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4 Current provision of NHS pharmaceutical services

Key messages

There is currently no need for any additional pharmacies as there are sufficient existing community pharmacies across pan-Lancashire. This PNA has not identified a current need for new NHS pharmaceutical service providers across pan-Lancashire. There are 327 community pharmacies overall across pan-Lancashire, representing a 7.1% reduction in the number of providers, down from 352 since the last publication of the PNA in 2022.

The change between 2022 and 2025 is as follows

- Blackburn with Darwen (40 pharmacies in 2025, a reduction of 13.0% from 46 in 2022)
- Blackpool (38 pharmacies in 2025, a reduction of 2.6% from 39 in 2022)
- Lancashire (249 pharmacies in 2025, a reduction of 6.7% from 267 in 2022; this excludes the four DACS)

Pan-Lancashire

The number of pharmaceutical service providers per population has changed during the same period. The 2022 PNA showed that there were 23 pharmacies per 100,000 registered population, when the national figure for England was 21 and the average for the North was 24. In the pan-Lancashire area, there are now 21 pharmaceutical service providers per 100,000 registered population, with the average in England being 18 and the average for the North of England being 21 (Q2 2024/25).ⁱ

Figure 4.1 shows the change (between 2015 PNA and 2025 PNA) in the rate of pharmacy provision across pan-Lancashire. Figure 4.1 also shows the projected growth in the 65+ population as this increase has the potential to lead to increased long-term conditions and healthcare needs.ⁱⁱ In a number of localities, the 2025 pharmacy provision rate is below the England rate and the decrease (between 2015 and 2025) in the pharmacy provision rate is greater than the decrease for England (figure 4.1).

Across the Lancashire County Council area, in the following localities the rate of pharmacy provision per 100,000 is lower than England: Chorley, Ribble Valley, West Lancashire and Wyre. In addition, in the following Lancashire localities, the growth in the 65+ population (between 2023 and 2033) is higher than the estimated growth for England: Chorley, Fylde, Ribble Valley and Wyre. It is estimated that two-thirds of adults aged over 65 are expected to be living with multiple health conditions (multi-morbidity) by 2035,ⁱⁱⁱ thereby potentially increasing the need for health care services, including pharmacy services.

Figure 4.1: Table of assessment

65+ pop-values above the England value are highlighted red. Rate per 100,000 – values below the England value are highlighted red.

Local Authority (Locality)	2015 PNA - number of pharmacies (incl. DSP)	2022 PNA - number of pharmacies (incl. DSP)	2025 PNA - number of pharmacies (incl. DSP)*	Count of DSPs	Count of DACs	65+ population	2025 Pharmacy provision per 100,000 head (incl. DSP)		% change between 2015 and 2025	% change between 2022 and 2025
						Projected growth between 2023 and 2033	Local authority rate per 100,000 (England=18.1)	% difference of the LA rate from England rate	% change between 2015 and 2025 in the rate of provision per 100,000 (incl. DSP)	% change between 2022 and 2025 in the rate of provision per 100,000 (incl. DSP)
Blackburn with Darwen	50	46	40	1		16.6%	25.4	33.4%	-24.0%	-14.0%
Blackpool	44	39	38	1		16.4%	26.6	38.0%	-13.9%	-3.3%
Burnley	22	22	21		1	16.6%	21.8	18.3%	-12.1%	-5.3%
Chorley	23	20	20			23.7%	16.8	-7.8%	-19.0%	-0.6%
Fylde	20	18	18			27.3%	21.5	16.9%	-17.4%	-1.0%
Hyndburn	27	26	24	4		15.5%	28.5	44.5%	-14.9%	-8.8%
Lancaster	35	31	28		1	21.1%	19.2	6.0%	-23.9%	-10.3%
Pendle	26	21	19	2		15.6%	19.6	7.7%	-31.6%	-10.3%
Preston	39	37	32	2	1	18.7%	20.5	12.1%	-26.5%	-16.0%
Ribble Valley	10	9	9			25.7%	14.0	-25.9%	-19.2%	-2.1%
Rossendale	18	17	16	1		21.2%	22.4	21.0%	-14.4%	-6.3%
South Ribble	25	24	22	1		18.7%	19.4	6.7%	-15.3%	-9.4%
West Lancashire	26	22	20	1		15.9%	16.6	-8.9%	-28.3%	-10.1%
Wyre	20	20	20	1	1	22.5%	17.1	-5.8%	-7.9%	-1.8%
Lancashire	291	267	249	12	4	20.4%	19.6	7.9%	-20.3%	-7.9%
England	11,674	11,522	10,453*		111	21.4%	18.1		-15.6%	-10.2%

*The count of pharmacies in England is from Q2 24/25 NHSBA <https://opendata.nhsbsa.net/dataset/consolidated-pharmaceutical-list>. The count of pharmacies in pan-Lancashire is from NHS LSCICB pharmacy list as of 15/01/2025

Pharmacies were sent a questionnaire that included a range of questions about their service provision such as consultation facilities and services (see **appendix 6** for full details). Approximately 51% of pan-Lancashire pharmacies responded to the PNA questionnaire about service provision (Blackburn with Darwen – 38%, Blackpool – 63% and Lancashire – 52%). It was important to ask pharmacies directly to ensure we had up-to-date information about the facilities and services they provide to identify coverage across the area for our residents. Some of the key findings were the

high proportion of those who had consultation rooms with wheelchair access and closed rooms for privacy.

Review of the locations, opening hours and access for people with disabilities, suggest there is sufficient access to NHS pharmaceutical services across pan-Lancashire. There appears to be good coverage in terms of opening hours across the area. The extended opening hours of community pharmacies are valued, and these extended hours should be maintained. Many pharmacies and dispensing surgeries have wheelchair access, and home delivery services can help to provide medications to those who do not have access to a car or who are unable to use public transport. Overall, for the population of pan-Lancashire almost 90% of pharmacies have wheelchair access. It is important to note that key services such as extended hours (beyond core 40/100 hours) and home delivery are not part of the NHS contract. If pharmacies withdrew extended supplementary hours, there could be a need within certain areas for pharmacy provision. Community pharmacies and pharmacists can have an impact on the health of the population by contributing to the safe and appropriate use of medicines.

This chapter describes the current provision of NHS pharmaceutical services, which were explained in chapter 1: Introduction and are defined in the pharmaceutical regulations. It also includes a description of the number and locations of community pharmacies.

4.1 Service providers – numbers and geographical and distribution

This PNA identifies the current provision of pharmaceutical services to assess the adequacy of provision of those services. Information was collected up until 15 January 2025. Up-to-date information on community pharmacies (including opening hours) is available on the NHS website: <https://www.nhs.uk/nhs-services/pharmacies/>

4.1.1 Community pharmacies

There was a total of 327 community pharmacies (plus 4 dispensing appliance contractors (DACs)) across pan-Lancashire as of 15 January 2025. The names of the community pharmacies across pan-Lancashire are listed in **appendix 4** and their locations shown in figure 4.2 to figure 4.15.

Blackburn with Darwen

There are 40 pharmacies across Blackburn with Darwen, a decrease from 46 in the previous PNA. These are

- 40 hours contract – 32
- 100 hours (72) contract – 7
- distance-selling contract – 1

Figure 4.2 shows community pharmacies and GP practices in Blackburn with Darwen.

Blackpool

There are 38 pharmacies across Blackpool, a decrease from 39 in the previous PNA. The pharmacies are

- 40 hours contract – 34
- Local pharmaceutical services (LPS) – 1
- 100 hours (72) contract – 2
- distance-selling contract – 1
- 37.5 hours contract – 1

Figure 4.3 shows community pharmacies and GP practices in Blackpool.

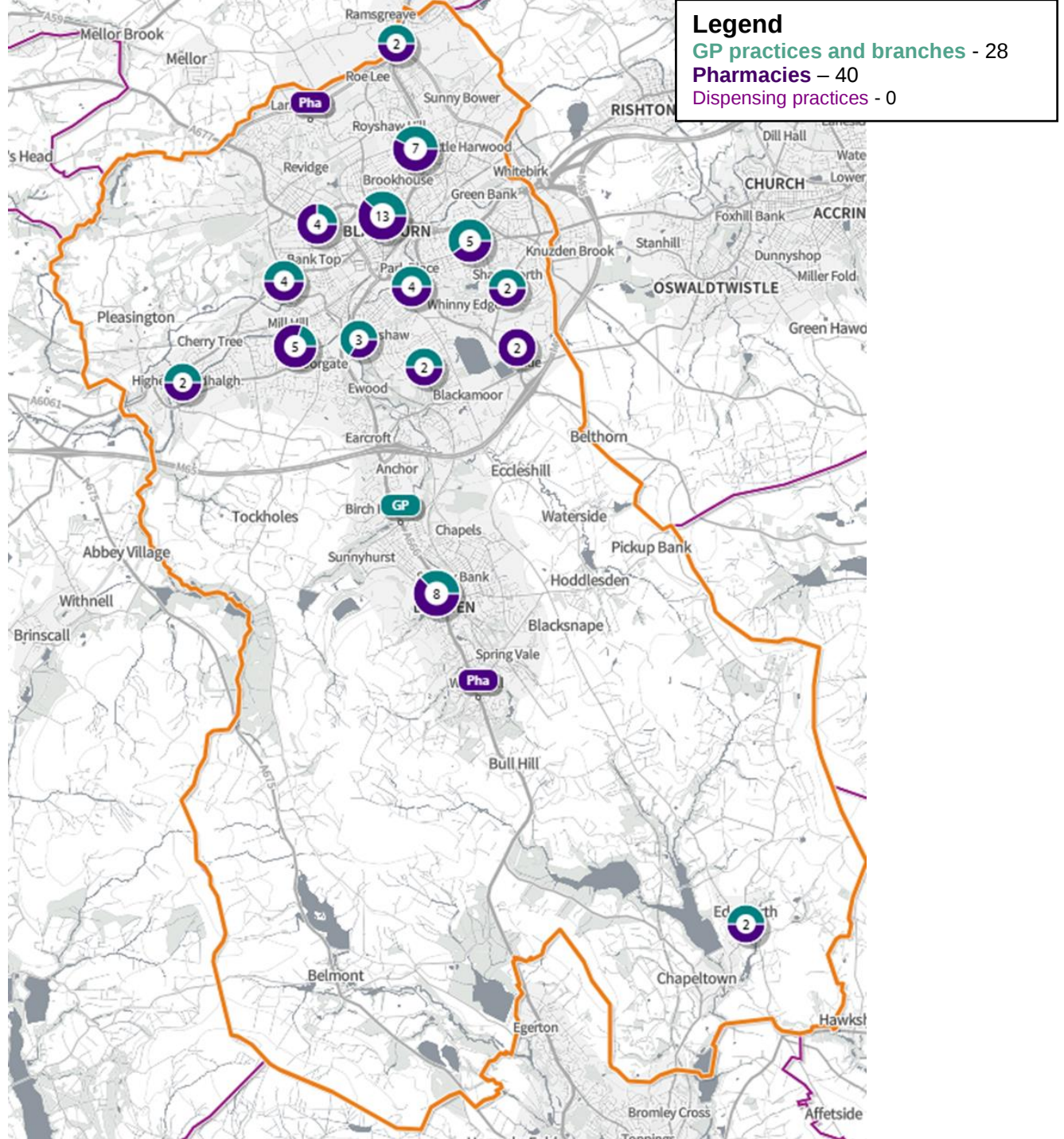
Lancashire

There are 249 pharmacies (plus four DACs) across Lancashire, a decrease from 267 in the previous PNA. These are

- 40 hours contract – 207
- LPS – 1
- 100 hours (100) contract - 6
- 100 hours (72) contract – 23
- distance-selling contract – 12
- dispensing appliance contract – 4

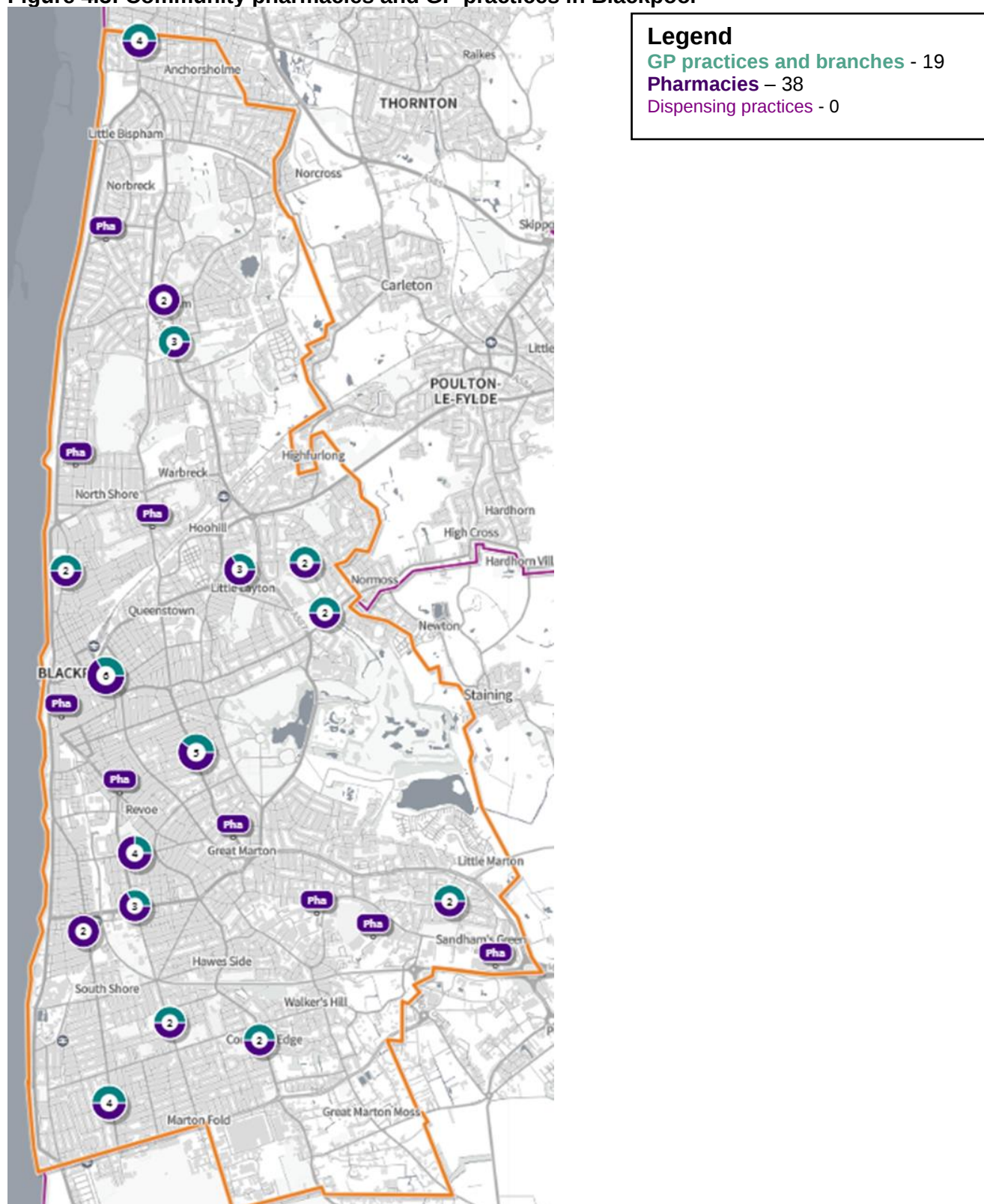
Figures 4.2 to 4.15 show community pharmacies and GP practices in Lancashire HWB localities.

Figure 4.2: Community pharmacies and GP practices in Blackburn with Darwen



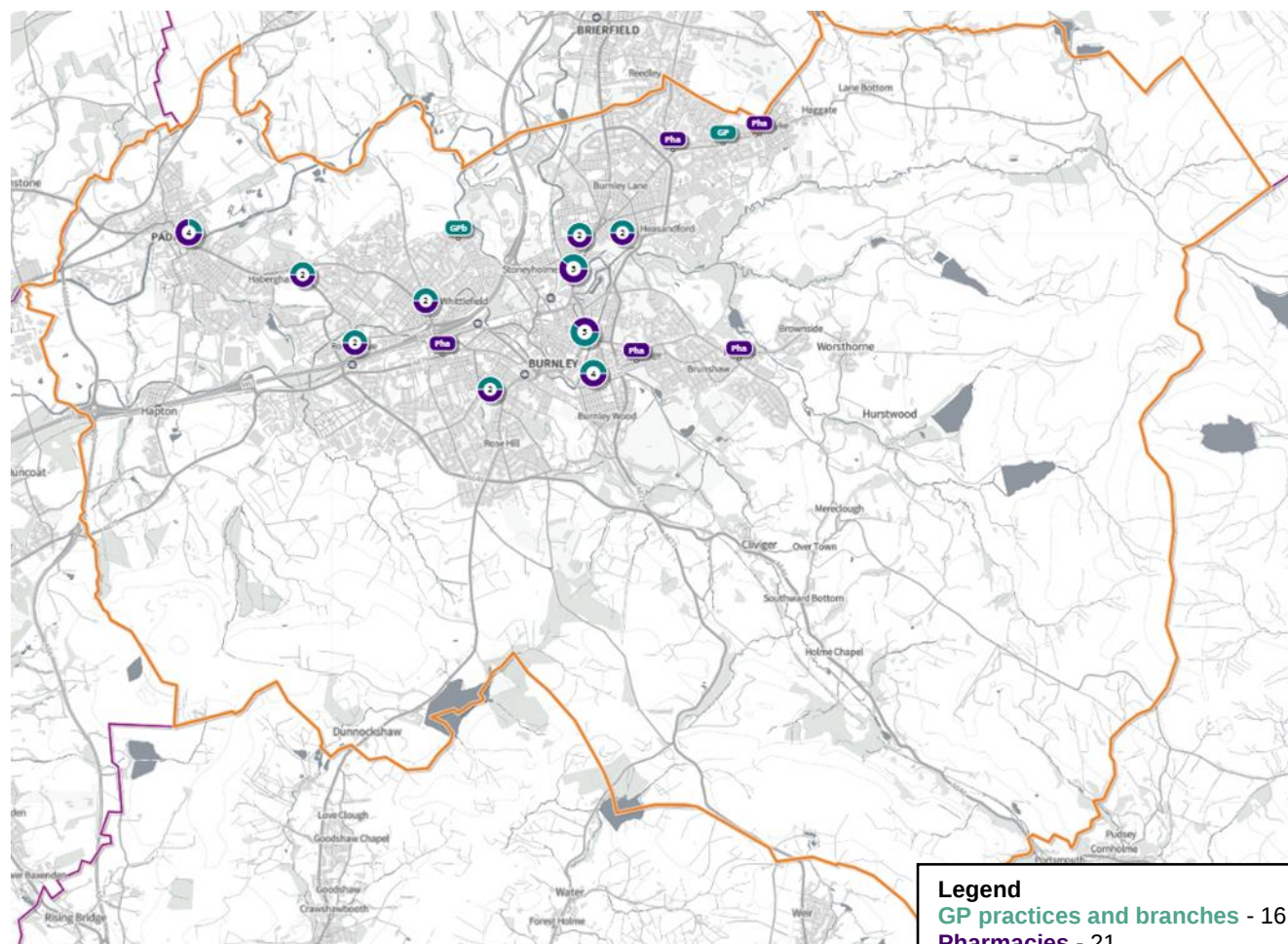
Source: *SHAPE Place Atlas*

Figure 4.3: Community pharmacies and GP practices in Blackpool



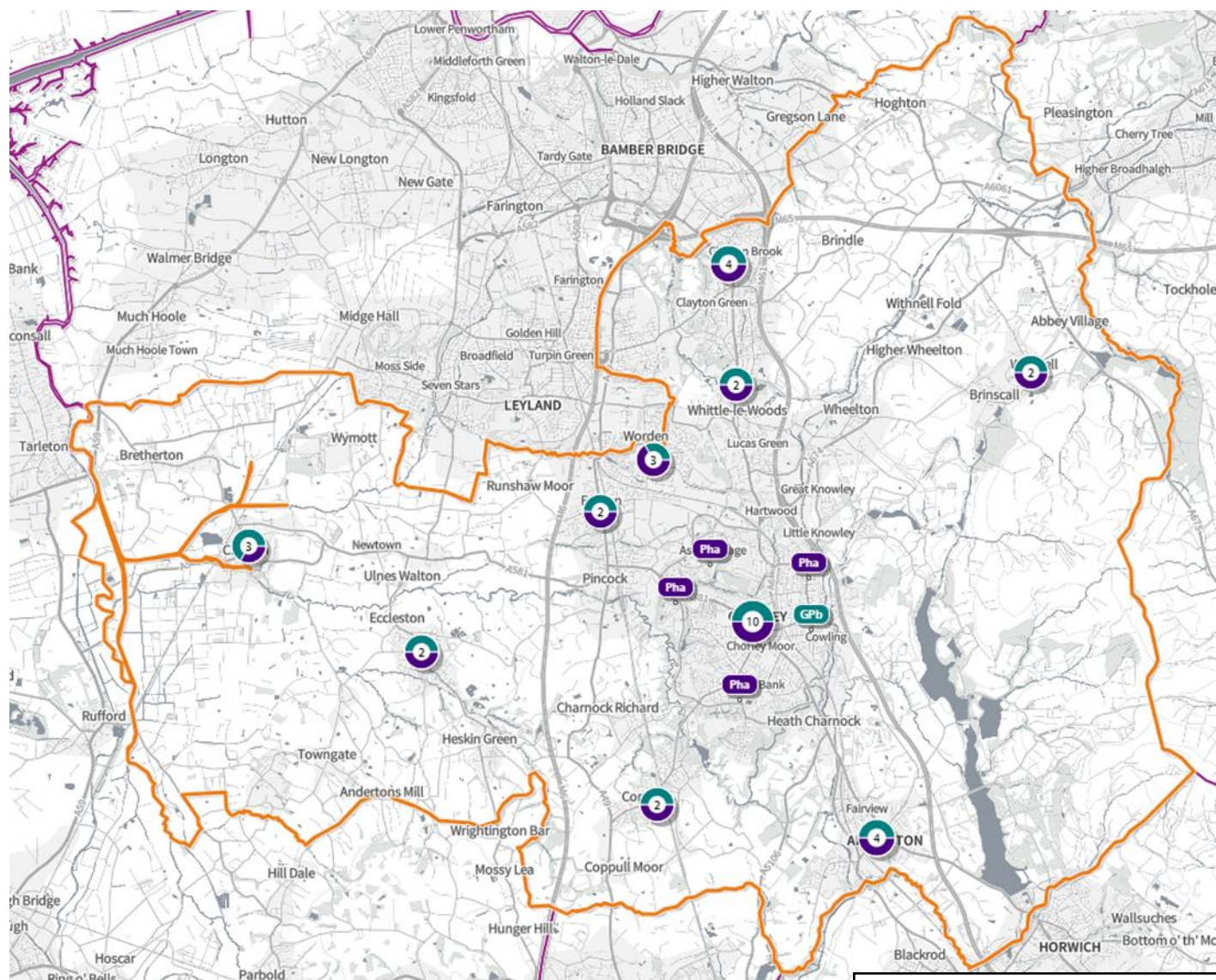
Source: SHAPE Place Atlas

Figure 4.4: Community pharmacies and GP practices in Burnley



Source: SHAPE Place Atlas

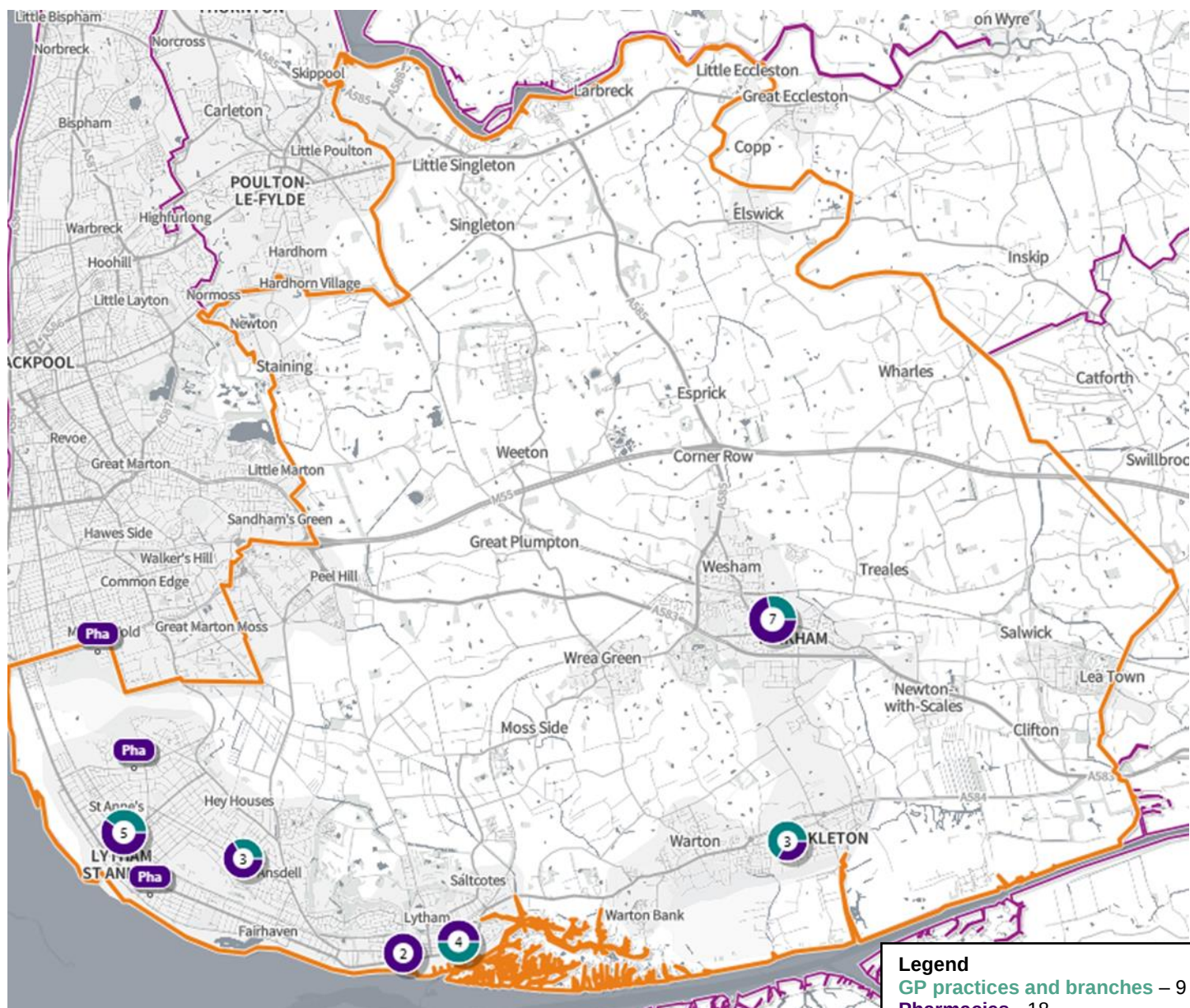
Figure 4.5: Community pharmacies and GP practices in Chorley



Source: SHAPE Place Atlas

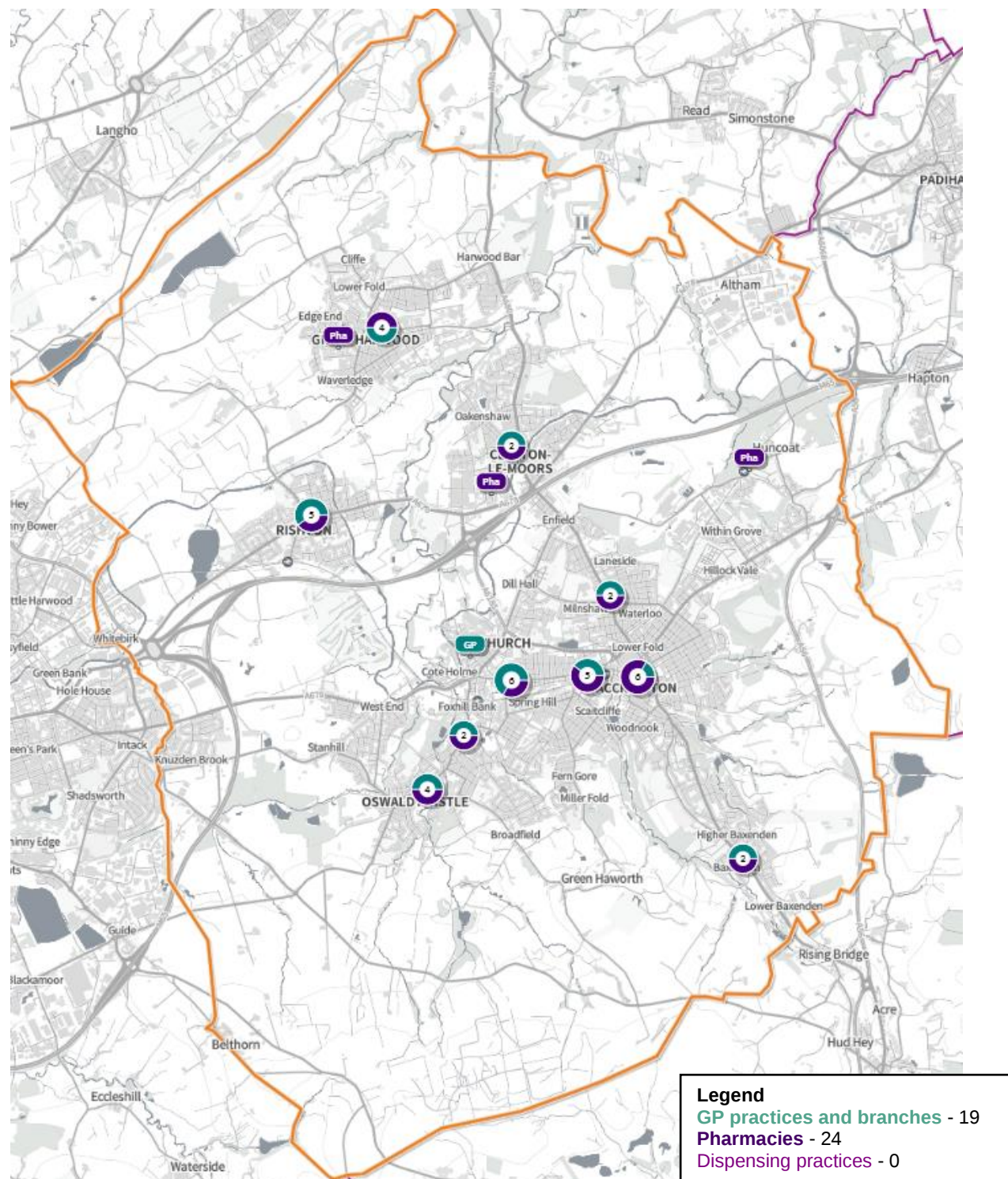
Legend
 GP practices and branches - 18
 Pharmacies - 20
 Dispensing practices - 0

Figure 4.6: Community pharmacies and GP practices in Fylde



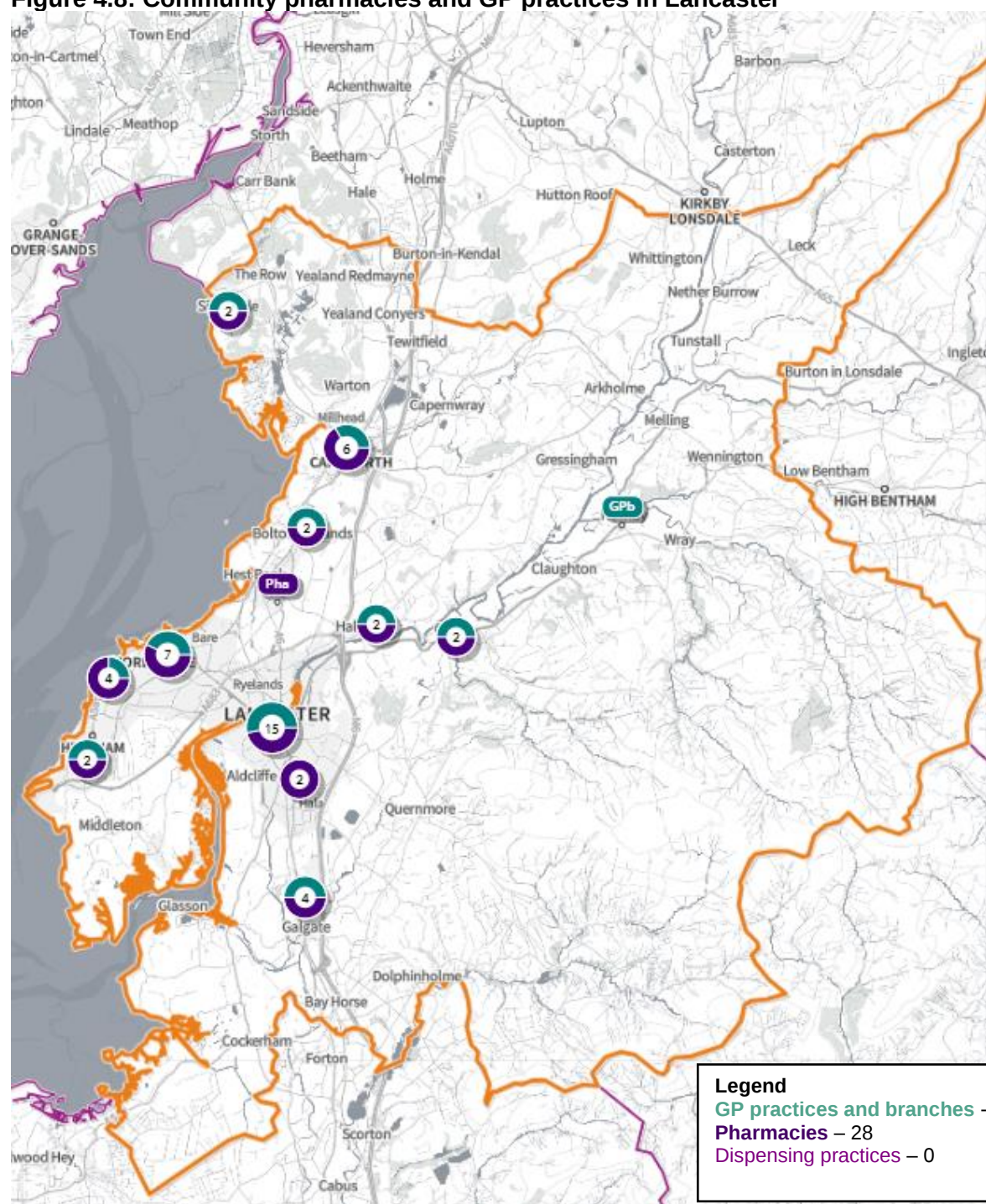
Source: SHAPE Place Atlas

Figure 4.7: Community pharmacies and GP practices in Hyndburn



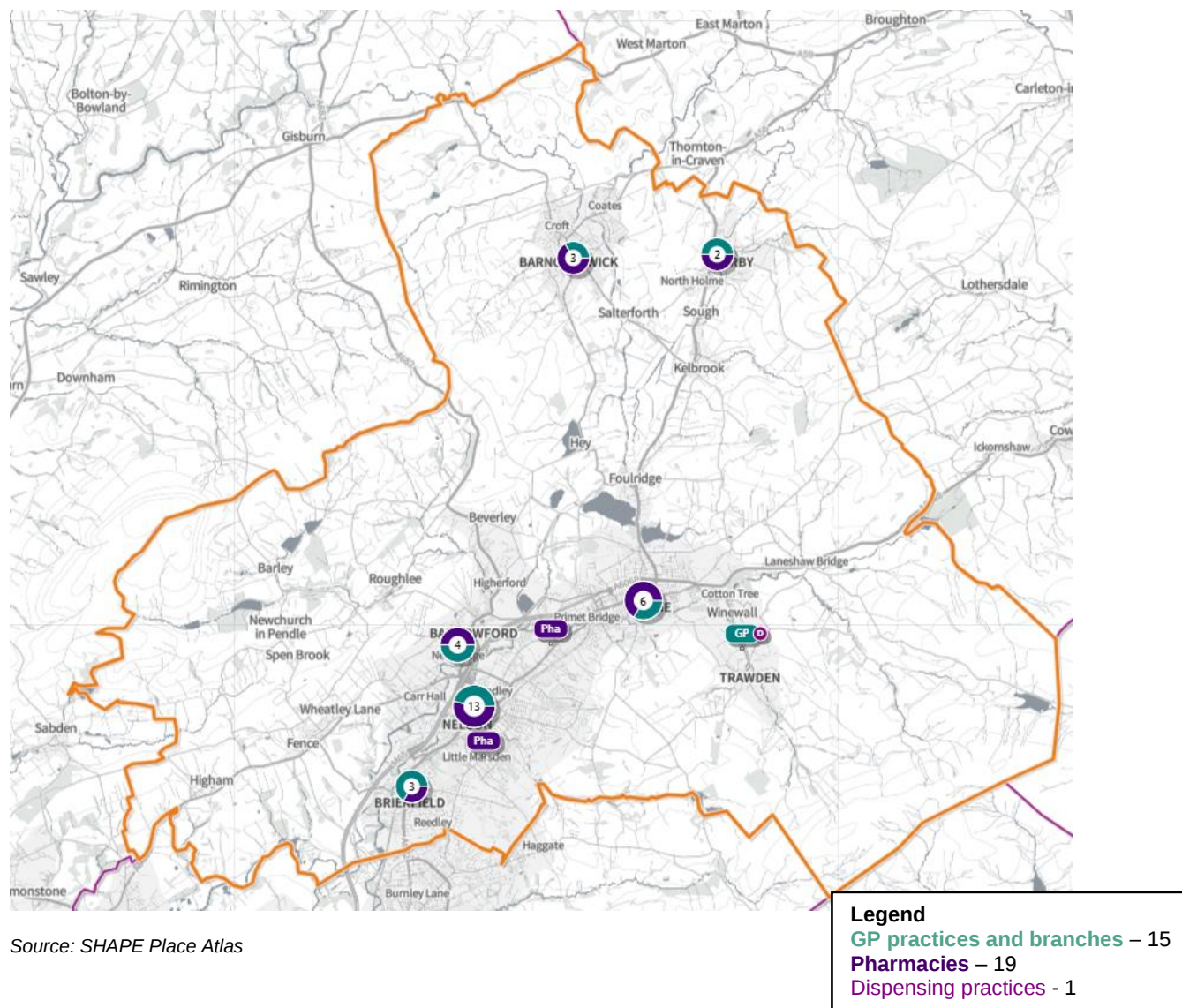
Source: SHAPE Place Atlas

Figure 4.8: Community pharmacies and GP practices in Lancaster



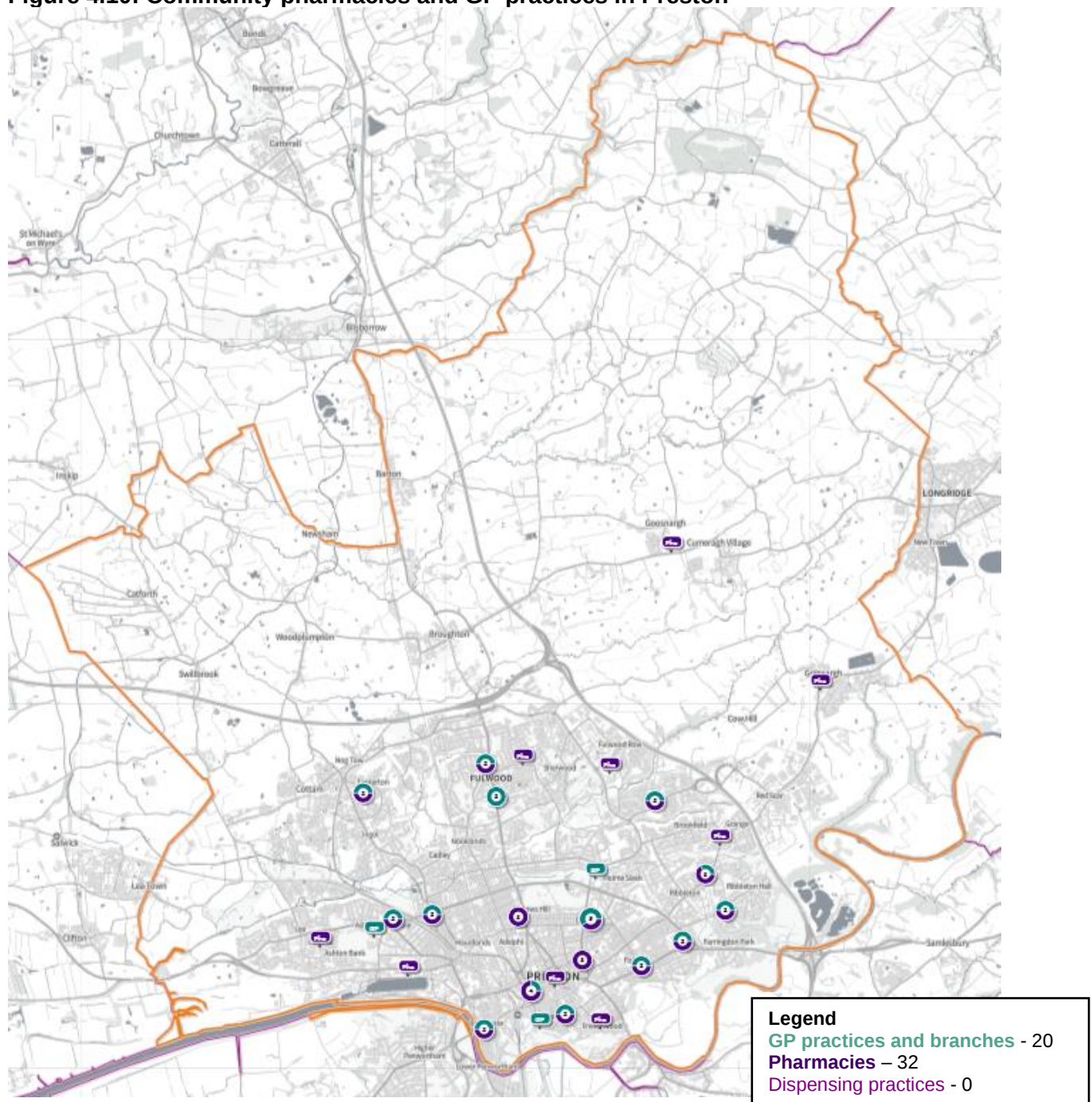
Source: *SHAPE Place Atlas*

Figure 4.9: Community pharmacies and GP practices in Pendle



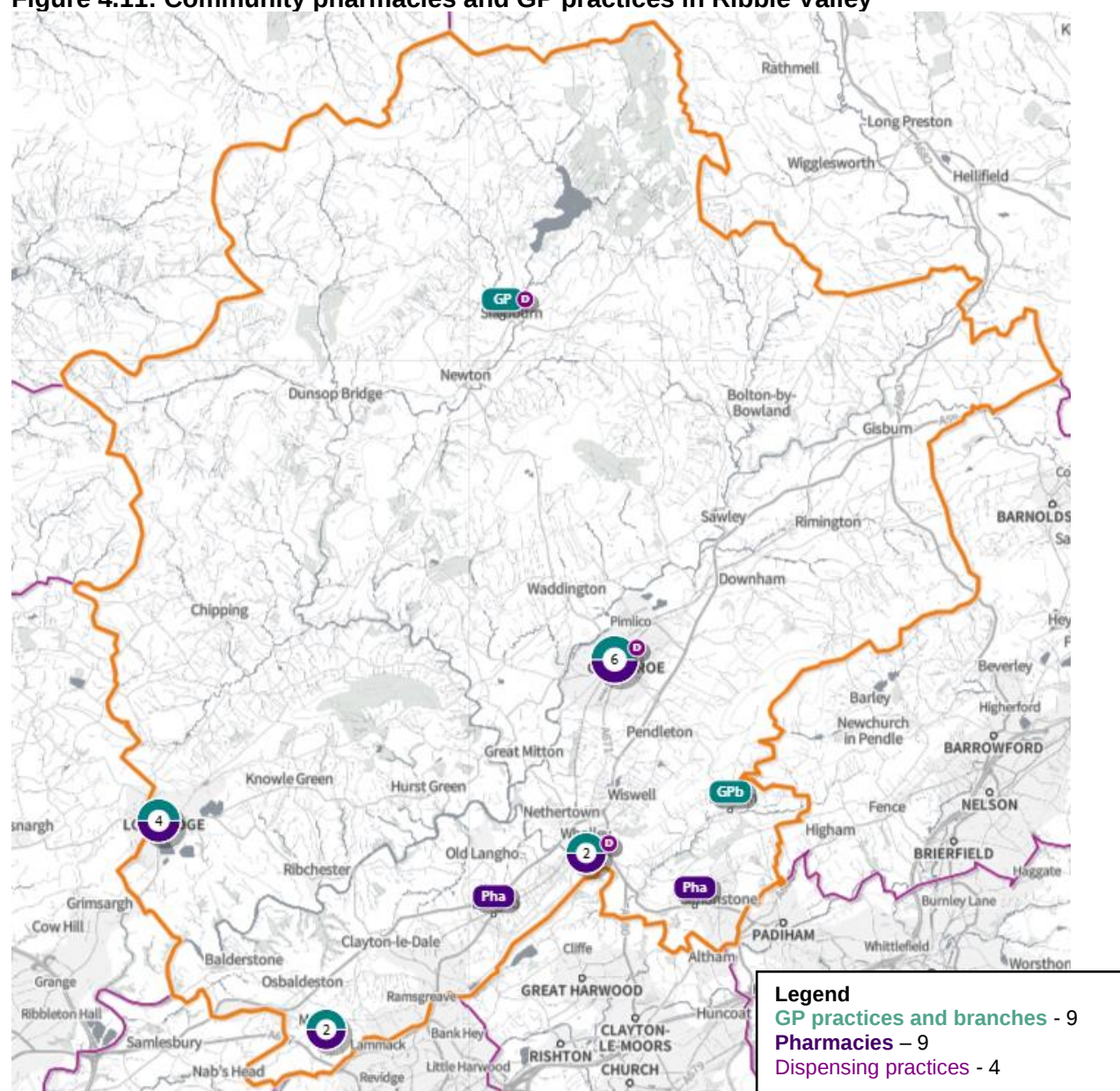
Source: SHAPE Place Atlas

Figure 4.10: Community pharmacies and GP practices in Preston



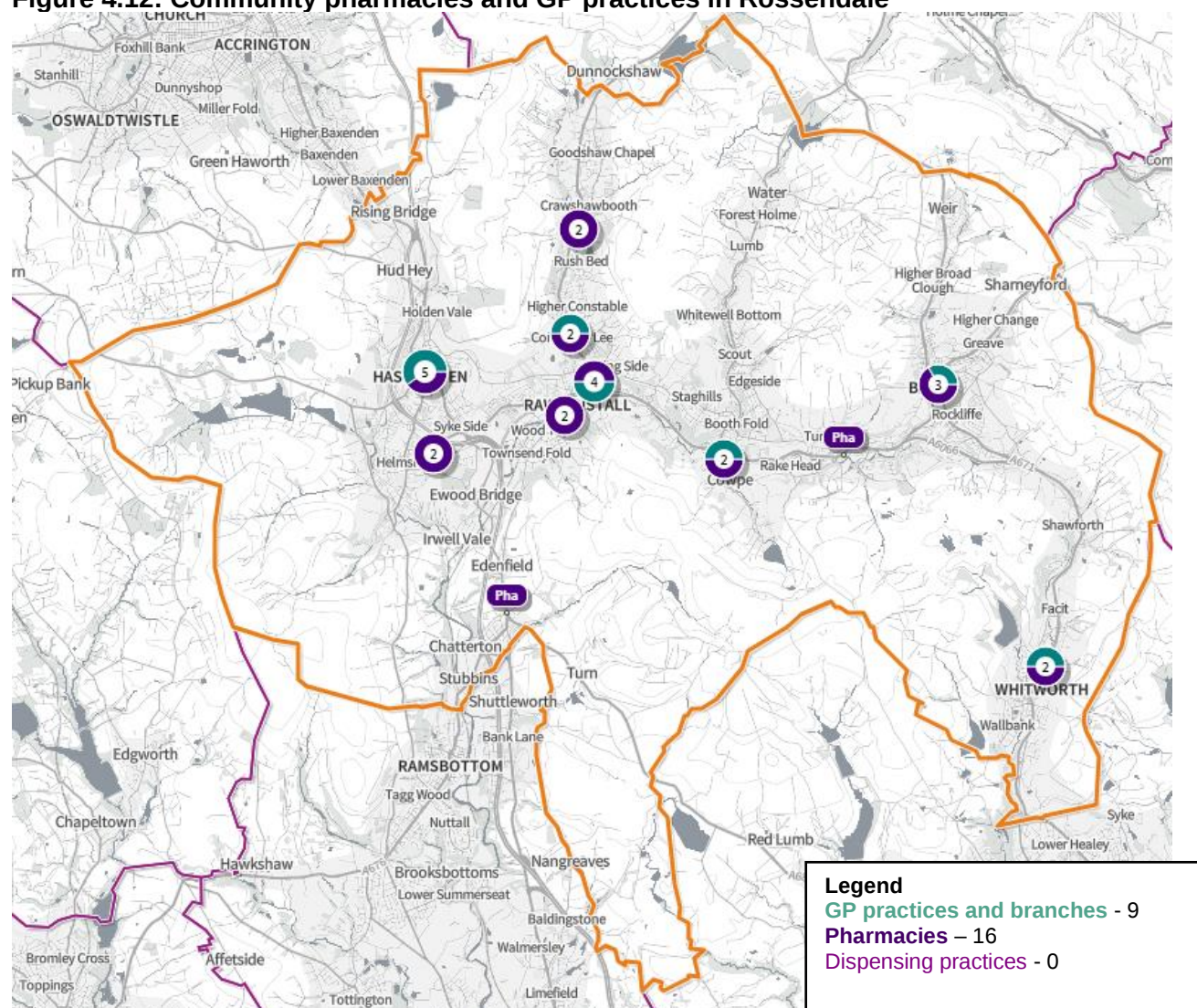
Source: *SHAPE Place Atlas*

Figure 4.11: Community pharmacies and GP practices in Ribble Valley



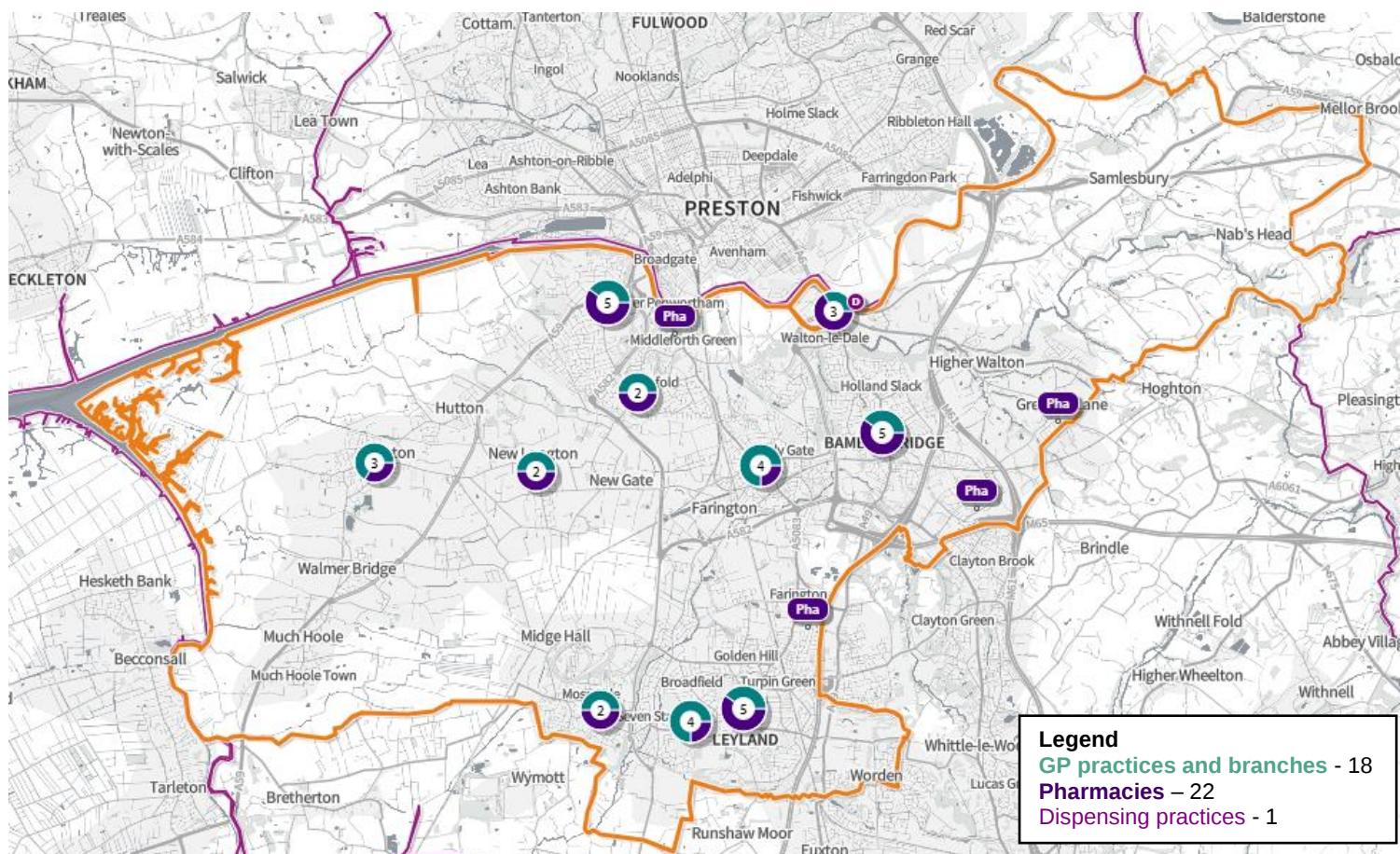
Source: SHAPE Place Atlas

Figure 4.12: Community pharmacies and GP practices in Rossendale



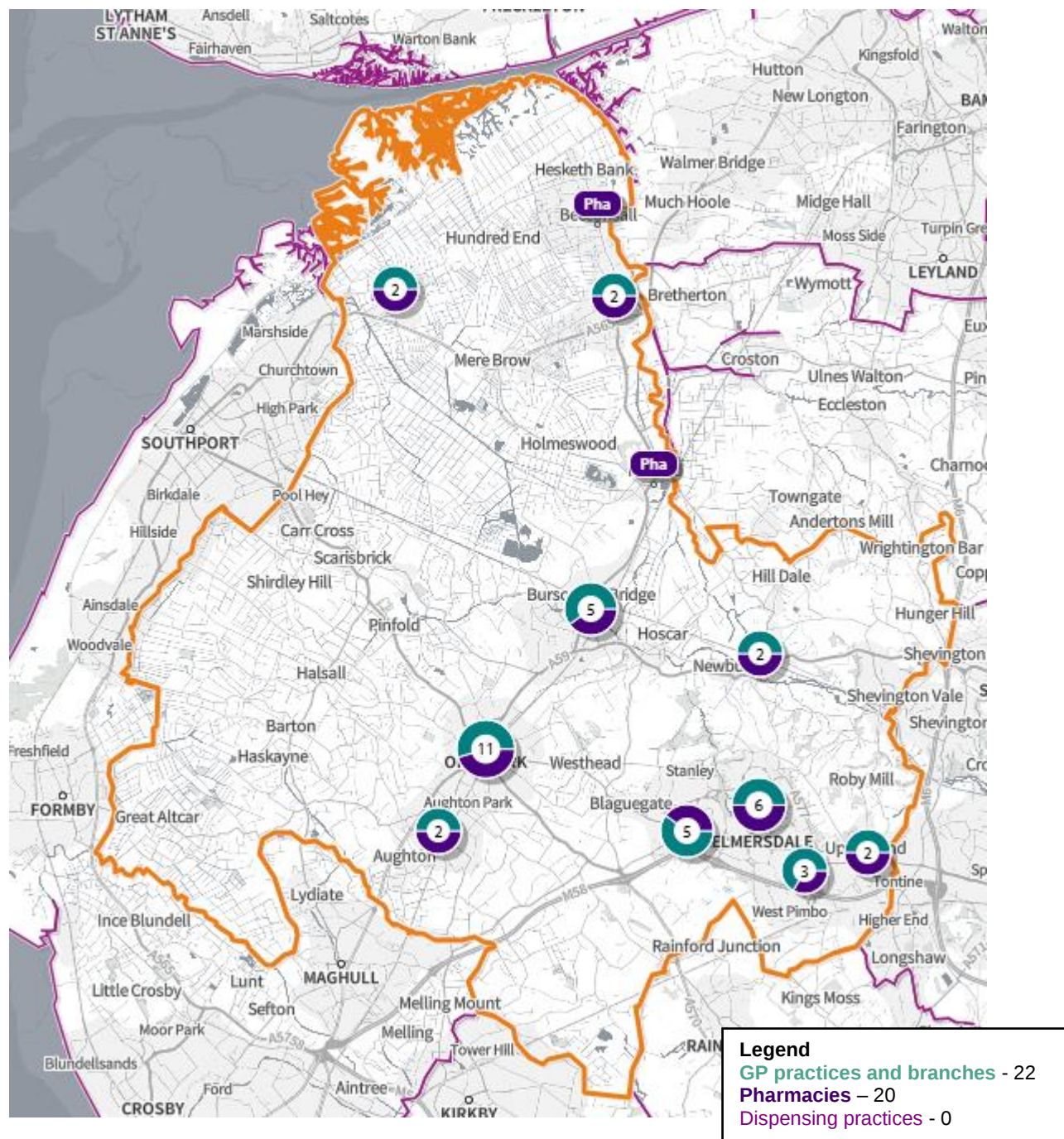
Source: SHAPE Place Atlas

Figure 4.13: Community pharmacies and GP practices in South Ribble



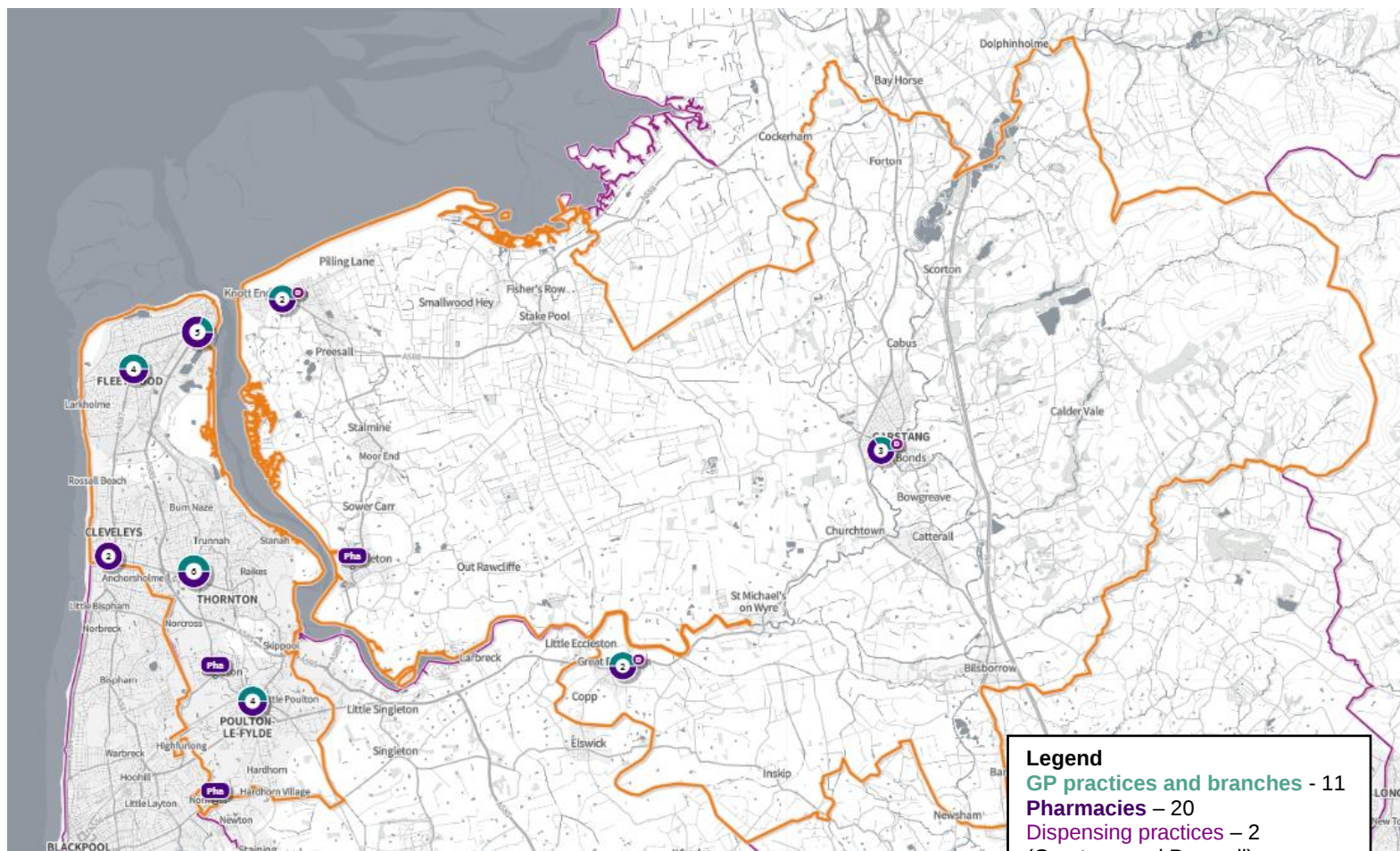
Source: SHAPE Place Atlas

Figure 4.14: Community pharmacies and GP practices in West Lancashire



Source: SHAPE Place Atlas

Figure 4.15: Community pharmacies and GP practices in Wyre



Source: SHAPE Place Atlas (Note: there are two dispensing practices in Wyre)

Legend
 GP practices and branches - 11
 Pharmacies – 20
 Dispensing practices – 2
 (Garstang and Preesall)

4.1.2 Dispensing GP practices

The rurality in some areas leads to dispensing GP practices. Dispensing GP practices make a valuable contribution to dispensing services although they do not offer the full range of pharmaceutical services offered at community pharmacies.

There are eight dispensing GP practices across pan-Lancashire, the same as in the previous PNA. All eight are in Lancashire.

The names of the dispensing GP practices in Lancashire are listed in **appendix 5** and their locations shown in figure 4.2 to figure 4.15.

Out of 1,500,500 people registered with a GP across pan-Lancashire, 180,605 persons (12%) are registered with a dispensing GP practice as of January 2025. It should be noted that some of these patients may have an address outside the pan-Lancashire boundary, and similarly some patients with an address in the pan-Lancashire area could be registered with a practice in another local authority that is not in the pan-Lancashire area.

4.1.3 Distance selling pharmacies

There were 14 mail-order/wholly internet pharmacies across pan-Lancashire as of 1 May 2025, similar to the time of the previous PNA. These are in

- Blackburn with Darwen – 1
- Blackpool – 1
- Lancashire – 12

The regulations prohibit distance selling pharmacies from offering to provide essential services to persons face to face at (which includes in the vicinity of) the pharmacy premises. However, a distance selling pharmacy may provide an advanced service such as the flu vaccination service on the pharmacy premises, as long as any essential service is not provided to persons present at the premises. Patients have the right to access pharmaceutical services from any community pharmacy including a distance selling pharmacy of their choice.

4.1.4 Dispensing appliance contractors

Currently, there are four dispensing appliance contractors (DAC) across pan-Lancashire, the same as at the time of the previous PNAs. All four are in Lancashire.

Appliances are available from community pharmacies, dispensing GP practices and other DACs from outside the HWB area.

From the questionnaires sent out to pan-Lancashire pharmaceutical service providers

- Blackburn with Darwen - out of 15 pharmacies responding 93% reported that they provided all types of appliances
- Blackpool - out of 24 pharmacies responding, 88% reported that they provided all types of appliances
- Lancashire - out of 128 pharmacies responding 89% reported that they provided all types of appliances

In addition, some pharmacies provide certain types of appliances.

4.1.5 Hospital pharmacies

There are nine hospitals across pan-Lancashire that have a pharmacy on the premises supporting the needs of the hospital and their patients.

Blackburn with Darwen

- Royal Blackburn Hospital

Blackpool

- Blackpool Victoria Hospital

Lancashire

- Royal Preston Hospital
- Chorley and South Ribble Hospital
- Ormskirk and District General Hospital
- Accrington Victoria Hospital
- Burnley Hospital
- Royal Lancaster Infirmary
- Queen Victoria Hospital

4.1.6 Pharmacy services in prisons

There are five prisons in the area of Lancashire HWB and pharmacy services are available to supporting the needs of the establishments.

Lancashire

- HMP Preston
- HMP Garth
- HMP Wymott
- HMP Kirkham
- HMYOI Lancaster Farms

4.1.7 Local pharmaceutical services contracts (LPS)

LPS pharmacies offer the same essential, advanced and enhanced services as other community pharmacies, but they are usually contracted specifically to support a determined population. There are such schemes supported across pan-Lancashire.

Lancashire

- Lancaster University Pharmacy, 66a Bowland College, Lancaster University, Lancaster LA1 4YT

This LPS scheme was commissioned to meet the needs of the population of the university campus. It was previously an essential small pharmacy and was then subsequently commissioned as an LPS contract. The pharmacy has been commissioned to provide the usual range of pharmacy services but has a focus on the health needs of young adults. The opening hours reflect the times that students can easily access these services. As part of the commissioning arrangements, the pharmacy has been re-sited to the centre of the campus. This was to encourage increased use of the pharmacy for essential and advanced services, as well as health advice that is provided by the pharmacy.

Blackpool

- Whitegate Pharmacy, Whitegate Health Centre, Whitegate Drive, Blackpool FY3 9ES

This contract was commissioned initially by Blackpool Primary Care Trust (PCT) and was introduced to provide a range of services to meet the specific needs of the local population, some of which transferred to the remit of the council or CCG. Following re-commissioning of many of these services by the council/CCG, the pharmacy continues to provide emergency hormonal contraception and supervised consumption services, commissioned by NHS Lancashire and South Cumbria ICB. The pharmacy is still an important contributor to health services in the Blackpool area and provides an extended number of opening hours, which align with the opening hours of other services that operate from Whitegate Drive.

4.1.8 Comparison with findings in the 2022 PNA

The following changes to the numbers of providers were noted since the 2022 PNA (figure 4.16):

- In the 2022 PNA, there were 352 pharmacies across pan-Lancashire. This has changed to 327 in January 2025.
 - Blackburn with Darwen – 46 pharmacies in the 2022 PNA and 40 in January 2025
 - Blackpool – 39 pharmacies in the 2022 PNA and 38 in January 2025
 - Lancashire – 267 pharmacies (plus four DACS) in the 2022 PNA and 249 (plus four DAC) in January 2025
- There were eight dispensing GP practices across pan-Lancashire (all in Lancashire) in the 2022 PNA. This has remained the same in January 2025.

Figure 4.16: Number of pharmaceutical service providers (based on the postcode of pharmacy location) by locality

Locality	Number of pharmacies, June 2014 (PNA 2015)	Number of pharmacies, June 2017 (PNA 2018)	Number of pharmacies, February 2022 (PNA 2022)	Number of pharmacies, January 2025 (PNA 2025)
Blackburn with Darwen	50	50	46	40
Blackpool	44	42	39	38
Burnley	23	23	23 (incl. 1 DAC)	22 (incl. 1 DAC)
Chorley	23	23	20	20
Fylde	20	20	18	18
Hyndburn	27	26	26	24
Lancaster	36	35	32 (incl. 1 DAC)	29 (incl. 1 DAC)
Pendle	26	25	21	19
Preston	40	40	38 (incl. 1 DAC)	33 (incl. 1 DAC)
Ribble Valley	10	10	9	9
Rossendale	18	19	17	16
South Ribble	25	25	24	22
West Lancashire	26	24	22	20
Wyre	21	21	21 (incl. 1 DAC)	21 (incl. 1 DAC)
Lancashire	295 (incl. 4 DAC)	291 (incl. 4 DAC)	271 (incl. 4 DAC)	253 (incl. 4 DAC – 249 excluding 4 DAC)
Pan-Lancashire	389 (incl. 4 DAC)	383 (incl. 4 DAC)	356 (incl. 4 DAC)	331 (incl. 4 DAC)

Source: NHS England list June 2014, NHS England list June 2017, NHSE/I list February 2022, LSC ICB list January 2025

4.1.9 Comparison with pharmaceutical service provision elsewhere

In pan-Lancashire there were 326 community pharmaceutical providers at April 2024, which means there were 22 providers per 100,000 population (one provider per 4,545 population). This is slightly lower than the overall North of England average of 24 per 100,000 and higher than the national average of 21 per 100,000 (figure 4.17). For Blackburn with Darwen, Blackpool and Lancashire HWBs the rate of pharmacies per 100,000 population is 25.4, 26.6 and 19.6, respectively (Q2 2024/25 NHS BA)

Information about pharmaceutical providers in other areas in England is shown in figure 4.17 and figure 4.18.

There were 21 community pharmacies per 100,000 population in England in 2023/24 and the North of England average was 24 per 100,000. The number of community pharmacies per 100,000 population ranged from 24 community pharmacies per 100,000 population in the North of England to 19 per 100,000 population in South of England.

Figure 4.17: Community pharmacies on the pharmaceutical list, prescription items dispensed per month, population and average items per pharmacy by regions, England 2023/24

Area	Number of community pharmacies	Prescription items dispensed per month	Average monthly items per community pharmacy	Population (000)s Mid 2023	Pharmacies per 100,000 population
England	12,009	1,112,920,890	92,674	57,690	21
North of England	3,779	388,783,256	102,880	15,575	24
Pan-Lancashire	326	31,226,905	95,788	1,515	22
Midlands and East of England	3,583	328,619,199	91,716	17,124	21
London	1,859	156,089,599	83,964	9,002	21
South of England	2,788	239,428,836	85,878	14,876	19

Sources: NHS Prescription Services, Population estimates - Office for National Statistics, NHS Digital

Within the North of England, the areas with the highest level of pharmacies were Cheshire and Merseyside, Greater Manchester and Yorkshire and Humber with 24 per 100,000 population; the lowest level of pharmacies was 22 per 100,000 population in pan-Lancashire, along with Cumbria and North East (figure 4.18). Lancashire has the same – at 22 per 100,000 – and this does not include the dispensing practices, of which Lancashire has nine.

Figure 4.18: Community pharmacies on the pharmaceutical list, prescription items dispensed per month, population and average items per pharmacy by regions, England 2023/24

Area	Number of community pharmacies	Prescription items dispensed per month	Average monthly items per community pharmacy	Population (000)s Mid 2023	Pharmacies per 100,000 population
England	12,009	1,112,920,890	92,674	57,690	21
North of England	3,779	388,783,256	102,880	15,575	24
Yorkshire and Humber	326	31,226,905	95,788	1,515	22
Pan-Lancashire	1,318	11,808,539	8,959	5,594	24
Greater Manchester	711	5,388,674	7,578	2,949	24
Cumbria and North East	711	6,804,027	9,569	3,216	22
Cheshire and Merseyside	623	5,065,279	8,131	2,576	24

Sources: NHS Prescription Services, Population estimates - Office for National Statistics, NHS Digital

It is clearly visible from figure 4.18 that all the neighbouring areas around Lancashire have a higher proportion of pharmacies than the England average (per 100,000 population) and more than half have provision higher than the North of England average. If pan-Lancashire residents live on bordering areas, or choose to travel to neighbouring areas, they would have sufficient pharmacy provision.

4.1.10 Results of questionnaires sent to pharmacies

51% of community pharmacies across pan-Lancashire responded to the PNA questionnaire about service provision.

- Blackburn with Darwen – 38%
- Blackpool – 63%
- Lancashire – 52%

The findings of the PNA questionnaire are presented in **appendix 6**.

4.1.11 Results of pharmacy users' research

The summary of findings from the document '*Views on Community Pharmacy Services, 2025*^{iv}' produced by the three Healthwatch teams about the network of community pharmacies across Blackburn with Darwen, Blackpool and Lancashire, highlighted that the vast majority of people interviewed rated their overall experience of accessing pharmacy services as excellent or good.

The majority used the pharmacy to collect prescriptions and many also used the service for health care advice and over-the-counter medication.

The *Views on Community Pharmacy Services, 2025* report highlighted these key messages.

The most frequent reasons given by residents for visiting a pharmacy were-

- to get a prescription for myself
- to get a prescription for someone else
- to buy medicines for myself

This visit usually takes place monthly and the preferred time for visiting was between 5pm and 8pm followed by 'I don't have a preference' and most respondents do not have preference for the day they visit, followed by weekdays in general.

The key factors which influence residents' choice of pharmacy were-

- close to home
- close to GP surgery
- it is easy to get to the pharmacy
- it is easy to park at the pharmacy

Most residents travelled to the pharmacy by car, although a high number also walked to the pharmacy and the journey took 5-15 minutes.

There was a good awareness of Pharmacy First amongst residents; however the majority of respondents had not taken up this service.

Most respondents rated their pharmacy as 'Excellent' or 'Good' with only eight people (out of the 254 responding) rating it as 'Poor' or 'Very poor.'

Of the feedback collected, it appears that overall, patients are satisfied with the service that their pharmacy provides. We are extremely grateful to those who chose to share their feedback that features in the report.

The Healthwatch reports link can be found in **appendix 8** and at <https://healthwatchblackburnwithdarwen.co.uk/wp-content/uploads/2025/05/PNA-report-Healthwatch-Together-Engagements-2025.pdf>

4.1.12 Considerations of service providers available

The distribution of pharmacies covers the pan-Lancashire area well, with sufficient pharmaceutical services provided in every locality. Figures 4.19 to 4.33 show the location of community pharmacies; these include GP dispensing practices. Access to services in these areas will be further discussed in section 4.2. When reviewing the figures please note that most of the localities outside the 20-minute drive-time are rural areas and are mainly uninhabited.

Considering the assessment of provision, including drive/walk time analysis, analysis of pharmacies per head of population and examination of population density and demographic profiling, the distribution of pharmaceutical service provision across Blackburn with Darwen, Blackpool, Lancashire and pan-Lancashire, as a whole, is sufficient. There is no current need identified for more pharmaceutical providers at this time and additional pharmacy provision is not required to secure improvements or better access to such services, at this time. However, NHSE/I would support relocation of some of the pharmacies, where these are currently clustered, to make best use of this resource and attain a better distribution across the pan-Lancashire footprint.

We acknowledge that there are some growing areas (in relation to housing and population) across pan-Lancashire. However, it is anticipated that current pharmaceutical service providers will be sufficient to meet local needs over the lifetime of this PNA.

The PNA steering group plans to meet twice a year to assess the need for supplementary statements, these will be published on the PNA webpages. This will include the ongoing assessment of sufficient provision including drive/walk time analysis, analysis of pharmacies per head of population and examination of population density and demographic profiling.

Furthermore, rather than investing resource in new pharmacies, LSCICB would rather use any investment opportunities to develop pharmaceutical services from existing providers, where this is feasible and is consistent with procurement responsibilities. This would be in line with the visions set out in the NHS Long Term Plan.

4.2 Accessibility

A review of the accessibility of NHS pharmaceutical services across pan-Lancashire for location, opening hours and access for people with disabilities, suggest there is sufficient access, and an equality impact assessment has been carried out alongside this PNA. There is good coverage in terms of opening hours across the area. The extended opening hours of community pharmacies are valued and these extended hours should be maintained. Many pharmacies and dispensing practices have wheelchair access and home delivery services that can help to provide medications to those who do not have access to a car or who are unable to use public transport (further information can be seen in **appendix 6**). Overall, for the population of pan-Lancashire almost 90% of pharmacies have wheelchair access to a consultation facility.

4.2.1 Distance, travel times, and access

The 2008 white paper *Pharmacy in England: Building on strengths – delivering the future*^v states that it is a strength of the current system that community pharmacies are easily accessible, and that 99% of the population – even those living in the most deprived areas – can get to a pharmacy within 20 minutes by car and 96% by walking or using public transport.

To assess whether residents are able to access a pharmacy in line with a set travel standard, standard travel times were analysed using the Department of Health and Social Care's Strategic Health Asset Planning and Evaluation tool (SHAPE). Over-the-border pharmacies were included in the drive/walk-time analysis.

Figures 4.19 to 4.33 (for the 14 localities across pan-Lancashire) were created to identify which areas and road networks

- in Lancashire County Council were within a 20 minutes' walk-time or 20 minutes by public transport journey of a pharmacy (and areas classed in SHAPE as rural within 20 minutes' drive time of a pharmacy)
- in Blackburn with Darwen were within a 10 minutes' drive time of a pharmacy and
- in Blackpool within a 15 minutes' walk-time of a pharmacy

For Lancashire County Council localities, the figures present the locations of the pharmacies and areas that are within 20 minutes' public transport journey to a pharmacy (light green) and are not within 20 minutes' public transport journey (white) to a pharmacy.

For Blackburn with Darwen the figures present the locations of the pharmacies and areas that are within 10 minutes' drive time (light green) of a pharmacy and are not within 10 minutes' drive time (white) of a pharmacy.

For Blackpool the figures present the locations of the pharmacies and areas that are within 15 minutes' walk time (light green) of a pharmacy and are not within 15 minutes' walk-time (white) of a pharmacy.

As is clear from figures 4.19 to 4.33

- in all areas of Lancashire County Council localities (that are not rural) there are pharmacies within 20 minutes journey on public transport. All rural areas in each locality are within 20 minutes' drive time (by car) of a pharmacy
- in the whole of Blackburn with Darwen there are pharmacies within 10 minutes driving time
- in all areas of Blackpool there are pharmacies within 15 minutes walking time

This demonstrates that across Blackburn with Darwen, Blackpool, Lancashire and pan-Lancashire overall, there is good coverage of pharmacies across all districts. However, as presented in figure 4.1 there are a few Lancashire County Council districts where the rate of pharmacies per 100,000 is below the England rate.

However, it is recognised that not everyone has access to a car, and that those unable to access a car may be amongst the more vulnerable in society. The Lancashire Health and Wellbeing Board agreed to illustrate access through public transport. Due to the constantly changing nature of public transport routes and service times, the percentage of Lancashire County Council residents accessing pharmacies within 20 minutes on public transport will be assessed on an annual basis.

There is an acknowledgment that not all individuals will have access to a car or be able to easily access public transport. To enable easy access for all individuals, including those who can be deemed as the most vulnerable, there is the option that pharmacies can provide home delivery services.

- Blackburn with Darwen – of the 15 pharmacies that responded to the pharmacy questionnaire, 47% reported that they collected from GP practices and 80% delivered dispensed medicines free of charge on request.
- Blackpool – of the 24 pharmacies that responded to the pharmacy questionnaire, 54% reported that they collected from GP practices and all 92% delivered dispensed medicines free of charge on request.

- Lancashire – of the 128 pharmacies that responded to the pharmacy questionnaire, 51% reported that they collected from GP practices and 87% delivered dispensed medicines free of charge on request.

This is not an NHS contracted service and therefore any pharmacy could choose to stop this service at any time.

Pharmaceutical services are also available from internet pharmacies (located inside or outside of the area) that make deliveries to individual homes (except for advanced services which can be delivered on a face-to-face basis). Finally, in addition to delivery services, community transport schemes (eg car clubs, minibuses) can potentially improve access to both pharmaceutical services and other services. It is important to note, however, that in the current economic climate some community transport services may have limited services or cease, which may impact on people's accessibility to pharmacies.

Pan-Lancashire

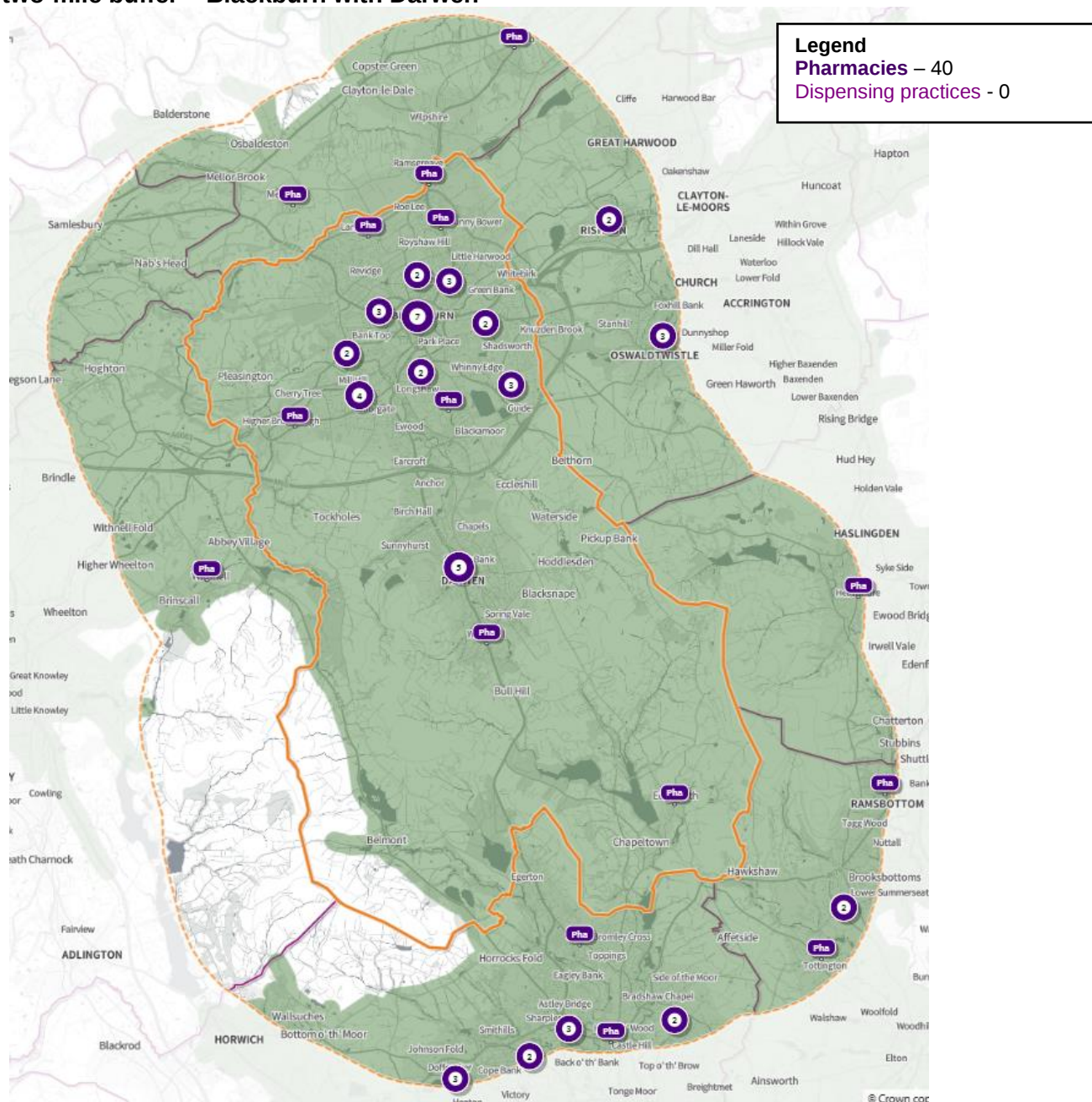
As is clearly evident from figures 4.19 to 4.33

- most of the road networks in Blackburn with Darwen are within 10 minutes' travelling distance from a pharmacy.
- most of the areas within Blackpool are within 15 minutes' walk from a pharmacy.
- nearly 100% of Lancashire County Council's urban localities are within 20 minutes' travelling distance to a pharmacy on public transport and 94% of residents in urban areas of Lancashire County Council are within 20-minute walk to a pharmacy. All rural areas are within 20 minutes by car to a pharmacy. Figure 4.21 shows the percentage of residents of each of the 12 Lancashire County Council districts that cannot get to a pharmacy within 20 minutes on public transport. All the areas (with the exception of one area in Fylde) that are outside the 20 minutes on public transport journey to a pharmacy are classed as highly rural in SHAPE Atlas. The Lancashire HWB agreed that highly rural areas of Lancashire County Council should be able to get to a pharmacy within 20 minutes by car. All areas of Lancashire County Council (including the highly rural areas) are within 20 minutes by car to a pharmacy. The population centre of the one (all urban city and town) Fylde LSOA that falls outside 20 minutes on public transport is just outside where majority of the housing is hence SHAPE mapping (tool used to calculate the travel time) places this LSOA outside the 20 mins public transport travel time criteria. In this LSOA, when looking at the map, the area with majority of the housing is located is within 20 minutes' walk and 20 minutes on public transport from a pharmacy. The Lancashire Health and Wellbeing Board agreed the following travel time criteria for the PNA 2025: A hybrid 20-minute drive time for highly rural areas coupled with a 20-minute walk **or** 20-minute public transport for built-up areas. DACs are not included in the travel time maps.

Blackburn with Darwen

As is clearly evident from figure 4.19, all road networks in Blackburn with Darwen are within 10 minutes travelling distance from a pharmacy. This demonstrates that in Blackburn with Darwen there is a good coverage of pharmacies.

Figure 4.19: Pharmacies within a 10-minute drive and over the border pharmacies within a two-mile buffer – Blackburn with Darwen

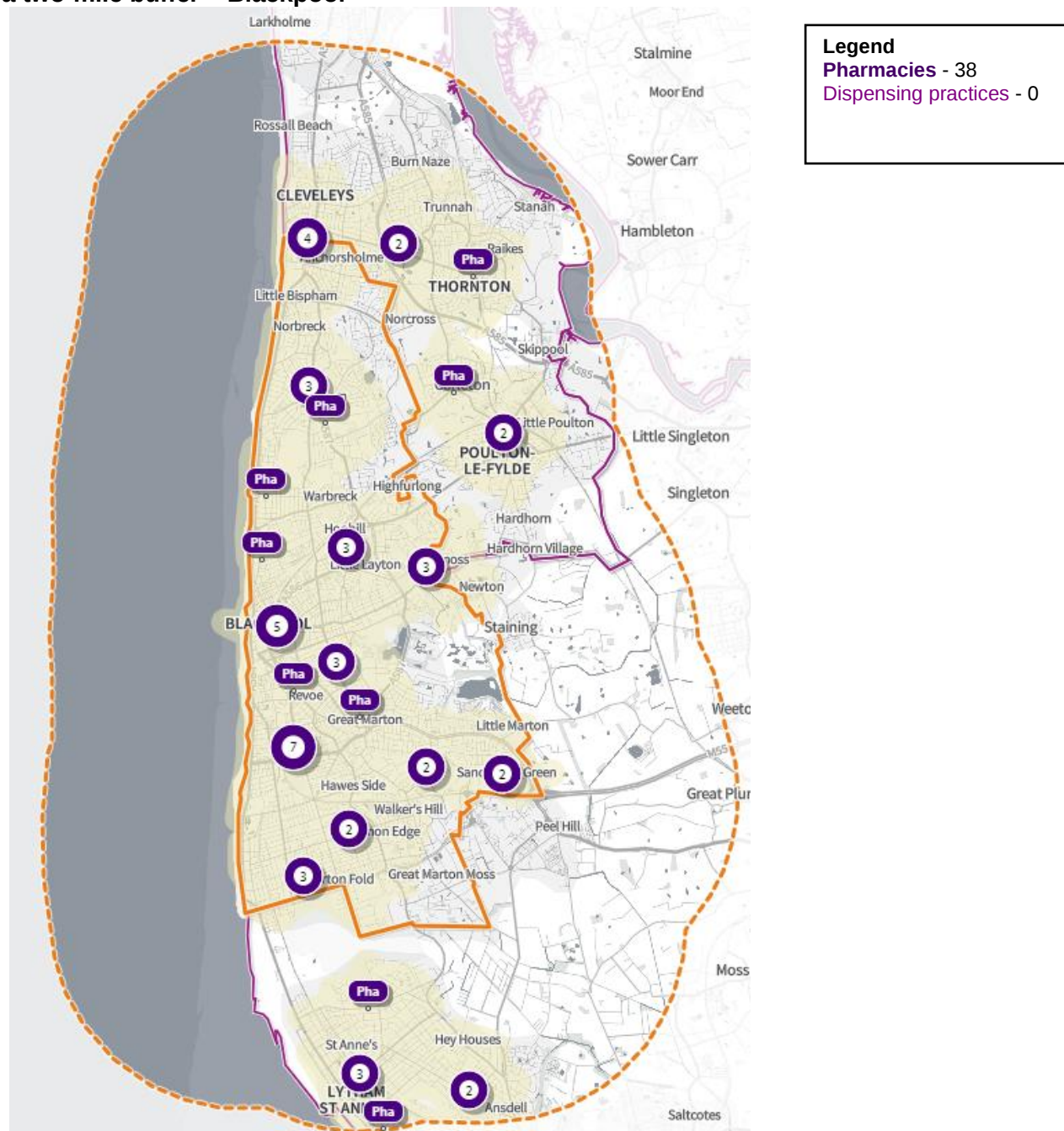


Source: SHAPE Place Atlas

Blackpool

As is clearly evident from figure 4.20, all areas in Blackpool are within 15 minutes walking distance from a pharmacy. This demonstrates that in Blackpool there is a good coverage of pharmacies.

Figure 4.20: Pharmacies within a 15-minute walk time and over the border pharmacies within a two-mile buffer – Blackpool



Source: SHAPE Place Atlas

Lancashire County Council localities

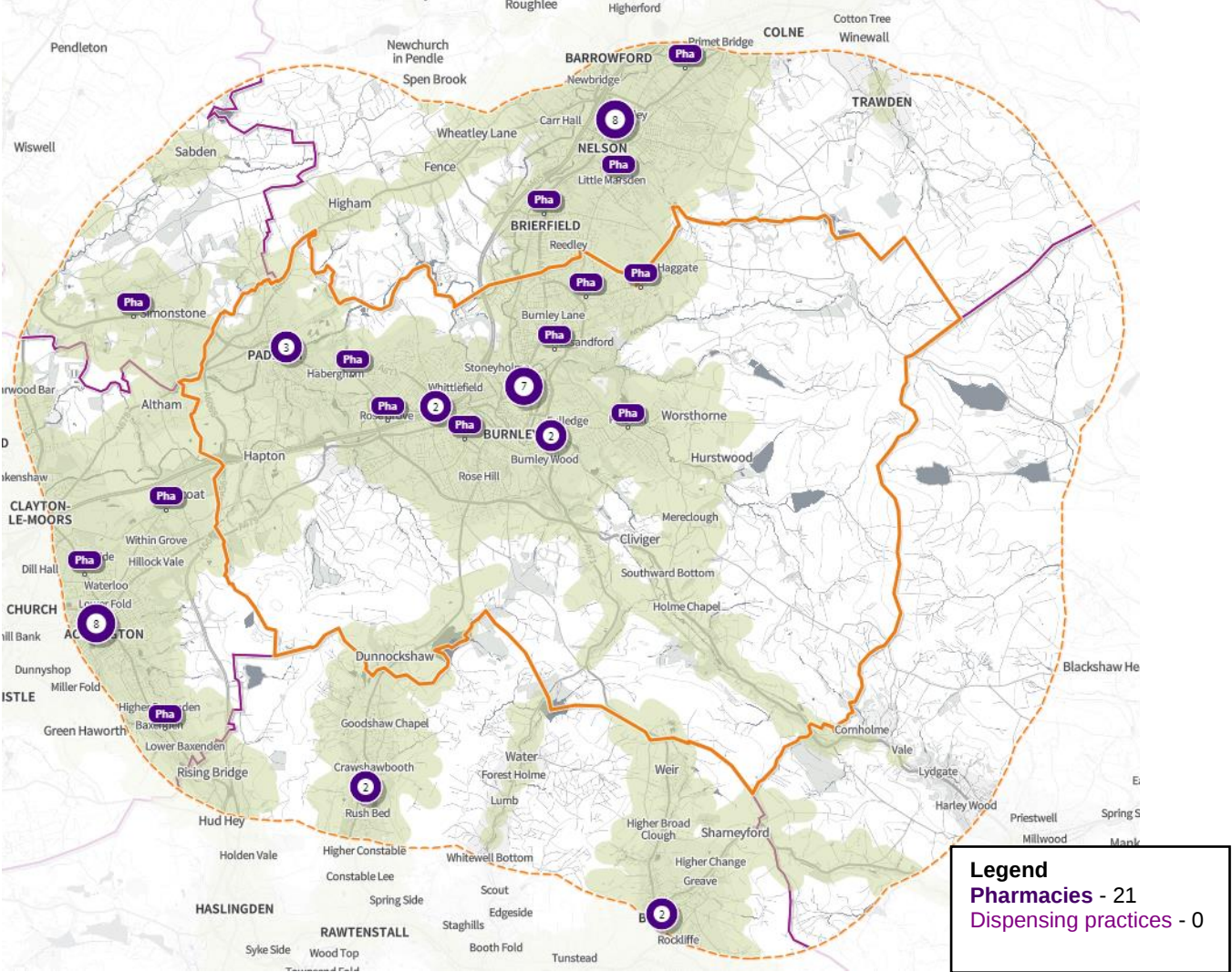
As is clearly evident from figures 4.21 to 4.33, majority of areas in Lancashire County Council's 12 localities (that are not classed as rural) are within 20 minutes' public transport from a pharmacy and all localities (including rural) are within 20 minutes' car drive from a pharmacy. This demonstrates that across the county there is a good coverage of pharmacies and nearly 100% of the population (excluding those residing in rural areas) has access to a pharmacy within a 20-minute public transport and 94% of the population in urban areas is within 20 minutes of walk to a pharmacy. All urban areas that are outside the 20 minutes' walk are within the 20 minutes' journey by public transport to a pharmacy; all highly rural areas are within 20 minutes by car from a pharmacy.

Figure 4.21: Percentage of Lancashire County Council LSOAs and population outside 20 minutes by walk and 20 minutes on public transport from a pharmacy

Local Authority (Locality)	Public transport				Walk time			
	Travel Criteria	Percentage of population outside the 20 min public transport travel criteria	ONS classification (SHAPE) of LSOAs outside the 20 min public transport travel time criteria	Number of LSOAs outside 20 min public transport travel time criteria (in SHAPE)	Percentage of population outside the 20 min walk time criteria	Number of LSOAs outside 20 min walk time criteria (in SHAPE)	Percentage of LSOAs outside the 20 mins on public transport travel criteria	Percentage of LSOAs outside the 20 min walk time criteria
Burnley	20 min public transport *	0.0%	NA		7.0%	5	0.0%	8.3%
Chorley	20 min public transport *	1.9%	All rural village and dispersed	1	15.7%	9	1.6%	14.8%
Fylde	20 min public transport *	2.0%	all urban city and town	1	21.3%	10	2.0%	19.6%
Hyndburn	20 min public transport *	0.0%	NA		4.1%	2	0.0%	3.9%
Lancaster	20 min public transport *	2.2%	All rural village and dispersed	2	13.6%	12	2.3%	13.8%
Pendle	20 min public transport *	1.8%	All rural village and dispersed	1	12.4%	7	1.8%	12.3%
Preston	20 min public transport *	1.5%	All rural village and dispersed	1	5.5%	4	1.2%	4.7%
Ribble Valley	20 min drive time	0.0%	NA	2	33.9%	13	5.3%	34.2%
Rossendale	20 min public transport *	0.0%	NA		20.7%	8	0.0%	18.6%
South Ribble	20 min public transport *	1.3%	All rural village and dispersed	1	12.6%	8	1.6%	12.5%
West Lancashire	20 min public transport *	1.8%	All rural village and dispersed	1	14.4%	10	1.4%	13.7%
Wyre	20 min public transport *	5.7%	All rural village and dispersed	3	15.6%	9	4.3%	13.0%
Lancashire		2.0%		13	13.8%	97	1.8%	13.1%

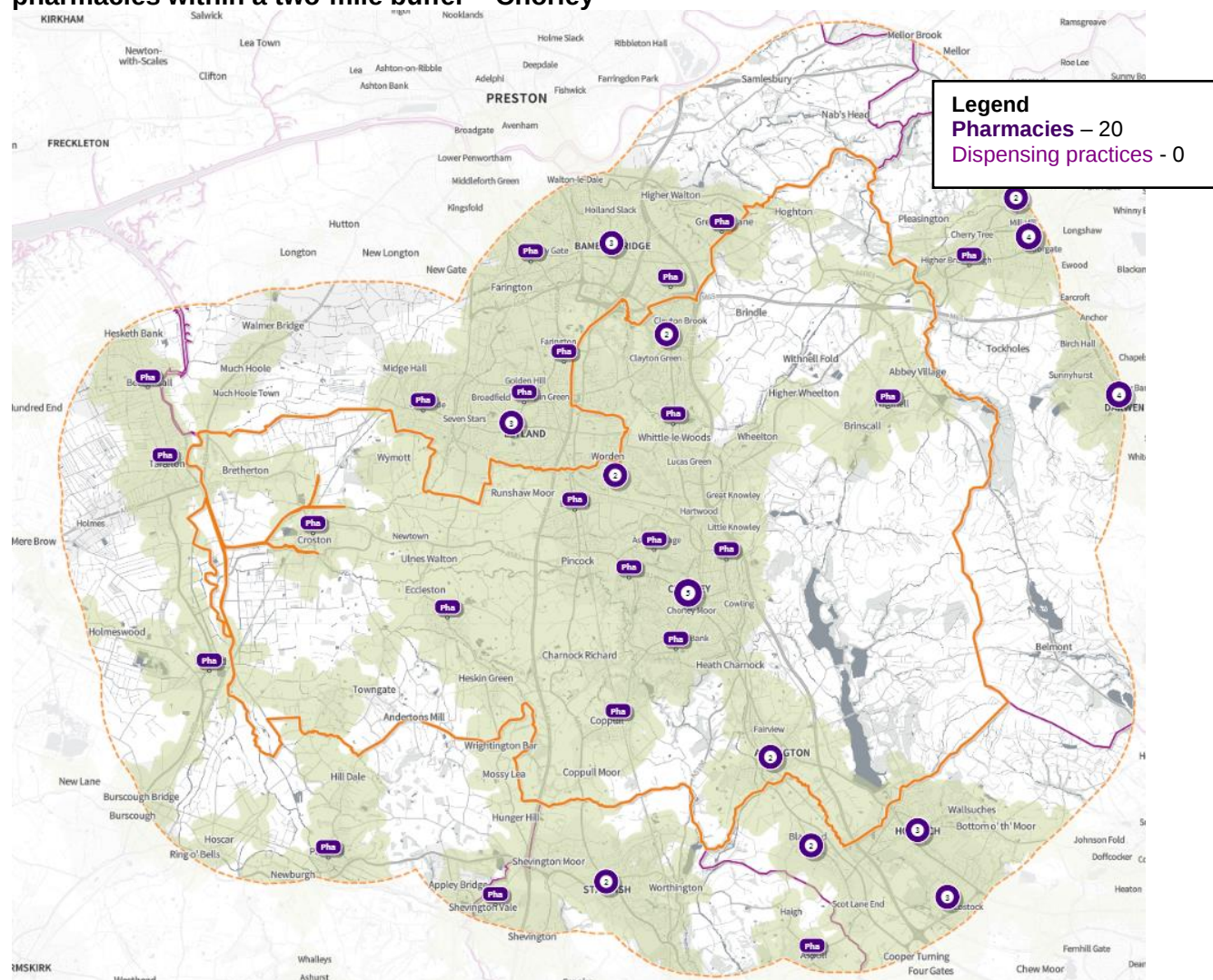
Source: SHAPE Place Atlas

Figure 4.22: Pharmacies within 20 minutes on public transport and over the border pharmacies within a two-mile buffer – Burnley



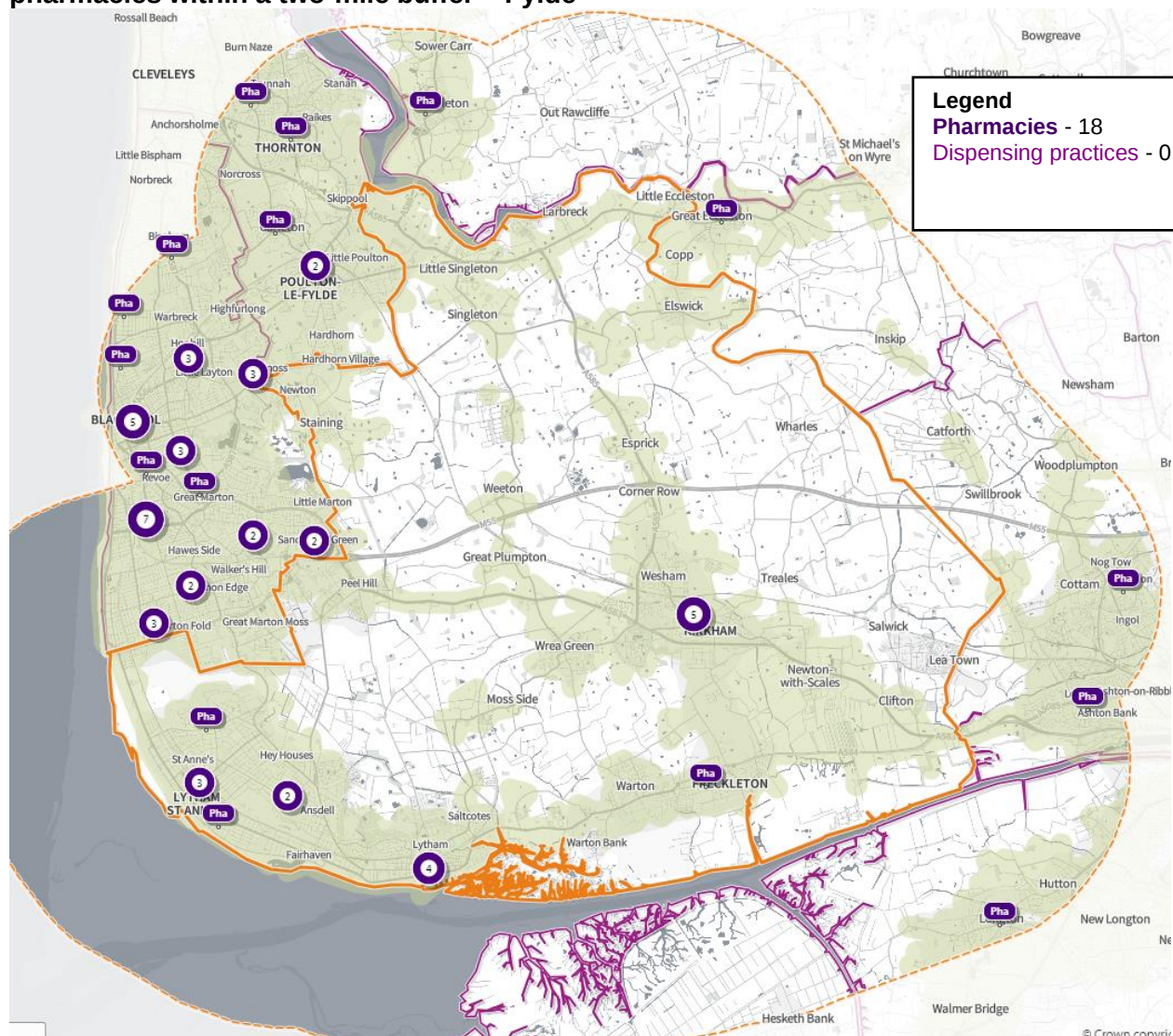
Source: SHAPE Place Atlas

Figure 4.23: Pharmacies within 20 minutes on public transport and over the border pharmacies within a two-mile buffer – Chorley



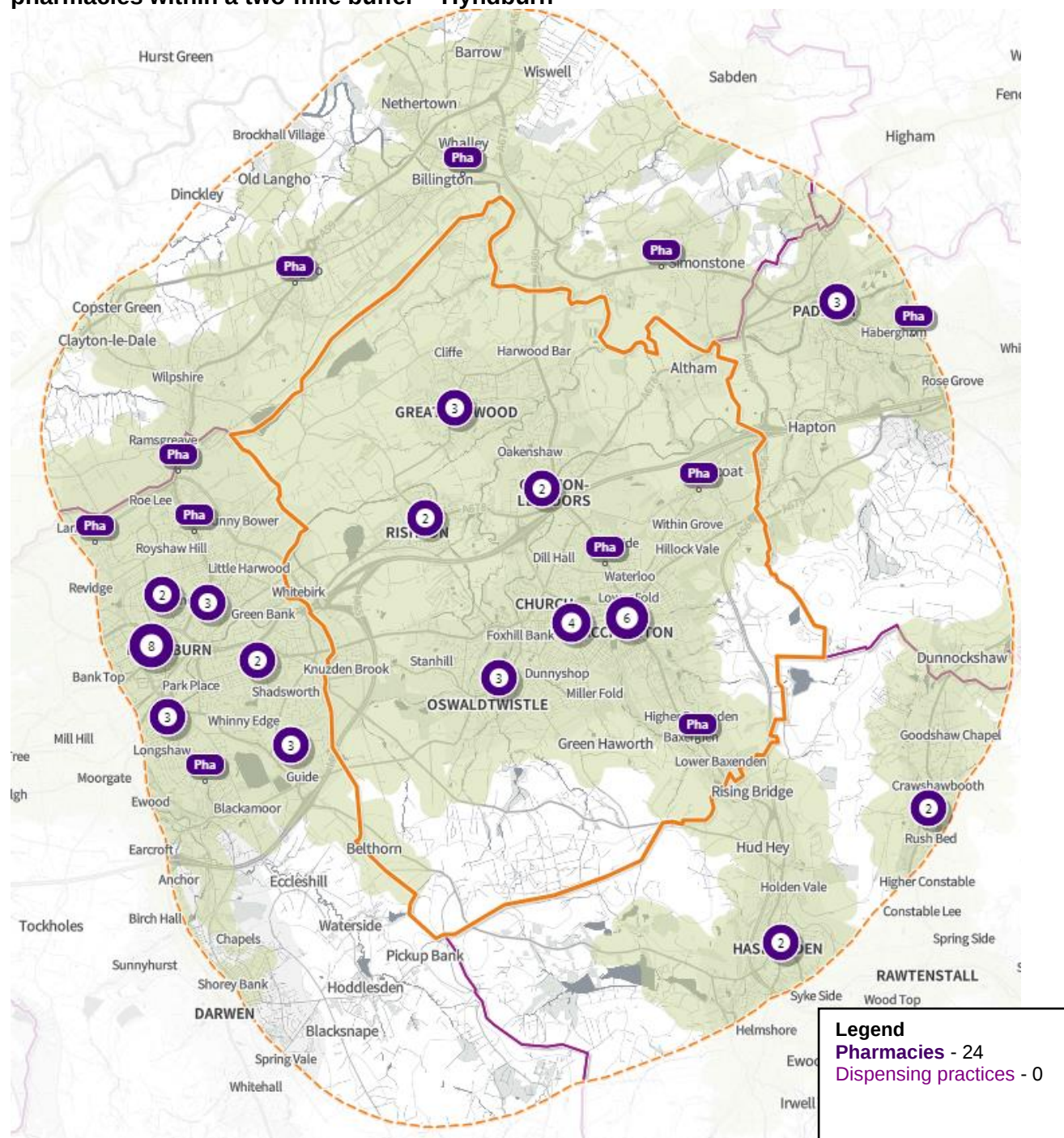
Source: SHAPE Place Atlas

Figure 4.24: Pharmacies within 20 minutes on public transport and over the border pharmacies within a two-mile buffer – Fylde



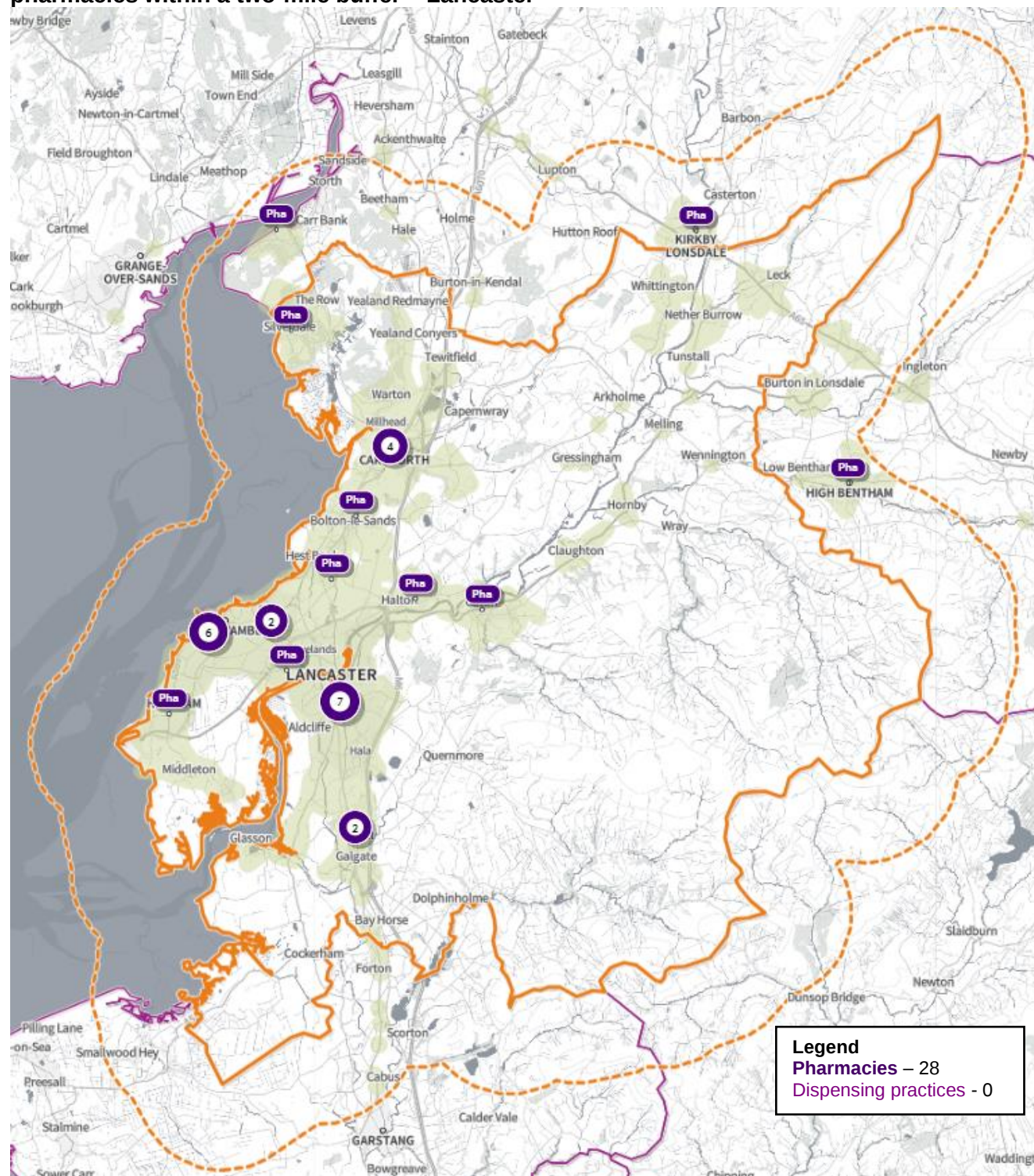
Source: SHAPE Place Atlas

Figure 4.25: Pharmacies within 20 minutes on public transport and over the border pharmacies within a two-mile buffer – Hyndburn



Source: SHAPE Place Atlas

Figure 4.26: Pharmacies within 20 minutes on public transport and over the border pharmacies within a two-mile buffer – Lancaster



Source: SHAPE Place Atlas

Figure 4.27: Pharmacies within 20 minutes on public transport and over the border pharmacies within a two-mile buffer – Pendle

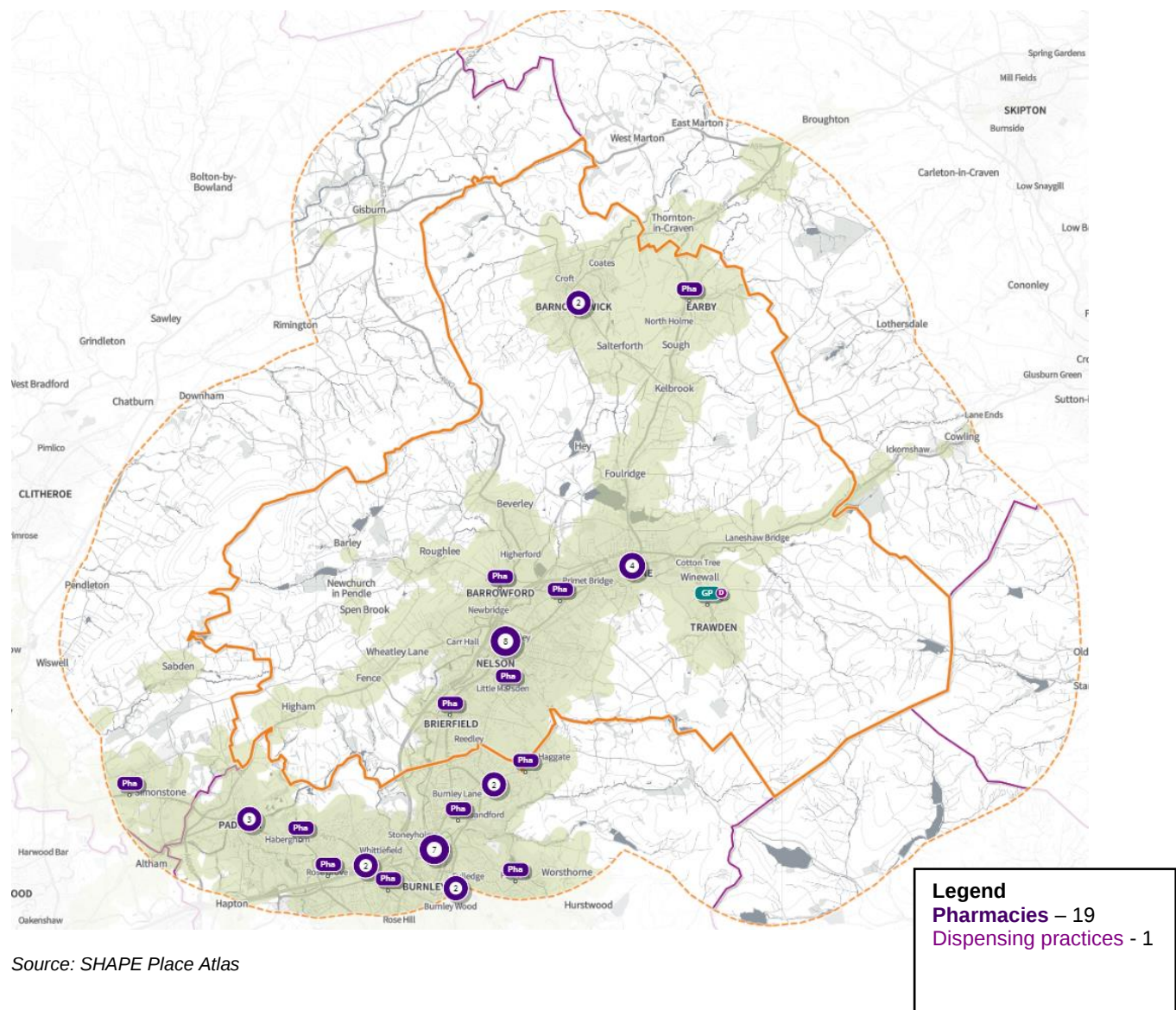
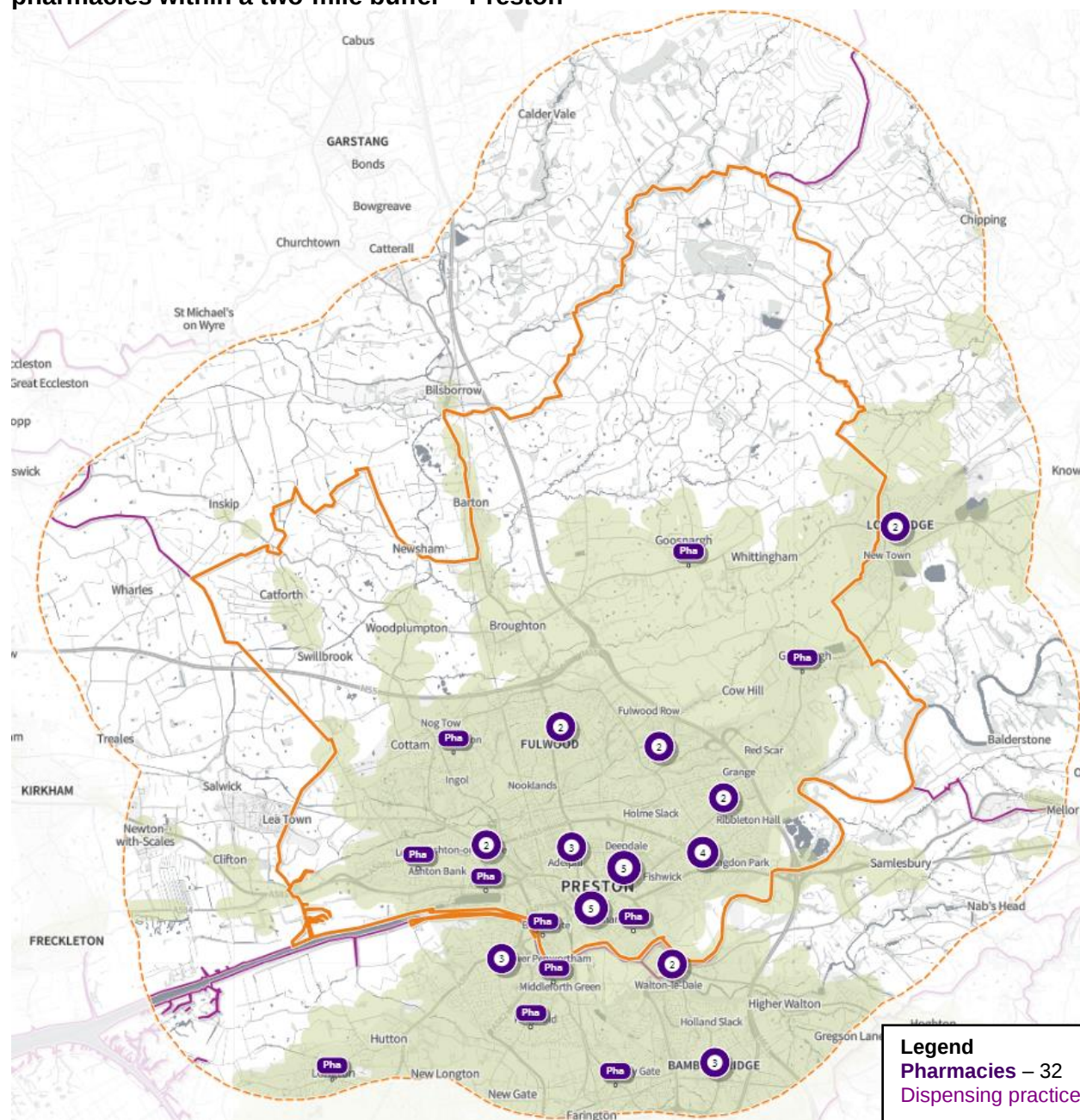
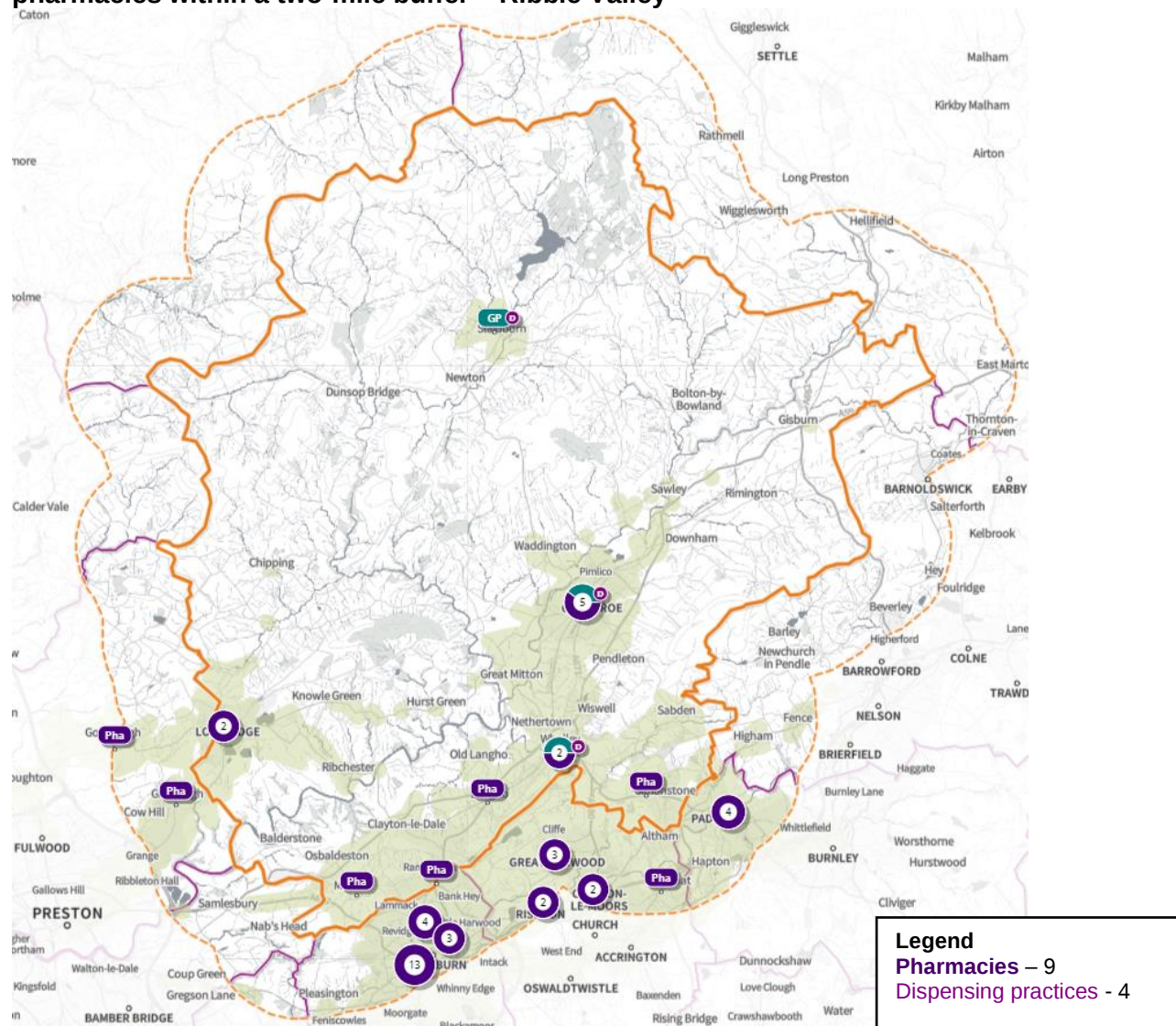


Figure 4.28: Pharmacies within 20 minutes on public transport and over the border pharmacies within a two-mile buffer – Preston



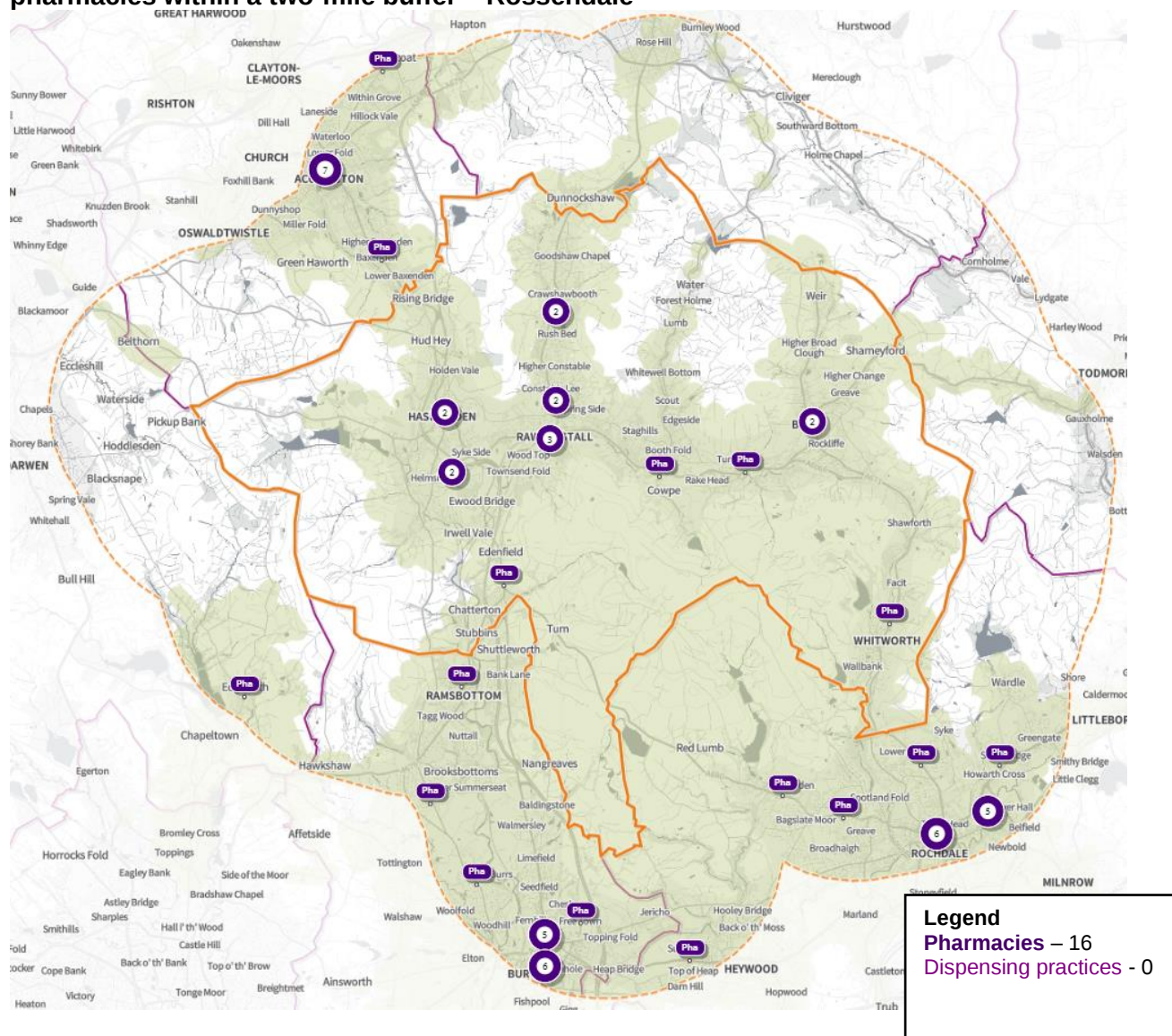
Source: SHAPE Place Atlas

Figure 4.29: Pharmacies within 20 minutes on public transport and over the border pharmacies within a two-mile buffer – Ribble Valley



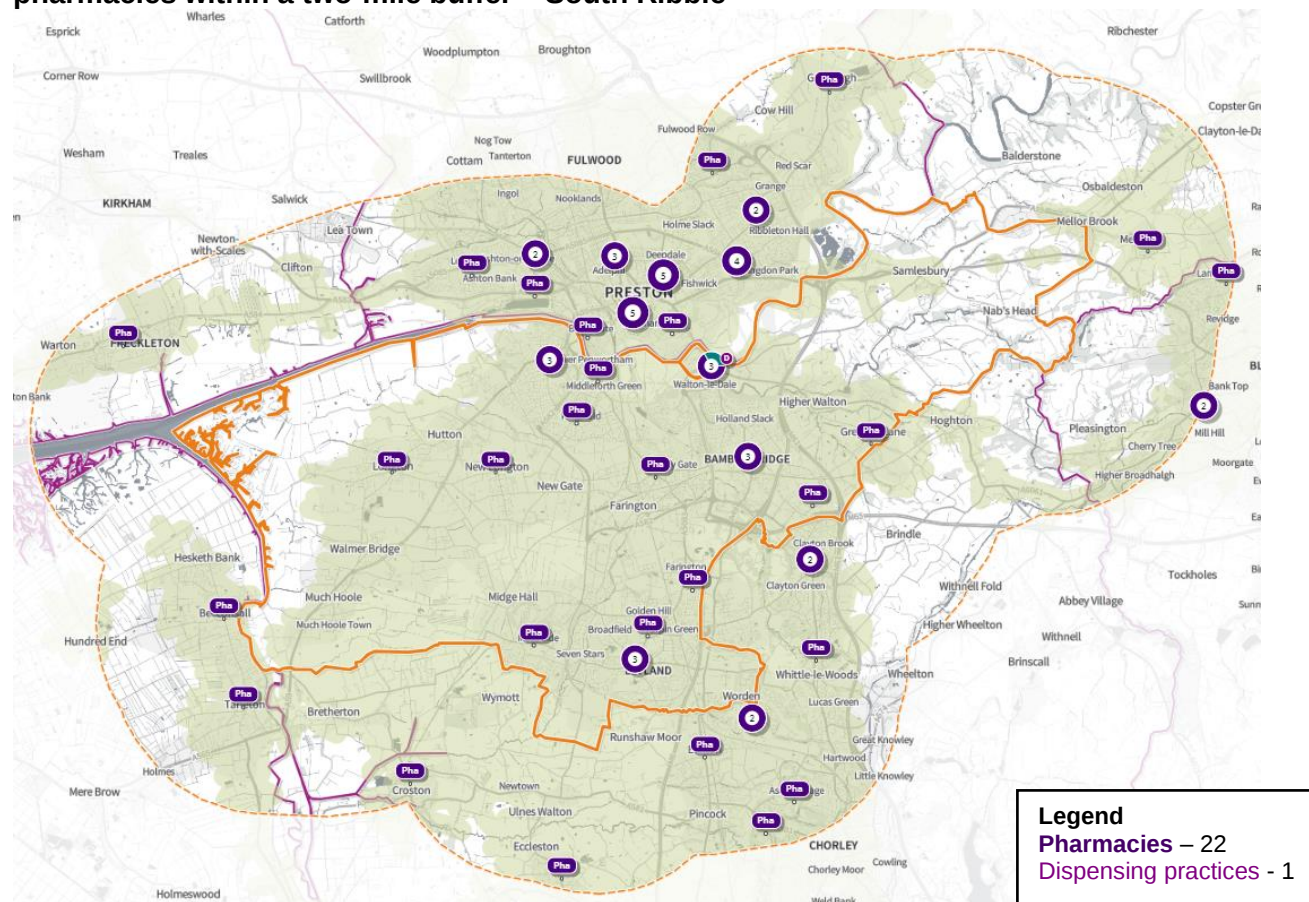
Source: SHAPE Place Atlas

Figure 4.30: Pharmacies within 20 minutes on public transport and over the border pharmacies within a two-mile buffer – Rossendale



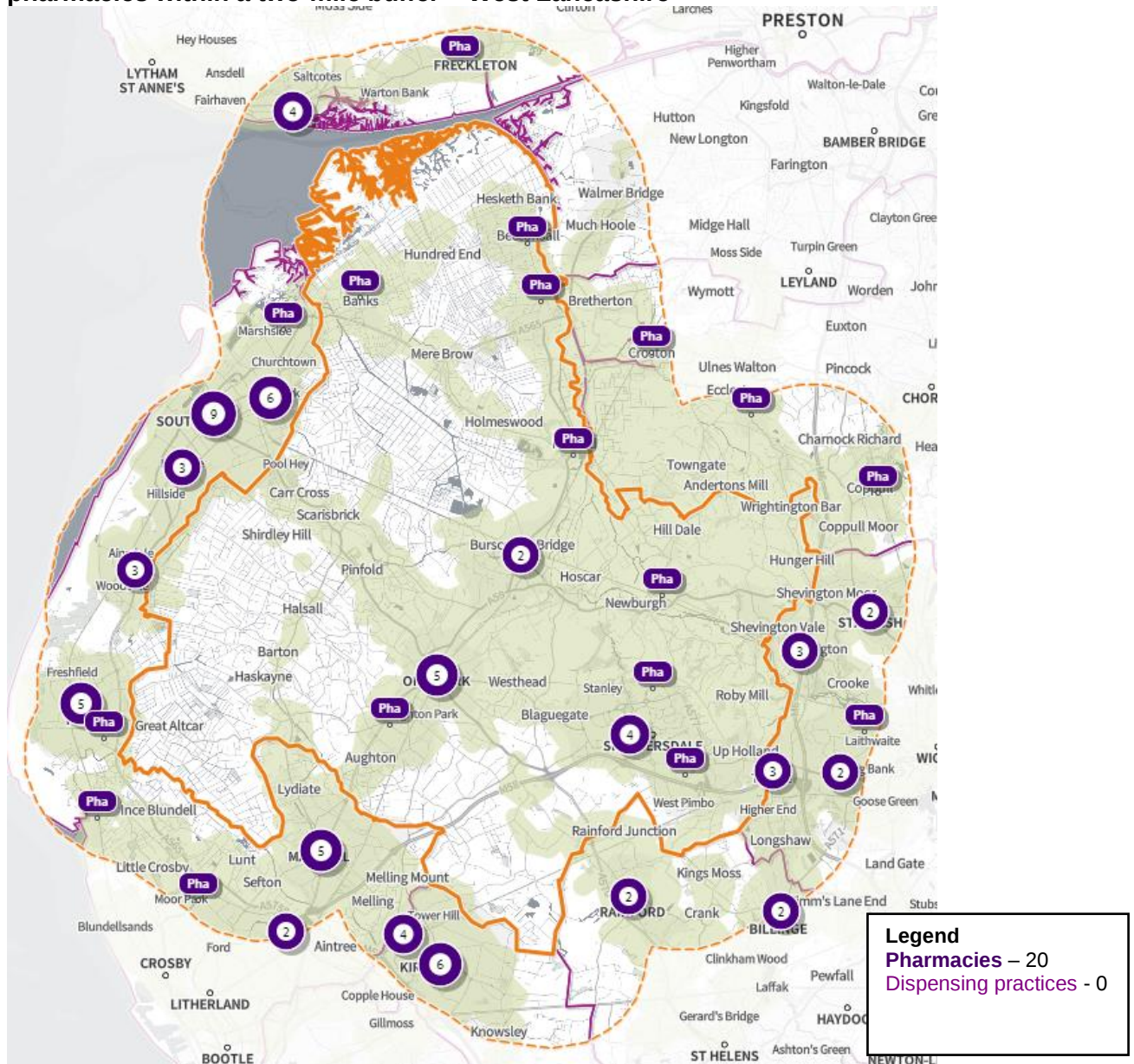
Source: SHAPE Place Atlas

Figure 4.31: Pharmacies within 20 minutes on public transport and over the border pharmacies within a two-mile buffer – South Ribble



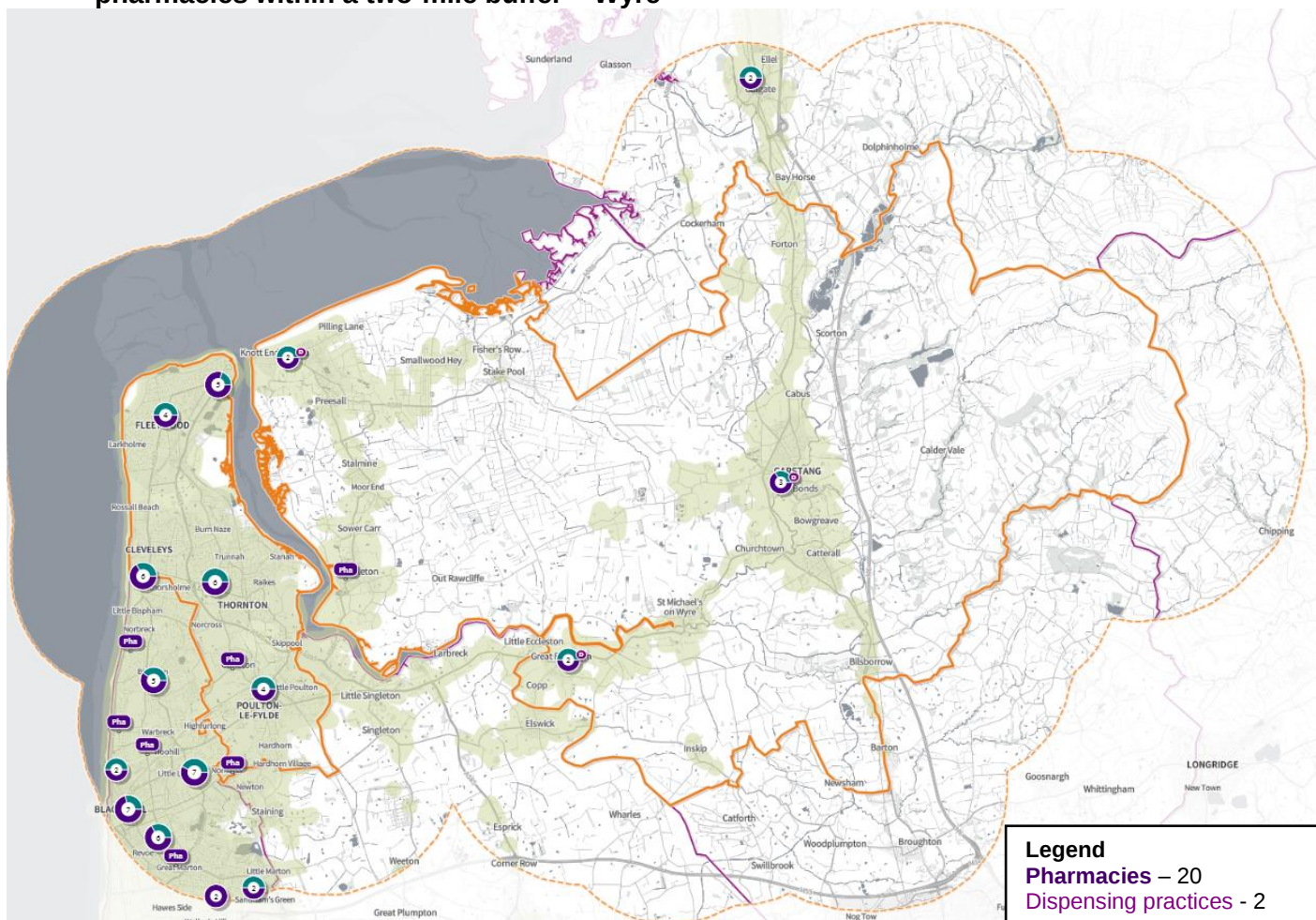
Source: SHAPE Place Atlas

Figure 4.32: Pharmacies within 20 minutes on public transport and over the border pharmacies within a two-mile buffer – West Lancashire



Source: SHAPE Place Atlas

Figure 4.33: Pharmacies within 20 minutes on public transport and over the border pharmacies within a two-mile buffer – Wyre



Source: SHAPE Place Atlas

Legend
 Pharmacies – 20
 Dispensing practices - 2

4.2.2 Border area

There are 11 other HWBs sharing a border with pan-Lancashire. These areas have pharmacies that are accessible to the residents who live near the border. The HWBs are Westmorland and Furness, North Yorkshire, Bradford and Airedale, Calderdale, Rochdale, Bury, Bolton, Wigan, St. Helens, Knowsley and Sefton.

Where there are populated areas bordering the pan-Lancashire area, these areas have good pharmacy provision that can be accessed by the residents of pan-Lancashire.

Figures 4.19 to 4.33 show pharmacies that are over the border and within the two-mile radius from the pan-Lancashire localities.

4.2.3 Opening hours: community pharmacies

Blackburn with Darwen

There are currently 32 pharmacies open for at least 40 hours and seven '72hrs' pharmacies (figure 4.34) and two distance-selling contracts in Blackburn with Darwen. The 100 hours contracts are included in the pharmaceutical list under regulation 13(1)(b) of the National Health Service (Pharmaceutical Services) Regulations 2005; premises which the applicant is contracted to open for at least 100 hours per week for the provision of pharmaceutical services. Under a regulatory change in 2023, 100hrs premises were allowed to vary their hours, whilst providing a minimum of 72hrs – they maintain the requirement to provide six months' notice if they wish to withdraw from the pharmaceutical list.

Figure 4.34: 100-hour pharmacies in Blackburn with Darwen

Pharmacy name		Address			Postcode
4Court Pharmacy	72hrs	Blackburn Service Station	Whalley Banks	Blackburn	BB2 1NT
Audley Late Night Pharmacy	76hrs	114-116 Audley Range	Blackburn	Lancashire	BB1 1TG
Beehive Pharmacy	89.5hrs	Beehive Trading Park	Haslingden Road	Blackburn	BB1 2EE
Curo Pharmacy	72hrs	62 Haslingden Road	Blackburn	Lancashire	BB2 3HS
Market Street Pharmacy	78.5hrs	29-31 Market Street	Darwen	Lancashire	BB3 1PS
Riaz Pharmacy	86hrs	112 Randal Street	Blackburn	Lancashire	BB1 7LG
Whalley Range Pharmacy	90hrs	1 Whalley Range	Blackburn	Lancashire	BB1 6DX

Source: NHS LSCICB list, April 2025

The count of pharmacies currently open on a Saturday or a Sunday are listed in figure 4.37.

Blackpool

There are currently 33 pharmacies open for at least 40 hours, two '72hrs' pharmacies (figure 4.35), one distance-selling pharmacy and one LPS contract in Blackpool. The 100 hours contracts are included in the pharmaceutical list under regulation 13(1)(b) of the National Health Service (Pharmaceutical Services) Regulations 2005;^{vi} premises which the applicant is contracted to open for at least 100 hours per week for the provision of pharmaceutical services. Under a regulatory change in 2023, 100hrs premises were allowed to vary their hours, whilst providing a minimum of 72hrs – they maintain the requirement to provide six months' notice if they wish to withdraw from the pharmaceutical list.

Figure 4.35: 100-hour pharmacies in Blackpool

Pharmacy name		Address			Postcode
HBS Pharmacy	72hrs	Newton Drive Health Centre	Newton Drive	Blackpool	FY3 8NX
Tesco Pharmacy	78hrs	Clifton Retail Park	Clifton Road	Blackpool	FY4 4UJ

Source: NHS LSCICB list, April 2025

The count of pharmacies currently open on a Saturday or a Sunday are listed in figure 4.37.

Lancashire

There are currently 207 pharmacies open for at least 40 hours, six '100-hour' pharmacies and 23 '72hrs' pharmacies (Figure 4.36), one LPS contract and 12 distance-selling contracts in Lancashire. The 100 hours contracts are included in the pharmaceutical list under regulation 13(1)(b) of the National Health Service (Pharmaceutical Services) Regulations 2005; premises which the applicant is contracted to open for at least 100 hours per week for the provision of pharmaceutical services.

Figure 4.36: 100-hour pharmacies in Lancashire localities

Pharmacy trading name		Address 1	Address 2	Address 3	Post code	Local authority
Accrington Late Night Pharmacy	100hrs	188 Blackburn Road		Accrington	BB5 0AQ	Hyndburn
Asda Pharmacy	72hrs	Asda Superstore	Clayton Green Road	Clayton Green	PR6 7JY	Chorley
Asda Pharmacy	72hrs	Corporation Street		Colne	BB8 8LU	Pendle
Asda Pharmacy	72hrs	Dock Street		Fleetwood	FY7 6NU	Wyre
Asda Pharmacy	72hrs	Asda	Hyndburn Road	Accrington	BB5 1QR	Hyndburn
Asda Pharmacy	72hrs	Ingram Road		Skelmersdale	WN8 6LA	West Lancashire
Asda Pharmacy (Rawtenstall)	72hrs	Holly Mount Way	Rawtenstall		BB4 8EL	Rossendale
Ash Trees Pharmacy	100hrs	Ash Trees Surgery	Market Street	Carnforth	LA5 9JU	Lancaster
Aspire Pharmacy	72	9 Railway Road		Ormskirk	L39 2DN	West Lancashire
Burnley Late Night Pharmacy	100hrs	36b Colne Road		Burnley	BB10 1LG	Burnley
Chorley Pharmacy	100hrs	13-17 Peel Street		Chorley	PR7 2EY	Chorley
Cottam Lane Pharmacy	72hrs	Cottam Lane Surgery	Ashton	Preston	PR2 1JR	Preston
Evercare Pharmacy	76hrs	13 Market Street		Colne	BB8 0LJ	Pendle
Fishlocks Pharmacy	72hrs	56 Liverpool Road North	Burscough	Ormskirk	L40 4BY	West Lancashire
HBS Pharmacy	72hrs	The Issa Medical Centre	St Gregory Road	Preston	PR1 6YA	Preston
Kepple Lane Pharmacy	72hrs	Garstang Medical Centre	Kepple Lane	Garstang	PR3 1PB	Wyre
Leyland Late Night Pharmacy	74hrs	6 Hough Lane		Leyland	PR25 2SD	South Ribble
Nelson Pharmacy	100hrs	41 Every Street		Nelson	BB9 7LU	Pendle
Oswaldtwistle Pharmacy	100hrs	300 Union Road	Oswaldtwistle	Accrington	BB5 3JD	Hyndburn
Penwortham Pharmacy	72hrs	St Fillan's Medical Ctre	2 Liverpool Rd, Penwortham	Preston	PR1 0AD	South Ribble
Pharmalogic Chemist	72hrs	30 St Mary's Road	Bamber Bridge	Preston	PR5 6TD	South Ribble
Tesco	78hrs	2 Eagle Street		Accrington	BB5 1LN	Hyndburn
Tesco In Store Pharmacy	78hrs	Tesco Extra	Towngate, Leyland	Preston	PR25 2FN	South Ribble
Tesco Instore Pharmacy	78hrs	Bury Road		Rawtenstall	BB4 6DD	Rossendale
Tesco In-Store Pharmacy	78hrs	Ordnance Road	Buckshaw Village	Chorley	PR7 7EL	Chorley

Tesco In-Store Pharmacy	78hrs	Tesco Extra	Foxhole Road	Chorley	PR7 1NW	Chorley
Tesco Stores Limited	78hrs	Queen Street		Great Harwood	BB6 7AU	Hyndburn
Tesco Stores Limited	78hrs	Wyre Street		Padiham	BB12 8DQ	Burnley
Tesco-In-Store Pharmacy	78hrs	Tesco Superstore	Haslingden Road	Haslingden	BB4 6LY	Rossendale

Source: NHS LSCICB list, April 2025

The count of pharmacies (in each locality) currently open on a Saturday or a Sunday are listed in figure 4.37.

The count and location of pharmacies currently open on a Saturday or a Sunday is illustrated in figures 4.38 to 4.51.

4.2.4 Coverage

While we have sufficient coverage of 100-hour pharmacies across pan-Lancashire, it needs to be better advertised, as patients may find it difficult to find this information. 100 hours are pharmacies that are open between 72 and 100 hours.

Overall, there are 38 (29 in Lancashire) pharmacies under the 100hrs rule (6 months' notice). However, due to amendments to their hours following requests to ICB, there are only six (all in Lancashire) that open for 100hrs a week. The others range between 72-100hrs, as in the tables in section 4.2.3. This inevitably means that they are open until late at night and at the weekend.

The HWBs have not identified needs that would require provision of a full pharmaceutical service for all time periods across the week. However, maintaining the current distribution of 100 hour/longer opening pharmacies is important to maintain out-of-hours access for the population of pan-Lancashire.

Since the introduction of the pharmaceutical contractual framework in 2005, community pharmacies do not need to participate in rota provision to provide access for weekends or during the evening. The need for such a service has been greatly reduced by the increased opening hours of a number of pharmacies including the 100-hours pharmacies.

Due to changes in shopping habits, several pharmacies now open on many bank holidays, although they are not contractually obliged to do so. LSC ICB works with community pharmacies to ensure an adequate rota service is available for Christmas Day, Boxing Day, New Year's Day and Easter Sunday, as these are days where pharmacies are still traditionally closed. The rota pharmacies will generally open for limited hours on these days and work with out-of-hours providers to enable patients to access pharmaceutical services. These arrangements are renewed every year.

Figures 4.38 to 4.51 show the pharmacies open on Saturday and/or Saturday and Sunday, in the districts of the three localities, as of January 2025.

- Figure 4.38 shows Saturday and/or Saturday and Sunday opening pharmacies in Blackburn with Darwen.
- Figure 4.39 shows Saturday and/or Saturday and Sunday opening pharmacies in Blackpool.

- Figures 4.40 to 4.51 show Saturday and/or Saturday and Sunday opening pharmacies in Lancashire County Council.

Full opening times for all pharmacies is available from NHS Choices: <http://www.nhs.uk/Service-Search/Pharmacy/LocationSearch/10>

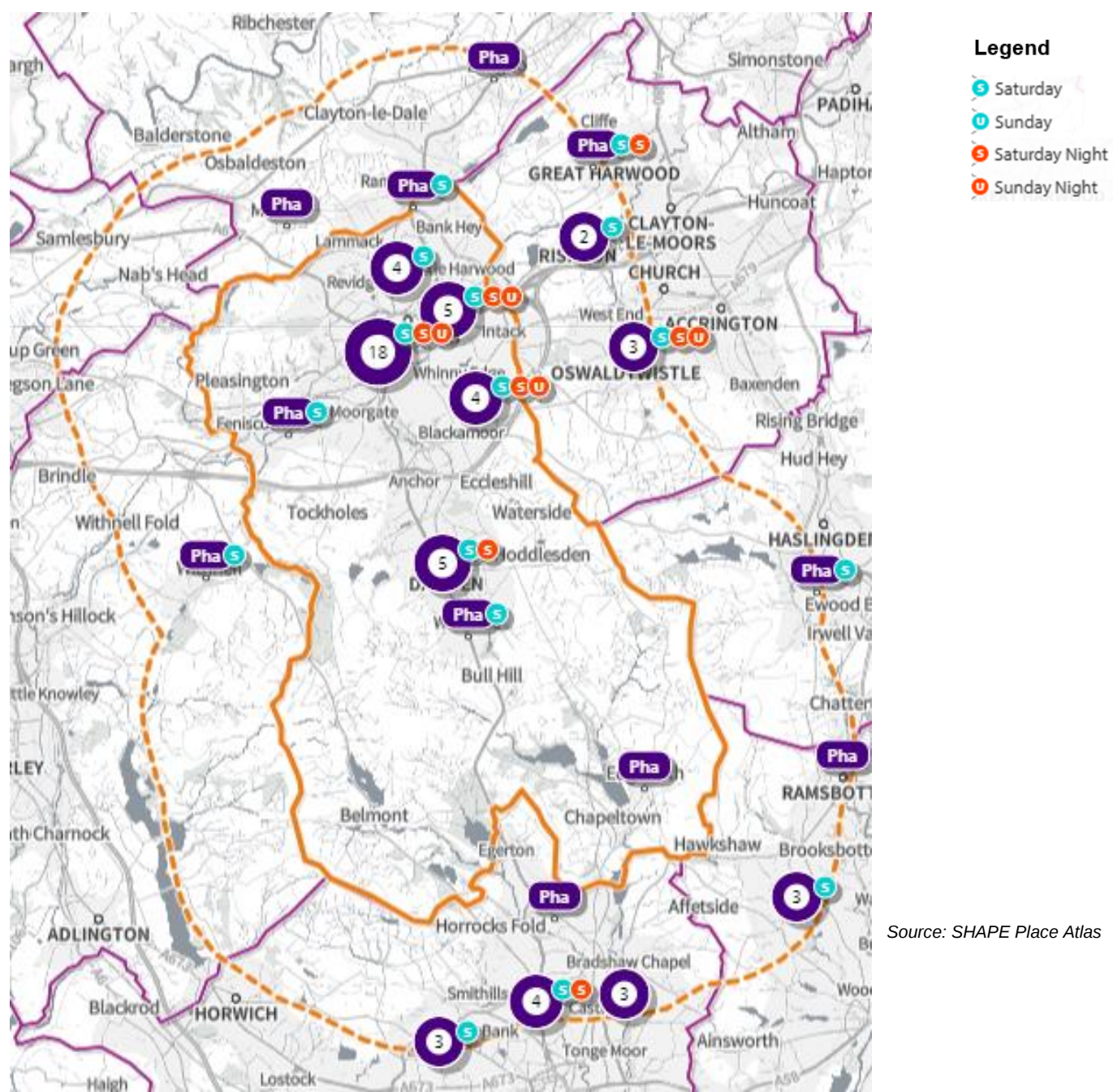
Figure 4:37 shows weekend opening times across the local authorities.

Figure 4.37: Count of pharmacies open Saturday/Sunday (January 2025)

Locality	Saturday opening	Sunday opening	Saturday night	Sunday night	Count of total pharmacies minus DACs	% open on Saturday
Blackburn with Darwen	27	11	7	5	40	68%
Blackpool	13	5	3	1	38	34%
Burnley	16	5	4	1	21	76%
Chorley	13	5	4	1	20	65%
Fylde	11	3	0	0	18	61%
Hyndburn	14	5	4	2	24	58%
Lancaster	16	4	1	0	28	57%
Pendle	14	3	3	1	19	74%
Preston	20	5	2	1	32	63%
Ribble Valley	6	0	0	0	9	67%
Rosendale	6	3	3	0	16	38%
South Ribble	17	5	4	3	22	77%
West Lancashire	16	3	3	1	20	80%
Wyre	14	4	2	0	20	70%
Lancashire	163	45	30	10	249	65%

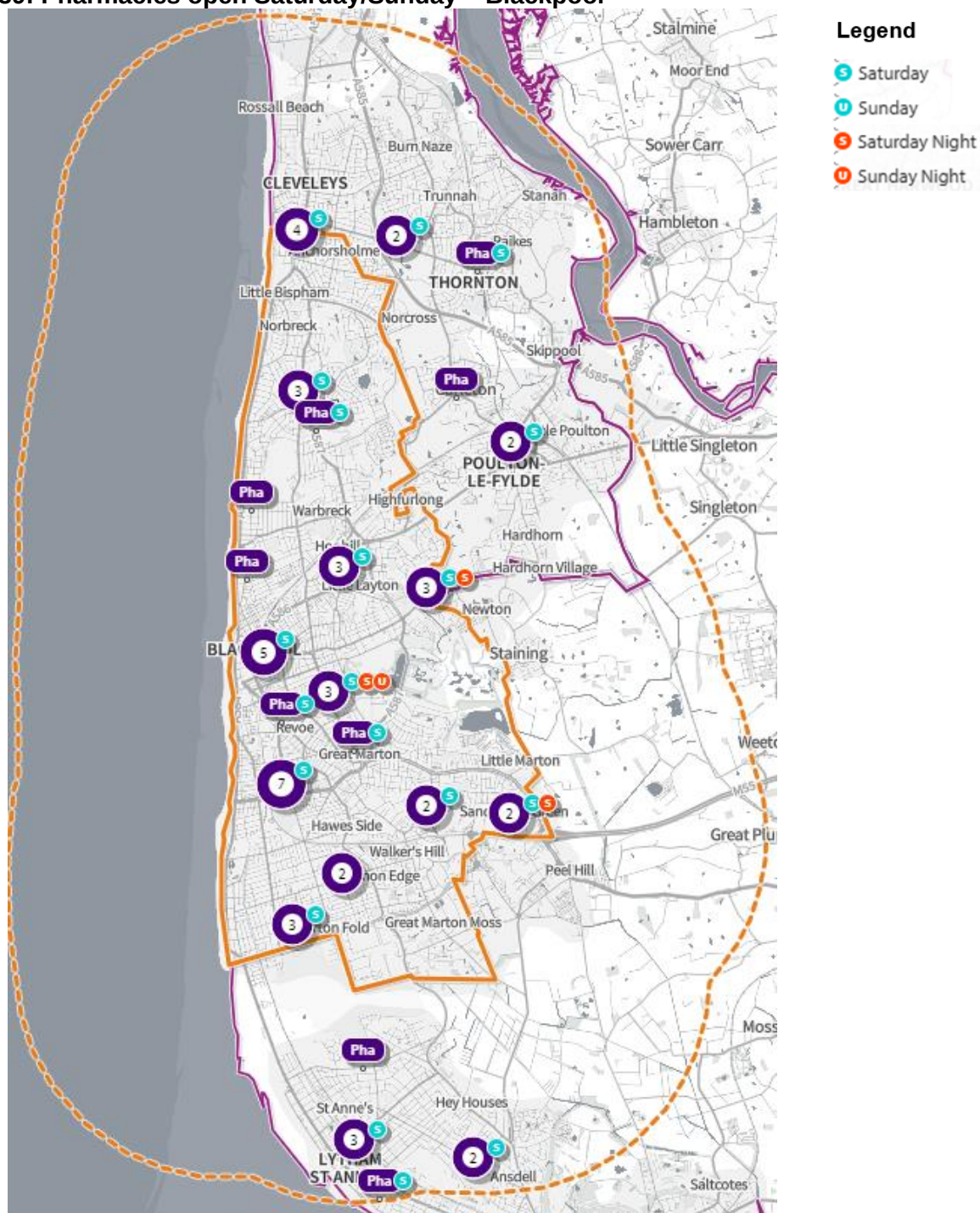
Source: SHAPE Place Atlas

Figure 4.38: Pharmacies open Saturday/Sunday – Blackburn with Darwen



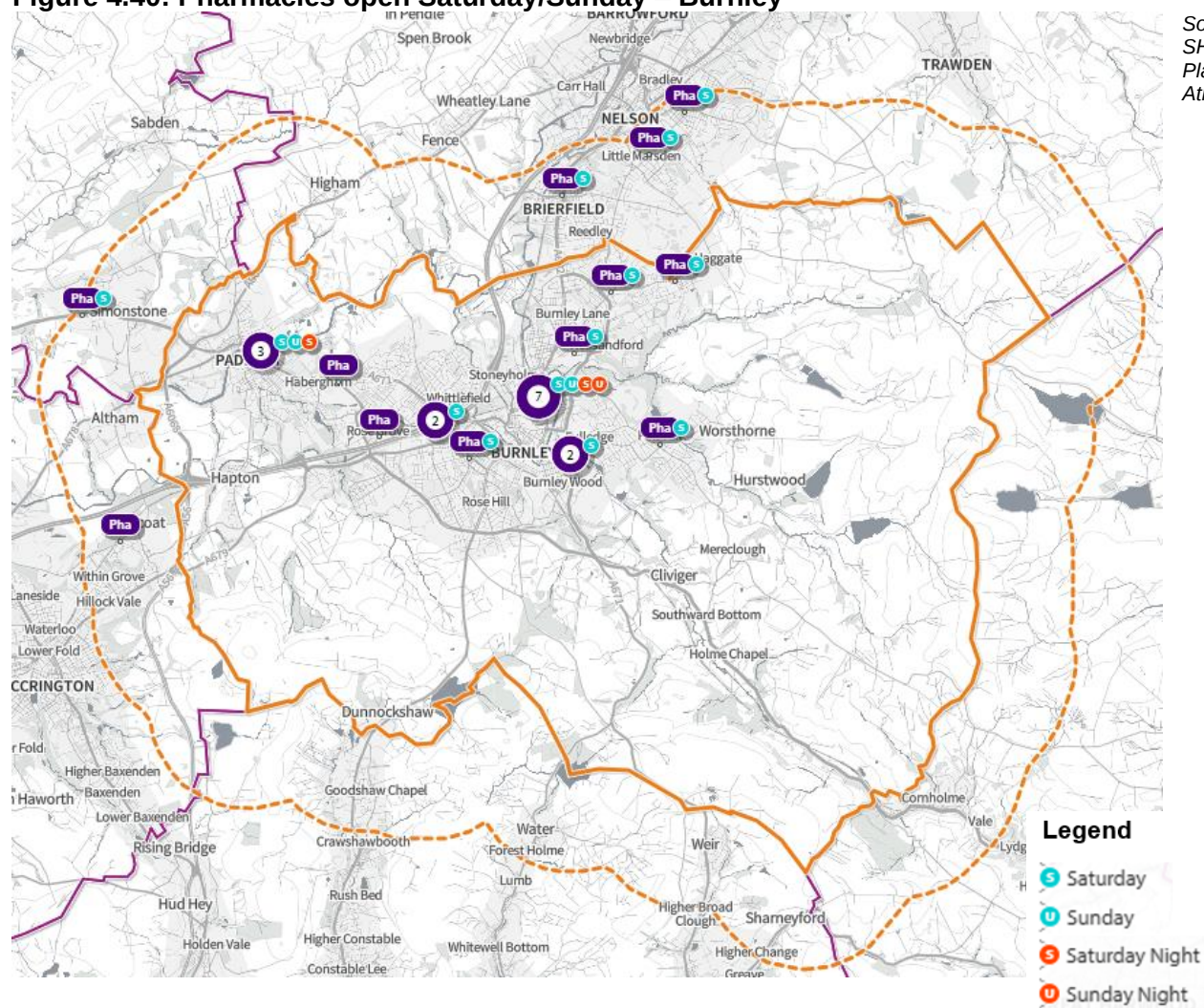
Source: SHAPE Place Atlas

Figure 4.39: Pharmacies open Saturday/Sunday – Blackpool



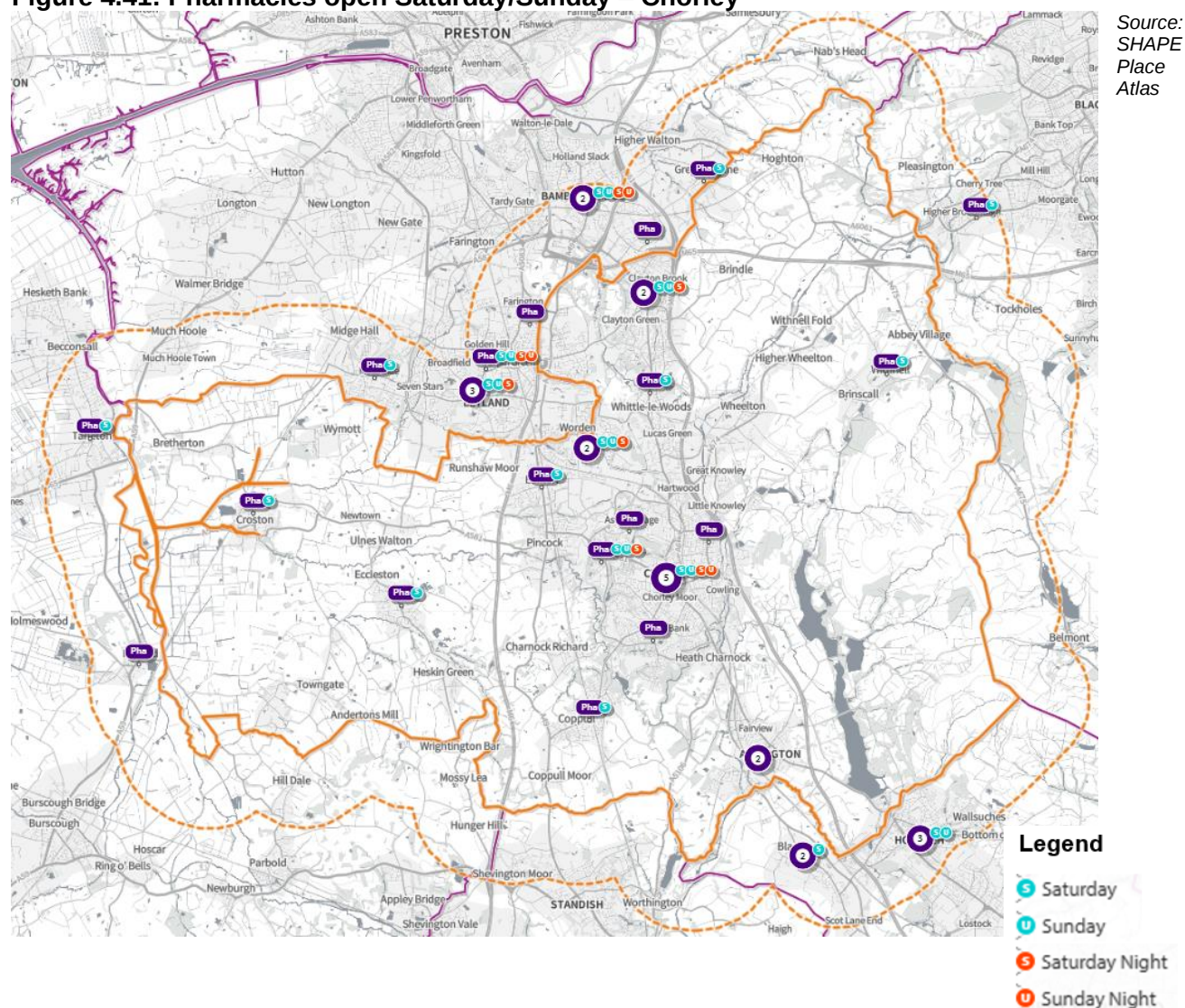
Source: SHAPE Place Atlas

Figure 4.40: Pharmacies open Saturday/Sunday – Burnley



Source:
SHAPE
Place
Atlas

Figure 4.41: Pharmacies open Saturday/Sunday – Chorley



Source:
SHAPE
Place
Atlas

Figure 4.42: Pharmacies open Saturday/Sunday – Fylde

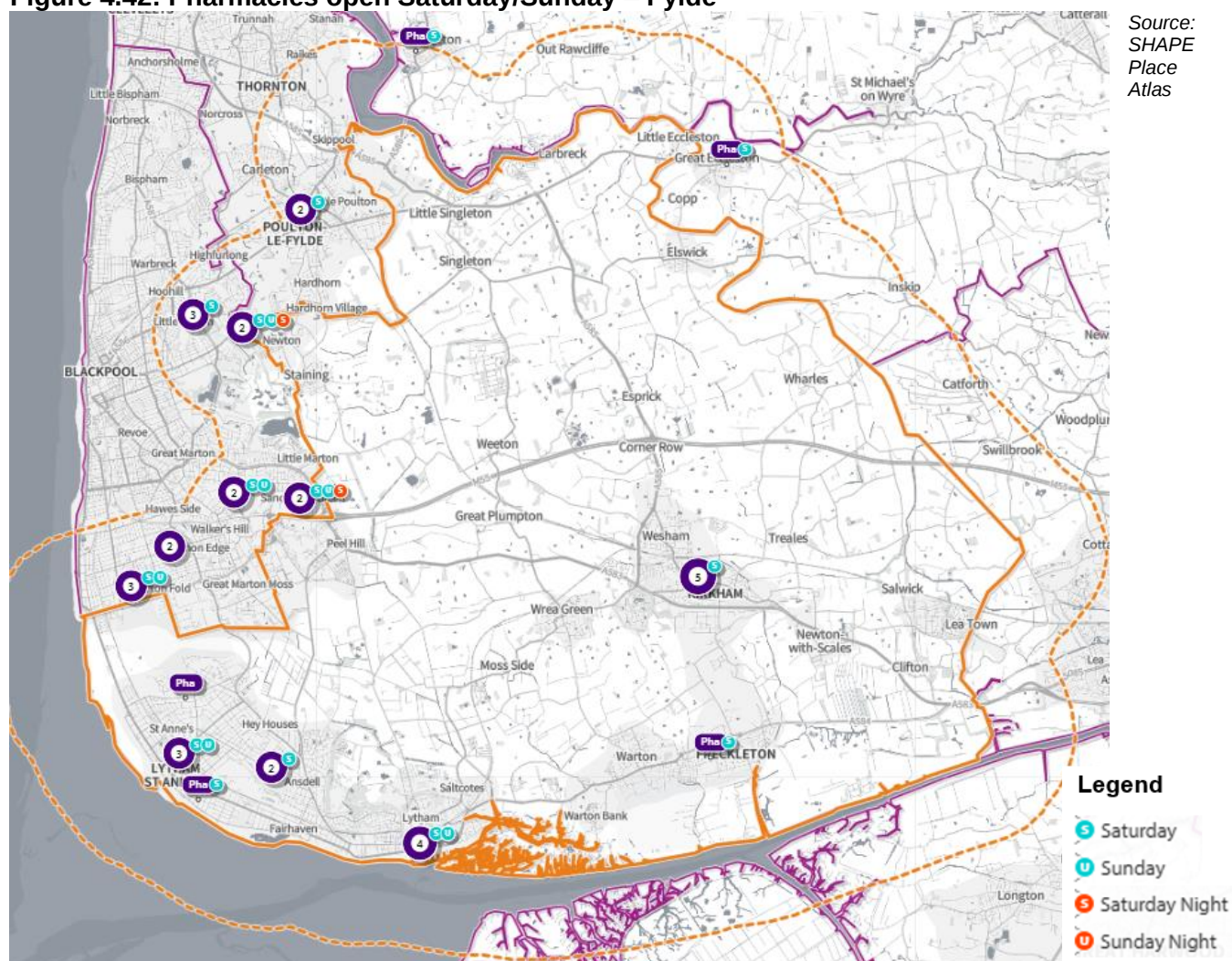
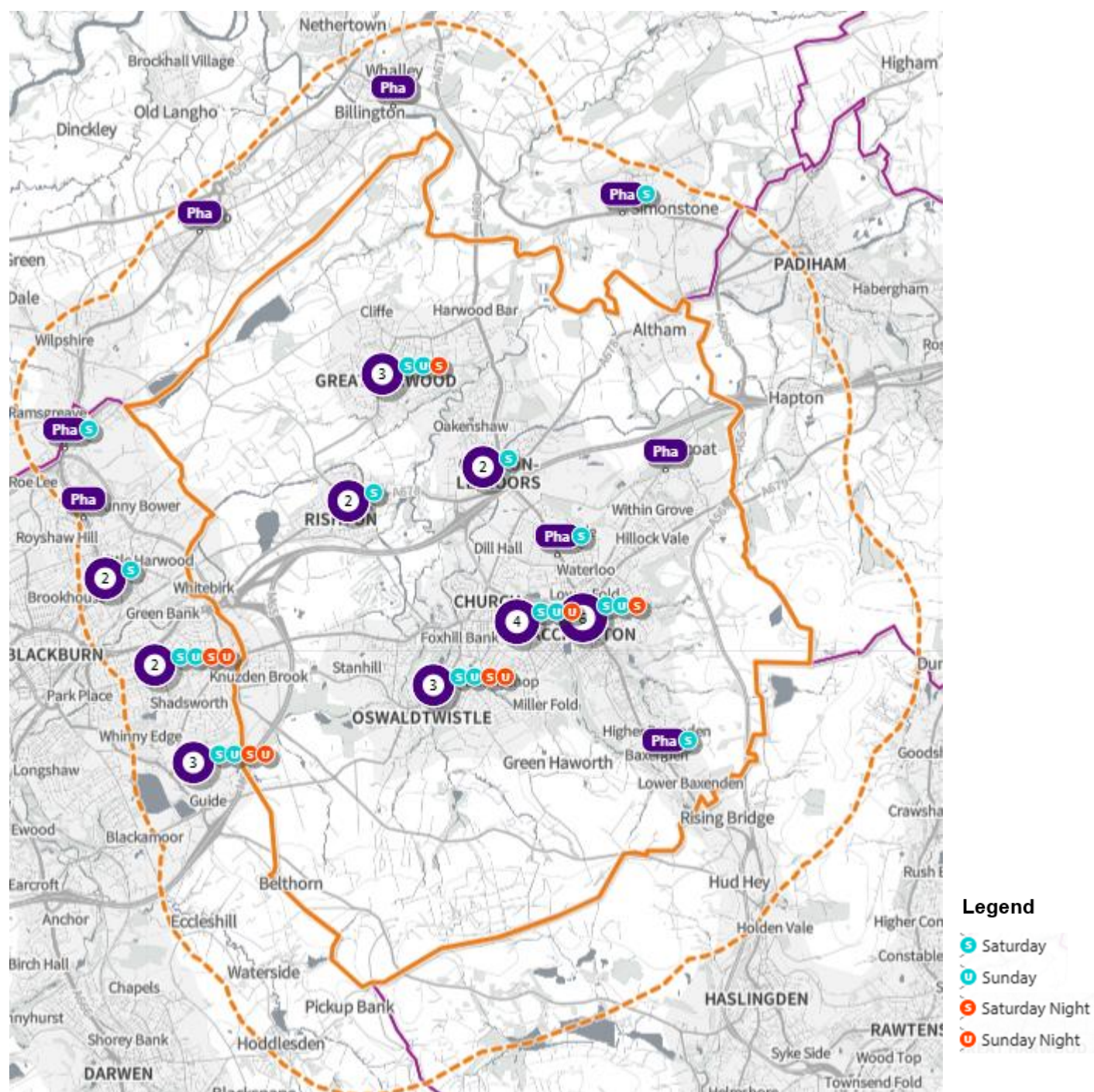
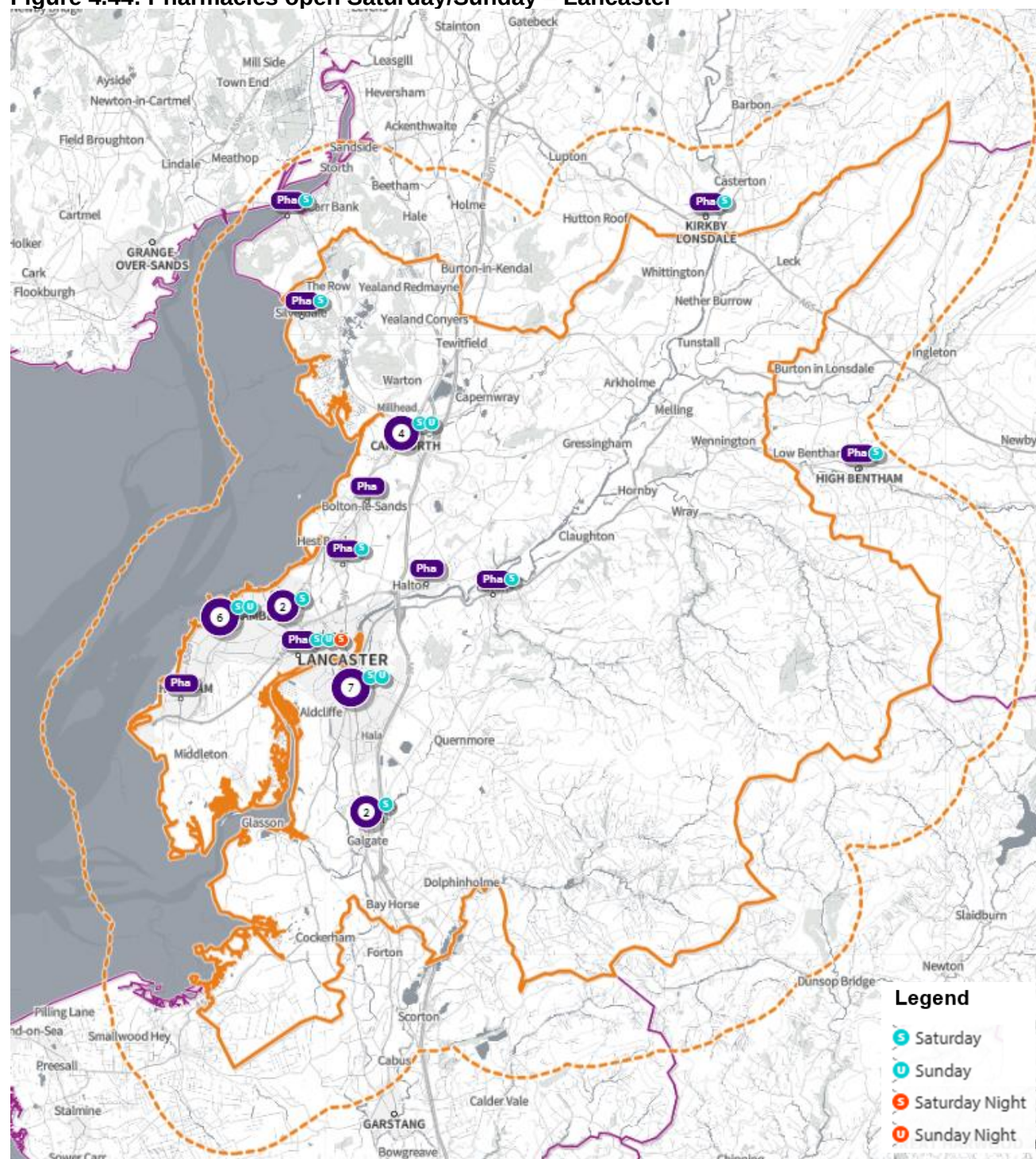


Figure 4.43: Pharmacies open Saturday/Sunday – Hyndburn



Source: SHAPE Place Atlas

Figure 4.44: Pharmacies open Saturday/Sunday – Lancaster



Source: SHAPE Place Atlas

Figure 4.45: Pharmacies open Saturday/Sunday – Pendle

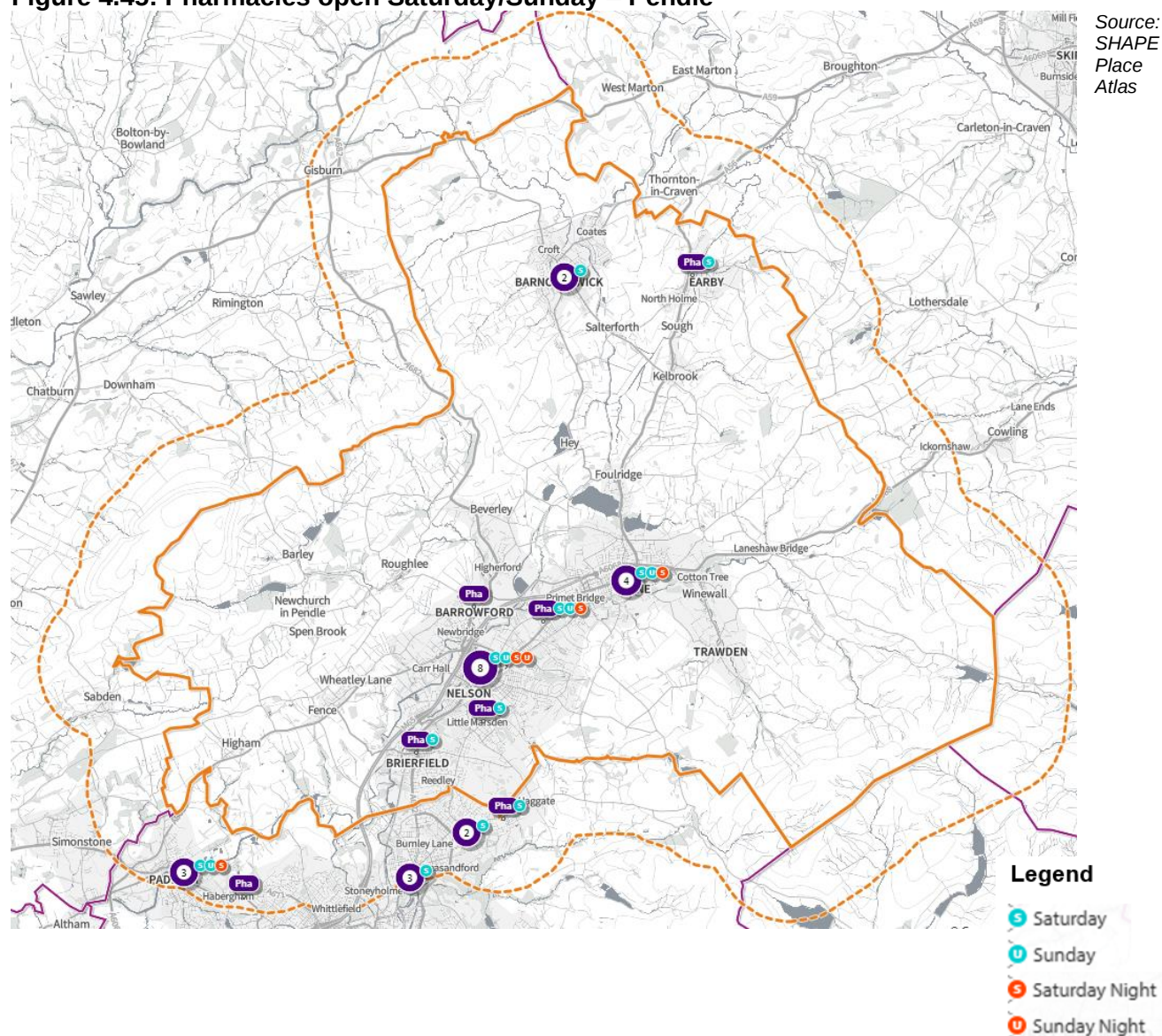


Figure 4.46: Pharmacies open Saturday/Sunday – Preston

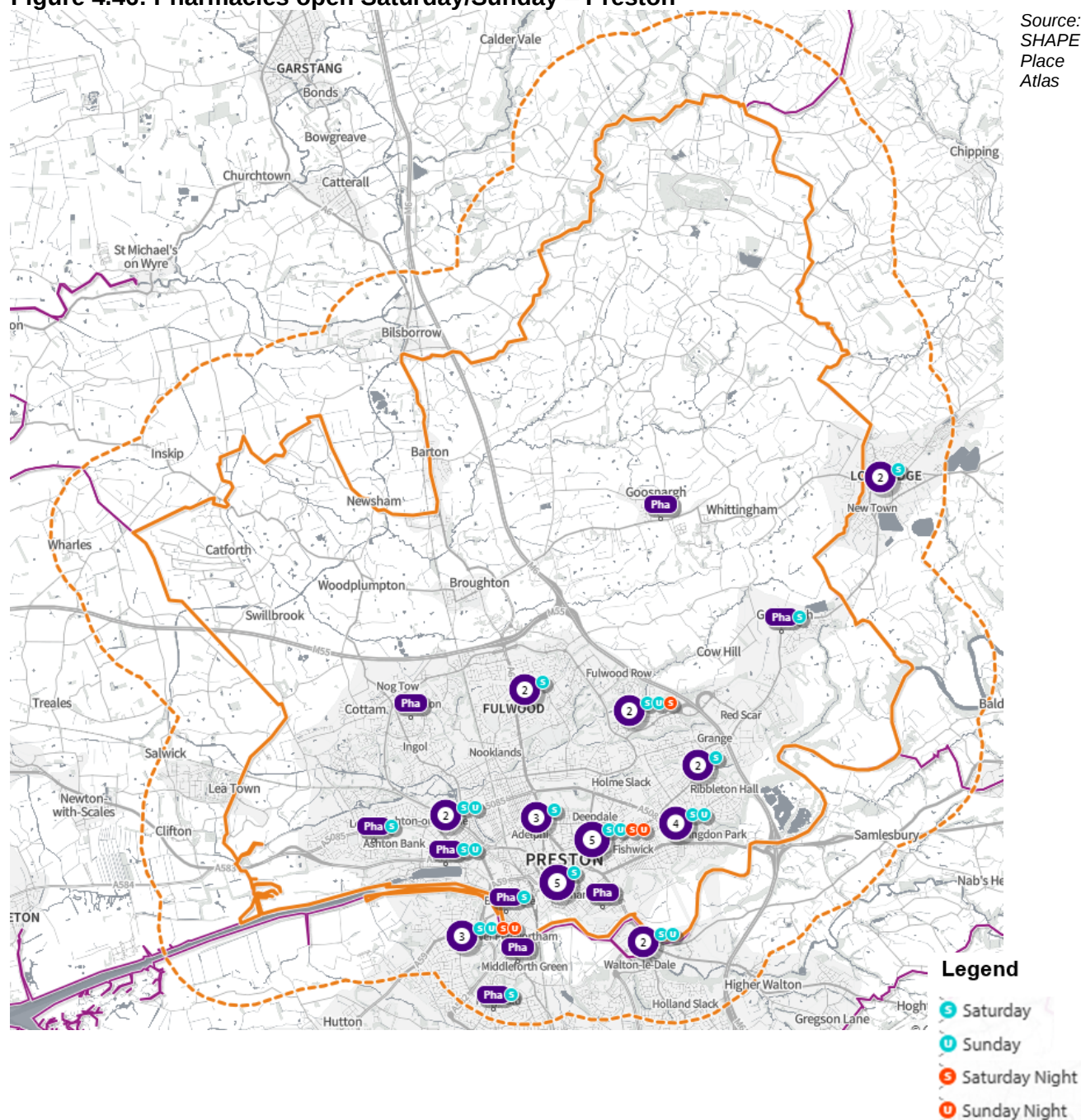
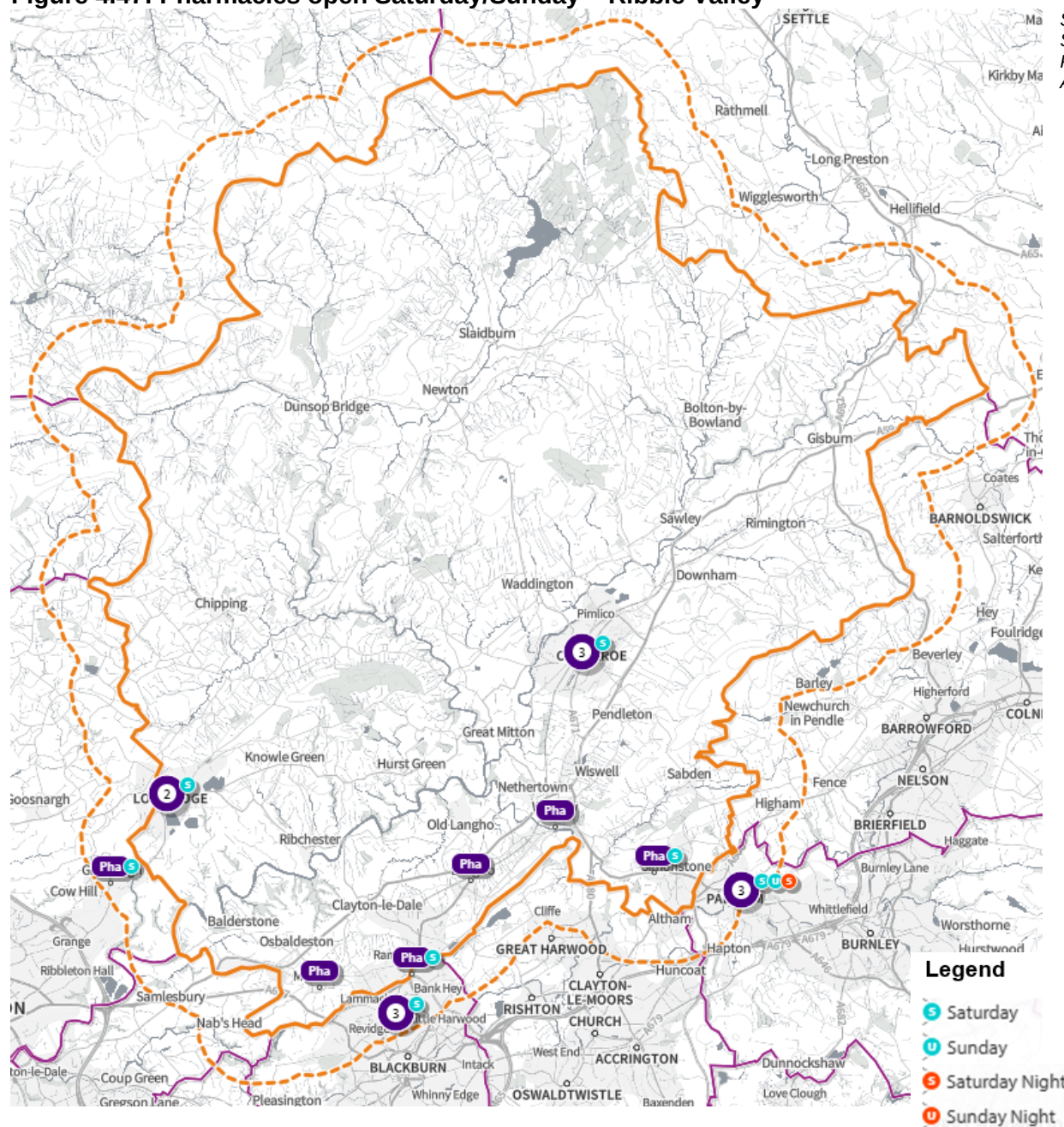


Figure 4.47: Pharmacies open Saturday/Sunday – Ribble Valley



Source:
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Place
Atlas

Figure 4.48: Pharmacies open Saturday/Sunday – Rossendale

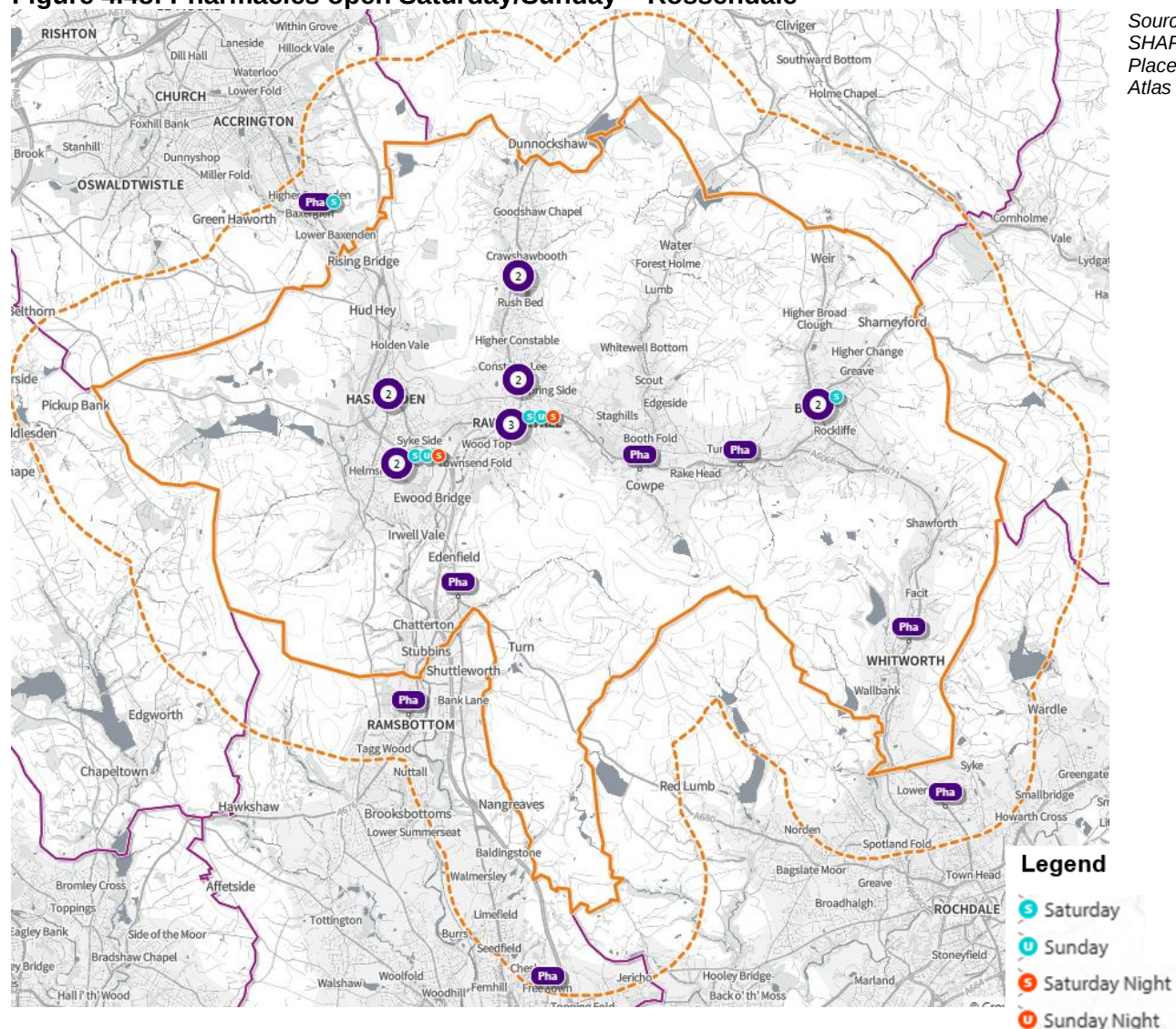
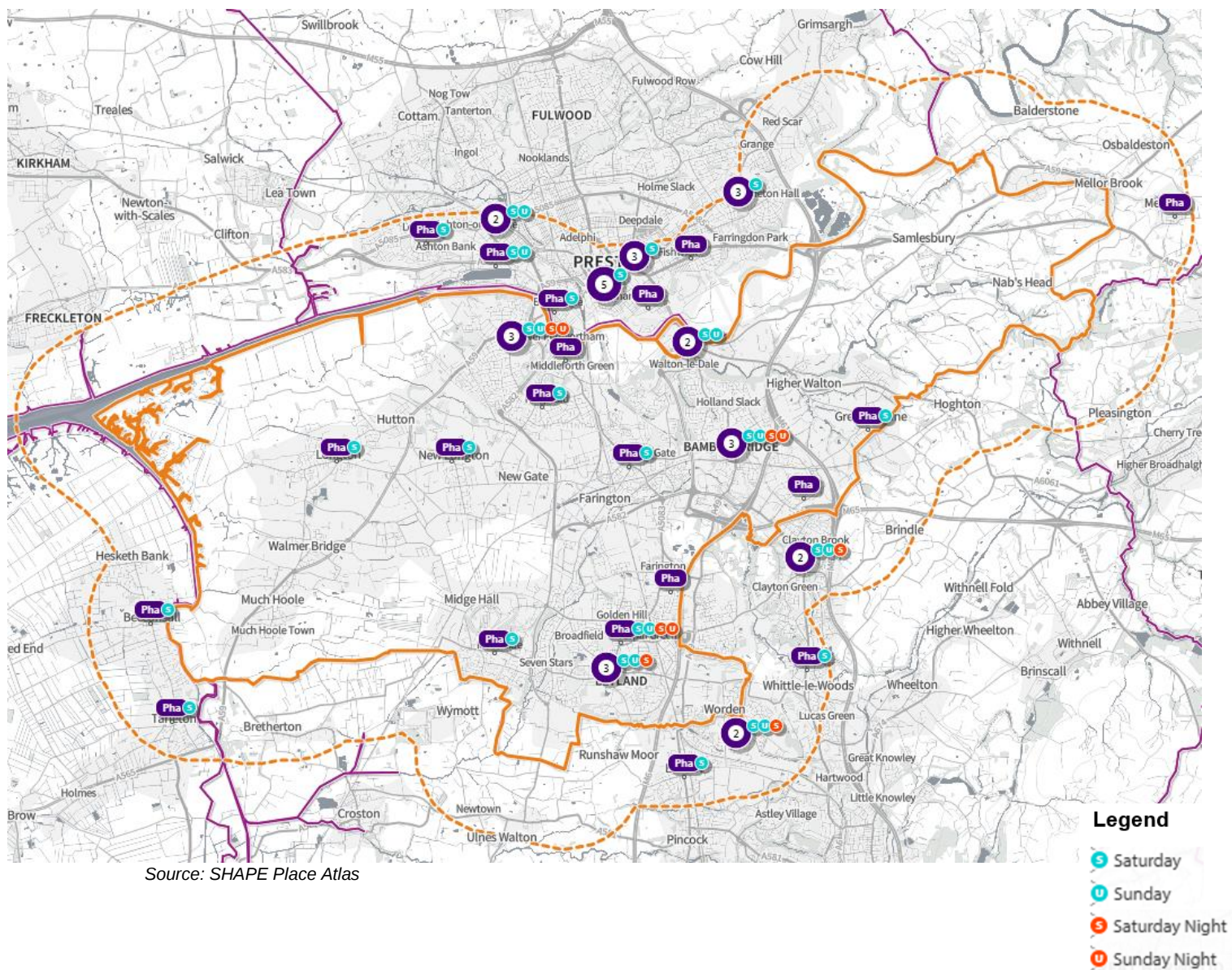


Figure 4.49: Pharmacies open Saturday/Sunday – South Ribble



Source: SHAPE Place Atlas

Figure 4.50: Pharmacies open Saturday/Sunday – West Lancashire

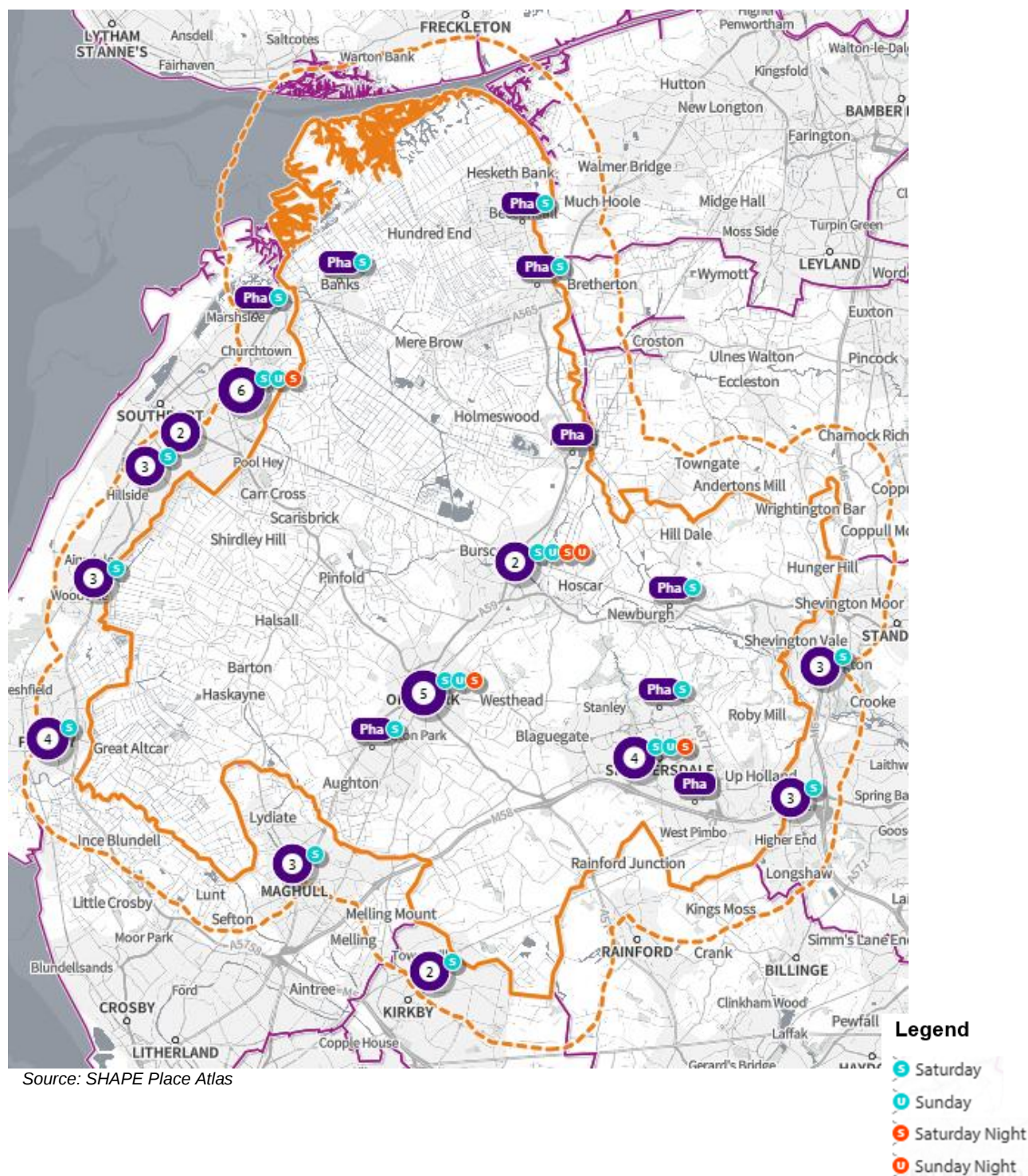
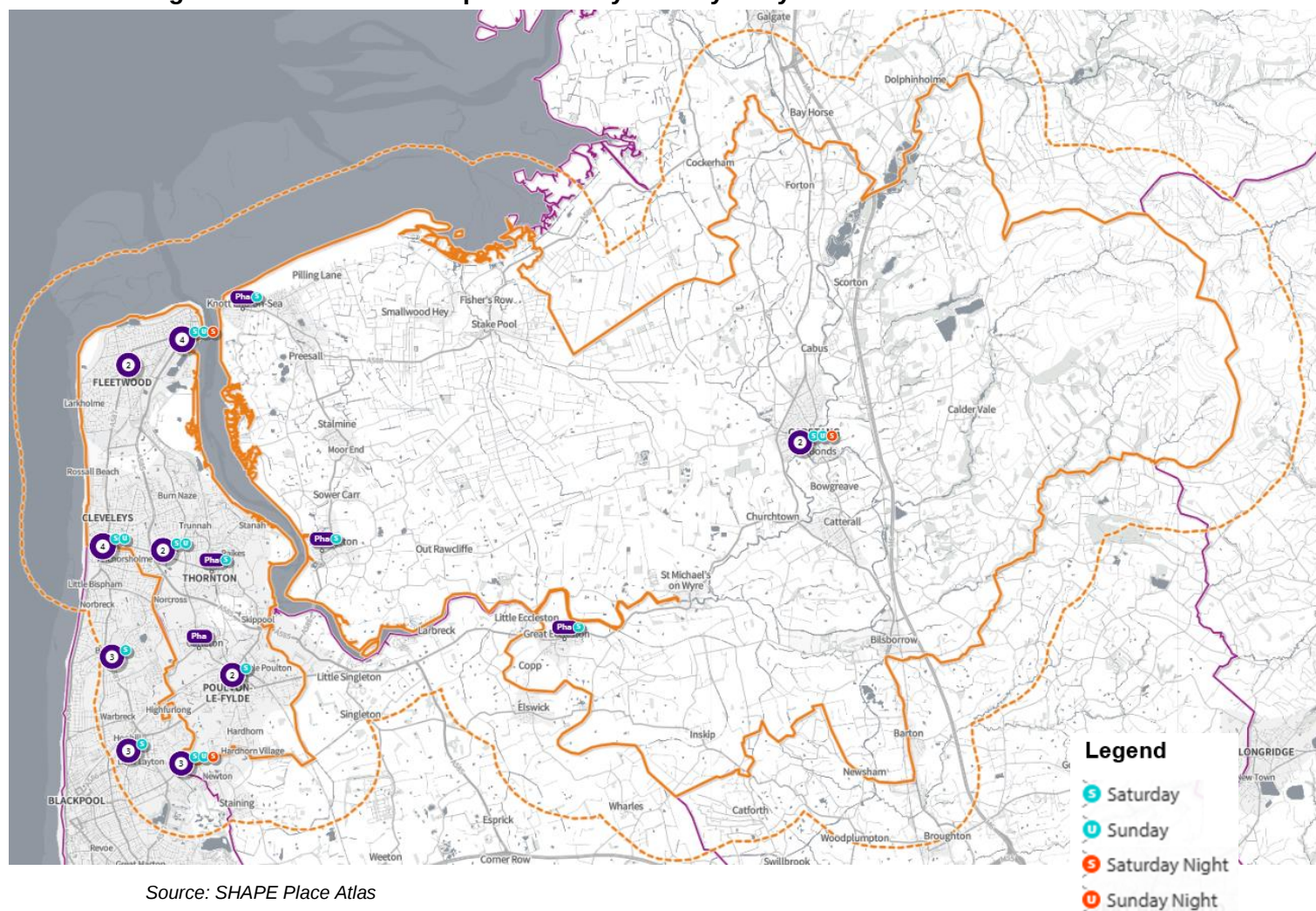


Figure 4.51: Pharmacies open Saturday/Sunday – Wyre

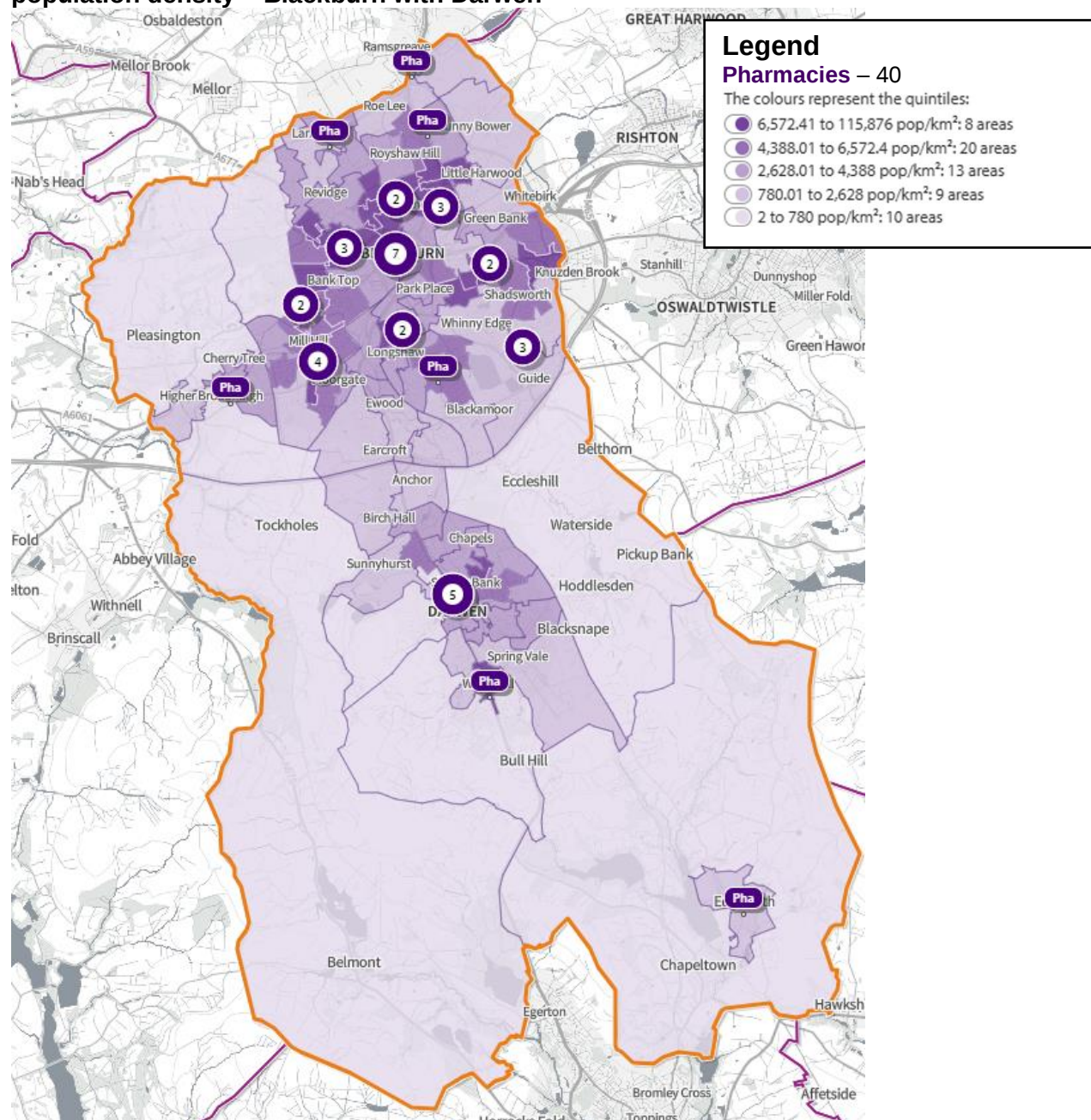


Source: SHAPE Place Atlas

4.2.5 Service provision by population density

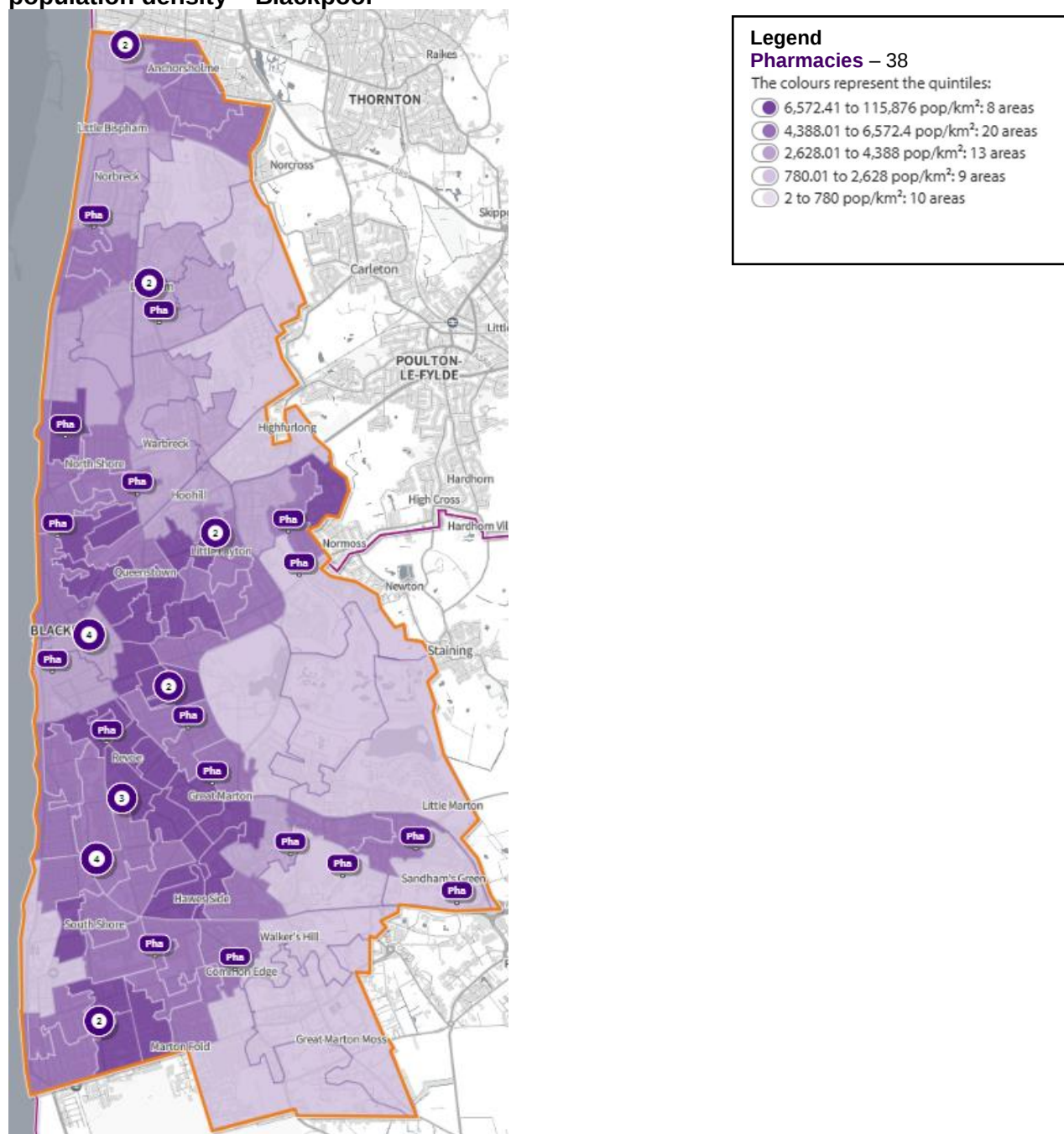
Figures 4.52 to 4.65 show the location of the pharmacy and GP practice premises and population density within the three HWB areas. Due to the size of the HWBs' areas many of the premises are not shown individually. As can be seen, premises are generally located in areas of higher population density (those areas shaded in a darker colour).

Figure 4.52: Location of pharmacies and dispensing practice premises compared to population density – Blackburn with Darwen



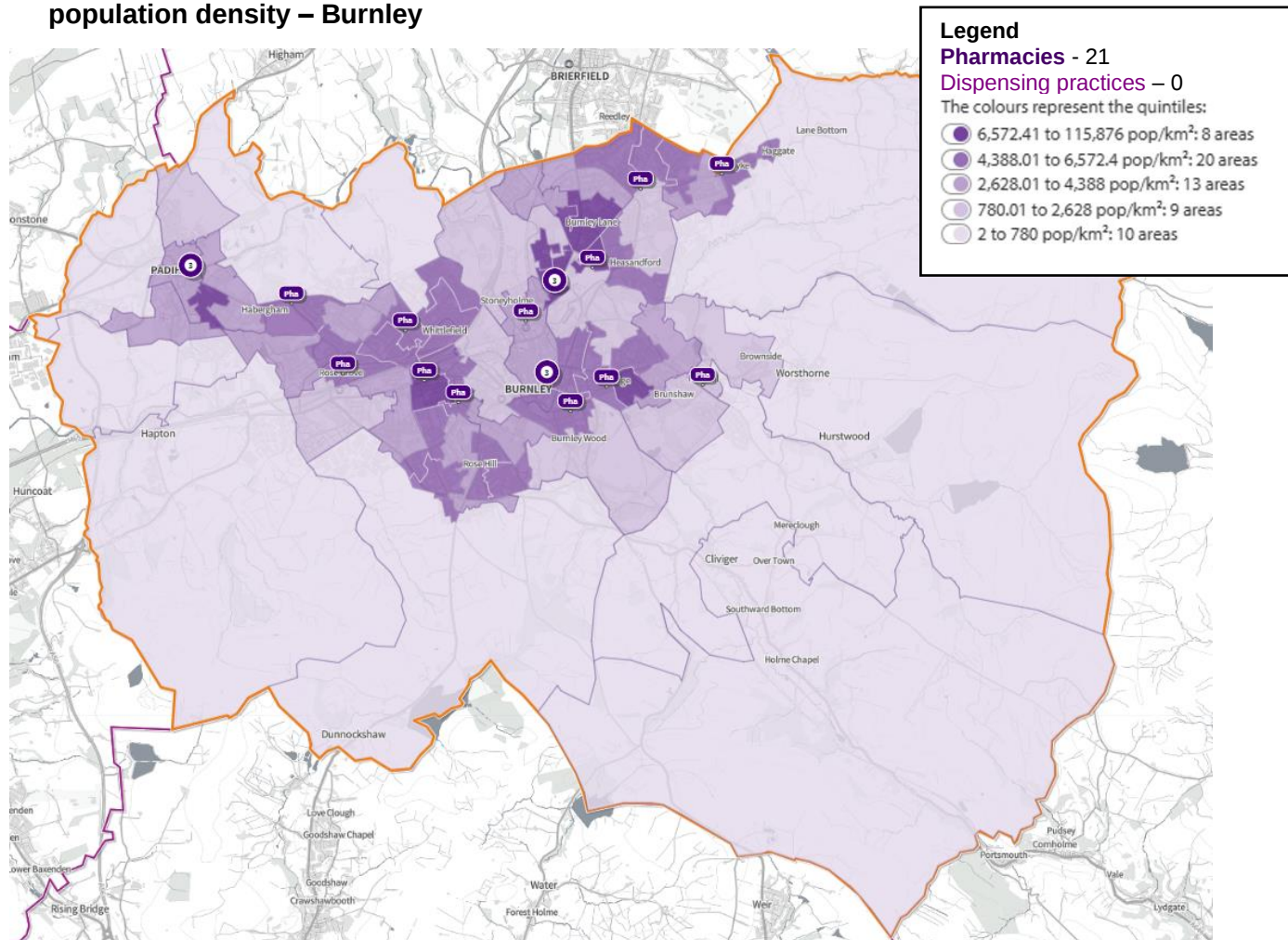
Source: SHAPE Place Atlas

Figure 4.53: Location of pharmacies and dispensing practice premises compared to population density – Blackpool



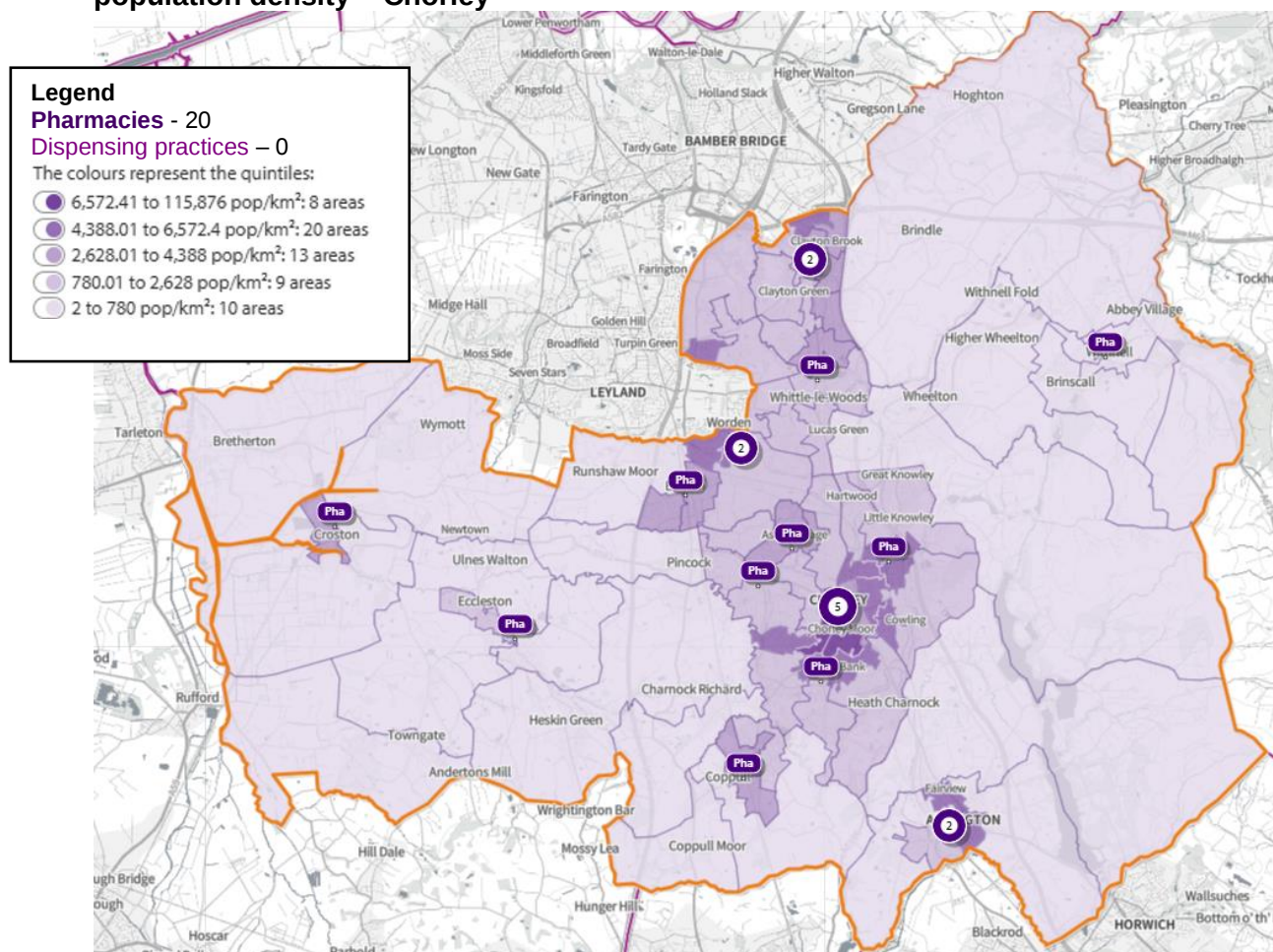
Source: SHAPE Place Atlas

Figure 4.54: Location of pharmacies and dispensing practice premises compared to population density – Burnley



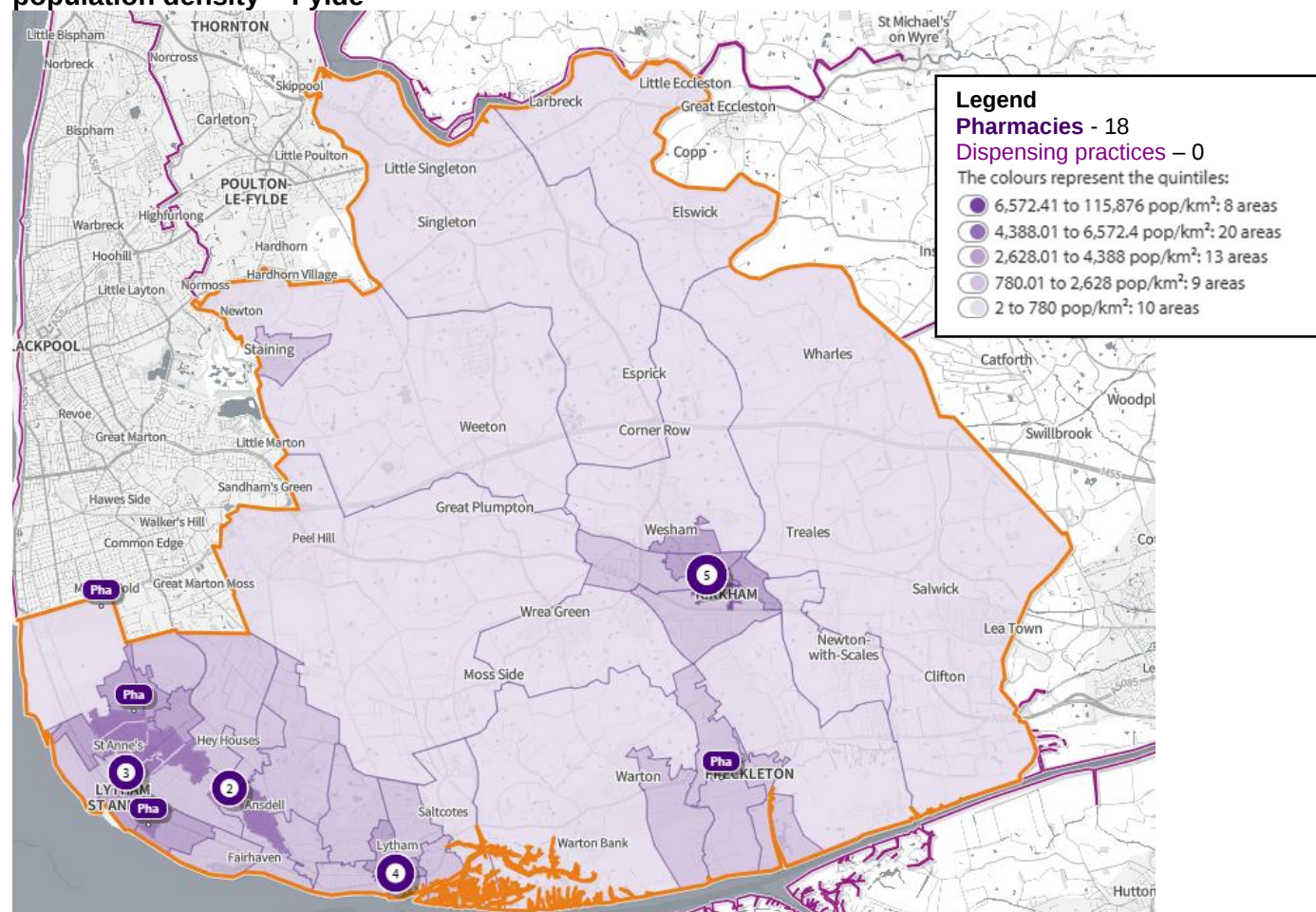
Source: SHAPE Place Atlas

Figure 4.55: Location of pharmacies and dispensing practice premises compared to population density – Chorley



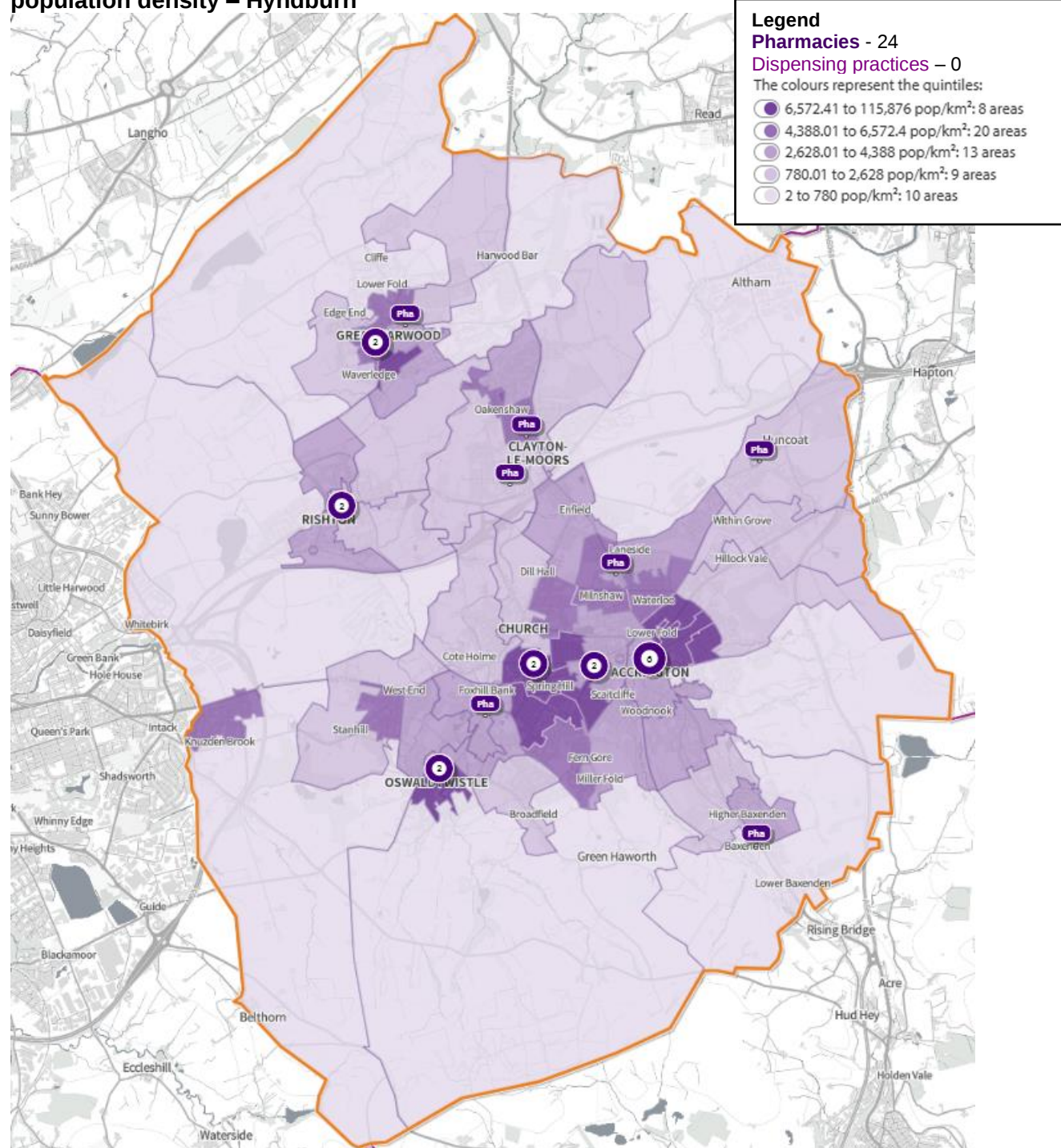
Source: SHAPE Place Atlas

Figure 4.56: Location of pharmacies and dispensing practice premises compared to population density – Fylde



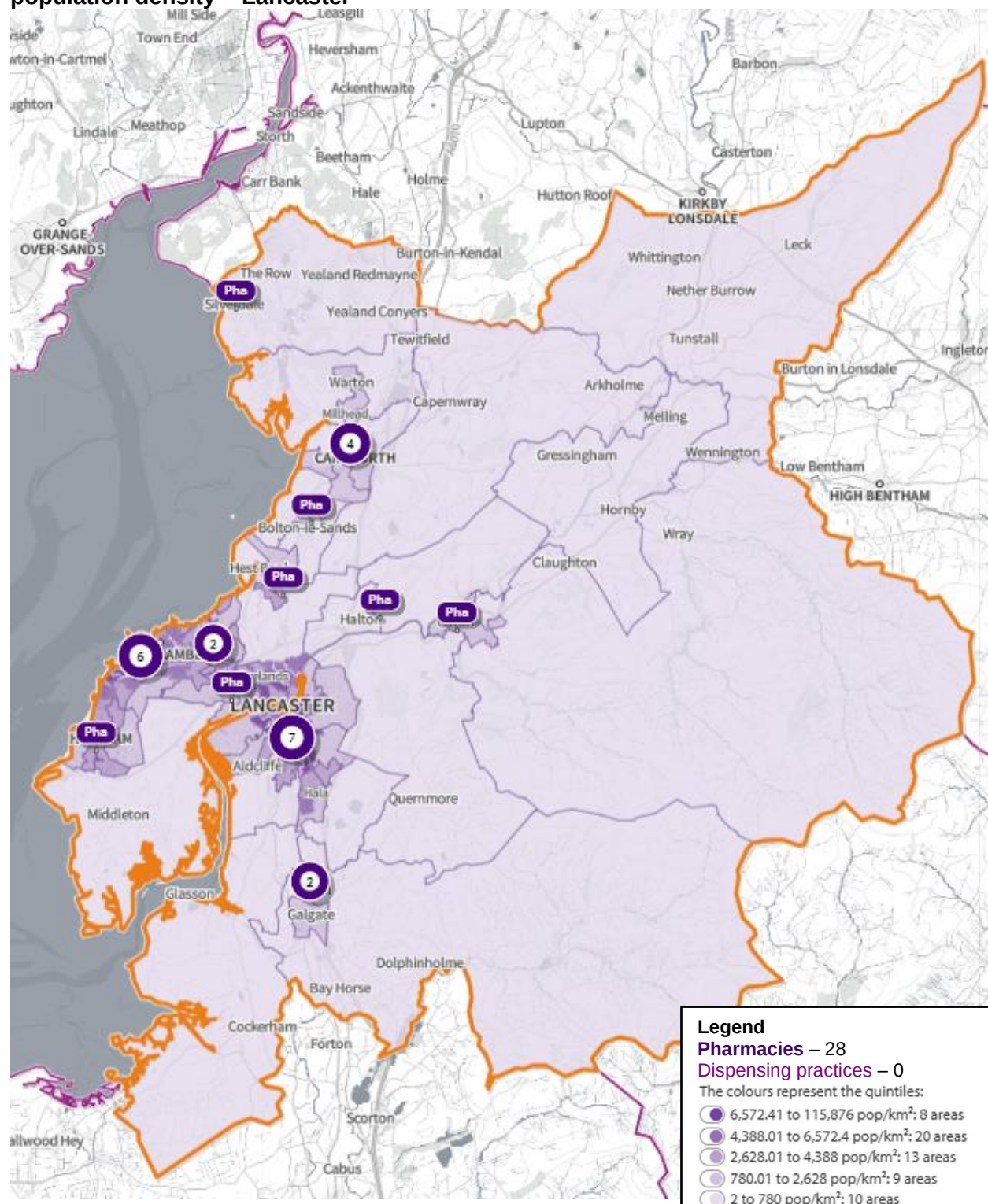
Source: SHAPE Place Atlas

Figure 4.57: Location of pharmacies and dispensing practice premises compared to population density – Hyndburn



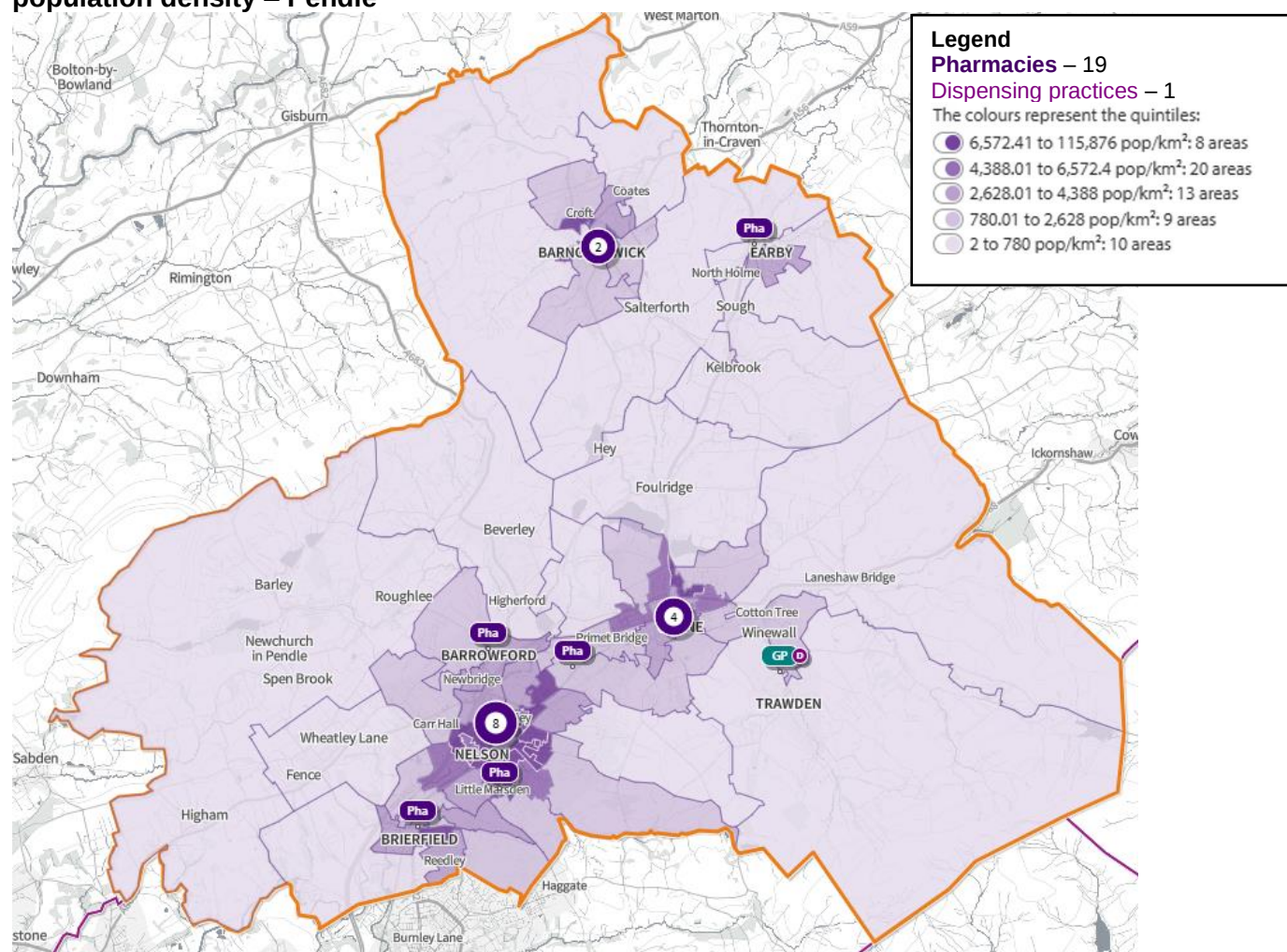
Source: SHAPE Place Atlas

Figure 4.58: Location of pharmacies and dispensing practice premises compared to population density – Lancaster



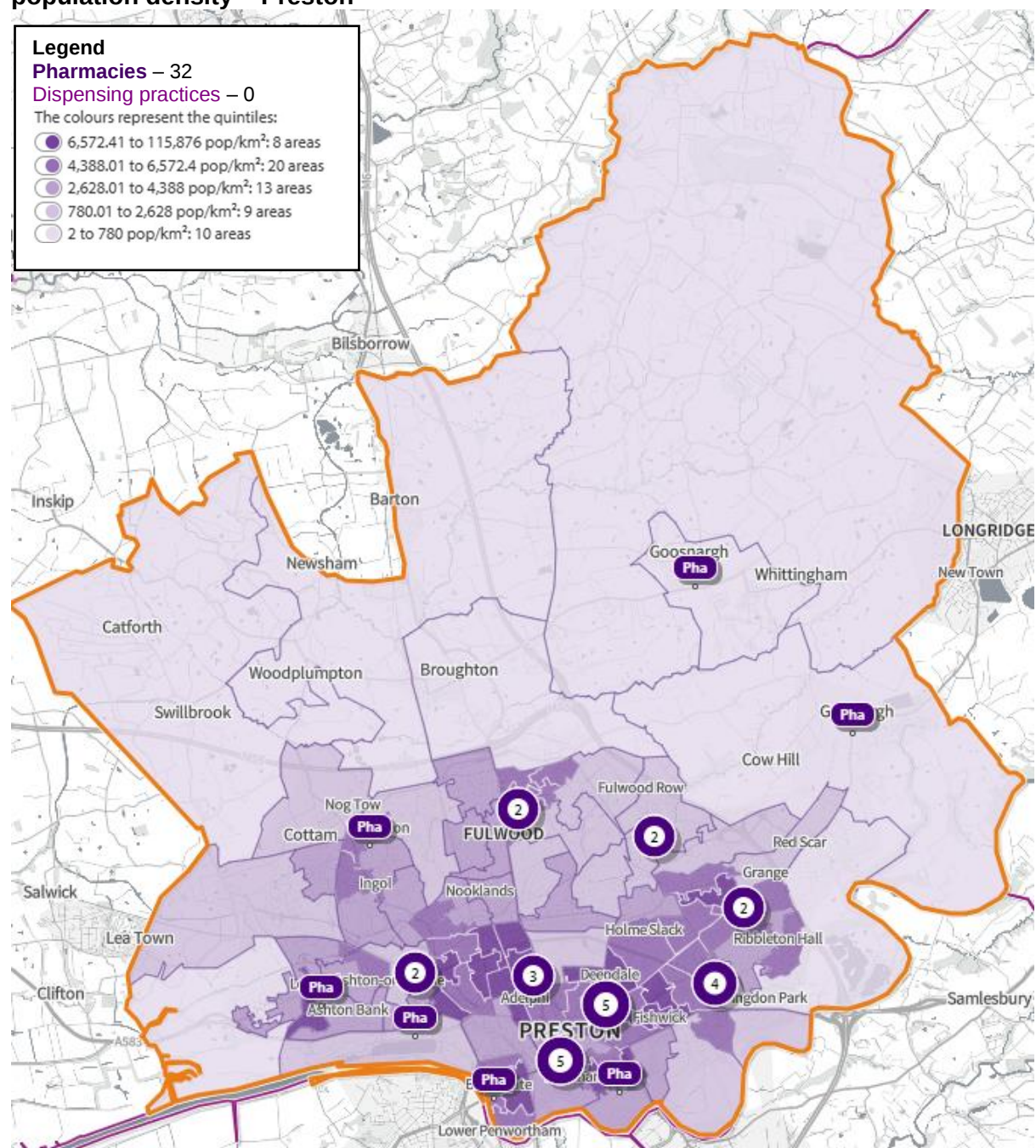
Source: SHAPE Place Atlas

Figure 4.59: Location of pharmacies and dispensing practice premises compared to population density – Pendle



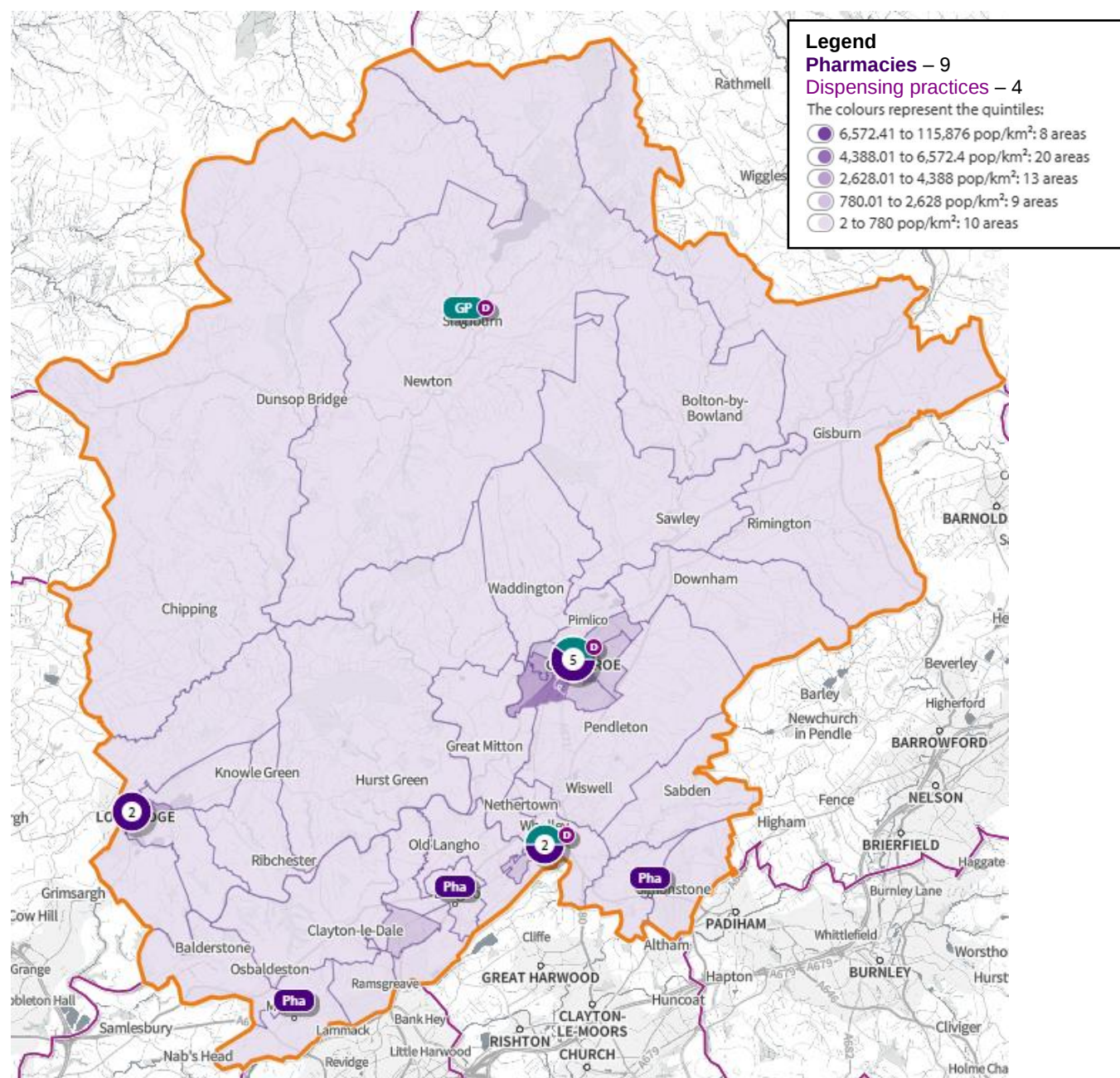
Source: SHAPE Place Atlas

Figure 4.60: Location of pharmacies and dispensing practice premises compared to population density – Preston



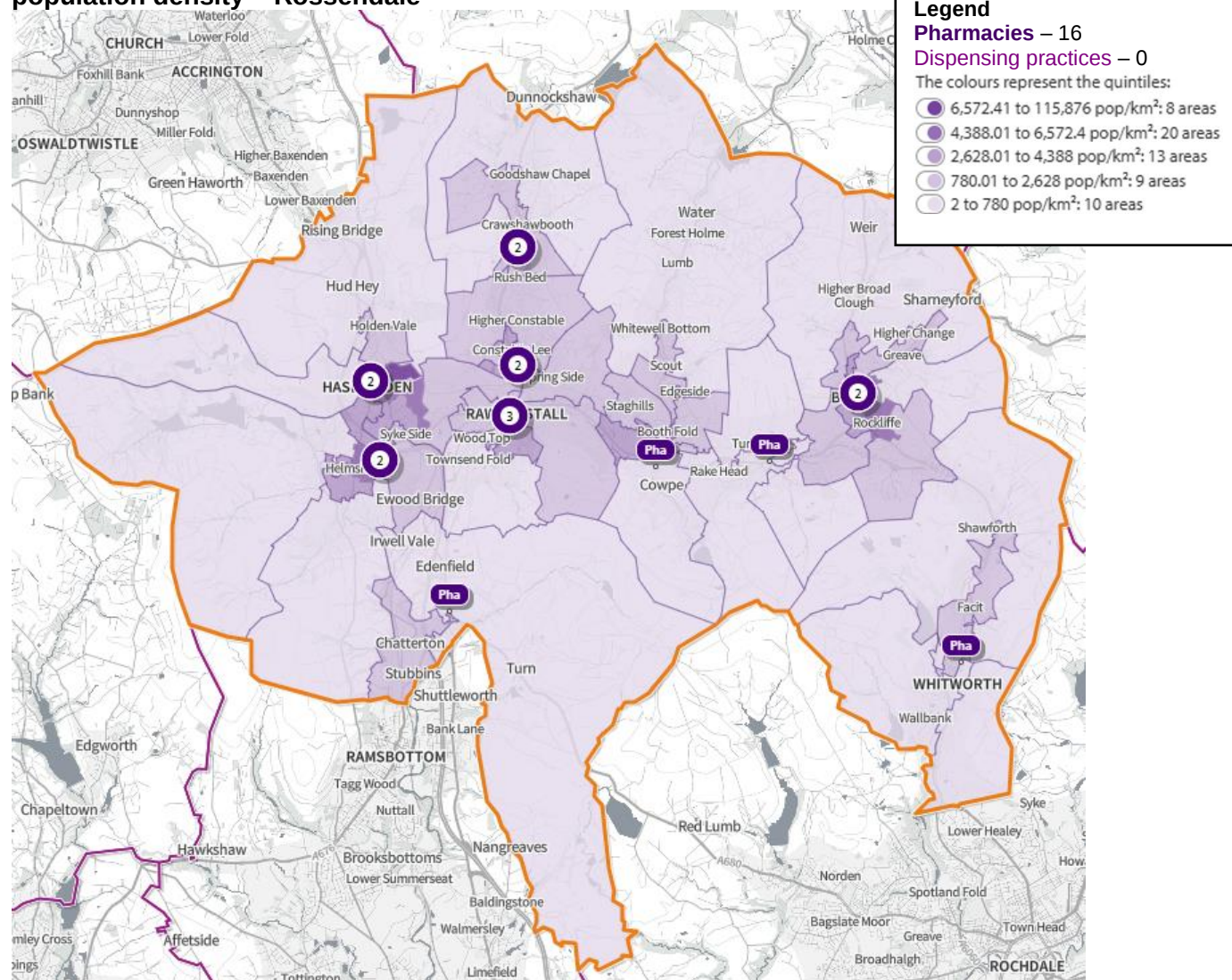
Source: SHAPE Place Atlas

Figure 4.61: Location of pharmacies and dispensing practice premises compared to population density – Ribble Valley



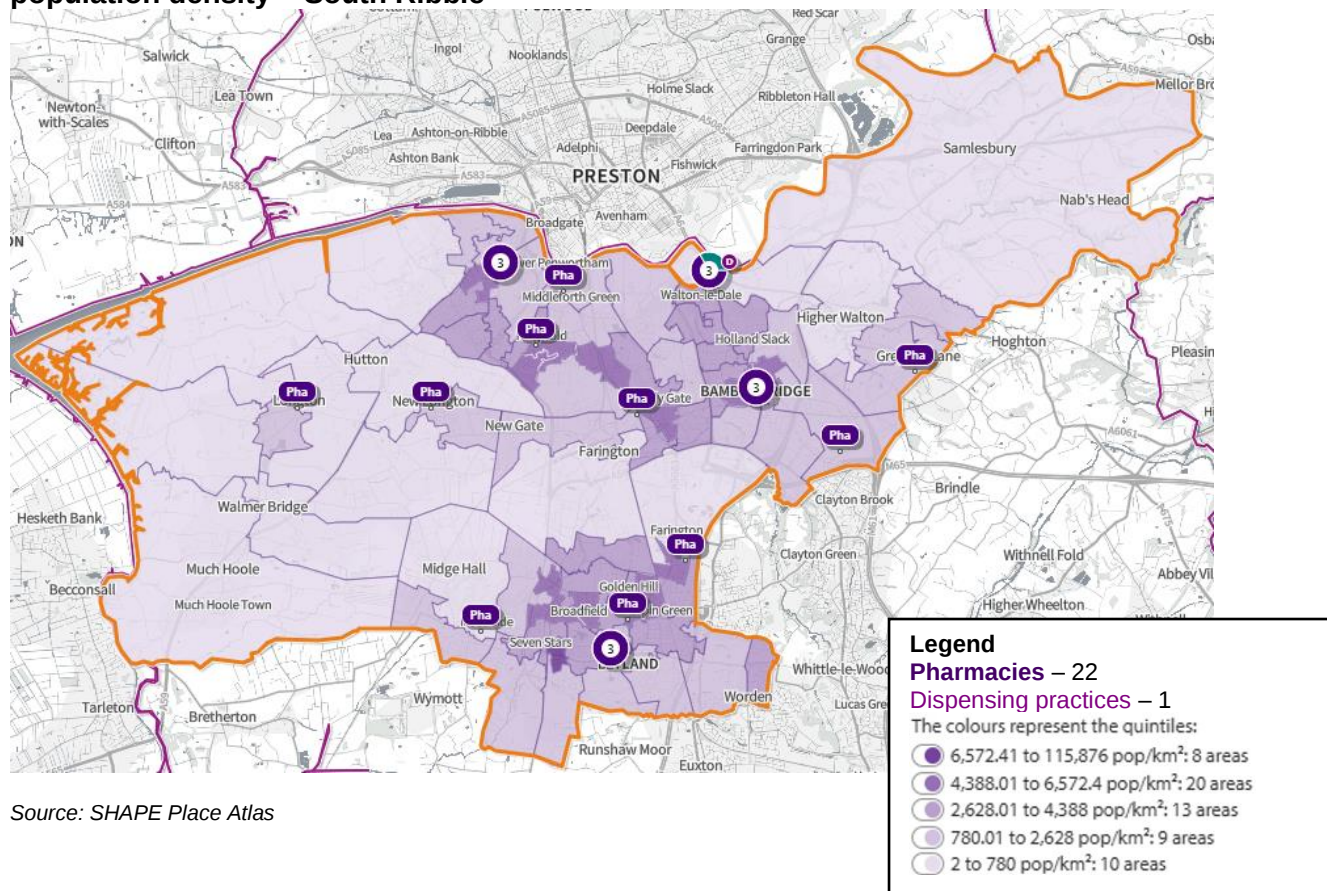
Source: SHAPE Place Atlas

Figure 4.62: Location of pharmacies and dispensing practice premises compared to population density – Rossendale



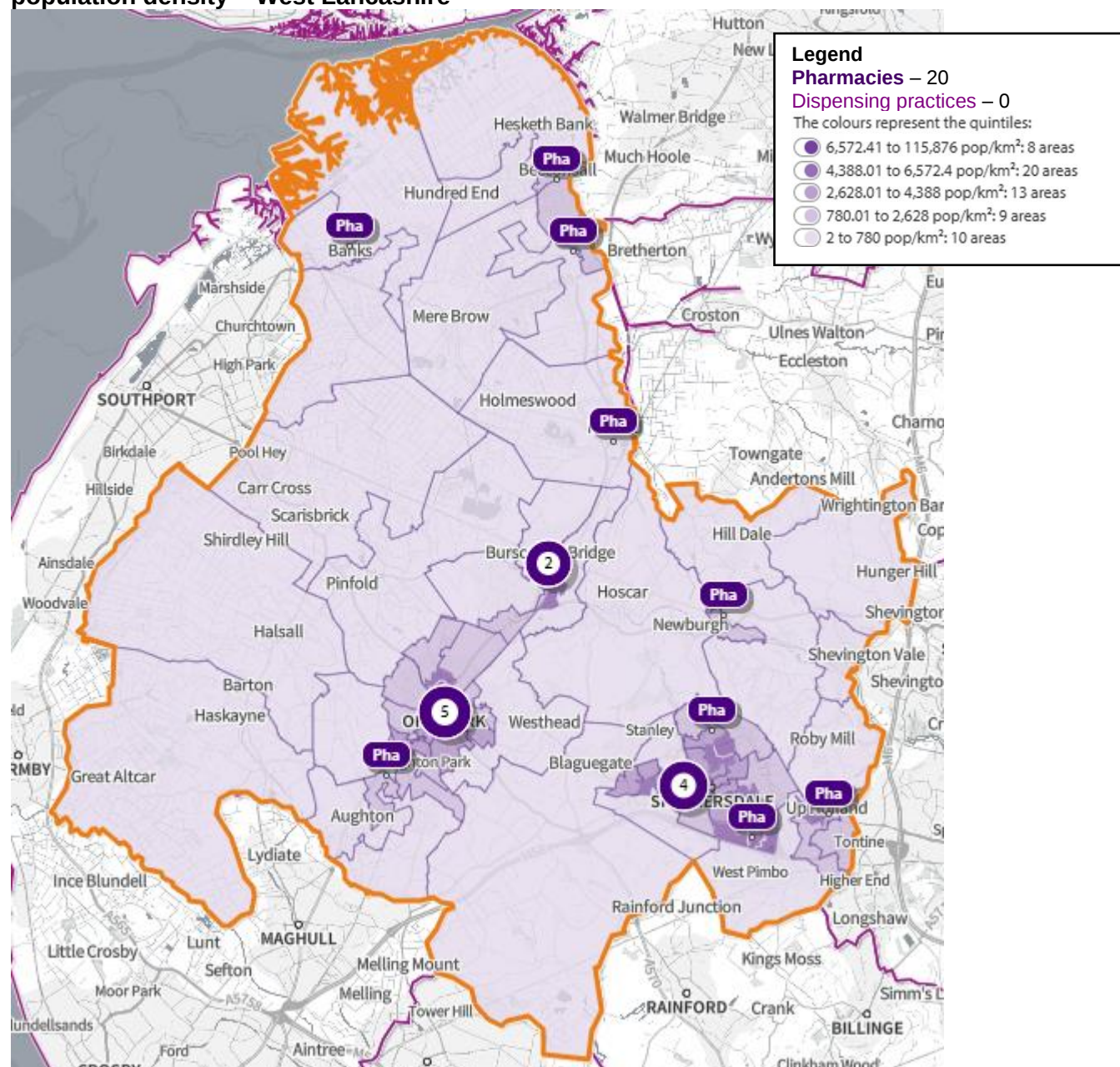
Source: SHAPE Place Atlas

Figure 4.63: Location of pharmacies and dispensing practice premises compared to population density – South Ribble



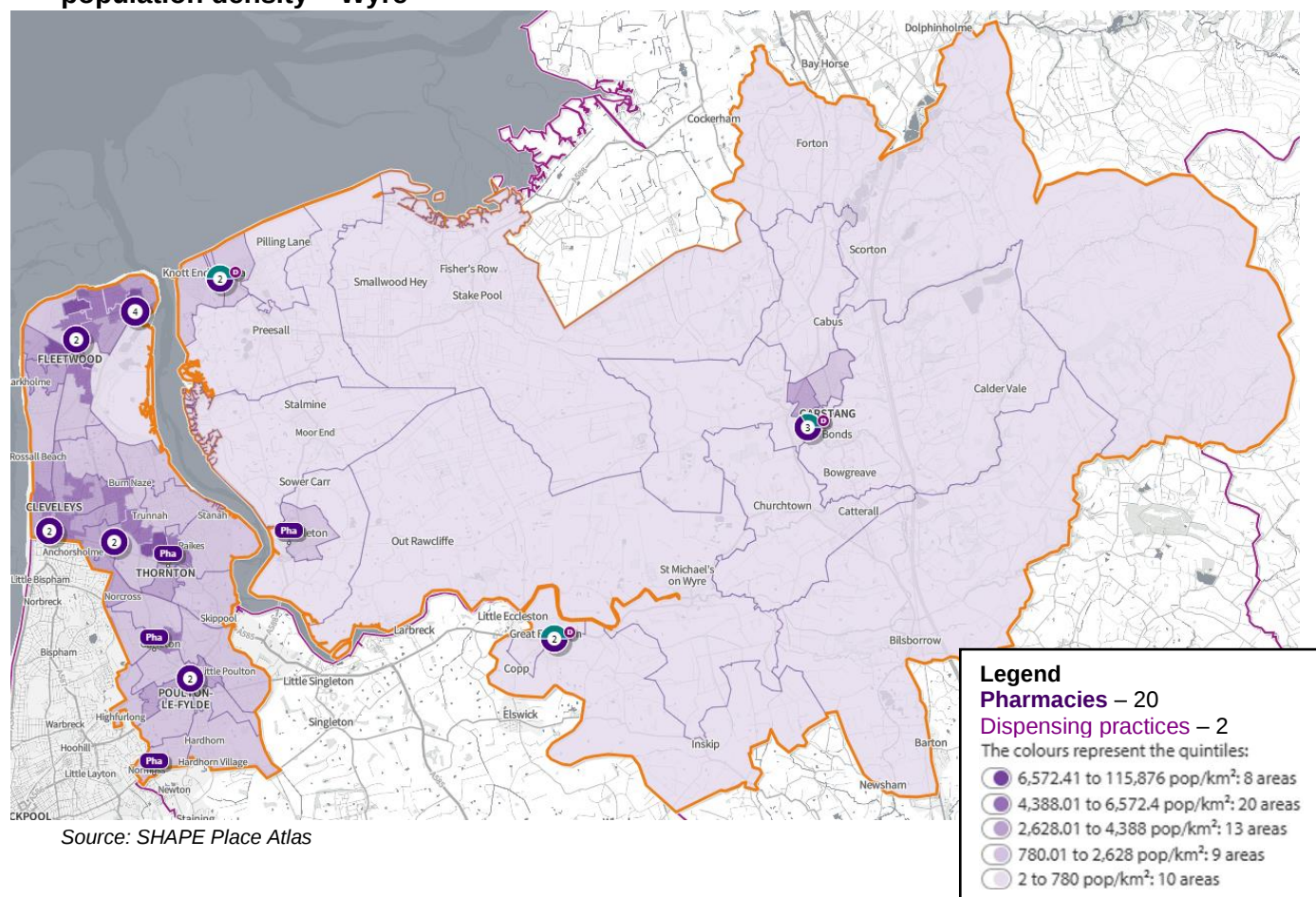
Source: SHAPE Place Atlas

Figure 4.64: Location of pharmacies and dispensing practice premises compared to population density – West Lancashire



Source: *SHAPE Place Atlas*

Figure 4.65: Location of pharmacies and dispensing practice premises compared to population density – Wyre



4.2.6 Access for people with disabilities

The questionnaire sent to pharmacies (**appendix 6**) included a question asking if any consultation facilities existed on site and if they included wheelchair access. Of those pharmacies that responded, the results showed that

- Blackburn with Darwen – 87% have consultation areas with wheelchair access.
- Blackpool – 79% have consultation areas with wheelchair access.
- Lancashire – 91% have consultation areas with wheelchair access.

Free delivery (non-commissioned)

- Blackburn with Darwen – 80 % stated they have a free delivery (non-commissioned) service
- Blackpool – 92% stated they have a free delivery (non-commissioned) service
- Lancashire – 87% stated they have a free delivery (non-commissioned) service

Services for visually impaired

The core contract requires community pharmacies to make reasonable adjustments for patients with disabilities, including those with visual impairment, such as large print labels and colour coded labels. It is acknowledged that commissioners of pharmacy local improvement services should consider the views and recommendations of representative organisations of patients with visual impairment to ensure the needs of this cohort are being met.

4.3 Community pharmacy essential services

Community pharmacies provide three tiers of pharmaceutical services

- essential services – services all pharmacies are required to provide
- advanced services – services to support patients with safe use of medicines
- enhanced services – services that can be commissioned locally by NHS England

These types of services are briefly described below and are defined in the regulations. Advanced and enhanced services are optional, and pharmacies can choose to provide these services to support patients with safe use of medicines.

Essential services are offered by all pharmacy contractors as part of the NHS Community Pharmacy Contractual Framework. Essential services include discharge medicine service, dispensing appliances, dispensing medicines, healthy living pharmacies, public health, repeat dispensing/electronic repeat dispensing (e-RD), self-care, signposting, and disposal of unwanted medicines.

The essential services are specified by a national contractual framework that was agreed in 2005. All community pharmacies are required to provide all the essential services. NHS Lancashire and South Cumbria ICB is responsible for ensuring that all pharmacies deliver all the essential services as specified. Each pharmacy must demonstrate compliance with the community pharmacy contractual framework by providing sufficient evidence for delivery of every service. This is monitored by NHS Lancashire and South Cumbria ICB.

4.3.1 Public health campaigns

The pharmacy regulations identify that pharmacies are required to participate in up to six campaigns each year to promote public health messages to their users. Where requested, the pharmacy

contractor records the number of people they have provided information to as part of one of those campaigns.

The pharmacy regulations identify that pharmacies have to carry out six public health campaigns over a 12-month period – this service provision is part of the overall pharmacy contract that is commissioned by NHS Lancashire and South Cumbria ICB. Previously, across pan-Lancashire, examples of campaigns are

- winter vaccines
- weight management
- smoking cessation

It is expected that campaign material should be displayed in a prominent area within the pharmacy. Pharmacists and pharmacy staff should actively take part in, and contribute, to the campaigns for patients (and general pharmacy visitors) during the campaign period, including giving advice to people on the campaign issues.

4.4 Advanced services

In addition to essential services the community pharmacy contractual framework allows for advanced services, which currently include

- appliance use reviews (AUR)
- new medicines service (NMS)
- stoma customisation service (SCS)
- Pharmacy First
- seasonal influenza vaccination advanced services
- hypertension case-finding service
- oral contraception
- smoking cessation service (SCS) (NHS Trust referral)

A pharmacy can choose to provide any of these services if they meet the requirements that are set out in the Secretary of State Directions.^{vii}

4.5 Enhanced services

Such services can only be referred to as enhanced services if they are commissioned by NHS England. If local services are commissioned by ICBs or local authorities, they are referred to as locally commissioned services or local improvement services.

Currently, NHS England commissions the Covid-19 vaccination service.

4.6 Local improvement services

The range of services provided by community pharmacies varies due to several factors, including availability of accredited pharmacists, capacity issues in the pharmacy, changes to service-level agreements and the need for a service (for example, in response to pandemics).

4.6.1 Local authority public health commissioned services

In 2024/25 local authority public health commissioned community pharmacies to deliver the following services.

Blackburn with Darwen

- needle and syringe exchange service (via provider SPARK)
- supervised consumption (via provider SPARK)
- stop smoking service/nicotine replacement therapy (NRT)
- emergency hormonal contraception

Blackpool

- needle and syringe exchange service (via provider)
- supervised consumption (via provider)

Lancashire

- emergency hormonal contraception (which also includes chlamydia testing)
- dispense NRT, deliver brief advice and signpost to local stop smoking services.
- needle exchange and supervised consumption via Change Grow Live (CGL) from the pharmacy

NHS Health Checks – not commissioned to be delivered through pharmacy, and the new provider does not use a pharmacy model.

Also, healthy weight services are not commissioned by Lancashire County Council to be delivered through pharmacy.

Not all pharmacies in every locality provide each service. Public health commissioners provide service provision where there is the greatest need. These will be discussed in more detail in chapter 5.

4.6.2 NHS Lancashire and South Cumbria ICB *commissioned services*

Figure 4.66 presents the enhanced pharmacy services commissioned by NHS Lancashire and South Cumbria ICB.

Figure 4.66: Pharmacy services commissioned by ICB

Pharmacy services commissioned
• minor ailments scheme linked to Home Office hotels • paediatric minor ailments scheme • Minor ailments supply service • Just In Case drug supply service • Palliative Care Service • antiviral supply in designated pharmacies for the influenza outbreaks in care homes.

Source: LSC ICB

4.7 Pharmacy facilities – new developments

4.7.1 NHS mail accounts

Within the community pharmacy quality framework NHS England and NHS Digital are supporting all community pharmacies to each have a premises specific type of NHS mail account. The inbox is shared within a particular pharmacy, with access only gained by authorised users who log in to this shared inbox using their own personal NHS mail account.

4.7.2 GP Connect Access Record: Structured

From April 2025 pharmacies can access GP Connect Access Record: Structured. This functionality enables pharmacies to view real-time, read-only information from patient records held by GP practices, supporting timely and informed care.

Pharmacy professionals can also continue to access the National Care Records Service (NCRS) and shared care records (where applicable) to support direct patient care.

References

ⁱNHS Business services Authority, Consolidated Pharmaceutical List - 2024-25 Quarter 2

<https://opendata.nhsbsa.net/dataset/consolidated-pharmaceutical-list/resource/7f3a9834-f975-49f9-a62c-2d75d233d951>

ⁱⁱ NHS England. <https://www.england.nhs.uk/future-of-human-resources-and-organisational-development/the-future-of-nhs-human-resources-and-organisational-development-report/evolving-to-meet-a-changing-world/#:~:text=There%20is%20a%20rising%20demand,more%20individuals%20managing%20multiple%20conditions>.

ⁱⁱⁱ NIHR <https://evidence.nihr.ac.uk/alert/multi-morbidity-predicted-to-increase-in-the-uk-over-the-next-20-years/>

^{iv} <https://healthwatchblackburnwithdarwen.co.uk/nproject/views-on-community-pharmacy-services/>

^v 2008 White Paper Pharmacy in England: Building on strengths – delivering the future

https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/228858/7341.pdf

^{vi} The National Health Service (Pharmaceutical Services) Regulations 2005.

<http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukxi/2005/641/contents/made>

^{vii} Secretary of State Directions

https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/216230/dh_130235.pdf