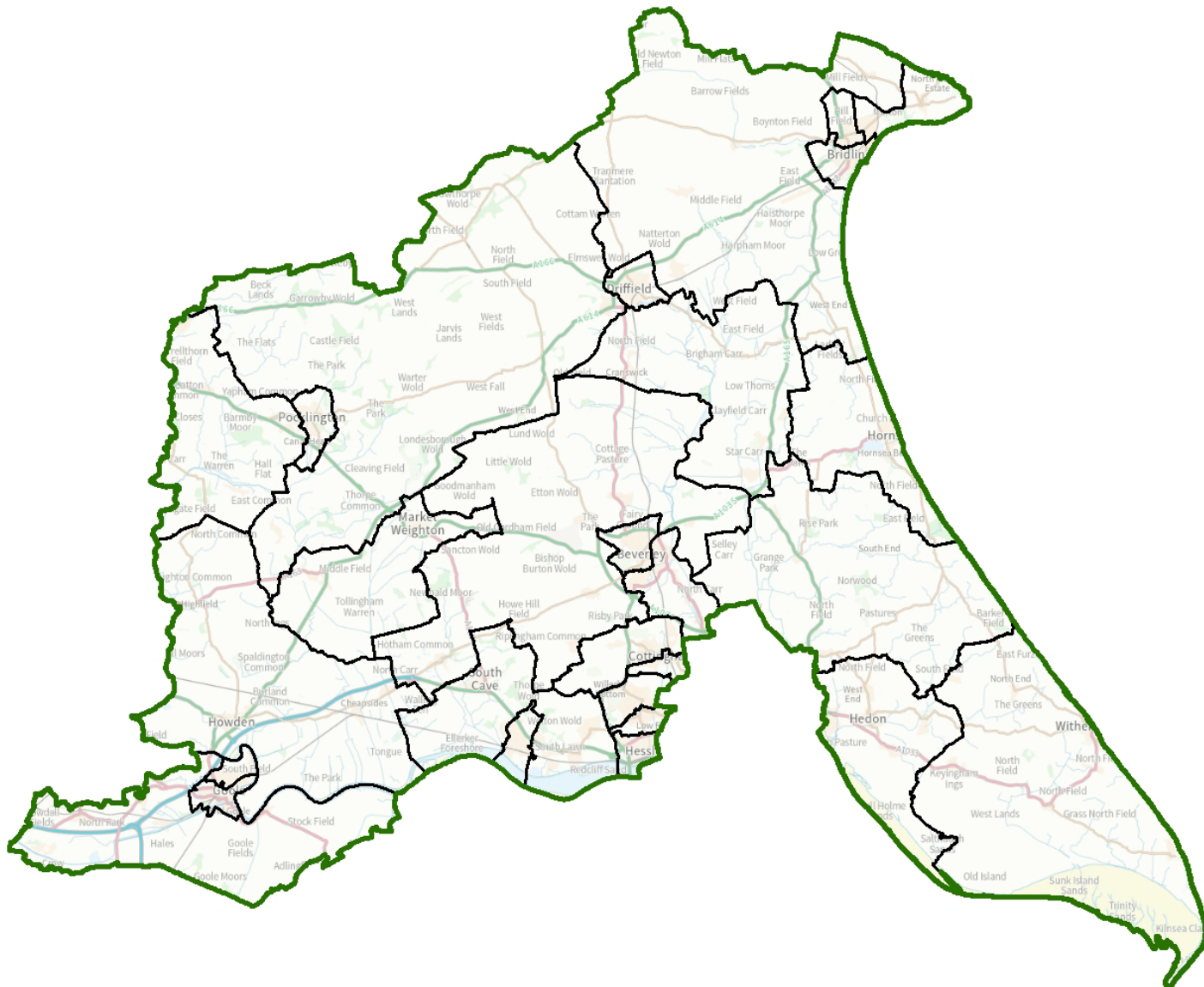


The
Local Government
Boundary Commission
for England



New electoral arrangements for East Riding of Yorkshire Council Draft Recommendations

March 2025

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A note on our mapping:

The maps shown in this report are for illustrative purposes only. Whilst best efforts have been made by our staff to ensure that the maps included in this report are representative of the boundaries described by the text, there may be slight variations between these maps and the large PDF map that accompanies this report, or the digital mapping supplied on our consultation portal. This is due to the way in which the final mapped products are produced. The reader should therefore refer to either the large PDF supplied with this report or the digital mapping for the true likeness of the boundaries intended. The boundaries as shown on either the large PDF map or the digital mapping should always appear identical.

Contents

Introduction	1
Who we are and what we do	1
What is an electoral review?	1
Why East Riding of Yorkshire?	2
Our proposals for East Riding of Yorkshire	2
How will the recommendations affect you?	2
Have your say	3
Review timetable	3
Analysis and draft recommendations	5
Submissions received	5
Electorate figures	5
Number of councillors	6
Ward boundaries consultation	6
Draft recommendations	7
Bridlington	8
Northern East Riding of Yorkshire	11
Western East Riding of Yorkshire	14
Southern East Riding of Yorkshire	18
Beverley	21
Holderness	23
Conclusions	27
Summary of electoral arrangements	27
Parish electoral arrangements	27
Have your say	31
Equalities	35
Appendices	37
Appendix A	37
Draft recommendations for East Riding of Yorkshire	37
Appendix B	40
Outline map	40
Appendix C	42
Submissions received	42
Appendix D	44

Introduction

Who we are and what we do

1 The Local Government Boundary Commission for England (LGBCE) is an independent body set up by Parliament.¹ We are not part of government or any political party. We are accountable to Parliament through a committee of MPs chaired by the Speaker of the House of Commons. Our main role is to carry out electoral reviews of local authorities throughout England.

2 The members of the Commission are:

- Professor Colin Mellors OBE (Chair)
- Andrew Scallan CBE (Deputy Chair)
- Amanda Nobbs OBE
- Steve Robinson
- Wallace Sampson OBE
- Liz Treacy
- Ailsa Irvine (Chief Executive)

What is an electoral review?

3 An electoral review examines and proposes new electoral arrangements for a local authority. A local authority's electoral arrangements decide:

- How many councillors are needed.
- How many wards or electoral divisions there should be, where their boundaries are and what they should be called.
- How many councillors should represent each ward or division.

4 When carrying out an electoral review the Commission has three main considerations:

- Improving electoral equality by equalising the number of electors that each councillor represents.
- Ensuring that the recommendations reflect community identity.
- Providing arrangements that support effective and convenient local government.

5 Our task is to strike the best balance between these three considerations when making our recommendations.

¹ Under the Local Democracy, Economic Development and Construction Act 2009.

6 More details regarding the powers that we have, as well as further guidance and information about electoral reviews and the review process in general, can be found on our website at www.lgbce.org.uk

Why East Riding of Yorkshire?

7 We are conducting a review of East Riding of Yorkshire Council ('the Council') as its last review was completed in 2001 and we are required to review the electoral arrangements of every council in England 'from time to time'.²

8 This electoral review is being carried out to ensure that:

- The wards in East Riding of Yorkshire are in the best possible places to help the Council carry out its responsibilities effectively.
- The number of electors represented by each councillor is approximately the same across the county.

Our proposals for East Riding of Yorkshire

9 The East Riding of Yorkshire should be represented by 67 councillors, the same number as there are now.

10 The East Riding of Yorkshire should have 28 wards, two more than there are now.

11 The boundaries of most wards should change; seven will stay the same.

How will the recommendations affect you?

12 The recommendations will determine how many councillors will serve on the Council. They will also decide which ward you vote in, which other communities are in that ward, and, in some cases, which parish council ward you vote in. Your ward name may also change.

13 Our recommendations cannot affect the external boundaries of the county or result in changes to postcodes. They do not take into account parliamentary constituency boundaries. The recommendations will not have an effect on local taxes, house prices, or car and house insurance premiums and we are not able to consider any representations which are based on these issues.

² Local Democracy, Economic Development & Construction Act 2009 paragraph 56(1).

Have your say

14 We will consult on the draft recommendations for a 10-week period, from 4 March to 12 May 2025. We encourage everyone to use this opportunity to comment on these proposed wards as the more public views we hear, the more informed our decisions will be in making our final recommendations.

15 We ask everyone wishing to contribute ideas for the new wards to first read this report and look at the accompanying map before responding to us.

16 You have until 12 May 2025 to have your say on the draft recommendations. See page 31 for how to send us your response.

Review timetable

17 We wrote to the Council to ask its views on the appropriate number of councillors for East Riding of Yorkshire. We then held a period of consultation with the public on warding patterns for the county. The submissions received during consultation have informed our draft recommendations.

18 The review is being conducted as follows:

Stage starts	Description
23 April 2024	Number of councillors decided
7 May 2024	Start of consultation seeking views on new wards
9 September 2024	End of consultation; we began analysing submissions and forming draft recommendations
4 March 2025	Publication of draft recommendations; start of second consultation
12 May 2025	End of consultation; we begin analysing submissions and forming final recommendations
2 September 2025	Publication of final recommendations

Analysis and draft recommendations

19 Legislation³ states that our recommendations should not be based only on how many electors⁴ there are now, but also on how many there are likely to be in the five years after the publication of our final recommendations. We must also try to recommend strong, clearly identifiable boundaries for our wards.

20 In reality, we are unlikely to be able to create wards with exactly the same number of electors in each; we have to be flexible. However, we try to keep the number of electors represented by each councillor as close to the average for the council as possible.

21 We work out the average number of electors per councillor for each individual local authority by dividing the electorate by the number of councillors, as shown on the table below.

	2024	2030
Electorate of East Riding of Yorkshire	268,805	281,140
Number of councillors	67	67
Average number of electors per councillor	4,012	4,196

22 When the number of electors per councillor in a ward is within 10% of the average for the authority, we refer to the ward as having 'good electoral equality'. All of our proposed wards for East Riding of Yorkshire are forecast to have good electoral equality by 2030.

Submissions received

23 See Appendix C for details of the submissions received. All submissions may be viewed on our website at www.lgbce.org.uk

Electorate figures

24 The Council submitted electorate forecasts for 2030, a period five years on from the scheduled publication of our final recommendations in 2025. These forecasts were broken down to polling district level and predicted an increase in the electorate of around 5% by 2030.

25 We considered the information provided by the Council and are satisfied that the projected figures are the best available at the present time. We have used these figures to produce our draft recommendations.

³ Schedule 2 to the Local Democracy, Economic Development and Construction Act 2009.

⁴ Electors refers to the number of people registered to vote, not the whole adult population.

26 Our mapping tool uses geocoded electoral registers supplied by the Council to locate electors, by associating addresses with specific geographic coordinates. It considers each elector's location to produce precise elector counts for each ward. There can be very slight differences between the electorate figures published on our website at the beginning of the review and the electorate figures published in this report. However, these are very minor and do not impact on our recommendations.

Number of councillors

27 East Riding of Yorkshire Council currently has 67 councillors. We have looked at evidence provided by the Council and have concluded that keeping this number the same will ensure the Council can carry out its roles and responsibilities effectively.

28 We therefore invited proposals for new patterns of wards that would be represented by 67 councillors: for example, 67 one-councillor wards, or a mix of one-, two- and three-councillor wards.

29 We received no submissions specifically about the number of councillors in response to our consultation on ward patterns. We therefore based our draft recommendations on a 67-councillor council.

Ward boundaries consultation

30 We received 63 submissions in response to our consultation on ward boundaries. These included three county-wide proposals. These were from two residents, and the East Riding Council Liberal Democrat Group ('Liberal Democrats'). The Council, through a cross-party working group, provided suggestions for general principles to follow when proposing wards, but without offering specific proposals for individual wards.

31 The Goole & Pocklington Constituency Labour Party and the Bridlington & The Wolds Constituency Labour Party provided suggestions for warding patterns in their areas. These submissions are referred to throughout as being from the local Labour party. The remainder of the submissions provided localised comments for ward arrangements in particular areas of the county.

32 The three county-wide schemes provided a mixed pattern of two- and three-councillor wards for East Riding of Yorkshire. We carefully considered the proposals received and were of the view that the proposed patterns of wards would all result in good levels of electoral equality in most areas of the authority and generally used clearly identifiable boundaries.

33 The Council working group suggested that all wards across the county should have either two or three members, with no single-member wards. This was broadly reflected in the specific proposals received from residents and political groups. Our draft recommendations do not include any single-member wards, but we remain open-minded about the possibility, noting that especially in rural areas of the county, two- or three-member wards must be very large geographically in order to include the number of electors required to achieve good electoral equality.

34 Our draft recommendations are based on a combination of proposals from the Liberal Democrats, the two Labour parties, local residents, and the general principles outlined by the Council working group.

35 They also take into account local evidence that we received, which provided further evidence of community links and locally recognised boundaries. In some areas we considered that the proposals did not provide for the best balance between our statutory criteria and so we identified alternative boundaries.

36 We visited the area in order to look at the various proposals on the ground. This tour of East Riding of Yorkshire helped us to decide between the different boundaries proposed.

Draft recommendations

37 Our draft recommendations are for 11 three-councillor wards and 17 two-councillor wards. We consider that our draft recommendations will provide for good electoral equality while reflecting community identities and interests where we received such evidence during consultation.

38 The tables and maps on pages 8–25 detail our draft recommendations for each area of East Riding of Yorkshire. They detail how the proposed warding arrangements reflect the three statutory⁵ criteria of:

- Equality of representation.
- Reflecting community interests and identities.
- Providing for effective and convenient local government.

39 A summary of our proposed new wards is set out in the table starting on page 37 and on the large map accompanying this report.

40 We welcome all comments on these draft recommendations, particularly on the location of the ward boundaries, and the names of our proposed wards.

⁵ Local Democracy, Economic Development and Construction Act 2009.

Bridlington



Ward name	Number of councillors	Variance 2030
Bridlington Central & Old Town	2	10%
Bridlington North & Flamborough	2	2%
Bridlington South	3	-2%

Bridlington Central & Old Town, Bridlington North & Flamborough and Bridlington South

41 We received various proposals for the town of Bridlington, with differences focused on which outlying areas, if any, should be brought into wards based on the town itself.

42 The Liberal Democrats, in this area and others, argued that it was logical to include a number of outlying villages and parishes in Bridlington-based wards, suggesting that such villages would feel an attachment with the town that, in many cases, provides shopping, schools and other facilities. In contrast, the Council working group noted that in areas where this pattern was reflected in the existing wards, many electors in rural areas did not, in fact, share a community identity with the neighbouring town, but rather felt that their interests and the time of their representatives was dominated by urban issues to the exclusion of those in rural areas. The working group suggested having a clear distinction between urban and

rural-based wards wherever possible. This was supported by a resident, who argued that the villages neighbouring Bridlington had a very separate identity from the town itself.

43 All the proposals for Bridlington included a ward based on the north of the town, and Flamborough. We visited this area on our tour of the East Riding and note that any arrangement which attempted to place Flamborough in a rural-based ward would have to wrap around the northern edge of Bridlington. We received no evidence in support of this proposal and have adopted a Bridlington North & Flamborough ward as part of our draft recommendations.

44 The local Labour party, and both residents who proposed full schemes, proposed similar Bridlington South wards, based on the existing ward in this area but expanding to include the area between Flamborough Road and North Marine Promenade to the south-east of the railway line. The Labour submission suggested that, as well as providing for better electoral equality, this area had links to the south of Bridlington through Bay Primary School.

45 In contrast, the Liberal Democrats proposed a Bridlington South ward including the parishes of Carnaby and Barmston. No specific evidence of community identity between these parishes and Bridlington was offered, and we have not adopted this proposal as part of our draft recommendations, preferring the ward suggested by the local Labour party and the residents, based on the evidence of a community identity within Bridlington. This is subject to a minor modification, discussed below at paragraph 48.

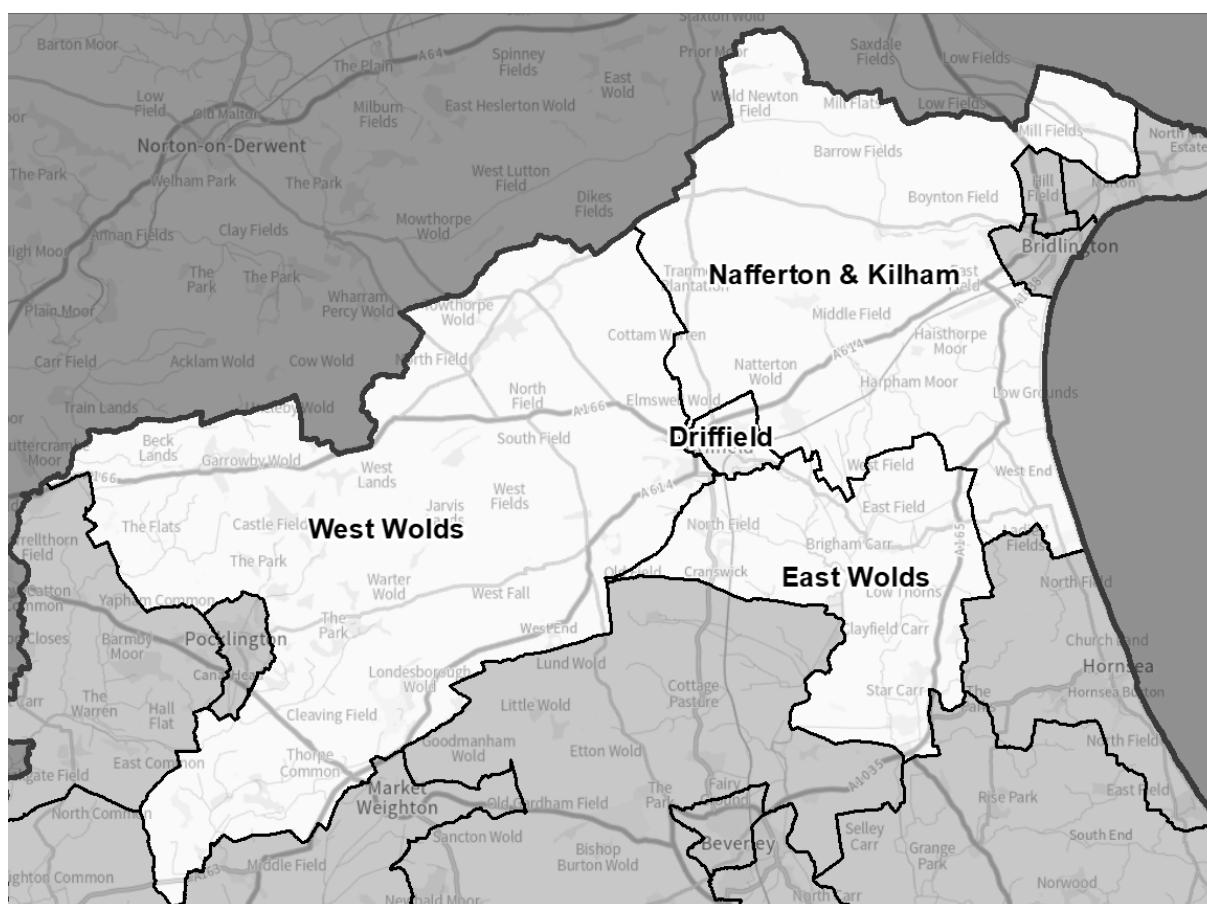
46 The Liberal Democrats proposed a Bridlington Old Town & Bempton ward, with the parishes of Boynton, Grindale and Bempton & Buckton joined with the central section of Bridlington town. The other proposals all included a boundary running along the A165 Scarborough Road, with electors in the Burstall Hill estate placed in a rural-based ward.

47 We visited this area on our tour of Bridlington. While the A165 is undoubtedly a strong and clear boundary, we do not consider that the Burstall Hill estate is likely to share a community identity with rural areas, as opposed to the remainder of Bridlington. We have therefore modified the proposal of Labour and the residents and placed this area within a Bridlington Central & Old Town ward, preferring to use the parish boundary rather than the A165 to ensure these electors can remain within a Bridlington-based ward.

48 This change would, in isolation, leave Bridlington Central & Old Town with 12% more electors per councillor than average. To improve this, we propose placing electors along the B1253 Easton Road into Bridlington South ward, rather than

Bridlington Central & Old Town as proposed. This change allows both Bridlington South and Bridlington Central & Old Town to have good electoral equality by 2030.

Northern East Riding of Yorkshire



Ward name	Number of councillors	Variance 2030
Driffield	3	-5%
East Wolds	2	-7%
Nafferton & Kilham	2	-7%
West Wolds	2	-7%

Driffield

49 All the full schemes that we received included a ward based on the town of Driffield. The Liberal Democrats, and one resident's scheme, proposed a ward composed of only Driffield parish, while Labour and the other resident's scheme proposed including Kirkburn parish with Driffield. Either option would offer good electoral equality for a Driffield ward. Another resident suggested that Kirkburn would be better served in a rural area, as councillors found it hard to effectively serve the needs of both the town and rural areas.

50 We visited Kirkburn and Driffield on our tour of the East Riding of Yorkshire. We note that there are clear community links between Driffield and Kirkburn, with Driffield Showground and the Driffield Agricultural Society being physically located within Kirkburn parish. However, while including Kirkburn with Driffield provides for

good electoral equality in the Driffield ward, we have been unable to identify a configuration to include Kirkburn (forecast to have 729 electors by 2030) in a Driffield ward, which would provide good electoral equality for the surrounding wards. We have therefore adopted the proposal of the Liberal Democrats and a resident for a three-councillor ward comprising only Driffield parish.

East Wolds, Nafferton & Kilham and West Wolds

51 As discussed above (paragraph 33), we received a request from the Council working group that we not recommend any single-member wards across the East Riding of Yorkshire. This was reflected in the schemes received from local political groups and residents. Inevitably, given the requirement to approach 8,000 electors for a two-member ward to offer good electoral equality, this means that rural-based wards will be geographically large.

52 We received a variety of proposals for the wards in the northern rural area of the East Riding of Yorkshire. The Liberal Democrats proposed a 'doughnut' Driffield Rural ward, entirely surrounding the town, together with a Burton Dickering ward ranging from Wold Newton to Seaton parishes. As well as including the disadvantages of 'doughnut' wards, this configuration was dependent on rural parishes near Bridlington being placed in wards based on the town. As discussed above, we have not adopted this proposal, and therefore cannot entirely adopt the Liberal Democrats' proposal in the wider rural north. We do note the evidence provided by the Liberal Democrats that the existing three-member rural wards are unwieldy and challenging to represent effectively.

53 The Labour proposal was for a Kilham ward centred on this village. This ward relies upon including electors from the Burstall Hill estate on the edge of Bridlington in order to achieve acceptable electoral equality. Given the decision made in relation to these electors remaining within a Bridlington-based ward, we are not adopting Labour's proposed Kilham ward, or the neighbouring wards which depend upon it.

54 The two residents who offered full schemes proposed different solutions. One suggested two very large three-member wards, with one stretching from South Cliffe parish south of Market Weighton to Cottam. In the absence of any specific evidence of a shared community identity across this area, and in light of the evidence from the Liberal Democrats that three-member wards in rural areas can be challenging to represent, we have not been persuaded to adopt this proposal.

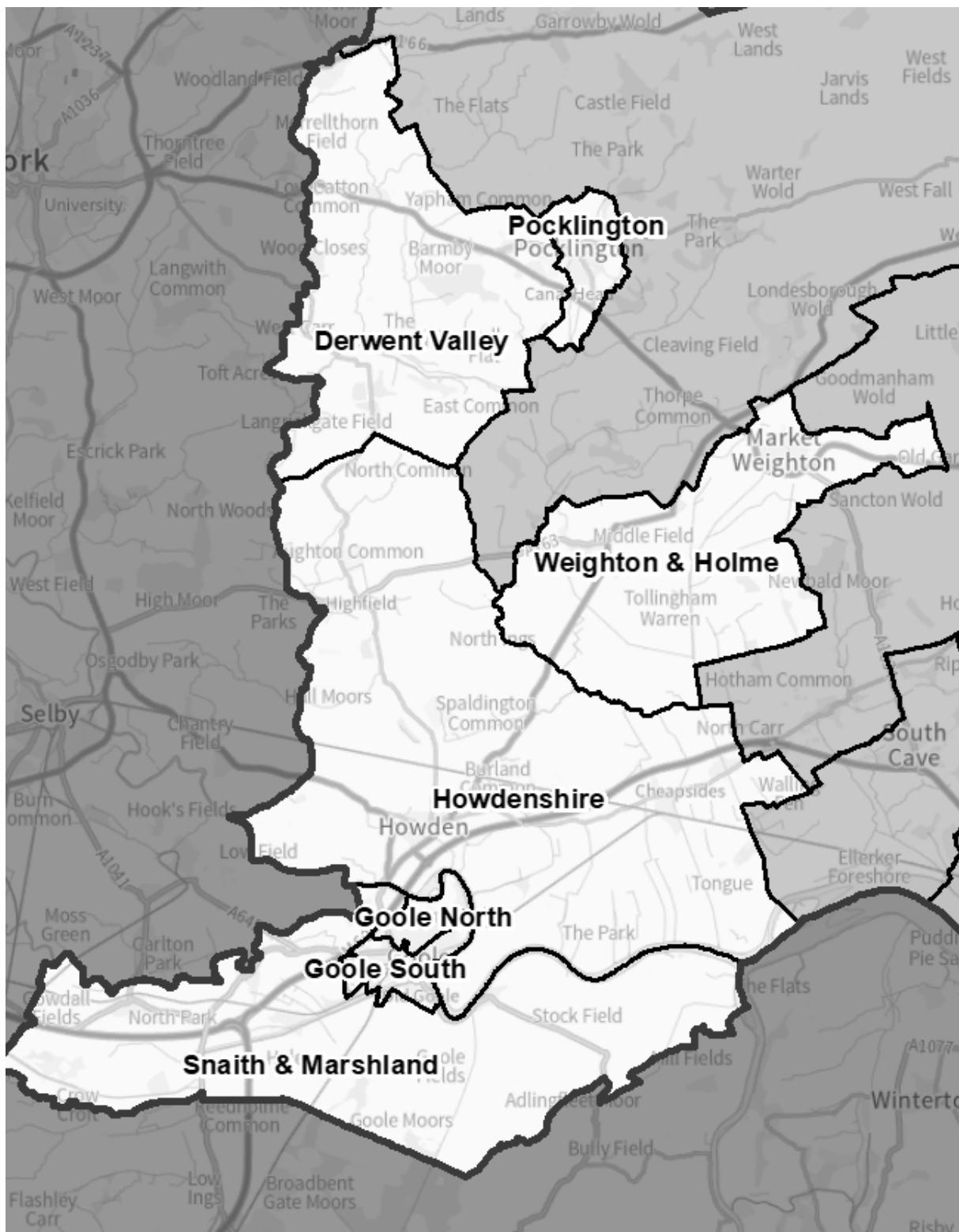
55 The other resident proposed a Central Wolds ward ranging from Rudston to Warter parishes and a two-member East Wolds & Coastal ward. Again, this relies on electors from Bridlington parish in order to achieve good electoral equality. We have identified our own draft recommendations in this area. We are proposing a Nafferton & Kilham ward covering the area closest to Bridlington, an East Wolds ward which is relatively compact given the rural nature of the area, and a West Wolds ward ranging

from Cottam to Seaton Ross parishes. While we accept that this latter ward is relatively large geographically, we consider that making it any smaller by transferring parishes from it to neighbouring wards would result in much poorer levels of electoral equality. We welcome further views on these wards.

56 Another resident proposed a ward based on the Harthill Deanery within the structure of the Church of England, which would stretch from Fridaythorpe to Thwing parishes. While we do not consider Church organisations' structures to be particularly strong evidence of community identity and have not adopted this proposal, we do note the evidence provided of catchment areas for schools in Garton, Nafferton and Burton Agnes, which lends some support to the boundary we propose between Nafferton and Garton parishes.

57 North Dalton Parish Council provided a submission that, while not discussing specific boundaries or links between communities, suggested a mandate for the relationship between ward councillors and parishes. It is not within our power to advise how elected councillors choose to discharge their duties with respect to parishes in their areas.

Western East Riding of Yorkshire



Ward name	Number of councillors	Variance 2030
Derwent Valley	2	-1%
Goole North	2	-3%

Goole South	2	-8%
Howdenshire	3	10%
Pocklington	2	8%
Snaith & Marshland	2	-3%
Weighton & Holme	2	6%

Derwent Valley and Pocklington

58 The town of Pocklington offers good electoral equality as a stand-alone two-member ward. This was proposed by the local Labour party, and both residents who submitted authority-wide proposals. In contrast, the Liberal Democrats proposed a three-member ward including Pocklington and a number of neighbouring parishes, and a Bridge & West Wolds ward including Stamford Bridge and parishes to the north, east and south of Pocklington. We consider that Pocklington alone offers a ward reflecting the community identity of the town, and we have adopted this as part of our draft recommendations.

59 The Council's working group suggested that there should be an east/west split of the existing Pocklington Provincial and Wolds Weighton wards and provided evidence that several parishes on the western edge of the county shared issues related to employment in, and transport to, York. Apart from the Liberal Democrats, all three full proposals in this area broadly reflected the suggestion from the working group, proposing a ward ranging from Stamford Bridge to Everingham and/or Seaton Ross. We have broadly adopted this proposal as part of our draft recommendations, subject to changes to allow the neighbouring West Wolds ward to achieve good electoral equality. Our proposed ward ranges from Stamford Bridge parish in the north to Cottingwith and Melbourne parishes in the south. A variety of names were suggested for this ward, including 'Stamford Bridge', and 'Derwent Valley & Barmby Moor'. We would welcome further evidence as to which name is best reflective of communities in this ward, as well as comments on the boundaries proposed.

Goole South, Goole North and Snaith & Marshland

60 All the proposals received suggested retaining the existing warding arrangements for the wards south of the River Humber. The only point of disagreement was the naming of Snaith & Marshland ward, which is currently named Snaith, Airmyn, Rawcliffe & Marshland. We proposed to retain the boundaries of the existing wards, subject to a minor adjustment to reflect the amended parish boundary between Goole and Airmyn parishes.

61 The Liberal Democrats suggested that the existing name was 'a mouthful', preferring 'Snaith & River's End' and one resident proposing a scheme suggested Snaith & Marshland. We have adopted the latter as part of our draft recommendations, but remain open to further suggestions, including retaining the existing name. We also note that it is open to East Riding of Yorkshire Council to

propose changes to ward names outside of the context of an electoral review.

Howdenshire and Weighton & Holme

62 There was agreement among all submissions that the town of Howden could not stand as a single-councillor ward and needed to be expanded to take in some of the neighbouring rural areas in order to provide a good level of electoral equality. Evidence varied, primarily on whether the large village of Holme-on-Spalding-Moor should be linked with Howden, or with Market Weighton.

63 The Labour proposal, and both those of the local residents, were for a 'Wolds Weighton' ward, linking Market Weighton to parishes such as Full Sutton & Skirpenbeck and Bugthorpe & Kirby Underdale. Very little evidence was provided of a shared community identity between these areas and Market Weighton, and one resident (who did not submit a full scheme) did provide evidence that these rural areas were more likely to look to Pocklington than Market Weighton for shops and services. Cllr P. Hemmerman also suggested a ward more tightly drawn on the town of Market Weighton itself, while Cllr I. McKechnie provided a submission, but did not offer comments on potential boundaries.

64 The Liberal Democrats proposed a Weighton & Holme ward, linking the town of Market Weighton to the neighbouring large village. Evidence of community links were provided, with the submission noting that the majority of secondary school pupils in Holme-on-Spalding-Moor attended school in Market Weighton. We consider that this arrangement is more likely to both reflect community identity and promote effective and convenient government than a long narrow ward skirting the edge of Pocklington, and we have adopted this Weighton & Holme ward as part of our draft recommendations.

65 We received varying proposals for wards based on the town of Howden and the neighbouring rural area. Howden Town Council provided a submission but did not offer suggestions as to potential boundaries or links between communities. Labour proposed a Howden & Gilberdyke ward, comprising the parishes of those names and Eastington; and a large Howdenshire ward wrapping around Howden & Gilberdyke, including Kilpin, Laxton and Blacktoft parishes together with a number of areas to the north. We consider that this Howdenshire ward would be unlikely to promote effective and convenient local government owing to the lack of internal access, as well as relying on Holme-upon-Spalding-Moor (see paragraph 63-64 above). We have therefore not adopted this proposal.

66 Both residents proposing full schemes suggested two two-councillor wards, with a Howden ward including the town and parishes on the western edge of the county, and a Howdenshire ward containing areas from Kilpin to either Seaton Ross or Holme-upon-Spalding-Moor. While both options offer good electoral equality (as does the Labour proposal), they both rely on electors from Holme-on-Spalding-Moor

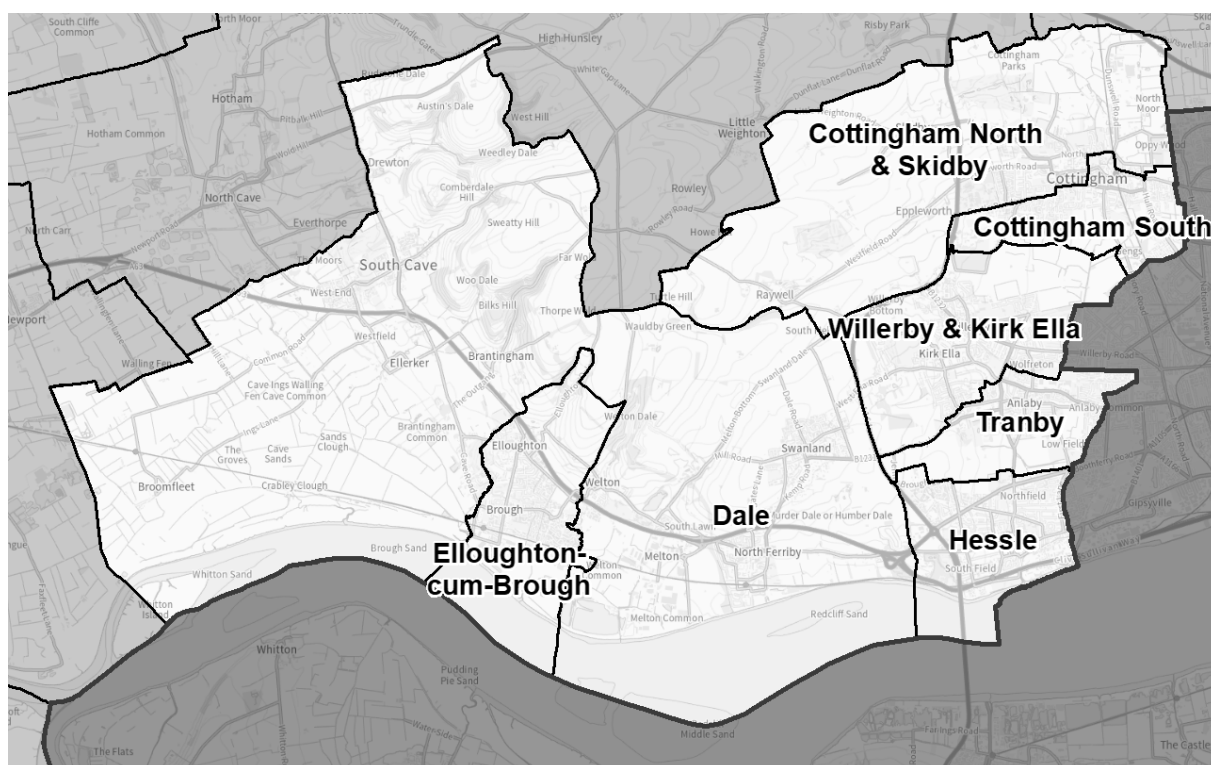
in order to achieve good electoral equality, and we have not adopted them as part of our draft recommendations.

67 A separate resident of Ellerton parish suggested that there were few links between this area and parishes such as Gilberdyke and North Cave within the existing Howdenshire ward. While the eastern extremity of the existing ward will no longer be linked to Ellerton, we will often propose wards that join communities with few obvious ties other than geography, particularly where the alternative would be to either divide an existing community, or to propose wards that would not promote effective and convenient government.

68 Another resident of Kilpin parish suggested that they shared a community identity with Howden, as the place they visited regularly for shopping and leisure. Kilpin parish will be included with Howden in a Howdenshire ward under these draft recommendations.

69 We have adopted the proposal of the Liberal Democrats, for a single three-councillor Howdenshire ward, ranging from Ellerton to Blacktoft parishes. We have modified the Liberal Democrat proposal slightly to include Newport parish, meaning that this ward is at the upper end of the range of good electoral equality, as this allows the neighbouring wards to also have good electoral equality.

Southern East Riding of Yorkshire



Ward name	Number of councillors	Variance 2020
Cottingham North & Skidby	2	-10%
Cottingham South	2	-10%
Dale	3	10%
Elloughton-cum-Brough	2	9%
Hessle	3	0%
Tranby	2	-3%
Willerby & Kirk Ella	3	-6%

Cottingham North & Skidby and Cottingham South

70 The village, and parish, of Cottingham cannot accommodate either three or four councillors with good electoral equality. It is therefore necessary for a neighbouring area to be joined in a ward with a part of Cottingham. We received varying proposals for how wards should be configured, with the majority of submissions proposing retaining the existing Cottingham South ward.

71 The Goole & Pocklington Constituency Labour Party proposal, while not offering any direct suggestions for Cottingham, placed the parish of Skidby in a South Hunsley ward including Swanland and North Ferriby parishes. By implication, this suggested that the north of Cottingham should be linked to Woodmansey parish. Both residents proposing full schemes also linked the north of Cottingham with at least a part of Woodmansey parish. In contrast, Cllr P. Redshaw argued that

Woodmansey was more closely linked to Beverley, and that it would not be appropriate for this area to be linked to Cottingham.

72 The alternative to linking Woodmansey to Cottingham is to link the parish, and village, of Skidby to the town. This was suggested by the Council working group, Cllr P. Redshaw, Cottingham Branch Labour Party and Cottingham Parish Council, who noted that the residents of Skidby looked to Cottingham for services.

73 In contrast, Skidby Parish Council argued that the parish had a rural nature, and that its interests might be diluted in a ward containing a significant urban or suburban area. Several submissions, including that of Cllr P. Hopton, suggested that we should ensure that wards reflected the boundaries of Parliamentary constituencies – this is not a point we can consider.

74 We have carefully considered all the submissions in this area and consider the decision to be particularly finely balanced. On balance, we consider that linking Skidby with Cottingham is necessary in order to provide a coherent pattern of wards in this area, and we are proposing this as part of our draft recommendations. We also propose to include Skidby in the name of the ward, to recognise the separate community. The inclusion of Skidby allows both Cottingham South and Cottingham North & Skidby to have acceptable electoral equality.

Dale and Elloughton-cum-Brough

75 Cllr R. Meredith argued for the retention of the existing Dale ward, suggesting that it was a sensible size, and contained communities which were strongly linked together. Cllr Meredith also suggested that, in order to promote good relations between parishes and ward councillors, all wards should contain between six and eight parishes. While this may work in some areas with appropriately sized parishes, it is impractical in many rural areas. We note that the existing Dale ward would be forecast to have a variance of 18% – well beyond the bounds of good electoral equality – and that the Council’s working group described the connection between communities in this ward as ‘historic’. We have not adopted the proposal to retain the ward unchanged.

76 Three out of the four full proposals we received suggested Elloughton-cum-Brough as a single, two-councillor ward, with a larger, rural-based ward wrapping around it to the north. Evidence was provided from Cllr P. Hopton that this area is effectively a single town, with differing issues from the neighbouring rural areas, or the villages of Swanland and North Ferriby. North Ferriby Parish Council provided a submission, but did not discuss potential boundaries in any detail.

77 The Liberal Democrats offered an alternative proposal, choosing to split the parishes of Elloughton-cum-Brough, Ellerker and Brantingham along the line of the A63, with the southern sections joining with North Cave and the northern sections

with South Cave, Swanland and North Ferriby. Particularly in the case of Ellerker parish, this would require the creation of parish wards with very few electors, in a way which we do not consider would be compatible with effective and convenient local government. We have therefore not adopted this proposal.

78 We have adopted the proposal from the residents, and Labour, for Elloughton-cum-Brough to be a two-councillor ward, with a revised Dale ward wrapping around the northern edge. We would be particularly interested in received further evidence as to whether our proposed Dale ward reflects a shared community identity; and whether, given the significant changes from the existing Dale ward, the name continues to be appropriate or should be changed.

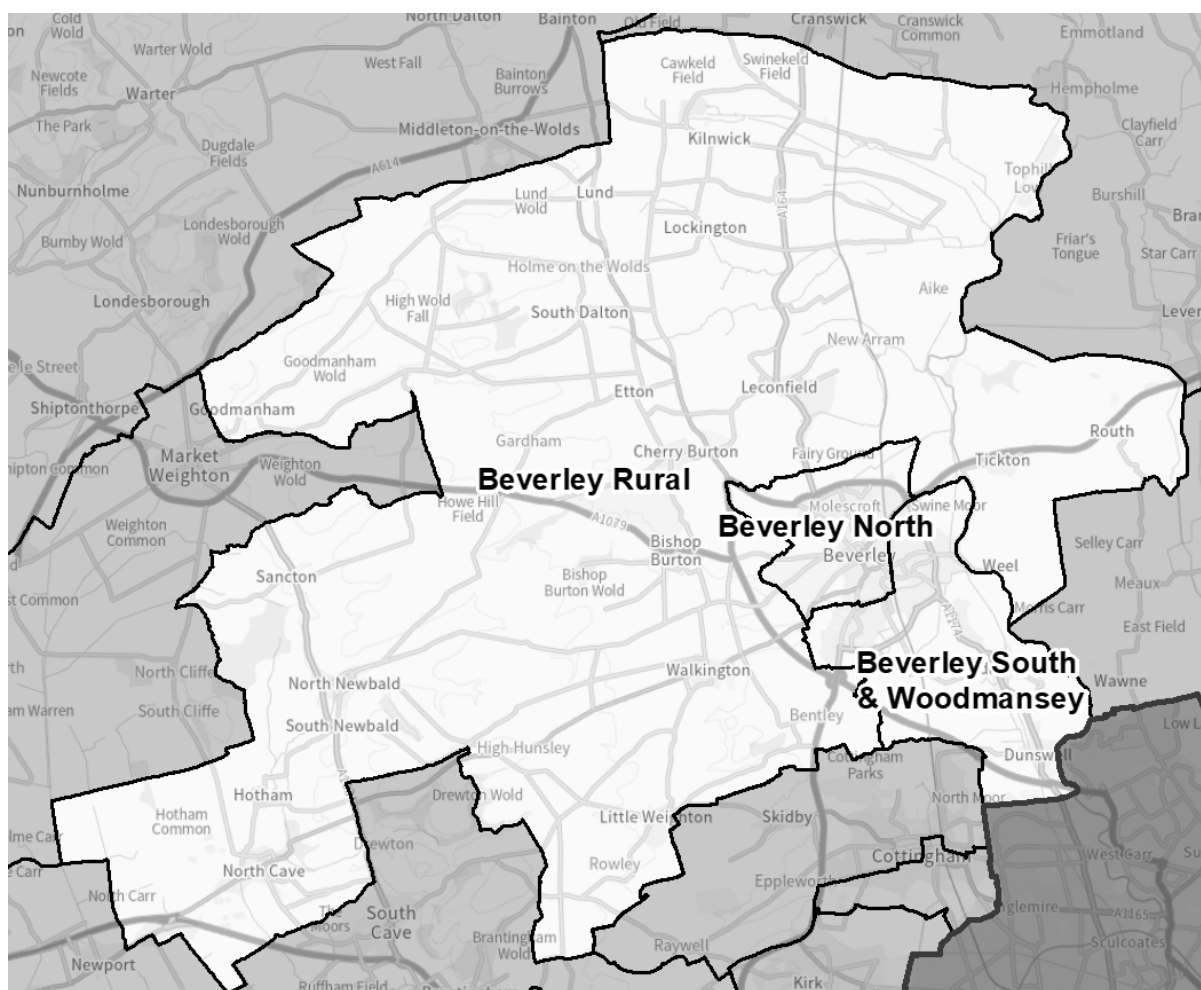
Hessle, Tranby and Willerby & Kirk Ella

79 No proposals were received for any changes to the boundaries of these wards, and their retention was supported by the working group, all full schemes covering this area, Cllr D. Nolan, Cllr J. Bovill and Anlaby with Anlaby Common Parish Council. The latter submission noted that in several areas the external boundary between the East Riding and the city of Hull has not kept pace with development but accepts that this issue is beyond the scope of this Electoral Review of the East Riding of Yorkshire. A resident also expressed concern about Willerby & Kirk Ella being 'swallowed up' by Hull. We have adopted the joint proposals of the Council working group and others, and propose to retain the existing wards in this area as part of our draft recommendations.

80 Hessle Town Council provided a submission focussed on the parish wards covering the Town Council area. As part of an electoral review, we will not make changes to parish warding arrangements except where specifically required by legislation (see paragraph 96 below). As we are not proposing to divide Hessle parish between county wards, we cannot make changes to the Town Council's warding arrangements – any changes can be made through a Community Governance Review, led by East Riding or Yorkshire Council.

81 The Liberal Democrats noted that Tranby ward does not share a name with the parish covering the same area. We are not proposing a change of name as part of our draft recommendations but would welcome further evidence as to what name would be best understood by the local community as a descriptor of the area.

Beverley



Ward name	Number of councillors	Variance 2030
Beverley North	3	8%
Beverley Rural	3	-8%
Beverley South & Woodmansey	3	4%

Beverley North and Beverley South & Woodmansey

82 We received no proposals to alter the boundaries of the existing St Mary's ward covering the north of Beverley and Molescroft parish. We visited the area on our tour of East Riding of Yorkshire and viewed the potential boundary between this ward and the one to the south. In several areas, particularly where it crosses Burden Road and Sigston Road, and in the Butt Lane area where the boundary divides Springdale Way and Newton Drive, we do not consider that the existing boundary is strong or clear. We are proposing an alternative as part of our draft recommendations and would welcome local evidence as to whether it offers a clear boundary, and on any impact upon community identity.

83 We are proposing a boundary running along Woodmansey Mile and Long Lane, before following Mill Dam Drain and the railway line, and then the B1230 Hull Bridge Road to the parish boundary. Based on our observations on our tour of the area, we consider that this offers a significantly stronger and clearer boundary than the existing one between St Mary's and Minster & Woodmansey wards, while retaining good electoral equality.

84 We note that one consequence of the revised boundary that we propose would be that Beverley Minster itself would not be in the ward named for it. With this in mind, we are proposing revised names of Beverley North and Beverley South & Woodmansey for the two wards covering the town. As well as comments on our proposed boundary, we would particularly welcome further evidence as to whether these names are appropriate or could be improved.

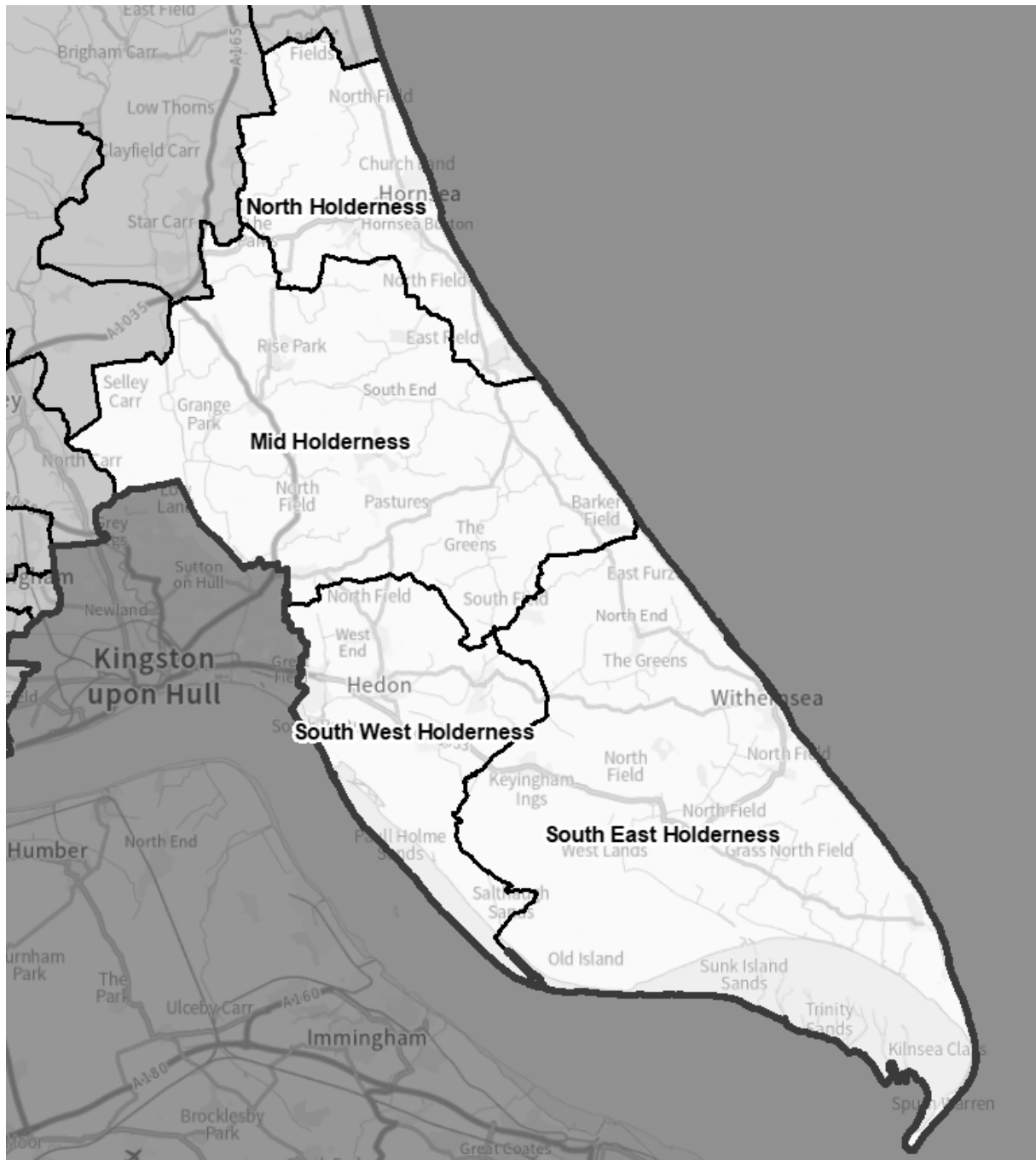
85 As discussed above with regard to a potential link to Cottingham (paragraph 70–4), we have decided to place all of Woodmansey parish in a Beverley South & Woodmansey ward with the southern section of Beverley, as proposed by Cllr P. Redshaw. This allows both wards covering the town of Beverley to have three councillors, with good electoral equality.

Beverley Rural

86 All three schemes received included a Beverley Rural ward of some configuration, comprising parishes to the west and north of Beverley. Our draft recommendations incorporate this principle while accommodating the decisions we have made in neighbouring areas in order to produce a coherent warding pattern across the county as a whole.

87 Tickton & Routh Parish Council supported the retention of the status quo with no changes to existing ward boundaries. Despite the fact that the existing Beverley Rural ward is forecast to retain good electoral equality by 2030, we cannot retain individual wards in isolation, but instead have to construct a coherent warding pattern across the entire county. Goodmanham Parish Council offered a submission, but did not comment on potential boundaries or links between communities.

Holderness



Ward name	Number of councillors	Variance 2030
Mid Holderness	2	4%
North Holderness	2	5%
South East Holderness	3	-1%
South West Holderness	3	1%

Mid Holderness and North Holderness

88 Most of the schemes we received for the Holderness peninsula included a North Holderness ward matching the existing ward in this area. There was a disagreement over the name of the ward, with the Labour submission and one resident suggesting a name of 'Hornsea'. It was argued that this town provides the majority of the electorate for this ward. Given the lack of consensus over changing the name, we are not persuaded to put forward an alternative name as part of our draft recommendations, but we welcome further evidence as to whether 'Hornsea' 'North Holderness' or any other alternative is the best description of this area.

89 The Liberal Democrats proposed an alternative 'Hornsea and Coastal' ward, stretching between Hornsea and Aldbrough parish. No evidence was provided that Aldbrough shares a community identity with Hornsea to a greater extent than parishes such as Altwick or Seaton, and the proposed ward is dependent upon other proposals in the east of the county which we have not adopted.

90 Both residents' schemes included a Mid Holderness ward, with good electoral equality for two councillors, rather than the three currently representing this area. The exact configuration of the ward we have adopted as part of our draft recommendations, ranging from Wawne parish in the west, Catwick parish in the north and Elstronwick parish in the south depended upon the decisions taken in neighbouring areas, particularly Beverley Rural. The Liberal Democrats proposed a West Holderness ward, which was dependent upon Wawne parish being linked with Cottingham. As discussed above (paragraph 70-74), we did not adopt this proposal, so we cannot adopt the Liberal Democrat proposal for a West Holderness ward in isolation.

South East Holderness and South West Holderness

91 Both residents proposed slight revisions to the existing wards in this area, with Burstwick parish being added to a South West Holderness ward based on the town of Hedon. These offered improvements on the electoral equality of retaining the existing wards, which would both be at the lower end of the range of good electoral equality. A separate resident provided evidence that Burstwick is linked to Hedon in terms of shops, healthcare facilities and council services.

92 Cllr J. Dennis argued for the retention of the existing ward, but did not offer specific evidence of links between the various communities. Cllr D. James, of Burstwick Parish Council, offered a submission but did not comment on potential boundaries or the links between communities.

93 We visited this area on our tour of the East Riding and consider that the journey between Hedon and Burstwick is sufficiently easy to justify these areas being in the same ward, especially given the improvements in electoral equality which this offers

and the evidence of shared community identity. We have therefore adopted this as part of our draft recommendations.

94 The Liberal Democrats proposed slightly differing wards on the east and west of the Holderness peninsula, named 'Heritage & Spurn' and 'Hedon', respectively. No evidence of community identity was provided to support the revised configuration of parishes, which included Burstwick parish being placed in the eastern ward, separately from Hedon. We would particularly welcome further evidence as to where Burstwick, Keyingham and other parishes in this area look for their community identity; as well as whether the names proposed by the Liberal Democrats are better reflective of the identity of the area than purely geographic descriptors.

Conclusions

95 The table below provides a summary as to the impact of our draft recommendations on electoral equality in East Riding of Yorkshire, referencing the 2024 and 2030 electorate figures against the proposed number of councillors and wards. A full list of wards, names and their corresponding electoral variances can be found in Appendix A to the back of this report. An outline map of the wards is provided in Appendix B.

Summary of electoral arrangements

	Draft recommendations	
	2024	2030
Number of councillors	67	67
Number of electoral wards	28	28
Average number of electors per councillor	4,012	4,196
Number of wards with a variance more than 10% from the average	2	0
Number of wards with a variance more than 20% from the average	0	0

Draft recommendations

East Riding of Yorkshire Council should be made up of 67 councillors serving 28 wards representing 17 two-councillor wards and 11 three-councillor wards. The details and names are shown in Appendix A and illustrated on the large maps accompanying this report.

Mapping

Sheet 1, Map 1 shows the proposed wards for East Riding of Yorkshire. You can also view our draft recommendations for East Riding of Yorkshire on our interactive maps at www.lgbce.org.uk

Parish electoral arrangements

96 As part of an electoral review, we are required to have regard to the statutory criteria set out in Schedule 2 to the Local Democracy, Economic Development and Construction Act 2009 (the 2009 Act). The Schedule provides that if a parish is to be divided between different wards it must also be divided into parish wards, so that each parish ward lies wholly within a single ward. We cannot recommend changes to the external boundaries of parishes as part of an electoral review.

97 Under the 2009 Act we only have the power to make changes to parish electoral arrangements where these are as a direct consequence of our recommendations for principal authority warding arrangements. However, East Riding of Yorkshire Council has powers under the Local Government and Public Involvement in Health Act 2007 to conduct community governance reviews to effect changes to parish electoral arrangements.

98 As a result of our proposed ward boundaries and having regard to the statutory criteria set out in schedule 2 to the 2009 Act, we are providing revised parish electoral arrangements for Beverley, Bridlington and Cottingham.

99 We are providing revised parish electoral arrangements for Beverley parish.

Draft recommendations

Beverley Town Council should comprise 14 councillors, as at present, representing two wards:

Parish ward	Number of parish councillors
Beverley North	6
Beverley South	8

100 We are providing revised parish electoral arrangements for Bridlington parish.

Draft recommendations

Bridlington Town Council should comprise 12 councillors, as at present, representing three wards:

Parish ward	Number of parish councillors
Bridlington North	3
Bridlington Old Town	4
Bridlington South	5

101 We are providing revised parish electoral arrangements for Cottingham parish.

Draft recommendations

Cottingham Parish Council should comprise 11 councillors, as at present, representing four wards:

Parish ward	Number of parish councillors
Castle	2
Croxby	2
Millbeck	3
Priory	4

Have your say

102 The Commission has an open mind about its draft recommendations. Every representation we receive will be considered, regardless of who it is from or whether it relates to the whole county or just a part of it.

103 If you agree with our recommendations, please let us know. If you don't think our recommendations are right for East Riding of Yorkshire, we want to hear alternative proposals for a different pattern of wards.

104 Our website is the best way to keep up to date with progress on the review and to have your say www.lgbce.org.uk

105 Each review has its own page with details of the timetable for the review, information about its different stages and interactive mapping.

106 Submissions can also be made by emailing reviews@lgbce.org.uk or by writing to:

Review Officer (East Riding of Yorkshire)
LGBCE
3 Bunhill Row
London
EC1Y 8YZ

107 The Commission aims to propose a pattern of wards for East Riding of Yorkshire which delivers:

- Electoral equality: each local councillor represents a similar number of electors.
- Community identity: reflects the identity and interests of local communities.
- Effective and convenient local government: helping your council discharge its responsibilities effectively.

108 A good pattern of wards should:

- Provide good electoral equality, with each councillor representing, as closely as possible, the same number of electors.
- Reflect community interests and identities and include evidence of community links.
- Be based on strong, easily identifiable boundaries.
- Help the council deliver effective and convenient local government.

109 Electoral equality:

- Does your proposal mean that councillors would represent roughly the same number of electors as elsewhere in East Riding of Yorkshire?

110 Community identity:

- Community groups: is there a parish council, residents' association or other group that represents the area?
- Interests: what issues bind the community together or separate it from other parts of your area?
- Identifiable boundaries: are there natural or constructed features which make strong boundaries for your proposals?

111 Effective local government:

- Are any of the proposed wards too large or small to be represented effectively?
- Are the proposed names of the wards appropriate?
- Are there good links across your proposed wards? Is there any form of public transport?

112 Please note that the consultation stages of an electoral review are public consultations. In the interests of openness and transparency, we make available for public inspection full copies of all representations the Commission takes into account as part of a review. Accordingly, copies of all representations will be placed on deposit at our offices and on our website at www.lqbce.org.uk A list of respondents will be available from us on request after the end of the consultation period.

113 If you are a member of the public and not writing on behalf of a council or organisation we will remove any personal identifiers. This includes your name, postal or email addresses, signatures or phone numbers from your submission before it is made public. We will remove signatures from all letters, no matter who they are from.

114 In the light of representations received, we will review our draft recommendations and consider whether they should be altered. As indicated earlier, it is therefore important that all interested parties let us have their views and evidence, **whether or not** they agree with the draft recommendations. We will then publish our final recommendations.

115 After the publication of our final recommendations, the changes we have proposed must be approved by Parliament. An Order – the legal document which brings into force our recommendations – will be laid in draft in Parliament. The draft

Order will provide for new electoral arrangements to be implemented at the all-out elections for East Riding of Yorkshire in 2027.

Equalities

116 The Commission is satisfied that it complies with its legal obligations under the Equality Act and that no adverse equality impacts will arise as a result of the outcome of the review.

Appendices

Appendix A

Draft recommendations for East Riding of Yorkshire

	Ward name	Number of councillors	Electorate (2024)	Number of electors per councillor	Variance from average %	Electorate (2030)	Number of electors per councillor	Variance from average %
1	Beverley North	3	13,425	4,475	12%	13,545	4,515	8%
2	Beverley Rural	3	11,436	3,812	-5%	11,644	3,881	-8%
3	Beverley South & Woodmansey	3	13,101	4,367	9%	13,153	4,384	4%
4	Bridlington Central & Old Town	2	8,778	4,389	9%	9,254	4,627	10%
5	Bridlington North & Flamborough	2	8,214	4,107	2%	8,578	4,289	2%
6	Bridlington South	3	11,786	3,929	-2%	12,305	4,102	-2%
7	Cottingham North & Skidby	2	7,316	3,658	-9%	7,517	3,759	-10%
8	Cottingham South	2	7,442	3,721	-7%	7,591	3,796	-10%
9	Dale	3	12,746	4,249	6%	13,804	4,601	10%
10	Derwent Valley	2	8,097	4,049	1%	8,281	4,141	-1%
11	Driffield	3	10,971	3,657	-9%	11,930	3,977	-5%

	Ward name	Number of councillors	Electorate (2024)	Number of electors per councillor	Variance from average %	Electorate (2030)	Number of electors per councillor	Variance from average %
12	East Wolds	2	7,108	3,554	-11%	7,788	3,894	-7%
13	Elloughton-cum-Brough	2	8,060	4,030	0%	9,109	4,555	9%
14	Goole North	2	8,122	4,061	1%	8,122	4,061	-3%
15	Goole South	2	7,223	3,612	-10%	7,693	3,847	-8%
16	Hessle	3	12,132	4,044	1%	12,628	4,209	0%
17	Howdenshire	3	12,372	4,124	3%	13,849	4,616	10%
18	Mid Holderness	2	8,734	4,367	9%	8,748	4,374	4%
19	Nafferton & Kilham	2	7,601	3,801	-5%	7,822	3,911	-7%
20	North Holderness	2	8,294	4,147	3%	8,836	4,418	5%
21	Pocklington	2	8,537	4,269	6%	9,044	4,522	8%
22	Snaith & Marshland	2	7,810	3,905	-3%	8,152	4,076	-3%
23	South East Holderness	3	11,932	3,977	-1%	12,428	4,143	-1%
24	South West Holderness	3	12,606	4,202	5%	12,728	4,243	1%
25	Tranby	2	8,024	4,012	0%	8,168	4,084	-3%
26	Weighton & Holme	2	8,471	4,236	6%	8,865	4,433	6%

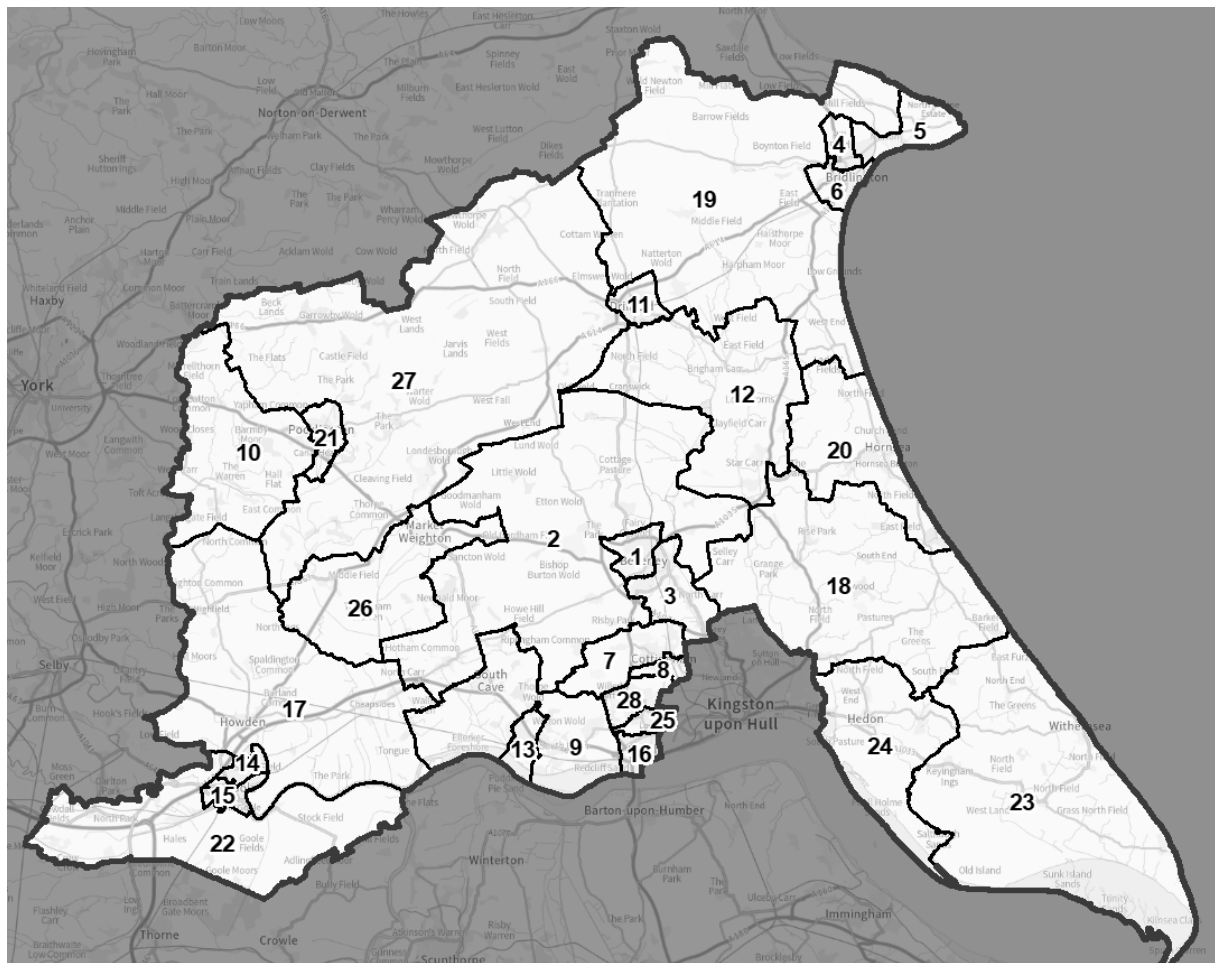
Ward name	Number of councillors	Electorate (2024)	Number of electors per councillor	Variance from average %	Electorate (2030)	Number of electors per councillor	Variance from average %
27 West Wolds	2	7,553	3,777	-6%	7,782	3,891	-7%
28 Willerby & Kirk Ella	3	10,914	3,638	-9%	11,776	3,925	-6%
Totals	67	268,805	–	–	281,140	–	–
Averages	–	–	4,012	–	–	4,196	–

Source: Electorate figures are based on information provided by East Riding of Yorkshire Council.

Note: The 'variance from average' column shows by how far, in percentage terms, the number of electors per councillor in each electoral ward varies from the average for the county. The minus symbol (-) denotes a lower than average number of electors. Figures have been rounded to the nearest whole number.

Appendix B

Outline map



Number	Ward name
1	Beverley North
2	Beverley Rural
3	Beverley South & Woodmansey
4	Bridlington Central & Old Town
5	Bridlington North & Flamborough
6	Bridlington South
7	Cottingham North & Skidby
8	Cottingham South
9	Dale
10	Derwent Valley
11	Driffield
12	East Wolds
13	Elloughton-cum-Brough
14	Goole North
15	Goole South

16	Hessle
17	Howdenshire
18	Mid Holderness
19	Nafferton & Kilham
20	North Holderness
21	Pocklington
22	Snaith & Marshland
23	South East Holderness
24	South West Holderness
25	Tranby
26	Weighton & Holme
27	West Wolds
28	Willerby & Kirk Ella

A more detailed version of this map can be seen on the large map accompanying this report, or on our website: www.lgbce.org.uk/all-reviews/east-riding-yorkshire

Appendix C

Submissions received

All submissions received can also be viewed on our website at:
www.lgbce.org.uk/all-reviews/east-riding-yorkshire

Local Authority

- East Riding of Yorkshire Council Member Working Group

Political Groups

- Bridlington & The Wolds Constituency Labour Party
- Cottingham Branch Labour Party
- East Riding Council Liberal Democrat Group
- Goole & Pocklington Constituency Labour Party

Councillors

- Councillor J. Bovill (East Riding of Yorkshire Council)
- Councillor J. Dennis (East Riding of Yorkshire Council)
- Councillor D. James (Burstwick Parish Council)
- Councillor P. Hemmerman (Market Weighton Town Council)
- Councillor P. Hopton (East Riding of Yorkshire Council)
- Councillor I. McKechnie (Market Weighton Town Council) (2 submissions)
- Councillor R. Meredith (East Riding of Yorkshire Council)
- Councillor D. Nolan (East Riding of Yorkshire Council)
- Councillor P. Redshaw (East Riding of Yorkshire Council)

Parish and Town Councils

- Anlaby with Anlaby Common Parish Council
- Cottingham Parish Council
- Goodmanham Parish Council
- Hessle Town Council
- Howden Town Council
- North Dalton Parish Council
- North Ferriby Parish Council
- Skidby Parish Council
- Tickton & Routh Parish Council

Local Residents

- 39 local residents

Appendix D

Glossary and abbreviations

Council size	The number of councillors elected to serve on a council
Electoral Change Order (or Order)	A legal document which implements changes to the electoral arrangements of a local authority
Division	A specific area of a county, defined for electoral, administrative and representational purposes. Eligible electors can vote in whichever division they are registered for the candidate or candidates they wish to represent them on the county council
Electoral inequality	Where there is a difference between the number of electors represented by a councillor and the average for the local authority
Electorate	People in the authority who are registered to vote in elections. We only take account of electors registered specifically for local elections during our reviews.
Number of electors per councillor	The total number of electors in a local authority divided by the number of councillors
Over-represented	Where there are fewer electors per councillor in a ward or division than the average
Parish	A specific and defined area of land within a single local authority enclosed within a parish boundary. There are over 10,000 parishes in England, which provide the first tier of representation to their local residents

Parish council	A body elected by electors in the parish which serves and represents the area defined by the parish boundaries. See also 'Town council'
Parish (or town) council electoral arrangements	The total number of councillors on any one parish or town council; the number, names and boundaries of parish wards; and the number of councillors for each ward
Parish ward	A particular area of a parish, defined for electoral, administrative and representational purposes. Eligible electors can vote in whichever parish ward they live for candidate or candidates they wish to represent them on the parish council
Town council	A parish council which has been given ceremonial 'town' status. More information on achieving such status can be found at www.nalc.gov.uk
Under-represented	Where there are more electors per councillor in a ward or division than the average
Variance (or electoral variance)	How far the number of electors per councillor in a ward or division varies in percentage terms from the average
Ward	A specific area of a district or borough, defined for electoral, administrative and representational purposes. Eligible electors can vote in whichever ward they are registered for the candidate or candidates they wish to represent them on the district or borough council

The
Local Government
Boundary Commission
for England

The Local Government Boundary Commission for England (LGBCE) was set up by Parliament, independent of Government and political parties. It is directly accountable to Parliament through a committee chaired by the Speaker of the House of Commons. It is responsible for conducting boundary, electoral and structural reviews of local government.

Local Government Boundary Commission for
England
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