

NHS Westminster

Pharmaceutical Needs Assessment

Forward

Community Pharmacies are a vital part of our local health care services. They offer people dispensing services, help with their medicines and health care advice. Increasingly our pharmacies are offering health treatments such as immunisation and health checks. In the past four years they have been hugely successful in helping people stop smoking.

With over 90 pharmacies in Westminster, there is a great opportunity to extend their role further. In particular we see pharmacies as being able to develop as healthy living centres offering advice and treatment as part of an integrated health service for local people.

We would now like to invite your views on our Pharmaceutical Needs Assessment (PNA). This feedback will inform the final publication and how we continue to develop services in the future.

Joe Hegarty
Chair
NHS Westminster

Executive Summary

There are 93 community pharmacies in Westminster, the highest number per resident in the country. There is a high concentration in commercial areas such as Oxford Street, however most residential areas are well served. There is generally good alignment between the location and opening time of community pharmacies and local GP services and pharmacies have indicated a willingness to extend opening if required.

The overall conclusion within the PNA is that there are sufficient essential, advanced and enhanced services to meet the needs of the population. Further, that existing pharmacies are able to meet any further increases in need and demand.

We have identified one area, Queens Park, in which as part of polysystem development, we shall consider how better to align prescribing and dispensing services within the locality.

We now commission a number of enhanced services aimed at improving the health and wellbeing of local people. For example 67 pharmacies provide smoking cessation services and 19 offer seasonal flu vaccinations. As part of the PNA baseline assessment we reviewed the enhanced services that we currently commission from pharmacies. We have concluded that current commissioning is sufficient given other service provision (from GPs and other health care providers).

We intend to undertake further work to assess the need for advice to care homes and a medicines assessment and compliance support service as well as some services identified during our consultation process. However any decision to commission additional enhanced services would need to be supported by a business case that demonstrates these services meets the PCT's priorities in relation to quality, innovation, productivity and prevention.

We recommend that commissioners consider the potential for alternative provision of services by community pharmacies as part of pathway re-design as a recent survey of pharmacies indicates that most are willing to extend the services they offer. This shall be achieved through stronger partnership working with GPs and GP commissioning consortia at a local level.

To support this NHS Westminster shall be looking at ways to make the commissioning and provision of enhanced services more effective and efficient. This shall involve the alignment of some services into a common framework, with clear outcome based targets, simpler pricing and reporting. We shall also develop a common set of quality standards for those pharmacies providing high risk services.

In 2010 a NHS Westminster survey asked local people about their experiences in using community pharmacy. Key findings include:

- Respondents report high levels of satisfaction with pharmacy services, including by service users with learning disabilities and carers.
- Respondents are more likely to report that they normally use the pharmacy nearest their home, followed by the one nearest their GP practice.

- Respondents are most likely to use the pharmacy near their GP to get prescriptions dispensed, and more likely to use the pharmacy near their work place to buy medicine.
- Westminster residents are more likely to use a pharmacy on the high street for 'other health services'.
- Location and friendly staff are the most important things about the pharmacy people choose to go to. 94% (363) of all respondents rated the 'helpfulness of staff' as 'excellent' or 'good'.

In relation to applications to open pharmacies that are exempt, i.e. those not covered by market entry test applications, NHS Westminster shall continue to process these in accordance with the current Regulations. However all applications for 100 hour pharmacies must offer a minimum set of enhanced services in accordance with the needs of the population and as recommended by GP Commissioning Consortia or Practice Based Commissioning Groups¹. Further new premises must meet minimum quality standards for disabled access and infection control.

¹ GP Commissioning Consortia are groups of GP practices who will be commissioning health care after 2013. They replace PCTS. Practice Based Commissioning Groups are groups of GP practice who are already involved in advising PCTS about commissioning.

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1. Introduction

In March 2010, the Department of Health introduced legislation directing Primary Care Trusts (PCTs) to develop an updated Pharmaceutical Needs Assessment (PNA), (in accordance with statutory requirements), by February 2011. The revised PNA includes information on the health needs of the Westminster's population, current provision of pharmaceutical services, gaps in current provision and what we intend to do to address the gaps. It also makes reference to how we intend to commission services in the future.

In the future the PNA shall be used to make decisions about "control of entry", that is, whether a new pharmacy should open in Westminster or move to new premises. These decisions are currently governed by national regulation.

2. Development of Westminster's PNA

To ensure that we have developed a robust PNA we have sought to engage with all stakeholders through the process of developing the PNA, including representatives from:

- GP practices and our practice-based commissioning (PBC) clusters,
- Local community pharmacists
- The Local Pharmacy Committee and
- Representatives from the local community

All stakeholders were initially invited to an event in April 2010 to discuss and inform the development of the PNA. Following this event a Programme Board, (see appendix 5 for Terms of Reference), was established to oversee and manage the development of the PNA. The Board's key objectives are to:

- Identify and define Westminster's localities,
- Agree the communications and engagement plan for the PNA,
- Agree the health needs and pharmaceutical needs information for Westminster and the localities,
- Validate and agree the information about community pharmacy services and other health services in Westminster and the localities and
- Identify any gaps in service.

The Board membership included representatives of the stakeholders listed above and PCT staff from Public Health, the Directorate of Inclusion, Communications and Engagement, Medicines Management and Primary Care Commissioning. The Chair of the Board is Joe Hegarty who is also the Chair of NHS Westminster.

3. Defining Westminster's Localities

The Board considered a number of options for defining the localities in Westminster. These included the following options:

1. Westminster could be taken as whole using the borough boundary as a defined locality. Between 217,000 and 251,000 people live in Westminster. The daytime population is estimated to be as high as one million, all of whom are potential users of local services.
2. Divide Westminster using the 4 practice-based commissioning clusters:
 - Queen's Park & Paddington (North West of the borough)
 - Central London Health care (Central and North East)
 - Victoria Commissioning Consortium (South of the borough)
 - Newton MC and Lancaster Gate (West of the borough)
3. Using existing "polysystem" boundaries. These are based around clusters of GP practices and a system of community services. There are three in Westminster.
4. Electoral ward boundaries. Electoral wards are used as the geographic division for electing local government councillors in metropolitan and non-metropolitan districts, unitary authorities and London boroughs in England. In Westminster there are 20 electoral wards, each with populations of varying size ranging from 9,000 to 14,000.
5. Super output areas, these are a geographical hierarchy designed to improve the reporting of small area statistics in England and Wales. These can be broken down into the following:
 - Lower-layer super output areas (LSOA) have four to six output areas, as defined by the 2001 census, and are designed to have a minimum population of 1,000 and a mean population of 1,500
 - Middle-layer super output areas (MSOA). These are broadly equivalent to electoral wards in size with populations of around 9,500. In Westminster there are 24 MSOAs with an average population of 9,800.

It was agreed that ward boundaries would be used to define the localities in Westminster. To avoid confusion over any changes to electoral wards these have been defined as the ward boundaries as of the 1st January 2010.

There are two exceptions to the use of wards as locality definitions in Westminster. The areas of Oxford Street and Edgware Road are separately defined due to their unique nature as key commercial areas. Oxford Street (including Carnaby Street, parts of Bond Street and Regent Street) is considered a locality in its own right. The high flow of shoppers and traffic being seen as a barrier to residents in the neighbouring areas using the pharmacies located along the Street. This similarly applies to the lower end of Edgware Road.

Table 1: Benefits appraisal for locality options.

Localities	Pros	Cons
LSOA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Small areas • Less variation in health needs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LSOAs may be too small • There is concern over whether the statistical data may be too small for comparison • 120 LSOAs may be too many to analyse
MSOA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Less MSOAs to analyse (24) • Can be broken down into LSOAs if needed • Populations of each MSOA are similar in size 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Roughly the same size as wards • Less commonly used • Cannot be separated into wards for analysis • There may be variation in health needs within MSOAs
Ward	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Most commonly used to describe geographical area • Lots of data already in this locality format therefore easy to compare • Council use ward therefore easier to compare to council data • 20 wards 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Variations of health need within wards • Boundaries may change
Cluster		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cluster boundaries are not geographically defined
Polysystems	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Align naturally around parks and roads 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Boundaries are likely to change dramatically • Difficult to analyse as boundary not commonly used
Borough		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Too large for any in-depth analysis surrounding need

Section 1

Westminster Profile

4. Westminster Profile

4.1 Overview

The Borough

The City of Westminster is located in the heart of London and includes some of London's most famous landmarks and districts within its boundaries. These include Buckingham Palace, the Houses of Parliament, Westminster Abbey, Big Ben, Trafalgar Square, Marble Arch, Piccadilly Circus, Leicester Square, Mayfair, Oxford Street and Soho. Westminster is also one of Europe's most prestigious business locations and houses the headquarters of many multinational organisations.

PCT Cluster Arrangements

The NHS White Paper set out proposals for the transfer of commissioning responsibilities to GP consortia and the NHS Commissioning Board by 2013. In preparation for this NHS Westminster is part of a "PCT cluster" with neighbouring PCTs, NHS Kensington and Chelsea and Hammersmith and Fulham. This means that although we remain separate entities we share management resources to help ensure that we commission services safely and in line with local needs. For example we have one Chief Executive for the 3 PCTs.

Practice Based Commissioning (PBC)/ GP Consortia and Polysystems.

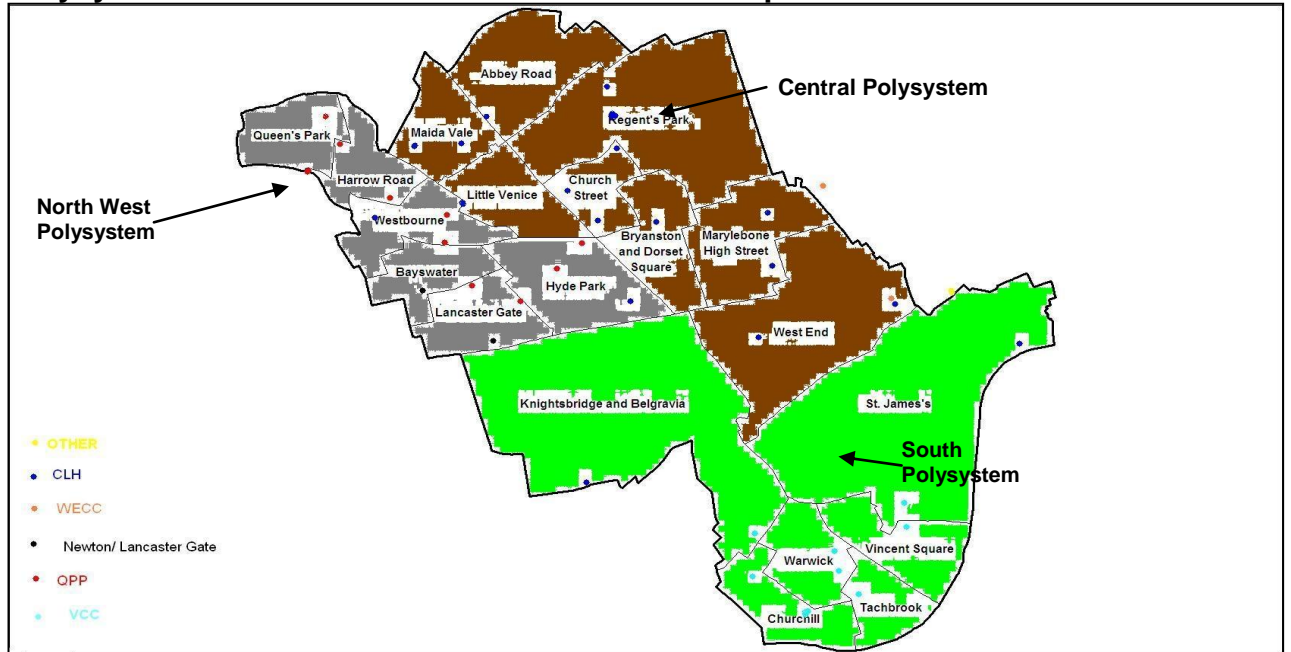
NHSW has three polysystems that are aligned to the following PBC / GP Consortia. The future developments for each is set out in section 4.13 of this section.

Polysystem	PBC/GP Consortia
The Central Polysystem	Central London Health
The Queens Park & Paddington Polysystem	Queens Park & Paddington Lancaster Gate & Newton Medical Centre
The South Polysystem	Victoria Commissioning Consortium

The following geographic wards are with in the following polysystems.

Polysystem	PBC/GP Consortia
The Central Polysystem	Bryanston & Dorset Square, West End, Church Street, Marylebone High Street, Regent's Park, Abbey Road, Little Venice, Maida Vale
The Queens Park & Paddington Polysystem	Hyde Park, Westbourne, Bayswater, Harrow Road, Lancaster Gate, Queen's Park
The South Polysystem	Churchill, Knightsbridge & Belgravia, St. James's, Tachbrook, Vincent Square, Warwick

Polysystem wards and NHSW PBC consortia and practices



The following outlines the resident population by Westminster wards designated to polysystems and compares this to the registered weighted populations of Practice Based Commissioning clusters approximated to polysystems as host PBC clusters.

NHS Westminster Resident Population

Central Polysystem		South Polysystem		North West Polysystem	
Ward	Population	Ward	Population	Ward	Population
Bryanston & Dorset Square	11,307	Churchill	9,038	Hyde Park	13,285
West End	9,506	Knightsbridge & Belgravia	10,547	Westbourne	11,402
Church Street	10,322	St. James's	10,889	Baywater	9,273
Marylebone High Street	10,439	Tachbrook	9,389	Harrow Road	9,923
Regent's Park	13,114	Vincent Square	10,505	Lancaster Gate	13,921
Abbey Road	10,607	Warwick	8,757	Queen's Park	10,114
Little Venice	9,336				
Maida Vale	10,872				
Total	85,503		59,125		67,918

(2009 –source NHSW public Health)

NHS Westminster Registered Population

Central Polysystem		South Polysystem		North West Polysystem	
Cluster	population	Cluster	population	Cluster	population
CLH	123,192	VCC	46,885	QPP	49,293
WECC	10,348			NMC/LG	11,252
Total	133,540	Total	46,885	Total	60,489

4.2 Demographic Profile

Although on average Westminster may appear to be wealthy, the Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) 2007 ranks Westminster as the 72nd most deprived local authority out of 354 local authorities in England. Levels of deprivation vary widely within Westminster with particular pockets of deprivation located in the North West and South of the borough.

Westminster is ethnically and culturally diverse. The Office for National Statistics (ONS) annual population survey for 2007/08 indicated that 51% of Westminster's population were born outside the UK, the second highest proportion of any London borough (the figure was highest in Brent – 52%). A total of 784 ethnic categories were recorded by Westminster residents in the 2001 Census.

Further and more detailed information is provided at ward level in Section 2. It should be noted that some of the information that has been provided is based on 2001 census. This information may be out of date but is the best information available.

4.3 Population Profile

According to the 2001 Census, Westminster is one of the most densely populated boroughs in the country, with nearly 9,000 people per square km. As a centre for work, commerce, tourism and government, Westminster is unique – this concentration of activity within the City is thought to increase the population to around one million on working days; between 320,000 and 355,000 during evening and night-time hours; and between 390,000 and 434,000 at weekends. However, Westminster is also a residential area and is home to a population which, in 2009, is estimated to number between 217,000 and 251,000 people.

Over the time period 2001–07, Westminster experienced an average annual population turnover rate (defined as the sum of inflow and outflow) of 313 per thousand population, the highest in London.

4.4 Health Needs

Information about Health Needs is provided for each locality in Section 2. We have chosen the following information as good determinants of health needs in Westminster and the localities:

- Hospital accident and emergency (A&E) attendances (See Section 2),
- Hospital elective admissions (See Section 2),

- Prevalence of stroke(See Section 2),
- Prevalence of diabetes(See Section 2),
- Prevalence of mental health conditions,
- Number of people with learning disabilities(See Section 2),
- Number of people with physical disabilities(See Section 2),
- Data on substance misuse (Westminster only data available)

General Health Needs information in Westminster

Mental health

Neurotic disorders e.g. depression, anxiety and other common mental health issues are highly prevalent across Westminster. The National Psychiatric Morbidity Survey (NPMS) Index for Westminster as a whole is 1.38; this suggests that the mental health need for neuroses is 38% higher than in England as a whole. Using this index it is estimated that 36,582 people in Westminster have a neurotic disorder. There is little variation by ward or deprivation.

Substance misuse

Substance misuse is a concern for many Londoners and self reported drug use is higher in the capital than England as a whole. London has one of the largest open drug markets in Europe. Westminster's Drug Intervention Programme (DIP) is the largest and busiest in London. However, it is difficult to gain an accurate picture of substance misuse within Westminster and little information is routinely collected on the levels of drug use amongst Westminster's residents.

Prevalence estimates suggest that there are approximately 3,158 problem drug users in Westminster. In 2007/08, there were 1,419 people in treatment in Westminster – the majority of adults who seek treatment for substance misuse in Westminster cite heroin as their primary drug of use.

4.5 Pharmaceutical Needs

Prescribing and dispensing trends

In 2009/10;

- 2,415,719² items were prescribed in Westminster equating to a monthly average of 201,312 items and,
- 2,993,916³ items were dispensed in Westminster equating to a monthly average of 249,495 items.

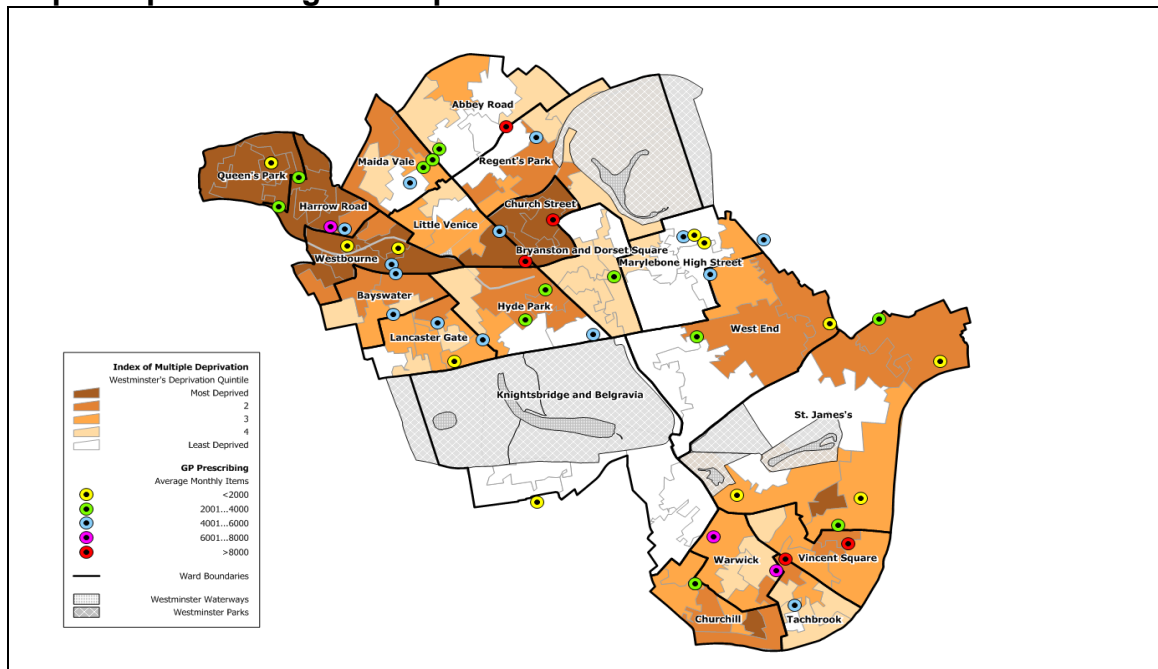
Prescribing and dispensing rates in Westminster are low compared to national and London averages. Levels of prescribing vary. Localities with higher prescribing rates tend to be in areas of deprivation and dense populations.

² EPACT data

³ NHSW - 2009/2010 MIS Total Figures for CPs

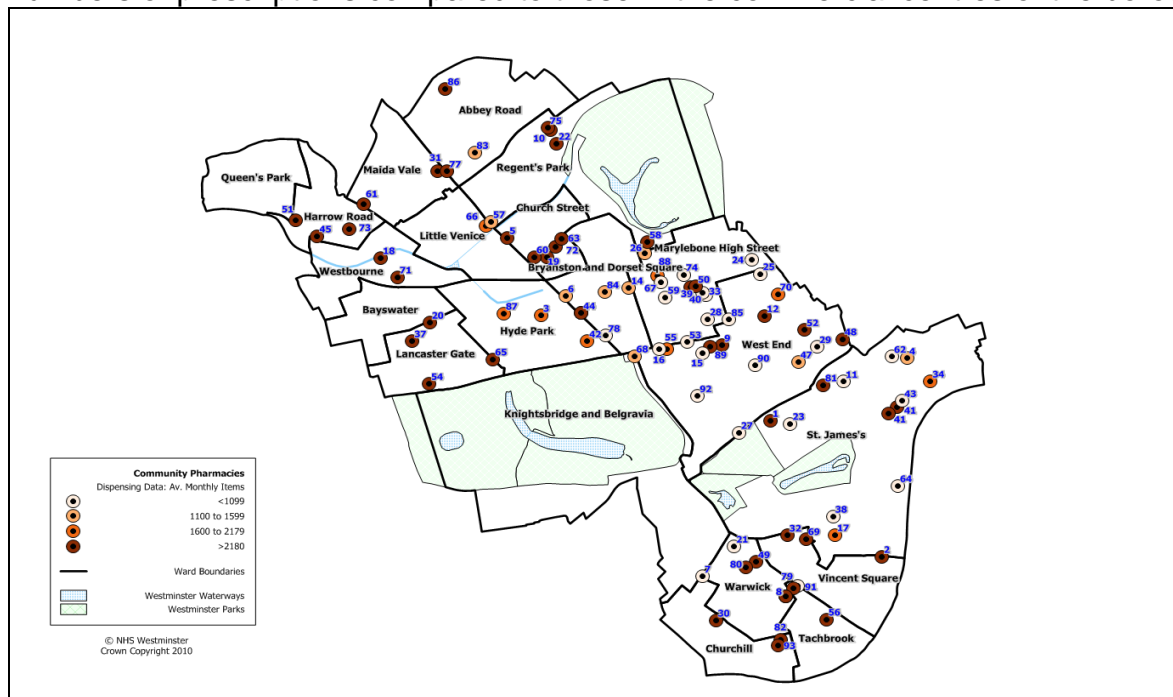
The below map shows the levels of prescribing by each NHS Westminster GP mapped against deprivation.

Map: GP prescribing and deprivation



Volumes of dispensing are low in Westminster. An average of 2,414 items are dispensed per pharmacy per month. This is the lowest number of items dispensed per pharmacy per month in the country (compared to 6,129 in England and 4,510 in London).

The below map shows the levels of prescription items dispensed by each NHS Westminster pharmacy. Pharmacies in densely populated areas dispense higher numbers of prescriptions compared to those in the commercial centres of the borough.



4.6 GP services in Westminster

There are 51 GP practices in Westminster providing services for 249,464 patients⁴. Westminster has one GP-led health centre located at 427-429 Harrow Road offering a walk-in service from 8am to 8pm, seven days a week.

Westminster GP practices offer a full range of advanced and enhanced services. A summary of the enhanced services provided by GP practices is set out in Appendix 2 Figure 15.

The majority of GP practices (49 out of 51) have opted out of providing Out-of-hours (OOH) services. NHS Westminster holds a contract with London Central West Urgent Care Centre to provide the OOH service for patients.

4.7 Community pharmacy services in Westminster

There are 93 community pharmacies in Westminster, of which 65 have private patient consultation facilities. A map showing the location of community pharmacies is located in Appendix 2 Figure 13. The map also shows the location of pharmacies in neighbouring boroughs.

Westminster has the highest number of pharmacies per head of the population in the country. However a large number of pharmacies are located in commercial areas which attract a high number of commuters and visitors. One example of this is Oxford Street and the surrounding areas.

In 2010 NHS Westminster asked local people about their experiences in using community pharmacy. A full copy of the report is contained in Appendix 4 and the key findings are summarised below:

- Respondents report high levels of satisfaction with pharmacy services, including by service users with learning disabilities and carers.
- The majority of respondents use the pharmacy on a monthly basis.
- Respondents are more likely to report that they normally use the pharmacy nearest their home, followed by the one nearest their GP practice.
- The majority of respondents report that they are most likely to visit the pharmacy between 9am and 6pm.
- Respondents are most likely to use the pharmacy near their GP to get prescriptions dispensed, and more likely to use the pharmacy near their work place to buy medicine.
- Westminster residents are more likely to use a pharmacy on the high street for 'other health services'.
- Location and friendly staff are the most important things about the pharmacy people choose to go to.

⁴ GP registrations as at June 2010

- The majority of respondents, including those with learning disabilities, are very satisfied with current pharmacy opening hours.
- 94% (363) of all respondents rated the 'helpfulness of staff' as 'excellent' or 'good'.

Provision of services

The National Health Service (Pharmaceutical Services) Regulations 2005 sets out the requirements and the types of services to be provided by pharmacies on a PCT Pharmaceutical List. All national NHS pharmaceutical service providers must comply with the community pharmacy contractual framework that was introduced in April 2005.

The contractual framework consists of three different levels of services:

- Essential services
- Advanced services
- Enhanced services

Essential services

All pharmacy contractors must provide the full range of essential services. The essential services are:

- Dispensing
- Repeat dispensing
- Disposal of unwanted medicines
- Promotion of Healthy Lifestyles (Public Health)
- Signposting patients to other healthcare providers
- Support for self-care
- Clinical Governance

Advanced Services

Advanced services include the provision of:

- Medicines Use Review and Prescription Interventions (MURs)
- Appliance Use Reviews (AUR)
- Stoma Appliance Customisation Service (SAC)

Table 2 Advanced Services

		Intend to begin within 12 Months	
Westminster	Yes		No
Pharmacies who provide Medicines Use Review	59	19	15
Pharmacies who provide Appliance Use Review service	7	44	42
Pharmacies who provide a Stoma Appliance Customisation service	6	34	53

Each pharmacy is able to provide up to a maximum of 400 Medicines Use Reviews each year, allowing for 23,600 per year. In 2009/10 pharmacies provided a total of 10,098.

The above information demonstrates that there is sufficient commissioned in Westminster and that the existing pharmacies are able to increase provision to meet any further need or demand.

Enhanced Services

The Pharmaceutical Services (Advanced and Enhanced Services) (England) Directions 2005 give PCT's the ability to commission the below services where necessary. As part of the PNA we must consider:

- whether there is a need for these services,
- state whether they are currently being commissioned, and
- if there is a gap in services.

We have reviewed each of the enhanced services and have concluded that these services are adequately provided by either pharmacies or other healthcare providers with the following exceptions:

- advice to care homes, for which we intend to undertake further needs assessment to determine local need,
- Medicines Assessment and Compliance Support Service, for which we intend to undertake further assessment to determine local need,
- Services where there is no identified demand, e.g Gluten Free Food Supply Service

As part of our baseline assessment we have confirmed that sufficient numbers of existing pharmacies are willing to provide these services.

In addition to the services set out in the 2005 Directions we also commission other enhanced services in Westminster. Information has been included about the adequacy of these services.

1. Anticoagulant Monitoring Service

These services involve testing patient's blood clotting time, reviewing the results and adjusting where needed the patient's medication. Anticoagulant monitoring can be commissioned from hospitals, for high risk patients, and from community providers (e.g GPs or pharmacies), for lower risk patients. In Westminster community based services are adequately provided by GP practices directly or through hosting arrangements.

It should be noted that, were services to be commissioned from community pharmacies, 78 have stated that they would be willing and/or able to provide the service.

2. Care Home Service,

This service involves providing advice and support to residents and staff in a care homes. We do not currently commission this service within Westminster. In the future we intend

to work with our joint commissioning colleagues to assess the level of service that is needed, what form this service should take and how it should be commissioned.

As part of the PNA baseline assessment we have confirmed that over 70 existing pharmacies would be willing to provide such a service were it to be commissioned.

3. Disease Specific Medicines Management Service

This service provides patients with advice and support about their treatment for specific conditions. NHSW currently commissions these services are currently provided by GP practices and from Central London Community Health (NHS Trust). There is currently adequate service provision,

As part of the PNA baseline assessment we have confirmed that 78 existing pharmacies would be willing to provide this service if NHSW were to re-commission the service as part of a pathway re-design.

4. Gluten Free Food Supply Service

There is no identified need or demand for this service in Westminster.

As part of the PNA baseline assessment we have confirmed that over 78 existing pharmacies would be willing to provide such a service were it to be commissioned.

5. Home Delivery Service

Many pharmacies (30) already provide free home delivery for those patients that require the service. This supports the work of district nurses and other healthcare teams.

There is adequate service provision for patients and we do not intend to commission this as an enhanced service. However as part of the PNA baseline assessment we have confirmed that 41 existing pharmacies would be willing to provide such a service were it to be commissioned.

6. Language Access Service

This provides translation and advocacy services for patients. In Westminster all residents can use a Language Access Service called GRIP. The contact details for GRIP are as follows:

Tel: 020 7009 4131

Fax: 020 7534 6613

E-mail: grip.admin@westminster-pct.nhs.uk

7. Medication Review Service

In Westminster GP's are responsible for reviewing a patient's medication. This work is supported by pharmacists engaged by the PCT or those working in the local community.

There is adequate service provision we do not intend to commission this as an enhanced service. However as part of the PNA baseline assessment we have confirmed that 34

already provide the service and 49 other pharmacies would be willing to provide such a service were it to be commissioned

8. Medicines Assessment and Compliance Support Service

This service is intended to provide advice and support to vulnerable patients and those with special needs about their medicines. Additionally it ensures these patients are complying with recommended use of their medicines. These patients need ongoing support and ready access to professional advice. Community Pharmacies are ideally placed to provide such a service.

Given the high prevalence of patients with these needs in Westminster, it shall be our intention to undertake a baseline assessment to determine how such a service shall be provided in Westminster.

As part of the PNA baseline assessment we have confirmed that 79 existing pharmacies would be willing to provide such a service were it to be commissioned.

9. Minor Ailment Scheme

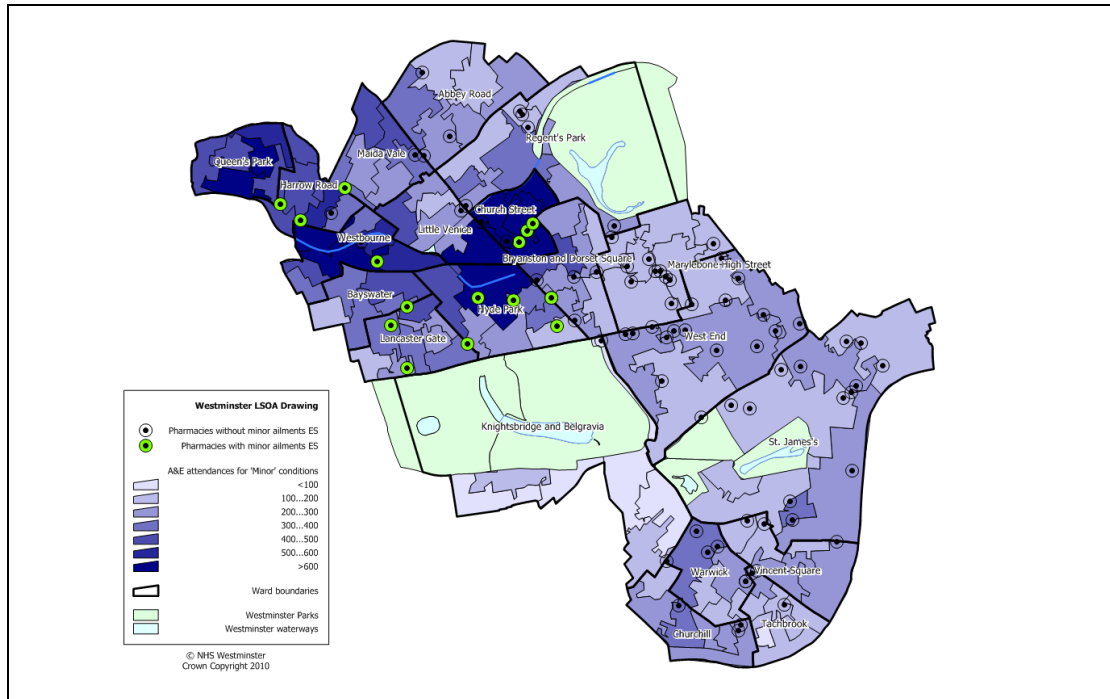
A Minor Ailment Scheme allows patients to obtain advice and medicines from a pharmacist for minor illnesses or conditions. These patients may otherwise have visited their GP practice for treatment, impacting on the ability of other patients to gain access to their GP.

In Westminster we commission this service from 13 pharmacies in areas where patients find it difficult to access a GP service. The services are coordinated with the patient's GP practice. These are located mainly in the Queens Park and Paddington area. At present no targets are set for this service. The average number of consultations per pharmacy is 116 per year.

We have secured access to treatment for minor ailments through extended GP opening times, minor ailments clinics, walk-in and urgent care services and the opening of a GP-led Health Centre.

Any future expansion of the community pharmacy service would be linked to overall re-design of services and would be predicated on the need to establish a business case that demonstrates improved quality and/or productivity.

As part of the PNA baseline assessment we have confirmed that a further 68 existing pharmacies would be willing to provide such a service were it to be commissioned.



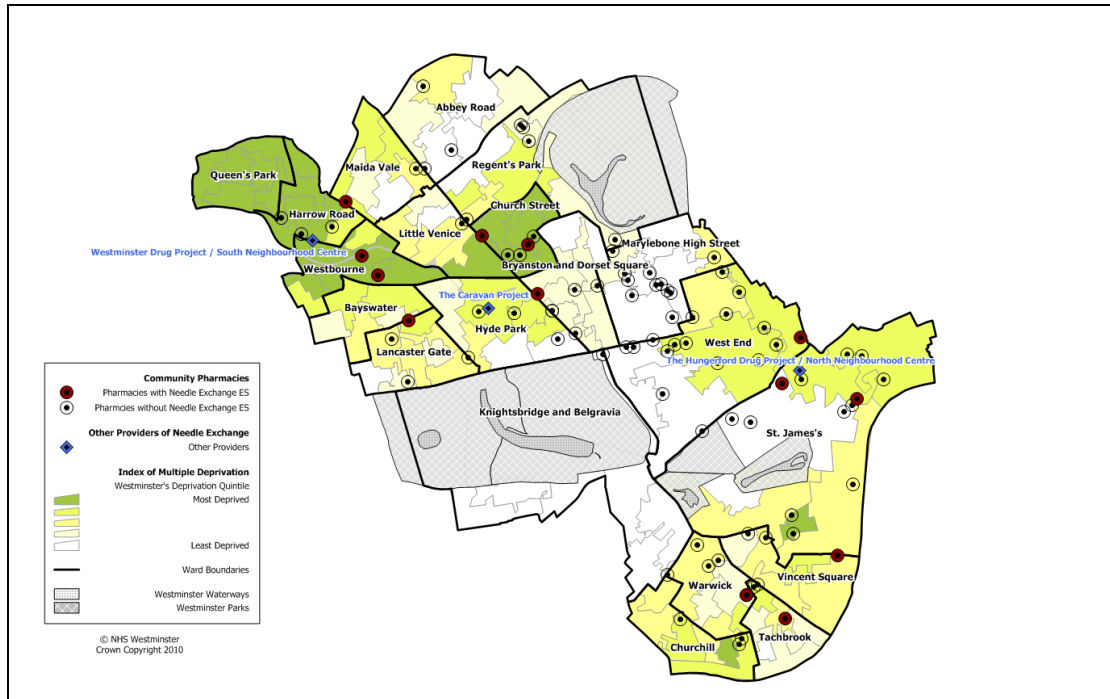
10. Needle and Syringe Exchange Service

This service allows drug users to obtain and return sterile needles, syringes and associated materials as well as gain advice about treatment and services. Its aims are to reduce drug related deaths by controlling the spread of blood borne viruses and other potential infections through the provision of sterile injecting equipment to intravenous drug users.

There are a high number of drug users in Westminster and until August 2010 we commissioned this service from Central North West London Mental Health Trust who provided the service through 14 pharmacies in Westminster.

We now commission the service directly from the 14 pharmacies under an enhanced service agreement. This will ensure that commissioning is responsive and that we can model current need versus activity and highlight any gaps in service provision. Further in addition to activity about contacts per month /distribution rates of needles we shall record the number of clients using the service. However there are difficulties of accurately monitoring the number of clients accessing needle exchanges exist as, in many cases, people access needle exchange services anonymously.

The current service provision is adequate, however were we to re-commission or extend the service a further 65 pharmacies would be willing to provide the service.



11. On Demand Availability of Specialist Drugs Service

This service is not currently available in Westminster and there is no identifiable need or demand for the service. However as part of the PNA baseline assessment we have confirmed that 79 existing pharmacies would be willing to provide such a service were it to be commissioned.

12. Out of Hours Services

Out of hours services are defined as those available outside the core primary care hours, i.e. 8pm to 8 am Monday to Friday, the weekends and bank holidays. Demand for dispensing is lower during in-hours and activity tends to drop off after 11pm.

In Westminster there is good provision of extended opening by Community Pharmacies with

- 3 open 9am to at least midnight from Monday to Sunday.
- 3 pharmacies open before 8am hours
- 69 pharmacies open on a Saturday
- 28 Pharmacies open on Sunday

These services are adequate to meet the need and demand. We do not intend to commission any further services during these times.

In relation to bank holidays. All pharmacies are asked to confirm whether they shall open. Sufficient pharmacies open during the May and August bank-holidays and for Good Friday, New Years day and Boxing day. Cover for Christmas day and Easter Sunday is secured through commissioning additional opening. For all bank holidays we seek to ensure that at least 4 pharmacies are open in the borough for at least 2 hours. As part of

the PNA baseline assessment 61 pharmacies have confirmed that they would provide further out of hours services if they are commissioned.

13. Patient Group Direction Service,

A patient group direction (PGD) service, allows suitably trained healthcare professionals (other than doctors) to prescribe medicine for patients. In Westminster we have identified the need for the following PGD services from pharmacists:

- Emergency hormonal contraception,
- Provision of HPV vaccinations, and

These services are provided in 8 pharmacies and dovetail with other services commissioned from GP practices, minor ailments clinics, walk-in and urgent care services and Central London Community Health. Whilst there is adequate service provision were we to commission additional services from pharmacies, as part of service re-design or new need, over 60 pharmacies would be able and/or willing to provide the service.

14. Prescriber Support Service

Advice and support is provided to prescribers by pharmacists employed by the PCT.

15. Schools Service

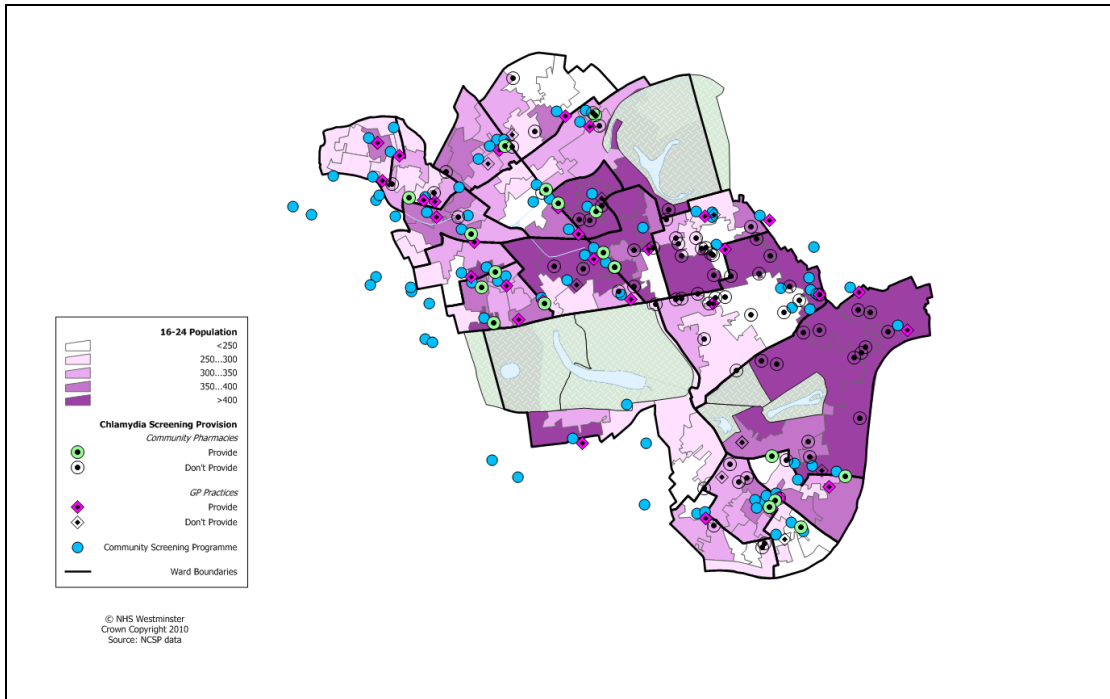
There is no evidence that this service is required in Westminster.

16. Screening Service

This aims to identify patients at risk of specific diseases through diagnostics. At risk patients are referred to other health care services. We are currently piloting NHS health Checks within 12 pharmacies. Once the pilot is evaluated a decision shall be made as to whether to roll out and extend the service. As part of our baseline assessment, a further 65 pharmacies have confirmed that they are able and/or willing to provide the service.

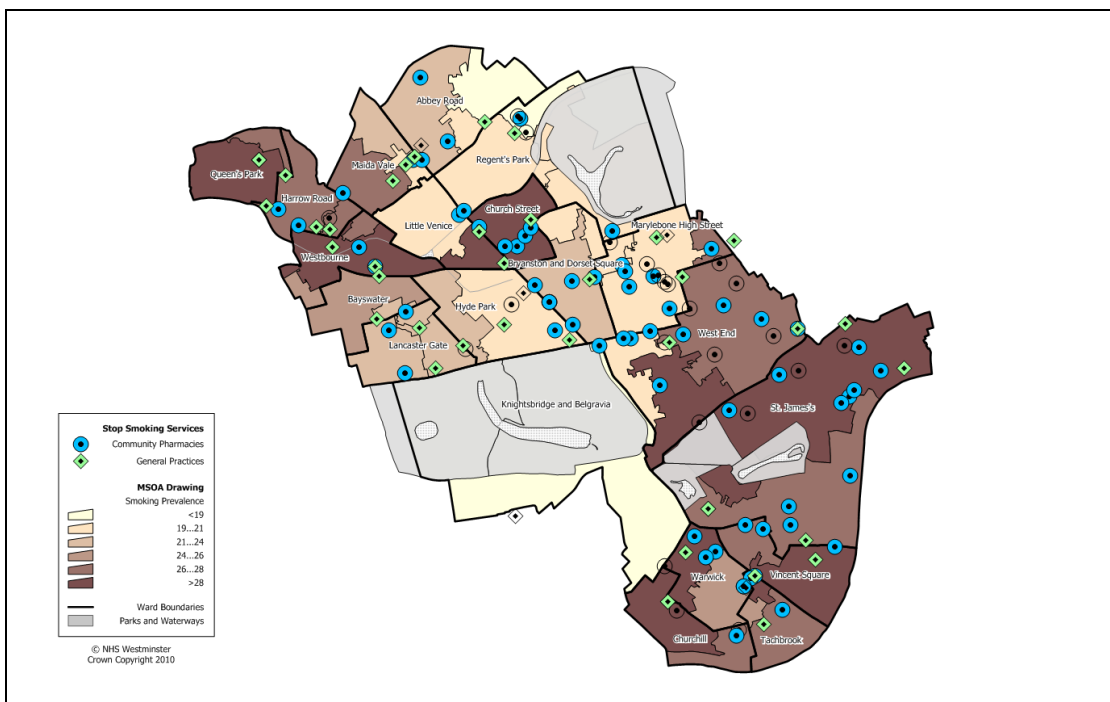
We also commission Chlamydia screening from 19 pharmacies for young people aligned to the other screening services in borough.

This service has failed to achieve targets of 1000 screens per annum and has been scaled back in 2010/11. Whilst we do not intend to extend the service, a further 59 pharmacies have confirmed that they would be willing to provide the service.



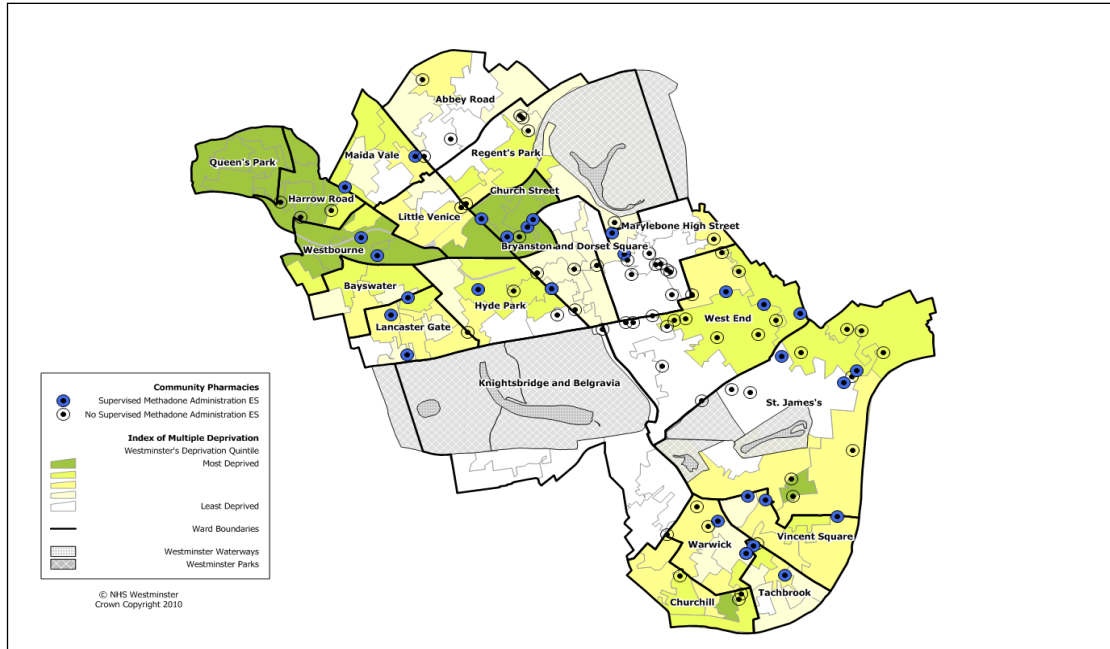
17. Stop Smoking Service,

A stop smoking service is commissioned from 67 pharmacies who contribute greatly the local targets for quitters. We also commission services from GP practices and Central London Community Health. There is good access for patients who wish to use this service. However if we were to commission additional access, a further 20 pharmacies would be willing to provide the service.



18. Supervised Administration Service

In Westminster we currently commission a supervised administration service for the consumption of methadone and buprenorphine for drug users. The service is commissioned from 28 pharmacies in line with patient need. In the event that need or demand should increase a further 39 pharmacies would be willing to provide the service.



19. Supplementary Prescribing Service

This service is not currently available in Westminster and there is no identifiable need or demand for the service. In the event that need or demand should increase 65 pharmacies would be willing to provide the service.

Other Services Commissioned from Community Pharmacies

Immunisation Services

40 pharmacies in Westminster are commissioned to provide influenza vaccinations for those adults considered to be in a high risk group including the over 65's and people with at risk conditions. This service supports local GP practices' flu campaign and provides additional access for patients.

Community pharmacies also provide a limited HPV Immunisation service (8 Pharmacies) for girls who missed the vaccination programme in their school.

We do not presently commission other vaccination services from pharmacies as there is limited demand and the services are available from GPs.

Emergency Hormonal Contraception (EHC)

There is a limited EHC service provided in 8 pharmacies for young woman.

This is supported by service provision in GP practices, walk-in /urgent care services and family planning clinics. The current service provision is adequate however were the service to extended or re-designed, a further 74 pharmacies would be willing to provide the service.

Pharmacies are contracted to provide a core service of either 40 hours per week or 100 hours per week. Many pharmacies provide supplementary hours of service in line with local pharmaceutical needs.

	No of GP practices open	No of community pharmacies open	
		Core	Supplementary
Normal hours (Monday to Friday)	51	93	93
Extended weekday opening	32	8 ⁵	23
Saturday	7	55	69
Sunday	2	28	28

There is good alignment between GP opening times and community pharmacy provision across Westminster.

Out-of-hours and bank holiday opening

Two pharmacies are open from 9am to at least midnight from Monday to Sunday. A further two are open from 9am to midnight Monday to Saturday with some Sunday opening. Early morning services (before 8am) are provided by two pharmacies as part of their core hours and 14 pharmacies as part of supplementary hours. This together with proximity to a 24 hour chemist located in the Earls Court of Kensington and Chelsea ensures that there is sufficient out-of-hours community pharmacy provision.

Bank holiday cover is commissioned from four pharmacies to provide at least two hours cover in the North, South, East and West of the borough as needed. It should be noted that many pharmacies remain open on May and August bank holidays and provide sufficient cover for local people and visitors.

4.9 Other Services

Urgent care

There are three urgent care services located in Westminster:

- Victoria NHS Walk-in Service (63 Buckingham Gate, SW1E 6AT)
- Soho Walk-in Service (1 Frith Street, W1D 3HZ)
- Urgent Care Centre at St Mary's Hospital (Praed Street, W2 1NY)

A further Urgent Care Centre is located at St Charles Centre for Health and Wellbeing in Kensington and Chelsea which is accessible to Westminster residents.

Community and mental health services

The main provider of acute mental health services for Westminster is Central and North West London NHS Foundation Trust (CNWL).

⁵ Most pharmacies are contracted to provide a core service of 40 hours per but extend their opening through supplementary hours. A small number are contracted to work 100 hours and can provide extended opening.

The majority of community services are provided by Central London Community Healthcare (CLCH).

Secondary care services

The PNA makes no assessment of the need for pharmaceutical services in secondary care.

Patients in Westminster have a choice of provider for their elective hospital services. Most of our hospital services are provided by the following trusts:

- Imperial College Healthcare NHS Trust
- Chelsea and Westminster Hospital NHS Foundation Trust
- University College London Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust

4.10 Exempt applications

NHS Westminster defines the 'full and prescribed range of services' for applicants who would like to provide NHS pharmaceutical services and who are seeking exemption from the market entry test as being:

- All essential services
- All advanced services
- Provision of all agreed directed and local enhanced services that the PCT or any future GP commissioning consortium decides to commission at the time of application and in their locality.

The above need to be made available for the full contracted opening hours. Applicants must also ensure that they meet the governance standards required for the provision of services including:

- Face to face access to suitably qualified staff during full opening hours
- Access to a consultation room with hand-washing facilities that meet standards for cross infection control and provide wheelchair access
- Compliance with the DDA Act 2005 and 1995.

4.11 Gaps in necessary services

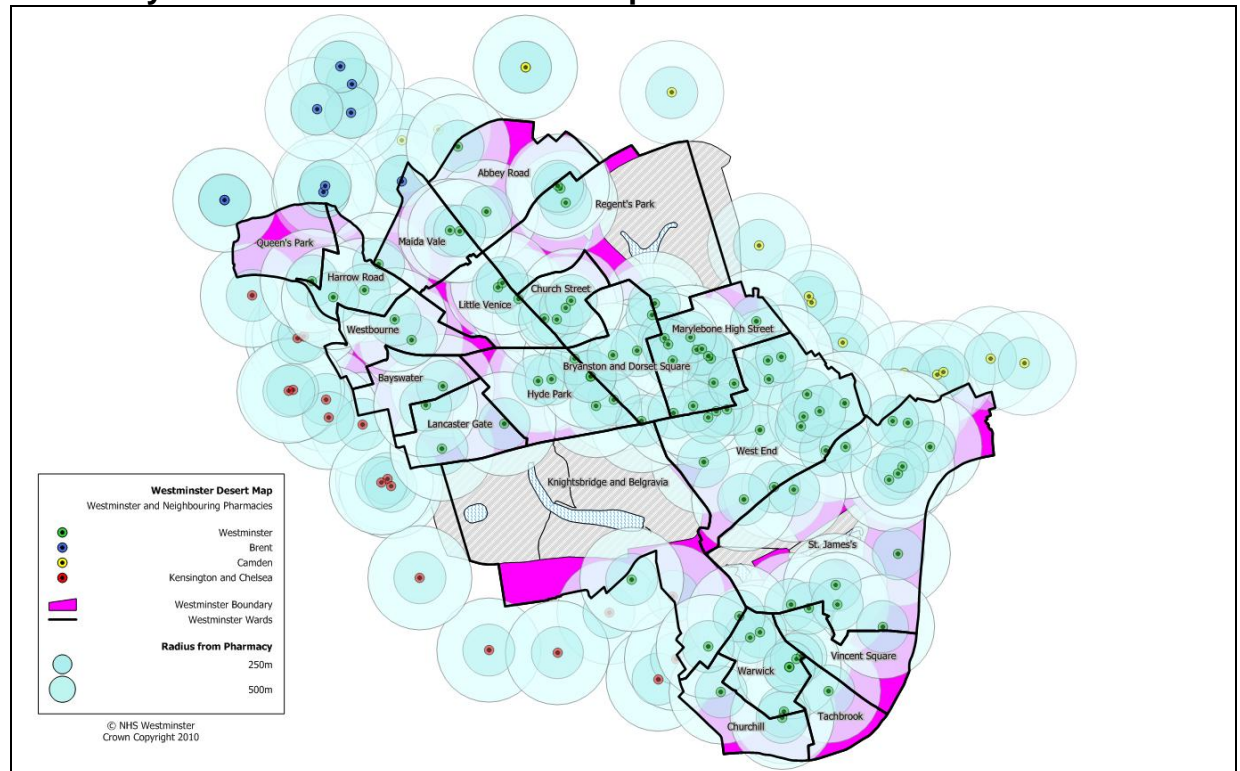
Necessary services are essential and those services defined in the Pharmaceutical Services (Advanced and Enhanced Services) (England) Directions 2005. As part of the PNA we have assessed whether there are any gaps in these services at both borough level and PCT level.

Essential and advanced services

Westminster is well served by community pharmacies throughout the day, evening and during out-of-hours. The desert map below shows how far local residents need to travel to access community pharmacy services using benchmarks of 250 and 500 metres.

There are some areas of pink that indicate that local residents may need to travel more than 500 metres from their home to access a community pharmacy. Closer inspection however shows that in the majority of cases these areas are non-residential, for example the museums of South Kensington and Hyde Park Corner or conservation areas with limited scope for commercial development.

Pharmacy Service Provision – desert map



Queens Park is one area where closer consideration of the alignment between health services and community pharmacies may be needed. This is an area of high health needs and health inequalities. At present all pharmacies are located on borders of this locality with some residents required to travel more than 500 metres. However it should be recognised that this is a relatively short distance and that no resident would need to travel more than 750 metres. Further Queens Park is a largely residential area with low level housing.

Overall we concluded that within Westminster and the defined localities there are sufficient pharmacies providing essential and advanced services to meet the needs of the population. Further that the existing pharmacies are able and willing to extend their service provision to meet additional demand and service developments.

Enhanced Services

The review of enhanced services indicates that sufficient services are being commissioned from local pharmacies and other healthcare providers. Further that any increased demand or need can be met by the existing pharmacies. However we have identified that there is a need to further assess the need for the following services:

- Care home service
- Medicines assessment and compliance support service

We have also received feedback as part of the development of the PNA and consultation process that we should consider commissioning the following services from pharmacies:

- Travel vaccinations,
- Hepatitis C/B vaccinations,
- Nutritional advice and supplements,
- Oral Contraception provision

We intend to assess whether these services can and should be provided during 2011/12. However any additional service delivery would need to be supported by a business plan that shows these services meet the PCT's priorities in relation to quality, innovation, productivity and prevention.

4.12 Development of community pharmacy services in Westminster

The Pharmacy White Paper was launched in April 2008 with the following recommendations that community pharmacies:

- become 'healthy living' centres – promoting health and helping more people to take care of themselves;
- offer NHS treatment for many minor ailments (e.g. coughs, colds, stomach problems) for people who do not need to go to their local GP;
- provide specific support for people who are starting out on a new course of treatment for long term conditions such as high blood pressure or high cholesterol;
- offer screening for those at risk of vascular disease – an area where there are significant variations in access to services and life expectancy around the country;
- be commissioned based on the range and quality of services they deliver.

NHS Westminster has already begun to implement many of these changes through the development of enhanced services in community pharmacy. A review of services commissioned is currently being undertaken.

4.13 Future developments in Westminster

Future development of services in Westminster shall be driven through our polysystems and PBC/GP consortia. Their aims include the following;

- Provide more care closer to home by integrating GP and routine hospital care with appropriate health and wellbeing services in lower cost community settings.
- Review care pathways to continually improve the quality of care –implementing national and international best practice.
- Improve care pathway efficiencies and reduce waiting times.
- Develop services focussed around patients' needs and wants.

- Improve access to services working in partnership with the City Council to integrate services where appropriate.
- Optimise utilisation of community premises.

South Polysystem

Work is ongoing to develop the South Westminster Centre (SWC) as the Polysystem hub. Recent developments include the installation of a new Voice over Internet Protocol (VOIP) telephone system, and the allocation of space for introducing further services including retinal screening, paediatric diabetes services, community cardiology services, and abdominal aortic aneurysm (AAA) screening.

The contract for the Victoria Walk-in centre, located in Buckingham Gate and initially commissioned by the Department of Health, is due to terminate at the end of May 2011. NHSW is required by the Department of Health to develop a communication plan and consult with the public regarding service closure and potential options for future service provision. The PCT will be required to fund any future service which it commissions following the consultation.

Central Polysystem

The Polysystem Clinical Reference Group (CRG) continues to be the group which oversees the strategic design and development of services locally. The work programme especially focuses on demand management initiatives relating to hospital attendances and admissions.

Another key area of focus is inputting to local long-term strategic development programmes, including the Church Street Master plan programme. The plan, currently under consultation, focuses on the Church Street, Lisson Grove and Paddington Green areas and proposes to regenerate the area over a 10 year period addressing key issues such as child poverty, low level adult skills and health inequalities. Central to the proposals are the development of 1000 homes and co-location and integration of public services within community hubs (the community hubs proposed may include primary care, other health services, children's services, education and other social service provision).

North West Polysystem

Central to service design in QPP is the focus on reducing health inequalities and working with locally disadvantaged groups. With this in mind a proposal has been submitted to the Health Foundation for funding to support appropriate engagement and working with the local community in developing relevant services.

The Halfpenny Steps GP-led Health Centre has now opened on the Harrow Road, and has become a new member practice of the QPP consortium.

To further the proposed development of Queens Park Health Centre the consortium is awaiting notice of any available capital. The clusters preferred option is for an investment of £2–3m to increase the usage of the Centre.

Urgent Care Centre – St Mary's Hospital

The Urgent Care Centre (UCC) development at St Mary's Hospital went live on July 6th 2010. The service is designed to triage and treat clinically appropriate walk-in patients who would previously have been treated in the Hospital Accident and Emergency Department in line with relevant clinical protocols. In addition work is underway with local GPs to agree a pathway for referring patients who don't need to be seen immediately back to primary care for a same-day GP consultation.

The service has been commissioned as a 12-month pilot and a detailed evaluation will be undertaken to assess its effectiveness. The evaluation findings will be used to inform future commissioning decisions regarding how best to achieve the strategic intention of ensuring patients are treated in the most appropriate setting, and where possible as close to Westminster Profile

Section 2

Locality Profiles

1. Abbey Road

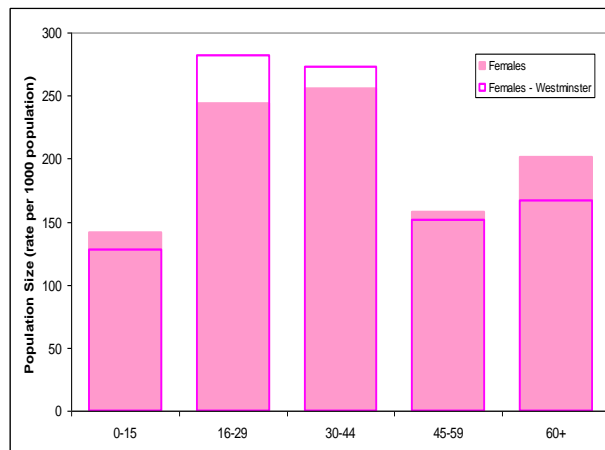
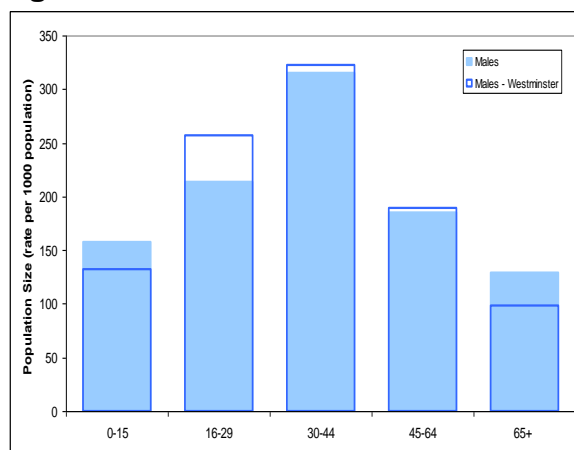
Abbey Road is the northern most ward in Westminster. It is bordered to the south east by Regent's Park, Little Venice at its most southern point, and Maida Vale to the south west. The borough of Camden borders Abbey Road to the north.



There are 11,354 people in Abbey Road making up 5% of the total population of Westminster.

1.1 Demographic profile

Age/Sex

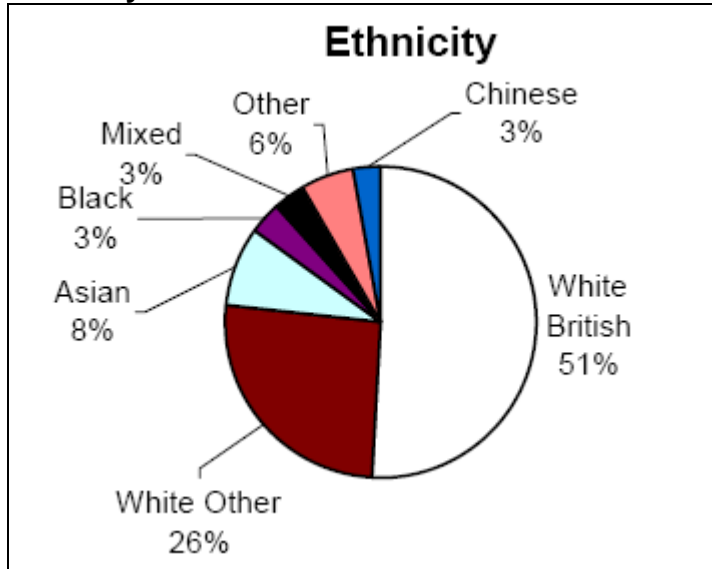


Source: ONS Mid-2008 Population Estimates for Lower Layer Super Output Areas in England and Wales by Broad Age Group and Sex

The population of Abbey Road is largely made up of people from the 30-44 age group. There are more males in this age group than females, and there are fewer people in this age group in Abbey Road than for the Westminster average as a whole. The second largest age group is the 16-29 age group. This is largely made up of females and again there are fewer females in this group than the Westminster average. The number of males and females for Abbey Road in the 0-15 and the 65+ male and 60+ female age group is higher than the Westminster average for these age groups. There are more females in the 45-59 age group than the Westminster average.

As well as having the majority of residents from the working age cohort, Abbey Road also has the highest proportion of people within retirement age in Westminster as a whole.

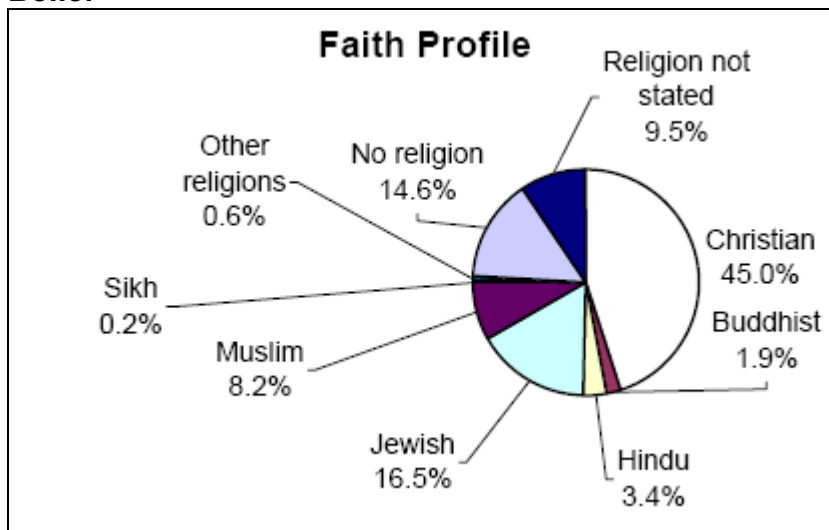
Ethnicity



Source: Census 2001

The largest ethnic group in Abbey Road is the White ethnic group; the White British ethnic group makes up 51% of the population and the White Other ethnic group makes up 26% of the population. The remaining ethnic groups are fairly evenly distributed.

Belief



Source: Census 2001

The largest single religion of residents in Abbey Road is Christianity; this is slightly lower than the Westminster average of 55%. The second most common religion is Judaism (16.5% of the population). This is higher than the other Westminster wards. 14.6% are identified as having no religion and 8.2% are identified as Muslim.

Languages spoken

Main Home Languages (by pupils home address) in Primary and Secondary Schools – Top 10	
Language	Percentage
Arabic	28%
English	27%
Kurdish	6%
Persian (Farsi/Dari)	4%
Bengali/Sylheti	4%
Spanish	3%
Cantonese	2%
Singhalese	2%
Japanese	2%
Russian	2%

Source: PLASC (Pupil Level Annual School Census 2009)

The majority of school children in Abbey Road speak Arabic at home (28%) followed by English. This is the opposite way round to the top two languages spoken in Westminster. 6% of school children speak Kurdish at home.

This data is taken from the Pupil Level Annual Schools Census (PLASC). The introduction of the Pupil Level PLASC from January 2002 has provided finer grain information and the Greater London Authority (GLA) has analysed this file to provide information on where Westminster-resident pupils within the maintained school sector go to school, as well as main home language spoken.

1.2 Population profile

Daytime/working population (for map please see Appendix 1, figure 1)

The daytime and working population of Abbey Road is estimated to be around 2000 to 4000 people. This is relatively low in comparison to other wards of Westminster which have a higher daytime and working population of more than 8000. Abbey Road has a high proportion of employees working in the ward for businesses which deliver public and administrative services. The ward has a high proportion of small businesses, 93% of businesses in the ward employ fewer than 10 people, this small business proportion is the second highest proportion in Westminster (the average in Westminster is 85%).

Night-time visitor population (for map please see Appendix 1, figure 2)

Abbey Road ward has a night time visitor population of around 500-1000 people. This is relatively low in comparison to other wards in Westminster. The majority of visitors to the borough arrive during the day. It has a high resident population in comparison to the visitor population.

Population density (persons per sq km) (for map please see Appendix 1, figure 3)

Population density in Abbey Road ward is fairly high in comparison to other wards in Westminster. The population density is estimated to be around 12,000 to 15,000 persons per square km. However, it is not as densely populated as some other areas in the north and south of the borough.

Population turnover (for map please see Appendix 1, figure 4)

In 2006-2007 Abbey Road's population turnover varied within the ward. The north and west of the ward experienced a population turnover of around 18-20%, whereas the east experienced a population turnover of 14-16%. A small part of Abbey Road towards the south of the ward experiences a very low population turnover of less than 14%.

Deprivation (for map please see Appendix 1, figure 5)

There is variation in deprivation within the Abbey Road ward but overall the ward is less deprived than other wards in Westminster. The majority of the ward sits within Westminster's least deprived quintile, and second least deprived quintile. A small part towards the north of the ward, which borders the London borough of Camden, sits within the third deprivation quintile.

1.3 Health Needs

Hospital Accident & Emergency attendances – (October 2008 to September 2009)
(for map please see Appendix 1, figure 6).

There is a variation of hospital A&E attendances in the Abbey Road ward by lower layer super output area (LSOA)*. The east of the ward has a relatively low number of A&E attendances (350-450 attendances in the year). The west of the ward has a slightly higher number of A&E attendances ranging from 650 to 750 attendances towards the north and 450 to 550 attendances towards the south.

Elective (planned) admissions (2009/10) (for map please see Appendix 1, figure 7).

Overall the ward has a fairly low number of planned hospital admissions. The highest planned admissions are found towards the middle and south of the ward. This is the same area that is the least deprived in the ward and has the lowest population turnover. The lowest planned admissions are found in the north east of the ward (less than 90 admissions). The remainder of the ward had between 90 and 170 admissions in the year 2009/10.

In order to assess the health needs of the population, the diagnosed prevalence of stroke and diabetes were used as proxy indicators. Both stroke and diabetes are representative of cardiovascular disease (CVD) conditions. The pattern across the borough would be similar amongst other long term conditions such as coronary heart disease or chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) and therefore only stroke and diabetes were used.

Stroke or Transient Ischemic Attack (TIA)(for map please see Appendix 1, figure 8).

Overall the number of people with stroke is quite low in Abbey Road. The highest incidences of stroke can be found along the border of Regents Park ward (the south and east of the ward). This area of the ward has 24-34 people diagnosed with stroke or Transient Ischemic Attack (TIA). The remainder of the ward has fewer people diagnosed with stroke or TIA (6 to 18 diagnosed people).

Diabetes (for map please see Appendix 1, figure 9).

The pattern of diabetes incidence is similar to the pattern seen with stroke or TIA. There are 35-45 people diagnosed with diabetes towards the east of the borough and 15-25

people diagnosed with diabetes towards the west. The fewest number of people diagnosed with diabetes is found towards the north of the borough.

Mental health

Psychotic mental health disorders are far less prevalent in Westminster and tend to vary by ward. Psychosis is more prevalent in more deprived areas. The prevalence of psychosis in Abbey Road ward is very low in comparison to other wards in Westminster. The rate of psychosis is around 7 per 1,000 15-74 population. For the graph please see figure 10.

Learning disabilities

The number of people on the Westminster Learning Disability Partnership (WLDP) caseload varies by ward. The variation is shown in figure 11. Abbey Road ward has a fairly low number of people on the WLDP caseload – just over 10 people are on the caseload.

Physical disabilities (for map please see Appendix 1, figure 12)

The number of people with physical disabilities, as indicated by the number of people on incapacity benefits minus those with mental health problems, is fairly low in Abbey Road ward in comparison to other wards in Westminster. There are 80-140 incapacity claimants in this ward.

1.4 Pharmaceutical needs - prescribing and dispensing information

In 2009/10:

- 138,281 items were prescribed in Abbey Road equating to a monthly average of 11,523 items and,
- 75,809 items were dispensed in Abbey Road equating to a monthly average of 6,317 items.

1.5 GP and community pharmacy services

There are two GP practices in the locality providing services for 13,767 patients. These are supported by two community pharmacies, of which two have patient consultation facilities. Additionally two community pharmacies in this locality offer a Medicine Use Review Service and two dispense all types of appliances.

Opening Times – GP and Community Pharmacies (Appendix 4)

	No of GP Practices Open	No of Community Pharmacies Open	
		Core	Supplementary
Normal Hours (Monday to Friday)	2	2	2
Extended Weekday Opening	0	0	0
Saturday	0	0	0
Sunday	0	0	0

There is good alignment between GP opening times and community pharmacy provision. Information about out-of-hours arrangements are provided in Section 1.

1.6 Gaps in necessary services

This area is well served by community pharmacies both within the locality and in surrounding localities. There are no gaps in essential, advanced or enhanced services in this locality.

The desert map, see Appendix 2 Figure 14, shows an area of pink around the south end of Finchley Road. This includes Finchley Road and a School (Quintin Kynaston School).

*Super output areas are a geographical hierarchy designed to improve the reporting of small area statistics in England and Wales. Lower layer super output areas (LSOA) have four to six output areas, as defined by the 2001 census, and are designed to have a minimum population of 1,000 and a mean population of 1,500

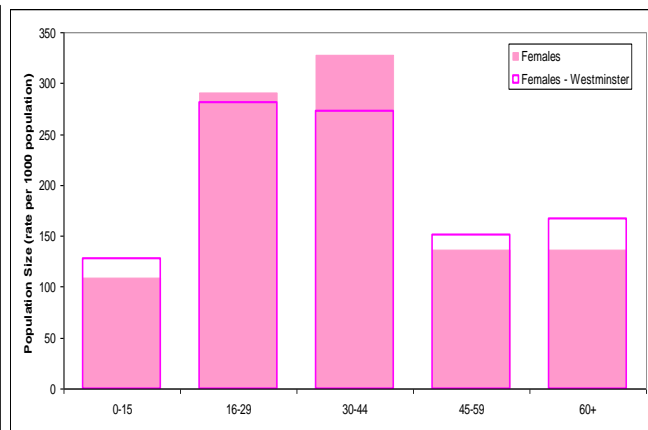
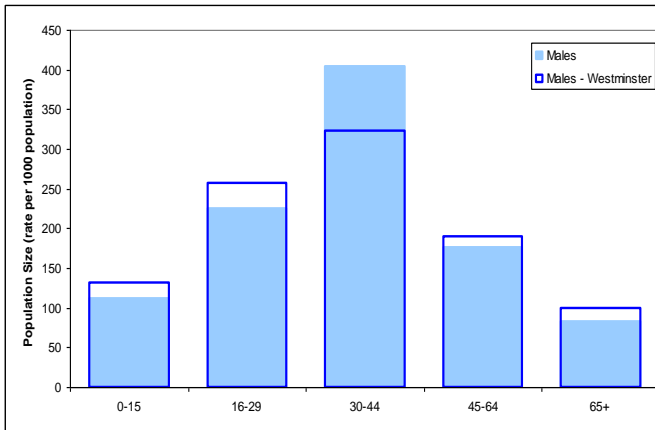
2. Bayswater

The ward of Bayswater is in the northwest of Westminster. It is bordered to the north by Westbourne, to the east by Hyde Park and to the south by Lancaster Gate. The London borough of Kensington and Chelsea is to the west.

There are 9,591 people living in Bayswater, making up a total of 4% of the total population of Westminster.



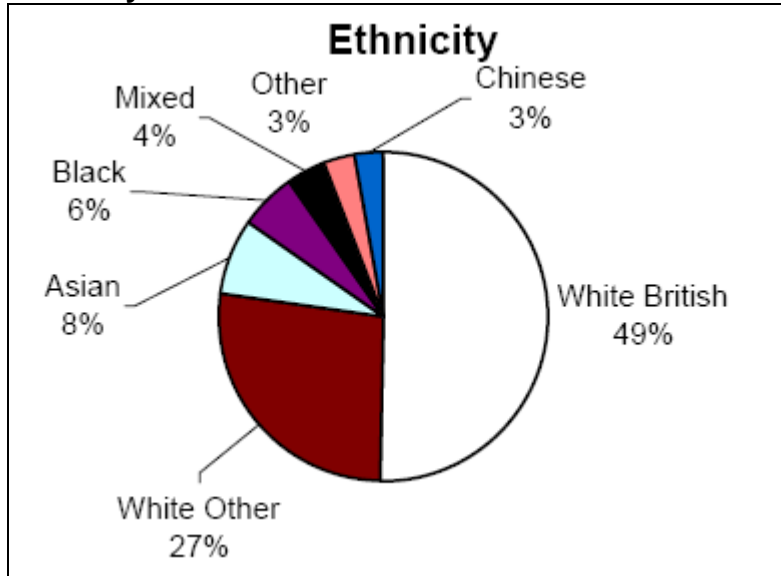
2.1 Demographic profile Age/Sex



Source: ONS Mid-2008 Population Estimates for Lower Layer Super Output Areas in England and Wales by Broad Age Group and Sex

The population of Bayswater is largely made up the 30-44 year olds and there are more males than females in this age group. There are both more males and more females in this age group in comparison to the Westminster average. The second largest age group is the 16-29 age group. This is largely made up of females and again there are more females in this age group in comparison to the Westminster average. There are fewer males in the 16-29 average group in Bayswater in comparison to Westminster as a whole. The total number of males and females for Bayswater in the 0-15 and 45+ age groups is lower than the average for Westminster. Bayswater has the lowest numbers of people aged over 65 in Westminster as a whole.

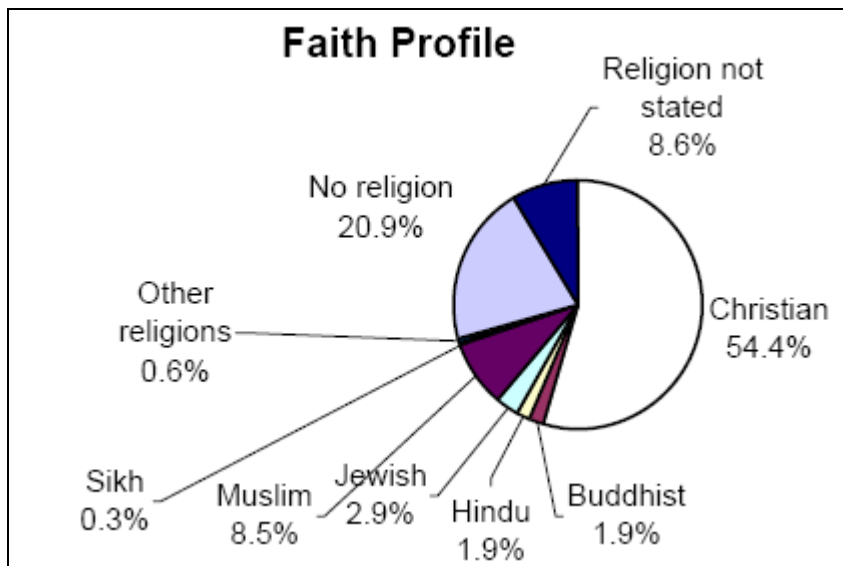
Ethnicity



Source: Census 2001

The largest ethnic group in Bayswater is the White British ethnic group making up 49% of the population, followed by the White Other ethnic group (27%). The remaining ethnic groups within Bayswater are fairly evenly distributed.

Belief



Source: 2001 Census

More than half of the residents in Bayswater are Christian (54.4%) This is the same as the average for Westminster. There is higher than the average population of people in Bayswater with no religion in Westminster (20.9% in comparison to 16.2% in Westminster). 8.5% of the population of Bayswater are Muslim.

Languages spoken

Main Home Languages (by pupils home address) in Primary and Secondary Schools – Top 10	
Language	Percentage
English	30%
Arabic	17%
Bengali/Sylheti	13%
Albanian	4%
Italian	4%
Kurdish	4%
Portuguese	3%
French	3%
Persian (Farsi/Dari)	2%
Somali	1%

Source: PLASC (Pupil Level Annual School Census 2009)

Bayswater is less diverse than other wards in Westminster. 30% of school children speak English at home followed by Arabic (17%). 13% of school children speak Bengali/Sylheti at home.

This data is taken from the Pupil Level Annual Schools Census (PLASC). The introduction of the Pupil Level PLASC from January 2002 has provided finer grain information and the Greater London Authority (GLA) has analysed this file to provide information on where Westminster-resident pupils within the maintained school sector go to school, as well as main home language spoken.

2.2 Population profile

Daytime/working population (for map please see Appendix 1, figure 1)

The daytime and working population of Bayswater is estimated to be around 2000 – 4000 people. This is relatively low in comparison to the other wards of Westminster. A high proportion of the population of Bayswater are of working age and therefore may not work within Bayswater and instead travel to other places to work – this may explain the fairly low daytime and working population of Bayswater.

The distribution industry, hotels and restaurants employ over half of people who work in Bayswater (a proportion twice that of the Westminster average), whilst there are relatively few finance and public administration focussed businesses located here.

Night time visitor population

Bayswater ward has a relatively low estimated night time visitor population. It is estimated that the population is between 100 and 500 people. The majority of the visitors to Bayswater arrive during the day. This area has a high resident population.

Population density (persons per sq km) (for map please see Appendix 1, figure 3)

Bayswater is a very densely populated area. The population density is around 17,000 to 19,000 persons per square km. This is higher than most other wards in Westminster.

Population turnover (for map please see Appendix 1, figure 4)

In 2006 -2007 Bayswater experience a population turnover of around 18-20%. This is a mild population turnover in comparison to the busier wards of Westminster which experience a population turnover of over 22%.

Deprivation (for map please see Appendix 1, figure 5)

Within the ward of Bayswater there is a marked variation in deprivation. The north of the ward appears to be more deprived than the south and west of the ward. The north of the ward sits within Westminster's second most deprived quintile, whereas the south and west of Bayswater ward sits within Westminster's second least deprived quintile.

2.3 Health Needs

Hospital Accident & Emergency attendances – (October 2008 to September 2009)

(for map please see Appendix 1, figure 6).

There is variation of A&E attendances by lower layer super output area (LSOA)* within the ward of Bayswater. A&E attendances are highest in the east of the ward (>750 attendances in the year) and lowest towards the west of the ward (around 350-450 attendances in the year). This follows closely to the pattern of deprivation in the ward.

Elective (planned) admissions (for map please see Appendix 1, figure 7).

The highest planned admissions are found towards the south of the ward (210-250 admissions in 2009/10). The lowest planned admissions are found towards the north of the ward (90-130 admissions in 2009/10).

In order to assess the health needs of the population, the diagnosed prevalence of stroke and diabetes were used as proxy indicators. Both stroke and diabetes are representative of cardiovascular disease (CVD) conditions. The pattern across the borough would be similar amongst other long term conditions such as coronary heart disease or chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) and therefore only stroke and diabetes were used.

Stroke or Transient Ischemic Attack (TIA) (for map please see Appendix 1, figure 8).

Overall, the number of people with stroke is relatively low in Bayswater in comparison to the other wards in Westminster. The number of people with stroke is higher towards the west and south of the ward although the numbers are still relatively low (12-24 people are thought to be diagnosed as having a stroke or Transient Ischemic Attack (TIA)).

Diabetes (for map please see Appendix 1, figure 9).

Overall the number of people with diabetes in Bayswater is relatively low in comparison to the rest of the borough. The highest number of people with diabetes can be found towards the north of the borough where it is thought there are around 35-45 people diagnosed with diabetes.

Mental health

Psychotic mental health disorders are far less prevalent in Westminster and tend to vary by ward. Psychosis is more prevalent in more deprived areas. The prevalence of psychosis in Bayswater ward is fairly high in comparison to other wards in Westminster. The rate of psychosis is just below 20 per 1,000 15-74 population. For the graph please see Appendix 1, figure 10.

Learning disabilities

The number of people on the Westminster Learning Disability Partnership (WLDP) caseload varies by ward. The variation by ward is shown in figure 11. Bayswater ward has a fairly low number of people on the WLDP caseload – just over 10 people are on the caseload.

Physical disabilities (for map please see Appendix 1, figure 12)

The number of people with physical disabilities, as indicated by the number of people on incapacity benefits minus those with mental health problems, is fairly high in Bayswater ward in comparison to other wards in Westminster. There are 165-200 incapacity claimants in this ward.

2.4 Pharmaceutical Needs - prescribing and dispensing information

In 2009/10:

- 70,637 items were prescribed in Bayswater equating to a monthly average of 5,886 items and,
- 68,896 items were dispensed in Bayswater equating to a monthly average of 5,741 items.

2.5 GP and community pharmacy services

There is one GP practice in the locality providing services for 7,652 patients. This practice is supported by one community pharmacy, which has a patient consultation facility. Additionally the community pharmacy in this locality offers a Medicine Use Review Service and dispenses all types of appliances.

Opening Times – GP and Community Pharmacies

	No of GP practices Open	No of community pharmacies open	
		Core	Supplementary
Normal Hours (Monday to Friday)	1	1	1
Extended Weekday Opening	1	0	0
Saturday	0	1	1
Sunday	0	0	1

There is good alignment between GP opening times and community pharmacy provision. Information about out-of-hours arrangements are provided in Section 1.

2.6 Gaps in necessary services

This area is well served by community pharmacies both within the locality and in surrounding localities.

The desert map, see Appendix 2 Figure 14, confirmed that there are no gaps in essential, advanced or enhanced services in this locality.

*Super output areas are a geographical hierarchy designed to improve the reporting of small area statistics in England and Wales. Lower layer super output areas (LSOA) have four to six output areas, as defined by

the 2001 census, and are designed to have a minimum population of 1,000 and a mean population of 1,500

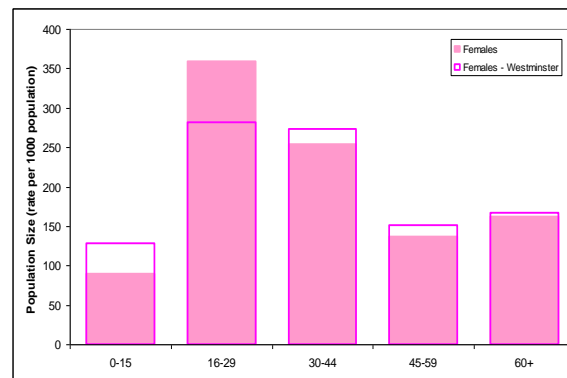
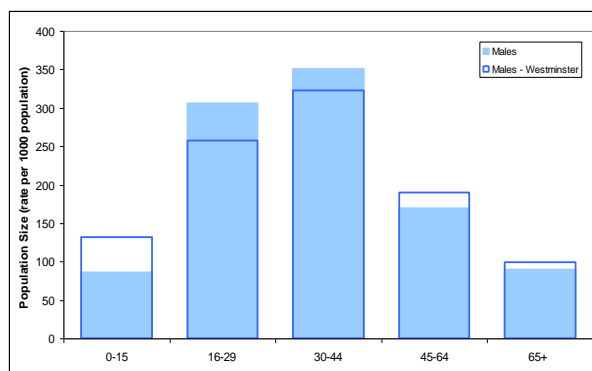
3. Bryanston & Dorset Square



The ward of Bryanston and Dorset Square lies in the north of central Westminister. It is bordered to the north by Regent's Park, to the east by Marylebone High Street, to the south east by the West End, to the south west by Knightsbridge and Belgravia, to the west by Hyde Park and to the north west by Church Street.

There are 14,273 people in Bryanston and Dorset Square ward, making up 6% of the total population of Westminister.

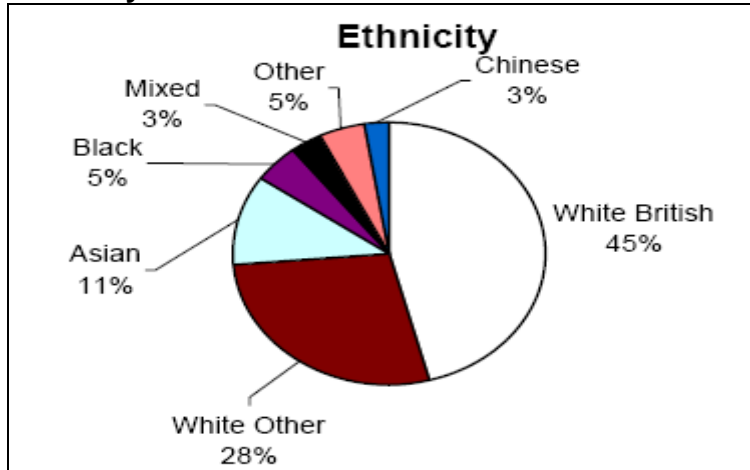
3.1 Demographic profile Age/Sex



Source: ONS Mid-2008 Population Estimates for Lower Layer Super Output Areas in England and Wales by Broad Age Group and Sex

The population of Bryanston and Dorset Square is largely made up of females from the 16-29 age group and males from the 30-44 age group. Both of these populations are higher than the Westminister average. There is also a high proportion of males from the 16-29 age group, which is again higher than the Westminister average. There is a relatively high number of females over 60 in Bryanston and Dorset Square ward, which is similar to the number found for Westminister as a whole. There are fewer children in this ward than Westminister as a whole.

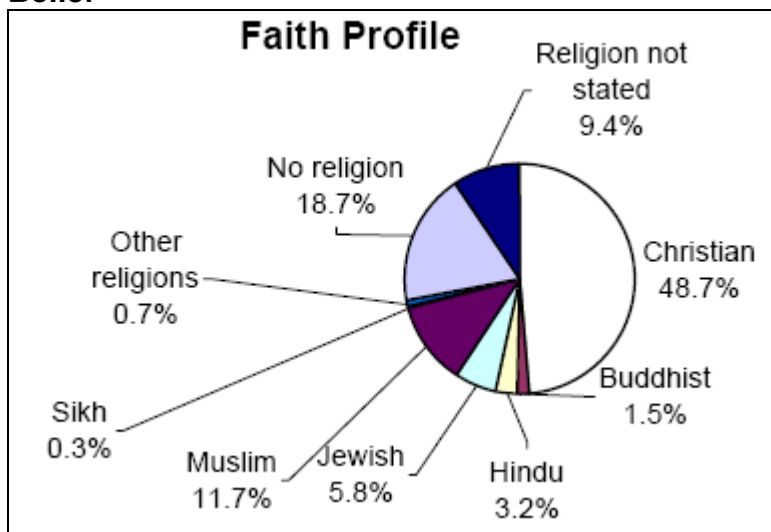
Ethnicity



Source: 2001 Census

The largest ethnic group in Bryanston and Dorset Square is the White Ethnic group – 45% from the White British ethnic group and 28% from the White Other ethnic group. The proportion of the population that is from the Asian ethnic group (11%) is amongst the highest in Westminster.

Belief



Source: 2001 Census

Nearly half of all the residents in Bryanston and Dorset Square are Christian (48.7%). There is a slightly higher than average population of people in Bryanston and Dorset Square with no religion than in Westminster (18.7% in comparison to 16.2% in Westminster). 11.7% of the population are Muslim.

Languages spoken

Main Home Languages (by pupils home address) in Primary and Secondary Schools – Top 10	
Language	Percentage
English	35%
Arabic	25%
Bengali/Sylheti	5%
French	4%
Italian	3%
Kurdish	3%
Cantonese	2%
Russian	2%
Mandarin (Chinese)	2%
Spanish	2%

Source: PLASC (Pupil Level Annual School Census 2009)

35% of school children in Bryanston and Dorset square speak English at home as their main language. However, there is a high proportion of the population of Bryanston and Dorset Square that speak Arabic (25% of the population of Bryanston and Dorset Square).

This data is taken from the Pupil Level Annual Schools Census (PLASC). The introduction of the Pupil Level PLASC from January 2002 has provided finer grain information and the Great London Authority (GLA) has analysed this file to provide information on where Westminster-resident pupils within the maintained school sector go to school.

3.2 Population profile

Daytime/working population (for map please see Appendix 1, figure 1)

The daytime and working population of Bryanston and Dorset Square is varied by lower layer super output area (LSOA) within the ward. The area along Marylebone road (the border of Church Street ward) has a daytime and working population estimated to be between 8000 and 20000 people in some parts and between 6000 and 8000 people in other parts. The area along Edgware Road (the border of Hyde Park ward) has an estimated daytime and working population of around 6000 to 8000 people. The east of the ward – the area bordering Marylebone High Street ward – has an estimated daytime and working population of 4000 to 6000 people. The daytime and working population of this ward is amongst the highest in Westminster as a whole. The centre of Bryanston and Dorset square ward has a lower daytime and working estimated population of around 2000 to 4000 people.

Night-time visitor population (for map please see Appendix 1, figure 2)

Bryanston and Dorset Square ward is estimated to have a relatively high night-time visitor population (for map please see Appendix 1, figure 2). The population is estimated to be around 1000 to 5000 people. The night time visitor population is still much lower than the resident population of Bryanston and Dorset Square ward.

Population density (persons per sq km) (for map please see Appendix 1, figure 3)

Bryanston and Dorset Square ward is very densely populated. The population density in this ward is between 17,000 and 19,000 persons per square kilometre. This is higher than other wards in Westminster.

Population turnover (for map please see Appendix 1, figure 4)

Overall, in 2006 -2007, Bryanston and Dorset Square ward had a relatively low population turnover of around 14 to 16%. The population turnover was even lower in the north east of the ward during this year (less than 14%).

Deprivation (for map please see Appendix 1, figure 5)

Overall, Bryanston and Dorset Square ward falls within Westminster's second least deprived quintile. The northeast of the ward is even less deprived and falls within the least deprived deprivation quintile.

3.3 Health Needs

Hospital Accident & Emergency attendances – (October 2008 to September 2009)
(for map please see Appendix 1, figure 6).

There is variation of hospital A&E attendances by LSOA within the ward of Bryanston and Dorset Square. The area along Edgware Road to the west of the ward and Marylebone Road to the north has the highest number of A&E attendances in the ward (550 to 650 attendances in the year). The east of the ward (which borders Marylebone High Street ward) has less than 350 A&E attendances.

Elective (planned) admissions – 2009/10 (for map please see Appendix 1, figure 7).

There is marked variation in planned admissions throughout the ward of Bryanston and Dorset Square. The north of the ward has the highest number of planned admissions (more than 250 admissions in 2009/10). The number of admissions decreases towards the south of the ward. Less than 90 planned admissions are from people living in this area.

In order to assess the health needs of the population, the diagnosed prevalence of stroke and diabetes were used as proxy indicators. Both stroke and diabetes are representative of cardiovascular disease (CVD) conditions. The pattern across the borough would be similar amongst other long term conditions such as coronary heart disease or chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) and therefore only stroke and diabetes were used.

Stroke or Transient Ischemic Attack (TIA)
(for map please see Appendix 1, figure 8).

Overall, the incidence of stroke is relatively low in Bryanston and Dorset square ward. There are 12 to 18 people with diagnosed stroke or TIA in this ward. The number of diagnosed stroke or TIA cases is slightly higher towards the centre of the ward (18 to 24 people).

Diabetes (for map please see Appendix 1, figure 9).

The number of people with diabetes follows a similar pattern to the number of planned admissions. The number of people diagnosed with diabetes is highest in the north of the ward (35 -45 people) and decreases towards the south (15-25 people).

Mental Health

Psychotic mental health disorders are far less prevalent in Westminster and tend to vary by ward. Psychosis is more prevalent in more deprived areas. The prevalence of psychosis in Bryanston and Dorset Square ward is fairly low in comparison to other wards in Westminster. The rate of psychosis is just under 15 per 1,000 15-74 population. For the graph please see Appendix 1, figure 10.

Learning Disabilities

The number of people on the Westminster Learning Disability Partnership (WLDP) caseload varies by ward. The variation by ward is shown in figure 11. Bryanston and Dorset Square ward has a fairly low number of people on the WLDP caseload – around 15 people are on the caseload.

Physical disabilities (for map please see Appendix 1, figure 12)

The number of people with physical disabilities, as indicated by the number of people on incapacity benefits minus those with mental health problems, is fairly low in Bryanston and Dorset Square ward. There are 80-140 incapacity claimants in this ward.

3.4 Pharmaceutical Needs - prescribing and dispensing Information

In 2009/10:

- 30,920 items were prescribed in Bryanston and Dorset Square equating to a monthly average of 2,577 items and,
- 29,045 items were dispensed in Bryanston and Dorset Square equating to a monthly average of 2,420 items.

3.5 GP and community pharmacy services

There is one GP practice in the locality providing services for 4,853 patients. These are supported by two community pharmacies. One community pharmacy in this locality offers a Medicine Use Review Service and both dispense all types of appliances.

Opening Times – GP and Community Pharmacies

	No of GP Practices Open	No of Community Pharmacies Open	
		Core	Supplementary
Normal Hours (Monday to Friday)	1	2	2
Extended Weekday Opening	0	0	0
Saturday	0	1	0
Sunday	0	0	1

There is good alignment between GP opening times and community pharmacy provision. Information about out-of-hours arrangements are provided in Section 1.

3.6 Gaps in necessary services

This area is well served by community pharmacies both within the locality and in surrounding localities.

The desert map, see Appendix 2 Figure 14, confirmed that there are no gaps in essential, advanced or enhanced services in this locality.

*Super output areas are a geographical hierarchy designed to improve the reporting of small area statistics in England and Wales. Lower layer super output areas (LSOA) have four to six output areas, as defined by the 2001 census, and are designed to have a minimum population of 1,000 and a mean population of 1,500

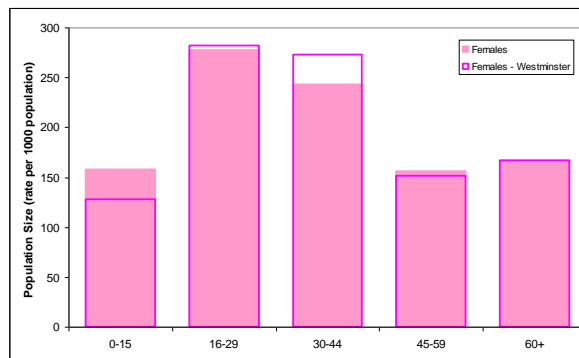
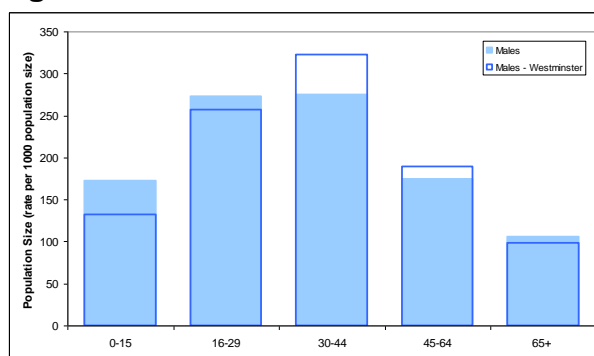
4. Church Street

The ward of Church Street lies towards the north east of Westminster. It is bordered to the north by Regent's Park, the south east by Bryanston and Dorset Square, at its southernmost point by Hyde Park and to the west by Little Venice.



There are 12,873 people living in Church Street, making up 6% of the total population of Westminster.

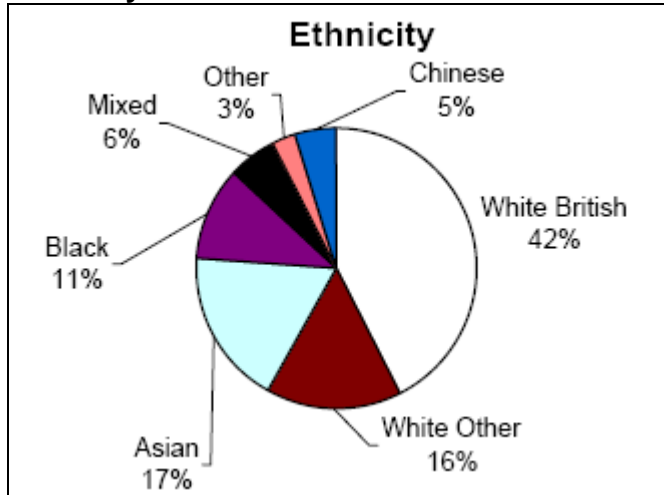
4.1 Demographic profile Age/Sex



Source: ONS Mid-2008 Population Estimates for Lower Layer Super Output Areas in England and Wales by Broad Age Group and Sex

The majority of the population of Church Street is made up of residents from the 16-29 age group. There are more males in this age group than the Westminster average and similar numbers of females. There are far fewer males and females in the 30-44 age group than the Westminster average in Church Street (275 males in Church Street in comparison to 323 males in Westminster per 1000 population and 243 females in Church Street in comparison to 273 females in Westminster per 1000 population). There are more males and females in the 0-15 age group than Westminster as a whole (172 males and 157 females per 1000 population in Church Street). Church Street has one of the highest populations of children in Westminster. There are a similar number of persons aged 45+ in both sexes in comparison to the Westminster average.

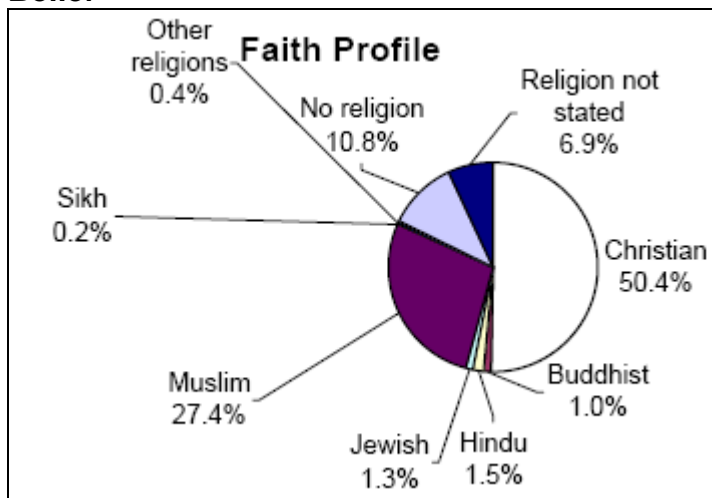
Ethnicity



Source: Census 2001

The largest ethnic group in Church Street is the White British ethnic group which makes up 42% of the population, followed by the Asian ethnic group (17%). Church Street has the one of the highest population of people from the Asian ethnic group. There are also significantly high proportions of persons from the Black and Chinese ethnic groups.

Belief



Source: 2001 Census

Half of the residents of Church Street are Christian (50.4%), lower than the Westminster average (55%). Church Street ward has the highest proportion of Muslims in comparison to any other ward, and much higher than the Westminster average (27.4% in Church Street, 11.8% in Westminster). There is a lower than average population of people with no religion in Church Street (10.8% in comparison to 16.2%).

Languages spoken

Main Home Languages (by pupils home address) in Primary and Secondary Schools – Top 10	
Language	Percentage
Arabic	27%
Bengali/Sylheti	22%
English	19%
Kurdish	6%
Albanian	4%
Portuguese	2%
Somali	2%
French	2%
Cantonese	2%
Urdu	2%

Source: PLASC (Pupil Level Annual School Census 2009)

There are significantly fewer children in Church Street ward that speak English (19%) as their first language at home, compared to Westminster. 27% of children in Church Street speak Arabic as their main home language. The number of children speaking Bengali/Sylheti (22%) and Kurdish (6%) is proportionately higher in Church Street in comparison to Westminster as a whole.

This data is taken from the Pupil Level Annual Schools Census (PLASC). The introduction of the Pupil Level PLASC from January 2002 has provided finer grain information and the Great London Authority (GLA) has analysed this file to provide information on where Westminster-resident pupils within the maintained school sector go to school, as well as main home language spoken.

4.2 Population profile

Daytime/Working population (for map please see Appendix 1, figure 1)

Overall, the daytime and working population of Church Street is estimated to be around 2000-6000 people. Areas towards the west of the ward have a higher daytime and working population than areas towards the east.

Night-time visitor population (for map please see Appendix 1, figure 2)

Church Street ward has a relatively low night-time visitor population (for map please see Appendix 1, figure 2). It is estimated that the population is around 100 to 500 people at night. The majority of visitors visit the ward during the day. Church Street has a higher resident population than visitor population.

Population density (persons per sq km) (for map please see Appendix 1, figure 3)

Church Street is very densely populated. It is one of the most densely populated wards in Westminster. The population density is estimated to be over 19,000 persons per square km.

Population turnover (for map please see Appendix 1, figure 4)

Population turnover in Church Street is relatively low in comparison to some wards in Westminster. In 2006/07, the population turnover was thought to be around 14% to 16%. This relatively settled demography is explained by the significant amount of social housing in the ward which ties many people to the local area, although people who had lived in their addresses for less than two years still comprise 35% of the population.

Deprivation (for map please see Appendix 1, figure 5)

Church Street is one of the most deprived wards in Westminster. It sits within Westminster's most deprived quintile.

4.3 Health Needs

Hospital Accident & Emergency attendances (for map please see Appendix 1, figure 6).

There are over 750 A&E attendances in Church Street. This is very high in comparison to the rest of Westminster and closely follows the pattern of deprivation in the area.

Elective (planned) admissions (for map please see Appendix 1, figure 7).

As well as a high number of A&E attendances, Church Street also has a high number of planned hospital admissions. The whole ward has more than 250 planned admissions. Church Street ward has the highest number of planned admissions than any other ward in Westminster.

In order to assess the health needs of the population, the diagnosed prevalence of stroke and diabetes were used as proxy indicators. Both stroke and diabetes are representative of cardiovascular disease (CVD) conditions. The pattern across the borough would be similar amongst other long term conditions such as coronary heart disease or chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) and therefore only stroke and diabetes were used.

Stroke or Transient Ischemic Attack (TIA)(for map please see Appendix 1, figure 8).

Overall, the number of people with stroke in Church Street is very high. There are over 34 people diagnosed with Stroke or TIA in this ward. There are slightly fewer people diagnosed with Stroke or TIA towards the south of the ward (18-24 people).

Diabetes (for map please see Appendix 1, figure 9).

Church Street ward has a high number of people diagnosed with diabetes. The pattern of diabetes prevalence closely follows the pattern of diagnosed stroke or TIA prevalence. Towards the north of the ward there are over 55 diagnosed persons with diabetes, and towards the south there are 35-45 people diagnosed with diabetes.

Mental Health

Psychotic mental health disorders are far less prevalent in Westminster and tend to vary by ward. Psychosis is more prevalent in more deprived areas. Church Street ward has the highest prevalence of psychosis out of all wards in Westminster. The rate of psychosis is nearly 30 per 1000 people. For the graph please see Appendix 1, figure 10.

Learning disabilities

The number of people on the Westminster Learning Disability Partnership (WLDP) caseload varies by ward. The variation by ward is figure 11. Church Street ward has one of the highest number of people of the WLDP caseload in the borough. Nearly 70 people are on the caseload in this ward.

Physical disabilities (for map please see Appendix 1, figure 12)

The number of people with physical disabilities, as indicated by the number of people on incapacity benefits minus those with mental health problems, is very high in Church Street ward. There are over 240 incapacity claimants in this ward.

4.4 Pharmaceutical needs - prescribing and dispensing information

In 2009/10:

- 122,510 items were prescribed in Church Street equating to a monthly average of 10,209 items and,
- 225,018 items were dispensed in Church Street equating to a monthly average of 18,751 items.

4.5 GP and community pharmacy services

There is one GP practice in the locality providing services for 8,196 patients. These are supported by three community pharmacies, of which one has patient consultation facilities. Additionally two community pharmacies in this locality offer a Medicine Use Review Service and two dispense all types of appliances.

Opening Times – GP and Community Pharmacies

	No of GP Practices Open	No of Community Pharmacies Open	
		Core	Supplementary
Normal Hours (Monday to Friday)	1	3	3
Extended Weekday Opening	0	1	0
Saturday	1	3	2
Sunday	0	0	3

There is good alignment between GP opening times and community pharmacy provision. Information about out-of-hours arrangements are provided in Section 1.

4.6 Gaps in Necessary Services

This area is well served by community pharmacies both within the locality and in surrounding localities.

The desert map, see Appendix 2 Figure 14, confirmed that there are no gaps in essential, advanced or enhanced services in this locality.

5. Churchill

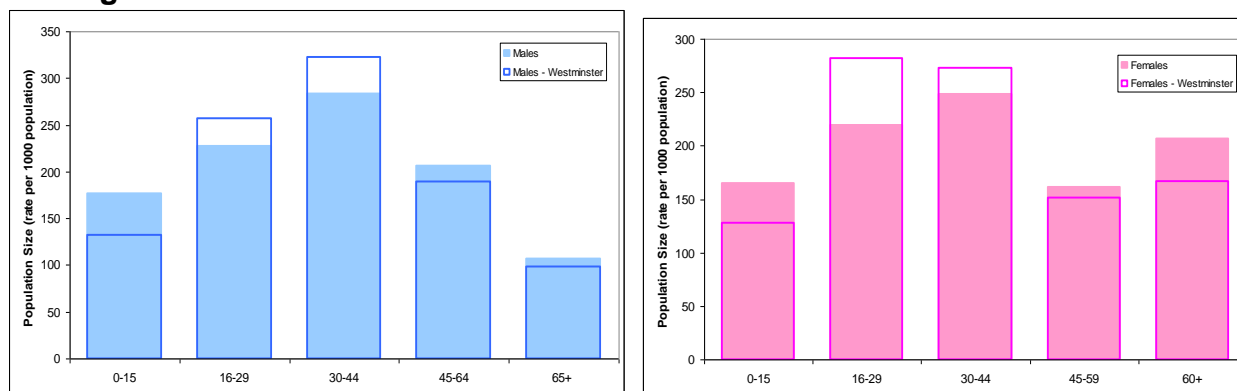
The ward of Churchill lies in the southernmost point of Westminster. It is bordered to the north by Warwick, the east by Tachbrook, the south by the River Thames, and Knightsbridge and Belgravia in the north west. The borough of Kensington and Chelsea is to the west.



There are 10,579 people living in Churchill ward making up 5% of the total population of Westminster.

5.1 Demographic profile

Age/Sex

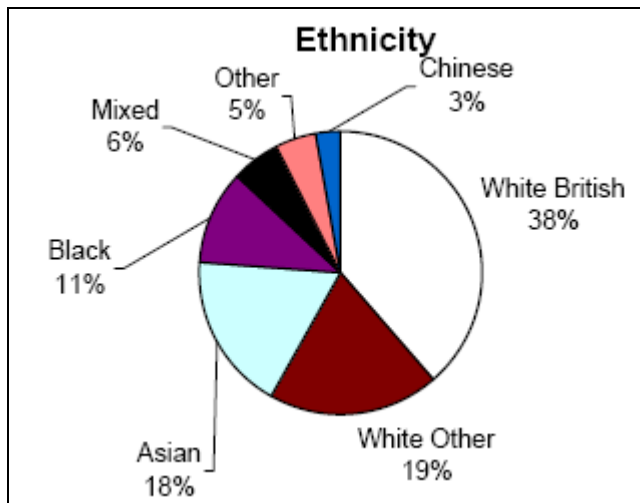


Source: ONS Mid-2008 Population Estimates for Lower Layer Super Output Areas in England and Wales by Broad Age Group and Sex

The population of Churchill is mainly made up of 30-44 year olds; there are more males than females in this age group (283 males in comparison to 248 females per 1000 population). However, there are fewer people in this age group than the Westminster average for both males and females. There is a high proportion of males and females from the 0-15 age group, which is higher in Churchill ward than the Westminster average (177 males and 165 females per 1000 population in Churchill in comparison to 132 males and 128 females per 1000 population in Westminster as a whole). There are more females in the 60+ age group in Churchill than in Westminster as a whole (206 in Churchill and 167 in Westminster per 1000 population).

Churchill has the third highest proportion of children, the fifth highest of people of retirement age and the lowest proportion (two-thirds) of working age adults, of all Westminster wards.

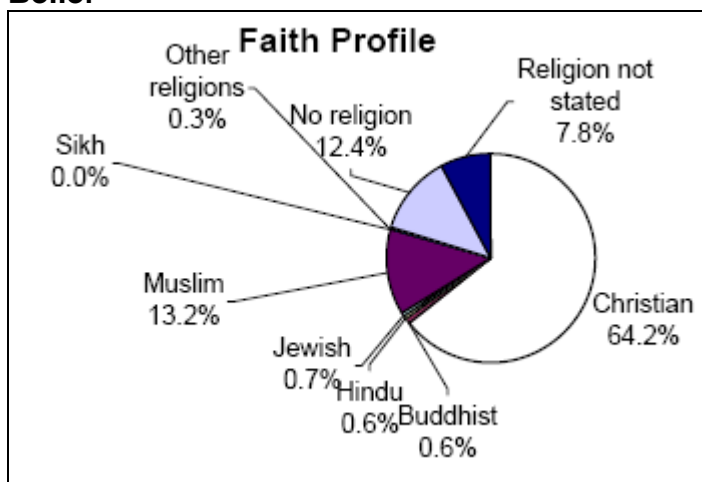
Ethnicity



Source: Census 2001

The largest ethnic group in Churchill is the White British ethnic group (38%), however this is much lower than the average for Westminster (55%). Churchill has a high population of people from the Asian ethnic group and Black ethnic group (18% and 11% respectively).

Belief



Source: 2001 Census

Most of the residents of Churchill ward are Christian (64.2%), this is much higher than the average for Westminster (55%). 13.2% of residents are Muslim and 12.4% of residents have no religion.

Languages spoken

Main Home Languages (by pupils home address) in Primary and Secondary Schools – Top 10	
Languages	Percentage
English	34%
Arabic	17%
Bengali/Sylheti	16%
Albanian	6%
Spanish	3%
French	3%
Kurdish	3%
Portuguese	3%
Somali	2%
Portuguese Creole	2%

Source: PLASC (Pupil Level Annual School Census 2009)

The most common main home language spoken by school children in Churchill ward is English (34%) followed by Arabic (17%) and Bengali/Sylheti (16%).

This data is taken from the Pupil Level Annual Schools Census (PLASC). The introduction of the Pupil Level PLASC from January 2002 has provided finer grain information and the Great London Authority (GLA) has analysed this file to provide information on where Westminster-resident pupils within the maintained school sector go to school, as well as main home language spoken.

5.2 Population profile

Daytime/working population (for map please see Appendix 1, figure 1)

Churchill ward has quite a low daytime and working population. It is estimated to be around 2000 to 4000 people. A small area of Churchill has a slightly lower daytime and working population which is estimated to account for less than 2000 people.

Relatively few businesses are found in this area and there are low numbers of people working age which may explain the low daytime and working population.

Night time visitor population

Churchill ward has a relatively low night time visitor population. It is estimated to be around 100 to 500 people. The majority of visitors visit this ward during the day. The resident population is higher than the daytime and worker population.

Population density (persons per sq km) (for map please see Appendix 1, figure 3)

Churchill ward is one of the most densely populated wards in Westminster. The population density is estimated to be over 19,000 persons per square km.

Population turnover (for map please see Appendix 1, figure 4)

Population turnover in 2006/07 was low in Churchill. It was thought to be around 14-16% with some parts of Churchill ward – particularly towards the south – lower at less than 14%.

Deprivation (for map please see Appendix 1, figure 5)

There is marked variation in deprivation in Churchill ward. The areas towards the north of the ward sit within Westminster's second least deprived quintile. However, a small region towards the south of the ward sits within Westminster's most deprived deprivation quintile.

5.3 Health Needs

Hospital Accident & Emergency attendances (October 2008 to September 2009)
(for map please see Appendix 1, figure 6).

There is variation of A&E attendances by LSOA within the ward of Churchill. Lower layer super output areas (LSOAs)* towards the south and east of the ward are high in comparison to the other LSOAs in Churchill. There are around 550 to 650 hospital A&E attendances in these areas. LSOAs towards the north have a lower number of A&E attendances. At the very top of Churchill ward, neighbouring Knightsbridge & Belgravia ward there are fewer A&E attendances (350-450 attendances in the year).

Elective (planned) admissions (2009/10)(for map please see Appendix 1, figure 7).

The number of planned hospital admissions follows a similar pattern to the number of A&E attendances. The LSOAs south of the ward have a high number of elective admissions (over 250 admissions in 2009/10) and the LSOAs north of the ward have a lower number of planned hospital admissions (170 -210 admissions in 2009/10). The area in Churchill with the highest deprivation has a lower number of hospital admissions than the rest of the ward (90 to 120 planned admissions in 2009/10).

In order to assess the health needs of the population, the diagnosed prevalence of stroke and diabetes were used as proxy indicators. Both stroke and diabetes are representative of cardiovascular disease (CVD) conditions. The pattern across the borough would be similar amongst other long term conditions such as coronary heart disease or chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) and therefore only stroke and diabetes were used.

Stroke or Transient Ischemic Attack (TIA)(for map please see Appendix 1, figure 8).

Overall, the number of people diagnosed with stroke or TIA in Churchill is fairly high (18-24 people). There are a couple of LSOAs within Churchill ward which have a lower number of people diagnosed with stroke or TIA (12-18 people). These are situated towards the middle and north of the ward.

Diabetes (for map please see Appendix 1, figure 9).

Overall, the number of people diagnosed with diabetes in Churchill is fairly high. In some LSOAs towards the south of the ward there are 35-45 people diagnosed with diabetes. The lowest number of people diagnosed with diabetes is found in the LSOA that borders Knightsbridge and Belgravia ward. This LSOA has around 15-25 people diagnosed with diabetes.

Mental Health

Psychotic mental health disorders are far less prevalent in Westminster and tend to vary by ward. Psychosis is more prevalent in more deprived areas. The prevalence of

psychosis in Churchill ward is fairly high in comparison to other wards in Westminster. The rate of psychosis is over 20 per 1,000 15-74 population.

Learning Disabilities

The number of people on the Westminster Learning Disability Partnership (WLDP) caseload varies by ward. The variation by ward is shown in figure 11. Churchill ward has a fairly low number of people on the WLDP caseload – just over 10 people are on the caseload.

Physical Disabilities (for map please see Appendix 1, figure 12)

The number of people with physical disabilities, as indicated by the number of people on incapacity benefits minus those with mental health problems, is very high in Churchill ward. There are over 240 incapacity claimants in this ward. The pattern of incapacity claimants closely follows the pattern of deprivation in the borough.

5.4 Pharmaceutical needs - prescribing and dispensing information

In 2009/10:

- 66,400 items were prescribed in Churchill equating to a monthly average of 5,534 items and,
- 75,044 items were dispensed in Churchill equating to a monthly average of 6,254 items.

5.5 GP and Community Pharmacy Services

There are two GP practices in the locality providing services for 8,336 patients. These are supported by two community pharmacies, of which one has patient consultation facilities. Additionally one community pharmacy in this locality offers a Medicine Use Review Service and two dispense all types of appliances.

Opening times – GP and community pharmacies

	No of GP Practices Open	No of Community Pharmacies Open	
		Core	Supplementary
Normal Hours (Monday to Friday)	2	2	2
Extended Weekday Opening	2	0	0
Saturday	1	1	0
Sunday	0	0	1

There is good alignment between GP opening times and community pharmacy provision. Information about out-of-hours arrangements are provided in Section 1.

5.6 Gaps in necessary services

The desert map, see Appendix 2 Figure 14, shows an area of pink in the area bounded by Grosvenor Road, Chelsea Bridge Road, Pimlico Road and Peabody Avenue. This area is given over to rail-tracks and undeveloped land just below Victoria Station.

There are no gaps in service in this locality.

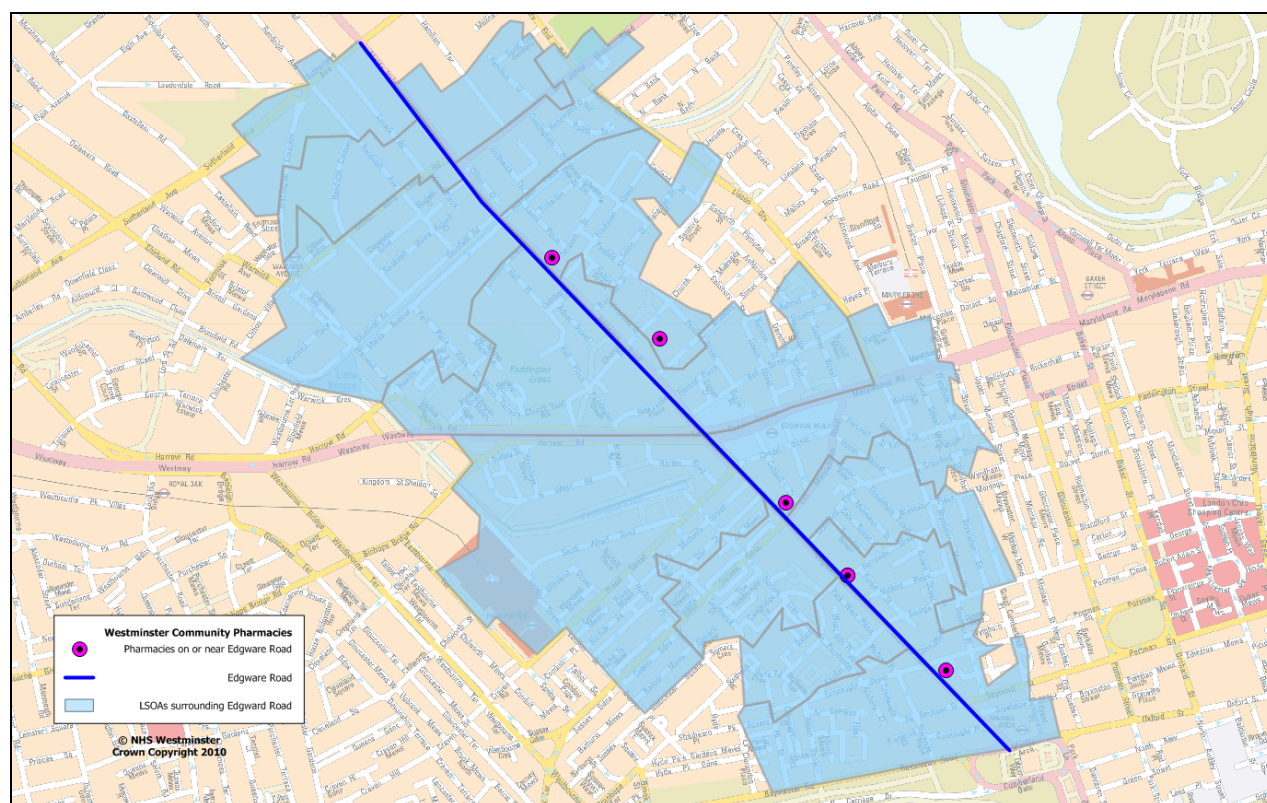
*Super output areas are a geographical hierarchy designed to improve the reporting of small area statistics in England and Wales. Lower layer super output areas (LSOA) have four to six output areas, as defined by the 2001 census, and are designed to have a minimum population of 1,000 and a mean population of 1,500

6. Edgware Road

Edgware Road is a major street which passes through the west of central London; it runs north-west from Marble Arch to Edgware on the outskirts of London. It crosses Harrow Road and Marylebone Road (passing beneath the Marylebone flyover). In total it is nine miles long, however not all of it is within Westminster's boundary. The Edgware Road pharmacy locality encompasses the stretch of road running from Sutherland Avenue to Marble Arch. It is on the border of five wards in Westminster; Little Venice and Hyde Park wards to the west and Church Street, Regents Park and Bryanston and Dorset wards to the east.

As the Edgware Road locality is not a defined geographical area, therefore in order to analyse the needs of this area 15 lower layer super output areas (LSOAs)* have been used. The LSOAs used and the community pharmacies situated on or near Edgware Road can be found in Figure 1.

Figure 1: Edgware Road and the surrounding areas



Daytime and working Population

The majority of Edgware Road has a fairly low daytime and working population. The daytime and working population is estimated to be highest by Edgware Road Station and the surrounding area. It is estimated that the population in this area can reach up to 8000 to 20000 people.

There are 31,952 people resident on or near Edgware Road.

Night time visitor population (For a map please see Appendix 1, figure 2)

The night time visitor population varies along Edgware Road. The south of Edgware Road towards Hyde Park has a relatively high night time population in comparison to other areas of Westminster. It is estimated to be around 1000 to 5000 people. The north of Edgware Road towards Maida Vale has a comparatively lower night time visitor population. The population in this area is estimated to be around 100 to 500 people.

Population density (persons per sq km) (for map please see Appendix 1, figure 3)

Population density is relatively high along Edgware Road in comparison to other areas of Westminster. The parts of Edgware Road that neighbour Church Street and Bryanston and Dorset wards have the highest population density. The population density along these areas of Edgware Road is as high as 19,000 persons per square km.

Deprivation (For a map please see Appendix 1, figure 5)

The level of deprivation varies along Edgware Road. The greatest level of deprivation is found in the central part of Edgware Road by Edgware Road Station and the surrounding areas. This area sits within Westminster's most deprived deprivation quintile. The level of deprivation decreases from this point north and south of Edgware Road. The south of Edgware Road has the lowest level of deprivation along the road. This area sits within Westminster's least deprived deprivation quintile.

It is important to note that deprivation is measured by LSOA and that it is not only Edgware Road that is taken into consideration when measuring deprivation.

6.1 Pharmaceutical needs - prescribing and dispensing information

In 2009/10:

- There are no dispensing services in the Edgware Road locality, but
- 175,681 items were dispensed in Edgware Road equating to a monthly average of 14,640 items.

6.2 GP and community pharmacy services

There are no GP practices in the locality, which is mainly a commercial area with shops, businesses and hotels. The locality has six community pharmacies, of which six have patient consultation facilities. Additionally four community pharmacies in this locality offer a Medicine Use Review Service and five dispense all types of appliances.

Opening Times – GP and Community Pharmacies

	No of GP Practices Open	No of Community Pharmacies Open	
		Core	Supplementary
Normal Hours (Monday to Friday)	0	6	6
Extended Weekday Opening	0	3	0
Saturday	0	5	5
Sunday	0	4	6

There is good alignment between GP opening times and community pharmacy provision. Information about out-of-hours arrangements are provided in Section 1.

6.3 Gaps in necessary services

This area is well served by community pharmacies both within the locality and in surrounding localities. The community pharmacies serve surrounding localities and a commuter/visitor population.

The desert map, see Appendix 2 Figure 14, confirmed that there are no gaps in essential, advanced or enhanced services in this locality.

*Super output areas are a geographical hierarchy designed to improve the reporting of small area statistics in England and Wales. Lower layer super output areas (LSOA) have four to six output areas, as defined by the 2001 census, and are designed to have a minimum population of 1,000 and a mean population of 1,500

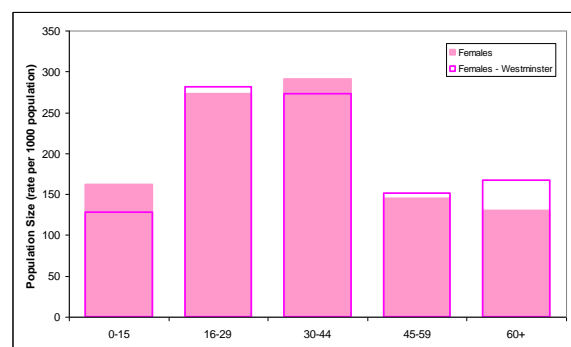
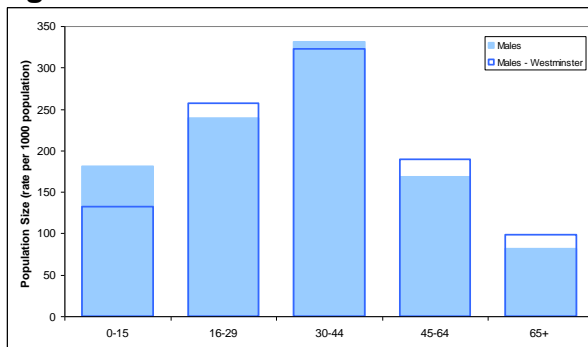
7. Harrow Road



The ward of Harrow Road lies in the north west of Westminster. It is bordered to the north east by Maida Vale, the south by Westbourne and the north west by Queens Park. The borough of Brent is to the north, while Kensington and Chelsea is to the west.

There are 10,867 people living in Harrow Road, making up 5% of the total population of Westminster.

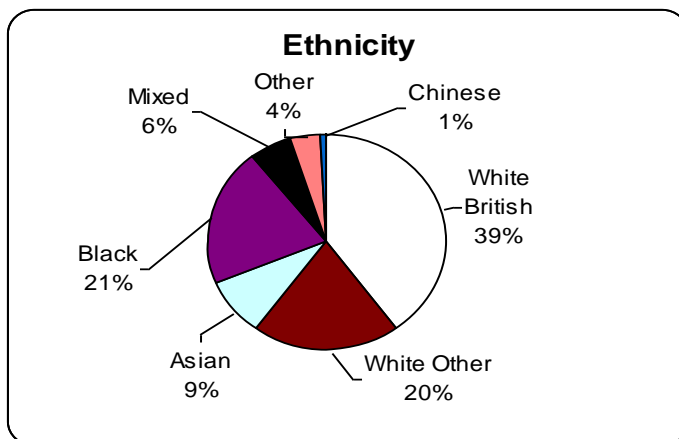
7.1 Demographic profile Age/Sex



Source: ONS Mid-2008 Population Estimates for Lower Layer Super Output Areas in England and Wales by Broad Age Group and Sex

There are a similar number of 30-44 year olds and 16-29 year olds in Harrow Road as there are in Westminster as a whole. The population is made up of many more males and females between the age of 0-15 than the Westminster average (181 males and 162 females per 1000 population in Harrow Road and 132 males and 128 females per 1000 population in Westminster). There are far fewer females aged over 60 in Harrow Road than the Westminster average (130 per 1000 population in Harrow Road in comparison to 167 in Westminster).

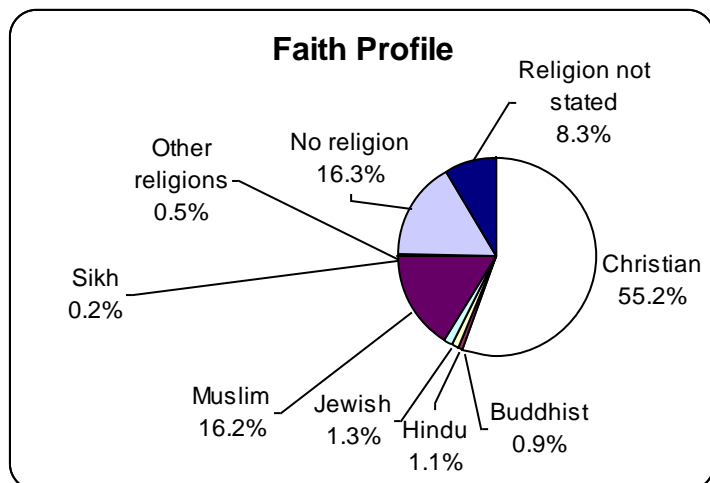
Ethnicity



Source: Census 2001

The largest ethnic group in Harrow Road is the White British ethnic group (39%), however this is much lower than the Westminster average (55%). The ward has a high proportion of people from the White other ethnic group (20%). Harrow Road ward also has the second highest proportion of people from the black ethnic group (21%).

Faith



Source: 2001 Census

More than half of the residents of Harrow Road are Christian (55.2%), this is the same as the average for Westminster as a whole. 16.3% of the population have no religion, and this is also the same as the Westminster average.

Languages spoken

Main Home Languages (by pupils home address) in Primary and Secondary Schools - Top 10	
Language	Percentage
English	30%
Arabic	22%
Bengali / Sylheti	12%
Kurdish	4%
Albanian	4%
Somali	3%
Portuguese	2%
French	2%
French Creole (Caribbean)	2%
Persian (Farsi/Dari)	1%

Source: PLASC (Pupil Level Annual School Census 2009)

30% of school children in Harrow Road speak English as a main home language followed by Arabic (22%) and Bengali/Sylheti (12%). This follows the same pattern for Westminster as a whole.

This data is taken from the Pupil Level Annual Schools Census (PLASC). The introduction of the Pupil Level PLASC from January 2002 has provided finer grain information and the Great London Authority (GLA) has analysed this file to provide information on where Westminster-resident pupils within the maintained school sector go to school, as well as main home language spoken.

7.2 Population profile

Daytime/working population (for map please see Appendix 1, figure 1)

The daytime and working population is estimated to be around 2000-4000 people. Areas towards the middle and north of Harrow Road ward have a much lower estimated daytime and working population of less than 2000 people.

Night time visitor population (for map please see Appendix 1, figure 2)

Harrow Road ward has a very low night time visitor population. The population estimate is thought to be less than 100 people. The majority of visitors visit the ward during the daytime.

Population Density (persons per sq km) (for map please see Appendix 1, figure 3)

Harrow Road is one of Westminster's most densely populated wards. The population density is estimated to be over 19,000 persons per square km. The pattern of high population density follows the pattern of deprivation in the borough.

Population Turnover (for map please see Appendix 1, figure 4)

In 2006/07, Harrow Road experiences a relatively high population of 20 to 22%. This is higher than the neighbouring Queen's Park ward. This may be due to the high levels of deprivation in the area.

Deprivation (for map please see Appendix 1, figure 5)

Harrow Road is one of Westminster's most deprived wards. Most of Harrow Road ward sits within Westminster's most deprived quintile; however some parts towards the south east of the ward are slightly less deprived. These parts sit within Westminster's second most deprived deprivation quintile.

7.3 Health Needs

Hospital Accident & Emergency attendances – October 2008 and September 2009 (for map please see Appendix 1, figure 6).

Harrow Road has a high number of hospital A&E attendances. There were over 750 A&E attendances in Harrow Road between October 2008 and September 2009. There were fewer A&E attendances towards the south east of the ward (550 to 650 attendances) which mirrors the pattern of deprivation in the ward.

Elective (planned) admissions (for map please see Appendix 1, figure 7).

There is variation of planned admissions by lower layer super output area (LSOA)* within the ward of Harrow Road. The middle of Harrow Road has a relatively high number of planned admissions (over 250 in 2009/10) in comparison to the surrounding LSOAs. The LSOA towards the south of the borough, which also has the lowest deprivation, had 130 to 170 planned admissions in 2009/10.

In order to assess the health needs of the population, the diagnosed prevalence of stroke and diabetes were used as proxy indicators. Both stroke and diabetes are representative of cardiovascular disease (CVD) conditions. The pattern across the borough would be similar amongst other long term conditions such as coronary heart disease or chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) and therefore only stroke and diabetes were used.

Stroke or Transient Ischemic Attack (TIA) (for map please see Appendix 1, figure 8).

The pattern of people diagnosed with Stroke or TIA closely follows the pattern of planned admissions in the ward. There are more people diagnosed with stroke or TIA towards the middle of the ward (more than 34 people) in comparison to the rest of the ward. Towards the northern tip of the ward there are far fewer people diagnosed with stroke or TIA (6 to 12 people).

Diabetes (for map please see Appendix 1, figure 9).

As with Stroke or TIA, the pattern of the number of people diagnosed with diabetes is similar to the pattern of deprivation seen in Harrow Road ward. The highest number of people diagnosed with diabetes can be found in the middle of the ward (more than 55 people) and a lower number of people can be found around the edges of the ward. The lowest number of people diagnosed with diabetes is found in the northern tip of the ward (25 to 35 people).

Mental health

Psychotic mental health disorders are far less prevalent in Westminster and tend to vary by ward. Psychosis is more prevalent in more deprived areas. The prevalence of psychosis in Harrow Road ward is high in comparison to other wards in Westminster. The rate of psychosis is over 25 per 1,000 15-74 population. For the graph please see figure 10.

Learning disabilities

The number of people on the Westminster Learning Disability Partnership (WLDP) caseload varies by ward. The variation by ward is shown in figure 11. Harrow Road ward has a very high number of people on the WLDP caseload – nearly 70 people are on the caseload. This is the second highest ward in Westminster.

Physical disabilities

The number of people with physical disabilities, as indicated by the number of people on incapacity benefits minus those with mental health problems, is very high in comparison to other wards in Westminster. There are over 240 incapacity claimants in this ward.

7.4 Pharmaceutical needs - prescribing and dispensing information

In 2009/10:

- 147,028 items were prescribed in Harrow Road equating to a monthly average of 12,252 items and,
- 201,226 items were dispensed in Harrow Road equating to a monthly average of 16,769 items.

7.5 GP and community pharmacy services

There are two GP practices in the locality providing services for 9,933 patients. These are supported by two community pharmacies, of which two have patient consultation facilities. Additionally one community pharmacy in this locality offers a Medicine Use Review Service and two dispense all types of appliances.

Opening Times – GP and Community Pharmacies

	No of GP Practices Open	No of Community Pharmacies Open	
		Core	Supplementary
Normal Hours (Monday to Friday)	2	2	2
Extended Weekday Opening	1	0	0
Saturday	0	0	0
Sunday	0	0	1

There is good alignment between GP opening times and community pharmacy provision. Information about out-of-hours arrangements are provided in Section 1.

Gaps in Necessary Services

This area is well served by community pharmacies both within the locality and in surrounding localities.

The desert map, see Appendix 2 Figure 14, confirmed that there are no gaps in essential, advanced or enhanced services in this locality.

*Super output areas are a geographical hierarchy designed to improve the reporting of small area statistics in England and Wales. Lower layer super output areas (LSOA) have four to six output areas, as defined by the 2001 census, and are designed to have a minimum population of 1,000 and a mean population of 1,500

8. Hyde Park

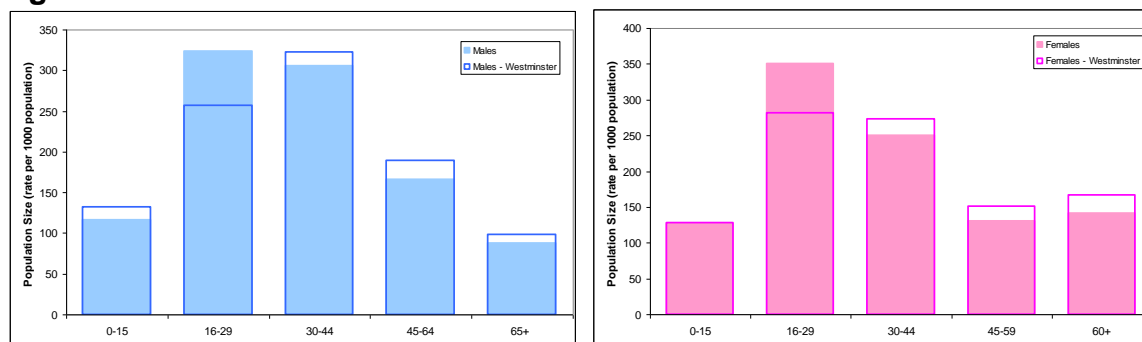
The ward of Hyde Park lies east of the centre of Westminster. It is bordered to the north by Little Venice, by Church Street at its north-easternmost point, by Bryanston and Dorset Square to the east, Knightsbridge and Belgravia to the south, Lancaster Gate to the west and by both Bayswater and Westbourne to the north west.



There are 12,343 people living in Hyde Park, making up 5% of the total population of Westminster.

8.1 Demographic profile

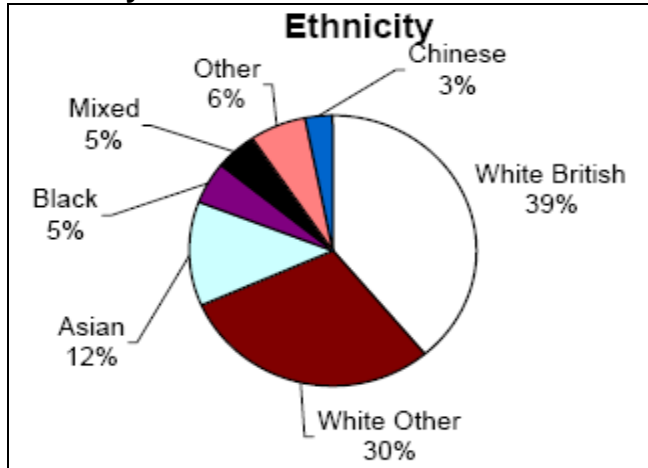
Age/Sex



Source: ONS Mid-2008 Population Estimates for Lower Layer Super Output Areas in England and Wales by Broad Age Group and Sex

The population of Hyde Park is largely made up of people from the 16-29 age group (324 males and 351 females per 1000 population). There are more males and females in this age group per 1000 population in Hyde Park than the average for Westminster. There are fewer males and females per 1000 population in Hyde Park in the 30-44 age group, and 45+ age groups than the average for Westminster. There are fewer males aged 0-15 in Hyde Park than in Westminster (116 in Hyde Park per 1000 population and 132 in Westminster per 1000 population), and equal numbers of females in Hyde Park to the Westminster average.

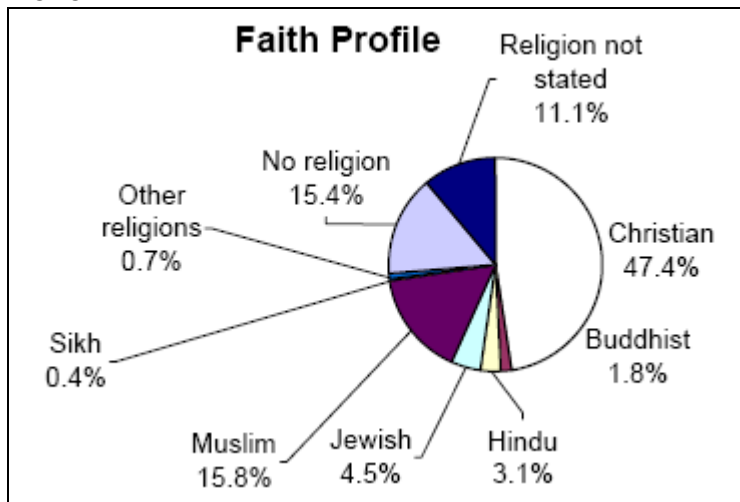
Ethnicity



Source: Census 2001

The largest ethnic group in Hyde Park ward is the White British ethnic group making up 39% of the population followed by the White other ethnic group. 12% of the population of Hyde Park ward comes under the Asian ethnic group.

Belief



Source: 2001 Census

47.4% of the population of Hyde Park ward is Christian, this is slightly lower than the Westminster average (55%). 15.8% of the population is Muslim and 15.4% of the population has no religion.

Languages spoken

Main Home Languages (by home address) in Primary and Secondary Schools – Top 10	
Languages	Percentage
Arabic	32%
English	25%
Kurdish	6%
Bengali/Sylheti	2%
Persian (Farsi/Dari)	2%
Urdu	2%
Russian	2%
Singhalese	2%
Cantonese	2%
French	2%

Source: PLASC (Pupil Level Annual School Census 2009)

Arabic is the most common language spoken at home by school children in Hyde Park ward (32%). Only 25% of school children in Hyde Park ward speak English as their main language at home. This is lower than the Westminster as a whole.

This data is taken from the Pupil Level Annual Schools Census (PLASC). The introduction of the Pupil Level PLASC from January 2002 has provided finer grain information and the Great London Authority (GLA) has analysed this file to provide information on where Westminster-resident pupils within the maintained school sector go to school, as well as main home language spoken.

8.2 Population profile

Daytime/working population (for map please see Appendix 1, figure 1)

The daytime and working population of Hyde Park ward varies by lower layer super output area (LSOA)*. The north of the ward has an estimated daytime and working population of 8000 to 20,000 people. The north west of the ward has a slightly lower daytime and working population of 4000 to 6000 people and the south has a much lower daytime and working population of an estimated 2000 to 4000 people.

Night time visitor population

Hyde Park ward has a relatively high night time visitor population. It is estimated that the population is around 1000 to 5000 people. This is similar to the daytime and working population in the ward.

Population density (persons per sq km) (for map please see Appendix 1, figure 3)

Hyde Park ward has a fairly low population density. This area has around 12,000 to 15,000 persons per square km. This is lower than other more densely populated wards in Westminster, particularly found in the north and south of the borough.

Population turnover (for map please see Appendix 1, figure 4)

Population turnover in Hyde Park ward is relatively high. In 2006 to 2007 population turnover was thought to be around 18 to 20% and in some areas this increases to 20 to 22%.

Deprivation (for map please see Appendix 1, figure 5)

Deprivation varies within Hyde Park ward by LSOA, some areas are in the second most deprived quintile and some areas are in the least deprived quintile. The north east of the ward has higher levels of deprivation in comparison to the rest of the ward, this sits within Westminster's second most deprived deprivation quintile. The south of the ward, which borders Knightsbridge and Belgravia ward, sits within Westminster's least deprived deprivation quintile.

8.3 Health Needs

Hospital Accident & Emergency attendances – October 2008 to September 2009 (for map please see Appendix 1, figure 6).

There is variation in A&E attendances by LSOA within the ward of Hyde Park. Attendances are highest towards the north of the ward (over 750 attendances in the time period) – this area is also more deprived than the rest of the ward. Attendances at A&E are lowest towards the south of the borough, where deprivation is lowest (350 to 450 attendances).

Elective (planned) admissions – 2009/10 (for map please see Appendix 1, figure 7).

Elective (planned) admissions vary by LSOA within the ward of Hyde Park. The highest number of planned admissions are found towards the north east of the ward (210 to 250 admissions in 2009/10) and the lowest number of planned admissions are found towards the south of the ward where the ward neighbours Knightsbridge and Belgravia (90 to 130 admissions). This follows closely to the pattern of deprivation in the ward.

In order to assess the health needs of the population, the diagnosed prevalence of stroke and diabetes were used as proxy indicators. Both stroke and diabetes are representative of cardiovascular disease (CVD) conditions. The pattern across the borough would be similar amongst other long term conditions such as coronary heart disease or chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) and therefore only stroke and diabetes were used.

Stroke or Transient Ischemic Attack (TIA) (for map please see Appendix 1, figure 8).

The number of people with diagnosed stroke or TIA varies by LSOA within the ward. The middle of the ward has a relatively high number of people diagnosed with Stroke or TIA (18 to 24 people). Diagnosed prevalence of stroke or TIA is highest towards the south east of the ward (24 to 34 people).

Diabetes (for map please see Appendix 1, figure 9).

The number of people diagnosed with diabetes varies within the ward by LSOA. Prevalence is highest towards the east of the ward and in particular the north east of the ward. This LSOA has 45 to 55 people diagnosed with diabetes. The west of the ward has a much lower number of people diagnosed with diabetes, this area has 15 to 25 diagnosed cases.

Mental Health

Psychotic mental health disorders are far less prevalent in Westminster and tend to vary by ward. Psychosis is more prevalent in more deprived areas. The prevalence of psychosis in Hyde Park ward is very low in comparison to other wards in Westminster. The rate of psychosis is between 10 and 15 per 1,000 15-74 population. For the graph please see Appendix 1, figure 10.

Learning disabilities

The number of people on the Westminster Learning Disability Partnership (WLDP) caseload varies by ward. The variation by ward is shown in figure 11. Hyde Park ward has a fairly low number of people on the WLDP caseload – just under 10 people are on the caseload.

Physical disabilities (for map please see Appendix 1, figure 12)

The number of people with physical disabilities, as indicated by the number of people on incapacity benefits minus those with mental health problems, is high in Hyde Park ward in comparison to other wards in Westminster. There are 200 to 240 incapacity claimants in this ward.

8.4 Pharmaceutical needs - prescribing and dispensing information

In 2009/10:

- 122,334 items were prescribed in Hyde Park equating to a monthly average of 10,194 items and,
- 69,292 items were dispensed in Hyde Park equating to a monthly average of 5,774 items.

8.5 GP and community pharmacy services

There are three GP practices in the locality providing services for 12,913 patients. These are supported by three community pharmacies, of which one has patient consultation facilities. Additionally one community pharmacy in this locality offers a Medicine Use Review Service and three dispense all types of appliances.

Opening Times – GP and Community Pharmacies

	No of GP Practices Open	No of Community Pharmacies Open	
		Core	Supplementary
Normal Hours (Monday to Friday)	3	3	3
Extended Weekday Opening	2	0	1
Saturday	1	2	2
Sunday	0	1	3

There is good alignment between GP opening times and community pharmacy provision. Information about out-of-hours arrangements are provided in Section 1.

8.6 Gaps in necessary services

This area is well served by community pharmacies both within the locality and in surrounding localities.

The desert map, see Appendix 2 Figure 14, shows a small part of Hyde Park in pink. This is the area to the north of Paddington Station taking in the Westway Flyover. It is non residential. There are no gaps in essential, advanced or enhanced services in this locality

*Super output areas are a geographical hierarchy designed to improve the reporting of small area statistics in England and Wales. Lower layer super output areas (LSOA) have four to six output areas, as defined by the 2001 census, and are designed to have a minimum population of 1,000 and a mean population of 1,500

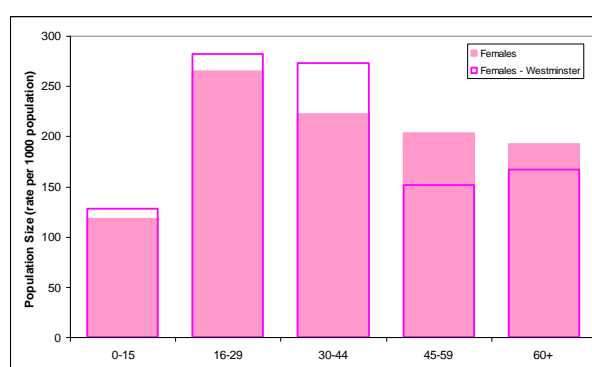
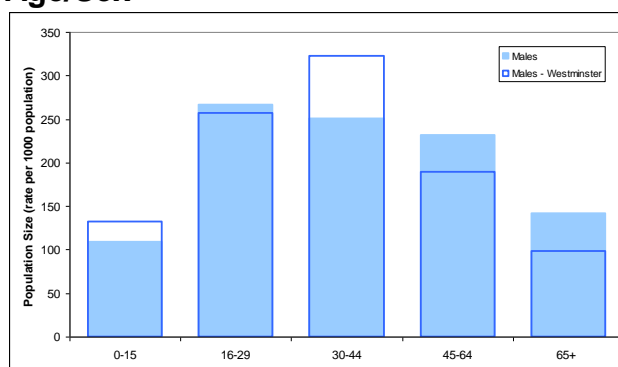
9. Knightsbridge and Belgravia



Knightsbridge and Belgravia lies in the west of Westminster. It is bordered to the north by Knightsbridge and Belgravia as well as Bryanston and Dorset Square, to the east by the West End and St James's, to the south east by Warwick, to the south by Churchill and to the north east by Lancaster Gate. The borough of Kensington and Chelsea is to the west.

There are 11,367 people living in Knightsbridge and Belgravia, making up 5% of the total population of Westminster.

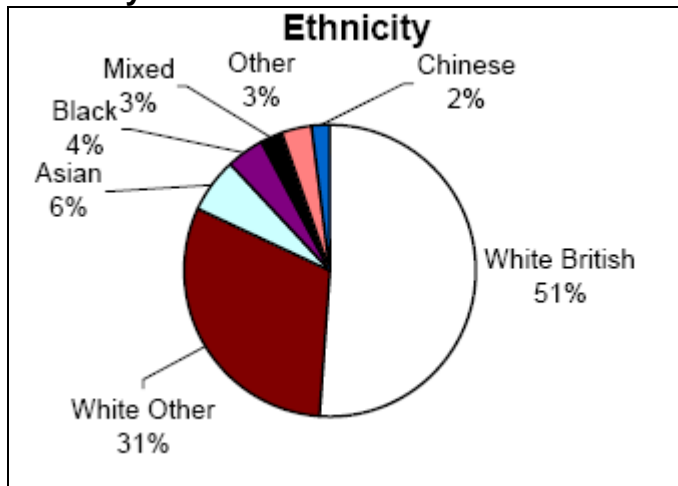
9.1 Demographic profile Age/Sex



Source: ONS Mid-2008 Population Estimates for Lower Layer Super Output Areas in England and Wales by Broad Age Group and Sex

There is a higher than average proportion of people aged over 45 living in Knightsbridge and Belgravia ward in comparison to Westminster. There are 232 males per 1000 population in Knightsbridge and Belgravia (189 males per 1000 population in Westminster) aged between 45 and 64. There are 203 females per 1000 population in Knightsbridge and Belgravia (151 females per 1000 population in Westminster) aged between 45 and 59. The number of 65+ males and 60+ females is also higher in Knightsbridge and Belgravia ward than the Westminster average. There are slightly fewer people aged 0-15 living in Knightsbridge and Belgravia in comparison to the average for Westminster.

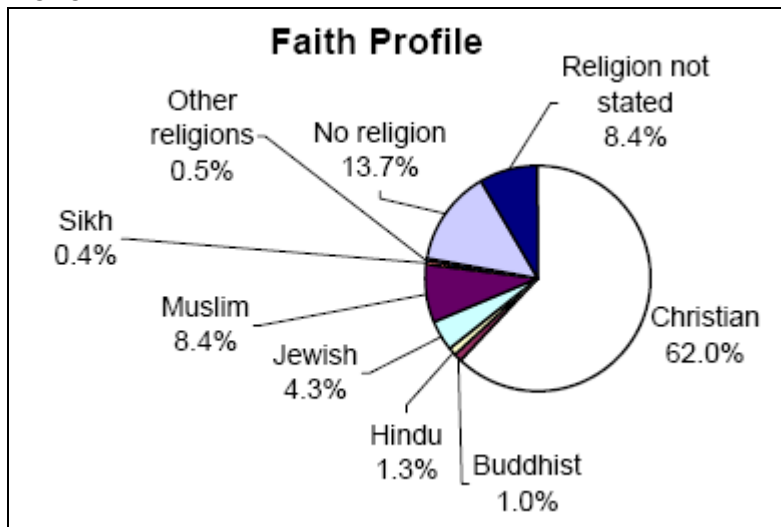
Ethnicity



Source: Census 2001

Over half of the population of Knightsbridge and Belgravia is from the White British ethnic group – this ethnic group makes up 51% of the population. The second largest population in Knightsbridge and Belgravia is the White Other ethnic group (31%). No other ethnic group has a large presence in Knightsbridge and Belgravia ward.

Belief



Source: 2001 Census

62% of the residents in Knightsbridge and Belgravia are Christian, this is higher than the Westminster average (55%). The next highest proportion of residents in terms of religion in Knightsbridge and Belgravia are those stating no religion (13.7%) and those identifying as Muslim (8.4%).

Languages spoken

Main Home Languages (by pupils home address) in Primary and Secondary Schools – Top 10	
Languages	Percentage
English	41%
French	9%
Russian	9%
Romanian	7%
Italian	5%
Tagalog/Pilipino	5%
Albanian	4%
Arabic	4%
Bulgarian	4%
French Creole (Caribbean)	2%

Source: PLASC (Pupil Level Annual School Census 2009)

English is the most common main home language that children in Knightsbridge and Belgravia speak (41%). There is an absence of Arabic and Bengali/Sylheti speakers and a higher proportion of other European languages which differentiates from the other wards in Westminster.

This data is taken from the Pupil Level Annual Schools Census (PLASC). The introduction of the Pupil Level PLASC from January 2002 has provided finer grain information and the Great London Authority (GLA) has analysed this file to provide information on where Westminster-resident pupils within the maintained school sector go to school, as well as main home language spoken.

9.2 Population profile

Daytime/working population (for map please see Appendix 1, figure 1)

The daytime and working population in Knightsbridge and Belgravia differs by lower layer super output area (LSOA)* within the ward. Some LSOAs within this ward have an estimated daytime and working population of 2000 to 4000 people, whereas others (particular the one that borders St James's ward) have a higher population.

Night time visitor population (for map see Appendix 1, figure 2)

Knightsbridge and Belgravia ward has a relatively high night time visitor population. It is estimated to be around 1000 to 5000 people.

Population Density (persons per sq km) (for map please see Appendix 1, figure 3)

Knightsbridge and Belgravia ward has a very low population density. There are less than 6000 persons resident per square km in this ward. This is one of Westminster's most sparsely populated wards.

Population Turnover (for map please see Appendix 1, figure 4)

The population turnover in Knightsbridge and Belgravia is very low. There was less than 14% turnover in this ward in 2006/07.

Deprivation (for map please see Appendix 1, figure 5)

Knightsbridge and Belgravia is the least deprived ward in Westminster. It sits within Westminster's least deprived deprivation quintile.

9.3 Health Needs

Hospital Accident & Emergency attendances – October 2008 and September 2009 (for map please see Appendix 1, figure 6).

The number of A&E attendances in Knightsbridge and Belgravia is very low in comparison to the other wards of Westminster. There were less than 250 attendances to A&E in October 2008 and September 2009.

Elective (planned) admissions (for map please see Appendix 1, figure 7).

There number of planned admissions in Knightsbridge and Belgravia is very low in comparison to the other wards of Westminster. There we less than 90 planned admissions in 2009/10.

In order to assess the health needs of the population, the diagnosed prevalence of stroke and diabetes were used as proxy indicators. Both stroke and diabetes are representative of cardiovascular disease (CVD) conditions. The pattern across the borough would be similar amongst other long term conditions such as coronary heart disease or chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) and therefore only stroke and diabetes were used.

Stroke or Transient Ischemic Attack (TIA) (for map please see Appendix 1, figure 8).

The number of people diagnosed with stroke or TIA in Knightsbridge and Belgravia is very low in comparison to other wards in Westminster. There is slight variation in the ward, LSOAs towards the south of the ward have a slightly higher number of people diagnosed with stroke or TIA (6 to 12 people). The rest of the ward has less than 6 people diagnosed with stroke or TIA.

Diabetes (for map please see Appendix 1, figure 9).

There are very low numbers of people diagnosed with diabetes in Knightsbridge and Belgravia ward (less than 15 people).

Mental Health

Psychotic mental health disorders are far less prevalent in Westminster and tend to vary by ward. Psychosis is more prevalent in more deprived areas. The prevalence of psychosis in Knightsbridge and Belgravia ward is very low. The rate of psychosis is less than 5 per 1,000 15-74 population. This is the lowest rate of psychosis out of all the wards in Westminster.

Learning Disabilities

The number of people on the Westminster Learning Disability Partnership (WLDP) caseload varies by ward. The variation by ward is shown in figure 11. Knightsbridge and Belgravia ward has a fairly low number of people on the WLDP caseload – less than 10 people are on the caseload.

Physical Disabilities

The number of people with physical disabilities, as indicated by the number of people on incapacity benefits minus those with mental health problems, is very low in Knightsbridge and Belgravia ward in comparison to the other wards in Westminster. There are less than 80 incapacity claimants in this ward.

9.4 Pharmaceutical Needs - Prescribing and Dispensing Information

In 2009/10:

- 98,398 items were prescribed in Knightsbridge and Belgravia equating to a monthly average of 8,200 items and,
- 28,796 items were dispensed in Knightsbridge and Belgravia equating to a monthly average of 2,399 items.

9.5 GP and Community Pharmacy Services

There are two GP practices in the locality providing services for 18,772 patients. One of the GP practices is Imperial College Medical Centre which serves both local residents and students. These are supported by two community pharmacies, of which one has patient consultation facilities. Additionally two community pharmacies in this locality offer a Medicine Use Review Service and three dispense all types of appliances.

Opening Times – GP and Community Pharmacies

	No of GP Practices Open	No of Community Pharmacies Open	
		Core	Supplementary
Normal Hours (Monday to Friday)	2	3	3
Extended Weekday Opening	0	0	0
Saturday	0	0	1
Sunday	0	0	3

There is good alignment between GP opening times and community pharmacy provision. Information about out-of-hours arrangements are provided in Section 1.

9.6 Gaps in Necessary Services

The desert map, see Appendix 2 Figure 14, shows that some residents may need to travel more than 500 metres to access a community pharmacy. This is indicated by the pink area, in the area north of Brompton Road and at Hyde Park corner.

However closer analysis of the area above Brompton Road shows that much of the area in pink is given over to the university campus and the national museums. Further relatively small residential area above Brompton Road is a conservation area and is within proximity of the pharmacy at Harrods. There is good access to pharmacies in Kensington and Chelsea. Hyde Park corner is a non residential area. There are no gaps in essential, advanced or enhanced services in this locality

*Super output areas are a geographical hierarchy designed to improve the reporting of small area statistics in England and Wales. Lower layer super output areas (LSOA) have four to six output areas, as defined by the 2001 census, and are designed to have a minimum population of 1,000 and a mean population of 1,500

10. Lancaster Gate

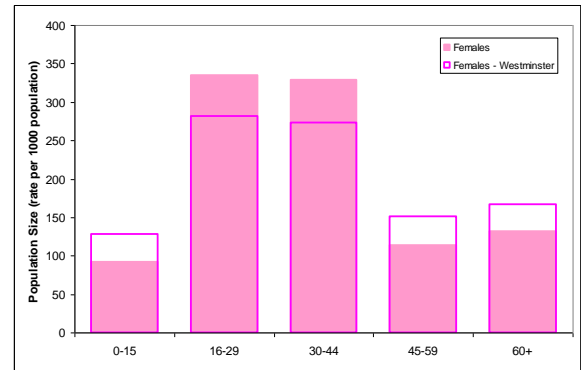
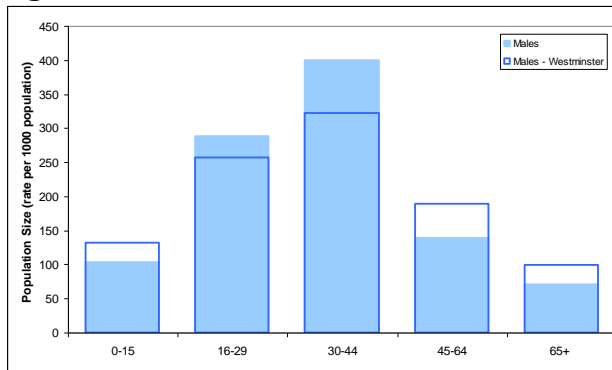
Lancaster Gate lies in the west of Westminster. It is bordered to the north east by Hyde Park, to the south east by Knightsbridge and Belgravia and to the north-west by Bayswater. The borough of Kensington and Chelsea is to the west.



There are 13,772 people living in Lancaster Gate ward, making up 6% of the population of Westminster.

Demographic profile

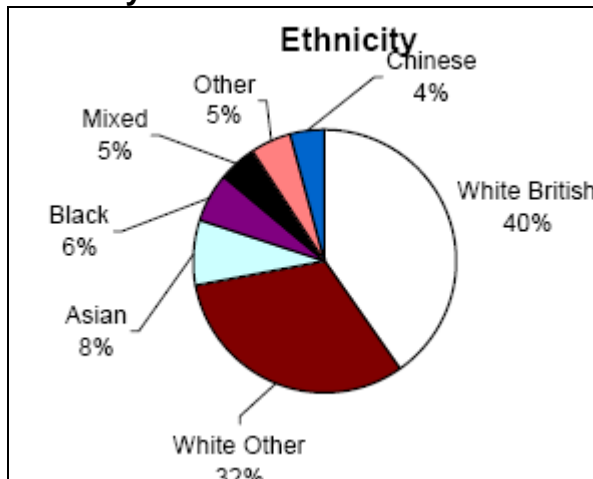
Age/Sex



Source: ONS Mid-2008 Population Estimates for Lower Layer Super Output Areas in England and Wales by Broad Age Group and Sex

There is a higher proportion of males and females aged 16-44 in Lancaster Gate ward than the Westminster average. There is therefore a lower than average number of people aged 0-15 and over 45. There are 91 females aged 0-15 per 1000 population in Lancaster Gate in comparison to 128 females in Westminster. There are 103 males aged 0-15 in Lancaster Gate in comparison to 132 males in Westminster.

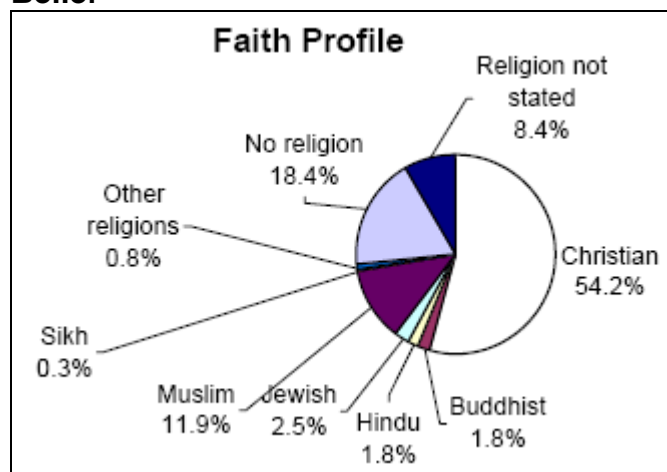
Ethnicity



Source: Census 2001

The largest ethnic group in Lancaster Gate is the White British ethnic group (40%), this is followed by the White Other ethnic group (32%). 8% of the population is from the Asian ethnic group.

Belief



Source: 2001 Census

More than half of the residents of Lancaster Gate are Christian (54.2%). This is similar to the average for Westminster. There is a slightly higher proportion of people with no religion in Lancaster Gate in comparison to Westminster (18.4% in Lancaster Gate in comparison to 16.2% in Westminster). 11.9% of the population are Muslim.

Languages spoken

Main Home Languages (by pupils home address) in Primary and Secondary Schools – Top 10	
<i>Languages</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
Arabic	30%
English	23%
Portuguese	6%
Bengali/Sylheti	5%
Kurdish	3%
Albanian	2%
French	2%
Somali	2%
Cantonese	2%
Malay/Indonesian	2%

Source: PLASC (Pupil Level Annual School Census 2009)

This data is taken from the Pupil Level Annual Schools Census (PLASC). The introduction of the Pupil Level PLASC from January 2002 has provided finer grain information and the Great London Authority (GLA) has analysed this file to provide information on where Westminster-resident pupils within the maintained school sector go to school, as well as main home language spoken.

10.1 Population profile

Daytime/working population (for map please see Appendix 1, figure 1)

Overall, the estimated daytime and working population in Lancaster Gate is low in comparison to some wards in Westminster. It is estimated that the daytime and working population of Lancaster Gate is around 2000-4000 people. A small area of Lancaster Gate towards the north west has a slightly higher daytime and working population of around 4000 to 6000 people.

Night time visitor population (for map see Appendix 1, figure 2)

The night time visitor population in Lancaster Gate ward is estimated to be around 1000 to 5000 people. This is relatively high in comparison to other wards in Westminster.

Population density (persons per sq km) (for map please see Appendix 1, figure 3)

Lancaster Gate ward is one of the most densely populated wards in Westminster. It is estimated that there are over 19,000 people living in this ward per square km. The pattern of population density is followed closely by the pattern of deprivation.

Population turnover (for map please see Appendix 1, figure 4)

Lancaster Gate has a relatively high population turnover in comparison to other wards in Westminster. In 2006/07 the population turnover was around 18% to 22%. A higher population turnover can be found towards the east of the ward, neighbouring Hyde Park ward.

Deprivation (for map please see Appendix 1, figure 5)

There is a marked variation in deprivation across Lancaster Gate. It varies from sitting within Westminster's second most deprived quintile towards the north east of the ward to sitting within Westminster's least deprived quintile towards the south west of the ward.

10.2 Health Needs

Hospital Accident & Emergency attendances – October 2008 to September 2009 (for map please see Appendix 1, figure 6).

The pattern of A&E attendances follows closely to the pattern of deprivation in the ward. In the north east of the ward there were over 720 A&E attendances between October 2008 and September 2009. There were much fewer A&E attendances towards the south east of the ward (200-400 A&E attendances).

Elective (planned) admissions – 2009/10 (for map please see Appendix 1, figure 7).

The number of planned admissions follows a similar pattern to deprivation seen in the ward. The highest number of planned admissions can be found in the north east of the ward (over 250 admissions in 2009/10). The lowest number of planned admissions is found in the south west of the ward. This area experienced less than 90 admissions in 2009/10.

In order to assess the health needs of the population, the diagnosed prevalence of stroke and diabetes were used as proxy indicators. Both stroke and diabetes are representative of cardiovascular disease (CVD) conditions. The pattern across the borough would be similar amongst other long term conditions such as coronary heart disease or chronic

obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) and therefore only stroke and diabetes were used.

Stroke or Transient Ischemic Attack (TIA)(for map please see Appendix 1, figure 8).

The number of people diagnosed with stroke follows the pattern of deprivation in the ward. Towards the north east of the ward there are over 34 people diagnosed with Stroke or TIA. Towards the south west of the ward there are 6 to 12 people with diagnosed Stroke or TIA. There are also a low number of people diagnosed with stroke in the north south east of the ward.

Diabetes (for map please see Appendix 1, figure 9).

Overall, in Lancaster Gate there are 15 – 24 people diagnosed with diabetes. However, there are pockets in the south and north of the ward where there are very low and very high numbers of people diagnosed with diabetes respectively (less than 15 in the south and more than 55 in the north).

Mental Health

Psychotic mental health disorders are far less prevalent in Westminster and tend to vary by ward. Psychosis is more prevalent in more deprived areas. The prevalence of psychosis in Lancaster Gate ward is fairly low in comparison to other wards in Westminster. The rate of psychosis is between 10 and 15 per 1,000 15-74 population. For the graph please see Appendix 1, figure 10.

Learning disabilities

The number of people on the Westminster Learning Disability Partnership (WLDP) caseload varies by ward. The variation by ward is shown in figure 11. Lancaster Gate ward has a fairly low number of people on the WLDP caseload – less than 10 people are on the caseload.

Physical disabilities (for map please see Appendix 1, figure 12)

The number of people with physical disabilities, as indicated by the number of people on incapacity benefits minus those with mental health problems, is fairly high in Lancaster Gate. There are 165-200 incapacity claimants in this ward.

10.3 Pharmaceutical needs - prescribing and dispensing information

In 2009/10:

- 131,300 items were prescribed in Lancaster Gate equating to a monthly average of 10,942 items and,
- 165,777 items were dispensed in Lancaster Gate equating to a monthly average of 13,816 items.

10.4 GP and community pharmacy services

There are three GP practices in the locality providing services for 18,091 patients. These are supported by three community pharmacies, of which two have patient consultation

facilities. Additionally three community pharmacies in this locality offer a Medicine Use Review Service and 3 dispense all types of appliances.

Opening Times – GP and Community Pharmacies

	No of GP Practices Open	No of Community Pharmacies Open	
		Core	Supplementary
Normal Hours (Monday to Friday)	3	3	3
Extended Weekday Opening	3	0	0
Saturday	1	3	2
Sunday	1	1	3

There is good alignment between GP opening times and community pharmacy provision. Information about out-of-hours arrangements are provided in Section 1.

10.5 Gaps in Necessary Services

This area is well served by community pharmacies both within the locality and in surrounding localities.

The desert map, see Appendix 2 Figure 14, confirmed that there are no gaps in essential, advanced or enhanced services in this locality.

11. Little Venice

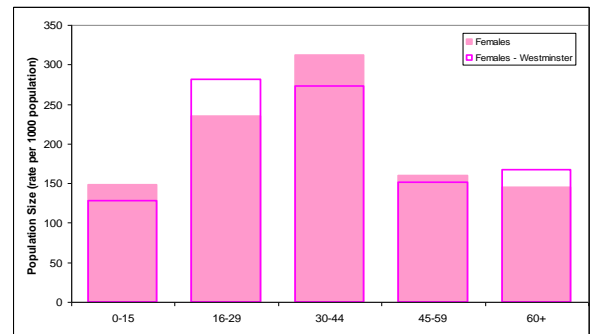
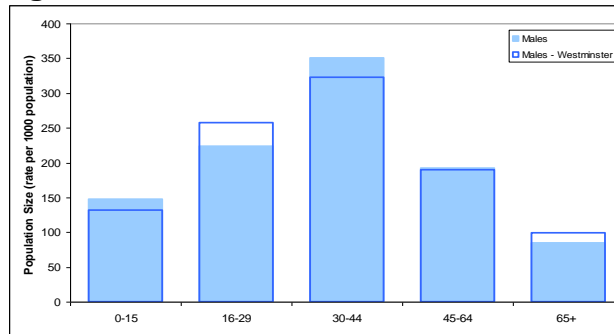
Little Venice is located in the north west of Westminster. The ward is bordered by Church Street and Abbey Road to the east, Maida Vale to the north, Westbourne to the west and Hyde Park to the south. Little Venice also contains the triangular body of water formed by the Regent's and Grand Union Canals, once a pivotal intersection in London transportation.



There are 9,986 people living in Little Venice, making up 4% of the population of Westminster.

11.1 Demographic profile

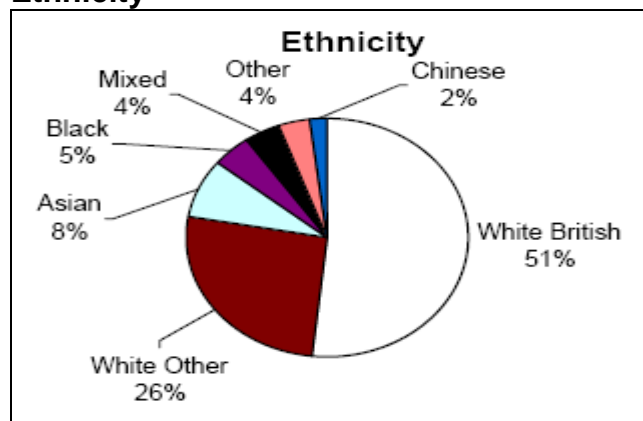
Age/Sex



Source: ONS Mid-2008 Population Estimates for Lower Layer Super Output Areas in England and Wales by Broad Age Group and Sex

The population of Little Venice ward is largely made up of people from the 30-44 age group. There are more males and females in this age group than the average for Westminster. There are a slightly higher proportion of persons from the 0-15 age group than the Westminster average (148 males per 1000 population and 148 females per 1000 population in Little Venice in comparison to 132 males and 128 females per 1000 population in Westminster).

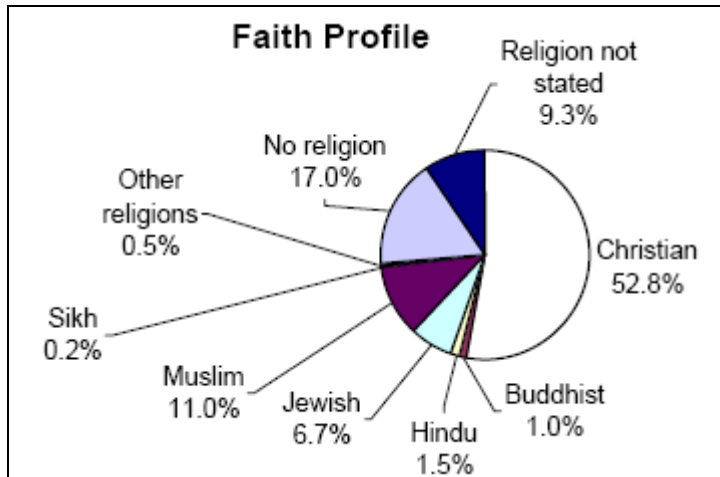
Ethnicity



Source: 2001 Census

The largest ethnic group in Little Venice ward is the White British ethnic group which makes up more than half of the population (51%). This is followed by the White Other ethnic group (26%). 8% of the population are from the Asian ethnic group.

Belief



Source: 2001 Census

More than half of the residents of Little Venice are Christian (52%) this is similar to the Westminster average (55%). 17% of the residents have no religion (the Westminster average is 16.2%), 11% are Muslim, and 6.7% are Jewish.

Languages spoken

Main Home Languages (by pupils home address) in Primary and Secondary Schools – Top 10	
Languages	Percentage
English	29%
Arabic	28%
Bengali/Sylheti	9%
Kurdish	6%
Albanian	4%
Portuguese	3%
Persian (Farsi/Dari)	2%
Spanish	2%
French	2%
Dutch-Flemish	1%

Source: PLASC (Pupil Level Annual School Census 2009)

The most common language spoken at home by school children in Little Venice is English followed by Arabic and Bengali/Sylheti. This follows the same order as seen for Westminster as a whole.

This data is taken from the Pupil Level Annual Schools Census (PLASC). The introduction of the Pupil Level PLASC from January 2002 has provided finer grain information and the Great London Authority (GLA) has analysed this file to provide

information on where Westminster-resident pupils within the maintained school sector go to school, as well as main home language spoken.

11.2 Population profile

Daytime/working population (for map please see Appendix 1, figure 1)

Overall, Little Venice has a fairly low daytime and working population. It is estimated to be around 2000-4000 people. The south of the ward has a slightly higher daytime and working population, estimated to be around 4000 to 8000 people.

Night time visitor population (for map see Appendix 1, figure 2)

The night time visitor population in Little Venice ward is estimated to be around 100 to 500 people. This is low in comparison to other wards in Westminster.

Population Density (persons per sq km) (for map please see Appendix 1, figure 3)

Little Venice ward is fairly densely populated. The population density is estimated to be around 12,000 to 15,000 persons per square km. This is much lower than neighbouring Church Street ward (over 19,000 persons per sq km).

Population Turnover (for map please see Appendix 1, figure 4)

Little Venice ward has a relatively high population turnover in the north of the borough of around 18% to 20% in 2006/07. A slightly lower population turnover is found in the south of the borough where a population of 14% to 16% was found in 2006/07.

Deprivation (for map please see Appendix 1, figure 5)

There is a marked variation in deprivation across the ward of Little Venice by lower layer super output area (LSOA)*. The southern tip of the ward sits within Westminster's most deprived deprivation quintile. However, the north of the borough sits within Westminster's second least deprived and middle deprived quintiles.

11.3 Health Needs

Hospital Accident & Emergency attendances – October 2008 and September 2009 (for map please see Appendix 1, figure 6).

The number of A&E attendances in the ward of Little Venice varies by LSOA across the ward. The highest numbers of A&E attendances are found towards the south of the ward. In this area there were over 750 attendances between October 2008 and September 2009. The lowest numbers of attendances are found towards the north east of the ward, this area had 350 – 450 attendances between October 2008 and September 2009.

Elective (planned) admissions (for map please see Appendix 1, figure 7).

The number of planned admissions follows the pattern of deprivation. A higher number of planned admissions are found in the south of the ward (over 250 admissions in 2009/10). The north of the ward has a lower number of admissions (170 to 210 admissions in 2009/10).

In order to assess the health needs of the population, the diagnosed prevalence of stroke and diabetes were used as proxy indicators. Both stroke and diabetes are representative

of cardiovascular disease (CVD) conditions. The pattern across the borough would be similar amongst other long term conditions such as coronary heart disease or chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) and therefore only stroke and diabetes were used.

Stroke or Transient Ischemic Attack (TIA) (for map please see Appendix 1, figure 8).

The number of people diagnosed with stroke or TIA also follows the pattern of deprivation across the ward. A higher number of people diagnosed with stroke or TIA is found in the south of the ward (more than 34 people). Low numbers of people diagnosed with stroke or TIA can be found towards the north east of the ward. In this area there are 6 to 12 people diagnosed with stroke or TIA.

Diabetes (for map please see Appendix 1, figure 9).

The number of people diagnosed with diabetes also mirrors the pattern of deprivation across the ward of Little Venice. The highest number of people diagnosed with diabetes can be found towards the south of the ward (more than 55 people) and the lowest number of people diagnosed with diabetes can be found towards the north of the ward (15-25 people).

Mental Health

Psychotic mental health disorders are far less prevalent in Westminster and tend to vary by ward. Psychosis is more prevalent in more deprived areas. The prevalence of psychosis in Little Venice ward is very low in comparison to other wards in Westminster. The rate of psychosis is around 15 per 1,000 15-74 population. For the graph please see Appendix 1, figure 10.

Learning Disabilities

The number of people on the Westminster Learning Disability Partnership (WLDP) caseload varies by ward. The variation by ward is shown in figure 11. Little Venice ward has a fairly low number of people on the WLDP caseload – just over 10 people are on the caseload.

Physical Disabilities (for map please see Appendix 1, figure 12)

The number of people with physical disabilities, as indicated by the number of people on incapacity benefits minus those with mental health problems, is high in Little Venice ward in comparison to other wards in Westminster. There are 200-240 incapacity claimants in this ward.

11.4 Pharmaceutical Needs - Prescribing and Dispensing Information

In 2009/10:

- 234,475 items were prescribed in Little Venice equating to a monthly average of 19,540 items and,
- 52,499 items were dispensed in Little Venice equating to a monthly average of 4,374 items.

11.5 GP and community pharmacy services

There are three GP practices in the locality providing services for 17,068 patients. These are supported by three community pharmacies, of which one has patient consultation facilities. Additionally one community pharmacy in this locality offers a Medicine Use Review Service and three dispense all types of appliances.

Opening times – GP and community pharmacies

	No of GP Practices Open	No of Community Pharmacies Open	
		Core	Supplementary
Normal Hours (Monday to Friday)	3	3	3
Extended Weekday Opening	2	0	0
Saturday	1	1	2
Sunday	0	1	3

There is good alignment between GP opening times and community pharmacy provision. Information about out-of-hours arrangements are provided in Section 1.

11.6 Gaps in Necessary Services

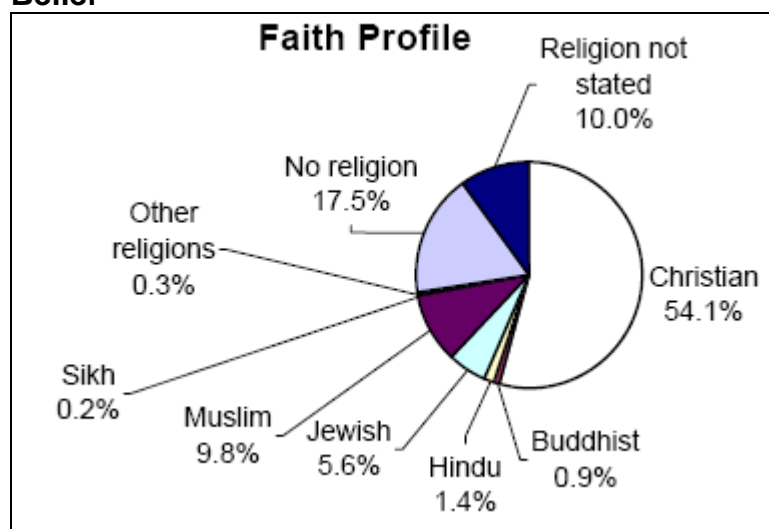
This area is well served by community pharmacies both within the locality and in surrounding localities.

The desert map, see Appendix 2, figure 14, shows two areas of pink. One is the area to the north of Paddington Station taking in the Westway Flyover, the canal. It is a non residential. The other area is a small park. There are no gaps in essential, advanced or enhanced services in this locality.

*Super output areas are a geographical hierarchy designed to improve the reporting of small area statistics in England and Wales. Lower layer super output areas (LSOA) have four to six output areas, as defined by the 2001 census, and are designed to have a minimum population of 1,000 and a mean population of 1,500

The largest ethnic group in Maida Vale is the White British ethnic group (55%). The next largest ethnic group is the White Other ethnic group (23%) followed by the Asian ethnic group (6%).

Belief



Source: 2001 Census

More than half of the residents of Maida Vale are Christian (54.1%). This is similar to the Westminster average (55%). There is a slightly higher than average population of people with no religion (17.5% in comparison to 16.2% in Westminster). 9.8% of the population are Muslim and 5.6% are Jewish.

Languages spoken

Main Home Languages (by pupils home address in Primary and Secondary Schools – Top 10)	
Languages	Percentage
English	32%
Arabic	23%
Kurdish	7%
Bengali/Sylheti	6%
Albanian	4%
Persian (Farsi/Dari)	4%
Spanish	3%
Unknown	3%
Portuguese	2%
Dutch - Flemish	1%

Source: PLASC (Pupil Level Annual School Census 2009)

The most common language spoken at home by school children in Maida Vale is English (32%) followed by Arabic (23%). There are proportionately more school children speaking Kurdish as their main language at home than in Westminster as a whole.

This data is taken from the Pupil Level Annual Schools Census (PLASC). The introduction of the Pupil Level PLASC from January 2002 has provided finer grain information and the Great London Authority (GLA) has analysed this file to provide information on where Westminster-resident pupils within the maintained school sector go to school, as well as main home language spoken.

12.2 Population profile

Daytime/working population (for map please see Appendix 1, figure 1)

The daytime and working population is low in Maida Vale in comparison to other wards in Westminster. It is estimated that the daytime and working population in this ward is around 2000 to 4000 people.

Night time visitor population (see Appendix 1, figure 2)

The night time visitor population in Maida Vale is estimated to be around 100 to 500 people. This is low in comparison to other wards in Westminster.

Population density (persons per sq km) (for map please see Appendix 1, figure 3)

Maida Vale is quite densely populated in comparison to other areas of Westminster. It has a population density of 17,000 to 19,000 persons per square km. The population density is not as high as other more deprived areas of Westminster.

Population turnover (for map please see Appendix 1, figure 4)

Population turnover in Maida Vale is relatively high. The south west of the ward has a higher level of population turnover of around 20% to 22%.

Deprivation (for map please see Appendix 1, figure 5)

There is a marked variation of deprivation across the ward. The north east of the ward sits within Westminster's second most deprived deprivation quintile. The south west of the ward sits within Westminster's least deprived deprivation quintile.

12.3 Health Needs

Hospital Accident & Emergency attendances – October 2008 to September 2009 (for map please see Appendix 1, figure 6).

Hospital A&E attendances follows the pattern of deprivation across the ward. The northern tip of the ward has a high number of A&E attendances (more than 750) between October 2008 and September 2009. The south of the ward, where it is least deprived has a much lower number of A&E attendances (350 to 450 attendances) between October 2008 and September 2009.

Elective (planned) admissions (for map please see Appendix 1, figure 7).

Unlike other wards, the pattern of elective (planned) admissions does not follow the pattern of deprivation in the ward. Overall, the number of planned admissions in Maida Vale is fairly low. In areas where Maida Vale is most deprived there are 90 to 130 planned admissions (in 2009/10).

In order to assess the health needs of the population, the diagnosed prevalence of stroke and diabetes were used as proxy indicators. Both stroke and diabetes are representative of cardiovascular disease (CVD) conditions. The pattern across the borough would be similar amongst other long term conditions such as coronary heart disease or chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) and therefore only stroke and diabetes were used.

Stroke or Transient Ischemic Attack (TIA) (for map please see Appendix 1, figure 8).

Overall, the number of people diagnosed with stroke or TIA is fairly low. There are around 12-18 people diagnosed with stroke or TIA in the south west of the ward and around 18-24 people diagnosed with stroke or TIA in the east of the ward.

Diabetes (for map please see Appendix 1, figure 9).

The pattern of diabetes is quite similar to the pattern of stroke or TIA in the Maida Vale ward. Around the periphery of the ward there are a higher number of people diagnosed with diabetes (25-35 people). In the middle of the ward the number of people diagnosed with diabetes decreases to 15-25 people.

Mental Health

Psychotic mental health disorders are far less prevalent in Westminster and tend to vary by ward. Psychosis is more prevalent in more deprived areas. The prevalence of psychosis in Maida Vale ward is fairly low in comparison to other wards in Westminster. The rate of psychosis is around 15 per 1,000 15-74 population. For the graph please see Appendix 1, figure 10.

Learning disabilities

The number of people on the Westminster Learning Disability Partnership (WLDP) caseload varies by ward. The variation by ward is shown in figure 11. Maida Vale ward has a fairly high number of people on the WLDP caseload – over 10 people are on the caseload.

Physical disabilities

The number of people with physical disabilities, as indicated by the number of people on incapacity benefits minus those with mental health problems, is fairly high in Maida Vale ward. There are 165-200 incapacity claimants in this ward.

12.4 Pharmaceutical needs - prescribing and dispensing information

In 2009/10:

- 186,906 items were prescribed in Maida Vale equating to a monthly average of 15,575 items and,
- 227,277 items were dispensed in Maida Vale equating to a monthly average of 18,940 items.

12.5 GP and community pharmacy services

There are four GP practices in the locality providing services for 21,046 patients. These are supported by three community pharmacies, of which two have patient consultation facilities. Additionally two community pharmacies in this locality offer a Medicine Use Review Service and three dispense all types of appliances.

Opening times – GP and community pharmacies

	No of GP Practices Open	No of Community Pharmacies Open	
		Core	Supplementary
Normal Hours (Monday to Friday)	4	3	3
Extended Weekday Opening	4	0	0
Saturday	0	0	2
Sunday	0	0	2

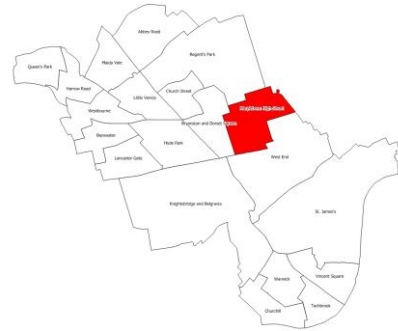
There is good alignment between GP opening times and community pharmacy provision. Information about out-of-hours arrangements are provided in Section 1.

12.6 Gaps in Necessary Services

This area is well served by community pharmacies both within the locality and in surrounding localities.

The desert map, see Appendix 2 Figure 14, confirmed that there are no gaps in essential, advanced or enhanced services in this locality.

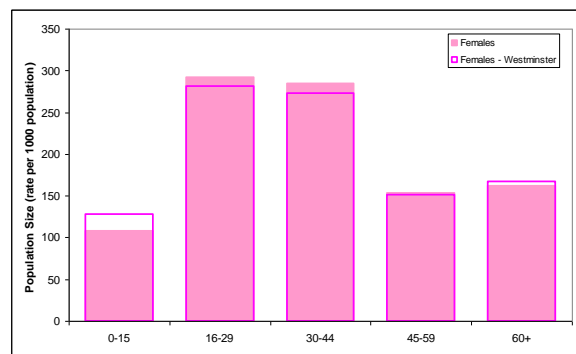
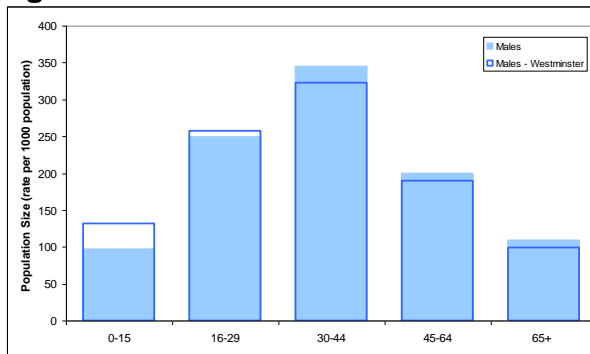
13. Marylebone High Street



Marylebone High Street lies north west of the centre of Westminster. It is bordered to the north by Regent’s Park, to the south by the West End and to the west by Bryanston and Dorset Square. The borough of Camden is to the east.

There are 11,080 people living in Marylebone High Street ward, making up 5% of the total population of Westminster.

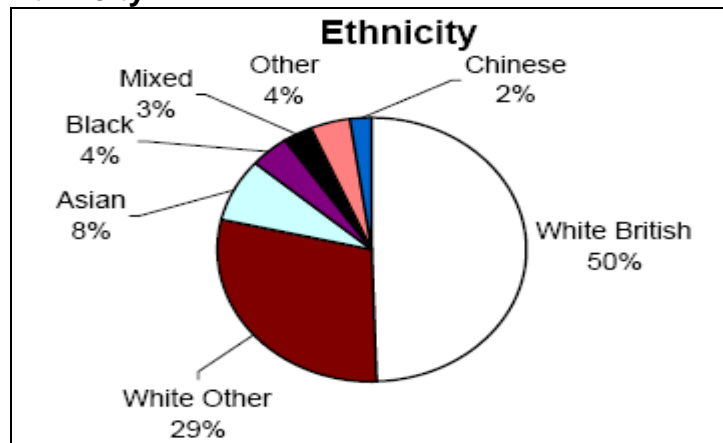
Demographic profile Age/Sex



Source: ONS Mid-2008 Population Estimates for Lower Layer Super Output Areas in England and Wales by Broad Age Group and Sex

There is a higher proportion of both males and females from the 30-44 year old age group in Marylebone high street ward than the Westminster average. There are fewer males aged 16-29 in Marylebone high street ward than the average for Westminster but more females in this age group than in Westminster (292 females per 1000 population in Marylebone high street and 281 females per 1000 population in Westminster). There is a lower proportion of people aged 0-15 in Marylebone high street than the Westminster average.

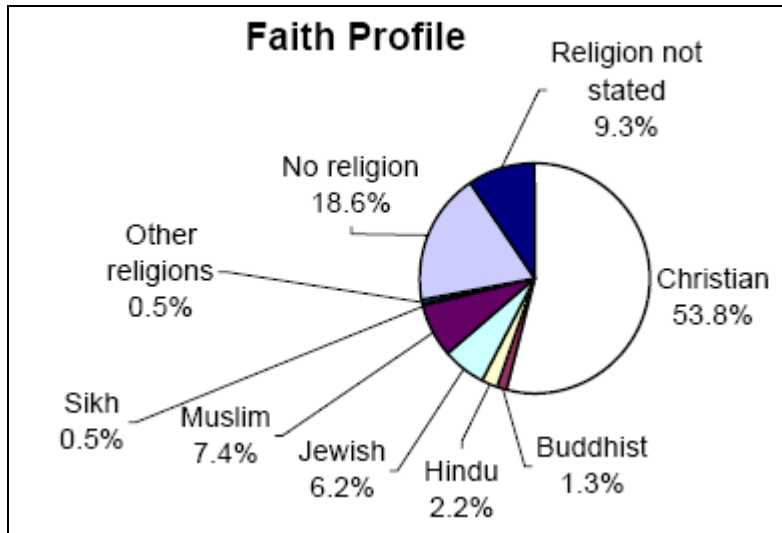
Ethnicity



Source: 2001 Census

The largest ethnic group in Marylebone High Street is the White British ethnic group making up half of the population (50%), 29% of residents are from the White Other ethnic group. Other residents of Marylebone High Street are a diverse mixture of the other ethnic groups, as recorded by the 2001 census.

Belief



Source: 2001 Census

Over half of the residents of Marylebone High Street ward are Christian (53.8%). This is only slightly lower than the average for Westminster (55%). The next highest proportion are those stating no religion (18.6%) and those identifying as Muslim (6.2%) and Jewish (6.2%). Although only 0.5% of the population is Sikh, this is the largest Sikh community in Westminster.

Languages spoken

Main Home Languages (by pupils home address) in Primary and Secondary Schools – Top 10	
Languages	Percentage
English	40%
Bengali/Sylheti	11%
Arabic	10%
French	6%
Polish	5%
Russian	4%
Mandarin (Chinese)	3%
Italian	2%
Portuguese Creole	2%
Unknown	2%

Source: PLASC (Pupil Level Annual School Census 2009)

English is the most common main language spoken at home by school children in the Marylebone High Street Ward. 40% of school children speak this language at home. The next common main home language is Bengali/Sylheti (11%), followed by Arabic (10%).

This ward has proportionately lower numbers of Arabic speakers than other wards in Westminster, and a higher proportion of French, Polish and Russian Speakers.

This data is taken from the Pupil Level Annual Schools Census (PLASC). The introduction of the Pupil Level PLASC from January 2002 has provided finer grain information and the Great London Authority (GLA) has analysed this file to provide information on where Westminster-resident pupils within the maintained school sector go to school, as well as main home language spoken.

13.1 Population profile

Daytime/working population (for map please see Appendix 1, figure 1)

Marylebone High Street has a high estimated daytime and working population. In some areas the daytime and working population is estimated to be around 20,000 to 40,000 people. Areas towards the north of the ward have a much lower estimated daytime and working population of around 4000 to 6000 people.

Marylebone High Street is a key area for business activity and employment with over 50,000 people located there for work.

Night time visitor population (see Appendix 1, figure 2)

The night time visitor population in Marylebone High Street ward is estimated to be around 1000 to 5000 people. This is relatively high in comparison to other wards in Westminster.

Population Density (persons per sq km) (for map please see Appendix 1, figure 3)

Marylebone High Street ward has a low population density in comparison to other wards in Westminster. There are 6000-12,000 persons per sq km living in Marylebone High Street ward.

Population Turnover (for map please see Appendix 1, figure 4)

Marylebone High Street ward has a relatively low population turnover. In 2006/07 the population turnover was thought to be around 14-16%.

Deprivation (for map please see Appendix 1, figure 5)

Marylebone high street is one of Westminster's least deprived wards. Most of the ward sits within Westminster's least deprived deprivation quintile, however parts of the ward are slightly more deprived and sits within Westminster's second least deprived deprivation quintile.

13.2 Health Needs

Hospital Accident & Emergency attendances – October 2008 to September 2009 (for map please see Appendix 1, figure 6).

Marylebone high street ward has a relatively low number of A&E attendances in comparison to other wards in Westminster. The middle part of the ward has less than 350 attendances between October 2008 and September 2009.

Elective (planned) admissions (2009/10) (for map please see Appendix 1, figure 7).

On average, there were around 170 to 210 elective (planned) admissions in Marylebone High Street ward. In the more deprived areas the number of planned admissions is higher; over 250 admissions can be found in these regions.

In order to assess the health needs of the population, the diagnosed prevalence of stroke and diabetes were used as proxy indicators. Both stroke and diabetes are representative of cardiovascular disease (CVD) conditions. The pattern across the borough would be similar amongst other long term conditions such as coronary heart disease or chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) and therefore only stroke and diabetes were used.

Stroke or Transient Ischemic Attack (TIA) (for map please see Appendix 1, figure 8).

Overall, the number of diagnosed persons with stroke or TIA is relatively low. There are around 12-18 people diagnosed with stroke in the ward. A slightly higher diagnosed prevalence of stroke or TIA can be seen in small areas towards the north west (24 – 34 people) and east (18 to 24 people) of the ward.

Diabetes (for map please see Appendix 1, figure 9).

Overall, there are around 25 to 35 people diagnosed with diabetes in Marylebone high street ward. There are small pockets with higher diagnosed prevalence in the north west (35 to 45 people) and lower diagnosed prevalence in the north of the ward (less than 15 people).

Mental Health

Psychotic mental health disorders are far less prevalent in Westminster and tend to vary by ward. Psychosis is more prevalent in more deprived areas. The prevalence of psychosis in Marylebone High Street ward is fairly low in comparison to other wards in Westminster. The rate of psychosis is between 10 and 15 per 1,000 15-74 population. For the graph please see figure 10.

Learning disabilities

The number of people on the Westminster Learning Disability Partnership (WLDP) caseload varies by ward. The variation by ward is shown in figure 11. Marylebone High Street ward has a very low number of people on the WLDP caseload – less than 10 people are on the caseload. Marylebone High Street ward has the lowest number of people on the caseload.

Physical disabilities (for map please see Appendix 1, figure 12)

The number of people with physical disabilities, as indicated by the number of people on incapacity benefits minus those with mental health problems, is low in Marylebone High Street ward. There are 80-140 incapacity claimants in this ward.

13.3 Pharmaceutical Needs - Prescribing and Dispensing Information

In 2009/10:

- 188,909 items were prescribed in Marylebone High Street equating to a monthly average of 15,744 items and,

- 139,889 items were dispensed in Marylebone High Street equating to a monthly average of 11,658 items.

13.4 GP and community pharmacy services

There are five GP practices in the locality providing services for 22,794 patients. These are supported by twelve community pharmacies, of which nine have patient consultation facilities. Additionally six community pharmacies in this locality offer a Medicine Use Review Service and nine dispense all types of appliances.

Opening times – GP and community pharmacies

	No of GP Practices Open	No of Community Pharmacies Open	
		Core	Supplementary
Normal Hours (Monday to Friday)	5	12	12
Extended Weekday Opening	4	0	0
Saturday	0	7	4
Sunday	0	2	8

There is good alignment between GP opening times and community pharmacy provision. Information about out-of-hours arrangements are provided in Section 1.

13.5 Gaps in necessary services

This area is well served by community pharmacies both within the locality and in surrounding localities.

The desert map, see Appendix 2 Figure 14, confirmed that there are no gaps in essential, advanced or enhanced services in this locality.

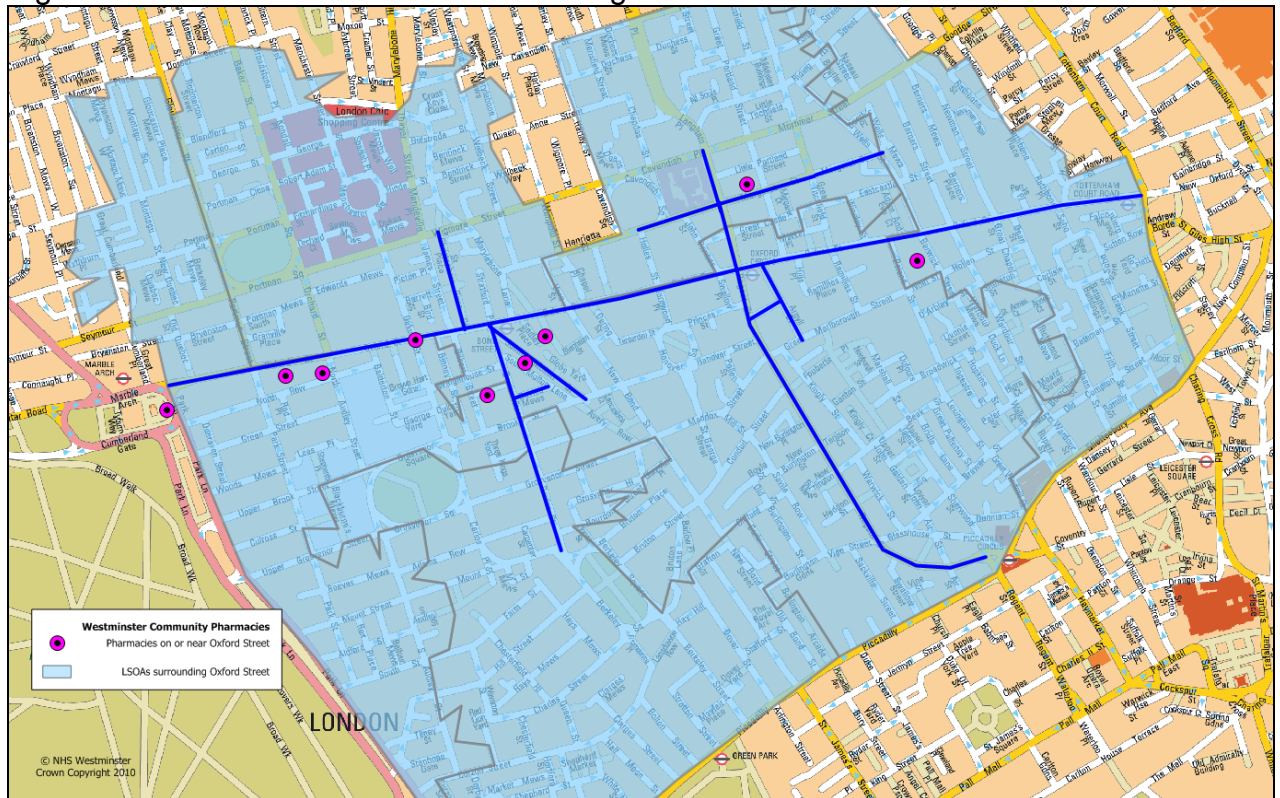
14. Oxford Street and Surrounds

Oxford Street is one and a half miles end to end. It stretches from Marble Arch to the west and Tottenham Court Road to the east. The Oxford Street and surrounds pharmacy locality includes the full length of Oxford Street, Regent Street, Argyll Street, Little Argyll Street, Margaret Street, South Morton Street, Davies Street, Davies Mews and St Christopher's Place. It is situated on the boundary of two wards; Marylebone High Street ward to the north and West End ward to the South.

Oxford Street and surrounds is not a defined geographical location, therefore in order to analyse the needs of this locality, data at lower layer super output area (LSOA)* surrounding Oxford Street area will be used. The five LSOAs used, and the community pharmacies on or near Oxford Street can be seen in Figure 1.

With over 200 million visitors a year, more than 300 shops and 5 million square feet of retail space, Oxford Street lays claim to being London's busiest street.

Figure 1: Oxford Street and the surrounding areas



Daytime/working population

Oxford Street and Surrounds has a much higher visitor population compared to resident.

There are 10,785 people resident in the Oxford Street area.

The daytime and working population of Oxford Street is high in comparison to other areas of Westminster. The population is estimated to reach over 40,000 towards the east of Oxford Street. The West of Oxford Street is still high with an estimated population of around 20,000.

Night time visitor population (for map please see Appendix 1, figure 2)

Oxford Street and Surrounds has a relatively high night time visitor population in comparison to other areas of Westminster due to its large array of bars, clubs and other evening attractions. The population is estimated to be over 15,000 people.

Population density (persons per sq km) (for map please see Appendix 1, figure 3)

Population density is relatively low in the Oxford Street locality in comparison to other areas of Westminster, reflecting the area's higher number of visitors than residents. The population density is around 6000-12000 people per square km.

Deprivation (for map please see Appendix 1, figure 5)

Deprivation varies along Oxford Street. The west of Oxford Street towards Marble Arch sits within Westminster's least deprived deprivation quintiles. Deprivation gradually increases along Oxford Street towards Tottenham Court Road in the East. This area sits within Westminster's second most deprived deprivation quintile. It is important to note that deprivation is measured by LSOA and that it is not only the Oxford Street and Surrounds locality that is taken into consideration when measuring deprivation.

14.1 Pharmaceutical needs - prescribing and dispensing information

In 2009/10:

- There are no prescribing practices in the Oxford Street locality but,
- 186,309 items were dispensed in Oxford Street equating to a monthly average of 15,527 items.

14.2 GP and Community Pharmacy Services

There are no GP practices in the locality. The area is a recognised commercial and business area of central London attracting on average 2.6 million shoppers per week. The locality has nine community pharmacies, of which nine have patient consultation facilities. Additionally eight community pharmacies in this locality offer a Medicine Use Review Service and seven dispense all types of appliances.

Opening times – GP and community pharmacies

	No of GP Practices Open	No of Community Pharmacies Open	
		Core	Supplementary
Normal Hours (Monday to Friday)	0	9	9
Extended Weekday Opening	0	2	3
Saturday	0	8	8
Sunday	0	7	9

There is good alignment between GP opening times and community pharmacy provision. Information about out-of-hours arrangements are provided in Section 1.

14.3 Gaps in necessary services

This area is well served by community pharmacies both within the locality and in surrounding localities. The majority of patients using these services will be commuters and shoppers.

The desert map, see Appendix 2 Figure 14, confirmed that there are no gaps in essential, advanced or enhanced services in this locality.

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*Super output areas are a geographical hierarchy designed to improve the reporting of small area statistics in England and Wales. Lower layer super output areas (LSOA) have four to six output areas, as defined by the 2001 census, and are designed to have a minimum population of 1,000 and a mean population of 1,500

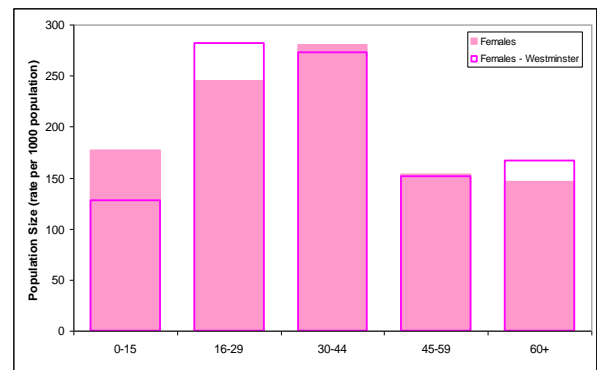
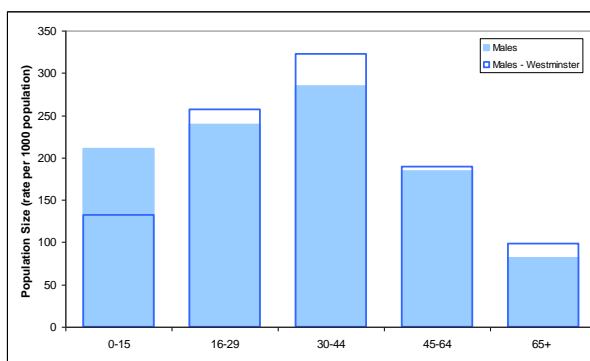
15. Queen's Park

Queen's Park lies in the north west of Westminster. It is bordered to the south east by Harrow Road. The borough of Kensington and Chelsea is to the south west and Brent is to the north.



There are 11,355 people living in Queen's Park ward, making up 5% of the total population of Westminster.

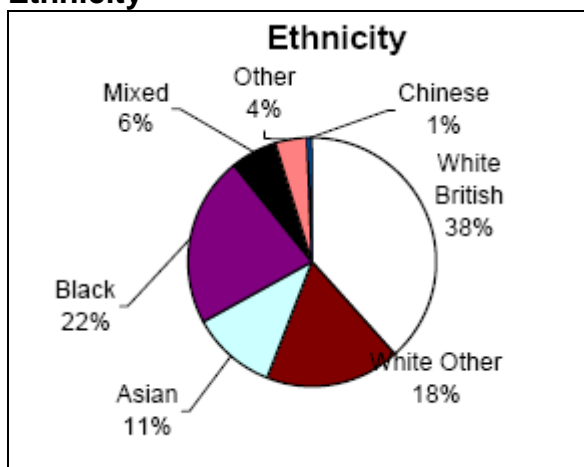
15.1 Demographic profile Age/Sex



Source: ONS Mid-2008 Population Estimates for Lower Layer Super Output Areas in England and Wales by Broad Age Group and Sex

Queen's Park ward has the highest proportion of young males and females (aged between 0-15) than any other ward in Westminster. There are 177 females per 1000 population (128 per 1000 population in Westminster) and 211 males per 1000 population (132 per 1000 population in Westminster) in Queen's Park ward. This high proportion of young people is compensated by a low number of people of working age.

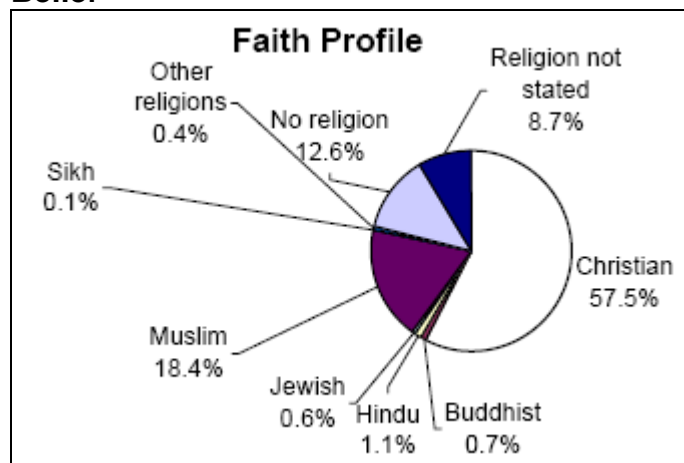
Ethnicity



Source: census 2001

There are 38% of the population of Queen’s Park are from the White British ethnic group, and 18% are from the White other ethnic group. There is a high proportion of people from the Black ethnic group (22%).

Belief



Source: 2001 Census

More than half of the residents of Queen’s Park are Christian; this is slightly higher than the average for Westminster (55%). 18.4% are Muslim and 12.6% of the population have no religion.

Languages spoken

Main Home Languages (by pupils home address) in Primary and Secondary Schools – Top 10	
Languages	Percentage
English	28%
Arabic	24%
Bengali/Sylheti	13%
Albanian	6%
Kurdish	4%
Somali	3%
Portuguese	2%
French	2%
French Creole (Caribbean)	2%
Portuguese Creole	2%

Source: PLASC (Pupil Level Annual School Census 2009)

The majority of school children in Queens Park speak English as their main home language (28%), followed by Arabic (24%). 13% speak Bengali/Sylheti at home. This is the same order as the top three languages spoken in Westminster as a whole.

This data is taken from the Pupil Level Annual Schools Census (PLASC). The introduction of the Pupil Level PLASC from January 2002 has provided finer grain information and the Great London Authority (GLA) has analysed this file to provide information on where Westminster-resident pupils within the maintained school sector go to school, as well as main home language spoken.

15.2 Population profile

Daytime/working population (for map please see Appendix 1, figure 1)

Queen's park ward has a daytime and working population estimated to be around 2000 – 4000 people. This is relatively low in comparison to other wards in Westminster and in some areas of Queen's Park ward the population is estimated to be even lower.

Night-time visitor population (for map please see Appendix 1, figure 2)

The night time visitor population is very low in comparison to other wards in Westminster. There is estimated to be less than 100 people visiting the ward at night.

Population Density (persons per sq km) (for map please see Appendix 1, figure 3)

Queen's park is quite highly densely populated. There are 17,000-19,000 persons per square km in this ward. This ward is one of the high densely populated wards but it is not as densely populated as some other more deprived wards.

Population Turnover (for map please see Appendix 1, figure 4)

Queen's Park ward has a relatively low population turnover of 16-18%. The north side of Queen's Park ward has a higher population turnover of 20-22%.

Deprivation (for map please see Appendix 1, figure 5)

Queen's Park ward is one of Westminster's most deprived ward. The whole ward sits in the most deprived deprivation quintile.

15.3 Health Needs

Hospital Accident & Emergency attendances – October 2008 and September 2009 (for map please see Appendix 1, figure 6).

There are a high number of hospital A&E attendances in the Queen's Park ward. There were over 750 attendances between October 2008 and September 2009.

Elective (planned) admissions – 2009/10 (for map please see Appendix 1, figure 7).

The number of planned admissions varies in the Queens Park ward. The south of the ward has the highest number of planned admissions (over 250 in 2009/10). The north of the ward has 130 to 170 admissions in 2009/10.

In order to assess the health needs of the population, the diagnosed prevalence of stroke and diabetes were used as proxy indicators. Both stroke and diabetes are representative of cardiovascular disease (CVD) conditions. The pattern across the borough would be similar amongst other long term conditions such as coronary heart disease or chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) and therefore only stroke and diabetes were used.

Stroke or Transient Ischemic Attack (for map please see Appendix 1, figure 8).

The number of people with diagnosed stroke or TIA varies by lower layer super output area (LSOA)* within the ward of Queen's Park. The highest number of people can be seen in the south of the ward (over 34 diagnosed). The lowest diagnosed prevalence is found in the northern and central parts of the ward (6 to 12 people diagnosed).

Diabetes (for map please see Appendix 1, figure 9).

Overall, in Queen's Park ward there is a high diagnosed prevalence of diabetes (over 55 people). There is a small area in the middle and an area towards the north east with slightly lower diagnosed prevalence of diabetes (35-45 people in the middle and 45-55 people in the north).

Mental Health

Psychotic mental health disorders are far less prevalent in Westminster and tend to vary by ward. Psychosis is more prevalent in more deprived areas. The prevalence of psychosis in Queen's Park ward is very high in comparison to other wards in Westminster. The rate of psychosis is over 25 per 1,000 15-74 population. For the graph please see figure 10.

Learning disabilities

The number of people on the Westminster Learning Disability Partnership (WLDP) caseload varies by ward. The variation by ward is shown in figure 11. Queens Park ward has a high number of people on the WLDP caseload – just over 50 people are on the caseload. This is the third highest ward in Westminster.

Physical disabilities (for map please see Appendix 1, figure 12)

The number of people with physical disabilities, as indicated by the number of people on incapacity benefits minus those with mental health problems, is very high in Queens Park. There are over 240 incapacity claimants in this ward.

15.4 Pharmaceutical Needs - Prescribing and Dispensing Information

In 2009/10:

- 148,100 items were prescribed in Queen's Park equating to a monthly average of 12,342 items and,
- 86,320 items were dispensed in Queen's Park equating to a monthly average of 7,193 items.

15.5 GP and Community Pharmacy Services

There are five GP practices in the locality providing services for 14,249 patients. These are supported by one community pharmacy, which has patient consultation facilities. Additionally the community pharmacy in this locality offers a Medicine Use Review Service and dispenses all types of appliances.

Opening times – GP and community pharmacies

	No of GP Practices Open	No of Community Pharmacies Open	
		Core	Supplementary
Normal Hours (Monday to Friday)	5	1	1
Extended Weekday Opening	4	0	0
Saturday	0	1	1
Sunday	0	0	1

There is good alignment between GP opening times and community pharmacy provision. Information about out-of-hours arrangements are provided in Section 1.

15.6 Gaps in necessary services

The desert map, see Appendix 2 Figure 14, shows that some residents in the centre of the locality may need to travel more than 500 metres from their home to access a community pharmacy service. Additionally three of five GP services are based at Queen's Park Health Centre and serve a registered population of 7,460 people. The nearest pharmacy to the health centre is Medicare Ltd, 568 Harrow Road which is 400 metres away.

There are five community pharmacies including those located in Brent, Camden and Kensington and Chelsea on the borders of the locality. The centre of the locality is a residential area consisting mainly of terraced Victorian houses, part of which is a conservation area, limiting commercial development.

Consideration may need to be given as to whether these are aligned to GP provision and the needs of the local population. It is recommended that this be reviewed a part of the ongoing work of the GP cluster who are responsible for aligning health care services locally.

*Super output areas are a geographical hierarchy designed to improve the reporting of small area statistics in England and Wales. Lower layer super output areas (LSOA) have four to six output areas, as defined by the 2001 census, and are designed to have a minimum population of 1,000 and a mean population of 1,500

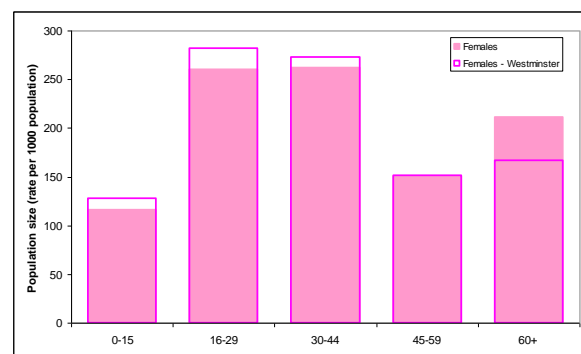
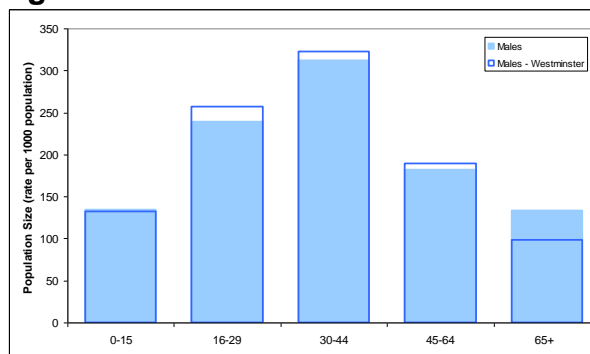
16. Regent's Park

Regent's Park lies in the north of Westminster. It is bordered to the south east by Marylebone, the south west by Bryanston and Dorset Square, the west by Church Street and the north west by Abbey Road. The borough of Camden is to the east.



There are 14,911 people living in Regent's Park, making up 6% of the total population of Westminster.

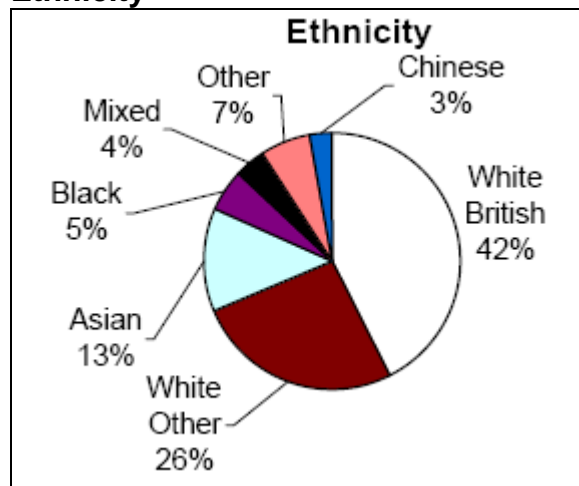
16.1 Demographic profile Age/Sex



Source: ONS Mid-2008 Population Estimates for Lower Layer Super Output Areas in England and Wales by Broad Age Group and Sex

On average, the older population of Regent's Park ward is higher than the Westminster average (60+ females and 65+ males). There are 211 females per 1000 population (167 per 1000 population in Westminster) and 133 males per 1000 population (99 per 1000 population in Westminster) in Regent's Park ward. There are slightly fewer males and females aged between 30 and 44 in this ward than in Westminster as a whole and fewer females aged 0-15.

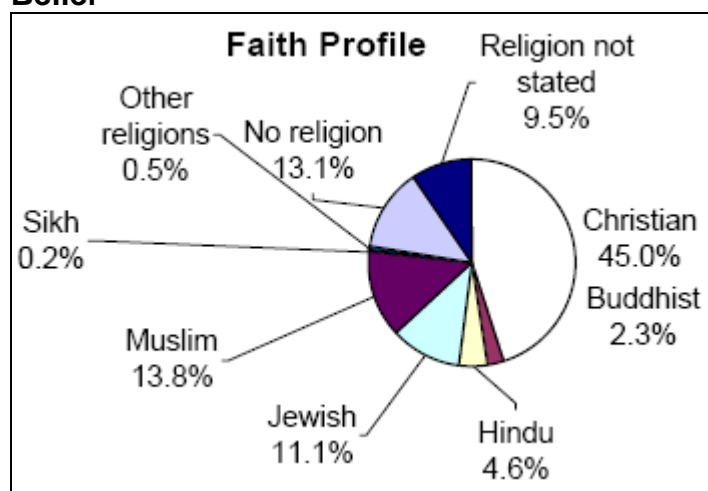
Ethnicity



Source: Census 2001

The largest ethnic group in Regent’s Park making up 42% of the population followed by the White Other ethnic group (26%). 13% of the population are from the Asian ethnic group.

Belief



Source: 2001 Census

Fewer than half the population in Regent’s Park ward are Christian (45%); this is lower than the average for Westminster 55%. 13.8% are Muslim and 13.1% have no religion. Regent’s Park has the second highest proportion of people who are Jewish (11.1%) out of all wards in Westminster, and a higher population of people who are Hindu (4.6%) and Buddhist (2.3%).

Languages spoken

Main Home Languages (by pupils home address) in Primary and Secondary Schools – Top 10	
Languages	Percentage
English	28%
Arabic	28%
Bengali/Sylheti	7%
Albanian	6%
Persian (Farsi/Dari)	3%
Italian	2%
Portuguese	2%
Spanish	2%
Kurdish	2%
Urdu	2%

Source: PLASC (Pupil Level Annual School Census 2009)

English and Arabic are the most common main home languages spoken by school children in Regent’s Park ward. The proportion of school children speaking Arabic at home (28%) is higher than the average for Westminster. The number of children

speaking Albanian and Persian (Farsi/Dari) is also relatively higher than other wards in Westminster.

This data is taken from the Pupil Level Annual Schools Census (PLASC). The introduction of the Pupil Level PLASC from January 2002 has provided finer grain information and the Great London Authority (GLA) has analysed this file to provide information on where Westminster-resident pupils within the maintained school sector go to school, as well as main home language spoken.

16.2 Population profile

Daytime/working population (for map please see Appendix 1, figure 1)

Overall, the estimated daytime and working population in Westminster is relatively low in comparison to other wards of Westminster. The estimated daytime and working population is estimated to be around 2000 to 4000 people. The daytime and working population is estimated to be higher around the periphery of Regent's Park.

Night-time visitor population (for map please see Appendix 1, figure 2)

The night time visitor population is estimated to be around 1000 to 5000 people. This is relatively high in comparison to other wards in Westminster.

Population density (persons per sq km) (for map please see Appendix 1, figure 3)

Regent's park ward has a low population density in comparison to other wards in Westminster. There are an estimated 6000-12,000 persons per square km in this ward.

Population turnover (for map please see Appendix 1, figure 4)

Population turnover in Regent's Park ward is low in comparison to other wards in Westminster. In 2006/07 it was thought the population turnover was less than 14%.

Deprivation (for map please see Appendix 1, figure 5)

Overall, the deprivation in Regent's Park varies by lower layer super output area (LSOA)*. The area nearest the park sits within Westminster's second most deprived deprivation quintile. However the area that borders Abbey Road ward sits within Westminster least deprived deprivation quintile.

16.3 Health Needs

Hospital Accident & Emergency attendances – October 2008 to September 2009 (for map please see Appendix 1, figure 6).

The number of A&E attendances in Regent's Park ward varies by LSOA. The number of attendances ranges from 350 to 750 attendances and follows the pattern of deprivation, with the more deprived areas have a higher number of A&E attendances.

Elective (planned) admissions – 2009/10 (for map please see Appendix 1, figure 7).

The south of the ward, neighbouring Church Street ward, has a very high number of elective (planned) admissions (over 750 admissions in 2009/10). In the north of the ward, neighbouring Abbey Road ward, a much lower number of planned admissions can be found (90 to 130 admissions in 2009/10).

In order to assess the health needs of the population, the diagnosed prevalence of stroke and diabetes were used as proxy indicators. Both stroke and diabetes are representative of cardiovascular disease (CVD) conditions. The pattern across the borough would be similar amongst other long term conditions such as coronary heart disease or chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) and therefore only stroke and diabetes were used.

Stroke or Transient Ischemic Attack (TIA) (for map please see Appendix 1, figure 8).

Overall, the number of people diagnosed with stroke or TIA is high in Regent's Park ward. 24 to 34 people are diagnosed with stroke or TIA in the ward. The number of people with diagnosed stroke or TIA is slightly lower towards the north of the ward (18 to 24 people). This may be due to the high proportion of older people in the ward.

Diabetes (for map please see Appendix 1, figure 9).

Overall, the number of people diagnosed with diabetes in Regent's Park is relatively high in comparison to other wards in Westminster (over 55 people diagnosed). The number of people diagnosed with diabetes towards the north of the ward is slightly lower, there are 25 to 35 people diagnosed with diabetes.

Mental Health

Psychotic mental health disorders are far less prevalent in Westminster and tend to vary by ward. Psychosis is more prevalent in more deprived areas. The prevalence of psychosis in Regent's Park ward is very low in comparison to other wards in Westminster. The rate of psychosis is just over 10 per 1,000 15-74 population. For the graph please see Appendix 1, figure 10.

Learning Disabilities

The number of people on the Westminster Learning Disability Partnership (WLDP) caseload varies by ward. The variation by ward is shown in figure 11. Regent's Park ward has a fairly low number of people on the WLDP caseload – just over 10 people are on the caseload.

Physical Disabilities (for map please see Appendix 1, figure 12)

The number of people with physical disabilities, as indicated by the number of people on incapacity benefits minus those with mental health problems, is high in Regent's Park ward in comparison to other wards in Westminster. There are 200-240 incapacity claimants in this ward.

16.4 Pharmaceutical Needs - Prescribing and Dispensing Information

In 2009/10:

- 57,977 items were prescribed in Regent's Park equating to a monthly average of 4,831 items and,
- 188,126 items were dispensed in Regent's Park equating to a monthly average of 15,677 items.

16.5 GP and community pharmacy services

There is one GP practices in the locality providing services for 6,517 patients. These are supported by four community pharmacies, of which three have patient consultation facilities. Additionally three community pharmacies in this locality offer a Medicine Use Review Service and four dispense all types of appliances.

Opening times – GP and community pharmacies

	No of GP Practices Open	No of Community Pharmacies Open	
		Core	Supplementary
Normal Hours (Monday to Friday)	1	4	4
Extended Weekday Opening	1	0	1
Saturday	0	2	2
Sunday	0	2	4

There is good alignment between GP opening times and community pharmacy provision. Information about out-of-hours arrangements are provided in Section 1.

16.6 Gaps in Necessary Services

This area is well served by community pharmacies both within the locality and in surrounding localities.

The desert map, see Appendix 2, figure 14, shows some pink in areas bordering Regents Park. These are wealthy and low population areas. Residents can access services in the locality and in Church Street. There are no gaps in essential, advanced or enhanced services in this locality.

*Super output areas are a geographical hierarchy designed to improve the reporting of small area statistics in England and Wales. Lower layer super output areas (LSOA) have four to six output areas, as defined by the 2001 census, and are designed to have a minimum population of 1,000 and a mean population of 1,500

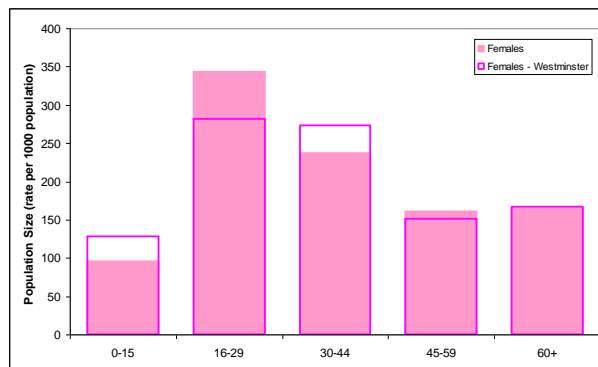
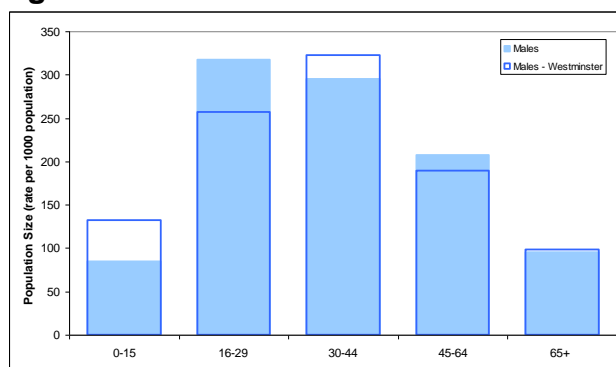
17. St James'

St James's ward lies in the south east of Westminster. Physically the second largest ward in the City, it is bordered to the south by Vincent Square and Warwick, the west by Knightsbridge and Belgravia and the north by the West End.



There are 14,143 people living in St James's ward making up 6% of the total population of Westminster.

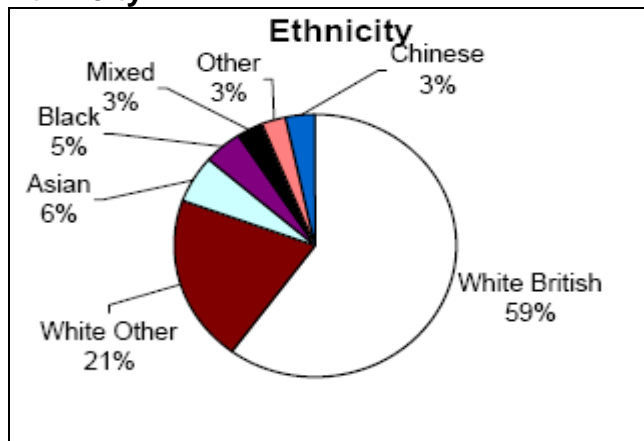
17.1 Demographic profile Age/Sex



Source: ONS Mid-2008 Population Estimates for Lower Layer Super Output Areas in England and Wales by Broad Age Group and Sex

The population of 16-29 year olds (working age) is much higher in St James's ward than the population in Westminster as a whole. There are 318 males per 1000 population in St James's ward in comparison to 257 males per 1000 population in Westminster. There are 343 females per 1000 population in St James's ward in comparison to 281 females per 1000 population in Westminster. There are far fewer children and 30-44 years olds in St James's ward than in Westminster. There are roughly equal numbers of persons aged 45+ in St James's ward in comparison to Westminster as a whole.

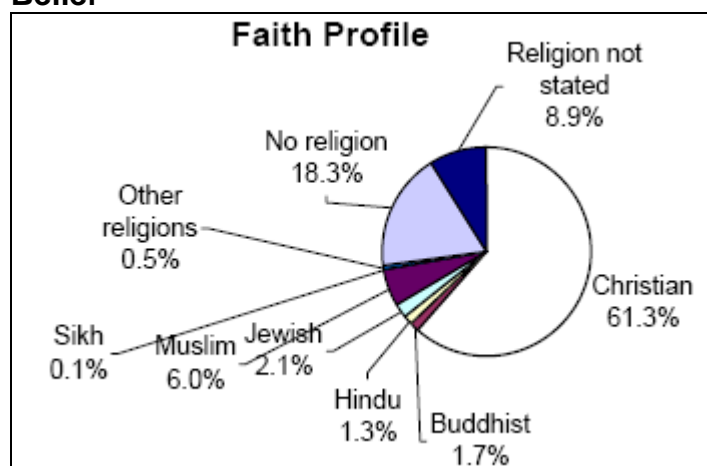
Ethnicity



Source: 2001 Census

Over half the population of St James's ward is from the White British ethnic group (59%). 21% of the population is made up of people from the White Other ethnic group, followed by 6% from the Asian ethnic group. 3% of residents of St James's are from the Chinese ethnic group; the Chinese community is one of the largest in Westminster.

Belief



Source: 2001 Census

More than half of the population of St James's ward are Christian (61.3%). This is considerably higher than the average population for Westminster (55%). 18.3% of the population of St James's state they have no religion and 6.0% of the population are Muslim (6.0%).

Languages spoken

Main Home Languages (by pupils home address) in Primary and Secondary Schools – Top 10	
Languages	Percentage
English	47%
Arabic	10%
Bengali/Sylheti	7%
Cantonese	5%
Portuguese	5%
French	3%
Albanian	2%
Italian	2%
Urdu	2%
Tagalog/Pilipino	2%

Source: PLASC (Pupil Level Annual School Census 2009)

The most common language spoken at home by school children in St James's ward is English (47%). There are a higher proportion of children speaking English than any other ward in Westminster. The next common language spoke at home by school children in this ward is Arabic (10%) followed by Bengali/Sylheti (7%).

This data is taken from the Pupil Level Annual Schools Census (PLASC). The introduction of the Pupil Level PLASC from January 2002 has provided finer grain

information and the Greater London Authority (GLA) has analysed this file to provide information on where Westminster-resident pupils within the maintained school sector go to school, as well as main home language spoken.

17.2 Population profile

Daytime/working population (for map please see Appendix 1, figure 1)

St James's ward has one of the highest daytime and working populations in comparison to the other wards in Westminster. The majority of the ward has an estimated daytime and working population of over 40,000 people. This ward is a vitally important area for businesses and the location is also a massive draw for tourists which may explain the high daytime and working population estimate. Both factors have a considerable impact on the services provided in this area.

Night-time visitor population (for map please see Appendix 1, figure 2)

The night time visitor population in St James's ward has one of the highest night time visitor populations in Westminster. It is estimated that the population can reach over 15,000 people in this ward at night.

Population density (persons per sq km) (for map please see Appendix 1, figure 3)

St James's ward has a very low population density. It is estimated that there are less than 6000 persons per square km resident in this ward.

Population turnover (for map please see Appendix 1, figure 4)

The population turnover varies in St James's ward. The north of the borough has a very high population turnover of over 22%. The south of the ward has a lower population turnover over of 16-18%.

Deprivation (for map please see Appendix 1, figure 5)

Deprivation in St James's ward varies by lower layer super output area (LSOA)*. The northern part of the ward has high deprivation and sits within Westminster's second most deprived deprivation quintile. The south of the ward is quite deprived and sits within Westminster's middle deprivation quintile. However there is a pocket of deprivation in the south of the ward which sits within Westminster's most deprived deprivation quintile.

17.3 Health Needs

Hospital Accident & Emergency attendances – October 2008 to September 2009 (for map please see Appendix 1, figure 6).

The number of hospital A&E attendances closely follows the pattern of deprivation across the ward. Areas of higher deprivation have a higher number of A&E attendances. In the north of the ward there were 650 to 750 A&E attendances in October 2008 and September 2009. The less deprived areas had 350 to 450 A&E attendances during this time period.

Elective (planned) admissions (for map please see Appendix 1, figure 7).

The number of planned admissions varies by LSOA across St James's ward. The LSOA towards the north of the ward that encompasses London's China town has a very high number of planned admissions (over 250 admissions in 2009/10). The LSOA with a high pocket of deprivation also has a high number of planned admissions. The LSOAs

surrounding St James's park have a lower number of planned admissions (90 to 130 in 2009/10).

In order to assess the health needs of the population, the diagnosed prevalence of stroke and diabetes were used as proxy indicators. Both stroke and diabetes are representative of cardiovascular disease (CVD) conditions. The pattern across the borough would be similar amongst other long term conditions such as coronary heart disease or chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) and therefore only stroke and diabetes were used.

Stroke or Transient Ischemic Attack (TIA) (for map please see Appendix 1, figure 8).

The number of people diagnosed with stroke or TIA varies by LSOA across St James's ward. The LSOA south of the ward that borders the Thames River has the highest number of diagnosed people with stroke or TIA (24 to 34 people). The LSOA towards the north of the ward, which encompasses London's China town has a slightly lower diagnosed prevalence of 12 to 18 people.

Diabetes (for map please see Appendix 1, figure 9).

Overall, the number of people diagnosed with diabetes is relatively low in St James's ward in comparison to other wards of Westminster. This may be due to the relatively low proportion of older persons in the ward. The LSOAs with highest deprivation have a slightly higher diagnosed prevalence (25 to 35 people).

Mental Health

Psychotic mental health disorders are far less prevalent in Westminster and tend to vary by ward. Psychosis is more prevalent in more deprived areas. The prevalence of psychosis in St James' ward is fairly high in comparison to other wards in Westminster. The rate of psychosis is over 15 per 1,000 15-74 population. For graph please see Appendix 1, figure 10.

Learning disabilities

The number of people on the Westminster Learning Disability Partnership (WLDP) caseload varies by ward. The variation by ward is shown in figure 11. St James' ward has a fairly high number of people on the WLDP caseload – just under 20 people are on the caseload.

Physical disabilities

The number of people with physical disabilities, as indicated by the number of people on incapacity benefits minus those with mental health problems, is fairly high in St James's ward. There are 200-240 incapacity claimants in this ward.

17.4 Pharmaceutical needs - prescribing and dispensing information

In 2009/10:

- 46,449 items were prescribed in St James's equating to a monthly average of 3,871 items and,
- 216,544 items were dispensed in St James's equating to a monthly average of 18,047 items.

17.5 GP and community pharmacy services

There are four GP practices in the locality providing services for 9,323 patients. These are supported by 13 community pharmacies, of which seven have patient consultation facilities. Additionally six community pharmacies in this locality offer a Medicine Use Review Service and ten dispense all types of appliances.

Opening times – GP and community pharmacies

	No of GP Practices Open	No of Community Pharmacies Open	
		Core	Supplementary
Normal Hours (Monday to Friday)	4	13	13
Extended Weekday Opening	0	2	5
Saturday	0	8	9
Sunday	0	4	9

There is good alignment between GP opening times and community pharmacy provision. Information about out-of-hours arrangements are provided in Section 1.

17.6 Gaps in necessary services

This area is well served by community pharmacies both within the locality and in surrounding localities.

The desert map, see Appendix 2, figure 14, shows three areas of pink. These are unpopulated areas including;

- Hyde Park corner which is a non residential area,
- The Mall and,
- The commercial district of Aldwych and the City.

There are no gaps in essential, advanced or enhanced services in this locality.

*Super output areas are a geographical hierarchy designed to improve the reporting of small area statistics in England and Wales. Lower layer super output areas (LSOA) have four to six output areas, as defined by the 2001 census, and are designed to have a minimum population of 1,000 and a mean population of 1,500

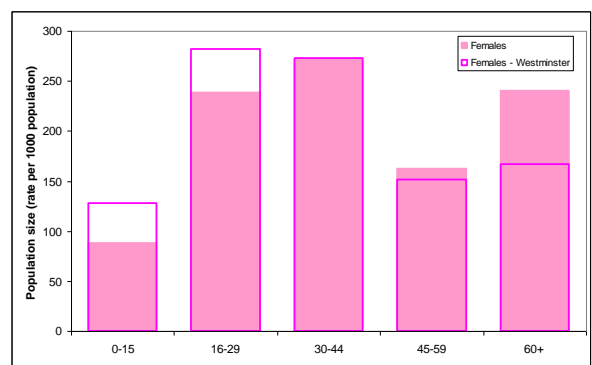
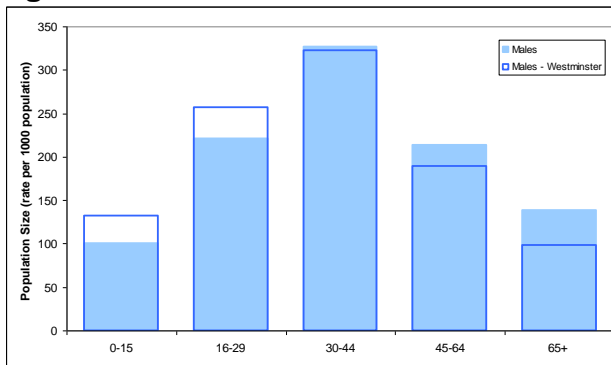
18. Tachbrook

Tachbrook lies in the south of Westminster. It is bordered to the north east by Vincent Square, to the south east by the River Thames, to the west by Churchill and to the north west by Warwick.



There are 9,918 people living in Tachbrook, making up 4% of the total population of Westminster

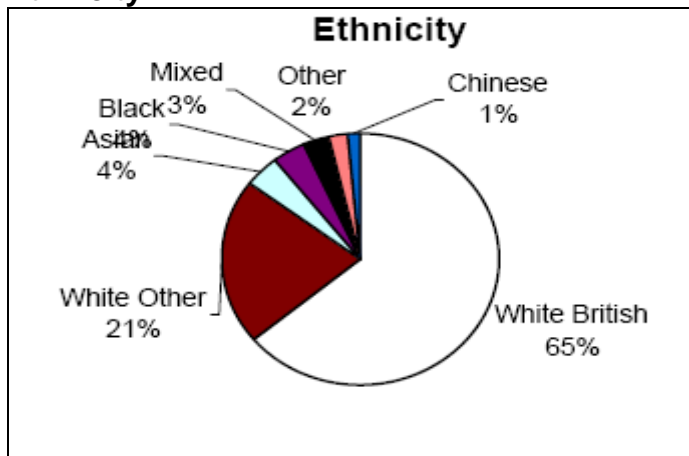
18.1 Demographic profile Age/Sex



Source: ONS Mid-2008 Population Estimates for Lower Layer Super Output Areas in England and Wales by Broad Age Group and Sex

There is a higher than average number of older persons in Tachbrook than in Westminster as a whole (males over 65 and females over 60). There are 138 males and 240 females per 1000 population in Tachbrook in this age group in comparison to 99 males and 167 females per 1000 population in Westminster. There are fewer than average people aged 0-29 living in Tachbrook in comparison to the average for Westminster. There are similar numbers of 30-44 year olds living in this ward to the Westminster average.

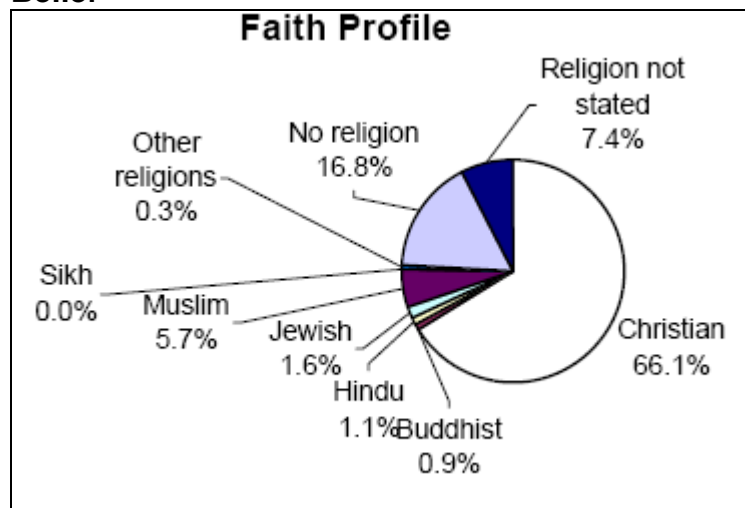
Ethnicity



Source: Census 2001

The largest ethnic group in Tachbrook is the White British ethnic group (65%), followed by the White Other ethnic group (21%). The remaining ethnic groups are fairly evenly distributed.

Belief



Source: 2001 Census

Over half of the population of Tachbrook are Christian (66.1%). This is higher than the Westminster average. 16.8% of the population have no religion. The proportion of the population who are Muslim (5.7%) is the lowest throughout the wards of Westminster.

Languages spoken

Main Home Languages (by pupils home address) in Primary and Secondary Schools – Top 10	
Languages	Percentage
English	44%
Arabic	13%
Bengali/Sylheti	13%
Portuguese	5%
Albanian	3%
Spanish	2%
French	2%
Portuguese Creole	1%
Yoruba	1%
Kurdish	1%

Source: PLASC (Pupil Level Annual School Census 2009)

English is the most common language spoken at home by school children in Tachbrook ward (44%) followed by Arabic (13%) and Bengali/Sylheti (13%). The proportion of Arabic speakers is relatively low in comparison to other wards in Westminster and the proportion of Portuguese speakers is relatively high (5%).

This data is taken from the Pupil Level Annual Schools Census (PLASC). The introduction of the Pupil Level PLASC from January 2002 has provided finer grain information and the Great London Authority (GLA) has analysed this file to provide

information on where Westminster-resident pupils within the maintained school sector go to school, as well as main home language spoken.

18.2 Population profile

Daytime/working population (for map please see Appendix 1, figure 1)

The daytime and working population in Tachbrook is very low in comparison to other wards in Westminster. Most of the ward has an estimated daytime and working population of less than 2000 people. This may be due to Tachbrook being a fundamentally residential area, with the second lowest number of business based in the ward in Westminster.

Night-time visitor population (for map please see Appendix 1, figure 2)

The night time visitor population in Tachbrook is estimated to be around 100 to 500 people. This is low in comparison to other wards in Westminster.

Population density (persons per sq km) (for map please see Appendix 1, figure 3)

Tachbrook ward is one of the most densely populated wards in Westminster. There are estimated to be over 19,000 persons per square km resident in this ward.

Population turnover (for map please see Appendix 1, figure 4)

Tachbrook ward has the lowest population turnover in comparison to other wards in Westminster. In 2006/07 it was thought to have a population turnover over of less than 14%.

Deprivation (for map please see Appendix 1, figure 5)

Tachbrook ward has a relatively low level of deprivation. Most of the ward sits within Westminster's second least deprived deprivation quintile. However there are pockets of higher deprivation in the north east of the ward (sitting within Westminster's second most deprived deprivation quintile) and pockets of lower deprivation in the south east of the ward. This area sits within Westminster's least deprived deprivation quintile.

18.3 Health Needs

Hospital Accident & Emergency attendances – October 2008 and September 2009 (for map please see Appendix 1, figure 6).

There is a low level of hospital A&E attendances in the Tachbrook ward. There were less than 350 A&E attendances between October 2008 and September 2009 in most of the ward. A&E attendances were slightly higher towards the north and east of the ward on the border of Vincent Square ward.

Elective (planned) admissions (for map please see Appendix 1, figure 7).

The number of planned admissions is fairly low in Tachbrook ward in comparison to other wards in Westminster. The majority of the ward towards the south has a very low number of planned admissions (less than 90 in 2009/10). However towards the north of the ward, and on the border of Vincent Square ward, the number of planned admissions increases to over 250 admissions in 2009/10.

In order to assess the health needs of the population, the diagnosed prevalence of stroke and diabetes were used as proxy indicators. Both stroke and diabetes are representative of cardiovascular disease (CVD) conditions. The pattern across the borough would be similar amongst other long term conditions such as coronary heart disease or chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) and therefore only stroke and diabetes were used.

Stroke or Transient Ischemic Attack (TIA) (for map please see Appendix 1, figure 8).

The number of people diagnosed with stroke or TIA in Tachbrook ward is fairly high. Overall there is around 12-18 people diagnosed with stroke or TIA. However, the northern tip of the ward has over 34 people diagnosed with stroke or TIA.

Diabetes (for map please see Appendix 1, figure 9).

Overall, the number of people diagnosed with diabetes in the ward is fairly low. There are less than 250 diagnosed with diabetes in the ward. However, there are slightly more people diagnosed with diabetes in the northern tip of the ward; 450 to 550 people in this area have been diagnosed with diabetes.

Mental Health

Psychotic mental health disorders are far less prevalent in Westminster and tend to vary by ward. Psychosis is more prevalent in more deprived areas. The prevalence of psychosis in Tachbrook ward is relatively high in comparison to other wards in Westminster. The rate of psychosis is over 15 per 1,000 15-74 population. For the graph please see Appendix 1, figure 10.

Learning disabilities

The number of people on the Westminster Learning Disability Partnership (WLDP) caseload varies by ward. The variation by ward is shown in figure 11. Tachbrook ward has a fairly low number of people on the WLDP caseload – less than 10 people are on the caseload.

Physical disabilities (for map please see Appendix 1, figure 12)

The number of people with physical disabilities, as indicated by the number of people on incapacity benefits minus those with mental health problems, is fairly low in Tachbrook ward. There are 80-140 incapacity claimants in this ward.

18.4 Pharmaceutical needs - prescribing and dispensing information

In 2009/10:

- 54,129 items were prescribed in Tachbrook equating to a monthly average of 4,511 items and,
- 41,304 items were dispensed in Tachbrook equating to a monthly average of 3,442 items.

18.5 GP and community pharmacy services

There is one GP practice in the locality providing services for 4,862 patients. These are supported by one community pharmacy, which has patient consultation facilities.

Additionally the community pharmacy in this locality offers a Medicine Use Review Service and dispenses all types of appliances.

Opening times – GP and community pharmacies

	No of GP Practices Open	No of Community Pharmacies Open	
		Core	Supplementary
Normal Hours (Monday to Friday)	1	1	1
Extended Weekday Opening	1	0	0
Saturday	0	1	0
Sunday	0	0	1

There is good alignment between GP opening times and community pharmacy provision. Information about out-of-hours arrangements are provided in Section 1.

18.6 Gaps in necessary services

This area is well served by community pharmacies both within the locality and in surrounding localities.

The desert map, see Appendix 2 Figure 14, does show an area of pink. This is mainly the Thames, Millbank and the Embankment. There are no gaps in essential, advanced or enhanced services in this locality.

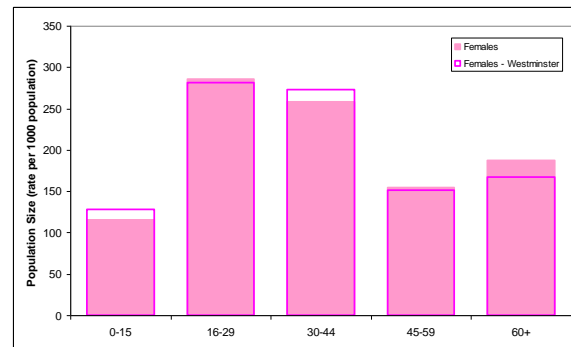
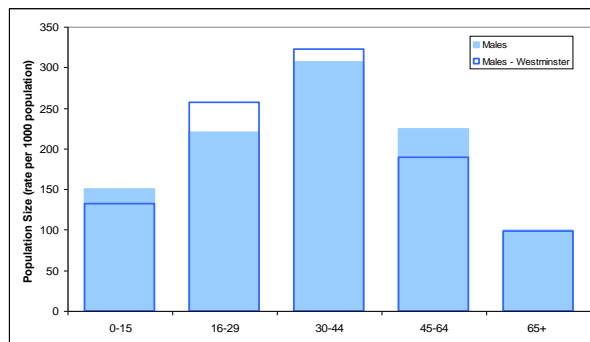
19. Vincent Square

The ward of Vincent Square lies in the south east of Westminster. It is bordered to the north by St James's, to the east by the River Thames, Tachbrook in the south and Warwick to the west.



There are 11,350 people living in Vincent Square, making up 5% of the total population of Westminster.

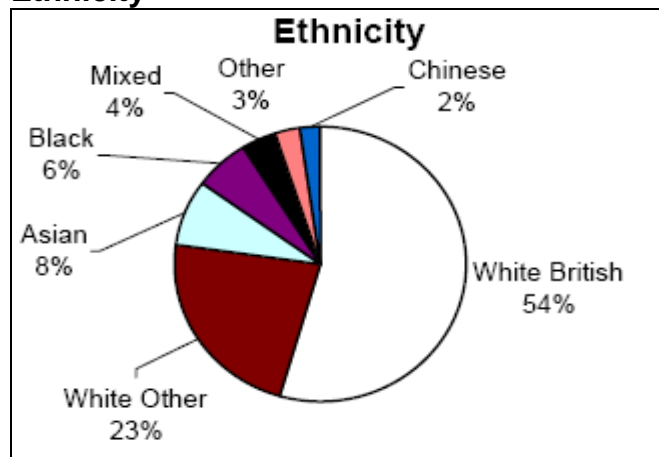
19.1 Demographic profile Age/Sex



Source: ONS Mid-2008 Population Estimates for Lower Layer Super Output Areas in England and Wales by Broad Age Group and Sex

The male population age group between the ages of 16-29 and 30-44 in Vincent Square is lower than the average population in Westminster. The male 0-15 age group and 45-64 age group is higher than the average population for Westminster in these age groups (0-15 – 150 per 1000 population in Vincent Square in comparison to 132 per 1000 population in Westminster) (30-44 – 224 per 1000 population in Vincent Square in comparison to 189 in Westminster). The female population over 60 in Vincent Square is slightly higher than the average for Westminster (187 per 1000 population in comparison to 167 per 1000 population in Westminster).

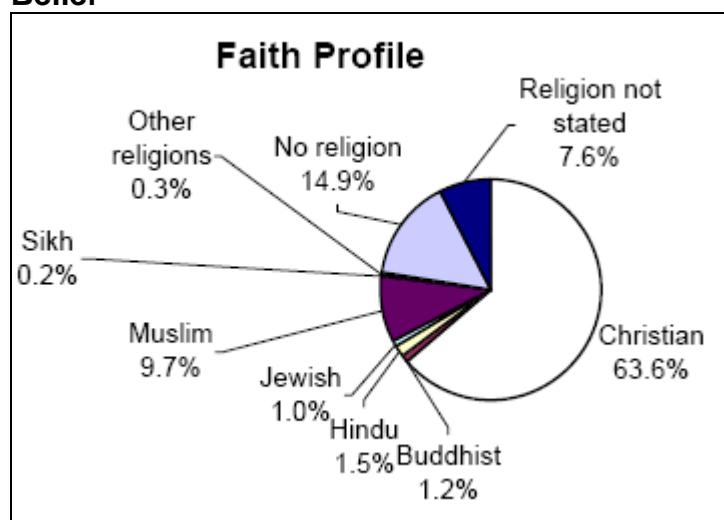
Ethnicity



Source: 2001 Census

The largest ethnic group in Vincent Square is the White British ethnic group (54%), followed by the White Other ethnic group (23%). The remaining ethnic groups within Vincent Square are fairly small and evenly distributed.

Belief



Source: 2001 Census

More than half of the residents of Vincent Square are Christian (63.6%). This is considerably higher than the average for Westminster (55%). 14.9% of the population have no religion and 9.7% are Muslim.

Languages spoken

Main Home Languages (by pupils home address) in Primary and Secondary Schools – Top 10	
Languages	Percentage
English	36%
Arabic	14%
Bengali/Sylheti	12%
Albanian	7%
Spanish	3%
Portuguese	3%
Italian	2%
Tagalog/Pilipino	2%
Urdu	2%
French	2%

Source: PLASC (Pupil Level Annual School Census 2009)

The most common language spoken at home by school children in Vincent Park ward is English (36%). The next most common main home language is Arabic (14%) and Bengali/Sylheti (12%). Although the second most common, there are fewer Arabic speakers in Vincent Square than the average for Westminster. There is a higher number of Albanian speakers in Vincent Square than the Westminster average.

This data is taken from the Pupil Level Annual Schools Census (PLASC). The introduction of the Pupil Level PLASC from January 2002 has provided finer grain information and the Great London Authority (GLA) has analysed this file to provide information on where Westminster-resident pupils within the maintained school sector go to school, as well as main home language spoken.

19.2 Population profile

Daytime/working population (for map please see Appendix 1, figure 1)

The daytime and working population in Vincent Square varies by lower layer super output area (LSOA)*. The north of the ward has the highest population turnover in comparison to the rest of the ward (8000 to 20000 people), whereas the middle of the ward has the lowest daytime and working population estimates. This area varies between less than 2000 in one LSOA and 2000-4000 in others. The east of the ward has a higher population of an estimated 6000 to 8000 people.

Night-time visitor population (for map please see Appendix 1, figure 2)

The night time visitor population in Vincent Square is estimated to be around 100 to 500 people. This is low in comparison to other wards in Westminster.

Population density (persons per sq km) (for map please see Appendix 1, figure 3)

Vincent Square ward has a relatively densely population. There population density is around 15,000 to 17,000 persons per square km.

Population turnover (for map please see Appendix 1, figure 4)

Population turnover in Vincent Square ward is very low. In 2006/07, this ward was estimated to experience a population turnover of less than 14%. Population turnover was slightly higher in the north of the ward; this area experienced a population turnover of 16-18%.

Deprivation (for map please see Appendix 1, figure 5)

Overall, Vincent Square is a fairly deprived ward. It sits within Westminster's third most deprived deprivation quintile. A lower level of deprivation is seen towards the north, and a higher level of deprivation is seen towards the east.

19.3 Health Needs

Hospital Accident & Emergency attendances – October 2008 to September 2009 (for map please see Appendix 1, figure 6).

Overall, Vincent Square has a relatively low number of A&E attendances. Between October 2008 and September 2009 there were 450 to 550 A&E attendances in the south of the ward. In the north of the ward there were fewer A&E attendances (250 to 450 attendances).

Elective (planned) admissions – 2009/10 (for map please see Appendix 1, figure 7).

Overall, the number of planned admissions in the Vincent Square ward is high. There were between 210 and 250 planned admissions in this ward in 2009/10. The number of planned admissions in the north of the ward was much lower. In this area there were 130

to 170 admissions in 2009/10. This corresponds to the level of deprivation in the area; areas of higher admissions are in areas of higher deprivation.

In order to assess the health needs of the population, the diagnosed prevalence of stroke and diabetes were used as proxy indicators. Both stroke and diabetes are representative of cardiovascular disease (CVD) conditions. The pattern across the borough would be similar amongst other long term conditions such as coronary heart disease or chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) and therefore only stroke and diabetes were used.

Stroke or Transient Ischemic Attack (TIA) (for map please see Appendix 1, figure 8).

Overall, the number of people diagnosed with stroke or TIA is fairly high. In the east of the ward, more than 34 people have been diagnosed with stroke or TIA. In the north of the ward, 12-18 have been diagnosed with stroke or TIA.

Diabetes (for map please see Appendix 1, figure 9).

Overall, the number of people diagnosed with diabetes in Vincent Square is fairly low. There are around 25 to 35 people diagnosed with diabetes in this area. In the north of the ward the number of people diagnosed with diabetes is much lower, less than 15 people have been diagnosed with diabetes.

Mental Health

Psychotic mental health disorders are far less prevalent in Westminster and tend to vary by ward. Psychosis is more prevalent in more deprived areas. The prevalence of psychosis in Vincent Square ward is quite high in comparison to other wards in Westminster. The rate of psychosis is between 20 and 25 per 1,000 15-74 population. For the graph please see figure 10.

Learning disabilities

The number of people on the Westminster Learning Disability Partnership (WLDP) caseload varies by ward. The variation by ward is shown in figure 11. Vincent Square ward has a fairly low number of people on the WLDP caseload – just over 10 people are on the caseload.

Physical disabilities (for map please see Appendix 1, figure 12)

The number of people with physical disabilities, as indicated by the number of people on incapacity benefits minus those with mental health problems, is high in Vincent Square ward in comparison to other wards in Westminster. There are 165-210 incapacity claimants in this ward.

19.4 Pharmaceutical needs - prescribing and dispensing information

In 2009/10:

- 96,929 items were prescribed in Vincent Square equating to a monthly average of 8,077 items and,
- no items were dispensed.

19.5 GP and Community Pharmacy Services

There is one GP practices in the locality providing services for 6,328 patients. There are no pharmacies in the locality however seven pharmacies are located on the boundaries with the wards of Tachbrook, St James and Warwick and are within at least 500 metres of most residents.

Opening Times – GP and Community Pharmacies

	No of GP Practices Open	No of Community Pharmacies Open	
		Core	Supplementary
Normal Hours (Monday to Friday)	1	0	0
Extended Weekday Opening	0	0	0
Saturday	0	0	0
Sunday	0	0	0

There is good alignment between GP opening times and community pharmacy provision. Information about out-of-hours arrangements are provided in Section 1.

19.6 Gaps in necessary services

This area is well served by community pharmacies both within the locality and in surrounding localities.

The desert map, see Appendix 2 Figure 14, does show an area of pink. This is mainly the River, the Tate and the Embankment. There are no gaps in essential, advanced or enhanced services in this locality.

*Super output areas are a geographical hierarchy designed to improve the reporting of small area statistics in England and Wales. Lower layer super output areas (LSOA) have four to six output areas, as defined by the 2001 census, and are designed to have a minimum population of 1,000 and a mean population of 1,500

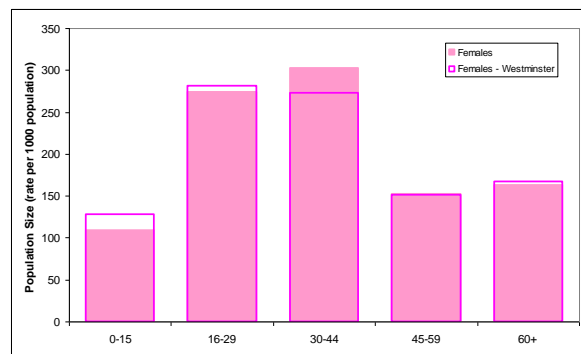
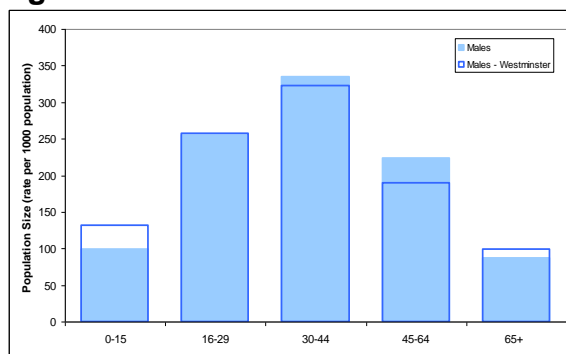
20. Warwick

Warwick lies in the south of Westminster. It is bordered to the north by St James's, to the north east by Vincent Square, to the south east by Tachbrook, to the south by Churchill and to the north west by Knightsbridge and Belgravia.



There are 9,911 people living in Warwick ward, making up 4% of the population of Westminster.

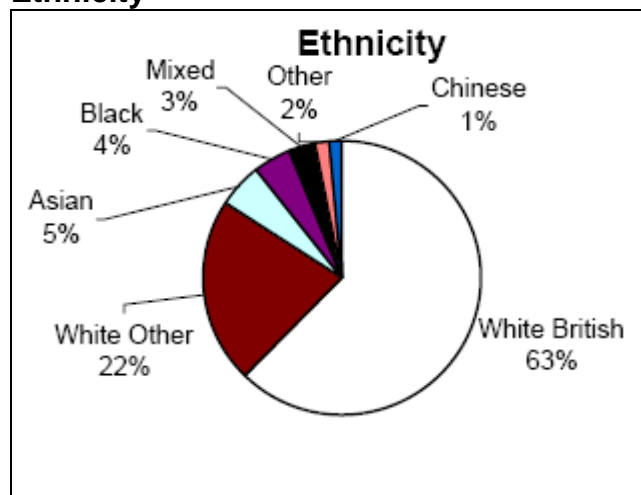
20.1 Demographic profile Age/Sex



Source: ONS Mid-2008 Population Estimates for Lower Layer Super Output Areas in England and Wales by Broad Age Group and Sex

The male and female population in Warwick is slightly higher than the average for Westminster. There are 302 females per 1000 population in Warwick in comparison to 273 females per 1000 population in Westminster. There are 335 males per 1000 population in Warwick in comparison to 323 males per 1000 population in Westminster. The number of males aged 45-64 is higher in Warwick than the average for Westminster and the number of males aged 0-15 is lower in Warwick than the Westminster average.

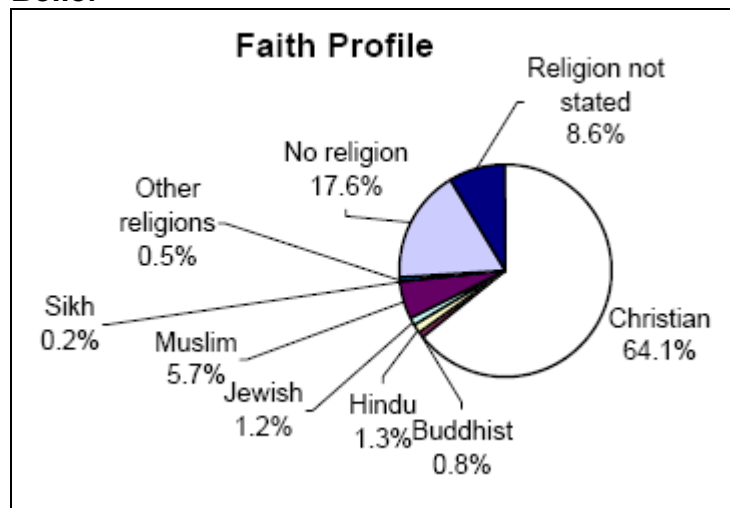
Ethnicity



Source: 2001 Census

The largest ethnic group in Warwick is the White British ethnic group (63%), followed by the White Other ethnic group (22%). The remaining ethnic groups within Warwick are fairly evenly spread.

Belief



Source: 2001 Census

Over half of the residents of Warwick are Christian (64.1%); this is higher than the average for Westminster (55%). 17.6% of the population have no religion and 5.7% are Muslim.

Languages spoken

Main Home Languages (by pupils home address) in Primary and Secondary Schools - Top 10	
Languages	Percentage
English	42%
Arabic	17%
Bengali/Sylheti	9%
French	5%
Albanian	3%
Urdu	3%
Portuguese	3%
Kurdish	2%
Italian	2%
Tagalog/Pilipino	2%

Source: PLASC (Pupil Level Annual School Census 2009)

The most common main home language spoken by school children in Warwick is English (42%), followed by Arabic (17%) and Bengali/Sylheti (9%). Levels of French (5%) and Urdu (3%) are also relatively high in comparison to some other wards in Westminster.

This data is taken from the Pupil Level Annual Schools Census (PLASC). The introduction of the Pupil Level PLASC from January 2002 has provided finer grain information and the Great London Authority (GLA) has analysed this file to provide

information on where Westminster-resident pupils within the maintained school sector go to school, as well as main home language spoken.

20.2 Population profile

Daytime/working population (for map please see Appendix 1, figure 1)

The daytime and working population in Warwick differs by lower layer super output areas (LSOA)* across the ward. The north and west of the ward has a relatively high estimated daytime and working population in the region of 8000 to 20000 people. Victoria Station is situated in this region of the ward and over 20,000 people work in Warwick, most commonly in the banking, finance and insurance industry but with a high proportion also working for transport and communications companies. The south and east of the ward has a much lower estimated daytime and working population of around 2000 to 4000 people.

Night-time visitor population (for map please see Appendix 1, figure 2)

The night time visitor population in Warwick ward is high in comparison to other wards in Westminster. The population is estimated to be around 5000 to 15000 people.

Population density (persons per sq km) (for map please see Appendix 1, figure 3)

Warwick ward has a relatively densely population. There population density is around 15,000 to 17,000 persons per square km.

Population turnover (for map please see Appendix 1, figure 4)

There are two distinct areas of differing population turnover in Warwick ward. The north and west of the ward has a low population turnover of around 14-16%, the south and east of the ward has a slightly higher population turnover of around 18-20%.

Deprivation (for map please see Appendix 1, figure 5)

The level of deprivation in the ward of Warwick varies by LSOA. The north and west of the ward sits within Westminster's third most deprived deprivation quintile. The middle and east of the ward sits within Westminster's second least deprived deprivation quintile. The area of the ward that borders Tachbrook ward is the most deprived area in the Warwick ward. This area sits within Westminster's second most deprived deprivation quintile.

20.3 Health Needs

Hospital Accident & Emergency attendances – October 2008 and September 2009

(for map please see Appendix 1, figure 6).

The north and west of the ward has the highest number of A&E attendances across the ward. There were 650 to 750 attendances between October 2008 and September 2009 in this area. The south of the ward has a lower number of A&E attendances (350 to 450 attendances).

Elective (planned) admissions – 2009/10 (for map please see Appendix 1, figure 7).

The number of planned admissions is relatively high in Warwick ward in comparison to other wards in Westminster. The north and west of the ward has the highest number of planned admissions (over 250 in 2009/10).

In order to assess the health needs of the population, the diagnosed prevalence of stroke and diabetes were used as proxy indicators. Both stroke and diabetes are representative of cardiovascular disease (CVD) conditions. The pattern across the borough would be similar amongst other long term conditions such as coronary heart disease or chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) and therefore only stroke and diabetes were used.

Stroke or Transient Ischemic Attack (for map please see Appendix 1, figure 8).

The number of people diagnosed with stroke or TIA varies by LSOA in the ward of Warwick. The north and west of the ward has the highest number of people diagnosed with stroke or TIA (24-34 people). The south and middle part of the ward has the lowest number of people diagnosed with stroke or TIA (less than 6 people).

Diabetes (for map please see Appendix 1, figure 9).

The number of people diagnosed with diabetes is fairly low in the ward. The number of people varies between 15 and 35 people. Numbers of people diagnosed with diabetes are highest in the north and west of the ward and lowest in the south and east of the ward.

Mental Health

Psychotic mental health disorders are far less prevalent in Westminster and tend to vary by ward. Psychosis is more prevalent in more deprived areas. The prevalence of psychosis in Warwick ward is high in comparison to other wards in Westminster. The rate of psychosis is over 15 per 1,000 15-74 population. For graph please see Appendix 1, figure 10.

Learning disabilities

The number of people on the Westminster Learning Disability Partnership (WLDP) caseload varies by ward. The variation by ward is shown in figure 11. Warwick ward has a fairly low number of people on the WLDP caseload – just over 10 people are on the caseload.

Physical disabilities (for map please see Appendix 1, figure 12)

The number of people with physical disabilities, as indicated by the number of people on incapacity benefits minus those with mental health problems, is fairly high in Warwick ward in comparison to other wards in Westminster. There are 140-165 incapacity claimants in this ward.

20.4 Pharmaceutical needs - prescribing and dispensing information

In 2009/10:

- 217,251 items were prescribed in Warwick equating to a monthly average of 18,105 items and,
- 473,082 items were dispensed in Warwick equating to a monthly average of 39,425 items.

20.5 GP and community pharmacy services

There are two GP practices in the locality providing services for 20,905 patients. These are supported by nine community pharmacies, of which eight have patient consultation facilities. Additionally eight community pharmacies in this locality offer a Medicine Use Review Service and nine dispense all types of appliances.

Opening Times – GP and Community Pharmacies

	No of GP Practices Open	No of Community Pharmacies Open	
		Core	Supplementary
Normal Hours (Monday to Friday)	2	9	9
Extended Weekday Opening	2	0	3
Saturday	1	7	4
Sunday	0	3	9

There is good alignment between GP opening times and community pharmacy provision. Information about out-of-hours arrangements are provided in Section 1.

20.6 Gaps in Necessary Services

This area is well served by community pharmacies both within the locality and in surrounding localities.

The desert map, see Appendix 2 Figure 14, confirmed that there are no gaps in essential, advanced or enhanced services in this locality.

*Super output areas are a geographical hierarchy designed to improve the reporting of small area statistics in England and Wales. Lower layer super output areas (LSOA) have four to six output areas, as defined by the 2001 census, and are designed to have a minimum population of 1,000 and a mean population of 1,500

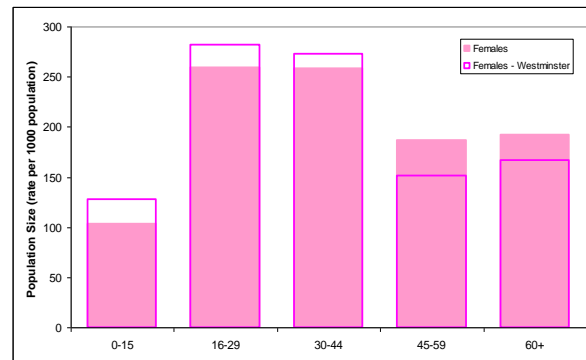
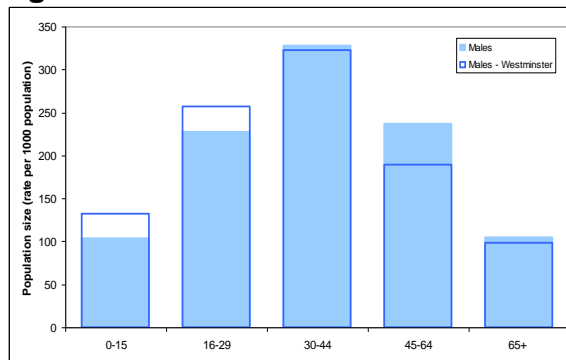
21. West End

West End lies in the east of the centre of Westminster. It is bordered to the north by Marylebone High Street, to the south east by St James's Park, to the south west by Knightsbridge and Belgravia and to the north west by Bryanston and Dorset Square.



There are 10,703 people living in West End ward, making up 5% of the total population of Westminster.

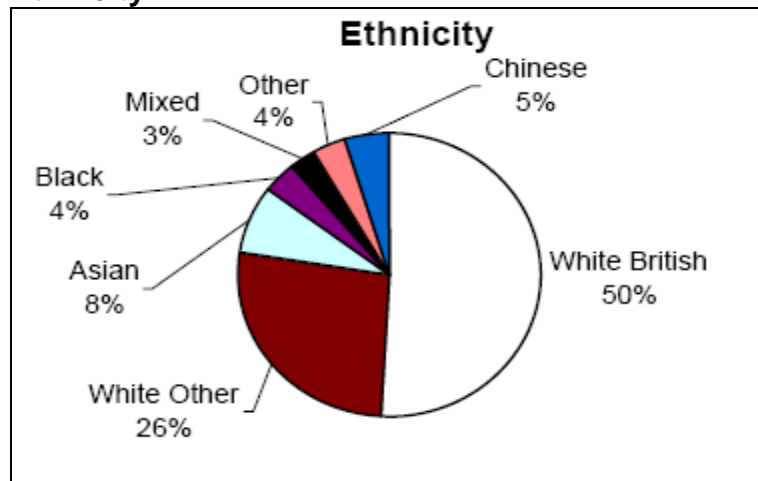
21.1 Demographic profile Age/Sex



Source: ONS Mid-2008 Population Estimates for Lower Layer Super Output Areas in England and Wales by Broad Age Group and Sex

The population of West End ward over 45 years is higher than the average for Westminster. There are 328 males per 1000 population aged 45-64 in West End in comparison to 335 males per 1000 population in Westminster. There are 258 females per 1000 population in West End aged 45-59 in comparison to 273 females per 1000 population in Westminster. There are fewer numbers of 0-15 year olds and 16-29 year olds in West End ward in comparison to the Westminster average.

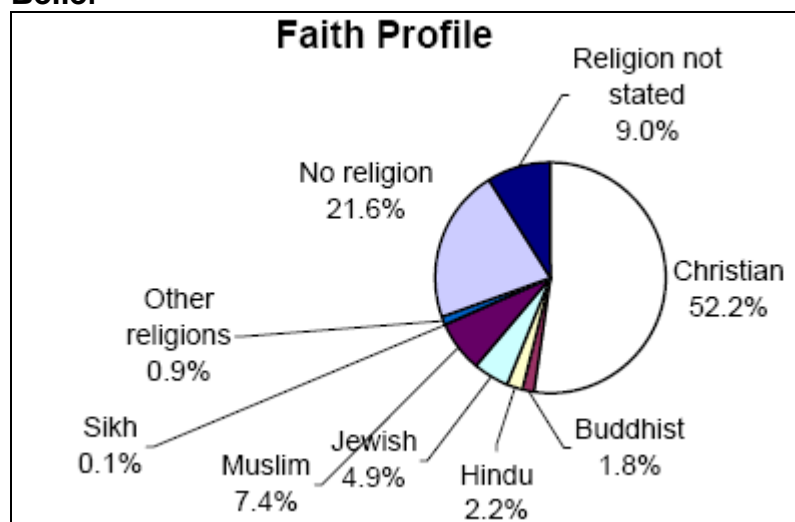
Ethnicity



Source: 2001 Census

Half the population of West End ward are from the White British ethnic group (50%), followed by the White Other ethnic group. 8% of the population are from the Asian ethnic group.

Belief



Source: 2001 Census

Just over half of the population of West End ward are Christian (52.2%), this is slightly lower than the proportion in Westminster. The population of West End that has no religion is higher than the average for Westminster (21.6% in comparison to 16.2% in Westminster) – this is the highest in the whole of Westminster. 7.4% of the population are Muslim and 4.9% are Jewish.

Languages spoken

Main Home Languages (by pupils home address) in Primary and Secondary Schools – Top 10

Languages	Percentage
English	41%
Arabic	15%
Bengali/Sylheti	8%
Cantonese	6%
Italian	3%
Portuguese	3%
Mandarin (Chinese)	2%
French	2%
Gujarati	2%
Hindi	2%

Source: PLASC (Pupil Level Annual School Census 2009)

The most common language spoken by school children in West End ward is English (41%) followed by Arabic (15%) and Bengali/Sylheti (8%). The levels of children speaking Arabic and Bengali/Sylheti are much lower in West End ward in comparison to the average for Westminster. The highest proportion of Mandarin speakers is found in this ward (2%).

This data is taken from the Pupil Level Annual Schools Census (PLASC). The introduction of the Pupil Level PLASC from January 2002 has provided finer grain information and the Great London Authority (GLA) has analysed this file to provide information on where Westminster-resident pupils within the maintained school sector go to school, as well as main home language spoken.

21.2 Population profile

Daytime/working population (for map please see Appendix 1, figure 1)

West End ward has the highest daytime and working population in all wards in Westminster. The majority of the ward has an estimated daytime and working population of over 40,000 people. The number decreases towards the west of the ward. The far west of the ward has an estimated daytime and working population of 6000 to 8000 people.

The West End ward alone is home to more businesses than exist in any other London Borough outside of Camden and Barnet. Almost 40% of Westminster's businesses are located in the ward. As a business and tourist hotspot the financial and hospitality industries are particularly prevalent in the area.

Night-time visitor population (for map please see Appendix 1, figure 2)

The West End ward has one of the highest night time visitor populations in Westminster. The visitor population is estimated to reach over 15,000 people at night.

Population density (persons per sq km) (for map please see Appendix 1, figure 3)

West End ward has a fairly low population density. There are 6000-12,000 persons per square km.

Population turnover (for map please see Appendix 1, figure 4)

The population turnover varies across West End ward. The population turnover varies between over 22% in the south west and between 14-16% in the north west. The east of the ward is thought to experience a population turnover of 16-18%.

Deprivation (for map please see Appendix 1, figure 5)

There is a marked variation in deprivation by lower layer super output area (LSOA)* in West End ward. The east of the ward around the Soho area is the most deprived part of the ward. This area sits within Westminster second most deprived deprivation quintile. The west of the ward is the least deprived area of the ward and sits within Westminster's least deprived deprivation quintile.

21.3 Health Needs

Hospital Accident & Emergency attendances – October 2008 to September 2009 (for map please see Appendix 1, figure 6).

The number of hospital A&E attendances varies by LSOA within the West End ward. The east of the ward, on the border of the London Borough of Camden, has the highest number of A&E attendances (over 750 between October 2008 and September 2009).

The lowest numbers of A&E attendances are found towards the south of the ward, on the border of St James's ward. This area has less than 200 A&E attendances.

Elective (planned) admissions (for map please see Appendix 1, figure 7).

The number of planned admissions varies in the ward by LSOA. The majority of the ward had around 130 to 170 planned admissions in 2009/10. The centre of the ward, in the Soho area, has the highest number of planned admission in the ward. In 2009/10 there were over 250 admissions in this area.

In order to assess the health needs of the population, the diagnosed prevalence of stroke and diabetes were used as proxy indicators. Both stroke and diabetes are representative of cardiovascular disease (CVD) conditions. The pattern across the borough would be similar amongst other long term conditions such as coronary heart disease or chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) and therefore only stroke and diabetes were used.

Stroke or Transient Ischemic Attack (TIA) (for map please see Appendix 1, figure 8).

There are very low numbers of people diagnosed with stroke or TIA in the West End ward. There are around 6 to 12 people diagnosed with stroke or TIA in this ward. The number of people diagnosed with stroke or TIA is slightly higher in the north west of the ward (12 to 18 people).

Diabetes (for map please see Appendix 1, figure 9).

Overall, West End ward has a fairly low number of people diagnosed with diabetes. There are around 25 to 35 people diagnosed with diabetes in the area. The east of the ward has a slightly lower number of people diagnosed with diabetes (15 to 25 people).

Mental Health

Psychotic mental health disorders are far less prevalent in Westminster and tend to vary by ward. Psychosis is more prevalent in more deprived areas. The prevalence of psychosis in West End ward is fairly high in comparison to other wards in Westminster. The rate of psychosis is over 15 per 1,000 15-74 population. For graph please see figure 10.

Learning disabilities

The number of people on the Westminster Learning Disability Partnership (WLDP) caseload varies by ward. The variation by ward is shown in figure 11. West End ward has a low number of people on the WLDP caseload – less than 10 people are on the caseload.

Physical disabilities (for map please see Appendix 1, figure 12)

The number of people with physical disabilities, as indicated by the number of people on incapacity benefits minus those with mental health problems, is fairly high in West End ward in comparison to other wards in Westminster. There are 140-165 incapacity claimants in this ward.

21.4 Pharmaceutical needs - prescribing and dispensing information

In 2009/10:

- 118,321 items were prescribed in West End equating to a monthly average of 9,860 items and,
- 174,397 items were dispensed in West End equating to a monthly average of 14,532 items.

21.5 GP and community pharmacy services

There are four GP practices in the locality providing services for 11,207 patients. These are supported by ten community pharmacies, of which six have patient consultation facilities. Additionally four community pharmacies in this locality offer a Medicine Use Review Service and nine dispense all types of appliances.

Opening times – GP and community pharmacies

	No of GP Practices Open	No of Community Pharmacies Open	
		Core	Supplementary
Normal Hours (Monday to Friday)	4	10	10
Extended Weekday Opening	3	0	1
Saturday	0	3	5
Sunday	0	3	5

There is good alignment between GP opening times and community pharmacy provision. Information about out-of-hours arrangements are provided in Section 1.

21.6 Gaps in necessary services

This area is well served by community pharmacies both within the locality and in surrounding localities.

The desert map, see Appendix 2 Figure 14, confirmed that there are no gaps in essential, advanced or enhanced services in this locality.

*Super output areas are a geographical hierarchy designed to improve the reporting of small area statistics in England and Wales. Lower layer super output areas (LSOA) have four to six output areas, as defined by the 2001 census, and are designed to have a minimum population of 1,000 and a mean population of 1,500

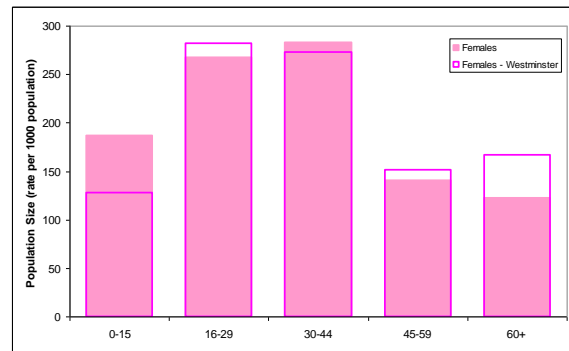
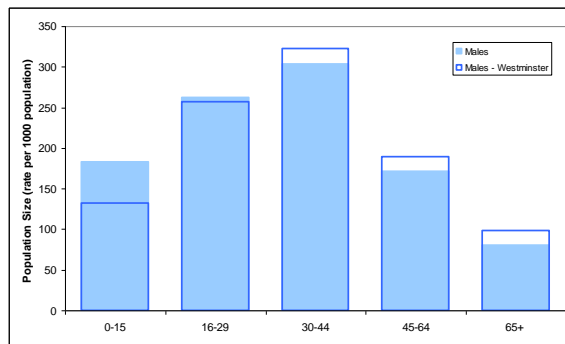
22. Westbourne

The ward of Westbourne lies in the north west of Westminster. It is bordered to the north west by Harrow Road, the north by Maida Vale, the east by Little Venice, Hyde Park in the south east and Bayswater to the south. The borough of Kensington and Chelsea is to the west.



There are 13,737 people in Westbourne ward, making up 6% of the total population of Westminster.

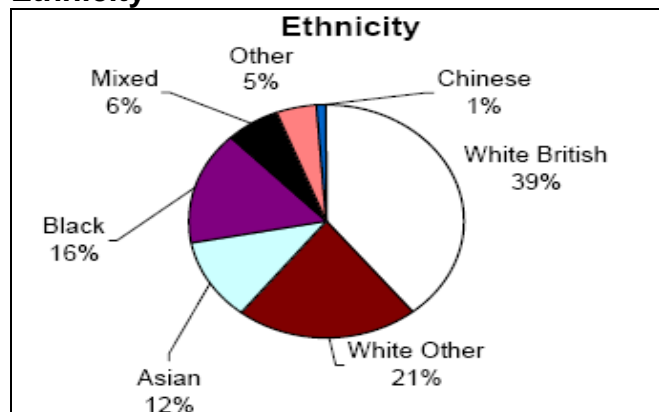
22.1 Demographic profile Age/Sex



Source: ONS Mid-2008 Population Estimates for Lower Layer Super Output Areas in England and Wales by Broad Age Group and Sex

There are high numbers of people aged between 0-15 in Westbourne ward in comparison to the average for Westminster. There are 183 males per 1000 population in Westbourne in comparison to 132 per 1000 population in Westminster. There are 187 females per 1000 population in Westbourne in comparison to 128 per 1000 population in Westminster. There are fewer number of people aged 45+ in Westbourne ward in comparison to Westminster.

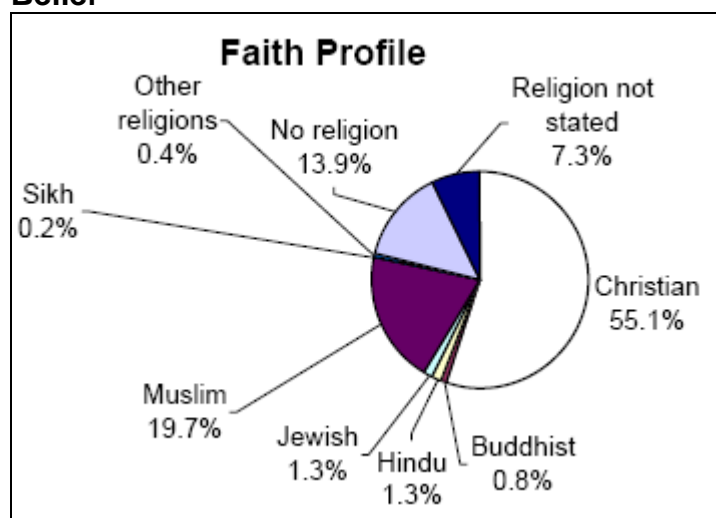
Ethnicity



Source: Census 2001

The largest ethnic group in the Westbourne is the White British ethnic group (39%), followed by the White Other ethnic group (21%). This ward has one of the lowest proportion of White British ethnic group in Westminster. 16% of the population is from the Black ethnic group.

Belief



Source: 2001 Census

Over half of the population of Westbourne are Christian (55.1%); this is the same as the average for Westminster (55%). 19.7% of the population of Westbourne are Muslim (the second highest proportion in Westminster) and 13.9% have no religion.

Languages spoken

Main Home Languages (by pupils home address) in Primary and Secondary Schools – Top 10	
Languages	Percentage
Arabic	28%
English	23%
Bengali/Sylheti	12%
Albanian	7%
Kurdish	5%
Portuguese	2%
French	2%
Somali	2%
Persian (Farsi/Dari)	2%
French Creole (Caribbean)	1%

Source: PLASC (Pupil Level Annual School Census 2009)

The most common language spoken at home by school children in Westbourne is Arabic (28%), followed by English (23%) and Bengali/Sylheti (12%). There are more Arabic speakers in this ward than most other wards in Westminster. This suggests a large Arabic community which is not necessarily reflected in the ethnicity breakdown.

This data is taken from the Pupil Level Annual Schools Census (PLASC). The introduction of the Pupil Level PLASC from January 2002 has provided finer grain information and the Great London Authority (GLA) has analysed this file to provide information on where Westminster-resident pupils within the maintained school sector go to school, as well as main home language spoken.

22.2 Population profile

Daytime/working population (for map please see Appendix 1, figure 1)

Westbourne ward has a low estimated daytime and working population in comparison to other wards in Westminster. The daytime and working population is estimated to be around 2000-4000 people.

Night-time visitor population (for map please see Appendix 1, figure 2)

There is a low night time visitor population in Westbourne. It is estimated that there are less than 100 visitors to this ward at night.

Population density (persons per sq km) (for map please see Appendix 1, figure 3)

Westbourne is a fairly densely populated ward. There are around 12,000 to 15,000 persons per square km.

Population turnover (for map please see Appendix 1, figure 4)

The population turnover in Westbourne is fairly high in comparison to other wards in Westminster. In 2006/07, population turnover in Westbourne ward was thought to be around 18-20%.

Deprivation (for map please see Appendix 1, figure 5)

Westbourne ward is one of the most deprived wards in Westminster. Most of the ward sits within Westminster's most deprived deprivation quintile. Two small lower layer super output areas (LSOAs)* in the north east and the south west are slightly less deprived – these areas sit within Westminster's second most deprived deprivation quintile.

22.3 Health Needs

Hospital Accident & Emergency attendances – October 2008 and September 2009 (for map please see Appendix 1, figure 6).

Westbourne ward has a high number of A&E attendances. There were over 750 A&E attendances in this ward between October 2008 and September 2009. The areas of slightly lower deprivation have a slightly lower number of A&E attendances (450 to 750 between October 2008 and September 2009).

Elective (planned) admissions (for map please see Appendix 1, figure 7).

The number of planned admissions is relatively high in Westbourne in comparison to other wards in Westminster. The central part of Westbourne had a high number of planned admissions (more than 250 admissions in 2009/10). The south west of the ward had a slightly lower number of planned admissions (90 to 130 admissions in 2009/10).

In order to assess the health needs of the population, the diagnosed prevalence of stroke and diabetes were used as proxy indicators. Both stroke and diabetes are representative of cardiovascular disease (CVD) conditions. The pattern across the borough would be similar amongst other long term conditions such as coronary heart disease or chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) and therefore only stroke and diabetes were used.

Stroke or Transient Ischemic Attack (TIA) (for map please see Appendix 1, figure 8).

Westbourne ward has a fairly high number of people diagnosed with stroke or TIA. In the central part of Westbourne ward there are 18-24 people diagnosed with stroke or TIA. The south west of the ward has the lowest number of people diagnosed with stroke or TIA (less than 6 people).

Diabetes (for map please see Appendix 1, figure 9).

Overall, the prevalence of diagnosed diabetes is high in the ward. The central part of the ward has the highest prevalence of diagnosed diabetes (over 55 people). The south west of the ward has the lowest prevalence of diagnosed diabetes (15 to 25 people).

Mental Health

Psychotic mental health disorders are far less prevalent in Westminster and tend to vary by ward. Psychosis is more prevalent in more deprived areas. The prevalence of psychosis in Westbourne ward is very high in comparison to other wards in Westminster. The rate of psychosis is over 25 per 1,000 15-74 population. The prevalence of psychosis in this ward is the second highest out of all wards in Westminster. For graph please see figure 10.

Learning disabilities

The number of people on the Westminster Learning Disability Partnership (WLDP) caseload varies by ward. The variation by ward is shown in figure 11. Westbourne ward has the highest number of people on the WLDP caseload out of all wards in Westminster – over 70 people are on the caseload.

Physical disabilities

The number of people with physical disabilities, as indicated by the number of people on incapacity benefits minus those with mental health problems, is very high in Westbourne ward in comparison to other wards in Westminster. There are over 240 incapacity claimants in this ward.

22.4 Pharmaceutical needs - prescribing and dispensing information

In 2009/10:

- 138,465 items were prescribed in Westbourne equating to a monthly average of 11,539 items and,
- 93,585 items were dispensed in Westbourne equating to a monthly average of 7,799 items.

22.5 GP and community pharmacy services

There are four GP practices in the locality providing services for 12,652 patients. These are supported by one community pharmacy, which has patient consultation facilities. Additionally the pharmacy offers a Medicine Use Review Service.

Opening times – GP and community pharmacies

	No of GP Practices Open	No of Community Pharmacies Open	
		Core	Supplementary
Normal Hours (Monday to Friday)	4	1	1
Extended Weekday Opening	2	0	0
Saturday	1	1	0
Sunday	1	0	1

There is good alignment between GP opening times and community pharmacy provision. Information about out-of-hours arrangements are provided in Section 1.

22.6 Gaps in necessary services

This area is well served by community pharmacies both within the locality and in surrounding localities.

The desert map, see Appendix 2, figure 14, shows a small area of pink. This is the area to the north of Paddington Station taking in the Westway Flyover. It is non residential. There are no gaps in essential, advanced or enhanced services in this locality.

*Super output areas are a geographical hierarchy designed to improve the reporting of small area statistics in England and Wales. Lower layer super output areas (LSOA) have four to six output areas, as defined by the 2001 census, and are designed to have a minimum population of 1,000 and a mean population of 1,500