



Unite To Remain - Review of GE2019 Results

Unite to Remain successfully negotiated the largest multi-party electoral pact in the UK since 1918. Both the instincts and constitutions of all UK Parties start with assumption that each party will stand in as many seats as possible and that other parties should be regarded as enemies. Reaching agreement in 60 seats was therefore a great and unique achievement surprising many commentators. The process was complex and included each individual constituency local party association of each party being consulted (in the case of the Green Party with the final say) as well as signing off by national, regional and federal party committees and the political leadership of each party whilst seeking to maintain maximum confidentiality.

The fact that this was achieved is a game changer for British politics. It is clear that the constitutions and policies of UK political parties will need to be brought up to date with the new reality that voters and rank and file party members anticipate and support the principles of parties working together.

The election result demonstrated the deficiencies of the first Past the Post (FPTP) with 52% of voters supporting Parties backing a People's Vote on Brexit but returning a minority of MPs. Both the Liberal Democrats (7.4 to 11.6%) and the Green Party (1.6 to 2.7%) achieved significant increased votes with no net increase in seats.

The positive impact of the adoption of a seat by Unite to Remain and the corresponding stand-aside is clearly demonstrated with a differential increase in the UTR vote in these seats of over 5%. In other elections, this increase in vote share would easily convert into seats.

Ultimately however In order for a majority of Unite to Remain candidates to have won, the participating Parties would have needed to poll higher. In particular the Liberal Democrat vote fell during the campaign from 20% in October and 16% at the commencement of the election campaign to 11.6%. The corresponding ratings for the Conservatives were 33%, 39% and 43.6%.

As the large majority of Liberal Democrat target seats have always been Conservative the relationship between the LibDem and Conservative vote has been the critical factor in LibDem success in terms of seats as demonstrated starkly by the different outcomes for the Lib Dems at the 1992 and 1997 General Elections:

Year	LibDem Vote	Conservative Vote	LibDem Seats
1992	17.8%	41.9%	20
1997	16.8%	30.7%	46

Nigel Farage's decision to pull all Brexit Party candidates from Conservative seats was undoubtedly the key moment of the campaign in determining the outcome as polling shows that the Conservatives were able to mop up 92% of Conservative Leave voters (only 2% voted BXP) as well as 33% and 46% respectively of Labour and Lib Dem Leave voters (YouGov).

Between the 2017 and 2019 elections the Green Party vote increased from 1.6% to 2.7% but the Plaid Cymru vote did not increase at all. UTR created the conditions for these Parties to gain seats, but required more favourable final polling results almost entirely beyond the organisation's remit or control.

During the campaign the question arose, particularly in relation to seats in which the Labour Party was competitive, as to whether the intervention of Unite to Remain could in some circumstances actually assist the Conservatives. However polling before and during the election was very clear that where a Green or Liberal Democrat option was removed from the options available to voters the large majority of Green or Lib Dem voters would vote firstly in a reciprocal way for the Liberal Democrats or Green Party respectively, secondly for the Labour Party and only in very small numbers for the Conservative Party.

UTR commissioned YouGov to conduct a poll with the following question (12th November 2019 before the Brexit Party pull out):

Imagine that in your constituency the Liberal Democrats [*and Plaid Cymru in Wales*] do not stand a candidate, and instead endorse the Green Party. The Labour Party, Conservatives, [*SNP in Scotland*] and Brexit still run candidates. If there were then a general election held tomorrow, which party would you vote for?

		Con	Lab	Lib Dem	Brexit Party
Conservative	31	93	0	7	5
Labour	26	0	91	33	0
SNP	4	0	0	0	0
Brexit Party	16	6	1	2	94
Green Party	21	1	8	55	0
Some other party	1	0	0	3	1

Essentially what this tells us is that in those seats where the Liberal Democrats stood aside for the Greens that only 7% of Liberal Democrat voters switched to the Conservatives with 55% and 33% switching to the Green Party and Labour respectively. Although not polled it would seem entirely reasonable to suggest that Green Party voters faced with a choice between Labour, Conservative and Lib Dem divided in higher proportions to Labour or Lib Dem rather than Conservatives indeed this assumption led to a large number of Green Party standasides for Labour in 2017 and a smaller number in 2019 (Hastings, Chingford, Calder Valley).

Extensive constituency polling during the campaign by Peter Kellner demonstrated that in asking Liberal Democrats to choose between Labour and the Conservatives the majority of Lib Dems switched to Labour. Though this was narrowed to virtually an equal split in some seats (Finchley & Golders Green, Chelsea & Fulham) there was a clear favourable split to Labour in most seats polled (though much smaller than the proportion of Labour voters prepared to vote Lib Dem under similar circumstances).

These statistics demonstrate that it is therefore highly improbable that the removal of a Green or Liberal Democrat candidate could assist the Conservative Party relative to the Labour Party and that in the small number of UTR seats where the Conservatives gained the seat that the UTR intervention reduced the Conservative majority.

The question is therefore whether under more favourable polling scenarios a project like UTR can make a significant difference and achieve the objective of depriving the Conservatives of a majority. Governments elected with large majorities are typically re-elected for at least a second term though sometimes with lower vote percentages. The challenge is therefore to prepare for a scenario in which at the next election the Conservatives may still be the strongest Party, but its total vote share is lower, accompanied by an increase in the vote share for the opposition parties. The evidence suggests that the intervention of UTR did indeed have an impact on constituency voting which under more favourable national conditions would make a significant difference in terms of seats won.

National Result

The objective of the Unite To Remain initiative was to maximise the number of MPs elected supporting Remain or a People's Vote on Brexit.

In December 2016 the Green Party had stood aside for the LibDems in the Richmond Park by-election, successfully won by the LibDems. In August 2019, the LibDem by-election win in the Leave voting seat of Brecon and Radnorshire was facilitated by stand asides by the Green Party and Plaid Cymru in part negotiated by Unite to Remain. These by-election successes provided a proof of concept for electoral collaboration.

UTR started General Election negotiations in August with an ambitious target of agreeing stand asides in 100 seats. Given time constraints once the election looked likely, standasides were agreed in 60 seats between the LibDems, Green Party and Plaid Cymru, with 49 seats in England and 11 seats in Wales. The three Parties did significant work gaining the agreement of their central, regional and local Parties to the objective of UTR and the standasides.

The summary of the 60 UTR seat results is as follows:

Party	Held	Gained	Lost	Not Gained	Total Seats
LibDems	4	1	1	37	43
Green	1	0	0	9	10
Plaid Cymru	3	0	0	4	7
Total	8	1	1	50	60

Overall the number of UTR seats won was disappointing, driven primarily by the national increased vote share of the Conservatives, and the LibDems performance, although increasing vote share, not being as strong as expected at the outset of the campaign.

Nationally, the Conservatives gained a majority by winning seats primarily from Labour, who supported a People's Vote but had rebuffed initial approaches from UTR before the election. The Green Party was also open to collaboration with Labour before the election.

However, the vote share improvement of UTR Parties in UTR seats was significantly better than in non-UTR seats. In another election with a slightly less strong Conservative performance, this would easily convert into a significant number of seats gained. In some seats, such as Esher & Walton, the UTR collaboration helped produce outstanding vote swings in favour of UTR Parties, creating new marginals.

The summary of UTR seat vote swings is as follows:

Party	UTR Seats - Vote Share Improvement	Non-UTR Seats - Vote Share Improvement	UTR Seats vs non-UTR Seats - Vote Share Improvement
LibDems	9.2%	3.6%	+5.6%
Green	6.9%	1.1%	+5.8%
Plaid Cymru	1.8%	-1.1%	+2.9%
Total	7.9%	2.3%	+5.6%

Overall, 52% of voters supported Parties committed to a People's Vote, yet the Conservatives obtained a large working majority of 87 MPs. This demonstrates the need for electoral reform so that Parliament reflects the votes of the nation.

The current first-past-the-post (FPTP) system and constituency boundaries favour the Conservatives since their voters are more geographically focused.

The national voting figures were:

Party	Votes	Seats	Votes per Seat	% Less represented compared to Cons	Seats on Proportional Basis
Conservative	13,966,565	365	38,265	-	288
Labour	10,295,607	203	50,717	+33%	212
SNP	1,242,372	48	25,883	-32%	26
LibDems	3,696,423	11	336,038	+778%	76
DUP	244,128	8	30,516	-20%	5
Sinn Féin	181,853	7	25,979	-32%	4
Plaid Cymru	153,265	4	38,316	0%	3
SDLP	118,737	2	59,369	+55%	2
Green Party	865,697	1	865,697	+2,162%	18
Alliance Party	134,115	1	134,115	+250%	3
Brexit Party	642,303	0	no seats	no seats	13
Others	470,851	0	no seats	no seats	0
Total	32,011,916	650	49,249	-	650
Working Majority		Con Working Majority 87			People's Vote Parties Working Majority 34
Registered Voters	47,587,254				
Turnout	67.3%				

In addition, there are now 65 Conservative seats across the county where the sum of pro-People's Vote Parties' votes were greater than the Conservative vote - these are Remain and Progressive tragedies where greater collaboration, like stand asides and targeted campaigning, would have helped create a hung Parliament.

For further information on GE2019, see <https://ukandeu.ac.uk/five-charts-that-explain-how-leave-won-and-remain-lost/>

<https://lordashcroftpolls.com/2019/12/how-britain-voted-and-why-my-2019-general-election-post-vote-poll/>

Electoral collaboration in the future, especially with the expected introduction of boundary changes and voter ID that will further benefit the Conservatives, appears essential for the opposition Parties to gain power in the next 15 or more years.

The alternative appears to be continued powerless opposition to a more extreme Conservative government that has removed most of its influential one-nation Conservative MPs.

The Liberal Democrats achieved some very large swings from the Conservatives in UTR seats including Chelsea & Fulham, Hitchin & Harpenden, Wimbledon, South West Surrey and Esher & Walton. There was plenty of evidence of additional volunteer help from the Green Party, unattached political campaigners and celebrity endorsements in many seats. Senior Lib Dem politicians who have already called for further cross Party working include former leader Vince Cable and Layla Moran. Newly elected MPs Sarah Olney and Munira Wilson were beneficiaries of UTR support and active assistance from the Green Party and Tim Farron almost certainly owes his re-election to the pact.

The Green Party had led the work for a Progressive Alliance at GE2017 and, although some unilateral standasides had been decisive in creating a hung parliament, had received no reciprocal standasides from Labour and only two seats from the LibDems. The Green Party gained credit for taking this approach in the face of FPTP, gained standasides from other Parties in local elections, and did very well at the European elections of 2019. However the standasides of GE2017 proved damaging to the Party with its popular vote reducing by more than half from the 1.1m of GE2015 leading to a reduction in Short money (state) funding.

The Green Party again looked for ways to counteract Brexit and a more extreme Conservative government under FPTP. At the Autumn conference of 2019, membership passed a motion allowing leadership to enter into national negotiations with other Parties if it led to more Green MPs, and led to a People's Vote on Brexit and PR, and decisive action on the climate emergency. A number of Green Party spokespeople indicated that the door was also open to Labour to discuss electoral collaboration, something that was seen as essential for Labour and the country given the likely outcome of the election under FPTP. No collaboration was forthcoming, despite public support by Labour shadow ministers such as Clive Lewis.

The Green Party leadership did extensive work to agree 50 standasides with local Parties as part of the Unite to Remain agreement, with local Parties having autonomy for these decisions under Party governance (different to the governance of the LibDems, Plaid Cymru and Labour).

The Green Party stood in 10 UTR seats, holding Brighton Pavilion easily, gaining two new second places in Dulwich & West Norwood and Bristol West overtaking the Conservatives in both, saving deposits in all 10 UTR seats (out of 31 nationally and compared to only 8 saved deposits in 2017). The third place result in Isle of Wight behind Conservatives and Labour was disappointing given previous results.

The swing to Green Party candidates in UTR seats was an average of +6.9% compared with +1.1% in non-UTR seats.

Nationally the Green Party increased its popular vote from 507,000 in GE2017 to 866,000, an increase of 71%.

Plaid Cymru were early and enthusiastic supporters of the initiative and all three UTR seats were held. Whilst UTR candidates achieved vote increases, these were not as large as hoped and the overall performance of Plaid Cymru fell short of hopes and expectations. Plaid Cymru did

nevertheless perform better in UTR seats registering vote share gains that were not registered elsewhere and may have been instrumental in the retention of at least one seat (Arfon).

Remain Alliance in Northern Ireland

UTR did not formally organise in Northern Ireland but did liaise with the Remain supporting Parties in advance of the announcement of a number of 'Remain Alliance' standasides which can be judged as a success and likely to be repeated. Sinn Fein stood aside in North Down, Belfast South and Belfast East and the SDLP stood aside in Belfast North and North Down. The SDLP gained Belfast South and Sinn Fein gained Belfast North, both from the DUP. The Alliance Party, the sister party of the Lib Dems in Northern Ireland, maintains a policy of not standing aside due to the sectarian implications of doing so, but was the beneficiary of other Party standasides in North Down winning the seat to replace the outgoing Remain supporting Independent MP, as well as coming close to a gain from the DUP in Belfast East.

The SNP

UTR did not organise in Scotland due to two factors; firstly the Remain supporting SNP began the campaign competitive in every constituency, and secondly the Pro-Independence versus Unionist divide would have made any kind of agreement between Remain parties both impossible and unnecessary. It may have even been counterproductive as local election results which take place using a preferential system demonstrate that the importance of the Union question means that Lib Dem voters are more likely to give a second preference to the Conservatives than the SNP and SNP voters are very unlikely to transfer to the Lib Dems.

The Labour Party

There were two reasons why Labour was not involved in UTR. Firstly the Party was late in adopting a policy of supporting a 'Public Vote' at a point at which negotiations were well under way and the policy was mitigated by the policy position of the Labour leadership of neutrality during such a vote. It was therefore arguable as to whether Labour could be classified as a 'Remain' Party. Secondly, despite an active body of Constituency Labour Parties (CLPs) and membership supporting electoral collaboration under FPTP, Labour currently has a firm rule against electoral pacts under any circumstances and there was no evidence that this was likely to be reviewed. Without being willing to stand aside for other parties reciprocal arrangements would be impossible. The Green Party had unilaterally stood aside for a large number of Labour candidates in 2017 and with consequent lower national vote share, publicity, public funding and no acknowledgement, the Greens had decided that they would not allow this to happen again with conference policies passed to only support PR supporting candidates and in mutually beneficial arrangements.

Conclusion

The Unite to Remain standaside mechanism proved to be in itself successful by consolidating the votes of the participating parties successfully and importantly achieving the 'Remain Alliance' boost that had been identified in polling before the election by Best for Britain in their major MRP polls. This boost is the effect by which given the option to vote for a consolidated 'Remain Alliance' candidate, the total votes add up to more than the sum of voting intentions for the parties. Plaid Cymru also identified this factor in private polling in Wales.

The reason this did not lead to more seat gains was due to the big increase in the overall polling of the Conservatives which was able to counter the positive effect achieved. In short had UTR not existed the results would have been worse but more positively, if the Conservative vote falls and the result of the next General Election is closer, it can be argued that a UTR type arrangement will be essential to transmit such a vote reduction into significant seat losses for the Conservatives and corresponding gains for opposition parties. Clearly some kind of arrangement with the Labour Party would be transformative and a move by Labour towards PR and the upcoming change of leadership may present an opportunity. This need for collaboration is independent of any detailed discussion of policy, although a simple narrative will be needed to gain the support of the electorate in the key marginal constituencies.

Note

Any comments on this review or any errors or omissions,, please inform Peter Dunphy (petergdunphy@gmail.com) or Roger Wilson (rw@rogerwilson.net).

Appendix - Detailed Results in UTR Seats

Note that with proposed boundary changes, some marginal seats will become safe seats, while some safe seats will become marginals.

UTR Seats Gained - 1 Seat

Seat	UTR Party	UTR Result	UTR Ahead/Behind %	Swing to UTR Party	EU Ref Remain %	Note
Richmond Park	LD	GAIN	11.9%	+6.0%	73.3%	Gain from Con with strong swing. GP supported by delivering leaflet confirming support of LD candidate

UTR Seats Held - 8 Seats

The UTR agreement was significant in helping hold at least two seats, and possibly five seats.

Seat	UTR Party	UTR Result	UTR Ahead/Behind %	Swing to UTR Party	EU Ref Remain %	Note
Bath	LD	HOLD	23.6%	+6.1%	68.4%	Hold vs Con, strong swing to LD
Oxford West and Abingdon	LD	HOLD	15.2%	+6.9%	61.9%	Strong hold vs Con, strong swing to LD
Twickenham	LD	HOLD	21.9%	+3.6%	66.4%	Hold vs Con with swing to LD. GP delivered leaflet confirming support of LD candidate
Westmorland and Lonsdale	LD	HOLD	3.7%	+1.1%	52.6%	Hold vs Con in marginal with swing to LD
Brighton Pavilion	GP	HOLD	34.4%	+4.4%	73.4%	Hold vs Lab, swing to GP
Arfon (Wales)	PC	HOLD	9.6%	+4.6%	65.1%	Hold vs Lab, swing to PC
Dwyfor Meirionnydd (Wales)	PC	HOLD	15.8%	-0.1%	51.7%	Hold vs Con
Carmarthen East and Dinefwr (Wales)	PC	HOLD	4.4%	-2.6%	46.3%	Hold vs Lab in marginal, Con now 2nd place

UTR Seats Not Gained - UTR Marginals (UTR Party within 10% of winner) - 8 Seats

With a slightly less strong performance from the Conservatives, and a slightly stronger performance from the LibDems or more tactical voting by Labour voters, eight UTR seats could have been won.

Seat	UTR Party	UTR Result	UTR Ahead/ Behind %	Swing to UTR Party	EU Ref Remain %	Note
Cheadle	LD	NOT GAIN	-4.2%	+2.0%	57.3%	2nd place again vs Con, swing to LD, now more marginal
Cheltenham	LD	NOT GAIN	-1.7%	+1.4%	57.3%	2nd place vs Con, swing to LD, now more marginal
Esher and Walton	LD	NOT GAIN	-4.4%	+18.5%	58.4%	2nd place vs Con, previously 3rd, outstanding swing to LD, now marginal
Guildford	LD	NOT GAIN	-5.8%	+12.5%	58.9%	2nd place vs Con, previously 3rd, outstanding swing to LD, now marginal
South Cambridgeshire	LD	NOT GAIN	-4.3%	+14.4%	61.6%	2nd place vs Con, previously 3rd, outstanding swing to LD, now marginal
Wimbledon	LD	NOT GAIN	-1.2%	+15.4%	70.6%	2nd place vs Con, previously 3rd, outstanding swing to LD, now marginal
Winchester	LD	NOT GAIN	-1.7%	+7.9%	60.3%	2nd place vs Con, strong swing to LD, now marginal
Ynys Môn (Wales)	PC	NOT GAIN	-7.0%	+3.8%	49.1%	Con gain vs Lab in 3-way marginal, PC 3rd again with swing to PC

UTR Seats Not Gained, Not UTR Marginals (UTR Party at least 10% behind winner) - 42 Seats

A number of new 2nd places were gained. Some of these seats were included in order to establish an agreed equitable split of stand asides between the three UTR Parties.

Seat	UTR Party	UTR Result	UTR Ahead/ Behind %	Swing to UTR Party	EU Ref Remain %	Note
Bermondsey and Old Southwark	LD	NOT GAIN	-27.5%	-2.7%	73.0%	2nd place vs Lab, swing against LD
Buckingham	LD	NOT GAIN	-32.2%	+16.5%	51.4%	2nd place after not standing last time (was Speaker seat)

Chelmsford	LD	NOT GAIN	-30.8%	+5.3%	49.5%	2nd place vs Con, previously 3rd, strong swing to LD
Chelsea and Fulham	LD	NOT GAIN	-24.0%	+8.8%	70.8%	2nd place vs Con, previously 3rd, strong swing to LD
Chippenham	LD	NOT GAIN	-19.8%	+4.7%	47.7%	2nd place vs Con, swing to LD
Finchley and Golders Green	LD	NOT GAIN	-11.9%	+14.2%	69.1%	2nd place vs Con, previously 3rd, outstanding swing to LD
Harrogate and Knaresborough	LD	NOT GAIN	-17.0%	+7.5%	52.8%	2nd place vs Con, strong swing to LD
Hazel Grove	LD	NOT GAIN	-10.0%	+1.3%	47.8%	2nd place vs Con, swing to LD
Hitchin and Harpenden	LD	NOT GAIN	-11.7%	+15.4%	60.3%	2nd place vs Con, previously 3rd, outstanding swing to LD
North Cornwall	LD	NOT GAIN	-28.5%	-7.2%	40.5%	2nd place vs Con, swing against LD
Penistone and Stocksbridge	LD	NOT GAIN	-37.6%	+2.0%	38.7%	Con gain from Lab, LD 3rd place, previously 4th, swing to LD
Portsmouth South	LD	NOT GAIN	-37.2%	-6.7%	48.2%	Lab hold vs Con, LD again 3rd with swing against
Romsey and Southampton North	LD	NOT GAIN	-21.2%	+7.4%	54.2%	2nd place vs Con, strong swing to LD
Rushcliffe	LD	NOT GAIN	-31.7%	+7.7%	58.7%	Con hold vs Lab, LD 3rd place again with strong swing
South East Cambridgeshire	LD	NOT GAIN	-17.8%	+8.3%	55.1%	2nd place vs Con, previously 3rd, strong swing to LD
South West Surrey	LD	NOT GAIN	-14.6%	+15.6%	59.4%	2nd place vs Con, previously 4th, outstanding swing to LD. Good support of LD candidate from GP
Southport	LD	NOT GAIN	-34.1%	-10.9%	54.5%	Con hold vs Lab, LD again 3rd with swing against
Taunton Deane	LD	NOT GAIN	-18.4%	+3.4%	47.1%	2nd place vs Con, swing to LD
Thornbury and Yate	LD	NOT GAIN	-23.7%	+0.1%	46.7%	2nd place vs Con
Totnes	LD	NOT GAIN	-24.4%	+8.2%	46.0%	2nd place vs Con, previously 3rd, strong swing to LD
Tunbridge Wells	LD	NOT	-26.8%	+10.1%	55.3%	2nd place vs Con, previously 3rd,

		GAIN				strong swing to LD
Wantage	LD	NOT GAIN	-18.8%	+10.4%	53.6%	2nd place vs Con, previously 3rd, strong swing to LD
Warrington South	LD	NOT GAIN	-36.3%	+3.4%	49.4%	Con gain from Lab, LD 3rd again with swing
Watford	LD	NOT GAIN	-29.4%	+3.5%	48.9%	Con hold vs Lab, LD 3rd again with swing
Wells	LD	NOT GAIN	-16.2%	-1.9%	46.6%	2nd place vs Con, swing against LD
Witney	LD	NOT GAIN	-24.8%	+5.2%	53.7%	2nd place vs Con, previously 3rd, strong swing to LD
York Outer	LD	NOT GAIN	-31.3%	+4.8%	55.1%	Con hold vs Lab, LD 3rd again, swing to LD
Cardiff Central (Wales)	LD	NOT GAIN	-46.2%	+1.4%	69.7%	Lab hold vs Con, LD 3rd again
Montgomeryshire (Wales)	LD	NOT GAIN	-35.5%	-4.4%	44.1%	2nd place vs Con, swing against LD
Brecon and Radnorshire (Wales)	LD	NOT GAIN	-17.3%	+1.1%	48.3%	2nd place vs Con as last GE, small swing to LD. Lost seat gained in UTR by-election in Aug 2019
Bristol West	GP	NOT GAIN	-37.4%	+7.9%	79.3%	2nd place vs Lab, previously 3rd behind Con, strong swing to GP. No risk of Con winning seat at next GE
Bury St Edmunds	GP	NOT GAIN	-45.3%	+4.9%	46.3%	Con hold vs Lab, GP 3rd previously 4th, swing to GP
Cannock Chase	GP	NOT GAIN	-62.0%	-4.4%	31.1%	Con hold vs Lab, GP 3rd previously 4th, swing against GP
Dulwich and West Norwood	GP	NOT GAIN	-49.0%	+9.1%	78.0%	2nd vs Lab, GP previously 4th, strong swing to GP
Exeter	GP	NOT GAIN	-44.6%	+7.8%	55.3%	Lab hold vs Con, GP 3rd previously 4th, strong swing to GP
Forest of Dean	GP	NOT GAIN	-50.5%	+0.7%	42.0%	Con hold vs Lab, GP 3rd previously 4th
Isle of Wight	GP	NOT GAIN	-40.9%	-3.5%	38.1%	Con hold vs Lab, GP 3rd again, swing against GP
Stroud	GP	NOT GAIN	-40.4%	+2.2%	54.1%	Con gain from Lab, GP 3rd previously 4th, swing to GP
Vale of	GP	NOT	-43.9%	+1.4%	47.7%	Con hold vs Lab, GP 3rd previously

Glamorgan (Wales)		GAIN				6th, small swing to GP
Llanelli (Wales)	PC	NOT GAIN	-23.7%	+5.7%	44.6%	Lab hold vs Con, PC 3rd again with swing to PC
Pontypridd (Wales)	PC	NOT GAIN	-31.6%	+6.8%	54.2%	Lab hold vs Con, PC 3rd again with strong swing to PC. Previous LibDem candidate stood as Ind gaining 4.6% of vote
Caerphilly (Wales)	PC	NOT GAIN	-28.9%	+5.6%	44.9%	Lab hold vs Con, PC 3rd again with strong swing to PC

UTR Seats Lost - 1 Seat

Seat	UTR Party	UTR Result	UTR Ahead/ Behind %	Swing to UTR Party	EU Ref Remain %	Note
North Norfolk	LD	LOSE	-28.3%	-17.5%	41.8%	Lost seat to Con, 2nd place, strong swing against LD. Standing LD MP against Remain and stood down

