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Metro Mayoral Elections: Background Briefing

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Contents

Introduction	3
English mayoral elections	5
Greater Manchester Combined Authority	5
West Midlands Combined Authority	5
West Yorkshire Combined Authority	6
Liverpool City Region	6
South Yorkshire Combined Authority	7
Tees Valley Combined Authority	8
North East Mayoral Combined Authority	8
East Midlands Combined Authority	9
York and North Yorkshire Combined Authority	10
Greater London Authority	11

Introduction

Metro mayors have their roots in the history of English devolution. For decades, Labour's redistributive policies were predicated on greater power being centralised under the government's direct control. This was the party's approach throughout the 20th century, outlasting the collapse of the post-war consensus in the late 1970s and well into the 1992 general election. After a lengthy period in opposition, then-leader Tony Blair modernised Labour by [shedding the statist impulses that long influenced its socialist tradition](#), most famously rewriting the aim of common ownership of industry out of Clause IV of Labour's rule book. While under Labour [Whitehall's powers would grow](#), so too would the constituent regions of the UK be granted a greater say over their own governance.

In the late 1990s, New Labour set about implementing its agenda of devolving power out of Westminster. Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland each received their own legislative authority. But while the Greater London Authority gave the capital a devolved body of regional governance led by a directly elected mayor, much of the remainder of England was left out. Tensions within the government of the time, and [within Blair's own politics](#), ensured that the only other directly elected mayor to exist during the Labour years was in Stoke-on-Trent, a post later abolished via referendum in 2008. After the North East voted against establishing its own devolved body, future referendums were abandoned for the remainder of Labour's time in office.

Mayoralities were later adopted and implemented with conviction by successive Conservative governments. Since 2014, various governments have negotiated with councils to form combined authorities chaired by directly elected mayors, covering mostly cities and their immediately surrounding regions. Not all combined authorities have always had mayors. Today, there are ten mayoral combined authorities across England: in Greater London, the West Midlands, Greater Manchester, Liverpool, West Yorkshire, South Yorkshire, Cambridgeshire and Peterborough, the Tees Valley, the West of England the North of Tyne. The North East Mayoral Combined Authority will absorb the North of Tyne Combined Authority with its first mayoral election held in May 2024, alongside elections for the first mayors of two other combined authorities, in York and North Yorkshire, and the East Midlands.

A metro mayor is defined as the chair of a combined authority, with the exception of the Mayor of London (who is nevertheless usually considered alongside metro mayors). They are responsible for setting the policy direction of their respective authority and are directly accountable to the electorate. In local government structure, they sit above city mayors, who have the same powers as council leaders but are also directly elected and can therefore benefit from a degree of political stability. Metro mayors also differ from holders of the traditional office of mayor, who are elected councillors that chair sessions of full council and fulfil a largely ceremonial role.

The powers that metro mayors possess are from one another asymmetric. This reflects the region-by-region negotiations that took place ahead of their establishment. Some, like the Mayor of South Yorkshire, have power over police and fire policy while other authorities elect separate police and fire and crime commissioners. Others can direct development planning, through compulsory purchase powers. All have some degree of power over adult education and local transport, and some, like the mayors of Greater Manchester and West Yorkshire, are bringing their bus networks under public control. Other mayoral initiatives include a

UCAS-style apprenticeship system pioneered in Liverpool, while a Coalition for Digital Inclusion was established in the West Midlands. While devolution agreements have moved at different speeds in different regions, the government is committed to [rolling out trailblazer \(or Level 4\) deals](#) whereby mayoralities can draw upon a single source of funding with greater spending flexibility, rather than relying on multiple streams of funding from different departments.

Should the polls prove correct, Labour will find itself in government managing several centres of party power across the country. Its mayors will, in practice, have more influence than the average backbencher in Parliament. As some mayors become strong political brands in their own right, the greater becomes the need for central parties to manage effectively their respective mayors. Among Labour, Andy Burnham and Sadiq Khan have built strong power bases, electorally and politically, in their respective authorities. The mayors of the West Midlands and the Tees Valley, Andy Street and Ben Houchen, have done similarly in the Conservative Party. All of them have become household names, at least within their respective regions. Their high profile and detachment from Parliament have led to occasional public disagreements with their party leadership. In October 2023, Street [stepped back from the brink of resignation](#) after the Conservatives announced the cancellation of the northern leg of HS2, while Khan's policy of introducing Ultra-Low Emissions Zones in London contributed (in his [party leader's own words](#)) to Labour losing the 2023 Uxbridge and South Ruislip by-election. Burnham, Houchen, Khan and Street have, at various moments, been considered serious leadership contenders.

Despite their political allegiances, metro mayors are remarkably cooperative. The M10, an all-party mayoral group, is the forum in which the ten elected metro mayors can collaborate and coordinate policy. It is not uncommon for Labour's mayors, for example, to work together, as they did when issuing a [joint statement from the Convention of the North](#) in support of more devolution. But nor is there a bar on cross-party collaboration either, as demonstrated when Burnham and Street delivered a [joint press conference](#) in which the pair provided an alternative to the government's plans to cancel the HS2 link.

Speaking at Labour's 2023 annual conference in Liverpool, Keir Starmer [told the audience of delegates](#) that "to challenge the hoarding of potential in our economy then we must win the war against the hoarders in Westminster. Give power back and put communities in control". It is a commonly held working assumption that Labour will get the opportunity to implement its plans to give combined authorities greater powers over planning, transport, energy and education. Doing so will be a [crucial driver of its five missions](#) that will guide a Labour government. However, granting greater devolution creates the space not only to achieve its socio-economic ambition, but also for growing tension within a sphere of politics which is rarely straightforward. Metro mayors are likely to play a prominent role in the dynamics of power for the coming years.

English mayoral elections

Greater Manchester Combined Authority

- **Conservative:** [Laura Evans](#)
- **Labour:** [Andy Burnham](#)

The incumbent Mayor of Greater Manchester Andy Burnham is seeking a third term in office, having secured 67.3% of votes in 2021. His main rival in the 2024 election is the Conservative Laura Evans, who also stood in 2021 and secured 19.6% of votes. Evans stepped up to become the Conservative candidate in March, following [Dan Barker's defection to Reform UK](#).

In the opening of his manifesto, Burnham refers to the Manchester Arena attack and the COVID-19 pandemic, highlighting the unity of Manchester and its communities in overcoming "times of crisis". Continuity is a key theme in his manifesto statement, which is made within the context of a likely Labour government in Westminster in the coming year. The 54-year-old former cabinet minister has spoken of a shared, core mission for Greater Manchester, "Good Lives For All". This, he says, is about giving everyone the foundation of the basics: better transport, jobs, and homes.

Burnham's Conservative challenger has focused her campaign on tackling crime across Greater Manchester, aiming to "take on the criminal gangs who burgle homes, steal cars, and groom young people". She has also pledged to improve bus links to harder-to-reach towns in the region by getting a Metrolink in every borough.

West Midlands Combined Authority

- **Conservative:** [Andy Street](#)
- **Labour:** [Richard Parker](#)
- **Reform UK:** [Elaine Ruth Williams](#)

It has been said that the West Midlands mayoral election, alongside the Tees Valley contest, will act as a bellwether for the political mood of the country and of Rishi Sunak's future as Prime Minister. Incumbent Andy Street is seen as a poster boy for Conservative success in local government and were he to lose, it would be a serious disappointment for the Conservative Party with considerable internal ramifications.

Street was elected as the first mayor of the West Midlands in 2017 having previously worked as managing director at John Lewis without any significant political background. His campaign has mainly focused on transport and housing, specifically the opening of new tram and railway stations, in addition to building more housing on brownfield land. Notably, he has excluded reference to the Conservative Party from his campaign literature, justifying this by commenting that "people are sick and tired of Westminster".

Richard Parker is Labour's candidate. Prior to politics, he set up a firm working with small and medium-sized companies and social enterprises. He has previously stated that he is the son of a docker. Unsurprisingly, his campaign also focuses on transport with a key pledge of bringing buses into public control and setting up a franchise system across the whole region.

Reform UK will also have an important part to play in this election, and while they may not win the contest their vote percentage will go a long way to deciding the eventual winner.

Elaine Williams is their candidate and works as a solicitor focusing mainly on probate cases. Her campaign has focused on stopping the “net zero agenda”, particularly in opposition to the proposed Very Light Railway scheme. She has called for this to be abandoned and for the funding to be used to increase the number of buses, and for the removal of traffic restrictions to allow cars back into Coventry city centre.

West Yorkshire Combined Authority

- **Conservative:** [Arnold Craven](#)
- **Labour:** [Tracy Brabin](#)
- **Liberal Democrat:** Stewart Golton

The West Yorkshire Combined Authority was established in April 2014 among West Yorkshire’s five local councils: Bradford, Calderdale, Kirklees, Leeds and Wakefield. In 2021, a new devolution deal worth £1.8 billion was agreed between Westminster and the Combined Authority, the biggest of its kind, which would see the creation a new directly elected metro mayor of West Yorkshire. The mayor has responsibility for transport, housing and planning, and finance powers, as well as the functions of the Police and Crime Commissioner. York remains a non-constituent member.

Tracy Brabin was elected as the first mayor of West Yorkshire on 10 May 2021 following five years as the Labour MP for Batley and Spen. A popular politician locally, her tenure as mayor has seen the launch of a unit to tackle violence against women and girls and the introduction of a £2 bus fare for West Yorkshire, with buses services also being brought back under public control. The Conservative challenger Arnold Craven has said that his campaign will focus on improving transport infrastructure, delivering homes for young people and adult education provision, whilst the Liberal Democrat Candidate Stewart Golton has criticised the performance of Labour leaders in the area, noting that all five West Yorkshire Councils are currently Labour run.

Liverpool City Region

- **Conservative:** [Jade Marsden](#)
- **Labour:** [Steve Rotheram](#)
- **Liberal Democrat:** [Rob McAllister-Bell](#)

The Liverpool City Region was formally established in April 2014 and contains the City of Liverpool local authority area as well as the metropolitan boroughs of Knowsley, St Helens, Sefton, Wirral and the Borough of Halton, all of which are currently Labour-run.

Steve Rotheram is seeking re-election after he was elected as the first mayor in 2017 with 59% of the vote. Popular locally, he has previously served as Lord Mayor of Liverpool and the Labour MP for Liverpool Walton for seven years. His policies have focused heavily on transport by introducing a bus franchising model and overseeing the introduction of 52 new, publicly owned, trains onto the Merseyrail network. Rotheram has pledged to open 3 new Merseyrail stations if re-elected and invest heavily in green energy through the Mersey Tidal Power Project. He recently co-authored Head North with Manchester mayor Andy Burnham which has been described as a “[manifesto for hope](#)”.

The Conservative challenger Jade Marsden faced criticism due to her performance in the previous mayoral election, finishing a distant second with 19.6% of the vote. The Conservative Merseyside area chair [desperately appealed for others to stand](#) but Marsden remained the sole candidate. Her campaign will focus on transport infrastructure, adult education and increased scrutiny of local government spending.

Rob McAllister-Bell, the Liberal Democrat candidate, has also campaigned on transport and wants to make local leaders more accountable. He has pledged to scrap the role of Police and Crime Commissioner and has criticised local politicians for “standing in Manchester’s shadow”.

South Yorkshire Combined Authority

- **Conservative:** [Nick Allen](#)
- **Labour:** [Oliver Coppard](#)
- **Green Party:** [Douglas Johnson](#)

[The South Yorkshire Labour mayor, Oliver Coppard, is seeking to secure a second term in office. Competing against him](#) are Nicholas Allen of the Conservative Party, Douglas Johnson representing the Green Party, Hannah Kitching from the Liberal Democrats, and David Bettney running for the Social Democratic Party.

The South Yorkshire Combined Authority area is politically dominated by Labour, which holds a majority in three of the four constituent councils. However, Sheffield currently lacks overall control after [Labour's majority loss in the 2021](#) local election. The region encompasses a population of 1.4 million within its constituent local authorities, expanding to 1.9 million when including non-constituent areas. Despite its economic potential, South Yorkshire lags behind the UK average on various social and economic indicators. The [region faces challenges](#) with labour productivity, household income, social mobility and adult skills. Moreover, it struggles with housing standards and male healthy life expectancy, particularly pronounced in areas like Sheffield and Barnsley.

Coppard won the mayoralty in 2022. He had [previously contested](#) the Sheffield Hallam constituency in 2015 and withdrew from the 2019 elections due to concerns about antisemitism within the Labour Party. [His priorities as mayor](#) include reshaping the combined authority, improving health outcomes, and addressing transportation issues. His personal experiences with health issues and inequalities have shaped his commitment to this cause. He has implemented internal reforms and introduced initiatives like the £2 bus fare and bringing the tram back under public control.

Johnson's [manifesto](#) emphasises a fairer, greener South Yorkshire, focusing on improving public transport, supporting green jobs, promoting safer roads, warmer homes, biodiversity, and global peace efforts. Hannah Kitching [pledges](#) to prioritise safer communities through community policing, enhance bus services, and facilitate local business growth for better job opportunities in South Yorkshire. Nick Allen [aims](#) to reopen Doncaster Sheffield Airport, improve safety by tackling fly-tipping and anti-social behaviour, increase social housing, and protect green spaces. Lastly, David Bettney [prioritises](#) reducing council tax, addressing antisocial behaviour through youth engagement, supporting local businesses including reopening Doncaster Airport, demanding financial audits of councils, advocating for

deportation of illegal immigrants, combating drug and grooming gangs, and ending homelessness within 90 days.

Tees Valley Combined Authority

- **Conservative:** [Ben Houchen](#)
- **Labour:** [Chris McEwan](#)
- **Liberal Democrat:** [Simon Thorley](#)

Ben Houchen, the Conservative mayor of Tees Valley, is seeking re-election after seven years in office. Two major projects [he has worked on as mayor](#) are the long-term plan for Teeside International Airport and the redevelopment of the former Redcar steelworkers into Teesworks, the single biggest development opportunity in the UK. His [election promises](#) include: a new hospital to replace North Tees hospital; securing flights to Malaga and Tenerife; introducing a £1 bus travel cap for under 21s; providing free swimming for children under 11; and no mayoral tax for another four years. In the last election, in May 2021, Houchen beat Labour's then-candidate Jessie Jacobs by a large majority (121,964 votes on the first round, to Jacobs' 45,641).

[“Forged in the Tees Valley”](#), Labour candidate Chris McEwan is Darlington Council deputy leader and has worked in the NHS for over 30 years as a manager. Raised in a Labour family, [main priorities](#) are building trust, openness and honesty. His more [specific promises](#) include free parking in town centres, a £2 fare cap on buses and trains, creating jobs in green industries, and investing in CCTV.

The Liberal Democrats' candidate Simon Thorley is the [CEO of InTuition Languages](#), an international language training business. One of his main objectives is to tackle child poverty in the region by funding free school meals and providing free Baby Boxes to all parents with newborns in the region. He also plans to improve public transport in the region and make adult education more accessible in the area.

North East Mayoral Combined Authority

- **Independent:** [Jamie Driscoll](#)
- **Labour:** [Kim McGuinness](#)
- **Conservative:** [Guy Renner-Thompson](#)

Jamie Driscoll is seeking to be [elected mayor of the newly formed North-East Mayoral Combined Authority](#), a region he formed as the current mayor of North of Tyne. In 2023, after appearing onstage with the expelled Labour Party member and film director Ken Loach (somewhat of a [persona non-grata in Labour circles](#)), Driscoll was not shortlisted as a Labour Party candidate, and is [now running as an Independent](#).

Driscoll's [key pledge](#) is to create a Total Transport Network, bringing “the transport back under public control, and making it free for everybody 18 and under”. The centrality of this commitment is reflected by Driscoll securing the backing of the RMT Union. His other pledges include reaching [full employment](#) through rapid job creation, and ‘[turbocharging](#)’ the region’s existing [Green New Deal](#) by funding industrial innovation and the rollout of solar panels and insulation.

Shrouded in controversy and seeking to portray himself as an underdog advocating for the North Eastern working class, Driscoll launched his campaign with the phrase [“Shy bairns get nowt!”](#). After breaking from the Labour Party, he [crowd-funded over £114,000](#) in the first week of his campaign, which supporters argue shows the strength of left-wing opposition towards Keir Starmer’s increasingly centrist Labour party. However, critics of Driscoll point to the fact that many of his largest donors are based outside of the North East, relying on the “London bubble” he chooses frames himself against. Nevertheless, if Driscoll is elected mayor, Starmer’s ability to command the confidence of the left, and his record of U-turns on progressive policies, may be brought into question.

Kim McGuinness is the [current Police and Crime Commissioner](#) for Northumbria and is running as Labour’s candidate for mayor in the upcoming local elections. McGuinness’ campaign has been mired with questions regarding her selection as Labour’s candidate, following the [controversial deselection](#) of North of Tyne’s ex-Labour mayor, Jamie Driscoll.

Echoing New Labour’s pledge to “be tough on crime and tough on the causes of crime”, McGuinness was the first Police and Crime Commissioner in the country to make [fighting the effects of poverty and deprivation](#) central to her plans to prevent crime. Whilst McGuinness has emphasised the importance of ending child poverty in the region, she has also published a detailed scheme for transport, which includes proposals for an Angel bus network and the UK’s greenest transport network.

Conservative candidate Guy Renner-Thompson characterises himself as not a career politician, despite serving as a councillor since 2017. Instead, he draws attention to his day job running his own construction company and several other businesses in the region. He told the BBC that this experience has shaped his policy platform. Renner-Thompson has pledged to avoid any tax rises, and to deliver jobs and support for small businesses in order to make the North East the best place to set up and grow a small or medium-sized company in the UK. Though the Labour and Independent candidates attempt to put their public transport plans in the spotlight, Renner-Thompson promises to back motorists with road upgrades and vows never to implement clean air zones. Whilst Labour has historically held the mayoralty in the most populous areas of the northeast region, supporters of Renner-Thompson will be hoping that the rift between Driscoll and Labour will fracture the centre-left vote, placing Renner Thompson’s candidacy on stronger ground.

East Midlands Combined Authority

- **Conservative:** [Ben Bradley](#)
- **Labour:** [Claire Margaret Ward](#)

The East Midlands Combined County Authority is an entirely new body. The successful candidate will oversee the [£1.14 billion devolution deal](#) that is in development, giving them an opportunity to work with significant investment opportunities.

Inquisitive eyes are on incumbent MP (and former [Parliamentary Beard of the Year](#) winner) Ben Bradley who insists that he will [not immediately resign as MP](#) if he wins. Some are claiming that this willingness means he must be predicting a summer election that would relinquish him of his parliamentary responsibilities, but he denies these assertions. Nevertheless, as mayor he would immediately [cease to be Mansfield and Nottinghamshire County Council's leader](#).

Bradley is closely affiliated [with the Blue Collar Conservatives group](#). He was once Theresa May's Party Vice Chair for Youth but [resigned in protest against her Brexit strategy](#). He has been criticised for [misusing taxpayers' resources](#) and also for [various historical blog posts](#), that have criticised "unemployed wasters", encouraged police brutality and suggested that public sector workers on low pay should find alternative jobs. He also had the [most-shared tweet ever made by a Conservative MP](#) (to date) when he falsely accused Jeremy Corbyn of selling British assets to communist spies and had to apologise.

Former Watford MP Claire Ward (1997-2010) is standing for Labour. Since moving to the area over ten years ago, she claims she now understands the sense of frustration in the East Midlands that they are often left behind. Post-Parliament, she cultivated strong links with the pharmacy sector. Not only does she direct public affairs work [for the Pharmacists Defence Association](#), her career has included community pharmacy non-executive roles, a governor position on the University of Hertfordshire Board and chairmanship of Sherwood Forest Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust. Her pledges focus on [affordable housing, public transport and green jobs](#); she also wants to launch a Visit East Midlands campaign, a Homelessness Task Force and a Green Growth Fund.

Other candidates include Liberal Democrat [bookshop owner Helen Louise Tamblyn-Saville](#), [transportation advocate Matt Relf](#) standing as an independent, and Reform UK's [former Derby mayor Alan Graves](#) who wants to [abolish the position](#) altogether.

York and North Yorkshire Combined Authority

- **Conservative:** [Keane Duncan](#)
- **Labour:** [David Skaith](#)
- **Liberal Democrat:** [Felicity Cunliffe-Lister](#)

The York and North Yorkshire Combined Authority launched on 1 February 2024 following a devolution agreement between the City of York Council, North Yorkshire County Council and the government in August 2022. In February 2023, York councillors agreed to move forward with the £540 million devolution deal which will see the creation of a mayoral combined authority for the first time.

Labour control City of York Council, led by Councillor Claire Douglas and the Conservatives control North Yorkshire Council, led by Councillor Carl Les. Whilst North Yorkshire traditionally vote Conservative, Labour retains the Parliamentary constituency of York Central.

Conservative hopeful Keane Duncan wants to take a tougher approach on crime and deliver affordable [half price homes](#) across North Yorkshire. In 2021, the 29-year-old former deputy news editor for the Daily Star became the youngest council leader in the country. If elected, he will buy Britain's ["worst hotel"](#) and "make it grand again".

Labour's candidate, businessman David Skaith, wants to address the cost-of-living crisis with a [recovery plan](#) to support families, fight for more GP appointments and address increasing NHS waiting lists. The clothing store owner and Chair of the York High Street Forum has assured voters he is ["not a career politician"](#).

The Liberal Democrats' candidate (and Countess of Swinton) Felicity Cunliffe-Lister won 62% of the vote during the Masham and Fountains county council by-election in February 2023.

The businesswoman wants to drive investment towards [seven policy key deliverables](#) including sustainable economic growth, greener energy and cleaner waterways.

Greater London Authority

On 2 May Londoners will go to the polls to elect the next mayor of London and their London Assembly local representatives. The London Assembly is made up of 11 members who represent London as a whole, as well as 14 constituency assembly members (representing each London constituency). A London constituency is made [up of two or more local authorities](#). Naturally, the mayor of London and the London Assembly represent those who live in London – they work with organisational bodies including the London councils and central government on a variety of aspects of life in London. The mayor sets out their vision for London, with a [budget of £20.4 billion per annum](#) to use to run public transport, the police and fire services as well as developing London's economy and infrastructure, and improving the environment, culture and tourism. The role of the London Assembly is to [hold the mayor to account](#) and to investigate issues that are important to the city.

This year's election will be the first to be held under [the first-past-the-post system](#), meaning that voters will only get one vote each, as opposed to previous years when they have been allowed a first and second choice.

In May 2021, Sadiq Khan [won 55.2% of the popular vote](#) and entered his second term as the mayor of London. This year, the current polls show that whilst Khan is on track to win a third term in office, the Conservative candidate Susan Hall is continuing to close the gap in the race. The most recent [YouGov survey](#) shows Hall winning 27% and Khan, 46% - giving Labour a lead of 19 points, down from the [25-point gap held in February 2024](#). Interestingly, the differences between [Inner and Outer London votes](#) appear like they will be significant in this election. Currently, Hall is at 33% compared to Khan's 38% in Outer London – where the Ultra Low Emission Zone (ULEZ) expansion is being felt more greatly – compared to 14% to Hall and 64% to Khan in Inner London.

Labour

In this election, Khan looks, according to [current polls](#), to be leading the race. However, he has noted that despite Labour's strong lead across the country, this could be the "[hardest fight of his political life](#)". He will be affected by a first-past-the-post system, and faces criticism for his ULEZ strategy and a cost-of-living crisis that is keenly felt by Londoners struggling with exorbitant housing prices.

Amongst other key points, Khan has [pledged](#) to make universal free school meals permanent for all state primary school children in London, to help parents struggling with the cost-of-living in the capital. To further support Londoners facing economic hardship, he has also promised to continue the freeze on TfL fares until at least 2025. Following criticism about the lack of affordable housing in London, Khan has pledged to build 40,000 new council homes by the end of the decade, end rough sleeping by 2030, and deliver 'rent control homes' in order to make renting more affordable in London.

Conservatives

Conservative candidate Susan Hall has served as a [London-wide Assembly Member](#) since June 2017, acting as both deputy leader and leader of the City Hall Conservatives in her career. She

has [gained popularity through her promise to prevent the ULEZ expansion](#) and the pay-per-mile road charging across London (despite claims from Khan now that he will also not go ahead with the plans).

Alongside this, Hall has [pledged](#) that if she wins the election, she will focus on: building more family homes (low-rise homes) that are affordable for Londoners on brownfield sites where possible; recruiting extra police officers and concentrating on women's safety on the streets of the capital; and improve public transport by extending the Night Tube, reinstating the Freedom Pass and 60+ Oyster in peak hours; as well as promoting green choices for Londoners.

Liberal Democrats

The Liberal Democrats' candidate Rob Blackie runs a tech-start up in London and is a long-standing member of the Party, acting as a [key advisor to former leader Charles Kennedy](#). Blackie also founded the *Breaking Putin's Censorship* campaign that fights against Russian propaganda.

His main [pledge](#) is "to fix the Met" – after being attacked on the street one night walking home from work, Blackie sustained serious injuries including a broken neck. He has highlighted in his manifesto that he was "lucky to live", and as a major part of his campaign he has promised to employ more police staff to double the number of sexual predators caught and concentrate on serious crimes. Alongside this, Blackie has promised: to improve public transport, particularly in Outer London; build more houses by creating a London-wide Housing development company; and introduce a London Passport to support EU citizens prove their right to remain in the UK.

Manifestos

Labour	Sadiq Khan	Manifesto
Conservative	Susan Hall	Manifesto
Liberal Democrat	Rob Blackie	Manifesto
Green Party	Zoë Garbett	Manifesto
Animal Welfare Party – People, Animals, Environment	Femy Amin	Manifesto
Independent	Natalie Campbell	Manifesto
ReformUK – London Deserves Better	Howard Cox	Manifesto
Social Democratic Party	Amy Gallagher	Manifesto
Independent	Tarun Ghulati	Manifesto

Independent	Andreas Michli	Manifesto
London Real Party – Transform London	Brian Rose	Manifesto
Britain First – No To Immigration	Nick Scanlon	Manifesto
Count Binface for Mayor of London	Count Binface	Manifesto

For further information, please email team@randallsmonitoring.co.uk

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