

LONDON BOROUGH OF EALING

LICENSING ACT 2003

CUMULATIVE IMPACT ASSESSMENT REPORT 2024

Summary

This report discharges the Council's obligations as Licensing Authority under Section 5A of the Licensing Act 2003 in respect of the publication of a Cumulative Impact Assessment and implementation of subsequent "special policy areas" within its upcoming statement of licensing policy in 2025.

The report will be used in the forthcoming consultation with relevant parties and outline the parts of the borough where cumulative impact is found in respect of retail sale of alcohol "on", "off" and "on and off" premises.

This Cumulative Impact Assessment has identified areas in the borough where granting further authorisations for any type of retail sale of alcohol would be inconsistent with its duty to promote the licensing objectives.

Background

In accordance with the Licensing Act 2003 the Council, as a Licensing Authority under the Act, may publish a cumulative impact assessment where the Council is of the opinion that granting further relevant authorisations in respect of premises in parts of the borough would be inconsistent its duty to promote the licensing objectives.

This cumulative impact assessment report sets out the evidence for the Council's opinion that cumulative including the reasons for considering publishing a cumulative impact assessment and the analysis of the evidence of cumulative impact.

Introduction

This report seeks to provide a summary of information which is relevant to Cumulative Impact and in the context of the upcoming review of licensing policy within the London Borough of Ealing.

Data sources include crime data from the Metropolitan Police Service, licensing data from within Ealing Council, health data regarding hospital admissions, and London Ambulance Service data obtained from SafeStats.

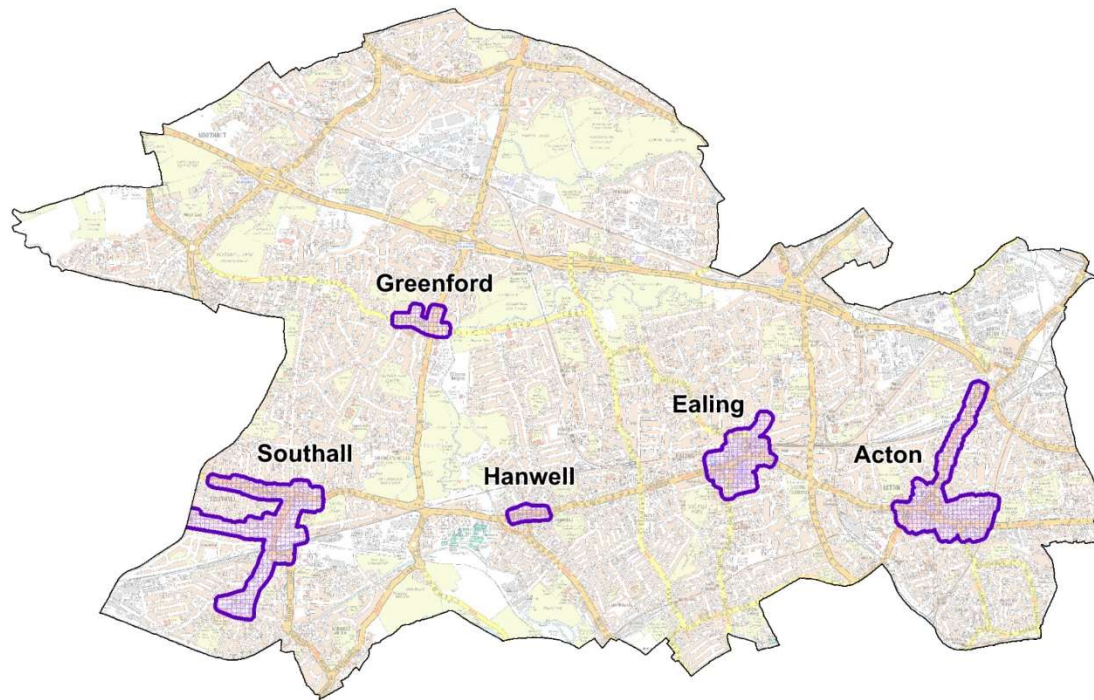
The analysis is in two parts, firstly looking back at the relevance of the 2020-2025 SPA's on alcohol related impacts and secondly looking forward to what, if any cumulative impact exists to inform considerations of future cumulative impact and potential future of SPA's in the Council's Statement of Licensing Policy for 2025 to 2030.

LICENSING POLICY 2020 – SPECIAL POLICY AREA REVIEW

The borough currently has five designated Special Policy Areas (SPAs) for licensing purposes, in Southall, Greenford, Hanwell, Ealing and Acton.

For the purposes of all analysis and mapping in this report, a 50-metre buffer around each of the Special Policy Areas has been applied to ensure inclusion of all relevant licensed premises. The map below shows the SPAs with this buffer applied.

Map of Ealing showing the Special Policy Areas



Context

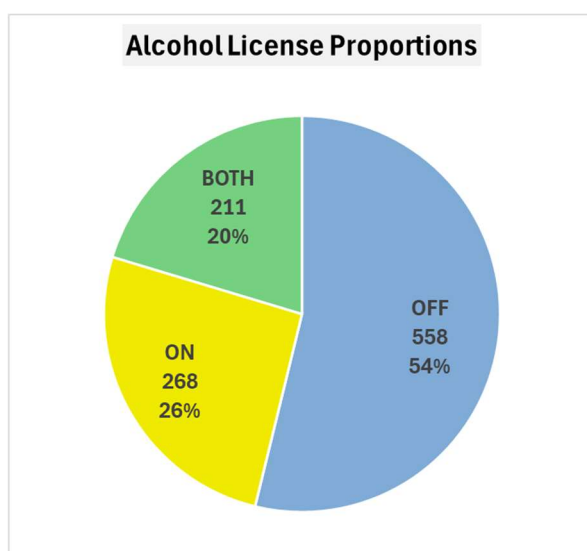
The latest results from the Crime Survey of England and Wales (for the period April 2022 to March 2023) found that the victims of violence believed the offender to have been drinking alcohol in 38% of all incidents.

Key themes that emerged from the Safer Ealing Partnership's 2022 'A Safer Ealing for Women' listening exercise included the negative impact on women's and girls' feelings of safety when they encountered street drinking and rowdy behaviour in public spaces, and an increased fear or apprehension when out in public after dark as a result.

In 2023, there were over 5,700 crimes within the Special Policy Areas (almost 20% of the borough total), including 545 incidents of violence with injury.

Alcohol Licences in Ealing

Data provided by the licensing team at Ealing Council showed that, as of April 2024, there were 1037 premises licensed to sell alcohol in Ealing. At the time of the last review in 2019, there were 958 licensed premises, so this represents an increase of 8.2% over five years.

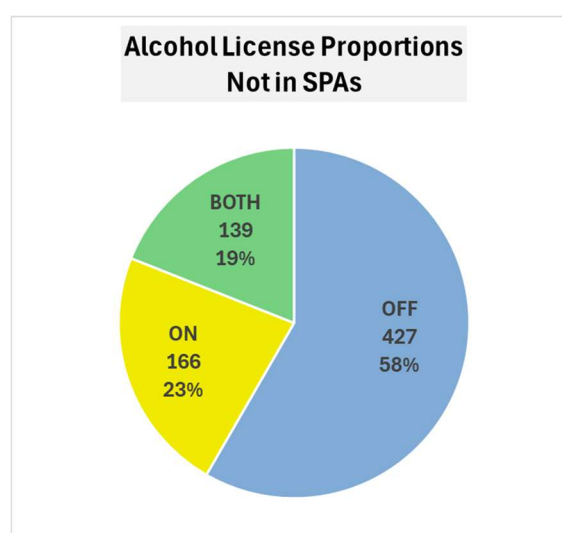
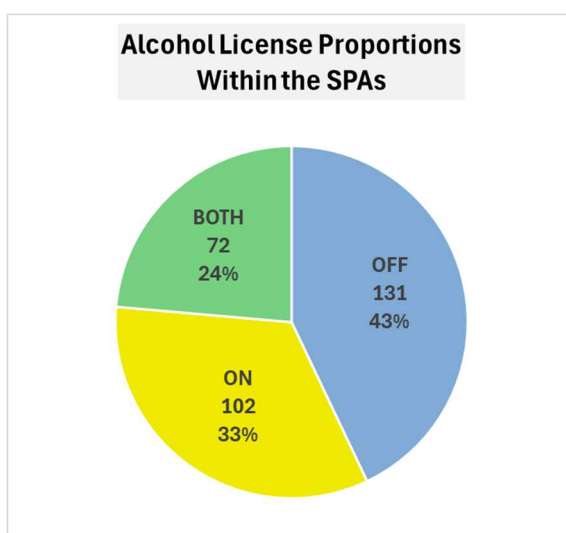


Across the borough, over half of these licences are for 'off' sales (54%), with just over a quarter being for 'on' sales (26%), and the remaining fifth being licensed for both on and off sales of alcohol.

The overall increase in alcohol licences is primarily due to an increase in premises with off licences, which have increased from 488 in 2019 to 558 in 2024, a rise of over 14%.

Over the same period, the number of on licences has fallen slightly (from 275 to 268) and the number of premise licences for both types of sale has also fallen (from 211 to 195).

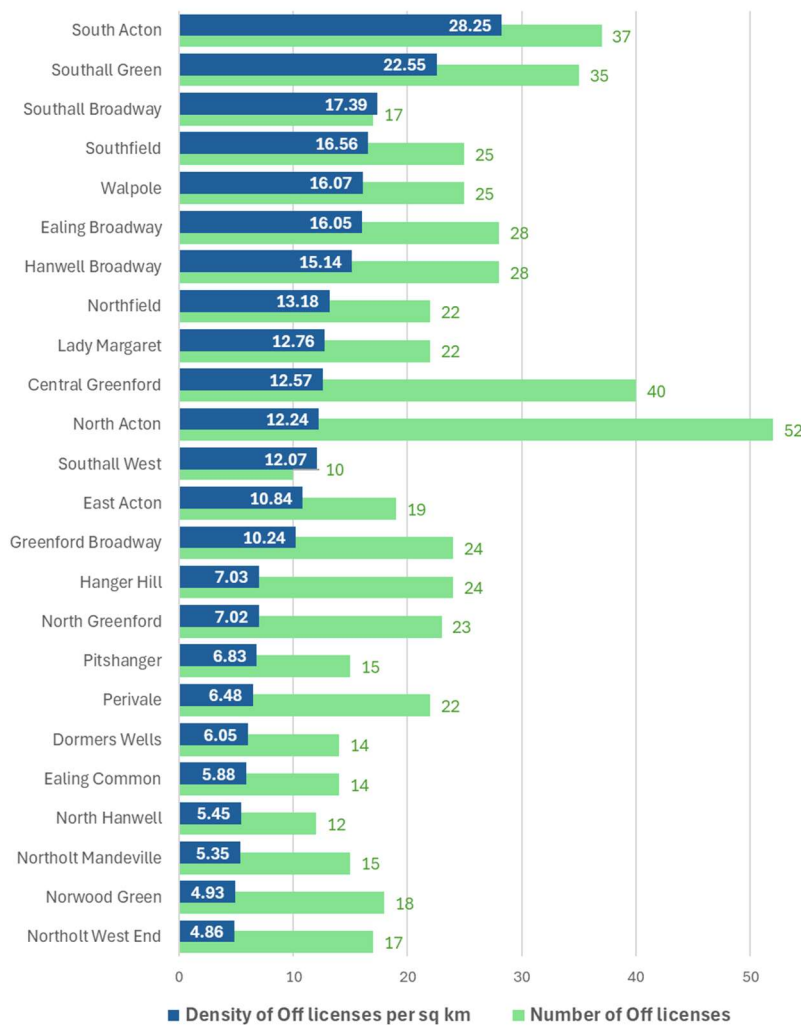
The proportion of off licences within the Special Policy Areas (SPAs) is lower than for the parts of the borough not designated as an SPA. Within the SPAs, there are 305 licensed premises, with 43% holding off licences. Outside of the SPAs, there are 732 alcohol licensed premises and 58% of these are off licences.



This differential is partly because there are greater concentrations of premises with 'on' licences or licences for both on and off premise sales within the SPAs, which are located in town centre areas.

Off Licence Distribution and Density

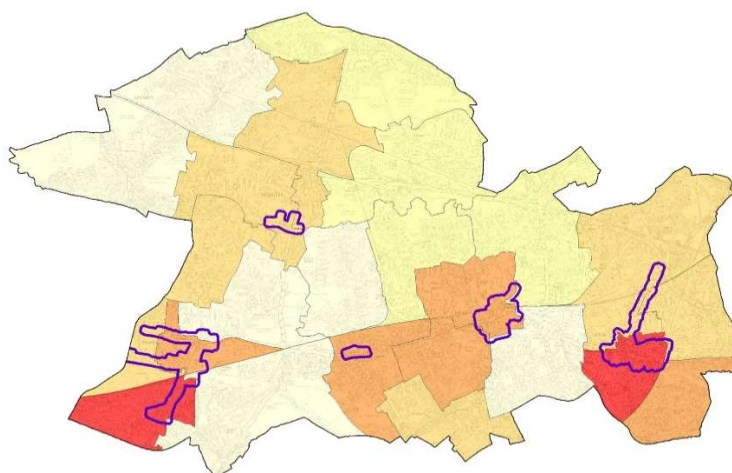
Off Licence Concentration and Volume by Ward



Looking at the density of premises with off licences for selling alcohol on a ward-by-ward basis highlights a very varied picture within Ealing.

Some of this variation can be attributed to factors such as a higher level of footfall and commercial or retail activity within certain parts of the borough (e.g. town centres such as Southall, Acton and Ealing).

Other factors may include the size of some wards and the percentage of land use that is primarily residential or industrial within some areas – the North Acton, Norwood Green and Hanger Hill wards would be examples of larger wards with substantial industrial or other non-residential land usage.



This map illustrates the ward density of off licence premises across the borough.

The wards with the highest concentrations are all in the south of the borough. Four of the five Special Policy Areas are within or include wards which fall into the highest two density categories.

The exception to this is the Greenford SPA which sits across medium density wards.

Overview of Licences for Alcohol across the Borough

The following tables contain statistics which describe the number and density of alcohol licences in the borough as a whole, in the combined Special Policy Areas, and in the non-SPA areas of the borough. Additional data shows the number of these premises which have late night entertainment licences, the percentage of premises which hold off licences, and the percentage with late night entertainment licences.

Borough of Ealing		55.5501 sq km
	Count	Density (per sq km)
Alcohol Licensed Premises	1037	18.7
'Off' Licences	558	10.0
Both	211	3.8
'On' Licences	268	4.8
Late Night Entertainment	260	4.7
OFF licences as a percentage of all licenses		53.8%
Percentage of premises with Late Night Entertainment		25.1%

Combined SPAs		2.3136 sq km
	Count	Density (per sq km)
Alcohol Licensed Premises	305	131.8
'Off' Licences	131	56.6
Both	72	31.1
'On' Licences	102	44.1
Late Night Entertainment	98	42.4
OFF licences as a percentage of all licenses		43.0%
Percentage of premises with Late Night Entertainment		32.1%

All non-SPA		53.2365 sq km
	Count	Density (per sq km)
Alcohol Licensed Premises	732	13.7
'Off' Licences	427	8.0
Both	139	2.6
'On' Licences	166	3.1
Late Night Entertainment	162	3.0
OFF licences as a percentage of all licenses		58.3%
Percentage of premises with Late Night Entertainment		22.1%

Summary

Within the 2020 Special Policy Areas, there is an increased density of licensed premises compared to the borough as a whole (and accordingly to the non-SPA areas). Over 29% of all premises licensed to sell alcohol are within one of the Special Policy Areas, while the total area of these SPAs (with 50m buffers applied) is only 4.2% of the total borough area. The density is 9.6 times higher within the Special Policy Areas than in non-SPA areas.

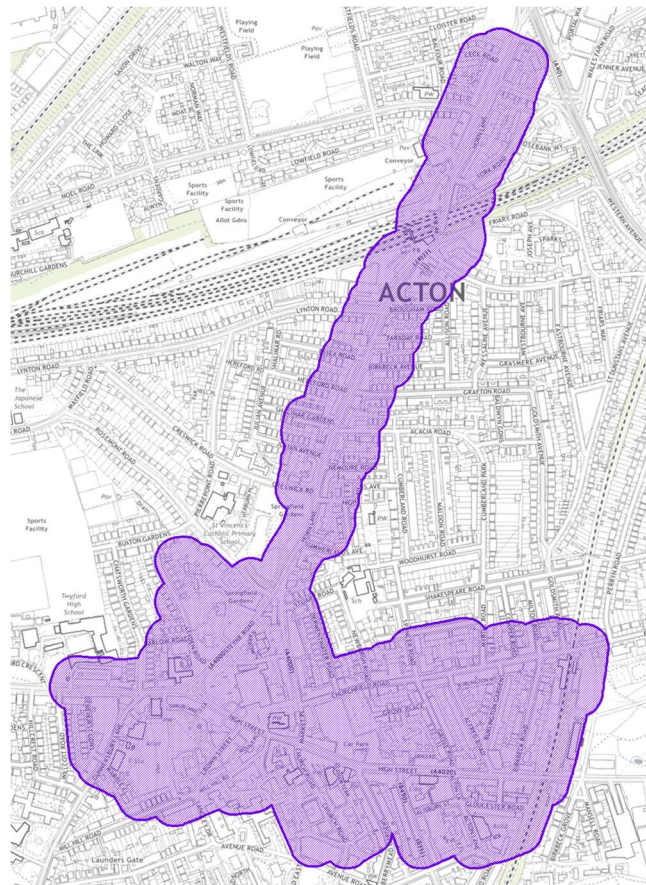
Looking at specific alcohol licence types:

- The density of **off** licence premises is **7.1** times greater in SPA areas than in non-SPA areas.
- The density of **on** licence premises is **14.2** times greater in SPA areas than non-SPA areas.
- The density of **'both'** licence premises is **12.0** times greater in SPA areas than non-SPA areas.

Additionally, the combined Special Policy Areas contain almost 38% of all alcohol-licensed premises with late night entertainment licences and the density of these is 14.1 times greater within the SPAs than in the remainder of the borough. Within the Special Policy Areas, 32.1% of licensed premises hold a late night entertainment licence, compared to 22.1% across the rest of the borough.

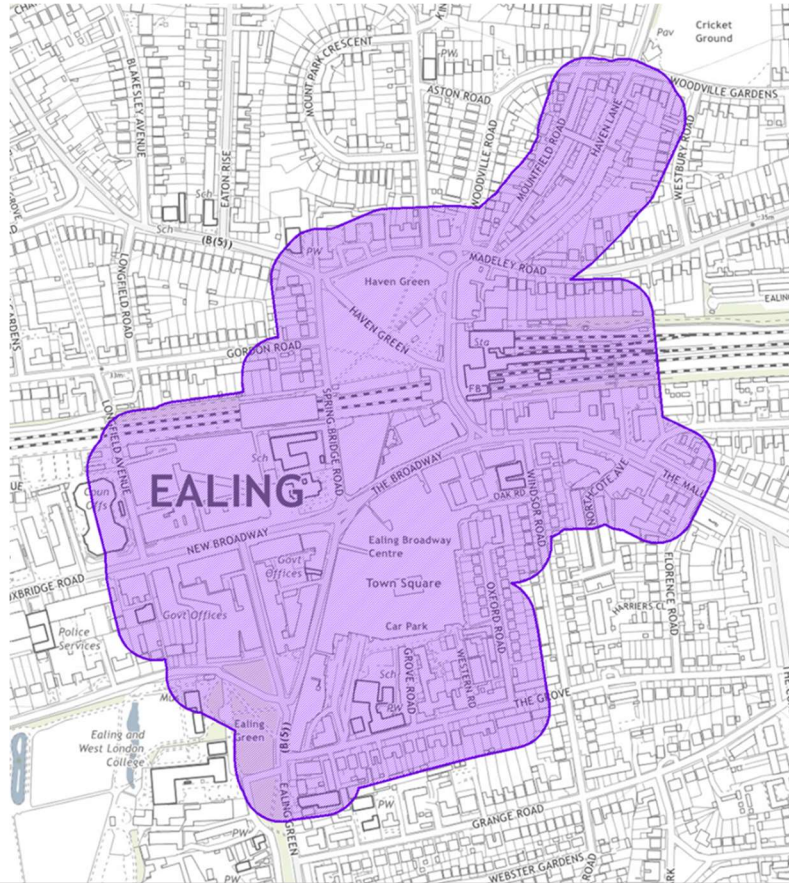
Overview of Licences in individual Special Policy Areas (with maps)

Acton



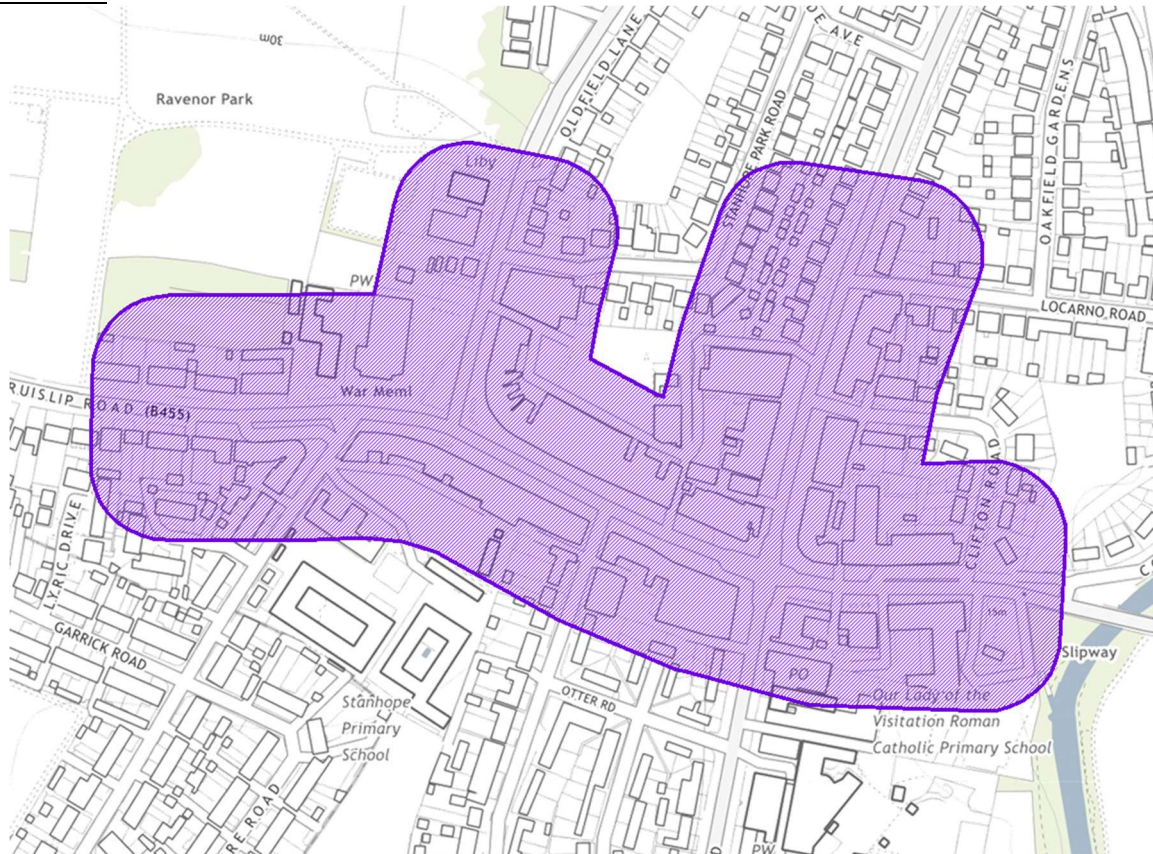
Acton SPA		0.7604 sq km
	Count	Density (per sq km)
Alcohol Licensed Premises	82	107.8
'Off' Licences	37	48.7
Both	18	23.7
'On' Licences	27	35.5
Late Night Entertainment	21	27.6
OFF licences as a percentage of all licenses		45.1%
Percentage of premises with Late Night Entertainment		25.6%

Ealing



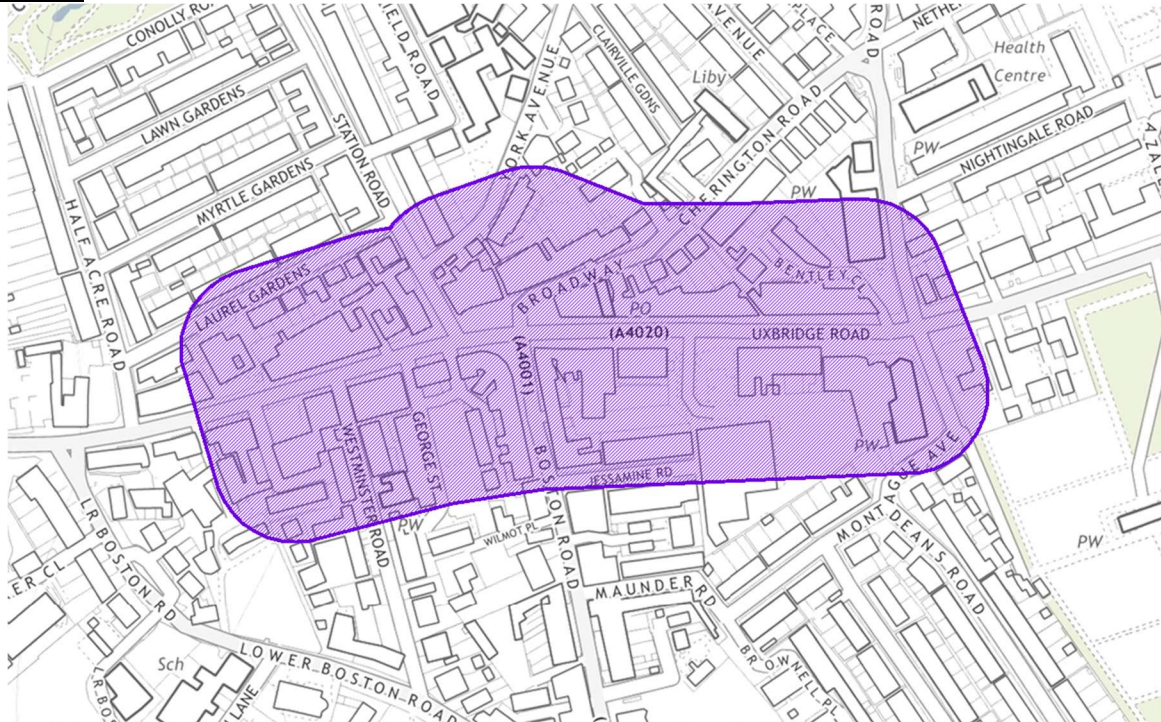
Ealing SPA		0.4396 sq km
	Count	Density (per sq km)
Alcohol Licensed Premises	110	250.2
'Off' Licences	23	52.3
Both	41	93.3
'On' Licences	46	104.6
Late Night Entertainment	52	118.3
OFF licences as a percentage of all licenses		20.9%
Percentage of premises with Late Night Entertainment		47.3%

Greenford



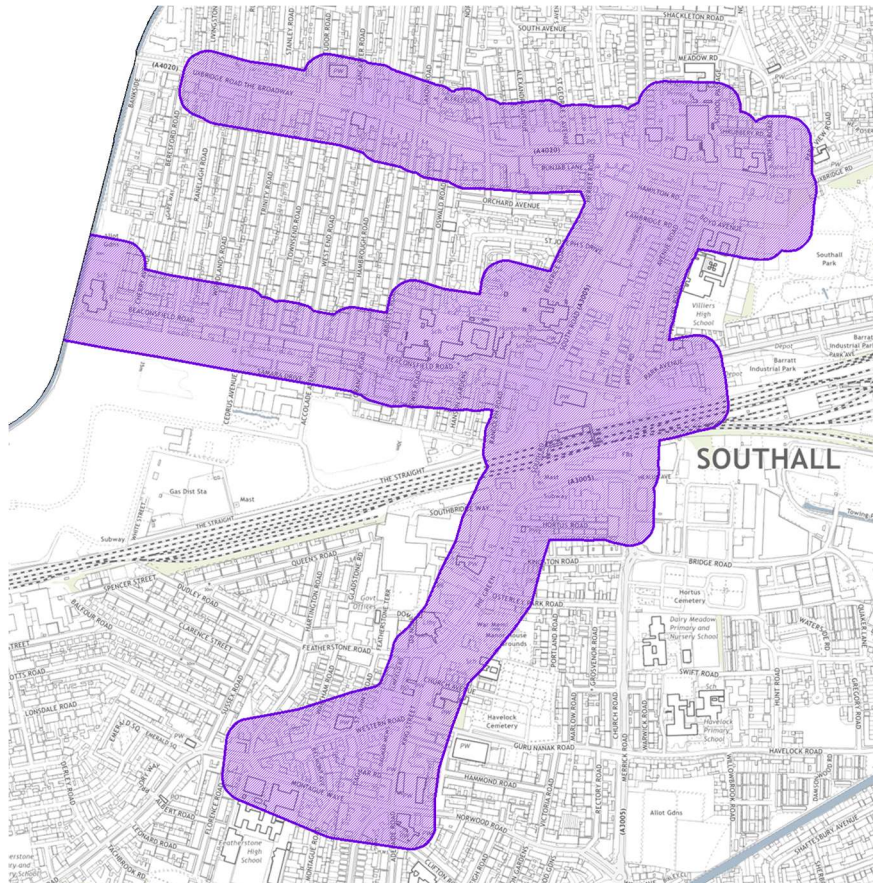
Greenford SPA		0.1543 sq km
	Count	Density (per sq km)
Alcohol Licensed Premises	32	207.4
'Off' Licences	19	123.1
Both	5	32.4
'On' Licences	8	51.8
Late Night Entertainment	7	45.4
OFF licences as a percentage of all licenses		59.4%
Percentage of premises with Late Night Entertainment		21.9%

Hanwell



Hanwell SPA		0.0814 sq km
	Count	Density (per sq km)
Alcohol Licensed Premises	20	245.7
'Off' Licences	11	135.1
Both	3	36.9
'On' Licences	6	73.7
Late Night Entertainment	3	36.9
OFF licences as a percentage of all licenses		55.0%
Percentage of premises with Late Night Entertainment		15.0%

Southall



Southall SPA		0.8779 sq km
	Count	Density (per sq km)
Alcohol Licensed Premises	61	69.5
'Off' Licences	41	46.7
Both	5	5.7
'On' Licences	15	17.1
Late Night Entertainment	15	17.1
OFF licences as a percentage of all licenses		67.2%
Percentage of premises with Late Night Entertainment		24.6%

Emergency Department Alcohol Admissions (Adults, 2020/21 to 2022/23)

During the period from 2020/21 to 2022/23, Ealing had the highest rate of adult alcohol admissions to emergency departments of all London boroughs. The borough shows a stable or rising recent trend on related measures looking at specific sex and age categories of those admitted; conversely the wider geographical areas of London and England show a generally falling recent trend across the same measures.

Ward	Alcohol Admissions 2020/21-2022/23	Alcohol Admissions Rate (per thousand over 18s)
Southall Broadway	634	75.8
Southall Green	705	59.6
Hanwell Broadway	532	45.2
Lady Margaret	509	41.4
Dormers Wells	470	39.5
South Acton	488	36.7
Northolt West End	416	34.6
Perivale	406	31.8
Southall West	151	30.6
North Hanwell	342	30.2
Whole Borough	8342	29.1
Greenford Broadway	362	27.8
Central Greenford	305	27.2
Norwood Green	334	27.1
Pitshanger	302	25.8
Northolt Mandeville	325	24.5
Ealing Common	313	23.5
Northfield	257	23.3
North Greenford	272	22.0
Southfield	278	21.0
Walpole	221	18.6
East Acton	174	14.4
Ealing Broadway	163	14.1
Hanger Hill	182	13.6
North Acton	201	12.8

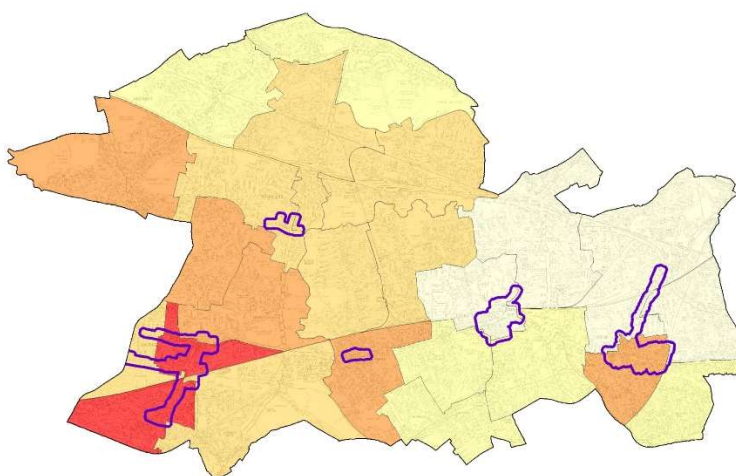
The rates of admission vary considerably across the geography of the borough, as shown by the ward table presented here.

The highest rates of admission are in Southall Broadway and Southall Green – the rates in these two wards are more than double the borough rate.

Four wards have rates less than half that of the borough as a whole, these being East Acton, Ealing Broadway, Hanger Hill and North Acton.

Geographically, there is a slight tendency for higher rates towards the south and west of the borough, and Southall particularly, but may be highly localised and influenced by various different demographic and socio-economic factors.

Geographical Variation in Alcohol-Related Admissions



The thematic map here shows the rates of adult alcohol-related hospital admissions, with the five existing Special Policy Areas overlaid.

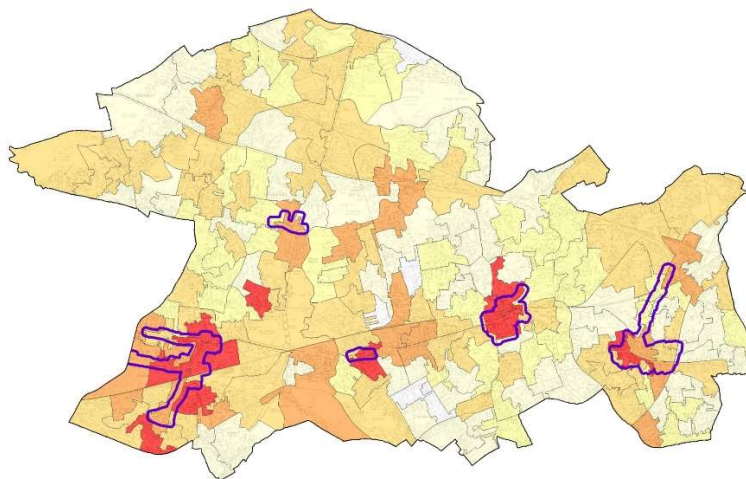
There does not appear to be a strong correlation between the designated SPA areas and rates of alcohol admissions.

Again, this is suggestive of a complex set of causal factors. The ready availability of alcohol to purchase may be one such factor.

London Ambulance Service Alcohol-Related Attendances in 2023

There were 1,678 alcohol-related incidents attended to by the London Ambulance Service (LAS) in Ealing in 2023, representing 4% of all LAS attendances in Ealing during the year.

Geography of LAS Attendances



The geography of LAS alcohol-related attendances (by pre-2021 LSOA) shows the areas with highest incident levels were in the south of the borough.

They were generally in and around the town centre locations covered by SPAs; most prominent was Southall, followed by Ealing.

Greenford is the only SPA not including at least one of the top ten LSOAs.

Temporal Features of LAS Attendances

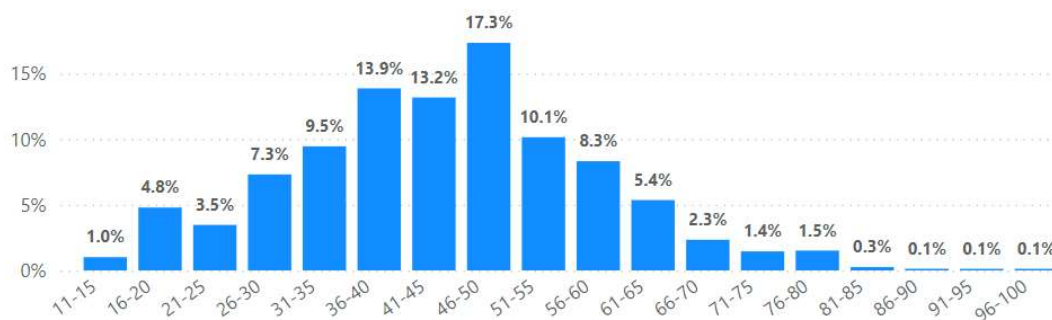
Time of Day	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT	SUN	% by Time
00:00 - 02:59	1.3%	1.7%	1.6%	1.7%	1.1%	2.0%	3.1%	12.4%
03:00 - 05:59	0.7%	0.6%	0.5%	0.4%	0.7%	1.0%	1.5%	5.4%
06:00 - 08:59	0.7%	0.6%	0.7%	0.5%	1.2%	1.1%	1.3%	6.1%
09:00 - 11:59	1.1%	1.3%	1.4%	1.4%	1.7%	1.4%	1.3%	9.5%
12:00 - 14:59	2.0%	2.1%	2.0%	1.8%	1.8%	2.1%	2.0%	13.8%
15:00 - 17:59	2.3%	2.6%	1.6%	2.4%	3.3%	2.2%	2.3%	16.7%
18:00 - 20:59	2.3%	2.7%	1.8%	2.1%	2.7%	3.3%	1.7%	16.7%
21:00 - 23:59	2.3%	2.7%	2.7%	2.2%	2.5%	3.9%	3.0%	19.3%
% by Day	12.6%	14.2%	12.3%	12.7%	15.1%	17.0%	16.2%	100.0%

Incidents occurred throughout the week. There was a slight peak day on Saturday, and raised levels on Friday/Sunday.

The peak time was between 9pm and midnight. More widely, over 47% of incidents between 3pm and midnight.

These patterns suggest some impact from evening and/or cumulative consumption of alcohol and potentially a link to the night time economy.

Age Group Analysis of those attended to by LAS



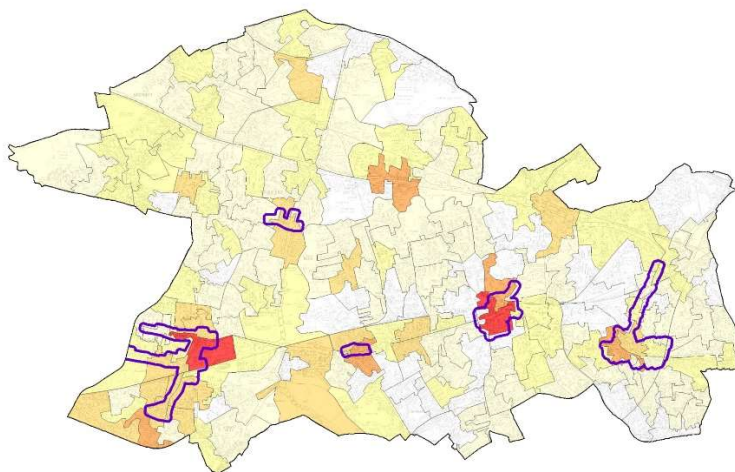
This graph shows the age of those being attended to for alcohol-related issues by LAS and provides some potential insight into the age groups most likely to be problem drinkers. 4 in 9 (44.4%) of those attended to by ambulances for alcohol-related incidents were aged between 36 and 50, with the peak age group being 46-50yo. Only 9.3% were aged 25 or under.

Alcohol-Flagged Crimes, 2022-2023

Data obtained from the MPS indicates that during the 2022 and 2023 calendar years, there were a total of 536 crimes mapped as being in Ealing where a flag was recorded indicating that a suspect and/or victim had been drinking. The majority of these incidents (69%) were classified as Violence Against the Person offences.

This is a lower total than expected or previously returned, this is highly likely to be a result of the inconsistent application of the flags during the crime recording process. Consequently, drawing firm conclusions from this data is more difficult.

Geography of Alcohol-Flagged Crimes



The two LSOAs with the highest volume of alcohol flagged crime were in town centres of Ealing and Southall, both within respective SPAs.

Of the 536 crimes, 142 (26.5%) occurred within an SPA, and this breaks down as:

Southall – 57
Acton – 39
Ealing – 33
Hanwell – 7
Greenford – 6

Temporal Features of Alcohol-Flagged Crime (Borough)

Time of Day	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT	SUN	% by Time
00:00 - 02:59	3.3%	2.1%	2.5%	1.7%	2.1%	7.6%	4.7%	24.0%
03:00 - 05:59	0.8%	0.4%	0.8%	0.4%	1.2%	1.7%	2.3%	7.6%
06:00 - 08:59		0.8%	0.8%			1.7%	1.0%	4.3%
09:00 - 11:59	0.2%	0.6%	0.4%	1.2%	0.6%	1.0%	0.6%	4.5%
12:00 - 14:59	0.8%	1.4%	0.8%	0.8%	1.2%	1.0%	2.1%	7.9%
15:00 - 17:59	1.6%	2.1%	1.7%	0.8%	2.5%	1.6%	1.6%	11.8%
18:00 - 20:59	2.3%	3.5%	2.5%	1.4%	3.5%	4.3%	1.9%	19.4%
21:00 - 23:59	2.5%	3.1%	2.5%	1.9%	1.9%	4.5%	4.1%	20.5%
% by Day	11.4%	14.0%	12.0%	8.1%	13.0%	23.3%	18.2%	100.0%

There is a clear peak period between 6pm and 3am (64% of all incidents), and clear peak days of Saturday and Sunday (41.5% combined).

Offences peak in the early hours, and more specifically the highest level of offences occurred in the early hours of Saturday morning.

Temporal Features of Alcohol-Flagged Crime (SPAs)

Time of Day	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT	SUN	% by Time
00:00 - 02:59	1.5%	2.2%	2.2%	0.7%	0.7%	12.5%	4.4%	24.3%
03:00 - 05:59						2.2%	3.7%	5.9%
06:00 - 08:59		2.2%	0.7%			2.2%		5.1%
09:00 - 11:59		0.7%	0.7%	0.7%	0.7%	0.7%	1.5%	5.1%
12:00 - 14:59	1.5%	1.5%		0.7%	0.7%	1.5%	0.7%	6.6%
15:00 - 17:59	3.7%	3.7%	1.5%	0.7%	2.2%	1.5%	2.2%	15.4%
18:00 - 20:59	1.5%	3.7%	2.9%	1.5%	2.2%	6.6%	2.2%	20.6%
21:00 - 23:59	2.9%	2.2%	2.9%	1.5%	1.5%	2.9%	2.9%	16.9%
% by Day	11.0%	16.2%	11.0%	5.9%	8.1%	30.1%	17.6%	100.0%

Looking just at those crimes within SPAs, there is a very similar temporal pattern, suggesting a potential link to entertainment and/or alcohol consumption.

Offences again peak in the early hours, and specifically between midnight and 3am on Saturday morning, while Saturday is even more defined as the peak day (over 30%) .

LICENSING POLICY 2025 - PROPOSED SPECIAL POLICY AREAS

This section of the report now considers cumulative impact on the context of the Councils next Statement of Licensing Policy for 2025.

The Cumulative Impact Assessment is based on Lower Super Output Areas (LSOA's), nationally recognised as the most robust geographic and demographic unit of analysis, to identify densities of alcohol licensed premises and alcohol related impacts.

This assessment considers:

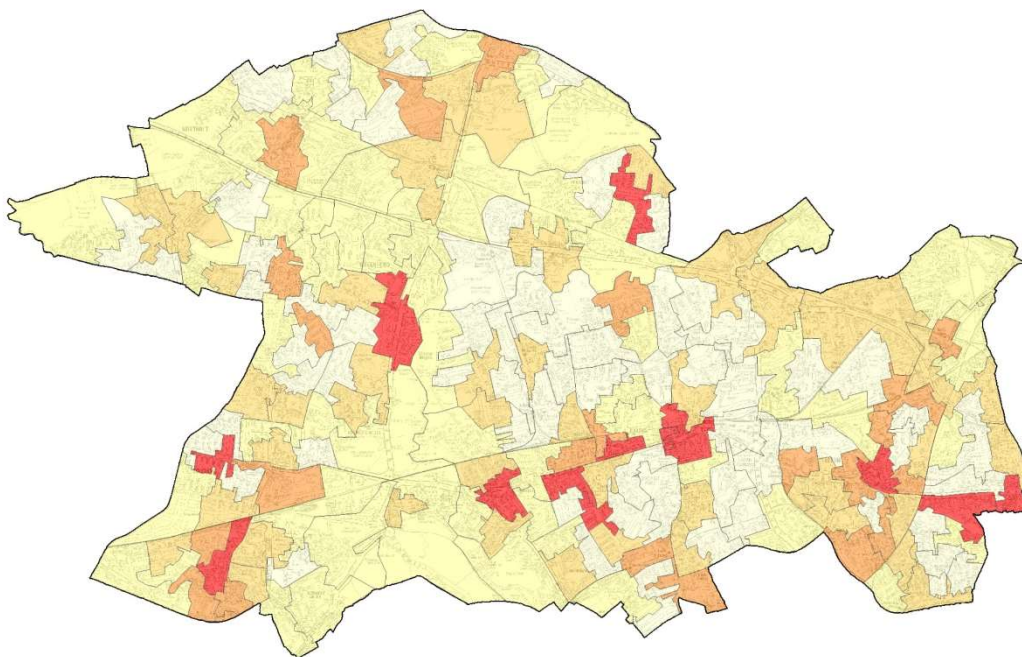
- local alcohol-related crime and disorder statistics
- statistics on local anti-social behaviour offences
- alcohol-related health statistics such as alcohol-related emergency attendances and hospital admissions
- environmental health and licensing complaints
- female victim violence and sexual offences
- rough sleeping information and Parkguard patrols data

Density and type of licensed premises and recent trends

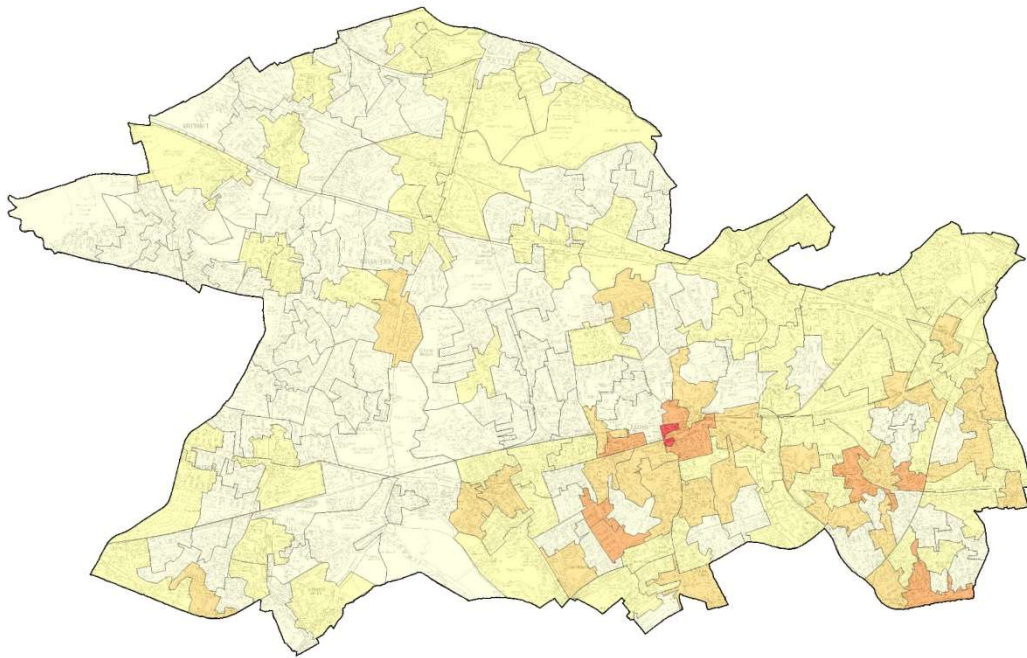
As of April 2024, there were 1037 premises licensed to sell alcohol in Ealing. At the time of the last review (in 2019), there were 958 licensed premises, reflecting an increase of around 8% over five years.

Over half of these licences are for 'off' sales (54%), just over a quarter are for 'on' sales (26%) and the remainder are licensed for both on and off sales (20%)

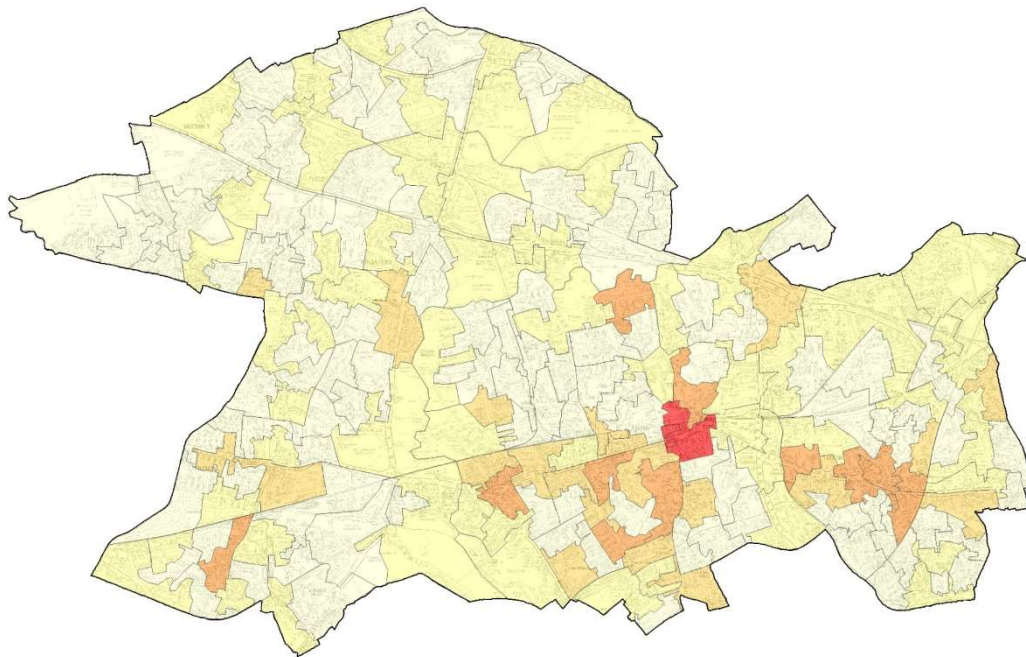
Off Licences



Both (On and Off) Licences



On only Licences

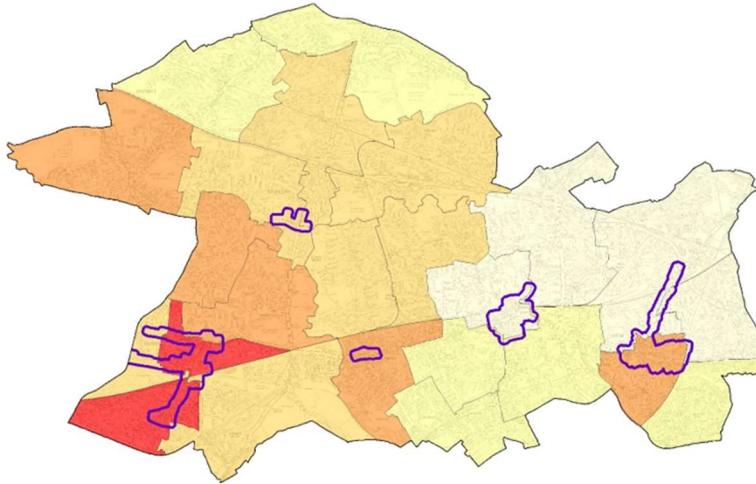


The above maps describe the density of licensed premises per LSOA. By far the greatest concentration is around the centre of Ealing and generally the LSOAs with the highest density tend to be in town centres including Greenford and those along the Uxbridge Road corridor (Acton, Ealing, West Ealing, Hanwell and Southall in particular)

KEY FINDINGS: ALCOHOL-RELATED HEALTH INDICATORS

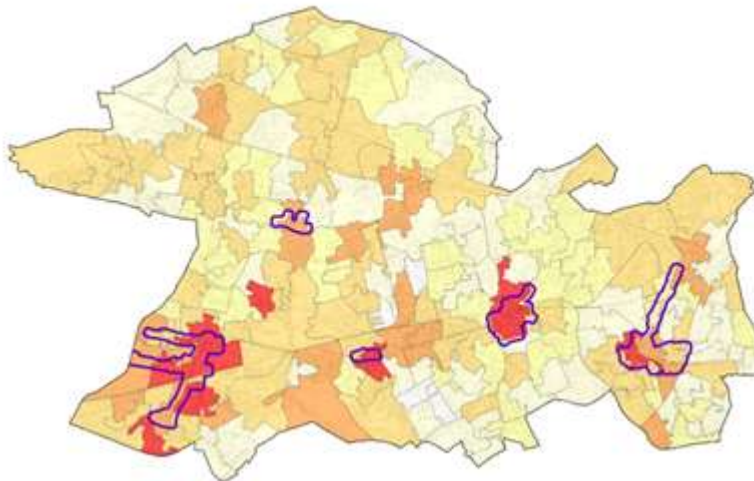
During the period from 2020/21 to 2022/23, Ealing had the highest rate of adult alcohol admissions to emergency departments of any London borough.

Geographical Variation in Alcohol-Related Admissions



The highest rates of admission were in Southall Broadway and Southall Green, where the rates were more than double the borough rate.

Geography of LAS Attendances



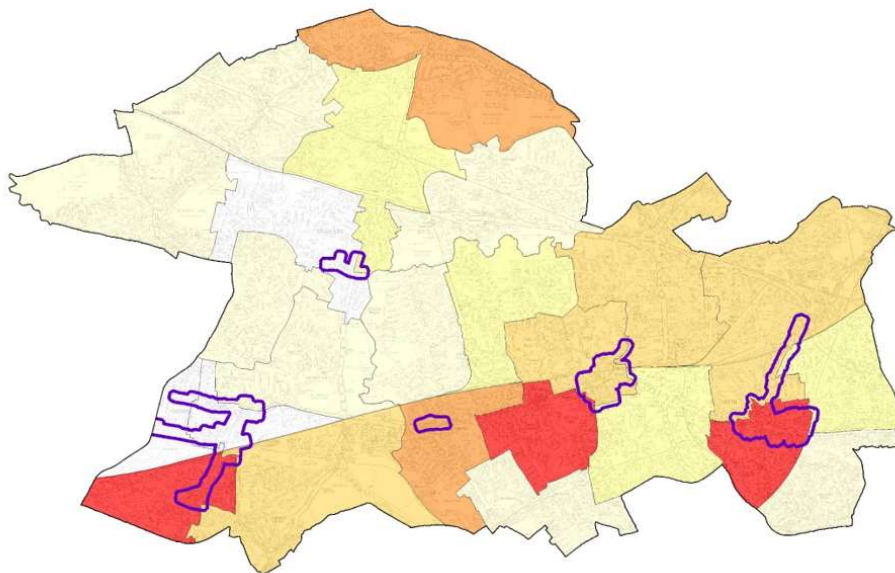
There were 1,678 alcohol-related attendances by the LAS in 2023 (4% of all attendances in the borough).

The highest levels were generally in and around town centre locations in the south of the borough, and thus co-located with many of the existing SPAs. Incidents peaked at weekends and between 3pm and midnight. Over 44% of those attended to were aged between 36 and 50 years.

Key findings: ASB, crime, disorder and nuisance indicators

In 2022 and 2023 there were 132 noise complaints at premises with an on license or both license and categorised as being amplified music, raised voices or other commercial noise during the two year period. Almost a third of these complaints were within one of the existing SPAs, with the highest totals being in the Acton SPA (18) and Southall SPA (12).

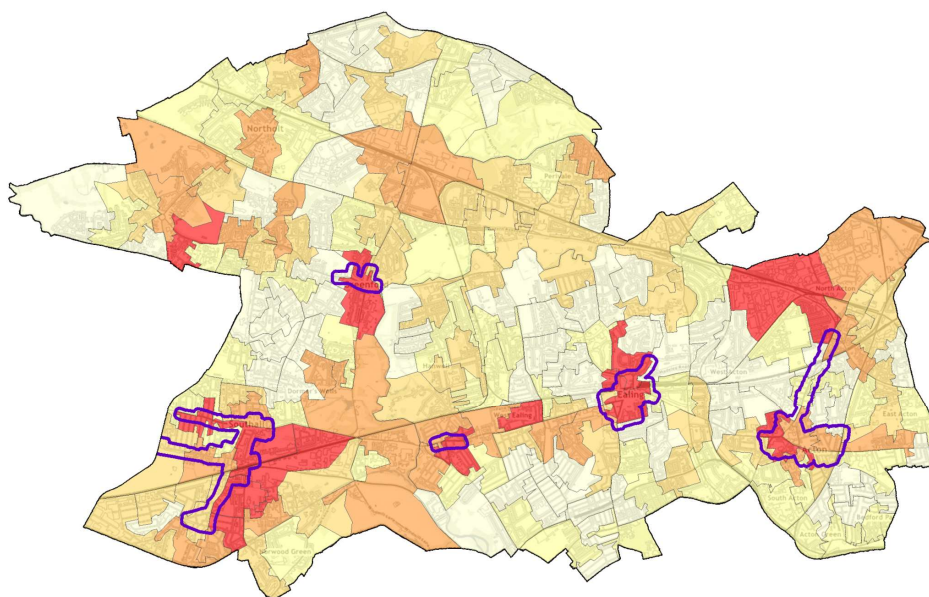
Noise Complaints at premises with 'On' or 'Both' Licences, by ward



Volume Police Recorded ASB calls 2023

There were over 10,700 anti-social behaviour calls recorded by the police in Ealing in 2023. The highest levels tended to occur in or around town centre areas, in many cases in or close to existing Special Policy Areas. There were also higher levels in some parts of North Acton, West Ealing and Northolt.

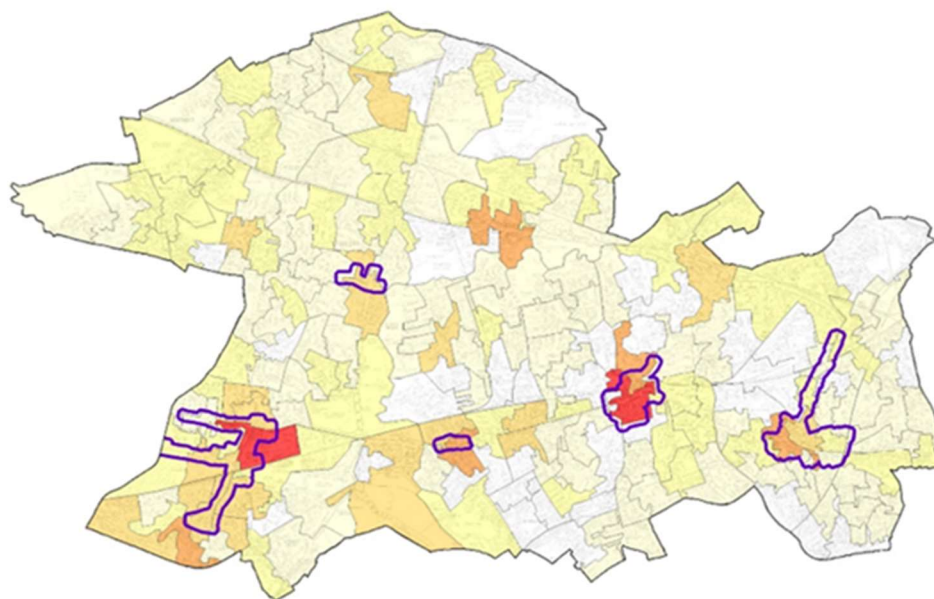
While a valid indicator to consider, ASB calls can result from a variety of issues, in different settings



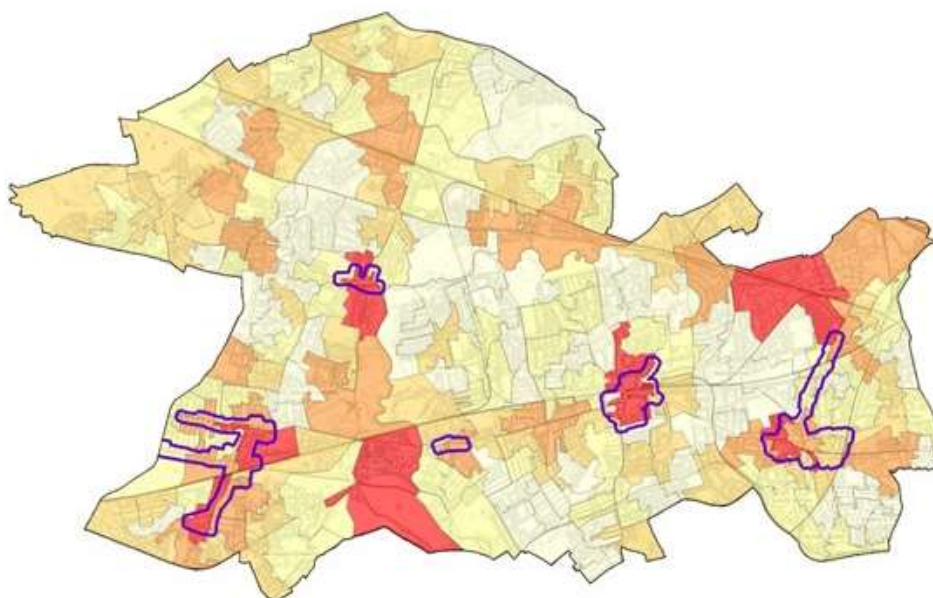
Key findings: Crime and alcohol-flagged crime indicators

In 2022 and 2023 there were 536 crimes mapped in Ealing and flagged as where the suspect and/or victim had been drinking, with most being incidents of violence (almost 70%). The highest volume of offences were in Ealing and Southall town centres, and over a quarter (26.5%) of the borough total occurred within one of the existing Special Policy Areas. Incident levels peaked at weekends, and between 6pm and 3am.

Geography of Alcohol-Flagged Crimes



Non-Domestic Violence with Injury offences, occurring between 6pm and 6am, in 2022 & 2023



There were 1,827 such offences during the two-year period of analysis. Saturday was the peak day, with the highest crime periods in the week being on Friday night into Saturday and on Saturday night into Sunday. Ealing, Southall, Greenford and Acton all feature as higher crime areas within this category, with North Acton and Norwood Green also featuring.

Cumulative Impact Overall Assessment Methodology

To assess where areas cumulative impact might exist the following system was adopted:

All 199 LSOAs in Ealing were given a score for each factor assessed in the key findings of between 0 and 3

3 = in the top 10% of LSOAs

2 = in the top 25% of LSOAs

1 = in the top 50% of LSOAs

0 = not in the top 50% of LSOAs

These scores were then mapped thematically to show where the cumulative impact was likely to be highest (and lowest) across Ealing.

Two versions of the map were produced – one with all 12 factors weighted equally, and one where the volume and density of licensed premises accounted for half of the total cumulative score. Both maps were very similar, with minimal differences

Consideration was then given to additional factors which were not suitable for assessing and mapping in the same way, before a final recommendation for Special Policy Areas was discussed

The analysis indicates that the existing Special Policy Areas remain the focal areas of greatest cumulative impact and on using the improved methodology based on LSOA geographic units some extension of existing SPA boundaries is appropriate. In addition some minor changes to the existing areas have also been identified as appropriate, specifically the removal of the northern arm of the Acton SPA (along Horn Lane) and the Beaconsfield Road section of the Southall SPA – because neither of these has a large number or dense concentration of licensed premises.

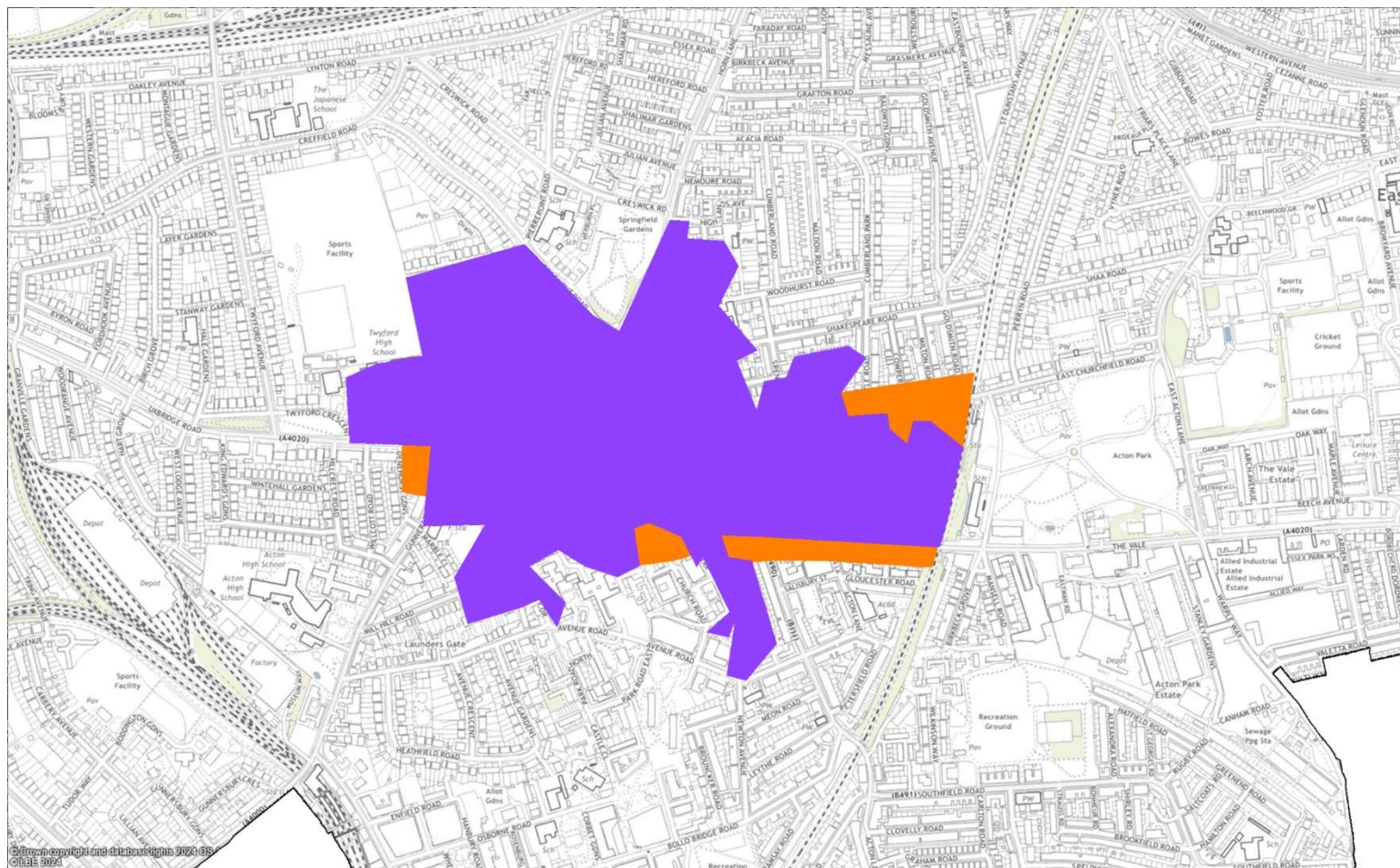
The joining of the Ealing and Hanwell Special Policy Areas into one area which includes the West Ealing town centre is also recommended due to cumulative impact in that corridor.

Redefining the extent of the Special Policy Areas using Lower Super Output Area boundaries as the primary basis is also beneficial in terms of removing the arbitrary (and sometimes confusing) nature of where the boundaries for each SPA fall. This would also be pragmatic for both applicants and licensing officers.

Nevertheless some slight variations to the LSOA boundaries has been considered before finalising the SPAs. Examples would be to ensure that both sides of major roads are included within a Special Policy Area, or to consider limiting an SPA where there is an obvious 'natural' barrier such as a railway line or large green space where licensed premises density does not exist.

The following maps outline the areas of Cumulative Impact found in the analyses outlined above and will form the basis of consultation for proposed SPA's in the Statement of Licensing Policy 2025.

ACTON SPA – boundary adjustments



Adjusted to include:

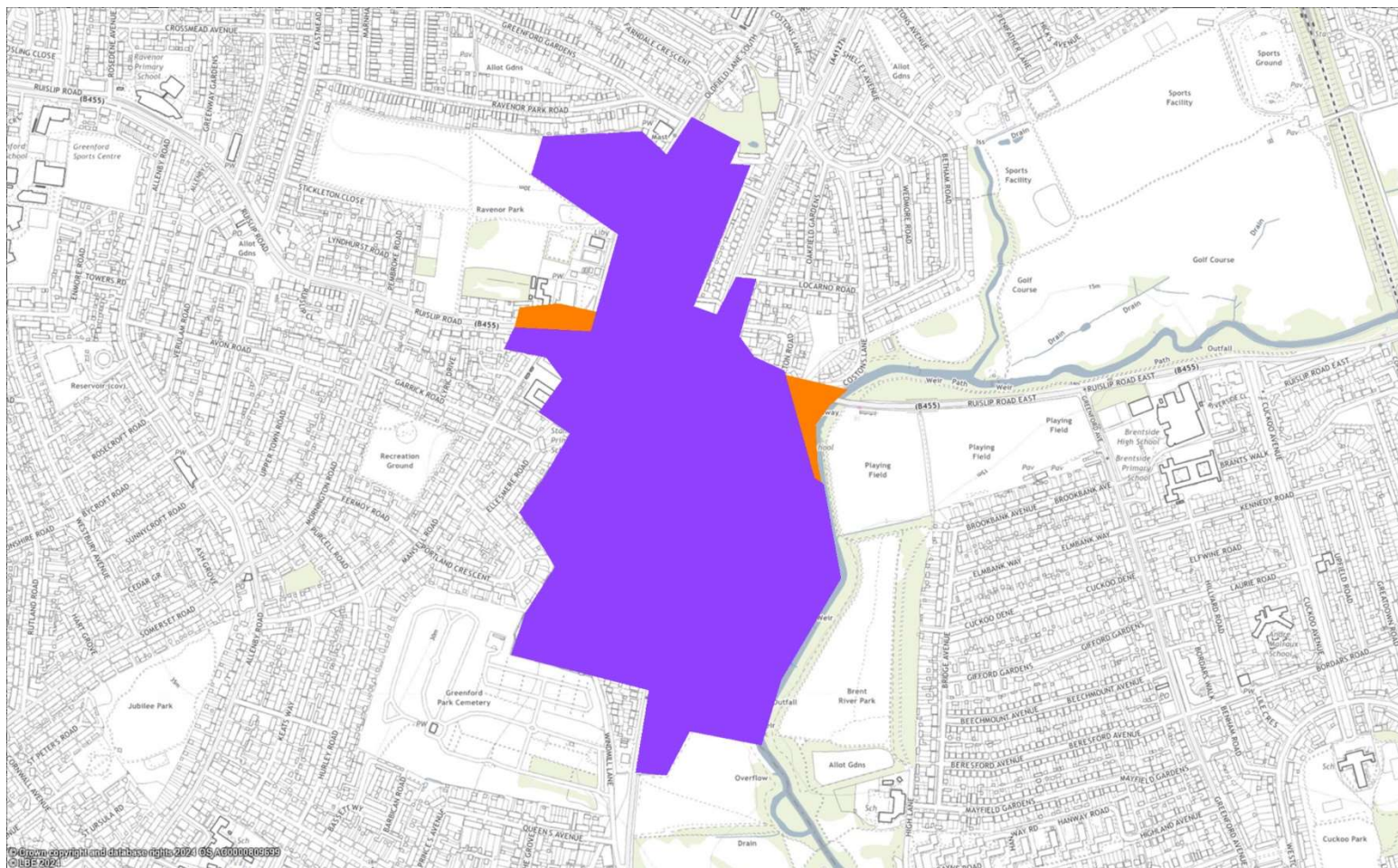
Churchfield Road –
extended to Acton Central
Station.

Church Road – commercial
area directly adjacent to
Acton High Street.

A4020 – south side as far
east as the railway bridge.

Gunnersbury Lane/A4020
to Denehurst Gardens –
including commercial row
and no longer cutting
through public house
footprint.

GREENFORD SPA – boundary adjustments

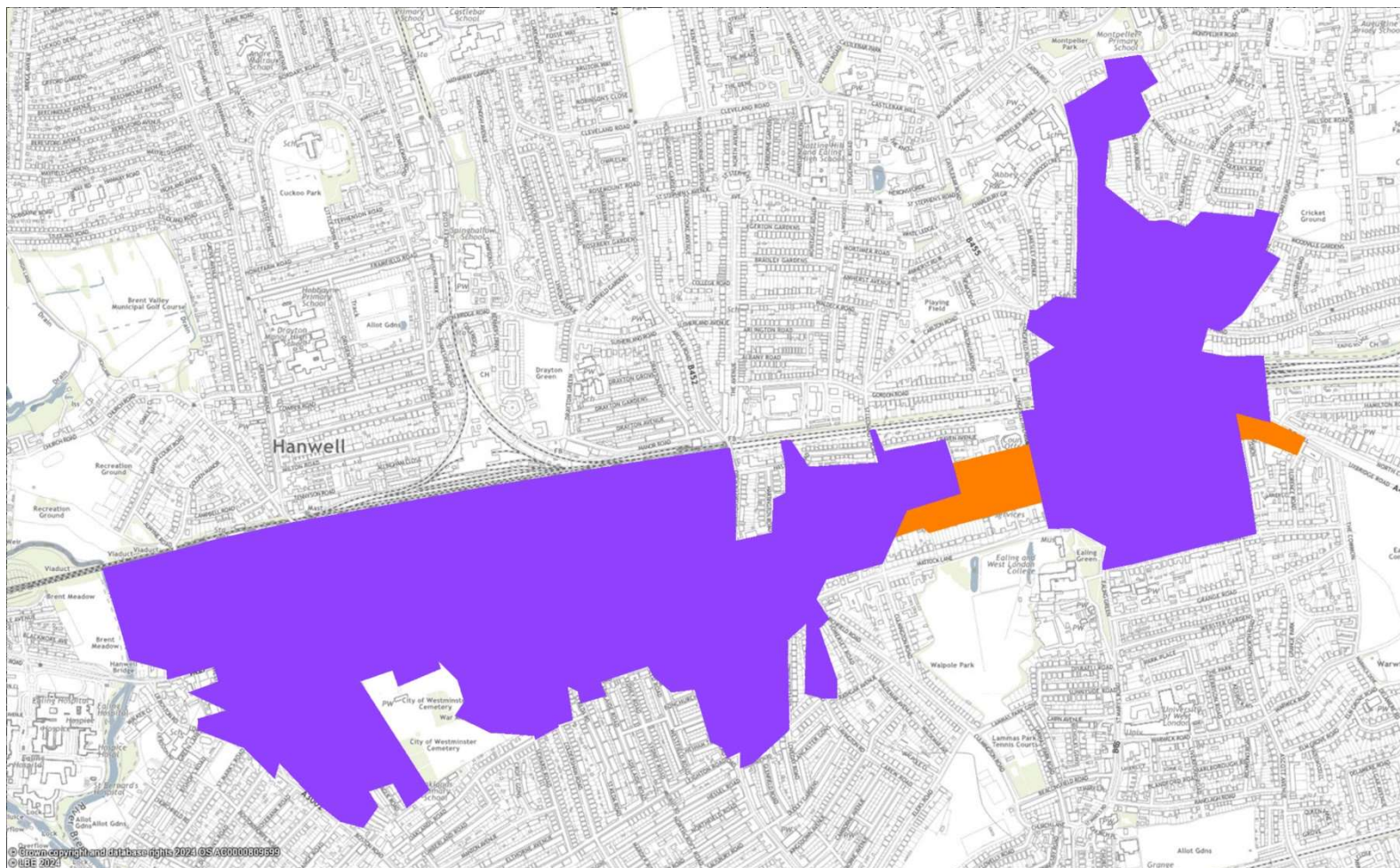


Adjusted to include:

North side of B455 (The Broadway/Ruislip Road) west of the crossroads, to just beyond Mansell Road.

B455 east of the crossroads as far as the river, as previous boundary appeared to cut through Lidl car park.

HANWELL AND EALING SPA – boundary adjustments

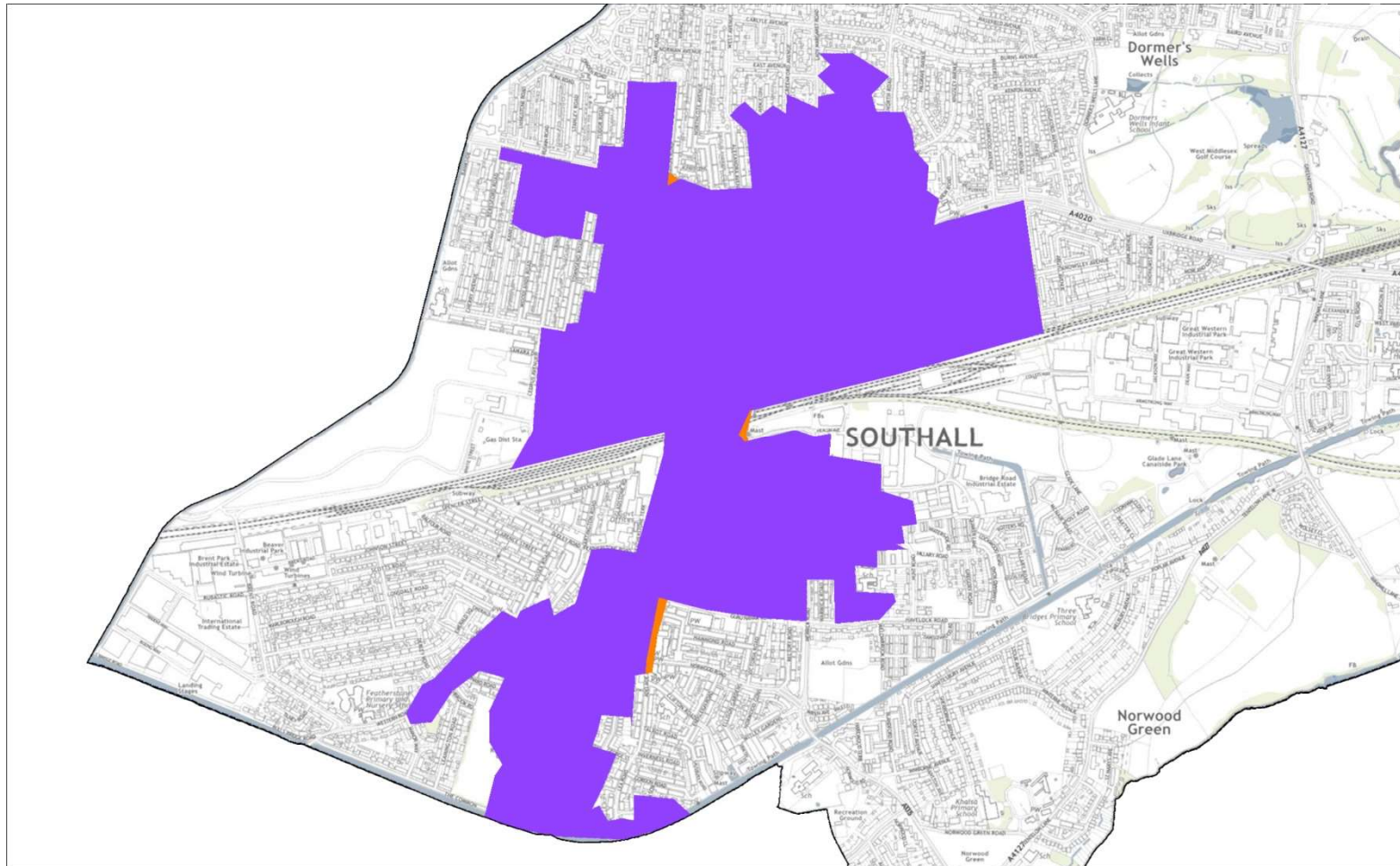


Adjusted to include:

South side of The Mall (A4020) as far as Florence Road to the east of Ealing town centre.

Uxbridge Road between West Ealing and Ealing, to make the two areas continuous.

SOUTHALL SPA – boundary adjustments



Adjusted to include:

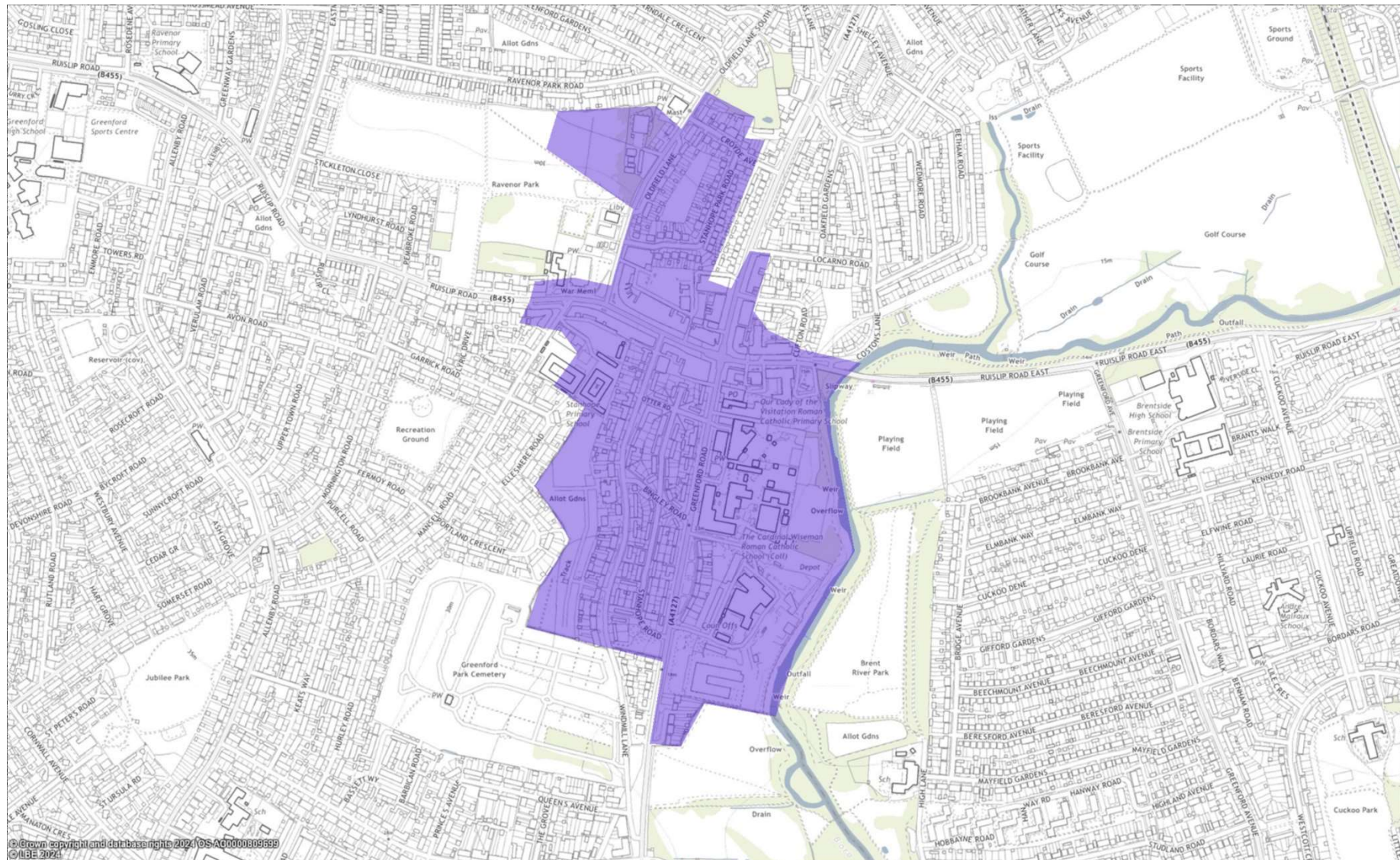
Corner of Saxon Road (east side) as it meets the Broadway – this tiny triangle was a confusing boundary.

The entirety of Southall Station entrance buildings – the previous boundary cut through this.

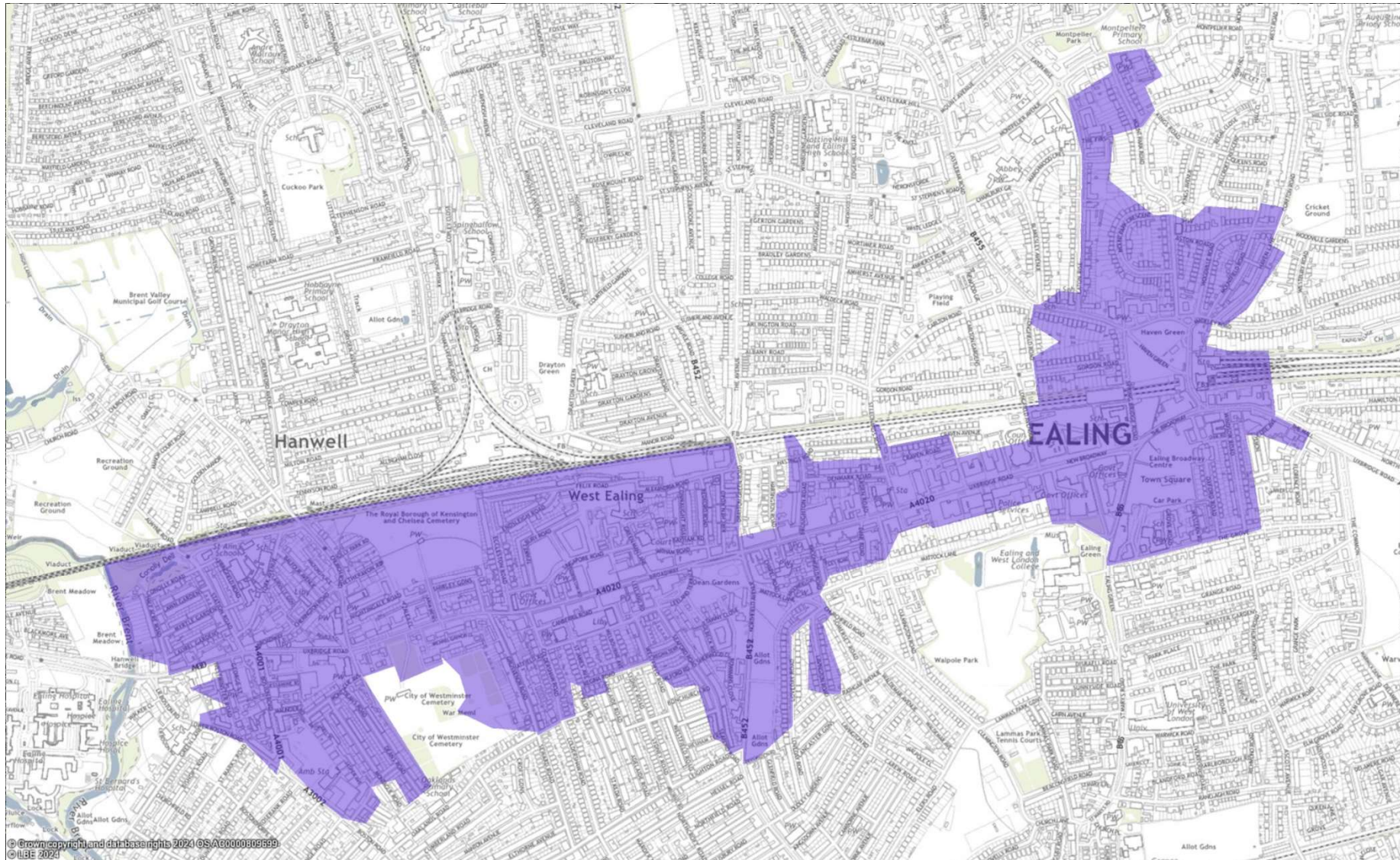
East side of King Street as far as Montague Way.

This is a detailed street map of the West Acton area in London. A large, irregularly shaped region in the center of the map is highlighted in purple. This shaded area includes streets such as Burton Gardens, Carlow Road, Leppel Road, and High Street. Surrounding this central area are various residential streets, parks, and landmarks. To the west, there are areas labeled 'West Acton' and 'Allot Gdns'. To the east, there are areas labeled 'The Vale Estate' and 'Allied Industrial Estate'. The map also shows several schools, including 'Twyford High School' and 'Acton High School', and parks like 'Acton Park'. A legend in the bottom left corner identifies symbols for 'High School', 'Allot Gdns', 'Sports Facility', 'Cricket Ground', 'The Vale Estate', and 'Allied Industrial Estate'. The map is oriented with North at the top.

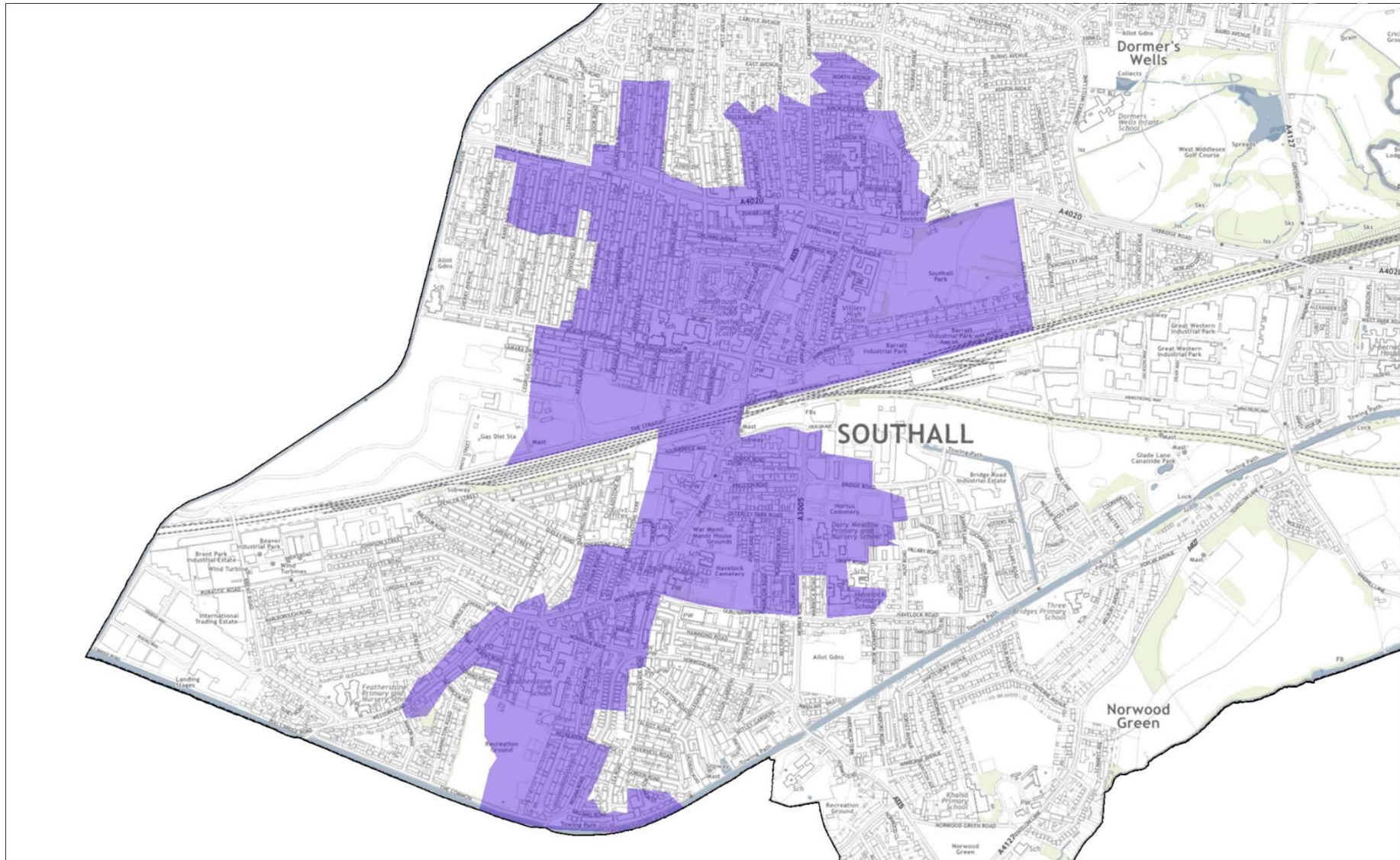
Proposed Greenford SPA



Proposed Hanwell and Ealing SPA



Proposed Southall SPA



Proposed SPA's – Borough Map

