

Petitions to the London Assembly, Mayor and London boroughs

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LONDONASSEMBLY

Research Unit

Overview

The London Assembly operates a process for people to submit petitions to the Mayor, the Greater London Authority's (GLA's) functional bodies and to the Assembly itself.

Petitions submitted via this process must meet certain requirements, as set out in the GLA's Standing Orders, and are presented at Assembly Plenary meetings and forwarded to the relevant organisation for a response.

This paper provides an overview of this process and an analysis of the number and subject of petitions the Assembly has presented since 2008. This information is also provided for petitions processes in London boroughs. Finally, the paper discusses other petition processes available to Londoners, including through Parliament.

About the Research Unit

The London Assembly Research Unit provides an impartial research and information service. We undertake research and analysis on key issues in London to inform the Assembly's work.

All of our publications are available at:

<https://www.london.gov.uk/who-we-are/what-london-assembly-does/london-assembly-research-unit-publications>

This report is intended to provide background information and does not constitute guidance for those seeking to submit a petition to the Mayor, London Assembly or other organisations. For guidance on submitting a petition to the London Assembly please visit: <https://www.london.gov.uk/who-we-are/what-london-assembly-does/london-assembly-petitions>

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With thanks to the GLA's Committee Services team

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1 Introduction

A petition is a written request for an organisation to take a particular action or decision. Petitions are usually circulated for supportive individuals to sign their name to the written request.

Members of the public or organisations with concerns about issues relating to London can, in accordance with the rules of each body, bring petitions to the London Assembly, the Mayor, London boroughs, and Parliament.

Petitions can be in paper form or electronic. An increasingly common method in the UK of creating and sharing petitions is via petitions websites such as change.org. Parliament, as well as many local authorities, also operate their own electronic petitions platforms.

It should be noted that other forms of communication between the public and governing institutions are similar to petitions. Individuals and organisations can write to institutions or their representatives with, for instance, proposals, complaints and suggestions. This paper focuses on those that are described as petitions by their proponents and have been subject to the formal petitions processes of the institutions discussed.

2 The London Assembly's petitions process

2.1 Overview

The London Assembly operates a process for the formal submission of petitions to the Mayor, the GLA's functional bodies, or to the Assembly itself.¹ The GLA's functional bodies are Transport for London (TfL), the Mayor's Office for Policing and Crime (MOPAC), London Fire Commissioner (LFC), the Old Oak and Park Royal Development Corporation (OPDC) and the London Legacy Development Corporation (LLDC).

The Assembly's petitions process is governed by the [GLA Standing Orders](#). The GLA's website also includes [guidance](#) on the petitions process. The guidance states:

"The London Assembly welcomes petitions and recognises that petitions are one way in which people can let us know about their concerns."²

The GLA Standing Orders set out that a petition's request for action is known as its "prayer". To be eligible for the Assembly's petitions process, petitions must relate to the work of the

¹ Petitions can also be submitted directly to the Mayor without using the Assembly's petitions process.

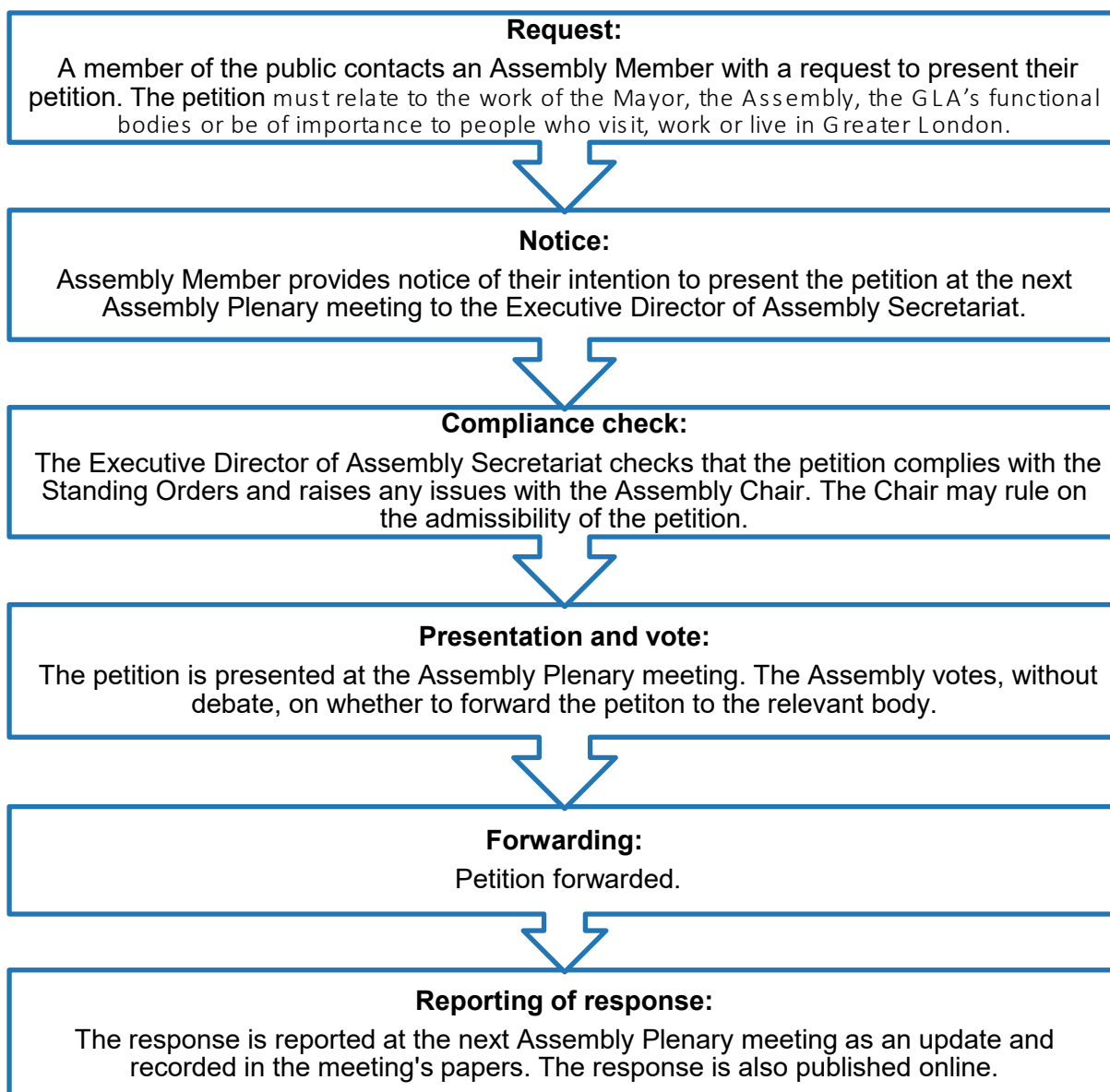
² GLA, [Petitions](#), accessed 7 October 2024

Mayor, the Assembly, the GLA's functional bodies or must be of importance to people who visit, work or live in Greater London.³⁴

There is no statutory requirement for the Mayor or the Assembly to operate a petitions process.

The process is outlined in this section and summarised in Figure One below.⁵

Figure One: London Assembly's petition process



³ GLA, [Standing Orders of the GLA](#), Edition Number 15, in effect since 9 May 2022

⁴ If members of the public are unsure whether their petition relates to the work of the Mayor and want to check if he legally has the power to do what the petition is proposing, they can send an enquiry via this [online form](#).

⁵ Figure One describes the process for a petition that is accepted for further consideration at every stage. It is possible for the process to be curtailed, for instance, if the petition is deemed non-compliant or the Assembly does not vote to forward it.

2.2 Requirements for a petition

The Assembly's petitions process only applies to petitions calling for an action that either the Assembly, the Mayor, or any of the functional bodies are responsible for, or issues that are otherwise of importance to people who visit, live, or work in London.

The GLA Standing Order 3.20 sets out five key requirements a petition must meet. These are that petitions must:

1. be addressed to the Mayor; the Assembly; and/or a functional body.
2. clearly indicate the name, and either address and contact telephone number, or email address of the person organising the petition.⁶ Where the petition was organised on the internet, the person organising it is known as its data controller.
3. be presented in the form of printed sheets, each of which includes the prayer of the petition. Alternatively, if the petition was organised on the internet, it must clearly demonstrate that internet users who subscribed to the petition knew what the prayer was.
4. include the name of each person who has signed the petition (this may be printed or be in the form of a signature, provided that the signature is legible) and address (this must be sufficient that the person and their address can be identified).⁷ Where the petition was organised on the internet, it must include the names and addresses or email address of petitioners.
5. indicate the total number of manual or electronic signatories to the petition.⁸

Assembly Members may not initiate petitions themselves.⁹

The Standing Order also does not set a minimum number of signatures that a petition must have. The Assembly has accepted petitions with one signatory.

The Assembly's petitions guidance states that petitions which are considered to be "vexatious, abusive or otherwise inappropriate" will not be accepted.¹⁰

⁶ The Standing Order also provides that young people aged 17 or under who sign the petition may give their address as that of the school, or other recognised youth group or similar organisation that they attend, provided that the lead petitioner is a teacher or leader at the school, youth group, or similar organisation.

⁷ The Standing Order provides that if only a postcode is provided this will be treated as an address.

⁸ GLA, [Standing Orders of the GLA](#), Standing Order 3.20 Scope and Procedure For Lodging Petitions, Edition 15, in effect since 9 May 2022. These rules have been edited for clarity in this paper, the substance has not been changed.

⁹ GLA, [Petitions](#), accessed 7 October 2024

¹⁰ GLA, [Petitions](#), accessed 7 October 2024

2.3 Submission of petitions to the Assembly

The Assembly's online petitions guidance advises: "If you think that your petition complies with the rules set out, you can contact an Assembly Member to ask that they present the petition on your behalf."¹¹ It provides links to the contact information of each Assembly Member.

The GLA Standing Order 3.21 does not contain information on whether an Assembly Member is required to present a petition they have been asked to present.

The Standing Order sets out that petitions may be presented at Assembly Plenary meetings that are not Mayor's Question Time meetings, the Annual Meeting, or an Assembly Budget meeting.

Assembly Members must provide written notice of their intention to present a petition at an Assembly Plenary meeting, together with a copy of it, to the Executive Director of Assembly Secretariat. This must be provided no later than midday, six clear working days before the date of the meeting.

The Executive Director of Assembly Secretariat will review the petition to ensure that it complies with the requirements of the Standing Order and will bring any problem or defect to the Chair's attention. The Chair may rule on the admissibility of the petition and may exclude any petition that fails to comply with the Standing Order.

Information about petitions that will be presented at Plenary meetings are included in the meeting papers. The information included is the prayer of the petition, the number of signatories and the name of the petition's organiser. The organiser's contact email address is usually also included unless they have refused to give permission.

2.4 Consideration of petitions at an Assembly meeting

The Assembly Member presenting a petition must present it by reading out the petition's prayer. The names of the petition's signatories are not read out. If the Assembly Member due to present a petition is not in attendance, an alternative Assembly Member may present it. This is subject to the permission of the Assembly Chair.

The Assembly decides whether to forward the petition to the Mayor, a functional body, a committee or another appropriate organisation, with a request for a response.¹²

The petition, including the text of the prayer, is reported in the minutes of the meeting at which it was presented.

¹¹ GLA, [Petitions](#), accessed 7 October 2024

¹² The GLA Standing Order 3.21 states this decision is made via a vote. However, in practice, there is a vote, although in petitions tend to be agreed for submission without a vote.

2.5 Reporting of responses to petitions

Responses to petitions are reported at the next Assembly Plenary meeting, following their receipt. They are recorded in the meeting papers for that meeting, and added to the Assembly's [past petitions](#) webpage. Assembly Members are responsible for sharing the response to the petition with its organiser.

3 Past petitions received by the London Assembly

3.1 Recording of petitions information

As set out in sections 2.3 and 2.4, information about a petition, including its prayer and the number of signatures it received, is reported in the Assembly Plenary meeting minutes in which they were presented. If a response to the petition is received, this is also reported in the meeting minutes of the Assembly Plenary meeting nearest in date to the response.

The GLA website also lists [past petitions](#). The prayer of each petition and its response is published on this page. The website does not include the number of signatories that each petition received.

Information about petitions that were submitted to the Assembly and rejected due to non-compliance with the Standing Order is not centrally collated.

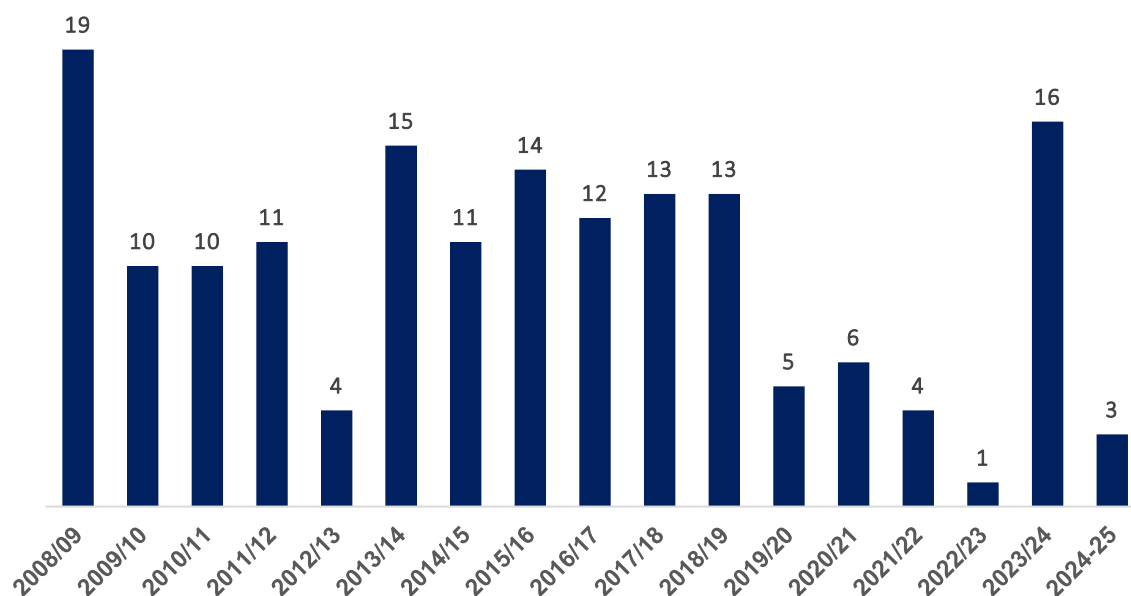
3.2 Analysis of petitions presented by the London Assembly since 2008/09

Numbers of petitions

In total, 167 petitions have been presented at an Assembly Plenary meeting since 2008. Figure Two shows the number of petitions that have been presented in each Assembly year since 2008/09.

There have been instances where an Assembly Member has presented multiple petitions on the same issue at a Plenary meeting. These are counted as separate petitions.

Figure Two: Number of petitions presented in each Assembly year from 2008/09 to 2024/25 (as of October 2024)



Source: GLA, [Petitions](#)¹³

Petition themes

The Research Unit undertook an analysis of the themes of the 167 petitions presented between the 2008/09 and 2024/25 Assembly years (as of October 2024). The breakdown by themes is as set out below and is also shown in Figure Three:

- 127 (76 per cent) of the petitions presented related to transport (see below)
- 19 petitions (11 per cent) related to policing and crime
- 9 petitions (5 per cent) related to housing or planning
- 4 petitions (2 per cent) related to the environment, including parks and green spaces
- 4 petitions (2 per cent) related to local services and infrastructure
- 2 petitions (1 per cent) related to business and economy
- 2 petitions (1 per cent) related to other issues.

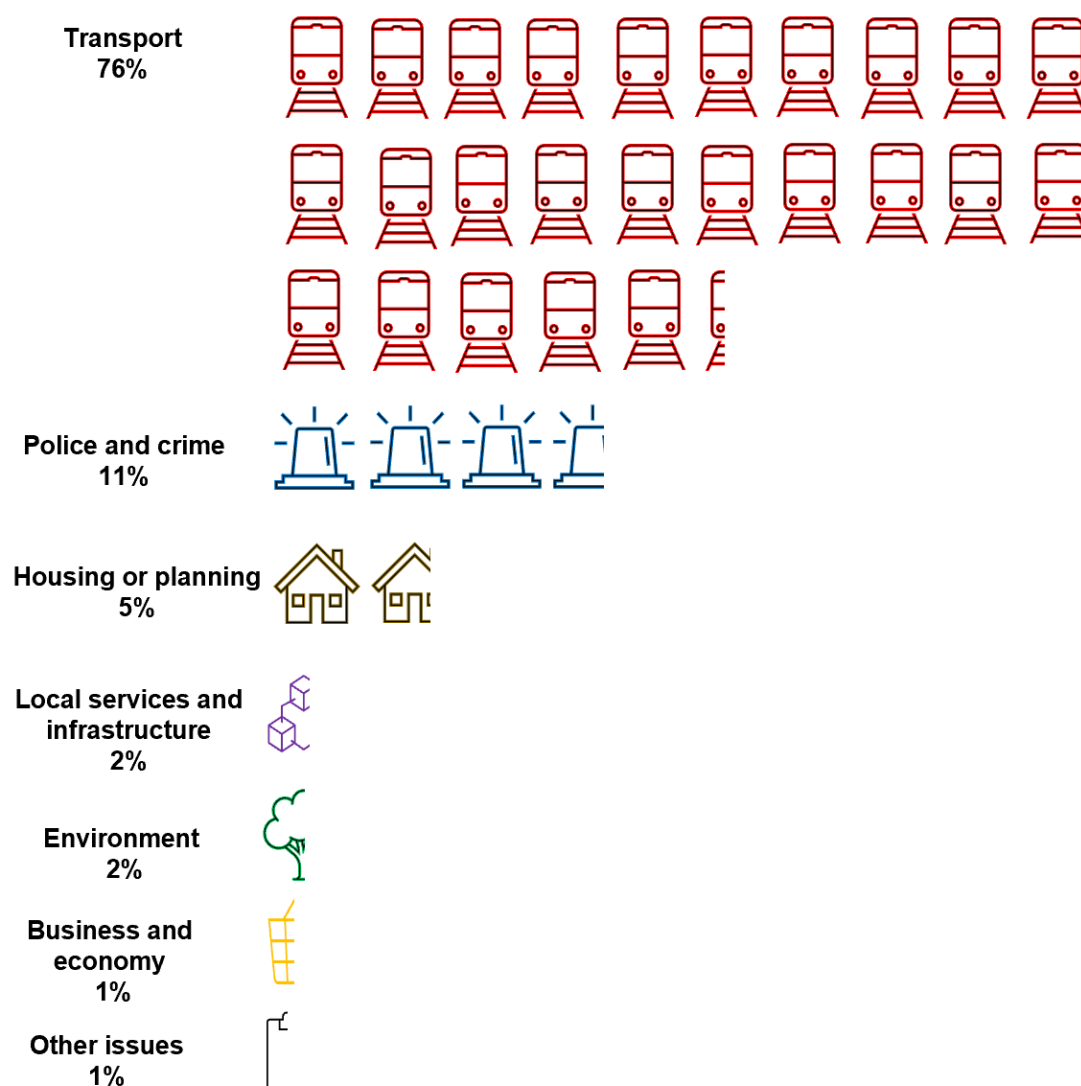
Of the 127 petitions that related to transport:

- 41 petitions (32 per cent) related to bus services

¹³ This chart is based on Research Unit analysis of petitions listed on the [petitions page](#) of the GLA's website.

- 30 petitions (24 per cent) related to road issues, including road design and speed limit issues
- 17 petitions (13 per cent) related to station infrastructure, including concerns about ticket offices and station accessibility
- 13 petitions (10 per cent) related to pedestrian crossings or pedestrian safety concerns
- 8 petitions (6 per cent) related to other TfL services, including the London Underground, trains and trams
- 18 petitions (14 per cent) related to other issues including concerns about parking, cycling safety, transport-related pollution, and costs of TfL charges and services.

Figure Three: Themes of petitions presented by the London Assembly between 2008/09 and 2024/25, as of October 2024



Each icon represents three percent.

Source: Research Unit analysis of petitions listed on GLA, [Petitions](#).

3.3 Analysis of petitions presented by the Assembly in 2023/24

In the 2023-24 Assembly year, sixteen petitions were presented to the Assembly. The Assembly agreed to accept all of them and forward them to the relevant body, ordinarily the Mayor. Table One below provides an overview of these petitions.

The petition with the highest number of signatures in 2023/24 had 16,092 signatures and the petition with the lowest number had 92. The average number of signatures was 2,051 and the median was 1,063.

13 of the 16 petitions (81 per cent) presented in 2023/24 were related to transport issues. This included two petitions that were presented on the same issue.

As of October 2024, 14 of the 16 petitions presented in 2023/24 have had their response published. The average time to receive a response to a petition was 72 working days.

Table One: Petitions presented to the Assembly in 2023/24

Subject	Assembly Plenary meeting (with link)	Presented by	Number of signatures	Response time (number of working days)	Response from
Shepherd's Bush Market	7 March 2024	Siân Berry AM	1,344	51	GLA Planning Team
Blackwall Tunnel	8 February 2024	Unmesh Desai AM	524	117	Deputy Mayor for Transport
505 bus service	8 February 2024	Emma Best AM	331	136	Deputy Mayor for Transport
Waltham Abbey Bus Services	8 February 2024	Emma Best AM	1,559	118	Mayor
Morden Public Toilets (1)	7 December 2023	Leonie Cooper AM	844	44	Mayor
Cost of public transport	7 December 2023	Siân Berry AM	985	59	Mayor
Public transport to Netherne-on-the-Hill	7 December 2023	Siân Berry AM	246	125	Mayor

Save Wimbledon Park	7 December 2023	Hina Bokhari AM	16,092	No response published on webpage.	
Morden Station toilets (2)	7 December 2023	Hina Bokhari AM	160	44	Mayor
Speeding on the A10	7 September 2023	Emma Best AM	2,006	36	Mayor
213 bus service	7 September 2023	Caroline Pidgeon AM	1,331	40	Mayor
Tierney Road Streatham Hill Junction	6 July 2023	Caroline Pidgeon AM	92	No response published on webpage.	
Independent Transport Consultant, Mortlake, East Sheen and Barnes	6 July 2023	Siân Berry AM	1,141	54	Deputy Mayor for Transport
London Aquatics Centre	6 July 2023	Sem Moema AM	2,961	28	Mayor
East Putney Station	8 June 2023	Leonie Cooper AM	3,047	109	Mayor
Bow Roundabout	8 June 2023	Unmesh Desai AM	149	47	Mayor

4 Submission of petitions directly to the Mayor

4.1 Petitions sent directly to the Mayor

Members of the public, organisations and Assembly Members may also submit petitions to the Mayor directly. The Assembly's online petitions guidance states: "it is a matter for the Mayor as to what he is content to accept".¹⁴ Petitions submitted directly to the Mayor are not routed through the Assembly's petition process and are not included on the online list of 'past petitions'.

The GLA Standing Orders do not contain any reference to petitions being submitted directly to the Mayor. Information about petitions that have been submitted directly to the Mayor is not centrally collated.

There have been instances where Assembly Members have intervened to assist members of the public in getting a response to petitions they directly submitted to the Mayor. For example, in December 2020, a question was submitted via the Mayor's Question Time procedure asking the Mayor when he would respond to a petition that had been submitted to him by the charity Sistah Space.¹⁵

4.2 Petitions directed to the Mayor via change.org

People can also create and share petitions on petitions websites. The website change.org allows people to select the Mayor as a 'Decision-maker' for their petition. Petitions can be directed at more than one decision-maker. Decision-makers are notified when a petition is directed towards them and can directly respond to petitions on the change.org website.

As of October 2024, on change.org, the incumbent Mayor Sadiq Khan has had over 1,000 petitions directed towards him (some of these have been directed towards multiple decision-makers) and has responded to over 200 of these. Themes of the petitions the Mayor has responded to in recent years include knife crime, free travel for children, the night tube and women's safety, and the congestion charge.

Nine of the petitions directed towards the Mayor have received over 100,000 signatures and a further 61 petitions have received over 10,000 signatures.¹⁶ The Mayor has a specific [profile page](#) on change.org which lists these petitions.

¹⁴ GLA, [Petitions](#)

¹⁵ Question to the Mayor, [Sistah Space \(2\)](#). Reference: 2020/4236, 11 December 2020

¹⁶ These figures are correct as of 23 September 2024. All of these petitions are live and so people can continue to sign them. In 2017, the Mayor issued a [press release](#) to respond to a petition about TfL's licensing decision on Uber that had been published on change.org.

5 London boroughs' petitions processes

5.1 Overview

There is no statutory requirement for local authorities in the UK to operate a process for receiving petitions from the public. The [Local Democracy, Economic Development and Construction Act 2009](#) had previously imposed a duty on principal local authorities¹⁷ in England and Wales to operate a scheme for the handling of petitions made to the authority by people who live, work or study in that authority's area.¹⁸ As part of this duty, authorities were required to host an electronic petitions facility on their website. This duty was repealed by the [Localism Act 2011](#).¹⁹

Although the duty has been repealed, as of September 2024, all but one of London's boroughs operate a formal petitions process.²⁰

The rules of the boroughs' petitions processes vary. For example, some boroughs do not have a minimum number of signatures required for them to accept a petition. For those that do have a required number, this varies as well. For example, Brent Council requires a minimum of five signatures²¹ and Barnet Council requires a minimum of 25 signatures.²²

Some boroughs also have specific rules about the number of signatures a petition must have for it to be discussed at a Full Council meeting. For example, Wandsworth Council requires a minimum of 10,000 signatures²³, while Westminster City Council requires a minimum of 100 signatures.²⁴

5.2 Analysis of petitions received by London boroughs' e-petitions facilities in 2023

28 of 32 London boroughs (excluding the City of London) provide an electronic petition facility on their website. Of these, 26 boroughs had publicly accessible e-petition facilities

¹⁷ The Local Democracy, Economic Development and Construction Act 2009, [section 10\(3\)](#) (since repealed) included London borough councils in its definition of principal local authorities

¹⁸ Local Democracy, Economic Development and Construction Act 2009, [Chapter 2](#) (since repealed)

¹⁹ Localism Act 2011, [section 46](#)

²⁰ The London Borough of Havering does not have a formal petitions process but has advised the Research Unit that in practice it will accept petitions. The City of London is not included in this analysis.

²¹ Brent Council, [Petitions](#), accessed 9 October 2024

²² Barnet Council, [Petitions](#), accessed 9 October 2024

²³ Wandsworth Borough Council, [Petitions](#), accessed 9 October 2024

²⁴ Westminster City Council, [Petitions – Signatures](#), accessed 9 October 2024

and two boroughs had e-petition facilities which can only be accessed by registered residents.²⁵

An analysis of the petitions that the 26 boroughs with accessible e-petition facilities received in 2023 found:

Numbers of e-petitions received

- 287 e-petitions were received in total
- The average number of e-petitions received by each borough was 11
- One borough, Hackney, received no petitions via its e-petition facility
- Barnet received the highest number of e-petitions – 45.

Signature numbers

- The average number of signatures received per e-petition was 175
- 34 e-petitions received no signatures and 64 e-petitions received between one and 10 signatures
- 11 e-petitions received over 1,000 signatures.²⁶

Themes

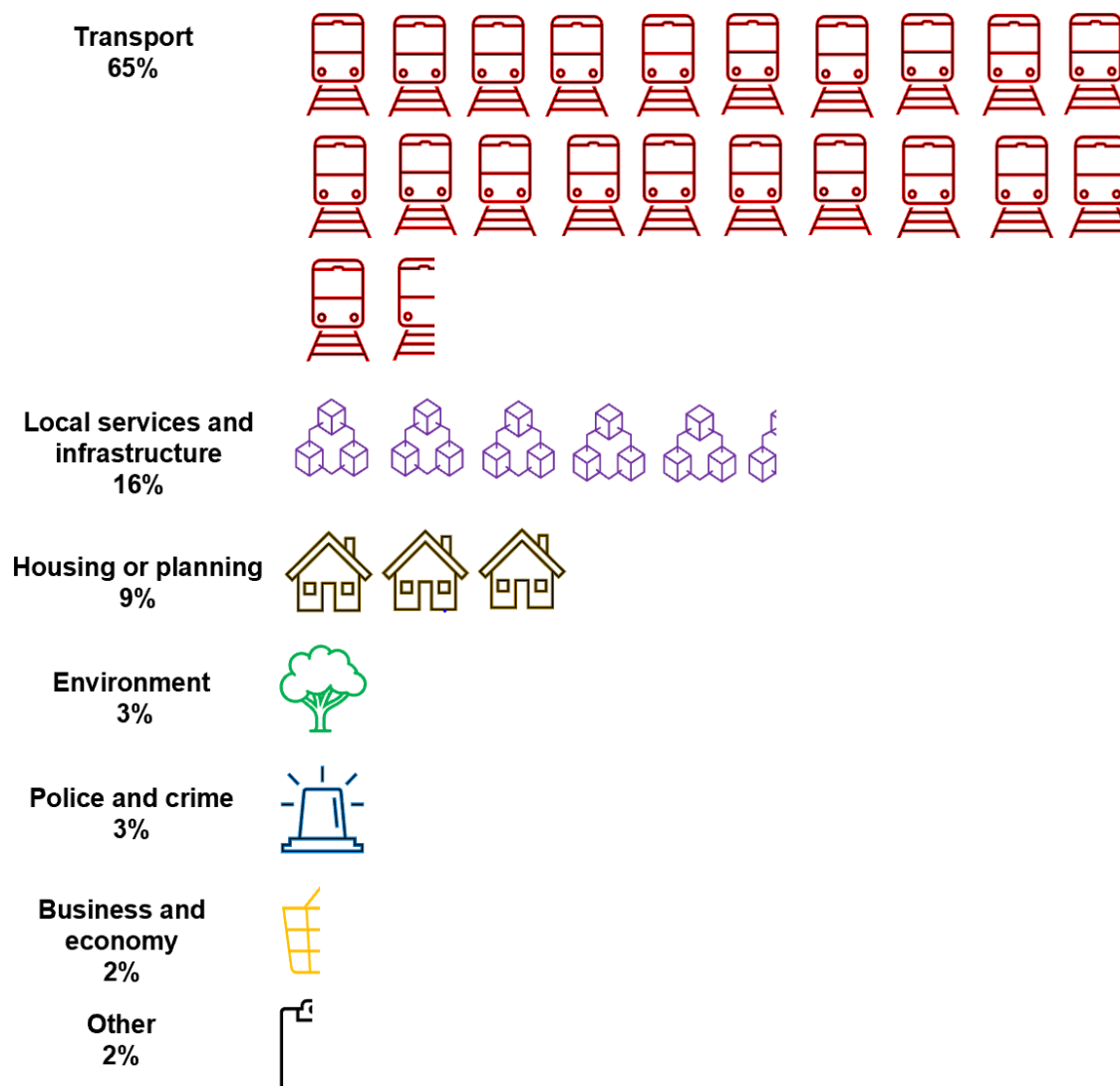
- 186 e-petitions (65 per cent) related to transport issues²⁷
- 47 e-petitions (16 per cent) related to local services and infrastructure. Common themes included waste collection, and cuts to services including libraries and youth centres
- 25 e-petitions (9 per cent) related to housing and planning
- 10 e-petitions (3 per cent) related to the environment, including parks and green spaces
- 9 e-petitions (3 per cent) related to police and crime
- 5 e-petitions (2 per cent) related to business and economy
- 5 e-petitions (2 per cent) related to other issues.

²⁵ As of October 2024, Research Unit analysis found the following 26 boroughs had publicly accessible e-petitions facilities: Barking and Dagenham, Barnet, Bexley, Brent, Bromley, Camden, Ealing, Enfield, Hackney, Hammersmith and Fulham, Haringey, Hillingdon, Hounslow, Islington, Kingston Upon Thames, Lambeth, Lewisham, Merton, Redbridge, Richmond Upon Thames, Southwark, Sutton, Tower Hamlets, Wandsworth, and Waltham Forest.

²⁶ Seven of these e-petitions related to transport issues, including four specifically about Low Traffic Neighbourhoods, and three about general traffic management measures. The other four related to parking, rubbish collection and planning issues.

²⁷ Common themes included Low Traffic Neighbourhoods and other traffic calming measures, parking issues and Controlled Parking Zones, and pedestrian crossings.

Figure Four: Themes of e-petitions received by the 26 London boroughs with e-petition facilities in 2023²⁸



Each icon represents three per cent.

Source: Research Unit analysis of petitions listed each of the 26 boroughs' e-facilities webpages, accessed in September 2024

5.3 Petitions to local councils to request a referendum on governance arrangements

The [Local Authorities \(Referendums\)\(Petitions and Directions\) \(England\) Regulations 2000](#) provide that electors can petition the council in their area to hold a referendum on whether the council should change to a different form of governance. Petitions must be signed by at least five percent of the voting population in the local authority's area. Each local authority's

²⁸ Research Unit analysis of petitions listed each of the 26 London boroughs' with publicly accessible e-facilities webpages, accessed in September 2024

monitoring officer must publish a figure each year (known as the Verification Number) of how many signatures a petition must receive to meet this five per cent threshold.²⁹

Petitions by local residents have led to referendums on the proposed introduction of directly-elected mayors in three London boroughs: Ealing in 2002, Tower Hamlets in 2010 and Croydon in 2021.³⁰

6 Petitions to Parliament about London issues

The UK Government also has a process in place for accepting petitions, which is operated by Parliament. Petitions may be presented to the House of Commons and the House of Lords in paper form. In 2006, the Government introduced an electronic petitions system and in 2014 this system was redesigned to be shared between Government and the House of Commons.³¹ In 2015, the House of Commons established a [Petitions Committee](#) to consider both paper and electronic petitions.

The Petitions Committee has rules about the petitions it will accept. The rules include that petitions must ask for a specific action and must relate to issues that the UK Government or House of Commons is directly responsible for.³² 'Accepting' a petition means that it is hosted online by Parliament, although not necessarily that it will be debated or receive a response.

The Petitions Committee's website includes a list of petitions it has rejected. Where it has rejected petitions that call for actions that the Mayor or the GLA Group is directly responsible for, it has included a link to the Assembly's petitions webpage.³³

The Petitions Committee requires petitions to be supported by at least five people before it will publish them on its e-petitions facility.

Petitions that receive 10,000 or more signatures receive a response from the Government, and petitions that receive 100,000 or more signatures can be recommended by the Petitions Committee to be debated in the House of Commons.³⁴ The Petitions Committee can also decide to investigate topics raised in petitions, take evidence from expert witnesses, and produce reports.

²⁹ Local Authorities (Referendums)(Petitions and Directions) (England) Regulations 2000, [regulation four](#)

³⁰ House of Commons Library, [Directly-elected mayors](#), May 2024, pp19-20

³¹ UK Parliament, Erskine May, [Paragraph 2.42 - A brief history of petitioning Parliament](#), 25 edition, updated 2019, accessed on 8 October 2024

³² Parliament, [How petitions work](#), accessed on 7 October 2024

³³ For example, see Parliament, [Get rid of the bus lane on the North Circular, A406 in Edmonton/ Palmers Green](#), 5 May 2024

³⁴ Parliament, [How petitions work](#), accessed on 7 October 2024

During the last Parliamentary term (2019-2024), 1,013 petitions received a response from the Government and 202 petitions were debated in the House of Commons.³⁵

6.1 Parliamentary petitions relating to London

During the 2019-2024 term, Parliament accepted nine petitions directly relating to the GLA Group, London government or policy issues in London that received over 1,000 signatures. These were to:

- “Hold a referendum on removing the London Assembly and London Mayor” (71,554 signatures)
- “Amend the GLA Act 1999 to remove the Mayor’s power to impose road use charges” (27,340 signatures)
- “Let the whole UK elect the London Mayor, a position of growing national interest” (18,694 signatures)
- “Transfer responsibility for Southeastern metro services to TfL” (5,901 signatures)
- “Hold a referendum in London on abolishing the position of Mayor” (4393 signatures)
- “Allow recall of local councillors, Mayors and London Assembly” (2,130 signatures)
- “Re-open and extend the Food Charities Grant Fund to fight hunger in London” (1,593 signatures)
- “Give everyone within the Home Counties a vote for the London Mayor” (1,189 signatures)
- “Give London a referendum on removing the position of London Mayor” (1,006 signatures).

³⁵ Parliament, [Petitions](#), accessed 10 October

Other formats and languages

If you, or someone you know needs this report in large print or braille, or a copy of the summary and main findings in another language, then please call us on 020 7983 4100 or email assembly.translations@london.gov.uk

Chinese

如您需要这份文件的简介的翻译本，
请电话联系或按上面所提供的邮寄地址或
Email 与我们联系。

Vietnamese

Nếu ông (bà) muốn nội dung văn bản này được dịch sang tiếng Việt, xin vui lòng liên hệ với chúng tôi bằng điện thoại, thư hoặc thư điện tử theo địa chỉ ở trên.

Greek

Εάν επιθυμείτε περίληψη αυτού του κειμένου στην γλώσσα σας, παρακαλώ καλέστε τον αριθμό ή επικοινωνήστε μαζί μας στην ανωτέρω ταχυδρομική ή την ηλεκτρονική διεύθυνση.

Turkish

Bu belgenin kendi dilinize çevrilmiş bir özetini okumak isterseniz, lütfen yukarıdaki telefon numarasını arayın, veya posta ya da e-posta adresi aracılığıyla bizimle temasa geçin.

Punjabi

ਜੇ ਤੁਸੀਂ ਇਸ ਦਸਤਾਵੇਜ਼ ਦਾ ਸੰਖੇਪ ਆਪਣੀ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਵਿਚ ਲੈਣਾ ਚਾਹੋ, ਤਾਂ ਕਿਰਪਾ ਕਰਕੇ ਇਸ ਨੰਬਰ 'ਤੇ ਫ਼ੋਨ ਕਰੋ ਜਾਂ ਉਪਰ ਦਿੱਤੇ ਡਾਕ ਜਾਂ ਈਮੇਲ ਪਤੇ 'ਤੇ ਸਾਨੂੰ ਸੰਪਰਕ ਕਰੋ।

Hindi

यदि आपको इस दस्तावेज़ का सारांश अपनी भाषा में चाहिए तो उपर दिये हुए नंबर पर फोन करें या उपर दिये गये डाक पते या ई मेल पते पर हम से संपर्क करें।

Bengali

আপনি যদি এই দলিলের একটা সারাংশ নিজের ভাষায় পেতে চান, তাহলে দয়া করে ফো করবেন অথবা উল্লেখিত ডাক ঠিকানায় বা ই-মেইল ঠিকানায় আমাদের সাথে যোগাযোগ করবেন।

Urdu

اگر آپ کو اس دستاویز کا خلاصہ اپنی زبان میں درکار ہو تو، براہ کرم نمبر پر فون کریں یا منکورہ بالا ڈاک کے پتے یا ای میل پتے پر ہم سے رابطہ کریں۔

Arabic

الحصول على ملخص لهذا المستند بلغة،
فرجاء الاتصال برقم الهاتف أو الاتصال على
العنوان البريدي أو عنوان البريد
الإلكتروني أعلاه.

Gujarati

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