one maintained the former practice of ascribing a lord-lieutenant to each of the ridings of Yorkshire and to the Isle of Wight, then this approach would result in 43 lieutenancies in England (including the City of London) compared to the current 48.

The Lieutenancies Act 1997<sup>[2]</sup> currently refers to the lieutenancies in England and Wales as "counties" and those in Scotland as "areas". A move to refer to the lieutenancies areas as "areas" throughout Great Britain would not just make the legislation more consistent but would make clearer the administrative nature of these areas and that fact they do not define the historic counties. This could be achieved by amending Section 1 of the Act to:

*“(1) A Lord-Lieutenant shall be appointed by Her Majesty for each area in England, each area in Wales and each area in Scotland (other than the cities of Aberdeen, Dundee, Edinburgh and Glasgow).*

*(2) The Lord Provost of each of the cities of Aberdeen, Dundee, Edinburgh and Glasgow is, by virtue of his office, Lord-Lieutenant for that city.*

*(3) Her Majesty may appoint lieutenants (in addition to the Lord-Lieutenant) for any area.*

*(4) Schedule 1 to this Act (which identifies the areas which are areas in England, Wales and Scotland for the purposes of the lieutenancies) shall have effect; and in this Act “area” shall be construed accordingly.”*

There are several other places in the Act where “county or area” would need to be replaced by “area”.

The title and first section of Schedule 1 would need amending to:

*“AREAS FOR THE PURPOSES OF THE LIEUTENANCIES IN GREAT BRITAIN*

*Preliminary*

*1 The provisions of this Schedule identify the areas which constitute areas for the purposes of the lieutenancies in Great Britain.”*

The actual basing of the lieutenancies of England on the historic counties could be achieved by replacing Schedule 1, Section 2 of the Lieutenancies Act 1997<sup>[2]</sup> with:

*“2 The counties in England for the purposes of this Act are the historic counties as defined by Definition A of the Historic Counties Standard published by the Historic Counties Trust in 2022.”*

The current Section 3 should be deleted.

It would be possible to appoint lord-lieutenants to each of the ridings of Yorkshire and to the Isle of Wight by adding a further paragraph to Schedule 1. This would be in keeping with past practice. If done in the way proposed here, then these appointments would not be seen as implying that these lieutenancies were literally counties.

A similar approach could also be taken with the office of sheriff in England. Whilst the lord-lieutenant is the sovereign’s personal and military representative, the sheriff is theoretically the sovereign’s judicial representative. The office is now an unpaid position with entirely ceremonial duties. Section 38 and Schedule 2A of the Sheriffs’ Act 1887<sup>[7]</sup> define the “counties” of this act in the same way those in the Lieutenancies Act are defined. Section 38 would need amending to:

*“The expression “county”, in relation to England, means an historic county as defined by Definition A of the Historic Counties Standard published by the Historic Counties Trust in 2022.”*

Schedule 2A should be deleted.

## 6. Concluding Remarks

A return to appointing lord-lieutenants and sheriffs to the historic counties would provide Government recognition of the importance of both the historic counties and these offices. Prior to 1889 these officers were appointed directly to the historic counties. Their areas remained very close to the historic counties until 1974. There is no practical obstacle to a return to this approach. To continue to base the lieutenancies on current local government areas whilst calling them “county” and giving them historic county names is to confound history, geography and cultural identity.

### References

- [1] Historic Counties Trust, 2022, [The Historic Counties Standard](#)
- [2] [Lieutenancies Act 1997](#)
- [3] Local Government Act 1888
- [4] [Local Government Act 1972](#)
- [5] [London Government Act 1963](#)
- [6] Office for National Statistics, 2021, [Index of Place Names in Great Britain](#)
- [7] [Sheriffs Act 1887](#)

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The Association of British Counties is the national body representing the 92 historic counties of the United Kingdom. ABC believes that the link that the historic counties provide between our present and our distant past adds great value to the life of the nation and should be cherished by us all. We promote the identities of the historic counties and the important part they play in our culture, heritage and geography.



[abcounties.com](http://abcounties.com)

**Appendix: The lieutenancy areas of England related to the historic counties. Comparison to the historic counties is based on Definition A of the Historic Counties Standard<sup>[1]</sup>**

<b>Lieutenancy Area</b>	<b>Relation to historic counties</b>
Bedfordshire	Roughly covers the historic county of Bedfordshire.
Berkshire	Covers the east and south-west of the historic county of Berkshire. Does not cover a large area (Vale of White Horse) in the north-west of the historic county of Berkshire, an area which include Abingdon, Didcot, Faringdon and Wantage. Does cover an area in the historic county of Buckinghamshire around Slough. Also covers a small area of the historic county of Middlesex around Poyle. Also covers an area in the historic county of Oxfordshire around Caversham.
Bristol	Covers the modern local government area of Bristol. That part north of the old course of the Avon is in the historic county of Gloucestershire. That part south of the old course of the Avon is in the historic county of Somerset.
Buckinghamshire	Roughly covers central and northern parts of the historic county of Buckinghamshire. Excludes a large area in the south of the historic county of Buckinghamshire including Slough.
Cambridgeshire	Closely covers the historic county of Cambridgeshire. Also covers the historic county of Huntingdonshire. Also covers the Soke of Peterborough area in the historic county of Northamptonshire.
Cheshire	Covers the south and central parts of the historic county of Cheshire. Also covers areas of the historic county of Lancashire around Warrington and Widnes. Does not cover large areas in the north of the historic county of Cheshire, areas which includes the Wirral, Runcorn, Sale, Altrincham, Stockport, Dukinfield, Hyde and Tintwistle.
City of London	Covers a small area of the historic county of Middlesex.
Cornwall	Roughly covers the historic county of Cornwall. Covers an area of the historic county of Devon around North Petherwin.
Cumbria	Covers the historic counties of Cumberland and Westmorland, the Lancashire North of the Sands area of the historic county of Lancashire and the Sedbergh area of the historic county of Yorkshire.
Derbyshire	Roughly covers the historic county of Derbyshire. Also covers an area of the historic county of Cheshire around Tintwistle.
Devon	Roughly covers the historic county of Devon. Does not cover an area of the historic county of Devon around North Petherwin.
Dorset	Roughly covers the historic county of Dorset. Also covers a large area of the historic county of Hampshire, an area including Bournemouth and Christchurch.
Durham	Covers the southern and central parts of the historic county of Durham. Excludes a large area in the north of the historic county of Durham, an area which includes Sunderland, Gateshead, South Shields, Jarrow and Washington. Includes an area of the historic county of Yorkshire in the upper Tees Valley including Mickleton.
East Riding of Yorkshire	Covers an area in the east of the historic county of Yorkshire. Does not cover the historic East Riding closely.

East Sussex	Covers the eastern part of the historic county of Sussex. In combination, the lieutenancy 'counties' of 'East Sussex' and 'West Sussex' roughly cover the historic county of Sussex
Essex	Roughly covers the non-metropolitan parts of the historic county of Essex. Does not cover the metropolitan parts of the historic county of Essex, i.e. including Barking, Dagenham, Ilford, Romford and Stratford.
Gloucestershire	Roughly covers the historic county of Gloucestershire. Does not cover the north of Bristol.
Greater London	Covers large parts of the historic counties of Essex, Kent, Middlesex and Surrey. Also covers a sizeable area of the historic county of Hertfordshire (around Barnet and Totteridge).
Greater Manchester	Covers a large area in the south-east of Lancashire (an area including Bolton, Bury, Denton, Manchester, Oldham, Rochdale, Salford, Wigan). Also covers a large area in the north-east of the historic county of Cheshire (an area including Altrincham, Dukinfield, Hyde, Sale and Stockport). Also covers a sizeable area in the west of the historic county of Yorkshire (including Saddleworth).
Hampshire	Roughly covers the historic county of Hampshire with the major exceptions of Bournemouth, Christchurch and the Isle of Wight
Herefordshire	Roughly covers the historic county of Herefordshire.
Hertfordshire	Roughly covers the historic county of Hertfordshire but does not cover a sizeable area around Barnet and Totteridge. It also covers a large area of the historic county of Middlesex including all of Potters Bar and South Mimms.
Isle of Wight	Covers the Isle of Wight, a part of the historic county of Hampshire.
Kent	Roughly covers the non-metropolitan parts of the historic county of Kent. Does not cover the metropolitan parts of the historic county of Kent including Greenwich, Lewisham, Sydenham, Bexleyheath and Bromley.
Lancashire	Only covers a relatively small part of the historic county of Lancashire. Does not cover the highly populated south of the historic county, including Bolton, Bury, Liverpool, Manchester, Rochdale, St Helens, Salford, Warrington, Widnes, and Wigan. Does not cover any part of the Lancashire North of the Sands area of the historic county. Covers the Forest of Bowland area of the historic county of Yorkshire.
Leicestershire	Roughly covers the historic county of Leicestershire.
Lincolnshire	Roughly covers the historic county of Lincolnshire.
Merseyside	Covers a large area in the south-west of the historic county of Lancashire (an area which includes Crosby, Halewood, Liverpool, Formby, Southport and St Helens). Also covers a large area of in the north-west of the historic county of Cheshire (the Wirral).
Norfolk	Closely covers the historic county of Norfolk. Also covers Gorleston-on-Sea in the historic county of Suffolk.
North Yorkshire	Covers an area in the central and northern parts of the historic county of Yorkshire including Guisborough, Harrogate, Malton, Middlesbrough, Northallerton, Redcar, Richmond, Scarborough, Skipton, Thornaby, Whitby and York.
Northamptonshire	Roughly covers the western and central parts of the historic county of Northamptonshire. Does not cover the Soke of Peterborough area of the historic county of Northamptonshire.
Northumberland	Covers the central and northern parts of the historic county of Northumberland. Excludes a large area in the south of the historic county of Northumberland, an area including Newcastle-upon-Tyne, North Shields, Tynemouth and Wallsend.

Nottinghamshire	Roughly covers the historic county of Nottinghamshire
Oxfordshire	Very roughly covers the historic county of Oxfordshire. Does not cover an area of the historic county of Oxfordshire around Caversham. Also does not cover an area of the historic county of Oxfordshire around Stokenchurch. Also covers a huge part (Vale of White Horse) of the historic county of Berkshire, including Abingdon, Didcot, Faringdon and Wantage.
Rutland	Closely covers the historic county of Rutland.
Shropshire	Roughly covers the historic county of Shropshire.
Staffordshire	Roughly covers the northern and central parts of the historic county of Staffordshire. Does not cover the black country parts in the south of the historic county of Staffordshire, an area including Rowley Regis, Walsall, West Bromwich, Wolverhampton.
Somerset	Roughly covers the historic county of Somerset. Does not cover southern Bristol.
South Yorkshire	Covers an area in the south of Yorkshire (an area including Barnsley, Doncaster, Rotherham and Sheffield). Also includes a small area in the very north of the historic county of Derbyshire (an area including Dore and Totley).
Suffolk	Closely covers the historic county of Suffolk, though does not cover Gorleston-on-Sea.
Surrey	Roughly covers the non-metropolitan parts of the historic county of Surrey. Does not cover the metropolitan parts of the historic county of Surrey including Croydon, Kingston-upon-Thames, Merton, Richmond, Surbiton, Wimbledon. Also covers the sizeable Spelthorne area of the historic county of Middlesex, including Ashford, Laleham, Littleton, Shepperton, Staines, Stanwell and Sunbury-on-Thames.
Tyne and Wear	Covers a large area in the north of the historic county of Durham (an area including Sunderland, Gateshead, Jarrow and South Shields) and a large area in the south of the historic county of Northumberland (an area including Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Wallsend, North Shields and Tynemouth)
Warwickshire	Covers the southern and eastern parts of the historic county of Warwickshire. Does not cover a large area in the north-west of the historic county of Warwickshire, an area including the major towns of Birmingham, Coventry, Solihull and Sutton Coldfield.
West Midlands	Covers large parts of the historic counties of Warwickshire (an area including Birmingham, Coventry, Solihull and Sutton Coldfield), Staffordshire (an area including Rowley Regis, Wolverhampton, Walsall, West Bromwich) and Worcestershire (an area including Dudley, Halesowen and Stourbridge).
West Sussex	Covers the western part of the historic county of Sussex. In combination, the lieutenancy 'counties' of 'East Sussex' and 'West Sussex' roughly cover the historic county of Sussex.
West Yorkshire	Covers an area in the west of Yorkshire (an area including Bradford, Dewsbury, Elland, Halifax, Huddersfield, Leeds and Wakefield)
Wiltshire	Roughly covers the historic county of Wiltshire. Does not include a small area around Damerham and a small area around Long Newnton.
Worcestershire	Covers the southern, central and north-western parts of the historic county of Worcestershire. Does not cover the black country parts in the north-east of the historic county of Worcestershire, including Dudley, Halesowen and Stourbridge.