

London: Business, Travel, Culture

Nicolae Sfetcu

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Second edition

BOOK PREVIEW

London



(https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:London_from_a_hot_air_balloon.jpg)

Coordinates: 51°30'26"N 0°7'39"W

Sovereign state: United Kingdom

Country: England

Region: Greater London

Settled by: Romans, c.43 AD (as Londinium)

Counties: City & Greater London

Districts: City & 32 boroughs

Government: Type: Devolved authority, Body: Greater London Authority, Elected:

London Assembly (14 constituencies)

Area: Greater London: 1,572 km² (607 sq mi), Urban: 1,737.9 km² (671.0 sq mi), Metro: 8,382 km² (3,236 sq mi)

Elevation: 35 m (115 ft)

Population (2014): Greater London: 8,538,689, Density: 5,432/km² (14,070/sq mi), Urban: 9,787,426, Metro: 13,879,757

Demonym: Londoner

Time zone: GMT (UTC), Summer (DST): BST (UTC+1)

Postcode areas: E, EC, N, NW, SE, SW, W, WC, BR, CM, CR, DA, EN, HA, IG, KT, RM, SM, TN, TW, UB, WD

Area codes: 020, 01322, 01689, 01708, 01737, 01895, 01923, 01959, 01992

Police: City of London Police & Metropolitan Police

International airports: Heathrow, City (Both within Greater London) Gatwick, Stansted, Luton, Southend (Outside Greater London)

GeoTLD: .london

Website: London.gov.uk



(Buckingham Palace,

https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Buckingham_Palace_from_gardens,_London,_UK_-_Diliff.jpg)

London, south-east of Britain, is the capital and largest city of the United Kingdom. Long time the capital of the British Empire, it is henceforth the political center and the seat of the Commonwealth.

Founded almost 2000 years ago by the Romans under the name *Londinium*, London in the nineteenth century was the most populous city in the world. Now widely exceeded by many megacities, it remains a city of the first rank, because of its reach and its considerable economic power, mainly due to its status as the first global financial center.

Local government

London Assembly



(City Hall, Southwark, Greater London, United Kingdom)

London Assembly is the elected body of the Greater London Authority. It controls the activities of the Mayor of London, and has the power through a two-thirds majority to amend the annual budget adopted by the mayor. This assembly was created in 2000 and headquartered in the City of London hotel.

Besides the fact that once a month it questions the mayor on his public sessions, the Assembly also has the power to investigate issues of importance to Londoners, and to publish its findings and recommendations, or make proposals to the mayor.

Composition

The London Assembly consists of 25 members elected by the mixed system. Elections are held every four years, at the same time as those used to designate the mayor. Each of the 14 districts elects one MP, while the other 11 members are elected on party lists in proportion to the votes each list received on the whole of London, knowing that a party must win at least 5% of votes to gain seats.

Parties: Labor, Conservative, Green, Liberal Democrats, UKIP. BNP

Presidency

The president and vice president are elected by all Assembly members every year in May and remain in office for a year.

Constituencies

The 14 constituencies are as follows:

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Geography

Metropolitan area

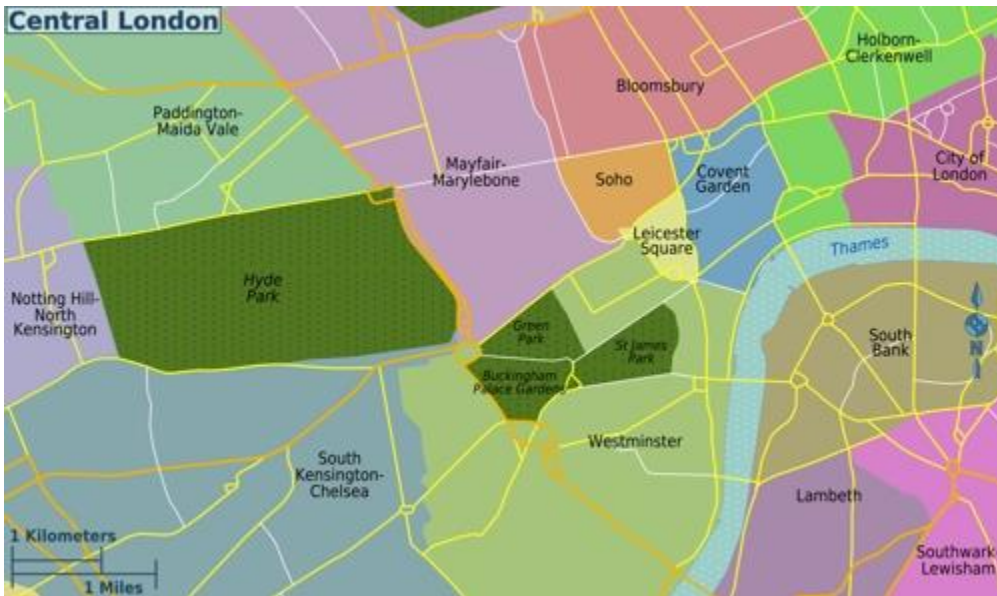
The **London Metropolitan area** (*Southeast metropolitan area, or London commuter belt*) means the area located around the Greater London for which there is a transport network to reach the British capital every day to work. The term commuter belt refers to people who make daily round trip (to commute) between their home and their workplace. This area is part of the basin of London.

This area is different from the Greater London and the urban area of London.

The population of the London metropolitan area is 13.6 million people in 2012, making it the most populous metropolitan area in the European Union before Paris (12.3 million in 2012).



(The London Travel to Work Area in 2001 (dark blue), with the administrative boundary of Greater London shown, https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:London_TTWA_2001.png)



(Central London, https://en.wikivoyage.org/wiki/File:Central_London_districts_map.png)



(Inner

London, https://en.wikivoyage.org/wiki/File:Inner_London_districts_map.png)

Economy

London Stock Exchange

Founded: 1801

Owner: London Stock Exchange Group

Monnaie: GBP

Indices: FTSE 100 Index, FTSE 250 Index, FTSE 350 Index, FTSE SmallCap Index, FTSE All-Share Index

Website: londonstockexchange

The **London Stock Exchange** (abbreviated **LSE**) is a stock exchange located in London. It is one of the largest stock markets in the world, offering the titles of several American and British companies. Its parent company is listed there, making even part of the FTSE 250.

Its headquarters are between Newgate Street and Paternoster Square close to St Paul's Cathedral and the present High Criminal Court of the Old Bailey.

History

Founded in 1776 in its current form, it relies on the traditions born in the British financial revolution, when John Castaing, working in offices of Jonathan's Coffee-House, published a price list called *The Course of the Exchange and other things*.



(Paternoster Square; the LSE occupies the building that takes up much of the right side of this picture.)

The London Stock Exchange is expanding in the 1840s, which saw England alone acquire half of 9500 kilometers of European rail in 1845, during the episode of the "railway mania", which also contribute the equity traded in the financial centers of northern England. Banks are also very likely to be publicly traded in the decade foregoing and the following. The London Stock Exchange, however, suffers strong competition from the Paris until World War II.

Strategic alliances

The London Stock Exchange rejected the takeover attempt by NASDAQ in 2006, preferring to partner with Asia, where growth is more important. The London Stock Exchange was subsequently in talks to collaborate with Singapore Exchange (SGX) and plans to invest heavily in the share capital of SGX in the first half of 2008.

In 2007, the LSE merges with Italian stock exchange based in Milan to create the London Stock Exchange Group (LSEG).

February 9, 2011, LSEG announced its merger with its Canadian counterpart in order to pool their expertise for raw materials: the Toronto Stock Exchange. The merger

ultimately fails, Toronto Stock Exchange preferring to be acquired with a group of Canadian investors known as the Maple Group.

In June 2014, LSEG announced the acquisition of Russell Investments, a financial service company also managing a significant investment fund, for \$2.7 billion. In July 2014, Qatar Holding announces the sale of a third of the 15% stake it holds in the LSE to 260 million pounds.

In February 2016, the LSEG and Deutsche Börse announced their intention to merge.

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Buildings and structures

The tallest buildings



(Artist's impression of the City in 2012, https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:London_skyline_showing_planned_Bishopsgate_Tower.jpg)

The **list of the highest structures of London** includes and classify by height the tallest skyscrapers, buildings and structures in the City of London, the capital of the UK. The building that is currently the highest in the British capital is the skyscraper Shard London Bridge, completed in 2012, which reached 310 meters (1016 feet). Its size makes it the

tallest building in the UK and Europe. The second is the One Canada Square, erected in 1991 in the business district of Canary Wharf. Its height is 235 meters (771 feet), placing it in the fifth place ranking of the highest buildings in Europe. The third tallest structure in the city is the Crystal Palace transmitter, built in 1950 and main distribution point of television to London. Nicknamed, in terms of its architectural form, the "London Eiffel Tower", it rises to 222 meters (728 feet) high.

We can consider that the construction of large London architecture dates back to the eleventh century with the construction, in 1098, within the walls of the Tower of London, of the "White Tower", with a height of 27 meters. The first London building to exceed the symbolic height of 100 meters is the old St. Paul's Cathedral in London, completed in 1310. Destroyed in the Great Fire of London of 1666, it was 150 meters and was, for a year, Europe's highest structure, before being surpassed in 1311 by Lincoln Cathedral, located in the city of Lincoln in England. She became again the highest structure in Europe when the tip of the Lincoln Cathedral collapsed in 1549. Despite the accidental destruction of the tip on June 4, 1561 by lightning, it remains the tallest structure in London, but the highest world structure is the Notre Dame Cathedral in the city of Strasbourg in France. After being destroyed in the great fire of 1666, the title of highest city structure returns to Southwark Cathedral, which is 50 meters high. No London architectural project will exceed 100 meters in height before the year 1710, year of completion of construction of St. Paul's Cathedral in London. Peaking at 111 meters high, the cathedral will remain during 229 years the tallest structure of the capital, until the construction of the coal power plant Battersea Power Station in 1939.



(The White

Tower stood as the tallest structure in London from 1098 until 1310,
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Tower_of_London_White_Tower.jpg)

Despite a long architectural history, London has seen only very late building skyscrapers, this situation is explained by legal restrictions governing the maximum height of buildings in the capital, to preserve the panorama of the city visible of St. Paul's Cathedral, the Tower of London and the palace of Westminster.

The consequence of this is the explosion in the 1960s of high-rise buildings where architectural restrictions were revised. One of the first skyscrapers built during this period is Centre Point, which displays 117 meters high and has 32 floors. Another important skyscraper is the NatWest Tower, built in the 1970s and inaugurated in 1980. With its 183 meters high, it is, by international standards, the first true skyscrapers in the city of London. The early 1990 will see the building of One Canada Square, Tower of 235 meters which is the architectural center of Canary Wharf. After a break of ten years, the London panorama will know a new boom in the early 2000s, with the construction of the towers 8 Canada Square, 25 Canada Square, buildings of Heron Quays, the headquarters of Barclays, the Broadgate tower and thr tower 30 St Mary Axe, winner of the 2003 Emporis Skyscraper award and the Stirling prize in 2004.

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Transport



([https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Arriva_London_buses_VLA157_\(LJ55_BSU\)_%26_RM54_\(LDS_279A\),_Whitehall,_route_159,_9_December_2005.jpg](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Arriva_London_buses_VLA157_(LJ55_BSU)_%26_RM54_(LDS_279A),_Whitehall,_route_159,_9_December_2005.jpg))

London is an exchange node for air, rail, road and river network in the United Kingdom. The city has a dense and extensive network of public and private transport.

Transport for London, managed mostly by *Transport for London* (TfL), is one of four areas of competence of the Mayor of London. TfL controls the majority of public transport including metro, *Docklands Light Railway*, buses and trams but has however no power over rail services Greater London, with the exception of the *London Overground* lines. TfL also controls toll roads.

Air network

Aircraft



(Heathrow)

London is one of the largest air hubs in the world and has a total of 6 commercial airports (in order of importance):

- Heathrow (LHR) (the largest in the United Kingdom)
- Gatwick (LGW)
- Stansted (STN)
- Luton (LTN)
- City (LCY)
- Southend (SEN)

Note that only Heathrow and City are located within the green belt of London.

Culture

Annual events

Major annual events in London



List of major annual events in London, England, by month.

Month	Event	Location	Year first run
January	New Year's Day Parade	Westminster	1987
	London Boat Show	ExCeL Exhibition Centre, Newham	1956
February	The Franchise Show	ExCeL Exhibition Centre	2009

	Ideal Home Show	Earls Court Exhibition Centre	1908
March	Head of the River Race	Thames	1926
	London Marathon	Greenwich, Southwark, Tower Hamlets, City of London, Westminster	1981
April	The Boat Race	Putney to Mortlake on the River Thames	1829
	London Book Fair	Earls Court Exhibition Centre	
May	Chelsea Flower Show	Royal Hospital Chelsea	1862
	Trooping the Colour	Horse Guards Parade, Westminster	
	City of London Festival	City of London	1962
	Carnival de Cuba	Southwark Park	2005
June	Pride London	Westminster	1972
	Motorexpo	Canary Wharf	1996
	World Naked Bike Ride	Central London	2001
	London Festival of Architecture	all of Greater London	2004
July	Hampton Court Flower Show	Hampton Court Park	1990
	The Proms	Royal Albert Hall	1895
August	Carnaval Del Pueblo	Burgess Park	1999
	Notting Hill Carnival	Notting Hill	1964
	London Open House	all of Greater London	1992
September	London Freewheel	City of London and Westminster	2007
October	London Film Festival	BFI Southbank	1957
	Lord Mayor's Show	City of London	1535
November	Million Mask March	Westminster	2012

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Education

Universities and higher education colleges in London

London has one of the highest concentrations of universities in the UK: there are a total of 28 universities and colleges accredited in London, with a student population significantly greater than 200,000 people. We find among them universities that now form the University of London, recent universities and a number of smaller and highly

specialized universities. Over 34,000 students also follow the University of London External Programme, created in 1858.



(The Senate House, the headquarters of the federal University of London)

Key (lower numbers are better):

- **GUG:** Guardian University Guide 2016 (published 2015)
- **TUG:** Times and Sunday Times Good University Guide 2014 (published 2013)
- **CUG:** Complete University Guide 2017 (published 2016)
- **UoL:** Part of the University of London
- **AMBA:** accredited by AMBA
- **EQUIS:** accredited by EQUIS
- **QS:** ranking in QS World University Rankings 2015/2016
- **THE:** ranking in Times Higher Education World University Rankings 2015/2016
- **RG:** Russell Group a self-selected association of 24 prestigious British public research universities.
- **GT:** Golden Triangle a group of elite universities located in the southern English cities of Cambridge, London and Oxford.
- **ARWU:** ranking in Academic Ranking of World Universities

Note: Birkbeck, University of London is excluded from most university rankings because the tables are based on full-time undergraduates, and Birkbeck has only part-time undergraduate students.

The *colleges* that form the University of London (which has a federal structure) are in *italics*.

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Tourism



(London Eye, https://en.wikivoyage.org/wiki/File:London_Eye.JPG)

Get in

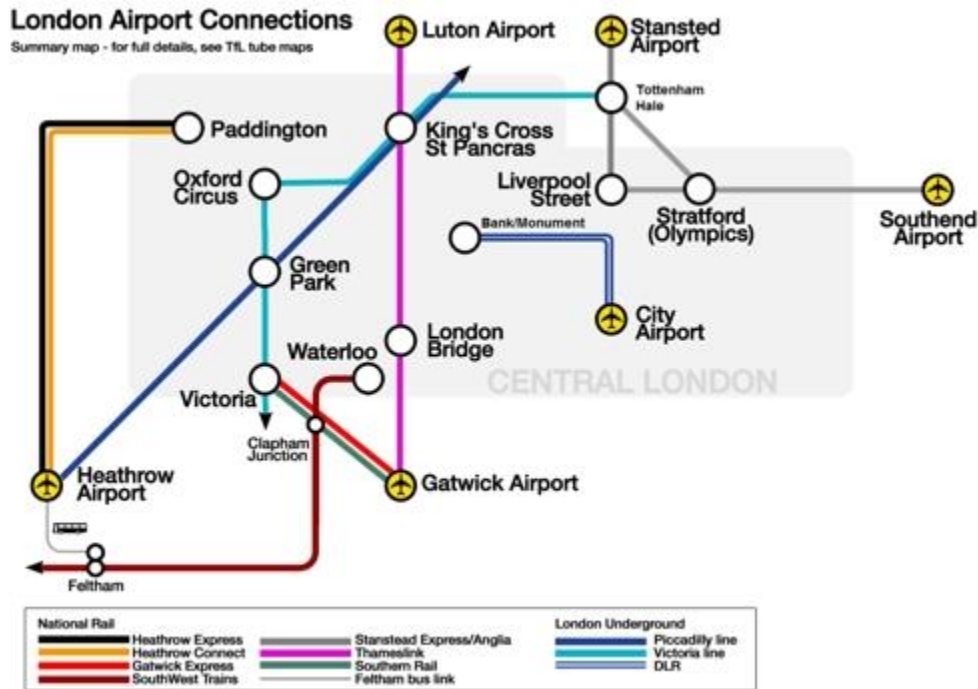
By plane

Air France, easyJet, Ryanair and British Airways have regular flights to London.

Air links with Europe are countless. France is particularly well endowed, with direct flights from major cities, but also from small provincial towns, especially in the great West (Brest, Dinard, Tours, Poitiers, Limoges, Bergerac, La Rochelle ...) but also the South (Carcassonne, Perpignan, Montpellier, Marseille.) Only the North East of France is not well connected to London (only Euroairport Mulhouse/Basel has low-costs routes), but several foreign airports near the borders have regular services to London at attractive prices (example: Ryanair to Karlsruhe-Baden airport). With Ryanair, it is likely that your flight from the Province to London will cost you less than if you go to Paris.

Many flights from Canada also exist. From Montreal-Trudeau (YUL), British Airways and Air Canada provide daily service to Heathrow Airport. In high season, Air Transat and Look charter operators provide service two or three times a week with Gatwick Airport. Via New York, Detroit, Boston or Chicago, Montreal traveler can broaden the range of companies liaising Transatlantic London.

Airports



(Summary

map of rail connections to London airports,
https://en.wikivoyage.org/wiki/File:London_airport_links_map.png)

London is served by five airports: Note: If you take the train to London, the round trip prices are cheaper and it may be possible to buy a ticket online in advance at a discount.

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Book

(Second Edition)

London, the only city to have hosted the Olympics three times (1908, 1948, 2012), is dynamic and very diverse culturally. It plays an important role in art and fashion. It receives 28 million tourists per year and has four sites in World heritage and numerous iconic landmarks: the Palace of Westminster, *Tower Bridge*, Tower of London, Westminster Abbey, Buckingham Palace, and renowned institutions like the *British Museum* or the *National Gallery*.

MultiMedia Publishing House <https://www.setthings.com/en/e-books/london-business-travel-culture-short-guide/>

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- Pocket Edition: <https://www.amazon.com/dp/1507676727/>

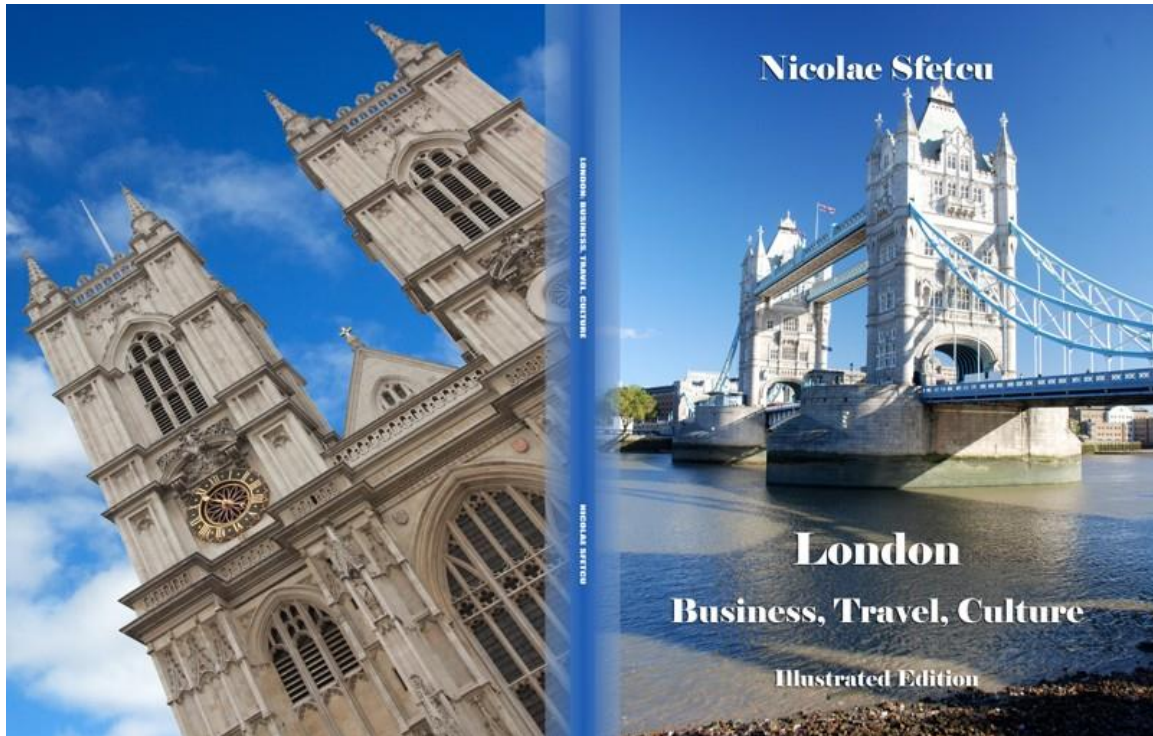
Smashwords (EPUB): <https://www.smashwords.com/books/view/465960>

Google (EPUB, PDF): <https://books.google.ro/books?id=NpVABAAAQBAJ>

eMag: <https://www.emag.ro/londra-afaceri-turism-cultura-nicolae-sfetcu-engleza-pdf-pben023p/pd/DW0HX4BBM/>

Facebook: <https://www.facebook.com/London.Business.Travel.Culture/>

YouTube: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Zk9cv-kXeAs>



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YouTube: <https://www.youtube.com/c/NicolaeSfetcu>

Other books

Other books written or translated by the same author:

- A treia lege a lui Darwin - O parodie reală a societății actuale (RO)
- Ghid Marketing pe Internet (RO)
- Bridge Bidding - Standard American Yellow Card (EN)
- Teleducru (Telework) (RO)
- Harta politică - Dicționar explicativ (RO)
- Beginner's Guide for Cybercrime Investigators (EN)
- How to... Marketing for Small Business (EN)
- London: Business, Travel, Culture (EN)
- Fizica simplificată (RO)
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- Ghid Rotary International - Cluburi Rotary (RO)
- Proiectarea, dezvoltarea și întreținerea siturilor web (RO)
- Facebook pentru afaceri și utilizatori (RO)
- Întreținerea și repararea calculatoarelor (RO)
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- Easter Celebration (EN)
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- Paști (Paște) - Cea mai importantă sărbătoare creștină (RO)
- Moartea - Aspecte psihologice, științifice, religioase, culturale și filozofice (RO)
- Promovarea afacerilor prin campanii de marketing online (RO)
- How to Translate - English Translation Guide in European Union (EN)
- ABC Petits Contes (Short Stories) (FR-EN), par Jules Lemaître
- Short WordPress Guide for Beginners (EN)
- ABC Short Stories - Children Book (EN), by Jules Lemaître
- Procesul (RO), de Franz Kafka
- Fables et légendes du Japon (Fables and Legends from Japan) (FR-EN), par Claudius Ferrand
- Ghid WordPress pentru începători (RO)
- Fables and Legends from Japan (EN), by Claudius Ferrand
- Ghid Facebook pentru utilizatori (RO)
- Arsène Lupin, gentleman-cambrioleur (Arsene Lupin, The Gentleman Burglar) (FR-EN), par Maurice Leblanc
- How to SELL (eCommerce) - Marketing and Internet Marketing Strategies (EN)
- Arsène Lupin, The Gentleman Burglar (EN), by Maurice Leblanc
- Bucharest Tourist Guide (Ghid turistic București) (EN-RO)
- Ghid turistic București (RO)
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- Guide touristique Côte d'Azur (FR)
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- Anthology of the Best French Short Stories (EN)
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- Web 2.0 / Social Media / Social Networks (EN)

- The Book of Nature Myths (Le livre des mythes de la nature) (EN-FR), by Florence Holbrook
- Le livre des mythes de la nature (FR), par Florence Holbrook
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- Une nouvelle vie (FR)
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- Candide - The best of all possible worlds (EN), by Voltaire
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