

# Lambeth Pharmaceutical Needs Assessment

01 October 2025 to 30 September 2028

## Executive Summary

### Scope and purpose of the PNA

A Pharmaceutical Needs Assessment (PNA) outlines the pharmaceutical services available in the borough as well as detailing when and where these are available to the population. The PNA considers how these services meet the current and future needs of the population. All Health and Wellbeing Boards (HWB) must produce and publish a PNA every three years. This PNA is for the period 2025 to 2028 and replaces the PNA published by Lambeth council in 2022.

The provision of NHS Pharmaceutical Services is a controlled market. Under the NHS (Pharmaceutical Services and Local Pharmaceutical Services) Regulations<sup>1</sup>, any pharmacist, dispensing appliance contractor (DAC) or dispensing doctor who wishes to provide NHS pharmaceutical services must apply to NHS England (NHSE) to be included on the Pharmaceutical List and the regulations outline the system of market entry. From 1 April 2023, Integrated Care Boards (ICBs) took on the delegated responsibility for the commissioning of pharmacy services from NHS England.

NHS Pharmaceutical services refer to services provided by contractors on the list held by NHSE. There are three main categories of service as identified in the Community Pharmacy Contractual Framework (CPCF):

- Essential services: include the dispensing of medicines and appliances, disposal of unwanted medicines, clinical governance, and promotion of healthy lifestyles that every community pharmacy providing NHS pharmaceutical services must provide and are set out in their terms of service.
- Advanced services: include services community pharmacy contractors and dispensing appliance contractors can choose to provide subject to accreditation as set out in the Secretary of State Directions.
- Enhanced services: include services commissioned directly by NHSE, introduced to assist the NHS in improving and delivering a better level of care in the community. Pharmacy contractors can choose to provide any of these services.

In the absence of a particular service being commissioned by NHSE, it can be addressed by Locally Commissioned Services, funded by the Local Authority or ICB. These are services community pharmacy contractors could choose to provide and are therefore included in the PNA.

The aim of the Lambeth PNA is to enable local pharmacy service providers and commissioners to:

- Understand the pharmaceutical needs of the population.
- Gain a clearer picture of pharmaceutical services currently provided.
- Make appropriate decisions on applications for NHS pharmacy contracts.
- Commission appropriate and accessible services from community pharmacies.
- Clearly identify and address any local gaps in pharmaceutical services.
- Target services to reduce health inequalities within local health communities.

## *Executive Summary*

### **Methods**

The PNA was developed by a multiagency steering group and engagement with key stakeholders. This included a survey of Lambeth residents (completed online or in person via market researchers) as well as an online or telephone survey of pharmacists in Lambeth to understand any gaps in provision of services.

The steering group gathered data on health needs and pharmaceutical provision in Lambeth and neighbouring boroughs to identify any unmet needs and gaps in services. For the purpose of this PNA, service provision was assessed across three localities in Lambeth: North, South East and South West.

A formal 60-day consultation was conducted between 21 May and 21 July 2025 to gather feedback from stakeholders. Following this, the final PNA was updated based on the consultation feedback, signed off by the HWB, and published on 1 October 2025.

### **The local picture**

Lambeth has a resident population of approximately 323,400 people<sup>2</sup>. It is a predominantly young population, 61% are aged under 40. The overall population of Lambeth is projected to decrease by 1% (3,500 people) between 2025 and 2028. However, there is a predicted increase of 11% in the population aged 65 and over, meaning there is an aging population in the borough.

Lambeth has a diverse population with around 62% of residents describing their ethnicity as Black, Asian, Other or Multiple ethnicities and there are over 100 languages spoken in borough.

Deprivation is high in Lambeth. It is estimated that 18% of Lambeth's population live in the 20% most deprived areas in England. Lambeth has the 4th highest rate of long-term unemployment within the working age population in London. Among the working age population, 3.2 per 1,000 people were long-term unemployed in 2021/22.

Up until 2019, life expectancy in Lambeth was increasing. However, the COVID-19 pandemic caused life expectancy to fall sharply to levels experienced a decade earlier. Recent data suggests this trend is reversing with increased life expectancy for males and females. The 2021-23 life expectancy for males in Lambeth is 78.9 years and 83.2 years for females. There is a gap in life expectancy between the most and least deprived areas of Lambeth for both males (a gap of 5.7 years) and females (a gap of 4.8 years). Most of these inequalities are caused by higher mortality rates from COVID-19, circulatory, cancer and respiratory diseases.

For the UK, 40% of disability adjusted life years lost are attributable to smoking, alcohol consumption, hypertension, and obesity. Within Lambeth these risk factors also play a significant role in attributable disease burden. There is substantial variation by age, sex, ethnicity, and deprivation in these risk factors. We also profiled a range of long-term conditions such as diabetes, heart disease, stroke and respiratory diseases, and mental health conditions. All of these play a significant role in Lambeth in terms of prevalence, variation by age, sex, ethnicity, and deprivation. These risk factors and long-term conditions will impact on the use of pharmacies for support with medication and control of these conditions.

### **Findings from the assessment of pharmacy services in Lambeth**

The Pharmaceutical Regulations 2013<sup>1</sup> require a PNA to define and assess the pharmaceutical services the HWB identify as being *necessary* to meet the need for pharmaceutical services in its population. For the purposes of this PNA, essential services are deemed as *necessary* to meet the pharmaceutical service needs of the Lambeth population. The PNA must also assess the provision of other *relevant* services. These services are not deemed as *necessary*, but their provision has secured improvements or better access to pharmaceutical services. For the purposes of this PNA, advanced and enhanced services are *relevant* services.

There are currently 59 community pharmacies in Lambeth. These include 55 40-hour pharmacies and four 72-hour pharmacies. There are no distance selling pharmacies, local pharmaceutical services (LPS) providers, dispensing appliance contractors (DAC) or dispensing GPs in Lambeth. There are 56 community pharmacies within 1km of Lambeth's border. These includes one dispensing appliance contractor (DAC).

There are 18.7 community pharmacies per 100,000 residents (based on a 2023 ONS mid yearly estimates<sup>3</sup>). This ratio is below the London and England averages, both of which report 20.8 per 100,000<sup>3</sup>. Pharmacies are distributed throughout the borough with concentrations near high streets and GP practices. There is a good correlation between deprivation and the number of pharmacies within each locality being located in areas of relatively high deprivation.

Lambeth residents have a choice of pharmacy in most wards. There are two wards where there is no pharmacy, but residents have a choice of services in the neighbouring wards. Travel time analysis indicated that most Lambeth residents can access a pharmacy within a 6-minute walk and all Lambeth residents can access a pharmacy within a 12-minute walk. Additionally, all residents in Lambeth can reach a pharmacy using public transport within 15 minutes. Access and choice are good on weekdays between the hours of 9:00am and 5:00pm and Saturdays 9:00am to 1.00pm. Outside of these hours, access and choice is more limited particularly on early mornings and late evenings as well as Sundays.

There are regeneration projects in Lambeth including the Vauxhall Nine Elms Battersea Project<sup>4</sup>. Over the period of this PNA, the number of additional homes across the borough is expected to increase by just over 2,000, particularly in the North locality. Areas under development are well served by the existing network of pharmacies, and we do not anticipate any future gaps.

Our assessment shows that current access to essential services (both in term of location and opening times) to community pharmacies meet the current and expected future essential pharmaceutical service needs of the Lambeth population and there are no gaps in current or future provision (in location or opening times) of these services.

There are currently nine Advanced Services within the NHS CPCF. The advanced services assessed were:

- Pharmacy first service
- Flu vaccination service
- Pharmacy contraception service
- Hypertension case finding service
- New medicine service

## *Executive Summary*

- Smoking cessation service
- Appliance use review
- Stoma appliance customisation
- Lateral flow device service

For all advanced services, the PNA identified no gaps that if filled either now, or in the future, would secure improvements, or better access to advanced services in Lambeth. The HWB noted that there were no pharmacies in Lambeth with activity data for appliance use review, stoma appliance customisation and smoking cessation service. There was at least one pharmacy providing these services within 1km of the Lambeth border.

The enhanced services currently commissioned by NHS England in the London Region and considered in this PNA were:

- London seasonal flu vaccination service
- Public Holiday Rota
- COVID-19 Vaccination Service
- Community Pharmacy London Vaccination Service (Flu & Pneumococcal polysaccharide vaccine (PPV))

For all enhanced services, the PNA identified no gaps that if filled either now, or in the future, would secure improvements, or better access to advanced services in Lambeth.

This PNA also considered other NHS services and locally commissioned services in its assessment of service provision. There are seven locally commissioned services in Lambeth which are designed to address a local population health issue and help to meet needs for pharmaceutical services. These are commissioned by Lambeth Council and the ICB. The services reviewed in this PNA were:

- Sexual and reproductive health services
- Smoking cessation
- Needle exchange
- Supervised consumption
- Vitamin D service
- Lambeth Pharmacy First Plus
- The Make Every Contact Count (MECC) – Vital Five Service

Other services that may impact pharmaceutical services provision which were considered as part of the PNA were:

- Flu vaccination service delivered by GP practices
- GP Out of Hours services
- Extended hours provided by PCNs
- Dental services
- Community nursing prescribing
- Prison pharmacy services

The Equalities Impact Assessment (EQIA) section evaluated the extent to which pharmacy services in Lambeth are meeting the needs of those with protected characteristics. Overall, we found that there is sufficient provision of services in Lambeth to meet the different needs across protected characteristics. There is good geographic coverage of pharmacies and

## *Executive Summary*

over different hours of the day. This provides people with a choice of pharmacy to access according to their needs.

### ***Feedback from the public survey***

Most people who responded to the public survey (89%) said they are satisfied with the opening hours of their pharmacy. 30 out of 126 respondents stated that they have a disability or long-term health condition. Two of those people (6%) who stated they have a disability or long-term health condition are dissatisfied or very dissatisfied with their pharmacy overall. For essential services, 100% of 106 people who used dispensing services think the service met or fully met their needs. 88% of respondents said they were satisfied or very satisfied with the staff's knowledge in their regular pharmacy.

### ***Feedback from consultation***

A 60-day statutory consultation on the draft Pharmaceutical Needs Assessment (PNA) ran from 21 May to 21 July 2025. Stakeholders were invited via email and the consultation was promoted by the PNA steering group. It was open to the public and included key organisations such as local pharmacies, NHS bodies, patient groups, and Lambeth Healthwatch.

A total of 17 responses were received: 14 via the online survey (including public, pharmacy, and HWB input), 2 via email (NHSE and King's College Hospital), and 1 from the Lambeth Equity and Justice Member Panel. Most respondents agreed the purpose, health needs, and current pharmacy services were clearly explained, views on out-of-hours pharmacy provision were mixed. There was a majority agreement about the PNA's conclusions and moderate confidence in the PNAs usefulness for informing market entry and future commissioning decisions.

## ***Conclusion***

The PNA found that:

- There are no gaps in the provision of necessary services in Lambeth which need to be addressed in order to meet current or expected future needs of the population during and outside working hours.
- There are no gaps in the provision of advanced or enhanced services at present or in the future that, if filled, would secure improvements or better access to services in Lambeth.
- There are no gaps in regard to securing improvements or better access to locally commissioned services, either now or in the future to meet the needs of the population.
- While there are no gaps in access, the HWB highlighted opportunities to enhance population health in the borough by building on and maximising the use of pharmaceutical services, which are noted in the final considerations section of the report.

## Contents

Executive Summary.....	2
<i>Scope and purpose of the PNA</i> .....	2
List of tables .....	9
List of figures and maps .....	12
Section 1: Introduction.....	16
Why do we need a PNA .....	16
Scope and requirements of the PNA .....	17
How was the PNA developed.....	19
Policy context .....	24
Section 2: The Local Picture.....	27
Approach .....	27
An overview of Lambeth.....	27
Demography.....	29
Population Change.....	35
Diversity in Lambeth.....	39
Wider determinants of health .....	48
Inclusion health groups .....	55
Population health.....	69
Smoking.....	74
Isolation and loneliness .....	76
Substance misuse .....	77
Sexual health.....	84
Vaccination .....	87
Mental health and well-being .....	91
Major physical health conditions .....	95
Section 3: Assessment of pharmaceutical services.....	129
Introduction.....	129
Pharmaceutical service providers: choice, opening hours and accessibility .....	129
Services for less-abled people.....	150
Essential services provision .....	153
Advanced services provision .....	157
Enhanced services provision .....	177
Other NHS services and locally commissioned services provision.....	181
Additional feedback from the public survey .....	191
Section 4: Equality Impact Assessment (EQIA).....	193

## *Executive Summary*

Age .....	193
Disability .....	193
Gender reassignment.....	194
Marriage and civil partnership .....	194
Pregnancy and maternity .....	194
Ethnicity .....	194
Religion or belief.....	195
Sex.....	195
Sexual orientation.....	195
Other health inclusion groups .....	196
EQIA overall conclusions .....	196
Section 5: Consultation Report.....	197
Consultation results.....	197
Section 6: Overall conclusions and assessments .....	210
Current provision .....	210
Future access .....	213
Improvements and better access .....	214
Final Considerations .....	215
Appendix.....	216
Appendix 1: Abbreviations .....	216
Appendix 2: List of pharmacy addresses and opening times .....	218
Appendix 3: List of pharmacy addresses within 1km of Lambeth .....	223
Appendix 4: Table of advanced and locally commissioned pharmacy services provided by each pharmacy in Lambeth.....	226
Appendix 5: Engagement strategy .....	231
Appendix 6: Consultation survey questions.....	233
References .....	236



## List of tables

### List of tables

Table 1.01: Requirements for the PNA.....	17
Table 1.02: Steps and activities undertaken to develop the PNA.....	19
Table 1.03: PNA localities and their composite wards .....	22
Table 2.01: PNA localities and their composite wards .....	28
Table 2.02: Population change between 2025 and 2028.....	36
Table 2.03: Population change between 2025 and 2028, Lambeth localities.....	37
Table 2.04: Projected population changes by ward between 2025 - 2028 .....	38
Table 2.05: Ethnic composition Lambeth and localities .....	39
Table 2.06: Country of birth Lambeth and localities, 2021 .....	40
Table 2.07: Religion Lambeth and localities .....	42
Table 2.08: GFR in Lambeth by age group.....	47
Table 2.09: Household deprivation .....	51
Table 2.10: The distribution of people who smoke in Lambeth by ethnic group .....	74
Table 2.11: The prevalence of people who drink in Lambeth within age groups .....	77
Table 2.12: The prevalence of drinking status in Lambeth within ethnic groups.....	78
Table 2.13: The prevalence of people on the SMI register in Lambeth within age group .....	91
Table 2.14: The prevalence of people on the SMI register in Lambeth within ethnic group .....	92
Table 2.15: The prevalence of people with hypertension in Lambeth by age group.....	95
Table 2.16: The prevalence of people on the hypertension register in Lambeth within ethnic group .....	96
Table 2.17: The prevalence of people on the obesity register in Lambeth within age group ....	98
Table 2.18: The prevalence of people on the obesity register in Lambeth within ethnic group .....	99
Table 2.19: The distribution of people on the obesity register in Lambeth by ethnic group and weight category .....	100
Table 2.20: The prevalence of people with CHD in Lambeth within ethnic group.....	101
Table 2.21: The prevalence of people with CHD in Lambeth within age group .....	102
Table 2.22: The prevalence of people with stroke in Lambeth within age group .....	103
Table 2.23: The prevalence of people with stroke in Lambeth within ethnic group.....	104
Table 2.24: The prevalence of people on a diabetes register in Lambeth within age group...	106
Table 2.25: The prevalence of people on a diabetes register in Lambeth within ethnic group.....	107
Table 2.26: The prevalence of people with asthma in Lambeth within age group .....	109
Table 2.27: The prevalence of people with asthma in Lambeth within ethnic group.....	110
Table 2.28: The prevalence of people on a cancer register in Lambeth within age group.....	112
Table 2.29: The distribution of people on a cancer register in Lambeth within ethnic group ..	113

## List of tables

Table 2.30: The prevalence of people on a COPD register in Lambeth within age group .....	114
Table 2.31: The prevalence of people on a COPD register in Lambeth within ethnic group ..	116
Table 2.32: The prevalence of people on a COVID risk register in Lambeth within age group .....	118
Table 2.33: The prevalence of people on a COVID risk register in Lambeth within ethnic group .....	119
Table 2.34: The prevalence of people on a dementia register in Lambeth within age group..	120
Table 2.35: The prevalence of people on a dementia register in Lambeth within ethnic group .....	121
Table 2.36: The prevalence of multiple long term conditions (MLTCs) within the Lambeth registered dementia population .....	122
Table 3.01: Community pharmacies per 100,000 of the population .....	131
Table 3.02: Number of pharmacies per 100,000 residents by Lambeth localities and wards.	135
Table 3.03: 72-hour plus Lambeth pharmacies .....	141
Table 3.04: Pharmacies address open before 9:00am on weekdays in Lambeth .....	143
Table 3.05: Pharmacy address open after 8pm on weekdays in Lambeth .....	145
Table 3.06: Number of pharmacies open on Saturday in Lambeth by locality and ward .....	147
Table 3.07: Pharmacy address open on Sunday in Lambeth .....	149
Table 3.08: public survey responses about preferred times to use a pharmacy .....	149
Table 3.09: A comparison of satisfaction based on stated disability or long-term health condition .....	151
Table 3.10: A summary of the adjustments made by pharmacies in Lambeth .....	151
Table 3.11: A summary of the number of adjustments made and the number of pharmacies making them .....	151
Table 3.12: The number of pharmacies who have staff who are fluent in a specific language other than English .....	152
Table 3.13: A summary of the number of pharmacies and the types of home delivery they make for their customers .....	152
Table 3.13: Pharmacies providing the pharmacy first service with total and average activity by ward .....	158
Table 3.14: Pharmacies providing the flu vaccination service with total and average activity by ward .....	161
Table 3.15: Pharmacies providing the pharmacy contraception service with total and average activity by ward .....	164
Table 3.16: Pharmacies providing the hypertension case-finding service with total and average activity by ward .....	167
Table 3.17: Pharmacies providing the new medicines service with total and average activity by ward .....	170
Table 3.18: Pharmacies providing the LFD service with total and average activity by ward...	174

## List of tables

Table 3.19: Pharmacies providing the Community Pharmacy Enhanced Seasonal Vaccination programme (Flu and PPV) by ward .....	178
Table 3.20: Pharmacies providing the Community Pharmacy Enhanced Service COVID-19 vaccination programme service by ward .....	180
Table 3.21: locations of pharmacies providing the SRH service .....	182
Table 3.22: locations of pharmacies providing the locally commissioned smoking cessation service .....	183
Table 3.23: locations of pharmacies providing the supervised consumption service.....	184
Table 3.24: locations of the pharmacies providing the needle exchange service .....	185
Table 3.25: locations of pharmacies providing the Vitamin D Healthy Start service .....	185
Table 3.26: Locations of the pharmacies providing the locally commissioned Pharmacy First Plus service .....	187
Table 3.27: locations of the pharmacies providing the MECC Vital 5 service.....	188
Table 3.28: summary of the results of the public survey questions on satisfaction with pharmacy service quality (n=126).....	191
Table 3.29: summary of public survey responses on changes they'd like to see at their preferred pharmacy. ....	192
Table 3.30: summary of public survey responses on additional services they would like to see offered by their pharmacy .....	192
Table 5.01: Summary of the quantitative feedback received via the online PNA consultation survey. ....	197
Table 5.02: Summary of the qualitative feedback received via the online PNA consultation survey and the Health and Wellbeing Board response. ....	198
Table 5.03: Summary of the feedback received in the PNA consultation via email and other routes and the PNA steering group's response. ....	200
Table 5.04: additional comments from the NHSE DOP team and other stakeholders on the draft PNA.....	208

## List of figures and maps

Figure 1.01: A map of the localities used in the PNA.....	21
Figure 2.01: Map of London borough of Lambeth wards and localities .....	29
Figure 2.02: Population density across Lambeth .....	30
Figure 2.03: Population pyramid 2023 - Age/sex breakdown .....	32
Figure 2.04: Age breakdown in Lambeth's localities, 2025 .....	33
.Figure 2.05: Population distribution across Lambeth wards, by age group, 2025 (GLA) .....	33
Figure 2.06: Population change by age group in Lambeth, between 2011 and 2021 .....	35
Figure 2.07: Population change by age group in Lambeth, between 2011 and 2021 .....	37
Figure 2.08: Variation in religious composition .....	41
Figure 2.09: Variation lesbian, gay, bisexual, and other minority sexual orientations (LGB+) population, 2021 .....	43
Figure 2.10: Variation in legal partnership status.....	45
Figure 2.11: Proportion of residents (aged 16+) disabled under the equality act, Lambeth wards, Census 2021 .....	48
Figure 2.12: Lambeth Index of Multiple Deprivation 2019, national context .....	49
Figure 2.13: Lambeth Index of Multiple Deprivation 2019, national context.....	50
Figure 2.14: Variation of household deprivation across the wards in the borough .....	52
Figure 2.15: Variation of child poverty before household income across wards in Lambeth ....	54
Figure 2.16: Number of rough sleepers seen in Lambeth 2019/20 – 2023/24 .....	56
Figure 2.17: London boroughs with the highest numbers of seen rough sleepers in 2023/24 ..	57
Figure 2.18: Gypsy or Irish Traveller or Roma or Gypsy/Roma population in Lambeth, Census 2021.....	58
Figure 2.19: Learning disability: How LD prevalence has changed in Lambeth, London, and England between 2014/15-2023/24 .....	60
Figure 2.20: Number of pupils with EHC plan or SEN support in Lambeth 2015/16 - 2023/24 ..	62
Figure 2.21: Proportion of pupils with EHC plan or SEN support in Lambeth, London, and England 2015/16 - 2023/24 .....	63
Figure 2.22: Veteran population in Lambeth in 2021 .....	65
Figure 2.23: Student population of Lambeth, 2021 .....	66
Figure 2.24: Women and girls experiencing violence (VAWG), number of referrals, 2023/24..	68
Figure 2.25: Life expectancy at birth, males .....	69
Figure 2.26: Life expectancy at birth, females .....	70
Figure 2.27: Healthy life expectancy in Lambeth and England, males .....	71
Figure 2.28 Healthy life expectancy in Lambeth and England, females .....	71
Figure 2.29: Average life expectancy in Lambeth wards at birth 2020/23 .....	72

## List of figures and maps

Figure 2.30: Life expectancy at birth in Lambeth wards 2020/23 .....	73
Figure 2.31: The proportion of Lambeth resident registered population ethnic groups with a smoking status of "Smoker" .....	75
Figure 2.32: The prevalence of alcohol consumption in Lambeth within age groups .....	77
Figure 2.33: The prevalence of alcohol consumption in Lambeth within ethnic groups .....	79
Figure 2.34: Prevalence estimates of alcohol dependency in Lambeth and England between 2015/16 – 2019/20 .....	80
Figure 2.35: Hospital admission episodes for alcohol-specific conditions in Lambeth, London, and England (2016/17 – 2023/24) .....	81
Figure 2.36: Prevalence estimates of illicit opiate and/or crack cocaine use in Lambeth, London, and England 2016/17 – 2019/20 .....	82
Figure 2.37: Prevalence estimates of illicit opiate and/or crack cocaine use in Lambeth, London, and England 2019/20 .....	83
Figure 2.38: Teenage conceptions in Lambeth, London, and England 1998 - 2021 .....	84
Figure 2.39: HIV testing rate per 100,000 population in Lambeth, London, and England 2013 - 2023 .....	85
Figure 2.40: HIV diagnosed prevalence rate per 1,000 in Lambeth, London, and England 2011 - 2023 .....	86
Figure 2.41: Dtap IPV Hib HepB vaccination coverage in children before age 2 years old, Lambeth, London and England, 2023/24 .....	87
Figure 2.42: MMR for one dose (2 years old) vaccination coverage in children before age 2 years old, Lambeth, London and England, 2023/24 .....	88
Figure 2.43: Flu vaccination coverage in targeted groups, Lambeth, London and England, 2023/24 .....	89
Figure 2.44: The prevalence of people on the SMI register in Lambeth within age group .....	92
Figure 2.45: The prevalence of people on the SMI register in Lambeth within ethnic groups ..	93
Figure 2.46: The prevalence of people on the hypertension register in Lambeth within age group .....	96
Figure 2.47: The prevalence of people on the hypertension register in Lambeth within ethnic group .....	97
Figure 2.48: The prevalence of people on the obesity register in Lambeth within age group ..	98
Figure 2.49: The prevalence of people on the obesity register in Lambeth within ethnic group .....	99
Figure 2.50: The prevalence of people with coronary heart disease in Lambeth within age group .....	101
Figure 2.51: The prevalence of people with coronary heart disease in Lambeth within ethnic group .....	102
Figure 2.52: The prevalence of people .....	104
Figure 2.53: The prevalence of people on the stroke register in Lambeth within ethnic group .....	105

## List of figures and maps

Figure 2.54: The prevalence of people on a diabetes register in Lambeth within ethnic group .....	107
Figure 2.55: The prevalence of people on a diabetes register in Lambeth within age group .	108
Figure 2.56: The prevalence of people with asthma in Lambeth within age group.....	109
Figure 2.57: The prevalence of people with asthma in Lambeth within ethnic group .....	110
Figure 2.58: The prevalence of people on the cancer register in Lambeth within age group .	112
Figure 2.59: The prevalence of people on the cancer register in Lambeth within ethnic group .....	113
Figure 2.60: The prevalence of people on a COPD register in Lambeth within age group ....	115
Figure 2.61: The prevalence of people on a COPD register in Lambeth within ethnic group .	116
Figure 2.62: The prevalence of people on a COVID risk register in Lambeth within age group .....	118
Figure 2.62: The prevalence of people on a COVID risk register in Lambeth within ethnic group .....	119
Figure 2.63: The prevalence of people on the dementia register in Lambeth within age group .....	120
Figure 2.64: The prevalence of people over the age of 65 who are on the dementia register in Lambeth within ethnic group.....	121
Figure 2.66: The prevalence of multiple long term conditions within people on the dementia register in Lambeth.....	123
Figure 2.67: The distribution of physical or sensory disability as a percentage of the population in different regions of the UK and England .....	125
Figure 2.68: An estimate of the number of people with a physical or sensory disability in Lambeth.....	125
Figure 2.69: Detected sickle cell prevalence in Black/African/Caribbean/Black British Lambeth registered GP population.....	127
Figure 3.01: Pharmacy locations in Lambeth and neighbouring HWB areas .....	130
Figure 3.02: Walking distances to pharmacies in Lambeth .....	133
Figure 3.03: Public transport distances to pharmacies in Lambeth .....	134
Figure 3.04: Pharmacy locations in relation to population density.....	136
Summary of projected net additional housing completions by ward and locality in Lambeth 2024/2025 – 2028/2029.....	137
Figure 3.05: Pharmacy locations in relation to deprivation .....	138
Figure 3.06: Pharmacy locations relative to GP practices .....	139
Figure 3.07: Map of 72-hour plus pharmacies in Lambeth25 R RE .....	141
Figure 3.08: Pharmacies that are open before 9am on a weekday and their 500m, 1km and 1.5km coverage .....	142
Figure 3.09: Pharmacies that are open after 8pm on a weekday and their 500m, 1km and 1.5km coverage .....	144

### *List of figures and maps*

Figure 3.10: Pharmacies that are open on Saturday and their 500m, 1km and 1.5km coverage .....	146
Figure 3.11: Pharmacies that are open on Sunday and their 500m, 1km and 1.5km coverage .....	148
Figure 3.12: Essential services provided by community pharmacies .....	154
Figure 3.13: Map showing the community pharmacies delivering the Pharmacy First Service in Lambeth.....	159
Figure 3.14: Map showing the community pharmacies delivering the Flu Vaccination Service in Lambeth.....	162
Figure 3.15: Map showing the community pharmacies delivering the Pharmacy Contraception Service in Lambeth with 6, 12 and 18 minute walking distance buffers. ....	165
Figure 3.16: Map showing the community pharmacies delivering the Hypertension Case-finding Service in Lambeth .....	168
Figure 3.17: Map showing the distribution of the community pharmacies delivering the New Medicines Service in Lambeth.....	171
Figure 3.18: Map showing the distribution of the community pharmacies delivering the LFD service in Lambeth .....	175



## Section 1: Introduction

### Why do we need a PNA

Community pharmacies are key local providers of healthcare, serving as the most accessible point of care for a large proportion of the population. In addition to dispensing medicines, pharmacies provide a comprehensive range of services from managing chronic conditions and smoking cessation to providing advice on minor ailments and promoting public health initiatives.

The provision of NHS Pharmaceutical Services is a controlled market. The 2013 regulations outline the system of market entry<sup>1</sup>. Integrated Care Boards (ICBs) took on the delegated responsibility for the commissioning of pharmacy services from NHS England from 1 April 2023. Through this delegated responsibility, the ICB is required to publish and maintain a pharmaceutical list for each Health and Wellbeing Board (HWB) area. Under the NHS (Pharmaceutical Services and Local Pharmaceutical Services) Regulations 2013, any pharmacist, dispensing appliance contractor (DAC) or dispensing doctor who wishes to provide NHS pharmaceutical services must apply to be included on the Pharmaceutical List. Applications for entry are considered by NHSE. The 2013 regulations require the ICB to consider applications to meet unmet needs as described in the Pharmaceutical Needs Assessment (PNA) for the area or applications for benefits unforeseen within the PNA.

A PNA sets out the pharmaceutical services which are provided in the borough together with when, and where, these are available to the population. The PNA considers how these services meet the current and future needs of the population. These assessments in the PNA are used in commissioning pharmaceutical services and in decisions around new applications for pharmacies or relocation of an existing pharmacy, known as market entry decisions.

The PNA is the responsibility of the local Health and Wellbeing Board (HWB). The specific responsibility of the HWB in relation to the PNA are as follows:

- Develop and publish a pharmaceutical needs assessment.
- Keep the existing PNA up to date.
- If there are significant changes in the availability of pharmaceutical services the HWB should publish a revised assessment (as soon as is reasonably practical) or, where this is thought to be a disproportionate response, issue a supplementary statement summarising the changes.
- Issue a supplementary statement where the HWB is in the process of modifying its PNA and considers this to be essential to prevent detriment to the provision of pharmaceutical services.
- Publish a revised PNA within 3 years of publication of their first assessment (the last PNA for Lambeth was published in 2022).

This PNA document is for the period October 2025 to October 2028. It has been prepared by Lambeth HWB in accordance with the 2013 Regulations and replaces the PNA published by Lambeth Council in 2022. The PNA will be used by:

- The ICB as the basis for determining market entry to a pharmaceutical list (whether a new pharmacy should open or an existing pharmacy relocate) and for commissioning services



## Section 1: Introduction

- Lambeth Council and Lambeth Together (South East London place based Integrated Commissioning Board or ICB) and other organisations to inform current and future commissioning.

### Scope and requirements of the PNA

Schedule 1 of the 2013 Regulations sets out the information to be contained within the PNA. Table 1.01 summarises the information which the PNA must contain and the matters which must be considered.

**Table 1.01: Requirements for the PNA**

A statement of the:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Provision of services in the area of the HWB which are necessary to meet the pharmaceutical need and the provision of other relevant services that have secured improvements, or better access, to pharmaceutical services. This will include providers and premises within the HWB area and those that may lie outside in a neighbouring HWB but who provide services to the population within the HWB area. The statement should report current provision as well as current or future gaps in provision.</li><li>• Other NHS services provided or arranged by the HWB, NHS England, ICB, an NHS Trust or an NHS Foundation Trust which impact upon the need for pharmaceutical services, or which would secure improvements in, or better access to, pharmaceutical services.</li></ul>
How the assessment was carried out including:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• The localities which have been used for the basis of the assessment and a description of how the HWB arrived at the choice of localities.</li><li>• How it has taken into account (where applicable) the different needs of different localities and people who share a protected characteristic in its area</li></ul>
Other:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• A map showing where pharmaceutical services are provided</li><li>• Likely future needs</li><li>• A report on the consultation that it has undertaken</li></ul>
The HWB must also have regard, in so far as it is practicable to do so, to the following:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• The demography</li><li>• Whether in its area there is sufficient choice regarding obtaining pharmaceutical services</li><li>• Any different needs of different localities within its area</li><li>• The needs of different groups who share a protected characteristic, as defined within the Equality Act 2010 (Part 11, Chapter 1)<sup>5</sup></li><li>• The extent to which the need for pharmaceutical services is affected by pharmaceutical services outside the area and other NHS services</li></ul>

The PNA covers the 59 pharmacy contractors that were operating in Lambeth as of February 2025. There are no Dispensing Appliance Contractors, Distance selling pharmacies, or Dispensing Doctors in Lambeth.

The services within scope of the PNA are as follows:

## Section 1: Introduction

- Essential services as described in the 2013 Regulations:
  - Dispensing medicines
  - Discharge medicines service
  - Disposal of unwanted medicines
  - Healthy living pharmacies
  - Support for self care
  - Repeat dispensing
  - Dispensing appliances
  - Signposting
  - Public health (promotion of healthy lifestyles)
- Advanced services:
  - Pharmacy first service
  - Flu vaccination service
  - Pharmacy contraception service
  - Hypertension case finding service
  - New medicine service
  - Smoking cessation service
  - Appliance use review
  - Stoma appliance customisation
  - Lateral flow device service
- Enhanced services:
  - COVID-19 vaccination service
  - Community Pharmacy London Vaccination Service (Flu & PPV)
  - Flu vaccination service, London
  - Public Holiday Rota
- Locally commissioned services:
  - Commissioned by Lambeth Council:
    - Sexual and reproductive health services (condom distribution scheme and emergency hormonal contraception)
    - Stop cessation service
    - Supervised consumption
    - Needle Exchange
  - Services commissioned by South East London ICB:
    - Vitamin D healthy start service
    - Lambeth Pharmacy First Plus scheme
    - The Make Every Contact Count (MECC) (Vital Five Service commissioned by the ICB)

Since the PNA in 2022, the following services have been decommissioned and will **not** be included in this PNA:

- Advanced services:
  - Community Pharmacist Consultation Service (CPCS) – This service ended on 30th January 2024. From 31st January 2024, the service was incorporated into the Pharmacy First Service.
  - C-19 Lateral Flow Device Distribution Service – this service was decommissioned on 31st March 2022.

## Section 1: Introduction

- Hepatitis C Testing Service – this service was decommissioned on 1st April 2023.
  - Medicines Use Reviews (MURs) – this service was decommissioned on 31st March 2021.
  - Pandemic Delivery Service (PDS) – this service was decommissioned on 31st March 2022.
- Locally commissioned services:
  - South East London Palliative Care Scheme

The following services are **out of scope** for the PNA as they do not fall within the 2013 NHS regulations and do not impact market entry decisions:

- Non-NHS services provided by pharmacy contractors
- The pharmacy services within hospitals providing secondary and tertiary care, including: Guy's and St Thomas's NHS Foundation Trust, Kings College Hospital NHS Foundation Trust, South London and the Maudsley NHS Foundation Trust

### How was the PNA developed

The PNA has been developed through a multiagency steering group and engagement with key stakeholders. Table 1.02 outlines the activities which were carried out at each step.

**Table 1.02: Steps and activities undertaken to develop the PNA**

Step	Activities
Governance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• A multiagency PNA steering group was set up to guide and review the development of the PNA. The HWB, Staying Healthy Board (a subcommittee of the HWB) and the ICB were kept informed throughout the process.</li></ul>
Data Collection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Information and data were requested from commissioners in Lambeth Council, Lambeth Together (SELICB) and NHS England</li><li>• A survey was designed to collect information from the public on how they use pharmaceutical services and their views on services</li><li>• A survey was designed to gather information from community pharmacists on current service provision (and to better understand their views on services).</li><li>• Data collected from the commissioners and the Community Pharmacy Survey were compared</li><li>• Nationally available data from NHS Digital and NHS Business Authority was used to compare local data against other local authorities</li></ul>
Health needs and local priorities assessment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• The Joint Strategic Needs Assessment (JSNA) and other supporting documents were used to summarise the needs of the local population</li><li>• Information was collected from commissioners, public health leads and others to ensure that the current and future priorities for pharmaceutical services were incorporated</li></ul>
Analysis	The data were analysed separately for each service and involved:

## Section 1: Introduction

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Comparisons between local, regional and national data were undertaken to understand the picture in Lambeth relative to others</li><li>• Mapping software and Ordnance survey maps were used to map local pharmaceutical services. The maps used 500m and 1km buffer zones as these represent a 6- and 12-minute walk for a healthy adult from the relevant service, respectively</li></ul>
Drawing Conclusions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Conclusions were formulated and presented at the steering group for discussion and agreement</li></ul>
Formal Consultation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• In accordance with the regulations, a formal 60-day consultation was held between 21 May and 21 July 2025</li><li>• The findings of this consultation were presented to the Steering Group and amendments discussed and agreed</li><li>• A report on the consultation was added to the PNA</li></ul>
Publication of the PNA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• The final PNA was signed off by the HWB in September 2025 and published</li></ul>

### Public engagement and consultation

We engaged with the public at multiple points throughout the process to ensure local people's views were incorporated into the PNA. To achieve this, expert advice was sought from Lambeth Council and Lambeth Together (the ICB) communication and engagement teams. The insights gained from engaging with the public were incorporated throughout the PNA and in the consultation report section.

To engage members of the public, we conducted a survey of residents of Lambeth. This was carried out online and in person via market researchers who visited pharmacies in the community. We also sought the views of a wide range of health and social care professionals within Lambeth Council, Lambeth Together (the ICB), Local Pharmaceutical Committee (LPC) and NHS England.

We gathered feedback on the draft PNA by conducting a formal 60-day public consultation. This was an opportunity to gather feedback from the public and key stakeholders on our assessments and conclusions prior to the final PNA being signed off by the HWB and published. The feedback from the consultation was discussed and agreed with the joint chairs of the Lambeth Health and Wellbeing Board. The 2013 regulations list the following individuals and organisations as statutory consultees:

- Any relevant local pharmaceutical committee (LPC) for the HWB area
- Any local medical committee (LMC) for the HWB area
- Any persons on the pharmaceutical lists and any dispensing GP practices in the HWB area
- Any local Healthwatch organisation for the HWB area, and any other patient, consumer and community group, which in the opinion of the HWB has an interest in the provision of pharmaceutical services in its area
- Any NHS Trust or NHS Foundation Trust in the HWB area
- NHS England (now ICBs as they have delegated responsibility)
- Any neighbouring Health and Wellbeing board.

## Section 1: Introduction

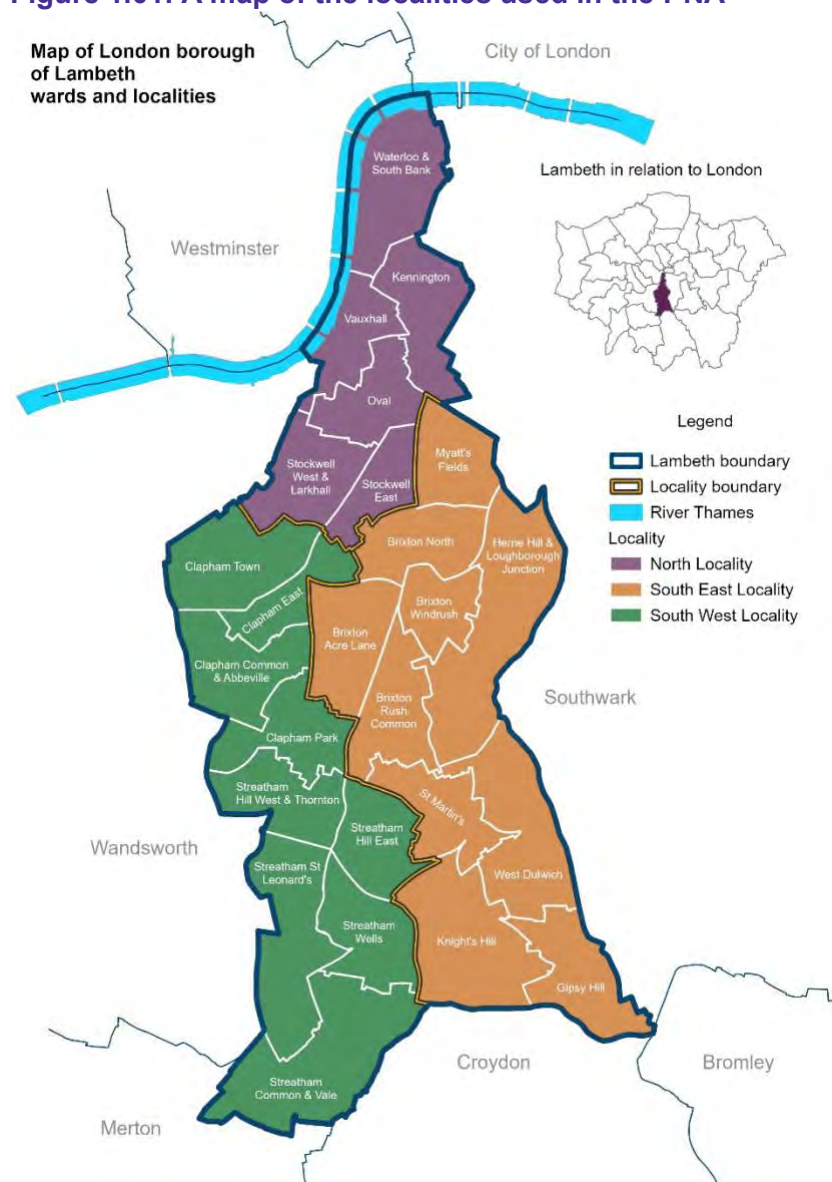
The full engagement strategy can be found in [appendix 5](#).

### Localities used in the PNA

Pharmaceutical needs assessment regulations require the area be divided into localities as the basis for structuring the assessment. For the purpose of this PNA, three localities have been chosen: North, South East and South West. These localities were used in the 2022 PNA so this allows us to draw comparisons across the two periods. Ward boundaries were updated in 2022 so there is some variation in the make-up of the three localities as the previous PNA used the old ward boundaries. See figure 1.01 for a map of the localities.

Each locality is defined as the aggregate of a number of administrative wards rather than by a cluster of GP practices. The localities are of different sizes in terms of geographical area and of the population resident within them, the analysis in section 2 will describe these differences. Lambeth's localities and the constituent wards are listed in table 1.03.

**Figure 1.01: A map of the localities used in the PNA**



## Section 1: Introduction

**Table 1.03: PNA localities and their composite wards**

North locality	South East locality	South West locality
Waterloo & South Bank	Myatt's Fields	Clapham Town
Kennington	Brixton North	Clapham East
Vauxhall	Herne Hill & Loughborough Junction	Clapham Common & Abbeville
Oval	Brixton Windrush	Clapham Park
Stockwell West & Larkhall	Brixton Acre Lane	Streatham Hill West & Thornton
Stockwell East	Brixton Rush Common	Streatham Hill East
	St Martin's	Streatham St Leonard's
	West Dulwich	Streatham Wells
	Knight's Hill	Streatham Common & Vale
	Gipsy Hill	
<b>Population: 76,500</b>	<b>Population: 132,700</b>	<b>Population: 114,300</b>
<i>cSource: GLA 2022-based Demographic Projections, Ward population projections for London Boroughs, 2022_Identified_Capacity_10yr_central_fert_2050</i>		

### Approach to assessments of service provision

The 2013 regulations require the PNA to include a statement of the following:

- Necessary Services:
  - Current Provision: services currently being provided which are regarded to be “necessary to meet the need for pharmaceutical services in the area”. This includes services provided in the area as well as those in neighbouring areas.
  - Gaps in Provision: services not currently being provided which are regarded by the HWB to be necessary “in order to meet a current need for pharmaceutical services”.
- Other Relevant Services:
  - Current Provision: services provided which are not necessary to meet the need for pharmaceutical services in the area, but which nonetheless have “secured improvements or better access to pharmaceutical services”.
- Improvements and Better Access:
  - Gaps in Provision: services not currently provided, but which the HWB considers would “secure improvements, or better access to pharmaceutical services” if provided.
- Other Services:
  - Any services provided or arranged by the local authority, NHS England, the ICB, an NHS trust or an NHS foundation trust which affect the need for pharmaceutical services in its area or where future provision would secure improvement, or better access to pharmaceutical services specified type, in its area.
- Future need: the pharmaceutical services that have been identified as services that are not provided but which the HWB is satisfied need to be provided in order to meet a current or future need for a range of pharmaceutical services or a specific pharmaceutical service.



## Section 1: Introduction

For the PNA, the HWB is required to determine whether a service is necessary (i.e. required to meet the need for that service) or relevant (i.e. has secured improvements, or better access to the service). The criteria used to determine whether a service was 'necessary' or 'relevant' is as follows:

- Who can provide the service: If the service can only be provided by a person on the pharmaceutical list and therefore there is no alternative service to meet this need it is more likely to be determined as necessary (e.g. dispensing)
- Health needs: Where there is a clear local health need for a specific service it was more likely to be determined as necessary (e.g., dispensing)
- Evidence: If there was strong evidence for a service being effective when delivered through pharmacy, it was more likely to be determined as necessary
- Performance: When pharmacies are better performers at providing the service than alternatives the service was more likely to be determined as necessary
- Future need: Where there is expected to be an increased demand on the service in the next 3 years the service was more likely to be determined as necessary
- Access: Where pharmacies offer provision of the service in a more accessible way then it was more likely to be determined as necessary (e.g., pharmacies providing the service with extended opening hours compared to other providers)

We have also considered the impact of a range of other factors on the need for services including:

- Services provided outside of the Lambeth HWB area.
- NHS services provided by other NHS trusts.
- Specific circumstances which influence future needs including projected changes in population size, demography, health needs, plans for future commissioning or service delivery and other local plans.

The PNA steering group has determined that essential services are necessary to meet the pharmaceutical needs of the Lambeth population for the following reasons:

- Through pharmacies, the population can obtain the prescribed medicines which they need in a safe and reliable manner for a range of conditions.
- Through participating in local public health campaigns and through a proactive approach to delivering health promotion and signposting advice, community pharmacy plays a valuable role in addressing the health needs and tackling health inequalities of Lambeth's population.

The PNA steering group has deemed advanced services and enhanced services to be other relevant services.

### *Data sources*

The assessment of current provision of pharmaceutical services uses data from the following sources:

- The findings from the provider survey conducted in February 2025. These are self-reported data from each community pharmacy on a range of topics including services currently delivered and interest in providing additional services in the future.
- Insights from our public engagement survey, which was undertaken in January to February 2025.
- The views of stakeholders within partner organisations.

## Section 1: Introduction

- Nationally produced pharmacy data from NHS Business Services Authority (BSA).
- Data held by SELICB and Lambeth Council on the services they commission from pharmacies.

### Choice

The HWB is also required to consider whether there is reasonable choice in the area. For service users, choice is a mechanism to improve the quality of services and improve the user's satisfaction with the service. At a health system level choice also acts as a mechanism to drive more cost-effective use of resources and services. Factors used to consider whether there is sufficient choice are:

- Current level of access to NHS pharmaceutical services and choice of providers in the area.
- Extent to which existing services already offer a choice.
- Extent to which choice may be improved through the availability of additional providers or additional facilities.
- Extent to which current service provision adequately responds to the changing needs of the community it serves.
- Need for specialist or other services which would improve the provision of, or access to, services for vulnerable people or specific populations.

## Policy context

There are a number of national, regional and local policies and strategies which touch on pharmacy services. These are described below.

### National Policy Context

#### Health and Care Act 2022

The Health and Care Act 2022 aims to ensure that pharmacy services in Lambeth are responsive to the needs of the community, well-regulated, and accessible to all residents. The policy mandates Health and Wellbeing Boards conduct a pharmaceutical needs assessment every three years to better determine the availability and accessibility of pharmacy services, inform and influence how future services are managed and engage with local communities to ensure their needs are most appropriately and efficiently met.

#### NHS long term plan

The NHS long term plan was published in 2019 and outlines a 10-year strategy to improve healthcare in England, focusing on areas such as ageing well, long-term conditions, cancer, and prevention<sup>6</sup>. Pharmacy services such as dispensing, health promotion and signposting, and hypertension-case finding are all key in helping to achieve the goals of the long term plan.

#### Government's 2024 plan for change

The current UK Government's NHS mission<sup>7</sup> builds on the 2019 long term plan and sets out three major reforms: 'hospital to community', 'analogue to digital' and 'sickness to prevention'. Community pharmacies are central to achieving these goals. Pharmacies provide accessible, community-based care and offer early intervention through services such as screening, vaccination, support for patients with chronic conditions, and other preventive care. This not only improves patient outcomes but can also help to alleviate the burden on other parts of the healthcare system.



## *Section 1: Introduction*

The government's 10-year health plan to deliver these missions was published in July 2025. This describes the role of community pharmacies in delivering services as part of the shift from 'hospital to community'. In addition, pharmacy digital infrastructure will need to be primed to facilitate the shift from 'analogue to digital' across the NHS.

### *Neighbourhood Health Working*

Neighbourhood working involves statutory and non-statutory stakeholders bringing their assets, capability, capacity and experience together to improve the health and wellbeing of their population. National<sup>8</sup> and regional<sup>9</sup> guidance on developing integrated neighbourhood teams and neighbourhood working suggests community pharmacies will play an important role in this way of working.

### *Community pharmacy contractual contract*

The Community Pharmacy Contractual Framework (CPCF) is designed to transform pharmacy services across the UK by fostering greater integration, enhancing efficiency, and prioritising patient-centred care.

The framework encourages pharmacies to integrate with the wider healthcare system, enhance efficiency through digital service development, promote relevant public health messaging to encourage uptake of preventive services and outlines clear funding initiatives to ensure pharmacies can maintain high quality service and invest in staff training.

The Community Pharmacy Contractual Framework: 2024 to 2025 and 2025 to 2026 was published in March 2025<sup>10</sup>. The focus for 2025 to 2026 is embedding the range of clinical services pharmacies offer to support patients, including Pharmacy First. From October 2025, there are plans to expand the New Medicines Service (NMS) to introduce depression as an additional area for which patients can receive support. There are also plans to expand the pharmacy contraception service to include emergency contraception.

### *Pharmacy integration fund*

The Pharmacy Integration Fund (funded by NHS England)<sup>11</sup> aims to create a more integrated, efficient, and patient-centred pharmacy service across the UK, to improve health outcomes and create more accessible care for local communities and their residents.

The fund enhances service delivery through the integration of pharmacy professionals into relevant healthcare settings, facilitates the development of new clinical services in pharmacies, streamlines pharmacy services through digital integration and supports pharmacies in engaging local communities and developing their workforce.

### *Integrated Neighbourhood Teams*

Integrated Neighbourhood Teams (INTs) bring together health, social care, and voluntary services to support communities in a more joined-up way. They aim to improve population health and wellbeing by delivering care in accessible settings, such as GP drop-ins in community venues, and by fostering long-term relationships.

INTs tackle health and social inequalities through coordinated, data-driven approaches tailored to local needs. They may serve a physical neighbourhood or a community spread across a wider area, focusing on areas with high deprivation or complex health challenges.<sup>12</sup>

## *Section 1: Introduction*

### *Community Pharmacy England vision and strategy*

The Community Pharmacy England strategy aims to expand the role of community pharmacies through a more in-depth integration into health care services.

It emphasises the need for sustainable funding to address economic pressures and promotes collaboration with the NHS. The strategy also focuses on innovation and the adoption of new technologies to enhance service delivery.

In December 2024, Community Pharmacy England published its priority service enhancements based on the vision and strategy<sup>13</sup>. These include expanding services such as Pharmacy First, prevention and public health, and women's health.

### *Regional and Local Context*

#### *London community pharmacy strategy 2020*

The London Community Pharmacy Strategy 2020<sup>14</sup> seeks to develop a more cohesive, effective, and patient-centred pharmacy service throughout London. This initiative aims to enhance health outcomes and ensure that residents have better access to care.

The strategy focuses on broadening clinical services available within pharmacies, working collaboratively with primary care networks, promoting public health messaging and advice, in addition to developing the workforce through relevant training opportunities.

#### *South East London ICB Vital 5 Initiative*

The South East London ICB Vital 5 initiative enhances the role of pharmacies in preventive care, community engagement, and integrated healthcare, leading to better health outcomes for residents.

With a focus on preventative care such as health checks, improving accessibility and engaging with local communities and residents.

#### *Our Health, Our Lambeth - Lambeth Together Health and Care Plan 2023-28*

The Our Health, Our Lambeth - Lambeth Together health and care plan 2023-28<sup>15</sup> aims to improve health outcomes through collaboration among health services.

Pharmaceutical services will focus on prevention, equitable access, and integration with other healthcare providers. They will play a key role in managing the "Vital 5" health areas: blood pressure, obesity, mental health, smoking, and alcohol intake.

Overall, the plan aims to enhance the role of pharmaceutical services in improving community health through early intervention and patient centred care.

#### *Lambeth Council Health and Wellbeing Strategy*

Lambeth Council's Health and Wellbeing Strategy<sup>16</sup> aims to create a more equitable, community-focused, and integrated healthcare system. Pharmacies in Lambeth play a vital role in achieving these goals by providing accessible, preventive, and comprehensive health services to the community.

Lambeth emphasises reducing and tackling health inequalities within the borough through community engagement, integration of services, and preventative health measures.

## Section 2: The Local Picture

### Approach

This chapter presents an overview of the population demographics of the London borough of Lambeth that are likely to impact on the need for pharmaceutical services. It includes exploration of the characteristics of its residents, population growth and the wider determinants of health.

The local picture is developed from several sources and geographies ranging from ward, localities and borough. On May 2022 Lambeth ward boundaries changed, this increased the number of wards from 21 to 25 and changed the boundaries of all existing wards and localities as well as changing the names. Analysis for this PNA will use these boundaries and localities will be mapped to a best fit which are not directly comparable to previous Lambeth PNA's.

### An overview of Lambeth

Lambeth is a diverse and densely populated borough of South East London made up of 25 electoral wards. Neighbouring boroughs are Southwark, Croydon, Bromley, Merton and Wandsworth. To the North East, the borough is bounded by the River Thames. Figure 2.01, shows the location of Lambeth and neighbouring boroughs within the context of London.

- The Borough of Lambeth extends over an area of 27.3 km<sup>2</sup> with the 2025 resident population estimated at 323,400 people.<sup>2</sup>
- Lambeth is the 4th most densely populated borough in London (excluding the City of London).<sup>17</sup>
- The population is subject to significant migration turnover. 18% of people currently living in Lambeth lived elsewhere the previous year. 13% of those lived outside of Lambeth.<sup>18</sup>
- Lambeth's population is highly diverse, a characteristic visible in the breadth of ethnic and cultural traditions seen through the length of the borough. 67% of residents describe their ethnicity as other than White British.
- A large proportion (43%) of Lambeth's residents are young adults, aged 20-39 years. Correspondingly, there is a relatively small proportion (14% of the population) of adults aged 60 years and over.<sup>3</sup>
- Pharmaceutical needs assessment regulations require the area be divided into localities as the basis for structuring the assessment. For the purpose of this PNA, three localities have been chosen to correspond with those used by Lambeth Together for planning and commissioning services: North, South East and South West. Each is defined as the aggregate of several administrative wards rather than by a cluster of GP practices.
- The localities are of different size, in terms of area and of the population resident within them, the analysis over the following pages will describe these differences. Lambeth's localities and the constituent wards are listed in table 2.01 below.

## Section 2: The Local Picture

**Table 2.01: PNA localities and their composite wards**

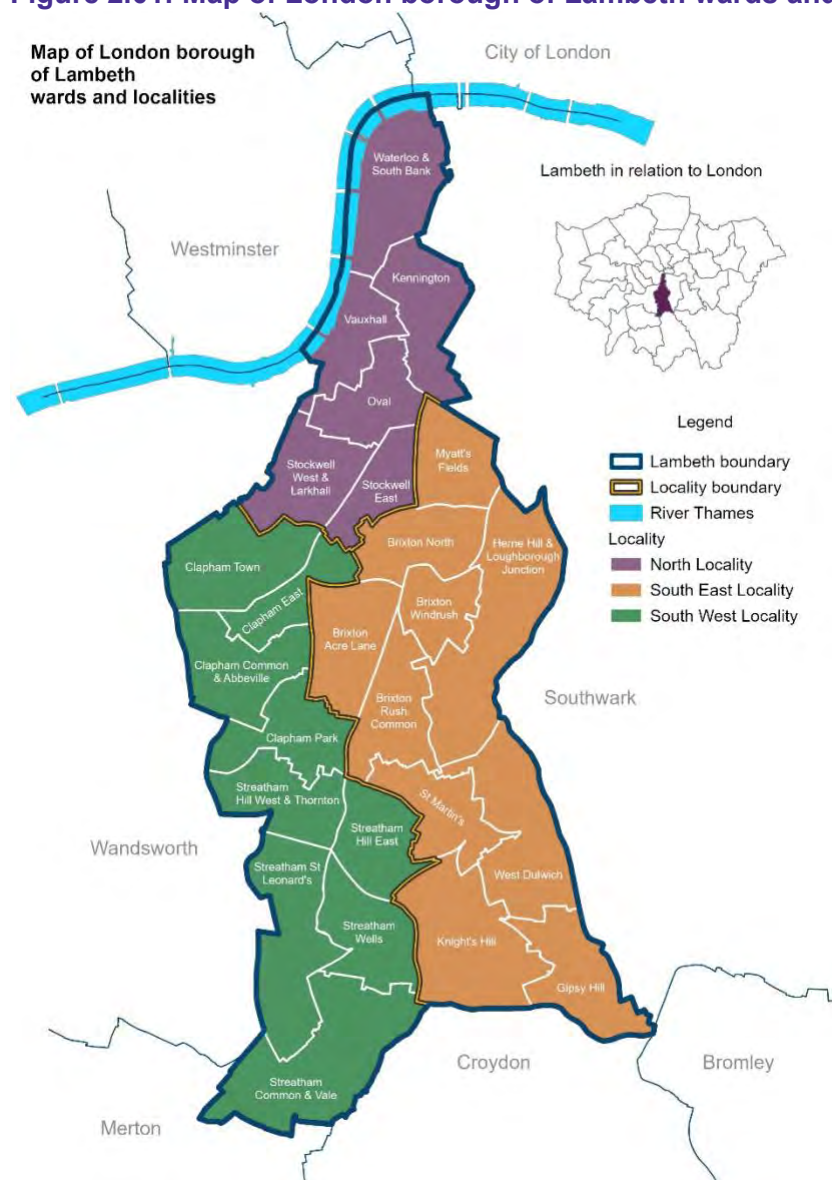
North locality	South East locality	South West locality
Waterloo & South Bank	Myatt's Fields	Clapham Town
Kennington	Brixton North	Clapham East
Vauxhall	Herne Hill & Loughborough Junction	Clapham Common & Abbeville
Oval	Brixton Windrush	Clapham Park
Stockwell West & Larkhall	Brixton Acre Lane	Streatham Hill West & Thornton
Stockwell East	Brixton Rush Common	Streatham Hill East
	St Martin's	Streatham St Leonard's
	West Dulwich	Streatham Wells
	Knight's Hill	Streatham Common & Vale
	Gipsy Hill	
<b>Population: 76,500</b>	<b>Population: 132,700</b>	<b>Population: 114,300</b>
<i>Source: GLA 2022-based Demographic Projections, Ward population projections for London Boroughs, 2022_Identified_Capacity_10yr_central_fert_2050</i>		

### **Lambeth and surrounding areas**

Figure 2.01 below shows Lambeth and its position within Greater London. The larger map shows the localities which have been defined for the purpose of this pharmaceutical needs assessment, and the wards within each locality.

## Section 2: The Local Picture

**Figure 2.01: Map of London borough of Lambeth wards and localities**



## Demography

### Population size and density

Population density is a measurement of the number of people in an area. It is an average number. Population density is calculated by dividing the number of people by the area. Population density is usually shown as the number of people per square kilometre.

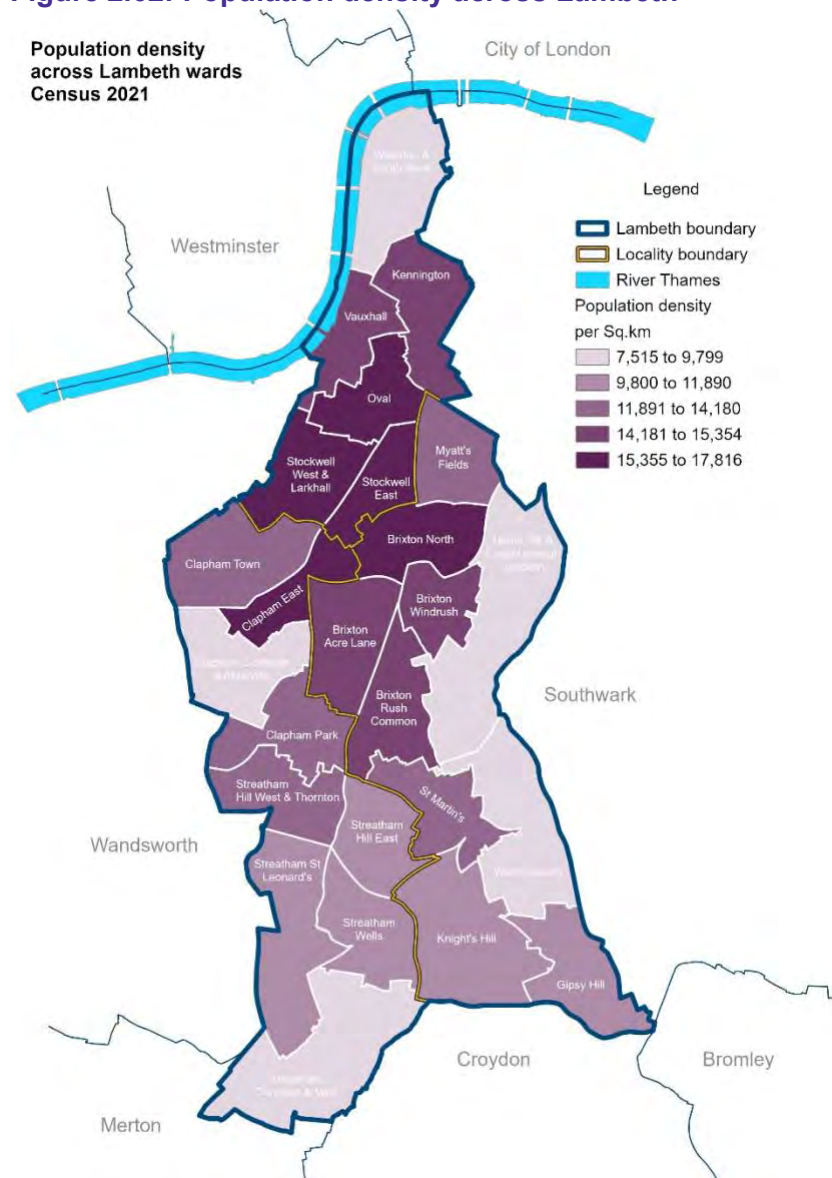
- Lambeth has a resident population of approximately 323,400 people.<sup>2</sup>
- Lambeth is the 4<sup>th</sup> most densely populated borough in London, with 11,840 people per square kilometre.
- Population density is highest in the centre of the borough, with a population density range from 7,515 to 17,816 people per km<sup>2</sup>.<sup>17</sup>



## Section 2: The Local Picture

- Figure 2.02 shows the variation in population density in Lambeth. Brixton North is the most densely populated area of Lambeth and Waterloo and Southbank the least densely populated.

**Figure 2.02: Population density across Lambeth**



### GP population size

The most recent data taken from the Primary Care Registration database within the NHAIS (National Health Application and Infrastructure Services) system as of 1 January 2025, reports the number of people living in Lambeth and registered with a GP practice anywhere in England as 407,000, with 90% of those residents accessing primary care services in Lambeth. This is around 85,000 person difference compared to GLA 2025 estimate of Lambeth residents.

People registered with a Lambeth GP can give an additional view of a population using Lambeth pharmacies. Data taken from the Primary Care Registration database within the

## Section 2: The Local Picture

NHAIS system as of 1 January 2025, reports the number of people registered with a Lambeth GP who live anywhere in England as 453,000. This is substantially higher than both the GLA resident population and the population that live in Lambeth and registered with a GP anywhere.

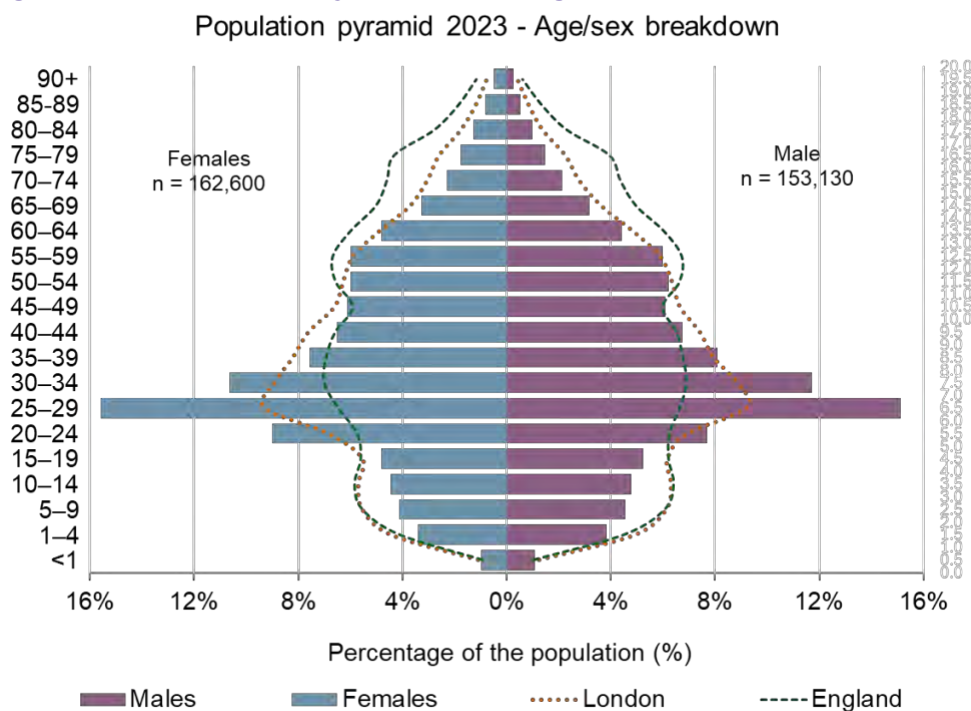
### Age and sex across Lambeth

Figure 2.03 shows a population pyramid illustrating the age/sex breakdown of the resident population of Lambeth.<sup>3</sup>

- Overall, there is a similar proportion of males and females (48.5% and 51.5% respectively). As the population ages the distribution changes, with a greater number of females aged 75 years or older (4,900 males / 7,100 females).
- Lambeth's population age structure differs from that of England, and to a lesser degree from that of London. Lambeth has a larger proportion of younger adults and a smaller proportion of older people.
- The average age of the population is 36.5 years, similar to the London average age of 37.5 years, lower than the England average age of 41 years.
- Lambeth has a large proportion of young adults, 43% are aged 20 to 39 years compared to 33% in London and 26% in England.
- 19% are aged under 19 years compared to 24% in London and 23% in England
- 29% are aged 40 to 64 years compared to 31% in London and 32% in England
- 9% are aged 65+ years compared to 12% in London and 19% in England.

## Section 2: The Local Picture

**Figure 2.03: Population pyramid 2023 - Age/sex breakdown**



### Age and sex across the localities

The age breakdown of the population varies across the borough, with some wards having a large proportion of young adults and others housing larger numbers of families, or older couples.

Figure 2.04 shows the age breakdown and population size of the three localities of Lambeth: North, South East and South West. The differences in area, and population size are evident; the North locality has the smallest total population of approximately 76,500; this is little over half that of the South East locality where the total population is nearly 132,700.

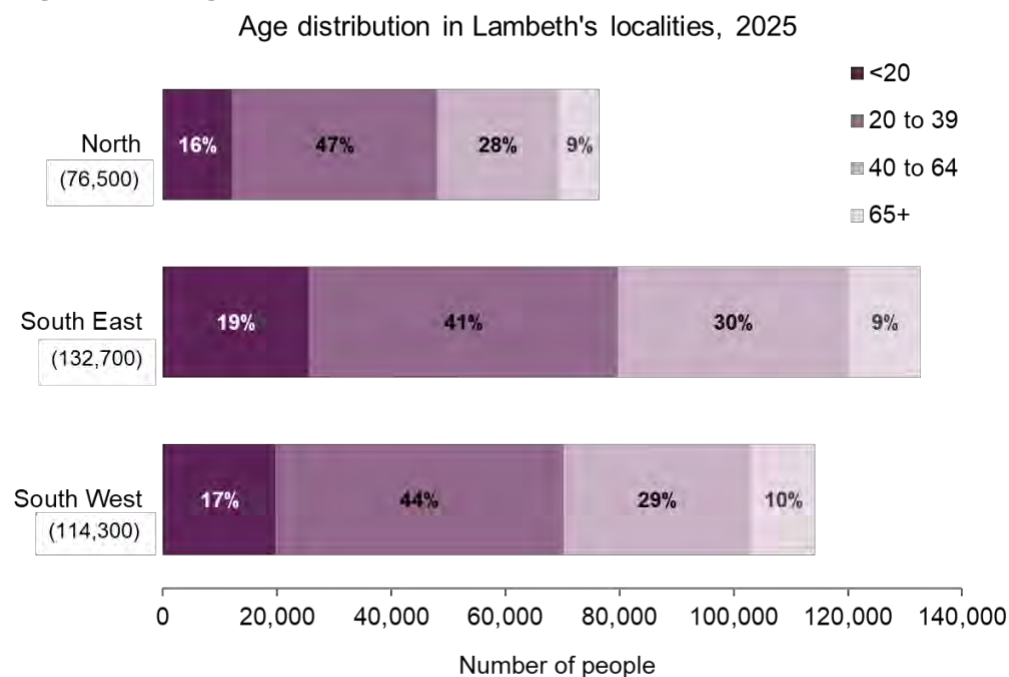
The North locality has a smaller proportion of 0-19 year olds, and a greater proportion of 20 to 39 year olds than either of the other localities. This may characterise an area made up of relatively fewer families, and more young professionals than the borough as a whole.

South East locality has the greatest population; it also has the greatest proportion of young people, 0 to 19 years; and of residents age 40-64 years. This may indicate an area made up of relatively more families and established residents.



## Section 2: The Local Picture

**Figure 2.04: Age breakdown in Lambeth's localities, 2025**



Source: GLA 2022-based Demographic Projections, ward population projections for London Boroughs, 2022\_Identified\_Capacity\_10yr\_central\_fert\_2050

Figure 2.05 shows variation in age structure across Lambeth wards. There is variation in the proportion of children aged under 20 in Lambeth wards, ranging from 11% in Brixton Acre Lane to 25% in Gipsy Hill. Wards located in the South of the borough have a higher proportion of young people aged under 20 years. Gipsy Hill (25%), Knight's Hill (24%), West Dulwich (22%), St Martin's (21%) and Streatham Common & Vale (21%), where at least 1 in 5 residents is aged under 20 years.

Variation is seen in adults aged 20 to 39, ranging from 31% in Knights Hill to 56% in Brixton Acre Lane. Wards in the South West and the North of the borough have a higher proportion of young adults. Brixton Acre Lane (56%), Clapham East (55%), Vauxhall (55%), Clapham Common & Abbeville (52%), Waterloo & South Bank (52%), Clapham Town (51%) and Oval (51%) over 1 in 2 residents are aged 20 to 39 years.

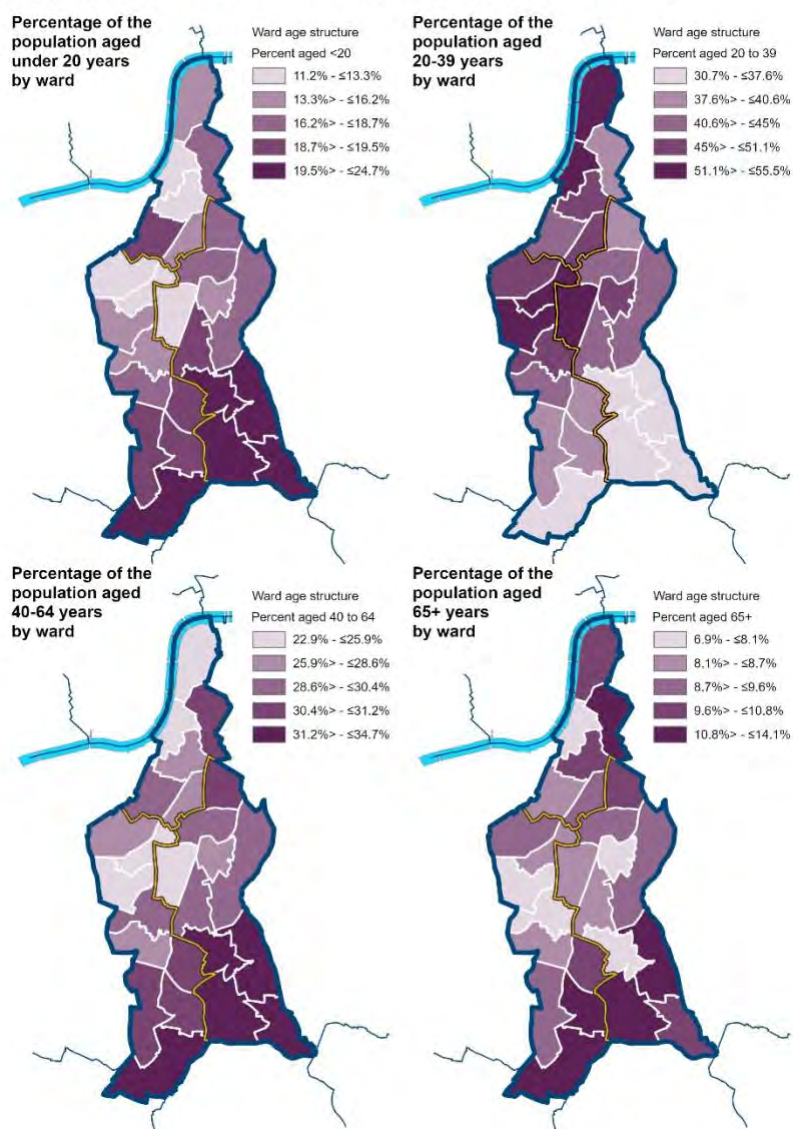
Like the distribution of children under 20, the wards with the highest proportion of adults aged 40 to 64 years are in the South of the borough including Knight's Hill (35%), St Martin's (33%), West Dulwich (32%), Gipsy Hill (32%), West Dulwich (41%) and Streatham Common & Vale (32%). There is variation in this age group ranging from 23% in Waterloo & South Bank to 35% in Knights Hill.

Wards in the South and North of the borough have the largest proportion of people aged 65+ years including West Dulwich (14%), Streatham Common & Vale (14%), Kennington (12%), Streatham Wells (11%) and Knight's Hill (11%). Variation ranges from 7% in Vauxhall to 14% in West Dulwich.

## Section 2: The Local Picture

**Figure 2.05: Population distribution across Lambeth wards, by age group, 2025 (GLA)**

Population distribution across Lambeth wards, by age group, 2025 (GLA)



## Section 2: The Local Picture

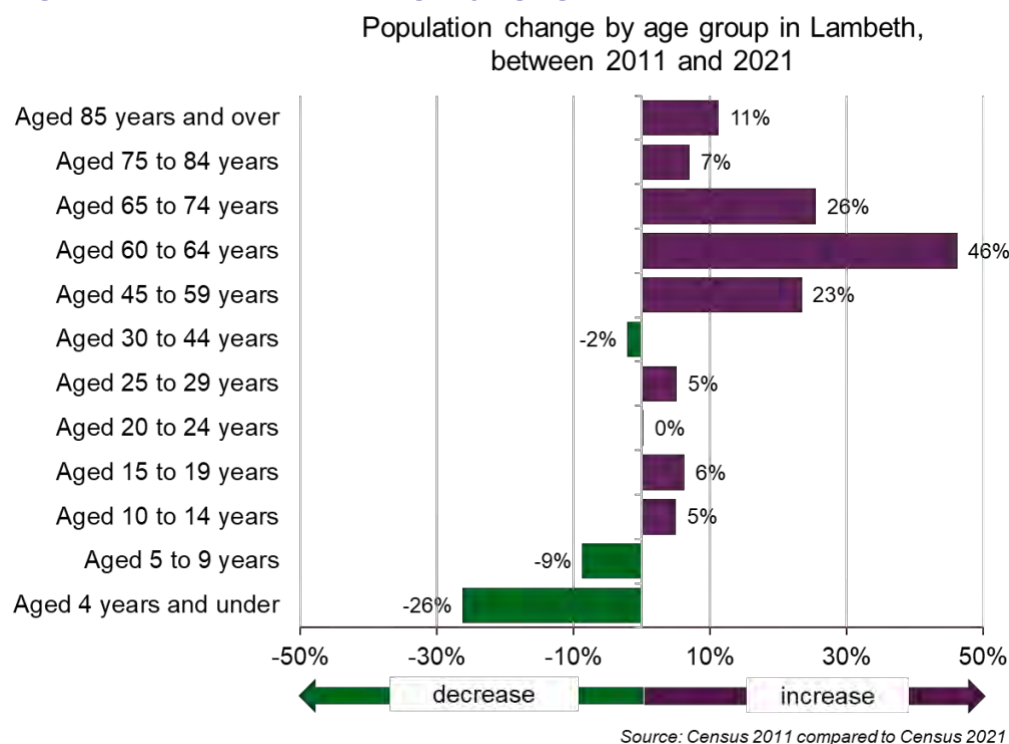
### Population Change

Population change occurring in the lifetime of this PNA needs to be taken into consideration. Population change will likely impact the demands on community pharmacy services with different population groups having different needs.

#### Population change census 2011 to 2021

The last 10 years have seen a change in the Lambeth population, figure 2.06. The population has increased by 5% (15,000 people) over this period. This change has impacted on age groups differently. The population is aging with a 25% increase in adults aged 45 years and over, and with the 60-64 age band increasing by nearly 50%. Conversely during this period there has been a 20% reduction in children aged under 10 years. Lambeth remains a younger adult population compared to England and London, with 43% of the population aged 20-39.

**Figure 2.06: Population change by age group in Lambeth, between 2011 and 2021**



## Section 2: The Local Picture

### Projected population change

Projected populations use known components such as births and deaths with contemporary fertility, migration and mortality rates to estimate and project future populations.

The overall population of Lambeth is projected to decrease by 1% (3,500 people) between 2025 and 2028. This decrease is not reflected across all age bands, (table 2.02) with a 6% decrease in young people aged under 20, a 2% decrease in people aged 20 to 39, a 1% decrease in people aged 40 to 64 and a 11% increase in people aged 65+.

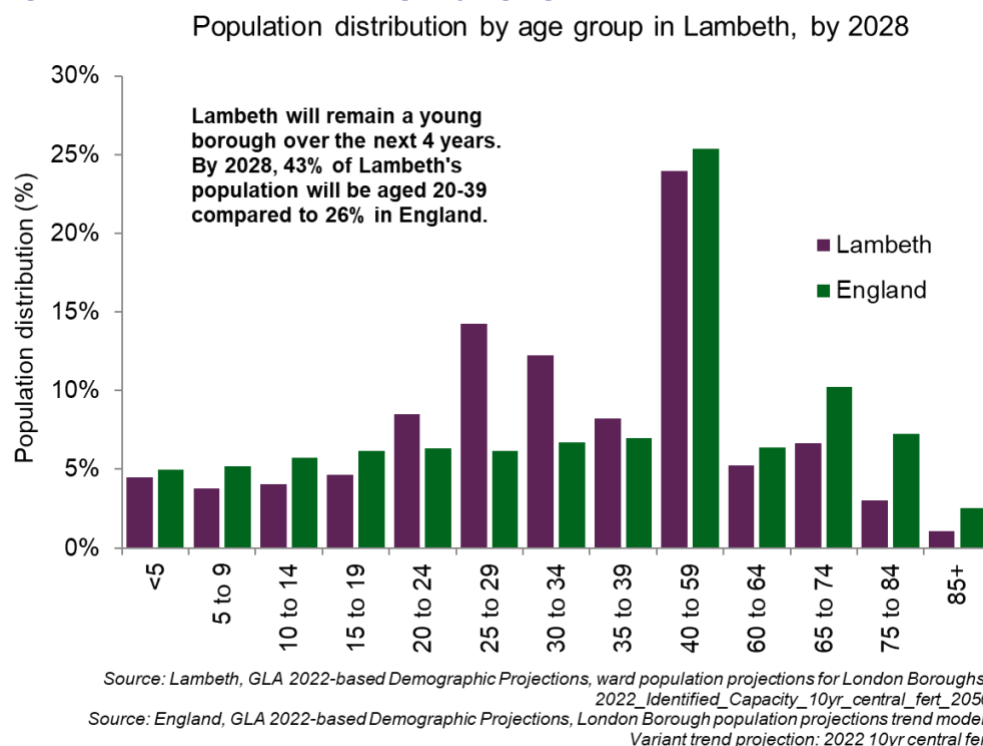
**Table 2.02: Population change between 2025 and 2028**

Year	<20	20 to 39	40 to 64	65+	All Ages
2025	57,300	140,600	94,500	31,000	323,400
2028	54,100	138,200	93,400	34,300	319,900
net change	-3,200	-2,400	-1,100	3,300	-3,500
% change	-6%	-2%	-1%	11%	-1%
<i>Source: GLA 2022-based Demographic Projections, Ward population projections for London Boroughs, 2022_Identified_Capacity_10yr_central_fert_2050</i>					

Considering the decrease in population over the next few years, Lambeth will remain a relatively young borough in 2028, with 17% of the population aged under 20 and 43% of the population aged 20-39. Figure 2.07 shows the distribution of the population by 2028 compared to England.

## Section 2: The Local Picture

**Figure 2.07: Population change by age group in Lambeth, between 2011 and 2021**



The change at Lambeth borough level is broadly reflected in the 3 localities (table 2.03). The data suggests that the number of people living in Lambeth will remain relatively stable, but the composition of the age structure will change.

**Table 2.03: Population change between 2025 and 2028, Lambeth localities**

Year	<20	20 to 39	40 to 64	65+	All Ages
North	-4%	-1%	0%	10%	0%
South East	-6%	-3%	-2%	12%	-2%
South West	-6%	-2%	-1%	9%	-1%
Lambeth	-6%	-2%	-1%	10%	-1%

Source: GLA 2022-based Demographic Projections, Ward population projections for London Boroughs, 2022\_Identified\_Capacity\_10yr\_central\_fert\_2050

## Section 2: The Local Picture

Table 2.04 shows the predicted increase or decrease in the population between 2025 and 2028 across Lambeth's wards.

**Table 2.04: Projected population changes by ward between 2025 - 2028**

Locality	Ward name	<20	20 to 39	40 to 64	65+	All Ages
North	Kennington	-7%	-2%	-2%	10%	-1%
	Oval	2%	6%	3%	10%	5%
	Stockwell East	-6%	-5%	-1%	12%	-2%
	Stockwell West & Larkhall	-7%	-4%	-2%	10%	-3%
	Vauxhall	0%	0%	5%	15%	2%
	Waterloo & South Bank	-2%	0%	0%	4%	0%
<b>North Total</b>		<b>-4%</b>	<b>-1%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>10%</b>	<b>0%</b>
South East	Brixton Acre Lane	-7%	-3%	-3%	14%	-2%
	Brixton North	-8%	-5%	-2%	15%	-3%
	Brixton Rush Common	-6%	0%	-2%	15%	0%
	Brixton Windrush	-4%	-1%	0%	16%	0%
	Gipsy Hill	-4%	2%	0%	10%	1%
	Herne Hill & Loughborough Junction	-6%	-3%	-3%	12%	-2%
	Knight's Hill	-6%	-3%	-2%	10%	-2%
	Myatt's Fields	-6%	-4%	-1%	9%	-2%
	St Martin's	-7%	-5%	-2%	15%	-3%
	West Dulwich	-7%	-2%	-2%	7%	-2%
<b>South East Total</b>		<b>-6%</b>	<b>-3%</b>	<b>-2%</b>	<b>12%</b>	<b>-2%</b>
South West	Clapham Common & Abbeville	-6%	-2%	-3%	10%	-2%
	Clapham East	-2%	0%	-1%	10%	0%
	Clapham Park	-4%	2%	0%	15%	2%
	Clapham Town	-7%	-2%	-1%	11%	-1%
	Streatham Common & Vale	-7%	-3%	-1%	6%	-2%
	Streatham Hill East	-6%	-2%	-3%	9%	-2%
	Streatham Hill West & Thornton	-5%	-3%	-2%	8%	-2%
	Streatham St Leonard's	-7%	-3%	-2%	9%	-2%
	Streatham Wells	-6%	-3%	-1%	8%	-2%
<b>South West Total</b>		<b>-6%</b>	<b>-2%</b>	<b>-1%</b>	<b>9%</b>	<b>-1%</b>
<b>Lambeth Total</b>		<b>-6%</b>	<b>-2%</b>	<b>-1%</b>	<b>10%</b>	<b>-1%</b>
Source: GLA 2022-based Demographic Projections, Ward population projections for London Boroughs, 2022_Identified_Capacity_10yr_central_fert_2050						



## Section 2: The Local Picture

### Diversity in Lambeth

NICE Guidance<sup>19</sup> highlights that community pharmacies can impact on health inequalities in several ways. For example, they recommend that community pharmacists take into consideration how a patient's personal factors may impact on the service they receive. Personal factors would include, but are not limited to, gender, identity, ethnicity, faith, culture or any disability. It also recommends that community pharmacists make use of any additional languages staff members may have.

### Ethnicity

Lambeth has a diverse population with around 62% of residents describing their ethnicity as Black, Asian, Other or Multiple ethnicities, compared to 27% in England and 63% in London<sup>20</sup>. This differs across the localities; table 2.05 illustrates some of these differences.

**Table 2.05: Ethnic composition Lambeth and localities**

Locality	Lambeth	North	South East	South West
White British	38%	33%	37%	42%
White Other	17%	20%	15%	19%
Caribbean	9%	7%	12%	7%
African	12%	14%	13%	9%
Other Black	3%	3%	4%	2%
Asian	7%	9%	5%	8%
Multiple ethnic group	8%	7%	9%	8%
Any other ethnic group	6%	7%	5%	5%
Source: Census 2021, table TS021, ethnic group				

The locality with the highest representation of Black, Asian, Other or Multiple ethnicities is the North locality (67%) with 63% in the South East locality and 59% in the South West locality. The composition of those populations differs across the borough. The South East locality has a larger Caribbean population, the South East and North locality a larger African population and the North and South West a larger White Other population.

### Main languages spoken

The Census 2021<sup>21</sup> details main spoken language of usual residents aged 3 years and over in Lambeth. Over 100 languages are spoken in Lambeth<sup>22</sup>, with 1 in 5 residents (18%) reporting their main language is not English. This is comparable to London (22%) but significantly higher than seen in England (9%). Only 4% cannot speak English well or cannot speak English at all. This pattern is reflected across the localities in Lambeth.

In detail, the main spoken languages which are not English are:

1. Spanish (12,300)
2. Portuguese (9,000)

## Section 2: The Local Picture

3. Italian (4,000)
4. Polish (3,600)
5. French (3,400)
6. Somali (1,640)
7. Arabic (1,530)

Additionally, there are around 7,300 residents who speak a South/East or West or Central Asian language, 5,300 residents who speak an African language and around 150 residents who use sign language.

### Country of birth

Country of birth is the country in which a person was born. The Census 2021<sup>23</sup> estimates that over a third (39%) of Lambeth's residents were born outside of the United Kingdom (122,600). This figure is comparable to London (59%) and significantly different from England (83%). 15% of Lambeth residents were born in Europe (both EU and non-EU combined), a further 9% were born in Africa, 9% were born in the Americas and the Caribbean and 5% were born in the Middle East and Asia.

Table 2.06 shows variation across Lambeth's localities. Nearly half of residents living in the North locality were born outside of the UK, with communities born in Europe (17%), Africa (10%), the America and Caribbean (9%) and Middle East and Asia (8%). The North locality has the largest proportion of each of these communities of all Lambeth localities.

**Table 2.06: Country of birth Lambeth and localities, 2021**

Country of birth	Lambeth	North	South East	South West
United Kingdom	61%	55%	64%	62%
Europe	15%	17%	12%	16%
Africa	9%	10%	9%	7%
Middle East and Asia	5%	8%	4%	5%
The Americas and the Caribbean	9%	9%	9%	8%
Antarctica and Oceania (including Australasia) and Other	1%	1%	1%	2%
British Overseas	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.10%
Source: Census 2021, table TS004, country of birth				

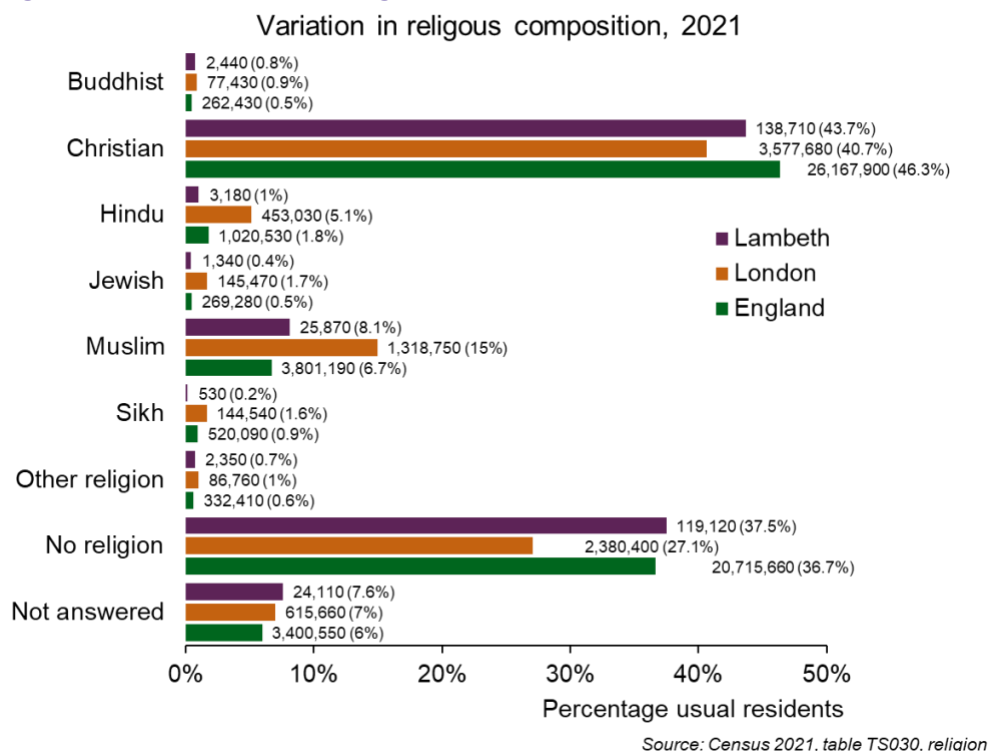
### Religion

Religion refers to a person's religious affiliation. This is the religion with which they connect or identify, rather than their beliefs or active religious practice. The voluntary question on religion was introduced in the Census 2001.



## Section 2: The Local Picture

**Figure 2.08: Variation in religious composition**



Across Lambeth 293,550 (92%) residents responded to the question on religion.

- 2,440 people (0.8%) described themselves as Buddhist
- 138,710 (43.7%), described themselves as Christian
- 3,180 (1%) described themselves as Hindu
- 1,340 (0.4%) described themselves as Jewish
- 25,870 (8.1%) described themselves as Muslim
- 530 (0.2%) described themselves as Sikh
- 2,350 (0.7%) described themselves as Other religion
- 119,120 (37.5%) described themselves as No religion

Census 2021 data shows that the proportion of people who describe themselves as having no religion is higher in Lambeth (37.5%) compared to England (27.1%) and broadly similar to London (36.7%), (figure 2.08).

In 2021, the largest proportion of residents in Lambeth described their religion as Christian (43.7%), followed by no religion (37.5%) and Muslim (8.1%). This is similar to the religious composition across the localities in Lambeth, table 2.07

## Section 2: The Local Picture

**Table 2.07: Religion Lambeth and localities**

Religion	Lambeth	North	South East	South West
Buddhist	1%	1%	1%	1%
Christian	44%	44%	44%	43%
Hindu	1%	1%	1%	1%
Jewish	0%	0%	0%	0%
Muslim	8%	9%	8%	8%
Sikh	0%	0%	0%	0%
Other religion	1%	1%	1%	1%
No religion	38%	36%	38%	38%
Not answered	8%	8%	8%	8%
<i>Source: Census 2021 TS030, religion</i>				

### Sexual orientation

Sexual orientation is a combination of a person's sexual attraction, behaviour and self-identity. These three concepts may refer to distinct but overlapping groups which when combined can give the most reliable estimates of sexual orientation.

The question on sexual orientation was new for Census 2021. The question was voluntary and was only asked of people aged 16 years and over. It was added to provide better quality information on the LGB+ population ("gay or lesbian", "bisexual" or "other sexual orientation") for monitoring and supporting anti-discrimination duties under the Equality Act 2010<sup>5</sup>.

The different sexual orientations that people could choose from included: straight or heterosexual, gay or lesbian, bisexual or other sexual orientation.

Across Lambeth 244,550 (91% of residents aged 16 years and over) residents responded to the question on sexual orientation.

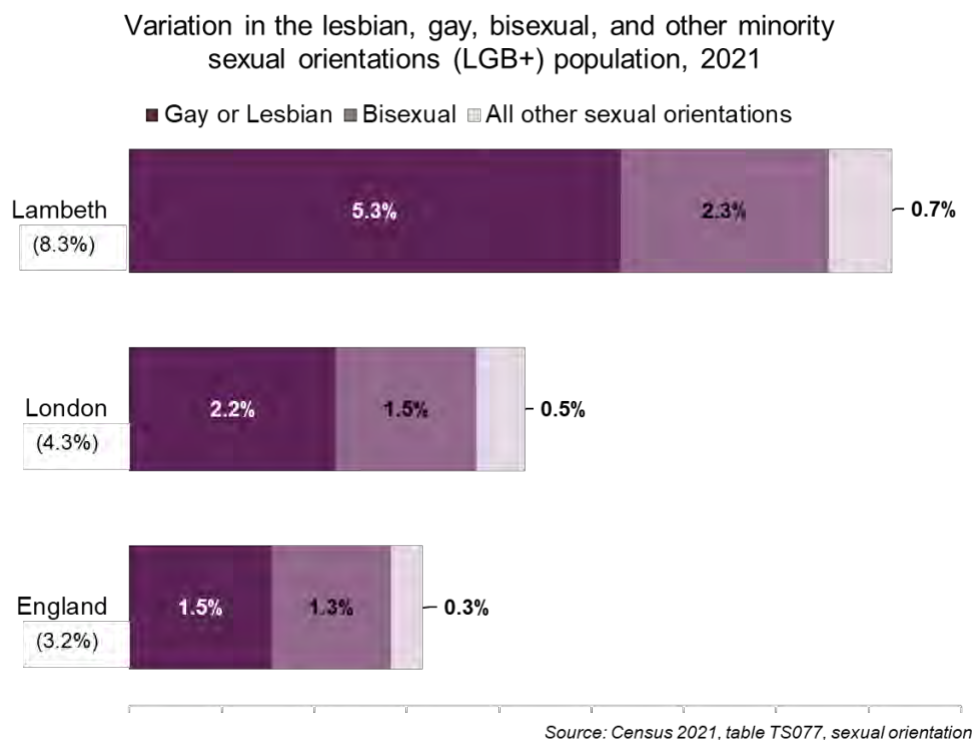
- 222,350 people (83%) identified as straight or heterosexual
- 14,300 (5.3%), described themselves as gay or lesbian
- 6,060 (0.7%) described themselves as bisexual
- 1,850 (0.3%) selected other sexual orientation

Census 2021 data shows that the proportion of people who identify as LGB+ is higher in Lambeth (8.3%) compared to London (4.3%) and England (3.2%), figure 2.09.

Across England the local authorities with the largest LGB+ population among those aged 16 years and over was Brighton and Hove (10.7%). Seven of the other local authorities in the top 10 were in London, with the largest LGB+ populations in the City of London (10.3%), Lambeth (8.3%), and Southwark (8.1%).

## Section 2: The Local Picture

**Figure 2.09: Variation lesbian, gay, bisexual, and other minority sexual orientations (LGB+) population, 2021**



65% of LGB+ in Lambeth are male, compared to the 45% of heterosexual population. This is also higher than the proportion of male LGB+ in London (56%) and England (46%) overall.

The largest age group of LGB+ in Lambeth was those aged between 25 and 34 at 35% of the population. The LGB+ overall has a slightly younger population than the heterosexuals, but this fits the pattern found in London and England overall.

In Lambeth, 77% of those who identified at LBG+ were White, compared to 57% of those who identified as heterosexual. Those of the Black, Black British, Black Welsh, Caribbean or African ethnicity made up a much lower proportion of the LGB+ population (7%) than the heterosexual (23%). London has a similar pattern overall.

### Gender reassignment

Gender identity refers to a person's sense of their own gender, whether male, female or another category such as non-binary. This may or may not be the same as their sex registered at birth.

The question on gender identity was new for Census 2021. The question was voluntary and was only asked of people aged 16 years and over. It was added to provide the first official data on the size of the transgender population in England and Wales. The data will help to:

- provide better quality information for monitoring purposes
- support anti-discrimination duties under the Equality Act 2010
- aid allocation for resources and policy development

## *Section 2: The Local Picture*

Across Lambeth 269,000 residents responded to the question on gender identity (93% of residents aged 16 years and over).

A total of 246,840 (92%) residents answered “Yes”, indicating that their gender identity was the same as their sex registered at birth.

A total of 2,500 residents (1%) answered “No”, indicating that their gender identity was different from their sex registered at birth. Within this group:

- 1,050 (0.4%) answered “No” but did not provide a write-in response
- 410 (0.2%) identified as a trans man
- 511 (0.2%) identified as a trans woman
- 540 (0.2%) wrote in a different gender identity

### ***Marriage and civil partnership***

The Census 2021 details adults legal partnership or registered civil partnership status (of people aged 16 years and over). This includes married or in a registered civil partnership, separated (but still legally married or still legally in a civil partnership), divorced or civil partnership dissolved or widowed or surviving civil partnership partner.

Marital or legal partnership status is used by a range of organisations, including central government, to monitor the impact of government policy and service delivery. Marriages and civil partnerships are protected characteristics under the Equality Act 2010<sup>5</sup>.

A total of 101,760 (38%) Lambeth residents aged 16 years and over have been in a legal partnership or registered civil partnership. Of those

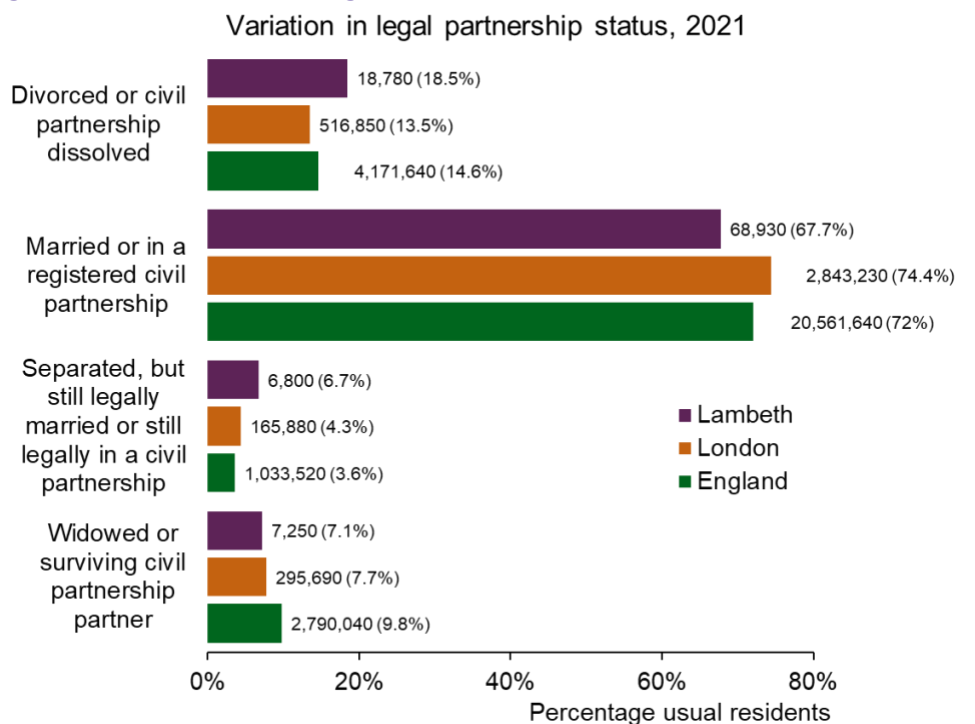
- 68,930 (67.7%) married or in a registered civil partnership
- 6,800 (6.7%) separated, but still legally married or still legally in a civil partnership
- 7,250 (7.1%) widowed or surviving civil partnership partner
- 18,780 (18.5%) divorced or civil partnership dissolved

There is variation in legal partnership or registered civil partnership status. Census 2021 data shows that the proportion of people in Lambeth (38%) is lower compared to London (54%) and England (62%).

The composition of the legal partnership or registered civil partnership status in Lambeth differs to London and England with a larger proportion of divorced or civil partnership dissolved and separated, but still legally married or still legally in a civil partnership, figure 2.10.

## Section 2: The Local Picture

**Figure 2.10: Variation in legal partnership status**



## Section 2: The Local Picture

### **Pregnancy and maternity**

The Equality Act 2010<sup>5</sup> protects women against direct discrimination and victimisation because of the protected characteristic of pregnancy and maternity. Pregnancy is the condition of being pregnant or expecting a baby. Maternity refers to the period after the birth and is linked to maternity leave in the employment context. In the non-work context, protection against maternity discrimination is for 26 weeks after giving birth, and this includes treating a woman unfavourably because she is breastfeeding.

Conception statistics can be used to estimate the number of women who experienced pregnancy within a given time period. Conceptions are pregnancies that occur in women that result in either one or more live or still births or a legal abortion under the Abortion Act 1967.

In 2021 there were 5,200<sup>24</sup> conceptions in Lambeth, a rate of 58.5 per 1,000 females aged 15-44. This was the 7<sup>th</sup> lowest rate in London, lower than London (70.8) and England (71.5) averages.

In Lambeth 35.2% (1,830) of those conceptions lead to an abortion, the highest rate in London, which is higher than London (28.4%) and England (26.5%).

Conversely in 2021, there were 65 under 18 conceptions in Lambeth, a rate of 14.1 per 1,000 females aged 15-17. This was the 2<sup>nd</sup> highest rate in London, higher than London (9.5) and England (13.1) averages.

In 2023 there were 3,272<sup>25</sup> live births in Lambeth, a general fertility rate (GFR) of 37.1 per 1,000 females aged 15-44. This was the 2<sup>nd</sup> lowest rate in London, lower than London (48.8) and England (49.9). Table 2.08 shows the variation in GFR by age group:

- The highest GFR in Lambeth are seen in females aged 30-39 (similar to London and England)
- Comparatively Lambeth has a significantly lower GFR in females aged 20-29

The birth rate in Lambeth, and nationally, has been declining with a 30% decrease over the last 10 years (between 2013 (51.8) and 2023 (37.1)).



## Section 2: The Local Picture

**Table 2.08: GFR in Lambeth by age group**

Age Group	Lambeth	London	England
Live births	3,272	104,252	563,561
Aged under 18	1.3	1.7	3.0
Aged under 20	4.6	4.9	7.9
Aged 20-24	14.5	29.6	38.4
Aged 25-29	19.0	51.9	76.1
Aged 30-34	73.2	87.0	94.4
Aged 35-39	79.5	72.9	56.7
Aged 40-44	23.8	20.9	13.8
Aged 45 and over	4.3	3.0	1.5
Source: NOMIS, Office for National Statistics, birth rates			

From the Census 2021, 24% of households were recorded as having at least one dependent child. This is lower than the overall England and London proportions of 29% and 31% respectively.

### Disability

The Census 2021 collects information on self-reported disability in the UK. It is an important source of information about disabled adults and children. The definition of disability in the Census 2021 matches the one in the Equality Act 2010<sup>5</sup>. A person is considered disabled if they have a long-term illness, disability, or impairment that makes daily activities very difficult.

The data shows that 13.2% (42,020) of people in Lambeth had a disability or impairment. This is the same as in London (13.2%) but lower than in England (17.3%). Localities in Lambeth are similar to the borough average, North locality 13%, South East locality 14% and South West locality 12%. Variation can be seen across Lambeth wards, with the lowest proportion of residents in Clapham Common & Abbeville (10%) and the highest proportion in Gipsy Hill (16%) (map 2.11).

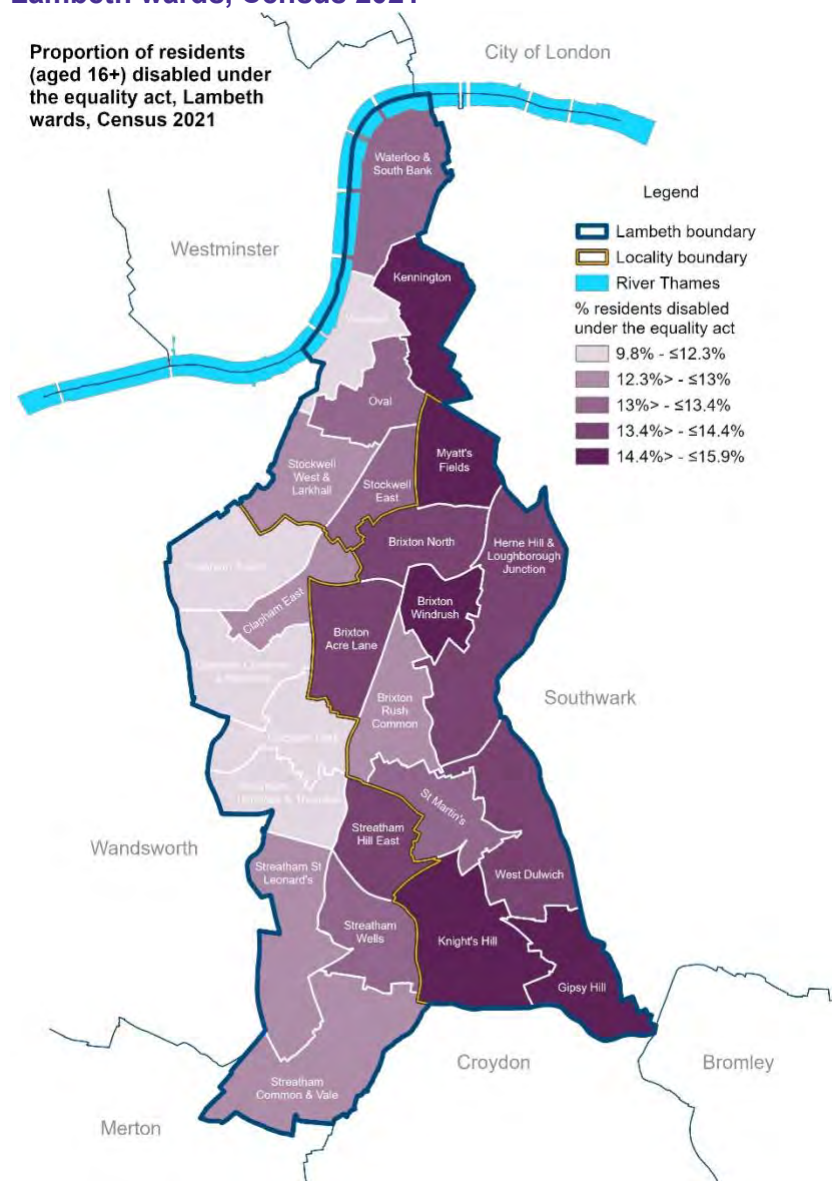
There are several inequalities between disabled and non-disabled residents:

- Just over 1 in 3 disabled residents (36.3%) report being in good / very good health, compared to 94.2% of non-disabled residents.
- Disabled residents are significantly less likely to be in 'highest' NS-SEC grades (L1-L6) than non-disabled residents, and significantly more likely to be employed in the 'lowest' working NS-SEC group (L10-L14).
- Disabled residents are significantly less likely to have a Level 2 qualification or above (58.6%) or Level 4 qualification or above (38.1%) compared to their non-disabled counterparts (76.0% and 59.4%, respectively).

Additional information on disability can be found in section [‘Physical or sensory disability’](#).

## Section 2: The Local Picture

**Figure 2.11: Proportion of residents (aged 16+) disabled under the equality act, Lambeth wards, Census 2021**



### Wider determinants of health

There are a range of social, economic and environmental factors that impact on an individual's health behaviours, choices, goals and ultimately health outcomes. These are outlined in Fair Society, Healthy Lives: (The Marmot Review<sup>26</sup>) and later The Marmot Review 10 Years On<sup>27</sup>. They include factors such as deprivation, education, employment and fuel poverty.

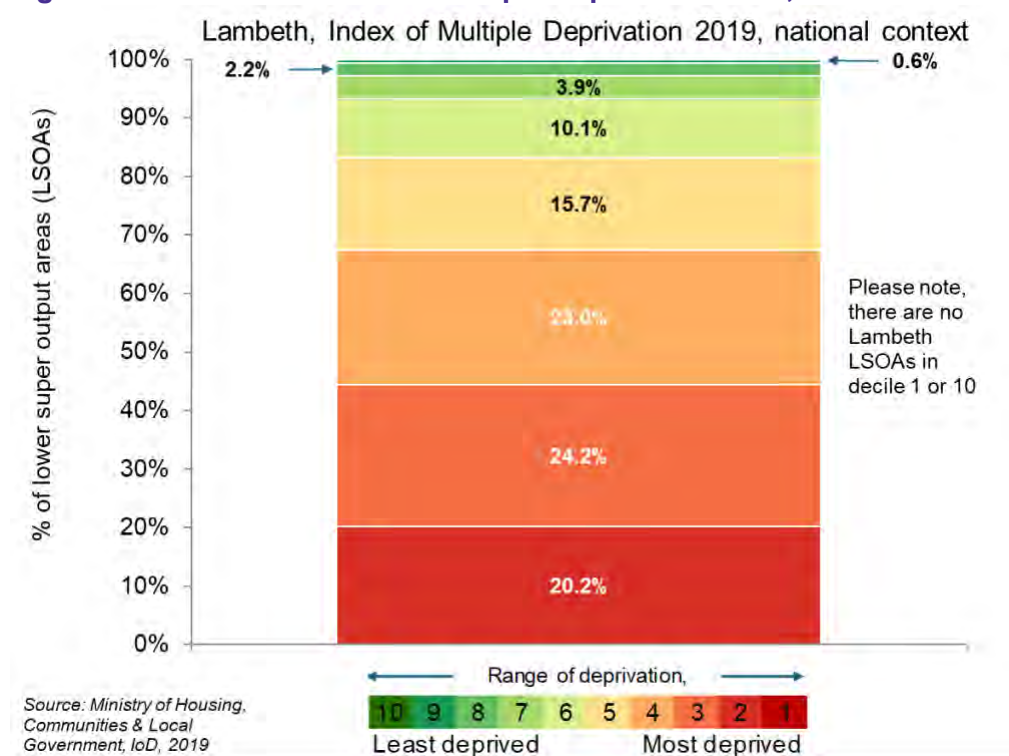
#### Deprivation

The Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) is a well-established combined measure of deprivation based on a total of 37 separate indicators that encompass the wider

## Section 2: The Local Picture

determinants of health and reflect the different aspects of deprivation experienced by individuals living in an area. Figure 2.12 describes the proportion of Lambeth Lower Super Output Areas (LSOAs) for IMD in each national banding of deprivation, where 1 represents the most deprived and 10 the least deprived areas in England.

**Figure 2.12: Lambeth Index of Multiple Deprivation 2019, national context**



In Lambeth, 20% of LSOAs are located in the most deprived areas in England (decile 1 or 2), and nearly 70% of Lambeth's LSOAs are in the 40% most deprived areas in England (decile 1 or 2 or 3 or 4). It is estimated that 18% of Lambeth's population live in the 20% most deprived area in England. This increases to 22% for children aged under 16 years. It is estimated that over a 3rd of people living in the 20% most deprived areas are from a Black ethnicity compared to 20% in the rest of Lambeth.

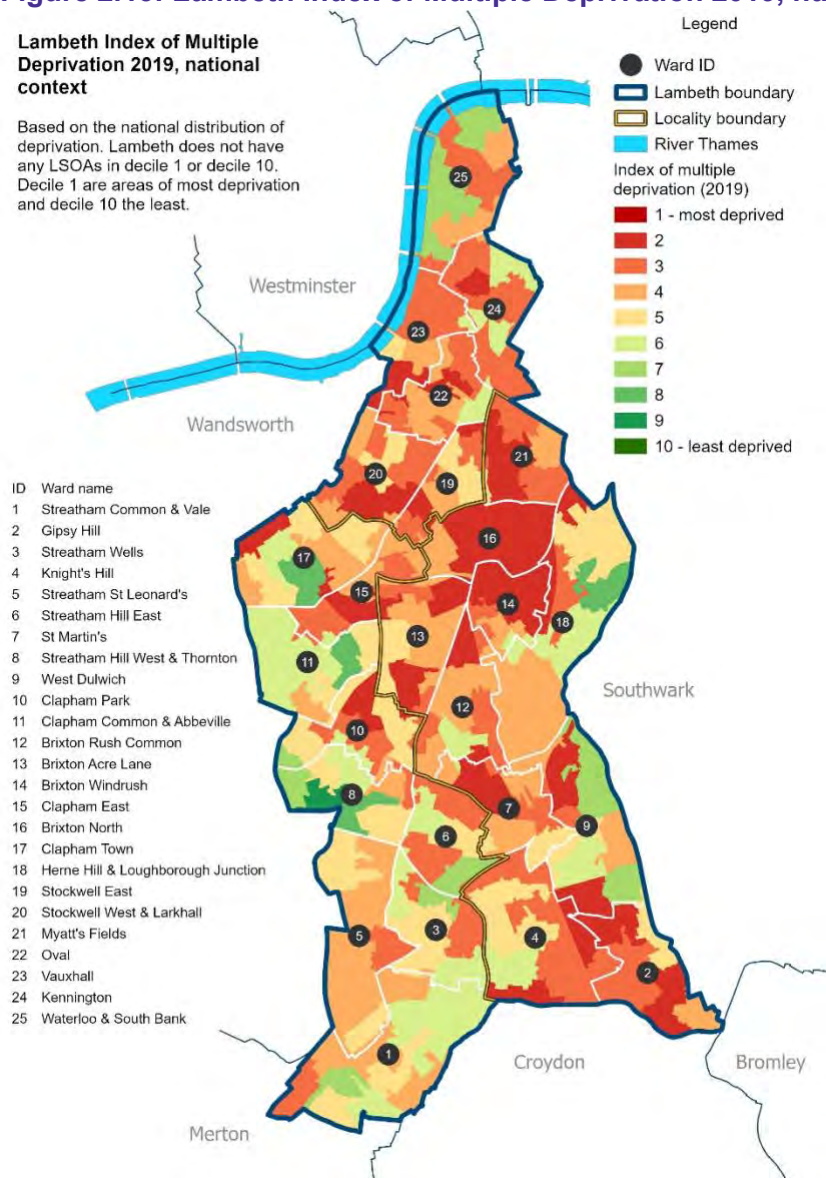
Deprivation varies across the borough. 90% of the population of Brixton Windrush live in LSOA's ranked among the most deprived 20% of LSOAs in England. Only one LSOA in Lambeth, part of Streatham Hill West and Thornton, is ranked among the least deprived 20% of LSOA's in England, figure 2.13.

## Section 2: The Local Picture

**Figure 2.13: Lambeth Index of Multiple Deprivation 2019, national context**

### Lambeth Index of Multiple Deprivation 2019, national context

Based on the national distribution of deprivation, Lambeth does not have any LSOAs in decile 1 or decile 10. Decile 1 are areas of most deprivation and decile 10 the least.



## Section 2: The Local Picture

### Deprivation of households

The Census 2021 provides an alternative way to measure deprivation at household level, whilst the IMD measures multiple deprivation at a place-based level. This data identifies households with deprivation challenges across a broad range of dimensions, employment, education, health and disability and housing.

Household deprivation<sup>28</sup> in Lambeth is broadly similar to London and England, with 50% of households experiencing deprivation in at least 1 dimension. Table 2.09 shows household deprivation across Lambeth and localities.

**Table 2.09: Household deprivation**

Area	Household is deprived in any dimension	Household is deprived in one dimension	Household is deprived in two dimensions	Household is deprived in three dimensions	Household is deprived in four dimensions
North	52%	33%	14%	4%	0%
South East	52%	32%	15%	5%	0%
South West	46%	31%	12%	3%	0%
Lambeth	50%	32%	14%	4%	0%
London	52%	33%	14%	4%	0%
England	52%	33%	14%	4%	0%

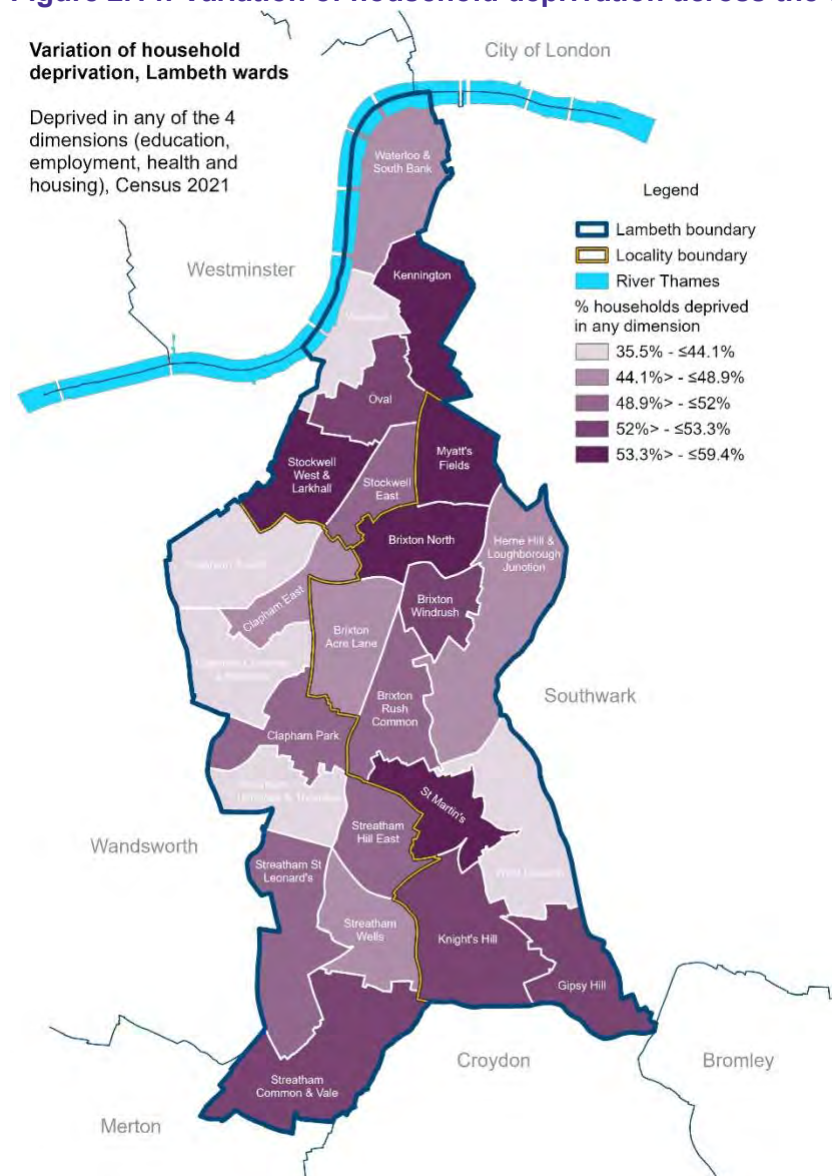
*Source: Census 2021, table TS011, households by deprivation dimensions*

Figure 2.14 shows<sup>29</sup> the variation of household deprivation across the wards in the borough. The proportion of households deprived in any dimension ranges from 36% in Clapham Common & Abbeville to 59% in Brixton North. Nearly 2 in 3 households in Brixton North, Stockwell West & Larkhall and Myatt's Fields are deprived in at least 1 dimension of deprivation.



## Section 2: The Local Picture

**Figure 2.14: Variation of household deprivation across the wards in the borough**





## *Section 2: The Local Picture*

### ***Employment status***

Lambeth has the 4th highest rate of long-term unemployment within the working age population in London. 3.2 per 1,000 people of the working age population of the borough were long-term unemployed<sup>30</sup> in 2021/22. This equates to 770 individuals and is substantially higher than the England rate of 1.9 per 1,000 respectively.

### ***Poverty and low income families***

Growing up in poverty damages children's health and well-being, adversely affecting their future health and life chances as adults. Ensuring a good environment in childhood, especially early childhood, is important. A considerable body of evidence links adverse childhood circumstances to poor child health outcomes and future adult ill health.<sup>31</sup>

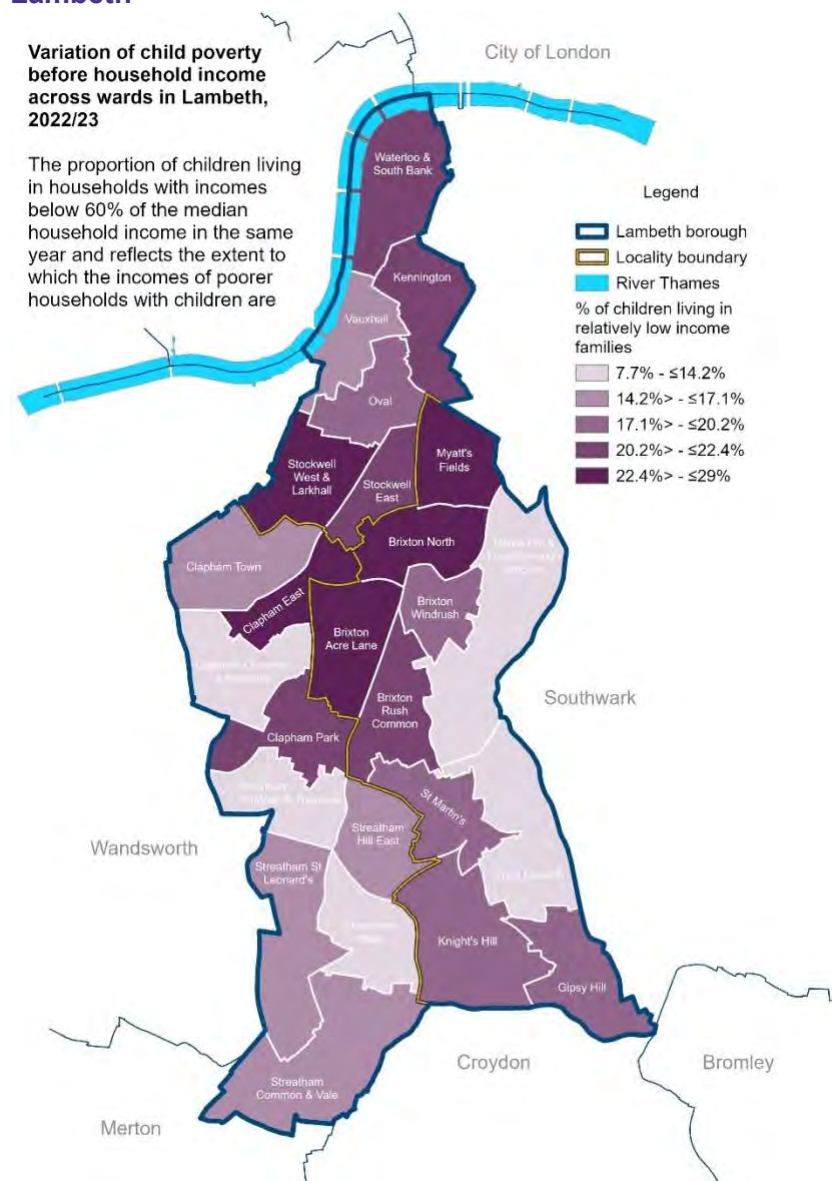
Relative low income is defined as a family in low income Before Housing Costs (BHC) in the reference year. A family must have claimed Child Benefit and at least one other household benefit (Universal Credit, tax credits, or Housing Benefit) at any point in the year to be classed as low income in these statistics. 8,530 (18%) children residing in the borough were from relatively low-income families in 2022/23.<sup>32</sup> This is a higher proportion than London and a lower proportion than England where 16% and 20% of children were from relatively low-income families in London and England respectively.

The highest proportion of children in low income families live in the North locality (22%), the lowest in the South West locality (15%) and the South East locality (19%) similar to the Lambeth average.

Figure 2.15 shows the variation of child poverty before household income across wards in the borough.<sup>33</sup> The range varies from 8% to 29%, with nearly 1 in 3 families in Clapham East, Brixton North, Myatts Field and Stockwell West & Larkhall wards with low income families.

## Section 2: The Local Picture

**Figure 2.15: Variation of child poverty before household income across wards in Lambeth**



## Section 2: The Local Picture

### Inclusion health groups

#### Homeless and rough sleeping population

Homelessness is associated with severe poverty and is a social determinant of health. It often results from a combination of events such as relationship breakdown, debt, adverse experiences in childhood and through ill health. Homelessness is associated with poor health, education and social outcomes, particularly for children.<sup>34</sup>

Rough sleeping is the most visible form of homelessness but there are a wide range of situations that are also described as homelessness. Understanding each type of homelessness leads to better support and a better view of homelessness as a whole. Building a picture of the number of people who are homeless is complicated. This is due to the different ways each type is counted and the limitations of each approach.

#### Statutory homelessness

In 2023/24, 3,600 households in Lambeth were owed a statutory homelessness duty in Lambeth<sup>35</sup>. This could be that they are threatened with homelessness or are currently homeless. This is over 1,000 more households than were owed a duty in 2019/20, five years ago.

- 43% of households owed a duty in Lambeth in 2023/24 had a support need. This has risen in Lambeth by 10% in five years, which is similar to the overall proportion in London and 11% lower than England.
- Almost half of Lambeth's main applicants were between 25-44 years old, and a third were above 45 years old.
- Approximately half of Lambeth's main applicants were of Black / African / Caribbean / Black British ethnicity. Around 1 in 5 main applicants are of Mixed / Multiple ethnic groups and another 1 in 5 main applicants are of White ethnicity.
- Just under half of all main applicants (41%) were registered unemployed in Lambeth in 2023/24, this is 10% higher than in 2019/20.

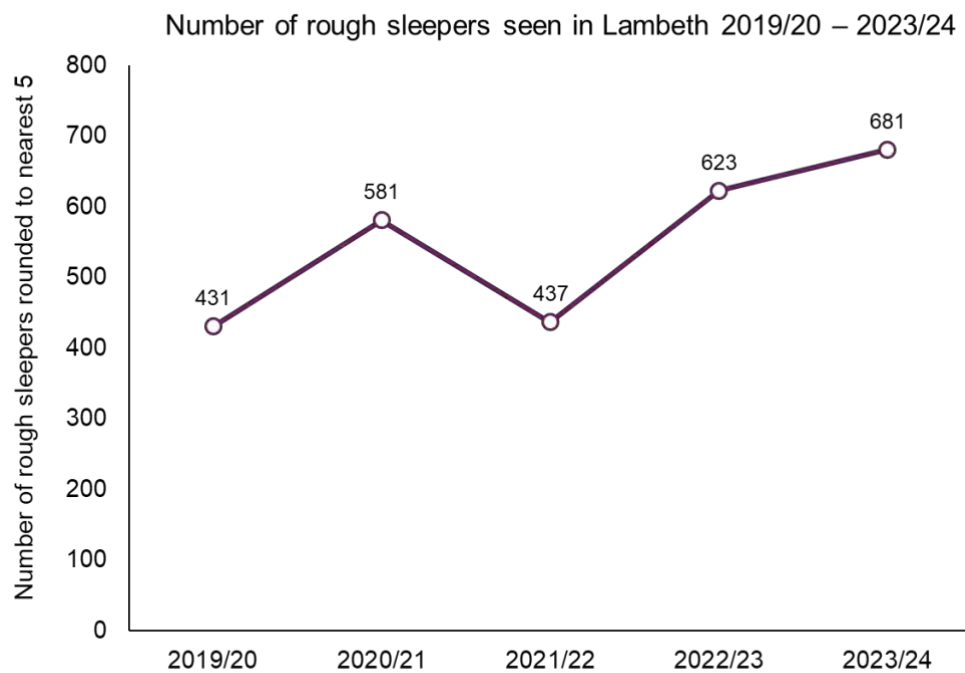
#### Rough sleeping

There were 680 recorded rough sleepers in Lambeth in 2023/24<sup>36</sup>. 64% had never been seen rough sleeping prior to this year. Further, the number seen is 250 more than in 2019/20, see figure 2.16, and is the 4<sup>th</sup> highest in London, behind Westminster, Camden and Ealing, see figure 2.17.

- 84% of rough sleepers in Lambeth were male. This is a similar proportion to that seen overall in Greater London.
- 36-45 year olds made up the largest proportion of rough sleepers at almost a third, while 26-35 year olds and 46-55 year olds followed closely at 27% and 21% respectively. The proportions have not changed significantly since 2019/20.
- 57% were from the UK, and 19% were from Europe (EEA). The proportion from the UK has risen from 47% in 2019/20, and the proportion from Europe (EEA) has decreased from 42%.
- 48% of rough sleepers were of White ethnicity, while in 2019/20, they made up 70% of rough sleepers in Lambeth. The proportion of Black or Black British rough sleepers has increased from 10% to 27% in the same five years, while the Gypsy/Romany/Irish Traveller proportion decreased from 12% to 0%.

## Section 2: The Local Picture

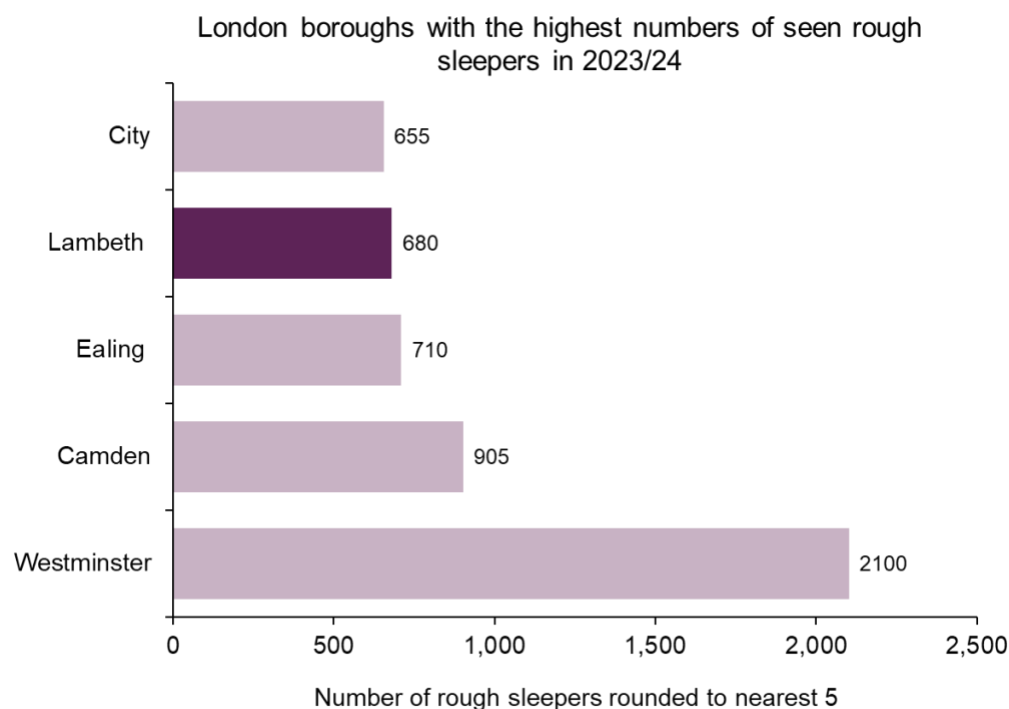
**Figure 2.16: Number of rough sleepers seen in Lambeth 2019/20 – 2023/24**



Source: GLA, *Rough sleeping in London (CHAIN reports)*

## Section 2: The Local Picture

**Figure 2.17: London boroughs with the highest numbers of seen rough sleepers in 2023/24**



Source: GLA, *Rough sleeping in London (CHAIN reports)*

### ***Gypsy, Roma, and Traveller (GRT) population***

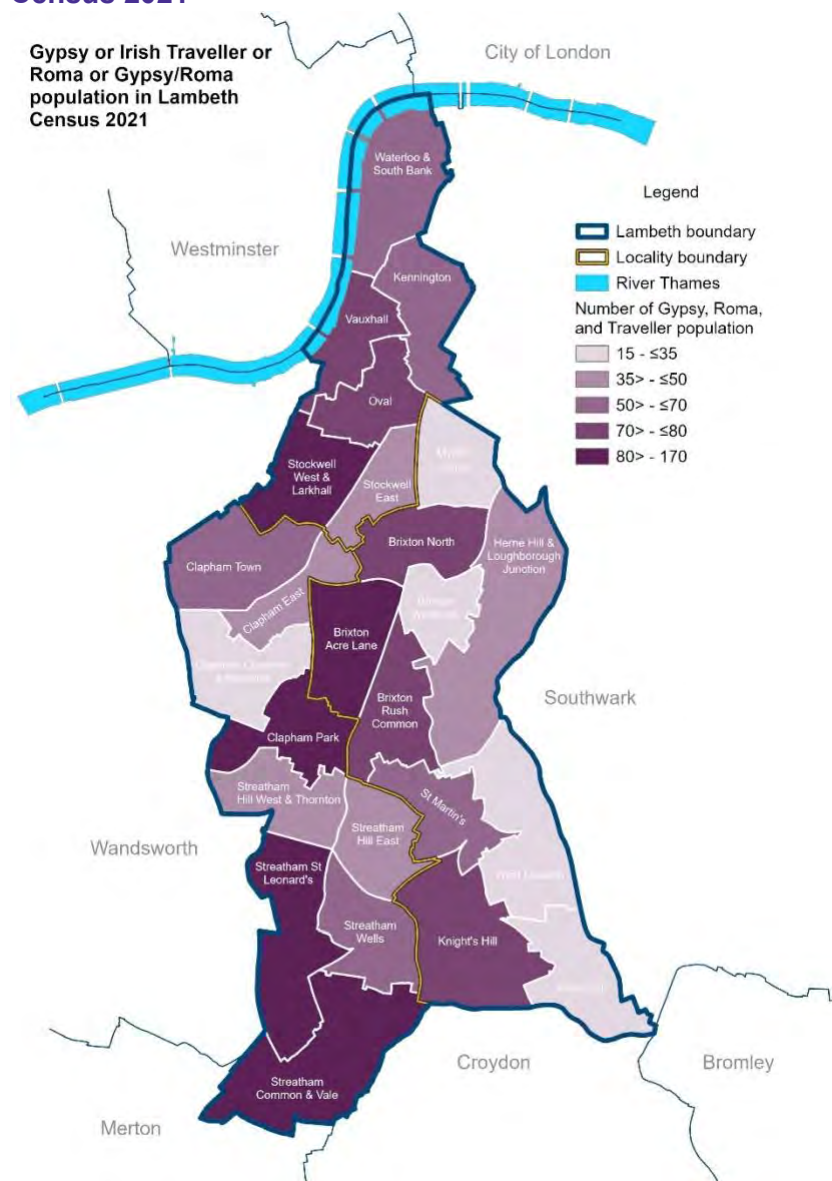
Gypsy, Roma and Traveller (GRT) is a term used to describe people from a range of ethnicities who are believed to face similar challenges. GRT groups are considered an inclusion group in the UK due to the significant inequalities and challenges they face. These communities often experience poorer health outcomes, lower educational attainment, and higher levels of discrimination compared to the general population.<sup>37,38</sup> These groups are distinct but are often reported together.

According to the 2021 Census, there were 1,700 people who identified as Gypsy or Irish Traveller or Roma living in Lambeth<sup>39</sup>. This makes up 0.5% of the population overall in Lambeth, which is the same as England and more than London's 0.3%. Around 90% of the GRT population in Lambeth were made up of the Roma population.

- 10% of the population lived in Streatham Common & Vale, with 8% in Streatham St Leonard's, 7% in Clapham Park and 7% in Stockwell West & Larkhall, figure 2.18.
- 41% of the GRT population in Lambeth were female, compared to 52% of the general population. This is also slightly lower than the proportion of females of the GRT population in London (45%) and England (47%).
- Lambeth's GRT population is slightly older than that of England. In Lambeth, 18% were aged 24 or younger compared to 36% in England, and 39% in Lambeth were aged 25-34 years old while it was 24% in England.

## Section 2: The Local Picture

**Figure 2.18: Gypsy or Irish Traveller or Roma or Gypsy/Roma population in Lambeth, Census 2021**





## *Section 2: The Local Picture*

### ***Prison population***

Prisoners often come from deprived backgrounds with histories of social exclusion and disadvantage and have greater physical and mental health needs compared to the wider population. Many of them have unhealthy lifestyles and will have had little or no regular contact with healthcare services before coming into prison. The main issues in prison healthcare are mental health, substance misuse and communicable diseases.<sup>40</sup>

The prison population is unlike the rest of the general population, it is transient with rapid turnover, poor general health and a high prevalence of serious and resource intensive conditions such as mental health and substance misuse problems. Young offenders may have a higher proportion with mental health problems and a history of self-harm.

HMP Brixton operates as a resettlement prison, holding adult (18 years old and over) male prisoners, security Category C drawn mainly from the surrounding court catchment areas. A resettlement prison holds prisoners who are preparing for their release back into the community and effectively helps to reduce their likelihood of reoffending.

In 2021, there were 630 people residing in the prison service in Lambeth<sup>41</sup>. This made up 0.2% of the population, which is higher than the England and London overall of 0.1% each.

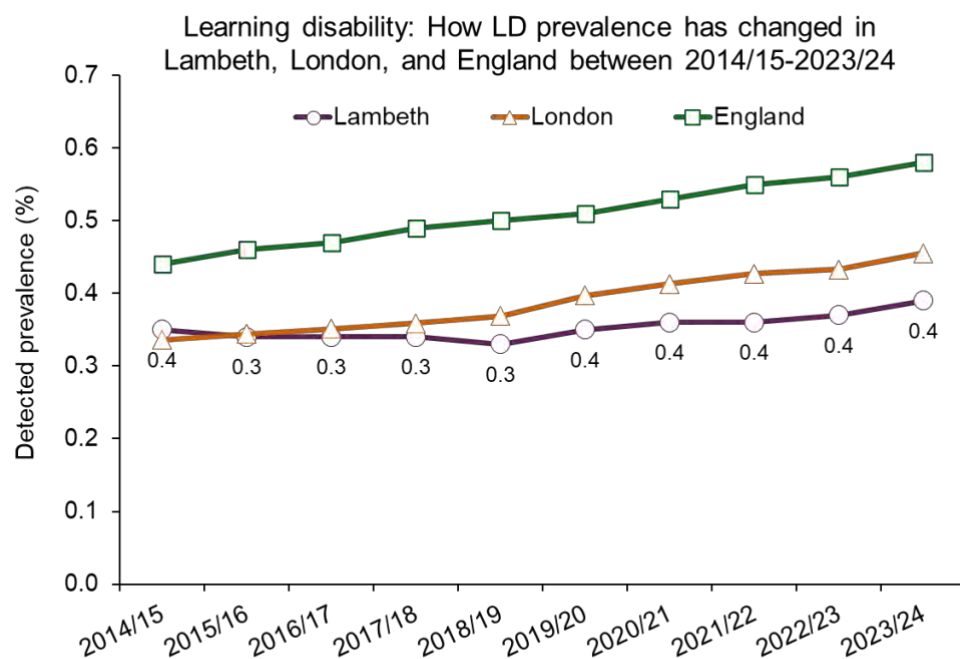
### ***People with learning disabilities or SEND***

A learning disability is a reduced intellectual ability and difficulty with everyday activities, for example household tasks, socialising or managing money, which affects someone for their whole life. People with a learning disability tend to take longer to learn and may need support to develop new skills, understand complicated information and interact with other people.

In 2023/24, 0.4% of GP patients in Lambeth had a recorded learning disability<sup>42</sup>. This equates to around 1,700 people. This is lower than London's prevalence of 0.5% and England's prevalence of 0.6%. Lambeth's proportion has not changed significantly since 2014/15, while England has seen an increase overall, figure 2.19. Lambeth has the 8<sup>th</sup> lowest prevalence in London out of 32 boroughs.

## Section 2: The Local Picture

**Figure 2.19: Learning disability: How LD prevalence has changed in Lambeth, London, and England between 2014/15-2023/24**



Source: Office for Health Improvement & Disparities. Public Health Profiles. February 2023. <https://fingertips.phe.org.uk> © Crown copyright 2023

Special educational needs and disabilities (SEND) can affect a child or young person's ability to learn.

In Lambeth in 2023/2024 there were 38,023 pupils <sup>43</sup>, around 1 in 5 (7,783) had a statutory plan of special education needs (SEN). Of those nearly 8,000 children, 7 out of 10 (5,400) receive SEN support and 3 out of 10 (2,400) have an Education, Health and Care (EHC) plan. The proportion of Lambeth children with SEN is higher than London and England where 17.6% and 18.4% (respectively) of children were identified as having SEN.

The prevalence of SEN is based on the number of school pupils identified as having special educational needs, calculated as the sum of:

- pupils with SEN support or special educational needs without an educational health care plan and
- pupils with an educational health care plan (EHC)

## Section 2: The Local Picture

The trend in Lambeth is increasing, since 2015/16, the percentage of children with SEN has increased by 14.9% (percentage points).

Of the 7,783 pupils identified with SEN, 5,406 children (69.5%) received SEN support (14.2% of total Lambeth pupils).

The proportion of children attending Lambeth schools who receive SEN support is higher than London and England. Lambeth's proportion is slightly lower than the statistical neighbour average of 14.4%.

Of the **7,783** pupils identified with SEN, **2,377** children (**30.5%**) had an Education, Health, and Care plan. (**6.3%** of total Lambeth pupils).<sup>44</sup>

The proportion of children attending Lambeth schools who had an EHC plan is higher than London and England and higher than the statistical neighbour average of 5.5%.

In Lambeth, SEN is most prevalent in the Black Caribbean ethnic group where 27.9% of pupils are recorded as having SEN. 23.8% of Black Other, 21.3% of White British and 21.2% Mixed ethnic groups have the next highest prevalence. The Black Caribbean and Black Other ethnic groups have significantly higher proportions than the Lambeth average. The lowest rate for SEN is among the Asian, White Other and Other ethnic groups.

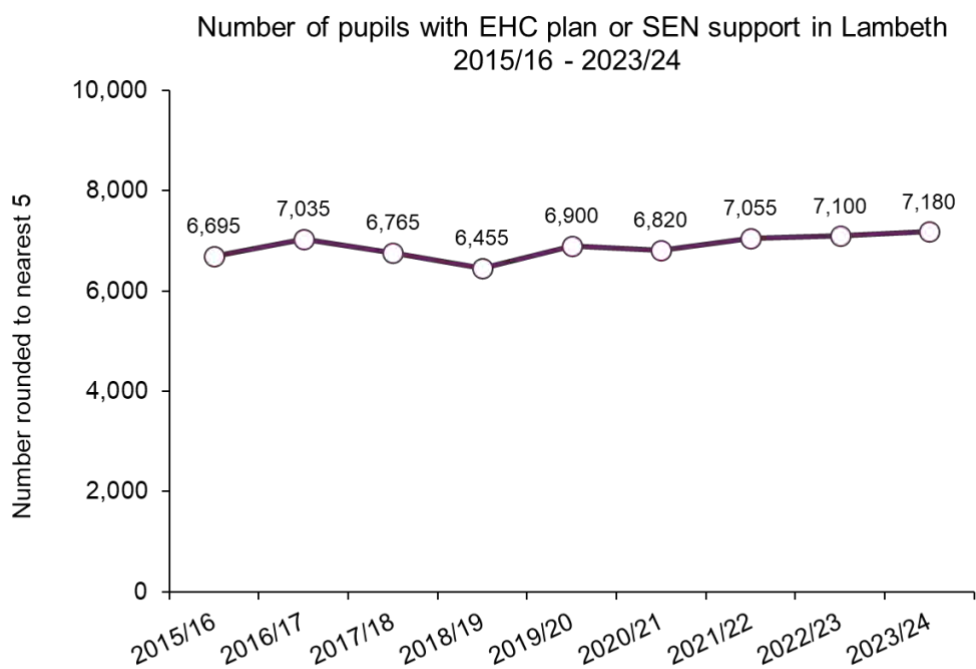
In January 2024, 'Speech, Language and Communications' was the most common primary type of need for pupils with SEN, with just over 2,100 (29.7%) pupils with SEN having this recorded as their primary type of need. Synonymous with London and England, this was also the highest need in both areas.

In Lambeth, 1 in 5 children (19.5%, equating to 1,400 children) were recorded as having 'autistic spectrum disorder' as their primary need, the second largest primary need after 'Speech, Language and Communications'.

- In 2023/24, over half the Lambeth schoolchildren on an EHC plan or who had SEN support were eligible for free school meals, while a third of those with no SEN support were eligible. Schoolchildren with an identified SEN consistently had a higher proportion eligible for free school meals, though the proportion has grown across all groups in Lambeth since 2015/16.
- Just over a third of Lambeth schoolchildren with an EHC plan or SEN support had a first language that was not English in Lambeth, while those with no SEN support had a higher proportion at 46%.

## Section 2: The Local Picture

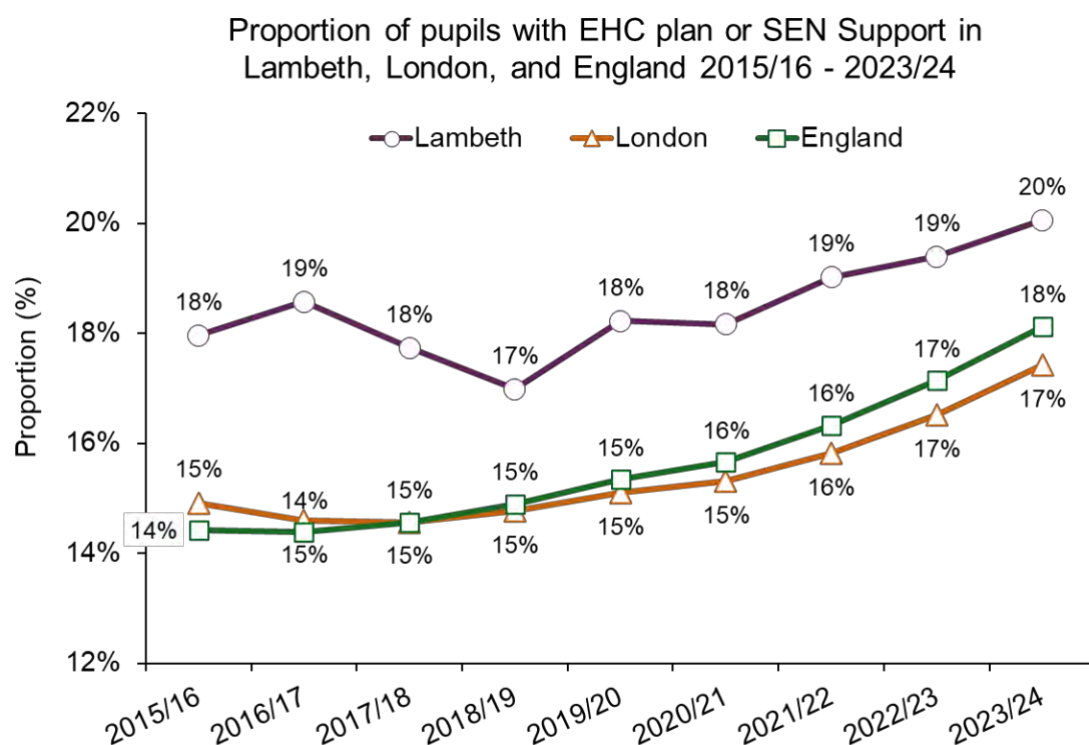
**Figure 2.20: Number of pupils with EHC plan or SEN support in Lambeth 2015/16 - 2023/24**



Source: Department for Education, Special Educational Needs in England

## Section 2: The Local Picture

**Figure 2.21: Proportion of pupils with EHC plan or SEN support in Lambeth, London, and England 2015/16 - 2023/24**



Source: Department for Education, Special Educational Needs in England

### Refugees and asylum seekers

An asylum seeker is someone who has applied for asylum and is awaiting a decision on whether they will be granted refugee status. As of the end of September 2024, there were 550 asylum seekers in Lambeth<sup>45</sup>. 90% were in a hotel as contingency accommodation.

In Lambeth, asylum seekers comprised 17 per 10,000 population, which is similar to the London rate but lower than the UK rate of 23 per 10,000.

As a cumulative total between January 2014 and December 2023, Lambeth has had just under 200 resettled refugees. Half were under the Vulnerable Persons Resettlement Scheme. Lambeth had a similar rate per 10,000 of the population to the UK and England.

### Children looked after and care-leavers

Under the Children Act 1989, a child is looked-after by a local authority if they:

- are provided with accommodation, for a continuous period of more than 24 hours [Children Act 1989, Section 20 and 21]
- are subject to a care order [Children Act 1989, Part IV]
- are subject to a placement order

As of 31st March 2023, there were 404 looked after children in Lambeth, with nearly three quarters placed out of borough (287). The number of children looked after has increased since 2019. This is a rate of 76 children looked after per 10,000 children - up from 74 per

## Section 2: The Local Picture

10,000 in 2022. Lambeth has the third highest rate of looked after children in London, after London boroughs City of London and Islington that have the highest rates.

The largest age group in Lambeth was 16 years and over at 43% in 2024, compared to 36% in Inner London and 27% in England.

- 43% of children looked after were female. This is the same as the national and regional proportions and hasn't changed significantly since 2020.
- Over half of children looked after in Lambeth were Black, African, Caribbean or Black British ethnicity, 13% were White.
- In Lambeth in Census 2021 there were 60,623 children and young people under the age of 20 years old. Of these 35 % are Black, African, Caribbean or Black British ethnicity. In Lambeth 35% are White British, White Irish, or any other White background (including GRT).

Care leavers are young people aged between 16 and 25 who stopped being looked after or accommodated in a variety of settings, or privately fostered, after the age of 16.<sup>46</sup>

Care leavers are entitled to specific support and assistance from their local authority as they transition to adulthood. This can include financial support, housing assistance, and help with education and employment.

In 2024, there were 820 care leavers aged between 17 and 25 years old in Lambeth. 47% were aged between 22 and 25 years old, 14% were 17-18 years old in Lambeth. The number of care leavers has risen in Lambeth since 2020, with 60 more care leavers seen in 2024 between 17 and 21 years old than in 2020.

## Veterans

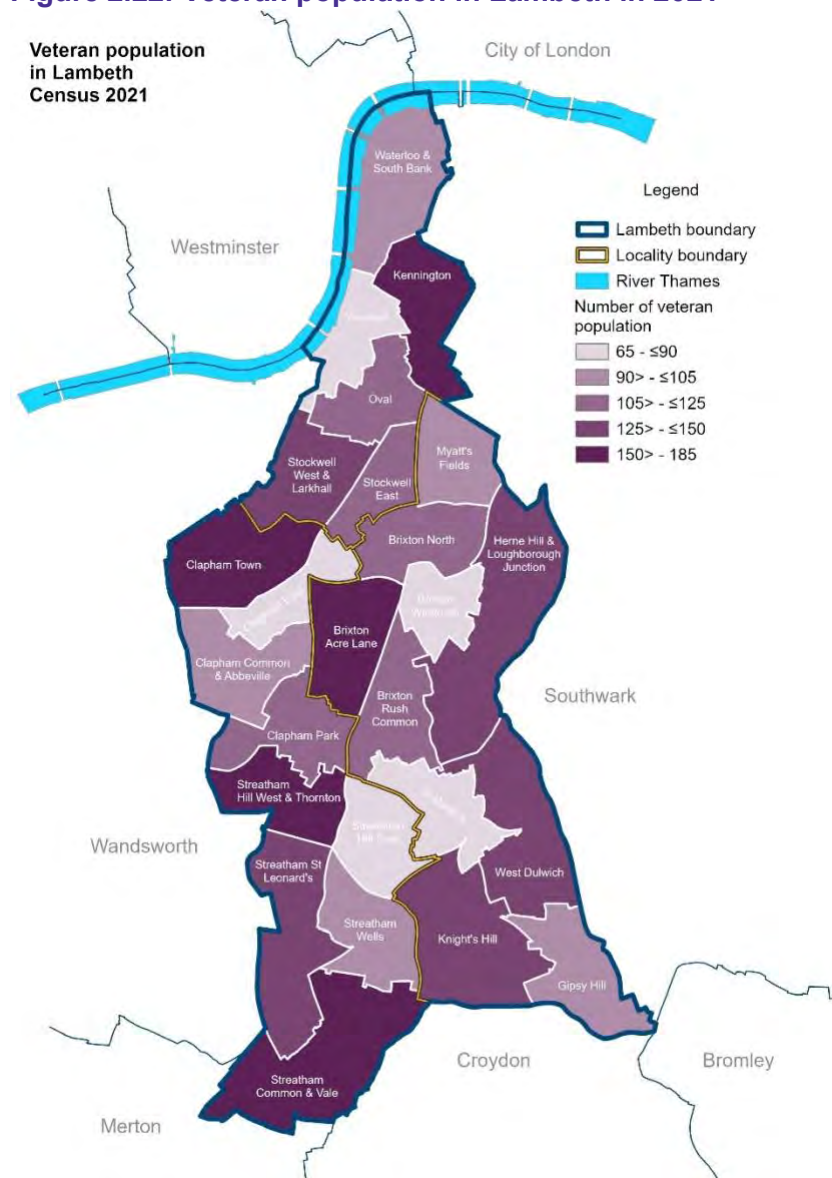
According to the 2021 Census, there were just over 3,000 people who had previously served in the UK regular and/or reserve armed forces in Lambeth<sup>47</sup>. This made up 1% of the population, which is similar to the proportion in London overall but lower than the 4% that make up England.

- A third of veterans in Lambeth were 65 years or older. This is less than the proportions in London and England, at just over half. Lambeth also had a higher proportion of 16-29 year olds and 30-45 year olds who had previously served than London and England, at 16% and 23% respectively.
- In Lambeth, a quarter of those who had previously served had a disability under the Equality Act. This is less than in London and England at 30% and 32% respectively.
- 57% of those who had previously served in Lambeth were in employment in 2021. This is a higher proportion than London and England overall, and Lambeth had a lower proportion economically inactive, but this could be due to the younger veteran population Lambeth has compared to regional and national averages.
- Streatham Hill West & Thornton and Clapham Town wards had the highest number of people who had previously served in UK armed forces, at 6% of the population each, figure 2.22.



## Section 2: The Local Picture

**Figure 2.22: Veteran population in Lambeth in 2021**



### Students

Lambeth has several colleges and proximity to universities with several campus sites across the borough. As such there will be an influx (both on a daily and term-time basis) of (mainly young) people. The requirements of this cohort of population should be noted within the PNA.

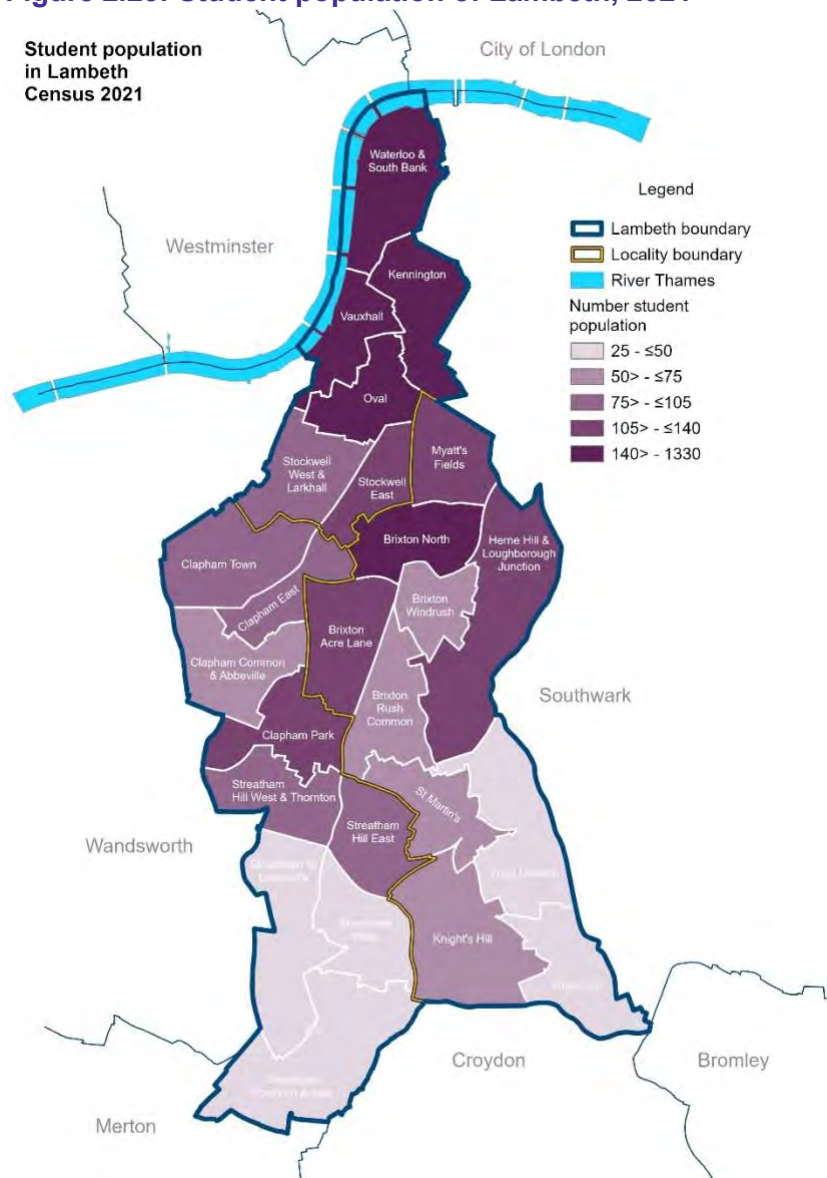
Purpose-built student accommodation, both existing and in the pipeline, is concentrated in the north of the borough. This is likely to be due in part to the location of King's College London (KCL) at Waterloo and excellent public transport connections, particularly from Vauxhall and Waterloo.

In Lambeth by the 2021 Census, there were 4,200 people living in a university communal establishment or living in all student housing<sup>48</sup>. This made up 1.4% of the population, which is similar to the proportion overall in London and England.

## Section 2: The Local Picture

- 42% of the students in Lambeth were aged 21-24 years old, and a third were 18-21 years old.
- Waterloo & South Bank held almost a third of the student population, with Vauxhall the next highest at 14%, figure 2.23.

**Figure 2.23: Student population of Lambeth, 2021**



## Carers

Carers make a vital contribution to promoting the wellbeing and independence of the people they care for and supporting carers effectively helps them to have a life of their own alongside caring. Carers also prevent those they care for from requiring more intensive social care support, which would place additional pressure on local authority budgets. Carers may themselves have social care needs that impact on their caring role.

According to the 2021 Census, 7% of Lambeth's population were providing some unpaid care each week<sup>49</sup>. This is similar to the London and England proportion overall of 8% and 9% respectively.

## Section 2: The Local Picture

- 46% of the unpaid carers population were White, followed by 31% of Black, Black British, Black Welsh, Caribbean or African ethnicity. This is a lower proportion of White and higher of Black than the general population.
- 60% of the unpaid carers population were female, which is the same proportion regionally and nationally, but slightly higher than the general population of 52% female.
- 24% of the unpaid carers population were disabled under the Equality Act, compared to 13% of the general population. This pattern of having a higher prevalence in the unpaid carers is similar in London and England as well.

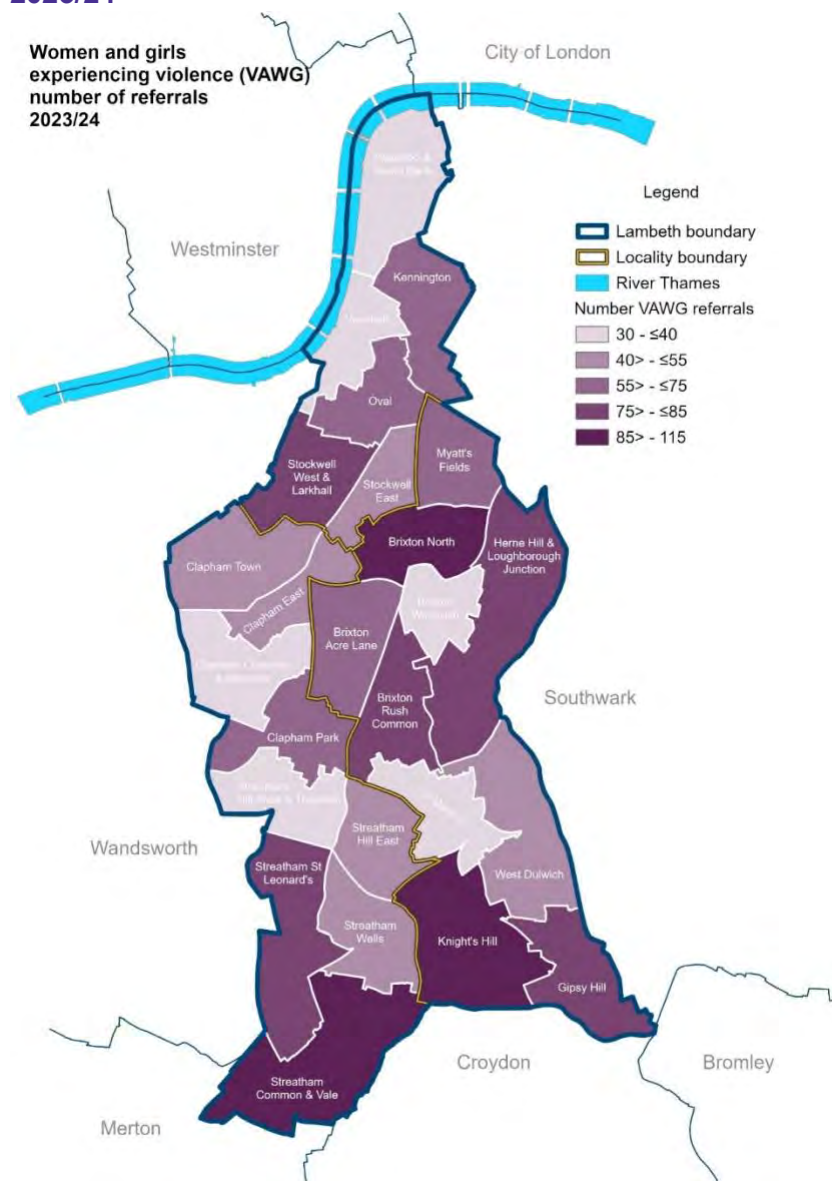
### **Women and girls experiencing violence (VAWG)**

In 2023/34, there was an increase in referrals into the Lambeth Violence Against Women and Girls (VAWG) service, at over 1,800 referrals compared to an average of 1,500 between 2019/20 and 2022/23<sup>50</sup>. Of those referrals, of which some would be unsuitable for the service or represent duplicate referrals, 53% were given support with over 650 long-term clients and around 300 short-term clients.

- The largest age group of clients was 31-40 years old at a third of all clients in 2023/24. 29% were aged 18-30 and 20% aged 41-50.
- 94% of clients were female, with 5% male and 1% identified as other, such as transgender, nonbinary or any other gender orientation.
- Those of Black or Black British or Black Caribbean or Black African or Black Other ethnicity group had the largest proportion at almost 40% of clients, with White British or White Irish or White Other at 31%.
- 60% of clients in 2023/24 were single, with almost a fifth married/co-habiting/civil partnership.
- 91% of clients identified as heterosexual in 2023/24.
- Of all long-term clients, 46% had a reported disability, and 10% required an interpreter. Of those referred with a disability or requiring an interpreter, the proportion who were supported was similar to that for all clients.
- The ward of Knight's Hill had the most amount of referrals in Lambeth in 2023/24, with 6% of all referrals coming from there, although 14% of all referrals came from outside of Lambeth, figure 2.24.

## Section 2: The Local Picture

**Figure 2.24: Women and girls experiencing violence (VAWG), number of referrals, 2023/24**



## Section 2: The Local Picture

### Population health

This chapter presents an overview of the health and wellbeing needs of the population of Lambeth, with a particular focus on topics that community pharmacies can support. It looks at life expectancy and healthy life expectancy in Lambeth and includes an exploration of major risk factors and major health conditions.

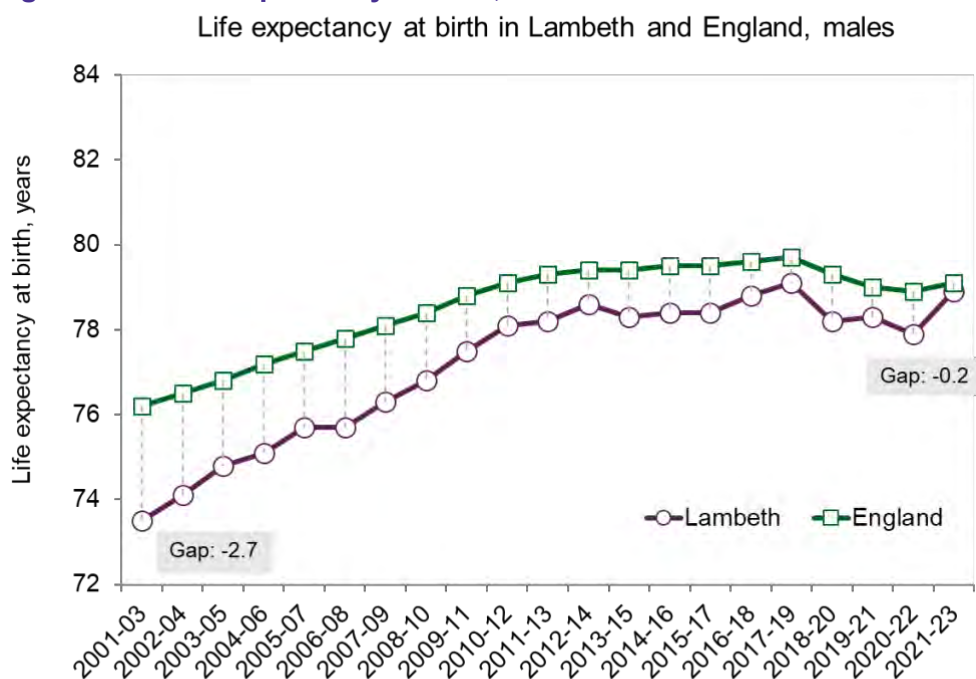
#### Life expectancy

Life expectancy at birth is the average number of years a newborn can expect to live if current death rates do not change. However, the death rate of any birth cohort cannot be known in advance, calculations are based only on current death rates. If rates fall in the future, actual life spans will be higher.

The last 20 years has seen an underlying increase in life expectancy for males, see figure 2.25, and females, see figure 2.26, in Lambeth. However, the COVID-19 pandemic caused life expectancy to fall sharply to levels experienced a decade earlier. Recent data suggests this trend is reversing with increased life expectancy for males and females.

The 2021-23 life expectancy for males in Lambeth is 78.9 years, similar to the England figure of 79.1 years. Life expectancy for females in Lambeth is 83.2 years, similar to England figure of 83.1 years. Over the last 20 years the gap in life expectancy between males and females has narrowed, however, in 2020, the gender gap widened because mortality rates from Covid-19 were higher in males than females; with the fall in Covid-19 mortality, the gender gap fell to 4.3 years in 2021-23.

**Figure 2.25: Life expectancy at birth, males**

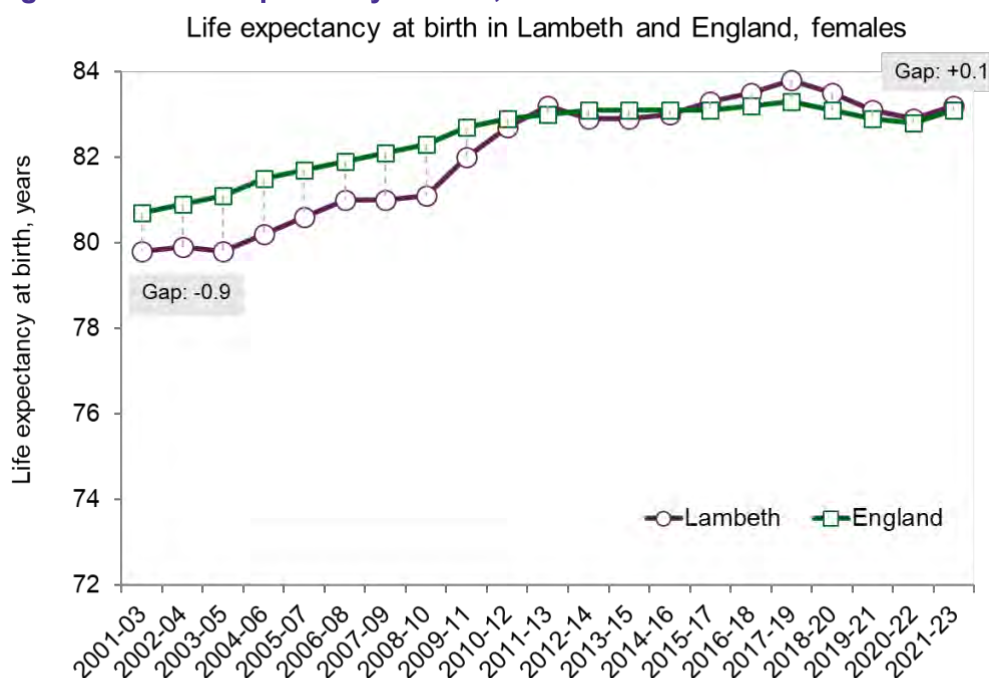


Source: OHID Public Health Profiles 2025, <https://fingertips.phe.org.uk> © Crown copyright 2025



## Section 2: The Local Picture

**Figure 2.26: Life expectancy at birth, females**



Source: OHID Public Health Profiles 2025, <https://fingertips.phe.org.uk> © Crown copyright 2025

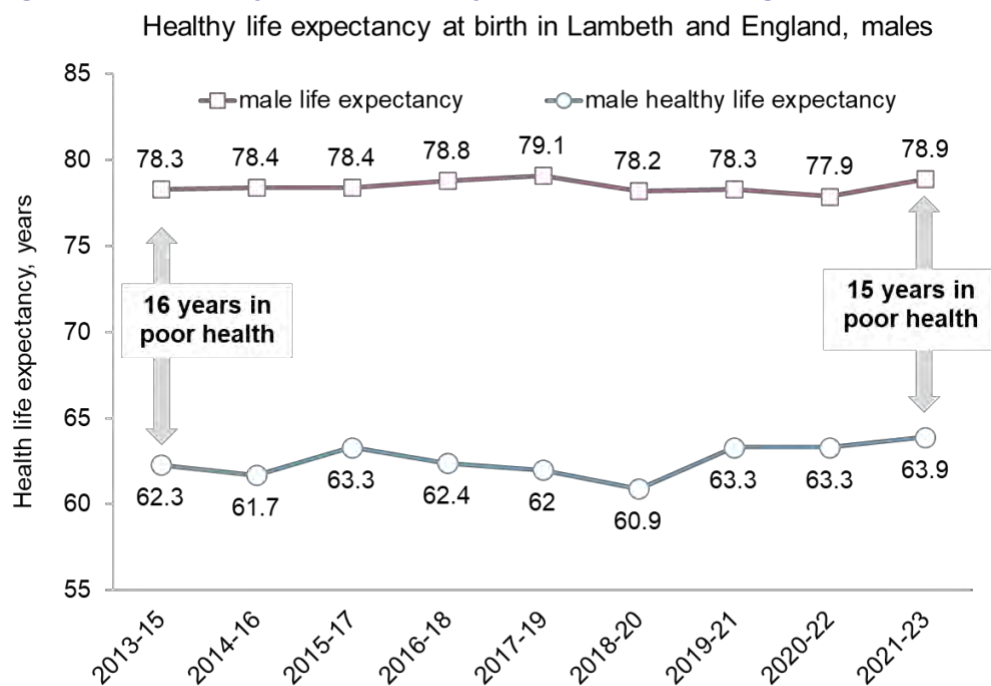
### Healthy life expectancy

Healthy life expectancy (HLE) measures the number of years spent in good health (rather than with a disability or in poor health). This indicator is an extremely important summary measure of morbidity.

For the three aggregated years 2021/23, although male life expectancy was 78.9 years, average healthy male life expectancy was only 63.9 years, see figure 2.27, 15 of those years (19%) would have been spent in poor health. Female life expectancy was 83.2 years, average healthy female life expectancy was only 64.4 years, see figure 2.28, of which 19 years (23%) would have been spent in poor health.<sup>30</sup> Although females live an average of four years longer than males, they spend a higher proportion and more years of their lives in poor health. Both figures are similar to the London and England values.

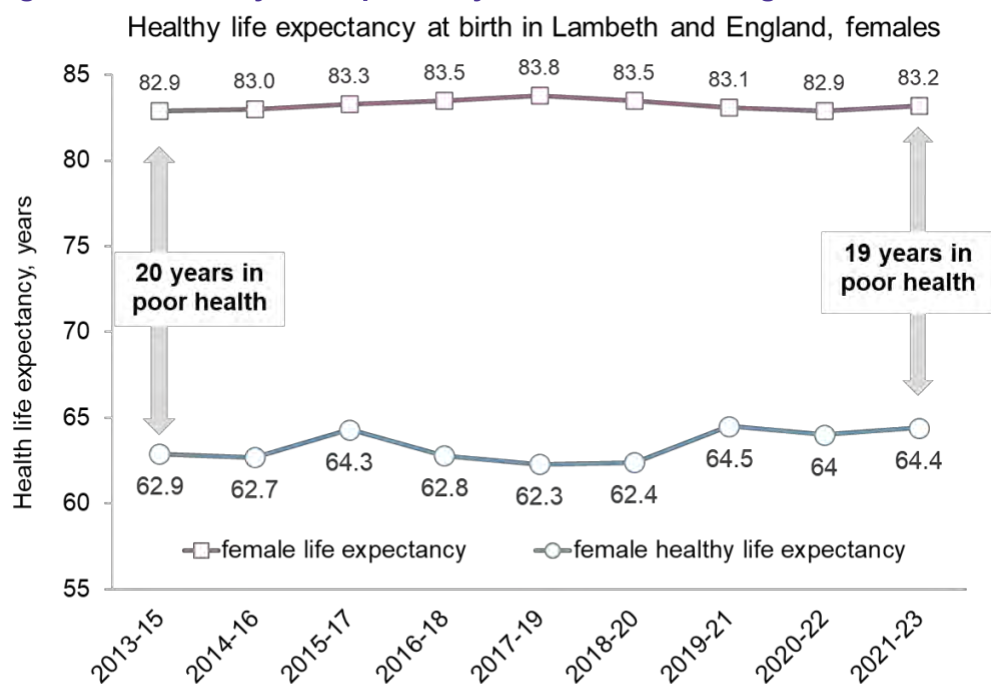
## Section 2: The Local Picture

**Figure 2.27: Healthy life expectancy in Lambeth and England, males**



Source: OHID 2025, Office for National Statistics

**Figure 2.28: Healthy life expectancy in Lambeth and England, females**



Source: OHID 2025, Office for National Statistics



## Section 2: The Local Picture

### Inequalities in life expectancy

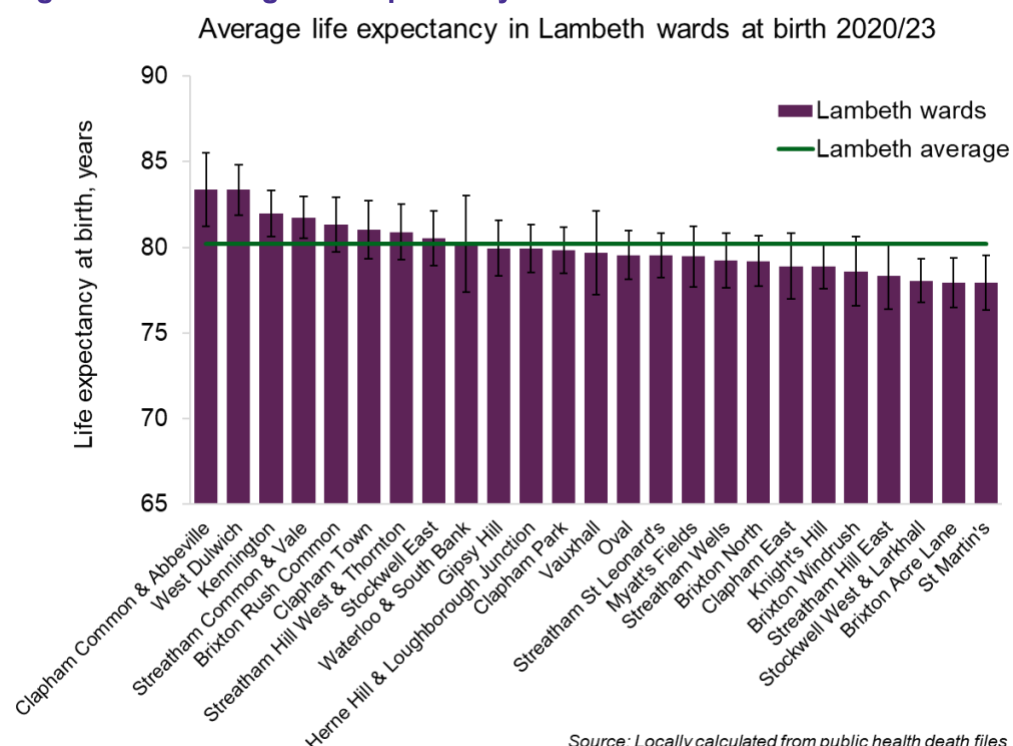
Life expectancy is affected by many factors, for example, behavioural risks to health such as smoking and poor diet; access to and use of health care; wider socio-economic determinants such as income, education, housing and employment; geography; and specific characteristics such as sex, ethnicity, disability and social exclusion. Differences in these determinants can lead to inequalities in life expectancy between population sub-groups.

The inequality in life expectancy at birth is the measure of the absolute difference in life expectancy between the most and least deprived areas. Life expectancy in England is significantly lower for people living in more deprived areas than for people living in less deprived areas. In 2020-21<sup>51</sup>, Lambeth males living in the most deprived quintile had a life expectancy of 74.7 years compared to males living in the least deprived quintile, whose life expectancy was 80.4 years, a gap of 5.7 years. Lambeth females living in the most deprived quintile had a life expectancy of 80.0 years compared to females living in the least deprived quintile, whose life expectancy was 84.9 years, a gap of 4.8 years.

Most of the inequalities in life expectancy between the most and least deprived decile of areas are caused by higher mortality rates from COVID-19, circulatory, cancer and respiratory disease. These conditions are caused largely by risk factors such as smoking and obesity, which are higher among more deprived groups and potentially preventable.

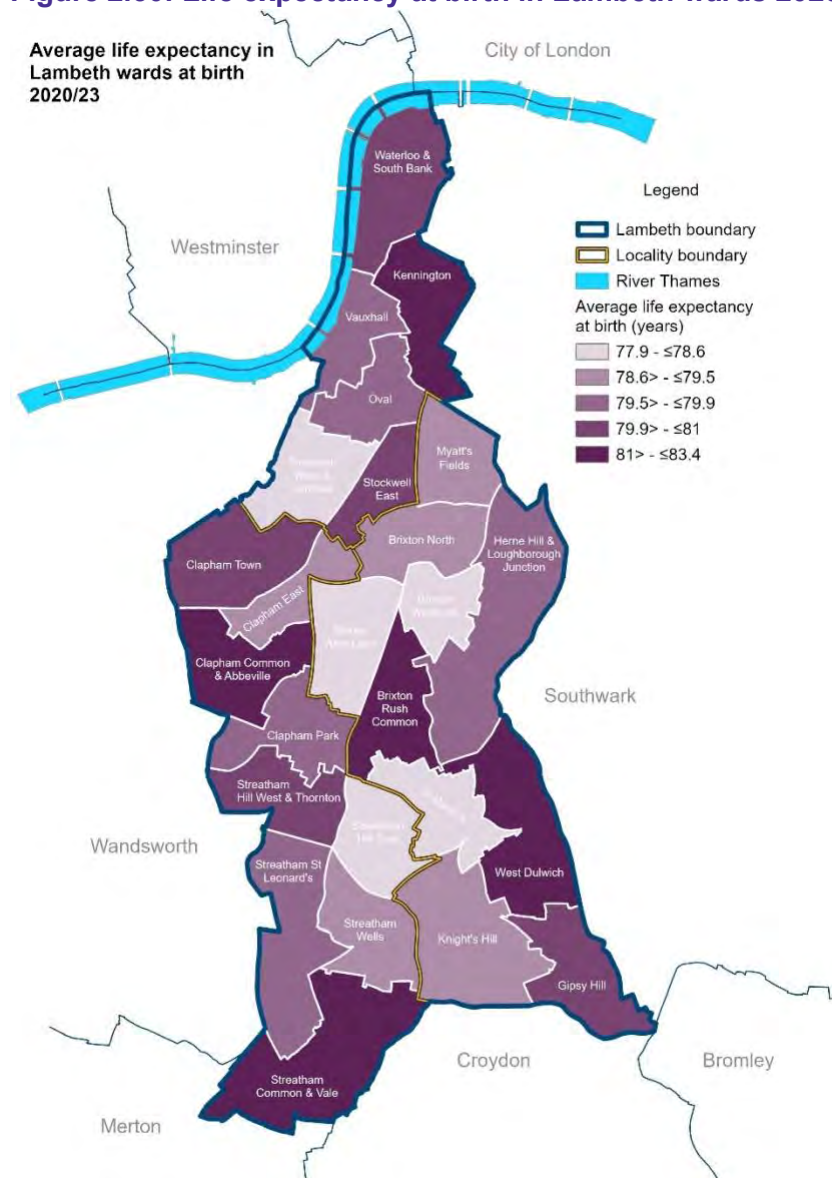
There is variation in life expectancy across Lambeth which broadly reflects areas of deprivation, see figure 2.29 and figure 2.30. Life expectancy is highest in Clapham Common & Abbeville ward (83.4 years) and lowest in St Martin's ward (77.9 years), a difference of 5.4 years.

**Figure 2.29: Average life expectancy in Lambeth wards at birth 2020/23**



## Section 2: The Local Picture

**Figure 2.30: Life expectancy at birth in Lambeth wards 2020/23**



## Section 2: The Local Picture

### Smoking

Smoking damages the lungs and airways, leading to conditions like chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD), emphysema, and chronic bronchitis, and significantly increases the risk of lung cancer. It contributes to heart disease by damaging the heart and blood vessels, increasing the risk of atherosclerosis, heart attacks, and strokes. Additionally, smoking is a leading cause of various cancers, including lung, throat, mouth, oesophagus, bladder, and pancreas cancers. It can affect fertility, increase the risk of complications during pregnancy, and lead to type 2 diabetes, a weakened immune system, vision problems, and poor oral hygiene.<sup>52</sup>

The percentage of people aged 18 or over who smoke in England is 11.6% in 2023. In London, it is 11.7% and in Lambeth it is 10.8%.<sup>53</sup>

Primary care data<sup>54</sup>, table 2.10 and figure 2.30, shows the smoking status within the different ethnic groups of the 18,000 people in Lambeth who have smoked in the past 5 years. Of those who smoke, the Mixed and Unknown ethnic groups have the highest proportion of smokers (19% and 18% respectively).

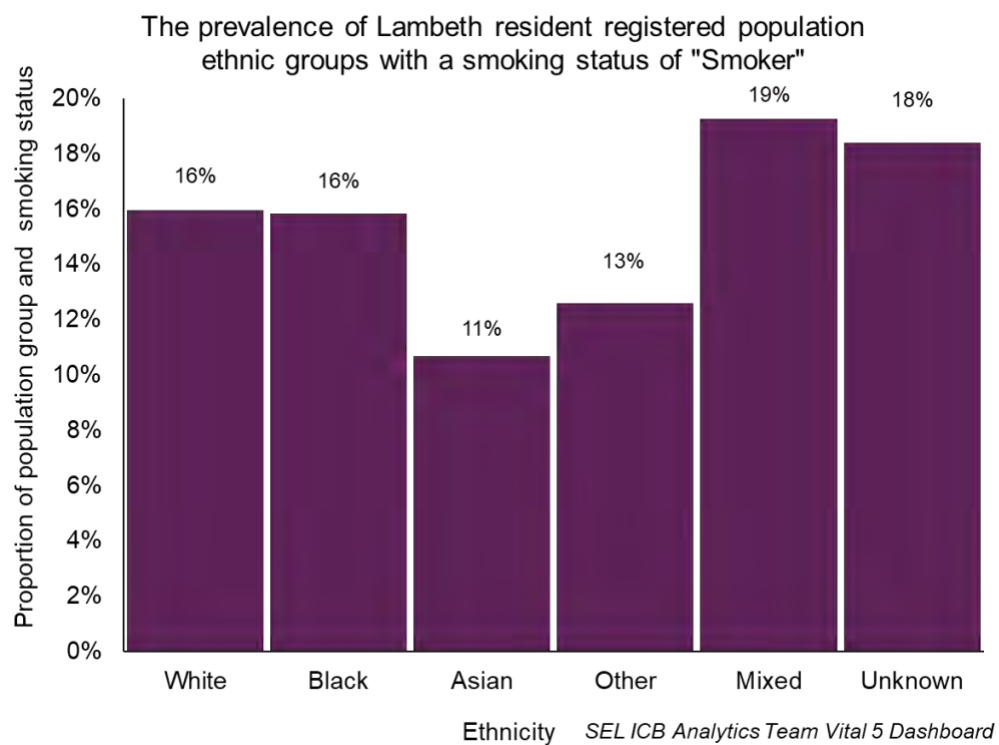
The rate of smokers who have successfully quit for 4 weeks (CO validated) in England in 2023 is 237 per 100,000 smokers aged 16+. In London it is 237 per 100,000 smokers aged 16+ in 2023 and in Lambeth it is 199 per 100,000 smokers aged 16+.<sup>53</sup>

**Table 2.10: The distribution of people who smoke in Lambeth by ethnic group**

Ethnicity	Number	Proportion of ethnicity who smoke
White	9,500	16%
Black	4,400	16%
Asian	900	11%
Other	950	13%
Mixed	1,200	19%
Unknown	1,100	18%
Grand Total	18,000	16%
Source: SEL ICB data (Numbers have been rounded)		

## Section 2: The Local Picture

**Figure 2.33.31: The proportion of Lambeth resident registered population ethnic groups with a smoking status of "Smoker"**



## Section 2: The Local Picture

### Isolation and loneliness

Loneliness is a feeling of lacking or losing companionship, occurring when our social relationships don't meet our needs. It can affect anyone at any time and becomes a serious issue when frequent, leading to poorer health outcomes.

In 2018, the Prime Minister sought to address loneliness by appointing a minister for loneliness and developing a national strategy. In 2019, 22.89% of adults in Lambeth reported feeling lonely "always," "often," or "some of the time," similar to London (23.69%) and England (22.26%)<sup>55</sup>. The 2023/24 Community Life Survey found that 7% of people (3.1 million in England) felt lonely often or always. In Lambeth, this figure is 6%<sup>56</sup>.

Nationally, loneliness varies by age, with younger adults (16-24) feeling lonelier (10%) than older age groups (4-8%). Disabled adults (15%) and women (8%) report higher loneliness rates than non-disabled adults (3%) and men (6%).

Adults whose gender identity differs from their sex at birth (19%) and bisexual adults (16%) feel lonelier than those whose gender matches their birth sex (7%) and heterosexual adults (7%). Loneliness also varies by ethnicity, with higher rates among Gypsy or Irish Traveller (19%) and Black Caribbean (11%) groups compared to the England average (7%).

Loneliness is more common in urban areas (7%) than rural areas (5%). Higher deprivation levels increase loneliness rates, with the most deprived areas reporting 11% compared to 4-8% in less deprived areas. Additionally, 10% of adults in England reported high levels of indirect loneliness.<sup>56</sup>

## Section 2: The Local Picture

### Substance misuse

#### Alcohol

Primary care data<sup>57</sup> for the latest year shows 41,000 people over the age of 18 in Lambeth are recorded as drinking more than 14 units a week, table 2.11.

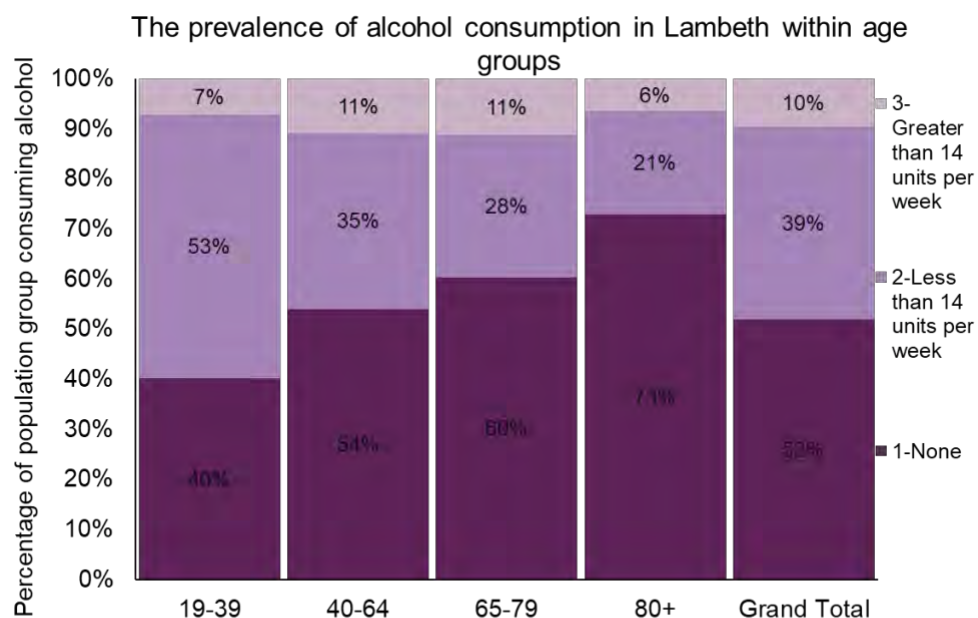
**Table 2.11: The prevalence of people who drink in Lambeth within age groups**

Age group	Number of people with a drinking status recorded	None	Less than 14 units per week	Greater than 14 units per week
19-39	12,500	40%	53%	7%
40-64	19,400	54%	35%	11%
65-79	7,100	60%	28%	11%
80+	2,000	73%	21%	6%
All ages	41,000	52%	39%	10%

Source: SEL ICB data (Numbers have been rounded)

Figure 2.32 shows 53% of the under 40s consume less than 14 units per week, and the age groups with the highest prevalence of people who consume greater than 14 units of alcohol per week are the 40-64 and 65-79 groups.

**Figure 2.35.32: The prevalence of alcohol consumption in Lambeth within age groups**



Age group SEL ICB Analytics Team Vital 5 Dashboard



## Section 2: The Local Picture

Of those who drink more than 14 units a week 75% are in the White ethnic group and 11% are in the Black ethnic group. However, the White and the unknown ethnic groups have the highest proportion of people who drink more than 14 units a week (15% and 10% respectively), table 2.12.

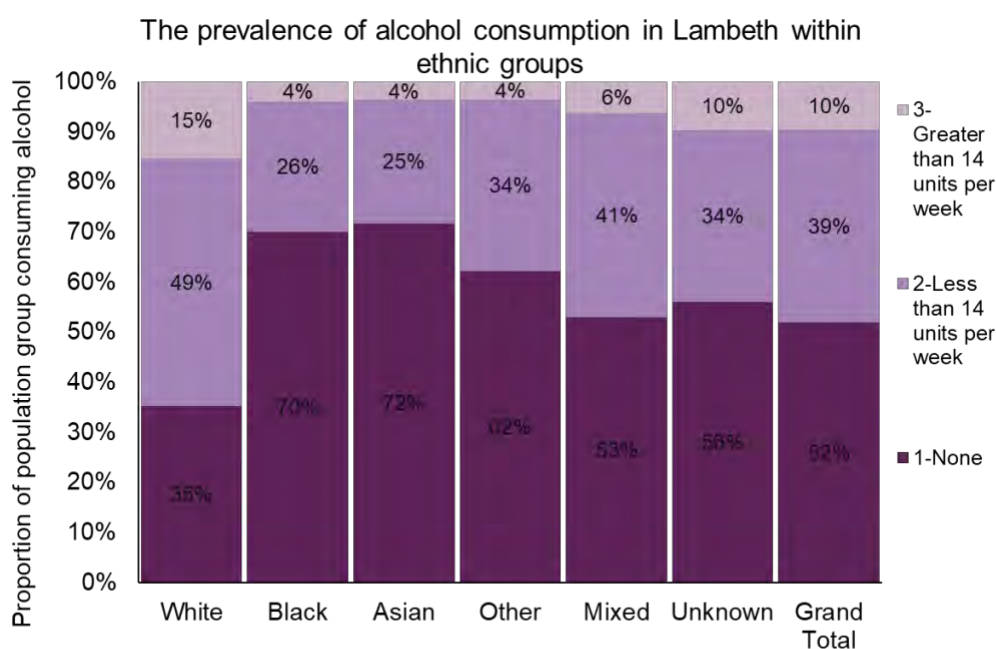
**Table 2.12: The prevalence of drinking status in Lambeth within ethnic groups**

Ethnic group	Number of people with a drinking status recorded	None	Less than 14 units per week	Greater than 14 units per week
White	19,300	35%	49%	15%
Black	11,500	70%	26%	4%
Asian	3,800	72%	25%	4%
Other	2,700	62%	34%	4%
Mixed	2,055	53%	41%	6%
Unknown	1,600	56%	34%	10%
All ethnic groups	41,000	52%	39%	10%
Source: SEL ICB data (Numbers have been rounded)				

## Section 2: The Local Picture

Figure 2.33 shows of those people consuming more than 14 units per week the prevalence is highest in the White and Unknown ethnic groups (15% and 10% respectively).

**Figure 2.36.33: The prevalence of alcohol consumption in Lambeth within ethnic groups**



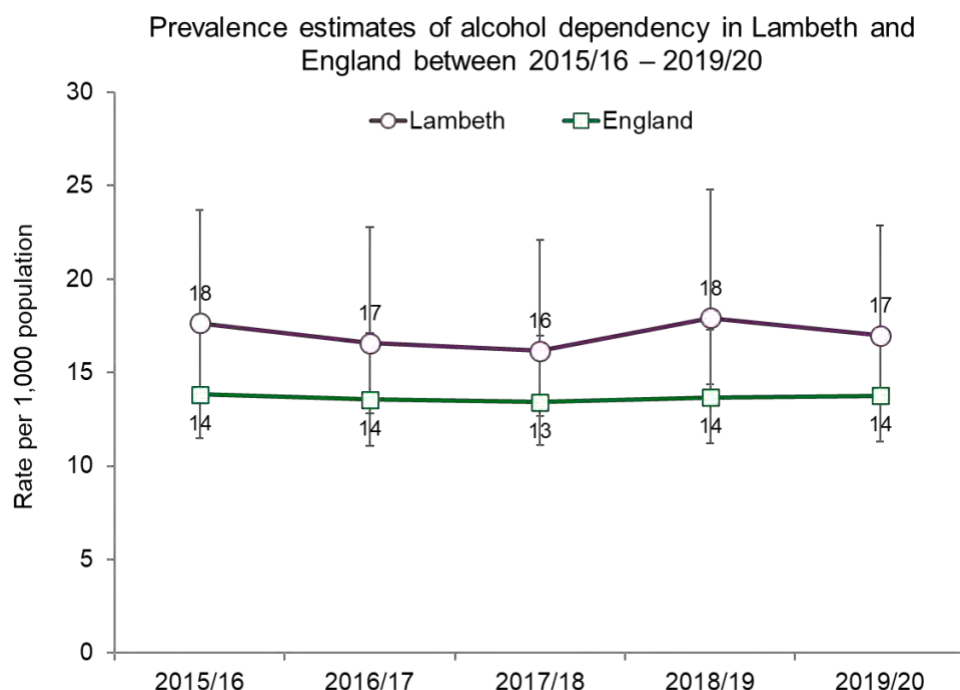
Ethnicity SEL ICB Analytics Team Vital 5 Dashboard

Alcohol dependence is defined as a syndrome characterized by a strong and sometimes overpowering desire to drink, which may take priority over other previously valued activities. In 2019/20, it was estimated that there were around 4,500 adults in Lambeth with alcohol dependency<sup>58</sup>. In Lambeth, this equates to a prevalence rate of 17 per 1,000 adults, which is higher than the overall England rate of 14, but not significantly, seen in figure 2.34 below. It also shows that there has been some fluctuation in the rate since 2015/16, but no significant changes.

- 78% of the adults estimated with alcohol dependency in Lambeth in 2019/20 were male, which is similar to the proportion estimated in England overall.
- Lambeth's estimated population of adults with alcohol dependency is slightly younger than that of England overall, with the 35–54-year-olds making up less of the proportion in Lambeth (38% compared to 45% in England), and 25-34 year olds making up more (37% vs 25%).

## Section 2: The Local Picture

**Figure 2.37.34: Prevalence estimates of alcohol dependency in Lambeth and England between 2015/16 – 2019/20**



Source: OHID Public Health Profiles 2025, <https://fingertips.phe.org.uk> © Crown copyright 2025

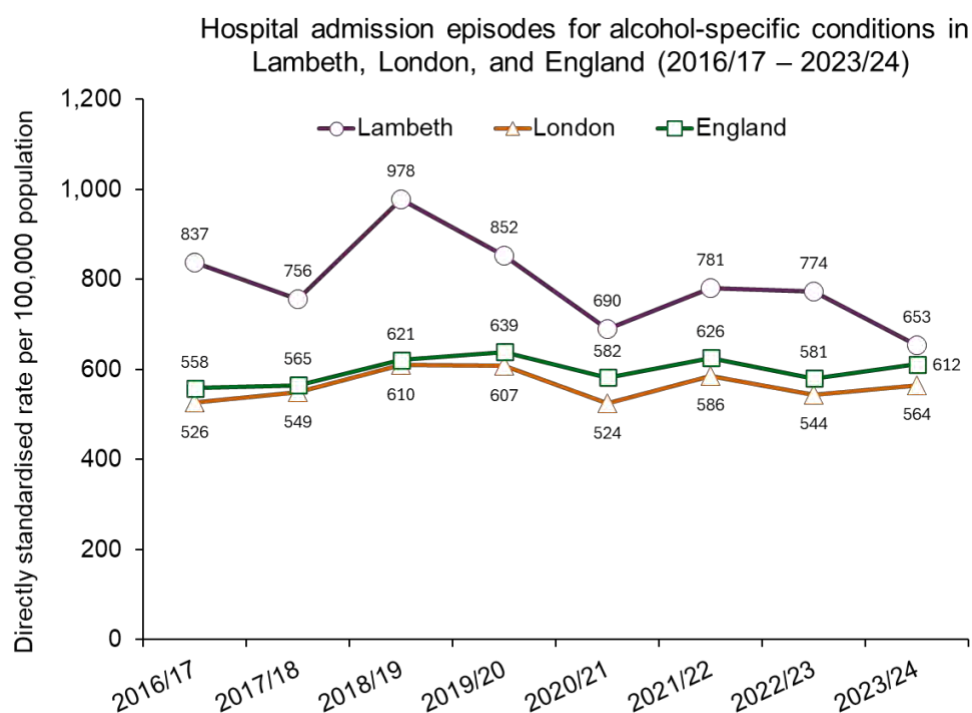
The directly standardised rate of hospital admissions for alcohol-related conditions in England in the financial year 2023/24 was 504 per 100,000. In London it was 403 per 100,000 and in Lambeth the rate was 383 per 100,000 in 2023/24.<sup>59</sup>

In 2023/24, Lambeth had 1,549 admissions to hospital for an alcohol-specific condition (where the primary diagnosis or any of the secondary diagnoses are an alcohol-specific (wholly attributable) condition)<sup>60</sup>. The directly age standardised rate (standardised to the European standard population) for Lambeth was 653 per 100,000 population for the same year. This is higher than both the London and England rates of 564 and 612 respectively. Lambeth's rate has been decreasing and getting better since 2016/17, with the 2023/24 rate significantly lower than the previous year, figure 2.35. Out of all 32 London boroughs excluding City of London, Lambeth had the 12<sup>th</sup> highest rate in 2023/24.

- The male rate in Lambeth was significantly higher than that for females in 2023/24 at over three times the rate, at 1,020 per 100,000 compared to the female rate of 334. This follows the pattern in England overall.
- The male rate significantly decreased in 2023/23 compared to the previous year, while the female rate did decrease but not significantly.

## Section 2: The Local Picture

**Figure 2.3835: Hospital admission episodes for alcohol-specific conditions in Lambeth, London, and England (2016/17 – 2023/24)**



Source: OHID Public Health Profiles 2025, <https://fingertips.phe.org.uk> © Crown copyright 2025

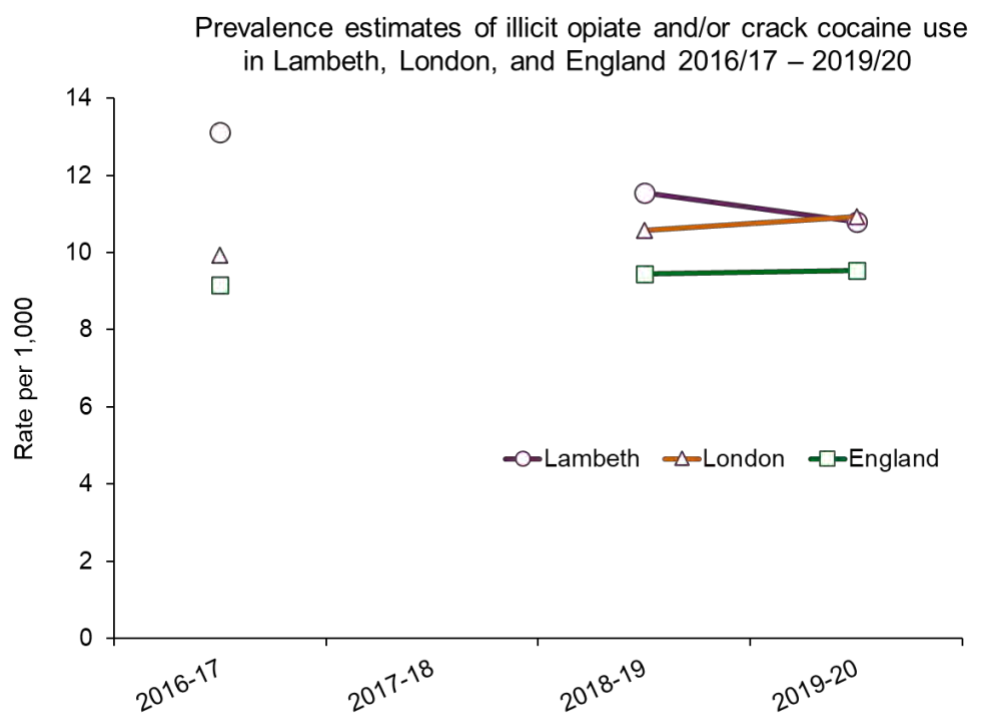
In 2023, there were 78 deaths from alcohol-related conditions in Lambeth. The directly age-standardised rate of 37 per 100,000 population is not significantly different to the London and England rates of 34 and 41 respectively. The rate has not significantly changed since 2016.

## Section 2: The Local Picture

### Drug use

The estimated number of illicit opiate and/or crack cocaine users (OCU) in Lambeth in 2019/20 was 2,600<sup>61</sup>. This has decreased by 600 people from 2016/17, figure 2.36. The rate per 1,000 population in 2019/20 was 11 and not significantly different from the London and England rates, while in 2016/17 it was significantly higher, as shown in figure 2.37.

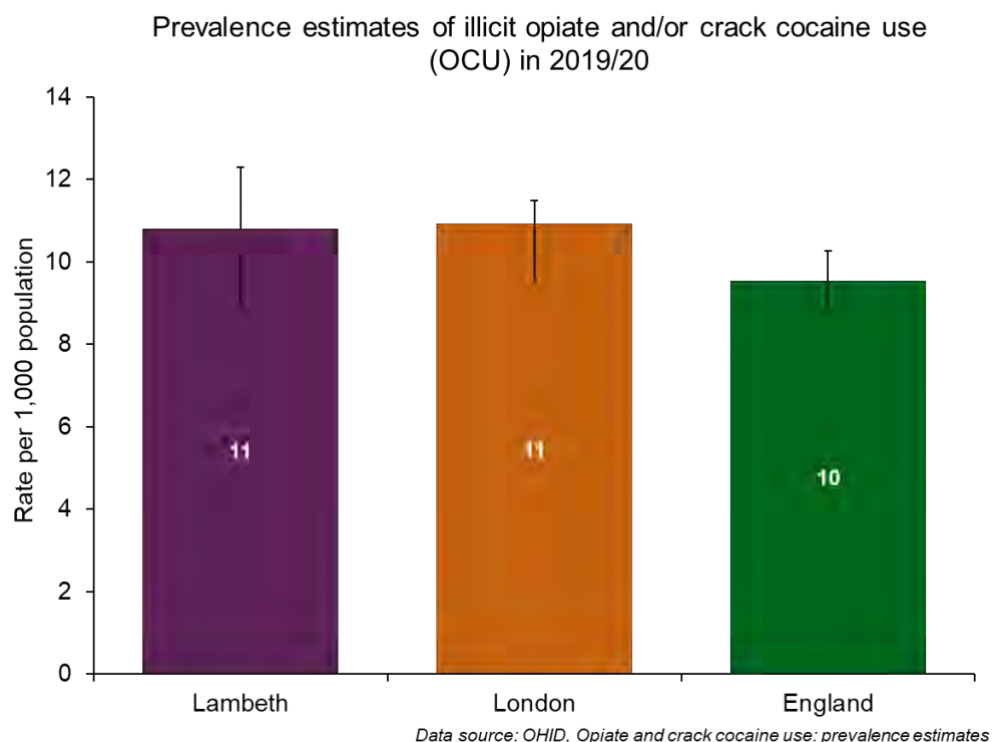
**Figure 2.362.41: Prevalence estimates of illicit opiate and/or crack cocaine use in Lambeth, London, and England 2016/17 – 2019/20**



Source: OHID, opiate and crack cocaine use: prevalence estimates

## Section 2: The Local Picture

**Figure 2.37: Prevalence estimates of illicit opiate and/or crack cocaine use in Lambeth, London, and England 2019/20**



Drug misuse is a significant cause of premature mortality in the UK. Between 2020 and 2022, there were 36 deaths in Lambeth due to drug misuse<sup>62</sup> - all were males. This directly standardised rate of 4 per 100,000 of the population was not significantly different to the London or England rates. The rate in Lambeth has seen some fluctuation due to small numbers, but overall there has not been a significant change from 2001/02.

### Substance misuse treatment

In 2023/24, there were almost 2,000 adults in treatment in Lambeth<sup>63</sup> - an increase of 300 adults from the previous year. 45% of those in treatment were receiving treatment for opiate use. 2023/24 was the first year this proportion was under 50%, the largest increases in treatment were seen in people using non-opiates and alcohol.

In Lambeth, 71% of adults in treatment were male and is similar to the proportions in London (70%) and England overall (81%).

In Lambeth, 30–49 year olds made up the largest share of people in treatment at 49%, followed closely by those aged 50 and over at 41%. While the 30–49 age group is smaller than the national (58%) and London (53%) averages, the 50+ group is notably larger—compared to 34% in London and 29% in England. This indicates Lambeth has a slightly older treatment population than both the regional and national averages.

White adults make up the majority in treatment at 67% in Lambeth. This proportion has not significantly changed for 5 years. Black/African/Caribbean/Black British adults have the second highest proportion at 22% in 2023/24, again with no significant change in proportion over 5 years.



## Section 2: The Local Picture

### Sexual health

#### Termination of pregnancy

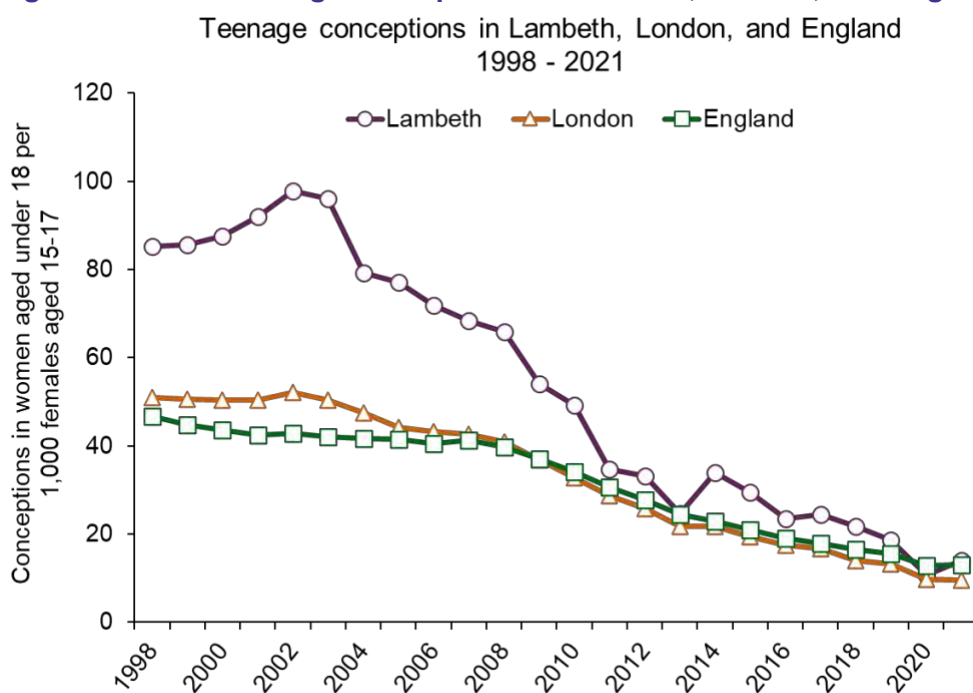
In 2022, there were just over 2,000 abortions in Lambeth, a rate of 21 per 1,000 women aged between 15 to 44<sup>64</sup>. This is similar to the rate in England and London which both have a rate of 21 per 1,000 women. Lambeth's rate, the 19<sup>th</sup> highest out of 31 boroughs in London, has decreased since 2013 in Lambeth from 25 per 1,000.

- In 2022, almost a third of abortions were for 25-29 year-olds, with 20 - 24 year olds following at a quarter of abortions.
- 40 abortions were for women aged under 18 years old.

#### Teenage conceptions

In 2021, the under 18's conception rate in Lambeth was 14 per 1,000 women aged 15-17 years old<sup>65</sup>. This is significantly higher than the London rate of 10 per 1,000 women but similar to England's overall rate at 13 per 1,000 women. The rate has decreased consistently since 1998 (85 per 1,000 females aged 15-17), figure 2.38. In England, those living in the more deprived deciles by IMD have a higher rate of under 18s conceptions.

**Figure 2.382.43: Teenage conceptions in Lambeth, London, and England 1998 - 2021**



Source: OHID Public Health Profiles 2025, <https://fingertips.phe.org.uk> © Crown copyright 2025

## Section 2: The Local Picture

### Sexually Transmitted Infections (STIs)

Lambeth has the highest rate of new STI diagnoses (excluding chlamydia aged under 25) per 100,000 in England, at 3,304 per 100,000 in 2023<sup>66</sup>. This is significantly higher than the London rate of 1,229 and England's rate of 520. There has been no significant change in rate since 2019, but there was a dip in diagnoses rate in 2020 and in 2021 that has increased once more.

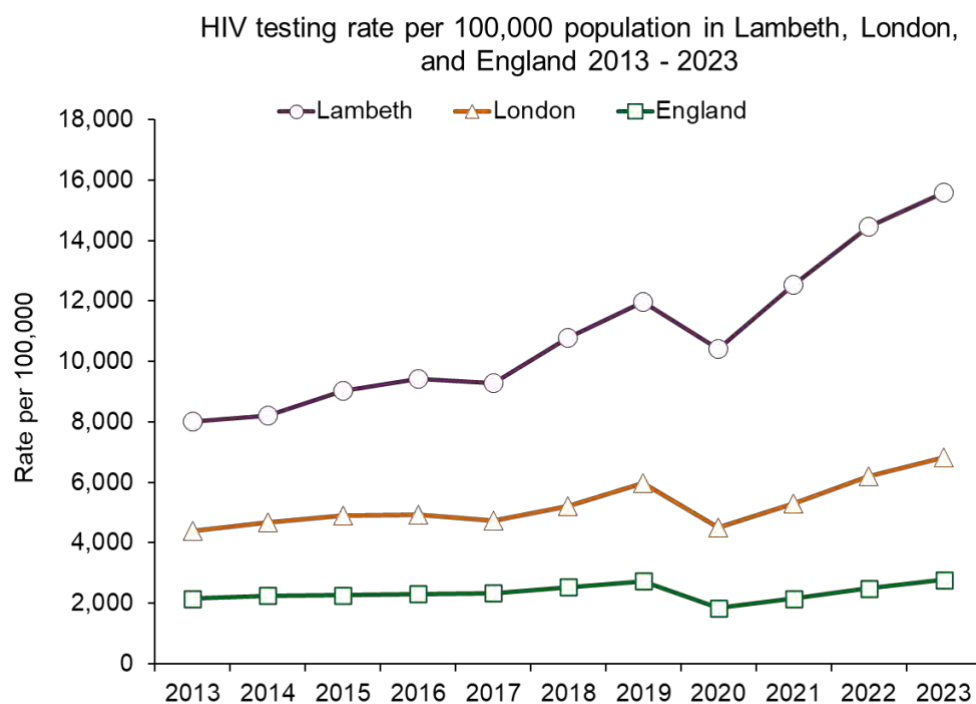
Chlamydia is the most commonly diagnosed bacterial sexually transmitted infection in England, with rates substantially higher in young adults than any other age group. It causes avoidable sexual and reproductive ill-health, including symptomatic acute infections and complications such as pelvic inflammatory disease (PID), ectopic pregnancy and tubal-factor infertility. The chlamydia detection rate is a measure of chlamydia control activity with an increased detection rate indicative of increased control activity, and the delivery of accessible, high-volume chlamydia screening.

In 2023, the chlamydia detection rate of 15-24 year olds in Lambeth was over 3,100 per 100,000 population. This was the highest rate out of all London boroughs and significantly higher than the London rate of 1,700 and England's rate of 1,500. The rate was higher for females (3,500) than males (2,700) in Lambeth.

### HIV

HIV testing is integral to the treatment and management of HIV. In Lambeth, the HIV testing rate was the highest in England at 17,000 per 100,000 population<sup>66</sup>, significantly higher than the London rate of 6,800 and England rate of 2,800. The rate has almost doubled since 2013 in Lambeth, see figure 2.39.

**Figure 2.392.44: HIV testing rate per 100,000 population in Lambeth, London, and England 2013 - 2023**



Source: OHID Public Health Profiles 2025, <https://fingertips.phe.org.uk> © Crown copyright 2025

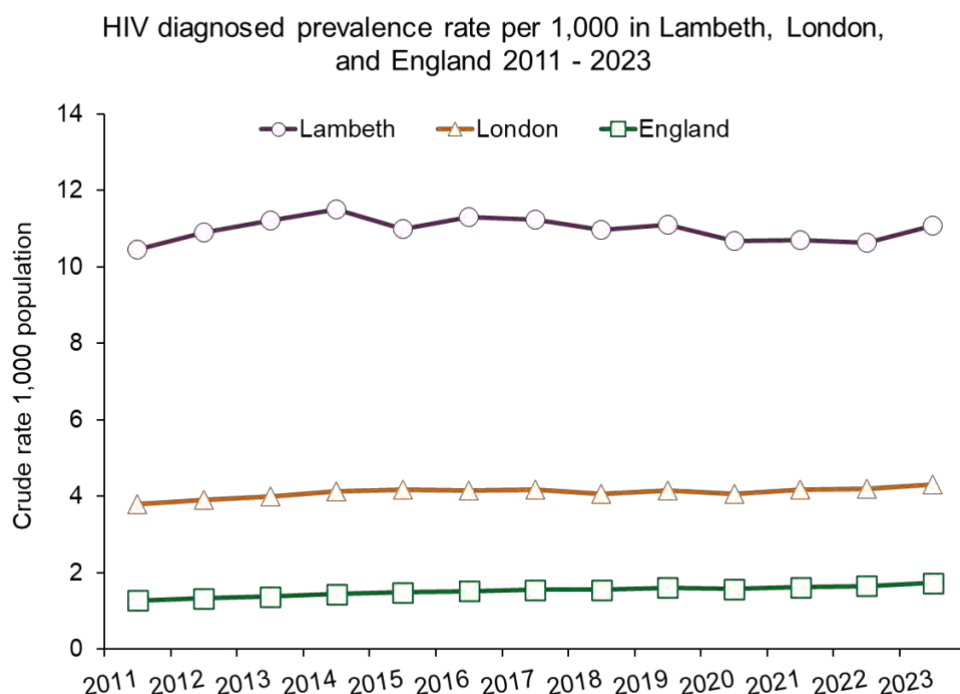
## Section 2: The Local Picture

Testing and diagnosis rates are closely linked. Therefore, this testing rate indicator serves as a valuable complement to rate of new HIV diagnoses.

In 2023, Lambeth had a new HIV diagnosis rate of 30 per 100,000. This was significantly higher than the London and England rates of 17 and 10 respectively, and the 3<sup>rd</sup> highest of all London boroughs. The Lambeth new HIV diagnosis rate per 100,000 has decreased significantly, with the rate in 2011 being over 3 times the rate in 2023.

In Lambeth, the rate of people living with a diagnosed HIV infection and accessing care is 11 per 1,000 population, the highest rate in England. This is 3,500 people in Lambeth. This rate has not changed significantly from 2011, see figure 2.40.

**Figure 2.40: HIV diagnosed prevalence rate per 1,000 in Lambeth, London, and England 2011 - 2023**



Source: OHID Public Health Profiles 2025, <https://fingertips.phe.org.uk> © Crown copyright 2025

### Contraception

Long-acting reversible contraception (LARC) refers to contraception methods such as injections, implants, the intra-uterine system (IUS) or the intrauterine device (IUD) that provide long-term protection against pregnancy without requiring daily or ongoing user action. In Lambeth, the total prescribed LARC excluding injection rate was 40 per 1,000 in 2022<sup>66</sup>. This is significantly lower than the England rate of 44 per 1,000 and significantly higher than the London rate of 33 per 1,000.

The rate of women prescribed injectable contraception in GP practices was 11 per 1,000. This is significantly lower than the England rate of 26 per 1,000, but significantly higher than the London average of 9. The rate of women prescribed injectable contraception in sexual and reproductive health (SRH) services was 3 per 1,000, which was similar to London but significantly lower than the England rate of 4 per 1,000.

## Section 2: The Local Picture

Lambeth had a rate of women prescribed short acting combined hormonal contraception of 131 per 1,000, significantly higher than the London and England rate of 93 and 117 respectively. The rate in SRH services was also significantly higher than the regional and national average at 28 per 1,000.

In 2022, the rate of women prescribed progesterone only pills in GP practices was 81 per 1,000. This is significantly higher than the London rate of 66 but significantly lower than the England rate of 131 per 1,000. The rate at SRH services was significantly higher than the regional and national average at 11 per 1,000.

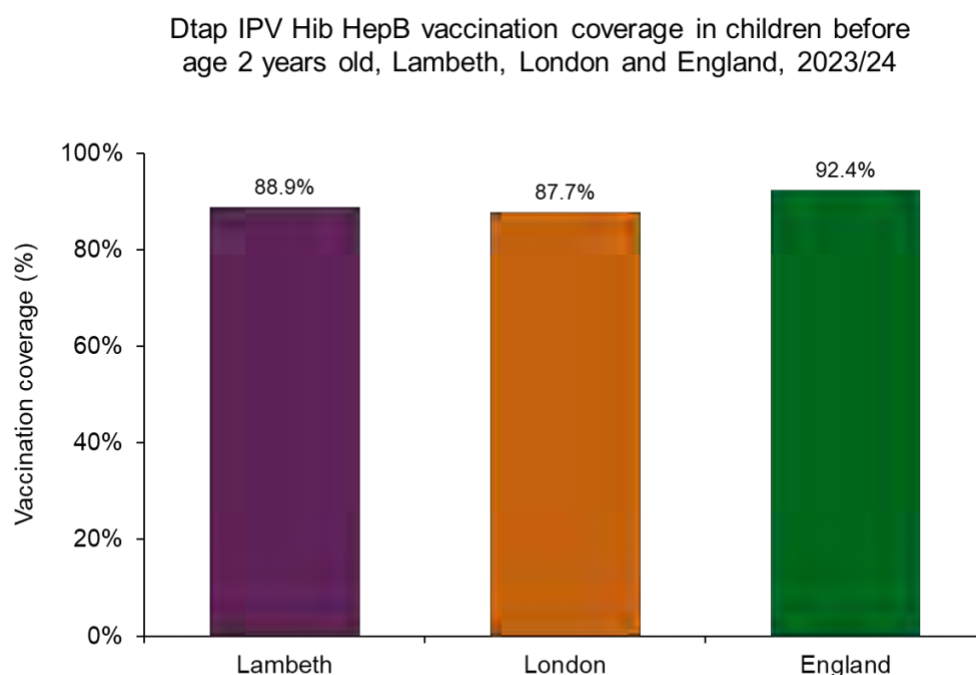
## Vaccination

### *Dtap IPV Hib HepB (2 years old)*

The combined DTaP IPV Hib HepB is the first in a course of vaccines offered to babies to protect them against diphtheria, tetanus, pertussis (whooping cough), Haemophilus influenzae type b (an important cause of childhood meningitis and pneumonia), polio (IPV is inactivated polio vaccine) and from 2020, Hepatitis B. The combined DTaP IPV Hib HepB is the first in a course of vaccines offered to babies to protect them against these six diseases. The vaccine is offered when babies are two, three and four months old.

Figure 2.41 shows vaccine coverage for children who received three doses of DTaP IPV Hib HepB vaccine at any time by their second birthday as a percentage of all children whose second birthday falls within the time period.

**Figure 2.412.46: Dtap IPV Hib HepB vaccination coverage in children before age 2 years old, Lambeth, London and England, 2023/24**



Source: OHID Public Health Profiles 2025, <https://fingertips.phe.org.uk> © Crown copyright 2025

## Section 2: The Local Picture

DTaP IPV Hib HepB vaccination coverage in Lambeth children is significantly better than the coverage in London but significantly worse than coverage in England. The most recent 5 years of data shows there is no significant change in the coverage trend.

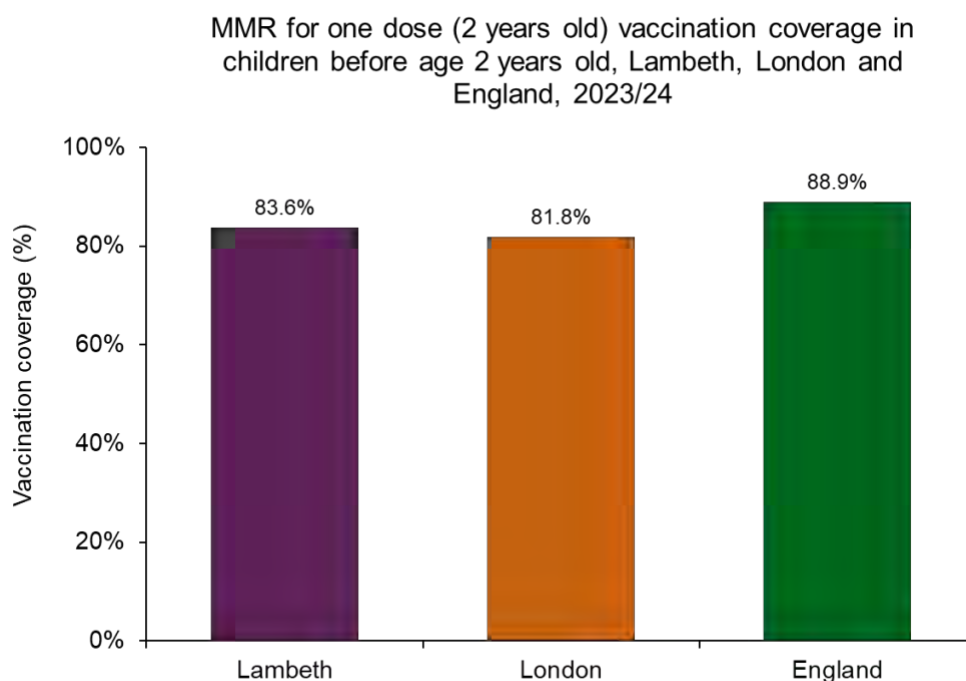
### MMR for one dose - 2 years old

MMR is the combined vaccine that protects against measles, mumps and rubella. Measles, mumps and rubella are highly infectious, common conditions that can have serious complications, including meningitis, swelling of the brain (encephalitis) and deafness. They can also lead to complications in pregnancy that affect the unborn baby and can lead to miscarriage.

The first MMR vaccine is given to children as part of the routine vaccination schedule, usually within a month of their first birthday. A booster dose is offered before starting school, which is usually between three and five years of age.

Figure 2.42 shows vaccine coverage for children who received one dose of MMR on or after their first birthday and at any time up to their second birthday as a percentage of all children whose second birthday falls within the time period.

**Figure 2.422.47: MMR for one dose (2 years old) vaccination coverage in children before age 2 years old, Lambeth, London and England, 2023/24**



Source: OHID Public Health Profiles 2025, <https://fingertips.phe.org.uk> © Crown copyright 2025

MMR vaccination coverage in Lambeth children is significantly better than the coverage in London but significantly worse than coverage in England. The most recent 5 years of data shows the trend for MMR vaccination coverage is increasing and getting better.

## Section 2: The Local Picture

### Influenza

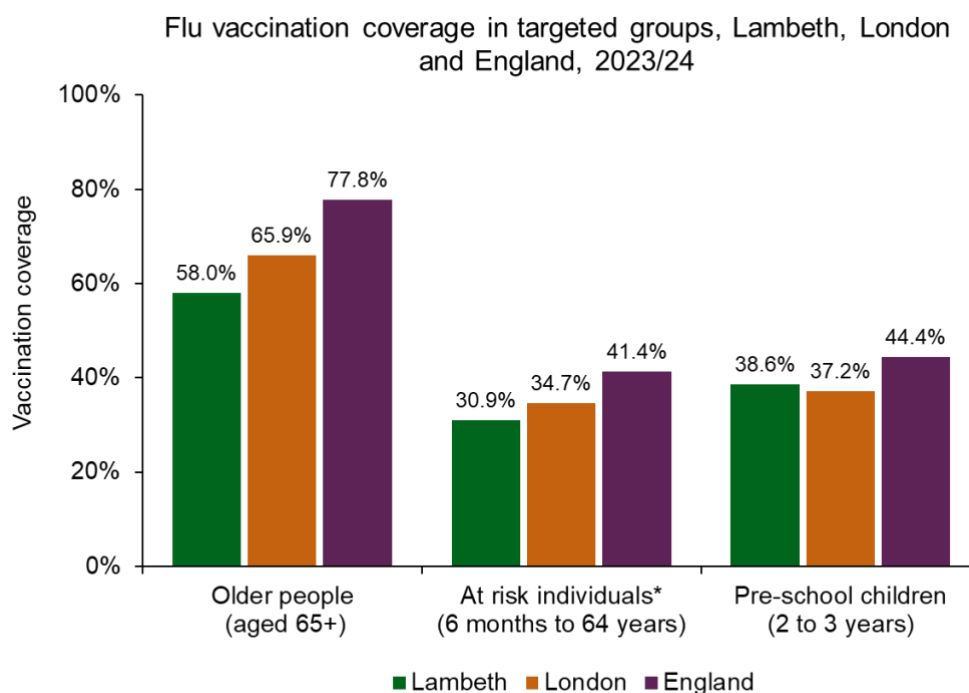
Influenza, or flu, is a highly infectious viral illness spread by droplet infection. In otherwise healthy individuals the illness will be self-limiting; but for older people, the very young, pregnant women and those with a health condition - particularly chronic respiratory conditions, diabetes or heart disease, it can cause severe illness and complications.

Immunisation is one of the most effective healthcare interventions available and flu vaccines can prevent illness and hospital admissions. Increasing the uptake of flu vaccine among high-risk groups should also contribute to easing winter pressure on primary care services and hospital admissions.

Government policy is to recommend immunisation for people aged 65 years and over and those under 65 years in at risk groups. In 2013-14, a childhood influenza vaccine programme was started.

Figure 2.43 shows population vaccination coverage for flu in the three groups routinely offered flu vaccination under the current guidelines. Flu vaccination coverage in Lambeth is significantly worse than in London and England apart from in the pre-school children aged 2 to 3 targeted group where the coverage is significantly better in Lambeth compared to London.

**Figure 2.432.48: Flu vaccination coverage in targeted groups, Lambeth, London and England, 2023/24**



Source: OHID Public Health Profiles 2025, <https://fingertips.phe.org.uk> © Crown copyright 2025

\*Patients may appear in more than one risk group within the At risk individuals aged 6 months to 64 years cohort. In the absence of a discrete list of individual patients, area/borough averages have been calculated based on the flu vaccination coverage of all GP practices in the area in question.



## *Section 2: The Local Picture*

The same pattern has been observed since the start of the flu vaccination offer, with Lambeth achieving lower rates of coverage compared to London or England, except for the most recent data point where the vaccination coverage in Lambeth pre-school children is higher compared to London.

Over a third of adults aged 65 and over received the vaccination in a pharmacy emphasising the importance of flu vaccination being available and offered in pharmacies. There is no data for the vaccination setting for the at risk individuals aged 6 months to 64 years cohort. Vaccinations for 2 to 3 year olds are delivered in primary care at their GP surgery.

## Section 2: The Local Picture

### Mental health and well-being

#### Mental health (adults)

Mental health includes our emotional, psychological, and social well-being. It affects how we think, feel, and act, and helps determine how we handle stress, relate to others, and make choices. Mental health is important at every stage of life, from childhood to adulthood.

Mental health conditions can range from mild to severe and include disorders like depression, anxiety, bipolar disorder, and schizophrenia. These conditions can significantly impact daily life, relationships, and physical health. The actual number of cases is likely higher than reported, as many remain undiagnosed and untreated.

Common mental disorder (CMD), where CMD is defined as any type of depression or anxiety, is a computed indicator last updated in 2019 - the prevalence in England was 17% and at the last recorded local geography (South East London CCG) was 20%.<sup>67</sup>

The proportion of people with high anxiety in England in 2023 is 23.3%, in London is 23.7% and in Lambeth it is 23%.<sup>68</sup> The proportion of people with low happiness in England in 2023 is 8.9%, in London is 9.1% and in Lambeth it is 6.8%.<sup>68</sup>

#### Serious Mental Illness (adults)

In 2023/24, Lambeth had one of the highest prevalence of serious mental health issues in England, with an average prevalence of 1.3%.<sup>69</sup>

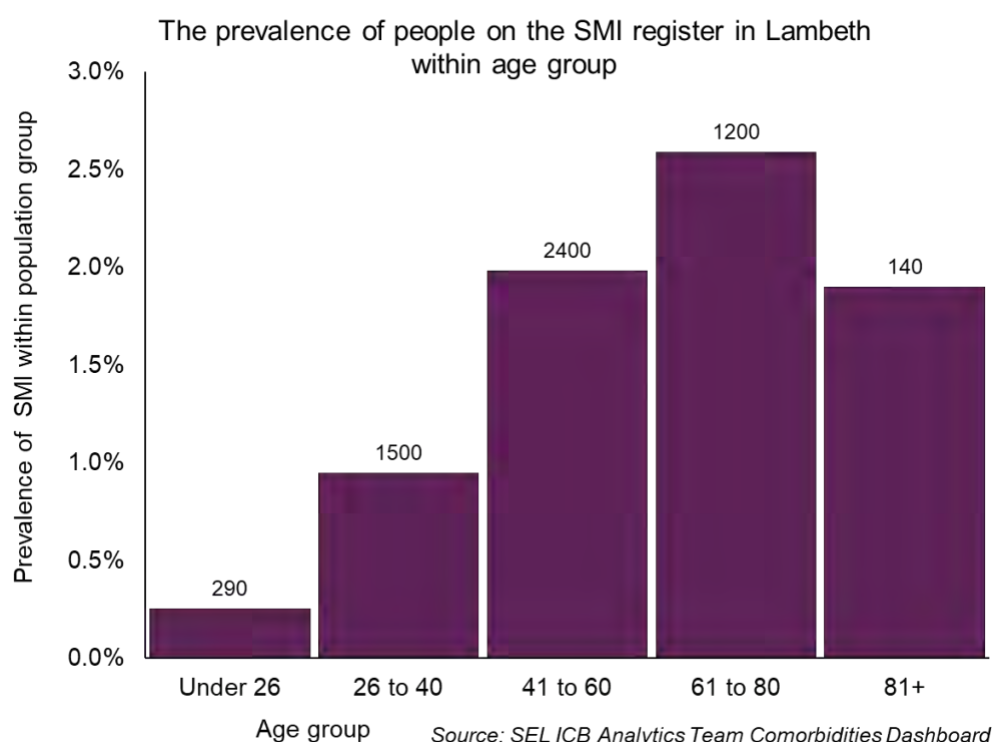
Primary care data<sup>70</sup> shows there were 5,500 patients in Lambeth in 2025 with a diagnosis of serious mental illness (SMI), these are patients recorded with schizophrenia, bipolar disorder, and other psychoses, as well as those on lithium therapy. Of these, 61% were aged 26-60 (see table 2.13 and figure 2.44) with more males than females on the register (1.1% female and 1.3% male prevalence).

**Table 2.13: The prevalence of people on the SMI register in Lambeth within age group**

Age group	Number of people on the SMI register	Prevalence
under 26	290	0.3%
26 to 40	1,500	0.9%
41 to 60	2,400	2.0%
61 to 80	1,200	2.6%
81+	150	1.9%
Source: SEL ICB data (Numbers have been rounded)		

## Section 2: The Local Picture

**Figure 2.44: The prevalence of people on the SMI register in Lambeth within age group**



Most mental health patients were from White and Black ethnic groups (see table 14 and figure 2.45) with the highest prevalence in the Black ethnic group.

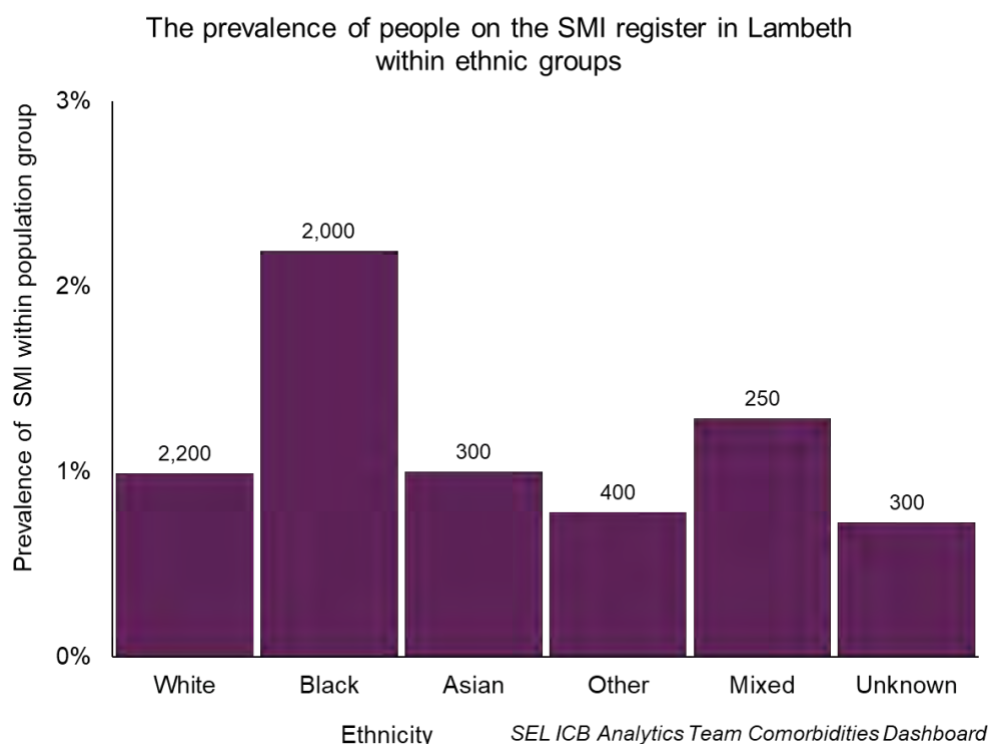
**Table 2.14: The prevalence of people on the SMI register in Lambeth within ethnic group**

Ethnicity	Number of people on the SMI register	Prevalence
White	2,200	1.0%
Black	2,000	2.2%
Asian	300	1.0%
Mixed	400	1.3%
Other	250	0.8%
Unknown	300	0.7%

Source: SEL ICB data (Numbers have been rounded)

## Section 2: The Local Picture

**Figure 2.45: The prevalence of people on the SMI register in Lambeth within ethnic groups**



### Suicide and self-harm

Self-harm is a major cause of acute medical admissions, with those who self-harm having a high chance of returning to A&E within a year. It can lead to serious long-term health issues like liver failure from paracetamol poisoning and permanent damage from self-cutting.

Self-harm is often misunderstood and stigmatized. It involves intentional self-poisoning or self-injury, regardless of the intent behind it. In England, there are about 110,000 hospital admissions for self-harm each year, 99% are emergency admissions. Self-harm is an expression of personal distress and carries a significant and persistent risk of future suicide. These hospital admissions represent only a small part of the overall impact of self-harm.

Those at greater risk of self-harm include:

- Women: Rates of deliberate self-injury are two to three times higher in women than men<sup>71</sup>.
- Young people: Self-harm is not uncommon among young people, with 10 to 13 percent of 15 to 16-year-olds having self-harmed in their lifetime.<sup>71</sup>
- Older people: Older individuals who self-harm are more likely to do so in an attempt to end their life<sup>72</sup>.
- People with substance abuse problems.<sup>72</sup>
- People in prison: Self-harm in prisons is associated with subsequent suicide, highlighting the need for prevention and treatment in these settings<sup>73</sup>.
- LGBTQ+ individuals.<sup>71</sup>
- Socially deprived people living in urban areas.<sup>72</sup>
- Women of South Asian ethnicity.<sup>72</sup>

## Section 2: The Local Picture

- Factors such as personality traits, family experiences, life events, trauma, cultural beliefs, social isolation, and socioeconomic conditions.<sup>72</sup>

Suicide is a significant cause of death in young adults and is seen as an indicator of underlying rates of mental ill-health. Suicide is a major issue for society and a leading cause of years of life lost. Suicide is often the end point of a complex history of risk factors and distressing events, but there are many ways in which services, communities, individuals and society as a whole can help to prevent suicides.

The overall rate of mortality for persons aged 10 years and over in 2021-2023 in Lambeth was 6.6 per 100,000 people, which is similar to the value for London (7 per 100,000) and lower than the value for England (10.8 per 100,000). The rate of age standardised mortality for suicide and injury of undetermined intent for people has decreased from 13.1 in 2003-05 to 6.6 in 2021-23.<sup>74</sup>

This value of 6.6 deaths per 100,000 people is ranked 11<sup>th</sup> out of 32 local authorities in London in 2021-23, where 1 is the lowest. Lambeth's value is below the median value for this indicator.

There is a clear difference when we look at the data by gender; in Lambeth the rate of suicide in males over the age of 10 years is more than double the female rate (9.8 compared to 4.0 per 100,000).

Hospital admissions for self-harm in children and young people have increased in recent years, with admissions for young women being much higher than admissions for young men. With links to other mental health conditions such as depression, the emotional causes of self-harm may require psychological assessment and treatment. This indicator is presented as a directly standardised rate of finished hospital admission episodes for self-harm per 100,000 population aged 10-24 years.

In Lambeth this value is 135 per 100,000 population aged 10-24 years, which is similar to London's value of 159 and significantly lower than England's overall value of 319.

In Lambeth the value has generally decreased from 250 admissions per 100,000 people aged 10-24 years in 2017/18 to 135 admissions per 100,000 people aged 10-24 years in 2022/23. This value of 135 admissions per 100,000 people is ranked 8<sup>th</sup> of the 32 local authorities in London in 2022/23, where 1 is the lowest. Lambeth's value is below the median value for this indicator and is in the lowest 25% of values for London Local Authorities. There is a clear difference by gender; in Lambeth the female rate of admission is 4 times higher than for males (215 compared to 54).<sup>75</sup>

Emergency hospital admissions for intentional self-harm in all ages has generally decreased since 2019/20. The number of admissions for intentional self-harm in 2023/24 in Lambeth was 42 per 100,000 population, similar to London (52 per 100,000) and lower than England (117 per 100,000). This value of 42 admissions per 100,000 population is ranked 3<sup>rd</sup> of 32 local authorities in London in 2023/24, where 1 is the lowest. Lambeth's value is below the median value for this indicator and is in the lowest 25% of values for London Local Authorities. There is a clear difference when we look at the data by gender; in Lambeth the female rate of admission is almost double the value for males (150 per 100,000 population compared to 84 per 100,000 population).<sup>76</sup>

## Section 2: The Local Picture

### Major physical health conditions

#### Hypertension

Hypertension or high blood pressure raises the risk of heart, brain, kidney, and other diseases, and is a major cause of early death worldwide. It's more common in low- and middle-income countries. Lambeth primary care data from the Vital 5 dashboard shows there are 13,000 people in Lambeth with a blood pressure reading recorded above the target for their age. There are 2,000 people with Stage 1 and above hypertension.<sup>77</sup>

QOF estimates published on OHID fingertips state 9.7% of adults in Lambeth have hypertension. London has an estimated rate of 11.1%, while England's estimated rate is 14.8%. Lambeth ranks 10th out of 35 London Local Authorities for QOF prevalence of hypertension, in the middle 50%. From 2012/13, hypertension rates in Lambeth rose from 9.2% to 9.7%, adding 8,736 cases in 12 years.<sup>78</sup>

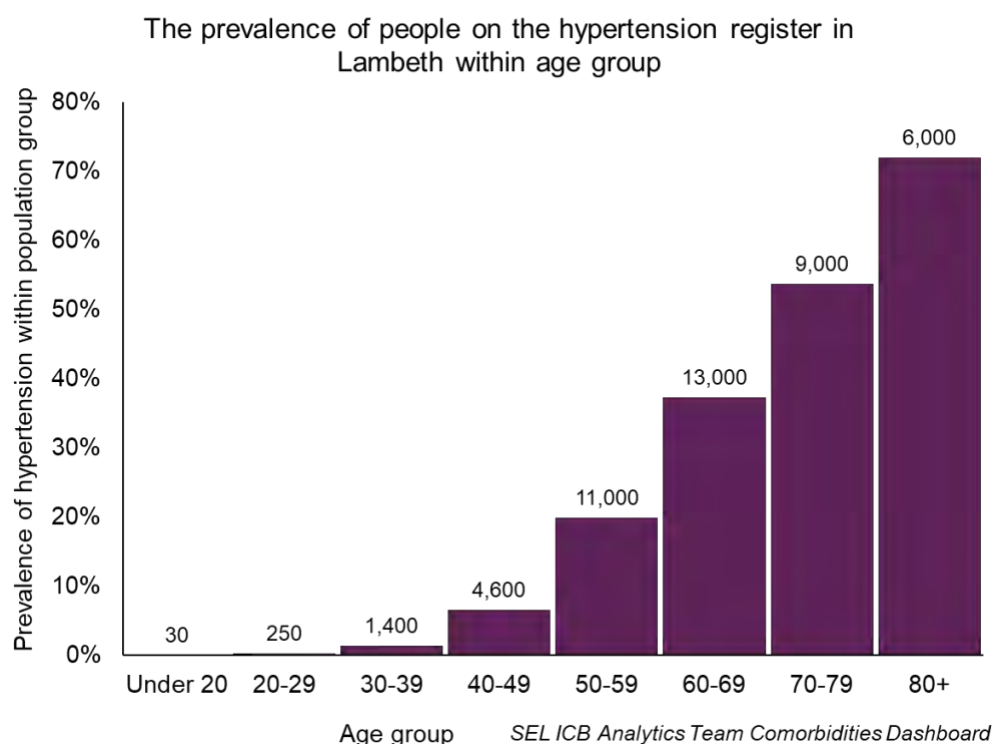
Primary care data<sup>79</sup>, 86% of people with hypertension are aged 50+, see table 2.15 and figure 2.46.

**Table 2.15: The prevalence of people with hypertension in Lambeth by age group**

Age group	Number of people on the hypertension register	Prevalence
Under 20	30	0%
20-29	250	0%
30-39	1,400	1%
40-49	4,600	7%
50-59	11,000	20%
60-69	13,000	37%
70-79	9,000	54%
80+	6,000	72%
Source: SEL ICB data (Numbers have been rounded)		

## Section 2: The Local Picture

**Figure 2.46: The prevalence of people on the hypertension register in Lambeth within age group**



Most people with hypertension in Lambeth are from White and Black ethnic groups, but the highest rates are in Black (19%) and Asian (12%) groups (table 2.16 and figure 2.47). Hypertension prevalence is similar among men and women (10% prevalence in both).

**Table 2.16: The prevalence of people on the hypertension register in Lambeth within ethnic group**

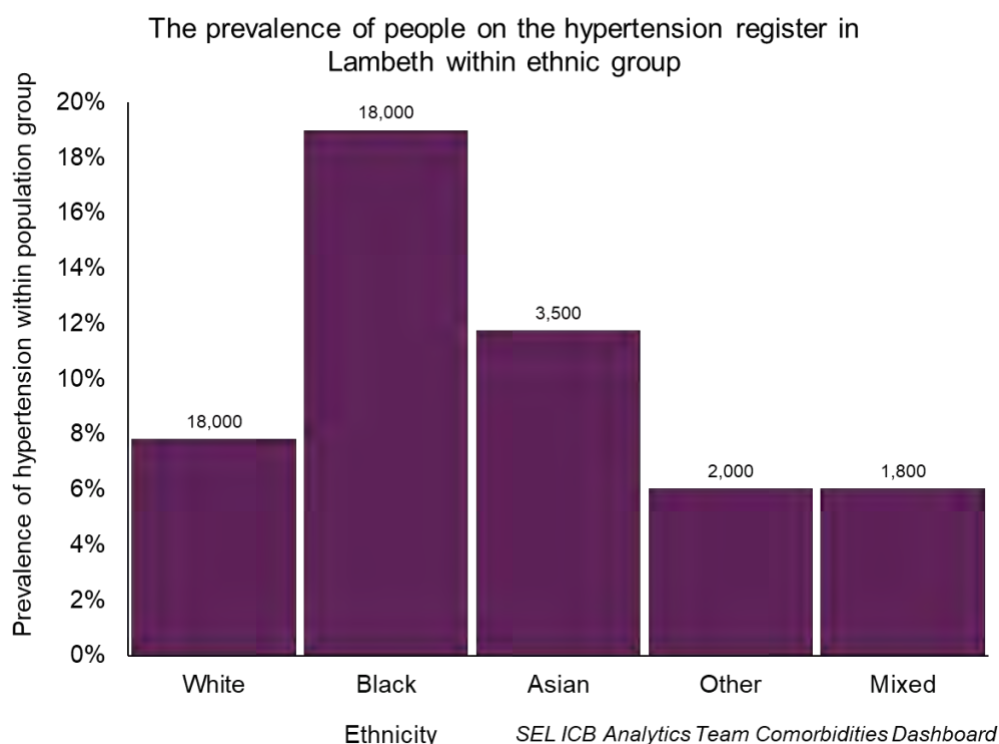
Ethnic group	Number of people on the hypertension register	Prevalence
White	18,000	8%
Black	18,000	19%
Asian	3,500	12%
Other	2,000	6%
Mixed	1,800	6%
All ethnic groups	43,300	10%

Source: SEL ICB data (Numbers have been rounded)



## Section 2: The Local Picture

**Figure 2.47: The prevalence of people on the hypertension register in Lambeth within ethnic group**



### Healthy weight

In the UK, 40% of disability-adjusted life years lost are due to smoking, alcohol, hypertension, and obesity<sup>80</sup>. Obesity, defined as a Body Mass Index (BMI) of 30 or more in adults, reduces life expectancy and is linked to various health issues, including type 2 diabetes, heart disease, liver and lung disease, cancer, and mental health problems. Obesity rates in England are high and rising, especially in deprived areas, women, and some ethnic minority groups.

According to SEL ICB data for obesity, where patients aged 18 years or over with a BMI  $\geq 30$  in the past 12 months are recorded on a register, there are 30,000 obese patients in Lambeth in 2025.

Of these, 57% are aged 50+ (table 2.17, figure 2.48) with more obese females than males (9% female and 5% male prevalence).

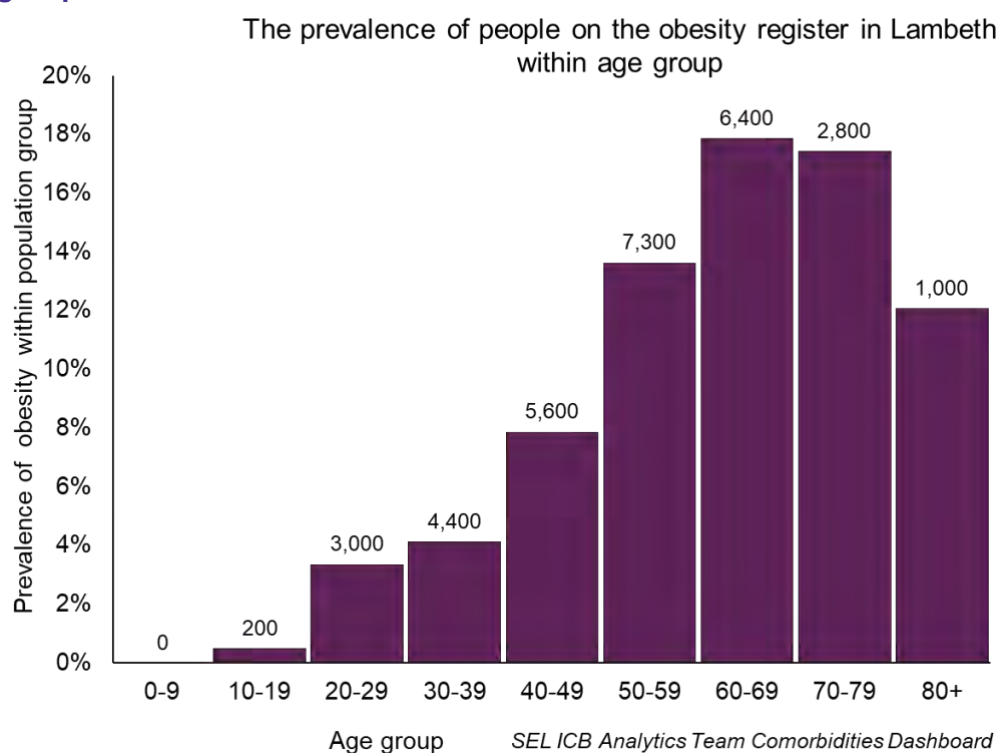
## Section 2: The Local Picture

**Table 2.17: The prevalence of people on the obesity register in Lambeth within age group**

Age group	Number of people on the obesity register	Prevalence
0-9	0	0.0%
10-19	200	0.5%
20-29	3,000	3.4%
30-39	4,400	4.1%
40-49	5,600	7.9%
50-59	7,300	13.6%
60-69	6,400	17.9%
70-79	2,800	17.4%
80+	1,000	12.1%

*Source: SEL ICB data (Numbers have been rounded)*

**Figure 2.48: The prevalence of people on the obesity register in Lambeth within age group**



## Section 2: The Local Picture

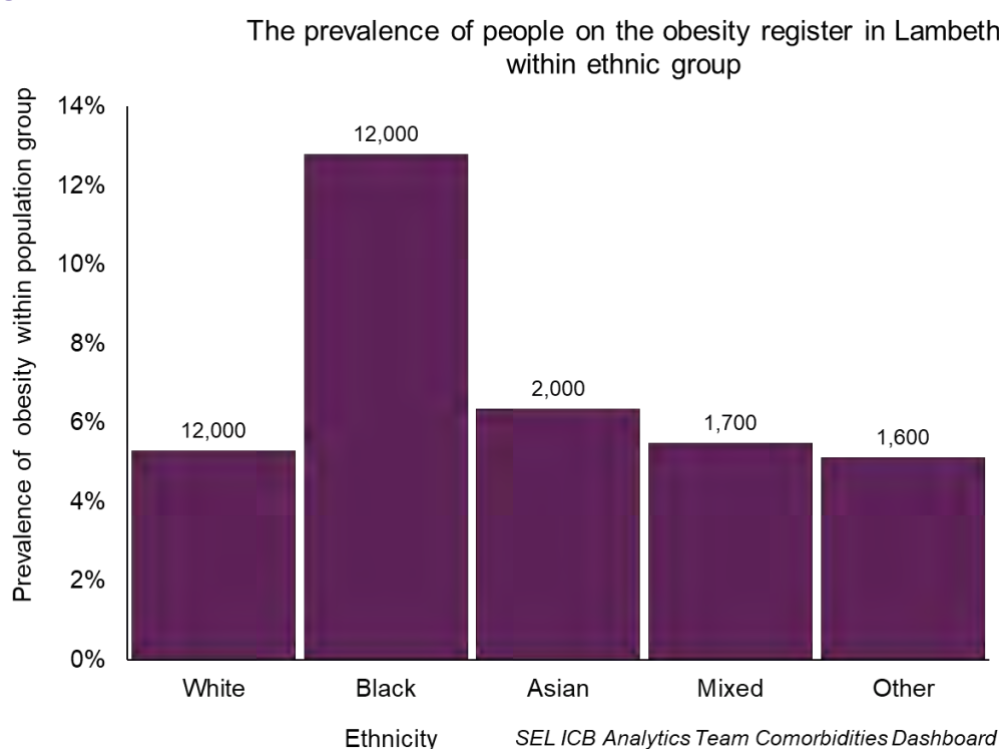
Most obese patients are from White and Black ethnic groups, see table 2.18 and figure 2.49, but the highest prevalence is in the Black ethnic group.

**Table 2.18: The prevalence of people on the obesity register in Lambeth within ethnic group**

Ethnic group	Number of people on the obesity register	Prevalence
White	12,000	5%
Black	12,000	13%
Asian	2,000	6%
Other	1,700	5%
Mixed	1,600	5%
All ethnic groups	12,000	7%

Source: SEL ICB data (Numbers have been rounded)

**Figure 2.49: The prevalence of people on the obesity register in Lambeth within ethnic group**



SEL ICB data shows 34,000 people are overweight and 30,000 are obese/morbidly obese in Lambeth. Of those overweight, 49% are White and 26% are Black, but the highest proportions are in Asian (35%) and Black (33%) groups (table 2.19). Of those obese/morbidly obese, 39% are White and 39% are Black, but the highest proportions are in Black (43%) and unknown (30%) groups.

## Section 2: The Local Picture

**Table 2.19: The distribution of people on the obesity register in Lambeth by ethnic group and weight category**

Ethnic group	BMI 1-10	Underweight	Healthy weight	Overweight	Obese	Morbidly obese	Total
White	80	2,200	25,000	17,000	10,000	2,000	56,280
Black	15	670	6,000	9,000	10,000	2,300	27,985
Asian	<10	100	3,500	3,000	1,600	200	8,400
Other	<10	500	3,000	2,200	1,400	200	7,300
Mixed	10	200	2,200	1,800	1,300	300	5,810
Unknown	12	200	2,000	1,700	1,400	300	5,600
All ethnic groups	<150	3,900	41,700	34,700	25,700	5,300	111,300
Source: SEL ICB data (Numbers have been rounded)							

The proportion of children and young people (aged 5 to 16 years) meeting physical activity recommendations in England was 47.8% in 2024 and in London was 47.3%. In Lambeth it was 47.1%.<sup>81</sup>

In 2024, 22% of Year 6 children in England were obese, in London it is 24% and in Lambeth it is 27%.<sup>82</sup> In reception-aged children in England, 10% were obese, in London it is 10% and in Lambeth it is 11%.<sup>83</sup>

The proportion of physically inactive adults in England in 2023 is 23%, in London it is 24%, and in Lambeth it is 18%.<sup>84</sup> The proportion of physically active adults in England in 2023 is 67%, in London it is 66% and in Lambeth it is 72%.<sup>85</sup>

The proportion of adults in England who are overweight (including obese) is currently 64% of the total population, in London it is 57% and in Lambeth it is 53%.<sup>86</sup>

### Coronary Heart Disease

Coronary heart disease (CHD) is the leading cause of early death in the UK. CHD happens when the coronary arteries, which supply blood to the heart, become narrowed or blocked by fatty material build-up. This is the most common type of cardiovascular disease and the main cause of heart attacks.<sup>87</sup>

Several risk factors increase the chance of developing CHD, including lifestyle factors such as poor diet, lack of exercise, smoking, obesity, and excessive alcohol consumption. Medical factors like high blood pressure, high cholesterol, and diabetes also contribute to the risk. Additionally, unchangeable factors such as age, sex, family history, and ethnicity play a role in the likelihood of developing CHD.

According to SEL ICB for CHD, where patients with CHD are recorded on a register, there are 5,700 patients in Lambeth in 2025 with CHD. Of these, 94% are aged 50+ (table 2.21,

## Section 2: The Local Picture

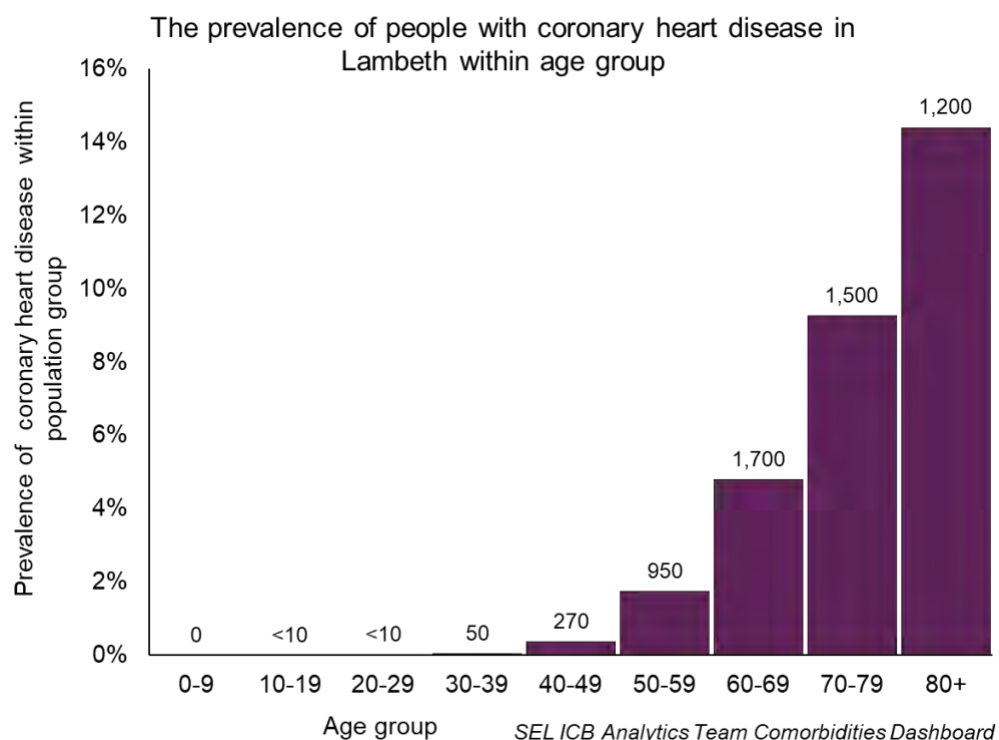
figure 2.50), with more females than males on the register (2% female and 1% male prevalence). Most CHD patients are from White and Black ethnic groups, but the highest prevalence is in White and Asian groups (table 2.20, figure 2.51).

The percentage of patients with CHD on practice disease registers in England was 3.0% in 2024. In London it was 1.9% in 2024 and in Lambeth was 1.2% - the CHD rate in Lambeth has stayed stable since 2017/18.<sup>88</sup>

**Table 2.20: The prevalence of people with CHD in Lambeth within ethnic group**

Ethnic group	Number of people on the CHD register	Prevalence
White	3,000	1.3%
Black	1,200	1.3%
Asian	700	2.4%
Other	250	0.8%
Mixed	200	0.7%
All ethnic groups	5,350	1.3%
Source: SEL ICB data (Numbers have been rounded)		

**Figure 2.50: The prevalence of people with coronary heart disease in Lambeth within age group**



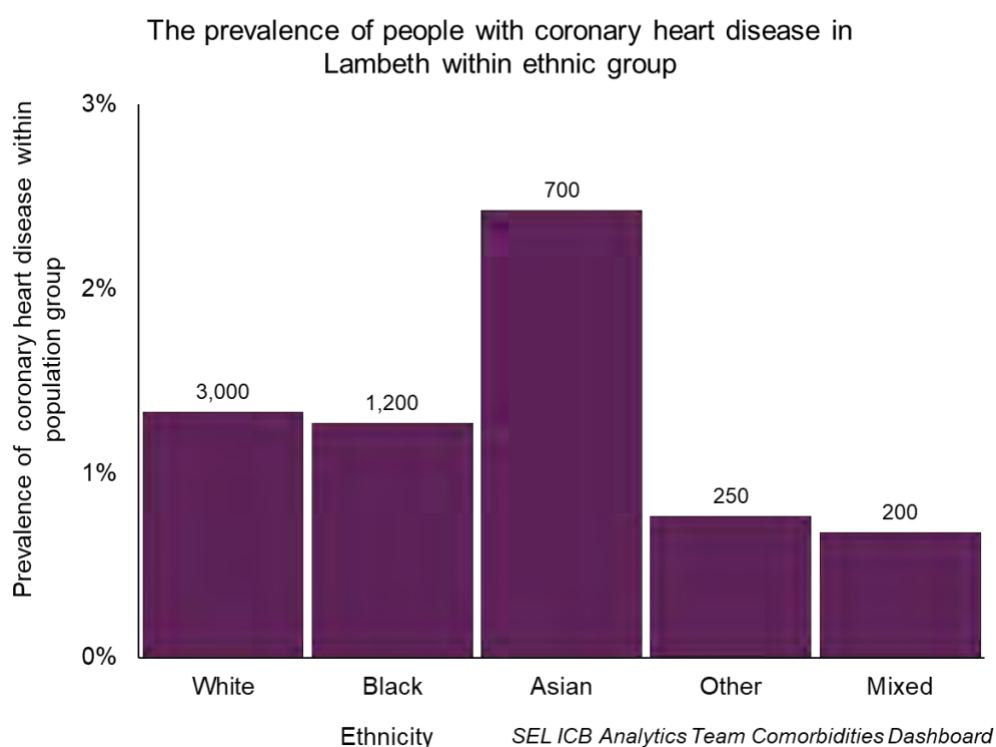
## Section 2: The Local Picture

**Table 2.21: The prevalence of people with CHD in Lambeth within age group**

Age group	Number of people on the CHD register	Prevalence
0-9	0	0.0%
10-19	<10	0.0%
20-29	15	0.0%
30-39	50	0.0%
40-49	270	0.4%
50-59	950	1.8%
60-69	1,700	4.8%
70-79	1,500	9.3%
80+	1,200	14.4%

*Source: SEL ICB data (Numbers have been rounded)*

**Figure 2.51: The prevalence of people with coronary heart disease in Lambeth within ethnic group**



## Section 2: The Local Picture

### Stroke

A stroke is a serious condition where the blood supply to part of the brain is cut off. A transient ischemic attack (TIA), often called a "mini-stroke," happens when the blood supply to the brain is temporarily disrupted.

The proportion of stroke/TIA cases in England increased from 1.7% in 2010 to 1.9% in 2024. In London, it rose from 1.0% in 2013 to 1.1% in 2024. Lambeth's proportion increased slightly by 0.1% since 2009/10, reaching 1% in 2022/23.<sup>88</sup>

According to SEL ICB for stroke, where patients with a stroke or TIA diagnosis are recorded on a register, there are 5,400 patients in Lambeth in 2025 with a stroke or TIA diagnosis. Of these, 90% are aged 50+ (table 2.22, figure 2.52), with more males than females on the register (1% prevalence for both).

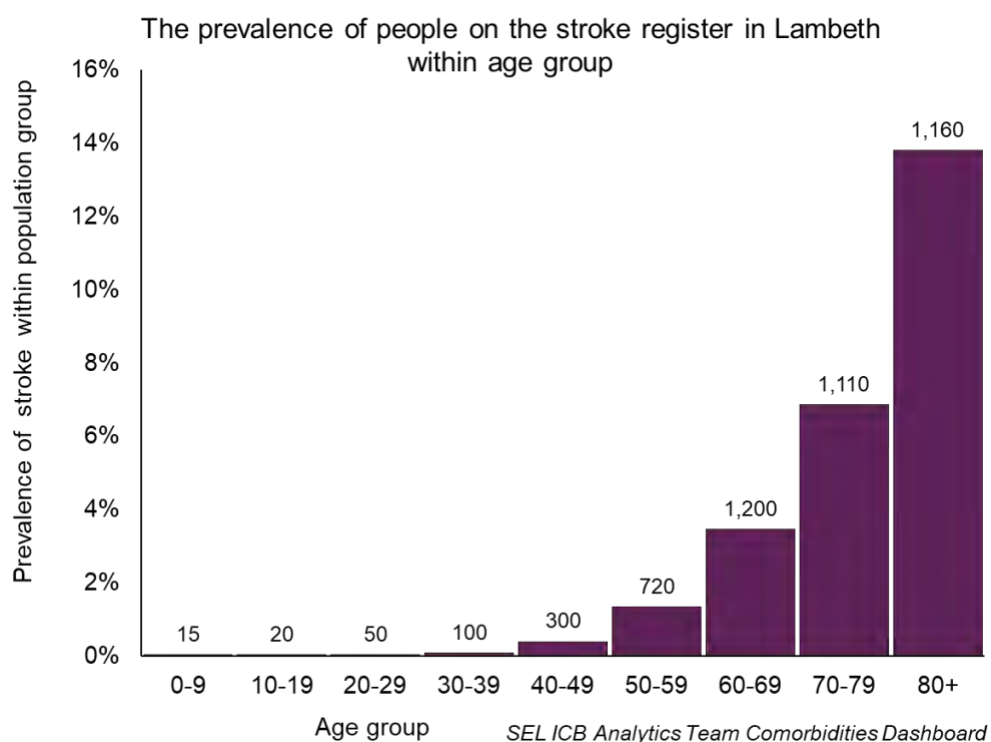
**Table 2.22: The prevalence of people with stroke in Lambeth within age group**

Age group	Number of people on a stroke register	Prevalence
0-9	15	0.0%
10-19	20	0.1%
20-29	50	0.1%
30-39	100	0.1%
40-49	300	0.4%
50-59	720	1.4%
60-69	1,200	3.5%
70-79	1,110	6.9%
80+	1,160	13.8%
Source: SEL ICB data (Numbers have been rounded)		



## Section 2: The Local Picture

**Figure 2.52: The prevalence of people on the stroke register in Lambeth within age group**



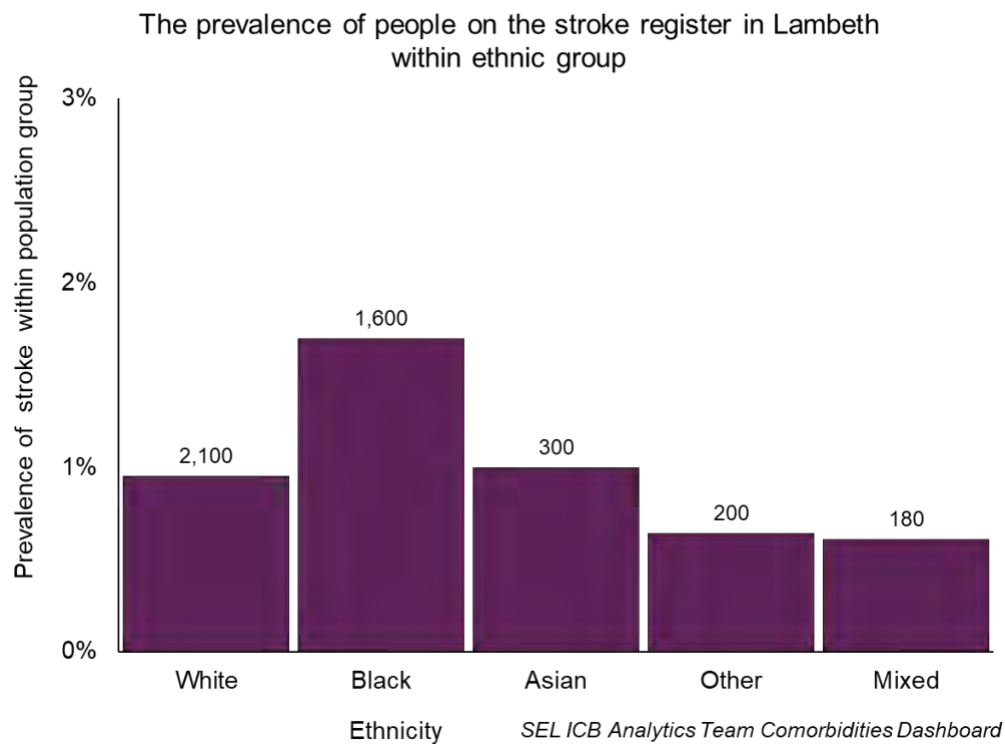
Most stroke patients are from White and Black ethnic groups, but the highest prevalence is in the Black ethnic group (table 2.23, figure 2.53).

**Table 2.23: The prevalence of people with stroke in Lambeth within ethnic group**

Ethnic group	Number of people on a stroke register	Prevalence
White	2,100	1.0%
Black	1,600	1.7%
Asian	300	1.0%
Other	200	0.6%
Mixed	180	0.6%
All ethnic groups	4,380	1.1%
Source: SEL ICB data (Numbers have been rounded)		

## Section 2: The Local Picture

**Figure 2.53: The prevalence of people on the stroke register in Lambeth within ethnic group**



## Section 2: The Local Picture

### Diabetes

Diabetes is a long-term metabolic disease where blood sugar levels are high, causing damage to the heart, blood vessels, eyes, kidneys, and nerves over time. The most common type is type 2 diabetes, usually in adults, where the body becomes resistant to insulin or doesn't make enough insulin. Type 1 diabetes, also known as juvenile diabetes or insulin-dependent diabetes, is a long-term condition where the pancreas makes little or no insulin. People with diabetes need access to affordable treatment, including insulin, to survive.

The proportion of diabetes cases in England increased from 5.4% in 2010 to 7.7% in 2024. In London, it rose from 5.5% in 2013 to 7.0% in 2024. In 2023/24, Lambeth had one of the lowest diabetes rates, with an average prevalence of 6%. Lambeth's rate increased slightly by 0.5% since 2009/10, reaching 6% in 2023/24.<sup>89</sup>

According to SEL ICB data for diabetes, where patients aged 17 or over with diabetes are on a register, there are 22,000 patients in Lambeth in 2025 with a diabetes diagnosis. Of these, 83% are aged 50+ (table 2.24), with an even gender distribution (5% prevalence for both males and females).

**Table 2.24: The prevalence of people on a diabetes register in Lambeth within age group**

Age group	Number of people on a diabetes register	Prevalence
0-9	0	0.0%
10-19	60	0.1%
20-29	500	0.6%
30-39	1,000	1.0%
40-49	2,400	3.3%
50-59	5,300	9.9%
60-69	6,700	18.7%
70-79	4,200	26.0%
80+	2,600	31.1%
Source: SEL ICB data (Numbers have been rounded)		

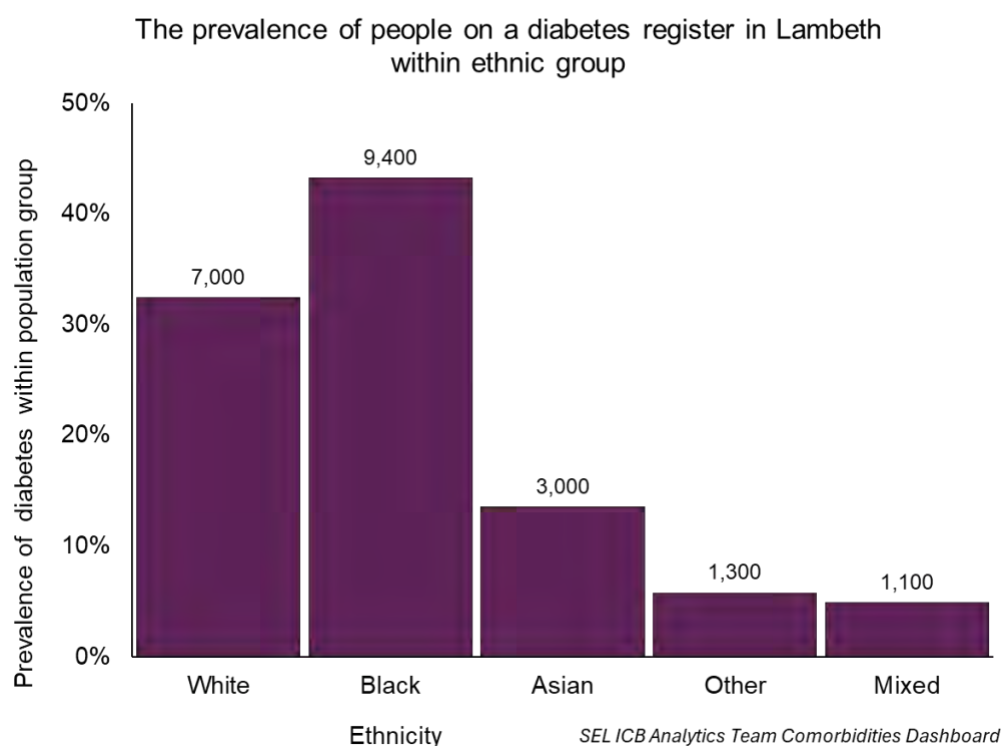
## Section 2: The Local Picture

Most diabetes patients are from Black and White ethnic groups, with the highest prevalence in these groups (table 2.25, figure 2.54).

**Table 2.25: The prevalence of people on a diabetes register in Lambeth within ethnic group**

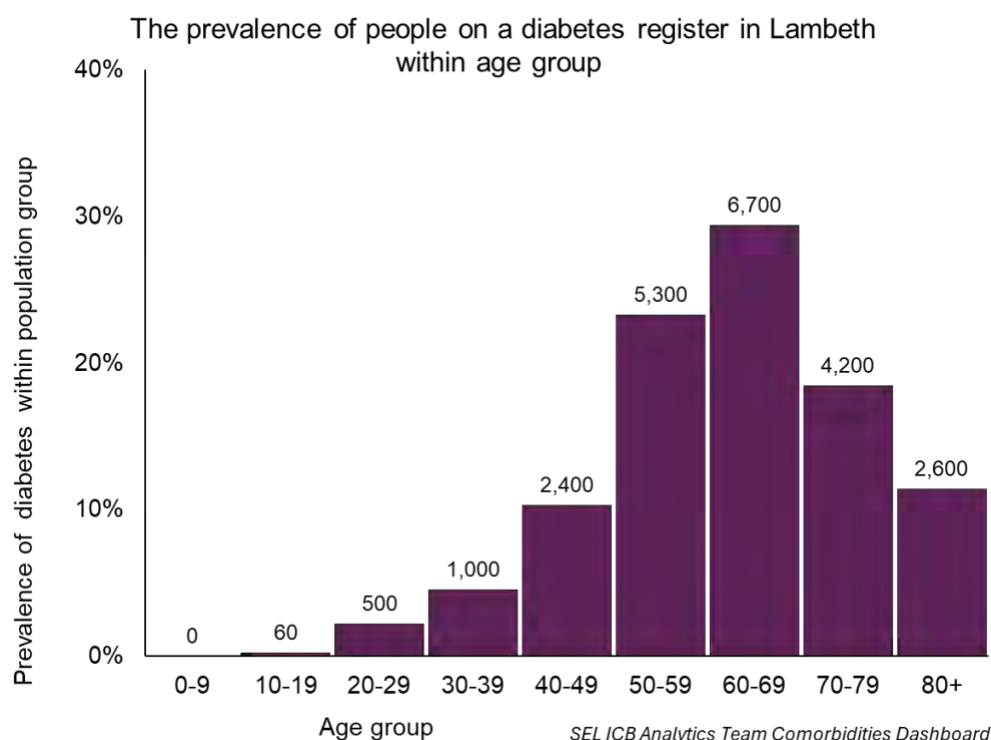
Ethnic group	Number of people on a diabetes register	Prevalence
White	7,000	3%
Black	9,400	10%
Asian	3,000	10%
Other	1,300	4%
Mixed	1,100	4%
Grand Total	21,800	5%
Source: SEL ICB data (Numbers have been rounded)		

**Figure 2.54: The prevalence of people on a diabetes register in Lambeth within ethnic group**



## Section 2: The Local Picture

**Figure 2.55: The prevalence of people on a diabetes register in Lambeth within age group**



### Asthma

Asthma is a long-term lung disease where the airways become inflamed and narrow, making it hard to breathe. Symptoms include wheezing, shortness of breath, chest tightness, and coughing, especially at night or early in the morning. Asthma can affect people of all ages but often starts in childhood.

Asthma triggers vary and can include allergens, respiratory infections, physical activity, cold air, and stress. While there is no cure for asthma, it can be managed with proper treatment and lifestyle changes. Medications, like inhalers, help control symptoms and prevent asthma attacks. The actual number of people with asthma is likely higher than reported, as many remain undiagnosed and untreated.

The percentage of patients aged 6 years or over with asthma (excluding those who have not been prescribed asthma-related drugs in the past 12 months) recorded on practice disease registers in England in 2024 is 6.5%. In London it is 4.7% and in Lambeth it is 4.8% in 2024.<sup>90</sup>

According to SEL ICB for asthma, where patients aged 6 or over with asthma (excluding those not prescribed asthma-related drugs in the past 12 months) are recorded on a register, there are 20,000 patients in Lambeth in 2025 with asthma. Of these, 39% are aged 50+, and 47% are under 40 (table 2.26, figure 2.56), with more females than males on the register (5% prevalence for both).

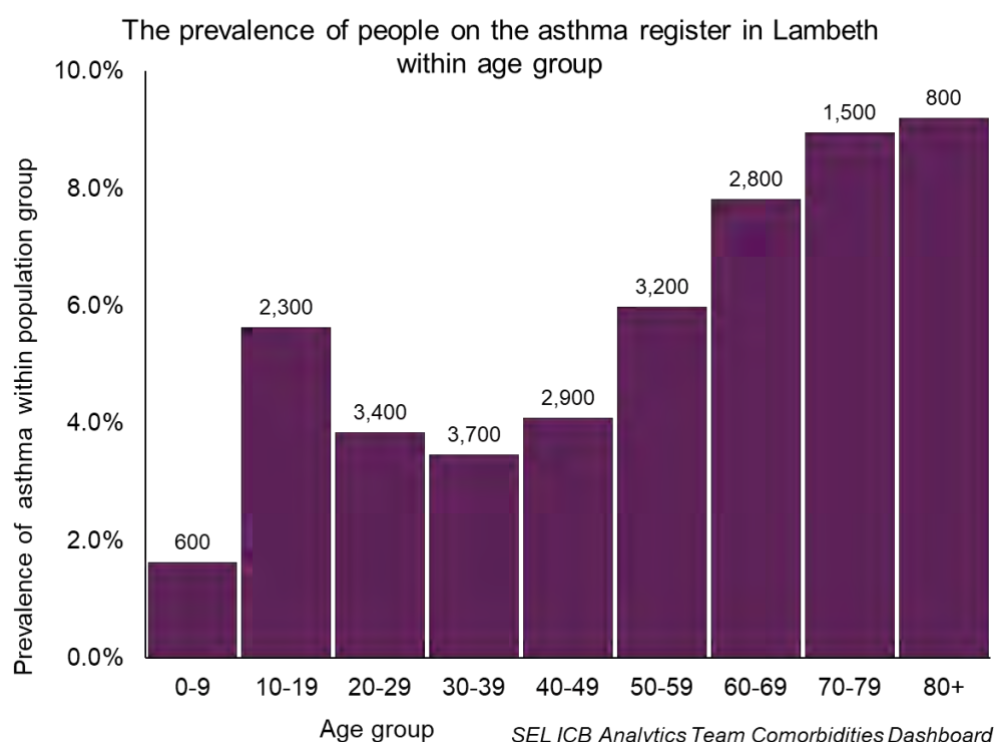
## Section 2: The Local Picture

**Table 2.26: The prevalence of people with asthma in Lambeth within age group**

Age group	Number of people on an asthma register	Prevalence
0-9	600	1.6%
10-19	2,300	5.6%
20-29	3,400	3.9%
30-39	3,700	3.5%
40-49	2,900	4.1%
50-59	3,200	6.0%
60-69	2,800	7.8%
70-79	1,500	9.0%
80+	800	9.2%

*Source: SEL ICB data (Numbers have been rounded)*

**Figure 2.56: The prevalence of people with asthma in Lambeth within age group**



## Section 2: The Local Picture

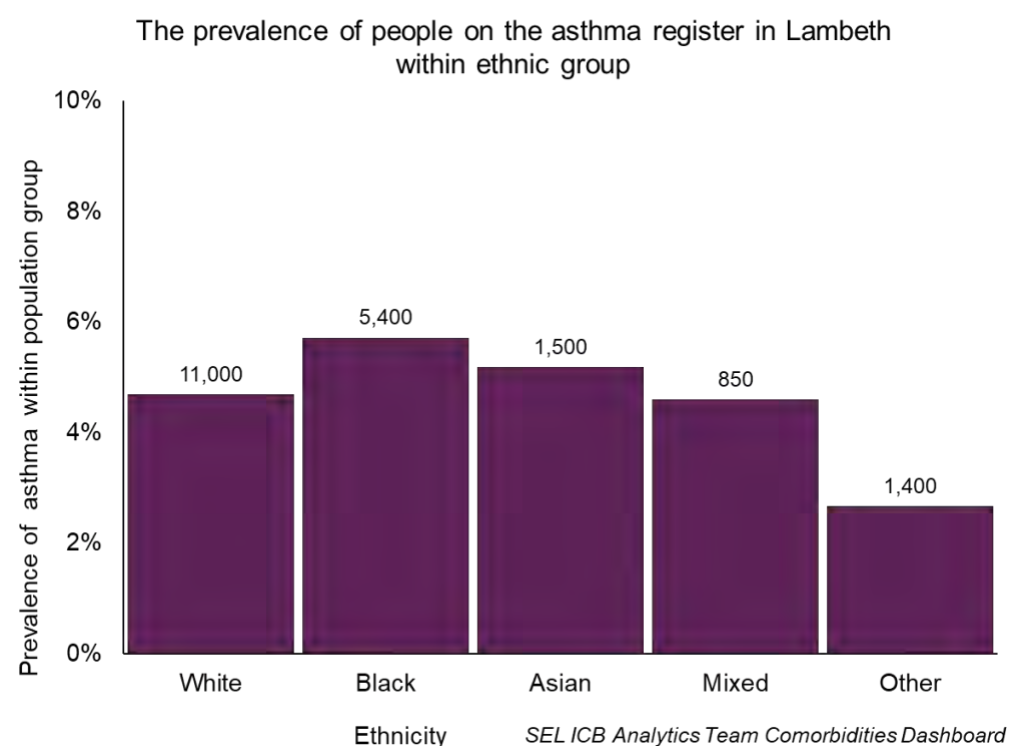
Most asthma patients are from White and Black ethnic groups, with a slightly higher prevalence in the Black ethnic group (table 2.27, figure 2.57).

**Table 2.27: The prevalence of people with asthma in Lambeth within ethnic group**

Ethnic group	Number of people on an asthma register	Prevalence
White	11,000	4.7%
Black	5,400	5.7%
Asian	1,500	5.2%
Other	850	2.7%
Mixed	1,400	4.6%
Grand Total	20,150	4.8%

*Source: SEL ICB data (Numbers have been rounded)*

**Figure 2.57: The prevalence of people with asthma in Lambeth within ethnic group**





## Section 2: The Local Picture

### Cancer

Cancer is a disease where abnormal cells grow and spread uncontrollably in the body. If not controlled, it can lead to death. Due to aging populations, lifestyle factors like smoking, poor diet, lack of exercise, and environmental exposures the number of new cancer cases is expected to rise over the next two decades.

Early detection and proper treatment can greatly improve outcomes for many types of cancer. Access to affordable healthcare and treatment options is crucial for managing cancer and improving survival rates. The actual number of cancer cases is likely higher than reported, as many cases remain undiagnosed and untreated.<sup>91</sup>

There are national screening programmes for bowel, cervical and breast cancer.

The proportion of eligible men and women aged 60 to 74 invited for screening who had an adequate bowel cancer (faecal occult blood test (FOBT)) screening result in the previous 30 months in Lambeth in 2024 was 61%. This is lower than that for London (64%) and England (72%) but has increased (improved) since 2015. Lambeth is ranked 11/33 London Local Authorities where 1 is the lowest. Lambeth sits in the upper 25% of London Local Authorities.<sup>92</sup>

The proportion of women in Lambeth aged 50 to 64 years eligible for cervical screening who were screened adequately within the previous 5.5 years was 69%. This is lower than that for London (71%) and England (74%) and is decreasing (getting worse). Lambeth is ranked 7/33 London Local Authorities where 1 is the lowest. Lambeth sits in the upper 25% of London Local Authorities.<sup>92</sup>

The proportion of women in Lambeth eligible for breast cancer screening who had a test with a recorded result at least once in the previous 36 months in 2024 was 58% which is lower than that for London (62%) and England (70%). Between 2010 and 2024 the proportion of women in Lambeth who received screening has remained similar. Lambeth is ranked 11/33 London Local Authorities where 1 is the lowest. Lambeth sits in the lower 25% of London Local Authorities.<sup>92</sup>

The percentage of patients with cancer (excluding non-melanotic skin cancers) recorded on practice disease registers in England increased from 1.4% in 2010 to 3.6% in 2024. In London, the proportion rose from 1.4% in 2013 to 2.5% in 2024.<sup>92</sup>

According to SEL ICB for cancer, where all cancer patients are recorded on a register, there are 10,000 patients in Lambeth in 2025 with a cancer diagnosis. Of these, 82% are aged 50+ (table 2.28, figure 2.58), with an even gender distribution (2% prevalence for both males and females).

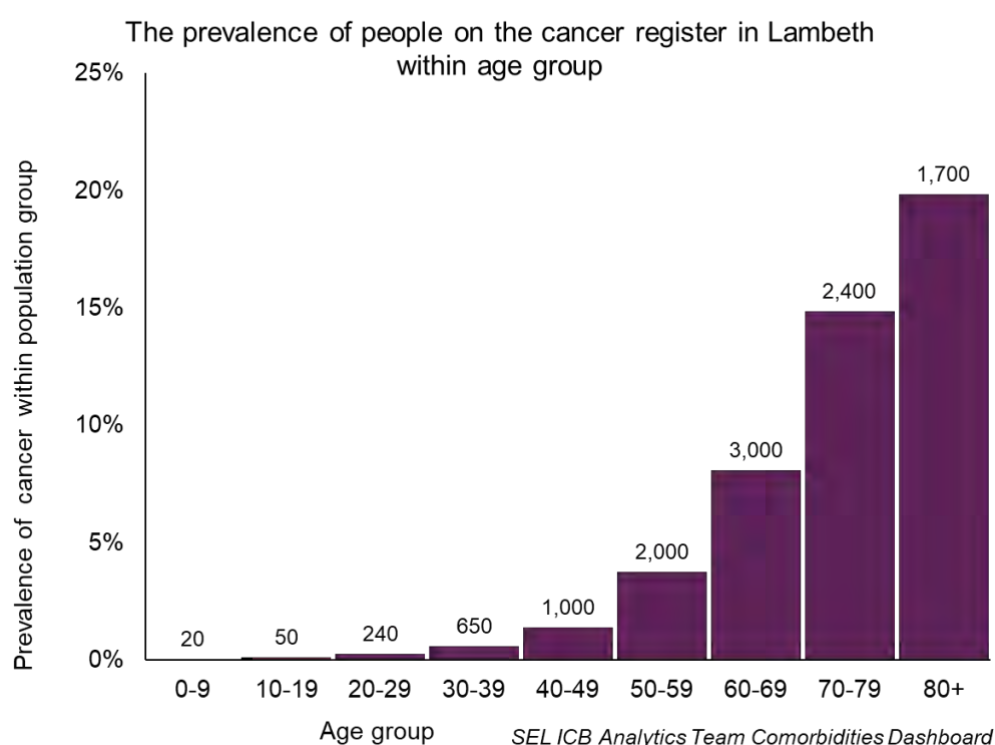
## Section 2: The Local Picture

**Table 2.28: The prevalence of people on a cancer register in Lambeth within age group**

Age group	Number of people on a cancer register	Prevalence
0-9	20	0.1%
10-19	50	0.1%
20-29	240	0.3%
30-39	650	0.6%
40-49	1,000	1.4%
50-59	2,000	3.8%
60-69	3,000	8.1%
70-79	2,400	14.8%
80+	1,700	19.8%

*Source: SEL ICB data (Numbers have been rounded)*

**Figure 2.58: The prevalence of people on the cancer register in Lambeth within age group**



Most cancer patients are from White and Black ethnic groups, with the highest prevalence in these groups (table 2.29, figure 2.59).

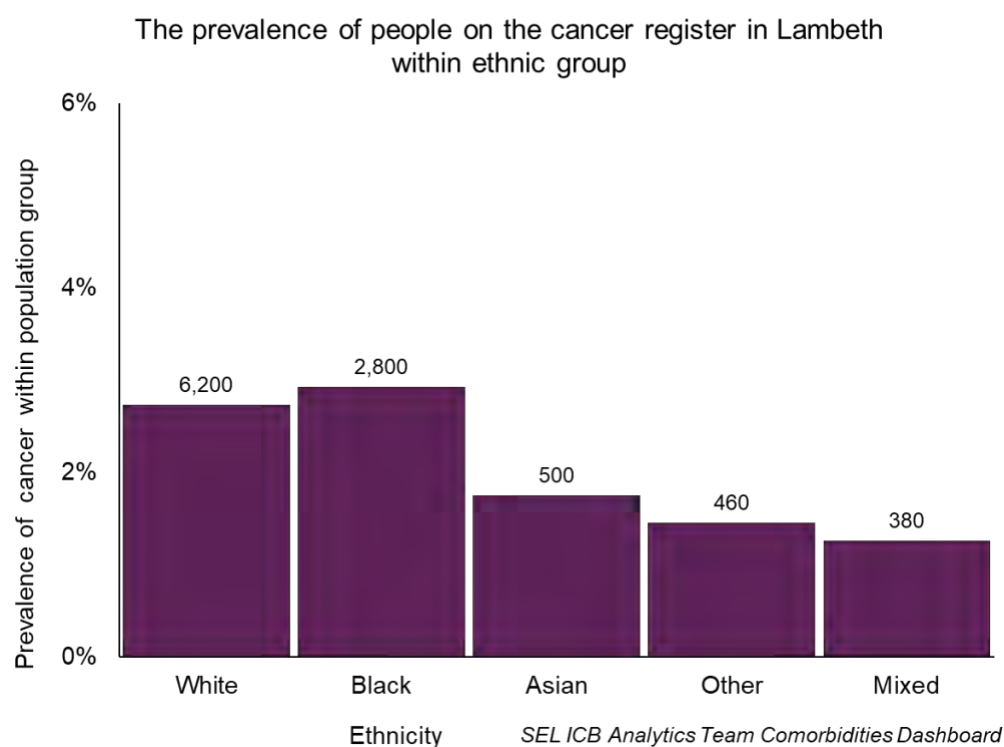
## Section 2: The Local Picture

**Table 2.29: The distribution of people on a cancer register in Lambeth within ethnic group**

Ethnic group	Number of people on a cancer register	Prevalence
White	6,200	2.7%
Black	2,800	2.9%
Asian	500	1.7%
Other	460	1.4%
Mixed	380	1.3%
Grand Total	10,340	2.5%

Source: SEL ICB data (Numbers have been rounded)

**Figure 2.59: The prevalence of people on the cancer register in Lambeth within ethnic group**



### Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease

Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) is a long-term lung condition that makes it hard to breathe. It includes emphysema and chronic bronchitis, mainly caused by long-term exposure to cigarette smoke and other irritants. Symptoms of COPD include shortness of breath, chronic cough with mucus, wheezing, and chest tightness.

While there is no cure, COPD can be managed with medications, lifestyle changes, and pulmonary rehabilitation. Access to affordable treatment is crucial for managing COPD.

## Section 2: The Local Picture

Many people remain undiagnosed and untreated, making the actual prevalence likely higher than reported.

SEL ICB data uses Quality Outcome Framework indicators to report on various conditions. The criteria for being on the COPD register are patients who:

- Were diagnosed with COPD before 1 April 2021.
- Were diagnosed with COPD on or after 1 April 2021.
- Have a diagnosis confirmed by post-bronchodilator spirometry with an FEV1/FVC ratio below 0.7 within a specific timeframe.
- Newly registered patients without prior spirometry must have an FEV1/FVC ratio below 0.7 recorded within 6 months of registration.
- Are unable to undertake spirometry.
- Have COPD and an MRC dyspnoea scale of 3 or higher in the past 12 months and must have a record of being offered a referral to a pulmonary rehabilitation program, unless they have previously attended one.

Using these criteria, there are 4,300 patients in Lambeth in 2025 with a COPD diagnosis. Of these, 96% are aged 50+ (table 2.30, figure 2.60), with more females than males on the register (1% prevalence for both).

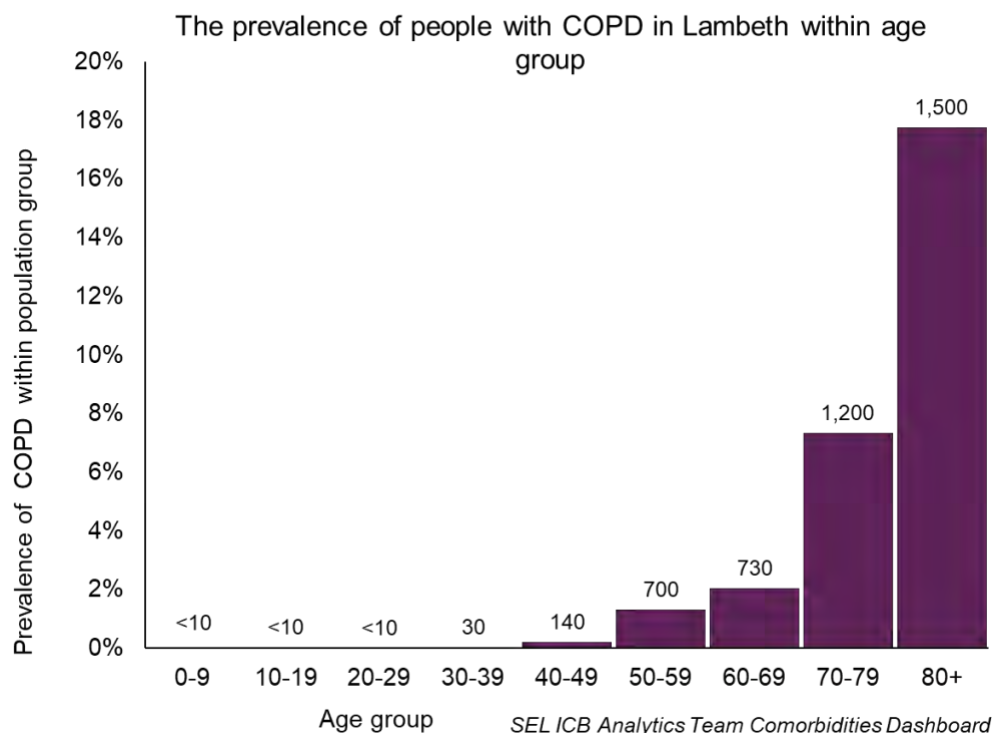
**Table 2.30: The prevalence of people on a COPD register in Lambeth within age group**

Age group	Number of people on a COPD register	Prevalence
0-9	30	0.0%
10-19	140	0.0%
20-29	700	0.0%
30-39	730	0.0%
40-49	1,200	0.2%
50-59	1,500	1.3%
60-69	30	2.0%
70-79	140	7.3%
80+	700	17.8%

Source: SEL ICB data (Numbers have been rounded)

## Section 2: The Local Picture

**Figure 2.60: The prevalence of people on a COPD register in Lambeth within age group**



## Section 2: The Local Picture

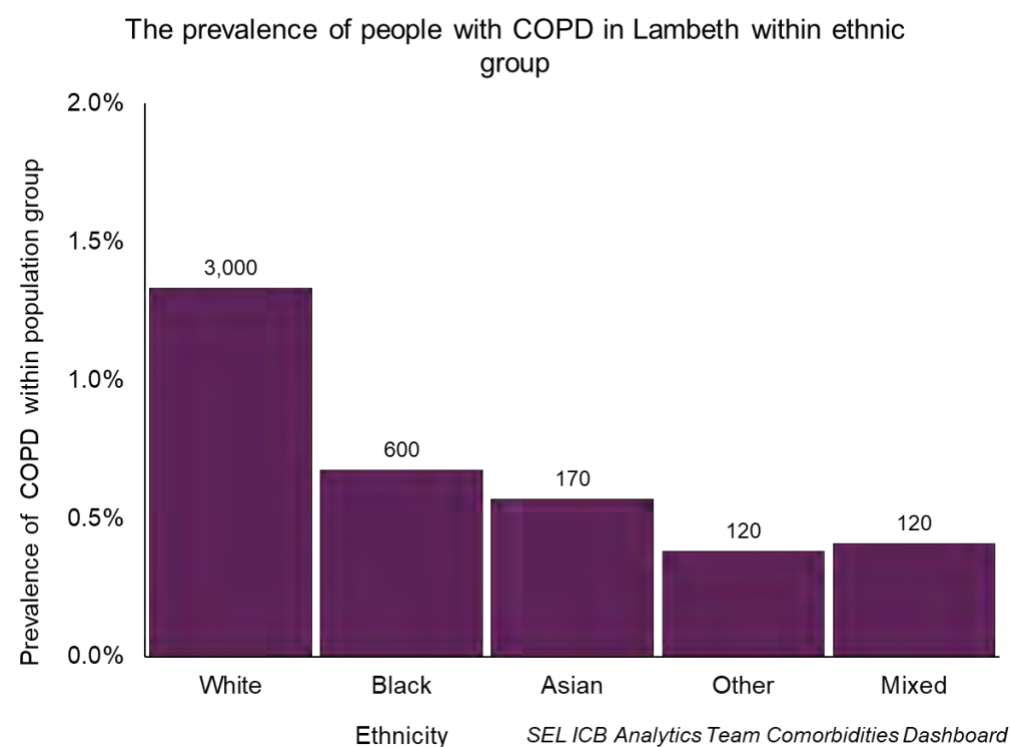
Most COPD patients are White, but the highest prevalence is in White, Black, and Asian ethnic groups (table 2.31, figure 2.61).

**Table 2.31: The prevalence of people on a COPD register in Lambeth within ethnic group**

Ethnic group	Number of people on a COPD register	Prevalence
White	3,000	1.3%
Black	600	0.7%
Asian	170	0.6%
Other	120	0.4%
Mixed	120	0.4%
Grand Total	4,010	1.0%

Source: SEL ICB data (Numbers have been rounded)

**Figure 2.61: The prevalence of people on a COPD register in Lambeth within ethnic group**



## Section 2: The Local Picture

### COVID-19

COVID-19 was the leading cause of death in England in 2020, but the pandemic had a much greater impact on mortality in some areas than in others. From the 1st of January 2020 to the 25th of July 2022, there were 642 deaths in Lambeth where COVID-19 was mentioned on the death certificate.<sup>93</sup>

The COVID at risk cohort, using the SEL COVID and Flu vaccinations dashboard, in Lambeth, is 63,296 people from 6 months to 64 years old.

This population is made up of people who fit into at least one of the below criteria:

- Chronic heart disease
- Chronic kidney disease
- Chronic liver disease
- Chronic respiratory disease
- Diabetes and Endocrine disorders (including Gestational Diabetes)
- Health and Social Care workers
- Immune deficiency diagnosis
- On an immunosuppressant after March 01 2023
- Asplenia or Splenic Dysfunction
- Central Nervous System (CNS) including significant learning disability
- Morbid obesity (BMI  $\geq 40$ )
- On chemotherapy after March 01 2023
- Severe mental illness
- Wider learning disability
- Lives with immunocompromised person
- Patient currently pregnant
- Carer aged 16+
- Homeless

Using this register the female and male gender prevalence is approximately the same and the prevalence within both categories is 14%.

The number of people on this register is 63,296 when generated in 2022 and the age band which makes up the highest proportion is the 50 to 59 age band with 26% of the total (table 2.32, figure 2.62).



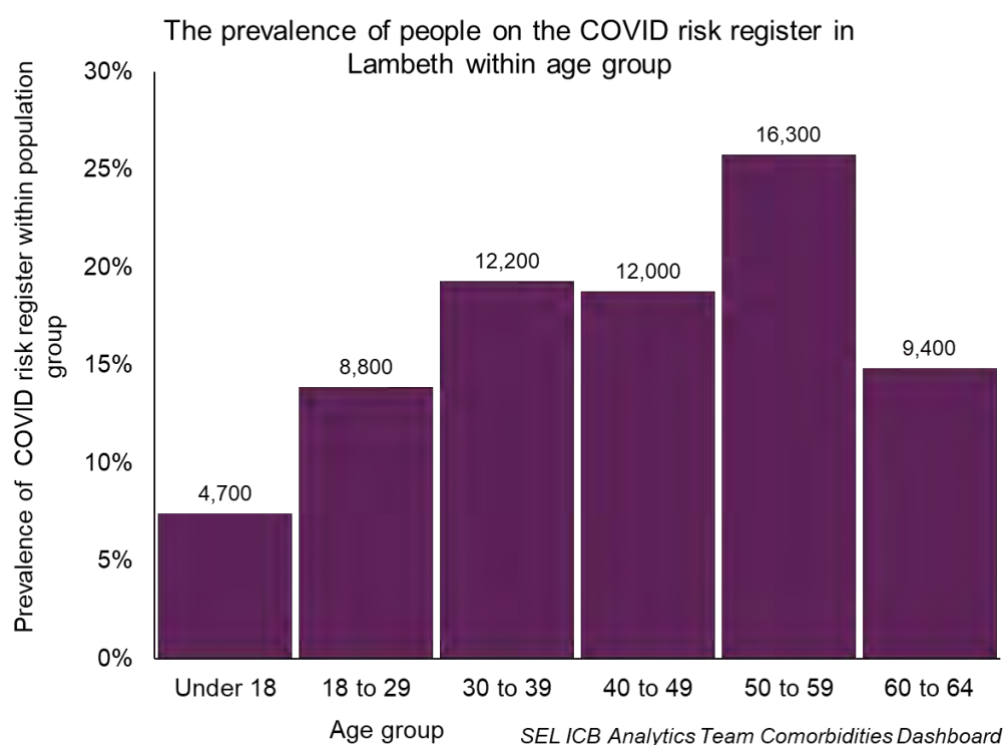
## Section 2: The Local Picture

**Table 2.32: The prevalence of people on a COVID risk register in Lambeth within age group**

Age group	Number of people on a COVID risk register	Prevalence
Under 18	35,000	9%
18 to 29	40,000	10%
30 to 39	88,000	22%
40 to 49	107,000	27%
50 to 59	71,000	18%
60 to 64	54,000	14%

Source: SEL ICB data (Numbers have been rounded)

**Figure 2.62: The prevalence of people on a COVID risk register in Lambeth within age group**



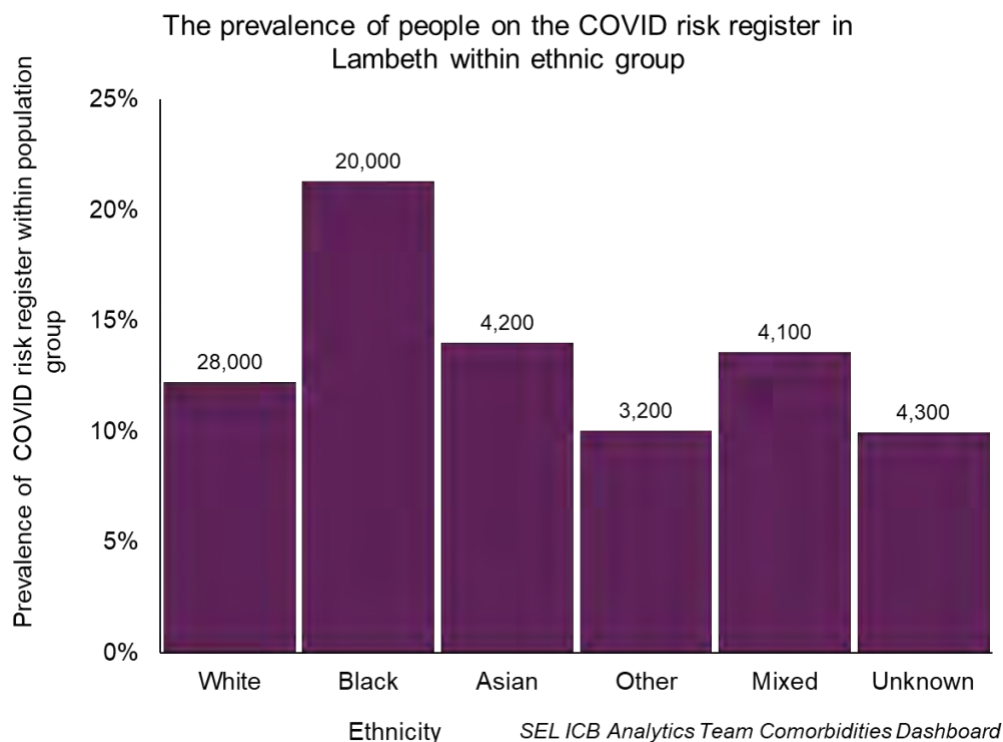
## Section 2: The Local Picture

Of those who are on the register, 44% are in the White ethnic group and 31% are in the Black ethnic group, table 2.33 and figure 2.63. However, the Black, Asian, and Mixed ethnic groups have the highest prevalence of people in the at risk population with 21% and 14% respectively.

**Table 2.33: The prevalence of people on a COVID risk register in Lambeth within ethnic group**

Ethnic group	Number of people on a COVID risk register	Prevalence
White	28,000	12%
Black	20,000	21%
Asian	4,200	14%
Other	3,200	10%
Mixed	4,100	14%
Unknown	4,300	10%
Grand Total	63,800	14%
Source: SEL ICB data (Numbers have been rounded)		

**Figure 2.62: The prevalence of people on a COVID risk register in Lambeth within ethnic group**



## Section 2: The Local Picture

### Dementia

National data indicates there are 496,000 people with a diagnosis of dementia on 31 January 2025, 7% of these (34,000 people) received their diagnosis before the age of 65.<sup>94</sup>

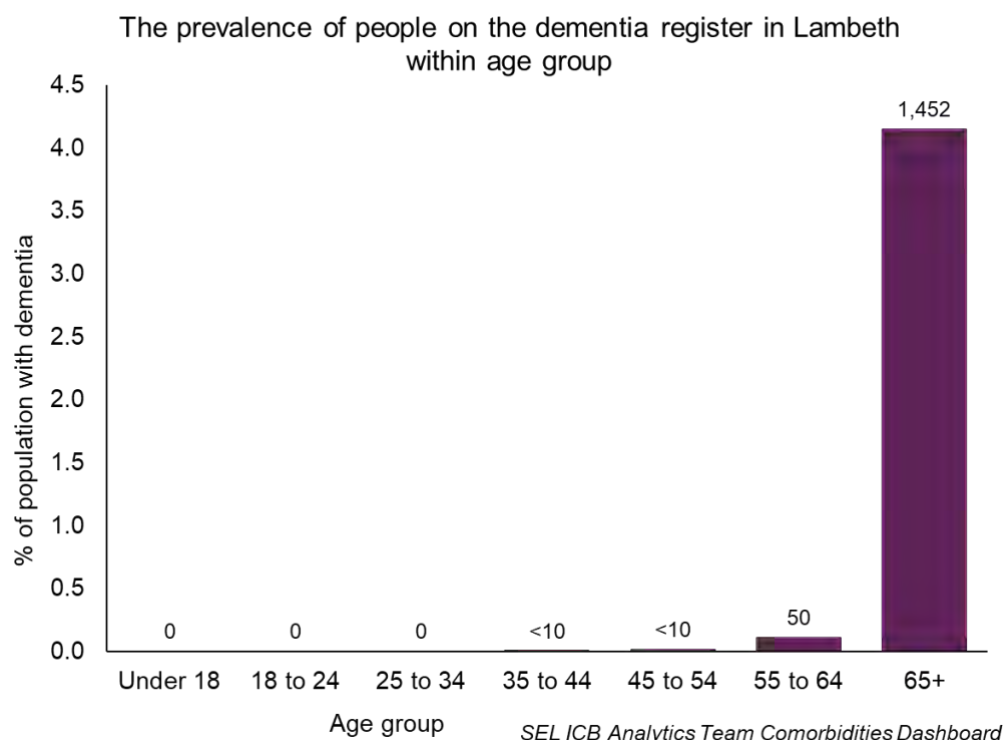
Using Lambeth datanet data, there are 420,000 people registered with GPs in Lambeth, and 1,500 of them have dementia, with 1,452 being 65 or older (table 2.34, figure 2.63). There are 886 women and 566 men aged 65+ with dementia in Lambeth. Dementia is most common in areas with higher levels of deprivation.

**Table 2.34: The prevalence of people on a dementia register in Lambeth within age group**

Age group	Number of people on a dementia register	Prevalence
Under 18	0	0.0%
18 to 24	0	0.0%
25 to 34	0	0.0%
35 to 44	<10	0.0%
45 to 54	<10	0.0%
55 to 64	50	0.1%
65+	1,452	4.1%

Source: SEL ICB data (Numbers have been rounded)

**Figure 2.63: The prevalence of people on the dementia register in Lambeth within age group**



## Section 2: The Local Picture

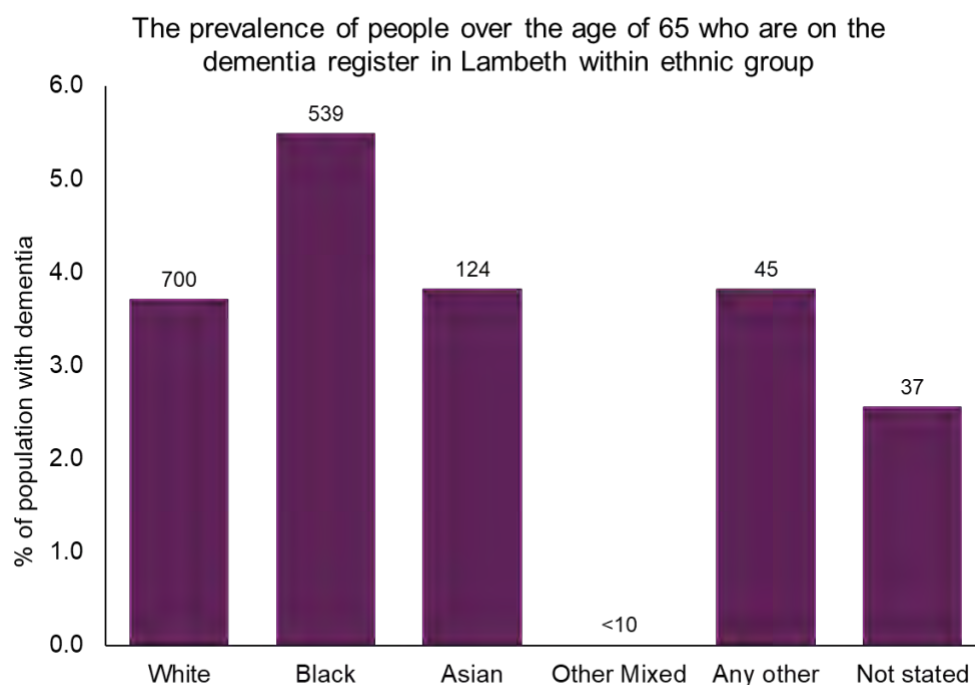
Within the 65+ group, as this is the largest cohort with dementia, the Black ethnic group has the highest prevalence of dementia at around 5.5% (table 2.35, figure 2.64).

**Table 2.35: The prevalence of people on a dementia register in Lambeth within ethnic group**

Ethnic group	Number of people on a dementia register	Prevalence
White	700	3.71%
Black	500	5.48%
Asian	125	3.81%
Other Mixed	<10	1.75%
Any other	50	3.81%
Not stated	40	2.55%
Grand Total	1,500	4.15%

Source: SEL ICB data (Numbers have been rounded)

**Figure 2.64: The prevalence of people over the age of 65 who are on the dementia register in Lambeth within ethnic group**



SEL ICB Analytics Team Comorbidities Dashboard

Data from South East London shows 8 in 10 dementia patients have three or more other long-term conditions, and 1 in 2 dementia patients have five or more other long-term

## Section 2: The Local Picture

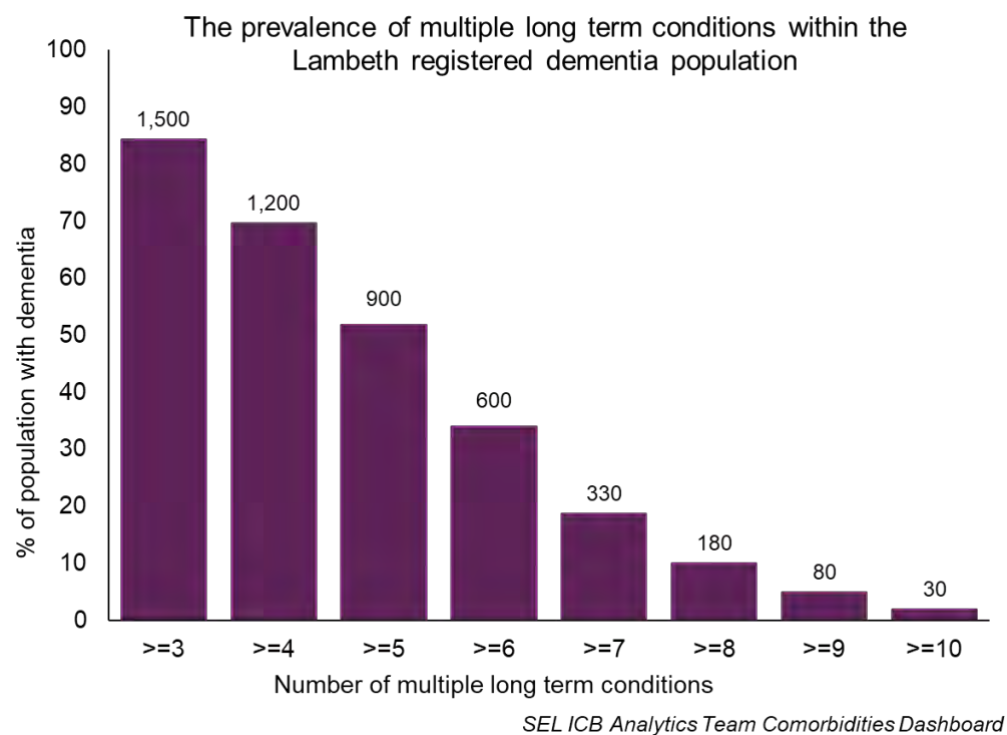
conditions (see table 2.36). The most common conditions linked to dementia are high blood pressure, diabetes, and chronic kidney disease.

**Table 2.36: The prevalence of multiple long term conditions (MLTCs) within the Lambeth registered dementia population**

Number of MLTCs	Number of people on a dementia register	Prevalence
>=3	1,483	84%
>=4	1,226	70%
>=5	911	52%
>=6	599	34%
>=7	326	19%
>=8	176	10%
>=9	83	5%
>=10	32	2%
Source: SEL ICB data (Numbers have been rounded)		

## Section 2: The Local Picture

**Figure 2.66: The prevalence of multiple long term conditions within people on the dementia register in Lambeth**



## Section 2: The Local Picture

### **Physical or sensory disability**

Data on prevalence of disability and impairment at local authority level is very limited and not readily available. Information that is available is not harmonised to the Government Statistical Service (GSS) harmonised “core” definition of disability and impairment<sup>95</sup>.

The harmonised impairment standard looks at the functions that a person either cannot perform or has difficulty performing because of their health condition. It identifies 10 impairment types:

- vision
- hearing
- mobility
- dexterity
- learning or understanding or concentrating
- memory
- mental health
- stamina or breathing or fatigue
- socially or behaviourally
- other

The Family Resources Survey (FRS) collects extensive information on disability in the UK and is a key source of information on disabled adults and children. The definition of disability used within the survey is consistent with the core definition of disability under the Equality Act 2010. A person is considered to have a disability if they have a long-standing illness, disability or impairment that causes substantial difficulty with day-to-day activities. This definition is consistent with the Equality Act 2010 and the Government Statistical Service (GSS) harmonised “core” definition harmonised definition.

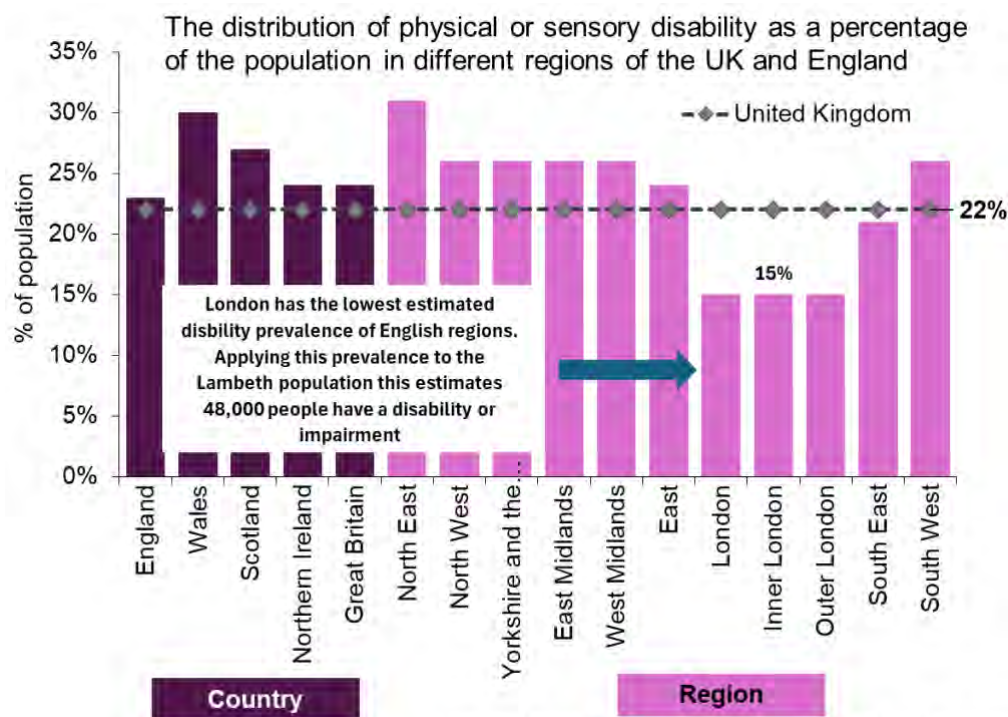
The FRS estimates the disability and impairment for Inner London as 14%, this is the lowest prevalence in England. This would equate to around 48,000 people if the Inner London prevalence was applied to the Lambeth population (figure 2.67).

The most prevalent impairment types reported by disabled people are mobility (48%), stamina, breathing and fatigue (36%) and mental health (34%). Respondents to the survey could exhibit 1 or more impairments. Figure 2.68 shows the application of United Kingdom prevalence estimates to the Lambeth population. This should be treated with caution and used as a guide.

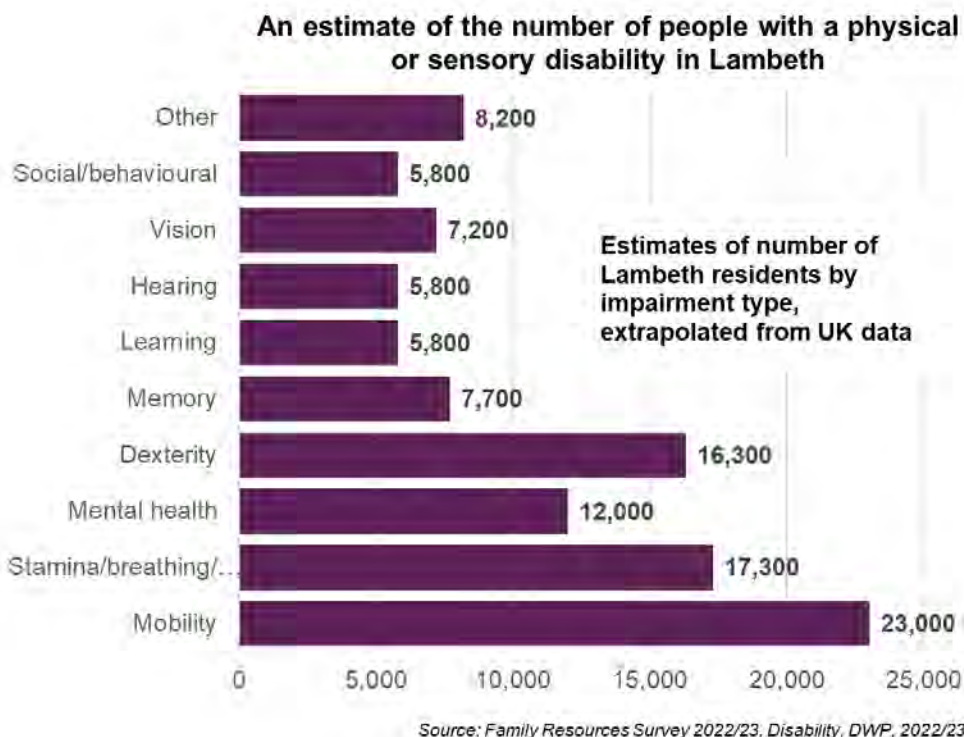


## Section 2: The Local Picture

**Figure 2.67: The distribution of physical or sensory disability as a percentage of the population in different regions of the UK and England**



**Figure 2.68: An estimate of the number of people with a physical or sensory disability in Lambeth**



## Section 2: The Local Picture

### **Sickle cell**

Sickle Cell Disorder (SCD) is a group of inherited blood conditions where red blood cells (RBCs) become sickle-shaped, rigid, and sticky due to a mutation in the hemoglobin gene. These misshapen cells can block blood flow, reduce oxygen delivery, and cause pain and organ damage. SCD is more prevalent in certain ethnic groups due to genetic inheritance patterns; however, it can affect individuals of any background.

People with SCD are more susceptible to infections, particularly in childhood. These infections can range from common colds to more serious, life-threatening conditions like meningitis<sup>96</sup>. The risk of infection can be reduced through vaccinations and daily antibiotics.

In the UK approximately 17,500 people live with SCD<sup>97,98,99</sup>; London has the most people with SCD in England. 1 in 4 of those people with SCD live in South London and 700 of the 420,000 people in the Lambeth registered GP population have SCD.

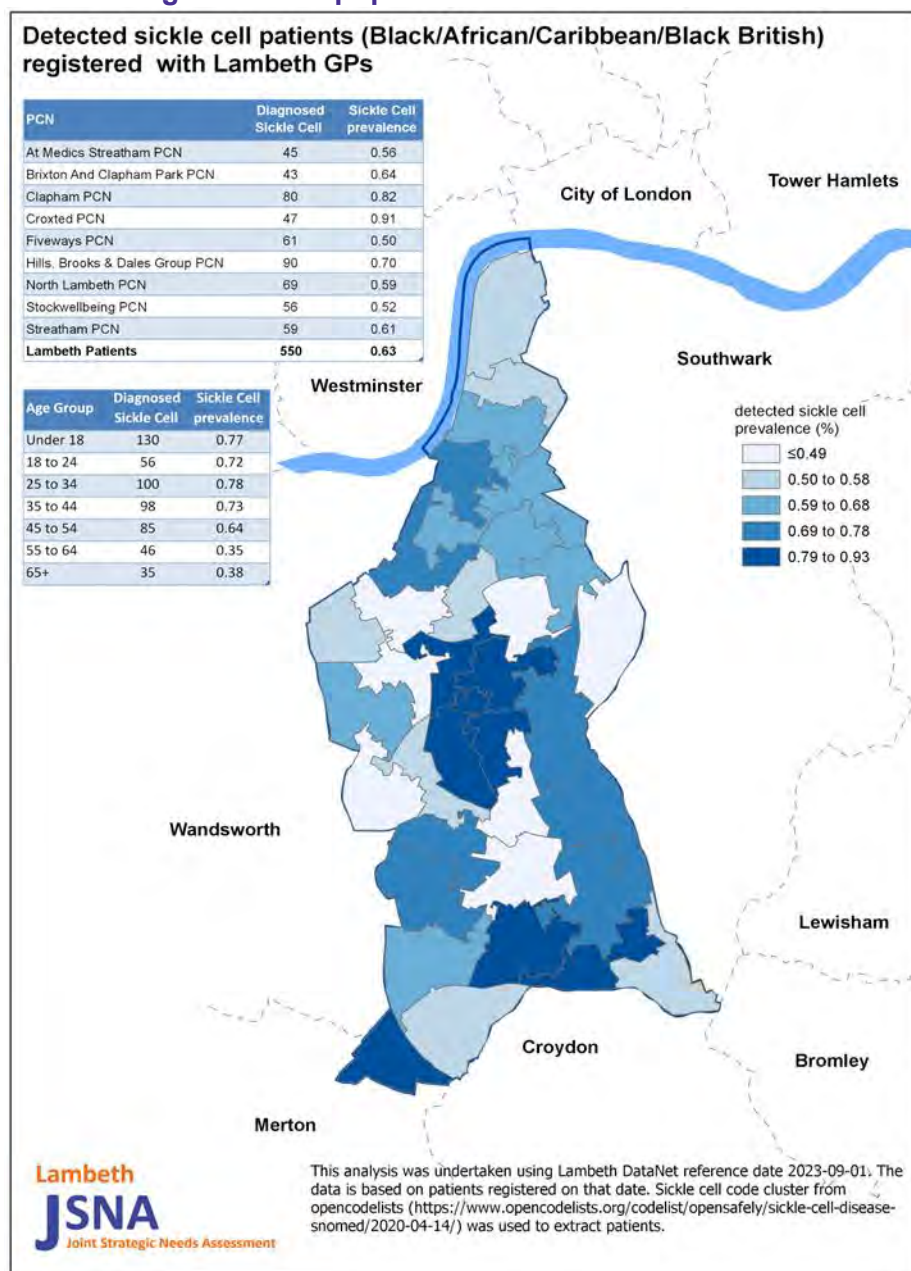
Within the total Lambeth registered GP population<sup>100</sup> of those with sickle cell 80% are in the Black ethnic group (577 patients). Of these 577 patients with SCD who are in the Black ethnic group; the highest prevalence of SCD is within the Black African ethnic group.

Of the total Lambeth SCD population (700 patients) 300 patients are female and 264 are male. 1 in 4 SCD patients in Lambeth are under 18, 1 in 3 in Lambeth are aged 25-44.

The geographic distribution of the SCD population within Lambeth shows the areas with the highest prevalences are in the centre, south, and south-west of the borough.

## Section 2: The Local Picture

**Figure 2.69: Detected sickle cell prevalence in Black/African/Caribbean/Black British Lambeth registered GP population.**



## Section 2: The Local Picture

### Dental caries / oral health

Tooth decay is a predominantly preventable disease. High levels of consumption of sugar-containing food and drink is also a contributory factor to other issues of public health concern in children

- In 2023/24 the proportion of 5-year-old children in Lambeth with visually obvious dental decay was 17%.<sup>101</sup>
- In 2019/20 the proportion of 3-year-old children in Lambeth with visually obvious dental decay was 9%.<sup>101</sup>
- In 2019/20 the proportion of 3-year-old children with decayed, missing or filled teeth was 0.25%.<sup>101</sup>
- These numbers are not significantly different to the values for England.

### Hepatitis C

Detection of chronic hepatitis C reflects both the local burden of the disease and testing practices. Hepatitis C is a serious health issue that increases the risk of long-term diseases. About a third of people with hepatitis C will develop liver cirrhosis, where normal liver tissue is replaced by scar tissue, increasing the risk of liver cancer. Hepatitis C is hard to diagnose, and detection rates can vary due to differences in local testing and the population being tested, such as people who inject drugs.

Lambeth's hepatitis C detection rate is 239 per 100,000 people which is higher than London and England. The underlying trend for this indicator cannot be calculated and it has not been updated since 2021. Only Camden has a higher hepatitis C detection rate than Lambeth out of 32 London Local Authorities.<sup>102</sup>

## Section 3: Assessment of pharmaceutical services

### Introduction

This section describes the current provision of pharmaceutical services and other services commissioned from pharmacies in response to the needs of the local population. It aims to identify any existing or potential gaps in services.

In this section we assess the adequacy of the current provision of necessary services by considering:

- Different types of pharmaceutical service providers
- Geographical distribution and choice of pharmacies, within and outside the borough
- Opening hours
- Pharmacies that provide essential (including dispensing), advanced, enhanced services and locally commissioned services

In addition, this section also summarises pharmaceutical contractors' capacity to fulfil identified current and future needs in Lambeth

### Pharmaceutical service providers: choice, opening hours and accessibility

#### *Pharmaceutical service providers*

As of March 2025<sup>103</sup>, there are 59 community pharmacies in Lambeth. These include 55 40-hour pharmacies and four 72-hour pharmacies. There are no distance selling pharmacies, local pharmaceutical services (LPS) providers, dispensing appliance contractors (DAC) or dispensing GPs in Lambeth.

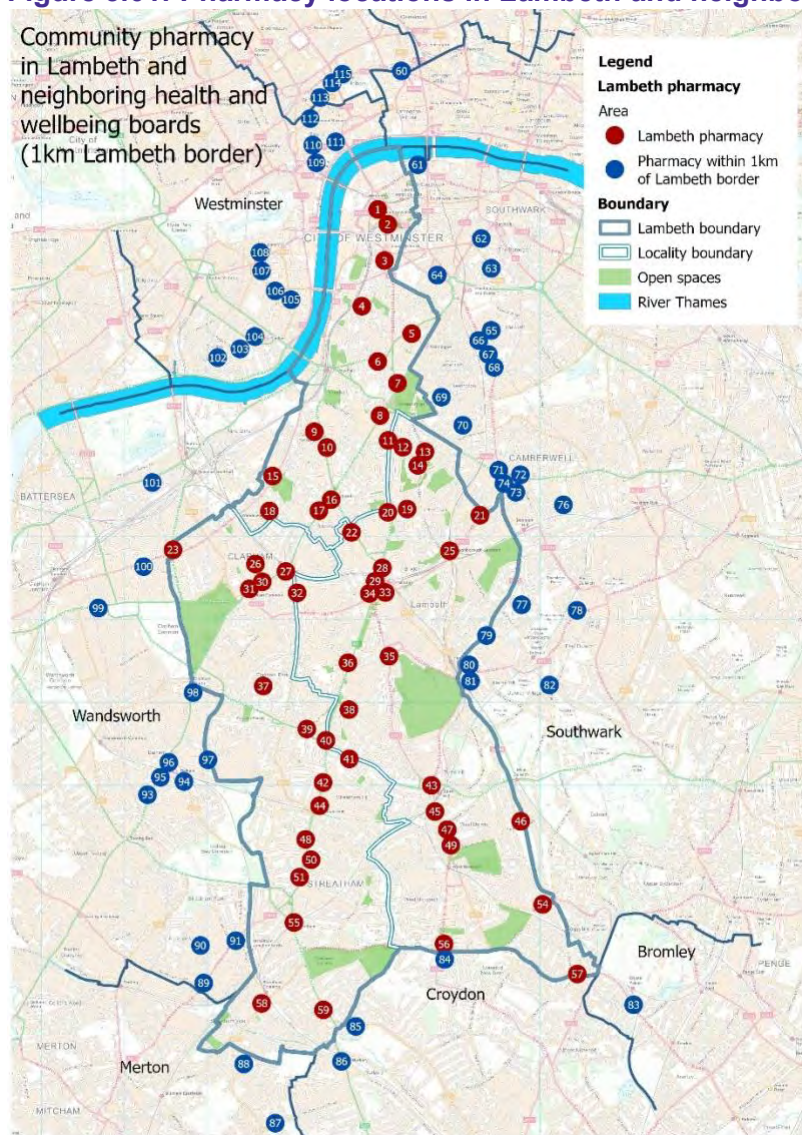
There are 56 community pharmacies within 1 kilometre of Lambeth's border. These include 55 40-hour community pharmacies and one dispensing appliance contractor (DAC).

All the pharmacy providers in the borough as well as those within 1km of its border are shown in the map in figure 3.1 and listed in [Appendix 2](#) and [Appendix 3](#). [Appendix 4](#) provides a list of all the services provided by each pharmacy in Lambeth.



### Section 3: Assessment of pharmaceutical services

**Figure 3.01: Pharmacy locations in Lambeth and neighbouring HWB areas**



#### Community pharmacies

The 59 community pharmacies in Lambeth equates to 18.7 community pharmacies per 100,000 residents (based on a 2023 ONS mid yearly estimates<sup>3</sup>). This ratio is below the London and England averages, both of which report 20.8 per 100,000, see table 3.01.

### Section 3: Assessment of pharmaceutical services

**Table 3.01: Community pharmacies per 100,000 of the population**

Area	Number of pharmacies	Population <sup>Error! Bookmark not defined.</sup>	Pharmacies per 100,000 population
Lambeth <sup>103</sup>	59	315,706	18.7
London <sup>104</sup>	1,859	8,945,309	20.8
England <sup>104</sup>	12,009	57,690,323	20.8

#### *72 hour plus pharmacies*

In May 2023 the Pharmaceutical Regulations 2013 were updated to allow 100hr pharmacies to reduce their total weekly core opening hours to no less than 72 hours, subject to various requirements. Lambeth has four 72 hour plus pharmacies.

Under NHS community pharmacy contracts, core opening hours are contractually set at either 40 or 72 hours per week, depending on the type of contract held. Any additional hours—referred to as supplementary hours—are not mandated by the NHS and fall outside the scope of commissioned pharmaceutical services. These hours are offered at the discretion of the pharmacy contractor and, while they can improve patient access, they are delivered at the contractor's own financial risk.

#### *Distance selling pharmacies (DSP)*

Distance selling pharmacies are pharmacies that receive prescriptions either electronically or via the post, dispense them at the pharmacy, then deliver them to patients through the mail or shipping couriers. Under the 2013 regulations they are not allowed to provide essential services on a face-to-face basis. There are no distance selling pharmacies in Lambeth. From October 2025 DSPs provision of additional and enhanced services will be without face to face contact, the same as essential services, with the exception until April 2026 of any Covid 19 sites and anyone providing flu services as at 30 Sept 2025. The exemption for DSPs has now also closed and as at 23 June 2025, no further new applications can be made, those received before that date will still be processed and determined.

#### *Local pharmaceutical services (LPS) contracts*

Local pharmaceutical services (LPS) contracts allow NHS England to commission services, from a pharmacy, which are tailored to specific local requirements. No pharmacies in Lambeth hold a LPS contract.

#### *Dispensing appliance contractor (DAC)*

A DAC is a contractor that specialises in dispensing prescriptions for appliances, including customisation. They cannot dispense prescriptions for drugs. There are no DACs in Lambeth. There is one DAC located in Westminster within 1km of Lambeth's border.

#### *GP dispensing practices*

There are no GP dispensing practices in Lambeth. Dispensing doctors provide services to patients mainly in rural areas and often where there are no community pharmacies or where access is restricted.



### Section 3: Assessment of pharmaceutical services

#### Accessibility

##### Pharmacy coverage

The PNA Steering Group agreed that the maximum distance for residents in Lambeth to access pharmaceutical services, should be no more than a 20-minute travel time either walking or by public transport. It is estimated that the average person will take around 6 minutes to walk 500m, 12 minutes to walk 1000m and 18 minutes to walk 1.5km. These distances are based on a walking pace for healthy adults and may vary due to factors such as age and health conditions. In addition, the public survey indicated that most people visiting pharmacies in Lambeth walk there. When asked how they tend to travel to the pharmacy, 81% of 121 people who answered this question said they walk there and 13% of 121 people said they use the bus to get there.

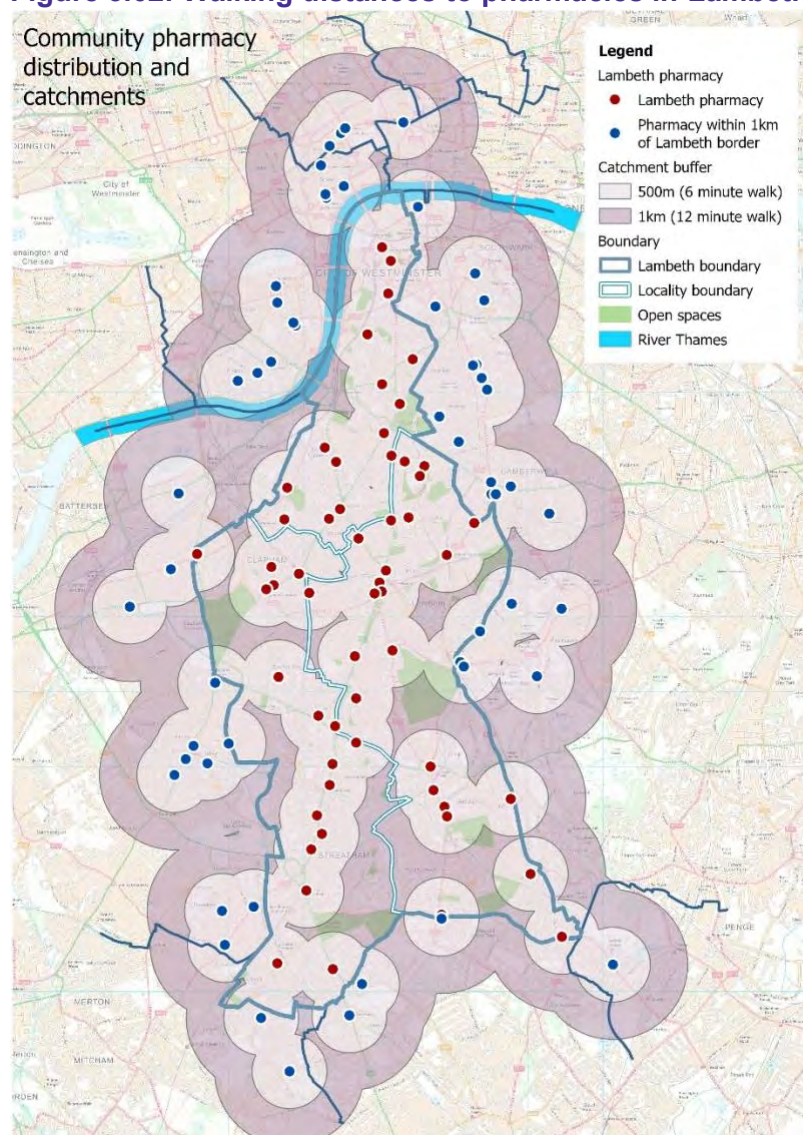
Figure 3.02 shows the 59 community pharmacies located in Lambeth. In addition to the pharmacies within Lambeth, there are another 56 pharmacies located within 1km of the borough's border that are considered to serve Lambeth residents.

Most pharmacies can be accessed by Lambeth residents within a 6-minute walk. For people walking from certain areas of South Lambeth (West Dulwich, Streatham Hill East, Knight's Hill, Streatham Wells and Streatham Common & Vale) the nearest pharmacy is accessible within a 12-minute (1km) walk.

Insights from the public survey found that 87% of the 126 people responding to the survey took 15 minutes or less to travel to their preferred pharmacy.

### Section 3: Assessment of pharmaceutical services

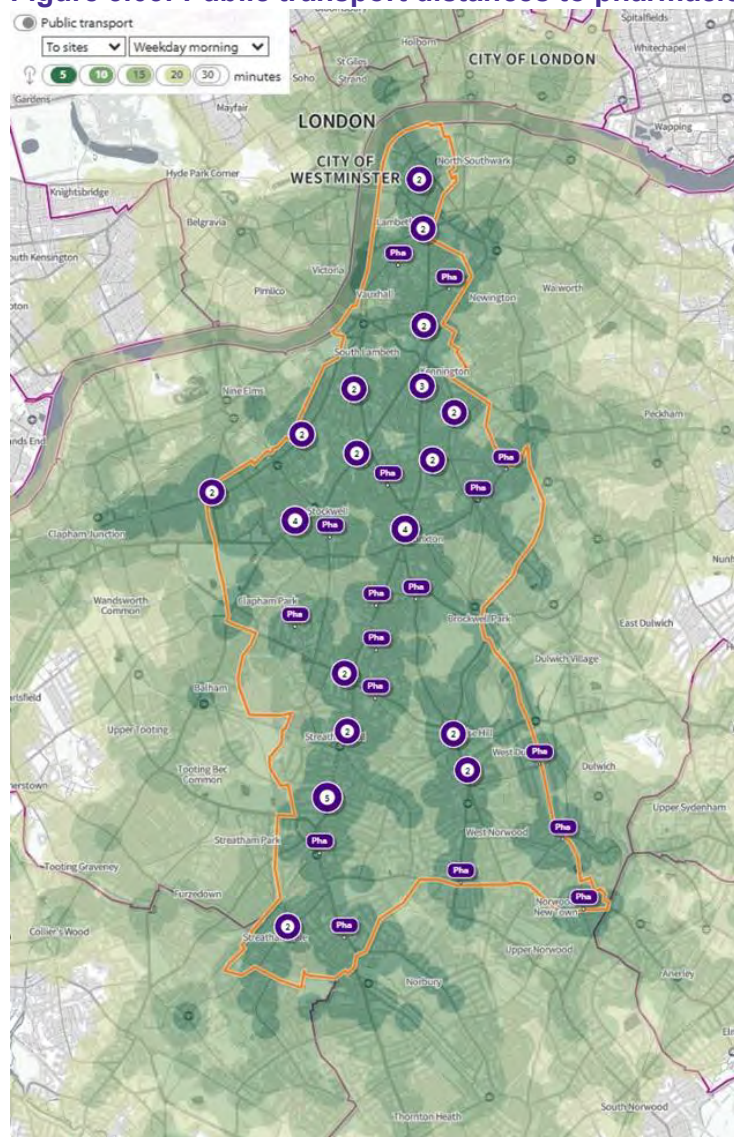
**Figure 3.02: Walking distances to pharmacies in Lambeth**



Additionally, Lambeth is well connected by public transport using the tube, train or bus. All residents in Lambeth can reach a pharmacy using public transport within 15 minutes. Figure 3.03<sup>105</sup> shows the coverage of the Lambeth pharmacies in consideration of public transport. Most pharmacies can be reached within a 5 to 10 minutes journey.

### Section 3: Assessment of pharmaceutical services

**Figure 3.03: Public transport distances to pharmacies in Lambeth**



This shows that Lambeth has very good pharmacy coverage, for people walking or using public transport.

#### *Locality and ward distribution*

The geographical distribution of the pharmacies by locality and electoral ward and the pharmacy to population ratio is shown in table 3.02. As seen, except for Vauxhall and Clapham Common & Abbeville, all wards have at least one pharmacy within them. Residents have a wide choice of pharmacies in neighbouring wards and HWB areas.

### Section 3: Assessment of pharmaceutical services

**Table 3.02: Number of pharmacies per 100,000 residents by Lambeth localities and wards**

Locality	Ward name	Number of community pharmacy <sup>103</sup>	Population size 2025 <sup>106</sup>	Community pharmacies per 100,000 population
North	Kennington	4	14,720	27.2
	Oval	3	13,179	22.8
	Stockwell East	2	10,879	18.4
	Stockwell West & Larkhall	3	16,318	18.4
	Vauxhall	0	11,251	-
	Waterloo & South Bank	3	10,126	29.6
<b>North Total</b>		<b>15</b>	<b>76,474</b>	<b>19.6</b>
South East	Brixton Acre Lane	4	15,336	26.1
	Brixton North	3	16,299	18.4
	Brixton Rush Common	2	14,969	13.4
	Brixton Windrush	2	9,568	20.9
	Gipsy Hill	2	10,221	19.6
	Herne Hill & Loughborough Junction	2	16,238	12.3
	Knight's Hill	1	16,983	5.9
	Myatt's Fields	3	11,081	27.1
	St Martin's	2	10,919	18.3
	West Dulwich	3	11,081	27.1
<b>South East Total</b>		<b>24</b>	<b>132,694</b>	<b>18.1</b>
South West	Clapham Common & Abbeville	0	10,218	-
	Clapham East	1	10,082	9.9
	Clapham Park	3	12,896	23.3
	Clapham Town	5	16,102	31.1
	Streatham Common & Vale	2	17,900	11.2
	Streatham Hill East	2	9,904	20.2
	Streatham Hill West & Thornton	1	10,830	9.2
	Streatham St Leonard's	5	16,177	30.9
	Streatham Wells	1	10,165	9.8
<b>South West Total</b>		<b>20</b>	<b>114,275</b>	<b>17.5</b>
<b>Lambeth</b>		<b>59</b>	<b>323,443</b>	<b>18.2</b>

There is variation in the number of pharmacies between localities:

- North Locality has 15 pharmacies
- South East Locality has 24 pharmacies
- South West Locality has 20 pharmacies

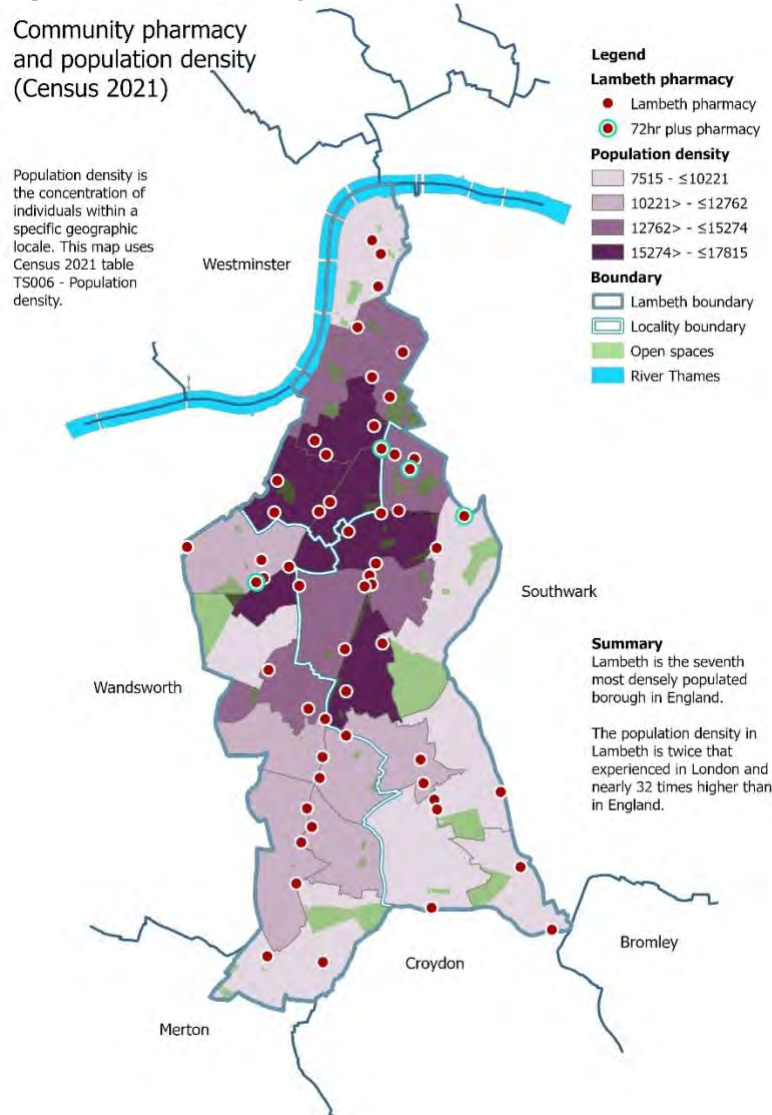
However, this variation is proportionate to the population with a similar ratio in the localities as seen in Lambeth overall. There is variation across the wards in Lambeth ranging from 5.9 (Knights Hill) to 31.1 (Clapham Town) per 100,000 which is partly due to concentrations of pharmacies along high streets and transport networks.

#### *Pharmacy distribution in relation to population density*

Figure 3.04 shows pharmacy location in relation to population density<sup>107</sup>. The map shows that there is a concentration of pharmacy in areas of higher population density and there is a choice of community pharmacies within those areas. 64% of Lambeth pharmacies are in areas where population density is higher than the Lambeth average.



Figure 3.04: Pharmacy locations in relation to population density



**Future need**

There are regeneration projects planned or underway in Lambeth including the Vauxhall Nine Elms Battersea Project<sup>108</sup>.

Over the period of this PNA, the number of additional homes across the borough is expected to increase by just over 2,000, particularly in the North locality, as detailed in the table below. Areas under development are well served by the existing network of pharmacies, and we do not anticipate any future gaps.

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### Section 3: Assessment of pharmaceutical services

#### Summary of projected net additional housing completions by ward and locality in Lambeth 2024/2025 – 2028/2029

Locality	Ward name	Projected net housing completions 2024/25 - 2028/29
<b>North</b>	Kennington	155
	Oval	16
	Stockwell East	99
	Stockwell West & Larkhall	16
	Vauxhall	363
	Waterloo & South Bank	67
<b>North Total</b>		<b>1198</b>
<b>South East</b>	Brixton Acre Lane	64
	Brixton North	16
	Brixton Rush Common	16
	Brixton Windrush	256
	Gipsy Hill	16
	Herne Hill & Loughborough Junction	97
	Knight's Hill	16
	Myatt's Fields	16
	St Martin's	16
	West Dulwich	16
<b>South East Total</b>		<b>448</b>
<b>South West</b>	Clapham Common & Abbeville	16
	Clapham East	16
	Clapham Park	83
	Clapham Town	16
	Streatham Common & Vale	253
	Streatham Hill East	16
	Streatham Hill West & Thornton	16
	Streatham St Leonard's	16
	Streatham Wells	16
<b>South West Total</b>		<b>366</b>
<b>Lambeth</b>		<b>2012</b>

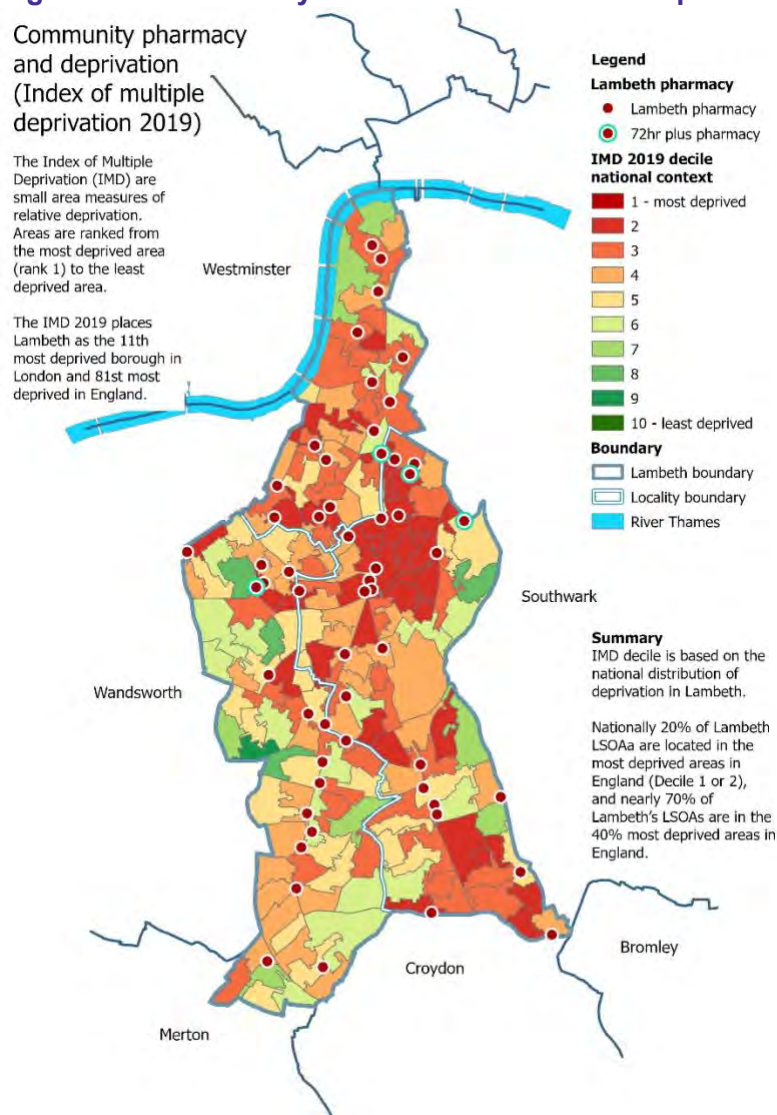
There are currently no known firm plans to address changes in local joint strategic needs assessments or joint health and wellbeing strategies, changes in the number or sources of prescriptions, NHS service developments, commissioning of public health services by community pharmacists, introduction of special services commissioned by clinical commissioning groups, or new strategies by social care or occupational health to provide aids or equipment through pharmacies or dispensing appliance contractors.

#### *Pharmacy distribution in relation to deprivation*

Figure 3.05 shows pharmacy location in relation to national deprivation (IMD2019<sup>109</sup>) distribution in Lambeth. The map shows that there is a proportionate distribution of pharmacy to deprivation. 70% of Lambeth residents live in the 40% most deprived areas of England and 71% of Lambeth pharmacies are in those areas, indicating that in areas of higher deprivation, there is a choice of community pharmacies.

### Section 3: Assessment of pharmaceutical services

**Figure 3.05: Pharmacy locations in relation to deprivation**



#### *Pharmacy distribution in relation to GP surgeries*

It is important that community pharmacies can engage with GPs<sup>110</sup> and primary care networks (PCNs) to support service provision for their patients and residents. There are 41 GP practices within the nine PCNs in Lambeth.

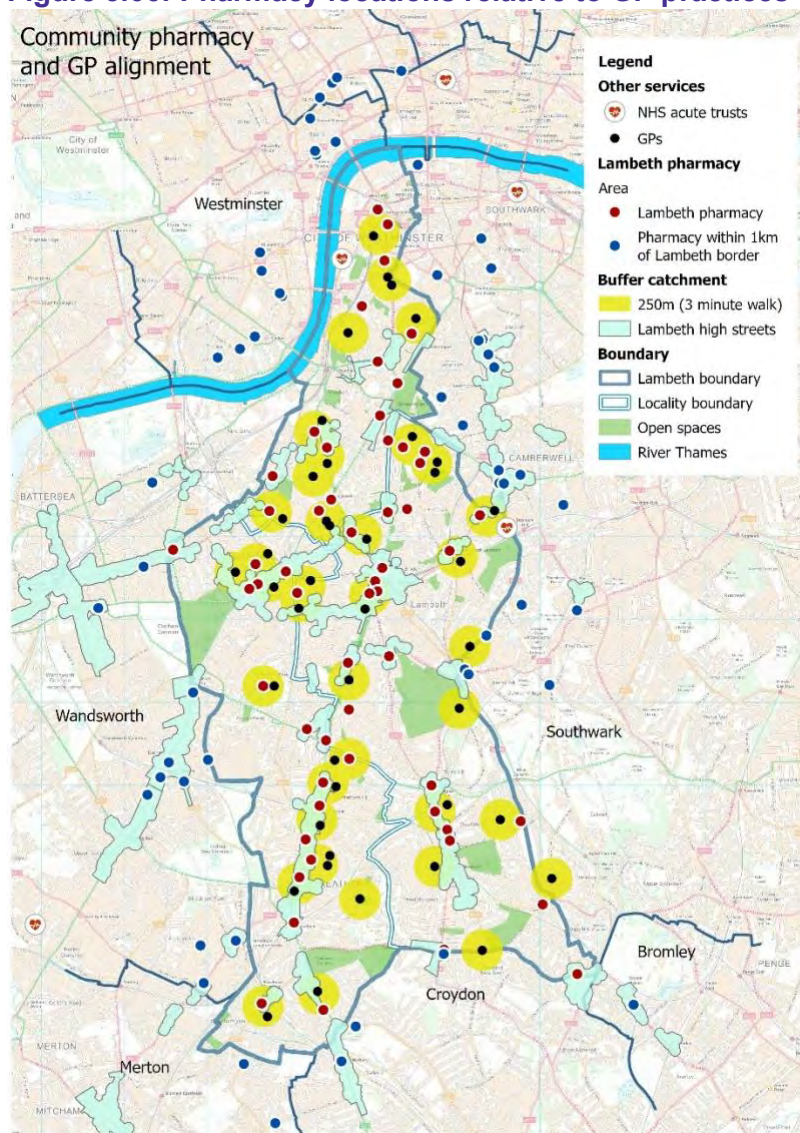
Figure 3.03 show that the majority of Lambeth pharmacies are accessible by a short 5-minute journey on public transport, indicating a good local transport network. Additionally, a large proportion of pharmacies in Lambeth are located on high streets which offer good transport links and footfall.

Figure 3.06 shows that the majority of Lambeth pharmacies can be reached by people utilising GP services by a short 3-minute walk. There is good pharmacy alignment with GP practices, high streets and major transport routes and hubs.



### Section 3: Assessment of pharmaceutical services

**Figure 3.06: Pharmacy locations relative to GP practices**



#### *Future of other health services*

We are not aware of specific planned changes to primary care services that will impact on pharmacy services.

#### *Opening hours*

Pharmacies are required to open between specific times by their terms of service. Most community pharmacy must open for 40 core contractual hours. Some pharmacies open between 72 to 100 core contractual hours (called 100-hour pharmacies for those that have opened under the former exemption from the control of entry test). All pharmacies may stay open longer for additional supplementary hours.

### *Section 3: Assessment of pharmaceutical services*

Opening times for Lambeth were obtained from NHS England, last updated 28/02/2025 and from NHSBSA<sup>111</sup> for pharmacies within 1km of Lambeth from the 2023/24 Q3 consolidated pharmaceutical list. Pharmacy opening times can be found in [Appendix 2](#).

Throughout this PNA total hours (core plus supplementary), are used to assess opening hours and access to services. The rationale for this is:

- Total hours reflect hours of access for residents
- Supplementary hours may be changed at the discretion of the contractor, subject to approval from NHSE

The PNA steering group agreed definitions used in assessment of opening hours. These are:

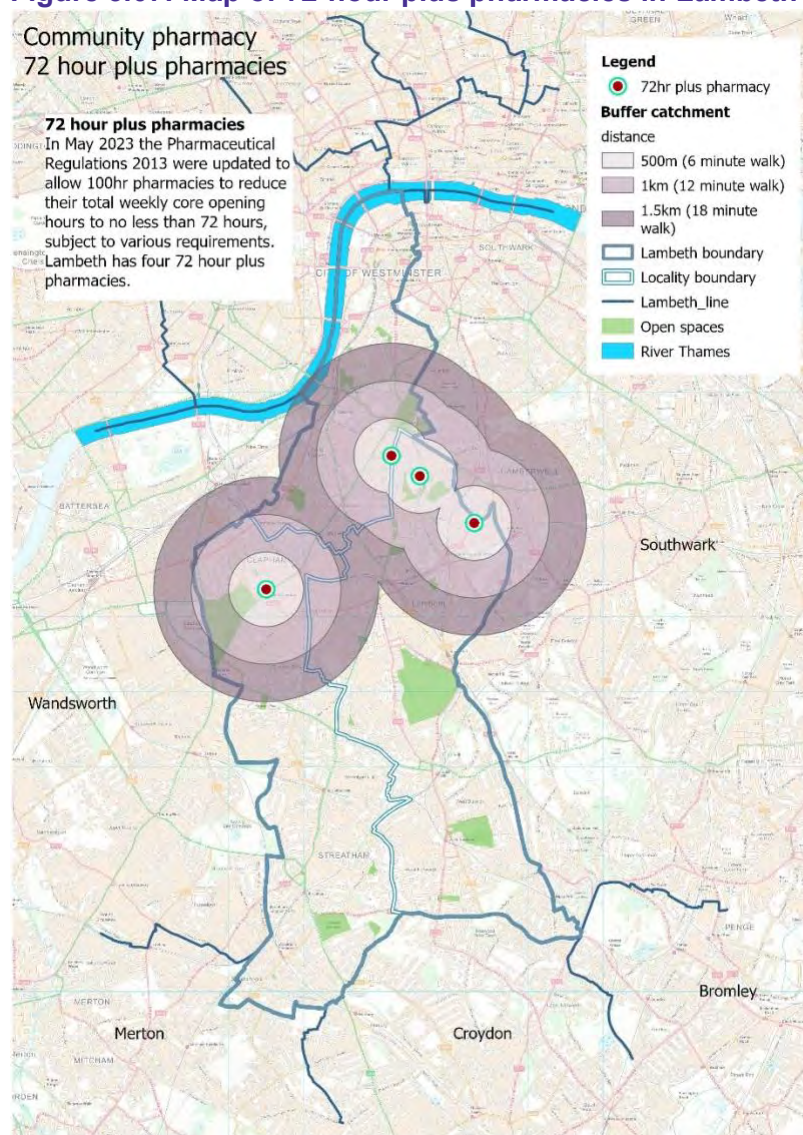
- Monday to Friday, early is any pharmacy that opens 9.00am or earlier (any day of the week)
- Monday to Friday, very late is any pharmacy that opens 8.00pm or later (any day of the week)
- Monday to Friday, normal is any pharmacy open between 9.00am and 5.00pm (any day of the week)
- Saturday is any pharmacy that is open at any time
- Sunday is any pharmacy that is open at any time

#### *72-hour plus pharmacies*

Lambeth has four 72-hour plus pharmacies, see figure 3.07. There are no 72-hour plus pharmacies within 1km of the border of Lambeth. Table 3.03 shows the locality and addresses of 72-hour plus pharmacies in Lambeth.

### Section 3: Assessment of pharmaceutical services

**Figure 3.07: Map of 72-hour plus pharmacies in Lambeth**



**Table 3.03: 72-hour plus Lambeth pharmacies**

Locality	Ward	Name	Address
North	Stockwell East	Millennium Pharmacy	68 Brixton Road, SW9 6BH
South East	Herne Hill & Loughborough Junction	Peace Pharmacy	Unit 2, 100 Coldharbour Lane, SE5 9PU
	Myatt's Field	Millennium Pharmacy	Unit 12-14 Cromwell Road, SW9 7BJ
South West	Clapham Town	Boots	174-180 Clapham High St, SW4 7UG

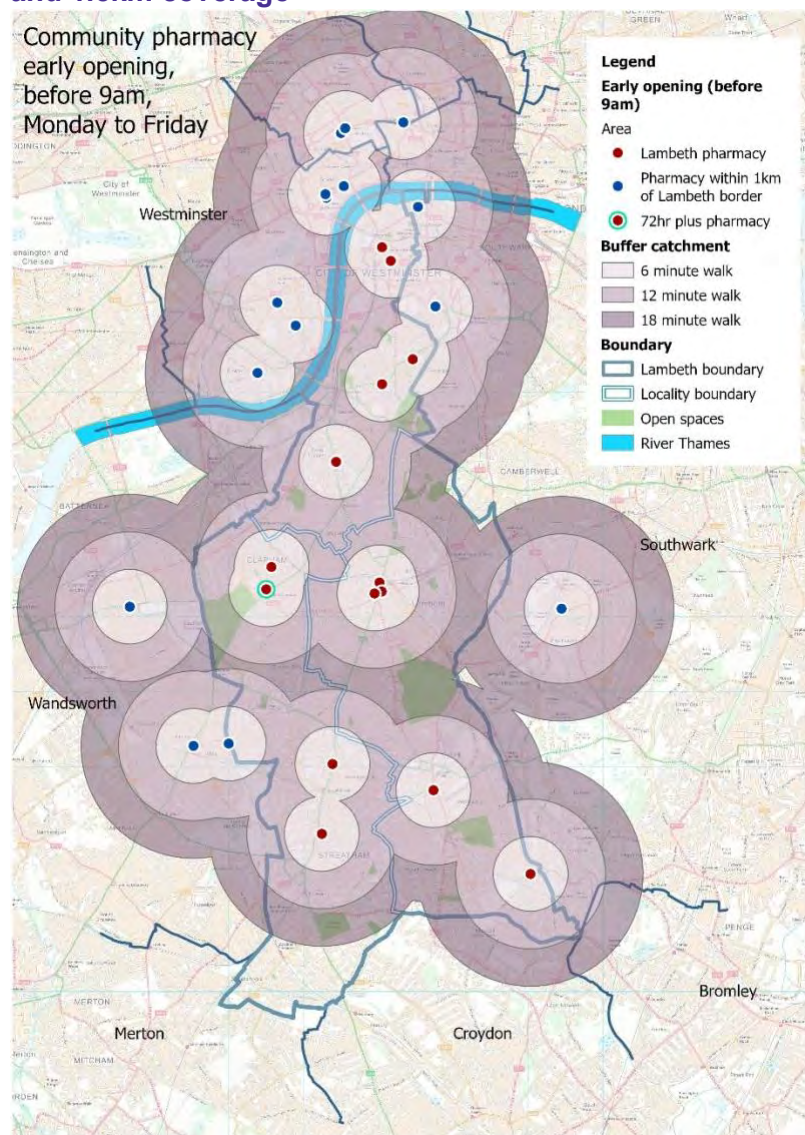
#### *Early morning opening (at least 1 weekday)*

In Lambeth there are 14 pharmacies open before 9:00am on weekdays and another 15 that are within 1km of the boroughs border. These are shown in figure 3.08 and table 3.04. Each locality has a choice of pharmacies that open before 9:00am.



### Section 3: Assessment of pharmaceutical services

**Figure 3.08: Pharmacies that are open before 9am on a weekday and their 500m, 1km and 1.5km coverage**



### Section 3: Assessment of pharmaceutical services

**Table 3.04: Pharmacies address open before 9:00am on weekdays in Lambeth**

Locality	Ward	Name	Address
North	Waterloo & South Bank	Boots	98/99 Lower Marsh, SE1 7AB
	Waterloo & South Bank	Boots	Waterloo Station, SE1 7LY
	Kennington	Hills Pharmacy	99 Kennington Lane, SE11 4HQ
	Oval	Reenas Pharmacy	165 South Lambeth Road, SW8 1XW
	Kennington	Tesco Instore Pharmacy	Tesco Store, SE11 5QU
South East	Brixton Windrush	Boots	449 Brixton Road, SW9 8HH
	Gipsy Hill	Day Lewis Pharmacy	253 Gipsy Road, SE27 9QY
	St Martin's	Elmcourt Pharmacy	Unit 4, SE27 9AW
	Brixton Acre Lane	Pavilion Pharmacy	9 Brighton Terrace, SW9 8DJ
	Brixton Acre Lane	Superdrug Pharmacy	452-456 Brixton Road, SW9 8EA
South West	Clapham Town	Boots	174-180 Clapham High St, SW4 7UG
	Streatham Wells	Day Lewis Pharmacy	9A Gracefield Gardens, SW16 2SZ
	Streatham Hill West & Thornton	Jackson Chemist	88 Streatham Hill, SW2 4RD
	Clapham Town	Kamsons Pharmacy	The Manor Health Centre, SW4 6EB

#### *Late opening hours*

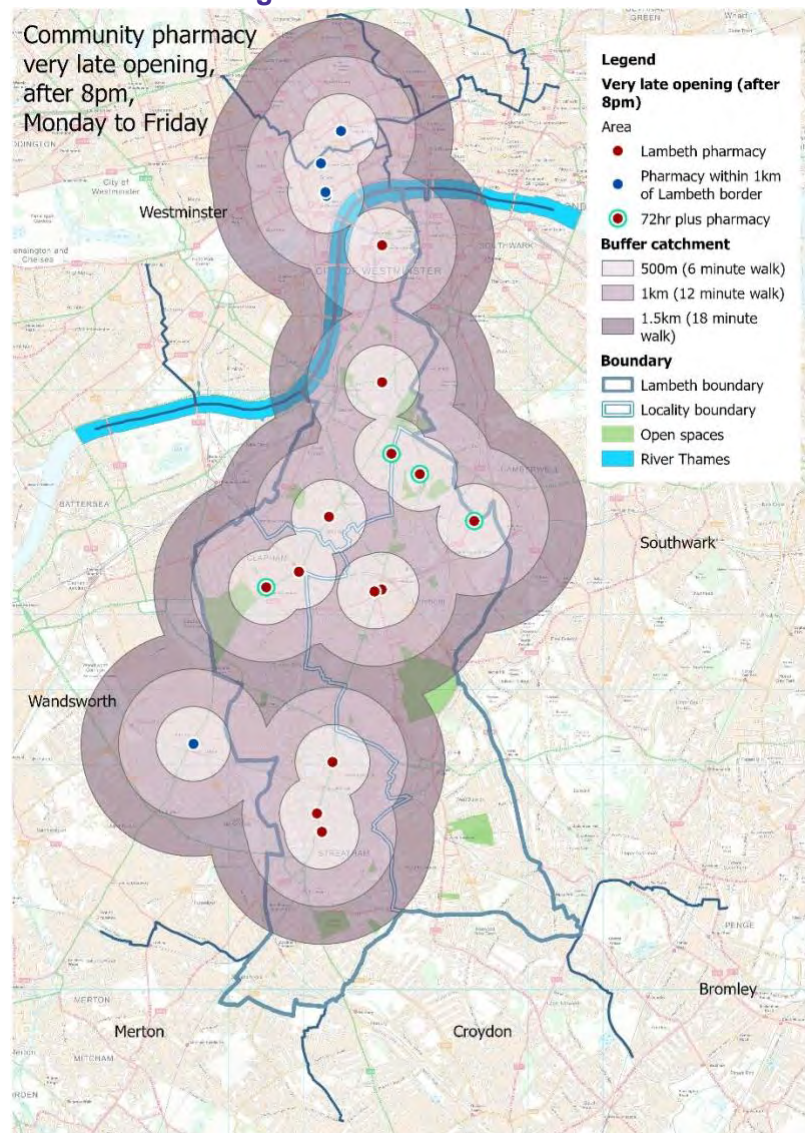
In Lambeth all pharmacies are open until at least 6:00pm. Similarly, pharmacies within a 1km of Lambeth's border are mostly open until 6:00pm (one pharmacy closes at 5:30pm).

#### *Very late opening hours*

In Lambeth there are 14 pharmacies that are open after 8:00pm on weekdays and another five that are within 1km of the borough's border, see figure 3.09 and table 3.05. Each locality has pharmacies that are open after 8:00pm. There are four in the North locality of Lambeth, four in the South East and five in the South West. Four of these pharmacies in Lambeth are 72-hour plus pharmacies.

### Section 3: Assessment of pharmaceutical services

**Figure 3.09: Pharmacies that are open after 8pm on a weekday and their 500m, 1km and 1.5km coverage**



### Section 3: Assessment of pharmaceutical services

**Table 3.05: Pharmacy address open after 8pm on weekdays in Lambeth**

Locality	Ward	Name	Address	72-hour plus
North	Kennington	Tesco Instore Pharmacy	227 Kennington Lane, SE11 5QU	
	Stockwell East	Millennium Pharmacy	68 Brixton Road, SW9 6BH	Yes
	Stockwell West & Larkhall	Pulse Pharmacy	310 Clapham Road, SW9 9AE	
	Waterloo & South Bank	Boots	Waterloo Station, SE1 7LY	
South East	Brixton Acre Lane	Pavilion Pharmacy	9 Brighton Terrace, SW9 8DJ	
	Brixton Windrush	Boots	449 Brixton Road, SW9 8HH	
	Herne Hill & Loughborough Junction	Peace Pharmacy	Unit 2 100 Coldharbour Lane, SE5 9PU	Yes
	Myatt's Fields	Millennium Pharmacy	Unit 12-14 Cromwell Road, SW9 7BJ	Yes
South West	Clapham East	Pearl Pharmacy	31 Clapham High Street, SW4 7TR	
	Clapham Town	Boots	174-180 Clapham High St, SW4 7UG	Yes
	Streatham Hill West & Thornton	Jackson Chemist	88 Streatham Hill, SW2 4RD	
	Streatham St Leonard's	Westbury Chemist	84-92 Streatham High Road, SW16 1BS	
	Streatham Wells	Day Lewis Pharmacy	9A Gracefield Gardens, SW16 2SZ	

Overall, there is good coverage of pharmacies with early morning, late and very late opening hours across the three localities in Lambeth.

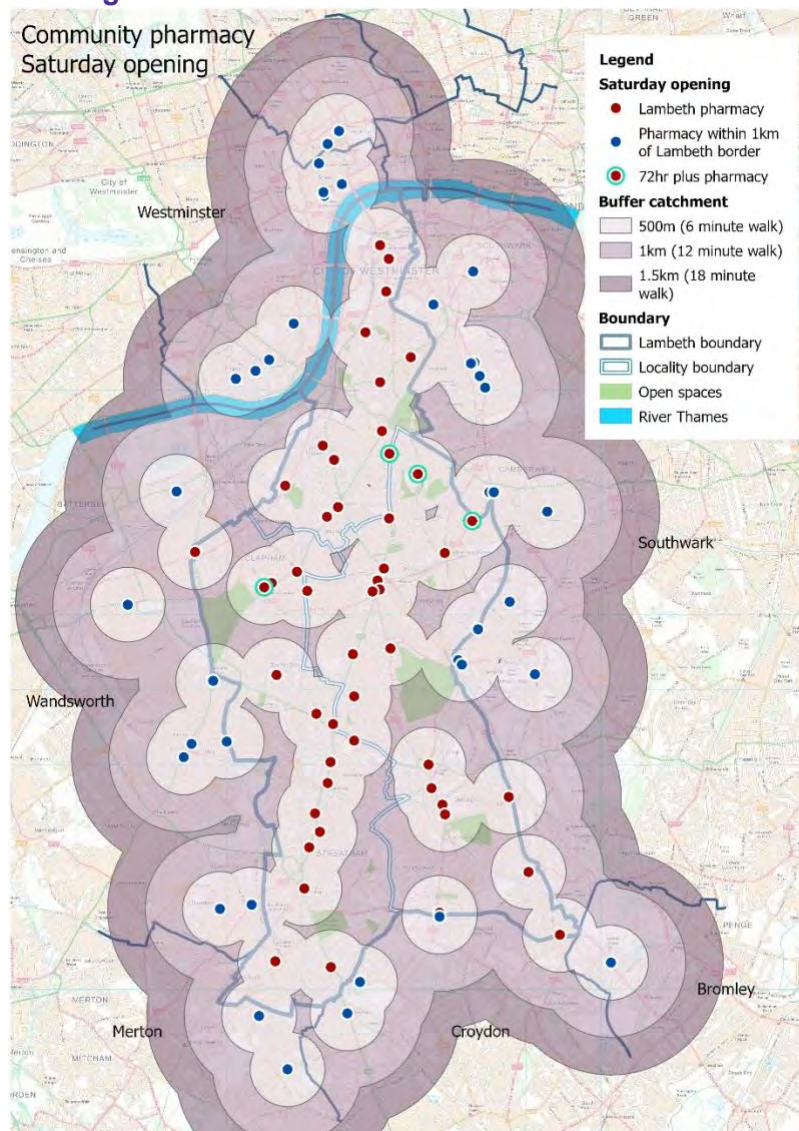
#### *Saturday opening hours*

A large majority of the pharmacies in Lambeth (51 out of 59) are open on Saturday. There are an additional 39 pharmacies near the borough's border that are also open on Saturday (see figure 3.10 and table 3.06). Each locality has pharmacies that open on Saturdays, 13 in the North locality, 20 in the South East and 19 in the South West.



### Section 3: Assessment of pharmaceutical services

**Figure 3.10: Pharmacies that are open on Saturday and their 500m, 1km and 1.5km coverage**



### Section 3: Assessment of pharmaceutical services

**Table 3.06: Number of pharmacies open on Saturday in Lambeth by locality and ward**

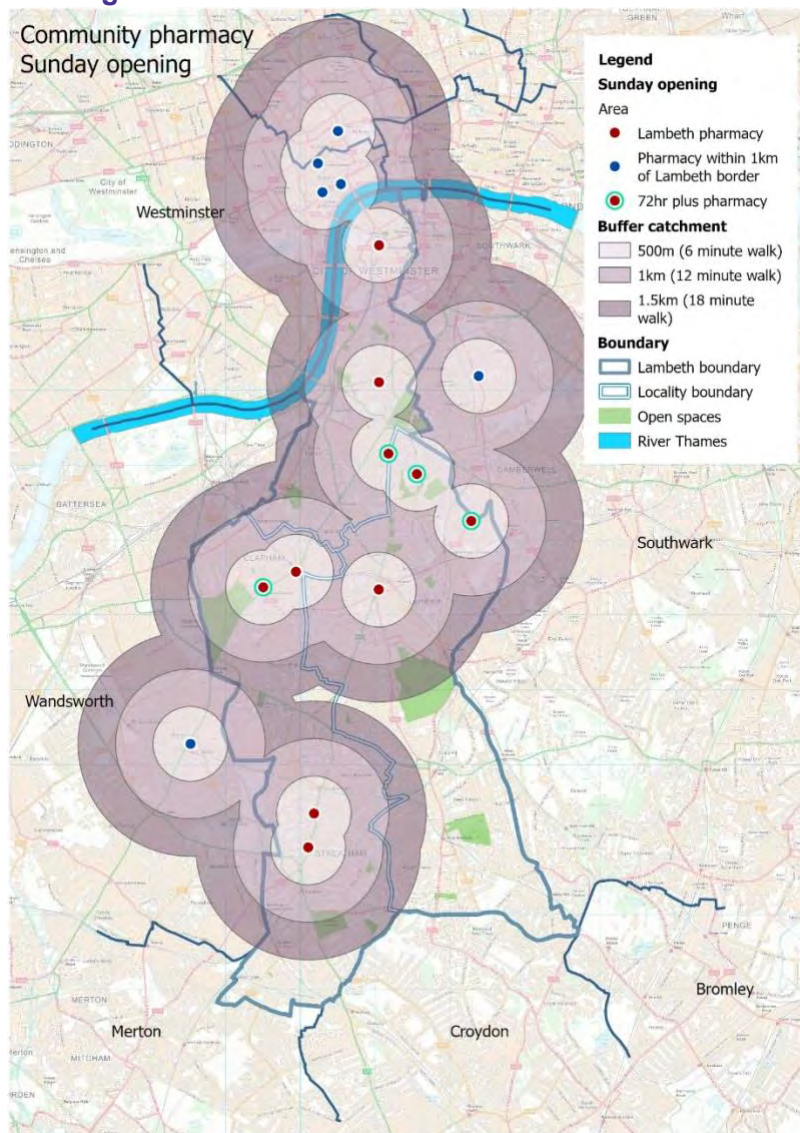
Locality	Ward	Number of pharmacies
North	Kennington	3
	Oval	3
	Stockwell East	2
	Stockwell West & Larkhall	2
	Waterloo & South Bank	3
South East	Brixton Acre Lane	4
	Brixton North	1
	Brixton Rush Common	2
	Brixton Windrush	2
	Gipsy Hill	2
	Herne Hill & Loughborough Junction	2
	Knight's Hill	1
	Myatt's Fields	1
	St Martin's	2
	West Dulwich	3
South West	Clapham East	1
	Clapham Park	3
	Clapham Town	4
	Streatham Common & Vale	2
	Streatham Hill East	2
	Streatham Hill West & Thornton	1
	Streatham St Leonard's	5
	Streatham Wells	1

#### *Sunday opening hours*

10 out of 59 (17%) of pharmacies are open at some point on Sundays. There are an additional 39 pharmacies near the borough's border that are also open on Sunday (figure 3.11, table 3.07). Each locality has pharmacies that open on Sunday. There are three in the North, three in the South East and four in the South West.

### Section 3: Assessment of pharmaceutical services

**Figure 3.11: Pharmacies that are open on Sunday and their 500m, 1km and 1.5km coverage**



### Section 3: Assessment of pharmaceutical services

**Table 3.07: Pharmacy address open on Sunday in Lambeth**

Locality	Ward	Name	Address	72-hour plus
North	Kennington	Tesco Instore Pharmacy	227 Kennington Lane, SE11 5QU	
	Stockwell East	Millennium Pharmacy	68 Brixton Road, SW9 6BH	Yes
	Waterloo & South Bank	Boots	Waterloo Station, SE1 7LY	
South East	Brixton Windrush	Boots	449 Brixton Road, SW9 8HH	
	Herne Hill & Loughborough Junction	Peace Pharmacy	Unit 2 100 Coldharbour Lane, SE5 9PU	Yes
	Myatt's Fields	Millennium Pharmacy	Unit 12-14 Cromwell Road, SW9 7BJ	Yes
South West	Clapham East	Pearl Pharmacy	31 Clapham High Street, SW4 7TR	
	Clapham Town	Boots	174-180 Clapham High St, SW4 7UG	Yes
	Streatham St Leonard's	Boots	206/208 Streatham High Rd, SW16 1BB	
	Streatham St Leonard's	Westbury Chemist	84-92 Streatham High Road, SW16 1BS	

Overall there is good coverage of pharmacies open on Saturdays and Sundays across the three localities in Lambeth.

#### Bank holidays

Community pharmacies are not obliged to open on nominated bank holidays. While many opt to close, a number of pharmacies (often those in regional shopping centres, retail parks, supermarkets and major high streets) opt to open – often for limited hours.

#### Insights from the public on opening hours

Most people who responded to the public survey (89% or 108 of 121) said they are satisfied with the opening hours of their pharmacy. 2% (3 of 121) said they are very dissatisfied.

When asked about when they use their pharmacy during the week (also see table 3.08):

- 38% of respondents used it in the early evening (5pm – 8pm).
- 33% used it between 9 am and 5pm.
- 55% use their pharmacy from 5pm to midnight.

On weekends, most respondents said that they used their pharmacy between 9am to 5 pm.

**Table 3.08: public survey responses about preferred times to use a pharmacy**

When do you prefer to use a pharmacy?	Weekday	Weekend
Before 9am	12%(8)	13%(12)
9am - 5pm	33%(22)	45%(42)
5pm - 8pm	38%(25)	25%(23)
After 8pm	17%(11)	17%(16)



### *Section 3: Assessment of pharmaceutical services*

#### **Choice**

The 2013 regulations require the health and wellbeing board to have regard to whether there is sufficient choice with regard to obtaining pharmaceutical services.

The public survey asked respondent about their preferences when choosing a pharmacy to use. When asked “do you have a regular or preferred local pharmacy?” 63% (80 people) of respondents answered yes. Of these 80 people with a preferred local pharmacy the main reasons for choosing a pharmacy are proximity to home (20% said this), the staff are friendly (18% said this), and they trust the staff (17% said this).

Overall, there is a good choice of pharmacies across all localities and opening times in Lambeth. All wards have at least one pharmacy except for Vauxhall and Clapham Common & Abbeville wards, but residents have a wide choice of services in the neighbouring wards. There is limited access Sunday opening hours however each locality has a range of choice over a number of wards.

In addition, Lambeth residents have the option to use a distance selling pharmacy all of which are required to provide essential services remotely to anyone in England who may request them.

#### **Services for less-abled people**

##### **Overview**

Under the Equality Act 2010<sup>5</sup>, community pharmacies are required to make ‘reasonable adjustments’ to their services to ensure they are accessible by all groups, including less-abled persons

Many pharmacy users may have disabilities. This may include disability because of their health condition as well as physical and/or sensory disabilities. Pharmacies offer a range of support including: the provision of large print labels for those who are visually impaired; supply of original packs with braille or medicines labelled in braille for those who are blind; the use of hearing loops to aid communications for those with impaired hearing; provision of a multi-compartment compliance aid to improve adherence in those who have memory impairment. People with a disability may exercise a choice and choose a pharmacy which better addresses their needs.

##### **Insights from the public survey**

30 out of 126 respondents stated that they have a disability or long-term health condition. Two people (6%) of those people who stated they have a disability or long-term health condition are dissatisfied or very dissatisfied with their pharmacy overall. This compares to two people (2%) who either stated they do not have a disability or long-term health condition or don’t declare it. See table 3.09 for full results.

### Section 3: Assessment of pharmaceutical services

**Table 3.09: A comparison of satisfaction based on stated disability or long-term health condition**

Survey question	Responses among those who have a disability or long-term health condition	Responses among those who do not have a disability or long-term health condition or did not declare it
Satisfied with services	87%	89%
Satisfied with location	96%	90%
Satisfied with travel	92%	87%
Satisfied with opening times	53%	91%

#### *Insights from the provider survey*

The provider survey asked contractors to report the accessibility adjustments they have made. These are summarised in table 3.10.

**Table 3.10: A summary of the adjustments made by pharmacies in Lambeth**

Type of adjustment	Number of pharmacies making adjustment (Total respondents = 33)
Automatic door assistance	12
Bell at front door accessible to a wheelchair user	8
Disabled toilet facility	0
Hearing loop	2
Large print labels/leaflets	10
Wheelchair ramp access	13
Hand rails	2
Removable ramp	6
None of these	4
Internet pharmacy	1

From the 33 provider responses there are 15 combinations of the adjustments made; this allows us to determine the number of adjustments made per pharmacy (see table 3.11).

**Table 3.11: A summary of the number of adjustments made and the number of pharmacies making them**

Number of adjustments made	Count of pharmacies making this number of adjustments
0	4
1	10
2	9
3	3
4	3
6	1



### Section 3: Assessment of pharmaceutical services

#### Other accessibility considerations

Of the 33 providers who answered the survey, 30 have regular staff who speak a language other than English. The languages reported are summarised in table 3.12.

**Table 3.12: The number of pharmacies who have staff who are fluent in a specific language other than English**

Language	Number of pharmacies with staff speaking this language (n=33)
Gujarati	7
Portuguese	6
Urdu	5
Spanish	4
Arabic	4
Hindi	4
Russian	3
Polish	2
French	2
Italian	2
Cantonese	2

The majority of the providers who returned answers to the survey provide delivery of dispensed medicine to patient groups as well as geographic areas. The majority of these will deliver this dispensed medicine free of charge on request, just under half will charge some form of delivery fee to some customers. The results are displayed in table 3.13.

**Table 3.13: A summary of the number of pharmacies and the types of home delivery they make for their customers**

Language	Yes	No
Delivery of dispensed medicine to patient groups	32	1
Delivery of dispensed medicine to areas	31	2
Delivery of dispensed medicine - free of charge on request	29	4
Delivery of dispensed medicine - with charge	12	21

### *Section 3: Assessment of pharmaceutical services*


#### **Essential services provision**

All community pharmacies and dispensing appliance contractors (DAC) must provide the essential services, as set out in the 2013 NHS Regulations (see figure: 3.12). These are:

- Dispensing medicines
- Repeat Dispensing and electronic Repeat Dispensing (eRD)
- Discharge Medicines Service
- Dispensing appliances
- Disposal of unwanted medicines
- Healthy Living Pharmacies
- Public health (promotion of healthy lifestyles)
- Signposting
- Support for self-care

### Section 3: Assessment of pharmaceutical services

**Figure 3.12: Essential services provided by community pharmacies<sup>112</sup>**

<b>Dispensing medicines</b>  The supply and record management of medicines ordered on NHS prescriptions. The Electronic Prescription Service (EPS) is also part of the dispensing service.		<b>Dispensing appliances</b>  The obligation to dispense arises only if the pharmacist supplies such products 'in the normal course of his business'		<b>Repeat dispensing and eRD</b>  The management and dispensing of repeatable NHS prescriptions for medicines and appliances
	<b>Disposal of unwanted medicines</b>  Pharmacies are obliged to accept back unwanted medicines from patients.		<b>Public Health (promotion of healthy lifestyles)</b>  The provision of opportunistic public health advice and proactive participation in national/local campaigns	<b>Discharge Medicines Service</b>  A service within pharmacies where NHS trusts refer patients who would benefit from extra guidance around newly prescribed medicines.
<b>Signposting</b>  The provision of information or referral to people visiting the pharmacy, who require further support, advice or treatment		<b>Support for self-care</b>  The provision of advice and support by pharmacy staff to enable people to derive maximum benefit from caring for themselves or their families		<b>Healthy Living Pharmacies</b>  Provision of a broad range of health promotion interventions to meet local need, improving the health and wellbeing of the local population and helping to reduce health inequalities.

### Dispensing

Dispensing is required to be offered by all pharmacies as part of the NHS Community Pharmacy Contractual Framework (CPCF).

Dispensing includes the supply of medicines and appliances ordered on NHS prescriptions, together with information and advice, to enable safe and effective use by patients and carers, and maintenance of appropriate records. The Electronic Prescription Service (EPS) is also being implemented as part of the dispensing service.

The results of the analysis of prescribing and dispensing data for Lambeth are described below. The average Lambeth dispensing rate of 6,165 items per month per pharmacy is higher than the London average (4,785) and is lower than the England average (7,109).

Cross border dispensing is important in that improves access to pharmaceutical services, particularly for those residents who live close to the borders with other HWB areas, or for those who choose to get their prescription dispensed closer to their place of work or via an internet pharmacy.

4,364,944 prescriptions were prescribed by GP practices located in Lambeth between November 2023 to October 2024. 5,039,536 prescriptions (from GP practices) were dispensed by pharmacies located in Lambeth between November 2023 and October 2024. It

### *Section 3: Assessment of pharmaceutical services*

it is worth noting that Lambeth pharmacies will service non-Lambeth patients and dispense prescriptions for these patients.

#### *Electronic prescription service (EPS)*

EPS allows for the electronic transfer of prescriptions to a patient's chosen pharmacy. The system is more efficient and reduces errors. It can reduce trips for patients between the GP surgery and pharmacy. EPS is already widely used in primary care with all GPs in Lambeth able to prescribe electronically and 98% of all prescriptions now being produced electronically.

#### *Insights from the public on essential services*

When asked about essential services, the respondents to the public survey reported the following:

- 100% of 106 people who used dispensing services think the service met or fully met their needs
- 97% of 99 people who used repeat dispensing services think the service met or fully met their needs
- 98% of 44 people who used the discharge medicines service think the service met or fully met their needs
- 91% of 35 people who used the dispensing appliances think the service met or fully met their needs
- 96% of 47 people who used the disposal of unwanted medicines think the service met or fully met their needs
- 30 people said they received health or lifestyle advice at a pharmacy (for example, advice on current health problems, stop smoking advice, healthy eating advice).
- 83% of 30 people said that they have received health or lifestyle advice on their current health or long-term condition(s) from their pharmacy which fully met their needs, 13% say they only partly met their needs, 3% did not meet their needs.
- Of the 4 people who received advice on stopping smoking 100% said the advice fully met their needs
- Of the 10 people who received advice on healthy eating 60% said the advice fully met their needs, 30% partly met their needs, 10% did not meet their needs.
- Of the 4 people who received advice on physical activity 50% said the advice fully met their needs and 50% said it partly met their needs.

#### *Overall assessment for essential services*

Lambeth has a level of pharmacy provision that is comparable with its ONS comparators and London and England averages and appropriate for the size of the population. There is a good correlation between deprivation and the number of pharmacies within each locality.

Analysing walking distances to pharmacies suggests that all Lambeth residents can access a pharmacy within a 12-minute walk. There is good coverage of pharmacies open outside of working hours.

Lambeth residents have a choice of pharmacy in most wards. In the six wards where there is only one or no pharmacy, residents have the option of traveling to a neighbouring ward to access pharmacy services.

### *Section 3: Assessment of pharmaceutical services*

Areas where there might be increased need for pharmacy services in the future are served by the existing network of pharmacies. The dispensing rate in Lambeth is lower than the England average, suggesting that there is capacity in the system to absorb an increase in demand.

Overall, there is good pharmacy coverage to provide essential services across the borough both inside working hours and outside normal working hours.

### *Section 3: Assessment of pharmaceutical services*

#### **Advanced services provision**

There are currently nine Advanced Services within the NHS Community Pharmacy Contractual Framework (CPCF). Community pharmacies can choose to provide any of these services provided they meet the requirements set out in the Secretary of State Directions. This section of the PNA describes the level of service provision for advanced services across pharmacies in Lambeth.

#### **Pharmacy First Service and Consultation Services**

The Pharmacy First service commenced on 31 January 2024. The two previous elements of the Community Pharmacist Consultation Service (CPCS) were incorporated into the Pharmacy First service. The service involves pharmacists providing advice and NHS-funded treatment, where clinically appropriate, for seven common conditions:

- Sinusitis
- Sore throat
- Earache
- Infected insect bite
- Impetigo (a bacterial skin infection)
- Shingles
- Uncomplicated urinary tract infections in women

Consultations for these seven clinical pathways can be provided to patients presenting to the pharmacy as well as those referred electronically by NHS 111, GPs and others. The Pharmacy First service also incorporates components of the previous CPCS. This includes electronic referral from NHS 111, GPs and other healthcare providers for minor illness consultations and the supply of urgent medicines.

The aim of this service is to free up GP appointments for patients who need them most and give people quicker and more accessible access to quality healthcare.

There are 55 pharmacies (93%) providing the pharmacy first service in Lambeth (as at October 2024). These are shown in by ward table 3.13. and figure 3.13. There are 50 additional pharmacies within 1km of the Lambeth border which provide the pharmacy first service.

Of the 33 pharmacies who responded to the provider survey, 28 provide Pharmacy First services and 3 intend to provide it within 12 months or soon.

According to NHS BSA data, there was a total of 11,916 pharmacy first interactions in the 12 months between November 2023 and October 2024 across all pharmacies providing this service in Lambeth. This was an average of 217 interactions per pharmacy. There was a range of activity level across areas. From an average of 46 interactions per pharmacy in Clapham East to 503 interactions per pharmacy in Streatham St Leonard's. It should be noted that Pharmacy First was introduced in January 2024, so this does not represent a full year of data.

The most frequently provided pharmacy first services in Lambeth between November 2023 and October 2024 were minor illness referral (2,505 interactions), urgent medicine supply (3,851 interactions), sore throat (2,065 interactions), and uncomplicated UTI (1,817 interactions). The least common services were impetigo (168 interactions) and shingles (136 interactions).



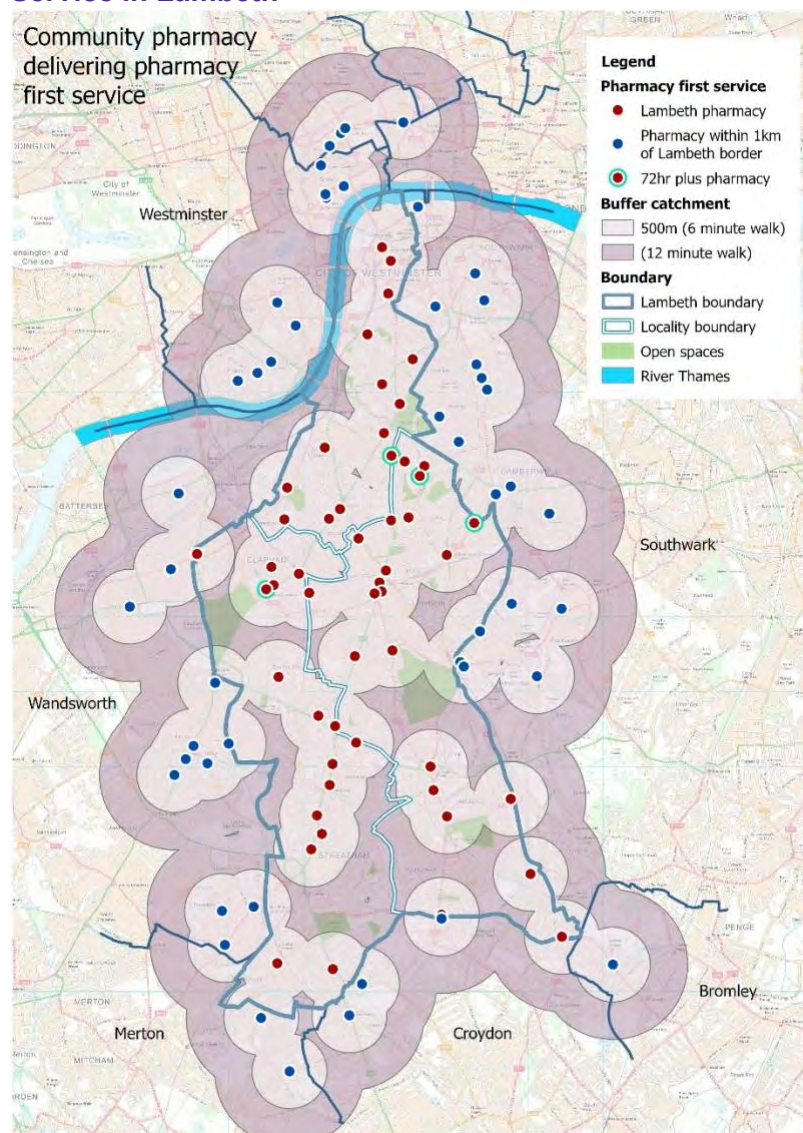
Section 3: Assessment of pharmaceutical services

**Table 3.13: Pharmacies providing the pharmacy first service with total and average activity by ward**

Locality	Ward	No. pharmacies	Total activity	Total activity average
<b>North</b>	Kennington	4	906	227
	Oval	2	441	221
	Stockwell East	2	233	117
	Stockwell West & Larkhall	3	331	110
	Waterloo & South Bank	3	651	217
	<b>Locality total</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>2562</b>	<b>183</b>
<b>South East</b>	Brixton Acre Lane	4	619	155
	Brixton North	3	670	223
	Brixton Rush Common	1	398	398
	Brixton Windrush	2	471	236
	Gipsy Hill	2	283	142
	Herne Hill & Loughborough Junction	2	1004	502
	Knight's Hill	1	76	76
	Myatt's Fields	3	235	78
	St Martin's	2	367	184
	West Dulwich	2	387	194
	<b>Locality total</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>4510</b>	<b>205</b>
<b>South West</b>	Clapham East	1	46	46
	Clapham Park	3	792	264
	Clapham Town	5	773	155
	Streatham Common & Vale	2	488	244
	Streatham Hill East	2	286	143
	Streatham Hill West & Thornton	1	237	237
	Streatham St Leonard's	4	2012	503
	Streatham Wells	1	210	210
	<b>Locality total</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>4844</b>	<b>255</b>
	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>11916</b>	<b>217</b>
<b>Source:</b> <a href="https://opendata.nhsbsa.net/dataset/contractor-details">https://opendata.nhsbsa.net/dataset/contractor-details</a>				

### Section 3: Assessment of pharmaceutical services

**Figure 3.13: Map showing the community pharmacies delivering the Pharmacy First Service in Lambeth**



Of the 126 people who responded to the public survey, 24% used Pharmacy First services. Of these 30 people, 21 people thought the service met or fully met their needs.

To provide the Pharmacy First service, a pharmacy must have a consultation room. 52 people responded to the question about private consultation at their pharmacy. 86% were satisfied or very satisfied with the consultation time available to them. Only 2% were dissatisfied.

Of the 33 pharmacies responding to the provider survey, only 1 does not have a consultation room. 91% of those pharmacies with a consultation room state the room has wheelchair access.

Overall, there is good coverage of pharmacy first services in Lambeth. The service is supplied widely across the borough. Therefore, current provision is sufficient to meet need.

### *Section 3: Assessment of pharmaceutical services*

#### **Flu Vaccination Service**

The NHS runs a seasonal vaccination campaign every year from the autumn until March. The campaign aims to vaccinate all patients who are at risk of developing more serious complications from the virus. Pharmacy owners are encouraged to proactively offer influenza vaccination to any patient they identify as being eligible to receive it should the patient present in the pharmacy for any reason.

There are 52 pharmacies (88%) providing the flu vaccination service in Lambeth (as at October 2024). These are shown by ward in Table 3.14 and figure 3.14 There are 46 additional pharmacies within 1km of the Lambeth border which provide the flu vaccination service.

Of the 126 respondents to the public survey, 29 people used the flu vaccination service provided and 86% of them thought the service fully met their needs.

There was a total of 19,304 flu vaccinations delivered in the 12 months between November 2023 and October 2024 across all pharmacies providing this service in Lambeth. This was an average of 371 vaccinations per pharmacy. There was a range of activity level across areas. There were 13 pharmacies (25%) providing fewer than 50 vaccinations and 5 pharmacies (10%) delivering 1000 to 2000 vaccinations.

### Section 3: Assessment of pharmaceutical services

**Table 3.14: Pharmacies providing the flu vaccination service with total and average activity by ward**

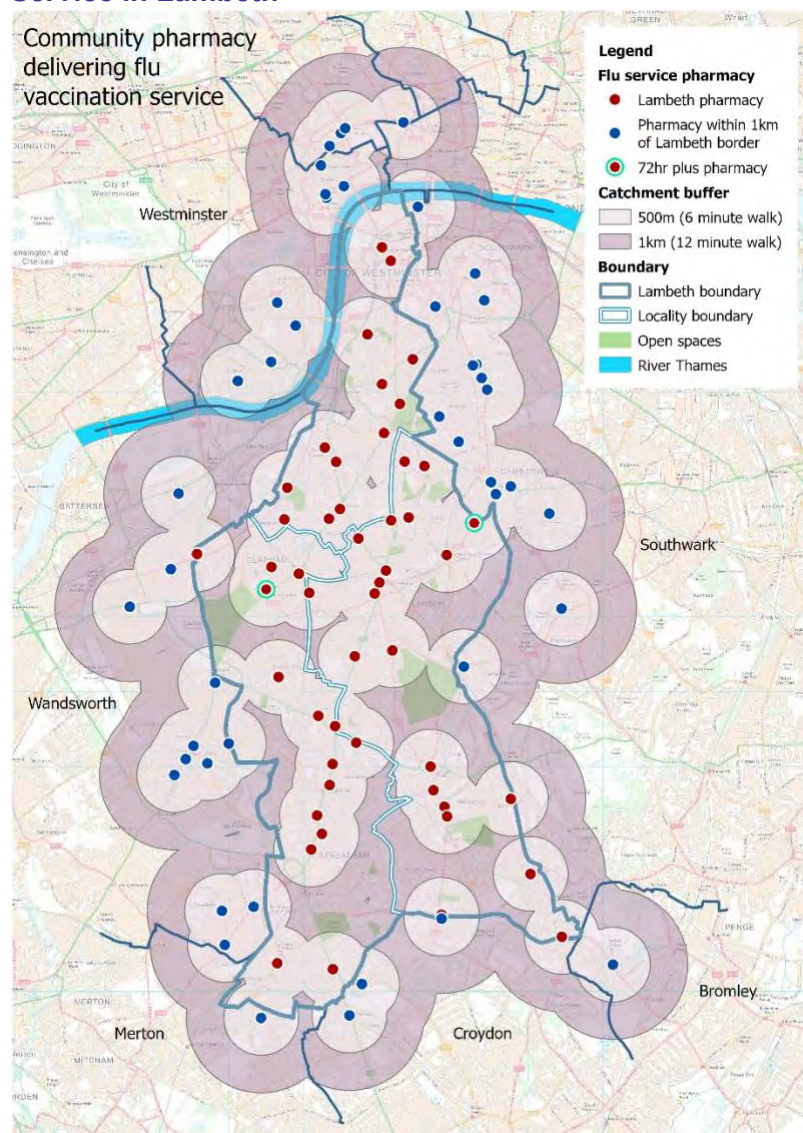
Locality	Ward	No. pharmacies	No. vaccines delivered	Average
<b>North</b>	Kennington	4	1405	351
	Oval	3	1254	418
	Stockwell East	1	331	331
	Stockwell West & Larkhall	3	402	134
	Waterloo & South Bank	2	165	83
	<b>Locality total</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>3557</b>	<b>274</b>
<b>South East</b>	Brixton Acre Lane	4	1757	439
	Brixton North	3	400	133
	Brixton Rush Common	1	36	36
	Brixton Windrush	1	518	518
	Gipsy Hill	2	897	449
	Herne Hill & Loughborough Junction	2	1599	800
	Knight's Hill	1	395	395
	Myatt's Fields	2	139	70
	St Martin's	2	1409	705
	West Dulwich	3	1481	494
	<b>Locality total</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>8631</b>	<b>411</b>
<b>South West</b>	Clapham East	1	7	7
	Clapham Park	3	1276	425
	Clapham Town	4	2127	532
	Streatham Common & Vale	2	1000	500
	Streatham Hill East	2	470	235
	Streatham Hill West & Thornton	1	46	46
	Streatham St Leonard's	4	1709	427
	Streatham Wells	1	481	481
	<b>Locality total</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>7116</b>	<b>395</b>
	<b>Grand total</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>19304</b>	<b>371</b>

**Source:** <https://opendata.nhsbsa.net/dataset/contractor-details>



### Section 3: Assessment of pharmaceutical services

**Figure 3.14: Map showing the community pharmacies delivering the Flu Vaccination Service in Lambeth**



Overall, there is good coverage of flu vaccination service in Lambeth. The service is supplied widely across the borough. Therefore, current provision is sufficient to meet need.

#### **Pharmacy Contraception Service**

The pharmacy contraception service allows pharmacy teams to initiate provision of oral contraception and to continue the provision of oral contraception initiated in primary care and sexual health clinics. The aim of this service is to provide greater choice for people in where they can access contraception services and free up extra capacity in primary care and sexual health clinics.

There are 37 pharmacies (63%) providing the contraception service in Lambeth (as at October 2024). These are shown by ward in Table 3.15 and figure 3.15. There are 30

### *Section 3: Assessment of pharmaceutical services*

additional pharmacies within 1km of the Lambeth border which provide the pharmacy contraception service.

25 pharmacies who responded to the survey (76%) reported that they provide the contraception service in Lambeth. Four are not intending to provide this service, and three are intending to begin with the next 12 months (as at February 2025).

Of the 126 respondents to the public survey, 30 people have used the pharmacy to access contraception. 23 people accessed emergency contraception service and 87% thought it fully met their needs. 18 people accessed the oral contraceptive service and 89% thought it fully met their needs. 14 people accessed any other type of contraception service and 86% thought it fully met their needs.

There was a total activity of 1,799 consultations (including ongoing and initiation consultations) in the 12 months between November 2023 and October 2024 across all pharmacies providing this service in Lambeth. This was an average of 49 consultations per pharmacy. Ongoing consultations made up the majority (83%) of the total consultations provided.

There was a range of activity level across areas. There were 14 pharmacies (38%) which delivered fewer than 20 consultations. There were 8 pharmacies (14%) which delivered between 100 to 200 consultations (ongoing and initiation).



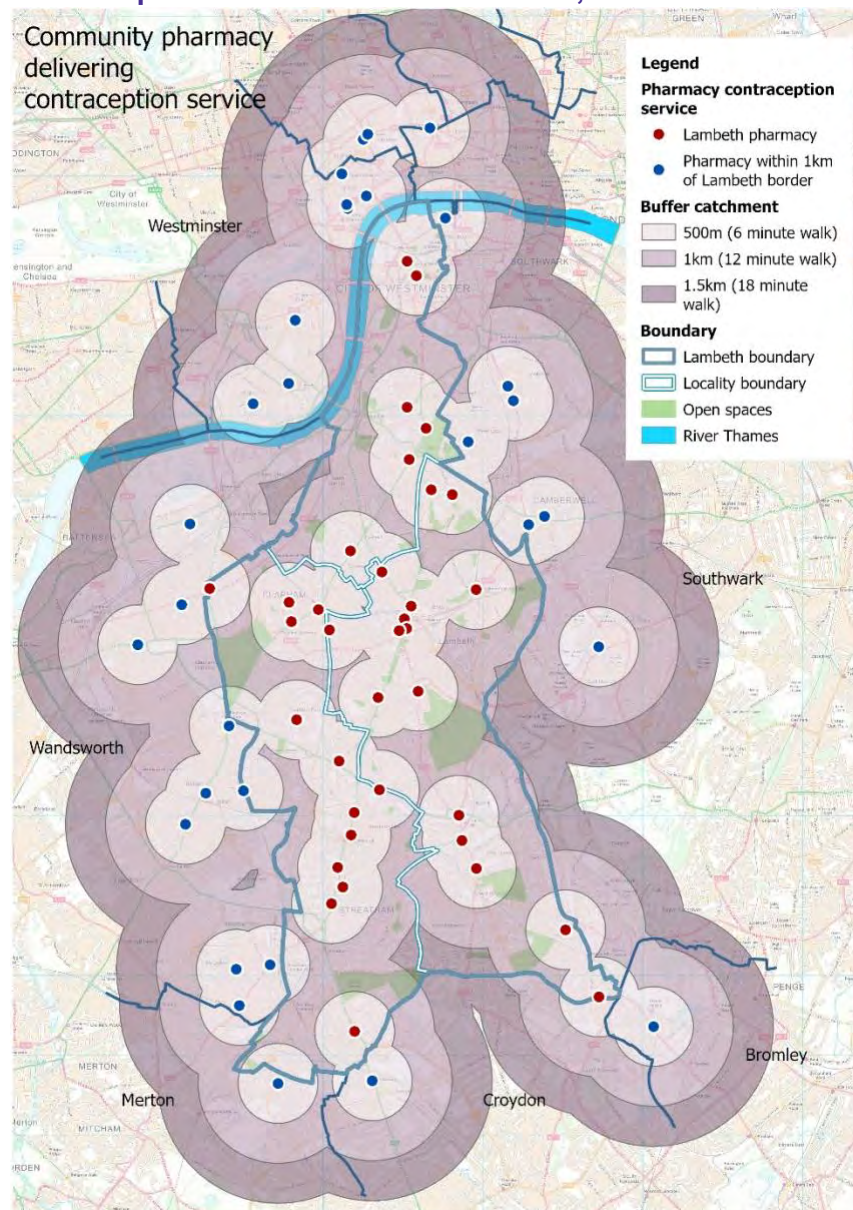
Section 3: Assessment of pharmaceutical services

**Table 3.15: Pharmacies providing the pharmacy contraception service with total and average activity by ward**

Locality	Ward	No. pharmacies	No. Ongoing consultations	No. initiation consultations	Average ongoing consultations	Average initiation consultations
<b>North</b>	Kennington	2	97	9	49	5
	Oval	1	130	14	130	14
	Stockwell West & Larkhall	1	11	8	11	8
	Waterloo & South Bank	2	16	1	8	1
	<b>Locality total</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>254</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>South East</b>	Brixton Acre Lane	4	316	45	79	11
	Brixton North	1	144	24	144	24
	Brixton Rush Common	1	14	19	14	19
	Brixton Windrush	2	5	4	3	2
	Gipsy Hill	2	84	2	42	1
	Herne Hill & Loughborough Junction	1	37	31	37	31
	Myatt's Fields	2	48	2	24	1
	St Martin's	2	37	9	19	5
	West Dulwich	1	4	1	4	1
	<b>Locality total</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>689</b>	<b>137</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>9</b>
<b>South West</b>	Clapham East	1	22	4	22	4
	Clapham Park	2	77	13	39	7
	Clapham Town	3	33	4	11	1
	Streatham Common & Vale	1	4	2	4	2
	Streatham Hill East	2	90	44	45	22
	Streatham Hill West & Thornton	1	24	8	24	8
	Streatham St Leonard's	4	187	60	47	15
	Streatham Wells	1	107	8	107	8
	<b>Locality total</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>544</b>	<b>143</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>10</b>
	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>1487</b>	<b>312</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>8</b>
<b>Source:</b> <a href="https://opendata.nhsbsa.net/dataset/contractor-details">https://opendata.nhsbsa.net/dataset/contractor-details</a>						

### Section 3: Assessment of pharmaceutical services

**Figure 3.15: Map showing the community pharmacies delivering the Pharmacy Contraception Service in Lambeth with 6, 12 and 18 minute walking distance buffers.**



The CPCF 2024 to 2025 and 2025 to 2026 includes plans to expand The Pharmacy Contraception Service to include emergency contraception<sup>10</sup>. A service specification to reflect this change is yet to be published. However, if there are any gaps in provision with the national emergency contraception service, it may be possible to adapt locally commissioned sexual and reproductive health pharmacy services to address any gaps.

Overall, there is good coverage of the pharmacy contraception service in Lambeth. The service is supplied widely across the borough. Therefore, current provision is sufficient to meet need.

#### **Hypertension Case-Finding Service**

This is a service to detect people with raised blood pressure in the community. Pharmacies identify people with high blood pressure aged 40 years or older and to refer them to general

### *Section 3: Assessment of pharmaceutical services*

practice to confirm diagnosis and for appropriate management. At the request of a general practice, they also undertake ad hoc clinic and ambulatory blood pressure measurements.

The service has two stages:

- 1) identifying people at risk of hypertension and offering them a blood pressure check
- 2) where clinically indicated, offering ambulatory blood pressure monitoring (ABPM).  
The blood pressure test results will then be shared with the patient's GP practice to inform a potential diagnosis of hypertension.

The service aims to contribute to national ambitions to detect and manage hypertension and reduce the morbidity and mortality due to cardiovascular disease. It also aims to provide another opportunity to promote healthy behaviours to patients.

According to NHS BSA data, there are 49 pharmacies (83%) providing the hypertension case-finding service in Lambeth (as at October 2024). These are shown in by ward Table 3.16 and figure 3.16. There are 42 additional pharmacies within 1km of the Lambeth border which provide the hypertension case-finding service.

Of the pharmacies who responded to the provider survey, 26 pharmacies (79%) reported providing the hypertension case-finding service in Lambeth, 4 are not intending to provide this service, and 3 are intending to begin with the next 12 months (as at February 2025).

There was a total activity of 15,705 interactions (including blood pressure and ABPM checks) for this service in the 12 months between November 2023 and October 2024 across all pharmacies providing this service in Lambeth. This was an average of 321 consultations per pharmacy. Blood pressure checks made up the majority (90%) of the total activity. However, the service specification emphasises that pharmacies providing this service must understand both stages (blood pressure check and ABMP check) i.e. it is not possible to undertake clinic blood pressure readings without also doing ABMP. This suggests there may be some errors in the activity data as there should be equal numbers of each element of the service.

There was a range of activity level across areas. There were 14 pharmacies (29%) which delivered fewer than 100 hypertension case-finding interactions. There were 4 pharmacies (8%) which delivered between 1,000 and 2,010 hypertension case-finding interactions.

Section 3: Assessment of pharmaceutical services

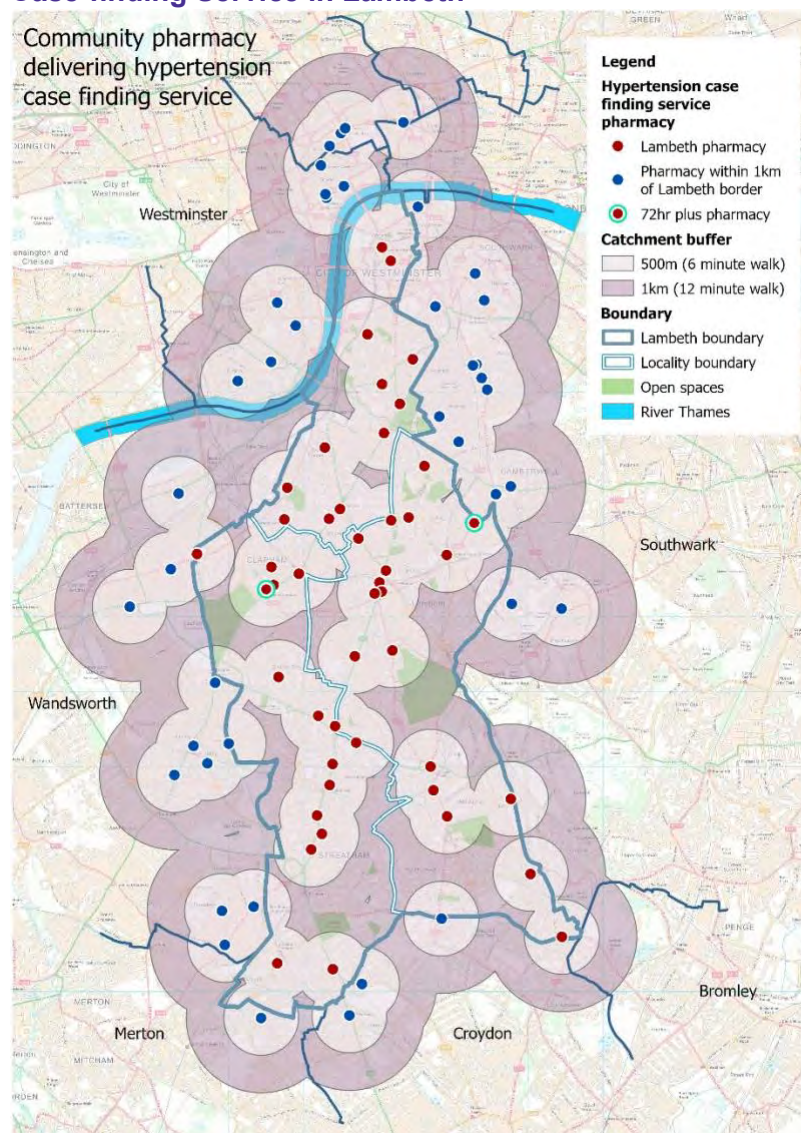
**Table 3.16: Pharmacies providing the hypertension case-finding service with total and average activity by ward**

Locality	Ward	No. pharmacies	No. BP checks	No. ABPM	Average BP checks	Average ABPM
<b>North</b>	Kennington	4	225	167	56	42
	Oval	2	371	43	186	22
	Stockwell East	1	0	44	0	44
	Stockwell West & Larkhall	3	45	0	15	0
	Waterloo & South Bank	2	405	3	203	2
	<b>Locality total</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>1046</b>	<b>257</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>21</b>
<b>South East</b>	Brixton Acre Lane	3	1249	94	416	31
	Brixton North	3	1563	201	521	67
	Brixton Rush Common	1	365	1	365	1
	Brixton Windrush	2	440	10	220	5
	Gipsy Hill	2	525	28	263	14
	Herne Hill & Loughborough Junction	2	880	142	440	71
	Myatt's Fields	1	224	7	224	7
	St Martin's	2	216	20	108	10
	West Dulwich	2	671	15	336	8
	<b>Locality total</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>6133</b>	<b>518</b>	<b>341</b>	<b>29</b>
<b>South West</b>	Clapham East	1	29	0	29	0
	Clapham Park	3	2081	274	694	91
	Clapham Town	5	691	12	138	2
	Streatham Common & Vale	2	369	9	185	5
	Streatham Hill East	2	452	57	226	29
	Streatham Hill West & Thornton	1	143	1	143	1
	Streatham St Leonard's	4	2846	211	712	53
	Streatham Wells	1	437	139	437	139
	<b>Locality total</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>7048</b>	<b>703</b>	<b>371</b>	<b>37</b>
	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>14227</b>	<b>1478</b>	<b>290</b>	<b>30</b>
<b>Source:</b> <a href="https://opendata.nhsbsa.net/dataset/contractor-details">https://opendata.nhsbsa.net/dataset/contractor-details</a>						



### Section 3: Assessment of pharmaceutical services

**Figure 3.16: Map showing the community pharmacies delivering the Hypertension Case-finding Service in Lambeth**



Overall, there is good coverage of the pharmacy hypertension case-finding service in Lambeth. The service is supplied widely across the borough. Therefore, current provision is sufficient to meet need.

#### **New Medicines Service (NMS)**

The NMS provides support for people with long-term conditions newly prescribed a medicine to help improve medicines adherence; it is focused on specific patient groups and conditions.

Patients starting a new medicine are either referred into the service by a prescriber when a new medicine is started (this can be from primary or secondary care) or identified opportunistically by the community pharmacist.

### *Section 3: Assessment of pharmaceutical services*

There are 58 pharmacies (98%) providing the NMS in Lambeth (as at October 2024). These are shown in by ward Table 3.17 and figure 3.17. There are 54 additional pharmacies within 1km of the Lambeth border which provide the NMS service.

There was a total of 20,019 NMS interactions delivered in the 12 months between November 2023 and October 2024 across all pharmacies providing this service in Lambeth. This was an average of 345 interactions per pharmacy. There was a range of activity level across areas. There were 5 pharmacies (9%) providing fewer than 100 interactions and 3 pharmacies (5%) delivering over 700 interactions.

Of the pharmacies who responded to the provider survey, 29 pharmacies (88%) providing NMS in Lambeth, 3 are not intending to provide this service, and 1 is intending to begin with the next 12 months (as at February 2025).



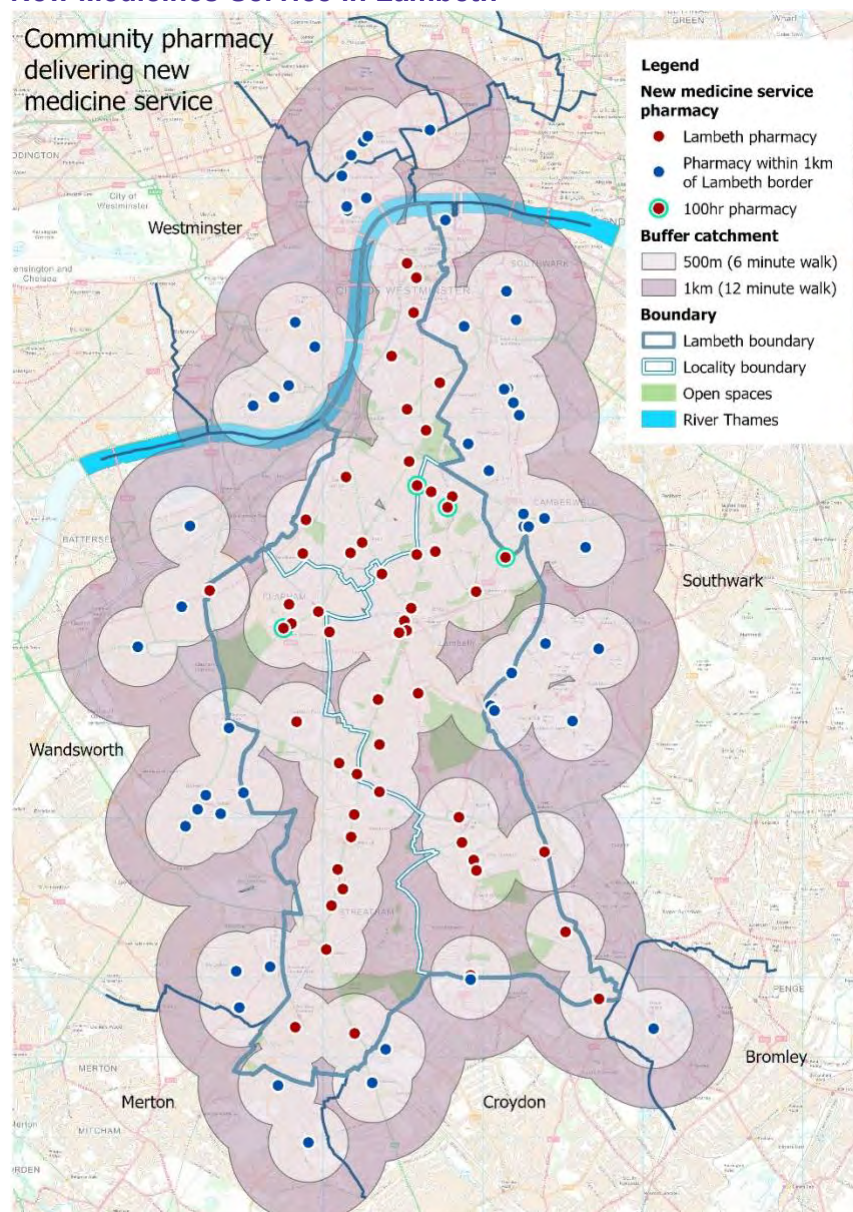
Section 3: Assessment of pharmaceutical services

**Table 3.17: Pharmacies providing the new medicines service with total and average activity by ward**

Locality	Ward	No. pharmacies	No. NMS	Average NMS
<b>North</b>	Kennington	4	1347	337
	Oval	2	558	279
	Stockwell East	2	546	273
	Stockwell West & Larkhall	3	934	311
	Waterloo & South Bank	3	558	186
	<b>Locality total</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>3943</b>	<b>282</b>
<b>South East</b>	Brixton Acre Lane	4	1313	328
	Brixton North	3	1369	456
	Brixton Rush Common	2	521	261
	Brixton Windrush	2	529	265
	Gipsy Hill	2	1069	535
	Herne Hill & Loughborough Junction	2	532	266
	Knight's Hill	1	44	44
	Myatt's Fields	3	666	222
	St Martin's	2	910	455
	West Dulwich	3	1026	342
	<b>Locality total</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>7979</b>	<b>332</b>
<b>South West</b>	Clapham East	1	361	361
	Clapham Park	3	1960	653
	Clapham Town	5	1089	218
	Streatham Common & Vale	2	1059	530
	Streatham Hill East	2	891	446
	Streatham Hill West & Thornton	1	252	252
	Streatham St Leonard's	5	1859	372
	Streatham Wells	1	626	626
	<b>Locality total</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>8097</b>	<b>405</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>58</b>	<b>20019</b>	<b>345</b>
<b>Source:</b> <a href="https://opendata.nhsbsa.net/dataset/contractor-details">https://opendata.nhsbsa.net/dataset/contractor-details</a>				

### Section 3: Assessment of pharmaceutical services

**Figure 3.17: Map showing the distribution of the community pharmacies delivering the New Medicines Service in Lambeth**



Overall, there is good coverage of the NMS in Lambeth. The service is supplied widely across the borough. Therefore, current provision is sufficient to meet need.

### Smoking Cessation Service

The NHS Smoking Cessation Service (SCS) is an advanced service designed to help individuals quit smoking. Its core aims are to reduce morbidity and mortality associated with smoking and to address health inequalities linked to higher smoking rates. The service provides ongoing consultations, behavioural support, and Nicotine Replacement Therapy (NRT) to patients.

The service takes referrals from secondary care for patients who have begun smoking cessation whilst in hospital. Pharmacies will then continue providing smoking cessation

### *Section 3: Assessment of pharmaceutical services*

support after the patient has been discharged from hospital. There is also a locally commissioned service which is described in the section on locally commissioned and other NHS services.

According to NHS BSA data, there are no pharmacies in Lambeth providing this service as at October 2024. There is one pharmacy within 1 km of the Lambeth border that provides this service in Camberwell Green Ward in Southwark. This pharmacy had 400 interactions between November 2023 and October 2024.

Of the pharmacies who responded to the provider survey, 10 pharmacies (30%) reported providing the smoking cessation service (advanced national service) in Lambeth, 13 are not intending to provide this service, and 3 are intending to begin with the next 12 months and 7 do not provide this service (as at February 2025). The discrepancy between the NHS BSA data and the provider survey could be because pharmacies signed up to deliver this advanced service have not recorded any activity data against it.

Overall, Lambeth residents have access to the advanced smoking cessation service and the results of the provider survey suggest there is potential capacity in the system to provide this service.

#### ***Appliance use review (AURs)***

AURs is a service that can improve patient's knowledge and use of specified appliances by establishing the way the patient uses the appliance and the patient's experience of such use; identifying, discussing, and assisting in the resolution of poor or ineffective use of the appliance by the patient; advising the patient on the safe and appropriate storage of the appliance; and advising the patient on the safe and proper disposal of the appliances that are used or unwanted.

This service can be conducted in the pharmacy, at the patient's home, or via telephone or video consultation

According to NHS BSA data, there are no pharmacies in Lambeth providing the AUR service as at October 2024. There is one pharmacy within 1 km of the Lambeth border that provides this service in Vincent Square ward in Westminster. This pharmacy had 65 interactions between November 2023 and October 2024. This is in line with what we would expect. Appliance use reviews are mainly done by appliance contractors and rarely supplied by community pharmacies.

Of the pharmacies who responded to the provider survey, 4 pharmacies (12%) reported providing appliance use review service in Lambeth, 17 are not intending to provide this service, 1 is intending to begin with the next 12 months, and 11 do not provide this service (as at February 2025). The discrepancy between the NHS BSA data and the provider survey could be because pharmacies signed up to deliver this advanced service have not recorded any activity data against it.

12 people out of 126 said they used this service when responding to the public survey, 58% say it fully met their needs, 33% said it did not meet their needs, 8% say it partly met their needs.

### Section 3: Assessment of pharmaceutical services

Overall, Lambeth residents have access to AUR services and the results of the provider survey suggest there is additional interest in the system to provide AURs.

#### **Stoma Appliance Customisation (SAC)**

The aim of the service is to ensure proper use and comfortable fitting of the stoma appliance and to improve the duration of usage, thereby reducing waste. The service involves the customisation of a quantity of more than one stoma appliance, based on the patient's measurements or a template.

According to NHS BSA data, there are no pharmacies in Lambeth providing the SAC service as at October 2024. There is one pharmacy within 1 km of the Lambeth border that provides this service in Vincent Square ward in Westminster. This pharmacy had 59 SAC interactions between November 2023 and October 2024. This is in line with what we would expect. SAC is mainly done by appliance contractors and rarely supplied by community pharmacies.

Of the pharmacies who responded to the provider survey, 5 pharmacies (15%) reported providing the Stoma Appliance Customisation service in Lambeth, 16 are not intending to provide this service, 1 is intending to begin with the next 12 months, and 11 do not provide this service (as at February 2025). The discrepancy between the NHS BSA data and the provider survey could be because pharmacies signed up to deliver this advanced service have not recorded any activity data against it.

10 people out of 126 said they used this service when responding to the public survey, 80% say it fully met their needs, 20% say it partly met their needs.

Overall, Lambeth residents have access to SAC services and the results of the provider survey suggest there is additional capacity in the system to provide SAC.

#### **Lateral Flow Device (LFD) Service**

The LFD service provides eligible patients with access to LFD tests to allow them to test themselves promptly for COVID-19 if they develop symptoms. Eligible patients include those who are at high risk of becoming seriously ill with COVID-19.

There are 30 pharmacies (51%) providing the LFD service in Lambeth (as at October 2024). These are shown in by ward Table 3.18 and figure 3.18. There are 22 additional pharmacies within 1km of the Lambeth border which provide the LFD service.

There was a total of 975 LFD interactions delivered in the 12 months between November 2023 and October 2024 across all pharmacies providing this service in Lambeth. This was an average of 33 interactions per pharmacy. There was a range of activity level across areas. There were 18 pharmacies (60%) providing fewer than 20 interactions and one pharmacy delivering over 300 interactions.

Of the pharmacies who responded to the provider survey, 18 pharmacies (55%) reported providing the LFD service in Lambeth, 9 are not intending to provide this service, 2 are intending to begin with the next 12 months, and 4 do not provide this service (as at February 2025).

Section 3: Assessment of pharmaceutical services

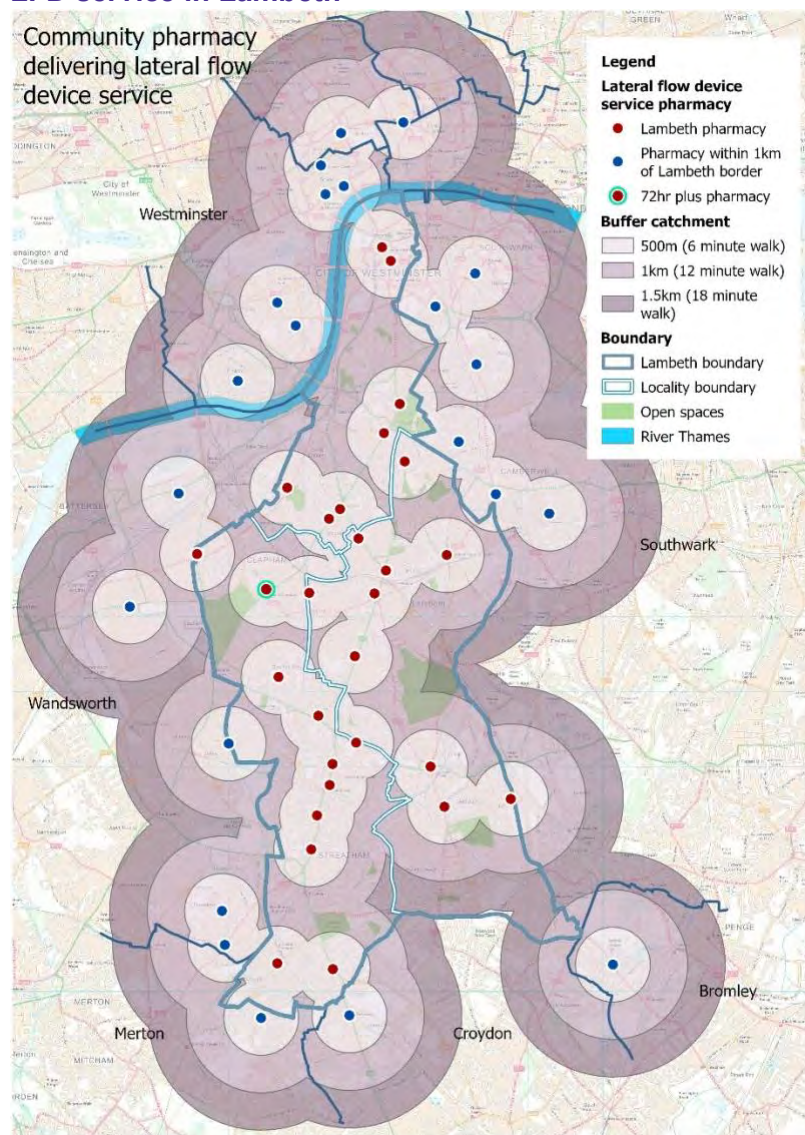
**Table 3.18: Pharmacies providing the LFD service with total and average activity by ward**

Locality	Ward	No. pharmacies	No. LFD	Average LFD
North	Kennington	1	62	62
	Oval	1	98	98
	Stockwell East	1	5	5
	Stockwell West & Larkhall	2	30	15
	Waterloo & South Bank	2	37	19
	<b>Locality total</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>232</b>	<b>33</b>
South East	Brixton Acre Lane	3	16	5
	Brixton North	1	33	33
	Brixton Windrush	1	46	46
	Herne Hill & Loughborough Junction	1	3	3
	Myatt's Fields	1	3	3
	St Martin's	1	8	8
	West Dulwich	2	57	29
	<b>Locality total</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>166</b>	<b>17</b>
South West	Clapham Park	2	320	160
	Clapham Town	3	126	42
	Streatham Common & Vale	2	67	34
	Streatham Hill East	2	7	4
	Streatham Hill West & Thornton	1	6	6
	Streatham St Leonard's	3	51	17
	<b>Locality total</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>577</b>	<b>44</b>
	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>975</b>	<b>33</b>
Source: <a href="https://opendata.nhsbsa.net/dataset/contractor-details">https://opendata.nhsbsa.net/dataset/contractor-details</a>				



### Section 3: Assessment of pharmaceutical services

**Figure 3.18: Map showing the distribution of the community pharmacies delivering the LFD service in Lambeth**



Overall, there is good coverage of the LFD service in Lambeth. The service is supplied widely across the borough. Therefore, current provision is sufficient to meet need.



### *Section 3: Assessment of pharmaceutical services*

#### ***Overall assessment of advanced services provision***

Across advanced services, there is currently sufficient provision to meet the needs of Lambeth residents. There is good geographic distribution and choice of pharmacies providing most advanced services in the borough as well as additional provision close to the border of the borough.

### Section 3: Assessment of pharmaceutical services

#### Enhanced services provision

Enhanced services are additional services commissioned by NHS England in response to local need. There are currently four enhanced services commissioned by NHS England in the London Region. These are the Community Pharmacy London Vaccination Service, London Seasonal Influenza Vaccination Service, the Bank Holiday Rota Service, and the COVID-19 Vaccination Service.

#### *Community Pharmacy London Vaccination Service (Flu and PPV)*

The Community Pharmacy London Vaccination Service offers vaccinations for seasonal influenza (flu) and pneumococcal polysaccharide vaccine (PPV). This service is provided by registered community pharmacies across London.

The aims of service include:

- **Increase Vaccination Uptake:** The service aims to sustain and maximise the uptake of flu and PPV vaccines, especially among at-risk groups.
- **Improve Access:** By utilising community pharmacies, the service provides more opportunities for vaccination, making it easier for people to get vaccinated without needing to visit a general practice
- **Reduce Health Inequalities:** The service focuses on reducing health inequalities by ensuring that vaccinations are accessible to all eligible groups, including older adults and those with underlying health conditions.
- **Protect Against Serious Illness:** The primary goal is to protect individuals most at risk from serious illness and death due to flu and pneumococcal diseases

The eligible groups include:

- Adults aged 65 and over.
- People with certain chronic health conditions, such as asthma, diabetes, heart disease, or chronic kidney disease.
- Pregnant women.
- Residents of long-term care facilities.
- People with weakened immune systems.
- Carers who are in receipt of a carer's allowance or are the main carer for an elderly or disabled person whose welfare may be at risk if the carer falls ill.

There are 54 pharmacies (92%) providing the Community Pharmacy Enhanced Seasonal Vaccination programme (Flu and PPV) in Lambeth (as at March 2025). These are shown in by ward in Table 3.19. This data is for the Autumn/Winter 2024/25 campaign.

### Section 3: Assessment of pharmaceutical services

**Table 3.19: Pharmacies providing the Community Pharmacy Enhanced Seasonal Vaccination programme (Flu and PPV) by ward**

Locality	Ward	No. pharmacies
<b>North</b>	Kennington	4
	Oval	3
	Stockwell East	1
	Stockwell West & Larkhall	3
	Waterloo & South Bank	2
	<b>Locality total</b>	<b>13</b>
<b>South East</b>	Brixton Acre Lane	4
	Brixton North	3
	Brixton Rush Common	1
	Brixton Windrush	2
	Gipsy Hill	2
	Herne Hill & Loughborough Junction	2
	Knight's Hill	1
	Myatt's Fields	3
	St Martin's	2
	West Dulwich	3
	<b>Locality total</b>	<b>23</b>
<b>South West</b>	Clapham East	1
	Clapham Park	3
	Clapham Town	4
	Streatham Common & Vale	2
	Streatham Hill East	2
	Streatham Hill West & Thornton	1
	Streatham St Leonard's	4
	Streatham Wells	1
	<b>Locality total</b>	<b>18</b>
	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>54</b>

**Source:** Immunisations team, NHS England

#### **London Seasonal Influenza Vaccination Service**

This service is provided in addition to the National Advanced Flu vaccination service and includes a “top up” element to cover additional groups of patients. The purpose of this service is to provide a top up to the national seasonal influenza immunisation for patients in at-risk groups from September through to March.

The eligible groups include those in the national scheme and:

- Any homeless person and anyone likely to be sleeping rough in London.
- Asylum seekers, documented migrants and undocumented migrants.
- Hospital Trust staff; where the provider is not holding any more sessions for their staff to be vaccinated.

### *Section 3: Assessment of pharmaceutical services*

- Other health inclusion groups such as: those with drug and alcohol dependence, Gypsy, Roma and Traveller communities, sex workers, victims of modern slavery, people experiencing mental health difficulties, people with learning disabilities and people in contact with the justice system and in detained settings.

At the time of publication, data was not available for this service.

#### **Public Holiday Rota**

Community pharmacy contractors do not have to open on days which are specifically mentioned in the Regulations (namely Christmas Day, Good Friday and Easter Sunday) or a day which has been specifically designated as a 'bank holiday', unless directed to open by NHS England. NHS England commissions an Enhanced Service for coverage over bank holidays to ensure that there are pharmacies open on these days and their location is near to the hubs and out-of-hours providers so patients can easily access medication if required

Contractors also do not have to give formal notice of closures on these public and bank holidays but must ensure that their Directory of Services (DoS) and NHS website entries are accurate (this is now a terms of service requirement with verification carried out quarterly). If contractors want to reduce supplementary hours on other days, for example, to close early, notice of that intention should be given to NHSE&I at least three months in advance.

As at the time of publication, data was not available for this service.

#### **COVID-19 Vaccination Service**

Since the start of the COVID-19 pandemic, the delivery of the COVID-19 vaccination service has been added as an Enhanced Service from community pharmacies to support the delivery of vaccinations. In the autumn/winter 2024/2025 campaign, the vaccine was offered to:

- residents in a care home for older adults;
- all adults aged 65 years and over;
- persons aged 6 months to 64 years in a clinical risk group, as defined in tables 3 and 4 of the COVID-19 chapter of the UK Health Security Agency Green Book on immunisation against infectious disease; and
- frontline health and social care workers and staff working in care homes for older adults.

There are 30 pharmacies (51%) providing the Community Pharmacy Enhanced Service COVID-19 vaccination programme service in Lambeth (as at March 2025). These are shown in by ward in Table 3.20. This data is for the Autumn/Winter 2024/25 campaign.

Section 3: Assessment of pharmaceutical services

**Table 3.20: Pharmacies providing the Community Pharmacy Enhanced Service COVID-19 vaccination programme service by ward**

Locality	Ward	No. pharmacies
<b>North</b>	Kennington	3
	Oval	2
	Stockwell East	1
	Stockwell West & Larkhall	2
	<b>Locality total</b>	<b>8</b>
<b>South East</b>	Brixton Acre Lane	3
	Brixton North	1
	Brixton Windrush	1
	Herne Hill & Loughborough Junction	1
	Knight's Hill	1
	St Martin's	2
	West Dulwich	1
	<b>Locality total</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>South West</b>	Clapham East	1
	Clapham Park	3
	Clapham Town	2
	Streatham Common & Vale	2
	Streatham Hill East	1
	Streatham St Leonard's	2
	Streatham Wells	1
	<b>Locality total</b>	<b>12</b>
	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>30</b>

Source: Immunisations team, NHS England

### *Section 3: Assessment of pharmaceutical services*

#### **Other NHS services and locally commissioned services provision**

The PNA regulation require an assessment of other NHS services the HWB believes might influence the need for pharmaceutical services. These include NHS services which reduce the need for pharmaceutical services (e.g. GP out of hours services, public health services commissioned by the local authority, and substance misuse services) and services which might increase the demand for pharmaceutical services (e.g. GP extended access hubs, dental services and community nursing prescribing).

There are seven locally commissioned services in Lambeth which are designed to address a local population health issue and help to meet needs for pharmaceutical services. These are commissioned by Lambeth Council and Lambeth Integrated Care Board (ICB). The services reviewed in this section are:

- Sexual and reproductive health services
- Smoking cessation
- Needle exchange
- Supervised consumption
- Vitamin D service
- Lambeth Pharmacy First Plus
- The Make Every Contact Count (MECC) – Vital Five Service

Other services that may impact pharmaceutical services provision considered here are:

- Flu vaccination service delivered by GP practices
- GP Out of Hours services
- Extended hours provided by PCNs
- Dental services
- Community nursing prescribing
- Prison pharmacy services

#### ***Sexual and Reproductive Health Pharmacy Service***

The aim of the Sexual and Reproductive Health (SRH) Pharmacy Service is to continue to offer greater choice from where people can access contraceptive services and create additional capacity in primary care and sexual health clinics to support meeting the demand for more complex assessments. The service also seeks to help to address health inequalities by increasing accessibility and availability of contraceptive care and signposting to wider sexual and reproductive health care and resources

The service includes the following components:

- Assessment for emergency contraception (EHC).
- Supply of emergency hormonal contraception.
- Provision and promotion of free condoms via the Come Correct C-Card scheme for eligible young people.
- Signposting for sexually transmitted infections (STI) testing via Local Sexual Health clinics and Sexual Health London.
- Comprehensive discussion on contraceptive options available at Pharmacy, Online, Local Sexual Health clinics and GP practice.



### Section 3: Assessment of pharmaceutical services

- Referral and support booking appointments for long-acting reversible contraception (LARC) at local trust clinics.
- Promotion of contraception, including the NHSE contraception services available at SRH pharmacies.

There are 20 pharmacies (34%) providing the locally commissioned SRH service in Lambeth (as at May 2025). These are shown in by ward Table 3.21.

**Table 3.21: locations of pharmacies providing the SRH service**

Locality / ward	No. pharmacies
<b>North locality</b>	<b>2</b>
Oval	1
Stockwell East	1
<b>South East locality</b>	<b>10</b>
Brixton Acre Lane	1
Brixton North	1
Brixton Windrush	2
Herne Hill & Loughborough Junction	2
Knight's Hill	1
Myatt's Fields	1
St Martin's	1
West Dulwich	1
<b>South West locality</b>	<b>8</b>
Clapham Park	2
Clapham Town	1
Streatham Common & Vale	1
Streatham Hill East	2
Streatham Hill West & Thornton	1
Streatham Wells	1
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>20</b>

### Smoking cessation

The locally commissioned smoking cessation service aims to contribute to the reduction in health inequalities through reducing smoking prevalence with a focus on engaging:

- Pregnant and post-natal smokers
- Smokers from lower socio-economic and occupational backgrounds, specifically routine and manual workers
- Smokers with long term conditions
- Smokers from Black, Asian and multi-ethnic backgrounds

Providers of this service are expected to:

- Identify smokers who wish to make a quit attempt and discuss the range of stop smoking services offered and resources available
- Provide one-to-one, face to face support and advice to the patient along with appropriate pharmacological support (Nicotine Replacement Therapy or varenicline).

### Section 3: Assessment of pharmaceutical services

- Offer and provide a high-quality in-house smoking cessation programme by a trained advisor to eligible Lambeth residents
- Where appropriate, refer clients into the specialist service as well as signposting onto other and self-directed support options available

There are 8 pharmacies (14%) providing the locally commissioned smoking cessation service in Lambeth (as at March 2025). These are shown in by ward Table 3.22.

**Table 3.22: locations of pharmacies providing the locally commissioned smoking cessation service**

Locality / Ward	No. pharmacies
<b>North Locality</b>	<b>2</b>
Kennington	1
Stockwell East	1
<b>South East Locality</b>	<b>3</b>
Brixton Acre Lane	1
Brixton Windrush	1
St Martin's	1
<b>South West Locality</b>	<b>3</b>
Clapham Park	2
Streatham Wells	1
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>8</b>

### Supervised consumption

In line with DHSC guidelines<sup>113</sup>, providers of the supervised consumption pharmacy service offer a user-friendly, non-judgmental, patient-centred, confidential service for the supervised administration of pharmacologically assisted treatment to aid recovery from addiction to opioids. Community Pharmacies play an important role in the care of substance misusers, through enabling service user compliance with a prescribed regime by supervised consumption of Methadone, Buprenorphine and Buprenorphine with Naloxone / Buprenorphine Oral Lyophilisate (Espranor) and other prescribed medicines.

There are 29 pharmacies (49%) providing the locally commissioned supervised consumption service in Lambeth (as at March 2025). These are shown in by ward Table 3.23.

### Section 3: Assessment of pharmaceutical services

**Table 3.23: locations of pharmacies providing the supervised consumption service**

Locality / Ward	No. pharmacies
<b>North Locality</b>	<b>9</b>
Kennington	3
Oval	2
Stockwell East	2
Stockwell West & Larkhall	1
Waterloo & South Bank	1
<b>South East Locality</b>	<b>12</b>
Brixton Acre Lane	4
Brixton North	1
Brixton Windrush	2
Gipsy Hill	1
Herne Hill & Loughborough Junction	2
St Martin's	2
<b>South West Locality</b>	<b>8</b>
Clapham Park	1
Streatham Common & Vale	2
Streatham Hill East	2
Streatham Hill West & Thornton	1
Streatham St Leonard's	2
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>29</b>

### Needle Exchange

The needle exchange pharmacy service is a harm reduction initiative which is as part of the wider approach to prevent the spread of blood borne diseases and other drug related harm, including drug related deaths. The service involves providing safe injecting equipment, disposing of used equipment, signposting to substance misuse services, provision of health promotion advice, provision of overdose prevention advice, safe injecting advice and advice on wound care.

The overall aim of the service is to contribute to health protection and health improvement needs of individuals who inject drugs. It also seeks to minimise wider community harms linked to unsafe use and disposal of injecting equipment.

There are 7 pharmacies (12%) providing the locally commissioned needle exchange service in Lambeth (as at March 2025). These are shown in by ward Table 3.24.

### Section 3: Assessment of pharmaceutical services

**Table 3.24: locations of the pharmacies providing the needle exchange service**

Locality / Ward	No. pharmacies
<b>North Locality</b>	<b>2</b>
Kennington	1
Stockwell West & Larkhall	1
<b>South East Locality</b>	<b>2</b>
Herne Hill & Loughborough Junction	1
St Martin's	1
<b>South West Locality</b>	<b>3</b>
Clapham Park	1
Streatham Common & Vale	1
Streatham St Leonard's	1
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>7</b>

#### **Vitamin D Healthy Start Service**

The Vitamin D Healthy Start service provides free Vitamin D for all pregnant women, new mothers and children under 4 years old is available at the following pharmacies in Lambeth and Southwark. The service is provided by Guys and St Thomas' NHS Foundation Trust.

There are 16 pharmacies (27%) providing the locally commissioned Vitamin D service in Lambeth (as at March 2025). These are shown in by ward Table 3.25.

**Table 3.25: locations of pharmacies providing the Vitamin D Healthy Start service**

Locality / Ward	No. pharmacies
<b>North Locality</b>	<b>3</b>
Kennington	2
Stockwell East	1
<b>South East Locality</b>	<b>7</b>
Brixton Acre Lane	2
Brixton North	1
Herne Hill & Loughborough Junction	1
Knight's Hill	1
St Martin's	1
West Dulwich	1
<b>South West Locality</b>	<b>6</b>
Clapham Park	2
Clapham Town	1
Streatham Common & Vale	1
Streatham Hill West & Thornton	1
Streatham St Leonard's	1
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>16</b>

### *Section 3: Assessment of pharmaceutical services*

#### ***Lambeth Pharmacy First Plus***

The Lambeth Pharmacy First service improves access and choice for people with minor ailments by:

- Promoting self-care through the pharmacy, including provision of advice and where appropriate medicines and/or appliances without the need for a GP consultation,
- Supplying appropriate medicines at NHS expense, where they are listed in the Pharmacy First scheme formulary,
- To improve primary care capacity by reducing medical practice workload related to common illnesses.
- Enable access to a selected list of effective self-care medicines to be provided by agreed community pharmacies to people and families who are likely to be vulnerable or experience inequalities in access to care.

Patients eligible for the service must be a Lambeth resident or registered with Lambeth GP and be from a deprived background (e.g. NHS Low Income Scheme, in receipt of jobseeker's allowance or experiencing homelessness).

The aim of the service is for community pharmacies to act as a first point of contact for patients seeking support for a minor illnesses or self-limiting conditions, who may have otherwise visited their general practitioner or other healthcare services such as accident and emergency or urgent care centres for treatment.

There are 30 pharmacies (51%) providing the locally commissioned Pharmacy First Plus service in Lambeth (as at March 2025). These are shown in by ward Table 3.26.

### Section 3: Assessment of pharmaceutical services

**Table 3.26: Locations of the pharmacies providing the locally commissioned Pharmacy First Plus service**

Locality / Ward	No. pharmacies
<b>North Locality</b>	<b>6</b>
Kennington	1
Oval	1
Stockwell East	2
Stockwell West & Larkhall	2
<b>South East Locality</b>	<b>13</b>
Brixton Acre Lane	2
Brixton North	2
Brixton Rush Common	1
Brixton Windrush	1
Gipsy Hill	1
Herne Hill & Loughborough Junction	2
Knight's Hill	1
Myatt's Fields	2
St Martin's	1
<b>South West Locality</b>	<b>11</b>
Clapham Park	2
Clapham Town	3
Streatham Common & Vale	1
Streatham Hill East	2
Streatham Hill West & Thornton	1
Streatham St Leonard's	1
Streatham Wells	1
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>30</b>

#### **The Make Every Contact Count (MECC) – Vital 5 Service**

The MECC pharmacy service involves pharmacies opportunistically having discussions with patients utilising the principles of MECC to encourage them to take up Covid-19, Polio, and Flu vaccinations and have conversations based around the Vital 5. The Vital 5 was developed by King's Health Partners and focuses on five risk factors - blood pressure, mental health, obesity, smoking, and alcohol intake - which if identified and managed will make a big difference to population health and help to reduce inequalities by preventing the onset of ill-health.

The service uses the MECC principles and provides pharmacy staff “with the skills they need to encourage individuals to make choices that will prevent illness and improve their lifestyles and wellbeing”<sup>114</sup>. This facilitates an approach to behaviour change that utilises daily interactions that organisations and individuals have with other people to support them in making positive changes to their physical and mental health and wellbeing.

The overall aim of this service is

- To help patients stay healthier for longer and manage any risk factors earlier.
- To reduce health inequalities and target groups not accessing early health care



### Section 3: Assessment of pharmaceutical services

- To minimise demand on GP practices and urgent care providers.

There are 5 pharmacies (8%) providing the locally commissioned MECC Vital 5 Service in Lambeth (as at March 2025). These are shown in by ward Table 3.27.

**Table 3.27: locations of the pharmacies providing the MECC Vital 5 service**

Locality / Ward	No. pharmacies
<b>South East Locality</b>	<b>2</b>
Brixton Windrush	1
Herne Hill & Loughborough Junction	1
<b>South West Locality</b>	<b>3</b>
Clapham Town	2
Streatham Common & Vale	1
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>5</b>

### Assessment of other services

#### Access to GP practices:

All Lambeth practices are open 8:00am to 6:30pm Monday to Friday.

#### Enhanced Access:

Primary Care Networks (PCNs) and the GP Federation provide enhanced access for their patients between the hours of 6:30pm and 8:00pm Mondays to Fridays and between 9:00am and 5:00pm on Saturdays.

There are two enhanced access hubs at Gracefield Gardens for Streatham PCN and AT Medics Streatham PCN, clinics at the hubs are run for patients of these PCNs on Monday to Friday and Saturday. The other seven PCNs provide enhanced access to their patients in house. This is correct as of May 2025.

#### GP Out of hours:

An out of hours medical service is provided in Lambeth by NHS111, and South East London Doctors On-Call Service (SELDOC).

SELDOC connect directly with NHS111 and receive all referrals via a linkage between the hours of 6:30pm-8:00am, bank holidays and weekends. Patients can be offered a telephone call, video call, face to face visit or a home visit dependant on the initial triage assessment. This service could increase demand for pharmacy services outside of normal working hours.

#### Dental services

Dentist may issue prescriptions to patients which can increase the demand for pharmacy services.

#### Flu vaccination service delivered by GP practices

In addition to pharmacies, GP Practices provide a flu vaccination service which may reduce demand for pharmacy provision.

#### Integrated Neighbourhood Teams

Lambeth will have four integrated neighbourhood teams in the five neighbourhoods of Lambeth (North Lambeth & Stockwell, Brixton & Herne Hill, Clapham, Streatham and

### *Section 3: Assessment of pharmaceutical services*

Norwood). The teams will focus on frailty, multiple long term conditions, children and young people, and mental health. These may issue prescriptions which could increase demand.

### *Section 3: Assessment of pharmaceutical services*

#### *Prison pharmacy services*

There is one prison located in Lambeth – HMP Brixton. This prison has a pharmacy located within it to provide dispensed medicines to people in the prison. This service reduces the demand on community pharmacies.

#### *Community nursing prescribing*

The PNA steering group did not identify any potential impact of community nursing prescribing on demand for local pharmaceutical services.

#### *Urgent care centres and secondary care providers*

The PNA steering group did not note any significant potential impacts of urgent care centres and secondary care providers on demand for local pharmaceutical services.

#### *Future capacity*

As noted previously, the new CPCF<sup>10</sup> includes plans to expand the Pharmacy Contraceptive Service and the NMS. New service specifications are yet to be published. If there are gaps in coverage following the changes to these services, it may be possible to adapt locally commissioned services to address any gaps.

The PNA steering group did not identify any other changes to services which might impact on demand for pharmacy services.

#### *Overall assessment of other NHS services and locally commissioned service provision*

Across locally commissioned and other NHS services, there is currently sufficient provision to meet the needs of Lambeth residents. There is good geographic distribution and choice of pharmacies providing these services.

No changes in other services have been identified which might cause gaps in pharmacy service provision.

### Section 3: Assessment of pharmaceutical services

#### Additional feedback from the public survey

##### Public perception of service quality

We asked members of the public about their general perceptions of the quality of elements of pharmacy services. The responses are summarised in table 3.28.

**Table 3.28: summary of the results of the public survey questions on satisfaction with pharmacy service quality (n=126)**

	Response				
	<i>Very dissatisfied</i>	<i>Dissatisfied</i>	<i>Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied</i>	<i>Satisfied</i>	<i>Very satisfied</i>
The staff's knowledge	1%	3%	9%	44%	44%
The attitude of the staff at your regular pharmacy	1%	4%	10%	41%	44%
The waiting times at your regular pharmacy	1%	2%	8%	52%	38%
The private consultation times at your regular pharmacy	2%	12%	40%	46%	2%
The pharmacy having the things you need in stock	2%	1%	12%	55%	31%
The pharmacist taking time to talk to me	1%	2%	14%	39%	43%

##### Preferences in choice of pharmacy

When respondents were asked, "Do you have a preferred pharmacy?" those who answered "yes" were asked "What would you change about your pharmacy?": The results of this question are summarised in table 3.29. Ten people answered "Nothing", and they were removed from this table to give a better representation of the responses

### Section 3: Assessment of pharmaceutical services

**Table 3.29: summary of public survey responses on changes they'd like to see at their preferred pharmacy.**

What would you change about your pharmacy	Number	Percentage
Staff training	4	22%
Better seating	3	17%
Better repeat prescription system	2	11%
Staff and Systems	1	6%
Weekend morning opening	1	6%
More services	1	6%
Taking cash	1	6%
Better Needle Exchange	1	6%
More healthy lifestyle advice	1	6%
Weekend openings	1	6%

#### ***Additional services the public would like their pharmacy to offer***

When respondents were asked, "Do you have a preferred pharmacy?" those who answered "yes" were asked the question, "What would you like your pharmacy to offer?": the results are summarised in table 3.30. Seven people answered "Nothing", and they were removed from this table to give a better representation of the responses

**Table 3.30: summary of public survey responses on additional services they would like to see offered by their pharmacy**

What would you change about your pharmacy	Number	Percentage
Blood tests	2	22%
Agile prescriptions - swap for different medication that does same job	1	11%
Vaccinations - children	1	11%
Weighing scales	1	11%
Staff training	1	11%
Better choice at needle exchange	1	11%
More training - lifestyle advice	1	11%
Travel advice	1	11%

## Section 4: Equality Impact Assessment (EQIA)

In completing the PNA, the HWB must have regard for the needs of different groups who share a protected characteristic, as defined within the Equality Act 2010 (Part 11, Chapter 1)<sup>115</sup>.

This Equality Impact Assessment (EQIA) section evaluates the extent to which pharmacy services in Lambeth are meeting the needs of those with protected characteristics. This uses information gathered from the public survey, NHS BSA data, the provider survey and the evidence base on needs. For a summary of the Lambeth population by protected characteristics see [Section 2](#).

### Age

A person's age has a significant impact on their need for and use of pharmacy services. Older adults are more likely to have chronic conditions, be on multiple medications, and require pharmacy services more frequently.<sup>116</sup>

Working age adults and parents with young children may require pharmacy services and need to access these at specific times of the day e.g. before/after school or work.

Substance misuse services are more likely to be used by younger adults. Smoking prevalence is higher among adults aged 25-34 years of age<sup>117</sup> and so they may be more likely to access smoking cessation services.

Sexual and reproductive health services are more likely to be accessed by younger adults. Elements of the service provided in Lambeth are targeted at young people. For example, the condom purchase offer for people under 25 years.

Older adults and young children are eligible for vaccination services provided by pharmacies as they are at higher risk of complications from infections.

According to the Lambeth Health profile, Lambeth is projected to remain a relatively young borough over the next three years, with 17% of the population aged under 20 and 43% of the population aged 20-39. This therefore means Lambeth needs services that serve the younger population and meet their health needs. Even though the UK has an ageing population, only 15% of Lambeth's population is 60 and over.

In summary, pharmacy services in Lambeth need to cater to the younger population whilst maintaining their ongoing services for the elderly. There is a good coverage of services utilised by both the young and old in Lambeth.

### Disability

Those with a disability have poorer physical and mental health compared to those without a disability<sup>118</sup>. They are therefore more likely to seek services from pharmacies. For example, treatment and advice for long term conditions, health checks, and medication reviews. Services need to be accessible for those with disabilities, both physical and mental.

Pharmacies offer a range of support including: ensuring facilities are wheelchair accessible, the provision of large print labels for those who are visually impaired; supply of original packs with braille or medicines labelled in braille for those who are blind; the use of hearing loops



#### *Section 4: Equality Impact Assessment (EQIA)*

to aid communications for those with impaired hearing; provision of a multi-compartment compliance aid to improve adherence in those who have memory impairment.

Lambeth's Health Profile shows that 13% of people in Lambeth have a disability or impairment. Residents with a disability are less likely to report being in good health compared to non-disabled residents. Just 36% report being in good health compared to 94% of non-disabled residents.

Considering the above, those with disabilities may have greater need for services such as New Medicines Services, Hypertension Case Finding Services, Flu Vaccination and Dispensing and Repeat Dispensing Services. Lambeth meets these needs by having the above services and more in proximity so that accessibility is maximised.

#### **Gender reassignment**

Those that have undergone gender reassignment may access pharmacies for their long-term medications. They may also need more mental health support.<sup>119</sup>

According to 2021 census data, 2,500 (1%) out of 246,840 Lambeth residents reported that their gender identity was different to their sex registered at birth.

The pharmacies in Lambeth meet these needs through the number of pharmacies available, with varying opening and closing times, which provides people with a choice of where and when to access services according to their needs.

#### **Marriage and civil partnership**

There were no specific needs identified for this protected characteristic.

#### **Pregnancy and maternity**

Pregnant women are more at risk of vitamin D deficiency<sup>120</sup>, developing overt consequences to sexually transmitted infections<sup>121</sup> and seeking termination of pregnancies. Pharmacies offer advice and signposting to Sexual Health services and pregnancy termination services. Moreover, pregnancy can be a motivation to quit smoking and therefore pregnant women may seek this more. To account for care of their health, many pregnant women may be taking supplements and be visiting their pharmacy more frequently for repeat prescriptions. Smoking in pregnancy and during postnatal period can cause adverse pregnancy outcomes, and so pregnant women may be more likely to access this service. Pharmacies can also provide multiple vaccinations such as COVID 19, Flu, RSV (offered at 28 weeks), whooping cough (offered at 20 weeks) and others, which pregnant women may take during pregnancy.

In addition, pharmacies are ideally placed to provide health promotion advice to women who are pregnant or planning to become pregnant. They play a vital role in helping to ensure that pregnant and breast-feeding mothers avoid medicines which may be harmful.

The birth rate in Lambeth in 2022 was 37.7 per 1000 females aged 15-44. This birth rate in Lambeth has been declining, with a 32% decrease over the last 10 years.

#### **Ethnicity**

Needs for pharmacy services may vary among people from different ethnic groups. For example, people from Black, Asian or ethnic minorities groups have higher rates of chronic illnesses such as hypertension, diabetes, and cardiovascular disease<sup>122</sup>. They may therefore

## Section 4: Equality Impact Assessment (EQIA)

access pharmacy services more often and have greater need for services such as hypertension case-finding service, dispensing services, vaccination, and medication reviews.

According to the Lambeth Health profile, 67% of residents describe their ethnicity as other than White British. Of those who smoke, 53% are in the White ethnic group and 24% are in the Black ethnic group. Of those who drink more than 14 units a week, 75% are in the White ethnic group and 11% are in the Black ethnic group. Asians have the highest prevalence of coronary heart disease within Lambeth. In terms of stroke, most stroke patients are from White and Black ethnic groups, but the highest prevalence is in the Black ethnic group. Similarly, diabetes is highest in White and Black ethnicities within Lambeth.

### Religion or belief

Pharmacies can provide health and medication advice to specific religion groups. For example, advice on taking medicines during Ramadan and advice on halal or kosher medications.

Some religious groups may have higher need for specific pharmacy services. For example, some populations that cover themselves when going outside may also be more prone to vitamin D deficiency. They may therefore access pharmacies for advice and medication for this.

According to the 2021 census, of the 293,550 residents that responded to questions on religion, 44% described themselves as Christian, 38% with no religion, 8% as Muslim, 1% as Hindu, 0.8% as Buddhist, 0.7% as other, 0.4% as Jewish and 0.2% as Sikh.

### Sex

Gender impacts the level of need for different pharmacy services. Men have more cardiovascular conditions and smoke more compared to women<sup>123</sup>. They are therefore more likely to have greater need for services such as the hypertension case-finding, repeat dispensing and smoking cessation services.

Women require gender-specific services like oral contraceptives and so, may visit a pharmacy more regularly for sexual health and repeat dispensing services. Women seek help for depression more often than men and therefore may visit the pharmacy for regular medications.<sup>124</sup>

According to the Health profile, Lambeth's population has 51.5% of men and 48.5% of women.

### Sexual orientation

People who are LGB+ may be more likely to seek advice on safe sex and risky sexual behaviour from pharmacies. Men who have sex with men have a higher burden of STIs in Lambeth. Moreover, with the rise in chem-sex in Lambeth's population, there may be more access to sexual health services.

LGB+ people may also have higher need for mental health services and medication.<sup>125 126</sup>

Lambeth has one of the largest communities of lesbian, gay or bisexual people in England. From the Lambeth Health profile, 83% of people identified as straight or heterosexual, 5.3% were gay or lesbian, 0.7% were bisexual and 0.3% identified as other.

## *Section 4: Equality Impact Assessment (EQIA)*

### **Other health inclusion groups**

Services such as the enhanced London Flu service and locally commissioned substance misuse service specifically cover health inclusion groups such as Asylum Seekers, homeless and unregistered populations.

### **EQIA overall conclusions**

There is sufficient provision of pharmaceutical services in Lambeth to meet the different needs across protected characteristics. There is good geographic coverage of pharmacies and over different hours of the day. This provides people with a choice of pharmacy to access according to their needs.

There are a number of locally commissioned services which seek to reduce health inequalities in access to care and health outcomes (e.g. the local smoking cessation service and the MECC Vital Five Service). Community pharmacy is able to work at pace with commissioners to provide services to specific populations and vulnerable groups as and when needed e.g. supply of medicines to Ukraine refugees. Whilst there is always more which can be done to reduce inequalities, at this time the HWB is not aware of any future needs for specialist or other services, which would improve the provision of, or access to, services such as for specific populations or vulnerable groups.

## Section 5: Consultation Report

A 60-day statutory consultation occurred between 21 May and 21 July 2025. An email was sent to all stakeholders with a link to the PNA document and consultation questions. In addition to this, the draft PNA was promoted by the members of the PNA steering group. The consultation was also open to members of the public. The following stakeholders were invited for consultation on the draft:

- Local community pharmacies
- Local Pharmaceutical Committee (LPC)
- Local Medical Committee (LMC)
- Local Patient Groups
- Lambeth Healthwatch
- Neighbouring HWBs
- Local Hospital trusts
- Lambeth Together
- NHS England
- Lambeth HWB
- Lambeth Equity and Justice Member Panel

Stakeholders responded to the consultation via the online survey, email and in meetings. The questions included in the online survey are in [Appendix 6](#).

### Consultation results

In total there were 17 responses to the consultation. These were:

- 14 responses via the online survey (1 from someone who runs a pharmacy, 3 from neighbouring HWBs, 9 from members of the public, and 1 from someone involved with Lambeth Healthwatch)
- 2 responses via email (NHSE and King's College Hospital NHS Foundation Trust)
- 1 response from the Equity Justice Member Panel

Results from the online survey and the PNA steering group's responses are summarised in tables 5.01 and 5.02. Comments received via other routes, including NHSE's feedback, are summarised in tables 5.03 and 5.04.

**Table 5.01: Summary of the quantitative feedback received via the online PNA consultation survey.**

Consultation survey question	Count disagree/strongly disagree	Count neutral	Count agree/strongly agree	Count missing
Do you agree that the purpose and scope of the Pharmaceutical Needs Assessment has been clearly explained in section 1?	1	2	8	3
Do you agree that the health needs of Lambeth's population have been clearly and accurately described in section 2?	1	1	6	6
Do you agree that the information provided in section 3 on current pharmacy services accurately reflects provision in Lambeth?	1	1	9	3

## Section 5: Consultation Report

Consultation survey question	Count disagree/strongly disagree	Count neutral	Count agree/strongly agree	Count missing
How satisfied are you with the current level of out of hours (i.e. Before 9am and after 5pm) pharmacy services provision in Lambeth?	3	3	3	5
Do you agree that the PNA provides sufficient information to inform market entry decisions?	1	3	6	4
Do you agree that the PNA provides sufficient information to inform future commissioning or development of pharmaceutical services?	1	3	5	5
Do you agree with the overall conclusions of the PNA?	0	2	8	4

**Table 5.02: Summary of the qualitative feedback received via the online PNA consultation survey and the Health and Wellbeing Board response.**

Consultation survey question	Comments	Health and Wellbeing Board's response
Is there any additional or amended information you think we should include in the introduction section?	"Disposal of expired medicine"	Disposal of unwanted medicine is mentioned in the description of essential services in the introduction.
Is there any additional or amended information you think we should include in the health profile section?	"An indication of the major health issues experienced by ethnicity"	In the section on 'Major physical health conditions' there are summaries by ethnicity of conditions like hypertension, obesity, diabetes and others.
Are there any gaps in provision (e.g. service types, location, hours of access) that are not identified in the draft PNA (if yes, please specify)?	<p>"Not aware but we note that only 2 are equipped with hearing loop out of 33 respondents (page 137)"</p> <p>"Disposal of medicine"</p> <p>"It is high time pharmacies are given more dispensing power like their neighbouring counties European. They should be able to dispense basic medicine like inhalers to prevent deaths as getting hold of one when someone has lost theirs is disgustingly hard . You cannot get to a gp or practice Pharmacist."</p>	<p>Thank you for this comment, it has been passed onto the Local Pharmaceutical Committee.</p> <p>Disposal of medicine is an essential service. We have assessed that there are no gaps in the provision of essential services in Lambeth.</p> <p>Thank you for your comment. National policy issues such as this are outside of the scope of the PNA. The Pharmacy First Scheme allows patients across England to get prescription-only treatment for seven common conditions at their local pharmacy, without needing to see a GP.</p>

## Section 5: Consultation Report

Consultation survey question	Comments	Health and Wellbeing Board's response
	Two things like fungal creams and serious creams for minor Ailments would hugely cut down doctor back log . Why is not done It is beyond me looks like gp practice like to complaint about all the work but don't want to allow others to share the money . It's quite evident . "	
Please specify the pharmaceutical service(s) currently provided in Lambeth that have not been included in the PNA	"Brixton Hill"	The two pharmacies on Brixton Hill are included in our PNA.
Are there any additional pharmaceutical services that you believe could be provided through community pharmacies in the future but are not highlighted in the draft PNA?	<p>"Safe sharps collection from addicts"</p> <p>"Measuring cholesterol level and blood tests"</p> <p>"More places to dispose of medical sharps &amp; expired medication"</p> <p>"24h pharmacies"</p> <p>"They could do minor bandaging and dispensing of more medicine"</p>	<p>There is a locally commissioned needle exchange service available at 7 pharmacies across Lambeth.</p> <p>Thank you for your comment, it has been passed onto commissioners</p> <p>There is a locally commissioned needle exchange service available at 7 pharmacies across Lambeth.</p> <p>Thank you for your comment, it has been passed onto the Local Pharmaceutical Committee.</p> <p>Thank you for your comment, it has been passed onto the Local Pharmaceutical Committee.</p> <p>Dispensing of medicine is an essential service. We have assessed that there are no gaps in the provision of essential services in Lambeth</p>
Do you have any other comments or suggestions?	"Overall no; however I do think pharmacists should stop administering medication before their due date. If they administer medication for three months, they should be administering medication at six weeks. The system should prevent pharmacists from doing this."	Thank you for your comment, your comment has been passed to the Lambeth Medicines Optimisation Team.



## Section 5: Consultation Report

Consultation survey question	Comments	Health and Wellbeing Board's response
	"We would recommend that: a) each pharmacy clearly indicates the services they can provide (given that not all pharmacies provide the same service); b) continue to improve the availability of a private space for consultation with patients"	Thank you for your comment, it has been passed onto the Local Pharmaceutical Committee. All pharmacies in Lambeth providing Pharmacy First have a consultation space. Pharmacies must balance the demand for private consultations and costs of expanding the space in their location.

**Table 5.03: Summary of the feedback received in the PNA consultation via email and other routes and the PNA steering group's response.**

Question	NHSE DOP comments	Health and Wellbeing Board's response
<b>Does the PNA include a statement outlining this provision?</b>		
<p>A statement of the pharmaceutical services that the HWB has identified as services that are provided:</p> <p>(a) in the area of the HWB and which are necessary to meet the need for pharmaceutical services in its area; and</p> <p>(b) outside the area of the HWB but which nevertheless contribute towards meeting the need for pharmaceutical services in its area (if the HWB has identified such services).</p>	<p>Page 23</p> <p>The PNA steering group has determined that essential services are necessary to meet the pharmaceutical needs of the Lambeth population for the following reasons:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Through pharmacies, the population can obtain the prescribed medicines which they need in a safe and reliable manner for a range of conditions.</li> <li>• Through participating in local public health campaigns and through a proactive approach to delivering health promotion and signposting advice, community pharmacy plays a valuable role in addressing the health needs and tackling</li> </ul> <p>Details of pharmacies on the borders have been included within the PNA.</p>	N/A
<b>Does the PNA include a statement outlining any gaps?</b>		
<p>Schedule 1, paragraph 2 – necessary services: gaps in provision</p> <p>2. A statement of the pharmaceutical services that the HWB has identified (if it has) as services that are not provided in the area of the HWB but which the HWB is satisfied-</p>	<p>Page 192</p> <p>Overall, Lambeth residents have good access to and choice of pharmacies in terms of number of pharmacies and geographic coverage.</p> <p>Essential services access during normal working hours</p>	N/A

## Section 5: Consultation Report

Question	NHSE DOP comments	Health and Wellbeing Board's response
<p>(a) need to be provided (whether or not they are located in the area of the HWB) in order to meet a current need for pharmaceutical services, or pharmaceutical services of a specified type, in its area;</p> <p>(b) will, in specified future circumstances, need to be provided (whether or not they are located in the area of the HWB) in order to meet a future need for pharmaceutical services, or pharmaceutical services of a specified type, in its area.</p>	<p>All pharmacies must open for 40 core contractual hours. As described above, there is good coverage of pharmacies across the borough meaning there is sufficient access to essential services access during normal working hours.</p> <p>Page 193</p> <p>Based on these assessments, we can conclude that there are no gaps in provision of essential services outside of normal working hours</p> <p>Page 195</p> <p>The PNA did not identify any future gaps in the provision of essential services during normal working hours. The below average dispensing rate in Lambeth means that any potential increases in demand due to population growth or increasing morbidity, can be absorbed by the existing pharmacy network.</p> <p>The PNA results show that there is no predicted gap in access to essential services outside of normal working hours in the future.</p>	N/A
<p>Schedule 1, paragraph 3 – other relevant services: current provision 3. A statement of the pharmaceutical services that the HWB has identified (if it has) as services that are provided-</p> <p>(a) in the area of the HWB and which, although they are not necessary to meet the need for pharmaceutical services in its area, nevertheless have secured improvements, or better access to pharmaceutical services in its area;</p> <p>(b) outside the area of the HWB and which, although they do not contribute towards meeting the need for pharmaceutical services in its area, nevertheless have secured improvements, or better access, to pharmaceutical services in its area;</p> <p>(c) in or outside the area of the HWB and, whilst not being services of the types described in sub-paragraph (a) or (b), or paragraph 1, they nevertheless affect the assessment by the HWB of the need for pharmaceutical services in its area.</p>	<p>Page 23</p> <p>The PNA steering group has deemed advanced services and enhanced services to be other relevant services.</p> <p>Details of pharmacies on the borders have been included within the PNA.</p> <p>Details of pharmacies on the borders have been included within the PNA.</p>	N/A

## Section 5: Consultation Report

Question	NHSE DOP comments	Health and Wellbeing Board's response
<b>Does the PNA include a statement outlining this provision?</b>		
<p>Schedule 1, paragraph 4 – improvements and better access: gaps in provision</p> <p>4. A statement of the pharmaceutical services that the HWB has identified (if it has) as services that are not provided in the area of the HWB but which the HWB is satisfied-</p> <p>(a) would, if they were provided (whether or not they were located in the area of the HWB), secure improvements, or better access to pharmaceutical services, or pharmaceutical services of a specific type, in its area,</p> <p>(b) would, if in specified future circumstances they were provided (whether or not they were located in the area of the HWB), secure future improvements, or better access, to pharmaceutical services, or pharmaceutical services of a specified type, in its area.</p>	<p>Page 194</p> <p>Overall, the PNA shows that there are currently no gaps in the provision of advanced services.</p> <p>Enhanced services current access</p> <p>Enhanced services are commissioned as and when required. No gaps have been identified in the PNA.</p> <p>The PNA shows that there are no current gaps in the provision of locally commissioned services and there are no gaps in provision caused by other NHS services.</p> <p>Page 196</p> <p>The PNA did not identify any future gaps in the provision of advanced, enhanced and locally commissioned services by pharmacies in Lambeth.</p>	N/A
<b>Does the PNA include a statement outlining the services identified in the assessment which affect pharmaceutical needs?</b>		
<p>Schedule 1, paragraph 5 – other services</p> <p>5. A statement of any NHS services provided or arranged by the HWB, NHS CB, a CCG, an NHS trust or an NHS foundation trust to which the HWB has had regard in its assessment, which affect-</p> <p>(a) the need for pharmaceutical services, or pharmaceutical services of a specified type, in its in its area; or</p> <p>(b) whether further provision of pharmaceutical in its area would secure improvements, or better access, to pharmaceutical services, or pharmaceutical services of a specified type, in its area.</p>	<p>Page 196</p> <p>The PNA did not identify any services that would bring about improvements or provide better access to essential services now or in the future in any locality. The HWB will continue to monitor changes in population size and structure across localities to identify any potential improvements or emerging needs.</p> <p>Page 196</p> <p>The PNA found no gaps in advanced services that if provided either now, or in the future, would secure improvements, or better access to services across the whole HWB area.</p> <p>The PNA found no gaps in enhanced services that if provided either now, or in the future, would secure improvements, or better access to services across the whole HWB area.</p>	N/A

## Section 5: Consultation Report

Question	NHSE DOP comments	Health and Wellbeing Board's response
	Other services, including locally commissioned services, are widely provided across the borough and have been designed to meet specific local needs. The PNA found no gaps in other and locally commissioned services that if provided either now, or in the future, would secure improvements, or better access to services across the whole HWB area.	

Question	NHSE DOP comments	Health and Wellbeing Board's response
<b>Does the PNA include a statement setting out how the HWB has determined the localities; and a report on the consultation undertaken on the PNA?</b>		
Schedule 1, paragraph 6 – how the assessment was carried out 6. An explanation of how the assessment has been carried out, in particular – (a) how it has determined what are the localities in its area;	Page 20 Localities used in the PNA Pharmaceutical needs assessment regulations require the area be divided into localities as the basis for structuring the assessment. For the purpose of this PNA, three localities have been chosen: North, South East and South West. These localities were used in the 2022 PNA so this allows us to draw comparisons across the two periods. Ward boundaries were updated in 2022 so there is some variation in the make-up of the three localities as the previous PNA used the old ward boundaries. See figure 1.01 for a map of the localities. Each locality is defined as the aggregate of a number of administrative wards rather than by a cluster of GP practices. The localities are of different sizes in terms of geographical area and of the population resident within them, the analysis in section 2 will describe these differences. Lambeth's localities and the constituent wards are listed in table 1.03.	N/A
(b) how it has taken into account (where applicable)- the different needs of different localities in its area, and the different needs of people in its area who share a protected characteristic; and  (c) a report on the consultation that it has undertaken.	No information regarding needs in different localities. Page 40 to page 45 & page 57 & 58 Provides information under various headings concerning shared protected characteristics.  Taking place now	Section 4 provides details of the different health and pharmaceutical needs of groups of the population. Section 2 describes the distribution  Consultation is now complete

## Section 5: Consultation Report

Question	NHSE DOP comments	Health and Wellbeing Board's response
<b>Does the PNA consider the following factors in terms of “benefits of sufficient choice”?</b>		
What is the current level of access within the locality to NHS pharmaceutical services?	PNA assessment is that the level of access is good.	N/A
What is the extent to which services in the locality already offer people a choice, which may be improved by the provision of additional facilities?	<p>Page 24 Choice</p> <p>The HWB is also required to consider whether there is reasonable choice in the area. For service users, choice is a mechanism to improve the quality of services and improve the user's satisfaction with the service. At a health system level choice also acts as a mechanism to drive more cost-effective use of resources and services. Factors used to consider whether there is sufficient choice are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Current level of access to NHS pharmaceutical services and choice of providers in the area.</li> <li>• Extent to which existing services already offer a choice.</li> <li>• Extent to which choice may be improved through the availability of additional providers or additional facilities.</li> <li>• Extent to which current service provision adequately responds to the changing needs of the community it serves.</li> <li>• Need for specialist or other services which would improve the provision of, or access to, services for vulnerable people or specific populations.</li> </ul>	N/A
What is the extent to which there is sufficient choice of providers in the locality, which may be improved, by additional providers?	<p>Page 24 Choice</p> <p>The HWB is also required to consider whether there is reasonable choice in the area. For service users, choice is a mechanism to improve the quality of services and improve the user's satisfaction with the service. At a health system level choice also acts as a mechanism to drive more cost-effective use of resources and services. Factors used to consider whether there is sufficient choice are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Current level of access to NHS pharmaceutical services and choice of providers in the area.</li> <li>• Extent to which existing services already offer a choice.</li> </ul>	N/A

## Section 5: Consultation Report

Question	NHSE DOP comments	Health and Wellbeing Board's response
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Extent to which choice may be improved through the availability of additional providers or additional facilities.</li> <li>• Extent to which current service provision adequately responds to the changing needs of the community it serves.</li> <li>• Need for specialist or other services which would improve the provision of, or access to, services for vulnerable people or specific populations.</li> </ul>	
What is the extent to which current service provision in the locality is adequately responding to the changing needs of the community it serves?	None identified	A description of population change is given in section 2, describing predicted changes by age group and locality within the borough. The population of Lambeth is not predicted to change in a way which will create a gap pharmacy service provision within the period of this PNA.
Is there a need for specialist or other services, which would improve the provision of, or access to, services such as for specific populations or vulnerable groups?	None identified	Section 4 (EQIA) states the HWB is not aware of any future needs for specialist or other services, which would improve the provision of, or access to, services such as for specific populations or vulnerable groups
What is the HWB's assessment of the overall impact on the locality in the longer-term?	In the longer term no gaps have been identified, but the PNA states the HWB will monitor the situation.	N/A



## Section 5: Consultation Report

Question	NHSE DOP comments	Health and Wellbeing Board's response
<b>Does the PNA demonstrate that the following have been taken into consideration with regard to “identifying future needs”?</b>		
<p>Are there known firm plans for the development/ expansion of new centres of population i.e. housing estates, or for changes in the pattern of population i.e. urban regeneration, local employers closing or relocating?</p>	<p>Page 131</p> <p>There are several regeneration projects in Lambeth which may impact on need for pharmaceutical needs.</p> <p>The largest regeneration project underway is the Vauxhall Nine Elms Battersea project. This will generate over 18,000 new homes expected to be built across the regeneration area, about 3,500 of these will be in the Vauxhall area. 25,000 jobs could be created as businesses occupy the new developments. The development includes a £1 billion extension to northern line with two new tube stations, two new schools, approximately 50 acres of new public space, culture and the arts.</p> <p>As part of its New Homes Programme, Lambeth Council plans to build new homes across a number of council-owned sites. These include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The New Homes Six (NH6) which aims deliver 447 new homes (subject to detailed proposals from the appointed developer in due course and further planning approvals).</li> <li>• The NH6 programmes includes Denby Court, Larkhall Depot, Wootton Street, Trinity Rise, Knights Walk Phase 2 and Jonathan and Orsett Street.</li> <li>• The development of 49 Brixton Station Road and 6 Canterbury Crescent to deliver new homes, workspace, market infrastructure and public realm improvements</li> <li>• Phase 2 of the Somerleyton Road regeneration which will deliver 363 new homes and, subject to planning, 63 extra care homes, a two-story standalone community gym and landscaping improvements.</li> </ul> <p>Planning applications are not yet in place but Lambeth Council has indicated interest in redeveloping the Oval and Kennington Development area. Future planning applications could bring over 1400 new jobs, 1,250 new homes and a large area of improved public open space.</p> <p>The above areas are well served by the existing network of pharmacies, and we do not anticipate any future gaps. Although there are no pharmacies within Vauxhall ward, where there are plans for up to 3,500 new homes, residents' access to pharmacies is at least as good as that for residents of other parts of Lambeth.</p>	<p>This section of the PNA has been replaced with more accurate estimates of the numbers of homes to be built within the period covered by this PNA, across the whole of the borough. The PNA considers that these areas are well served by the existing network of pharmacies across Lambeth, and we do not anticipate any future gaps in the period covered by the PNA.</p>

## Section 5: Consultation Report

Question	NHSE DOP comments	Health and Wellbeing Board's response
Are there known firm plans in and arising from local joint strategic needs assessments or joint health and wellbeing strategies?	None identified	N/A
Are there known firm plans for changes in the number and/or sources of prescriptions i.e. changes in providers of primary medical services, or the appointment of additional providers of primary medical services in the area?	None identified	N/A
Are there known firm plans for developments which would change the pattern of local social traffic and therefore access to services, i.e. shopping centres or significant shopping developments whether these are in town, on the edge of town or out of town developments?	There is mention of Nine Elms and the changes in that area that also covers part of Vauxhall.	N/A
Are there plans for the development of NHS services?	None identified	N/A Section 3 states that the PNA did not identify any changes to provision of healthcare services which might impact the demand for pharmacy services in Lambeth
Are there plans for changing the commissioning of public health services by community pharmacists, for example, weight management clinics, and life checks?	None identified	N/A
Are there plans for introduction of special services commissioned by clinical commissioning groups?	None identified	N/A
Are there plans for new strategies by social care/occupational health to provide aids/equipment through pharmacies or dispensing appliance contractors?	None identified	N/A

## Section 5: Consultation Report

**Table 5.04: additional comments from the NHSE DOP team and other stakeholders on the draft PNA**

Stakeholder	Comments	Health and Wellbeing Board's response
NHSE DOP Team	<p>49 – Superdrug Pharmacy, 509-513 Norwood Road, not open late!</p> <p>53 – Boots 206-208 Streatham High Road, not open late, but is open on Saturday.</p> <p>51 – Superdrug Pharmacy. 202-204 Streatham High Road, is NOT open late or open on Sundays but is open on Saturday.</p> <p>Please update the information regarding opening hours.</p>	Thank you for your comment. We have amended the opening hours information in the appendix, the body of the document reflected these correct opening times.
NHSE DOP Team	Please note that from October 2025 DSPs provision of additional and enhanced services will be without face to face contact the same as essential services with the exception until April 2026 of any Covid 19 sites and anyone providing flu services as at 30 Sept 2025. The exemption for DSPs has now also closed and as at 23 June 2025, no further new applications can be made, those received before that date will still be processed and determined.	Thank you for this comment. We have added in this information to the section on DSPs.
NHSE DOP Team	There is a statement on page 192 within the conclusions which is misleading, It states all pharmacies must open for 40 core contractual hours, which is true but omits to mention that those who applied to provide 100 hours or more would have more core hours, depending on if they have been given permission to reduce, but all of these would be 72+ core hours rather than 40. This should be clarified and corrected.	Thank you for this feedback. We have amended the text to reflect this.
NHSE DOP Team	<p>The planning information is restricted to what Lambeth Council has planned, are there any other plans in the area for large scale developments that have been taken into account in making the PNA assessment?</p> <p>There are a number of areas where no information has been provided.</p> <p>Page 131 refers to Phase 2 of the Somerleyton Road regeneration which will deliver 363 new homes and, subject to planning, 63 extra care homes, a two-story standalone community gym and landscaping improvements. Should this be 63 extra care home places or care homes?</p> <p>It would help if there was more information about the chronology of some developments as some have happened some are being developed and some have not started. If the completion is outside the lifetime of the PNA it may not be relevant.</p>	Thank you for your comment. This section of the PNA has been replaced with more accurate estimates of the numbers of homes to be built within the period covered by this PNA, across the whole of the borough. The PNA considers that these areas are well served by the existing network of pharmacies across Lambeth, and we do not anticipate any future gaps in the period covered by the PNA.
NHSE DOP Team	The document has a logo relating to the JSNA, whereas this is the PNA, this may cause some confusion to anyone reading the document. The HWB to consider if this is the most appropriate logo to use.	Thank you for this feedback. We have removed the logo.

## Section 5: Consultation Report

Stakeholder	Comments	Health and Wellbeing Board's response
NHSE DOP Team	Some of the language used within the statements may be open to interpretation and may need to be revised. The use of the word overall, could be mis-interpreted.	Thank you for this comment, we have revised the language used and removed the word 'overall'...
NHSE DOP Team	Not all of the required statements are complete. The statement for current needs within working hours does not mention if there are gaps or not and needs to be tightened.	Thank you for this comment. We have revised this statement.
NHSE DOP Team	<p>The statement at the end on page 197, "Final Considerations", could be misinterpreted as it relates to improvements, but the statements before this state that there are no improvements or better access now or in the future. This may need to be re-worded.</p> <p>From a PSRC decision making process, the statements should not be contradictory as otherwise it makes it difficult to make a determination. An applicant could make an application based on these statements and if refused could challenge at appeal with unintended consequences.</p>	We have amended the wording in this section so that it does not discuss 'improvements' but instead refers to how our partners can work with the existing pharmacy network to increase activity levels.
NHSE DOP Team	There are a number of areas where no information has been identified, the HWB to consider if there is anything to add in these areas.	The PNA steering group is content with its assessment for these areas and determined that there is nothing further to add.
Lambeth Equity And Justice Member Panel	Include references to sickle cell and care-related needs in the final version of the PNA.	Thank you for noting this gap. We have added a section on sickle cell disease to Section 2: The Local Picture.
Lambeth Equity And Justice Member Panel	Add further detail on which pharmacies offer home delivery services.	We have summarised what we know about home delivery services in Lambeth in the section on Services For Less-abled People particularly table 3.13.
King's College Hospital NHS Foundation Trust	<p>We welcome the draft Lambeth Pharmaceutical Needs Assessment (PNA) 2025 and consider it to be in line with expectations in terms of scope and content. The assessment presents a clear and comprehensive overview of community pharmacy provision across the borough, reflecting a commitment to meeting the needs of Lambeth residents.</p> <p>We support the conclusion that current pharmaceutical provision is sufficient to meet the needs of the population, and we particularly endorse the emphasis on continued review and monitoring to ensure services remain responsive to any changes in population health or local demand.</p>	Thank you for your comments.

## Section 6: Overall conclusions and assessments

This section summarises the conclusions on the current and future provision of pharmacy services in Lambeth and whether this is sufficient to meet the needs of the local population. The assessments are made based on sections 2 and 3 of the PNA.

This section summarises the conclusions on the current and future provision of pharmacy services in Lambeth and whether this is sufficient to meet the needs of the local population. The assessments are made based on sections 2 and 3 of the PNA.

### Current provision

For the purposes of this PNA, essential services provided by all pharmacy contractors in Lambeth are considered necessary services.

#### *Essential services current access*

Access to essential services was assessed by considering distance and travel times to pharmacies, opening hours and proximity of pharmacies to GPs. As of December 2024, there are 59 community pharmacies in Lambeth. This equates to 18.7 community pharmacies per 100,000 residents. There are an additional 56 pharmacies within 1km of the Lambeth border.

All residents can access a pharmacy within a 12-minute (1km) walk. Most pharmacies can be accessed by Lambeth residents within a 6-minute walk. For people walking from certain areas of South Lambeth (West Dulwich, Streatham Hill East, Knight's Hill, Streatham Wells and Streatham Common & Vale) the nearest pharmacy is accessible within a 12-minute (1km) walk. In addition, most pharmacies can be reached within a 5 to 10 minutes journey using public transport.

Lambeth residents have good access to and choice of pharmacies in terms of number of pharmacies and geographic coverage.

#### *Essential services access during normal working hours*

All pharmacies must open their core contractual hours. As described above, there is good coverage of pharmacies across the borough meaning there is sufficient access to essential services access during normal working hours. There are no gaps in provision of essential services in normal working hours.

#### *Essential services access outside of normal working hours*

In Lambeth there are 14 pharmacies open before 9am on weekdays and another 15 that are within 1km of the boroughs border. Each locality has a choice of pharmacies that open before 9am.

In Lambeth all pharmacies are open till at least 6pm. Similarly, pharmacies within a 1km of Lambeth's border are mostly open till 6pm (1 pharmacy closes at 5:30pm). There are 13

## *Section 6: Overall conclusions and assessments*

pharmacies that are open after 8pm on weekdays and another 5 that are within 1km of the borough's border. There is a choice of pharmacy with very late opening hours in each locality.

All Lambeth residents are within a maximum of 18-minute walk from a pharmacy with opening hours outside of normal working hours.

Based on these assessments, we can conclude that there are no gaps in provision of essential services outside of normal working hours.

### ***Advanced services current access***

There are nine advanced services within the NHS Community Pharmacy Contractual Framework (CPCF). For most of these services, there is good geographic coverage and choice of pharmacies providing these services within Lambeth or nearby.

The Pharmacy First service is widely provided in the borough. There are 55 pharmacies (93%) providing the pharmacy first service in Lambeth (as at October 2024). There are 50 additional pharmacies within 1km of the Lambeth border which provide the pharmacy first service.

Flu vaccination service is available across all parts of the borough. There are 52 pharmacies (88%) providing the flu vaccination service (as at October 2024). There are 46 additional pharmacies within 1km of the Lambeth border which provide the flu vaccination service.

The contraception service is widely available across Lambeth. There are 37 pharmacies (63%) providing the contraception service in Lambeth (as at October 2024). There are 25 pharmacies (76%) providing the contraception service in Lambeth. There are 30 additional pharmacies within 1km of the Lambeth border which provide the pharmacy contraception service. According to the public survey, the vast majority of respondents who used contraception services reported that it fully met their needs.

The hypertension case-finding service is provided across a wide range of pharmacies. There are 49 pharmacies (83%) providing the hypertension case-finding service in Lambeth (as at October 2024). There are 42 additional pharmacies within 1km of the Lambeth border which provide the hypertension case-finding service.

The NMS is widely provided across Lambeth. There are 58 pharmacies (98%) providing the NMS in Lambeth (as at October 2024). There are 54 additional pharmacies within 1km of the Lambeth border which provide the NMS service.

According to NHS BSA data, there are no pharmacies in Lambeth with any activity data for the advanced smoking cessation service, which is a service driven by referrals from secondary care. There is one pharmacy within 1 km of the Lambeth border that provides this service in Camberwell Green Ward in Southwark. According to the provider survey, 10 pharmacies (30%) reported providing the advanced smoking cessation service, suggesting there is capacity in Lambeth.

There are no pharmacies with activity data for the AUR service in Lambeth. There is one pharmacy within 1 km of the Lambeth border that provides this service in Vincent Square ward in Westminster. Advice on the use of appliances is also offered by the hospital or clinic



## *Section 6: Overall conclusions and assessments*

prescribing appliances. Based on the results of the provider survey, there is additional capacity to provide this service in Lambeth if required.

There are no pharmacies with activity data for the SAC service in Lambeth. There is one pharmacy within 1 km of the Lambeth border that provides this service in Vincent Square ward in Westminster. Based on the results of the provider survey, there is additional capacity to provide this service in Lambeth if required.

The LFD service is provided widely across the borough and nearby areas. There are 30 pharmacies (51%) providing the LFD service in Lambeth (as at October 2024). There are 22 additional pharmacies within 1km of the Lambeth border which provide the LFD service.

The PNA shows that there are currently no gaps in the provision of advanced services.

### ***Enhanced services current access***

Enhanced services are commissioned as and when required. No gaps have been identified in the PNA.

### ***Locally commissioned and other NHS services current access***

There are seven locally commissioned services in Lambeth which are designed to address a local population health issue and help to meet needs for pharmaceutical services. These are commissioned by Lambeth Council and Lambeth Integrated Care Board (ICB) according to local need. The services assessed in this PNA are:

- Sexual and reproductive health services (provided by 19 pharmacies in Lambeth)
- Smoking cessation (provided by 8 pharmacies in Lambeth)
- Needle exchange (provided by 29 pharmacies in Lambeth)
- Supervised consumption (provided by 7 pharmacies in Lambeth)
- Vitamin D service (provided by 16 pharmacies in Lambeth)
- Lambeth Pharmacy First Plus (provided by 30 pharmacies in Lambeth)
- The Make Every Contact Count (MECC) – Vital Five Service (provided by 5 pharmacies in Lambeth)

Overall, there is good coverage of other NHS pharmacy services in Lambeth with a choice of pharmacies providing these services across localities.

The PNA assessed the impact on pharmacy provision of other services currently in place or planned. This included primary care (in and out of hours), prison pharmacies, dental services, secondary care and other community-based services. No gaps were identified related to current or future provision of other NHS services.

The PNA shows that there are no current gaps in the provision of locally commissioned services and there are no gaps in provision caused by other NHS services.

## Section 6: Overall conclusions and assessments

### Future access

The HWB has considered the following in their assessment of future need for and access to pharmacy services:

- Population projections
- Development/expansion of new centres of population e.g. housing estates, local employers opening/closing
- Plans from the JSNA and wellbeing strategies
- Change in providers of primary care
- Plans which might change patterns of local social traffic e.g. shopping centres/developments
- Development of NHS services
- Changing the commissioning of public health services by community pharmacy
- Plans to introduce special services commissioned by the ICB
- Plans for new strategies by social care/occupational health to provide aids/equipment through pharmacies or dispensing appliance contractors

### Essential services future access

The overall population of Lambeth is projected to decrease by 1% (3,500 people) between 2025 and 2028. However, the population is ageing and there is a projected 10% increase in people aged over 65 years.

There are a number of regeneration projects in planning and construction phase in Lambeth. These locations are well-served by the existing network of pharmacies, and we do not anticipate any future gaps, but this will be kept under review.

The average Lambeth dispensing rate of 6,165 items per month per pharmacy is lower than the England average (7,109), meaning there is capacity in the system to cater for any increase in demand due to the ageing population and population growth due to increased housing.

The PNA did not identify any changes to provision of healthcare services which might impact the demand for pharmacy services in Lambeth.

The HWB will continue to monitor for any changes which might affect demand for pharmacy services. In particular, the HWB will closely monitor areas where there are plans for large housing developments to identify whether any gaps in pharmacy provision emerge.

### Essential services future access during normal working hours

The PNA did not identify any future gaps in the provision of essential services during normal working hours. The below average dispensing rate in Lambeth means that any potential increases in demand due to population growth or increasing morbidity, can be absorbed by the existing pharmacy network.

### Essential services future access outside of normal working hours

At the time of publication, the HWB is not aware of any notifications to change the supplementary opening hours for pharmacies.

The PNA results show that there is no predicted gap in access to essential services outside of normal working hours in the future.

## Section 6: Overall conclusions and assessments

### ***Future access to advanced, enhanced and other services***

There is additional capacity within the system for the provision of advanced, enhanced and other/locally commissioned services by pharmacies in Lambeth. For each of the services, the results of the provider survey found that there are pharmacies in Lambeth who are not currently providing the service but intend to or have capacity to.

The PNA did not identify any future gaps in the provision of advanced, enhanced and locally commissioned services by pharmacies in Lambeth.

### **Improvements and better access**

#### ***Essential services***

The PNA did not identify any services that would bring about improvements or provide better access to essential services now or in the future in any locality. The HWB will continue to monitor changes in population size and structure across localities to identify any potential improvements or emerging needs.

#### ***Advanced, enhanced and other services***

Most advanced services are widely provided throughout Lambeth and there is a choice of provider across all three localities.

There was no NHSBSA activity data for any Lambeth pharmacy for the national advanced smoking cessation service, the AUR and SAC services. There are pharmacies close to the Lambeth border and other health and social care providers offering the AUR and SAC services.

There was one pharmacy within 1km of the Lambeth border with activity data for the national advanced smoking cessation service. Expanding the provision of the national advanced smoking cessation service and increasing activity among Lambeth pharmacies could support the council in progressing its Tobacco Control Action Plan. This could be complimented by increased uptake of the locally commissioned smoking cessation service.

The PNA found no gaps in advanced services that if provided either now, or in the future, would secure improvements, or better access to services across the whole HWB area.

Enhanced services are commissioned by NHSE London Region according to local needs. There is good provision of these services in Lambeth.

The PNA found no gaps in enhanced services that if provided either now, or in the future, would secure improvements, or better access to services across the whole HWB area.

Other services, including locally commissioned services, are widely provided across the borough and have been designed to meet specific local needs.

The PNA found no gaps in other and locally commissioned services that if provided either now, or in the future, would secure improvements, or better access to services across the whole HWB area.

## **Final Considerations**

The PNA found no gaps in the provision of pharmacy services in Lambeth. However, there is scope to enhance population health in the borough by building on and maximising the provision and use of pharmaceutical services. This includes:

- Expanding the number of pharmacies providing advanced services, particularly the smoking cessation service and ensuring referral pathways for this service are effective.
- Ongoing work between the LPC and the ICB to increase the number of consultations for advanced services being delivered by pharmacies.
- Promoting services like the pharmacy contraception service and the Pharmacy First advanced service to increase uptake among the population, which will help to relieve pressure on primary care.
- Ensuring future housing projects are well serviced by pharmacies.
- Ensure NHS urgent care pathways reflect availability of pharmacies with extended opening hours mindful of the fact that there may be significant distance to nearest pharmacy very late at night, creating potential barriers to access.
- Work with existing pharmacy network to increase activity levels within current providers rather than increasing the number of providers.

## Appendix

### Appendix 1: Abbreviations

Acronym	Definition
AUR	Appliance Use Review
CMD	Common mental disorders
CCG	Clinical Commissioning Group
CHD	Coronary Heart Disease
CMO	Chief Medical Officer
COPD	Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease
CPCF	Community Pharmacy Contractual Framework
CVD	Cardiovascular Disease
DAC	Dispensing Appliance Contractor
DLFE	Disability free life expectancy
EHC	Emergency Hormonal Contraception
EQIA	Equality Impact Assessment
EU	European Union
GLA	Greater London Authority
GP	General Practitioner
GPhC	General Pharmaceutical Council
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
HRA	Homelessness Reduction Act
HSCIC	Health and Social Care Information Centre
HWB	Health and Wellbeing Board
ICB	Integrated Care Boards
ICS	Integrated Care Systems
IDACI	Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index
IDAOP	The Income Deprivation Affecting Older People Index
IMD	Index of Multiple Deprivation
JSNA	Joint Strategic Needs Assessment

## Appendix

Acronym	Definition
KCL	Kings College London
LPC	Local Pharmaceutical Committee
LMC	Local Medical Committee
MUR	Medicines Use Review
NDTMS	National Drug Treatment Monitoring System
NHS	National Health Service
NHSEI	NHS England and NHS Improvement
NICE	National Institute for Health and Care Excellence
NMS	New Medicines Service
NRT	Nicotine Replacement Therapy
OHID	Office for Health Improvement and Disparities
OHSEL	Our Healthier South East London
ONS	Office for National Statistics
PHOF	Public Health Outcomes Framework
PNA	Pharmaceutical Needs Assessment
PSNC	Pharmaceutical Services Negotiating Committee
SAC	Stoma Appliance Customisation
SMI	Serious Mental illness
STI	Sexually Transmitted Infection
TIA	Transient Ischemic Attack
UKHSA	UK Health Security Agency



## Appendix 2: List of pharmacy addresses and opening times

The table below lists the opening times and addresses for pharmacies in Lambeth as at February 2025. Opening times are defined as:

- Early opening: before 9:00am
- Very late closing: after 8:00pm
- Open on Saturday: open at any time
- Open on Sunday: open at any time

The latest pharmacy opening times can be found on the NHS website: <https://www.nhs.uk/service-search/pharmacy/find-a-pharmacy>

ID	Pharmacy	Address	Post Code	100-hour pharmacy	Early Opening	Very Late Closing	Open on Saturday	Open on Sunday
1	Boots UK Limited	Waterloo Station	SE1 7LY	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
2	Boots UK Limited	98/99 Lower Marsh	SE1 7AB	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
3	Cam Pharmacy	44 Kennington Road	SE1 7BL	No	No	No	Yes	No
4	Osbon Pharmacy	143 Lambeth Walk	SE11 6EE	No	No	No	Yes	No
5	Hills Pharmacy	99 Kennington Lane	SE11 4HQ	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
6	Tesco Instore Pharmacy	Tesco Store, 227 Kennington Lane	SE11 5QU	No	Yes	Yes (till 8pm)	Yes	Yes
7	Medimex Pharmacy	222 Kennington Park Road	SE11 4DA	No	No	No	No	No
8	Vitelow Pharmacy	26 Clapham Road	SW9 0JG	No	No	No	Yes	No
9	Medirex Pharmacy	28-29 Wilcox Close	SW8 2UD	No	No	No	Yes	No
10	Reenas Pharmacy	165 South Lambeth Road	SW8 1XW	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
11	Millennium Pharmacy	68 Brixton Road	SW9 6BH	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes

Appendix

ID	Pharmacy	Address	Post Code	100-hour pharmacy	Early Opening	Very Late Closing	Open on Saturday	Open on Sunday
12	Millennium Pharmacy	83 Ramsey House, Vassall Road	SW9 6NB	No	No	No	No	No
13	Day Lewis Pharmacy	8-10 Cromwell Road	SW9 7RX	No	No	No	No	No
14	Millennium Pharmacy	Unit 12-14 Cromwell Road	SW9 7BJ	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
15	Halls Chemist	240 Wandsworth Road	SW8 2JS	No	No	No	Yes	No
16	Harfleur Chemist	219 Clapham Road	SW9 9BE	No	No	No	Yes	No
17	Pulse Pharmacy	310 Clapham Road	SW9 9AE	No	No	Yes (Tues - Thurs only 8pm)	Yes	No
18	Springfield Pharmacy	110 Union Road	SW8 2SH	No	No	No	No	No
19	Millennium Pharmacy	102 Loughborough Road	SW9 7SB	No	No	No	No	No
20	Unipharm Pharmacy	290 Brixton Road	SW9 6AG	No	No	No	Yes	No
21	Peace Pharmacy	Unit 2, 100 Coldharbour Lane	SE5 9PU	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
22	Day Lewis Pharmacy	136-138 Stockwell Road	SW9 9HR	No	No	No	No	No
23	Queens Pharmacy	12 Queenstown Road	SW8 3RX	No	No	No	Yes	No
23	Fairlee Pharmacy	26 Queenstown Road	SW8 3RX	No	No	No	Yes	No

Appendix

ID	Pharmacy	Address	Post Code	100-hour pharmacy	Early Opening	Very Late Closing	Open on Saturday	Open on Sunday
25	Junction Pharmacy	Unit 1, 222 Coldharbour Lane	SW9 8SA	No	No	No	Yes	No
26	Kamsons Pharmacy	The Manor Health Centre, 86 Clapham Manor Street	SW4 6EB	No	Yes	No	No	No
27	Pearl Pharmacy	31 Clapham High Street	SW4 7TR	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
28	Kingshield Pharmacy	387 Brixton Road	SW9 7DE	No	No	No	Yes	No
29	Superdrug Pharmacy	452-456 Brixton Road	SW9 8EA	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
30	Orbis Pharmacy	148 Clapham High Street	SW4 7UH	No	No	No	Yes	No
31	Boots UK Limited	174-180 Clapham High St	SW4 7UG	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
32	Boss Pharmacy	85 Bedford Road	SW4 7RD	No	No	No	Yes	No
33	Boots UK Limited	449 Brixton Road	SW9 8HH	No	Yes	Yes (till 8pm)	Yes	Yes
34	Pavilion Pharmacy	9 Brighton Terrace	SW9 8DJ	No	Yes	On Weds till 8pm	Yes	No
35	Baba Chemist	7 Tulse Hill	SW2 2TH	No	No	No	Yes	No
36	Day Lewis Pharmacy	110 Brixton Hill	SW2 1AH	No	No	No	Yes	No
37	Phillips Pharmacy	70A Clarence Avenue	SW4 8JP	No	No	No	Yes	No
38	Upper Tulse Hill Chemist	23 Upper Tulse Hill	SW2 2SD	No	No	No	Yes	No
39	New Park Pharmacy	85 New Park Road	SW2 4ES	No	No	No	Yes	No

Appendix

ID	Pharmacy	Address	Post Code	100-hour pharmacy	Early Opening	Very Late Closing	Open on Saturday	Open on Sunday
40	SG Manning Pharmacy	294 Brixton Hill	SW2 1HT	No	No	No	Yes	No
41	Day Lewis Pharmacy	Palace Rd Surgery, 1A&1B Palace Road	SW2 3DY	No	No	No	Yes	No
42	Jackson Chemist	88 Streatham Hill	SW2 4RD	No	Yes	Yes (till 8pm)	Yes	No
43	Deejay Chemist	154 Norwood Road	SE27 9AZ	No	No	No	Yes	No
44	Streatham Pharmacy	95 Streatham Hill	SW2 4UD	No	No	No	Yes	No
45	Elmcourt Pharmacy	Unit 4, 220 Norwood Road	SE27 9AW	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
46	Rosendale Pharmacy	19 Croxted Road	SE21 8SZ	No	No	No	Yes	No
47	Adarshi Pharmacy	485 Norwood Road	SE27 9DJ	No	No	No	Yes	No
48	Westbury Chemist	84-92 Streatham High Road	SW16 1BS	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
49	Superdrug Pharmacy	509-513 Norwood Road	SE27 9DL	No	No	No	Yes	No
50	Day Lewis Pharmacy	9A Gracefield Gardens	SW16 2SZ	No	Yes	Yes (Mon - Thurs only till 8pm)	Yes	No
51	Superdrug Pharmacy	202-204 Streatham High Rd	SW16 1BB	No	No	No	Yes	No

## Appendix

ID	Pharmacy	Address	Post Code	100-hour pharmacy	Early Opening	Very Late Closing	Open on Saturday	Open on Sunday
52	Touchwood Pharmacy	240 Streatham High Road	SW16 1BB	No	No	No	Yes	No
53	Boots UK Limited	206/208 Streatham High Rd	SW16 1BB	No	No	No	Yes	Yes
54	Day Lewis Pharmacy	253 Gipsy Road	SE27 9QY	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
55	Shacklock Chemist	239 Streatham High Road	SW16 6EN	No	No	No	Yes	No
56	Pascoe Pharmacy	235/237 Knights Hill	SE27 0QT	No	No	No	Yes	No
57	Sefgrove Pharmacy	3-5 Westow Hill	SE19 1TQ	No	No	No	Yes	No
58	Watts Pharmacy	2 Streatham Vale	SW16 5TE	No	No	No	Yes	No
59	Copes Pharmacy	570 Streatham High Road	SW16 3QQ	No	No	No	Yes	No

The following pharmacies have been closed within the past 12 months in Lambeth:

Pharmacy	Address	Post Code	Closed
LP HCS	Sainsburys Store, St Thomas's Hospital, Lambeth Palace Road	SE1 7EH	01/06/2024
Lambeth Pharmacy	76 Kennington Road	SE11 6NJ	21/02/2025

## Appendix

### Appendix 3: List of pharmacy addresses within 1km of Lambeth

The table below shows the pharmacies in neighbouring boroughs within 1km of the Lambeth border as at December 2024 (source: NHS BSA).

Borough	ID	Pharmacy	Address	Post Code
Bromley	83	Hamlet Pharmacy	45 Anerley Road	SE19 2AS
Camden	60	Boots UK Limited	122 Holborn	EC1N 2TD
	113	Essentials Pharmacy	169 Drury Lane	WC2B 5QA
	114	Boots UK Limited	129-133 Aviation House	WC2B 6NH
	115	Superdrug Pharmacy	232 High Holborn	WC1V 7DA
Croydon	84	Klub Pharmacy	10 Crown Point Parade	SE19 3NG
	85	Superdrug Pharmacy	1491-1493 London Road	SW16 3LU
	86	Bids Chemists	1495 London Road	SW16 4AE
Merton	87	Eagle Chemist	301 Northborough Road	SW16 4TR
	88	Fairlight Pharmacy	186 Rowan Road	SW16 5HX
Southwark	61	Osbon Pharmacy	Unit 11, South Bank Tower, Upper Ground	SE1 9LP
	62	Qrystal Pharmacy	301-303 Borough High St	SE1 1JH
	63	Chana Chemist	18 Harper Road, Rockinham Estate	SE1 6AD
	64	St Georges Pharmacy	Perronet House, 46 St Georges Road	SE1 6ET
	65	Ridgway Pharmacy	251- 253 Walworth Road	SE17 1RL
	66	Walworth Pharmacy	204 Walworth Road	SE17 1JE
	67	Boots UK Limited	293 Walworth Road	SE17 2TG
	68	Superdrug Pharmacy	371-375 Walworth Road	SE17 2AL
	69	Osbon Pharmacy	5 Maddock Way	SE17 3NH
	70	Sheel Pharmacy	2 Sir John Kirk Close	SE5 0BB
	71	Kembers And Lawrence	10/11 Camberwell Green,	SE5 7AF
	72	Day Lewis Pharmacy	13 Camberwell Church St	SE5 8TR
	73	Fourways Chemists	36 Denmark Hill	SE5 8RZ



Appendix

Borough	ID	Pharmacy	Address	Post Code
Southwark	74	Superdrug Pharmacy	Unit 4, Butterfly Walk	SE5 8RW
	76	Ve Lettsom Chemist	84 Vestry Road	SE5 8PQ
	77	Davis Chemist	10 Crossthwaite Avenue, Sunray Avenue	SE5 8ET
	78	Day Lewis Pharmacy	Tessa Jowell Health Ctr, 72H East Dulwich Grove	SE22 8EY
	79	Herne Hill Pharmacy	75 Herne Hill	SE24 9NE
	80	Brockwell Park Pharmacy	7 Half Moon Lane	SE24 9JU
	81	Fourway Pharmacy	12 Half Moon Lane	SE24 9HU
	82	Rumsey Chemists	47 Dulwich Village	SE21 7BN
Wandsworth	89	Fairoak Pharmacy	270 Mitcham Lane	SW16 6NU
	90	C Bradbury	86 Moyser Road	SW16 6SQ
	91	Saturn Pharmacy	75 Mitcham Lane	SW16 6LY
	91	Markrise Pharmacy	121-125 Mitcham Lane	SW16 6LY
	93	Day Lewis Pharmacy	256-258 Balham High Road	SW17 7AW
	94	Bedford Hill Pharmacy	100 Bedford Hill	SW12 9HR
	95	Healthchem Pharmacy	4-5 Station Parade, Balham High Road	SW12 9AZ
	96	Boots UK Limited	153/155 Balham High Road,	SW12 9AU
	97	Pharmalite Pharmacy	296 Cavendish Road	SW12 0PL
	98	W J Boyes Pharmacy	61 Balham Hill	SW12 9DR
	99	Robards Dispensing Chemist	15 Battersea Rise	SW11 1HG
	100	Day Lewis Pharmacy	123 Lavender Hill	SW11 5QL
	101	Day Lewis Pharmacy	299-303 Battersea Park Rd	SW11 4LX
Westminster	102	Simmonds Chemist	105 Lupus Street	SW1V 3EN
	103	Paxall Chemist	44 Lupus Street	SW1V 3EB
	104	Portmans Pharmacy	93-95 Tachbrook Stret	SW1V 2QA
	105	Victoria Pharmacy	22 Page Street	SW1P 4EN
	106	Charles S Bullen Stomacare	34 Page Street	SW1P 4ES

*Appendix*

Borough	ID	Pharmacy	Address	Post Code
Westminster	107	Star Pharmacy	33 Strutton Ground	SW1P 2HY
	108	Dolphins Pharmacy	9-11 The Broadway	SW1H 0AZ
	109	Superdrug Pharmacy	49-50 The Strand	WC2N 5LH
	110	Boots UK Limited	426-427 Strand	WC2R 0QE
	111	Boots UK Limited	105-109 The Strand	WC2R 0AA
	112	Boots UK Limited	107-115 Long Acre	WC2E 9NT

Appendix

Appendix 4: Table of advanced and locally commissioned pharmacy services provided by each pharmacy in Lambeth

		Advanced services							Locally commissioned services							
ID	Pharmacy name	Flu Vaccination Service	Hypertension Case-Finding Service	Lateral Flow Device Service	New Medicine Service	Pharmacy Contraception Service	Pharmacy First Service	Smoking Cessation Service	Stoma Appliance Customisation	Sexual Health Services	Stop Smoking Service	Supervised Consumption	Vitamin D	Pharmacy First Plus scheme	Needle Exchange Service	Making Every Contact Count
1	Boots UK Limited	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓					✓				
2	Boots UK Limited	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓									
3	Cam Pharmacy				✓		✓									
4	Osbon Pharmacy	✓	✓		✓		✓				✓	✓	✓			
5	Hills Pharmacy	✓	✓		✓		✓					✓	✓	✓	✓	
6	Tesco Instore Pharmacy	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓									
7	Medimex Pharmacy	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓					✓				
8	Vitelow Pharmacy	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓					✓		✓		
9	Medirex Pharmacy	✓	✓		✓		✓									
10	Reenas Pharmacy	✓								✓		✓				
11	Millennium Pharmacy				✓		✓					✓	✓	✓		
12	Millennium Pharmacy	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓							✓		

Appendix

ID	Pharmacy name	Flu Vaccination Service	Hypertension Case-Finding Service	Lateral Flow Device Service	New Medicine Service	Pharmacy Contraception Service	Pharmacy First Service	Smoking Cessation Service	Stoma Appliance Customisation	Sexual Health Services	Stop Smoking Service	Supervised Consumption	Vitamin D	Pharmacy First Plus scheme	Needle Exchange Service	Making Every Contact Count
13	Day Lewis Pharmacy	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓									
14	Millennium Pharmacy				✓		✓			✓				✓		
15	Halls Chemist	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓							✓		
16	Harfleur Chemist	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓			✓	✓	✓		✓		
17	Pulse Pharmacy	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓									
18	Springfield Pharmacy	✓	✓		✓		✓					✓		✓	✓	
19	Millennium Pharmacy	✓	✓		✓		✓						✓	✓		
20	Unipharm Pharmacy	✓	✓		✓		✓					✓				
21	Peace Pharmacy	✓	✓		✓		✓			✓		✓		✓		
22	Day Lewis Pharmacy	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓				✓		
23	Queens Pharmacy	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓			✓				✓		✓
23	Queens Pharmacy	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓							✓		✓
25	Junction Pharmacy	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

Appendix

		Flu Vaccination Service	Hypertension Case-Finding Service	Lateral Flow Device Service	New Medicine Service	Pharmacy Contraception Service	Pharmacy First Service	Smoking Cessation Service	Stoma Appliance Customisation	Sexual Health Services	Stop Smoking Service	Supervised Consumption	Vitamin D	Pharmacy First Plus scheme	Needle Exchange Service	Making Every Contact Count
ID	Pharmacy name															
26	Kamsons Pharmacy	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓							✓		
27	Pearl Pharmacy	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓									
28	Kingshield Pharmacy	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓		✓		✓
29	Superdrug Pharmacy	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓					✓				
30	Orbis Pharmacy		✓		✓	✓	✓						✓			
31	Boots UK Limited	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓									
32	Boss Pharmacy	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓				✓	✓	✓			
33	Boots UK Limited		✓		✓	✓	✓					✓				
34	Pavilion Pharmacy	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓					✓	✓	✓		
35	Baba Chemist	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓							✓		
36	Day Lewis Pharmacy	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓		✓		✓		
37	Phillips Pharmacy	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓		✓	✓		
38	Upper Tulse Hill Chemist				✓											
39	New Park Pharmacy	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓		✓	✓		

Appendix

		Flu Vaccination Service	Hypertension Case-Finding Service	Lateral Flow Device Service	New Medicine Service	Pharmacy Contraception Service	Pharmacy First Service	Smoking Cessation Service	Stoma Appliance Customisation	Sexual Health Services	Stop Smoking Service	Supervised Consumption	Vitamin D	Pharmacy First Plus scheme	Needle Exchange Service	Making Every Contact Count
ID	Pharmacy name															
40	SG Manning Pharmacy	✓	✓		✓		✓					✓			✓	
41	Day Lewis Pharmacy	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓					✓		✓		
42	Jackson Chemist	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓		✓	✓	✓		
43	Deejay Chemist	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	
44	Streatham Pharmacy	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓		✓		✓		
45	Elmcourt Pharmacy	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓				✓	✓				
46	Rosendale Pharmacy	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓			✓			✓			
47	Adarshi Pharmacy	✓		✓	✓											
48	Westbury Chemist	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓							✓		
49	Superdrug Pharmacy	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓									
50	Day Lewis Pharmacy	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓			✓	✓			✓		
51	Superdrug Pharmacy	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓									



Appendix

		Flu Vaccination Service	Hypertension Case-Finding Service	Lateral Flow Device Service	New Medicine Service	Pharmacy Contraception Service	Pharmacy First Service	Smoking Cessation Service	Stoma Appliance Customisation	Sexual Health Services	Stop Smoking Service	Supervised Consumption	Vitamin D	Pharmacy First Plus scheme	Needle Exchange Service	Making Every Contact Count
ID	Pharmacy name															
52	Touchwood Pharmacy	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓					✓	✓		✓	
53	Boots UK Limited	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓					✓				
54	Day Lewis Pharmacy	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓					✓				
55	Shacklock Chemist				✓											
56	Pascoe Pharmacy	✓			✓		✓			✓			✓	✓		
57	Sefgrove Pharmacy	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓			✓				✓		
58	Watts Pharmacy	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓					✓				
59	Copes Pharmacy	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

## Appendix 5: Engagement strategy

The engagement process had three stages:

1. Pre-consultation engagement with commissioners and community pharmacists (through a survey).
2. Pre-consultation engagement with the public (through a survey).
3. Formal 60-day public consultation (as outlined in the regulations).

Stages 1 and 2 of the engagement informed the development of the consultation draft of the PNA. The consultation draft was available for stakeholders to comment on as part of the 60-day consultation. This took place between 21 May 2025 and 21 July 2025.

### Formal consultation

Regulation 8 sets out the requirements for consultation on PNAs. The local authority duty to involve was first introduced in the Local Government and Public Health Involvement in Health Act 2007 and was updated and extended in the Local Democracy, Economic Development and Construction Act 2008.

This consultation must include specified stakeholders including:

- Local Pharmaceutical Committee.
- Local Medical Committee.
- Persons on the pharmaceutical list and any dispensing doctors list.
- Any LPS pharmacy.
- Any relevant local involvement network, patient or consumer or community group within the Health Wellbeing Board area.
- NHS Trust & NHS Foundation Trusts within the Health and Wellbeing Board area.
- Any neighbouring Health and Wellbeing Board.
- NHS England
- Local Healthwatch.
- Lambeth Together (ICB)
- Lambeth HWB
- Lambeth Equity and Justice Member Panel

A person is to be treated as served with a draft if that person is notified HWB of the address of a website on which the draft is available and is to remain for the consultation period. Requests for a copy in hard form must be supplied within 14 days (free of charge).

Paragraph 7(c) of Schedule 3A requires HWBs to include a report on the consultation that has been undertaken:

- the persons who have been consulted.
- what information has been provided.
- what matters those persons were consulted about.
- the result of the consultation, including a summary of the differences between the views expressed by those consulted.

## Appendix

- details of the decisions or changes made following the consultation and the influence the results of the consultation had on that decision/ change.

### *Pre-consultation surveys*

The pharmacy provider survey was conducted through PharmOutcomes (an online tool used by commissioners and pharmacy providers) and through engaging and completing the survey with pharmacies over the phone. The provider survey questionnaire was designed based on nationally agreed survey questions which were tailored to local needs and priorities.

The public survey aimed to sample the general population who are pharmacy users in Lambeth, while ensuring the views of any population groups with protected characteristics (age, BME groups, people with disabilities, sexual orientation, and religion) were heard. The online survey was open for a period of 5 weeks. Advice was sought from Lambeth Council's Communications Team and Healthwatch Lambeth, who assisted in developing the online version of the public survey, provided the platform for it and published it on the Council website's consultation pages. The survey was promoted widely through the Council's social media. A link was also emailed to subscribers to a Lambeth Council residents' communications database and to key stakeholders. The survey was shared widely by partners in the ICB, primary care and Lambeth public health team. Community organisations representing residents with protected characteristics were emailed the link to the online survey with a request to promote the survey amongst their members. Additionally, we utilised the Lambeth council market research team to enter pharmacies in Lambeth to offer members of the public an opportunity to complete the survey with them.

## Appendix 6: Consultation survey questions

Please see below for the questions included in the consultation online survey. The link to the survey was sent to stakeholders, including statutory consultees. The survey was open to members of the public.

### *About you*

1. Are you responding to this survey as:

(Please select one)

- ☐ A member of the public
- ☐ A local councillor
- ☐ Someone who runs or works at a community pharmacy
- ☐ A local authority commissioner
- ☐ An Integrated Care Board (ICB) commissioner
- ☐ Someone who works for NHS England
- ☐ Someone who works for a local Acute Trust
- ☐ Someone who works for a local Mental Health Trust
- ☐ Someone involved in Lambeth Health and Wellbeing Board
- ☐ Someone involved in a neighbouring Health and Wellbeing Board
- ☐ Someone involved with a voluntary organisation
- ☐ Someone involved with a Patient Participation Group (PPG)
- ☐ Someone involved with Lambeth Healthwatch
- ☐ Someone involved with the Local Pharmaceutical Committee (LPC)
- ☐ Someone involved with the Local Medical Committee (LMC)
- ☐ Other (please specify): (Free text)

### *Purpose and Scope of the PNA*

2. To what extent do you agree that the purpose and scope of the Pharmaceutical Needs Assessment has been clearly explained in section 1 (page... to ...)?

- ☐ Strongly agree / Agree / Neither agree nor disagree / Disagree / Strongly disagree

3. Is there any additional or amended information you think we should include in the introduction or background?

(Free text)

### *Health Profile*

3. To what extent do you agree that the health needs of Lambeth's population have been clearly and accurately described in section 2 (page ... to ...)?

- ☐ Strongly agree / Agree / Neither agree nor disagree / Disagree / Strongly disagree

## Appendix

4. Is there any additional or amended information you think we should include in this section?

*(Free text)*

### *Current Provision of Pharmaceutical Services*

7. To what extent do you agree that the information provided in section 3 on current pharmacy services (Essential, Advanced, Enhanced, Locally Commissioned) accurately reflects provision in Lambeth (pages ... to ...)?
- Strongly agree / Agree / Neither agree nor disagree / Disagree / Strongly disagree
8. To what extent are you satisfied with the current level of out of hours (i.e. before 9am and after 5pm) pharmacy services provision in Lambeth?
- Very satisfied / Satisfied / Neutral / Dissatisfied / Very dissatisfied
9. Are you aware of any pharmaceutical services currently provided in Lambeth that have not been included?
- Yes / No
- If 'Yes', please specify: *(Free text)*
10. Are there any gaps in provision (e.g. service types, location, hours of access) that are not identified in the draft PNA (if yes, please specify)?
- (Free text)*

### *Future Planning and Commissioning*

10. To what extent do you agree that the PNA provides sufficient information to inform market entry decisions (e.g. new pharmacies or relocations)?
- Strongly agree / Agree / Neither / Disagree / Strongly disagree
11. To what extent do you agree that the PNA provides sufficient information to inform future commissioning or development of pharmaceutical services?
- Strongly agree / Agree / Neither / Disagree / Strongly disagree
12. Are there any additional pharmaceutical services that you believe could be provided through community pharmacies in the future but are not highlighted in the draft PNA?
- (Free text)*

### *Overall Assessment and Feedback*

13. To what extent do you agree with the overall conclusions of the PNA?
- Strongly agree / Agree / Neither / Disagree / Strongly disagree

## Appendix

14. Do you have any other comments or suggestions?  
(Free text)



## References

## References

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- 1 <https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukxi/2013/349/contents/made> [accessed March 2025]
- 2 GLA 2022-based Demographic Projections, Ward population projections for London Boroughs, 2022\_Identified\_Capacity\_10yr\_central\_fert\_2050 [accessed March 2025]
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