

Buckinghamshire Pharmaceutical Needs Assessment 2018 - 2021

Executive Summary

Background

Since April 2015, every Health and Wellbeing Board (HWB) in England has had a statutory responsibility to publish and keep an up-to-date statement of the needs for pharmaceutical services for the population in its area, referred to as a pharmaceutical needs assessment (PNA).

This PNA describes the needs for the population of Buckinghamshire and considers current provision of pharmaceutical services to identify whether they meet the identified needs of the population. The PNA considers whether there are any gaps in service delivery.

The PNA will be used by NHS England to determine whether to approve applications to join the pharmaceutical list under The National Health Service (Pharmaceutical and Local Pharmaceutical Services) Regulations 2013. The relevant local arm of the NHS England team will then review the application and decide if there is a need for a new pharmacy in the proposed location. When making the decision, NHS England is required to refer to the local PNA.

PNAs are also used by the NHS to make decisions on which NHS-funded services need to be provided by local community pharmacies. These services are part of local health care, contribute to public health and affect NHS budgets. The PNA may also be used to inform commissioners, such as Clinical Commissioning Groups and Buckinghamshire County Council, of the current provision of pharmaceutical services and where there are any gaps in relation to the local health priorities. Where such gaps are not met by NHS England, these gaps may then be considered by those organisations.

The PNA includes information on:

- Pharmacy contractors in Buckinghamshire on the pharmaceutical list for Buckinghamshire's Health and Wellbeing area and the essential and advanced services they currently provide
- other local pharmaceutical services, such as enhanced and locally commissioned services
- relevant maps relating to Buckinghamshire and providers of pharmaceutical services in the area
- services in neighbouring Health and Wellbeing Board areas that might affect the need for services in Buckinghamshire
- the population and health of Buckinghamshire
- potential gaps in provision that could be met by providing more pharmacy services, or through opening more pharmacies, and likely future needs.

Overview of pharmaceutical services in Buckinghamshire

Buckinghamshire is well provided for with respect to dispensing pharmaceutical services. There are 91 community pharmacies, one dispensing appliance contractor, four internet pharmacies and 12 dispensing doctor practices across 16 locations in Buckinghamshire's Health and Wellbeing Board area.

The county has less than the national average of pharmacies per 100,000 head of population. However, it has a high proportion of dispensing doctor practices due to the rural nature of the county. Buckinghamshire has the national average for GPs per 100,000 head of population.

Pharmacies are well used by the public – on average, around 14 times a year per person (11 times for health reasons). They also have a key role in contributing to the health and wellbeing of the local population in a number of ways, including providing information and brief advice, plus signposting to other services.

The contractual framework for pharmaceutical services

The pharmaceutical services to which each pharmaceutical needs assessment must relate are defined within both the NHS Act 2006 and the NHS (Pharmaceutical and Local Pharmaceutical Services) Regulations 2013, as amended (the 2013 regulations).

Pharmaceutical services may be provided by:

- a pharmacy contractor who is included in the pharmaceutical list for the area of the Health and Wellbeing Board
- a pharmacy contractor who is included in the local pharmaceutical services list for the area of the Health and Wellbeing Board
- a dispensing appliance contractor who is included in the pharmaceutical list held for the area of the Health and Wellbeing Board
- a doctor who is included in a dispensing doctor list held for the area of the Health and Wellbeing Board

In 2005, the national framework for community pharmaceutical services identified three levels of pharmaceutical service: essential, advanced and enhanced. The purpose of this pharmaceutical needs assessment, as well as identifying overall pharmacy and medicines management needs for the population, will identify how, within the existing contractual framework, these needs can be addressed.

Buckinghamshire Health and Wellbeing Board wishes to ensure that all the opportunities within the currently funded essential and advanced service elements of the community pharmacy contractual framework are fully utilised to ensure maximum health gain for our population.

Where there is evidence that additional pharmaceutical services may be needed, the evidence base for this is presented so that commissioners can make informed decisions for investment.

Essential pharmaceutical services

Community pharmacies in Buckinghamshire receive approximately £18.6 million of national funding to provide pharmaceutical services, both essential and advanced within the national framework. This is based on Buckinghamshire dispensing 0.72% of the national number of items dispensed. The total national funding for 2017/18 being £2,592 million (Community pharmacy in 2016/17 and beyond final package published Department of Health. The national framework for community pharmacy requires every community pharmacy to be open for a minimum of 40 hours per week and provide a minimum level of essential services comprising:

- dispensing medicines and actions associated with dispensing
- dispensing appliances
- repeat dispensing
- disposal of unwanted medicines
- public health (promotion of healthy lifestyles)
- signposting
- support for self-care
- clinical governance

Advanced services

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

- Medicines Use Review and prescription intervention services
- New Medicines Service
- Stoma Appliance Customisation Service
- Appliance Use Review Service
- Flu vaccination

Advanced services have nationally agreed specifications and payments. They are funded by the NHS and incur no charges by patients.

Enhanced and Locally Commissioned Services

These are local services directly commissioned by NHS England. Service specifications for enhanced services are developed by NHS England and then commissioned to meet specific health needs. Services commissioned by clinical commissioning groups or the local authority, such as public health services, are known as locally commissioned services.

There are currently no enhanced services commissioned in Buckinghamshire. Buckinghamshire County Council currently commissions five locally commissioned services from community pharmacies:

- Stop Smoking Support
- Supervised Consumption (e.g. methadone)
- Needle Exchange Service
- Emergency Hormonal Contraception
- Chlamydia Screening.

Approach to developing the pharmaceutical needs assessment

The Health and Wellbeing Board established a Pharmaceutical Needs Assessment Steering Group whose purpose was to ensure that the Health and Wellbeing Board develops a robust pharmaceutical needs assessment that complies with the 2013 regulations and the needs of the local population.

The pharmaceutical needs assessment draws significant needs and health assessment work, including the Joint Strategic Needs Assessment¹ and Joint Health and Wellbeing Strategy published by Buckinghamshire Health and Wellbeing Board, as well as other complementary data sources comprising:

- Information from NHS England, Buckinghamshire County Council, Aylesbury Vale Clinical Commissioning Group and Chiltern Clinical Commissioning Group including:
 - services provided to residents of Buckinghamshire Health and Wellbeing Board area, whether provided from within or outside of this area
 - changes to current service provision
 - future commissioning intentions
 - known housing developments within the lifetime of the pharmaceutical needs assessment
 - any other developments which may affect the need for pharmaceutical service
- A public survey conducted by Healthwatch Bucks

Summary of main issues:

The Pharmaceutical Needs Assessment Steering Group considered access (distance, travelling times and opening hours) as the most important factor in determining the extent to which the current provision of pharmaceutical services meets the needs of the population.

The steering group considers access to a pharmacy of primary importance during normal working hours and at times when GP surgeries are open. Where there is no pharmacy, but there are GP dispensing premises, the steering group considers that the latter mitigates against any potential gap in need for pharmaceutical services, although noting that dispensing practices can only provide limited essential pharmaceutical services and only to identified patients of the practice. Hence, there is a wider range of pharmaceutical services available from a community pharmacy, provided to a broader client base. The steering group also recognises that there are some GP practices that are open at different times to nearby pharmacies.

Generally, community pharmacies in Buckinghamshire are well distributed, are accessible and offer a convenient service to patients and members of the public. They are available on weekdays and at the weekend (often until late at night) without the need for an appointment.

Reviewing pharmacy hours during evenings and weekends, particularly in regard to extended GP opening hours, the group considered that there is some 100-hour provision and a number of pharmacies providing supplementary hours into evenings and weekends. The steering group also recognised that there are some GP opening hours not directly matched by pharmacy opening hours. While the steering group would wish pharmacies to mirror these opening hours they consider that people could reasonably wait until pharmacies open in the morning or that they could reasonably travel during evenings and weekends to where pharmaceutical services are provided at those times.

¹ <http://www.healthandwellbeingbucks.org/what-is-the-jsna>

When reviewing locality settlements with no pharmaceutical services provision by those on the pharmaceutical list (i.e. community pharmacies) – in particular where there is a GP surgery – the steering group had regard to national analysis of travel times and compared local analysis of travel times in Buckinghamshire. The group considered that a reasonable standard for considering a gap in pharmaceutical services provision was where the GP surgery was both more than five miles and greater than a 20-minute drive from a pharmacy. Where that standard is not met, the steering group identified that an improvement or better access could and should be achieved by a pharmacy at those locations. No areas were identified for improvement or better access.

The results of the Healthwatch Bucks' survey indicate that awareness of the various pharmaceutical services that are on offer varies widely. Notably, awareness of the role of pharmacies in providing healthy living advice was surprisingly low. There is a need for better communication with the public to ensure everyone knows about the full range of essential, advanced and locally commissioned pharmaceutical services that each community pharmacy is able to provide.

Key Messages

Buckinghamshire is a relatively affluent county with pockets of urban and rural deprivation. It is well provided with pharmaceutical services. Across Buckinghamshire, the number of pharmacies per 100,000 population is less than the national average. However, the number of dispensing practices is greater than the national average.

Buckinghamshire is not in need of further pharmaceutical services. When local housing developments are considered over the next three years it is concluded that, in relation to the current provision of pharmacies, **a gap in pharmaceutical services is unlikely to exist during the lifetime of this PNA.**

All pharmacies should make full use of NHS Choices and other internet-based information sources to promote their services, to improve communications so patients and carers are aware of the range and availability of all services.

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1. Introduction and Buckinghamshire overview

Glossary and acronyms are provided at the end of this Pharmaceutical Needs Assessment (PNA) in Appendix I - Glossary of terms and acronyms.

1.1. Purpose of a PNA

Since April 2015, every Health and Wellbeing Board (HWB) in England has had a statutory responsibility to publish and keep an up-to-date statement of the needs for pharmaceutical services for the population in its area, referred to as a pharmaceutical needs assessment (PNA).

The purpose of the PNA is to assess and set out how the provision of pharmaceutical services can meet the health needs of the population of a HWB's area for a period of up to three years, linking closely to the Joint Strategic Needs Assessment (JSNA). While the JSNA focusses on the general health needs of the population of Buckinghamshire, the PNA looks at how those health needs can be met by pharmaceutical services commissioned by NHS England.

If a person – a pharmacy or a dispensing appliance contractor (DAC) – wants to provide pharmaceutical services, they are required to apply to NHS England to be included in the pharmaceutical list for the area in which they wish to have premises. In general, their application must offer to meet a need that is set out in the corresponding PNA, or to secure improvements or better access similarly identified in the PNA. There are, however, some exceptions to this for example, applications offering benefits that were not foreseen when the PNA was published ('unforeseen benefits applications').

As well as identifying if there is a need for additional premises, the PNA will also identify whether there is a need for additional services, or whether improvements or better access to existing services are required. Identified needs, improvements or better access could either be current or will arise within the lifetime of the PNA.

While the PNA is primarily a document for NHS England to use to make commissioning decisions, it may also inform the commissioning of services from pharmacies by the local authority and other local commissioners for example, Clinical Commissioning Groups (CCGs). A robust PNA supports those who commission services from pharmacies and DACs are able to target services to areas of health need, and reduce the risk of overprovision in areas of less need.

1.2. Buckinghamshire overview

Buckinghamshire is a largely rural county north-west of London, with over a third of the population living within the two main centres of Aylesbury and High Wycombe. It is one of the least deprived counties in England based on government indices of deprivation. In common with other affluent counties, there are areas of relative urban and rural deprivation in Buckinghamshire. The county of Buckinghamshire has a population of over 500,000 people and is growing at a greater rate than England or the South East. It is becoming more ethnically diverse and has an ageing population, with a greater proportion of the population predicted to be over 65 years in the future.

1.3. Provider landscape and sustainability

There are many organisations involved with the healthcare system in Buckinghamshire:

- Since July 2016, Aylesbury Vale CCG and Chiltern CCG have been federated and act together on behalf of the whole county.
- Buckinghamshire County Council is responsible for (among other things) children's services, public health and social care in Buckinghamshire.
- Four district councils, Aylesbury Vale District Council, Chiltern District Council, South Bucks District Council and Wycombe District Council, will also influence health.
- 51 GP practices and their associated branch surgeries – GPs provide core and some locally commissioned enhanced primary care services.
- Buckinghamshire Healthcare NHS Trust (BHT) provides specialist, acute, elective and community-based healthcare. It has two main sites at High Wycombe and Stoke Mandeville and a number of smaller community hospitals.
- NHS Frimley Health Foundation Trust, like BHT, provide a range of hospital services, mainly for patients in the south of the county.
- Oxford Health NHS Foundation Trust (OHFT) provides mental health services for the county.
- South Central Ambulance Services NHS Foundation Trust (SCAS) provides blue-light emergency ambulances as well as some planned patient transport services. It also provides the 111 telephone advice service in Buckinghamshire.
- Other providers of satellite hospital services include acute trusts in Oxford, Milton Keynes and London, local private hospitals and intermediate service providers such as Care UK.
- NHS South Central and West Commissioning Support Unit (SCWSU).
- The third sector – there is a myriad of voluntary or charitable enterprises with a focus on health, for example, in palliative care support.

Health and social care commissioning is jointly governed through the Buckinghamshire HWB. The HWB partnership provides an opportunity for county and district councillors, GPs and other partners to work together to achieve the shared vision of improving health and wellbeing by preventing people from becoming ill and promoting ways to stay healthy.

The two CCGs responsible for planning, designing and paying for healthcare in Buckinghamshire, Aylesbury Vale and Chiltern CCGs, cover a similar area to the county of Buckinghamshire, but Aylesbury Vale CCG also includes parts of Oxfordshire around Thame and Chinnor. In July 2017, 555,700 people were registered with general practices within the two Buckinghamshire CCGs and 94% of these people lived within Buckinghamshire.

This document provides an overview of the health of Buckinghamshire residents, encompassing the key messages. Further in-depth needs assessments can be found within the Buckinghamshire Joint Strategic Needs Assessment and other documents listed within the sources at Appendix H – Sources used for the PNA.

1.4. Joint Health and Wellbeing Strategy

The Buckinghamshire Joint Health and Wellbeing Strategy 2016-21 (2017 revision)² sets out the HWB's vision, aims and priorities for improving health and wellbeing in Buckinghamshire over the

² <https://www.buckscc.gov.uk/media/4509402/jhws2017april.pdf>

next five years. The strategy sets out the following five key priority areas and the work that the HWB has committed to in order to create the best conditions in Buckinghamshire for people to live healthy, happy and fulfilling lives and achieve their full potential:

- Give every child the best start in life.
- Keep people healthier for longer and reduce the impact of long term conditions.
- Promote good mental health and wellbeing for everyone.
- Protect residents from harm.
- Support communities to enable people to achieve their potential and ensure Buckinghamshire is a great place to live.

2. Background and legislation

2.1. The Health Act 2009

The Health Act 2009 made amendments to the National Health Service (NHS) Act 2006 by stating that each Primary Care Trust (PCT) must in accordance with regulations:

- Assess needs for pharmaceutical services in its area.
- Publish a statement of its first assessment and of any revised assessment.

The regulations stated that a PNA must be published by each PCT by the 1st February 2011. There was a duty to rewrite the PNA within three years or earlier if there were any significant changes which would affect the current or future pharmaceutical needs within the PCT's locality. This meant that subsequently revised PNAs were due to be produced by February 2014.

However, the Health and Social Care Act 2012 brought about the most wide-ranging reforms to the NHS since its inception in 1948. These reforms included the abolition of PCTs, the introduction of CCGs, which now commission the majority of NHS services, and the transfer of Public health functions to the local authorities (LAs)³.

2.2. The Health and Social Care Act 2012

In order to ensure integrated working and plan how best to meet the needs of any local population plus tackle local inequalities in health, the 2012 legislation called for HWBs to be established and hosted by LAs. These boards should bring together the NHS, public health, adult social care and children's services, including elected representatives and local Healthwatch. The Health and Social Care Act 2012 transferred responsibility for the developing and updating of PNAs to HWBs. It also made provision for a temporary extension of PCT PNAs and access to them by NHS England and HWBs⁴.

2.3. Duty of the Health and Wellbeing Board

The NHS (Pharmaceutical Services and Local Pharmaceutical Services) Regulations 2013⁵ set out the legislative basis and the full HWB responsibilities for developing and updating PNAs, which may be summarised as follows:

- Publish the PNA. The first PNA for the HWB area must be published by 1st April 2015.
- Maintain and keep the PNA up-to-date.
- In response to changes in the availability of pharmaceutical services, there is a requirement for the HWB to determine whether or not it needs to revise the PNA or, where this is thought to be a disproportionate response, to issue a supplementary statement setting out the change(s). As a minimum, a new PNA must be published every three years.
- In addition, the HWB is required to keep up-to-date a map of provision of NHS pharmaceutical services within its area.

³ <http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2009/21/part/3/crossheading/pharmaceutical-services-in-england>

⁴ <http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2012/7/contents/enacted>

⁵ <http://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2013/349/regulation/6/made>

- The HWB must make the PNA, and any supplementary statements, available to NHS England and neighbouring HWBs.

2.4. NHS Pharmaceutical Regulations 2013, 5th December 2016 update

In 2016, the government reduced community pharmacy funding by 4% in 2016/17 and a further 3.4% in 2017/18. To encourage mergers or consolidations of closely located pharmacies new pharmacy regulations were introduced to allow two pharmacies to make an application to merge and provide services from one of the two current premises. As a consequence, HWBs have been given two new statutory duties:

- When NHS England notifies a HWB about an application to consolidate two pharmacies, the HWB must make a statement or representation back to NHS England within 45 days stating whether the consolidation would or would not create a gap in pharmaceutical services provision.
- Once NHS England has made a determination on the application to consolidate two pharmacies, it will inform the HWB, who must then:
- Publish a supplementary statement saying that removal of the pharmacy which is to close, from the pharmaceutical list, in the opinion of the HWB, will or will not create a gap in pharmaceutical services.
- Update the map of premises where pharmaceutical services are provided (Reg 4(2)).

2.5. Role of NHS England

The Health and Social Care Act 2012 transferred responsibility for using PNAs as the basis for determining market entry to a pharmaceutical list from PCTs to NHS England. The PNA will be used by NHS England when making decisions on applications to open new pharmacies and dispensing appliance contractor premises; or applications from current pharmaceutical providers to change their existing regulatory requirements. Such decisions are appealable to the NHS Litigation Authority's Family Health Services Appeal Unit (FHSAU), and decisions made on appeal can be challenged through the courts.

The local arm of the NHS England team has an oversight role across the Thames Valley, working with partners to oversee the quality and safety of the NHS and promoting patient and public engagement. They have specific roles in relation to the support and assurance of the CCGs across Buckinghamshire, Berkshire and Oxfordshire and directly commissions primary care services and public health screening and immunisation programmes.

2.6. Pharmacy Contractual Framework

The pharmaceutical services to which each PNA must relate are defined within both the NHS Act 2006 and the NHS (Pharmaceutical and Local Pharmaceutical Services) Regulations 2013, as amended (the 2013 regulations).

Pharmaceutical services may be provided by:

- A pharmacy contractor who is included in the pharmaceutical list for the area of the HWB.

- A pharmacy contractor who is included in the local pharmaceutical services (LPS) list for the area of the HWB.
- A DAC who is included in the pharmaceutical list held for the area of the HWB.
- A doctor who is included in a dispensing doctor list held for the area of the HWB.

NHS England is responsible for preparing, maintaining and publishing these lists.

The content of PNAs is set out in Schedule 1 to the NHS (Pharmaceutical and Local Pharmaceutical Services) Regulations 2013. A PNA must contain:

- A statement of the pharmaceutical services provided that are necessary to meet needs in the area.
- A statement of the pharmaceutical services that have been identified by the HWB that are needed in the area, and are not provided (gaps in provision).
- A statement of the other services which are provided, and although not necessary to meet need, have secured improvements or better access to pharmaceutical services in the area.
- A statement of the services that the HWB has identified as not being provided, but which would, if they were to be provided, secure improvements or better access to pharmaceutical services in the area.
- A statement of other NHS services provided by a local authority, the NHS Commissioning Board (NHS England), a CCG or an NHS Trust, which affect the needs for pharmaceutical services.
- An explanation of how the assessment has been carried out (including how the consultation was carried out).
- A map of providers of pharmaceutical services

2.6.1 **Pharmaceutical services provided by pharmacy contractors**

2.6.2.1. **Scope of services**

Pharmacy contractors provide three types of service that fall within the definition of pharmaceutical services. They are essential, advanced and enhanced.

Essential services - All community pharmacies must provide the full range of these services:

- dispensing medicines and actions associated with dispensing
- dispensing appliances
- repeat dispensing
- disposal of unwanted medicines
- public health (promotion of healthy lifestyles)
- signposting
- support for self-care
- clinical governance

Advanced services - Pharmacies may choose whether to provide these services or not. If they choose to provide one or more of the advanced services they must be suitably accredited against a competency framework and the pharmacy premises must comply to standards that facilitate the

provision of these services in a suitable, confidential environment. These services are agreed nationally and monitored by NHS England. There are currently four advanced services:

- **Medicines Use Review and Prescription Intervention Service (MUR)** - This service is intended to help patients understand their therapy, identify any problems they are experiencing with it and consider possible solutions. A report of the review is provided to the patient and to their GP. Seventy per cent of MURs undertaken have to be from a specified group of patients –
 - patients taking certain high-risk medications
 - patients recently discharged from hospital
 - patients prescribed certain respiratory medicines
 - patients diagnosed with cardiovascular disease or another condition that puts them at increased risk of developing cardiovascular disease

Each pharmacy can provide a maximum of 400 MURs a year. In 2017, each MUR cost £28, potentially representing more than £1 million of local investment annually.

- **Appliance Use Review (AUR)** - This service, which can be carried out in the pharmacy or at the patient's home, aims to improve the patient's knowledge and use of their appliance(s) by establishing how the patient uses the appliance and their experience using it, supporting better use of the appliance, advising on safe and appropriate storage and on the proper disposal of used or unwanted appliances.
- **Stoma Appliance Customisation (SAC)** - This service involves the customisation of a quantity of more than one stoma appliance, based on the patient's measurements or a template. The aim of the service is to ensure proper use and comfortable fitting of the stoma appliance and to improve the duration of usage, thereby reducing waste.
- **New Medicines Service (NMS)** - This service is designed to provide early support to patients who are prescribed new medicines for long-term conditions to maximise the benefits of the medication they have been prescribed. In 2017, community pharmacy contractors earn between £20 and £28 for each completed NMS they provide depending on the total number of patients who receive the service in the month. The structure rewards each complete NMS provided whilst also encouraging the provision of the service to the greatest number of patients.
- **Flu Vaccination** - NHS England commissions this service on an annual basis for specified patient groups over 65yrs, at risk groups excluding children.
- **Pilots** - NHS England does commission additional services on a pilot basis. In 2017, the National Urgent Medicines Service Advanced Service (NUMSAS) can be provided by community pharmacies. However for the purposes of the PNA these services have not been included. Should they become commissioned on an ongoing basis this PNA will be updated to reflect the change.

Enhanced services - These are local services directly commissioned by NHS England. Service specifications for this type of service are developed by NHS England and then commissioned to meet specific health needs. There are currently no enhanced services commissioned in Buckinghamshire. However, other commissioners may commission services that could be (and in

other parts of the country are) commissioned by NHS England. These are set out in section 2.6.6 and 6.7.

2.6.2.2. Opening Hours

Pharmacies are required to open for 40 hours per week – these are referred to as core opening hours. However, many choose to open for longer hours – referred to as supplementary opening hours. Between April 2005 and August 2012, some contractors successfully applied to open new premises on the basis of being open for 100 core opening hours per week (referred to as 100-hour pharmacies), which means that they are required to be open for 100 hours per week, 52 weeks of the year (with the exception of weeks which contain a bank or public holiday, or Easter Sunday). In addition, these pharmacies may open for even longer hours.

The proposed opening hours for each pharmacy are set out in the initial application, and if the application is granted and the pharmacy subsequently opens then these form the pharmacy's contracted opening hours. The contractor can subsequently apply to change their core opening hours. NHS England will assess the application against the needs of the population of the HWB area as set out in the PNA to determine whether to agree to the change in core hours or not. If a contractor wishes to change their supplementary opening hours they simply notify NHS England of the change, giving at least three months' notice. NHS Choices advertises opening hours to the public (www.nhs.uk). Community pharmacies produce their own information leaflets detailing opening hours, which are available from individual pharmacies.

2.6.2.3. Distance Selling Pharmacies

Online pharmacies, internet pharmacies, or mail order pharmacies are pharmacies that operate over the internet and send orders to customers through the mail or shipping companies. The National Health Service (Pharmaceutical and Local Pharmaceutical Services) Regulations 2013 detail a number of conditions for distance selling pharmacies. In summary, they:

- Must provide the full range of essential services during opening hours to all persons in England presenting prescriptions.
- Cannot provide essential services face-to-face.
- Must have a responsible pharmacist in charge of the business at the premises throughout core and supplementary opening hours.
- Must be registered with the General Pharmaceutical Council.

Patients have the right to access pharmaceutical services from any community pharmacy including those operating online. There are several internet pharmacies based in Buckinghamshire.

2.6.2 Pharmaceutical services provided by Dispensing Appliance Contractors (DACs)

Buckinghamshire has one DAC located in Wooburn Green.

2.6.2.1. Scope of services

DACs dispense “specified appliances” such as stoma, catheter or incontinence appliances. They provide the following services that fall within the definition of pharmaceutical services:

- dispensing of prescriptions (both electronic and non-electronic), including urgent supply without a prescription
- dispensing of repeatable prescriptions
- home delivery service
- supply of appropriate supplementary items (e.g. disposable wipes and disposal bags)
- provision of expert clinical advice regarding the appliances
- signposting

Advanced services – DACs may choose whether to provide these services or not. If they do choose to provide them then they must meet certain requirements and must be fully compliant with their terms of service and the clinical governance requirements. They are:

- stoma appliance customisation
- appliance use review

2.6.2.2. DAC opening hours

DACs are required to open at least 30 hours per week and these are referred to as core opening hours. They may choose to open for longer and these hours are referred to as supplementary opening hours.

2.6.3 Pharmaceutical services provided by doctors

The NHS Pharmaceutical Regulations 2013 as amended December 2016 allow doctors to dispense medication to patients. Dispensing doctors provide services to patients mainly in rural areas and often where there are no community pharmacies or where access is restricted

Buckinghamshire HWB has a number of rural areas which have pharmaceutical services provided by dispensing doctors.

A patient may at any time request that a doctor provides them with pharmaceutical services, however the patient must meet particular criteria and they must be on the patient list of a doctor who is registered to provide dispensing services.

These include one or more of the following:

- The patient lives in a controlled locality (a rural area determined locally in line with the regulations and after consideration of a wide range of factors) and is more than 1.6km from a pharmacy premises.
- The patient can demonstrate they would have serious difficulty in obtaining any necessary drugs or appliances from a pharmacy because of distance or inadequacy of communication. This does not include lack of transport.

2.6.4 Local Pharmaceutical Services (LPS)

Local pharmaceutical services (LPS) contracts allow NHS England to commission services, from a pharmacy, which are tailored to specific local requirements. LPS complements the national contractual arrangements but is an important local commissioning tool in its own right. LPS provides flexibility to include within a contract a broader or narrower range of services (including

services not traditionally associated with pharmacy) than is possible under national contractual arrangements. For the purposes of the PNA the definition of pharmaceutical services includes LPS. Buckinghamshire has two time limited LPS contracts which are currently under review.

2.6.5 Prison Pharmacies

Buckinghamshire has three prisons: HMP Aylesbury Young Offenders, HMP Grendon Underwood and HMP Springhill. The scope of the PNA does not cover these pharmaceutical services.

2.6.6 Locally commissioned services

Buckinghamshire County Council and the two Buckinghamshire CCGs may also commission services from pharmacies and DACs. However, these services fall outside the definition of pharmaceutical services. For the purposes of this document they are referred to as locally commissioned services. They have been included in so far as they affect the need for pharmaceutical services, or where the further provision of these services would secure improvements or better access to pharmaceutical services.

There are currently five such services commissioned from community pharmacies by Buckinghamshire County Council. These services include:

- Stop Smoking Support
- Supervised Consumption
- Needle Exchange Service
- Emergency Hormonal Contraception
- Chlamydia Screening

Further information is in section 6.7.

3. How the assessment was undertake

3.1. PNA steering group

The HWB established a PNA steering group whose purpose was to ensure that the HWB develops a robust PNA that complies with the 2013 regulations and the needs of the local population. The membership of the steering group ensured all the main stakeholders were represented.

Members of the Buckinghamshire steering group included the key stakeholders responsible for the commissioning and provision of pharmaceutical services in Buckinghamshire. A full list of members is in Appendix A – Steering group members.

3.2. Data analysis and mapping

The needs analysis for Buckinghamshire is considered at both county level and clinical commissioning Group GP locality level. The localities are described in more detail in section 0. Where possible, the data is drawn from Lower Super Output Area (LSOA) level, which has a population basis of around 1,660. Maps were drawn up indicating location of pharmacies in relation to demography and access.

In order to assess the provision against the needs of the population, the PNA has considered the distribution of pharmacies, the provision of dispensing services and their opening hours.

The 2008 White Paper, Pharmacy in England: Building on strengths – delivering the future⁶, states that it is a strength of the current system that community pharmacies are easily accessible, and that 99% of the population, including 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. For the purposes of the PNA, reasonable distance is identical to the White Paper and taken as:

- average walking speeds (2.5 miles per hour / 4 km per hour)
- government statutory walking distance for schools (eight years and younger)
- access to public transport during working hours and off-peak times
- access to private transport

The index to all maps can be found at Appendix B – Index of maps. These provide a brief analysis considered by the HWB in considering the statutory requirements. Any reference to a map by number throughout this PNA is a reference to a map in that appendix. In addition, there is a statutory requirement to provide a map of the premises providing pharmaceutical services. This is map 1 in Appendix B – Index of maps.

If a gap was identified, other health services were considered, for example, dispensing practices. Finally, services available to Buckinghamshire residents that are provided in neighbouring health and wellbeing board areas were considered before a conclusion of a gap in service was determined.

⁶ https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/228858/7341.pdf Accessed 12th October 2017

3.3. Contractor data

The data was provided by NHS England. Opening hours and advanced services are those approved by NHS England following the process set out in the Pharmaceutical Services Regulations and not as may be reported on NHS Choices by the contractor. Any discrepancies should be notified to NHS England for resolution.

3.4. Patient and public engagement and Healthwatch Bucks

Healthwatch Bucks carried out a survey to find out what people knew about the services offered by their community pharmacy and to understand what services they use and, as importantly, why they might not use them. The methods and findings of the street view survey of community pharmacy services are included in Appendix F – Findings from Healthwatch Bucks' public survey.

The Healthwatch Bucks' full report with recommendations, independent of this PNA, is available on its website⁷.

211 people completed the Healthwatch Bucks street view survey at 11 venues or events throughout Buckinghamshire during the first two weeks of July 2017. A further 58 completed it online.

The results showed that nearly everyone who replied said they visited a community pharmacy for themselves or for someone else. Just over half (54%) were aware that not all pharmacies offer the same range of services.

When people were asked if the pharmacy they normally use offered the essential services the results showed that most people (98%) knew that their pharmacy dispensed medicines, 88% knew that it provided advice on the treatment of minor conditions and 77% that it would dispose of wanted or out-of-date medicines. But only 53% were aware that it provided advice on healthy living.

The survey also asked whether people knew of any pharmacy that offered one or more of a wider range of services. This list included advanced and locally commissioned services (such as the New Medicines Service, Medicines Use reviews, help to stop smoking and sexual health services). The results showed that people's awareness of a pharmacy that does offer these services generally ranged between about 40% and 60% though 77% said they knew a pharmacy that offered the 'flu vaccination.

The survey asked people why they chose to use the pharmacy for three services: advice about a minor condition; to have a 'flu jab and for healthy lifestyle advice. The most common responses given were around not having to make an appointment, convenience and confidence in the knowledge and training of pharmacists and their teams.

3.5. Equality Impact Screening

Buckinghamshire County Council (BCC) uses equality impact assessments (EIA) to ensure that all the protected characteristics are considered when key decisions are made.

⁷ <https://www.healthwatchbucks.co.uk/2017/11/making-the-most-of-your-pharmacy/>

The EIA for the PNA is included at Appendix K – Equality Impact Assessment (EIA).

The formal consultation gave both stakeholders and the public further opportunity to contribute to the PNA. It lasted a period of 60 days, ending 12th January 2018, and was run in accordance with the 2013 Regulations. The statutory consultees were contacted regarding the consultation, provided with a link to the council's website where the draft PNA was published and invited to respond online. Paper copies were made available to those unable to access online. In addition, the HWB contacted other patient and community groups in Buckinghamshire with an interest in the provision of pharmaceutical services to inform them of the public consultation.

A report of the consultation results has been produced and is included at Appendix J.

3.6. Data Sources Used

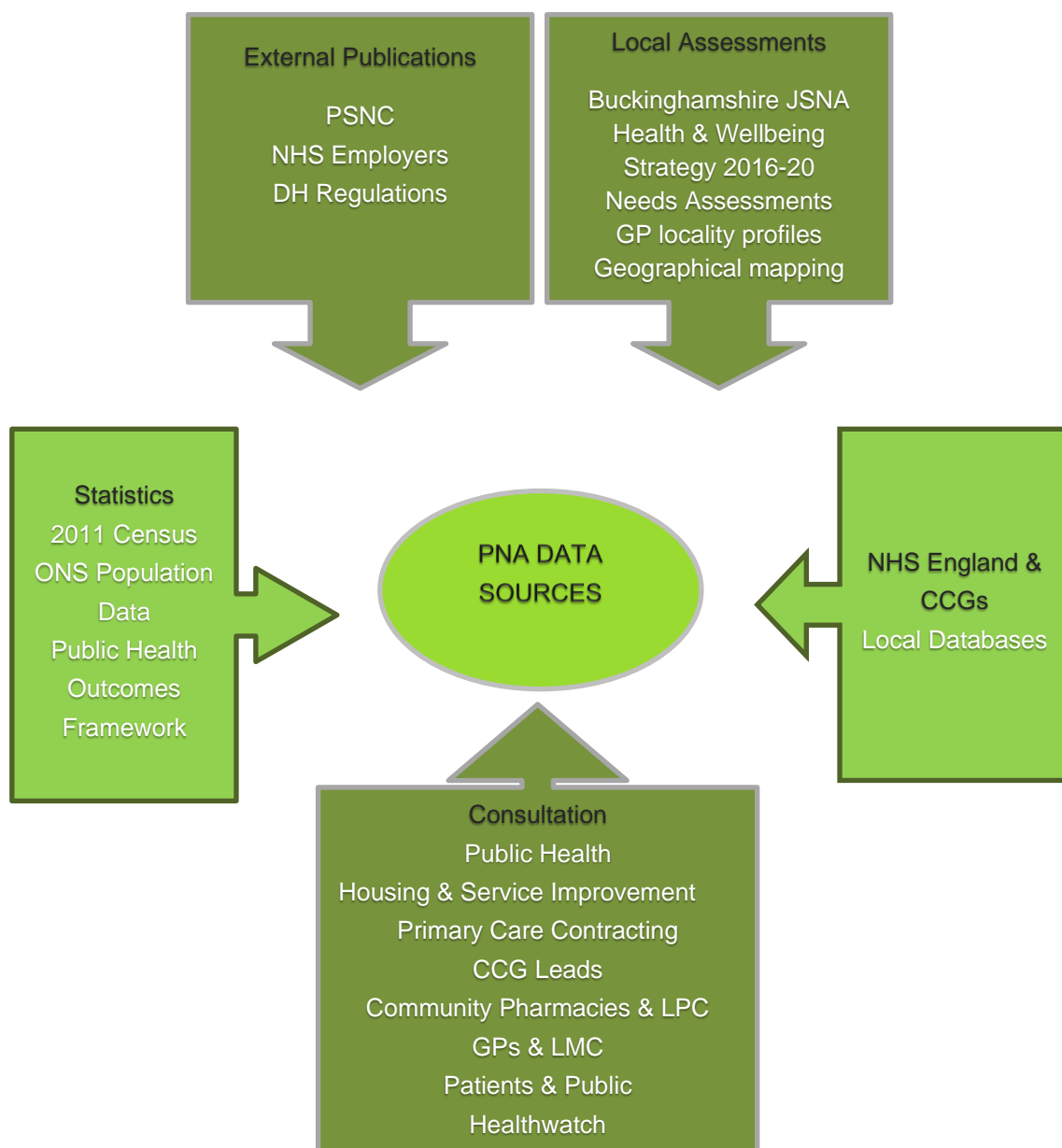
It is intended that the preparation of the PNA should take account of the JSNA and other relevant strategies in order to prevent duplication of work and multiple consultations with health groups, patients and the public. As part of its role in improving the health and wellbeing of its residents, Buckinghamshire County Council has conducted significant needs and health assessment work, including the JSNA and Health and Wellbeing Strategy. The PNA draws on these and other complementary data sources.

In addition, information was provided by NHS England, Buckinghamshire's CCGs and Buckinghamshire County Council including:

- Services provided to residents of the HWB's area, whether provided from within or outside the HWB area.
- Changes to current service provision.
- Future commissioning intentions.
- Known housing developments within the lifetime of the PNA.
- any other developments which may affect the need for pharmaceutical services

This is summarised in figure 1.

Figure 1. Data sources used to inform the Buckinghamshire PNA



4. Buckinghamshire HWB Area

Analysis in this section has been sourced from Buckinghamshire's Joint Strategic Needs Assessment⁸.

4.1. Buckinghamshire Overview

Buckinghamshire residents generally enjoy good health and wellbeing. Most people can expect to live a long life, achieve well and have access to good-quality employment. However, there is still an unnecessary burden of preventable illness that is increasing, and not all groups enjoy the same achievement and health as the majority of Buckinghamshire residents. A comprehensive approach to prevention is needed to ensure that illness rates do not rise as our population ages, especially as unhealthy behaviours are common. In addition, the economic downturn may impact on mental health and people's ability to live healthy lives. Health and social care services also need to adapt to meet the needs of increased numbers of older people and those with long-term conditions.

For the purpose of the PNA, Buckinghamshire is divided into seven localities, each with slightly differing health needs. Each locality is considered separately in addition to the overall picture for Buckinghamshire.

4.2. Demographics of the population of Buckinghamshire

The county of Buckinghamshire has a population of 534,720 people.

The age profile of the Buckinghamshire population differs from England as Buckinghamshire has a comparatively larger proportion of 5 to 14 year olds, a smaller proportion of young adults aged 20 to 34, and a larger proportion of adults aged 40 to 59, as shown in **Figure 2**. The gender split is 49.1% male and 50.9% female.

Buckinghamshire's population is growing at a greater rate than England or the South East. The total population of Buckinghamshire has increased by 5.8% since 2011, and is predicted to increase by 16.3% from 2016 to 2039 to 621,900 people (**Figure 3**). Buckinghamshire has an ageing population with a greater proportion of the population predicted to be aged 65+ (25% in 2039, compared to 18% in 2016) and 80+ (9% in 2039, compared to 5% in 2016) in the future (

⁸ <http://www.healthandwellbeingbucks.org/what-is-the-jsna>

Figure 4). The largest percentage increase is predicted to be 226% in the 90+ years age group. It is estimated that 51,333 new homes will be built in Buckinghamshire by 2039 compared to 2014. This is an increase of 24.7%

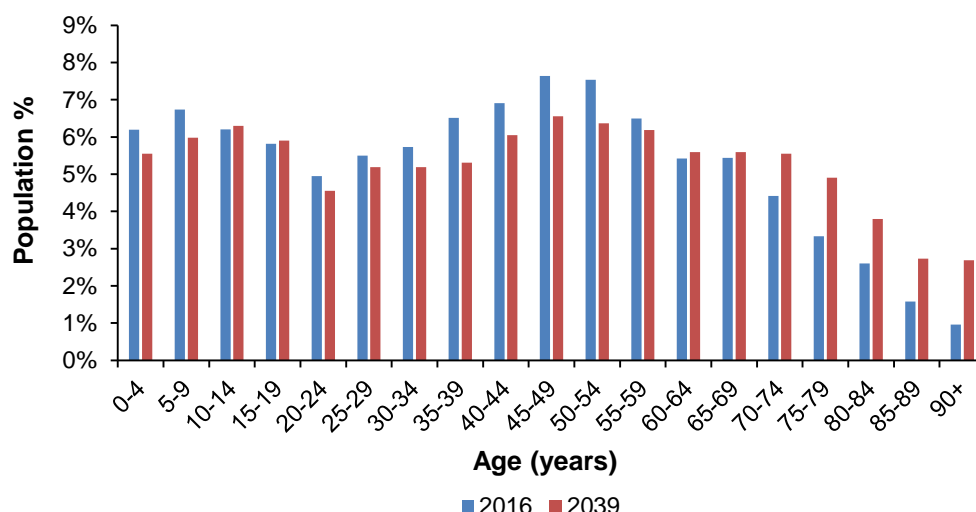
Figure 2. Buckinghamshire and England population, 2016.



Figure 3. Buckinghamshire and England population, 2039.



Figure 4. Buckinghamshire population in 2016 and 2039.



Map 4 in Appendix B – Index of maps shows the population density of Buckinghamshire in relation to pharmaceutical services. This is analysed in more detail in section 0. Additional maps (5, 5a and 5b in Appendix B – Index of maps) show the number of people aged 65 and over, the population density of people aged 65 and over and the percentage of the total population aged 65 and over in Buckinghamshire.

4.2.1 Deprivation

Buckinghamshire is one of the least deprived counties in England. It is the 5th least deprived upper tier local authority out of 152 (based on rank of average IMD 2015 score), compared 8th out of 149 in 2010. However, Buckinghamshire ranks 86th least deprived for barriers to housing and services.

Levels of deprivation vary across the county and there are areas of relative deprivation in Buckinghamshire. There are three lower super output areas (an area containing approximately 1,500 people) in the 20% most deprived nationally in Gatehouse, Quarrendon and Southcourt wards.

Map 6 in Appendix B – Index of maps shows the levels of deprivation across Buckinghamshire as measured by the index of multiple deprivation 2015. Around 100,000 people live in the red zones identified on the map, the most deprived areas in Buckinghamshire. People living in these red zones are more likely to have worse health and wellbeing at all ages, compared to the Buckinghamshire average. The map shows that the red zones are mainly in the urban areas of Buckinghamshire.

4.2.2 Ethnicity

At the time of the 2011 census, 13.6% of the Buckinghamshire population came from a non-white ethnic background, increasing from 7.9% in 2001. The white ethnic group was 86.4%, compared to 85.4% in England. The Asian or Asian British ethnic group was 8.6%, while 2.4% were from a mixed or multiple ethnic group, 2.1% were from a Black, African, Caribbean or Black British ethnic group and 0.5% from Other ethnic groups.

The proportion of people from a non-white ethnic background varies by district. Almost one in five (19%) of people living in Wycombe in 2011 were from a non-white ethnic background, compared to 16% in South Bucks, 10% in Aylesbury Vale and 9% in Chiltern. Just under half of the Buckinghamshire non-white ethnic group population lives in the Wycombe district (47% people). Map 7 in Appendix B – Index of maps shows the black and minority ethnic (BME) population of Buckinghamshire by lower super output area in relation to pharmaceutical services.

4.2.3 Life expectancy

People who live in Buckinghamshire generally enjoy good health and wellbeing and can mostly expect to live a long and healthy life.

Life expectancy and healthy life expectancy at birth in Buckinghamshire are both increasing in men and women. On average, men can expect to live 2 years longer and women 1 year and 10 months longer than the averages for England. In men, life expectancy is 81 years and 6 months, of which 11 years and 11 months are in poorer health (2013-15). In women, life expectancy is 84 years and 11 months, of which 14 years and 10 months are in poorer health (2013-15).

For example, in Buckinghamshire, men can expect to live in good health until 69 years and 7 months (63.4 years for England and 66.0 years for the South East), while women can expect to live in good health until 70 years and 1 month (64.1 years for England and 66.7 years for the South East).

Residents living in the most deprived areas of Buckinghamshire have lower life expectancy than those living in the least deprived areas. The difference in life expectancy between the wards with the highest and lowest life expectancy in Buckinghamshire is 11 years and 11 months for men and 16 years for women.

The early death rate (<75 years old) in Buckinghamshire is one of the lowest in the country, but 1 in 6 deaths (almost 700 deaths each year) in Buckinghamshire are estimated to be preventable.

The main causes of death in Buckinghamshire are cancer, cardiovascular disease and respiratory disease. The early death rates due to cancer, cardiovascular disease and respiratory disease are all significantly lower than the England and South East rates, but 54% of deaths due to cancer, 60% of those due to cardiovascular disease and 41% due to respiratory disease are considered preventable.

4.3. Healthy lifestyles

Modest and achievable lifestyle changes can have a marked effect on health. People who drink moderately, are physically active, don't smoke or quit smoking and eat five servings of fruit and vegetables each day live on average 14 years longer than people who adopt none of these behaviours.

Although the level of unhealthy lifestyles in Buckinghamshire compares favourably with England and the South East there are still large numbers of people living unhealthy lifestyles which is fuelling an increase in long term health problems.

Although Buckinghamshire compares favourably with England and the South East in levels of childhood obesity, there are still many overweight or obese children in Buckinghamshire. Levels of obesity among children living in the most deprived areas of the county are more than twice that of those living in the least deprived areas of the county. Only 18% of 15 year old boys and 10% of 15 year old girls meet physical activity guidelines. Even though the rates of alcohol and drug use among young people appear to be declining in Buckinghamshire, they are still a significant cause for concern due to their potentially serious impact on many aspects of young people's lives.

In Buckinghamshire:

- **3 out of 10 people eat the recommended five fruits and vegetables a day** - Diet is inextricably linked to health.
- **1 in 5 adults are physically inactive** - Regular physical activity is important throughout life. It prevents many health conditions, can be a core part of treatment, help maintain independence and promotes mental health.
- **2 in 3 adults are overweight or obese** - Obesity is one of the most important preventable challenges to health and wellbeing. The life expectancy of obese adults is on average nine years shorter, and is reduced by three years for those who are overweight.
- **1 in 8 adults are at risk of developing diabetes**
- **1 in 7 adults smoke** - Smoking is one of the greatest causes of preventable illness and early death. Preventing uptake of smoking among young people is key to reducing levels in the long term.
- **1 in 5 adults drink harmful levels of alcohol** - Drinking alcohol above recommended levels increases the risk of a range of physical and mental health conditions, can affect relationships and is linked to violent crime.
- **Drug misuse in Buckinghamshire is lower than national levels** - Dependent drug users are vulnerable to poor health. Their employability declines, their families are affected and they may neglect their children. Their communities are often affected by crime and drug litter.
- **Rates for all common sexually transmitted infections for Buckinghamshire are lower than for England** - Poor sexual health has a real impact on quality of life. Sexually transmitted infections that are not treated can lead to serious later consequences. There were 1,812 new diagnoses of sexually transmitted infections (excluding chlamydia in under 25 year olds) in 2016 (546 per 100,000), significantly better than the England rate. Chlamydia is the commonest sexually transmitted infection in Buckinghamshire; 685 young people aged 15-24 tested positive for chlamydia in 2011 (1,182 per 100,000 aged 15 to 24), which is statistically significantly lower than the national rate. There are 421 people living with HIV in Buckinghamshire (1.4 per 1,000 population) and numbers have tripled over the last 10 years. Access to contraceptive services is crucial to reducing unintended pregnancies.
- **Flu immunisation** - rates in over 65 year olds and at risk individuals under 65 years of age are not achieving their respective goals of 75% and 55% uptake. 71% of over 65 year olds were immunised in 2016/17, below the target of 75%, but statistically significantly higher than the England rate. Just under half (48%) of people in risk groups aged under 65 were immunised, well below the 55% target, and statistically significantly lower than the England

rate. Almost a half of pregnant women (45%) were immunised in 2016/17, similar to the national rate.

Lifestyle risk factors vary between ethnic groups and socio-economic groups. Smoking rates are generally lower in minority ethnic groups (although rates are higher for some groups such as Pakistani males) and are higher in manual work groups, with 1 in 4 smoking. Most minority ethnic groups have lower rates of alcohol drinking than people from white backgrounds. Many adults from minority ethnic groups have healthier eating patterns than the white population, but unhealthy diets and low levels of physical activity can be more common among those of South Asian origin.

4.4. Prevalence of long-term conditions

Long-term conditions are common and can be managed, but often not cured. Common examples include heart disease, stroke, cancer, diabetes and arthritis. Around 68,000 people in Buckinghamshire reported a limiting long-term illness or disability, according to the 2011 Census.

Long term conditions are more common in more disadvantaged communities and happen earlier in life for these communities. Certain ethnic groups are at increased risk of some long-term conditions. People from South Asian backgrounds, for example, are at higher risk of heart disease, strokes and diabetes.

The prevalence of long-term conditions is increasing over time and is projected to increase further due to our ageing population and adverse trends in lifestyle risk factors and obesity.

A third of visits to GPs and a fifth of all acute hospital admissions are related to long-term neurological conditions, including stroke, multiple sclerosis, epilepsy and Parkinson's disease. Numbers are also projected to increase with the ageing population.

In 2015/16, more than 15,800 people in Buckinghamshire (2.9% of the population) are known to have coronary heart disease (heart attack or angina), compared to 3.2% nationally. Over 8,800 people (1.6% of the population) have had a stroke or transient ischaemic attack, compared to 1.7% nationally.

More than 25,660 people (5.9% of the population) have been diagnosed with diabetes in Buckinghamshire. However, it is estimated that the prevalence of undiagnosed and diagnosed diabetes in Buckinghamshire is 8.2%. If obesity levels continue to rise, an estimated 10% of people aged 16+ will have diabetes by 2030.

Over 13,250 people have been diagnosed with cancer in Buckinghamshire (2.5% of the GP registered population) compared to 2.3% nationally.

In 2014/15, 13,272 people in Buckinghamshire were registered with their GP as having a cancer diagnosis. This equates to a prevalence of 2.5% of the GP registered population.

4.5. Mental Health and Wellbeing

Buckinghamshire residents have better mental wellbeing than the national average.

Many people are affected by mental health problems – one in four British adults will experience a mental health illness during their lifetime, with one in six experiencing mental illness at any one

time. Common mental health problems include anxiety, depression, phobias, obsessive-compulsive disorders and panic disorders. Around a third of people with a long-term condition may also have a mental health problem, such as depression or anxiety.

It is estimated that common mental disorders may affect up to 15% of the population at any one time. The vast majority are diagnosed and treated in primary care. However, many individuals do not seek treatment, and both anxiety and depression often go undiagnosed.

GP Practices record patients aged 18 and over with depression on a depression register. In 2015/16, 8.7% of patients in NHS Aylesbury Vale CCG (14,128 individuals) and 7.5% of patients at NHS Chiltern CCG (19,724 individuals) had a diagnosis of depression. The prevalence in Aylesbury Vale CCG is statistically significantly higher and the prevalence in Chiltern CCG statistically significantly lower than the prevalence of 8.3% in England.

Depression is widely acknowledged to be the most common mental health problem among older people. Nationally, for people aged 85 years and over, levels of depressive symptoms were 40% for men and 43% for women.

In 2015/16, the prevalence of severe mental illness, such as schizophrenia, in the combined Buckinghamshire practices was 0.72%. 0.73% of NHS Aylesbury Vale CCG patients (1,528 individuals) were on the GP severe mental illness register and 0.71% of NHS Chiltern CCG patients (2,393 individuals). This was lower than England (0.90%), and the South Central NHS region (0.76%). In Buckinghamshire, prevalence of recorded SMI varies; in the least deprived 20% of GP practices prevalence is 0.59%, and in the most deprived 20% of GP practices the prevalence is 0.94%, which is statistically significantly higher.

People with severe mental illness die between 15 and 25 years earlier than the average for the general population. In Buckinghamshire, people with serious mental illness are 3.5 times more likely to die than the general population.

In Buckinghamshire, the suicide rate is similar to both the England and South East averages.

4.6. People with learning disabilities

People with a learning disability can and do lead happy and fulfilled lives. However, they are often treated as 'different' and as a consequence are subjected to discrimination, disadvantage and have fewer life-fulfilling and economic opportunities. They also have significantly poorer health than the rest of the population, with an average life expectancy of just 55 years. 0.4% of people in Buckinghamshire are recorded as having a learning disability. The numbers of people with profound and multiple learning disability in Buckinghamshire are projected to increase by 38% from 2013 to 2033, compared with 49% in England. This increase will lead to even greater demand and pressure on Adult Social Care budgets and resources to support these people appropriately.

4.7. Older People

Improvements in health mean that people are living longer than ever before. On average, men aged 65 can expect to live until the age of 84 years and 11 months old, but will only be disability free until they are aged 76 years and 10 months, while, women aged 65 can expect to live until the

age of 87 years and 5 months old, but will only be disability free until they are aged 77 years and 11 months.

The changing demography of the older population will increase demand for health and social care services. The specific areas where the increase in demand will be seen most are in people affected by dementia and multiple long term conditions and this will place additional burden on health and care services.

Falls and the fear of falling can seriously impact on health and quality of life. It is estimated that a third of people aged over 65 fall every year. Admission rates to hospital for falls in Buckinghamshire have risen over the last four years at a greater rate than that seen nationally. Those aged over 80 account for a relatively large proportion of fall-related admissions.

Depression is the most common mental health problem among older people.

Dementia mainly affects older people. It affects one in 14 people over the age of 65 and one in six over the age of 80. In Buckinghamshire, it is estimated that nearly 7,000 people aged 65+ have dementia and this number is expected to rise to more than 8,000 in the next 5 years. Many people in Buckinghamshire are living without a formal diagnosis or help in relation to their dementia. In 2017 it is estimated that 67% of people with dementia in Buckinghamshire have been diagnosed.

As the learning disabled population age there will be a need to increase capacity to meet their needs. Older people with a learning disability are likely to have significant health needs including dementia.

4.8. Wider determinants of Health & Wellbeing

The wider determinants of health and wellbeing include education, employment, housing, income, social networks and the environments in which people live and work. These factors are strong predictors of health and wellbeing in their own right, but they can also impact on the lifestyle choices people make.

4.8.1 Housing and housing growth

The quality of housing impacts on health. Some housing in Buckinghamshire needs adapting to improve conditions and reduce risks from cold, fire or falls. The demand for social housing exceeds availability. Although applications for homelessness assistance in Buckinghamshire are lower than the national average, there are increasing pressures on homelessness services arising from the wider economic downturn and the impact of issues such as welfare reform.

The Buckinghamshire HEDNA projections suggest that the number of households will increase by 42,772 over the 20 year period from 2013 to 2033, an average of 2,139 per year⁹.

The objectively assessed housing need for the Buckinghamshire housing market area is 46,042¹⁰. The housing need, distribution and unmet need figures for the four District Council areas in

⁹ Buckinghamshire HEDNA Update Addendum (Sept 2017). Available at: https://www.aylesburyvaldc.gov.uk/sites/default/files/page_downloads/2016%2012%2005%20Buckinghamshire%20HEDNA%20UPDATE%20Final%20Report.pdf

Buckinghamshire's Housing Market Area are shown in Table 1. Aylesbury Vale District Council is taking a significant amount of the unmet housing need¹¹.

Table 1 Housing need, distribution and unmet need

Authority	Objectively Assessed Housing Need 2013-33 ¹²	Housing Distribution ¹³	Unmet housing need ¹⁴
Aylesbury Vale	19,385	27,400*	-
Chiltern	6,654	7,175	5,725
South Bucks	6,895		
Wycombe	13,108	10,925	2,275
Buckinghamshire Housing Market Area	46,042	45,500	-

**This includes 19,400 homes to meet the needs of Aylesbury Vale District, 2,250 homes to meet the needs of Wycombe District and 5,750 homes to meet the needs of Chiltern and South Bucks Districts.*

The Buckinghamshire Housing and Economic Development Needs Assessment) (2016) provides conclusions on the required mix of market and affordable housing need by house type and size, taking into account projected changes in the population and estimates future demand (Table 2). The HEDNA identifies that 12.5% of the objectively assessed need for housing will need to be for older people (this does not include people in residential care home and nursing homes).

¹⁰ Buckinghamshire HEDNA Update Addendum (Sept 2017). Available at: https://www.aylesburyvaledc.gov.uk/sites/default/files/page_downloads/Buckinghamshire%20HEDNA%20Update%20Addendum%20Report%20%28September%202017%29.pdf

¹¹ Proposed submission: Vale of Aylesbury Local Plan 2013-2033 (Nov 2017). Available at: https://www.aylesburyvaledc.gov.uk/sites/default/files/page_downloads/Submission%20VALP%20-%20high%20res2.pdf

¹² Buckinghamshire HEDNA Update Addendum (Sept 2017). Available at: https://www.aylesburyvaledc.gov.uk/sites/default/files/page_downloads/Buckinghamshire%20HEDNA%20Update%20Addendum%20Report%20%28September%202017%29.pdf

¹³ Buckinghamshire Memorandum of Understanding between Aylesbury Vale District Council, Wycombe District Council, Chiltern District Council, South Bucks District Council, and Buckinghamshire Thames Valley Local Enterprise Partnership (July 2017). Available at: <http://democracy.aylesburyvaledc.gov.uk/documents/s7627/Bucks%20Districts%20LEP%20MOU%20FINAL%2018.7.17.pdf>

¹⁴ Buckinghamshire Memorandum of Understanding between Aylesbury Vale District Council, Wycombe District Council, Chiltern District Council, South Bucks District Council, and Buckinghamshire Thames Valley Local Enterprise Partnership (July 2017). Available at: <http://democracy.aylesburyvaledc.gov.uk/documents/s7627/Bucks%20Districts%20LEP%20MOU%20FINAL%2018.7.17.pdf>

Detail on the numbers of dwellings completed since April 2015 and the number either under construction or planned for the next three years for each locality area are described in section 0.

Table 2 The HEDNA's conclusions regarding house sizes and types¹⁵

Type		Size	Proportion (%)
Market Housing	Flats	1 bedroom	3%
		2+ bedrooms	3%
	Houses	2 bedrooms	9%
		3 bedrooms	50%
		4 bedrooms	25%
		5+ bedrooms	10%
Affordable Housing	Flats	1 bedroom	10%
		2+ bedrooms	13%
	Houses	2 bedrooms	28%
		3 bedrooms	38%
		4+ bedrooms	11%

5. How pharmaceutical services can meet population needs

Every year in England, 438 million visits are made to community pharmacies for health-related reasons. This is more than any other NHS care setting¹⁶. Community pharmacies are accessible and well placed to deliver a range of services that collectively contribute to tackling health inequalities and improving the health status of the local population. They provide a convenient and less formal environment for people to access readily available professional advice and support to deal with everyday health concerns and problems.

5.1. Dispensing

Everyone will at some stage require prescriptions to be dispensed. This may be for a one-off course of antibiotics, but it could also be for medication that they will need to take, or an appliance

¹⁵ Buckinghamshire HEDNA Update Addendum (Sept 2017). Available at: https://www.aylesburyvaldc.gov.uk/sites/default/files/page_downloads/Buckinghamshire%20HEDNA%20Update%20Addendum%20Report%20%28September%202017%29.pdf

¹⁶ NHS England - Improving Health and Patient Care through Community Pharmacy December 2013

that they will need to use, for the rest of their life in order to manage a long-term condition. This health need can only be met within primary care by pharmaceutical services provided by pharmacies, DACs or dispensing doctors. Coupled with this is the safe collection and disposal of unwanted or out-of-date dispensed drugs. Both NHS England and pharmacies have a duty to ensure that people living at home, in a children's home or in a residential care home can return unwanted or out-of-date dispensed drugs for their safe disposal.

The Contractual Framework for Pharmacies requires pharmacies to have monitoring arrangements in respect of compliance with the Equality Act 2010 (in terms of facilities and patient assessments), so pharmacies that do not have wheelchair access have another means to ensure access.

Pharmacies can provide a variety of aids and advice to patients to support them in making it easier to take medications, including community dosage systems that help patients remember which medicines to take and when. Pharmacies, rather than GPs, assess patients for suitability of these systems. Other assistance and support may be provided by the provision of memory cards, easy-open tops or packaging and sampling printing in a large or coloured font.

Distance selling pharmacies are required to deliver all dispensed items and this will clearly be of benefit to people who are unable to access a pharmacy.

5.2. Addressing unhealthy lifestyles

When patients present with a prescription, and are at risk of diabetes, coronary heart disease (especially those with high blood pressure), smoke or are overweight, the pharmacy is required to give appropriate advice with the aim of increasing their knowledge and understanding of the health issues which are relevant to that person's circumstances.

Pharmacies are required to participate in up to six public health campaigns each calendar year by promoting public health messages to users. The topics for these campaigns are selected by NHS England and should reflect local need and the HWB priorities.

5.3. Supporting families with multiple problems

All pharmacies are required, as part of their system of clinical governance, to have appropriate safeguarding procedures for service users. Contractors are responsible for ensuring that relevant staff who provide pharmaceutical services to children and vulnerable adults are aware of the safeguarding guidance and the local safeguarding arrangements. This includes the reporting of concerns so that staff are alert to and act on indications that a child or vulnerable adult may be being abused, or at risk of abuse or neglect. Victims of abuse, neglect or violence may approach pharmacies on a high street for advice, regarding injuries rather than seek direct help. Frequent purchases of particular medications can also be signs of safeguarding issues.

Similarly, pharmacies are well placed to support patients with low incomes and eligible for free prescriptions through signposting to relevant social care and financial support services.

5.4. Supporting emotional and mental wellbeing

As the first point of contact for many patients, pharmacies can contribute to patients' emotional and mental wellbeing by providing accessible and comprehensive information and advice to patients and carers about what help and support is available to them. For example, they are well placed to signpost patients and carers to support networks, other healthcare professionals and third sector services.

6. Pharmaceutical Services in Buckinghamshire

Necessary services, for the purposes of this PNA, are defined as:

- Access to essential services provided at all premises on the pharmaceutical list.
- Essential services provided by pharmacies and DACs during standard 40 core hours in line with their terms of service as set out in the 2013 regulations.
- Advanced services.

6.1. Access to advanced services

There are 103 dispensing contractors in Buckinghamshire Health and Wellbeing Board area, 91 of which are community pharmacies. All are accessible and many offer extended opening times. These are often late into the evenings and/or at weekends and five have 100-hour contracts.

For Buckinghamshire residents:

- 72% of patients live within 1.6km (1 mile) of a pharmacy.
- 85.3% are within five minutes average driving time of a pharmacy and 99.5% of the population within 15 minutes driving time.
- Approximately 42% of residents are able to access a pharmacy within 10 minutes by using public transport (morning or afternoon).
- 55.9% are within a 20-minute walk of a pharmacy.

There is a statutory requirement to provide a map of the premises providing pharmaceutical services. Map 1 in Appendix B – Index of maps shows the location of all pharmaceutical services within and immediately surrounding the county of Buckinghamshire. Different symbols are used to identify each of the categories: standard pharmacy, 100 hours pharmacy, LPS, DAC, internet pharmacies and dispensing practices. Buckinghamshire pharmacies are labelled by trading name and index number in maps 3a to 3g in Appendix B – Index of maps. The index of pharmacies in Buckinghamshire is included in Appendix C – Indexed table of pharmacy premises in Buckinghamshire and the index of pharmacies by locality in Appendix D – Indexed table of pharmacy premises by locality (maps 3a to 3g) with opening hours.

Map 2 in Appendix B – Index of maps shows all pharmaceutical services with a 1.6 km (1 mile) area as the crow flies around the standard and 100-hour pharmacies and map 2a in Appendix B – Index of maps shows all pharmaceutical services with a 5 mile area as the crow flies around the standard and 100-hour pharmacies.

Map 3 in Appendix B – Index of maps shows the opening hours for the whole of Buckinghamshire pharmaceutical list services. Different symbols (shape and colours) indicate when the services are available, including weekends and evenings.

A detailed analysis of provision of pharmaceutical services is provided by locality in section 0.

Table 3 below shows the number and percentage of pharmacies in Buckinghamshire that provide advance services.

Table 3 Number of pharmacies providing advanced services

Advanced service	MUR	NMS	AUR	Stoma
Yes	89 (92.7%)	69 (71.8%)	2 (2.1%)	20(20.8%)
No	7 (7.3%)	27 (28.1%)	94 (97.9%)	76 79.2%)

6.2. Access to MURs

The majority of community pharmacies (92.7%) in Buckinghamshire currently provide the MUR service. Map 10 in Appendix B – Index of maps shows the pharmacies in Buckinghamshire that provide the MUR service. Further details are provided by locality.

6.3. Access to NMS

The NMS service is provided by 71.8% of the pharmacies in Buckinghamshire. Map 10a in Appendix B – Index of maps shows the pharmacies in Buckinghamshire that provide the NMS service. Additional information is provided by locality in section 0.

6.4. Access to AURs

In Buckinghamshire, two contractors provide the AUR service – Securicare (Medical Ltd (the DAC) in Loudwater and AQSA Pharmacy in High Wycombe. Map 10b in Appendix B – Index of maps shows the pharmacies in Buckinghamshire that provide the AUR service.

6.5. Access to Flu service

Flu vaccination service is commissioned annually. As of 24th October 2017, 85 Community Pharmacies in Buckinghamshire are providing the service. Residents of Buckinghamshire can also access services from neighbouring HWB areas in 230 other locations.

6.6. Access to enhanced services

No enhanced services are commissioned

6.7. Locally Commissioned Services

Since 1st April 2013, Buckinghamshire County Council has been responsible for the commissioning of some public health services and this has impacted on the need for pharmaceutical services. The following public health services are commissioned from pharmacies:

- Smoking cessation
- Supervised consumption
- Needle exchange service
- Emergency hormonal contraception (EHC) and
- Chlamydia screening

6.7.1 Stop smoking support

Currently, Buckinghamshire County Council commissions a level two smoking cessation service from pharmacies as well as GPs to support people who are trying to stop smoking. Brief interventions are undertaken by all of the pharmacy team members and motivated quitters are then referred for support to a pharmacy advisor. If a patient has complex needs, they can be referred to the main Smokefree service. Pharmacotherapy support such as Nicotine Replacement Therapy can be offered to a patient in line with local and national guidelines. Quitters have carbon monoxide checks before and after their quit date to confirm their smoking status. Alternatively, a pharmacy may supply Nicotine Replacement Therapy products to customers who have been provided with a letter of referral issued by a Bucks Smokefree Support Service specialist advisor.

There are 21 pharmacies that are currently providing the service and have actively recorded data for 2017/18 and an additional 36 that are signed up to provide the service, but not currently doing so.

This contract will run up until the 31st March 2018. From the 1st April 2018, Buckinghamshire County Council has commissioned a new integrated lifestyle service which includes smoking cessation services delivered by a Countywide provider. It is anticipated that Pharmacies will play a key role in prescribing smoking cessation aids as part of the service, however no detail has been agreed at this time.

6.7.2 Supervised Consumption

Supervised consumption services support clients by ensuring compliance with agreed treatment plans. Medications such as methadone and buprenorphine (Subutex®) can be dispensed in specified instalments, with each dose supervised to ensure it is correctly consumed by the service user for whom it was intended. Doses are dispensed for the client to take away to cover days when the pharmacy is closed.

Pharmacies support clients by:

- Optimising compliance with treatment.
- Liaising with other key workers managing the care of the patient.
- Providing advice on harm reduction and safer practices to drug misusers.
- Signposting customers to the most appropriate support service available.

Supervised consumption aims to reduce the risk to local communities of:

- Over or under usage of medicines.
- Diversion of prescribed medicines onto the illicit drugs market.
- Vulnerable being put under pressure to relinquish their medication.
- Accidental exposure to the prescribed medicines.

Pharmacies are supported by the Buckinghamshire drugs and alcohol team in delivering this service.

There are 33 pharmacies that are currently providing the service and have actively recorded data for 2017/18. There are an additional 23 that are signed up to provide the service, but not currently doing so.

From the 1st of April 2018, the Public Health Team will no longer directly contract with pharmacies for the provision of Opiate Supervised Consumption and Needle Exchange activity. One Recovery Bucks, the adult substance misuse treatment service will contract the Pharmacies directly to deliver these interventions from this period onwards. Direct contracting between the substance misuse provider and pharmacies will allow interventions to be contracted where there is the most need. It is envisioned that the new process will promote effective joint working between pharmacists and the treatment service and support an increase in provision across the County, targeting areas where it has been identified there is need for additional provision.

6.7.3 Needle Exchange

Pharmacies provide access to sterile needles, syringes and sharps containers for return of used equipment to promote safe injecting practice and reduce transmission of infections by substance misusers. In addition they provide:

- Support and advice, including signposting and referral to other health and social care professionals, plus specialist drug and alcohol treatment services where appropriate.
- Health promotion materials.
- Advice on sexual health and STIs, HIV and hepatitis C transmission and hepatitis B immunisation when appropriate, including signposting to relevant services.

There are eight pharmacies that are currently providing the service and have actively recorded data for 2017/18. There are an additional 21 pharmacies that are signed up to provide the service, but not currently doing so.

6.7.4 Emergency Hormonal Contraception (EHC)

Community pharmacies provide a range of sexual health information and advice, as the setting offers anonymity and opening hours that are attractive for some target groups, for example young people who may be visiting to buy condoms, toiletries and/or collect their contraceptive prescription. Safer-sex messages are crucial in improving the health of those who are sexually active and pharmacies can contribute to maintaining the reduction in local rates of unintended pregnancies and promote an increase in chlamydia diagnosis rates.

If someone has had unprotected sex, or their usual contraception has let them down for example, split condom, emergency contraception is designed to prevent a pregnancy. An intrauterine device is the most effective form of emergency contraception, followed by EllaOne and Levonelle. EllaOne can be sourced by visiting a GP or at [a local bSHaW sexual health service](#)¹⁷. In Buckinghamshire, Levonelle is available in the pharmacy setting, free to under 19's and available to all ages to purchase over the counter. Below is an indication of the time periods that emergency contraception can be used:

¹⁷ <http://www.sexualhealthbucks.nhs.uk/service-finder/?filter=contraception>

- An intrauterine device, sometimes called a coil, can also be used as emergency contraception up to 5 days after having sex.
- “EllaOne” is a pill that can be taken up to 5 days after unprotected sex.
- “Levonelle” is a pill that can be taken up to 72 hours after unprotected sex.

Community pharmacy provision of EHC incorporates:

- Provision of Levonelle and related advice including urgent referral to other local services if more than 72 hours but less than five days.
- Provision of a travel card wallet containing the Buckinghamshire sexual health website information and a supply of condom.
- Provision of information and advice and pharmacy alert to spotting the signs of exploitation for example, child sexual exploitation.
- Signposting to sexual health services for ongoing contraceptive needs, sexually transmitted infection screening or other sexual health needs.
- Promotion of chlamydia screening and provision of testing kits to 15 – 24 year olds only.

There are eight pharmacies that are currently providing the service and have actively recorded data for 2017/18 and an additional 49 that are signed up to provide the service, but not currently doing so.

6.7.5 Opportunistic chlamydia screening for 15 – 24 years

This service is for the delivery of opportunistic chlamydia screening to males and females aged 15 to 24 years in the pharmacy setting. Counter assistants and pharmacists can ensure that **all** those accessing free emergency hormonal contraception, purchasing condoms, picking up contraceptive pills, seeking travel advice and/or those accessing supervised consumption and/or needle exchange in the pharmacy setting in the relevant age group are routinely offered a testing kit once every year and/or at every change of sexual partner.

The service includes:

- Provision of a chlamydia testing kit, including how to use the kit, where to return it and what will happen if the test is positive.
- Encouraging the completion of the test on-site wherever possible
- Distributing generic sexual health information, resource materials and information on the Buckinghamshire sexual health website – www.sexualhealthbucks.nhs.uk
- Referral to their local GP or a bSHaW sexual health service for ongoing sexual health needs

There are 7 pharmacies that are currently providing the service and have actively recorded data for 2017/18 and an additional 40 that are signed up to provide the service, but not currently doing so.

6.8. Access from pharmacies outside Buckinghamshire

Map 1 in **Appendix B – Index of maps** shows the location of the pharmacies around the border of the HWB’s area.

Patients have a choice of where they access pharmaceutical services. This may be close to their GP practice, their home, their place of work or where they go for shopping, recreation or for other reasons. Consequently, not all the prescriptions written for residents of Buckinghamshire were dispensed by the pharmacies within the county and similarly not all items dispensed in Bucks were for Bucks residents.

Enhanced or local commissioned services have specific criteria that often restrict the services to their GP registered population. Neither Buckinghamshire CCGs nor Buckinghamshire County Council currently commission local commissioned services from pharmacies outside the area for their resident population.

7. Buckinghamshire Localities

7.1. Overview

There are seven GP localities within Buckinghamshire. As each locality has slightly differing health needs they are considered separately for the purposes of the PNA.

Aylesbury Vale Clinical Commissioning Group is divided into three localities – Aylesbury Vale North, Aylesbury Vale South and Aylesbury Vale Central.

Chiltern Clinical Commissioning Group is divided into four GP localities – Wycombe, Amersham and Chesham, Wooburn Green and Southern. These localities have been used for the PNA.

As identified in Appendix B – Index of maps, Maps 3a through to 3g show the opening hours of the pharmacies in each locality. These maps identify pharmacies by trading name and index number. Opening hours are shown as a combination of symbol shape (weekday) and colour (weekend). Extended opening hours provided by 100-hour pharmacies are identified, as well as the location of nearby pharmacies outside Buckinghamshire. The index of pharmacies by locality is included in Appendix D – Indexed table of pharmacy premises by locality (maps 3a to 3g) with opening hours.

In addition, all maps identify the premises from which those on the dispensing doctor list may dispense, which are listed at

Some locations of services are geographically very close to each other and therefore where there is some overlap of symbols zoomed areas are shown.

Data and analysis for each locality is taken from the CCG GP locality profiles, available on the JSNA webpages¹⁸.

7.2. Principles in assessing gaps in provision

In order to assess the provision of pharmaceutical services against the needs of the population, the HWB considers access (distance, travelling times and opening hours) as the most important factor in determining the extent to which the current provision of pharmaceutical services meets the needs of the population.

The HWB considers access to a pharmacy of primary importance during normal working hours and at times when GP surgeries are open. Where there is no pharmacy, but there are GP dispensing premises, the HWB considers the latter to mitigate against any potential gap in need for pharmaceutical services.

For the purposes of determining whether residents have necessary access and identifying improvements for pharmaceutical services, the HWB determined that services should be available within five miles or a 20-minute drive, due to the rural nature of many of the areas in Buckinghamshire. Using NHS Choices and national route planners, settlements with current pharmaceutical services were analysed if they were:

- Outside the 1mile (1.6km) buffer of a pharmacy that provided both normal and out-of-hours services.
- Serviced by a GP dispensing practice without an alternative of a pharmacy in the vicinity.

Where GPs opened before 9am, and local pharmacies opened at 9am, this was determined to meet the standard of necessary access, as few patients would have to wait more than a reasonably short amount of time. In conjunction with the increased number of extended-hours pharmacies in the county, and the custom and practice that pharmacies mirror the opening and closing times of GP surgeries where possible, this was determined appropriate to meet the necessary needs of patients.

Where pharmaceutical services were provided in small settlements by GP dispensing practices alone, during normal working hours (Monday to Friday up to 6pm) the nearest pharmacy was located by NHS Choices. If it was found to be more than five miles away and would take 20 minutes or more to drive to (via national route planners), then this would be considered an area for greater improvement and better access to pharmaceutical services.

When pharmaceutical services were not available in the close proximity of GP surgeries after 6pm when surgeries are providing core services, the nearest pharmacy that was open was located by

¹⁸ <http://www.healthandwellbeingbucks.org/local-profiles>

NHS Choices (this sometimes identified a pharmacy in another HWB area). If it was found to be more than five miles away and would take 20 minutes or more to drive to (via national route planners), then this would be considered an area for greater improvement and better access to pharmaceutical services. This principle was repeated for weekend access, including Sundays.

The Buckinghamshire pharmacy access analysis can be found at Appendix G – Buckinghamshire Pharmacy Access Analysis.

7.3. Aylesbury Vale North Locality

7.3.1 Overview

This locality contains the towns of Buckingham and Winslow, plus the village of Wing. It has a total registered population of 58,328, around 11% of the total Buckinghamshire population. It is serviced by:

- nine pharmacies, one of which is a 100-hour pharmacy and one of which is a LPS
- Six GP surgeries (The Swan Practice, Whitchurch Surgery, Norden House Surgery, Ashcroft Surgery, Wing Surgery and Edlesborough Surgery), all of which are dispensing practices. Note: The Swan Practice is the product of a merger of North End, Masonic House and Verney Close practices; there have been no closures of premises

Map 3a in Appendix B – Index of maps shows the pharmaceutical services in Aylesbury Vale North locality, including the opening hours and trading names of pharmacies and the position of the GP dispensing premises.

Some locations of GP dispensing premises are geographically very close to pharmacies so the maps have zoomed areas to show multiple services in central Buckingham and Winslow.

The settlements of Steeple Claydon and Whitchurch have GP dispensing premises, but no pharmacy. In addition, there are other rural settlements with neither.

7.3.2 Population and health of the locality

Aylesbury Vale North locality has a similar age profile to that of Buckinghamshire as a whole, with a lower proportion in the 25-39 age group than in Buckinghamshire (Figure 5).

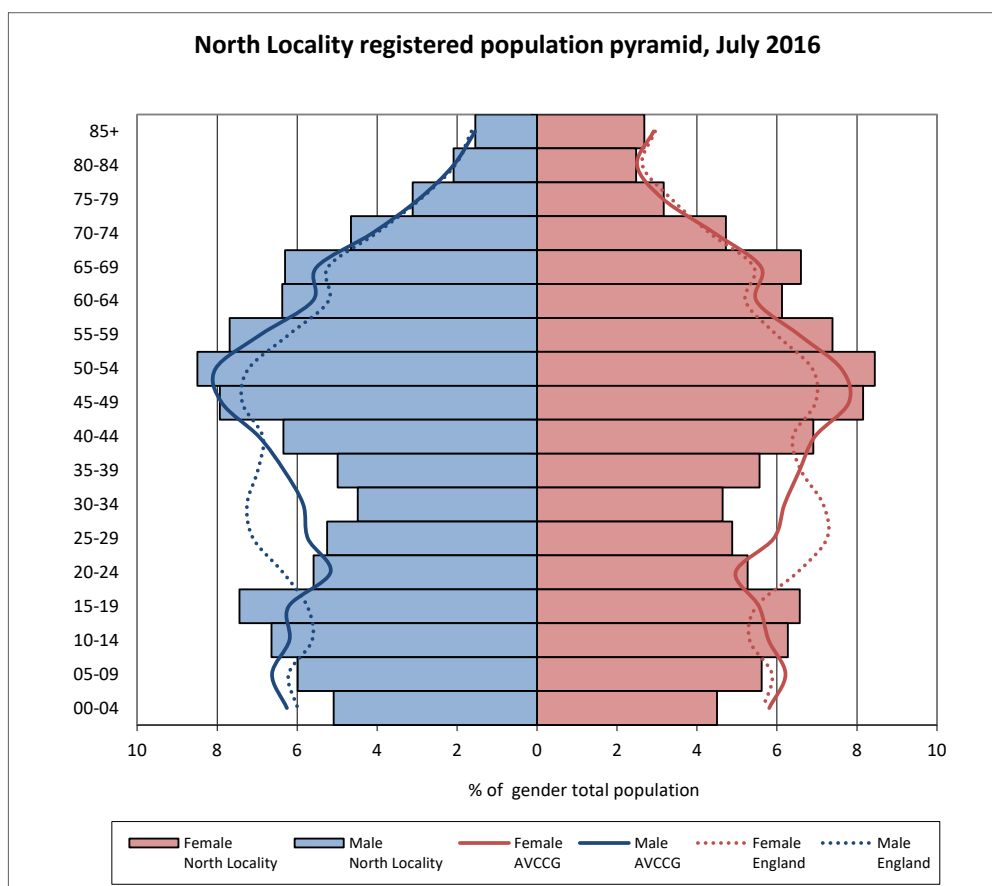
The locality is less ethnically diverse compared to Buckinghamshire as a whole. The locality is also less deprived compared to Buckinghamshire, but with one area in the ward of Tingewick in the most deprived population quintile in Buckinghamshire.

The population of the locality has similar health and has a statistically similar life expectancy compared to the Buckinghamshire population. Emergency admission rates to hospital are statistically lower than the Buckinghamshire average. Early death rates are similar compared to Buckinghamshire, which itself has some of the lowest death rates in the country.

The flu vaccination rate in the 65+ population was lower than the Buckinghamshire average, while in pregnant women it was higher, but both were below target.

Compared to the Buckinghamshire average people in Aylesbury Vale North have higher rates of hypertension, COPD, cancer and depression.

Figure 5: Age and gender profile of the population Aylesbury Vale North Locality



7.3.3 Aylesbury Vale North locality: Pharmaceutical services

7.3.3.1. Current provision – necessary and other relevant service

The residents of this locality have 16 locations in which to access pharmaceutical services comprising nine community pharmacies and seven dispensing premises. Of the nine pharmacies, four of which are owned by national chains (three chains), one smaller multiple and three independent pharmacy contractor (defined as owning five or less pharmacies within England).

Six pharmacies are open either a full or a half-day on Saturdays, with Edlesborough, Ivinghoe and Jardines pharmacy in Wing not open at all on weekends. However, there is no evening access in the area other than in Buckingham, where there is a 100-hour pharmacy. Registered patients of the GP practices can also access dispensing services from multiple sites.

Residents of Whitchurch and Steeple Claydon are able to access all essential pharmaceutical services at pharmacies just over five miles away and less than a 20-minute drive away in Buckingham and Aylesbury. Residents of Winslow are able to access pharmaceutical services in Buckingham after 6pm during the week and at weekends within the set criteria.

Residents of Winslow are able to access pharmaceutical services in Buckingham after 6pm during the week and at weekends within the set criteria.

The pharmacies in Edlesborough and Ivinghoe are not open either in the evenings or at weekends. There is very little pharmaceutical service provision in this area; however, there is a pharmacy in Dunstable and a 100 hour pharmacy in Leighton Buzzard that residents could drive to in less than 20 minutes.

Advanced services: All pharmacies in Aylesbury Vale North locality provide the MUR service. In addition, five provide the NMS service.

7.3.3.2. Necessary services – gaps in provision

Having regard to the totality of information for this locality, taking account of provision elsewhere in Buckinghamshire and in other areas, the HWB consider the provision of pharmaceutical services as a whole meets the needs of the locality population, i.e. those reliant on such services.

7.3.3.3. Improvements and better access – gaps in provision

While recognising the importance of provision by those on the dispensing doctor list, the HWB considered the provision of pharmaceutical services by a person on the pharmaceutical list to be paramount in securing a full range of pharmaceutical services. The HWB accepts that not all settlements could reasonably be regarded as having a gap in pharmaceutical services, given their size and relative proximity to other provision. However, it takes the view that those with GP surgeries can access the full spectrum of essential services within a reasonable distance and driving time. Therefore, the HWB concludes there is no gap in regard to securing improvements in this locality.

7.3.3.4. Future – gaps in provision

In addition to the general needs of Buckinghamshire population, there is significant housing development in this locality.

Housing development in Aylesbury Vale District Council from April 2015 to March 2017 and planned development over the next three years is shown in Table 4. In Aylesbury Vale North locality there were 525 dwellings completed from April 2015 to March 2017 and 383 either under construction or planned for completion over the next three years. There were also 692 dwellings completed from April 2015 to March 2017 and 1,326 either under construction or planned for completion over the next three years in the rest of the rural areas across all of Aylesbury Vale District Council.

Table 4 Housing development in Aylesbury Vale District Council

Settlement	Housing developments completed since March 2015¹⁹	Under construction planned next 3 years²⁰
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¹⁹ <https://www.aylesburyvaledc.gov.uk/monitoring-reports>

²⁰ Aylesbury Vale District Council Housing Trajectory

Aylesbury area	1,281	2,252
Buckingham*	438	165
Winslow*	87	153
Wendover	42	9
Haddenham	54	202
Edge of Milton Keynes*	-	65
Rest of rural areas**	692	1,326
Total	2,594	4,172

**Development in Aylesbury Vale North Locality is highlighted in yellow.*

***This development is across all of Aylesbury Vale District Council, which includes parts of Aylesbury Vale South Locality, Aylesbury Vale Central Locality and Aylesbury Vale North Locality.*

Employment site developments planned for the future:

- Aylesbury Enterprise Zone (Silverstone)
- Salden Chase Newton Longville
- Buckingham land south of the Wipac site on A413

The HWB considered the developments identified in order to assess whether there could be a gap in pharmaceutical services either by way of need or as improvement or better access in the future. Given the nature, extent and location of these developments in relation to current pharmaceutical provision and the absence of any identified gap, the HWB concluded that **no gap is likely to exist during the lifetime of this PNA.**

7.4. Aylesbury Vale South Locality

7.4.1 Overview

This locality contains the town of Princes Risborough and the large village of Haddenham. It has a total registered population of 48,354, around 9% of the total Buckinghamshire population, and is serviced by:

- five community pharmacies
- four GP Practices (The Cross Keys, Haddenham Health, Unity Health and Waddesdon Surgery), two of which are dispensing. One practice provides dispensing services from two separate locations. Note: Unity Health is the result of a merger of Trinity Health and Wellington House surgeries. There have been no closures of premises.

Map 3b in Appendix B – Index of maps shows the pharmaceutical services in Aylesbury Vale South locality, including the opening hours and trading names of pharmacies and the position of the GP dispensing premises.

The settlements of Waddesdon, Long Crendon and Brill have GP dispensing premises but no pharmacy. In addition, there are other rural settlements with neither.

7.4.2 Population and health of the locality

Aylesbury Vale South locality has an older age profile than that of Buckinghamshire as a whole, with a higher proportion of the population aged 65 and over and a lower proportion in the 25-34 age group than in Buckinghamshire (Figure 6).

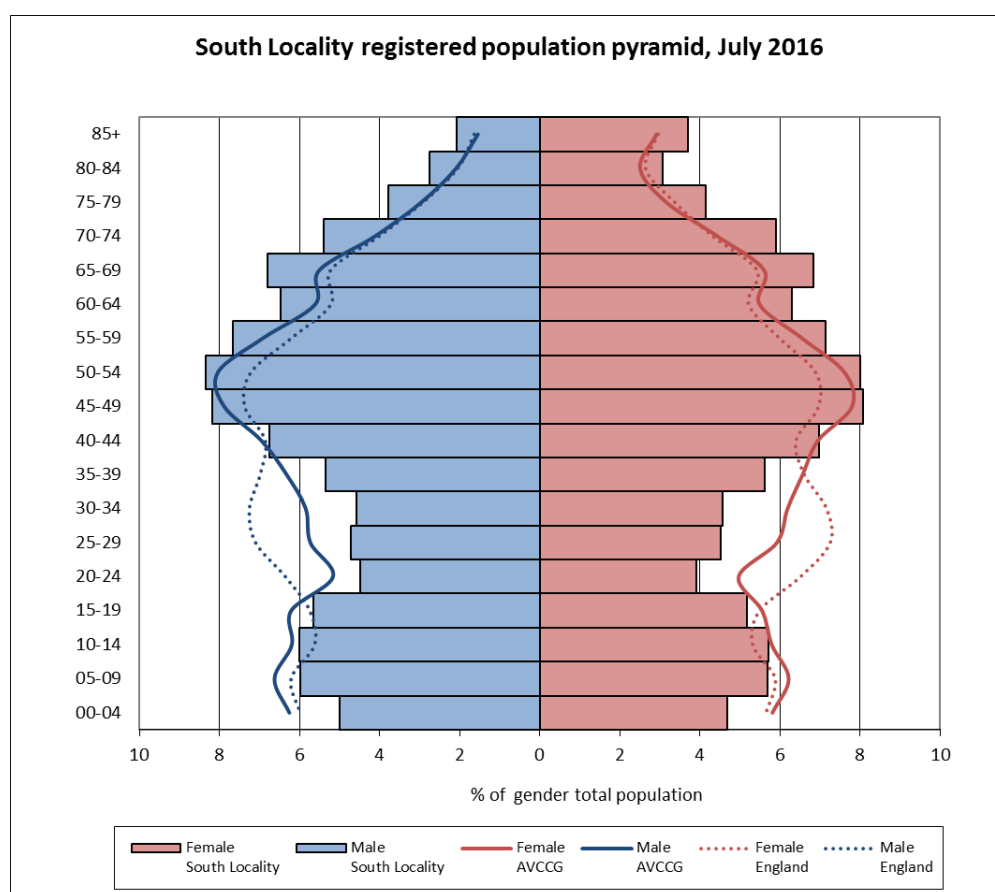
The locality is less ethnically diverse compared to Buckinghamshire as a whole. The locality is also less deprived compared to Buckinghamshire, but with areas in the wards of Grendon Underwood and The Risboroughs in the most deprived population quintile in Buckinghamshire.

The population of the locality has similar health, but has a statistically higher life expectancy compared to the Buckinghamshire population. Emergency admission rates to hospital are statistically lower than the Buckinghamshire average. Early death rates are similar compared to Buckinghamshire.

The flu vaccination rate in the 65+ population was lower than the Buckinghamshire average, while in pregnant women it was higher, but both were below target.

Compared to the Buckinghamshire average people in Aylesbury Vale South have higher rates of atrial fibrillation, heart failure, stroke, hypertension, coronary heart disease, COPD, cancer, chronic kidney disease and dementia.

Figure 6: Age and gender profile of the population Aylesbury Vale South Locality



7.4.3 Aylesbury Vale South locality: Pharmaceutical services

7.4.3.1. Current provision – necessary and other relevant services

The residents of this locality have eight locations in which to access pharmaceutical services comprising five community pharmacies and three dispensing doctors' premises. Of the five pharmacies, three of which are owned by one national chain, one large multiple and one independent pharmacy.

All five pharmacies are open either a full or a half-day on Saturdays. However, there is no evening access in the area. Registered patients of the GP practices can also access dispensing services from multiple sites.

Residents of Waddesdon and Long Crendon, in addition to accessing GP dispensing services, can access all essential pharmaceutical services within a seven-minute drive.

Residents of Princess Risborough and Haddenham are able to access all essential pharmaceutical services at pharmacies in the week after 6pm and at weekends within the set criteria. The nearest pharmacies open at these times are in Thame and Aylesbury.

The residents of Brill have access to GP dispensing services, the closest community pharmacy which is open during the week in the evening and at weekends (including Sunday) is over seven

miles away, however on using national route planners, it is estimate that these services would take less than 20 minutes to drive to as they are located in Bicester. Other pharmaceutical services during 9am to 5:30pm during the week and on Saturday mornings are slightly closer to Brill being located in Thame.

Advanced services: All pharmacies in Aylesbury Vale South locality provide the MUR service and NMS service.

7.4.3.2. Necessary services – gaps in provision

Having regard to the totality of information for this locality, taking account of provision elsewhere in Buckinghamshire and in other areas, the HWB considers the provision of pharmaceutical services as a whole meets the needs of the locality population, i.e. those reliant on such services.

7.4.3.3. Improvements and better access – gaps in provision

While recognising the importance of provision by those on the dispensing doctor list, the HWB considered the provision of pharmaceutical services by a person on the pharmaceutical list to be paramount in securing a full range of pharmaceutical services. The HWB accepts that not all settlements could reasonably be regarded as having a gap in pharmaceutical services, given their size and relative proximity to other provision. However, it takes the view that those with GP surgeries can access the full spectrum of essential services within a reasonable distance and driving time. Therefore, the HWB concludes there is no gap in regard to securing improvements in this locality.

7.4.3.4. Future Needs – gaps in provision

In addition to the general needs of Buckinghamshire population, there is housing development in this locality.

Housing development in Aylesbury Vale District Council from April 2015 to March 2017 and planned development over the next three years is shown in

Table 5. In Aylesbury Vale South locality within Aylesbury Vale District Council there were 54 dwellings completed from April 2015 to March 2017 and 202 either under construction or planned for completion over the next three years. There were also 692 dwellings completed from April 2015 to March 2017 and 1,326 either under construction or planned for completion over the next three years in the rest of the rural areas across all of Aylesbury Vale District Council.

Housing development in Aylesbury Vale South Locality within Wycombe District Council is shown in Table 6.

Table 5 Housing development in Aylesbury Vale District Council

Settlement	Housing developments completed since March 2015 ²¹	Under construction planned next 3 years ²²
Aylesbury area	1,281	2,252
Buckingham	438	165
Winslow	87	153
Wendover	42	9
Haddenham*	54	202
Edge of Milton Keynes	-	65
Rest of rural areas**	692	1,326
Total	2,594	4,172

**Development in Aylesbury Vale South Locality is highlighted in yellow*

***This development is across all of Aylesbury Vale District Council, which includes parts of Aylesbury Vale South Locality, Aylesbury Vale Central Locality and Aylesbury Vale North Locality.*

Table 6 Housing development in Aylesbury Vale South Locality (Wycombe District Council)

Settlement	Housing developments completed in 2015/16 ²³	Under construction planned next 3 years ²⁴
Rest of rural areas	16	
Bledlow Ridge	-	7

²¹ <https://www.aylesburyvaledc.gov.uk/monitoring-reports>

²² Aylesbury Vale District Council Housing Trajectory

²³ <https://www.wycombe.gov.uk/uploads/public/documents/Planning/New-local-plan/Local-plan-publication-version/HELAA-housing-monitoring-completions-under-construction-and-not-yet-started.pdf>

²⁴ <https://www.wycombe.gov.uk/uploads/public/documents/Planning/New-local-plan/Local-plan-publication-version/HELAA-housing-trajectory.pdf>

Longwick	-	173
Saunderton	-	16
Total	16	196

Employment site developments planned for the future:

- Aylesbury Enterprise Zone (Westcott Venture Park)

The HWB considered the developments identified in order to assess whether there could be a gap in pharmaceutical services either by way of need or as improvement or better access in the future. Given the nature, extent and location of these developments in relation to current pharmaceutical provision and the absence of any identified gap, the HWB concluded that **no gap is likely to exist during the lifetime of this PNA.**

7.5. Aylesbury Vale Central locality

7.5.1 Overview

This locality is Aylesbury and the surrounding area. It has a total registered population of 103,189, around 19% of the total Buckinghamshire population, and is serviced by:

- 16 pharmacies, one of which is a 100-hour pharmacy and one of which is located at Whitehill Surgery.
- seven GP surgeries (Oakfield Surgery, Meadowcroft Surgery, Mandeville Surgery, Poplar Grove Surgery, Whitehill Surgery, Berryfields and Westongrove Partnership) – of which the Wendover Health Centre branch of the Westongrove Partnership is a dispensing premises
- one internet pharmacy is located within this locality

Map 3c in Appendix B – Index of maps shows the pharmaceutical services in Aylesbury Vale Central locality, including the opening hours and trading names of pharmacies.

7.5.2 Population and health of the locality

Aylesbury Vale Central locality has a younger age profile than that of Buckinghamshire as a whole, with a higher proportion of the population aged 0-4 and 25-39 and a lower proportion aged 55 and over than in Buckinghamshire (**Figure 7**).

The locality is more ethnically diverse compared to Buckinghamshire as a whole. The locality is also more deprived compared to Buckinghamshire, with areas in the wards of Oakfield, Aylesbury Central, Quarrendon, Mandeville and Elm Farm, Elmhurst and Watermead, Southcourt, Gatehouse, Walton Court and Hawkslade and Coldharbour in the most deprived population quintile in Buckinghamshire.

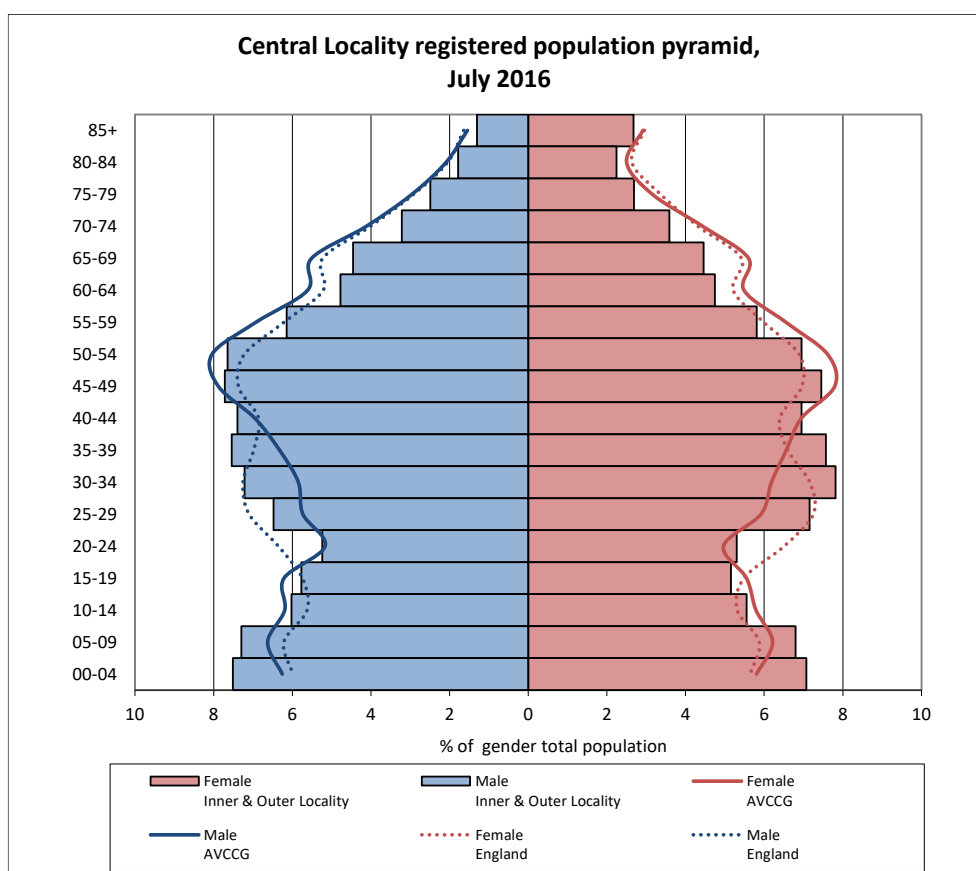
The population of the locality generally experiences worse health and has a statistically lower life expectancy, compared to the Buckinghamshire population. Emergency admission rates to hospital and early death rates are both statistically higher than the Buckinghamshire averages.

The COPD, diabetes, coronary heart disease, under 15 respiratory, under 15 unintentional and deliberate injuries, 15-24 unintentional and deliberate injuries and all age emergency admissions rates and mental health admissions rate are the highest of all the localities in Buckinghamshire.

The flu vaccination rate in the 65+ population was higher than the Buckinghamshire average, while in pregnant women it was lower, but both were below target.

Compared to the Buckinghamshire average people in Aylesbury Vale Central have higher rates of diabetes, asthma, COPD, depression and severe mental illness.

Figure 7: Age and gender profile of the population Aylesbury Vale Central Locality



7.5.3 Aylesbury Vale Central locality: Pharmaceutical services

7.5.3.1. Current provision – necessary and other relevant services

The residents of this locality have 18 locations in which to access pharmaceutical services comprising 16 community pharmacies, one internet pharmacy and one dispensing practice. Of the 16 community pharmacies, 9 are owned by national chains (three chains), three large multiples and four independent pharmacies.

In addition there is an internet pharmacy in Aylesbury, but this would not be able to offer face-to-face essential services.

There is one 100-hour pharmacy that offers extended opening hours seven days a week. In addition, most of the other pharmacies within this locality offer combinations of late-night access and/or weekend hours.

Advanced services: All pharmacies in this locality (excluding the internet pharmacy) provide the MUR service, and 15 of these also provide the NMS service.

7.5.3.2. Necessary services – gaps in provision

Having regard to the totality of information for this locality, taking account of provision elsewhere in Buckinghamshire and in other areas, the HWB considers the provision of pharmaceutical services as a whole meets the needs of the locality population, i.e. those reliant on such services.

7.5.3.3. Improvements and better access – gaps in provision

In order to assess the provision of pharmaceutical services in respect to providing improvement or better access for the population, the HWB first considered access at times other than during normal working hours. There is pharmaceutical provision by those on the pharmaceutical list during the evening and at weekends, including by a 100-hour pharmacy. The HWB considers there to be no gap that would require an improvement or better access in this locality.

7.5.3.4. Future – gaps in provision

In addition to the general needs of the Buckinghamshire population, there is significant housing development in this locality.

Housing development in Aylesbury Vale District Council from April 2015 to March 2017 and planned development over the next three years is shown in

Table 7.

In Aylesbury Vale Central locality there were 1,323 dwellings completed from April 2015 to March 2017 and 2,261 either under construction or planned for completion over the next three years.

Table 7 Housing development in Aylesbury Vale District Council

Settlement	Housing developments completed since March 2015 ²⁵	Under construction planned next 3 years ²⁶
Aylesbury area*	1,281	2,252
Buckingham	438	165

²⁵ <https://www.aylesburyvaledc.gov.uk/monitoring-reports>

²⁶ Aylesbury Vale District Council Housing Trajectory

Winslow	87	153
Wendover*	42	9
Haddenham	54	202
Edge of Milton Keynes	-	65
Rest of rural areas**	692	1,326
Total	2,594	4,172

**Development in Aylesbury Vale Central Locality is highlighted in yellow.*

***This development is across all of Aylesbury Vale District Council, which includes parts of Aylesbury Vale South Locality, Aylesbury Vale Central Locality and Aylesbury Vale North Locality.*

Employment site developments planned for the future:

- Aylesbury Enterprise Zone (Aylesbury Woodlands)
- Aylesbury Hampden Fields
- Aylesbury Berryfields
- Aylesbury Kingsbrook
- Aston Clinton MDA

The HWB considered the developments identified in order to assess whether there could be a gap in pharmaceutical services either by way of need or as improvements or better access in the future. Given the nature, extent and location of these developments in relation to current pharmaceutical provision and the absence of any identified gap, the HWB concluded that **no gap is likely to exist during the lifetime of this PNA.**

7.6. Amersham and Chesham locality

7.6.1 Overview

This locality consists of the towns of Amersham and Chesham and surrounding villages to the west. It has a total registered population of 75,666, around 14% of the total Buckinghamshire population and is serviced by:

- 13 pharmacies, two of which are located at Rectory Meadow Surgery and Hughenden Valley Surgery
- nine GP surgeries (Rectory Meadow Surgery, Amersham Health Centre, The New Surgery, John Hampden Surgery, Water Meadow Surgery, Hughenden Valley Surgery, Gladstone Surgery, Prospect House and Little Chalfont Surgery), with the Chequers surgery branch practice of Hughenden Valley Surgery a dispensing practice

Map 3d in Appendix B – Index of maps shows the pharmaceutical services in the Amersham and Chesham locality, including the opening hours and trading names of pharmacies and the position of the GP dispensing premises.

7.6.2 Population and health of the locality

Amersham and Chesham locality has a similar population profile to Buckinghamshire as a whole, but with a higher proportion of the population aged 65 and over and a lower proportion aged 25-34 than in Buckinghamshire (

Figure 8).

The locality is less ethnically diverse compared to Buckinghamshire as a whole. The locality is also less deprived compared to Buckinghamshire, with areas in the wards of Vale, St Mary's and Waterside, Newton, Asheridge Vale and Lowndes, and Ridgeway in the most deprived population quintile in Buckinghamshire.

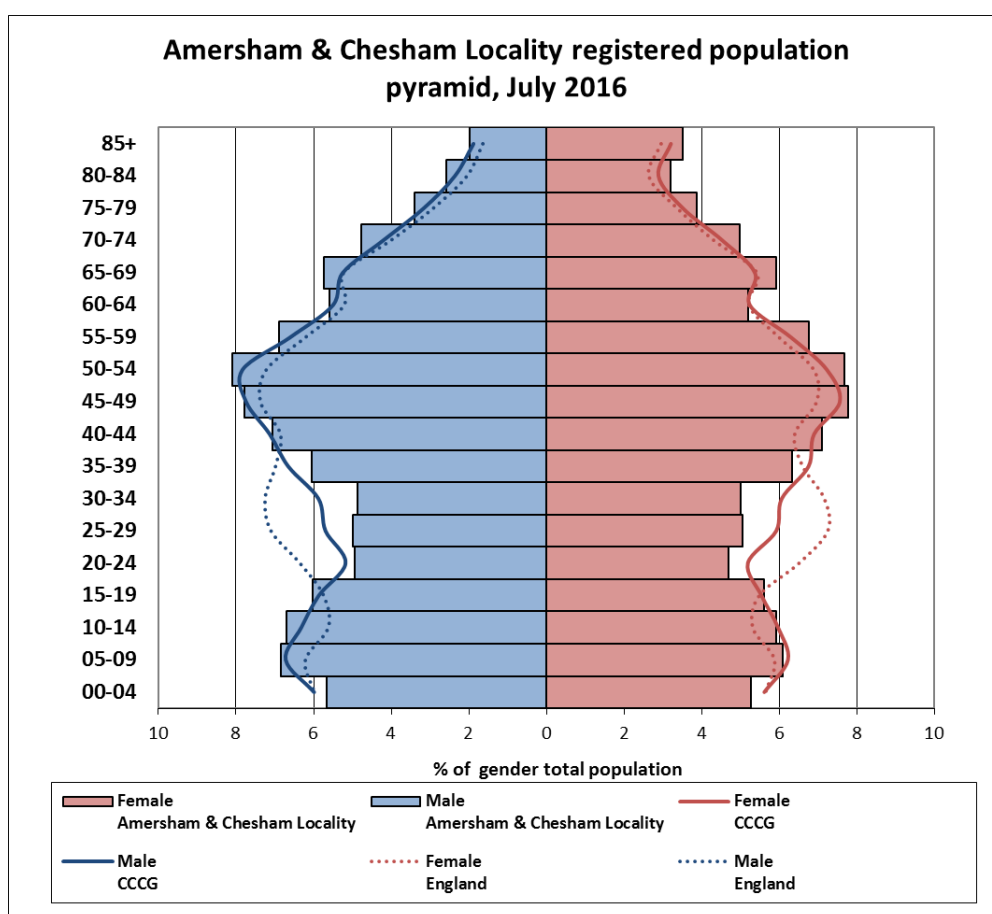
The population of the locality generally experiences better health and has a statistically higher life expectancy, compared to the Buckinghamshire population. Emergency admission rates to hospital and early death rates are both statistically lower than the Buckinghamshire averages.

The rate of excess weight in 4-5 year olds is the highest of all the localities in Buckinghamshire.

The flu vaccination rates in the 65+ population and in pregnant women are both higher than the Buckinghamshire average, but both were below target.

Compared to the Buckinghamshire average people in Amersham and Chesham have higher rates of diabetes, atrial fibrillation, hypertension, asthma and cancer.

Figure 8: Age and gender profile of the population Amersham and Chesham Locality



7.6.3 Amersham and Chesham locality: Pharmaceutical services

7.6.3.1. Current provision – necessary and other relevant services

The residents of this locality have 14 locations in which to access pharmaceutical services comprising 13 community pharmacies and one dispensing practice. Of the 13 pharmacies, four of which are owned by national chains (three chains), one large multiple, two smaller multiples and six independent pharmacies.

There are two pharmacies open in the evening in Amersham and one in Chesham open in the evenings until 1830 during the week. The pharmaceutical services in Amersham are less than three miles and a short car journey away from Chesham. All pharmacies, except one in Amersham and the pharmacy in Hughenden, are open for at least half day on Saturday at the weekends.

Advanced services: All but two of the pharmacies in Amersham and Chesham locality provide the MUR service, and eight also provide the NMS service.

7.6.3.2. Necessary services – gaps in provision

Having regard to the totality of information for this locality, taking account of provision elsewhere in Buckinghamshire and in other areas, the HWB considers the provision of pharmaceutical services as a whole meets the needs of the locality population, i.e. those reliant on such services.

7.6.3.3. Improvements and better access – gaps in provision

In order to assess the provision of pharmaceutical services in respect to providing improvement or better access for the population, the HWB first considered access at times other than during normal working hours. There is pharmaceutical provision by those on the pharmaceutical list during the evening and at weekends. The HWB considers there to be no gap that would require an improvement or better access in this locality.

7.6.3.4. Future – gaps in provision

In addition to the general needs of the Buckinghamshire population, there is some housing development in this locality.

There were 23 dwellings completed in Amersham and Chesham Locality within Wycombe District Council in 2015/16 and 173 either under construction or planned for completion over the next three years (**Table 8**). There were an additional 84 dwellings completed in 2014/15 in Amersham and Chesham Locality within Chiltern District Council (**Table 9**).

Currently there is no detail available for the number of housing developments completed from April 2015 to March 2017 or the number either under construction or planned for completion over the next three years Chiltern and South Bucks District Councils. Objectively assessed housing development need for Chiltern is 7,400 and for South Bucks is 7,500 over the period of 2014 to 2036. However, Aylesbury Vale District Council is taking a significant amount of the unmet need, about 5,750. This would currently suggest that Chiltern and South Bucks District Council's local plan will look to deliver 9,150 dwellings 2014 to 2036.

Table 8 Housing development in Amersham and Chesham Locality (Wycombe District Council)

Settlement	Housing developments completed in 2015/16 ²⁷	Under construction planned next 3 years ²⁸
Amersham and Chesham locality	23	
Princes Risborough	-	173
Total	23	173

Table 9 Housing development in Amersham and Chesham Locality (Chiltern District Council)²⁹

Settlement	Housing developments completed in 2014/15
Amersham/Amersham on the Hill	31
Chesham	47
Great Missenden and Prestwood	5
Chesham Bois	1
Total	84

Employment site developments planned for the future:

- Princes Risborough
 - Princes Estate Expansion
 - Land North of Lower Icknield Way
 - Mixed use proposals at Land Fronting New Road (Back Lane), Land South of Horns Lane, Land at Princes Risborough Station
- We do not currently know the proposed employment sites planning for future development in Chiltern and South Bucks.

²⁷ <https://www.wycombe.gov.uk/uploads/public/documents/Planning/New-local-plan/Local-plan-publication-version/HELAA-housing-monitoring-completions-under-construction-and-not-yet-started.pdf>

²⁸ <https://www.wycombe.gov.uk/uploads/public/documents/Planning/New-local-plan/Local-plan-publication-version/HELAA-housing-trajectory.pdf>

²⁹ <http://www.chiltern.gov.uk/planning/amr>

The HWB considered the developments identified in order to assess whether there could be a gap in pharmaceutical services either by way of need or as improvements or better access in the future. Given the nature, extent and location of these developments in relation to current pharmaceutical provision and the absence of any identified gap, the HWB concluded that **no gap is likely to exist during the lifetime of this PNA.**

7.7. Wycombe Locality

7.7.1 Overview

This locality mainly consists of the towns of High Wycombe, Hazlemere and Holmer Green. It has a total registered population of 90,286, around 16% of the total Buckinghamshire population and is serviced by:

- 18 pharmacies, two of which are 100-hour pharmacies
- nine GP surgeries (Tower House Surgery, Desborough Surgery, Chiltern House Medical Centre, Kingswood Surgery, Wye Valley Surgery, Riverside Surgery, Carrington House Surgery, Priory Surgery and Cressex Health Centre), none of which are dispensing premises
- two internet pharmacies

Map 3e in Appendix B – Index of maps shows the pharmaceutical services in High Wycombe locality, including the opening hours and trading names of pharmacies.

7.7.2 Population and health of the locality

Wycombe locality has a younger population profile than Buckinghamshire as a whole, with a higher proportion of the population aged 20-34 and a lower proportion aged 65 and over than in Buckinghamshire (

Figure 9).

The locality is more ethnically diverse compared to Buckinghamshire as a whole. The locality is also more deprived compared to Buckinghamshire, with areas in the wards of Abbey, Booker and Cressex, Bowerdean, Disraeli, Micklefield, Oakridge and Castlefield, Ryemead, Sands, Terriers and Amersham Hill and Totteridge in the most deprived population quintile in Buckinghamshire.

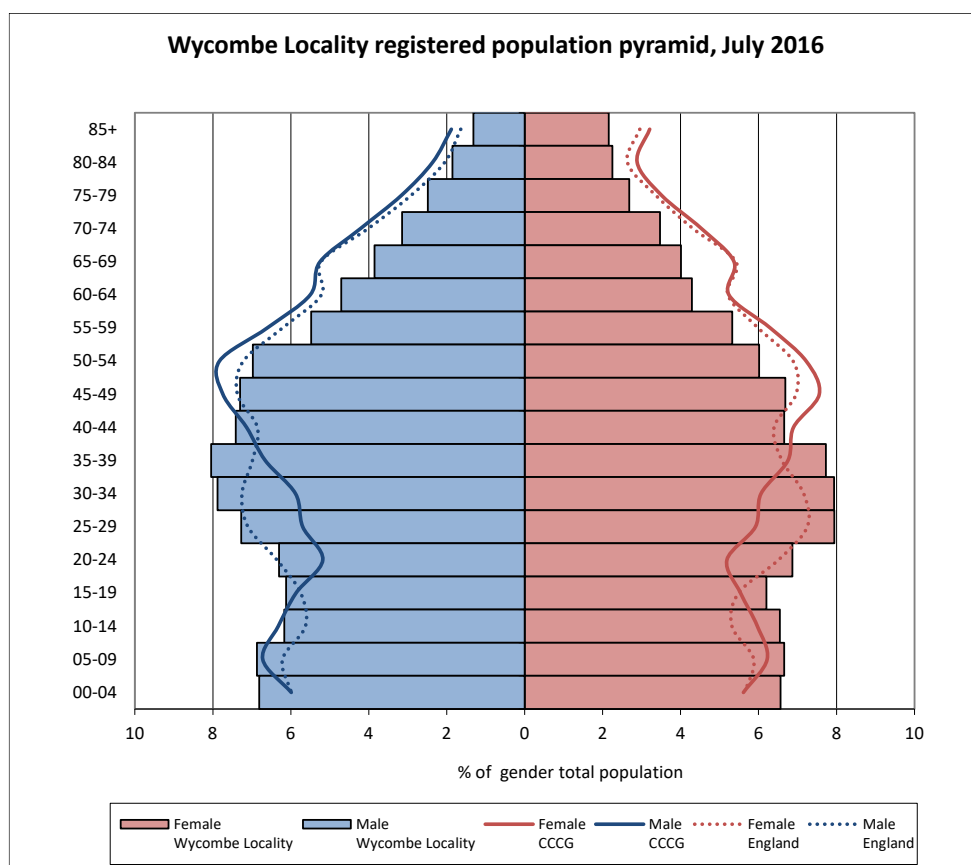
The population of the locality generally experiences worse health and has statistically similar life expectancy, compared to the Buckinghamshire population. Emergency admission rates to hospital are statistically lower than and early death rates statistically similar to the Buckinghamshire averages.

The respiratory, under 5, under 15 and under 20 emergency admissions rates are the highest of all the localities in Buckinghamshire.

The flu vaccination rates in the 65+ population and in pregnant women are both lower than the Buckinghamshire average and both were below target.

Compared to the Buckinghamshire average people in Wycombe have higher rates of diabetes, chronic kidney disease and severe mental illness.

Figure 9: Age and gender profile of the population Wycombe Locality



7.7.3 Wycombe locality: Pharmaceutical Services

7.7.3.1. Current provision – necessary and other relevant services

The residents of Wycombe locality have 20 locations in which to access pharmaceutical services, comprising 18 community pharmacies and two internet pharmacies. Of the 18 pharmacies, five of which are owned by national chains (two chains), five large multiples, one smaller multiples and seven independent pharmacies.

Two of the community pharmacies are 100-hour pharmacies offering extended opening hours seven days a week and two of which are internet pharmacies.

In addition, most of the other pharmacies within High Wycombe offer combinations of late-night access and/or weekend hours. However, those in Hazlemere and Holmer Green do not offer extended evening or Sunday provision.

The two internet pharmacies would not be able to offer face-to-face essential services.

Residents of Hazlemere and Holmer Green are able to access essential pharmaceutical services in the evening and at weekends from a 100-hour pharmacy in High Wycombe, which is less than 20 minutes drive by car from either settlement.

Advanced services: In the locality of High Wycombe 18 of the pharmacies provide the MUR service and 14 which provide the NMS service. One of the internet pharmacies also provides the NMS service.

7.7.3.2. Necessary services – gaps in provision

Having regard to the totality of information for this locality, taking account of provision elsewhere in Buckinghamshire and in other areas, the HWB considers the provision of pharmaceutical services as a whole to meet the needs of the relevant population, i.e. those reliant on such services.

7.7.3.3. Improvements and better access – gaps in provision

The HWB considers there to be no gap that would require an improvement or better access in this locality.

7.7.3.4. Future – gaps in provision

In addition to the general needs of the Buckinghamshire population, there is significant housing development in this locality.

There were 179 dwellings completed in Wycombe Locality within Wycombe District Council in 2015/16 and 3,047 either under construction or planned for completion over the next three years (**Table 10**). There were 7 dwellings completed in 2014/15 in Holmer Green, which is in Wycombe locality within Chiltern District Council.

Currently there is no detail available for the number of housing developments completed from April 2015 to March 2017 or the number either under construction or planned for completion over the next three years Chiltern and South Bucks District Councils. Objectively assessed housing development need for Chiltern is 7,400 and for South Bucks is 7,500 over the period of 2014 to 2036. However, Aylesbury Vale District Council is taking a significant amount of the unmet need, about 5,750. This would currently suggest that Chiltern and South Bucks District Council's local plan will look to deliver 9,150 dwellings 2014 to 2036.

Table 10 Housing development in Wycombe Locality (Wycombe District Council)

Settlement	Housing developments completed in 2015/16 ³⁰	Under construction planned next 3 years ³¹
High Wycombe	179	2,988
Cryers Hill	-	59
Total	179	3,047

³⁰ <https://www.wycombe.gov.uk/uploads/public/documents/Planning/New-local-plan/Local-plan-publication-version/HELAA-housing-monitoring-completions-under-construction-and-not-yet-started.pdf>

³¹ <https://www.wycombe.gov.uk/uploads/public/documents/Planning/New-local-plan/Local-plan-publication-version/HELAA-housing-trajectory.pdf>

Employment site developments planned for the future:

- High Wycombe
 - Existing key employment commitments at Handy Cross Hub and High Wycombe town centre are to provide new B1a office accommodation.
 - New employment uses identified on land south of the Airpark
 - Small area of land for low density employment proposed to be taken out of the Green Belt along with High Heavens near the Airpark
 - For existing businesses, the plan is keen to see improvements to Cressex Business Park, and to protect existing business uses.
 - Limited employment development on some former reserve sites of Abbey Barn South and Gomm Valley
- We do not currently know the proposed employment sites planning for future development in Chiltern and South Bucks.

The HWB considered the developments identified in order to assess whether there could be a gap in pharmaceutical services either by way of need or as improvements or better access in the future. Given the nature, extent and location of these developments in relation to current pharmaceutical provision and the absence of any identified gap, the HWB concluded that **no gap is likely to exist during the lifetime of this PNA.**

7.8. Wooburn Green Locality

7.8.1 Overview

This locality mainly consists of the towns of Marlow and Beaconsfield, plus the villages of Wooburn Green and Flackwell Heath. It has a total registered population of 89,602, around 16% of the total Buckinghamshire population and is serviced by:

- 15 pharmacies, one of which is a 100-hour pharmacy and one of which is located at The Penn Surgery branch of the Simpson Centre
- one dispensing appliance contractor
- one internet pharmacy
- eight GP surgeries (Hawthornden Surgery, Millbarn Medical Centre, Highfield Surgery, The Marlow Medical Group, Cherrymead Surgery, The Simpson Centre, Stokenchurch Medical Centre and Pound House Surgery), two of which are dispensing premises.

Map 3f in Appendix B – Index of maps shows the pharmaceutical services in Wooburn Green locality, including the opening hours and trading names of pharmacies and the position of the GP dispensing premises.

The settlement of Hambleden has GP dispensing premises but no pharmacy. In addition, there are other rural settlements with neither.

7.8.2 Population and health of the locality

Wooburn Green locality has an older population profile than Buckinghamshire as a whole, with a higher proportion of the population aged 65 and over and a lower proportion aged 10-34 years compared with Buckinghamshire (**Figure 10**).

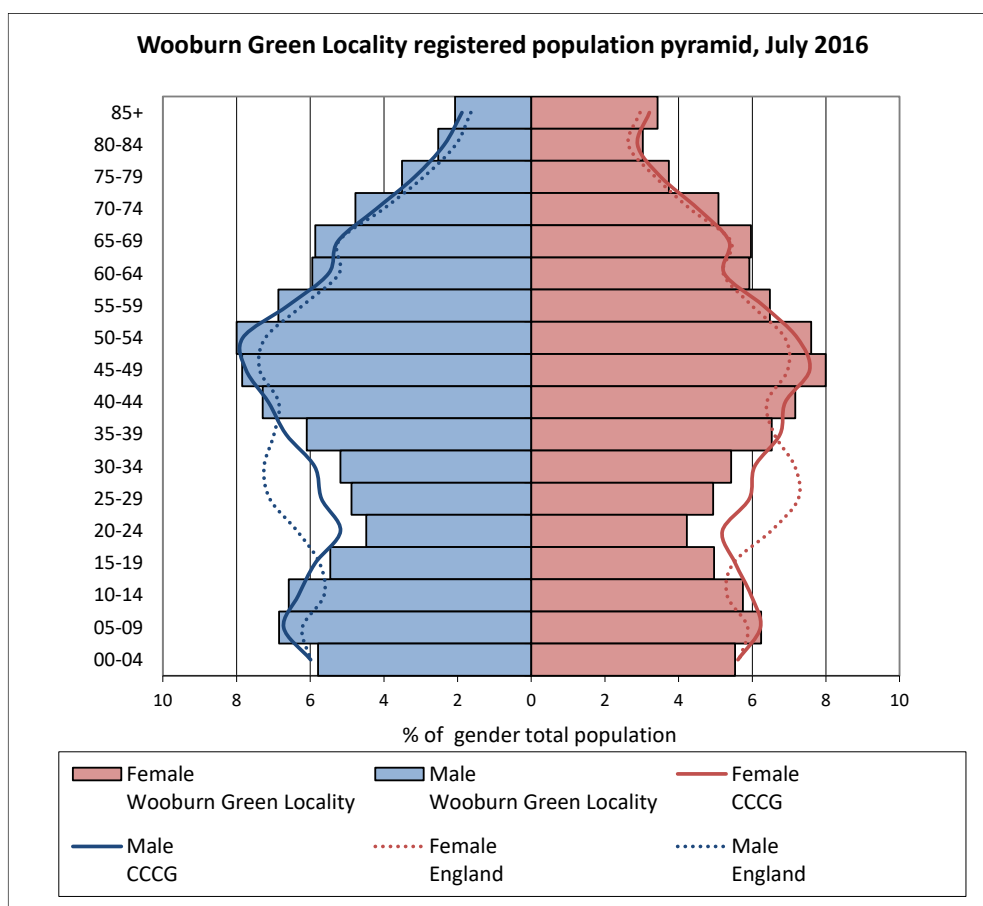
The locality is less ethnically diverse compared to Buckinghamshire as a whole. The locality is also less deprived compared to Buckinghamshire, but with areas in the wards of Marlow South East, The Wooburns, Flackwell Heath and Little Marlow and Chiltern Rise in the most deprived population quintile in Buckinghamshire.

The population of the locality generally experiences better health and statistically higher life expectancy, compared to the Buckinghamshire population. Emergency admission rates to hospital and early death rates are both statistically lower than the Buckinghamshire averages.

The flu vaccination rate in the 65+ population is higher and in pregnant women is lower than the Buckinghamshire averages, but both were below target.

Compared to the Buckinghamshire average people in Wooburn Green have higher rates of hypertension, atrial fibrillation, stroke, COPD and cancer.

Figure 10: Age and gender profile of the population Wooburn Green Locality



7.8.3 Wooburn Green locality: Pharmaceutical services:

7.8.3.1. Current provision – necessary and other relevant services

The residents of this locality have 19 locations in which to access pharmaceutical services comprising 15 community pharmacies, one dispensing appliance contractor, one internet pharmacy and two dispensing practices. Of the 15 community pharmacies, seven are national chains, one is a large multiple, two are smaller multiples and five are independent pharmacies. One of the pharmacies is a distance selling pharmacy and would not be able to offer face-to-face essential services. Also, there is a dispensing appliance contractor.

There is one 100-hour pharmacy offering extended opening hours seven days a week. In addition, some of the other pharmacies offer combinations of late-night access and/or weekend hours.

The residents of Hambleden, in addition to GP dispensing services, can access all essential pharmaceutical services in Henley-on-Thames, both during the week and at weekends. That four-mile journey is under 20 minutes by car.

Although residents of Stokenchurch have limited access to pharmaceutical services in the evening and on Sundays, the travel time to High Wycombe, where extended hours are offered, is less than a 20-minute drive by car.

Advanced services: All of the pharmacies in Wooburn Green locality provide the MUR service, 10 of which also provide NMS. The Dispensing Appliance Contractor located here provides MUR and AURs.

7.8.3.2. Necessary services – gaps in provision

Having regard to the totality of information for this locality, taking account of provision elsewhere in Buckinghamshire and in other areas, the HWB consider the provision of pharmaceutical services as a whole meets the needs of the locality population, i.e. those reliant on such services.

7.8.3.3. Improvements and better access – gaps in provision

The HWB considers there to be no gap that would require an improvement or better access in this locality.

7.8.3.4. Future – gaps in provision

In addition to the general needs of the Buckinghamshire population, there is some housing development in this locality.

There were 158 dwellings completed in Wooburn Green Locality within Wycombe District Council in 2015/16 and 394 either under construction or planned for completion over the next three years (**Table 11**).

There were 4 housing developments completed in 2014/15 in Penn and Knotty Green, which is in Wooburn Green Locality within Chiltern District Council. There were an additional 21 dwellings completed in 2014/15 in Beaconsfield, which is in Wooburn Green Locality within South Bucks

District Council (**Table 12**). There were also 24 dwellings completed in 2014/15 in secondary, tertiary and rural settlements across all of South Bucks District Council.

Currently there is no detail available for the number of housing developments completed from April 2015 to March 2017 or the number either under construction or planned for completion over the next three years Chiltern and South Bucks District Councils. Objectively assessed housing development need for Chiltern is 7,400 and for South Bucks is 7,500 over the period of 2014 to 2036. However, Aylesbury Vale District Council is taking a significant amount of the unmet need, about 5,750. This would currently suggest that Chiltern and South Bucks District Council's local plan will look to deliver 9,150 dwellings 2014 to 2036.

Table 11 Housing development in Wooburn Green Locality (Wycombe District Council)

Settlement	Housing developments completed in 2015/16 ³²	Under construction planned next 3 years ³³
Wooburn Green locality	158	
Wooburn Green	-	11
Bourne end	-	146
Horsleys Green	-	90
Marlow	-	131
Stokenchurch	-	16
Total	158	394

Table 12 Housing development in South Bucks District Council³⁴

Settlement	Housing developments completed in 2014/15
Beaconsfield*	21
Gerrards Cross	16
Burnham	4

³² <https://www.wycombe.gov.uk/uploads/public/documents/Planning/New-local-plan/Local-plan-publication-version/HELAA-housing-monitoring-completions-under-construction-and-not-yet-started.pdf>

³³ <https://www.wycombe.gov.uk/uploads/public/documents/Planning/New-local-plan/Local-plan-publication-version/HELAA-housing-trajectory.pdf>

³⁴ <http://www.southbucks.gov.uk/planning/amr>

Secondary settlements**	21
Tertiary settlements**	13
Rural settlements**	-10
Total	85

**Development in Wooburn Green Locality is highlighted in yellow*

***This development is across all of South Bucks District Council, which includes part of Wooburn Green Locality and Southern locality*

Employment site developments planned for the future:

- Marlow
 - For business, the success of Globe Park is important, and the local plan includes a policy to support its continued success.
- Stokenchurch
 - an area for business development is identified to the rear of Stokenchurch Business Park alongside the M40
- We do not currently know the proposed employment sites planning for future development in Chiltern and South Bucks.

The HWB considered the developments identified in order to assess whether there could be a gap in pharmaceutical services either by way of need or as improvements or better access in the future. Given the nature, extent and location of these developments in relation to current pharmaceutical provision and the absence of any identified gap, the HWB concluded that **no gap is likely to exist during the lifetime of this PNA.**

7.9. Southern Locality

7.9.1 Overview

This locality contains the town of Gerrards Cross and the villages of Burnham and Iver Heath. It has a total registered population of 84,033, around 25% of the total Buckinghamshire population and is serviced by:

- 15 pharmacies, one of which opens seven days a week and evenings and one of which is a LPS
- eight GP surgeries (The Ivers, The Hall Practice, Threeways Surgery, Burnham Health Centre, Southmead Surgery, The Misbourne Practice, Denham Medical Centre and The Allan Practice), none of which are dispensing premises.

Map 3g in Appendix B – Index of maps shows the pharmaceutical services in the Southern locality, including the opening hours and trading names of pharmacies.

7.9.2 Population and health of the locality

Southern locality has a similar population profile to Buckinghamshire as a whole, but with a higher proportion of the population aged 65 and over (

Figure 11).

The locality is less ethnically diverse compared to Buckinghamshire as a whole. The locality is also less deprived compared to Buckinghamshire, but with areas in the wards of Burnham Church, Burnham Lent Rise, Iver Heath, Iver Village and Richings Park, Stoke Poges, Wexham and Iver West in the most deprived population quintile in Buckinghamshire.

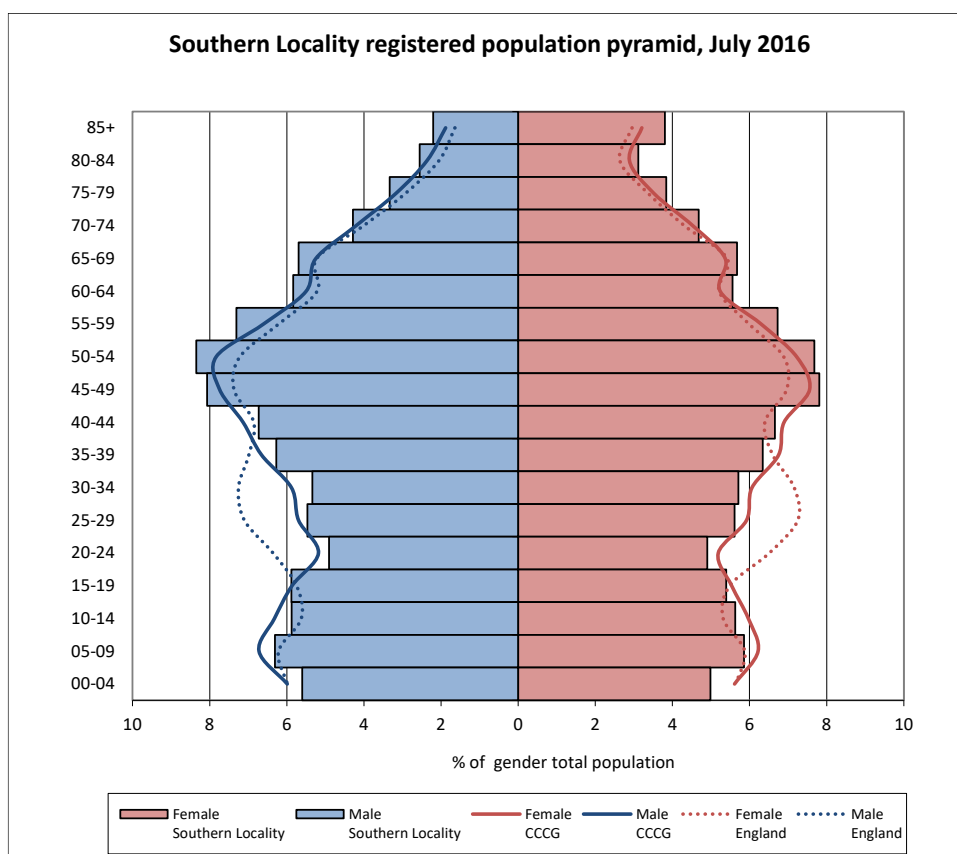
The population of the locality experiences a mixed picture for health, performing better on some indicators and worse on others, and has a statistically similar life expectancy, compared to the Buckinghamshire population. Emergency admission rates to hospital and early death rates are both statistically similar to the Buckinghamshire averages.

The circulatory, heart failure, cancer, 65+ falls, 65+ and 75+ emergency admissions rates and the cancer admission rate are the highest of all the localities in Buckinghamshire.

The flu vaccination rate in the 65+ population is lower and in pregnant women is higher than the Buckinghamshire averages, but both were below target.

Compared to the Buckinghamshire average people in Southern locality have higher rates of hypertension, atrial fibrillation, stroke, diabetes, cancer and dementia.

Figure 11: Age and gender profile of the population Southern Locality



7.9.3 Southern locality: Pharmaceutical services:

7.9.3.1. Current provision – necessary and other relevant services

The residents of this locality have 15 locations in which to access pharmaceutical services, one of which offers extended opening hours seven days a week. In addition, most of the other pharmacies offer combinations of late-night access and/or weekend hours. Of the 15 community pharmacies, eight are owned by national chains (two chains), one is a smaller multiple and six are independent pharmacies.

There is a combination of national pharmacy chains and a further choice of independent pharmacies. There is one LPS pharmacy.

Advanced services: There are 14 pharmacies in the Southern locality that provide the MUR service and 11 of these also provide the NMS service

7.9.3.2. Necessary services – gaps in provision

Having regard to the totality of information for this locality, taking account of provision elsewhere in Buckinghamshire and in other areas, the HWB considers the provision of pharmaceutical services as a whole meets the needs of the locality population, i.e. those reliant on such services.

7.9.3.3. Improvements and better access – gaps in provision

The HWB considers there to be no gap that would require an improvement or better access in this locality.

7.9.3.4. Future – gaps in provision

In addition to the general needs of the Buckinghamshire population, there is some housing development in this locality.

There were nine dwellings completed in Southern Locality within Chiltern District Council in 2014/15 (

Table 13). There were an additional 20 dwellings completed in 2014/15 in Gerrards Cross and Burnham, which are in Southern Locality within South Bucks District Council (**Table 14**). There were also 24 housing developments completed in 2014/15 in secondary, tertiary and rural settlements across all of South Bucks District Council.

Currently there is no detail available for the number of housing developments completed from April 2015 to March 2017 or the number either under construction or planned for completion over the next three years Chiltern and South Bucks District Councils. Objectively assessed housing development need for Chiltern is 7,400 and for South Bucks is 7,500 over the period of 2014 to 2036. However, Aylesbury Vale District Council is taking a significant amount of the unmet need,

about 5,750. This would currently suggest that Chiltern and South Bucks District Council's local plan will look to deliver 9,150 dwellings 2014 to 2036.

Table 13 Housing development in Southern Locality (Chiltern District Council)³⁵

Settlement	Housing developments completed in 2014/15
Chalfont St Peter	6
Chalfont St Giles	2
Seer Green	1
Total	9

Table 14 Housing development in South Bucks District Council³⁶

Settlement	Housing developments completed in 2014/15
Beaconsfield	21
Gerrards Cross*	16
Burnham*	4
Secondary settlements**	21
Tertiary settlements**	13
Rural settlements**	-10
Total	85

**Development in Southern Locality is highlighted in yellow*

***This development is across all of South Bucks District Council, which includes part of Wooburn Green Locality and Southern locality*

³⁵ <http://www.chiltern.gov.uk/planning/amr>

³⁶ <http://www.southbucks.gov.uk/planning/amr>

Employment site developments planned for the future:

- We do not currently know the proposed employment sites planning for future development in Chiltern and South Bucks.

The HWB considered the developments identified in order to assess whether there could be a gap in pharmaceutical services either by way of need or as improvements or better access in the future. Given the nature, extent and location of these developments in relation to current pharmaceutical provision and the absence of any identified gap, the HWB concluded that **no gap is likely to exist during the lifetime of this PNA.**

Significant changes since 2015 PNA

There have been no significant changes since the 2015 PNA.

Pharmacies

- Although ownership of a couple of pharmacies has changed, there has been no change to the number or location of pharmacies within Buckinghamshire's HWB area.

100 hour pharmacies

- The number of 100 hour pharmacies has not changed.

Localities:

Amersham and Chesham

- No change to the number or locations of pharmacies
- No significant changes to opening hours
- No significant changes to the numbers of pharmacies delivering advanced services

Aylesbury Vale Central

- The locality boundary has changed, so that two pharmacies are no longer within the boundary of this locality and Inner and Outer Aylesbury Vale Central are now combined as Aylesbury Vale Central Locality
- No other changes to the number or locations of pharmacies
- No significant changes to opening hours
- No significant changes to the numbers of pharmacies delivering advanced services

Aylesbury Vale North

- The locality boundary has changed, so that two additional pharmacies are no longer within the boundary of this locality
- No other changes to the number of pharmacies
- No significant changes to opening hours
- No significant changes to the numbers of pharmacies delivering advanced services

Aylesbury Vale South

- One additional pharmacy is included as although it is located in Oxfordshire it is within Aylesbury Vale South Locality
- No other changes to the number of pharmacies
- No significant changes to opening hours
- No significant changes to the numbers of pharmacies delivering advanced services

Southern

- No changes to the number of pharmacies
- No significant changes to opening hours
- No significant changes to the numbers of pharmacies delivering advanced services

Wooburn Green

- No changes to the number of pharmacies
- No significant changes to opening hours
- No significant changes to the numbers of pharmacies delivering advanced services

Wycombe

- No changes to the number of pharmacies
- No significant changes to opening hours
- No significant changes to the numbers of pharmacies delivering advanced services

8. Access to other NHS Services

The following NHS services are deemed, by the HWB, to affect the need for pharmaceutical services within its area:

- Hospital pharmacies – reduce the demand for the dispensing essential service as prescriptions written in the hospital are dispensed by the hospital pharmacy service.
- Personal administration of items by GPs – as above this also reduces the demand for the dispensing essential service. Items are sourced and personally administered by GPs and/or practice nurses thus saving patients having to take a prescription to a pharmacy, for example for a vaccination, in order to then return with the vaccine to the practice so that it may be administered.
- Minor injuries and illness unit
- GP out-of-hours service.

8.1. Hospital pharmacies

Hospital pharmacies reduce the demand for the dispensing essential service as prescriptions written in the hospital are dispensed by the hospital pharmacy service. Buckinghamshire Healthcare NHS Trust provides specialist, acute, elective and community-based healthcare. It has two main sites at High Wycombe and Stoke Mandeville and a number of smaller community hospitals.

Patients attending these, on either an inpatient or outpatient basis, may require prescriptions to be dispensed. Should services be moved out of the hospitals and into the primary care setting then it is likely that this would lead to more prescriptions needing to be dispensed by pharmacies in primary care.

8.2. Personal Administration by GPs

Under their medical contract with NHS England there will be occasions when a GP practice personally administers an item to a patient.

Generally, when a patient requires a medicine or appliance, their GP will give them a prescription that they take to their preferred pharmacy. In some instances, however, the GP will supply the item against a prescription and this is referred to as personal administration as the item that is supplied will then be administered to the patient by the GP or a nurse. This is different to the dispensing of prescriptions and only applies to certain specified items, for example, vaccines, anaesthetics, injections, intra-uterine contraceptive devices and sutures.

For these items the practice will produce a prescription. However, the patient is not required to take it to a pharmacy, have it dispensed and then return to the practice for it to be administered.

8.3. Minor Injuries and Illness Unit

As part of a national drive to improve patient access to health services in the community, a Minor Injuries and Illness Unit opened on the Wycombe Hospital site in 2012. Wycombe Minor Injury Unit is open seven days a week to help deliver better access to local health services. The service will

help to ensure that patients get the right treatment for their type of illness or injury at the right time, and in the right place. The unit is within walking distance of several pharmacies.

8.4. GP Out-of-hours Service

Buckinghamshire's Clinical Commissioning Groups commission a county-wide NHS out-of-hours service which at October 2017 is operational between 6.30pm and 8am weekdays and 24 hours at weekends and bank holidays.

It provides a telephone assessment and advice which is accessed by the patient calling NHS 111. Face to face consultations during the out of hours period take place at primary care treatment centres across the county and home visits are also available.

9. Conclusions

Community pharmacies in Buckinghamshire are well distributed, are accessible and offer a convenient service to patients and members of the public. They are available on weekdays and at the weekend (often until late at night) without the need for an appointment.

While there is no requirement for any new pharmacy premises to provide essential services, there are opportunities available to maximise existing and future advanced and locally commissioned services. The results of the Healthwatch Bucks' survey indicate that awareness of the various pharmaceutical services that are on offer varies widely. Notably, awareness of the role of pharmacies in providing healthy living advice was surprisingly low.

By advertising and utilising the skills of community pharmacists, significant health improvements can be made to help reduce health inequalities.

There is a need for better communication with the public to ensure everyone knows about the full range of essential, advanced and locally commissioned pharmaceutical services that each community pharmacy is able to provide.

9.1. Summary for the purpose of complying with NHS Regulations 2013, Schedule 1

9.1.1 Current provision – necessary and other relevant services

As described in section 0 for each locality and required by paragraphs one and three of schedule one to the Regulations, Buckinghamshire HWB has had regard to the pharmaceutical services referred to in this PNA in seeking to identify those that are necessary, have secured improvements or better access, or have contributed towards meeting the need for pharmaceutical services in the area of the HWB.

Buckinghamshire HWB has determined that while not all provision was necessary to meet the need for pharmaceutical services, the majority of the current provision by those on the pharmaceutical list within normal hours was likely to be necessary. This is as described in the section on each locality, with the remainder identified in those sections considered as providing improvement or better access.

9.1.2 Necessary services – current gaps in provision

As described in section 0 for each locality and required by paragraphs one and three of schedule one to the Regulations, Buckinghamshire HWB has had regard to the following in seeking to identify whether there are any gaps in necessary services in the area of the HWB.

In order to assess the provision of pharmaceutical services against the needs of the population, the HWB considers access (travelling times and opening hours) as the most important factor in determining the extent to which the current provision of pharmaceutical services meets the needs of the population.

The HWB has determined that the travel times, as identified in the mapping index, to access pharmaceutical services are reasonable in all the circumstances.

Based on the information available at the time of developing this PNA, no current gaps in the need for provision of pharmaceutical services during normal working hours have been identified.

9.1.3 Improvements and better access – gaps in provision

As described in section 0 for each locality and required by paragraphs one and three of schedule one to the Regulations, Buckinghamshire HWB has had regard to the following in seeking to identify whether there are any gaps in other relevant services in the area of the HWB:

- Buckinghamshire HWB considered the conclusion in respect of each locality. Where a gap in the provision of pharmaceutical services by those on the pharmaceutical list was identified in respect of times, such is reflected in the conclusions in that locality.
- Where there are GP premises without relatively close provision by those on the pharmaceutical list, Buckinghamshire HWB would consider there to be a gap in pharmaceutical services and this would be reflected in each locality.

Based on the information available at the time of developing this PNA, no gaps have been identified in pharmaceutical services at times and locations that if provided would secure improvements, or better access, to pharmaceutical services.

9.1.4 Future gaps in provision

As described in section 0 for each locality and required by paragraphs two and four of schedule one to the Regulations, Buckinghamshire HWB has had regard to the pharmaceutical services referred to in this PNA and to the developments in each locality as described in section 0.

Based on the information available at the time of developing this PNA, no additional requirements specific to this locality have been identified either as a need or improvement or better access that would be occasioned by those developments during the lifetime of this PNA.

9.1.5 Other NHS Services

As required by paragraph five of schedule one to the 2013 Regulations, Buckinghamshire HWB has had regard in particular to sections 6 and 0 in considering any other NHS services that may affect the determination in respect of pharmaceutical services in the area of the HWB.

9.1.6 How the assessment was carried out

As required by paragraph six of schedule one to the 2013 Regulations:

In respect of how the HWB considered what the localities were used for the purpose of this PNA, please see section 7.

There are seven GP localities within Buckinghamshire. As each locality has slightly differing health needs they are considered separately for the purposes of the PNA. Aylesbury Vale Clinical Commissioning Group is divided into three localities – Aylesbury Vale North, Aylesbury Vale South and Aylesbury Vale Central. Chiltern Clinical Commissioning Group is divided into four GP

localities – Wycombe, Amersham and Chesham, Wooburn Green and Southern. These localities have been used for the PNA.

In respect of how the HWB took into account the different needs in its area, including those who share a protected characteristic, see sections 3 and 0.

9.1.7 Map of provision

As required by paragraph seven of schedule one to the 2013 Regulations, the HWB has published a map of premises providing pharmaceutical services at Map 1 of Appendix B – Index of maps. The appendix also includes links to additional mapping to that required by regulation.

10. Appendices

- A Steering Group Members**
- B Index of Maps**
- C Indexed table of pharmacy premises in Buckinghamshire**
- D Indexed table of pharmacy premises by locality (maps 3a to 3g) with opening hours**
- E Indexed table of doctor dispensing list premises in Buckinghamshire**
- F Findings from Healthwatch Bucks' public survey**
- G Buckinghamshire Pharmacy Access Analysis**
- H Sources used for the PNA**
- I Glossary of terms & Acronyms**
- J Report on the public consultation**
- K Equality Impact Assessment (EIA)**

10.1. Appendix A – Steering group members

Name	Role
Louise Patten	Chief Officer, Aylesbury Vale and Chiltern Clinical Commissioning Group (Lead Health and Wellbeing member for PNA)
Jane Butterworth	Aylesbury Vale and Chiltern Clinical Commissioning Group
Emily Youngman	Public Health, Buckinghamshire County Council (BCC) (Chair)
Katie McDonald	Public Health, Buckinghamshire County Council (BCC)
Mayank Patel	Buckinghamshire Local Pharmaceutical Committee (LPC)
Gary Elton	Buckinghamshire Local Pharmaceutical Committee (LPC)
Marian Basra	NHS England South East (Thames Valley)
Ronald Newall	Healthwatch Bucks
Helen Smith	Healthwatch Bucks (Invited attendee)
Paul Roblin	Buckinghamshire Local Medical Committee (LMC)
Emily Pratt	Public Health, Buckinghamshire County Council (BCC) (Minutes)

10.2. Appendix B – Index of maps

An alpha/numeric index is used on the mapping to identify premises providing pharmaceutical services, which can be found at the following appendices:

Map 1	Buckinghamshire: Premises providing pharmaceutical services
Map 2	Buckinghamshire: 1.6 km (1 mile) buffers around pharmacies
Map 2a	Buckinghamshire: 5 mile buffers around pharmacies
Map 3	Buckinghamshire: Pharmacy opening hours
Map 3a	Aylesbury Vale North locality: Opening hours
Map 3b	Aylesbury Vale South locality: Opening hours
Map 3c	Aylesbury Vale Central locality: Opening hours
Map 3d	Amersham and Chesham locality: Opening hours
Map 3e	Wycombe locality: Opening hours
Map 3f	Wooburn Green locality: Opening hours
Map 3g	Southern locality: Opening hours
Map 4	Buckinghamshire: Population density per sq km
Map 5	Buckinghamshire: Population aged 65+ (number of persons)
Map 5a	Buckinghamshire: Population aged 65+ (density)
Map 5b	Buckinghamshire: Population aged 65+ (percentage of population)
Map 6	Buckinghamshire: Index of multiple deprivation 2015
Map 7	Buckinghamshire: Black & minority ethnic groups
Map 8	Buckinghamshire: Average driving times to pharmacies
Map 9	Buckinghamshire: Average walking times to pharmacies
Map 9a	Buckinghamshire: Slow walking times to pharmacies
Map 10	Buckinghamshire: MUR with population density
Map 10a	Buckinghamshire: NMS with population density
Map 10b	Buckinghamshire: AUR and SAC with population density

Note: The above maps are provided as a separate document to accompany this PNA.

10.3. Appendix C – Indexed table of pharmacy premises in Buckinghamshire

Map Index	Pharmacy Name	Address1	Address2	Address3	Postcode	
1	Lloydspharmacy (Lloyds Pharmacy Ltd)	12 Meadow Walk	Buckingham	Buckinghamshire	MK18 1RS	
2	Jardines Pharmacy (Jardines (UK) Ltd)	The Bullring	Market Hill	Buckingham	MK18 1JX	
3	Boots (Boots UK Ltd)	11 Market Hill	Buckingham	Buckinghamshire	MK18 1JX	
4	Instore Pharmacy (Tesco Stores PLC)	London Road	Buckingham	Buckinghamshire	MK18 1AB	100 hours
5	Lloydspharmacy (Lloyds Pharmacy Ltd)	82 High Street	Winslow	Buckinghamshire	MK18 3DQ	
6	Jardines Pharmacy (Jardines (UK) Ltd)	16-18 High Street	Wing	Leighton Buzzard	LU7 0NR	LSP
7	Edlesborough Pharmacy (Edlesborough Pharmaceutical Supplies Ltd)	11 Cow Lane	Edlesborough	Buckinghamshire	LU6 2HT	
8	Windmill Pharmacy (J T Health Ltd)	19-21 High Street	Ivinghoe	Leighton Buzzard	LU7 9EP	
9	Buckingham Pharmacy (Farali Ltd)	1 Jubilee Square	Buckingham Park	Aylesbury	HP19 9DZ	
10	Rowlands Pharmacy (L Rowland & Co (Retail) Ltd)	Elmhurst Road	Aylesbury	Buckinghamshire	HP20 2AE	
11	Lloydspharmacy (Lloyds Pharmacy Ltd)	306 Meadowcroft	Aylesbury	Buckinghamshire	HP19 9HZ	
12	Rowlands Pharmacy (L Rowland & Co (Retail) Ltd)	Meadow Way	Aylesbury	Buckinghamshire	HP20 1XB	
13	Tesco Pharmacy (Tesco Stores PLC)	Tesco Store	Broadfields Retail Park	Bicester Road	HP19 8BU	
14	Pharmacyspace (Pharmaspac (Aylesbury) Ltd)	5 Bessemer Crescent	Rabans Lane Industrial Estate	Aylesbury	HP19 8TF	
15	Lansdales Pharmacy (Lansdales Pharmacy Ltd)	Whitehill Surgery	Whitehill Lane	Aylesbury	HP19 8EN	
16	Lloyds pharmacy (Lloyds Pharmacy Ltd)	39-41 High Street	Aylesbury	Buckinghamshire	HP20 1SH	

17	Boots (Boots UK Ltd)	4 Hale Leys	High Street	Aylesbury	HP20 1ST	
18	Tesco pharmacy (Tesco Stores PLC)	2 Hazells Corner	Tring Road	Aylesbury	HP20 1PQ	
19	Fairford Pharmacy (SKP Pharm Ltd)	65 Kingsgate	Fairford Leys	Aylesbury	HP19 8WB	
20	WM Morrison Pharmacy (WM Morrison Supermarkets PLC)	Morrison's Superstore	Station Way	Aylesbury	HP20 2HX	
21	Consult Pharmacy (Consult 24/7 Ltd)	172 Tring Road	Aylesbury	Buckinghamshire	HP20 1JR	100 hours
22	Hampden Pharmacy (Farali Ltd)	119 Hampdean Gardens	Aylesbury	Buckinghamshire	HP21 8NP	
23	Lloyds pharmacy (Lloyds Pharmacy Ltd)	25-28 Jansel Square	Bedgrove Estate	Aylesbury	HP21 7ET	
24	Your Local Boots Pharmacy (Boots UK Ltd)	Unit H, Walton Court Centre	Hannon Road	Aylesbury	HP21 8TJ	
25	Lloyds pharmacy (Lloyds Pharmacy Ltd)	136 London Road	Aston Clinton	Buckinghamshire	HP22 5LB	
26	JMW Vicary Ltd (Yogesh Patel)	The Health Centre	Stan bridge Road	Haddenham	HP17 8JX	
27	Lloyds pharmacy (Lloyds Pharmacy Ltd)	28 High Street	Wendover	Buckinghamshire	HP22 6DA	
28	Lloyds pharmacy (Lloyds Pharmacy Ltd)	62-68 High Street	Princes Risborough	Buckinghamshire	HP27 0AX	
29	Lloyds pharmacy (Lloyds Pharmacy Ltd)	52 High Street	Princes Risborough	Buckinghamshire	HP27 0AX	
30	Rowlands Pharmacy (L Rowland & Co (Retail) Ltd)	Unit 4, Horns Lane	Princes Risborough	Buckinghamshire	HP27 0AW	
31	Chess Pharmacy (Michael Franklin (Chemists) PLC)	260-290 Berkhamstead Road	Chesham	Buckinghamshire	HP5 3EZ	
32	Rowlands Pharmacy (L Rowland & Co (Retail) Ltd)	252 Berkhamstead Road	Chesham	Buckinghamshire	HP5 3ET	

33	Boots (Boots UK Ltd)	58 The Broadway	Chesham	Buckinghamshire	HP5 1EG	
34	FMY Chemists (Michael Franklin (Chemists) Ltd)	36 High Street	Chesham	Buckinghamshire	HP5 1EP	
35	Garlicks Chemist (Michael Franklin (Chemists) Ltd)	31A Red Lion Street	Chesham	Buckinghamshire	HP5 1ET	
36	Kinton Pharmacy (Krishna Pharma Ltd)	44 High Street	Great Missenden	Buckinghamshire	HP16 0AU	
37	Lloyds pharmacy (Lloyds Pharmacy Ltd)	28 Church Road	Chinnor	Oxfordshire	OX39 4PG	
38	Prestwood Pharmacy (Prestwood Pharmacy Ltd)	145 High Street	Prestwood	Great Missenden	HP16 9HF	
39	Boots (Boots UK Ltd)	18 Sycamore Road	Amersham	Buckinghamshire	HP6 5DR	
40	Collins & Jervie (H A McParland Ltd)	Amersham Health Centre	Chiltern Avenue	Amersham	HP6 5AY	
41	Hobbs Pharmacy	Rectory Meadows Surgery	School Lane	Amersham	HP7 0HG	
42	Little Chalfont Pharmacy (H A McParland Ltd)	3 Nightingales Corner	Amersham	Buckinghamshire	HP7 9PY	
43	Tesco Pharmacy (Tesco Stores PLC)	Tesco Store	19 London Road	Amersham	HP7 0HA	
44	Fox Pharmacy (Lansdales Pharmacy Ltd)	9 Turners Place	Holmer Green	High Wycombe	HP15 6RN	
45	Hughenden Valley Pharma Ltd (Hughenden Valley Pharma Ltd)	Hughenden Valley Surgery	Valley Road	Hughenden	HP14 4LG	
46	Rowlands Pharmacy (L Rowland & Co (Retail) Ltd)	Oxford Road	Stokenchurch	Buckinghamshire	HP14 3TA	
47	Alliance Pharmacy (Boots UK Ltd)	9-11 Park Parade Centre	Hazlemere	High Wycombe	HP15 7AA	
48	Rowlands Pharmacy (L Rowland & Co (Retail) Ltd)	2 Market Parade	Hazlemere	Buckinghamshire	HP15 7LQ	

49	Downley Pharmacy (Wellbeing Pharmacies Ltd)	9 Cross Court	Plomer Green Avenue	Downley	HP13 5UW	
50	Lansdales Pharmacy (Mr K A Khaliq)	Penn Surgery	Elm Road	Penn	HP10 8LQ	
51	Rowlands Pharmacy (L Rowland & Co (Retail) Ltd)	1A Totteridge Drive	High Wycombe	Buckinghamshire	HP13 6JH	
52	Q2 Pharmacy (Mohammad T Comran)	51 Hughenden Road	High Wycombe	Buckinghamshire	HP13 5HS	100 hours
53	Nationwide Pharmacies (Nationwide Pharmacies Limited)	Unit 1, Riverside Business Centre	Victoria Street	High Wycombe	HP11 2LT	Internet
54	Lloydspharmacy (Lloyds Pharmacy Ltd)	Commerce House	High Street	Chalfont St Giles	HP8 4QH	
55	Victoria Pharmacy (Manichem Ltd)	19 Desborough Avenue	High Wycombe	Buckinghamshire	HP11 2RS	
56	Lloyds Pharmacy within Sainsbury's Store (Lloyds Pharmacy Ltd)	Oxford Road	High Wycombe	Buckinghamshire	HP11 2DN	100 hours
57	Lansdales Pharmacy Ltd (Lansdales Pharmacy Ltd)	Stamford House	Short Street	High Wycombe	HP11 2QH	Internet
58	Lansdales Pharmacy (Lansdales Pharmacy Ltd)	208 Desborough Road	High Wycombe	Buckinghamshire	HP11 2TE	
59	Priory Pharmacy (Al-Shifa Trading Ltd)	2 Priory Road	High Wycombe	Buckinghamshire	HP13 6SE	100 hours
60	Centra Chemist (Abalane Ltd)	20 Queens Square	High Wycombe	Buckinghamshire	HP11 2DF	
61	Superdrug Pharmacy (Superdrug Stores PLC)	19 Newland Street	Eden	High Wycombe	HP11 2BY	
62	Boots (Boots UK Ltd)	27 Eden Walk	Eden Shopping Centre	High Wycombe	HP11 2AW	
63	Boots The Chemists (Boots UK Ltd)	4 High Street	High Wycombe	Buckinghamshire	HP11 2AZ	
64	Aqsa Pharmacy (Aqsa And Ryemead Pharmacy Ltd)	91 London Road	High Wycombe	Buckinghamshire	HP11 1BU	

65	Chalfont Centre for Epilepsy (National Society Epilepsy)	Chalfont Centre for Epilepsy	Chesham Lane	Chalfont St Peter	SL9 0RJ	
66	Ryemead Pharmacy (Aqsa and Ryemead Pharmacy Ltd)	Gateway House	Wycombe Retail Park	Ryemead Way	HP11 1FY	
67	Lane End Pharmacy (Newdays Pharmacy Ltd)	1 The High Street	Lane End	High Wycombe	HP14 3JF	
68	Lloyds pharmacy (Lloyds Pharmacy Ltd)	1 Cressex Parade	New Road	High Wycombe	HP12 4RQ	
69	Boots (Boots UK Ltd)	7-9 Station Road	Beaconsfield	Buckinghamshire	HP9 1NL	
70	Pyramid Pharmacy (Pyramid Healthcare Ltd)	5 The Highway	Beaconsfield	Buckinghamshire	HP9 1QD	
71	Asda Pharmacy (Asda Stores Ltd)	Asda Store	Holmers Farm Way	High Wycombe	HP12 4NU	
72	Lloyds Pharmacy within Sainsbury's Store (Lloyds Pharmacy Ltd)	Maxwell Road	Beaconsfield	Buckinghamshire	HP9 1QH	
73	Richard Adams Chemist (Richard Adams Pharma Ltd)	1 The Broadway	Chalfont St Peter	Buckinghamshire	SL9 9DX	
74	Vantage Chemists (Chalfont Health Care Ltd)	1 Bishops House	Market Place	Chalfont St Peter	SL9 9HE	
75	Pharmacare Medical (Securicare (Medical) Ltd)	Unit C1, Knaves Beech Industrial Estate	Knives Beech Way	Loudwater	HP10 9QY	Internet
76	Securicare (Medical) Ltd (Securicare (Medical) Ltd)	Unit C1, Beech Industrial Estate	Knives Beech Way	Loudwater	HP10 9QY	DAC
77	Tesco Pharmacy (Tesco Stores PLC)	Tesco Stores	London Road	Loudwater	HP10 9RT	
78	Lloyds pharmacy (Lloyds Pharmacy Ltd)	30-32 London End	Beaconsfield	Buckinghamshire	HP9 2JH	
79	Your Local Boots Pharmacy (Boots UK Ltd)	3 Aires House	Straight Bit	Flackwell Heath	HP10 9NB	
80	Boots (Boots UK Ltd)	67-69 Packhorse Road	Gerrards Cross	Buckinghamshire	SL9 8PQ	

81	Health & Beauty (A Gautama)	60A Packhorse Lane	Gerrards Cross	Buckinghamshire	SL9 8EF	
82	Wooburn Green Pharmacy (H A McParland Ltd)	51 The Green	Wooburn Green	Buckinghamshire	HP10 0EU	
83	Marlow Bottom Pharmacy (Glade (Marlow) Ltd)	2 Brucewood Parade	Marlow Bottom	Buckinghamshire	SL7 3PE	
84	Your Local Boots Pharmacy (Boots UK Ltd)	16 Station Parade	Denham	Buckinghamshire	UB9 5ET	
85	Lloyds pharmacy (Lloyds Pharmacy Ltd)	1 The Parade	Bourne End	Buckinghamshire	SL8 5SA	
86	GLADE Pharmacy (Glade (Marlow) Ltd)	Victoria Road	Marlow	Buckinghamshire	SL7 1DS	
87	Boots (Boots UK Ltd)	4-5 Market Square	Marlow	Buckinghamshire	SL7 3HH	
88	Marlow Pharmacy (H A McParland Ltd)	61 High Street	Marlow	Buckinghamshire	SL7 1AB	
89	Lloyds pharmacy (Lloyds Pharmacy Ltd)	The Broadway	Farnham Common	Buckinghamshire	SL2 3PQ	
90	Hedgegrail Pharmacy (B S Bahra Locums Ltd)	Unit 2, Giles House	Bells Hill Green	Stoke Poges	SL2 4EW	Internet
91	Jeeves Pharmacy (H A McParland Ltd)	Jeeves Pharmacy	7 Thornbridge Road	Iver	SL0 0PU	
92	Lloyds pharmacy (Lloyds Pharmacy Ltd)	Burnham Health Centre	Minnicroft Road	Burnham	SL1 7DE	
93	Your Local Boots Pharmacy (Boots UK Ltd)	30 High Street	Burnham	Buckinghamshire	SL1 7JP	
94	Lloyds pharmacy (Lloyds Pharmacy Ltd)	29 High Street	Iver	Buckinghamshire	SL0 9ND	
95	Lloyds Pharmacy within Sainsbury Store (Lloyds Pharmacy Ltd)	Lake End Road	Taplow	Buckinghamshire	SL6 0QH	
96	Saleys Chemists (P R Shah)	42 Bathurst Walk	Iver	Buckinghamshire	SL0 9BH	LSP

40 Core Hours (identified on the map as Standard Pharmacy) unless stated as 100 hours; Internet; DAC - Dispensing Appliance Contractor; LPS - Local pharmaceutical services.

10.4. Appendix D – Indexed table of pharmacy premises by locality (maps 3a to 3g) with opening hours

Aylesbury Vale North

Map Index	Code	Pharmacy Name	Opening Hours	Core Hours	Advanced Services	Pharmacy Type
1	FH151	Lloyds Pharmacy (Lloyds Pharmacy Ltd)	Mon: 09:00-18:30 Tue: 09:00-18:30 Wed: 09:00-18:30 Thu: 09:00-18:30 Fri: 09:00-18:30 Sat: 09:00-17:30 Sun: -	Mon: 09:00-18:30 Tue: 09:00-18:30 Wed: 09:00-18:30 Thu: 09:00-18:30 Fri: 09:00-18:30 Sat: 09:00-17:30 Sun: -	MUR; NMS; SAC	Standard
2	FM764	Jardines Pharmacy (Jardines (UK) Ltd)	Mon: 09:00-13:00; 14:00-18:00 Tue: 09:00-13:00; 14:00-18:00 Wed: 09:00-13:00; 14:00-18:00 Thu: 09:00-13:00; 14:00-18:00 Fri: 09:00-13:00; 14:00-18:00 Sat: 09:00-12:00 Sun: -	Mon: 09:00-13:00; 14:00-17:30 Tue: 09:00-13:00; 14:00-17:30 Wed: 09:00-13:00; 14:00-17:30 Thu: 09:00-13:00; 14:00-17:30 Fri: 09:00-13:00; 14:00-17:30 Sat: 09:00-11:30 Sun: -	MUR; NMS	Standard
3	FQL47	Boots (Boots UK Ltd)	Mon: 08:45-13:00; 14:00-17:30 Tue: 08:45-13:00; 14:00-17:30 Wed: 08:45-13:00; 14:00-17:30 Thu: 08:45-13:00; 14:00-17:30 Fri: 08:45-13:00; 14:00-17:30 Sat: 08:45-13:00; 14:00-17:30 Sun: -	Mon: 09:30-13:00; 14:00-17:30 Tue: 09:30-13:00; 14:00-17:30 Wed: 09:30-13:00; 14:00-17:30 Thu: 09:30-13:00; 14:00-17:30 Fri: 09:30-13:00; 14:00-17:30 Sat: 09:30-13:00; 14:00-17:30 Sun: -	MUR; NMS	Standard
4	FWH43	Instore Pharmacy (Tesco Stores PLC)	Mon: 08:00-22:30 Tue: 06:30-22:30 Wed: 06:30-22:30 Thu: 06:30-22:30 Fri: 06:30-22:30 Sat: 06:30-22:00 Sun: 10:00-16:00	Mon: 08:00-22:30 Tue: 06:30-22:30 Wed: 06:30-22:30 Thu: 06:30-22:30 Fri: 06:30-22:30 Sat: 06:30-22:00 Sun: 10:00-16:00	MUR; NMS	100 hrs

5	FXV02	Lloyds Pharmacy (Lloyds Pharmacy Ltd)	Mon: 09:00-18:30 Tue: 09:00-18:30 Wed: 09:00-18:30 Thu: 09:00-18:30 Fri: 09:00-18:30 Sat: 09:00-13:00 Sun: Closed	Mon: 09:00-18:30 Tue: 09:00-18:30 Wed: 09:00-18:30 Thu: 09:00-18:30 Fri: 09:00-18:30 Sat: 09:00-13:00 Sun: Closed	MUR; SAC	Standard
6	FWD53	Jardines Pharmacy (Jardines (UK) Ltd)	Mon: 09:00-13:00; 14:00-18:00 Tue: 09:00-13:00; 14:00-18:00 Wed: 09:00-13:00; 14:00-18:00 Thu: 09:00-13:00; 14:00-18:00 Fri: 09:00-13:00; 14:00-18:00 Sat: - Sun: -	Mon: 09:00-13:00; 14:00-18:00 Tue: 09:00-13:00; 14:00-18:00 Wed: 09:00-13:00; 14:00-18:00 Thu: 09:00-13:00; 14:00-18:00 Fri: 09:00-13:00; 14:00-18:00 Sat: - Sun: -	MUR	LPS
7	FNF16	Edlesborough Pharmacy (Edlesborough Pharmaceutical Supplies Ltd)	Mon: 08:30-13:00; 14:00-18:00 Tue: 08:30-13:00; 14:00-18:00 Wed: 08:30-13:00; 14:00-18:00 Thu: 08:30-13:00 Fri: 08:30-13:00; 14:00-18:00 Sat: - Sun: -	Mon: 08:30-13:00; 14:00-18:00 Tue: 08:30-13:00; 14:00-18:00 Wed: 08:30-13:00; 14:00-18:00 Thu: 08:30-13:00 Fri: 08:30-13:00; 14:00-18:00 Sat: - Sun: -	MUR	Standard
8	FCA89	Windmill Pharmacy (J T Health Ltd)	Mon: 08:30-13:00; 14:00-18:00 Tue: 08:30-13:00; 14:00-18:00 Wed: 08:30-13:00; 14:00-18:00 Thu: 08:30-13:00; 14:00-18:00 Fri: 08:30-13:00; 14:00-18:00 Sat: - Sun: -	Mon: 09:00-13:00; 14:00-18:00 Tue: 09:00-13:00; 14:00-18:00 Wed: 09:00-13:00; 14:00-18:00 Thu: 09:00-13:00; 14:00-18:00 Fri: 09:00-13:00; 14:00-18:00 Sat: - Sun: -	MUR; NMS	Standard
9	FH032	Buckingham Pharmacy (Farali Ltd)	Mon: 09:00-13:00; 14:00-18:00 Tue: 09:00-13:00; 14:00-18:00 Wed: 09:00-13:00; 14:00-18:00 Thu: 09:00-13:00; 14:00-18:00 Fri: 09:00-13:00; 14:00-18:00 Sat: 09:00-13:00 Sun: -	Mon: 09:00-13:00; 14:00-18:00 Tue: 09:00-13:00; 14:00-18:00 Wed: 09:00-13:00; 14:00-18:00 Thu: 09:00-13:00; 14:00-18:00 Fri: 09:00-13:00; 14:00-18:00 Sat: - Sun: -	MUR	Standard

Aylesbury Vale South

Map Index	Code	Pharmacy Name	Opening Hours	Core Hours	Advanced Services	Pharmacy Type
26	FGP02	JMW Vicary Ltd (Yogesh Patel)	Mon: 08:30-18:00 Tue: 08:30-18:00 Wed: 08:30-18:00 Thu: 08:30-18:00 Fri: 08:30-18:00 Sat: 09:00-12:00 Sun: -	Mon: 08:30-16:30 Tue: 08:30-16:30 Wed: 08:30-16:30 Thu: 08:30-16:30 Fri: 08:30-16:30 Sat: - Sun: -	MUR; NMS; SAC	Standard
28	FPR51	Lloyds Pharmacy (Lloyds Pharmacy Ltd)	Mon: 08:00-18:00 Tue: 08:00-18:00 Wed: 08:00-18:00 Thu: 08:00-18:00 Fri: 08:00-18:00 Sat: 09:00-17:30 Sun: -	Mon: 09:00-12:30; 14:30-18:00 Tue: 09:00-12:30; 14:30-18:00 Wed: 09:00-12:30; 14:30-18:00 Thu: 09:00-12:30; 14:30-18:00 Fri: 09:00-12:30; 14:30-18:00 Sat: 11:30-14:00; 15:00-17:30 Sun: -	MUR; NMS; SAC	Standard
29	FWC97	Lloyds Pharmacy (Lloyds Pharmacy Ltd)	Mon: 09:00-18:00 Tue: 09:00-18:00 Wed: 09:00-18:00 Thu: 09:00-18:00 Fri: 09:00-18:00 Sat: 09:00-13:00 Sun: -	Mon: 09:00-16:30 Tue: 09:00-16:30 Wed: 09:00-16:30 Thu: 09:00-16:30 Fri: 09:00-16:30 Sat: 09:00-11:30 Sun: -	MUR; NMS	Standard
30	FDQ92	Rowlands Pharmacy (L Rowland & Co (Retail) Ltd)	Mon: 08:30-13:00; 13:20-18:00 Tue: 08:30-13:00; 13:20-18:00 Wed: 08:30-13:00; 13:20-18:00 Thu: 08:30-13:00; 13:20-18:30 Fri: 08:30-13:00; 13:20-18:30 Sat: 08:30-13:00; 13:20-17:30 Sun: -	Mon: 09:00-13:00; 14:00-17:30 Tue: 09:00-13:00; 14:00-17:30 Wed: 09:00-13:00; 14:00-17:30 Thu: 09:00-13:00; 14:00-17:30 Fri: 09:00-13:00; 14:00-17:30 Sat: 09:30-11:30 Sun: -	MUR; NMS	Standard

37	FTH35	Lloyds Pharmacy (Lloyds Pharmacy Ltd)	Mon: 09:00-18:00 Tue: 09:00-18:00 Wed: 09:00-18:00 Thu: 09:00-18:00 Fri: 09:00-18:00 Sat: 09:00-13:00 Sun: -	Mon: 09:00-13:00; 14:45-18:00 Tue: 09:00-13:00; 14:45-18:00 Wed: 09:00-13:00; 15:00-18:00 Thu: 09:00-13:00; 14:45-18:00 Fri: 09:00-13:00; 14:45-18:00 Sat: 09:00-13:00 Sun: -	MUR; NMS	Standard
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Aylesbury Vale Central

Map Index	Code	Pharmacy Name	Opening Hours	Core Hours	Advanced Services	Pharmacy Type
10	FP077	Rowlands Pharmacy (L Rowland & Co (Retail) Ltd)	Mon: 09:00-13:00; 14:00-18:15 Tue: 09:00-13:00; 14:00-18:15 Wed: 09:00-13:00; 14:00-18:15 Thu: 09:00-13:00; 14:00-18:15 Fri: 09:00-13:00; 14:00-18:15 Sat: - Sun: -	Mon: 09:00-13:00; 14:00-18:00 Tue: 09:00-13:00; 14:00-18:00 Wed: 09:00-13:00; 14:00-18:00 Thu: 09:00-13:00; 14:00-18:00 Fri: 09:00-13:00; 14:00-18:00 Sat: - Sun: -	MUR; NMS; SAC	Standard
11	FK348	Lloyds pharmacy (Lloyds pharmacy Ltd)	Mon: 09:00-13:00; 14:00-18:00 Tue: 09:00-13:00; 14:00-18:00 Wed: 09:00-13:00; 14:00-18:00 Thu: 09:00-13:00; 14:00-18:00 Fri: 09:00-13:00; 14:00-18:00 Sat: 09:00-12:00 Sun: -	Mon: 09:00-13:00; 14:00-18:00 Tue: 09:00-13:00; 14:00-18:00 Wed: 09:00-13:00; 14:00-18:00 Thu: 09:00-13:00; 14:00-18:00 Fri: 09:00-13:00; 14:00-18:00 Sat: - Sun: -	MUR; NMS	Standard
12	FKW21	Rowlands Pharmacy (L Rowland & Co (Retail) Ltd)	Mon: 08:30-13:00; 13:20-18:00 Tue: 08:30-13:00; 13:20-18:00 Wed: 08:30-13:00; 13:20-18:00 Thu: 08:30-13:00; 13:20-18:00 Fri: 08:30-13:00; 13:20-18:00 Sat: 09:00-13:00 Sun: -	Mon: 09:00-13:00; 14:00-17:30 Tue: 09:00-13:00; 14:00-17:30 Wed: 09:00-13:00; 14:00-17:30 Thu: 09:00-13:00; 14:00-17:30 Fri: 09:00-13:00; 14:00-17:30 Sat: 09:00-11:30 Sun: -	MUR; NMS; SAC	Standard
13	FTV70	Tesco Pharmacy (Tesco Stores PLC)	Mon: 08:30-20:00 Tue: 08:30-20:00 Wed: 08:30-20:00 Thu: 08:30-20:00 Fri: 08:30-20:00 Sat: 08:00-20:00 Sun: 11:00-17:00	Mon: 09:00-13:00; 14:00-17:00 Tue: 09:00-13:00; 14:00-17:00 Wed: 09:00-13:00; 14:00-17:00 Thu: 09:00-13:00; 14:00-17:00 Fri: 09:00-13:00; 14:00-17:00 Sat: 09:00-13:00; 14:00-17:00 Sun: -	MUR; NMS	Standard
14	FK627	Pharmacyspace (Pharmaspace (Aylesbury) Ltd)	Mon: 09:00-17:00 Tue: 09:00-17:00	Mon: 09:00-17:00 Tue: 09:00-17:00	-	Internet

			Wed: 09:00-17:00 Thu: 09:00-17:00 Fri: 09:00-17:00 Sat: - Sun: -	Wed: 09:00-17:00 Thu: 09:00-17:00 Fri: 09:00-17:00 Sat: - Sun: -		
15	FGC49	Lansdales Pharmacy (Lansdales Pharmacy Ltd)	Mon: 08:30-18:30 Tue: 08:30-18:30 Wed: 08:30-18:30 Thu: 08:30-18:30 Fri: 08:30-18:30 Sat: 09:00-13:00 Sun: -	Mon: 09:00-13:00; 14:30-18:00 Tue: 09:00-13:00; 14:30-18:00 Wed: 09:00-13:00; 14:30-18:00 Thu: 09:00-13:00; 14:30-18:00 Fri: 09:00-13:00; 14:30-18:00 Sat: 09:00-11:30 Sun: -	MUR; NMS	Standard
16	FJ983	Lloyds pharmacy (Lloyds pharmacy Ltd)	Mon: 09:00-18:00 Tue: 09:00-18:00 Wed: 09:00-18:00 Thu: 09:00-18:00 Fri: 09:00-18:00 Sat: 09:00-17:30 Sun: -	Mon: 09:00-13:00; 14:30-18:00 Tue: 09:00-13:00; 14:30-18:00 Wed: 09:00-13:00; 14:30-18:00 Thu: 09:00-13:00; 14:30-18:00 Fri: 09:00-13:00; 14:30-18:00 Sat: 09:30-12:00 Sun: -	MUR; NMS; SAC	Standard
17	FYR37	Boots (Boots UK Ltd)	Mon: 09:00-17:30 Tue: 09:00-17:30 Wed: 09:00-17:30 Thu: 09:00-17:30 Fri: 09:00-17:30 Sat: 09:00-17:30 Sun: 10:30-16:30	Mon: 09:30-13:30; 14:30-17:00 Tue: 09:30-13:30; 14:30-17:00 Wed: 09:30-13:30; 14:30-17:00 Thu: 09:30-13:30; 14:30-17:30 Fri: 09:30-13:30; 14:30-17:30 Sat: 09:30-13:30; 14:30-17:00 Sun: -	MUR; NMS	Standard
18	FG019	Tesco Pharmacy (Tesco Stores PLC)	Mon: 08:00-20:00 Tue: 08:00-20:00 Wed: 08:00-20:00 Thu: 08:00-20:00 Fri: 08:00-20:00 Sat: 09:00-20:00	Mon: 09:00-13:00; 14:00-17:00 Tue: 09:00-13:00; 14:00-17:00 Wed: 09:00-13:00; 14:00-17:00 Thu: 09:00-13:00; 14:00-17:00 Fri: 09:00-13:00; 14:00-17:00 Sat: 09:00-13:00; 14:00-17:00	MUR; NMS	Standard

			Sun: 10:00-16:00	Sun: -		
19	FQ857	Fairford Pharmacy (SKP Pharm Ltd)	Mon: 09:30-13:00; 14:00-18:30 Tue: 09:30-13:00; 14:00-18:30 Wed: 09:30-13:00; 14:00-18:30 Thu: 09:30-13:00; 14:00-18:30 Fri: 09:30-13:00; 14:00-18:30 Sat: - Sun: -	Mon: 09:30-13:00; 14:00-18:30 Tue: 09:30-13:00; 14:00-18:30 Wed: 09:30-13:00; 14:00-18:30 Thu: 09:30-13:00; 14:00-18:30 Fri: 09:30-13:00; 14:00-18:30 Sat: - Sun: -	MUR; NMS	Standard
20	FRE07	WM Morrison Pharmacy (WM Morrison Supermarkets PLC)	Mon: 08:30-13:00; 14:00-20:00 Tue: 08:30-13:00; 14:00-20:00 Wed: 08:30-13:00; 14:00-20:00 Thu: 08:30-13:00; 14:00-21:00 Fri: 08:30-13:00; 14:00-21:00 Sat: 08:30-13:00; 14:00-20:00 Sun: 10:00-16:00	Mon: 09:00-13:00; 14:00-18:00 Tue: 09:00-13:00; 14:00-18:00 Wed: 09:00-13:00; 14:00-18:00 Thu: 09:00-13:00; 14:00-18:00 Fri: 09:00-13:00; 14:00-18:00 Sat: - Sun: -	MUR; NMS	Standard
21	FPL29	Consult Pharmacy (Consult 24/7 Ltd)	Mon: 08:00-22:30 Tue: 08:00-22:30 Wed: 08:00-22:30 Thu: 08:00-22:30 Fri: 08:00-22:30 Sat: 08:00-22:30 Sun: 09:00-22:00	Mon: 08:00-22:30 Tue: 08:00-22:30 Wed: 08:00-22:30 Thu: 08:00-22:30 Fri: 08:00-22:30 Sat: 08:00-22:30 Sun: 09:00-22:00	MUR; NMS	100 hrs
22	FLL90	Hampden Pharmacy (Farali Ltd)	Mon: 09:00-18:00 Tue: 09:00-18:00 Wed: 09:00-18:00 Thu: 09:00-18:00 Fri: 09:00-18:00 Sat: 09:00-12:00 Sun: -	Mon: 09:00-13:00; 14:00-18:00 Tue: 09:00-13:00; 14:00-18:00 Wed: 09:00-13:00; 14:00-18:00 Thu: 09:00-13:00; 14:00-18:00 Fri: 09:00-13:00; 14:00-18:00 Sat: - Sun: -	MUR	Standard
23	FMN87	Lloyds pharmacy (Lloyds pharmacy Ltd)	Mon: 08:30-18:30 Tue: 08:30-18:30 Wed: 08:30-18:30 Thu: 08:30-18:30	Mon: 08:30-18:30 Tue: 08:30-18:30 Wed: 08:30-18:30 Thu: 08:30-18:30	MUR; NMS; SAC	Standard

			Fri: 08:30-18:30 Sat: 09:00-17:30 Sun: Closed	Fri: 08:30-18:30 Sat: 09:00-17:30 Sun: Closed		
24	FFJ81	Your Local Boots Pharmacy (Boots UK Ltd)	Mon: 09:00-18:00 Tue: 09:00-18:00 Wed: 09:00-18:00 Thu: 09:00-18:00 Fri: 09:00-18:00 Sat: 09:00-17:00 Sun: -	Mon: 09:00-13:00; 14:00-17:30 Tue: 09:00-13:00; 14:00-17:30 Wed: 09:00-15:00 Thu: 09:00-13:00; 14:00-17:30 Fri: 09:00-13:00; 14:00-17:30 Sat: 09:00-13:00 Sun: -	MUR; NMS	Standard
25	FTN18	Lloyds pharmacy (Lloyds pharmacy Ltd)	Mon: 08:30-1300; 1330-18:30 Tue: 08:30-1300; 1330-18:30 Wed: 08:30-1300; 1330-18:30 Thu: 08:30-1300; 1330-18:30 Fri: 08:30-1300; 1330-18:30 Sat: 09:00-13:00 Sun: -	Mon: 08:30-12:30; 15:00-18:30 Tue: 09:00-12:30; 15:00-18:30 Wed: 09:00-12:30; 15:00-18:30 Thu: 09:00-12:30; 15:00-18:30 Fri: 09:00-12:30; 15:00-18:30 Sat: 09:00-12:00 Sun: -	MUR; NMS; SAC	Standard
27	FR256	Lloyds pharmacy (Lloyds pharmacy Ltd)	Mon: 08:30-18:30 Tue: 08:30-18:30 Wed: 08:30-18:30 Thu: 08:30-18:30 Fri: 08:30-18:30 Sat: 09:00-17:30 Sun: -	Mon: 09:00-12:30; 15:00-18:30 Tue: 09:00-12:30; 15:00-18:30 Wed: 09:00-12:30; 15:00-18:30 Thu: 09:00-12:30; 15:00-18:30 Fri: 09:00-12:30; 15:00-18:30 Sat: 09:00-11:30; 15:00-17:30 Sun: -	MUR; NMS; SAC	Standard

Amersham and Chesham

Map Index	Code	Pharmacy Name	Opening Hours	Core Hours	Advanced Services	Pharmacy Type
31	FFN14	Chess Pharmacy (Michael Franklin (Chemists) Ltd)	Mon: 08:30-18:30 Tue: 08:30-18:30 Wed: 08:30-18:30 Thu: 08:30-18:30 Fri: 08:30-18:30 Sat: 08:30-17:00 Sun: -	Mon: 09:00-13:00; 14:00-18:00 Tue: 09:00-13:00; 14:00-18:00 Wed: 09:00-13:00; 14:00-18:00 Thu: 09:00-13:00; 14:00-18:00 Fri: 09:00-13:00; 14:00-18:00 Sat: - Sun: -	NMS	Standard
32	FXV24	Rowlands Pharmacy (L Rowland & Co (Retail) Ltd)	Mon: 08:30-13:30; 13:50-18:00 Tue: 08:30-13:30; 13:50-18:00 Wed: 08:30-13:00; 13:50-18:00 Thu: 08:30-13:30; 13:50-18:00 Fri: 08:30-13:30; 13:50-18:00 Sat: 09:00-13:00 Sun: -	Mon: 09:00-13:00; 14:00-17:30 Tue: 09:00-13:00; 14:00-17:30 Wed: 09:00-13:00; 14:00-17:30 Thu: 09:00-13:00; 14:00-17:30 Fri: 09:00-13:00; 14:00-17:30 Sat: 09:00-11:30 Sun: -	MUR; NMS; SAC	Standard
33	FT470	Boots (Boots UK Ltd)	Mon: 09:00-17:30 Tue: 09:00-17:30 Wed: 09:00-17:30 Thu: 09:00-17:30 Fri: 09:00-17:30 Sat: 09:00-17:30 Sun: 10:00-16:00	Mon: 09:30-13:30; 14:30-17:00 Tue: 09:30-13:30; 14:30-17:00 Wed: 09:30-13:30; 14:30-17:00 Thu: 09:30-13:30; 14:30-17:30 Fri: 09:30-13:30; 14:30-17:30 Sat: 09:30-13:30; 14:30-17:00 Sun: -	MUR; NMS	Standard
34	FEC29	FMY Chemists (Michael Franklin (Chemists) Ltd)	Mon: 09:00-13:00; 14:00-18:00 Tue: 09:00-13:00; 14:00-18:00 Wed: 09:00-13:00; 14:00-18:00 Thu: 09:00-13:00; 14:00-18:00 Fri: 09:00-13:00; 14:00-18:00 Sat: 09:00-13:00; 14:00-17:30 Sun: -	Mon: 09:00-13:00; 14:00-18:00 Tue: 09:00-13:00; 14:00-18:00 Wed: 09:00-13:00; 14:00-18:00 Thu: 09:00-13:00; 14:00-18:00 Fri: 09:00-13:00; 14:00-18:00 Sat: - Sun: -	MUR	Standard

35	FXE29	Garlicks Chemists (Michael Franklin (Chemists) Ltd)	Mon: 08:30-13:00; 14:00-18:00 Tue: 08:30-13:00; 14:00-18:00 Wed: 08:30-13:00; 14:00-18:00 Thu: 08:30-13:00; 14:00-18:00 Fri: 08:30-13:00; 14:00-18:00 Sat: - Sun: -	Mon: 09:00-13:00; 14:00-18:00 Tue: 09:00-13:00; 14:00-18:00 Wed: 09:00-13:00; 14:00-18:00 Thu: 09:00-13:00; 14:00-18:00 Fri: 09:00-13:00; 14:00-18:00 Sat: - Sun: -	MUR	Standard
36	FG812	Kinton Pharmacy (Krishna Pharma Ltd)	Mon: 09:00-18:00 Tue: 09:00-18:00 Wed: 09:00-18:00 Thu: 09:00-17:00 Fri: 09:00-18:00 Sat: 09:00-16:00 Sun: -	Mon: 09:00-13:00; 14:00-17:30 Tue: 09:00-13:00; 14:00-17:30 Wed: 09:00-13:00; 14:00-17:30 Thu: 09:00-13:00; 14:00-17:00 Fri: 09:00-13:00; 14:00-17:30 Sat: 09:00-12:00 Sun: -	MUR	Standard
38	FEP11	Prestwood Pharmacy (Prestwood Pharmacy Ltd)	Mon: 09:00-13:00; 14:00-18:00 Tue: 09:00-13:00; 14:00-18:00 Wed: 09:00-13:00; 14:00-18:00 Thu: 09:00-13:00; 14:00-18:00 Fri: 09:00-13:00; 14:00-18:00 Sat: 09:00-13:00 Sun: -	Mon: 09:00-13:00; 14:00-18:00 Tue: 09:00-13:00; 14:00-18:00 Wed: 09:00-13:00; 14:00-18:00 Thu: 09:00-13:00; 14:00-18:00 Fri: 09:00-13:00; 14:00-18:00 Sat: - Sun: -	MUR; NMS	Standard
39	FQL29	Boots (Boots UK Ltd)	Mon: 09:00-17:30 Tue: 09:00-17:30 Wed: 09:00-17:30 Thu: 09:00-17:30 Fri: 09:00-17:30 Sat: 09:00-17:30 Sun: 10:00-16:00	Mon: 09:30-14:00; 15:00-17:30 Tue: 09:30-14:00; 15:00-17:30 Wed: 09:30-14:00; 15:00-17:30 Thu: 09:30-14:00; 15:00-16:30 Fri: 09:30-14:00; 15:00-16:30 Sat: 09:30-14:00; 15:00-17:30 Sun: -	MUR; NMS	Standard
40	FJQ55	Collins & Jervie (H A McParland Ltd)	Mon: 08:45-18:00 Tue: 08:45-18:00 Wed: 08:45-18:00 Thu: 08:45-18:00 Fri: 08:45-18:00	Mon: 09:00-17:00 Tue: 09:00-17:00 Wed: 09:00-17:00 Thu: 09:00-17:00 Fri: 09:00-17:00	MUR; NMS	Standard

			Sat: - Sun: -	Sat: - Sun: -		
41	FKR44	Lloydspharmacy (Lloyds Pharmacy Ltd)	Mon: 08:30-18:30 Tue: 08:30-18:30 Wed: 08:30-18:30 Thu: 08:30-18:30 Fri: 08:30-18:30 Sat: 09:00-13:00 Sun: -	Mon: 09:00-13:00; 14:30-18:00 Tue: 09:00-13:00; 14:30-18:00 Wed: 09:00-13:00; 14:30-18:00 Thu: 09:00-13:00; 14:30-18:00 Fri: 09:00-13:00; 14:30-18:00 Sat: 09:00-10:30; 12:00-13:00 Sun: -	MUR; SAC	Standard
42	FGT95	Little Chalfont Pharmacy (H A McParland Ltd)	Mon: 09:00-17:30 Tue: 09:00-17:30 Wed: 09:00-17:30 Thu: 09:00-17:30 Fri: 09:00-17:30 Sat: 09:00-17:00 Sun: -	Mon: 09:00-17:00 Tue: 09:00-17:00 Wed: 09:00-17:00 Thu: 09:00-17:00 Fri: 09:00-17:00 Sat: - Sun: -	MUR; NMS	Standard
43	FRC98	Tesco Pharmacy (Tesco Stores PLC)	Mon: 08:00-20:00 Tue: 08:00-20:00 Wed: 08:00-20:00 Thu: 08:00-20:00 Fri: 08:00-20:00 Sat: 08:00-20:00 Sun: 10:00-16:00	Mon: 09:00-13:00; 14:00-17:00 Tue: 09:00-13:00; 14:00-17:00 Wed: 09:00-13:00; 14:00-17:00 Thu: 09:00-13:00; 14:00-17:00 Fri: 09:00-13:00; 14:00-17:00 Sat: 09:00-13:00; 14:00-17:00 Sun: -	MUR; NMS	Standard
45	FVW12	Hughenden Valley Pharma Ltd (Hughenden Valley Pharma Ltd)	Mon: 08:00-12:30; 13:30-18:30 Tue: 08:00-12:30; 13:30-18:30 Wed: 08:00-12:30; 13:30-18:30 Thu: 08:00-12:30; 13:30-18:30 Fri: 08:00-12:30; 13:30-18:30 Sat: - Sun: -	Mon: 08:00-12:30; 13:30-17:00 Tue: 08:00-12:30; 13:30-17:00 Wed: 08:00-12:30; 13:30-17:00 Thu: 08:00-12:30; 13:30-17:00 Fri: 08:00-12:30; 13:30-17:00 Sat: - Sun: -	-	Standard

Wycombe

Map Index	Code	Pharmacy Name	Opening Hours	Core Hours	Advanced Services	Pharmacy Type
44	FR041	Fox Pharmacy (Lansdales Pharmacy Ltd)	Mon: 09:00-18:00 Tue: 09:00-18:00 Wed: 09:00-18:00 Thu: 09:00-18:00 Fri: 09:00-18:00 Sat: 09:00-13:00 Sun: -	Mon: 09:00-13:00; 14:00-18:00 Tue: 09:00-13:00; 14:00-18:00 Wed: 09:00-13:00; 14:00-18:00 Thu: 09:00-13:00; 14:00-18:00 Fri: 09:00-13:00; 14:00-18:00 Sat: - Sun: -	MUR; NMS	Standard
47	FPV27	Alliance Pharmacy (Boots UK Ltd)	Mon: 09:00-13:00; 14:00-18:00 Tue: 09:00-13:00; 14:00-18:00 Wed: 09:00-13:00; 14:00-18:00 Thu: 09:00-13:00; 14:00-18:00 Fri: 09:00-13:00; 14:00-18:00 Sat: 09:00-13:00; 14:00-17:30 Sun: -	Mon: 09:00-13:00; 14:00-18:00 Tue: 09:00-13:00; 14:00-18:00 Wed: 09:00-13:00 Thu: 09:00-13:00; 14:00-18:00 Fri: 09:00-13:00; 14:00-18:00 Sat: 09:00-13:00 Sun: -	MUR; NMS	Standard
48	FV879	Rowlands Pharmacy (L Rowland & Co (Retail) Ltd)	Mon: 09:00-13:00; 13:20-18:30 Tue: 09:00-13:00; 13:20-18:30 Wed: 09:00-13:00; 13:20-18:30 Thu: 09:00-13:00; 13:20-18:30 Fri: 09:00-13:00; 13:20-18:30 Sat: 09:00-13:00 Sun: -	Mon: 09:00-13:00; 14:00-17:30 Tue: 09:00-13:00; 14:00-17:30 Wed: 09:00-13:00; 14:00-17:30 Thu: 09:00-13:00; 14:00-17:30 Fri: 09:00-13:00; 14:00-17:30 Sat: 09:00-11:30 Sun: -	MUR; NMS; SAC	Standard
49	FRM97	Downley Pharmacy (Wellbeing Pharmacies Ltd)	Mon: 09:00-18:00 Tue: 09:00-18:00 Wed: 09:00-18:00 Thu: 09:00-18:00 Fri: 09:00-18:00 Sat: 09:00-13:00 Sun: Closed	Mon: 09:00-18:00 Tue: 09:00-18:00 Wed: 09:00-18:00 Thu: 09:00-18:00 Fri: 09:00-18:00 Sat: 09:00-13:00 Sun: Closed	MUR	Standard
51	FV643	Rowlands Pharmacy (L Rowland & Co (Retail) Ltd)	Mon: 09:00-13:00; 13:20-18:00 Tue: 09:00-13:00; 13:20-18:00 Wed: 09:00-13:00; 13:20-18:00 Thu: 09:00-13:00; 13:20-18:00	Mon: 09:00-13:00; 14:00-17:30 Tue: 09:00-13:00; 14:00-17:30 Wed: 09:00-13:00; 14:00-17:30 Thu: 09:00-13:00; 14:00-17:30	MUR; NMS; SAC	Standard

			Fri: 09:00-13:00; 13:20-18:00 Sat: 09:00-13:00 Sun: -	Fri: 09:00-13:00; 14:00-17:30 Sat: 09:00-11:30 Sun: -		
52	FHK97	Q2 Pharmacy (Mohammad T Comran)	Mon: 08:00-24:00 Tue: 08:00-24:00 Wed: 08:00-24:00 Thu: 08:00-24:00 Fri: 08:00-24:00 Sat: 09:00-22:00 Sun: 10:00-20:00	Mon: 08:00-24:00 Tue: 08:00-24:00 Wed: 08:00-24:00 Thu: 08:00-24:00 Fri: 08:00-24:00 Sat: 09:00-21:00 Sun: 11:00-19:00	MUR	100hrs
53	FHV86	Nationwide Pharmacies (Nationwide Pharmacies Ltd)	Mon: 09:00-13:00; 14:00-18:00 Tue: 09:00-13:00; 14:00-18:00 Wed: 09:00-13:00; 14:00-18:00 Thu: 09:00-13:00; 14:00-18:00 Fri: 09:00-13:00; 14:00-18:00 Sat: - Sun: -	Mon: 09:00-13:00; 14:00-18:00 Tue: 09:00-13:00; 14:00-18:00 Wed: 09:00-13:00; 14:00-18:00 Thu: 09:00-13:00; 14:00-18:00 Fri: 09:00-13:00; 14:00-18:00 Sat: - Sun: -	-	Internet
55	FCM05	Victoria Pharmacy (Manichem Ltd)	Mon: 09:00-19:00 Tue: 09:00-19:00 Wed: 09:00-19:00 Thu: 09:00-19:00 Fri: 09:00-19:00 Sat: 09:00-13:00 Sun: -	Mon: 09:00-13:00; 14:00-17:00 Tue: 09:00-13:00; 14:00-17:00 Wed: 09:00-13:00; 14:00-17:00 Thu: 09:00-13:00; 14:00-17:30 Fri: 09:00-13:00; 14:00-17:30 Sat: 09:00-13:00 Sun: -	MUR; NMS	Standard
56	FFW03	Lloyds Pharmacy within Sainsbury's Store (Lloyds Pharmacy Ltd)	Mon: 07:00-23:00 Tue: 07:00-23:00 Wed: 07:00-23:00 Thu: 07:00-23:00 Fri: 07:00-23:00 Sat: 07:00-22:00 Sun: 11:00-17:00	Mon: 07:00-23:00 Tue: 07:00-23:00 Wed: 07:00-23:00 Thu: 07:00-23:00 Fri: 07:00-23:00 Sat: 07:00-22:00 Sun: 11:00-16:00	MUR	100hrs
57	FQ001	Lansdales Pharmacy Ltd	Mon: 09:00-13:00; 14:00-18:00 Tue: 09:00-13:00; 14:00-18:00 Wed: 09:00-13:00; 14:00-18:00	Mon: 09:00-13:00; 14:00-18:00 Tue: 09:00-13:00; 14:00-18:00 Wed: 09:00-13:00; 14:00-18:00	NMS	Internet

			Thu: 09:00-13:00; 14:00-18:00 Fri: 09:00-13:00; 14:00-18:00 Sat: - Sun: -	Thu: 09:00-13:00; 14:00-18:00 Fri: 09:00-13:00; 14:00-18:00 Sat: - Sun: -		
58	FEA35	Lansdales Pharmacy (Lansdales Pharmacy Ltd)	Mon: 08:30-13:30; 14:00-19:00 Tue: 08:30-13:30; 14:00-19:00 Wed: 08:30-13:30; 14:00-19:00 Thu: 08:30-13:30; 14:00-19:00 Fri: 08:30-13:30; 14:00-19:00 Sat: 08:30-13:30; 14:00-18:00 Sun: -	Mon: 09:00-13:00; 14:00-18:00 Tue: 09:00-13:00; 14:00-18:00 Wed: 09:00-13:00; 14:00-18:00 Thu: 09:00-13:00; 14:00-18:00 Fri: 09:00-13:00; 14:00-18:00 Sat: - Sun: -	MUR; NMS	Standard
59	FKM16	Priory Pharmacy (Al-Shifa Trading Ltd)	Mon: 08:30-19:00 Tue: 08:30-19:00 Wed: 08:30-19:00 Thu: 08:30-19:00 Fri: 08:30-19:00 Sat: 09:30-16:30 Sun: -	Mon: 09:30-14:00; 15:00-17:30 Tue: 09:30-14:00; 15:00-17:30 Wed: 09:30-14:00; 15:00-17:30 Thu: 09:30-14:00; 15:00-17:30 Fri: 09:30-13:00; 14:00-17:30 Sat: 09:30-14:30 Sun: -	MUR; NMS; SAC	Standard
60	FP989	Centra Chemist (Abalane Ltd)	Mon: 09:00-18:00 Tue: 09:00-18:00 Wed: 09:00-18:00 Thu: 09:00-18:00 Fri: 09:00-18:00 Sat: 09:00-17:30 Sun: -	Mon: 09:00-17:00 Tue: 09:00-17:00 Wed: 09:00-17:00 Thu: 09:00-17:00 Fri: 09:00-17:00 Sat: - Sun: -	MUR; NMS	Standard
61	FRP58	Superdrug Pharmacy (Superdrug Stores PLC)	Mon: 09:00-13:00; 13:30-18:00 Tue: 09:00-13:00; 13:30-18:00 Wed: 09:00-13:00; 13:30-18:00 Thu: 09:00-13:00; 13:30-18:00 Fri: 09:00-13:00; 13:30-18:00 Sat: 09:00-13:30; 14:00-17:30 Sun: -	Mon: 09:00-13:00; 15:00-17:30 Tue: 09:00-13:00; 15:00-17:30 Wed: 09:00-13:00; 15:00-17:30 Thu: 09:00-13:00; 15:00-17:30 Fri: 09:00-13:00; 15:00-17:30 Sat: 09:00-13:30; 14:30-17:30 Sun: -	MUR; NMS	Standard

62	FX910	Boots (Boots UK Ltd)	Mon: 08:30-18:00 Tue: 08:30-18:00 Wed: 08:30-18:00 Thu: 08:30-19:00 Fri: 08:30-18:00 Sat: 08:30-18:00 Sun: 11:00-17:00	Mon: 10:00-17:00 Tue: 10:00-17:00 Wed: 10:00-17:00 Thu: 10:00-17:00 Fri: 10:00-17:00 Sat: 10:00-15:00 Sun: -	MUR; NMS	Standard
63	FRN78	Boots The Chemists (Boots UK Ltd)	Mon: 09:00-17:30 Tue: 09:00-17:30 Wed: 09:00-17:30 Thu: 09:00-17:30 Fri: 09:00-17:30 Sat: 09:00-17:30 Sun: -	Mon: 09:00-14:00; 15:00-17:30 Tue: 09:00-14:00; 15:00-17:30 Wed: 09:00-14:00; 15:00-17:30 Thu: 09:00-14:00; 15:00-17:30 Fri: 09:00-14:00; 15:00-17:30 Sat: 09:00-11:30 Sun: -	MUR; NMS	Standard
64	FYC53	Aqsa Pharmacy (Aqsa And Ryemead Pharmacy Ltd)	Mon: 09:00-19:00 Tue: 09:00-19:00 Wed: 09:00-18:00 Thu: 09:00-19:00 Fri: 09:00-19:00 Sat: - Sun: -	Mon: 09:00-17:00 Tue: 09:00-17:00 Wed: 09:00-17:00 Thu: 09:00-17:00 Fri: 09:00-17:00 Sat: - Sun: -	MUR; NMS; AUR; SAC	Standard
66	FW689	Ryemead Pharmacy (Aqsa and Ryemead Pharmacy Ltd)	Mon: 09:00-18:00 Tue: 09:00-18:00 Wed: 09:00-18:00 Thu: 09:00-18:00 Fri: 09:00-18:00 Sat: 09:00-18:00 Sun: -	Mon: 09:00-17:00 Tue: 09:00-17:00 Wed: 09:00-17:00 Thu: 09:00-17:00 Fri: 09:00-17:00 Sat: - Sun: -	MUR; NMS	Standard
68	FJ136	Lloyds Pharmacy (Lloyds Pharmacy Ltd)	Mon: 09:00-18:00 Tue: 09:00-18:00 Wed: 09:00-18:00 Thu: 09:00-18:00 Fri: 09:00-18:00	Mon: 09:00-13:00; 14:00-18:00 Tue: 09:00-13:00; 14:00-18:00 Wed: 09:00-13:00; 14:00-18:00 Thu: 09:00-13:00; 14:00-18:00 Fri: 09:00-13:00; 14:00-18:00	MUR; NMS; SAC	Standard

			Sat: 09:00-13:00 Sun: -	Sat: - Sun: -		
71	FK011	Asda Pharmacy (Asda Stores Ltd)	Mon: 08:30-22:00 Tue: 08:30-22:00 Wed: 08:30-22:00 Thu: 08:30-22:00 Fri: 08:30-22:00 Sat: 08:00-20:00 Sun: 10:00-16:00	Mon: 09:00-12:30; 14:30-17:00 Tue: 09:00-12:30; 14:30-17:00 Wed: 09:00-12:30; 14:30-17:00 Thu: 09:00-12:30; 14:30-17:00 Fri: 09:00-12:30; 14:30-17:00 Sat: 09:00-12:30; 14:30-17:00 Sun: 11:00-13:00; 14:00-16:00	MUR	Standard

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Map Index	Code	Pharmacy Name	Opening Hours	Core Hours	Advanced Services	Pharmacy Type
46	FXJ86	Rowlands Pharmacy (L Rowland & Co (Retail) Ltd)	Mon: 09:00-13:30; 14:00-18:00 Tue: 09:00-13:30; 14:00-18:00 Wed: 09:00-13:30; 14:00-18:00 Thu: 09:00-13:30; 14:00-18:00 Fri: 09:00-13:30; 14:00-18:00 Sat: 09:00-13:00 Sun: -	Mon: 09:00-13:00; 14:00-17:30 Tue: 09:00-13:00; 14:00-17:30 Wed: 09:00-13:00; 14:00-17:30 Thu: 09:00-13:00; 14:00-17:30 Fri: 09:00-13:00; 14:00-17:30 Sat: 09:00-11:30 Sun: -	MUR; NMS; SAC	Standard
50	FK015	Lansdales Pharmacy (Mr K A Khaliq)	Mon: 08:30-13:00; 14:00-18:30 Tue: 08:30-13:00; 14:00-18:30 Wed: 08:30-13:00; 14:00-18:30 Thu: 08:30-13:00; 14:00-18:30 Fri: 08:30-13:00; 14:00-18:30 Sat: 09:00-12:00 Sun: -	Mon: 09:00-13:00; 14:00-18:00 Tue: 09:00-13:00; 14:00-18:00 Wed: 09:00-13:00; 14:00-18:00 Thu: 09:00-13:00; 14:00-18:00 Fri: 09:00-13:00; 14:00-18:00 Sat: - Sun: -	MUR; NMS	Standard
67	FF738	Lane End Pharmacy (Newdays Pharmacy Ltd)	Mon: 08:30-13:00; 14:00-18:30 Tue: 08:30-13:00; 14:00-18:30 Wed: 08:30-13:00; 14:00-18:30 Thu: 08:30-13:00; 14:00-18:30 Fri: 08:30-13:00; 14:00-18:30 Sat: 08:30-12:30 Sun: -	Mon: 09:00-13:00; 14:00-18:00 Tue: 09:00-13:00; 14:00-18:00 Wed: 09:00-13:00; 14:00-18:00 Thu: 09:00-13:00; 14:00-18:00 Fri: 09:00-13:00; 14:00-18:00 Sat: - Sun: -	MUR	Standard

69	FJY79	Your Local Boots Pharmacy (Boots UK Ltd)	Mon: 08:00-19:00 Tue: 08:00-19:00 Wed: 08:00-19:00 Thu: 08:00-19:00 Fri: 08:00-19:00 Sat: 08:00-18:00 Sun: -	Mon: 09:30-13:30; 14:30-17:00 Tue: 09:30-13:30; 14:30-17:00 Wed: 09:30-13:30; 14:30-17:00 Thu: 09:30-13:30; 14:30-17:00 Fri: 09:30-13:30; 14:30-17:00 Sat: 09:30-13:30; 14:30-17:00 Sun: -	MUR	Standard
70	FQ215	Pyramid Pharmacy (Pyramid Healthcare Ltd)	Mon: 08:30-19:00 Tue: 08:30-19:00 Wed: 08:30-19:00 Thu: 08:30-19:00 Fri: 08:30-19:00 Sat: 08:30-17:30 Sun: -	Mon: 08:30-12:00; 16:00-19:00 Tue: 08:30-12:00; 16:00-19:00 Wed: 08:30-12:00; 16:00-19:00 Thu: 08:30-12:00; 16:00-19:00 Fri: 08:30-12:00; 16:00-19:00 Sat: 08:30-11:00; 12:30-17:30 Sun: -	MUR	Standard
72	FKL13	Lloyds Pharmacy within Sainsbury's Store (Lloyds Pharmacy Ltd)	Mon: 07:00-23:00 Tue: 07:00-23:00 Wed: 07:00-23:00 Thu: 07:00-23:00 Fri: 07:00-23:00 Sat: 07:00-22:00 Sun: 10:00-16:00	Mon: 08:00-23:00 Tue: 07:00-23:00 Wed: 07:00-23:00 Thu: 07:00-23:00 Fri: 07:00-23:00 Sat: 07:00-22:00 Sun: 10:00-16:00	MUR	100hrs
75	FGT02	Pharmacare Medical (Securicare (Medical) Ltd)	Mon: 09:00-17:00 Tue: 09:00-17:00 Wed: 09:00-17:00 Thu: 09:00-17:00 Fri: 09:00-17:00 Sat: - Sun: -	Mon: 09:00-17:00 Tue: 09:00-17:00 Wed: 09:00-17:00 Thu: 09:00-17:00 Fri: 09:00-17:00 Sat: - Sun: -	-	Internet
76	FYR20	Securicare (Medical) Ltd	Mon: 08:30-17:00 Tue: 08:30-17:00 Wed: 08:30-17:00 Thu: 08:30-17:00 Fri: 08:30-17:00	Mon: 09:00-15:00 Tue: 09:00-15:00 Wed: 09:00-15:00 Thu: 09:00-15:00 Fri: 09:00-15:00	MUR; AUR	DAC

			Sat: - Sun: -	Sat: - Sun: -		
77	FCE39	Tesco Pharmacy (Tesco Stores PLC)	Mon: 08:00-20:00 Tue: 08:00-20:00 Wed: 08:00-20:00 Thu: 08:00-20:00 Fri: 08:00-20:00 Sat: 08:00-19:00 Sun: 10:00-16:00	Mon: 09:00-13:00; 14:00-17:00 Tue: 09:00-13:00; 14:00-17:00 Wed: 09:00-13:00; 14:00-17:00 Thu: 09:00-13:00; 14:00-17:00 Fri: 09:00-13:00; 14:00-17:00 Sat: 09:00-13:00; 14:00-17:00 Sun: -	MUR; NMS	Standard
78	FLY55	Lloyds Pharmacy (Lloyds Pharmacy Ltd)	Mon: 08:30-18:30 Tue: 08:30-18:30 Wed: 08:30-18:30 Thu: 08:30-18:30 Fri: 08:30-18:30 Sat: 09:00-13:00 Sun: -	Mon: 08:30-11:30; 14:00-18:30 Tue: 08:30-11:30; 14:00-18:30 Wed: 08:30-11:30; 14:00-18:30 Thu: 08:30-11:30; 14:00-18:30 Fri: 08:30-11:30; 14:00-18:30 Sat: 09:00-10:00; 11:30-13:00 Sun: -	MUR	Standard
79	FC067	Your Local Boots Pharmacy (Boots UK Ltd)	Mon: 09:00-13:00; 14:00-18:00 Tue: 09:00-13:00; 14:00-18:00 Wed: 09:00-13:00; 14:00-18:00 Thu: 09:00-13:00; 14:00-18:00 Fri: 09:00-13:00; 14:00-18:00 Sat: 09:00-13:00; 14:00-17:00 Sun: -	Mon: 09:00-13:00; 14:00-18:00 Tue: 09:00-13:00; 14:00-18:00 Wed: 09:00-13:00 Thu: 09:00-13:00; 14:00-18:00 Fri: 09:00-13:00; 14:00-18:00 Sat: 09:00-13:00 Sun: -	MUR; NMS	Standard
82	FXK67	Wooburn Green Pharmacy (H A McParland Ltd)	Mon: 09:00-18:00 Tue: 09:00-18:00 Wed: 09:00-18:00 Thu: 09:00-18:00 Fri: 09:00-18:00 Sat: 09:00-17:00 Sun: -	Mon: 09:00-16:00 Tue: 09:00-16:00 Wed: 09:00-16:00 Thu: 09:00-16:00 Fri: 09:00-17:00 Sat: 09:00-13:00 Sun: -	MUR; NMS	Standard
83	FQJ75	Marlow Bottom Pharmacy (Glade (Marlow) Ltd)	Mon: 09:00-17:30 Tue: 09:00-17:30 Wed: 09:00-17:30	Mon: 09:00-17:00 Tue: 09:00-17:00 Wed: 09:00-17:00	MUR; NMS	Standard

			Thu: 09:00-17:30 Fri: 09:00-17:30 Sat: 09:00-13:00 Sun: -	Thu: 09:00-17:00 Fri: 09:00-17:00 Sat: - Sun: -		
85	FNL91	Lloyds Pharmacy (Lloyds Pharmacy Ltd)	Mon: 08:30-18:30 Tue: 08:30-18:30 Wed: 08:30-18:30 Thu: 08:30-18:30 Fri: 08:30-18:30 Sat: 09:00-17:30 Sun: -	Mon: 08:30-12:30; 15:30-18:30 Tue: 08:30-12:30; 15:30-18:30 Wed: 08:30-12:30; 15:30-18:30 Thu: 08:30-12:30; 15:30-18:30 Fri: 08:30-12:30; 15:30-18:30 Sat: 09:30-11:30; 15:00-17:30 Sun: -	MUR; NMS; SAC	Standard
86	FVT83	Glade Pharmacy (Glade (Marlow) Ltd)	Mon: 08:30-13:00; 14:00-18:30 Tue: 08:30-13:00; 14:00-18:30 Wed: 08:30-13:00; 14:00-18:30 Thu: 08:30-13:00; 14:00-18:30 Fri: 08:30-13:00; 14:00-18:30 Sat: - Sun: -	Mon: 09:00-13:00; 14:00-18:00 Tue: 09:00-13:00; 14:00-18:00 Wed: 09:00-13:00; 14:00-18:00 Thu: 09:00-13:00; 14:00-18:00 Fri: 09:00-13:00; 14:00-18:00 Sat: - Sun: -	MUR; NMS	Standard
87	FP349	Boots (Boots UK Ltd)	Mon: 09:00-18:00 Tue: 09:00-18:00 Wed: 09:00-18:00 Thu: 09:00-18:00 Fri: 09:00-18:00 Sat: 09:00-18:00 Sun: 10:00-16:00	Mon: 09:30-14:00; 15:00-17:30 Tue: 09:30-14:00; 15:00-17:30 Wed: 09:30-14:00; 15:00-17:30 Thu: 09:30-14:00; 15:00-17:30 Fri: 09:30-14:00; 15:00-17:30 Sat: 09:30-14:00; 15:00-15:30 Sun: -	MUR; NMS	Standard
88	FTX36	Marlow Pharmacy (H A McParland Ltd)	Mon: 08:30-17:30 Tue: 08:30-17:30 Wed: 08:30-17:30 Thu: 08:30-17:30 Fri: 08:30-17:30 Sat: 09:00-17:00 Sun: 11:00-16:00	Mon: 09:00-16:00 Tue: 09:00-16:00 Wed: 09:00-16:00 Thu: 09:00-16:00 Fri: 09:00-17:00 Sat: 09:00-13:00 Sun: -	MUR; NMS	Standard

Southern Locality

Map Index	Code	Pharmacy Name	Opening Hours	Core Hours	Advanced Services	Pharmacy Type
54	FN343	Lloyds Pharmacy (Lloyds Pharmacy Ltd)	Mon: 09:00-18:00 Tue: 09:00-18:00 Wed: 09:00-18:00 Thu: 09:00-18:00 Fri: 09:00-18:00 Sat: 09:00-14:00 Sun: -	Mon: 09:00-13:00; 14:30-18:00 Tue: 09:00-13:00; 14:30-18:00 Wed: 09:00-13:00; 14:30-18:00 Thu: 09:00-13:00; 14:30-18:00 Fri: 09:00-13:00; 14:30-18:00 Sat: 09:00-10:30; 13:00-14:00 Sun: -	MUR	Standard
65	FJ954	Chalfont Centre for Epilepsy (National Society Epilepsy)	Mon: 09:00 - 17:00 Tue: 09:00 - 17:00 Wed: 09:00 - 17:00 Thu: 09:00 - 17:00 Fri: 09:00 - 17:00 Sat: Sun:	Mon: 09:00 - 17:00 Tue: 09:00 - 17:00 Wed: 09:00 - 17:00 Thu: 09:00 - 17:00 Fri: 09:00 - 17:00 Sat: Sun:	-	Standard
73	FPQ67	Richard Adams Chemist (Richard Adams Pharma Ltd)	Mon: 08:30-18:00 Tue: 08:30-18:00 Wed: 08:30-18:00 Thu: 08:30-18:00 Fri: 08:30-18:00 Sat: 09:00-17:30 Sun: -	Mon: 09:00-17:00 Tue: 09:00-17:00 Wed: 09:00-17:00 Thu: 09:00-17:00 Fri: 09:00-17:00 Sat: - Sun: -	MUR; NMS	Standard
74	FY190	Vantage Chemists (Chalfont Health Care Ltd)	Mon: 08:30-18:15 Tue: 08:30-18:15 Wed: 08:30-18:15 Thu: 08:30-18:15 Fri: 08:30-18:15 Sat: 09:00-17:30 Sun: 10:00-13:00	Mon: 09:00-16:00 Tue: 09:00-16:00 Wed: 09:00-16:00 Thu: 09:00-16:00 Fri: 09:00-16:00 Sat: 09:00-14:00 Sun: -	MUR; NMS	Standard
80	FFE41	Boots (Boots UK Ltd)	Mon: 08:45-17:30 Tue: 08:45-17:30	Mon: 09:30-13:30; 14:30-17:00 Tue: 09:30-13:30; 14:30-17:00	MUR;	Standard

			Wed: 08:45-17:30 Thu: 08:45-17:30 Fri: 08:45-17:30 Sat: 08:45-17:30 Sun: -	Wed: 09:30-13:30; 14:30-17:00 Thu: 09:30-13:30; 14:30-17:30 Fri: 09:30-13:30; 14:30-17:30 Sat: 09:30-13:30; 14:30-17:00 Sun: -	NMS	
81	FG154	Health & Beauty (A Gautama)	Mon: 09:00-17:30 Tue: 09:00-17:30 Wed: 09:00-17:30 Thu: 09:00-17:30 Fri: 09:00-17:30 Sat: 09:00-17:30 Sun: -	Mon: 09:00-17:00 Tue: 09:00-17:00 Wed: 09:00-17:00 Thu: 09:00-17:00 Fri: 09:00-17:00 Sat: - Sun: -	MUR	Standard
84	FFY99	Your Local Boots Pharmacy (Boots UK Ltd)	Mon: 09:00-13:00; 14:00-18:30 Tue: 09:00-13:00; 14:00-18:30 Wed: 09:00-13:00; 14:00-18:30 Thu: 09:00-13:00; 14:00-18:30 Fri: 09:00-13:00; 14:00-18:30 Sat: 09:00-13:00; 14:00-17:30 Sun: -	Mon: 09:00-13:00; 14:00-18:00 Tue: 09:00-13:00; 14:00-18:00 Wed: 09:00-13:00 Thu: 09:00-13:00; 14:00-18:00 Fri: 09:00-13:00; 14:00-18:00 Sat: 09:00-13:00 Sun: -	MUR; NMS	Standard
89	FRR60	Lloyds Pharmacy (Lloyds Pharmacy Ltd)	Mon: 08:30-18:30 Tue: 08:30-18:30 Wed: 08:30-18:30 Thu: 08:30-18:30 Fri: 08:30-18:30 Sat: 09:00-17:30 Sun: -	Mon: 09:00-12:00; 14:00-18:00 Tue: 09:00-12:00; 14:00-18:00 Wed: 09:00-12:00; 14:00-18:00 Thu: 09:00-12:00; 14:00-18:00 Fri: 09:00-12:00; 14:00-18:00 Sat: 09:00-12:00; 15:30-17:30 Sun: -	MUR; NMS	Standard
90	FKK01	Hedgegrail Pharmacy (B S Bahra Locums Ltd)	Mon: 08:45-18:30 Tue: 08:45-18:30 Wed: 08:45-18:30 Thu: 08:45-18:30 Fri: 08:45-18:30 Sat: 08:45-13:00 Sun: -	Mon: 09:00-17:00 Tue: 09:00-17:00 Wed: 09:00-17:00 Thu: 09:00-17:00 Fri: 09:00-17:00 Sat: - Sun: -	MUR	Standard

91	FJA41	Jeeves Pharmacy (H A McParland Ltd)	Mon: 09:00-18:30 Tue: 09:00-18:30 Wed: 09:00-18:30 Thu: 09:00-18:30 Fri: 09:00-18:30 Sat: 09:00-17:00 Sun:	Mon:09:00-18:30 Tue:09:00-18:30 Wed:09:00-18:30 Thu:09:00-18:30 Fri:09:00-18:30 Sat:09:00-17:00 Sun:	MUR; NMS	Standard
92	FVV67	Lloyds Pharmacy (Lloyds Pharmacy Ltd)	Mon: 08:00-18:00 Tue: 08:00-18:00 Wed: 08:00-18:00 Thu: 08:00-18:00 Fri: 08:00-18:00 Sat: 09:00-12:00 Sun: -	Mon: 08:30-12:30; 15:00-18:00 Tue: 08:30-12:30; 15:00-18:00 Wed: 08:30-12:30; 15:00-18:00 Thu: 08:30-12:30; 15:00-18:00 Fri: 08:30-12:30; 15:00-18:00 Sat: 09:00-12:00 Sun: -	MUR; NMS	Standard
93	FJ727	Your Local Boots Pharmacy (Boots UK Ltd)	Mon: 09:00-13:00; 14:00-18:00 Tue: 09:00-13:00; 14:00-18:00 Wed: 09:00-13:00; 14:00-18:00 Thu: 09:00-13:00; 14:00-18:00 Fri: 09:00-13:00; 14:00-18:00 Sat: 09:00-13:00; 14:00-17:00 Sun: -	Mon: 09:00-13:00; 14:00-18:00 Tue: 09:00-13:00; 14:00-18:00 Wed: 09:00-13:00 Thu: 09:00-13:00; 14:00-18:00 Fri: 09:00-13:00; 14:00-18:00 Sat: 09:00-13:00 Sun: -	MUR; NMS	Standard
94	FXL21	Lloyds Pharmacy (Lloyds Pharmacy Ltd)	Mon: 09:00-18:30 Tue: 09:00-18:30 Wed: 09:00-18:30 Thu: 09:00-18:30 Fri: 09:00-18:30 Sat: 09:00-14:00 Sun: -	Mon: 09:00-12:00; 14:00-18:30 Tue: 09:00-12:00; 14:00-18:30 Wed: 09:00-12:00; 14:00-18:30 Thu: 09:00-12:00; 14:00-18:30 Fri: 09:00-12:00; 14:00-18:30 Sat: 09:00-10:30; 13:00-14:00 Sun: -	MUR; NMS	Standard
95	FL616	Lloyds Pharmacy within Sainsbury's Store (Lloyds	Mon: 08:00-22:00 Tue: 08:00-22:00 Wed: 08:00-22:00	Mon: 09:00-12:00; 15:00-18:00 Tue: 09:00-12:00; 15:00-18:00 Wed: 09:00-12:00; 15:00-18:00	MUR; NMS	Standard

		Pharmacy Ltd)	Thu: 08:00-22:00 Fri: 08:00-22:00 Sat: 08:00-22:00 Sun: 10:00-16:00	Thu: 09:00-12:00; 15:00-18:00 Fri: 09:00-12:00; 15:00-18:00 Sat: 09:00-13:00 Sun: 10:00-16:00		
96	FRR22	Saleys Chemists (P R Shah)	Mon: 09:00-12:00; 13:00-18:30 Tue: 09:00-12:00; 13:00-18:30 Wed: 09:00-12:00; 13:00-18:30 Thu: 09:00-12:00; 13:00-18:30 Fri: 09:00-12:00; 13:00-18:30 Sat: 09:00-12:00 Sun: -	Mon: 09:00-12:00; 13:00-18:00 Tue: 09:00-12:00; 13:00-18:00 Wed: 09:00-12:00; 13:00-18:00 Thu: 09:00-12:00; 13:00-18:00 Fri: 09:00-12:00; 13:00-18:00 Sat: - Sun: -	MUR; NMS	LPS

10.5. Appendix E – Indexed table of doctor dispensing list premises in Buckinghamshire

Map Index	Locality	Practice Name	Address 1	Address 2	Postcode	Opening Hours
Ai	Aylesbury Vale North	The Swan Practice - North End	High Street	Buckingham	MK18 1NU	Mon to Fri: 08:00-18:00
Aii	Aylesbury Vale North	The Swan Practice - 2 Vicarage Lane	Steeple Claydon		MK18 2PR	Mon to Fri: 08:00-18:00
Aiii	Aylesbury Vale North	The Swan Practice - Verney Close	Buckingham		MK18 1JP	Mon to Fri: 08:30-18:00
B	Aylesbury Vale North	Whitchurch Surgery	49 Oving Road	Whitchurch	HP22 4JF	Mon: 09:00-1300; 14:00-1800 Tue: 09:00-1300; 14:00-1800 Wed: 09:00-1300; 14:00-1800 Thu: 09:00-1300 Fri: 09:00-1300; 14:00-1800
C	Aylesbury Vale North	Norden House Surgery	Avenue Road	Winslow	MK18 3DW	Mon to Fri: 09:00-13:00; 14:00-18:00
D	Aylesbury Vale North	Ashcroft Surgery	Stewkley Road	Wing	LU7 0NE	Mon to Fri: 09:00-12:00; 14:00-18:00
E	Aylesbury Vale North	Wing Surgery	46 Stewkley Road	Wing	LU7 0NE	Mon to Fri: 08:30-12:30; 14:30-18:00
Fi	Aylesbury Vale North	Edlesborough and Pitstone Surgeries - Edlesborough Surgery	11 Cow Lane	Edlesborough	LU6 2HT	Mon: 08:00-12:00; 14:00-18:00 Tue: 08:00-12:00; 14:00-18:00 Wed: 08:00-12:00; 14:00-18:00 Thu: 08:00-12:00 Fri: 08:00-12:00; 14:00-18:00
Fii	Aylesbury Vale North	Edlesborough and Pitstone Surgeries -	Yardley Avenue	Pitstone	LU7 9BE	Mon: 09:00-12:00; 14:00-18:00 Tue: 09:00-12:00; 14:00-18:00 Wed: 09:00-12:00

		Pitsone Surgery				Thu: 09:00-12:00; 14:00-18:00 Fri: 09:00-12:00; 14:00-17:00
G	Aylesbury Vale Central	Westongrove Partnership - Wendover Health Centre	Aylesbury Road	Wendover	HP22 6LD	Mon to Fri: 08:30-18:30; Sat: 09:00-11:00
Hi	Aylesbury Vale South	Unity Health – Long Crendon Surgery	High Street	Long Crendon	HP18 9AF	Mon to Fri: 08:30-13:00; 14:00-18:00
Hii	Aylesbury Vale South	Unity Health – Brill Surgery	22 Thame Road	Brill	HP18 9SA	Mon to Fri: 08:30-13:00; 14:00-18:00
J	Aylesbury Vale South	Waddesdon Surgery	Goss Avenue	Waddesdon	HP18 0LY	Mon to Fri: 08:00-12:30; 13:30-18:30
K	Amersham and Chesham	Hughenden Valley Surgery - Chequers Surgery	3 Chequers Drive	Prestwood	HP16 9DU	Mon to Fri: 08:00-13:00; 14:00-18:30
L	Wooburn Green	The Marlow Medical Group - Lane End Surgery	Finings Road	Lane End	HP14 3ES	Mon to Fri: 09:00-12:30
M	Wooburn Green	Stokenchurch Medical Centre	Oxford Road	Stokenchurch	HP14 3SX	Mon to Fri: 09:00-18:30



Making the most of your pharmacy: a Healthwatch Bucks street view project - data appendix

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Introduction

Our survey was designed to find out what people knew about the services offered by their community pharmacy and to understand what services they use and, as importantly, why they might not use them.

Method

We based our survey questions on the list of pharmacy services provided by NHS Choices (<http://www.nhs.uk/NHSEngland/AboutNHSservices/pharmacists/Pages/pharmacistsandchemists.aspx> and <http://www.nhs.uk/Livewell/Pharmacy/Pages/Yourpharmacy.aspx>).

Our aim was to ask about a representative range of services that could be offered by a community pharmacy. In this appendix we refer to these as pharmacy services. To keep the survey to a practical length for administering face to face we did not include every service and some were grouped together.

Our volunteers and Healthwatch Bucks staff invited people to complete the questionnaire at 11 venues or events across the county during the first two weeks of July 2017. **Table 15** gives the number of responses obtained for each location. The collection periods varied for each venue so the number of responses cannot be directly compared.

We also made the questionnaire available on-line. Those who completed the on-line version of the survey were routed through the questionnaire in a similar way to that used by our volunteers when they asked the questions face to face.

We asked people to confirm that they were happy for us to use their responses in our report. The few who did not specifically record their agreement were excluded from the recorded totals and from our analysis.

We did not collect responses from anyone who was under 18 years old.

The results have been summarised in the following tables and figures for each question on the survey.

The number of responses to some questions differs from the number of people who completed the survey or answering a specific question because:

- many of the questions allowed people to choose multiple responses; and
- those replying could choose not to answer questions (exempt questions 1 and 2 which were compulsory so that we could be sure of their consent and how many used a pharmacy in Buckinghamshire).

Table 15 - Number of responses by venue

GP Locality	Date	Venue	Number of responses
Aylesbury North	4th July	Buckingham (market)	16
Aylesbury Central	4th July	Wendover (garden centre)	36
	7th July	Aylesbury (High Street)	9
	15th July	Bedgrove (Party in the Park)	15
Aylesbury South	6th July	Princes Risborough (market)	20
Amersham & Chesham	5th July	Chesham (market)	28
	8th July	Amersham (Action Day event)	20
	11th July	Amersham (market day)	11
High Wycombe	13th July	High Wycombe (library)	24
Wooburn	14th July	Marlow (High Street)	10
Southern	8th July	Burnham (library village fete)	23
Street view total			211
On-line total			58
Total			269

Summary of results by question

Question 1 - If you are happy for us to use your responses in our report please tick below

We asked people to confirm that they were happy for us to use their responses in our report. The few who did not specifically record their agreement were excluded from the recorded totals in **Table 15** and from our analysis.

Question 2 - Do you use a pharmacy in Buckinghamshire?

We asked if people used a pharmacy in Buckinghamshire to ensure our survey represented the services provided by community pharmacies in the county. Only eight people who completed the survey did not use a pharmacy in Buckinghamshire so we included these results in our analysis (

Table 16 and

Table 17).

Table 16 - Number of people who used a pharmacy in Buckinghamshire

Response	Number	Percentage
No	8	3%
Yes	261	97%
Total	269	

Table 17 - Number of people who used a pharmacy in Buckinghamshire by age group

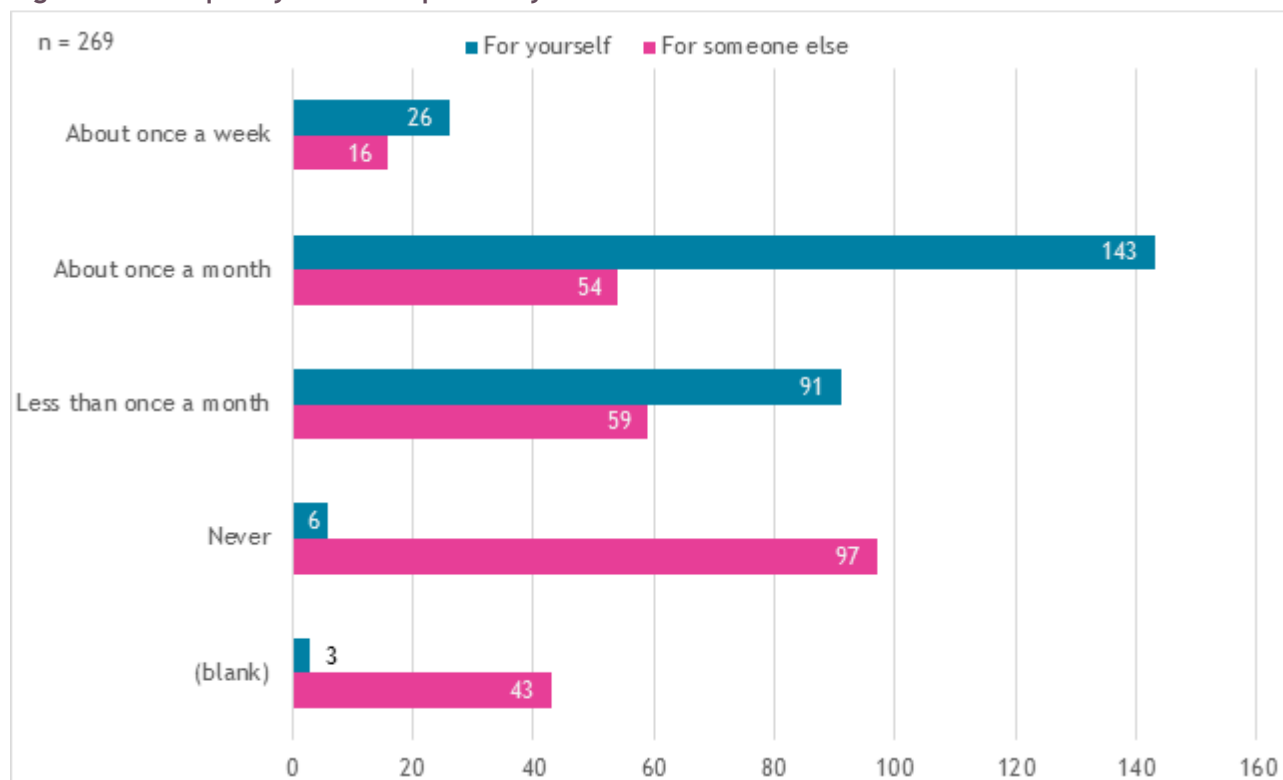
Age Group	No	Yes	Grand Total
18-25		9	9
26-35	1	18	19
36-45		20	20
46-55	1	47	48
56-65	2	59	61
66-75	2	68	70

76-85	2	28	30
85+		7	7
Would prefer not say		3	3
No Answer		2	2
Grand Total	8	261	269

Question 3 - On average, how often do you visit a pharmacy?

We asked people how often they visited a pharmacy for themselves and for someone else. Their responses are shown in Figure 12.

Figure 12 - Frequency of visit to pharmacy for themselves or someone else

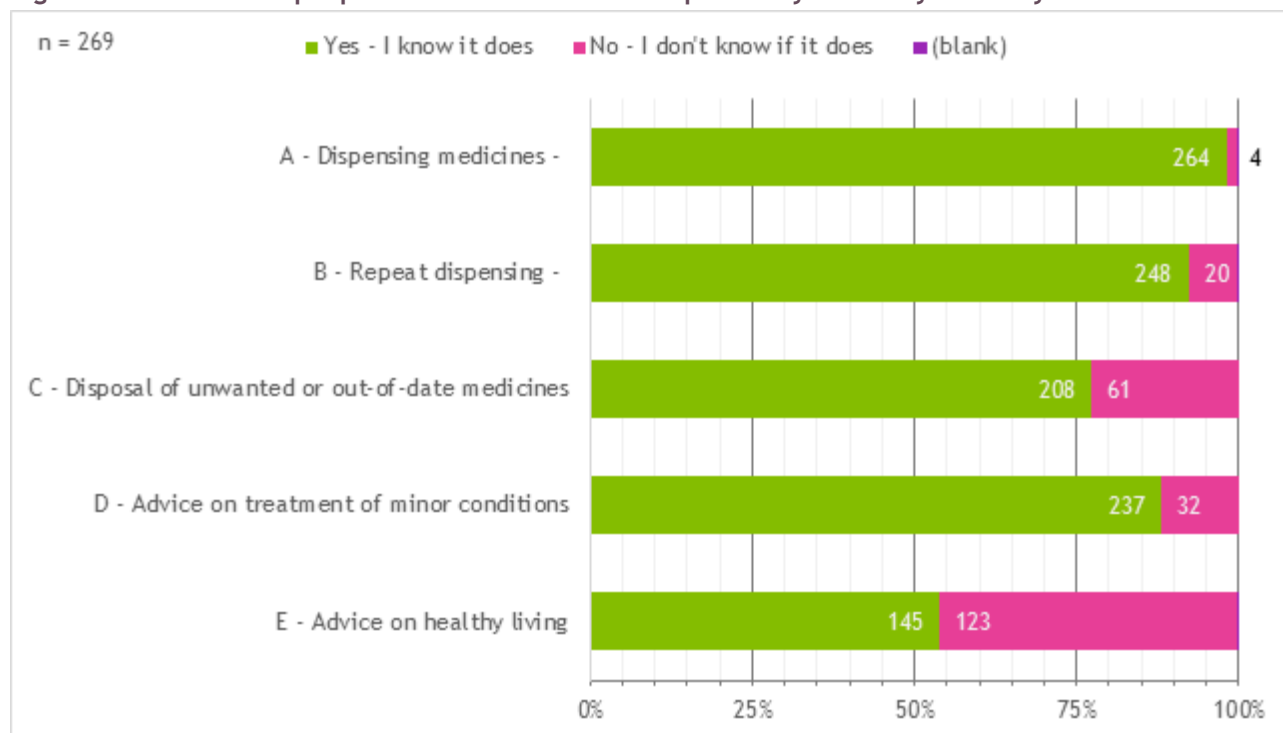


What services are offered by your local pharmacy?

Question 4 - Do you know if the pharmacy that you normally use offers the following services

This question focused on the essential services that are offered by every community pharmacy. We asked people to tell us if they knew if the pharmacy that they normally use offered these services. Their responses are summarised in Figure 13.

Figure 13 - Number of people who knew whether the pharmacy that they normally use offers these services



Question 5 - Different pharmacies offer a different range of services. Did you know that?

We asked people whether they knew that different pharmacies offer a different range of services. Their responses are set out in Table 18.

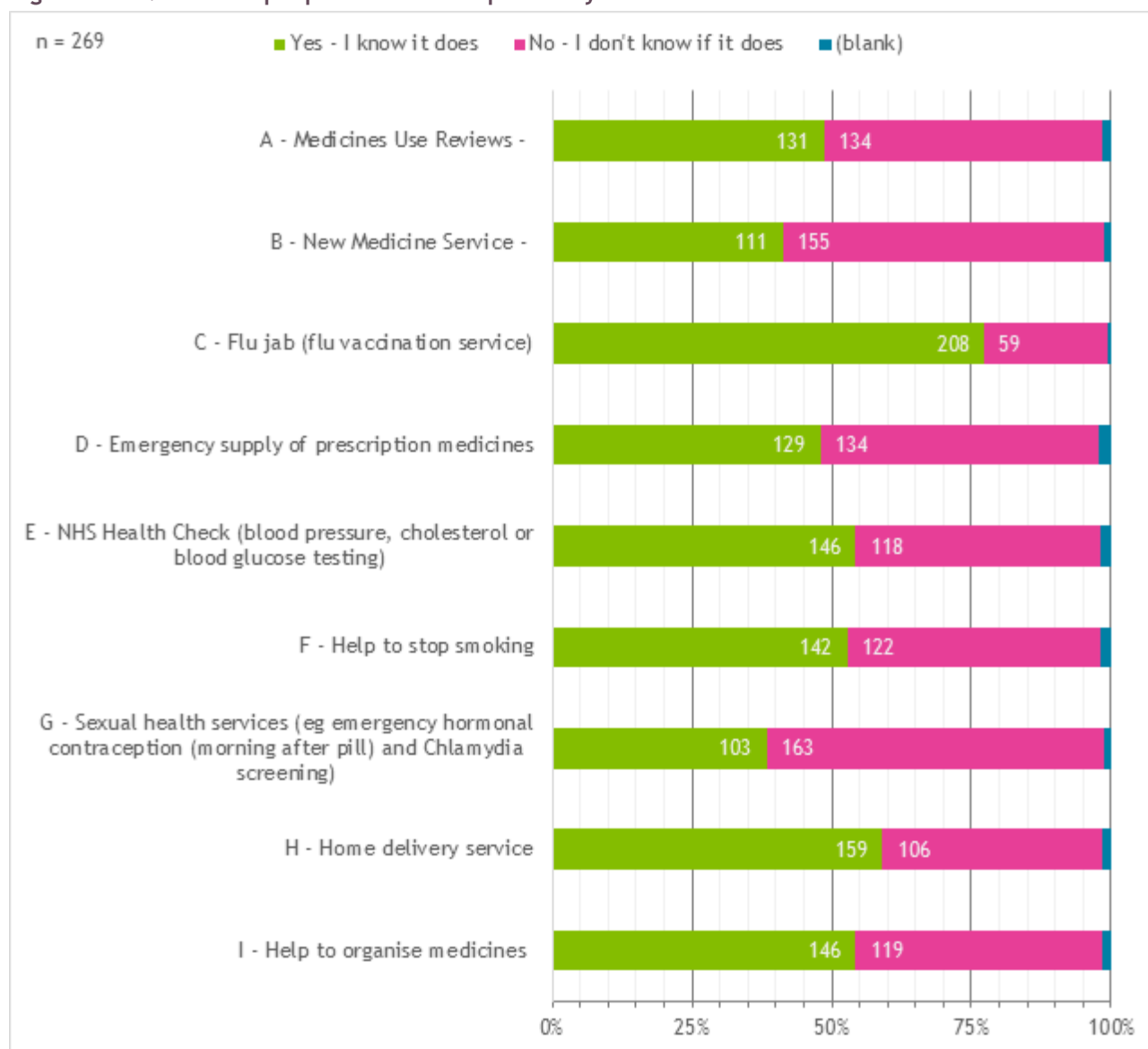
Table 18 - Number of people who were aware that different pharmacies offer a different range of services

Response	Number	Percentage
No	94	35%
Not sure	30	11%
Yes	144	54%
Blank	1	0%
Total	269	

Question 6 - Do you know of any pharmacy that offers the following services?

We asked people whether they knew of any pharmacy that offered a range of other services. Their replies are summarised in Figure 14. We selected services that may be provided by a community pharmacy from the list on NHS Choices. We didn't include every possible service and some were linked together so the length of the questionnaire was suitable for a face to face survey.

Figure 14 - Number of people who knew a pharmacy that offered these services



What services do you use and why?

Question 7 - Have you gone to the pharmacy for advice when you or a family member has had a minor condition (such as aches and pains, sore throat, coughs, colds, flu, earache, and skin rashes)?

We asked whether people had gone to the pharmacy for advice when they or a family member have had a minor condition. Their responses are summarised in **Table 19** and **Table 20**.

Table 19 - Number of people who had gone to the pharmacy for advice when they or a family member have had a minor condition

Response	Number	Percentage
No	63	23%
Yes	206	77%
Total	269	

Table 20 - Number of people who had gone to the pharmacy for advice when they or a family member have had a minor condition by age group

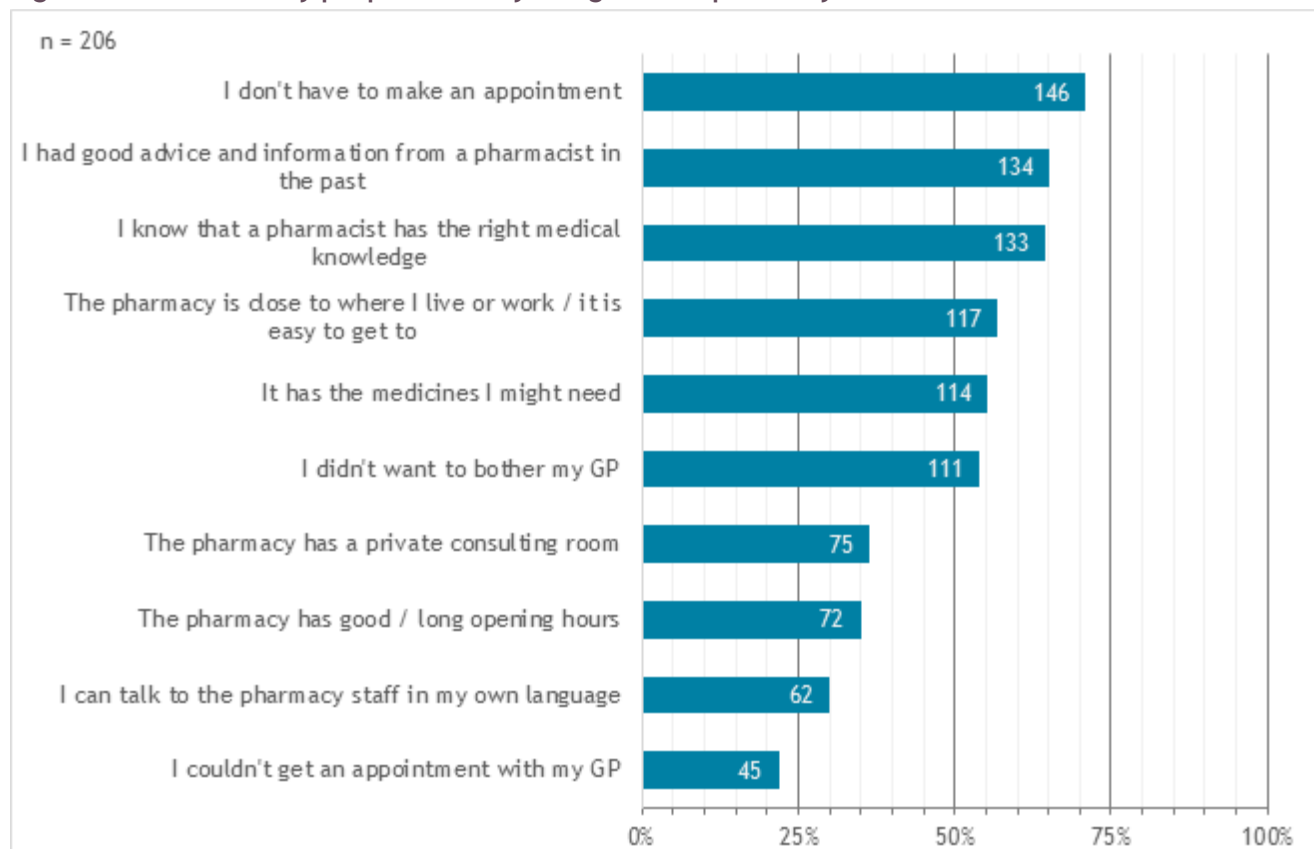
Age Group	No	Yes	Grand Total
18-25	4	5	9
26-35	2	17	19
36-45	1	19	20
46-55	9	39	48
56-65	15	46	61
66-75	18	52	70
76-85	10	20	30
85+	3	4	7
Would prefer not say		3	3
No Answer	1	1	2
Grand Total	63	206	269

Question 8 - If yes, why did you go to the pharmacy?

We asked the people who answered 'yes' to question 7 why they chose to go to the pharmacy. Their answers are shown in Figure 15.

This question allowed people to choose multiple answers so the number of responses exceeds the 'yes' replies to question 7.

Figure 15 - Reasons why people said they had gone to a pharmacy for advice about a minor condition

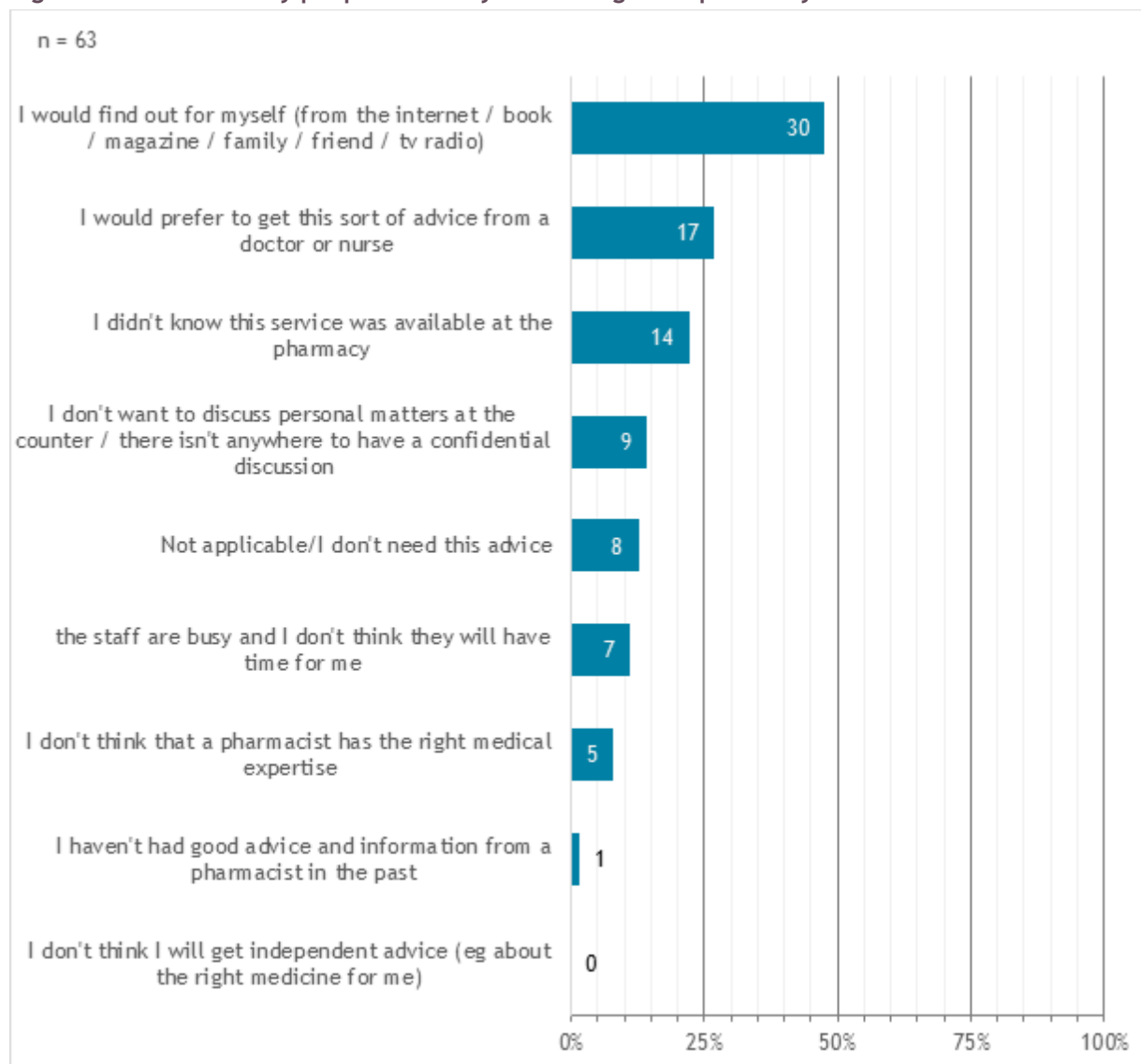


Question 9 - If no, please can you say why you wouldn't go to the pharmacy for this sort of advice?

The 63 people who answered 'no' to question 7 were asked why they wouldn't go to a pharmacy for advice about a minor condition. Their responses are shown in Figure 16.

This question allowed people to choose multiple answers so the number of responses exceeds the number of 'no' replies to question 7.

Figure 16 - Reasons why people said they wouldn't go to a pharmacy for advice about a minor condition

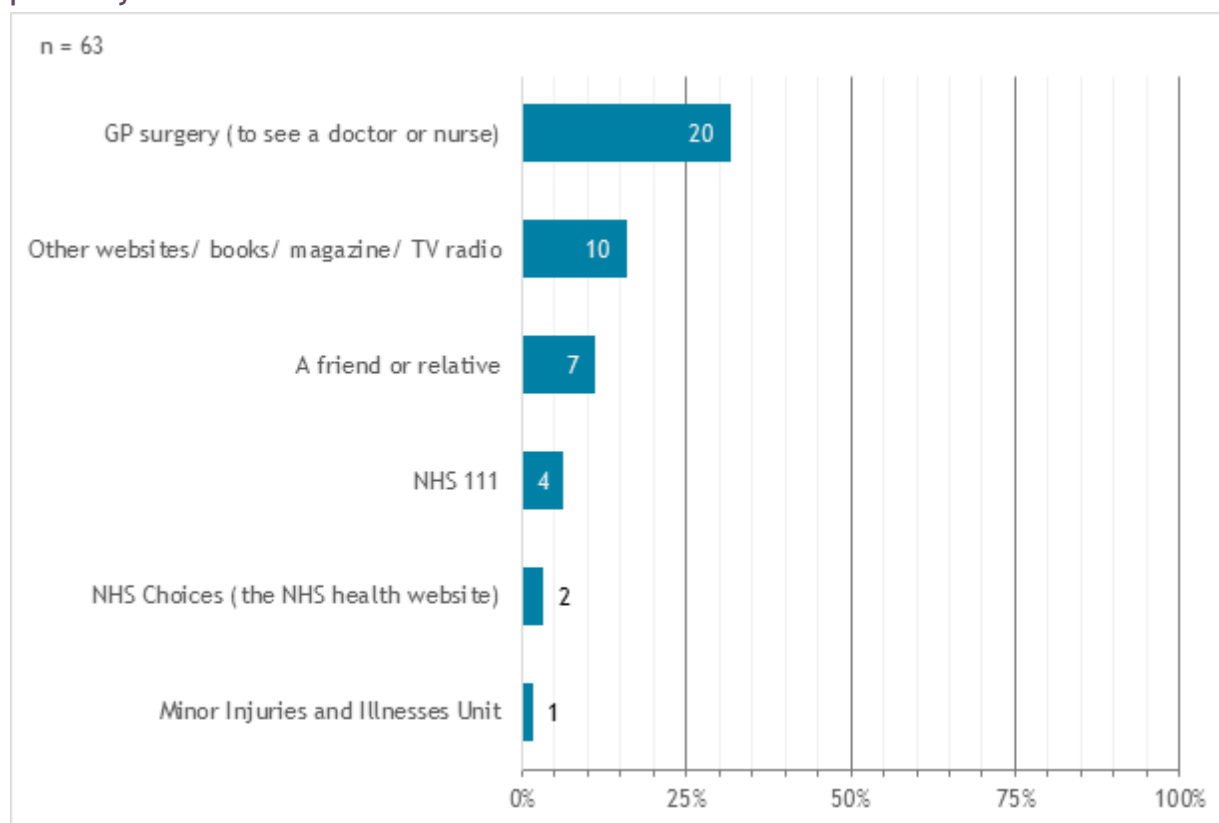


Question 10 - If you don't go to the pharmacy who are you MOST LIKELY to go to for advice about a MINOR CONDITION?

Those who said 'no' to question 7 were asked who they would be **most likely** to go to for advice. The responses are shown in **Figure 17**.

The number of responses to this question (44) is lower than the 63 people who said that they wouldn't go to the pharmacy for this sort of advice. This is because the on-line version of our survey allowed only one option to be chosen so, for consistency, we included only those who selected one option in our face to face survey.

Figure 17 -Who people are most likely to go to for advice about a minor condition if they don't go to a pharmacy

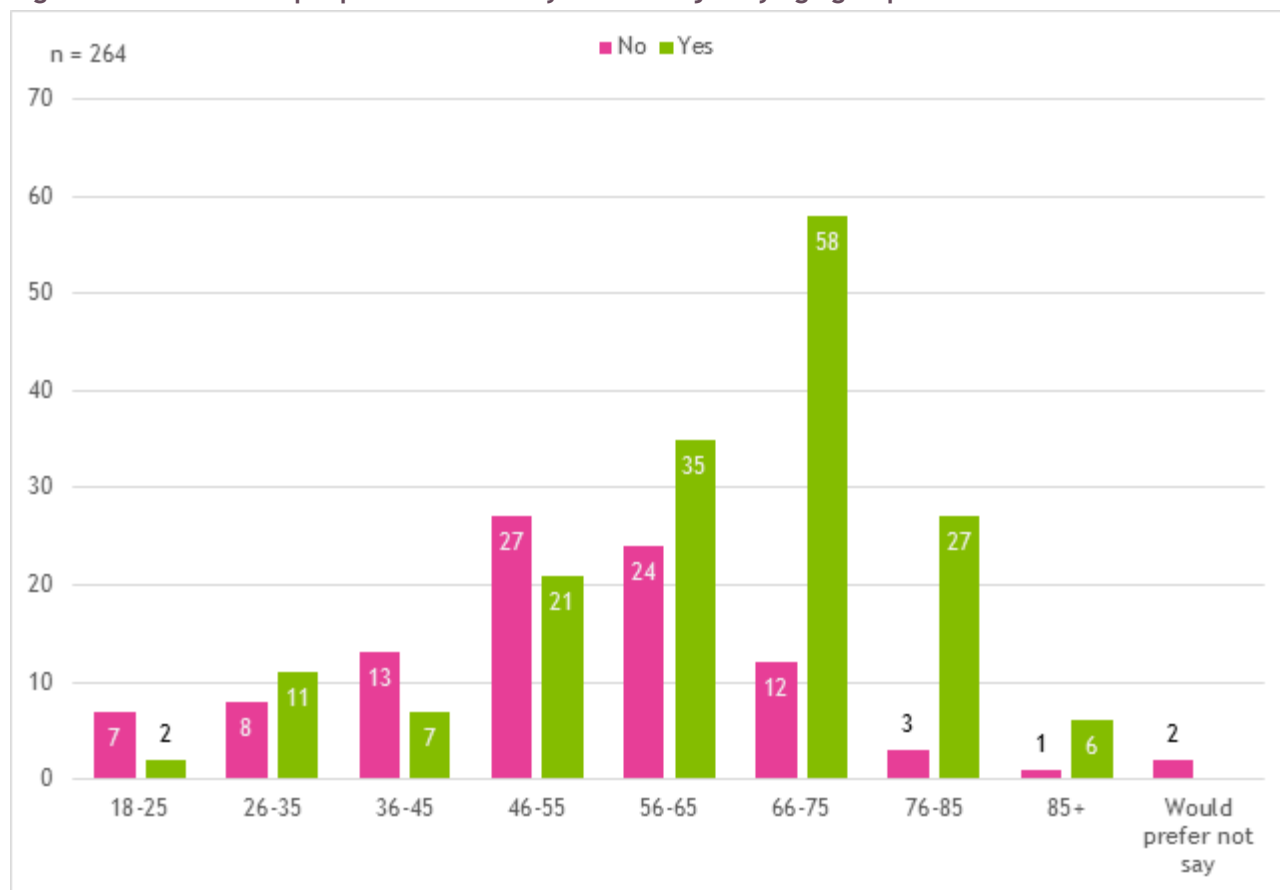


Question 11 - Do you have a 'flu jab?

The question also included the explanation that “Some specific groups are entitled to a free jab on the NHS. Others may choose to pay for their vaccination (or are offered the jab at a reduced rate)”.

We asked people if they had a 'flu jab and their responses are shown by age group, in **Figure 18**. We didn't ask them why they have the vaccination so the results will include those who were entitled to a free 'flu jab, some who received it from their employers and others who may choose to pay to have the vaccination.

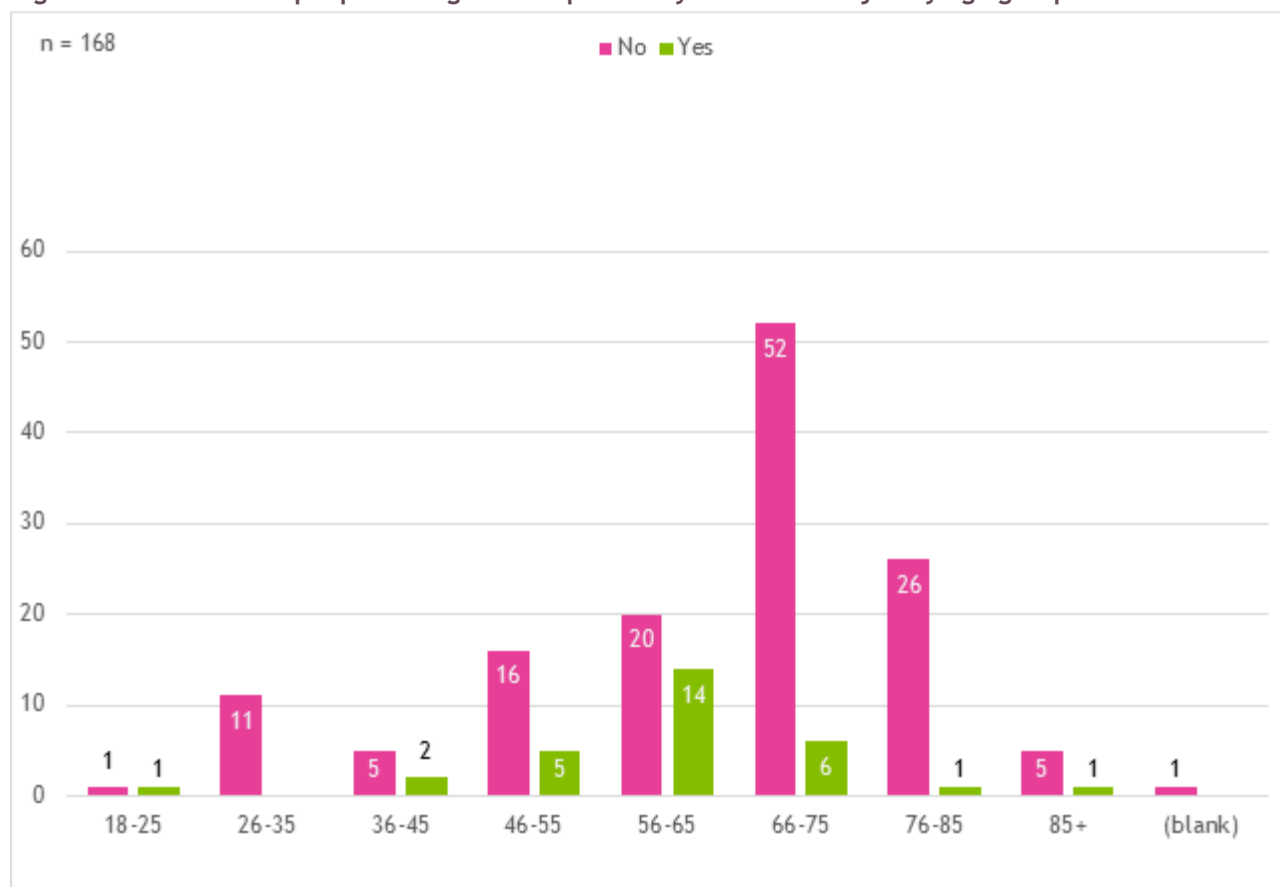
Figure 18 - Number of people who said they had a 'flu jab by age group



Question 12 - If you have a 'flu jab do you go to a pharmacy to have it?

Those who answered 'yes' to question 11 were asked if they went to a pharmacy to have it. Their responses, by age group, are shown in Figure 19. One person did not answer this question.

Figure 19 - Number of people who go to the pharmacy for their 'flu jab by age group

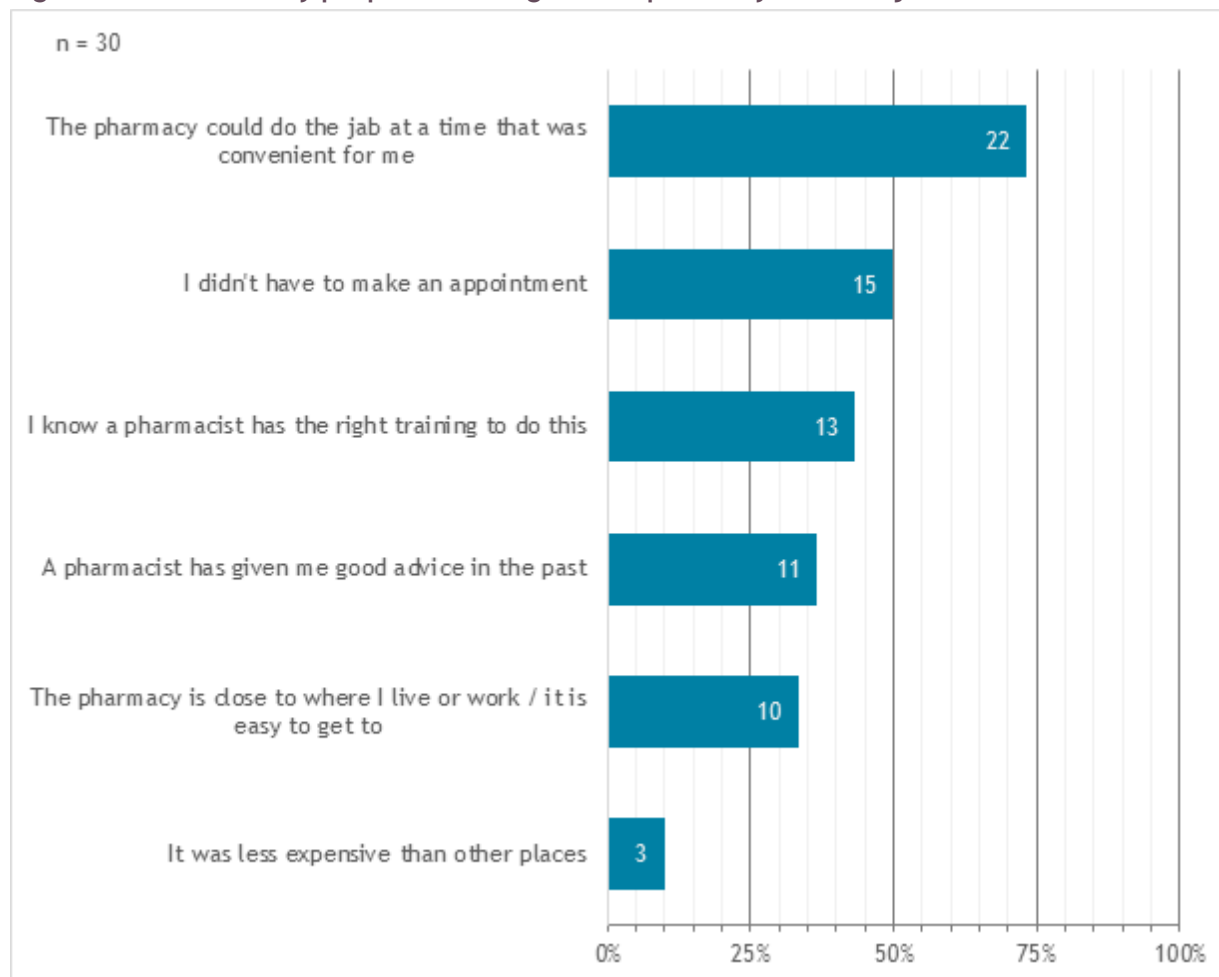


Question 13 - If yes, why do you choose to go to the pharmacy for it?

The 30 people who said 'yes' to question 12 were asked why they choose to go to the pharmacy for their 'flu jab. Their responses are summarised in Figure 20.

This question allowed people to choose multiple answers so the number of responses exceeds the number of people who said 'yes' to question 12.

Figure 20 - Reasons why people chose to go to the pharmacy for a 'flu jab

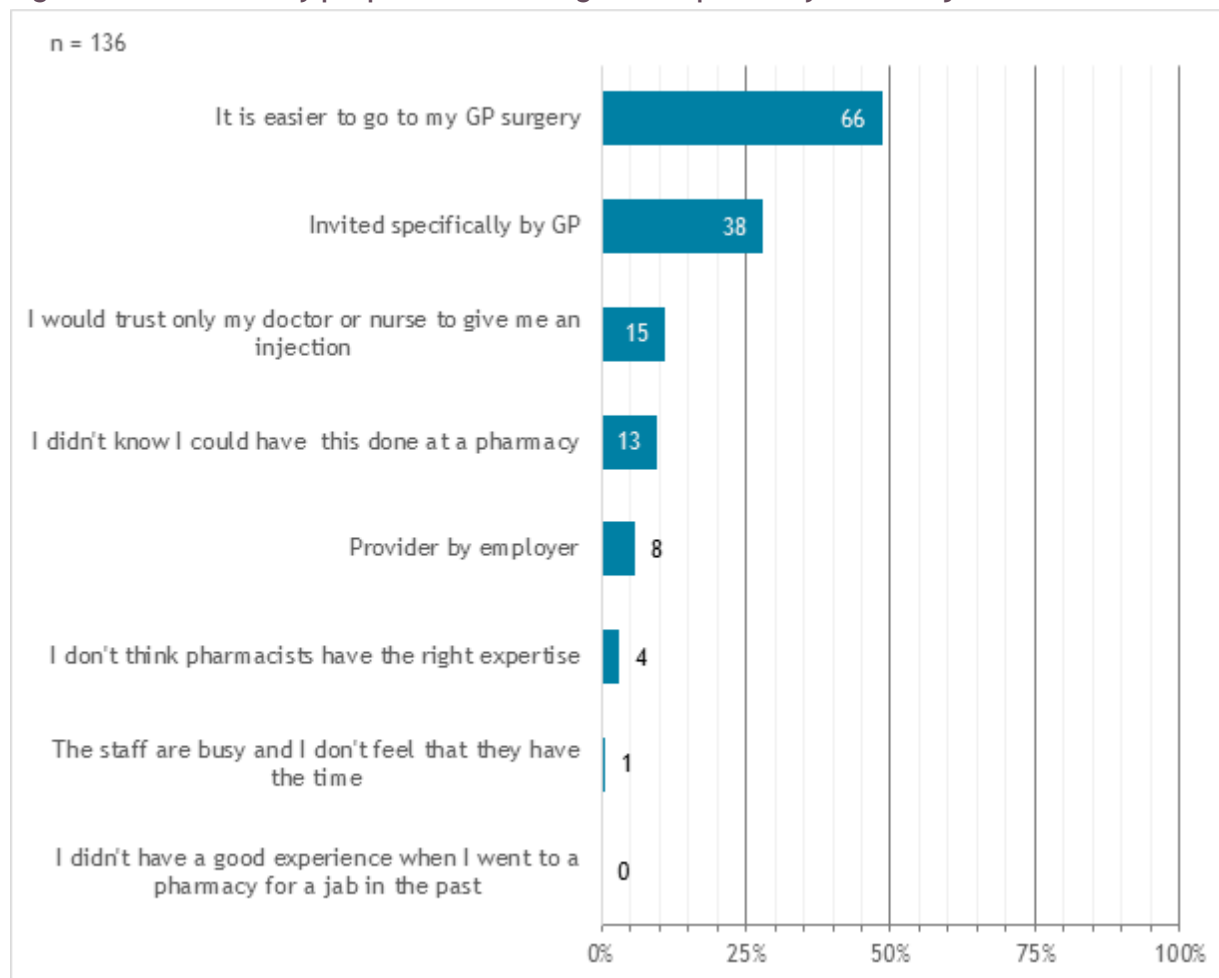


Question 14 - If no, please can you say why?

We asked the 136 people who said 'no' to question 12 why they didn't go to the pharmacy for their 'flu jab. The responses are shown in Figure 21.

This question allowed people to choose multiple answers so the number of responses exceeds the number of people who said 'no' to question 12.

Figure 21 - Reasons why people chose not to go to the pharmacy for a 'flu jab



Question 15 - Have you gone to the pharmacy for healthy lifestyle advice for you or a family member (such as healthy eating, physical activity, and stopping smoking)?

We asked if people had gone to the pharmacy for healthy lifestyle advice. Their responses are summarised in Table 21 and Table 22.

Table 21 - Number of people who had gone to the pharmacy for healthy lifestyle advice

Response	Number	Percentage
No	261	97%
Yes	8	3%
Total	269	

Table 22 - Number of people who had gone to the pharmacy for healthy lifestyle advice by age group

Age Group	No	Yes	Grand Total
18-25	9		9
26-35	18	1	19
36-45	20		20
46-55	46	2	48
56-65	59	2	61
66-75	68	2	70
76-85	30		30
85+	7		7
Would prefer not say	2	1	3
No Answer	2		2
Grand Total	261	8	269

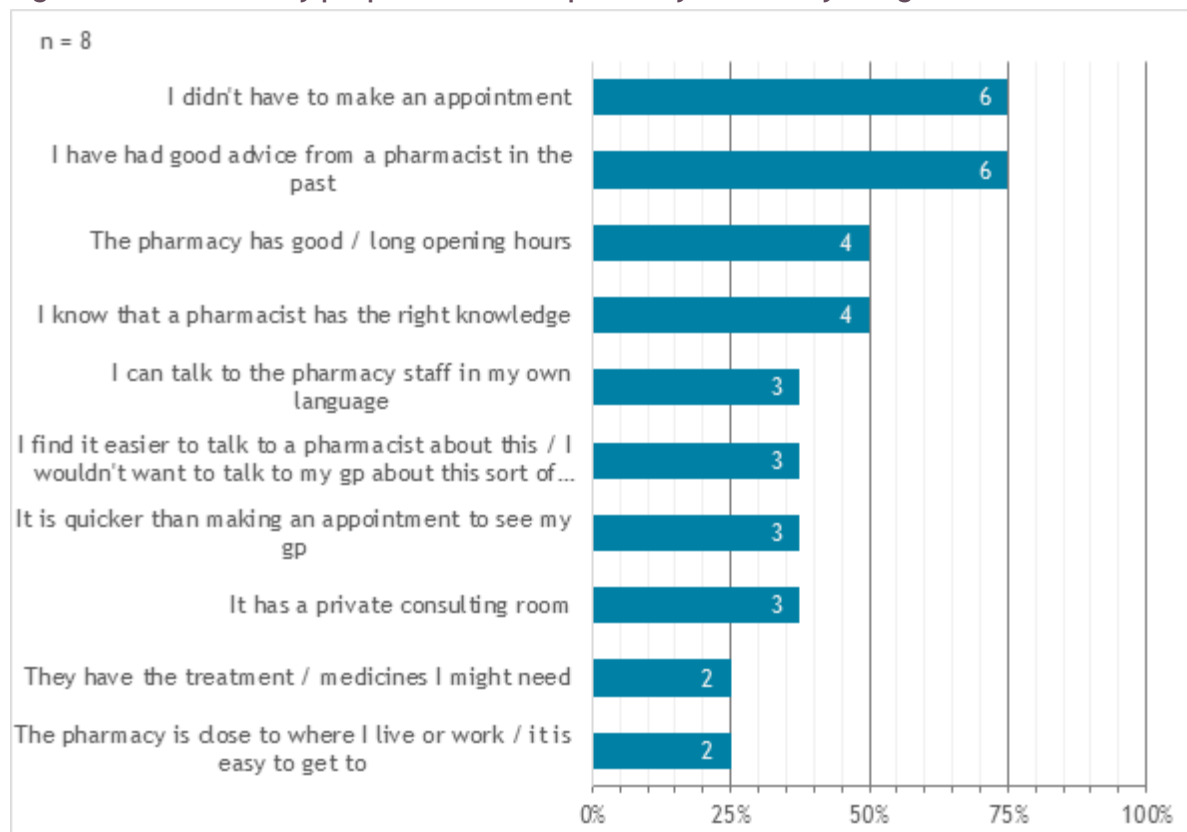
Question 16 - If yes, why did you go to the pharmacy?

We asked the people who answered 'yes' to question 15 why they had chosen to go to the pharmacy. Their responses are given in Figure 22.

This question allowed people to choose multiple answers so the number of responses exceeds the number of people who said 'yes' to question 15.

It should be noted that this analysis is based on a very small sample (eight responses).

Figure 22 - Reasons why people went to the pharmacy for healthy living advice

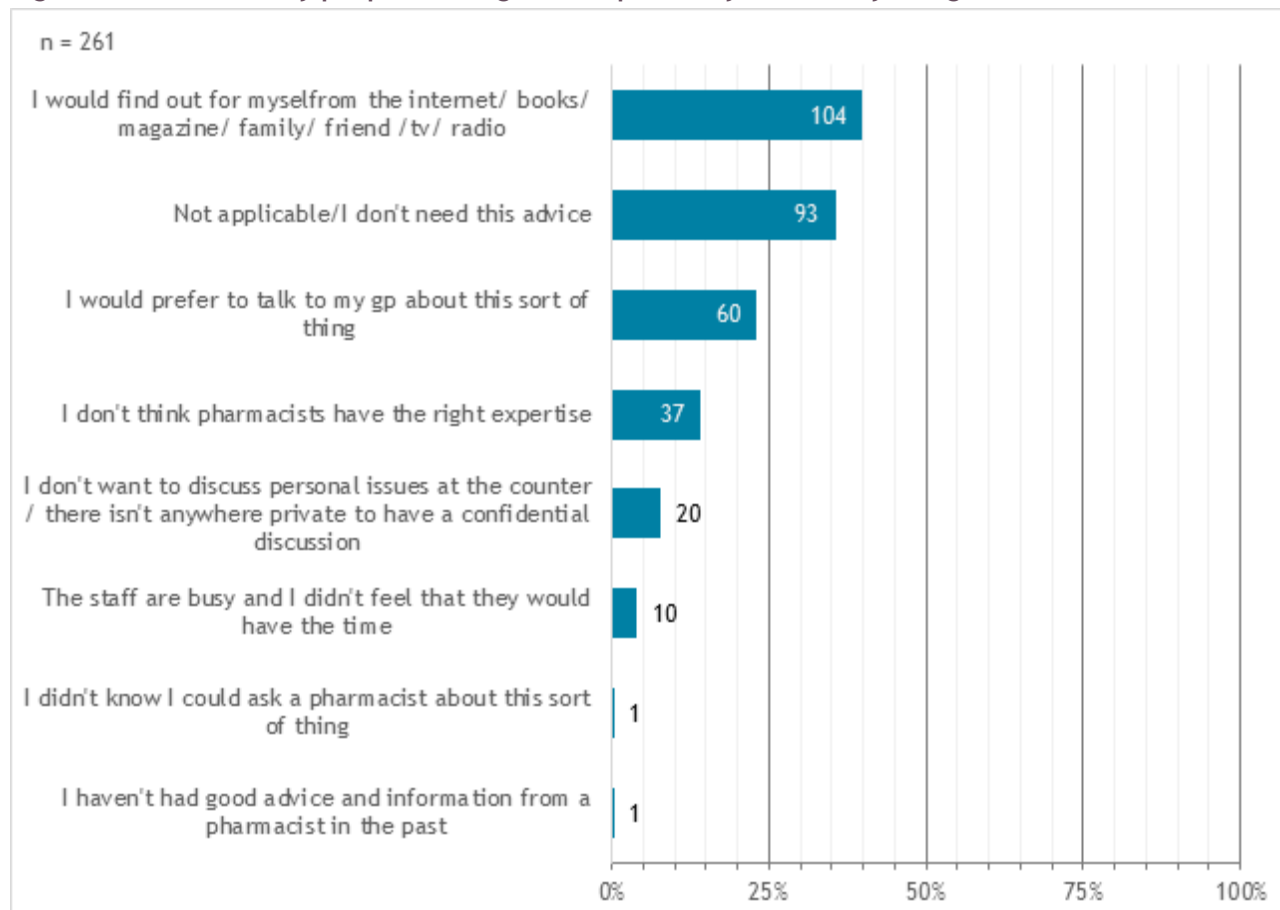


Question 17 - If no, please can you say why?

We asked the 261 people who said no' to question 15 why they didn't go the pharmacy for healthy living advice and their responses are given in Figure 23.

This question allowed people to choose multiple answers so the number of responses exceeds the number of people who said 'no' to question 15.

Figure 23 - Reasons why people didn't go to the pharmacy for healthy living advice



About you

Question 18 - How old are you?

Figure 24 gives the breakdown, by age group, of the people who completed the survey.

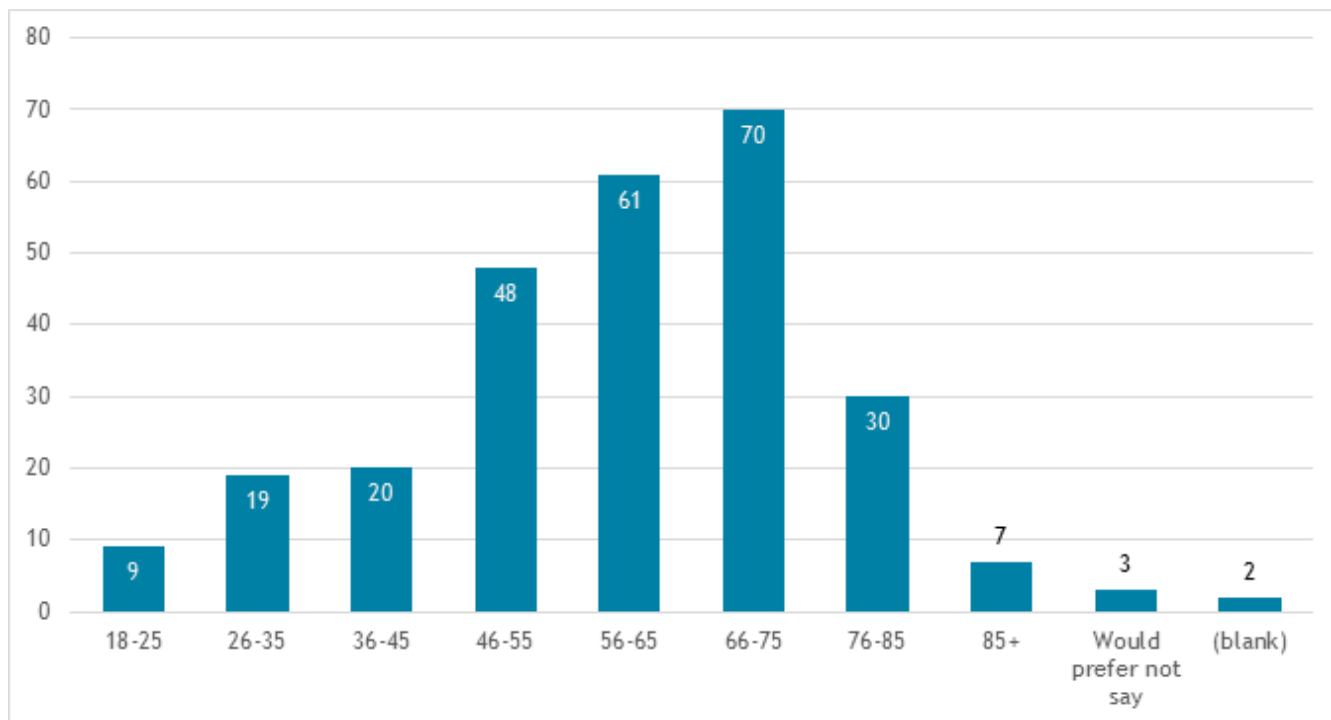
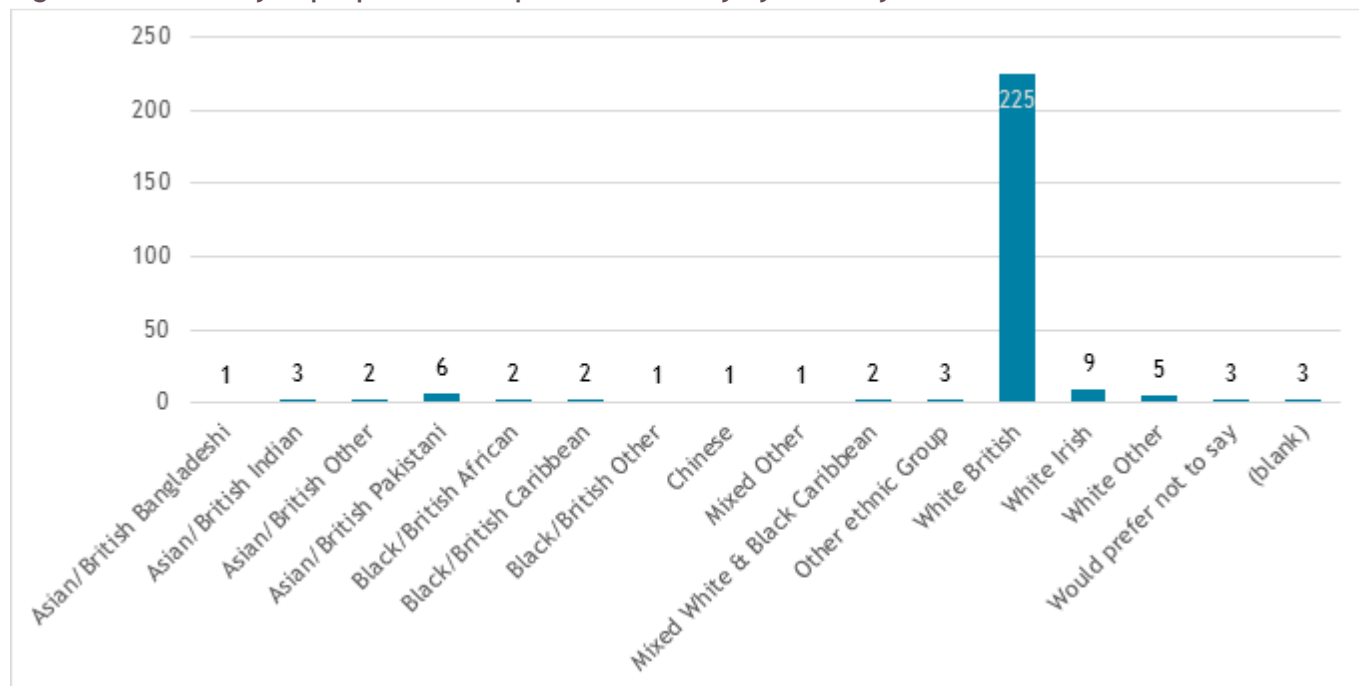


Figure 24 - Summary of people who completed the survey by age group

Question 19 - How would you describe your ethnicity?

We asked how people would describe their ethnicity and the results are illustrated in Figure 25.

Figure 25 - Summary of people who completed the survey by ethnicity



10.7. Appendix G – Buckinghamshire Pharmacy Access Analysis

Methodology:

- Postcodes for settlements were, wherever possible, taken from the GP practice
- Distance measurement is the point-to-point distance between the GP practice in the settlement and the nearest pharmacy
- Time measurement is estimated travel time by car
- If services are clearly available in less than five miles, these settlements are not included in the access analysis
- National route planners were used for distance and times
- NHS Choices was used to determine nearest pharmacy (includes out of locality and HWB areas)
- Excluded internet pharmacies as no face-to-face service available
- 'All' refers to normal hours and out of hours. Some pharmacies may be closer but only provide services Monday-Friday
- The PNA Steering Group Criteria agreed the criteria for a gap were more than five miles and 20 minutes or longer drive time
- Yellow indicates over either five miles or 20 minutes
- Two yellows indicate a gap

Aylesbury Vale North Locality

Settlement	Hours	Nearest pharmacy	Distance	Time	Gap?
Winslow	Sunday	Tesco Buckingham (4)	5.6 miles	11 mins	No
Wing	Sunday	Tesco Leighton Buzzard	2.6 miles	7 mins	No
Whitchurch	Saturday	Buckingham Aylesbury (9)	3.9 miles	8 mins	No
	Evenings and sunday	Tesco Aylesbury (13)	5.6 miles	14 mins	No

Aylesbury Vale South Locality

Settlement	Hours	Nearest pharmacy	Distance	Time	Gap?
Waddesdon	All	Tesco Aylesbury (13)	4.4 miles	10 mins	No
Long Crendon	Evenings	Boots Thame	3.0 miles	7 mins	No
	Weekends	Boots Thame	2.3 miles	6 mins	No
Brill	Evenings	Boots Thame	7.0 miles	13 mins	No
	Weekends	Boots Thame	6.2 miles	12 mins	No
	All	Ahmeys Bicester	8.2 miles	18 mins	No
Princess Risborough	Evenings	Boots Thame	7.4 miles	15 mins	No
	Sunday	Boots Thame	7.9 miles	17 mins	No
Haddenham	Evenings	Boots Thame	4.1 miles	8 mins	No
	Sunday	Boots Thame	4.4 miles	9 mins	No

Aylesbury Vale Central Locality

Settlement	Hours	Nearest pharmacy	Distance	Time	Gap?
Pitstone	Evenings & Saturday	Lloyds Tring	4.4 miles	13 mins	No
	All	Tesco Leighton Buzzard	8.5 miles	17 mins	No
Edlesborough	Evenings and Saturdays	Boots Dunstable	5.1 miles	11 mins	No
	All	Boots Dunstable Asda Dunstable	5.4 miles 5.8 miles	15 mins 15 mins	No
Aston Clinton	Sunday	Consult Aylesbury	3.3 miles	7 mins	No
Wendover	Sunday	Consult Aylesbury	4.3 miles	10 mins	No

Amersham and Chesham Locality

Settlement	Hours	Nearest pharmacy	Distance	Time	Gap?
Prestwood	Evenings	Hughenden Valley Pharma Hughenden	3.9 miles	9 mins	No
	Sunday	Q2 High Wycombe	5.1 miles	11 mins	No
Hughenden	Sunday	Q2 High Wycombe	1.8 miles	4 mins	No

Wycombe Locality

Settlement	Hours	Nearest pharmacy	Distance	Time	Gap?
Hazlemere	Sunday	Q2 High Wycombe	2.7 miles	8 mins	No
Holmer Green	Evenings & Sundays	Q2 High Wycombe	3.2 miles	9 mins	No

Wooburn Green

Settlement	Hours	Nearest pharmacy	Distance	Time	Gap?
Lane End	Sunday	Asda High Wycombe	3.6 miles	9 mins	No
Hambleden	Evenings	Boots Henley on Thames	4.6 miles	12 mins	No
Stokenchurch	Evenings	Lane End Lane End	4.6 miles	8 mins	
	Evening & Sundays	Asda High Wycombe	8.6 miles	12 mins	No

Southern Locality

Settlement	Hours	Nearest pharmacy	Distance	Time	Gap?
Iver Heath	Sunday	Boots Uxbridge	2.3 miles	8 mins	No
Gerrards Cross	Sunday	Lloyds within Sainsburys Beaconsfield	4.5 miles	10 mins	No
Chalfont Common	Sunday	Boots Rickmansworth	4.6 miles	15 mins	No

Summary

With the use of national route-planners, the Health and Wellbeing Board has concluded that there are no gaps in the provision of pharmaceutical services.

10.8. **Appendix H – Sources used for the PNA**

All references and web links current as of November 2017:

Buckinghamshire GP Locality Profiles

<http://www.healthandwellbeingbucks.org/local-profiles>

Buckinghamshire Joint Health & Wellbeing Strategy

<https://www.buckscc.gov.uk/media/4509402/jhws2017april.pdf>

Buckinghamshire Joint Strategic Needs Assessment (JSNA)

<http://www.healthandwellbeingbucks.org/what-is-the-jsna>

Healthwatch Bucks <http://www.healthwatchbucks.co.uk/>

NHS Aylesbury CCG website <http://www.aylesburyvaleccg.nhs.uk/>

NHS Chiltern CCG website <http://www.chilternccg.nhs.uk/>

NHS Choices <http://www.nhs.uk/Pages/HomePage.aspx>

NHS England <http://www.england.nhs.uk>

NHS England Thames Valley Area Team Pharmaceutical List October 2017

Office for National Statistics <http://www.statistics.gov.uk>

Pharmaceutical Services Negotiating Committee <http://www.psnc.org.uk/>

RAC Route planner: <http://www.rac.co.uk/route-planner/>

UK Legislation

<https://www.legislation.gov.uk/>

10.9. Appendix I - Glossary of terms and acronyms

Acronyms:

AUR	Appliance Use Review Service
BCC	Buckinghamshire County Council
BHT	Buckinghamshire Healthcare NHS Trust
CCG	Clinical commissioning group
CSCSU	NHS Central Southern Commissioning Support Unit
DAC	Dispensing Appliance contractor
EHC	Emergency hormonal contraception
EIA	Equality Impact Assessment
FHSAU	NHS Litigation Authority's Family Health Services Appeal Unit
HEDNA	Housing and Economic Development Needs Assessment
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
HWB	Health and Wellbeing Board
JSNA	Joint Strategic Needs Assessment
LPC	Local Pharmaceutical Committee
LPS	Local Pharmaceutical Services
LSOA	Lower Super Output Area
MUR	Medicines Use Review and Prescription Intervention Services
NHS	National Health Service
NMS	New Medicines Service
NUMSAS	National Urgent Medicines Service Advanced Service
OHFT	Oxford Health NHS Foundation Trust
PCT	Primary Care Trust
PNA	Pharmaceutical needs assessment
PSNC	Pharmaceutical Services Negotiating Committee
SAC	Stoma Appliance Customisation Service
SCAS	South Central Ambulance Services NHS Foundation Trust

Glossary:

Clinical Commissioning Groups (CCG)

CCGs work with a range of providers to make sure that health services meet the needs of local people. They are responsible for commissioning community health services, hospital health services, health aspects of social and continuing care, GP prescribing and GP out-of-hours services that local people use. In Buckinghamshire there are two CCGs – Chiltern CCG and Aylesbury Vale CCG

IMD Index or Indices of Multiple Deprivation

The Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) is a measure of multiple deprivations at Super Output Area (SOA) level. The model of multiple deprivation that underpins the IMD is based on the idea of distinct dimensions of deprivation that can be recognised and measured separately.

JSNA Joint Service Needs Assessment

The purpose of JSNA is to pull together in a single, ongoing process all the information which is available on the needs of our local population ('hard' data i.e. statistics; and 'soft data' i.e. the views of local people), to analyse them in detail to identify the major issues to be addressed regarding health and well-being, and the actions that local agencies will take to address those issues.

Local Commissioned Services

Local Commissioned services address a gap in essential services or deliver higher-than-specified standards, with the aim of helping reduce demand on secondary care. These services expand the range of services to meet local need, improve convenience and extend choice.

Local Pharmaceutical Committee (LPC)

The local organisation for community pharmacy is the Local Pharmaceutical Committee (LPC). The LPC is the focus for all community pharmacists and community pharmacy owners and is an independent and representative group. The LPC works locally with local CCGs, NHS England, Local Authorities and other healthcare professionals to help plan healthcare services.

ONS Office National Statistics

The Office for National Statistics produces independent information to improve our understanding of the UK's economy and society.

Pharmaceutical Services Negotiating Committee (PSNC)

The Pharmaceutical Services Negotiating Committee is recognised by the Secretary of State for Health as the representative of community pharmacy on NHS matters.

10.10. Appendix J – Report on the public consultation

Introduction

As part of the PNA process there is a statutory provision that requires consultation of at least 60 days to take place to establish if the pharmaceutical providers and services supporting the population in the Health and Wellbeing Board (HWB) area are accurately reflected in the final PNA document, which is to be published by 1st April 2015. This report outlines the considerations and responses to the consultation and describes the overall process of how the consultation was undertaken.

Consultation Process

In order to complete this process the HWB has consulted with those parties identified under Regulation 8 of the NHS (Pharmaceutical and Local Pharmaceutical Services Regulations) 2013, to establish if the draft PNA addresses issues that they considered relevant to the provision of pharmaceutical services.

Examples of statutory consulted parties included:

- Buckinghamshire LPC
- Buckinghamshire LMC
- Healthwatch Bucks and voluntary sector stakeholders
- Buckinghamshire Healthcare NHS Trust
- South Central Ambulance Services SCAS
- Neighbouring HWB areas such as Oxfordshire and Milton Keynes HWB
- Those on the pharmaceutical and doctor dispensing lists.

In addition, other local stakeholders were invited to consult on the draft. These included commissioners such as local CCGs and patient groups and the consultation was widely publicised on social media and the [‘Let’s Talk Health Bucks’](#) platform.

Each consultee was contacted via email explaining the purpose of the PNA and that as a statutory party; the HWB welcomed their opinion on whether they agreed with the content of the proposed draft. They were directed to the Buckinghamshire County Council website to access the document and accompanying appendixes, and offered the option of a hard copy if they wanted one.

Consultees were given the opportunity to respond by completing a set of questions and/or submitting additional comments. This was undertaken by completing the questions online, via a link or alternatively email, post or paper copy.

The questions derived were to assess the current provision of pharmaceutical services, have regard to any specified future circumstance where the current position may materially change and identify any current and future gaps in pharmaceutical services. The consultation ran from 14th November 2017 until 12th January 2018.

Results

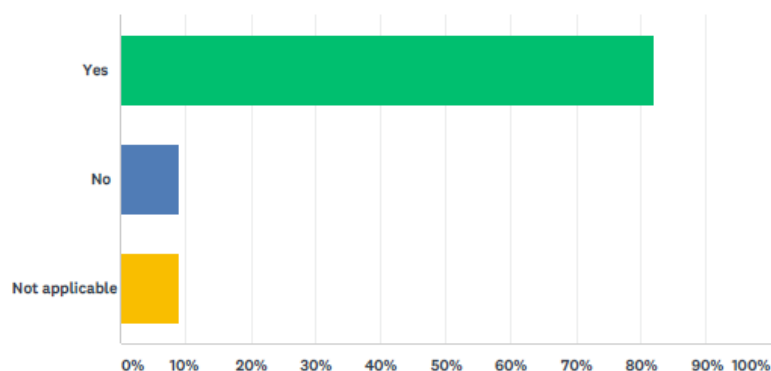
1. The online consultation received a total of 60 responses, which identified themselves as the following:

ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
On behalf of a pharmacy / dispensing appliance contractor / dispensing doctor (please specify which one):	20.00%	12
On behalf of an organisation (please specify which one):	10.00%	6
A personal response	70.00%	42
TOTAL		60

Participants in the consultation were not required to complete every question. As a result percentages are derived from the number of responses to the questions rather than the number of overall respondents.

Summary of Online Questions, Responses and HWB Considerations

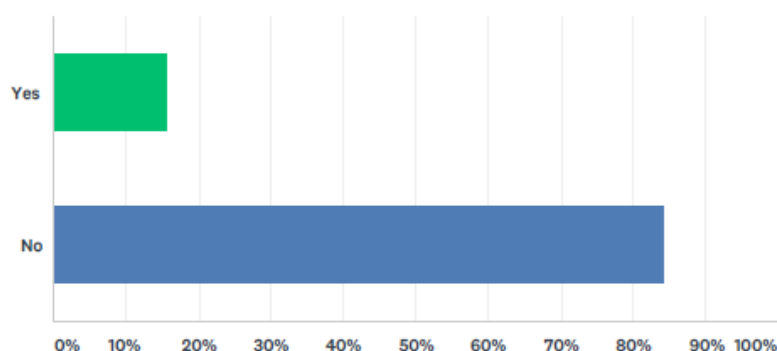
2. In asking “**Does the PNA reflect the current provision of pharmaceutical services within Buckinghamshire**”, 33 people answered the question and the majority (81%) responded positively, three additional comments were offered as to why not and are summarised with the Health and Wellbeing Board response below:



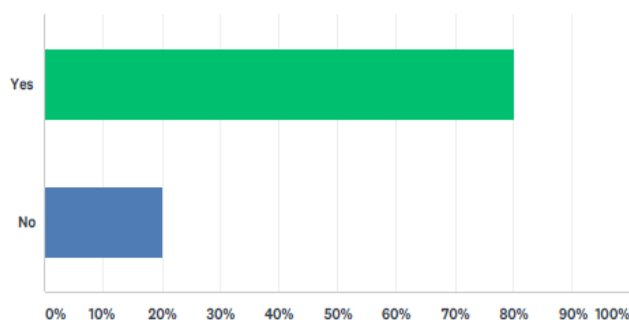
Summary of comments	Response
A comment was received in regards to patients who are not over 65 requiring dosette boxes and the pressure on pharmacists to deliver.	The HWB took account of the comment, however dosette Boxes are not a pharmaceutical service and are therefore not in the remit of the PNA.
A comment was received to say that the PNA was not up to date with current developments in Denham.	The HWB welcomed the information; and is aware of further developments in the Denham area, but agree the pharmaceutical needs are being met in the life time of the PNA.
A comment was received in regards to not	The HWB looked into this issue there was an issue

being able to see the link to the PNA due to re-tweeting.	with one re-tweet early in the process which did not include a link to the website. The HWB apologises if there were any issues directing from social media but is satisfied with the consultation process and all further tweets had the correct link to a visible PNA platform on the BCC webpages.
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3. In asking “**Are there any gaps in the service provision; i.e. when, where and which services are available that have not been identified in the PNA**”, 32 people answered the question with the following responses, those that responded yes did not provide supporting comments:



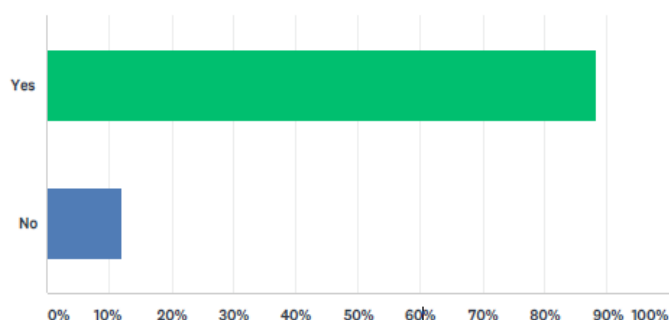
4. In asking “**Does the draft PNA reflect the needs of the Buckinghamshire population**”, 25 people answered the question and the majority of the respondents (80%) responded positively, with three comments offered as to why not as shown below, with the HWB response:



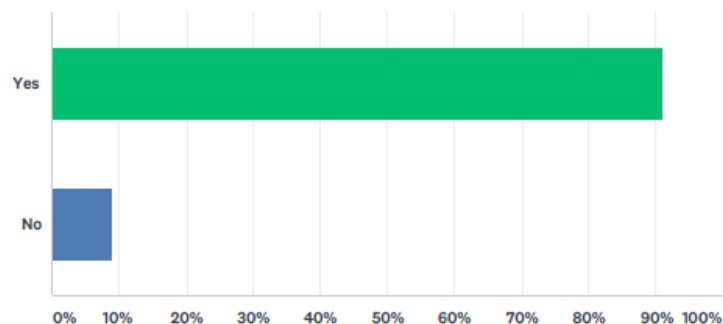
Summary of comments	Response
A comment was received indicating the PNA does not take into account new developments such as Kingsbrook, Buckingham Park and Berryfields already under	The HWB considered the comments and are aware of the further developments in the areas noted, but agreed the pharmaceutical needs are met in the life time of this PNA. If there are any significant changes this will be reviewed in 12 months.

construction or those planned such as Hampden Fields and Woodlands	
A comment was received to say that the PNA did not accurately reflect the recent developments in the Ivers area.	The HWB welcomed the comment and confirmed that the Iver Richings local plan had been considered in the development of the 2018 PNA and agreed that pharmaceutical needs are met in the life time of the PNA. If there are any significant changes this will be reviewed in 12 months.

5. In asking “**Has the purpose of the PNA been explained sufficiently**”, 25 people answered the question and 88% responded positively. Those that responded ‘No’ did not offer supporting comments.

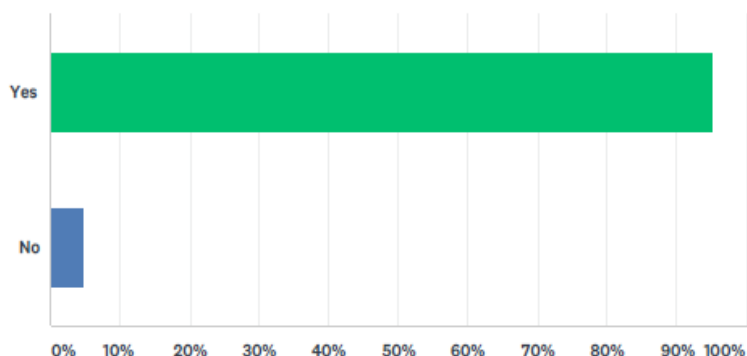


6. In asking “**Are localities clearly defined throughout the draft PNA**”, 22 people answered, the HWB were pleased to note the positive response from the majority with only one comment offered, which is described below:

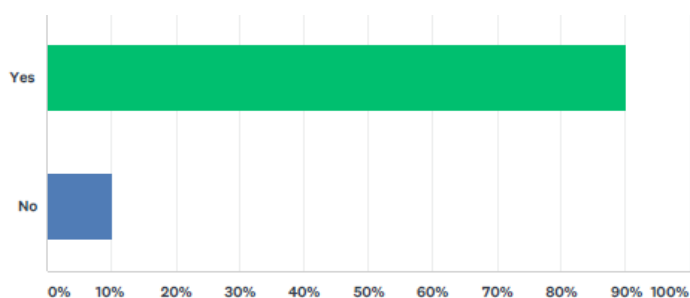


Summary of comment	Response
A comment was received stating the villages of Iver and Richings Park are omitted but Iver Heath included.	The HWB welcomed the comment and in response have agreed that all localities are clearly defined in the localities maps and have been considered. All Maps are included in the PNA appendix.

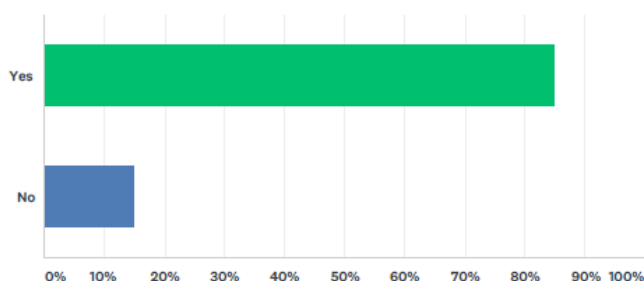
7. In asking “**Has the PNA provided adequate information to inform the market entry decisions**”, the HWB were pleased to note only one negative response from the 21 responders to the question. No comment was offered by the dissenting party.



8. In asking “**Has the PNA provided adequate information to inform how services may be commissioned in the future**”, the HWB were pleased to note that 90% of the 20 respondents confirmed it did. No comments were offered by the dissenting party.

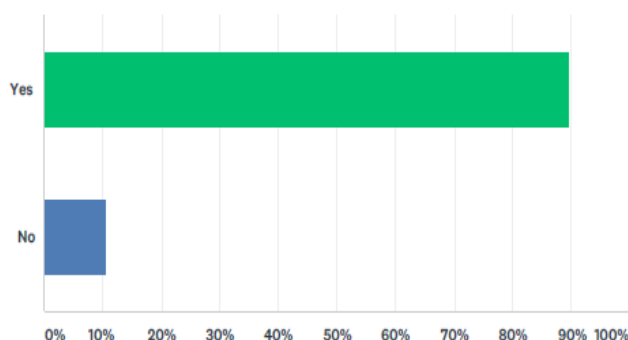


9. In asking “**Has the PNA provided enough information to inform future service provision and plans for pharmacies and dispensing appliance contractors**”, the HWB were pleased to note the majority confirmed such with two comments offered by the dissenting parties, as detailed below:



Summary of comments	Response
One comment received indicated that more information was needed in the future with the increasing population.	The HWB considered local plans in the development of the 2018 PNA and no significant changes were found, however should the population increase significantly this would be reviewed as part of an annual process and a supplementary statement published.
A comment was received indicating that proposed housing developments in the area had not been taken into account.	The HWB have considered all housing plans and made contact with all local authorities and their housing development teams. No significant changes were found, however should the population increase this would be reviewed as part of an annual process and a supplementary statement published.

10. In asking “**Do you agree with the conclusions of the PNA**”, the HWB were pleased to note that 89.47% of respondents concurred with one comment offered.



Summary of comments	Response
The comment received indicated that more services would be required due to an increasing population, particularly in Aylesbury.	The HWB considered local plans in the development of the 2018 PNA and no significant changes were found, however should the population increase significantly this would be reviewed as part of an annual process and a supplementary statement published.

11. Additional comments received:

Summary of comments	Response
A comment was received which said how important local pharmacies were to the elderly and parents with children.	The HWB noted the comment.
A comment was received which indicated that pharmacies close to larger surgeries were overworked.	The HWB noted the comment but it is not within the remit of the PNA to comment on workforce issues only access of the population to services.
A comment was received in relation to incorrect opening hours recorded in the PNA.	The HWB noted the comment and advised that any comments in relation to incorrect opening hours should be referred to NHS England so that they can update data held. All information within the PNA is the official data provided by NHS England.

10.11. Appendix K – Equality Impact Assessment (EIA)

Title of strategy / policy / service being assessed:	Pharmaceutical Needs Assessment (PNA) for Buckinghamshire
Contact Name and Telephone Number:	Sam Williamson, Consultant in Public Health Katie McDonald, Health and Wellbeing Lead Buckinghamshire Public Health team 01296 392043
Date assessment completed:	March 2018
<p>PURPOSE:</p> <p>To develop an equalities improvement plan based on an assessment of whether the strategy/policy or service is or could have a differential impact on particular groups of people due to their:</p> <p>Ethnic origin (including gypsies & Roma travellers)</p> <p>Gender (including transgender)</p> <p>Impairment (physical, sensory, learning disability, mental health or long term limiting illness)</p> <p>Age</p> <p>Religion/belief</p>	

Sexual orientation (defined as people from the lesbian, gay or bisexual communities)

Or as a result of living in a rural community, lower socio economic group or being a new group to this country (migrant worker, refugee or asylum seeker)

Caring responsibilities

Section A.

To determine whether an EIA is required, please read the questions below and indicate your answer by putting an X in the box to the right of the “Yes” or “No” at the end of each question.

Does the service affect the public or staff directly?	Yes	X	No	
Does it affect how other services are provided?	Yes	X	No	
Is there information e.g. survey data or complaints that suggests that it is affecting particular groups of people?	Yes		No	X
Does it have employment implications?	Yes		No	X

Section B. Reviewing the design

Questions to consider	The Findings
<p>1. Why is the strategy/policy or service necessary? What are the key aims and objectives? What outcomes is it designed to achieve and for whom?</p>	<p>Pharmaceutical Needs Assessment (PNA) for Buckinghamshire</p> <p>The Health and Social Care Act 2012 transferred responsibility for the development and updating of PNAs to Health and Wellbeing Boards (HWBs).</p> <p>A PNA uses the Joint Strategic Needs Assessment (JSNA) and other Board approved documents to identify the local health priorities. It should look at current demographics and future trends and developments which may impact on the health of the local population. The PNA will look at issues that may affect it across the 3 years it could be valid for.</p> <p>The PNA has identified where pharmaceutical services are currently used to address these priorities and where changes may be required to fill any current identified gaps or to address possible future health needs.</p> <p>The PNA should be a tool which is used to inform commissioners of the current provision of pharmaceutical services and where there are any gaps, in relation to the local health priorities, which could be addressed by improving services or access to services in the area. The commissioners who would find it most useful are Clinical Commissioning Groups (CCGs), Local Authority Public Health and NHS England.</p> <p>The PNA is of particular importance to NHS England who since 1 April 2013 has been identified in the Health and Social Care Act 2012 as responsible for maintaining pharmaceutical lists. The PNA is a key document in making decisions with regards to applications made under the NHS (Pharmaceutical and Local Pharmaceutical Services) Regulations 2013.</p> <p>From 14 November 2017 to 12 January 2018 there was a 60 day public consultation on the draft PNA, the feedback has been included in the</p>

	appendix of the report.
How have the needs of different groups of people, where relevant/appropriate, been taken into account?	<p>The PNA does not promote equality and diversity per se, but aims to review existing provision of pharmaceutical services in Buckinghamshire and ensure that services are accessible by all persons irrespective of any protected characteristic or other differential factor such as for example, socio-economic status; residential status/transience; criminal or law abiding behaviour, substance use/misuse.</p> <p>The PNA takes account of health inequalities and that some population groups may have greater needs than others. Any differential impact arising from the PNA will be in relation to tackling these health inequalities. The PNA is informing the market to determine if services could be improved.</p>

Questions to consider	The Findings
<p>2. Are other organisations responsible for delivering the strategy/policy or service</p>	<p>The HWB set up a multi-agency steering group to oversee development of the PNA in 2014 to complete the first Health and Wellbeing Board PNA by April 2015, comprising membership from the Local Authority, local Buckinghamshire CCGs, NHS England, the Local Pharmaceutical Committee (LPC) and local Healthwatch. The group was reformed to take forward the 2018 PNA in May 2017.</p> <p>Pharmaceutical services are generally provided by independent businesses. The PNA assesses the level of provision and any gaps in service that may exist in order to inform commissioners.</p>
<p>Section C. Reviewing the implementation/delivery</p>	
<p>3. Does the strategy/policy need to be communicated to the public/our employees or does accessing the service depend on information being communicated to the public?</p>	<p>The draft PNA was out for mandatory 60 day consultation from 14 November 2017 to 12 January 2018.</p> <p>The final PNA will be available for the public on the council website for the duration of its lifespan (up to 3 years) or until reviewed/renewed. Hard copies of the PNA are available on request.</p>
<p>4. Is delivery of the strategy/policy or service dependent upon</p>	<p>The PNA assesses the availability of pharmaceutical services. On the</p>

<p>particular buildings, open space or mode of transport being used by the public?</p>	<p>whole these are provided by independent businesses. The PNA assesses the availability of pharmaceutical services both geographically, i.e. the geographical spread of community pharmacy services and availability at certain times of the day and across the week. It also includes maps that assess travel time for patients across Buckinghamshire by car, public transport and average walking times.</p>
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<p>5. What particular skills and knowledge will relevant staff need to ensure that the strategy/policy is properly implemented or that the service is delivered appropriately to meet people's individual needs?</p>	<p>The PNA is not a policy or service but an assessment of services against need. The assessment informs commissioners, primarily NHS England but also the local authority and CCGs in Buckinghamshire.</p> <p>Since 2013 services can be commissioned from community pharmacies by a number of agencies. Essential and advanced pharmaceutical services are commissioned by NHS England. The PNA's core function is to assess the availability of core pharmaceutical services to inform NHS England. There are other pharmaceutical services (enhanced services and locally commissioned services) that can be commissioned by CCGs and local authorities.</p>
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Section D. Assessing for differential impact and discrimination

The PNA is expected to have a positive impact on protected groups as it seeks to highlight service gaps and encourage better provision of pharmaceutical services. It is unlikely to have a high differential impact on any particular protected characteristic.

An assessment of the impact of pharmaceutical services on the protected groups is included below.

Characteristic	Could this policy, procedure, project or service, or any proposed changes to it, affect this group less favourably than others in Buckinghamshire? YES/NO If yes how?	Assessment of potential negative impact HIGH/MEDIUM LOW/NONE UNKNOWN	Additional comments – further action required.
Age	No	Low	The Health and Wellbeing Board recognised that the need for pharmaceutical services rises with age, for example those older people living with multiple long term conditions. At this stage no further action is required.
Disability	No	Low	It is important that physical access to pharmacy buildings is ensured. Therefore it is important the PNA continues to use any information to ensure accessibility to services for disabled people and people with a limiting illness is maintained and continuously developed. No further action is currently required.
Gender (sex)	No	Low	Men are often more unlikely to access healthcare services.

			Community pharmacies are ideally placed for self-care by providing advice and support for people to derive maximum benefit from caring for themselves or their families.
Gender reassignment	No	Low	Access to private consultation rooms is a factor that is considered important in respect of this protected characteristic.
Marriage and civil partnership	No	Low	No specific needs are identified
Pregnancy and Maternity	No	Low	Pharmacies can provide advice to pregnant mothers on medicines and self-care. They have the expertise on advising which medicines are safe for use in pregnancy and during breast feeding.
Race/ethnicity	No	Low	Access to translation services may sometimes be required as it is important that pharmacies are able to provide services to all, taking into account diversity.

Religion and belief including non-belief	No	Low	Pharmacies can provide advice to specific religious groups on medicines derived from animal sources and during periods of fasting.
Sexual orientation	No	Low	No specific needs are identified.

Section E. Ensuring continuous improvement

HWBs are required to publish a revised PNA within three years of publication of their assessment.

HWBs are also required to publish a revised assessment as soon as is reasonably practical should they identify significant changes to the availability of pharmaceutical services since the publication of the relevant current PNA unless it is satisfied that making a revised assessment would be a disproportionate response to those changes.

As a core part of the PNA, the EIA will also require review.