

The London view

The Mayor's Annual Report Summary 2006/07

MAYOR OF LONDON



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Mayor's foreword



There is growing recognition of London's status as a successful city, challenging New York as financial capital of the world. London is the only city in the world to achieve a shift from private car use to public transport. The most visible proof of London's new international standing includes hosting the 2012

Olympic and Paralympic Games, this year's Tour de France and the American NFL. London's prosperity is being boosted by record numbers of overseas visitors. Central London is outperforming the rest of the UK in retail sales.

This success is not a reason for complacency. My administration aims to meet the three most important issues facing London. First, London's economy must continue to be successful. Economic success is the precondition for everybody's prosperity and for the

distribution of wealth throughout London. Secondly, all Londoners must be able to participate in our city's success. And thirdly, this success must be sustainable in the long term – which means above all dealing with climate change.

In July 2006 the government announced proposals for additional powers for the Greater London Authority (GLA), including new responsibilities in the areas of planning, housing, skills and the environment. This demonstrated their confidence in the ability of devolved government to deliver policies that benefit London.

Londoners are starting to see the impact of the £10 billion transport investment programme. Service improvements include: doubling the night bus network, upgrading 34 tube stations, new ticket halls

● In July 2006 the government announced the GLA Bill, giving me new powers over planning, housing, health, learning and skills.

at King's Cross St Pancras, and a new station at Wembley Park to service the needs of the newly-opened National Stadium. Oyster Pay-As-You-Go has been installed at 300 main line stations and we have created London Overground, which will operate the North London Railway from November 2007.

More and more people have started to use the transport network, taking advantage of their Oyster cards to enjoy faster, cheaper journeys. I have extended my programme of free travel to include the under-11s on the tube and DLR all day every day, and – on the bus and tram networks – to all under-18s in full time education.

The single biggest addition needed to London's infrastructure is Crossrail. Crossrail will link up the four drivers of the British economy – Heathrow, the West End, the City of London and Canary Wharf. This would provide an extra benefit to the UK GDP of £30 billion.

In 2007 we completed the delivery of the safer neighbourhoods scheme, so that all London neighbourhoods now have a dedicated team of beat police officers. We have also increased policing on the transport network with 89 additional transport police and an additional 375 Police Community Safety Officers deployed to improve safety on transport in 21 outer London boroughs.

This increased police presence has played a significant role in reducing crime by a further seven per cent, the fourth consecutive fall. It translates into 180 fewer crimes every day, helping to reduce Londoners' fear of crime.

This year the environment stayed at the heart of my policy agenda. We have now established the C40 Cities Climate Leadership Group with other city leaders who are committed to fighting climate change. The Climate Change Action Plan was produced, outlining how I intend to work with government, business and Londoners to cut London's CO₂ emissions. I also launched my cut-price

insulation scheme to help Londoners play their role in preventing climate change.

International visitor numbers are the highest since 2000, and I continue to build relationships with emerging markets such as China and India.

Over the past year our cultural events programme has celebrated our city's diversity and showcased London internationally. Key events in 2006/07 included the spectacular New Year's Eve fireworks display, our China in London Season, the Trafalgar Square Festival and St Patrick's Day Parade.

Plans for the 2012 Olympic and Paralympic Games are well under way. The vast majority of the land required for the Olympic Park is now under public control and local power lines have been re-routed underground. In addition a skills and employment taskforce has been set up to enable residents of east London to benefit from job

opportunities arising from the Games. I have kept my commitment to ensure that Londoners only pay 38p per week towards the Games, and I look forward to watching the regeneration of east London over the next five years.

This year we have seen the positive impact that investing in transport, policing and the environment can have on improving Londoners' quality of life. In a city, perhaps more than any other in the world, where we can celebrate the strength of diversity and the freedom to be ourselves.

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Ken Livingstone". The signature is written in a cursive, slightly slanted style.

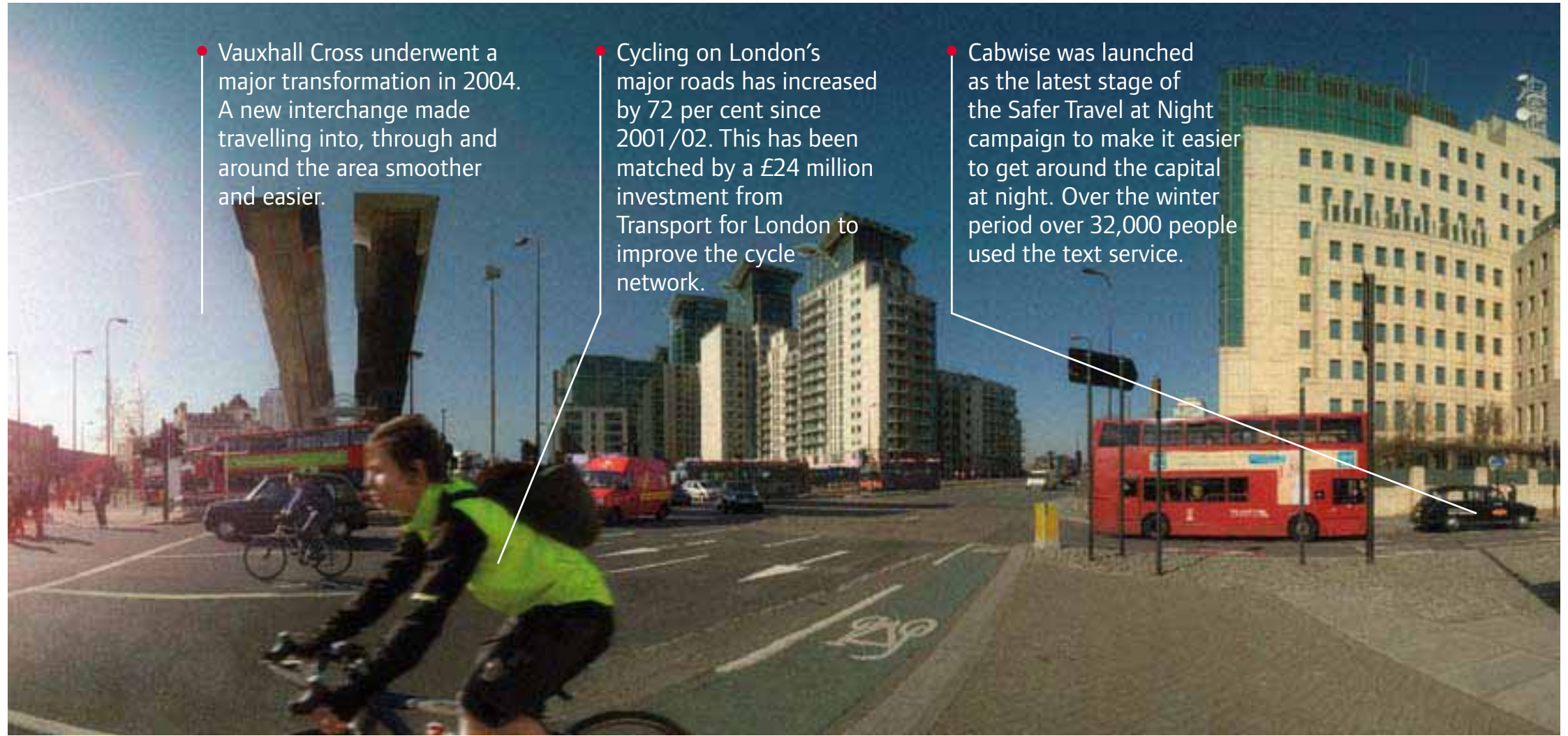
Ken Livingstone
Mayor of London

Transport

- The £117 million iBus tracking system will improve bus reliability and provide better bus arrival information from summer 2007.

- Investment continued in London Underground with 34 stations being upgraded or refurbished.





- Vauxhall Cross underwent a major transformation in 2004. A new interchange made travelling into, through and around the area smoother and easier.

- Cycling on London's major roads has increased by 72 per cent since 2001/02. This has been matched by a £24 million investment from Transport for London to improve the cycle network.

- Cabwise was launched as the latest stage of the Safer Travel at Night campaign to make it easier to get around the capital at night. Over the winter period over 32,000 people used the text service.

Introduction

TfL is responsible for delivering the Mayor's priorities for improvements to public transport in the capital. 2006/07 has witnessed further progress in the areas of reliability, accessibility and sustainability. Achievements have included the westward extension of the Congestion Charge zone, the creation of London Overground and substantial additional investment in cycling leading to increased participation rates.

- Investment in the Underground continued with 34 stations being upgraded or refurbished, including new state of the art ticket halls at Kings Cross.
- Oyster Pay-As-You-Go is now available from 300 mainline stations.

- The Underground's new £2 billion digital radio Connect system means every station, depot, and control centre will be linked and promises improvements in train service performance.
- All these improvements have been made at a time of unprecedented demands on the tube. It supported over one billion passenger journeys for the first time in 2006.
- The congestion charge has been successfully extended to cover most of Kensington & Chelsea and Westminster, helping to cut emissions and ease congestion.
- A new body, London Overground, will operate services on the North London Railway from November 2007 and the East London Railway from 2010, giving passengers more frequent, reliable and better quality services.
- Construction to extend the Docklands Light Railway by 2.5km to Woolwich Arsenal is well under way.

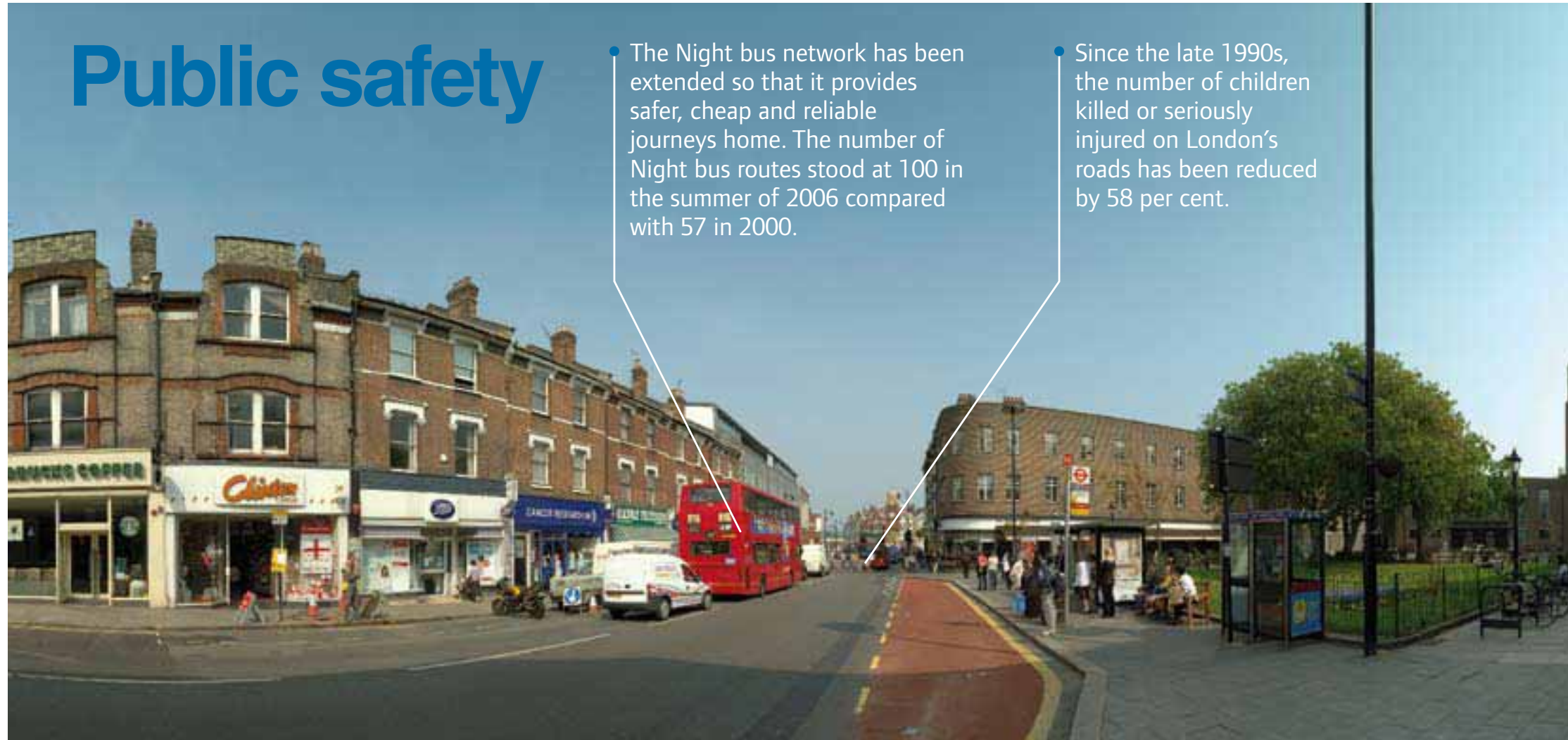
• On average the London Underground carried over three million passengers a day.


- Over £32 million has been invested in better safety and security at London's suburban mainline stations, with 162 stations now fitted with new or upgraded CCTV, help points and better lighting.
- Plans to grow the tram network continue with consultation on extending the Croydon network to Crystal Palace, the West London Tram and the proposed Cross River Tram.
- Cycling in London has increased by 72 per cent since 2001/02, helped by TfL's £24 million investment in the cycle network.
- Road casualties have been cut by 40 per cent since the mid/late 1990s, while the number of children killed or seriously injured has dropped by 58 per cent.
- The £117 million iBus tracking system will improve bus reliability and provide better bus arrival information from summer 2007.
- Summer 2006 was one of the hottest on record, and TfL is delivering a range of measures to help London's buses keep cool, including extra windows and trials of cooling methods.
- A groundbreaking oil deal with the Venezuelan government means those on income support will benefit from half-price bus and tram travel.
- Bus and tram fares were abolished for under-18s in full-time education.
- The Night bus network has extended from 57 routes in 2000 to 100 routes in 2006.
- The Cabwise text service was launched as part of the Safer Travel at Night campaign, making it easier and safer to get around the capital at night.

Public safety

• The Night bus network has been extended so that it provides safer, cheap and reliable journeys home. The number of Night bus routes stood at 100 in the summer of 2006 compared with 57 in 2000.

• Since the late 1990s, the number of children killed or seriously injured on London's roads has been reduced by 58 per cent.



A street scene in London. In the foreground, several police officers in uniform and helmets are walking on the sidewalk. The background shows a busy street with red double-decker buses, a white van, and a red fire truck. Buildings with traditional architecture line the street. Three text boxes with white lines pointing to the scene are overlaid on the image.

• There was a seven per cent reduction in crime between April and December 2006. This means that over 180 fewer crimes were committed in the capital each day.

• Since December 2006, every London ward has a dedicated policing team of at least six officers. Each month, the teams meet over 20,000 people to discuss local issues.

• Additional funding is needed for the capital's fire and police services because they have national as well as regional roles when they meet the challenge of terrorist attacks.

Introduction

The full rollout of the Safer Neighbourhoods teams was completed ahead of schedule in December 2006. This means that all of London's wards now have a dedicated policing team of at least six officers. The teams will provide the public reassurance sought by Londoners and will enable perceptions of crime to match the continued reduction in recorded crime in the capital.

- Crime in London dropped by seven per cent between April and December 2006 compared with the same period the previous year.
- All crime categories have decreased levels, apart from robbery (up 2.5 per cent). There have been particular successes in reducing levels of gun crime (down 16 per cent), racist crime (down 12 per cent) and business crime (down 12 per cent).

- The rollout of Safer Neighbourhoods teams has produced a more visible local police presence. The Annual London Survey 2006 shows that 27 per cent of Londoners have seen more police in their local neighbourhood over the past 12 months, up three per cent on the previous year.
- Multi-agency partnerships are helping to make London safer for women, tackling issues such as domestic violence, rape and sexual assault, human trafficking, safer travel at night and women's safety in public spaces and parks.
- The number of domestic violence murders in the capital has dropped to less than 20 per year – a reduction of more than 50 per cent.
- London now has several specialist domestic violence courts, all opened since 2001.

• The number of people feeling safe on the Underground at night rose from 55 per cent to 63 per cent.

- Havens (Sexual Assault Referral Centres), Young Person and South Asian Outreach Projects are helping to support young people and south Asian victims of rape and sexual assault.
- Great progress has been made in improving safety on London's public transport. Initiatives included funding an additional 89 British Transport Police for London, and concentrating on robbery and violent crime hotspots.
- Teams of Police Community Safety Officers (PCSOs) will be introduced between February and July 2007 to 21 outer London boroughs. These 375 officers will deal with local issues on the transport networks.
- The police and fire services have become more diverse, with a third of the capital's PCSOs now from black, Asian and minority ethnic (BAME) groups. BAME police officers rose to 7.7 per cent, compared to 4.2 per cent in 2001, with women police officers now up to 20.3 per cent. The proportion of BAME firefighters has almost doubled in the past five years to 9.4 per cent.
- In August 2006, a massive anti-terror operation between the police and security services stopped an alleged plot to manufacture and smuggle explosive devices onto aircraft at airports.

• The Annual London Survey 2006 has shown that 27 per cent of Londoners have seen more police in their local neighbourhood over the past 12 months.

Economic growth

• The Mayor supported the increased use of the city as a film location through working with Film London and the London Film Partnership. There were over 1,000 productions in the first nine months of 2006.

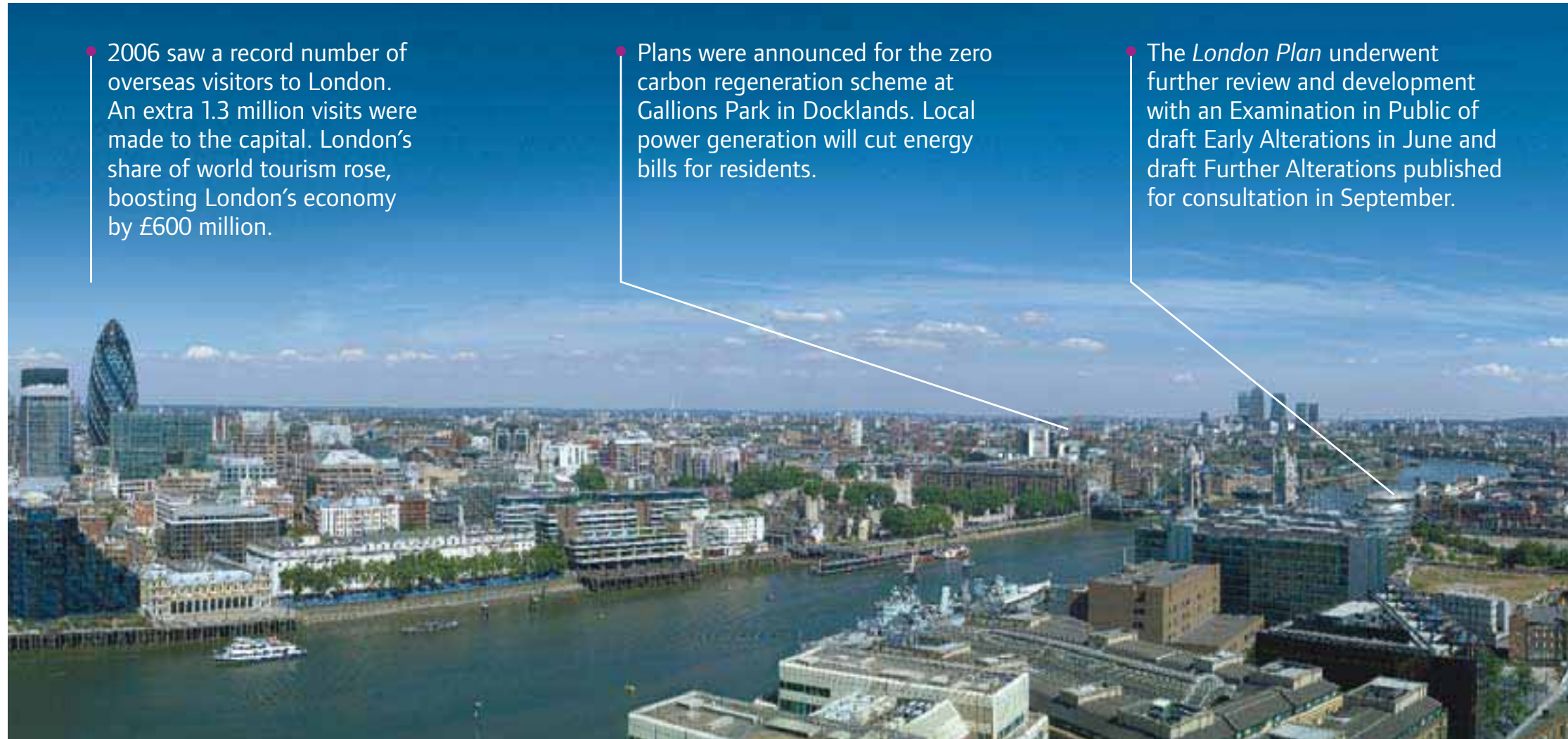
• Partnerships were set up with 11 local authorities to deliver literacy and numeracy support for employees in low-skilled occupations.



• 2006 saw a record number of overseas visitors to London. An extra 1.3 million visits were made to the capital. London's share of world tourism rose, boosting London's economy by £600 million.

• Plans were announced for the zero carbon regeneration scheme at Gallions Park in Docklands. Local power generation will cut energy bills for residents.

• The *London Plan* underwent further review and development with an Examination in Public of draft Early Alterations in June and draft Further Alterations published for consultation in September.



Introduction

Employment rates and regeneration schemes are key to London's economic growth. The establishment of the London Skills and Employment Board – chaired by the Mayor – is a key development in ensuring that Londoners receive maximum benefit from the employment opportunities available in the capital. The LDA continues to support physical regeneration initiatives across London, including those supporting the expanding number of homes in east London.

- By 2016, 100,000 new homes will have been built in the Thames Gateway.
- Plans were announced for the zero carbon regeneration scheme at Gallions Park in Docklands.
- Development has continued on the Royal Arsenal site. Work on The Warren is now underway, which will link the Arsenal site with Woolwich town centre.

- Work has continued on developing a new town centre at Silvertown, including the Biota! aquarium.
- The new body Design for London pools the design expertise of the LDA, TfL and the GLA, and will raise standards for high-quality building design across the capital.
- The Mayor supported the growing use of the city as a film location, working with Film London and London Film Partnership. Over 1,000 productions took place in the first nine months of 2006.
- Film London continued to provide support for film activities in the capital during 2006, supporting a number of films including *Brick Lane*, *28 Weeks Later* and *The Bourne Ultimatum*.

● The London Skills and Employment Board was set up. Chaired by the Mayor, it aims to boost skills and employment opportunities for Londoners.

- The London Film Festival was a huge success, with Film London a major contributor. A number of films shown have gone on to major awards, including *The Last King of Scotland* and *Babel*.
- Partnerships were set up with 11 local authorities to deliver literacy and numeracy support for those in low-skilled occupations.
- A custom-design facility was built with support from the LDA to provide office and lab space for up to 15 early stage technology companies.
- A conference was held with the International Labour Organization on combating discrimination and promoting equality in the workplace as part of the Diversity Works for London initiative.
- In May 2006 the Mayor published his food strategy for London, *Healthy and Sustainable Food for London*.
- The *London Plan* underwent further review and development with draft Early Alterations in June and draft Further Alterations published for consultation in September.
- In August 2006, Catalyst, the Science and Industry Council (SIC) for London, published *Profit for Knowledge: A Strategy for London* that will shape the council's programme of activity over the next three years.

Promoting London

- Tourism supports about 280,000 jobs in London while 82 per cent of overseas visitors rate Londoners as friendly.



• London's visitor economy continued to grow in 2006. Hotels experienced their best year since 2000 and the top museums attracted higher visitor numbers.

• The London Employment and Skills Taskforce agreed a programme to target 15,000-20,000 people to obtain an accredited volunteer qualification to support the delivery of the 2012 Olympic and Paralympic Games. Most of the land for the Olympic Park is now under public ownership and power lines have been re-routed underground.



Introduction

Significant progress has been made in the preparation for the London 2012 Olympic and Paralympic Games. The vast majority of the land required for the Olympic Park is now under public control, local power lines have been re-routed underground and a skills and employment taskforce has been established so that east Londoners can benefit from job opportunities arising from the Games. London continues to be an attractive destination for visitors with hotels experiencing their best year in 2006 since 2000.

- Tourism is a major employer in London, supporting 280,000 jobs, while 82 per cent of visitors rate Londoners as friendly.
- Visit London is running projects to encourage tourists to visit areas outside central London, including Positioning Guides for north, south, east and west London, and days out itineraries.

- The Local Area Tourism Impact (LATI) model was launched, meaning that for the first time all 33 London boroughs have consistent data on the volume and value of tourism.
- Two research projects on the River Thames were completed. The Non-user Survey identified what barriers need to be overcome to encourage more tourists to use the river, while the International Best Practice Study provided useful information to be incorporated into development work.
- For the Darwin at Downe World Heritage Site bid, the LDA has funded and assisted with the development of a visitor management plan.
- 2006 brought a record number of overseas visitors to the capital, with an extra 1.3 million visits. London's share of world tourism also grew boosting the capital's economy by £600m.

• For the first time all 33 boroughs have consistent data on the volume and value of tourism and the number of people employed in the sector.

- The USA, France and Germany were the largest sources of overseas visitors with notable increases coming from Poland, Hungary and Spain.
- London's hotels experienced their best year since 2000, while the top museums attracted higher visitor numbers.
- Visit London also ran a number of successful marketing campaigns including the world's first 24-hour art exhibition in London, Berlin, Milan and Barcelona. This one-off event featured work by 24 artists inspired by life in London.
- GLA offices were opened in Shanghai and Beijing to maximise opportunities for promoting London as a place to study, invest in and visit.
- Significant progress was made on the 2012 Olympic and Paralympic Games. Most of the land for the Olympic Park is now publicly owned and power lines have been re-routed underground.
- The London Employment and Skills Taskforce agreed a programme to target 15-20,000 people from communities across the capital to obtain an accredited volunteer qualification to help support delivery of the 2012 Olympic and Paralympic Games.
- Investment in the run up to the 2012 Olympic and Paralympic Games is laying the foundations for the benefits that the Olympic legacy will bring to the whole of London and the UK.

• Boost is launched, a local labour scheme for the five Olympic host boroughs, to promote employment opportunities.

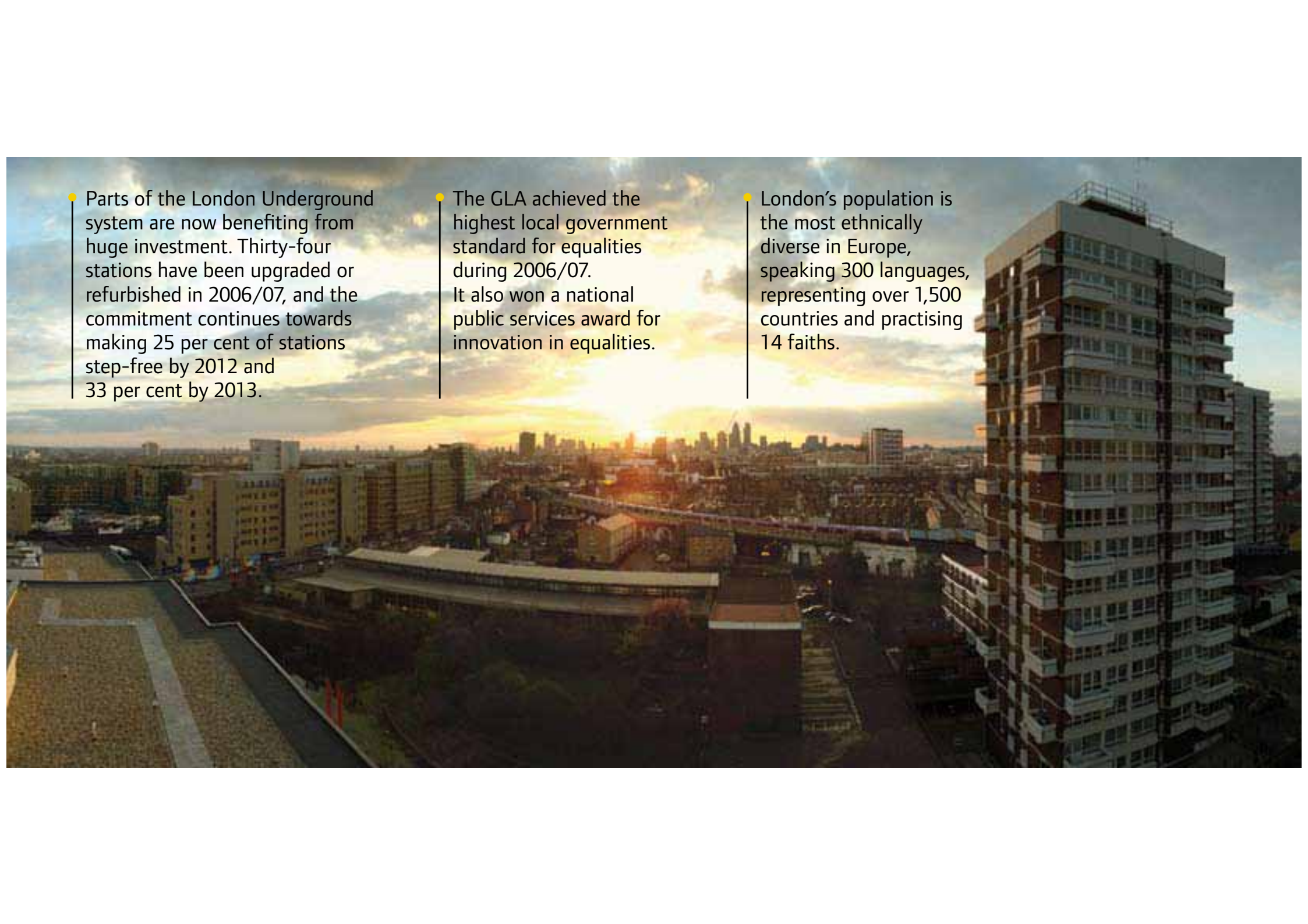
Equalities

A panoramic view of the London skyline from a rooftop terrace. The foreground shows a paved terrace with a metal railing. In the background, the city skyline is visible under a cloudy sky. Three callout boxes with yellow dots and black lines point to specific areas of the city.

- The Mayor has committed to London being a beacon for inclusivity and accessibility by 2012. The refurbished O₂ arena will have a high level of access for disabled people.

- Fifty per cent of the top 100 companies in the Stonewall index have their headquarters in London, including a number at Canary Wharf.

- Lifetime homes standards which are part of the *London Plan* are increasing the availability of accessible accommodation in London.



• Parts of the London Underground system are now benefiting from huge investment. Thirty-four stations have been upgraded or refurbished in 2006/07, and the commitment continues towards making 25 per cent of stations step-free by 2012 and 33 per cent by 2013.

• The GLA achieved the highest local government standard for equalities during 2006/07. It also won a national public services award for innovation in equalities.

• London's population is the most ethnically diverse in Europe, speaking 300 languages, representing over 1,500 countries and practising 14 faiths.

Introduction

Equalities remain at the core of the Mayor's policies for the capital. The GLA's achievement of the highest level of local government award for equalities recognises the priority accorded to these issues by London's government. 2007 is both the bicentenary of the abolition of the transatlantic slave trade in Britain and the European Year of Equality, providing further opportunities for the GLA to promote its equalities work.

- The Mayor has committed to London being a model for inclusion and accessibility by 2012.
- Lifetime homes standards, which are part of the *London Plan*, mean there is more accessible accommodation available in London.

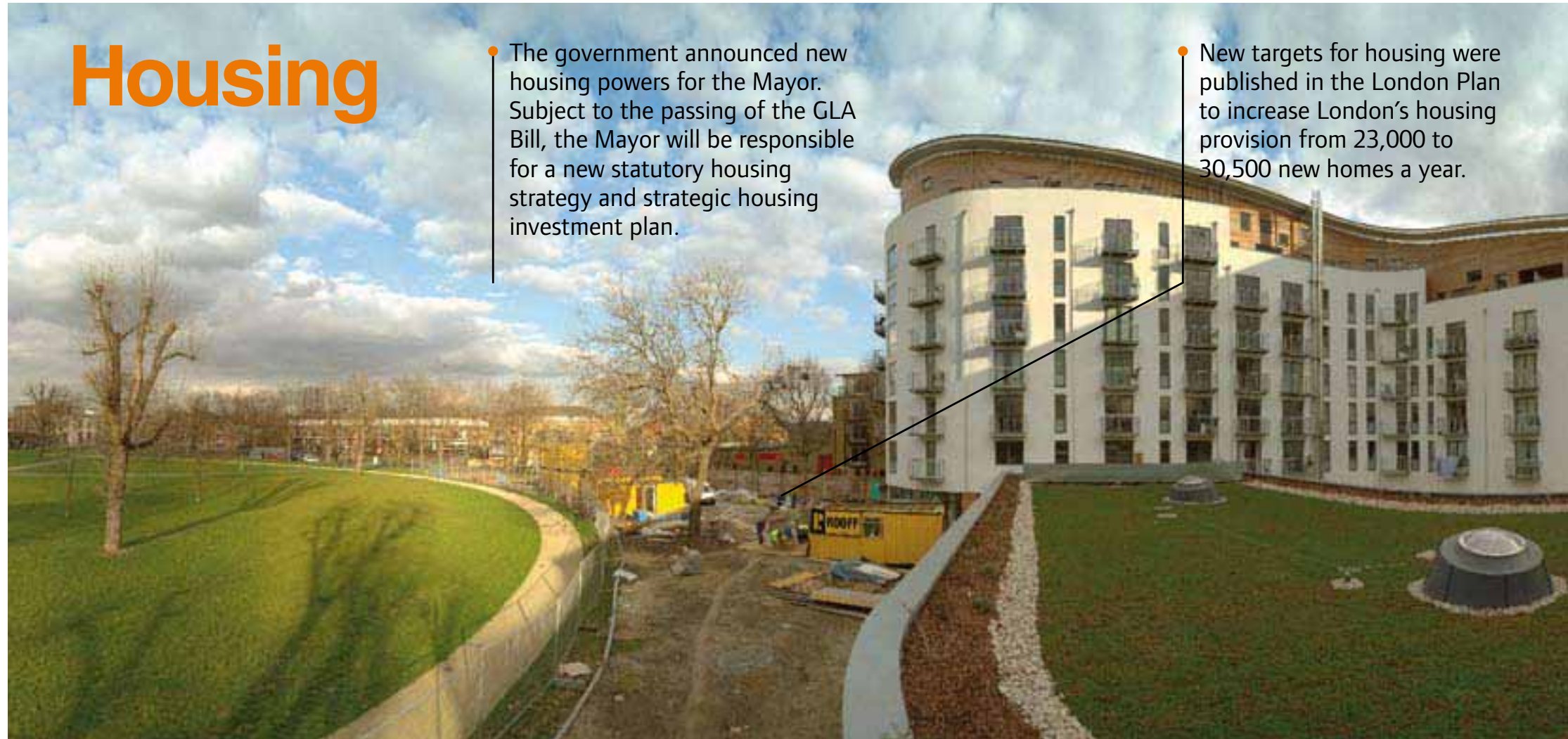
- TfL is committed to making 25 per cent of London Underground stations step-free by 2012, and 33 per cent by 2013.
- The GLA achieved the highest local government standard for equalities in 2006/07. It also won The Guardian's Public Services 2006 award for its Challenging Disablism Project, for the pioneering work that has been done towards making London an inclusive place for disabled people.
- The fourth Older People's Assembly was held in July, providing a forum for older Londoners to discuss issues of concern and how they find living in the capital. Quality of life was the focus of this event.
- The Capital Age Festival took place in August 2006.
- The Young Londoners' Network continued to provide opportunities for young Londoners to speak their mind about the capital and get involved in London life. A sub-group of young disabled people was also set up.

- The Mayor has worked closely with Stonewall and Beat Bullying UK to help combat homophobic bullying in schools. A DVD titled *Education for All* was also distributed to schools across London.
- London hosted Euro Pride in 2006 and welcomed lesbian and gay people, their friends and families from all over the world in June and July, reinforcing the capital's reputation as Europe's most gay-friendly city.
- Half of the top 100 companies in the Stonewall index have their headquarters in London.
- The London Partnerships Register (LPR) was established on 5 September 2001, and was influential in encouraging the government to change the law. When the LPR finally closed on 17 December 2006, 984 couples had signed the register.
- London's population is the most ethnically diverse in Europe, speaking 300 languages, representing over 1,500 countries and practising 14 faiths.
- The GLA supported a range of events in 2006 including the first Eid In the Square, celebrations for Diwali and Vaisakhi, Liberty – London's Disability Rights festival and Rise. Conferences included capitalwoman, State of Race Equality in London and A World Civilisation or a Clash of Civilisations.

Housing

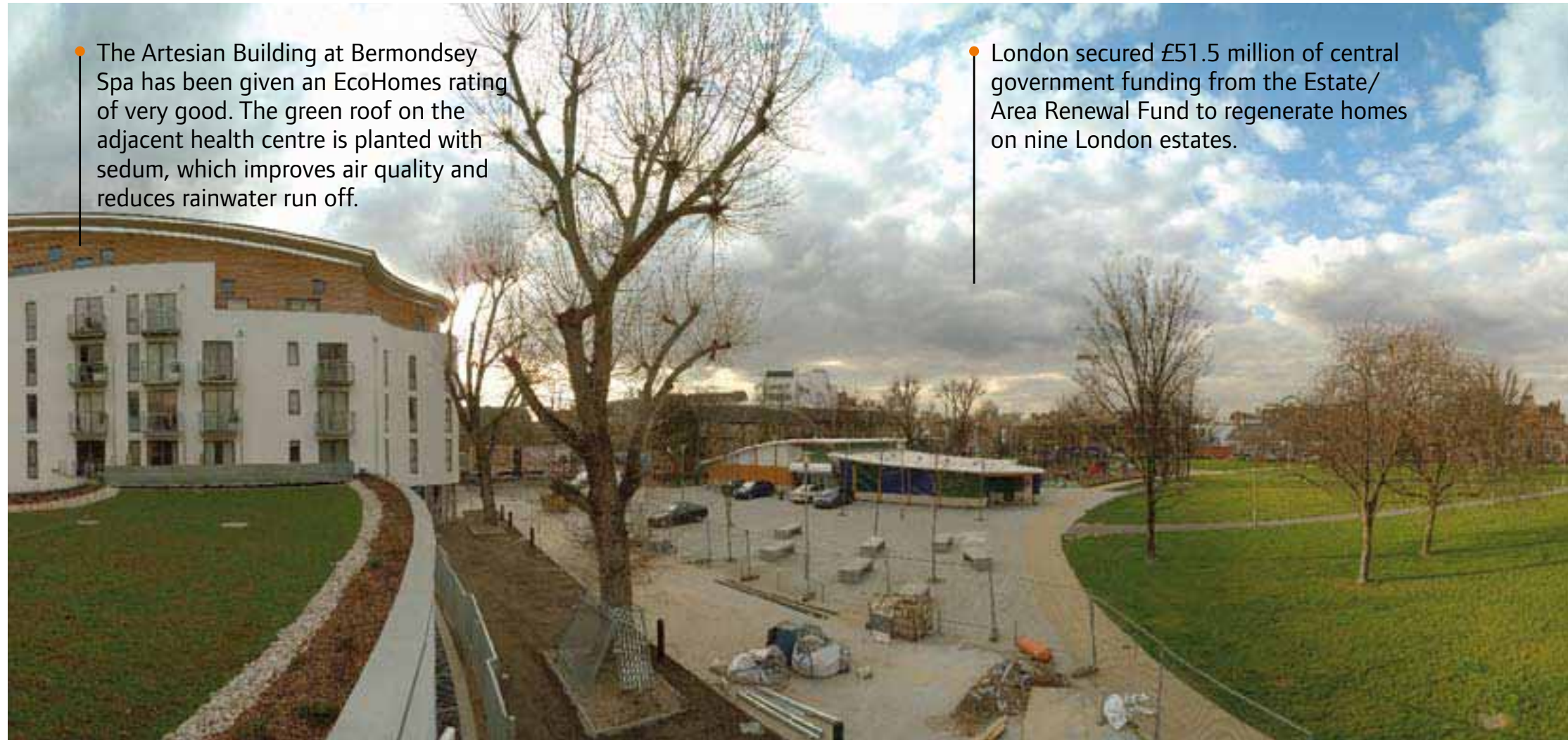
• The government announced new housing powers for the Mayor. Subject to the passing of the GLA Bill, the Mayor will be responsible for a new statutory housing strategy and strategic housing investment plan.

• New targets for housing were published in the London Plan to increase London's housing provision from 23,000 to 30,500 new homes a year.



• The Artesian Building at Bermondsey Spa has been given an EcoHomes rating of very good. The green roof on the adjacent health centre is planted with sedum, which improves air quality and reduces rainwater run off.

• London secured £51.5 million of central government funding from the Estate/ Area Renewal Fund to regenerate homes on nine London estates.



Introduction

London faces substantial housing challenges. A lack of affordable housing, overcrowding and homelessness are major issues in the capital. The government's decision to give the Mayor a greatly expanded housing role will not only provide the Mayor with a say over housing investment priorities, but will also link up work on housing with the Mayor's policies in transport, regeneration and the environment.

- The government announced new housing powers for the Mayor with the GLA Bill. Once passed, the Mayor will be responsible for a new housing strategy and housing investment plan. New structures have been put in place to help the Mayor carry out these additional responsibilities.

- New housing targets were published in the *London Plan* to increase the capital's new home builds from 23,000 to 30,500 a year. In 2005/06, 28,300 homes were completed, compared to only 19,500 in 2000, the year the GLA was established. This is the highest level of output since 1988.
- London secured £51.5 million of central government funding from the Estate/Area Renewal Fund to regenerate homes on nine London estates. This package is expected to attract almost £200 million of private sector money, and other public sector funding of around £92 million from London boroughs and the Housing Corporation. This will deliver 2,264 new homes, of which 792 will be affordable, while a minimum of 360 will be family homes with three or more bedrooms.

- London has over 62,000 households living in temporary accommodation: two thirds of all such households in England.

- The Mayor announced the allocation of a £19 million fund to help develop new initiatives to tackle overcrowded social housing in London. The 24 schemes for funding include provision for new family homes, enlargements and conversions of existing homes, bringing long-term empty homes back into use, and financial measures to encourage under-occupiers to move.
- In November 2006, the Mayor published his consultation document *Towards the Mayor's Housing Strategy* that set out the Mayor's approach to his new housing powers, housing priorities, and also invited comments from Londoners. Key priorities include reshaping investment priorities to meet the needs of Londoners, closer links between housing and other policy areas and a reduction in carbon emissions.
- The Capital Moves partnership, including the Housing Corporation, London Housing Federation and London boroughs, developed plans for a pan-London choice based lettings and mobility scheme to make it easier for people to find homes.

• The average house price in London is around £279,000: one third higher than the average for the UK as a whole.

Environment

A consultation was launched on the proposed Londonwide Low Emission Zone, which would require HGVs, coaches, taxis and buses to meet Euro3 emission standards.

The Mayor agreed a new three-year delivery programme for the Capital Standards Partnership to work with London boroughs to make London cleaner and greener.



• The Mayor published his Climate Change Action Plan to cut London's carbon emissions. The Action Plan will mean stabilising emissions at 60 per cent below the 1990 levels by 2025. It commits £78 million over three years to fund the plan.

• All London boroughs now have Air Quality Management Areas to take action to improve air quality across London.

• The Mayor announced a cut-price loft and cavity wall insulation programme for Londoners to improve the energy efficiency of homes across the capital.



Introduction

Tackling the effects of climate change and preventing further damage to the climate are at the top of the Mayor's agenda. The launch in February 2007 of the Mayor's Climate Change Action Plan for London is a major step forward for the city. The plan commits the GLA group to work with partner organisations to reduce harmful carbon dioxide emissions in the capital.

- Tackling the effects of climate change and preventing further damage to the climate are at the top of the Mayor's agenda. Londoners agree, with 57 per cent citing climate change as a problem for London's environment in the Annual London Survey.

● The majority of Londoners are concerned about climate change, with 57 per cent citing it as a problem for London's environment in the Annual London Survey.

- The Mayor published his Climate Change Action Plan – *Action Today to Protect Tomorrow* – to cut London's carbon emissions. The plan will mean stabilising emissions at 60 per cent below the 1990 levels by 2025. This means London must produce 33 million tonnes less of CO₂ by 2025 than at present. The plan commits £78 million over three years to fund four key environmental programmes.
- The *Green Homes Programme* looks to reduce domestic CO₂ emissions by 7.7m tonnes by 2025. Homes are responsible for 38 per cent of London's emissions.
- The *Green Organisations Programme* looks to reduce emissions from London's employers, who are responsible for 33 per cent of the capital's emissions.

● Pollution remains a top concern for Londoners with 72 per cent of people saying in the Annual London Survey that it is a problem.

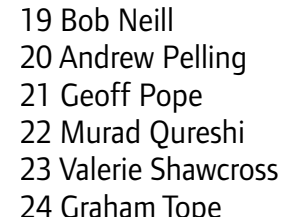
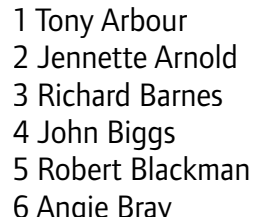
- The *Green Energy Programme* looks to move a quarter of London's energy supply off the National Grid to more efficient, local energy systems by 2025.
- The *Green Transport Programme* sets out how annual transport emissions can be cut by 4.3 million tonnes. Transport is responsible for 22 per cent of London's emissions. CO₂ emissions from road transport would fall by as much as 30 per cent if people bought the most fuel-efficient version of the car they want.
- Without action, London's annual carbon emissions would grow from 44 million tonnes to 52 million tonnes by 2025.
- Londoners need not reduce their quality of life to tackle climate change, but do need to change the way they live.
- As part of the plan, the Mayor announced a cut-price loft and cavity wall insulation programme for Londoners to improve the energy efficiency of homes across the capital.
- A consultation was launched on the proposed Londonwide Low Emission Zone that would require HGVs, coaches, taxis and buses to meet Euro3 emission standards.
- All London boroughs now have Air Quality Management Areas to take action to improve air quality across London.
- The Mayor agreed a new three-year delivery programme for the Capital Standards partnership to work with London boroughs to make the capital cleaner and greener.
- The Mayor continued to lobby for improved waste management arrangements for the whole of London.

● Without action, London's annual carbon emissions would grow from 44 million tonnes to 52 million tonnes by 2025.

The London Assembly



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- 1 Tony Arbour
- 2 Jennette Arnold
- 3 Richard Barnes
- 4 John Biggs
- 5 Robert Blackman
- 6 Angie Bray
- 7 Brian Coleman
- 8 Dee Doocey
- 9 Len Duvall

- 10 Roger Evans
- 11 Nicky Gavron
- 12 Sally Hamwee
- 13 Damian Hockney
- 14 Elizabeth Howlett
- 15 Peter Hulme Cross
- 16 Darren Johnson
- 17 Jenny Jones
- 18 Joanne McCartney

- 19 Bob Neill
- 20 Andrew Pelling
- 21 Geoff Pope
- 22 Murad Qureshi
- 23 Valerie Shawcross
- 24 Graham Tope
- 25 Mike Tuffrey

Introduction

The London Assembly is made up of 25 Members, elected to hold the Mayor of London to account and investigate issues that matter to Londoners. The Assembly also has the power to amend, subject to a two-thirds majority, the Mayor's proposals for the budget of the GLA group, and is responsible for the appointment of most GLA staff. A number of Assembly Members also serve as members of the Metropolitan Police Authority and the London Fire and Emergency Planning Authority.

- Mayor's Question Time happens ten times a year and gives Assembly Members a chance to question the Mayor about his responsibilities in the capital. It also gives members an

opportunity to ask questions on behalf of their constituents. In 2006/07, MQT continued to grow with 3,055 questions asked. This compares to 2,408 the previous year and 598 in 2000/01.

- The Assembly also meets in plenary sessions to debate key issues affecting Londoners. Topics discussed during 2006/07 include preparations for the 2012 Olympic and Paralympic Games, the GLA's relationship with other capital cities and the Mayor's budget for 2007/08.
- The 7 July Review Committee published its report in June 2006, outlining its review of the lessons learned from the response to the 7 July terrorist attacks on London. Emergency plans have since been revised to take account of the likely needs of survivors of major incidents, and action taken to improve communications between emergency services.

- The Assembly and its committees have been keeping a close eye on preparations for the 2012 Games, particularly budget and funding, and how a lasting legacy will be secured for London. Work over the year has included:
 - The Economic Development, Culture, Sport & Tourism Committee, chaired by Dee Doocey, published reports looking at the Olympic employment and skills legacy, financing the Games, and the sporting legacy of the Games for people with disabilities.
 - The Budget Committee, chaired by Sally Hamwee, considered funding of the Games.
 - The Environment Committee, chaired by Darren Johnson, examined the environmental and sustainability aspects of the Games. It also looked at the Mayor's proposals for a low emission zone in London and the new London Climate Change Action Agency.
- The Health and Public Services Committee, chaired by Joanne McCartney, questioned Thames Water about what measures they were putting in place to respond to the risk of drought. The committee published a report recommending actions to raise public awareness about drought.
- A second review of the Tube Public Private Partnership was published by the Assembly's Transport Committee, which made recommendations to improve the performance of Metronet.
- The Planning and Spatial Development Committee, chaired by Tony Arbour, produced a report on the lack of affordable family housing in London.

Other formats and languages

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Chinese

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Vietnamese

Nếu bạn muốn có văn bản tài liệu này bằng ngôn ngữ của mình, hãy liên hệ theo số điện thoại hoặc địa chỉ dưới đây.

Greek

Αν θέλετε να αποκτήσετε αντίγραφο του παρόντος εγγράφου στη δική σας γλώσσα, παρακαλείστε να επικοινωνήσετε τηλεφωνικά στον αριθμό αυτό ή ταχυδρομικά στην παρακάτω διεύθυνση.

Turkish

Bu belgenin kendi dilinizde hazırlanmış bir nüshasını edinmek için, lütfen aşağıdaki telefon numarasını arayınız veya adrese başvurunuz.

Punjabi

ਜੇ ਤੁਹਾਨੂੰ ਇਸ ਦਸਤਾਵੇਜ਼ ਦੀ ਕਾਪੀ ਤੁਹਾਡੀ ਆਪਣੀ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਵਿਚ ਚਾਹੀਦੀ ਹੈ, ਤਾਂ ਹੇਠ ਲਿਖੇ ਨੰਬਰ 'ਤੇ ਕੋਲ ਕਰੋ ਜਾਂ ਹੇਠ ਲਿਖੇ ਪਤੇ 'ਤੇ ਚਾਬਤਾ ਕਰੋ:

Hindi

यदि आप इस दस्तावेज की प्रति अपनी भाषा में चाहते हैं, तो कृपया निम्नलिखित नंबर पर फोन करें अथवा नीचे दिये गये पते पर संपर्क करें

Bengali

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

Urdu

اگر آپ اس دستاویز کی نقل اپنی زبان میں چاہتے ہیں، تو براہ کرم نیچے دئے گئے نمبر پر فون کریں یا دینے گئے پتے پر رابطہ کریں

Arabic

إذا أردت نسخة من هذه الوثيقة بلغتك، يرجى الاتصال برقم الهاتف أو مرسلّة العنوان أدناه

Gujarati

જો તમને આ દસ્તાવેજની તમારા તમારી ભાષામાં પ્રતિલિપિ (કોપી) તો, કૃપા કરી આપેલ નંબર ઉપર ફોન કરો અથવા નીચેના સરનામે સંપર્ક આપો.

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An aerial photograph of London, showing the River Thames winding through the city. St Paul's Cathedral is prominent in the center. The city is densely packed with buildings, and several bridges cross the river. The sky is blue with some light clouds.

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