


First-time and floating: How **Hong Kong BNO voters** could swing marginal seats in General Election 2024



**POLLING
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*Top-10 target seats for
the **Conservative Party***

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HONG KONG WATCH POLICY BRIEFING:

GENERAL ELECTION 2024: TOP-10 SEATS FOR THE CONSERVATIVES BASED ON HONG KONG BNO DISPERSION

BACKGROUND TO THE BNO VISA AND STATUS

Following the People's Republic of China's breach of the Sino-British Joint Declaration through the imposition of the draconian National Security Law in Hong Kong, the UK Government introduced the British National Overseas (BNO) visa scheme.¹

Over 182,000 Hong Kongers who have British National Overseas (BNO) status and their dependents have applied for the scheme since its introduction in January 2021 and settled across the UK.² This makes them one of the largest growing communities in the UK.

Based on current projections, Hong Kong Watch estimates that around 140,000 Hong Kongers will have the right to vote at the next General Election.³

While many BNOs were supportive of Boris Johnson's government for taking a tough stance on China's breaching of the Sino-British Joint Declaration by introducing the BNO visa, they are not necessarily supportive of the current Conservative government given its new stance which prioritises engagement with China.

In particular, Prime Minister Rishi Sunak's decision to backtrack on his commitment to ban Confucius Institutes,⁴ has been met with disappointment from many within the BNO community. So too has the reopening of ties with Hong Kong, as demonstrated by the ministerial visit of Christopher Hui, Secretary for Financial Services and the Treasury, to London in April,⁵ and the visit of Lord Dominic Johnson, Minister for Investment, to Hong Kong in May – the first UK ministerial visit to Hong Kong

¹ <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/hong-kong-bno-visa-policy-statement/hong-kong-british-national-overseas-visa-policy-statement-plain-text-version>

² <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/immigration-system-statistics-year-ending-june-2023/how-many-people-come-to-the-uk-each-year-including-visitors#british-national-overseas-bno-route>

³ To the end of June 2023, over 150,000 Hong Kongers have used the BNO visa to enter the UK (or have been granted the visa inside the UK). Based on current projections, we expect that 10,000 BNO visa holders will arrive in the UK per quarter for the foreseeable future. From June 2023 to September 2024, when we expect the election to take place, there are five quarters, meaning that we expect over 200,000 Hong Kongers to be in the UK on the BNO visa by the time of the election. Main applicants (BNO status holders who will have the right to vote) will comprise up to 70% of these arrivals, so there are estimated to be 140,000 eligible BNO voters.

⁴ <https://www.ft.com/content/83ab4dc2-2997-43ec-a968-142752ec7ce3>

⁵ <https://hongkongfp.com/2023/04/20/hong-kong-treasury-ministers-visit-to-uk-to-promote-business-ties-met-with-protest/>

since 2018.⁶ Foreign Secretary James Cleverly MP's visit to Beijing at the end of August, the first visit of a Foreign Secretary to China in five years, reinforces this perception.⁷

The vast majority of Hong Kongers who are in the UK on the BNO visa have fled due to the ongoing crackdown of freedoms and rights in Hong Kong specifically, and China more broadly. They are closely monitoring the UK Government's policies.

Given the numbers of Hong Kongers now in the UK, the Conservative party should be looking to reassure these individuals in order to help them in the face of opinion polls which predict a significant loss of seats at the next General Election.

As a charity that works with all political parties in the UK, ahead of the General Election we encourage all parties to engage with the growing BNO community at a local, regional, and national level. This particular paper focuses on the Conservatives, but is part of a wider series that will look at the key target seats of all the major political parties.

We urge all political parties to consider the needs and desires of the BNO community as they begin drafting their party manifestos ahead of the next General Election. This should include a clear commitment to maintain and expand the BNO Visa.

The BNO visa allows British National (Overseas) status holders and their dependents to live, work, and study in the UK for five years, after which point they can apply for settlement, and then will be eligible for British citizenship one year after.⁸

Those who hold a BNO passport are entitled to register as electors in respect of all UK elections, provided that they also fulfil the age and residence requirements for such registration and are not subject to any other legal incapacity.⁹

The number of Hong Kongers moving to the UK is to be in line with the Home Office's impact assessment that will see between 258,000 and 322,400 Hong Kongers move to the UK by 2026.¹⁰

The scheme was expanded in November 2022, to allow those Hong Kongers born after June 1997 with one BNO parent access to the scheme. However, there remains a significant gap in the scheme for those too young to register for the BNO passport in 1997 alongside their parents.

BNO status

Before the UK's handover of Hong Kong to China in 1997, the UK government created the British National (Overseas) (BNO) nationality status which was opened to people in Hong Kong, through a registration process, to those who had British Dependent Territories citizenship. This status recognised the special and enduring ties the UK has with Hong Kongers as a result of the UK's role in Hong Kong before 1997.

⁶ <https://www.reuters.com/world/british-investment-minister-visits-hong-kong-first-official-visit-5-years-2023-05-08/>

⁷ <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/foreign-secretary-visits-beijing-to-further-british-interests>

⁸ <https://www.gov.uk/british-national-overseas-bno-visa>

⁹ <https://www.electoralcommission.org.uk/running-electoral-registration-wales/eligibility-register-vote/what-are-nationality-requirements-register-vote/can-a-citizen-british-overseas-territories-register-vote>

¹⁰ https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukia/2020/70/pdfs/ukia_20200070_en.pdf

BNO status falls under one of the many kinds of UK nationality, and holders are considered to be British Commonwealth citizens. Holders can apply for a British National (Overseas) passport, but this does not automatically give one the right to live, study or work in the UK.

The 1985 Hong Kong Act laid down the basis of this change, and anyone from Hong Kong had to register for BNO status from 1987 up until 30 June 1997. Once that date had passed, Hong Kongers could no longer register for BNO status.

BNO status cannot be inherited, meaning that children born to BNO parents after 30 June 1997 could not gain BNO status.

Based on anecdotal evidence, voter registration by BNOs for local elections that were held across London and in other parts of the UK in May 2022 and 2023 trended at a very high rate. Many people from Hong Kong have chosen to come to UK because of the deteriorating political situation in Hong Kong and the relentless assault on rights and freedoms. Many want to be involved in the democratic process in the UK, and we expect to see very high rates of voter registration among this community for the next General Election.

WHERE ARE BNOS MOVING TO?

Crucially, the BNO visa does not prescribe where holders should move to and it is not a requirement of the visa to report where one is living. As such, determining where BNOs are settling is not an exact science, but various indicators can be used to determine destinations.

A survey conducted in August 2020 found that over half of the respondents chose London, Manchester, Liverpool or Birmingham as their first choice of migration destination in the UK, with London alone accounting for one-quarter.¹¹ A leading property agency reported that Hong Kongers accounted for £959 million worth of property purchases in London between July 2020 and March 2021,¹² four per cent of all London home sales in that period.

A survey-based report published by Hong Kongers in Britain in June 2021 echoes these findings, with almost a quarter of Hong Kongers moving to the UK choosing London as their preferred destination, with Manchester, Birmingham, Reading and Bristol as the next most-popular destinations.¹³

Schools data

Some of the best official data comes in the form of the UK government's school placement data for children outside of the UK. It shows in which local authority areas Hong Kong, Afghan, and Ukrainian children have been made offers, in England, to study in the year from September 2021 to September 2022.¹⁴ Home Office data shows that over 63,000 people used the BNO visa to enter the country during this time,¹⁵ so it is a strong indicator of where people are choosing to settle. In addition, a Home

¹¹ https://www.pori.hk/wp-content/uploads/2021/01/STARPRO20MIGRAT_freq_rpt_v1_pori.pdf

¹² <https://www.scmp.com/business/article/3131263/hong-kong-residents-buy-us13-billion-worth-homes-london-after-uk-opened>

¹³ <https://www.hongkongers.org.uk/bno-destinations>

¹⁴ <https://explore-education-statistics.service.gov.uk/find-statistics/school-placements-for-children-from-outside-of-the-uk>

¹⁵ Freedom of Information request to the Home Office, made by Hong Kong Watch.

Office survey of Hong Kongers moving to the UK published at the end of January 2022 showed that 59 per cent were arriving with children, the vast majority of whom were of school age.¹⁶

The top-10 local authority areas (in England), all with over 200 Hong Konger children registered for schools between September 2021 and September 2022 are as follows:

1. Solihull
2. Hertfordshire
3. Sutton
4. Milton Keynes
5. Surrey
6. Leeds
7. Barnet
8. Cambridgeshire
9. Salford
10. Hampshire

There were also significant numbers in Stockport, Cheshire East, Merton, Bristol, and Oxfordshire.

National Insurance registration data

Data from the UK Government Department for Work and Pensions shows new National Insurance number (NiNo) registrations, by nationality and can be broken down by parliamentary constituency.¹⁷

The top-20 parliamentary constituencies in terms of new NiNo registration by Hong Kongers, as of July 2023, are as follows (all of these have over 300 new NiNo registrations from Hong Kongers):

1. Salford and Eccles
2. Manchester Central
3. Birmingham, Ladywood
4. Warrington South
5. Poplar and Limehouse
6. Solihull
7. Sutton and Cheam
8. Reading East
9. Altrincham and Sale West
10. Wokingham
11. Hendon
12. Filton and Bradley Stoke
13. Nottingham South
14. Richmond Park
15. Ealing Central and Acton
16. Cities of London and Westminster
17. Cambridge
18. Sheffield Central

¹⁶ <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/survey-of-hong-kong-british-national-overseas-visa-holders-2021/hong-kong-bno-survey-results-accessible-version>

¹⁷ <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/national-insurance-numbers-allocated-to-adult-overseas-nationals-to-december-2022>

- 19. Milton Keynes South
- 20. Broxtowe

Triangulating this data – the surveys together with school and National Insurance registration data – allows one to build a reasonable estimate of where BNOs are settling in the UK.

By looking at marginal constituencies, one can determine that there are a number of seats in the next election – which will be held in or before December 2024 – which could be swung by the Hong Konger vote.

TOP 10 CONSTITUENCIES WHICH HONG KONGERS COULD SWING – CONSERVATIVES TO DEFEND

Constituency	MP	Next closest opposition	Majority in 2019	Majority %	Estimated 2024 voting BNOs	Impact if Conservatives engage with the BNO community
Warrington South	Andy Carter	Labour	2,010	3.2%	2,200+	Necessary to hold the seat
Wimbledon	Stephen Hammond	Liberal Democrats	628	1.2%	700+	Necessary to hold the seat
Cities of London and Westminster	Nickie Aiken	Liberal Democrats	3,953	9.2%	1400+	Contribution to holding the seat
Kensington (becoming Kensington and Bayswater)	Felicity Buchan (minister)	Labour	150	0.3%	600+	Necessary to hold the seat
Cheadle	Mary Robinson	Liberal Democrats	2,336	4.2%	650+	Contribution to holding the seat
Sutton and Cheam	Paul Scully (minister)	Liberal Democrats	8,351	16.5%	2000+	Contribution to holding the seat
Hendon	Matthew Offord	Labour	4,230	7.7%	1600+	Contribution to holding the seat
Guildford	Angela Richardson	Liberal Democrats	3,337	5.7%	1200+	Contribution to holding the seat
Broxtowe	Darren Henry	Labour	5,331	9.6%	1200+	Contribution to holding the seat
Birmingham, Northfield	Gary Sambrook	Labour	1,640	3.8%	400+	Contribution to holding the seat

BNO VOTER BATTLEFIELDS FOR THE LABOUR PARTY AT THE NEXT GENERAL ELECTION

There are at least two ministers who stand to lose their jobs if they do not gain the support of the BNO community at the next election:

- Felicity Buchan MP, Parliamentary Under Secretary of State in the Department for Levelling Up, Housing and Communities (her portfolio includes responsibility for Hong Kong BNOs);
- Paul Scully MP, Parliamentary Under Secretary of State in the Department for Science, Innovation and Technology.

London

While Labour dominates the share of parliamentary seats in London, the Conservative Party have several seats, particularly on the geographic fringes of the capital, which will need to be defended to avoid total capitulation at the next General Election.

The two central London seats which the Conservatives will need to defend are Kensington (becoming Kensington and Bayswater), and the Cities of London and Westminster. Felicity Buchan MP narrowly won the Kensington seat back from Labour in 2019 and she sits on a 150 majority after Labour won by just 20 votes in 2017. The Cities of London and Westminster constituency, while held continuously since 1950, has witnessed tightening majorities in recent years, with the Liberal Democrats best-placed to unseat Nickie Aiken MP.

The Labour Party will be looking to take Hendon for the first time since 2005, and to take Chipping Barnet for the first time in its history. It is worth noting that Dr Matthew Offord MP, the sitting Conservative MP for Hendon, announced that he would be stepping down at the next election, after serving his constituents since 2010.¹⁸ He was the first London Conservative to make such an announcement for the 2024 General Election.

There are a handful of south and south west London constituencies which the Conservatives will need to defend and turn to the significant BNO populations to do so. Here are highlighted Wimbledon and nearby Sutton and Cheam which are estimated to have at least 700 and 2000 BNO voters respectively by the 2024 General Election. The Liberal Democrats are the closest opposition in both of these seats. Stephen Hammond, the MP for Wimbledon for the past 18 years, has announced that he will not be standing at the next general election.¹⁹

Mention should also be made of Carshalton and Wallington, which borders Sutton and Cheam and is estimated to have over 500 BNO voters by next year, with Conservative incumbent Elliot Colburn MP holding a slim 629 majority in 2019, unseating Tom Brake of the Lib Dems who held the seat from 1997 to 2019.

¹⁸ <https://www.standard.co.uk/news/politics/london-conservative-mp-matthew-offord-hendon-stand-down-election-b1078429.html>

¹⁹ <https://www.bbc.co.uk/news/uk-england-london-66818427>

Richmond Park and Kingston and Surbiton have seen a significant influx of BNOs. Both seats are held by the Lib Dems, but could be targets for the Conservatives.

Manchester

After London, Manchester has become the overwhelming second choice destination for Hong Kongers moving to the UK and is considered an electoral stronghold for the Labour Party – although the Conservative Party was able to make a dent in 2019. There are estimated to be over 25,000 BNO visa holders in the Greater Manchester region, with a further 10,000 expected by the time of next year's election.

At the next General Election, the BNO community could be mobilised to help the Conservatives defend the Cheadle from Liberal Democrat incursions. There are estimated to be more than 650 eligible BNO voters in the constituency at the next election. The BNO community could be mobilised in the marginal seats of Bury North, Bury South, Bolton North East, and Heywood and Middleton to the north of Manchester, as well as Leigh to the west, although it should be noted that the bulk of the BNO population have moved to constituencies in the central, west and south Manchester.

While a fairly safe Conservative seat, Altrincham and Sale West has had many new BNO arrivals over the past two years. With Sir Graham Brady MP stepping down,²⁰ the party will be entering the 2024 election with a new candidate.

Safety and security are a key concern of Hong Kongers in Manchester after a protestor was dragged into the grounds of the Chinese consulate and beaten up by Chinese diplomats in October 2022.²¹

Warrington

Both seats in Warrington (Warrington North and Warrington South) will be battlegrounds at the next election – and the sizeable BNO population, which is estimated to contain over 3,000 eligible voters by the autumn of 2024, will have the ability to swing both seats based on the margins of victory in 2019. Those moving to the town are attracted by the affordability of housing and the proximity to job opportunities in both Manchester and Liverpool.

At the next election, the Conservatives will be defending Warrington South, which has a majority of just 2,010 votes, smaller than the estimated size of the BNO voting population at next year's election. Andy Carter MP, the incumbent who seized the seat from Labour, has said he will not contest the seat at the next General Election.²² Warrington South has flipped between Labour and Conservatives four times since its creation in 1983.

While it is widely agreed that the 2024 General Election will be one of damage limitation for the Conservatives, Warrington North – held by Labour's Charlotte Nichols MP with a majority of 1,509 in 2019 – could be winnable for the Conservatives, with an estimated BNO voting population similar to the size of the Labour majority.

Guildford

²⁰ <https://www.bbc.co.uk/news/uk-politics-64880471>

²¹ <https://www.bbc.co.uk/news/uk-63280519>

²² <https://www.warrington-worldwide.co.uk/2023/05/30/andy-carter-announces-that-he-is-not-seeking-re-election-for-warrington-south-at-next-general-election/>

Guildford is alongside Reading as a popular destination for BNOs who want to remain close to London. The seat swung substantially to the Liberal Democrats in 2019, and is now a marginal again with a Conservative majority of just over 3,000 votes. The Lib Dems last held the seat in 2001 with a majority of 538. The BNO community, which is estimated to have 1,200 eligible voters at the General Election in 2024.

Reading is not mentioned in the list above, but with an estimated BNO voting population of 3,000 across Reading East and Reading West, candidates should be engaging with the local Hong Konger population. Reading East is held by Labour's Matt Rodda MP who has a majority of almost 6,000, and Reading West is held by Alok Sharma MP, who has a majority of just over 4,000 and has announced that he will stand down as an MP at the next election.²³

Birmingham

While not as popular as London or Manchester, Birmingham is still a very attractive place for BNOs. Specifically the suburb of Solihull, which is currently served by Julian Knight MP, an independent who had the Conservative Party whip removed in December 2022 and who will stand down at the next General Election.²⁴ It is a fairly safe Conservative constituency, with Knight winning a 21,273 majority in 2019. However, the Lib Dems narrowly won the seat in 2005 and 2010, meaning that it is by no means a sure bet for the Conservatives.

Birmingham Northfield, won by the Conservatives from Labour in 2019 is a potential battleground, with incumbent Gary Sambrook MP winning by a margin of just 1,640 votes. It has swung several times between Labour and the Conservatives over the past 40 years.

Watford, Nottingham and Southampton

A sizeable number of Hong Kongers have moved to the middle-sized urban areas of Watford, Nottingham and Southampton and there are potentially numerous seats that could be saved by courting the BNO vote in these areas.

Nottingham and the surrounding suburbs have seen a sizeable influx of Hong Kongers moving in over the past two years. Broxtowe, the suburban constituency to the west of the city estimated to have at least 1,200 BNO voters at the next election, is currently held by the Conservatives with Darren Henry MP holding a majority was 5,331 in 2019.

Gedling to the north-east of Nottingham is another constituency where a number of Hong Kongers have moved to. The current incumbent Tom Randall MP has a majority of just 679 having won the seat from Labour in 2019 after they held the seat since 1997. Randall has been vocal about his support for Hong Kong, speaking on the topic several times during debates in Parliament, and is an active member of the All-Party Parliamentary Group for Hong Kong.

Turning to Watford: it's often a bellwether seat, with Conservative Richard Harrington claiming the seat back from Labour during David Cameron's 2010 victory, and it has remained in Conservative hands since, with Dean Russell MP as the incumbent. It was Labour during the entire 1997–2010

²³ <https://www.bbc.co.uk/news/uk-england-berkshire-66925669>

²⁴ <https://www.theguardian.com/politics/2023/apr/21/mp-julian-knight-stand-down-next-election-not-seek-return-tory-whip>

period and before that Conservative under the successive Margaret Thatcher and Sir John Major governments over 18 years from 1979–1997. There is a growing Hong Konger community in the city, with an active civil society group to represent them.

Southampton has seen some very marginal victories over the years, particularly Southampton Itchen which is currently held by Royston Smith MP who will stand down at the next General Election.²⁵ While his majority in 2019 was 4,498, he won the 2017 election by just 31 votes, following his 2,316 victory in 2015 to take the seat out of Labour's hands. His Labour predecessor, John Denham, won by 192 votes in 2010, and the 1992 election by 551.

There is a growing Hong Konger community in Southampton, and one which will be looking to prospective Members of Parliament to take a strong stance on matters of personal security. In June 2023, Hong Kong protestors were assaulted by an alleged Chinese activist following a rally to commemorate a key date in the 2019 protest movement.²⁶ In July, police charged a 23-year-old man called Zheng Gong with racially aggravated assault.²⁷

St Albans

St Albans will have a significant BNO voting population at the next election, estimated to be close to 1,000, and could be a viable target for the Conservatives given the history of electing members of parliament from the party. Daisy Cooper MP of the Liberal Democrats won the seat in 2019 with a margin of 6,293 votes, defeating Conservative incumbent Anne Main who held the seat for 14 years after defeating Labour in 2005. Daisy Cooper has been an active advocate for issues impacting Hong Kongers, raising questions in parliament and interacting with new arrivals in her constituency.

²⁵ <https://www.dailyecho.co.uk/news/23579672.mp-southampton-itchen-royston-smith-step/>

²⁶ <https://www.theguardian.com/uk-news/2023/jun/12/hong-kong-protesters-allegedly-attacked-chinese-activists-southampton>

²⁷ <https://www.dailyecho.co.uk/news/23671093.southampton-man-charged-hong-kong-protest-attack/>

Annex

Warrington South (Andy Carter MP, Conservative) (89.2% of the constituency will go to the new **Warrington South** constituency under the proposed boundary changes)

2019 result:

Party	Candidate	Votes	%	±%
Conservative	Andy Carter	28,187	45.5	+1.2
Labour	Faisal Rashid	26,177	42.3	-6.1
Liberal Democrats	Ryan Bate Sr	5,732	9.3	+3.9
Brexit Party	Clare Aspinall	1,635	2.6	New
SDP	Kevin Hickson	168	0.3	New
Majority		2,010	3.2	N/A
Turnout		61,899	72.0	-0.4
Conservative gain from Labour		Swing	+3.7	

Wimbledon (Stephen Hammond MP, Conservative) (91.9% of the constituency will go to the new **Wimbledon** constituency under the proposed boundary changes)

2019 result:

Party	Candidate	Votes	%	±%
Conservative	Stephen Hammond	20,373	38.4	-8.1
Liberal Democrats	Paul Kohler	19,745	37.2	+22.7
Labour	Jackie Schneider	12,543	23.7	-11.9
Independent	Graham Hadley	366	0.7	New
Majority		628	1.2	-9.7
Turnout		53,027	77.7	+0.5
Registered electors		68,232		
Conservative hold		Swing	-15.4	

Cities of London and Westminster (Nickie Aiken MP, Conservative) (97.8% of the constituency will go to the new **Cities of London and Westminster** constituency under the proposed boundary changes)

2019 result:

Party	Candidate	Votes	%	±%
Conservative	Nickie Aiken	17,049	39.9	-6.7
Liberal Democrats	Chuka Umunna	13,096	30.7	+19.6
Labour	Gordon Nardell	11,624	27.2	-11.2
Green	Zack Polanski	728	1.7	-0.4
CPA	Jill McLachlan	125	0.3	New
Liberal	Dirk van Heck	101	0.2	New
Majority		3,953	9.2	+1.0
Turnout		42,723	67.1	+4.3
Conservative hold		Swing		

Kensington (Felicity Buchan MP, Conservative) (98.7% of the constituency will become **Kensington and Bayswater** under the proposed boundary changes)

2019 result

Party	Candidate	Votes	%	±%
Conservative	Felicity Buchan	16,768	38.3	-3.9
Labour	Emma Dent Coad	16,618	38.0	-4.2
Liberal Democrats	Sam Gyimah	9,312	21.3	+9.1
Green	Vivien Lichtenstein	535	1.2	-0.8
Brexit Party	Jay Aston	384	0.9	New
CPA	Roger Phillips	70	0.2	New
Touch Love Worldwide	Harriet Gore	47	0.1	New
Workers Revolutionary	Scott Dore	28	0.1	New
Majority		150	0.3	N/A
Turnout		43,762	67.7	+3.9
Conservative gain from Labour		Swing	+0.2	

Cheadle (Mary Robinson MP, Conservative)

2019 result

Party	Candidate	Votes	%	±%
Conservative	Mary Robinson	25,694	46.0	+1.4
Liberal Democrats	Tom Morrison	23,358	41.8	+5.5
Labour	Zahid Chauhan	6,851	12.3	-6.8
Majority		2,336	4.2	-4.1
Turnout		55,903	74.9	+0.6
Conservative hold		Swing	-2.0	

Sutton and Cheam (Paul Scully MP, Conservative) (99.7% of the constituency will go to the new **Sutton and Cheam** constituency under the proposed boundary changes)

2019 result

Party	Candidate	Votes	%	±%
Conservative	Paul Scully	25,235	50.0	-1.1
Liberal Democrats	Hina Bokhari	16,884	33.4	+6.7
Labour	Bonnie Craven	7,200	14.3	-6.2
Green	Claire Jackson-Prior	1,168	2.3	+0.6
Majority		8,351	16.5	-7.8
Turnout		50,487	70.4	-3.4
Conservative hold		Swing	-3.9	

Hendon (Matthew Offord MP, Conservative) (89% of the constituency will go to the new **Hendon** constituency)

2019 result:

Party	Candidate	Votes	%	±%
Conservative	Matthew Offord	26,878	48.8	+0.8
Labour	David Pinto-Duschinsky	22,648	41.1	-4.9
Liberal Democrats	Clareine Enderby	4,628	8.4	+4.6
Green	Portia Vincent-Kirby	921	1.7	+0.6
Majority		4,230	7.7	+5.7
Turnout		55,075	66.6	-1.6
Conservative hold		Swing	+2.8	

Guildford (Angela Richardson MP, Conservative) (74.4% of the constituency will go to the new **Guildford** constituency)

2019 result:

Party	Candidate	Votes	%	±%
Conservative	Angela Richardson	26,317	44.9	-9.7
Liberal Democrats	Zöe Franklin	22,980	39.2	+15.3
Labour	Anne Rouse	4,515	7.7	-11.3
Independent	Anne Milton	4,356	7.4	N/A
Peace	John Morris	483	0.8	+0.4
Majority		3,337	5.7	-25.0
Turnout		58,651	75.5	+1.8
Conservative hold		Swing	-12.5	

Broxtowe (Darren Henry MP, Conservative) (83.9% of the constituency will go to the new **Broxtowe** constituency)

2019 result:

Party	Candidate	Votes	%	±%
Conservative	Darren Henry	26,602	48.1	+1.3
Labour	Greg Marshall	21,271	38.5	-6.8
The Independent Group for Change	Anna Soubry	4,668	8.5	New
Green	Kat Boettge	1,806	3.3	+2.1
English Democrat	Amy Dalla Mura	432	0.8	New
Independent	Teck Khong	321	0.6	New
Militant Elvis Anti-HS2	David Bishop	172	0.3	New
Majority		5,331	9.6	+8.1

Turnout	55,272	75.7	+0.7
Conservative hold	Swing	+4.1	

Birmingham, Northfield (Gary Sambrook MP, Conservative) (99.4% will go to the new **Birmingham, Northfield** constituency)

2019 result:

Party	Candidate	Votes	%	±%
Conservative	Gary Sambrook	19,957	46.3	+3.6
Labour	Richard Burden	18,317	42.5	-10.7
Liberal Democrats	Jamie Scott	1,961	4.6	+2.4
Brexit Party	Keith Rowe	1,655	3.8	New
Green	Eleanor Masters	954	2.2	+0.3
UKIP	Kenneth Lowry	254	0.6	New
	Majority	1,640	3.8	N/A
	Turnout	43,238	58.7	-2.6
	Registered electors	73,694		