

Green light to clean power
Highlights of the Mayor's Energy Strategy



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foreword

The way we use energy in London has huge implications for our environment, for economic regeneration and in terms of social equity. Of the six billion people living on this planet, the richest billion use 25 times more energy than the poorest two billion. As one of the world's wealthiest economies, London contributes to this inequity of energy use. We need to take a lead in being more responsible and thereby ensuring a sustainable future in London and beyond. That is why I decided to produce an Energy Strategy for London. It is central to my policies for sustainable development.

My vision for London as an exemplary city that is prosperous, accessible and green cannot be achieved without a clear set of policies for energy supply and use. This Strategy sets out a coherent energy policy for London for the next ten years and beyond. It aims to minimise negative impacts on health and on the local and global environment, while still meeting the essential energy needs of all those living and working in London. It will also make a major contribution to London's economic development through the expansion of new and developing clean technologies.

I am particularly keen for London to take a lead in the application of renewable energy technologies. Not only could these make a great contribution to reducing London's impact on the environment, but they could also create significant new business opportunities and employment. Success in this field will require a similar kind of revolution that once led to the rapid uptake of domestic central heating.

But this will not be easy. I have recently had first-hand experience of the difficulties faced by individual householders wishing to install a solar water heating system. This should be an easy thing to do, but the industry is far from being ready to deliver simple solutions for individual households. This has got to change quickly, and I hope my Energy Strategy will provide the impetus to get things moving.

One of the key aims of this Strategy is to help eradicate fuel poverty in London. To do this we need massive investment to improve energy efficiency in homes. London is not receiving its fair share of the funds available nationally to tackle this problem and I am determined that we find ways of harnessing these funds more effectively. I am already taking steps to work with the energy supply industry to develop joint projects that will make a real difference, especially in the most deprived areas of London.

The way we use energy has already proved to be a key element in other strategies that I have produced, particularly in relation to transport, air quality, municipal waste management and economic development. In all these areas we are seeking solutions that are less polluting and more





sustainable in the long-term. Some of the crucial policies in this Strategy are those relating to planning. These policies are also contained in my London Plan, which sets out the strategic planning framework for London. I am looking to developers to play their part to ensure that we capitalise on opportunities to incorporate renewable energy in future developments.

One of the greatest environmental challenges that we face today is global climate change. I am confident that my policies for energy use will help to reduce London's contribution to this problem. We must find alternatives to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels and I would like to see London leading in the application of new technologies such as hydrogen fuel cells. We now have a pilot scheme of three hydrogen-powered buses running in London. This is just a start. What we need next is a major expansion of innovative economic developments, utilising to the full the wide range of renewable and energy efficient technologies currently being developed. This is the future for London in the 21st century and I am confident that this Strategy will set us on the right course.

I would like to thank all those who have contributed to the development of the Strategy through the different stages of consultation. I am delighted that the proposals have been so widely acclaimed. It is clear that this Strategy has very substantial support from many sectors of society. I look forward to working with stakeholders to deliver the Energy Strategy, in particular through the London Energy Partnership.

I hope that everyone with an interest in securing London's future success will work together to ensure that London becomes the exemplary sustainable world city that I would like it to be.

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Ken Livingstone". The signature is written in a cursive style with a large, stylized 'K' and 'L'.

Ken Livingstone
Mayor of London

introduction

We all take energy for granted - until the lights go out and the trains grind to a halt. Thankfully, these are rare events, but they remind us just how fundamental energy is to our lives.

A large amount of energy is needed to keep London as a business hub, a focus for tourism and entertainment, and a lively and dynamic place to be. London consumes more energy than Ireland and about the same as Greece or Portugal. We all bear some responsibility for how this energy is used. The decisions we make about how we travel, how we use heating and lighting in our homes and offices and where we purchase our energy, all have an effect in a city of seven million people. They also contribute to the problem of global climate change, which will potentially affect us all.

The challenges facing London

The amount of energy we consume as individuals has risen. Between 1965 and 1999, energy consumption in Greater London increased overall by around 16 per cent, despite a net fall in population of seven per cent.

Moreover, London's population has been growing again since 1983 - and is now growing faster than in the UK as a whole. This is driving increases in energy consumption in domestic buildings, offices and the transport system, outstripping the national rate of growth in energy demand. There is no sign of this growth slowing: projections in the London Plan indicate a net population increase of approximately 800,000 people - the equivalent to a city bigger than Leeds - by 2016. Demand for energy will increase in line with this.

Meanwhile, the way the UK's energy is supplied is changing. Over the past few decades, and the last ten years in particular, there has been a move away from electricity generators that use solid fuels and oil. There has been a corresponding shift towards natural gas and an increase in the use of nuclear fuel.

This trend has led to a significant decline in the carbon content of energy used in the UK, so that on average, a unit of energy consumed today has less impact on the climate than it would have done twenty years ago.

However, without concerted action to reduce both the carbon content of energy and the amount of energy consumed, London's carbon dioxide emissions from London will only decline until 2005, and will then start rising again - increasing London's contribution to climate change.

Climate change

The Earth's average temperature has been rising as 'greenhouse gases', such as carbon dioxide, are emitted into the atmosphere. These gases act



like a blanket, reducing the amount of the sun's energy that escapes back into space from the planet's surface. This is increasingly affecting the global climate, leading to more violent storms, rising sea levels, and other damaging changes.

Since 1992, a number of international agreements have sought to ensure a reduction of greenhouse gas emissions. Some reductions have been agreed, but they are not far-reaching enough. The Royal Commission on Environmental Pollution recommends a carbon dioxide emissions reduction target for the UK of 60 per cent by 2050 (relative to 2000 levels), and the UK government accepts these findings.

Even with concerted efforts to meet these targets, we will feel the effects of climate change. In October 2002, the London Climate Change Partnership predicted a higher risk of floods, much higher summer temperatures for London, increasing demand for electricity and water, and a decrease in both the comfort and safety of buildings and the transport infrastructure.

London's economy would be affected by climate change. Warmer summers might lead to a growth in tourism and recreation. But with much of London lying on floodplains, particularly in the east along the River Thames, the economic and social costs of climate change are of direct concern to Londoners. Further, with London's financial centre now embedded in a global system, and many of London's residents having family and friends in vulnerable areas of the world, even the geographically-distant economic and social effects of climate change are increasingly likely to be felt in London.

Fuel poverty

Fuel poverty is a critical social problem associated with energy use. Defined by the Government as the need to spend ten per cent or more of household income on energy in order to maintain satisfactory indoor temperatures (meeting levels established by the government), fuel poverty has been linked to excess winter deaths. Estimates have suggested that up to ten per cent of excess deaths in winter could be prevented by reducing fuel poverty - equivalent to preventing 600 deaths per winter in London. In 1996, at least one in six households in the capital could be defined as 'fuel-poor'.

Fuel poverty can be caused by a combination of low income, poorly insulated and/or under-occupied housing, inefficient heating equipment, and energy pricing and payment structures that tend to penalise consumers who use less energy. Fuel poverty also affects the wider community, as it can increase health expenditure and damage local economies. Energy efficiency measures, such as insulation, could have a real impact in helping the fuel poor to heat their homes adequately.



an Energy Strategy for London

Against this background, the Energy Strategy sets out the Mayor's proposals for change in the way energy is supplied and used within London during the next ten years and beyond, working to the long-term vision of a sustainable energy system in London in 2050. The Strategy aims to improve London's environment, reduce the capital's contribution to climate change, tackle fuel poverty and promote economic development.

The Strategy's specific aims are:

- reducing London's contribution to climate change by minimising emissions of carbon dioxide from all sectors (commercial, domestic, industrial and transport) through energy efficiency, combined heat and power, renewable energy and hydrogen
- helping to eradicate fuel poverty by giving Londoners, particularly the most vulnerable groups, access to affordable warmth
- contributing to London's economy by increasing job opportunities and innovation in delivering sustainable energy, and improving London's housing and other building stock.

Energy vision for London

It is 2050 and London has a radically different energy system from that which characterised the 20th century. It is a high performance system, powered more by renewable energy and less by fossil fuels, which has delivered carbon dioxide emission reductions of over 60 per cent. London has greatly improved building stock with highly efficient electrical appliances, widespread use of computer control systems to manage energy demand, and small-scale, clean energy generation. Our road transport is characterised by highly efficient, quiet, and pollution-free hydrogen fuel cell vehicles.

Energy Service Companies provide domestic and commercial customers with all their energy requirements. Energy efficiency is maximised and customers receive high quality energy services at minimum cost.

London in 2050 has large numbers of small energy generators. There is combined heat and power at the domestic and community level and in business and industry, widespread use of fuel cells for heat and power, extensive renewables generation and imported renewable energy. This decentralised energy system has provided the foundations for an emerging hydrogen economy.

Fiscal reform has shifted the balance of tax onto the use of resources and energy. Legislative measures have been introduced to prioritise



energy productivity in buildings, electrical appliances, vehicles and industrial equipment.

The development of the green economy has created a competitive edge for London and the UK as a whole, which has contributed to the prosperity of the British economy.

Delivering the Energy Strategy - the Mayor's key policies

To deliver these objectives, the Mayor sets out a number of policies and proposals. These define challenging yet achievable targets, and set out how they can be delivered using the Mayor's powers and the activities of the GLA group, and through working in partnership with others.

The Energy Hierarchy

The Mayor has defined an Energy Hierarchy as a guide to how individuals and organisations should use energy. In particular, those involved in designing and building new developments, managing the energy of commercial and industrial organisations, the boroughs, housing associations and transport companies, can use the hierarchy to help them contribute towards making London a leading city for sustainable energy:

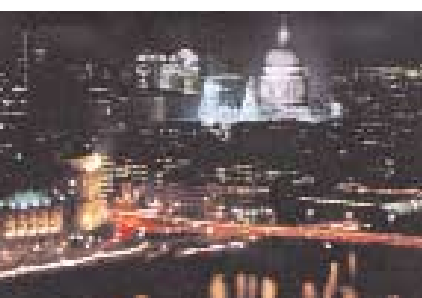
1. **Use less energy (*Be Lean*)** - This will minimise demand for energy
2. **Use renewable energy (*Be Green*)** - As much energy as possible should come from zero-carbon sources, so climate change impact is reduced, and natural resources conserved
3. **Supply energy efficiently (*Be Clean*)** - Where it is not practical to use renewable energy, the energy should be supplied as efficiently as possible - for example from combined heat and power, so that the use of fossil fuels is minimised, further reducing overall carbon dioxide emissions.

Working in partnership

To be effective across the capital, the Mayor's Energy Strategy needs the help and support of others. The Mayor is establishing a major new initiative - the London Energy Partnership - to enable people to work together.

The London Energy Partnership is being set up to oversee the development and implementation of a London Energy Action Plan to initiate and support new projects to tackle London's energy issues. While it is an independent body that will define its own work programme, it will also take into account the Mayor's recommendations and energy targets.

The Mayor will seek the commitment of the London boroughs and other key organisations to London's energy targets by inviting them to sign a



declaration of their support and commitment. The London Energy Partnership will also be invited to sign the declaration.

The Mayor strongly supports existing partnerships - such as the London Hydrogen Partnership, set up by the Mayor to help deliver a hydrogen economy in London.

Action on climate change

The Mayor wants London to play its full part in meeting national targets for cutting carbon dioxide emissions. This means meeting a carbon dioxide emissions reduction target for the UK of 20 per cent by 2010 (relative to 1990 levels), and of 60 per cent by 2050 (relative to 2000 levels).

One way emissions could be cut is by building in a more sustainable way. The BedZED development in the London Borough of Sutton is not responsible for any carbon dioxide emissions, produces its own renewable energy, and is classified as a 'zero-carbon' development. The Mayor's Energy Strategy proposes that every borough should have at least one zero-carbon development by 2010.



The Mayor will use his planning powers - and encourage the boroughs to use theirs - to ensure that new buildings incorporate energy-efficient measures such as natural lighting and ventilation, passive solar design, combined heat and power technologies, green roofs and walls, and borehole cooling.

In addition, the Mayor will request an assessment of the energy demand of proposed major developments, and encourage boroughs to do the same.

The Mayor expects the London Development Agency to ensure that their work promotes and demonstrates best practice in sustainable energy. The Mayor will also request the Metropolitan Police Authority, the London Fire & Emergency Planning Authority and Transport for London to report annually on their energy use and carbon dioxide emissions - showing the measures taken and the savings made.

Greater efficiency in energy use can be gained by a different approach to buying and selling energy. Energy Service Companies (ESCOs) would deliver the services that people require - such as warmth, heat and light. They would be obliged to work towards the reduction of greenhouse gases and to improve the condition of customers' homes. This could include helping to install energy-saving technology to reduce the energy bills of the homes they serve and providing the homeowner with a single

bill covering all aspects of energy services, from fuel and electricity supply to boiler maintenance.

A small number of these energy services companies are already operating in London. The Mayor will encourage these to expand and new ones to be set up.

Improving energy efficiency in housing and eradicating fuel poverty

Housing is responsible for 44 per cent of London's overall energy consumption and carbon dioxide emissions. The Mayor wants to see radical improvements in the energy efficiency of London's homes.



Many of London's homes are very energy inefficient - because they are poorly-insulated, or have inefficient heating systems. The energy inefficiency of these homes is reflected in their low SAP (standard assessment procedure) ratings. The SAP system rates the energy efficiency of domestic buildings and their heating systems from 0 (very inefficient) to 120 (very efficient). Sixteen per cent of London homes have a SAP rating of less than 30. The Mayor wants there to be no occupied dwelling in London with a SAP rating of less than 30 by 2010, and less than 40 by 2016. The Energy Strategy calls for these targets to be included in future revisions of London's Housing Strategy, and requests boroughs to do the same in their housing strategies.

The Mayor will adopt a tougher standard for fuel poverty than that used by Government, taking into account the high cost of housing in London. A new definition will capture more households than the Government's definition. For example, under the new definition, 34 per cent of London's households were in fuel poverty in 1996, as opposed to 17 per cent under the Government definition, and there are currently between 400,000 and 500,000 households in fuel poverty in London.

Fuel poverty can only be properly addressed by a wide range of partners working together. The Mayor recommends that the London Energy Partnership considers initiating a Londonwide fuel poverty programme, building on existing networks to co-ordinate activities, and learning lessons from existing programmes such as Newham Warm Zone.



Significant funding is available for energy efficiency projects in the UK from EU and Government programmes and UK energy supply companies. Currently, London is not receiving its fair share and the Mayor would like the Partnership to tackle this problem. The Mayor is already taking steps to work with the energy supply industry to develop joint projects to improve energy efficiency in London's homes.

Improving energy efficiency in commercial and public sector buildings

The commercial and public sectors account for approximately 30 per cent of London's energy consumption and carbon dioxide emissions. Consumption is rising, as new retail outlets and offices tend to use more lighting and more air conditioning.

There is little awareness of energy efficiency in the commercial sector, and providing information and environmental advice is crucial to making improvements.

Estimates suggest that energy savings of 15 to 20 per cent are possible from existing buildings, if organisations adopt a range of cost-effective measures from introducing more efficient appliances, to improving the efficiency of boilers and air conditioning systems. Such measures are cost effective and can quickly pay back initial investment.

New buildings can incorporate natural lighting and ventilation, and efficient supply technologies such as combined heat and power, to contribute to reducing energy demand further.

The Mayor looks forward to London becoming a showcase for sustainable commercial and public sector buildings. Already there are many high-profile office buildings in London, which are landmarks not only for Londoners but also for the rest of the UK and even the world. City Hall and Portcullis House are good examples of such buildings.

Increasing renewable energy

The Mayor's Energy Strategy encourages greater use of renewable energy as an essential component of London's energy mix. London should aim to generate at least 665GWh of electricity and 280GWh of heat, from up to 40,000 renewable energy schemes by 2010. This would generate enough power for the equivalent of more than 100,000 homes, and would heat more than 10,000 homes.

To meet this target, London should aim to install at least 7,000 domestic photovoltaic installations, converting sunlight into electricity; 250 photovoltaic applications on commercial and public buildings; six large wind turbines; 500 small wind generators associated with public or private sector buildings; 25,000 domestic solar water heating schemes; 2,000 solar water heating schemes associated with swimming pools; and more anaerobic digestion plants with energy recovery and biomass-fuelled combined heat and power plants. These capacities should then be at least tripled by 2020.





The Mayor will use his planning powers to help achieve these targets, requiring applications referable to him to incorporate renewable energy technologies, and expecting major developments to generate at least ten per cent of their energy needs from renewable sources. The Mayor will urge the boroughs to follow his example, and requests that they each establish at least one showcase renewable energy project in their area. The Mayor will also urge the Government to adopt these requirements in national planning policy.

The Mayor will lead by example in purchasing renewable energy generated outside the capital. The Underground system consumes more than three per cent of the electricity used in the capital, and the Mayor wants a significant and growing proportion of its power to come from renewable sources during the next ten years. He will encourage London Underground to investigate the possibility of entering into long-term relationships with renewable electricity suppliers.

The Mayor expects the functional bodies of the GLA group to seek to power all their buildings from renewable electricity by the end of 2005. They should also investigate the feasibility of employing renewable energy technology on their buildings. The London Development Agency has a key role in assisting renewables in London as part of its work to promote the growth of a distinct environmental business sector.

Increasing combined heat and power

Combined heat and power (CHP), whereby heat and electricity are produced and utilised simultaneously, is almost twice as efficient as separate production. Increased use of CHP would effectively reduce carbon dioxide emissions. The Mayor considers that London should maximise its contribution to meeting the national target by at least doubling its 2000 combined heat and power capacity by 2010.

The heat generated from CHP plants can be used in industrial processes, in commercial premises or to provide heat for homes through community heating systems, which can provide affordable warmth to large numbers of homes, helping to tackle fuel poverty.

The Mayor will use his planning powers to help to deliver significant increases in CHP capacity and community heating in London, by requiring their inclusion in planning applications referable to him wherever possible. The Mayor will encourage the boroughs and the London Development Agency to follow this lead.



The Mayor wants to increase the use of community heating in London, and has recently led a successful application to the Government's Community Energy Programme for a London community heating development study.

Establishing hydrogen and fuel cells

Hydrogen is known as the clean energy source of the future. It can be converted to energy in a conventional engine, or more efficiently in a fuel cell. Fuel cells use pure hydrogen - or the hydrogen present in fuels such as natural gas - to provide clean, efficient power. Fuel cells can be used to provide heat and electricity for buildings, and in the near future to replace batteries in a range of smaller applications such as laptops and mobile phones.

The world's largest economies are taking hydrogen and fuel cell technology seriously. It is important that London does likewise. The expansion of this industry has promising implications for the future of cities and their economies, from which the Mayor wants London to benefit. The Mayor has led the formation of a London Hydrogen Partnership which is working to introduce hydrogen and fuel cells into London, to improve air quality, noise and energy security, and help the growth of green business. Until the hydrogen economy is firmly established, the Mayor sees a need for strong financial incentives for hydrogen and fuel cell applications.

The Mayor will use his powers and the activities of the GLA group to support and promote the development of London's hydrogen economy. He will encourage planning applications referable to him to make a contribution to the hydrogen economy where viable, for example, through the installation of a fuel cell CHP unit.

Delivering cleaner transport

Transport uses more than 20 per cent of energy consumed in London, and is a major emitter of carbon dioxide and other harmful pollutants in London.

Through Transport for London (TfL), the Mayor is working to deliver an exemplary sustainable transport system for the capital that contributes to reductions in carbon dioxide emission. The Mayor wants to encourage people to switch from private vehicles to public transport, walking and cycling, and to encourage use of vehicles that use low-carbon fuels. This work is led through the Mayor's Transport Strategy, London Plan and Air Quality Strategy.





All major vehicle manufacturers are developing hydrogen and fuel cell technologies, with the first cars expected commercially in 2005. The Mayor will request that TfL leads in adopting new and fuel-efficient technology for use in London's public transport and TfL's own vehicles. This will include actively reviewing the opportunities for hydrogen and fuel cells. London is now host to a major trial of three fuel cell buses, managed by TfL, which the public are able to experience.

Air traffic and airports are included in the Mayor's plans. Ground operations and flights at Heathrow, London's largest airport, require great amounts of energy. The Mayor strongly supports the government's condition that a new Heathrow runway should only go ahead if environmental limits can be met.

Aviation currently accounts for just over 3.5 per cent of total global carbon dioxide emissions. Alarmingly, this could rise to 15 per cent by 2050, according to the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, and it appears unlikely that aviation technologies will prove able to deliver sufficient efficiency improvements. The Mayor considers that the Government should promote international action to manage aviation demand. In addition, the Mayor considers that the aviation industry should pay for the external costs that it imposes on society, including those relating to climate change, and supports ending the exemption of aviation fuel from taxation.

Opposing nuclear power

Nuclear power is very expensive, and presents significant health and environmental risks. It also diverts resources and attention away from cleaner technologies such as renewables. The Mayor is opposed to any new nuclear power capacity in the UK, and wishes to see energy efficiency and low carbon technologies replace nuclear capacity when Britain's remaining nuclear power stations are decommissioned from 2005 onwards.

Energy Action Areas

To ensure that the Energy Strategy's aims and targets are implemented locally across London, the Mayor wants there to be a small number of 'Energy Action Areas'. These low-carbon communities will demonstrate a range of sustainable energy technologies and techniques. They will provide an opportunity to tackle the range of energy challenges facing London, generating good practice and providing a model for other urban areas to follow. The Energy Action Areas will support jobs and skills in addition delivering improved energy efficiency.

The Mayor will work with the boroughs, the London Development Agency and the London Energy Partnership to establish Energy Action Areas across London.

Providing information on energy in London

The Mayor is required to provide information on energy use and greenhouse gas emissions in Greater London. While the Energy Strategy was being developed, the London Energy and Carbon Dioxide Emissions Inventory, an accurate picture of London's current energy consumption patterns and trends, was built. This information provides a background to the Strategy, and also informs the *State of the Environment Report*, first published in May 2003, as required by the GLA Act. In this document - which is publicly available - the Mayor presents a range of environmental indicators for London, including energy consumption, carbon dioxide emissions, and the fuel poverty situation in London.



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Chinese

中文

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Vietnamese

Tiếng Việt

Nếu bạn muốn bản sao của tài liệu này bằng
ngôn ngữ của bạn, hãy gọi điện theo số hoặc
liên lạc với địa chỉ dưới đây.

Greek

Αν θα θέλατε ένα αντίγραφο του
παρόντος εγγράφου στη γλώσσα
σας, παρακαλώ να τηλεφωνήσετε
στον αριθμό ή να επικοινωνήσετε
στην παρακάτω διεύθυνση.

Turkish

Bu broşürü Türkçe olarak edinmek
için lütfen aşağıdaki numaraya
telefon edin ya da adrese başvurun.

Punjabi

ਜੇ ਤੁਹਾਨੂੰ ਇਸ ਦਸਤਾਵੇਜ਼ ਦੀ ਕਾਪੀ ਜੁਗਾੜੀ ਅਥਵਾ ਕੁਝ
ਜਿਹ ਬਚਾਵੀ ਹੈ, ਤਾਂ ਹੇਠ ਲਿਖੇ ਨੰਬਰ 'ਤੇ ਫ਼ੋਨ ਕਰੋ ਜਾਂ ਹੇਠ
ਲਿਖੇ ਪਤੇ 'ਤੇ ਲਿਖਤਾ ਕਰੋ:

Hindi

यदि आप इस दस्तावेज़ की प्रति अपनी भाषा में चाहते हैं,
तो कृपया निम्नलिखित नम्बर पर फ़ोन करें अथवा लिखे
गये पता पर सम्पर्क करें।

Bengali

আপনি যদি আপনার ভাষায় এই মতিলার প্রতিলিপি
(কপি) চান, তা হলে নীচের ফোন নম্বর
বা ঠিকানায় অনুগ্রহ করে যোগাযোগ করুন।

Urdu

اگر آپ اس دستاویز کی نقل اپنی زبان میں چاہتے
ہیں، تو براہ کرم نیچے دیئے گئے نمبر پر فون کریں
یا دیگر گئے پتے پر ایلم قائم کریں۔

Arabic

إذا أردت نسخة من هذه الوثيقة بلغتك، الرجاء
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أدناه:

Gujarati

જો તમને આ દસ્તાવેજની નકલ તમારી ભાષામાં
જોઈતી હોય તો, કૃપા કરી આપેલ નંબર ઉપર
ફોન કરો અથવા નીચેના સરનામે સંપર્ક સાધો.

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