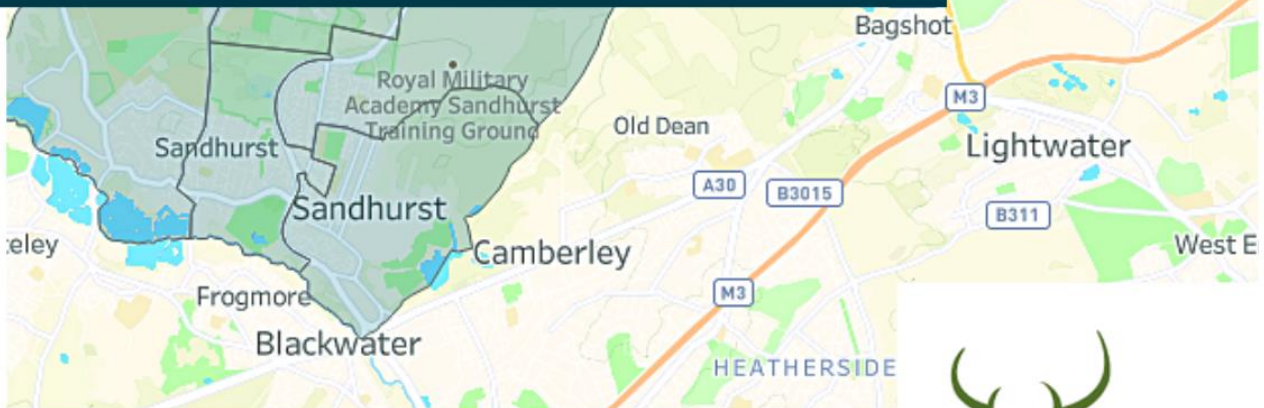


BRACKNELL FOREST

PHARMACEUTICAL NEEDS ASSESSMENT 2022-2025



Executive Summary

Introduction

Each Health and Wellbeing Board (HWB) has a statutory responsibility to publish and keep up to date a statement of needs for pharmaceutical services for their population. This is called the Pharmaceutical Needs Assessment (PNA). The purpose of the PNA is to:

- inform local plans for the commissioning of specific and specialised pharmaceutical services
- to support the decision-making process for applications for new pharmacies or changes of pharmacy premises undertaken by NHS England

It assesses whether the current provision of pharmacies and the commissioned services they provide meet the needs of the Bracknell Forest residents and whether there are any gaps, either now or within the lifetime of this document, 1st October 2022 to 30th September 2025.

It assesses current and future provision with respect to:

- Necessary Services, i.e., current accessibility of pharmacies and their provision of Essential Services
- Other Relevant Service and Other Services including Advanced pharmacy services and other NHS services. These are services commissioned by NHS England, Bracknell Forest Council, or Frimley CCG.

Methodology

It is a statutory responsibility of all Health and Wellbeing Boards to produce and maintain a PNA for their area.¹ The next PNA is required to be published by 1st October 2022.² Healthy Dialogues were commissioned by the Berkshire East Public Health Hub on behalf of the six local authorities in Berkshire to undertake this process.

In December 2021, a steering group of key stakeholders was established to oversee the development of the PNA with overall responsibility of ensuring it met the statutory regulations, as strongly advised in PNA guidance.

¹ NHS (Pharmaceutical and Local Pharmaceutical Services) Regulations 2013.

² Department of Health & Social Care (October 2021) Pharmaceutical needs assessments: information pack for local authority health and wellbeing boards.

The PNA development process included:

- a review of the current and future demographics and health needs of Bracknell Forest population determined on a locality basis
- a survey of Bracknell Forest patients and the public on their use and expectations of pharmacy services
- a survey of Bracknell Forest pharmacy contractors to determine their capacity to fulfil any identified current or future needs
- an assessment of the commissioned essential, advanced, and other NHS pharmacy services provided in Bracknell Forest
- a 60 day PNA consultation that ran from the 10th June to the 9th August 2022.

The final PNA report will be taken to the Bracknell Forrest Health and Wellbeing Board for sign-off before the 1st October 2022.

Findings

Key demographics of Bracknell Forest

Bracknell Forest is a density populated urban unitary authority in Berkshire. There are an estimated 124,165 people living in in the borough (ONS, mid-2020 population estimates). This figure is expected to increase by only 1.13% in the lifetime of this PNA, mostly in the over 65 age group (ONS mid-2018 population projections).

Key health needs of Bracknell Forest

Overall, life expectancy and healthy life expectancy figures are higher than those for South East England and England. The population of Bracknell Forest have lower levels of reported health-risk behaviours than regional and national comparators.

Patient and public engagement

A patient and public survey was disseminated across Bracknell Forest. 353 people responded to tell us how they use their pharmacy and to contribute their views on specific 'necessary' pharmacy services.

Overall, participants were happy with the services their pharmacy provided. The most stated reasons people used their chosen pharmacy were that it was placed in a good location, close

to home and work and enjoyed the interaction with staff. Most stated they prefer to use their pharmacies during weekdays and during normal working hours between 9am – 5pm. For the majority of respondents, pharmacies were within a 5 – 20 minute walk or car journey away.

There were no substantial differences between protected characteristics groups in terms of their use, reasons for their chosen pharmacy and expectations in their local pharmacy provision.

PNA statements on service provision

There are 18 community pharmacies located within Bracknell Forest and a further 14 located within a mile of Bracknell Forest's border.

This PNA has assessed whether the current and future pharmacy provision meets the health and wellbeing needs of the Bracknell Forest population. It has also determined whether there are any gaps, or need for improvements or better access, in the provision of pharmaceutical service either now or within the lifetime of this document, 1st October 2022 to 30th September 2025.

Bracknell Forest is well served in relation to the number and location of pharmacies. The findings of this PNA has concluded that there is good access to essential, advanced and other NHS pharmaceutical services for the residents of Bracknell Forest with no gaps in the current and future provision of these services identified. Additionally, no services were identified that would secure improvements or better access to pharmaceutical services if provided, either now or in the future.

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Chapter 1 - Introduction

What is a Pharmaceutical Needs Assessment?

- 1.1** A PNA is the statement of the needs for pharmaceutical services of the population in a specific area. It sets out a statement of the pharmaceutical services which are currently provided, together with when and where these are available to a given population. This PNA describes the needs of the population Bracknell Forest.
- 1.2** Local pharmacies play a pivotal role in providing quality healthcare in local communities for individuals, families and carers. They not only provide prescriptions, but can also be patients' and the public's first point of contact and, for some, their only contact with a healthcare professional.³
- 1.3** The provision of NHS Pharmaceutical Services is a controlled market. Any pharmacist, or dispensing appliance contractor or dispensing doctor who wishes to provide NHS Pharmaceutical Services, must apply to NHS England to be on the Pharmaceutical List.
- 1.4** The Pharmaceutical Needs Assessment identifies the local population needs for pharmacy services and how those needs are being fulfilled, or could be fulfilled, by pharmaceutical services in different parts of the borough. The purpose of the PNA is to:
- Support the 'market entry' decision making process (undertaken by NHS England) in relation to applications for new pharmacies or changes of pharmacy premises.
 - Inform commissioning of enhanced services from pharmacies by NHS England, and the commissioning of services from pharmacies by the local authority and other local commissioners, for example Clinical Commissioning Groups (CCGs).
- 1.5** This document can also be used to:
- Assist the Health and Wellbeing Board (HWB) to work with providers to target services to the areas where they are needed and limit duplication of services in areas where provision is adequate.

³ PHE (2017). Pharmacy: A Way Forward for Public Health. Opportunities for action through pharmacy for public health.

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- Inform interested parties of the pharmaceutical needs in the borough and enable work on planning, developing and delivery of pharmaceutical services for the population.

Legislative background

- 1.6** From 2006, NHS Primary Care Trusts had a statutory responsibility to assess the pharmaceutical needs for their area and publish a statement of their first assessment and of any revised assessment.
- 1.7** With the abolition of Primary Care Trusts and the creation of Clinical Commissioning Groups (CCGs) in 2013, Public Health functions were transferred to local authorities. Health and Wellbeing Boards were introduced and hosted by local authorities to bring together Commissioners of Health Services (CCGs), Public Health, Adult Social Care, Children's services and Healthwatch.
- 1.8** The Health and Social Care Act of 2012 gave a responsibility to Health and Wellbeing Boards for developing and updating Joint Strategic Needs Assessments and Pharmaceutical Needs Assessments.
- 1.9** It is important that the PNA reflects changes that affect the need for pharmaceutical services in each area. For this reason, they are updated every three years. This PNA expires on the 1st October 2025
- 1.10** This PNA covers the period between 1st October 2022 and 30th September 2025. It must be produced and published by 1st October 2022. The Health and Wellbeing Board are also required to revise the PNA publication if they deem there to be significant changes in pharmaceutical services before 30th September 2025.
- 1.11** The NHS Pharmaceutical Services and Local Pharmaceutical Services Regulations 2013 and the Department of Health Information Pack for Local Authorities and Health and Wellbeing Boards¹ provide guidance on the requirements that should be contained in the PNA publication and the process to be followed to develop the publication. The development and publication of this PNA has been carried out in accordance with these Regulations and associated guidance.

Minimum requirements of the PNA

- 1.12** As outlined in the 2013 regulations, the PNA must include a map showing the premises where pharmaceutical services are provided and an explanation of how the assessment was made. This includes:

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- How different needs of different localities have been taken into account
 - How needs of those with protected characteristics have been taken into account
 - Whether further provision of pharmaceutical services would secure improvements or better access to pharmaceutical services
 - A report on the 60-day consultation of the draft PNA.

1.13 The PNA must also include a statement of the following:

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

1.14 A draft PNA must be put out for consultation for a minimum of 60 days prior to its publication. The 2013 Regulations list those persons and organisations that the HWB must consult, which include:

- Any relevant local pharmaceutical committee (LPC) for the HWB area
- Any local medical committee (LMC) for the HWB area

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- Any persons on the pharmaceutical lists and any dispensing GP practices in the HWB area
 - Any local Healthwatch organisation for the HWB area, and any other patient, consumer, and community group, which in the opinion of the HWB has an interest in the provision of pharmaceutical services in its area
 - Any NHS Trust or NHS Foundation Trust in the HWB area
 - NHS England
 - Any neighbouring Health and Wellbeing board.

Circumstances under which the PNA is to be revised or updated

- 1.15** It is important that the PNA reflects changes that affect the need for pharmaceutical services in Bromley. For this reason, the PNA will be updated every three years.
- 1.16** If the HWB becomes aware of a significant change to the local area and/or its demography, the PNA may be required to be updated sooner. The HWB will make a decision to revise the PNA if required. Not all changes in a population or an area will result in a change to the need for pharmaceutical services. If the HWB becomes aware of a minor change that means a review of pharmaceutical services is required, the HWB will issue supplementary statements to update the PNA.

Chapter 2 - Strategic context

- 2.1 This section summarises key policies, strategies and reports which contribute to our understanding of the strategic context for community pharmacy services at a national level and at a local level. Since PNAs were last updated in 2018, there have been significant changes to the wider health and social care landscape and to society. This includes but is not limited to the publication of the NHS Long Term Plan, the introduction of the Community Pharmacy Contractual Framework, a greater focus on integrated care, and the significant impact of the COVID-19 pandemic.

National context

Integration and Innovation. Department of Health and Social Care's legislative proposals for a Health and Care Bill⁴:

- 2.2 In recent years, the health and social care system has adapted and evolved to face a variety of challenges. With the population growing in size, people living longer, but also suffering from more long-term health conditions, and challenges from the COVID-19 pandemic, there is a greater need for the health and social care system to work together to provide high quality care. This paper sets out the legislative proposals for the Health and Care Bill which capture the learnings from the pandemic.

- **Working together to integrate care:** The NHS and local authorities will be given a duty to collaborate and work with each other. Measures will be brought forward to bring about Integrated Care Systems (ICSs) which will be composed of an ICS Health and Care partnership, and an ICS NHS Body. The ICS NHS Body will be responsible for the day to day running of the ICS, whilst the ICS Health and Care Partnership will bring together systems to support integration and development which plan to address the

⁴ Department of Health & Social Care. Policy paper: Integration and innovation: working together to improve health and social care for all (updated February 2021). Available at: <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/working-together-to-improve-health-and-social-care-for-all/integration-and-innovation-working-together-to-improve-health-and-social-care-for-all-html-version#executive-summary>

systems health, public health and social care needs. A key responsibility for these systems will be to support place-based working i.e. working amongst NHS, local government, community health, voluntary and charity services.

- **Reducing bureaucracy:** The legislation will aim to remove barriers that prevent people from working together and put pragmatism at the heart of the system. The NHS should be free to make decisions without the involvement of the Competition and Markets Authority (CMA). With a more flexible approach, the NHS and local authorities will be able to meet the current future health and care challenges by avoiding bureaucracy.
- **Improving accountability and enhancing public confidence:** The public largely see the NHS as a single organisation, and the same should happen at a national level. By bringing together NHS England, and NHS Improvement together, organisations will come together to provide unified leadership. These measures will support the Secretary of State to Mandate structured decisions, and enable the NHS to be supported by the government. With any significant service changes, these measures will ensure a greater accountability with the power for ministers to determine service reconfigurations earlier in the process.

The NHS Long Term Plan (2019)⁵

2.3 As health needs change, society develops, and medicine advances, the NHS needs to ensure that it is continually moving forward to meet these demands. **The NHS Long Term Plan (2019)** (NHS LTP) introduces a new service model for the 21st century and includes action on preventative healthcare and reducing health inequalities, progress on care quality and outcomes, exploring workforce planning, developing digitally- enabled care, and driving value for money. It sets out 13 key areas for improving and enhancing our health service over the next 10 years. These areas include:

1. Ageing well
2. Cancer
3. Cardiovascular disease
4. Digital transformation
5. Learning disabilities & autism

⁵ NHS. *The NHS Long Term Plan* (2019). <https://www.longtermplan.nhs.uk/>

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6. Mental Health
 7. Personalised care
 8. Prevention
 9. Primary care
 10. Respiratory disease
 11. Starting well
 12. Stroke
 13. Workforce

- 2.4** Pharmacies will play an essential role in delivering the NHS LTP. £4.5 billion of new investment will fund expanded community multidisciplinary teams aligned with the new primary care networks (PCNs). These teams will work together to provide the best care for patients and will include pharmacists, district nurses, allied health professionals, GPs, dementia workers, and community geriatricians. Furthermore, the NHS LTP stipulates that as part of the workforce implementation plan, and with the goal of improving efficiency within community health, along with an increase in the number of GPs, the range of other roles will also increase, including community and clinical pharmacists, and pharmacy technicians.
- 2.5** Research indicates that around 10% of elderly patients end up in hospital due to preventable medicine related issues and up to 50% of patients do not take their medication as intended. PCN funding will therefore be put towards expanding the number of clinical pharmacists working within general practices and care homes, and the NHS will work with the government to ensure greater use and acknowledgement of community pharmacists' skills and better utilisation of opportunities for patient engagement. As part of preventative healthcare and reducing health inequalities, community pharmacists will support patients to take their medicines as intended, reduce waste, and promote self-care.
- 2.6** Within PCNs, community pharmacists will play a crucial role in supporting people with high-risk conditions such as atrial fibrillation and cardiovascular disease. The NHS will support community pharmacists to case-find, e.g., hypertension case-finding. Pharmacists within PCNs will undertake a range of medicine reviews, including educating patients on the correct use of inhalers, and supporting patients to reduce the use of short acting bronchodilator inhalers and to switch to clinically appropriate, smart inhalers.
- 2.7** In order to provide the most efficient service, and as part of developing digitally enabled care, more people will have access to digital options. The NHS app will enable patients to manage

their own health needs and be directed to appropriate services, including being prescribed medication that can be collected from their nearest pharmacy.

2.8 Health and Wellbeing Boards are required to produce Health and Wellbeing Strategies to set out how partners will meet local health needs, improve outcomes and reduce health inequalities within the borough.

2.9 Since the 2010 Marmot review, there have been important developments about the evidence around social determinants of health and the implementation of interventions and policies to address them. **Health Equity in England: Marmot review 10 years on**⁶, summarises the developments in particular areas that have an increase importance for equity. These include:

- Giving every child the best start in life by increasing funding in earlier life and ensuring that adequate funding is available in higher deprived areas.
- Improve the availability and quality of early years' services.
- Enable children adults and young people to maximise their capabilities by investing in preventative services to reduce school exclusions.
- Restore per-pupil funding for secondary schools and in particular in 6th form and further education.
- Reduce in-work poverty by increasing national minimum wage.
- Increase number of post-school apprenticeships and support in-work training.
- Put health equity and well-being at the heart of local, regional and national economic planning.
- Invest in the development of economic, social and cultural resources in the most deprived communities

2.10 The objectives outlined in the Marmot review are intended to ensure that the healthy life expectancy gap between the least deprived and most deprived are reduced, and to ensure that all residents have accessibility to good health and educational services. More specific to health, community pharmacists are uniquely placed at the heart of communities to support patients to provide the public a range of public health interventions, weight management

⁶ Health Equity in London: The Marmot Review 10 years on. Executive summary (2020): https://www.health.org.uk/sites/default/files/2020-03/Health%20Equity%20in%20England_The%20Marmot%20Review%2010%20Years%20On_executive%20summary_web.pdf

services, smoking cessation services and vaccination services. At present the role of community pharmacies provide a pivotal role in promoting healthier lifestyle information and disease prevention.

Public Health England⁷ (PHE) Strategy 2020-2025⁸

- 2.11** The Office for Health Improvement and Disparities (OHID), formerly known as Public Health England (PHE), works to protect and improve the nation's health and reduce health inequalities by aiming to keep the public safe, work to prevent poor health, narrow down the health gap and support a strong economy. Guided by these aims, OHID have pledged to promote a healthier nation by tacking action on working to reduce preventable risk factors for ill health and working to reduce tobacco consumptions, obesity and the harmful use of drugs and alcohol. There will also be a focus on improving the health within early childhood to provide the best foundations of good health and prevent ill health in later adulthood. By strengthening the health protection system, there will be reduced pressures on responding to major incidents or pandemics. Additionally, strengthening public health systems will mean utilising technology to advice interventions, improve data, and strengthen the approach to disease surveillance. By working with partners locally, nationally, and globally the aim will be to help focus on reducing health inequalities.
- 2.12** Community pharmacies have an important role in driving and supporting these objectives as they provide the public with services around healthy weight and weight management, smoking cessation, and can provide information and advice around healthy start for children and families.

Community Pharmacy Contractual Framework (CPCF) 2019/20-2023/24⁹

- 2.13** This is an agreement between the Department of Health and Social Care (DHSC), NHSE&I and the Pharmaceutical Services Negotiating Committee (PSNC) and describes a vision for how community pharmacy will support delivery of the NHS Long Term Plan. The CPCF highlights and develops the role of pharmacies in urgent care, common illnesses, and

⁷ NB: As of October 2021, PHE ceased to exist. Responsibilities formally undertaken by PHE are now the responsibility of OHID, UKHSA and NHS England.

⁸ Public Health England Strategy 2020-2025 (2019).

⁹ Community Pharmacy Contractual Framework (2019).

https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/819601/cpcf-2019-to-2024.pdf

prevention. It aims to “develop and implement the new range of services that we are seeking to deliver in community pharmacy”, making greater use of Community Pharmacists’ clinical skills and opportunities to engage patients. The deal:

- Through its contractual framework, commits almost £13 billion to community pharmacy, with a commitment to spend £2.592 billion over 5 years.
- Prioritises quality - The Pharmacy Quality Scheme (PQS) is designed to reward pharmacies for delivering quality criteria in: clinical effectiveness, patient safety and patient experience.
- Confirms community pharmacy’s future as an integral part of the NHS, delivering clinical services as a full partner in local primary care network (PCNs).
- Underlines the necessity of protecting access to local community pharmacies through a Pharmacy Access Scheme.
- Includes new services such as the NHS Community Pharmacist Consultation Service (CPCS), which connects patients who have a minor illness with a community pharmacy, taking pressure off GP services and hospitals by ensuring patients turn to pharmacies first for low-acuity conditions and support with their general health.
- Continues to promote medicines safety and optimisation, and the critical role of community pharmacy as an agent of improved public health and prevention, embedded in the local community.
- Through the Healthy Living Pharmacy (HLP) framework, requires community pharmacies to have trained health champions in place to deliver interventions such as smoking cessation and weight management, provide wellbeing and self-care advice, and signpost people to other relevant services.

Pharmacy Integration Fund (PhIF)¹⁰

2.14 The PhIF and PCN Testbed programme will be used to test a range of additional prevention and detection services, which if found to be effective and best delivered by a community pharmacy, could (with appropriate training) be mainstreamed within the CPCF over the course of the settlement period. Workstreams supported by the PhIF Programme include:

- GP referral pathway to the NHS CPCS.

¹⁰ NHS Pharmacy Integration Programme. <https://www.england.nhs.uk/primary-care/pharmacy/pharmacy-integration-fund/>

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- Hypertension case-finding service - A model for detecting undiagnosed cardiovascular disease (CVD) in community pharmacy and referral to treatment within PCNs. Since October 2021 this has become an advanced pharmacy service.
 - Smoking Cessation Transfer of Care– hospital inpatients (including antenatal patients) will be able to continue their stop smoking journey within community pharmacy upon discharge. Since March 2022 this has also become an advanced pharmacy service, now known as the Smoking Cessation Service.
 - Exploring the routine monitoring and supply of contraception (including some long-acting reversible contraceptives) in community pharmacy.
 - Palliative Care and end of life medicines supply service building on the experience of the COVID-19 pandemic.
 - Structured medication reviews in PCNs for people with a learning disability, autism, or both, linked with the STOMP programme.
 - Workforce development for pharmacy professionals in collaboration with Health Education England (HEE), e.g., medicines optimisation in care homes; primary care pharmacy educational pathway; leadership; integrated urgent care; independent prescribing; enhanced clinical examination skills.

Frimley Health Integrated Care System

2.15 Frimley CCG will evolve into Frimley Health and Care in the lifetime of this PNA. The Frimley Health Integrated Care System consists of the following local authorities Royal Borough of Windsor and Maidenhead, Slough Borough Council, Bracknell Forest Council, Hampshire County Council; Hart District Council; Rushmoor Borough Council; Waverley Borough Council, Surrey heath Borough Council.

Frimley Health and Care 5-year strategy¹¹

2.16 The Frimley Health and Care 5-year strategy brings together the local authorities and the NHS organisations with a shared ambition to work in partnership with local people, communities and staff to improve the wellbeing of individuals of their residents.

¹¹ Frimley Health and Care 5 year strategy (2019). <https://www.frimleyhealthandcare.org.uk/media/1459/frimley-health-care-system-strategy-narrative-final.pdf>

2.17 In order to produce this strategy, the Frimley Health and Care system worked in partnership with Healthwatch teams of all Frimley Health ICS local authorities, to conduct focus groups, events and disseminate a survey designed to engage with the public around their views around accessibility of services, and health and wellbeing needs. The themes that emerged as a result of preventing individuals from adopting a healthier lifestyle including lack of time, conflicting advice and information, lack of financial support. Areas that would support people to live healthier lives included affordable healthy food, access to activities and facilities, better access to professionals providing health and nutritional information, better home/work life balance.

2.18 The ICS also worked with health professionals, partner organisations, primary care and community care clinicians, voluntary and community sector leads, mental health clinicians, and leads within educational organisations to capture their views around developing the key ambitions of this strategy. Six key strategic ambitions were developed to focus and deliver on over the next 5 years (2020-2025).

1. **Starting well:** wanting all children to get the best possible start in life by engaging children and young people in different ways and targeting support for children and families with the highest needs. Also supporting women to be healthy before pregnancy and ensuring safer births.
2. **Focus on wellbeing:** wanting all people to have the opportunity to live healthier lives no matter where they are placed within the system.
3. **Community deals:** working with local residents, families, volunteers and carers to agree on how as a collective they can work together to create healthier communities, support healthier choices and designing and delivering new ways of working to improve the health and wellbeing needs of the population.
4. **Our people:** wanting to be known as a great place to live and work, but giving the people the opportunity to be physically and mentally active and adopting flexibility around how they work, and attracting local population around careers to become carers.
5. **Leadership and cultures:** wanting to work together with local communities, and listening to what is important locally to encourage co-design and collaboration to meet the needs of the local population.
6. **Outstanding use of resources:** offering the best possible care, treatment and support where it is needed the most in the most affordable way using the best available evidence.

2.19 In 2025 when this strategy has been delivered, the healthy life expectancy at birth will have improved by two years, and the gap in healthy life expectancy between least and most deprived communities will have reduced by three years.

Local context

2.20 Annual Public Health Report 2020: Berkshire.¹² This report summaries and sets out plans to address the issues faced by the COVID-19 pandemic and inequalities, both locally and nationally. The reports highlight the inequalities that have been exacerbated by the pandemic. Across all age groups, disruption to services caused by lockdown is likely to have had immediate, medium-term, and long-term impacts. The report also highlighted areas of concern for the residents of Berkshire:

- **Employment:** Employment is a key determinant of health, but the pandemic resulted in many losing jobs, or entering the furlough scheme. Around 137,900 people entered the furlough scheme across Berkshire, of which the highest areas were Slough, and the Royal Borough of Windsor & Maidenhead. This may have reflected the proportion of residents working within transport and hospitality, especially within the vicinity of London Heathrow.
- **Children and Young People:** Emerging evidence suggests that children and young people were hardest affected by social distancing and lockdown measures. Young people were more likely to lose jobs and reported higher levels of loneliness. Nationwide, there was a reduction in the uptake of MMR vaccinations for babies, and limited access to early years settings. Around 30% of parents did not feel that their children continued to learn in home settings, and lockdown impacted children's wellbeing. Children's visit to health services significantly reduced which meant less opportunities for health or safeguarding interventions. There are large numbers of vulnerable children and young people across Berkshire. For example, 12,680 children were eligible for school meals; 11,400 were living in over-crowded housing; 34,000 children were living in households with a parent with substance use, mental health issues or domestic violence; and over 3,000 young people were not in education or employment.

¹² Annual public health report (2020):https://www.berkshirepublichealth.co.uk/wp-content/uploads/2021/02/Public_Health_Annual_Report_2020_FINAL_Accessible_Version_2.pdf

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- **Safeguarding:** The COVID-19 lockdown and restrictions created factors that made some forms of abuse difficult to see and safeguard against. Some individuals may be at a higher risk due to their vulnerabilities, and certain forms of abuse such as honour-based violence or Female Genital Mutilation are more common in particular communities. Nationally, within the first 3 weeks of lockdown, 14 women and 2 children were killed in suspected domestic abuse incidents. Within Berkshire, between 2018/2019, 35,000 children aged under 18 were exposed to mental health issues, and/or, domestic abuse within their households. There were 11 domestic homicides within the Thames Valley, and approximately 11,000 domestic abuse crimes reported to the Police within Berkshire, with an additional 6,000 reported for vulnerable adults.
 - **Mental Health:** Prior to the COVID-19 pandemic, there were stark inequalities in mental health outcomes. We have seen these inequalities widen as a direct, and indirect result of the pandemic. Several groups are at an increased risk of mental health problems as a consequence of the pandemic, such as frontline workers, bereaved families, those who had COVID-19, those who lost their jobs or were furloughed, and people who had to self-isolate or shield.
 - **Environmental Impact:** Transport disruptions during the pandemic resulted in a 17% fall in CO2 emissions, which provided evidence that pollution levels are responsive to policy. This is important to note because pollution levels are correlated with lower life expectancy and health conditions, and those on lower incomes are more likely to be living in condensed populations where noise and air pollution may be higher, with already existing health conditions. Data from 2016 shows that Reading and Slough have the poorest air quality. Certain strategies can be used to reduce CO2 levels and improve air quality such as public awareness around clean air, promoting public transport and improving infrastructure for cycling and walking.

Bracknell Forest Health and Wellbeing Strategy (2022- 2026)¹³

- 2.21** The health and wellbeing board (HWB) is a formal committee of the local authority that brings together local organisations that play a role in improving the health, care and wellbeing of local residents.

¹³ Bracknell Forest Health and Wellbeing Strategy (2022-2026). https://consult.bracknell-forest.gov.uk/public/ph/health_wellbeing_strategy_consultation_1

2.22 The COVID-19 pandemic has changed the approach taken by the HWB in developing this strategy. There are six key health and wellbeing priorities which aim to reduce health inequalities, create healthy environments, enhance the experience of care, and focus on community wellness. The six priorities of the health and wellbeing strategy include:

1. **Giving all children the best start:** This includes support in emotional, and physical health from birth through to adulthood.
2. **Promote mental health and improve the lives and health of people with mental ill-health:** This was one of the impacts COVID-19 had on residents, and the main aim of this priority is to support the general public take look after their mental health, prevent the onset of mental health difficulties, support services to expand to meet the needs of people.
3. **Create opportunities for individuals and community connections:** Good social connections and a sense of belonging are important protective characteristics for good mental health.
4. **Keep residents safe from COVID-19 and other infectious diseases:** Whilst the severity of COVID-19 has been reduced to the protection offered by the vaccine, there are still risks due to virus mutating, or risk of unvaccinated passing the virus on. This priority also focuses on sexually transmitted diseases, and infectious diseases in pregnancy.
5. **Improve years lived with good health and happiness:** Chronic and long-term conditions are the main cause of living in ill health in the adult population. The goal is to improve healthy life expectancy by at least 5 extra years by 2035 and close the gap between least and most deprived residents.
6. **Collaborate, plan and secure funds for local, national new health and wellbeing priorities:** Opportunities for funding will remain a standing agenda item on the health and wellbeing board agenda, and various agencies, and the voluntary sector will collaborate on key projects to improve the wellbeing of their residents.

Chapter 3 - The development of the PNA

3.1 Bracknell Forest Council HWB commissioned delivery of its PNA to Healthy Dialogues through a competitive tender process. The governance of the production of this PNA was managed by the PNA steering group and the Berkshire East Public Health Hub. The choices decisions in the production of this PNA have been delegated by the HWB to the steering group.

3.2 This PNA has been developed using a range of information sources to describe and identify population needs and current service provision from the network of community pharmacies (see Table 3.1). This includes:

- Nationally published data
- The Bracknell Forest Joint Strategic Needs Assessment
- Local policies and strategies such as the Joint Health and Wellbeing Strategy
- A survey to Bracknell Forest pharmacy contractors
- A survey to the patients and public of Bracknell Forest
- Local Authority and Frimley CCG commissioners

Table 3.1: PNA 2022-25 data sources

Health need and priorities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National benchmarking ward and borough-level data from Office for Health Improvement and Disparities¹⁴ • Bracknell Forest Council Joint Strategic Needs Assessment¹⁵ • A range of GLA demographic data sets • Synthesis from a range of national datasets and statistics
Current Pharmaceutical Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Commissioning data held by the NHS England • Commissioning data held by Bracknell Forest Council • Commissioning data held by Frimley CCG • Questionnaire to community pharmacy providers
Patients and the Public	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Patient and public survey

¹⁴ [Office for Health Improvement and Disparities](https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/) (2022) Public Health Profiles: <https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/>

¹⁵ Bracknell Forest Council (2022) Joint Strategic Needs Assessment: <https://health.bracknell-forest.gov.uk/jsna/people-and-places/>

3.3 These data have been combined to describe the Bracknell Forest population, current and future health needs and how pharmaceutical services can be used to support the Health and Wellbeing Board (HWB) to improve the health and wellbeing of our population.

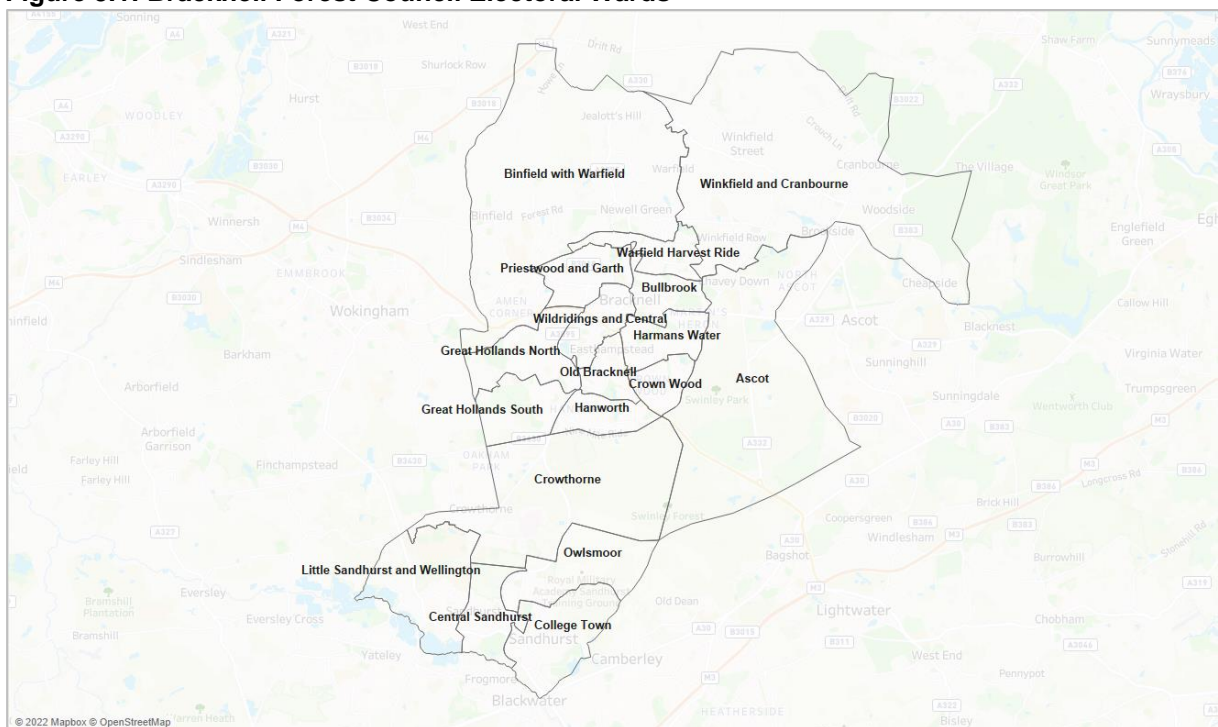
3.4 This PNA was published for public consultation on the 10th June to the 9th August 2022. All comments were considered and incorporated into the final PNA report. The consultation report is presented in Appendix C.

Methodological considerations

Geographical coverage

3.5 PNA regulations require that the HWB divides its area into localities as a basis for structuring the assessment. A ward-based structure was used as it is in-line with available population health needs data and enables us to identify differences at ward level with respect to demography, health needs or service provision commissioned by both Bracknell Forest Council and NHS commissioners. There are 18 wards in Bracknell Forest, these are illustrated in figure 3.1.

Figure 3.1: Bracknell Forest Council Electoral Wards



3.6 In this PNA, geographic access to pharmacies has been determined using two commonly used measures in PNAs; a 1-mile radius from the centre of the postcode of each pharmacy

(approximately a 20-minute walk) and a 20-minute drive time radius from the centre of the postcode of each pharmacy.

- 3.7** The 1-mile measure is often used to assess adequacy of access in urban areas while the 20-minute drive radius is more often used in more rural areas because there needs to be a sufficient population size to sustain a community pharmacy. The PNA steering group agreed that the combination of these measures for Bracknell Forrest was appropriate given the mix of urban and rural areas on the local authority area.
- 3.8** The 1-mile and 20-minute travel time coverage was also explored in terms of deprivation and population density.
- 3.9** In addition, 20 minutes travel time by car is considered accessible. Where areas of no coverage are identified, other factors are taken into consideration to establish if there is a need. Factors include population density, whether the areas are populated (e.g., Green Belt areas), travel time by car, and dispensing outside normal working hours. These instances have all been stated in the relevant sections of the report.

Patient and public survey

- 3.10** Patient and public engagement in the form of a survey was undertaken to understand how people use their pharmacies, what they use them for and their views of the pharmacy provision.
- 3.11** Working with Healthwatch, communications teams and Community Engagement Leads a public and patient engagement plan was developed, identifying key user groups (including seldom heard groups and/or protected characteristics) and how best to engage them for the survey.
- 3.12** There were 353 responses to the Bracknell Forest survey, their views were explored, including detailed analysis of the Protected Characteristics. Responses from the survey were used to understand how current pharmaceutical services meets the needs of the Bracknell Forest population and whether there were any different needs for people who share a protected characteristic in Bracknell Forest. The findings from the survey are presented in Chapter 6 of this PNA.

Pharmacy contractor survey

- 3.13** The contractor survey was sent all 18 community pharmacies within Bracknell Forest and nine pharmacies responded. The results from this survey are referred to throughout this document.

Governance and steering group

3.14 The development of the PNA was advised by a Steering group whose membership included representation from:

- Berkshire East Public Health Team
- Frimley Health and Care, Medicines Optimisation
- Buckinghamshire, Oxfordshire and Berkshire West (BOB), Integrated Care System (ICS), Medicines Optimisation
- Pharmacy Thames Valley, the Local Pharmaceutical Committee
- NHS England and NHS Improvement – South East Region
- Healthwatch teams in Berkshire
- A patient representative

3.15 The membership and Terms of Reference of the Steering Group are presented in Appendix A.

Regulatory consultation process and outcomes

3.16 The PNA for 2022-25 was published for statutory consultation on the 10th June 2022 for 60 days (see Appendix C: Consultation report). It was also published on the council website for stakeholder comment. All comments were considered and incorporated into the final report to be published by 1st October 2022.

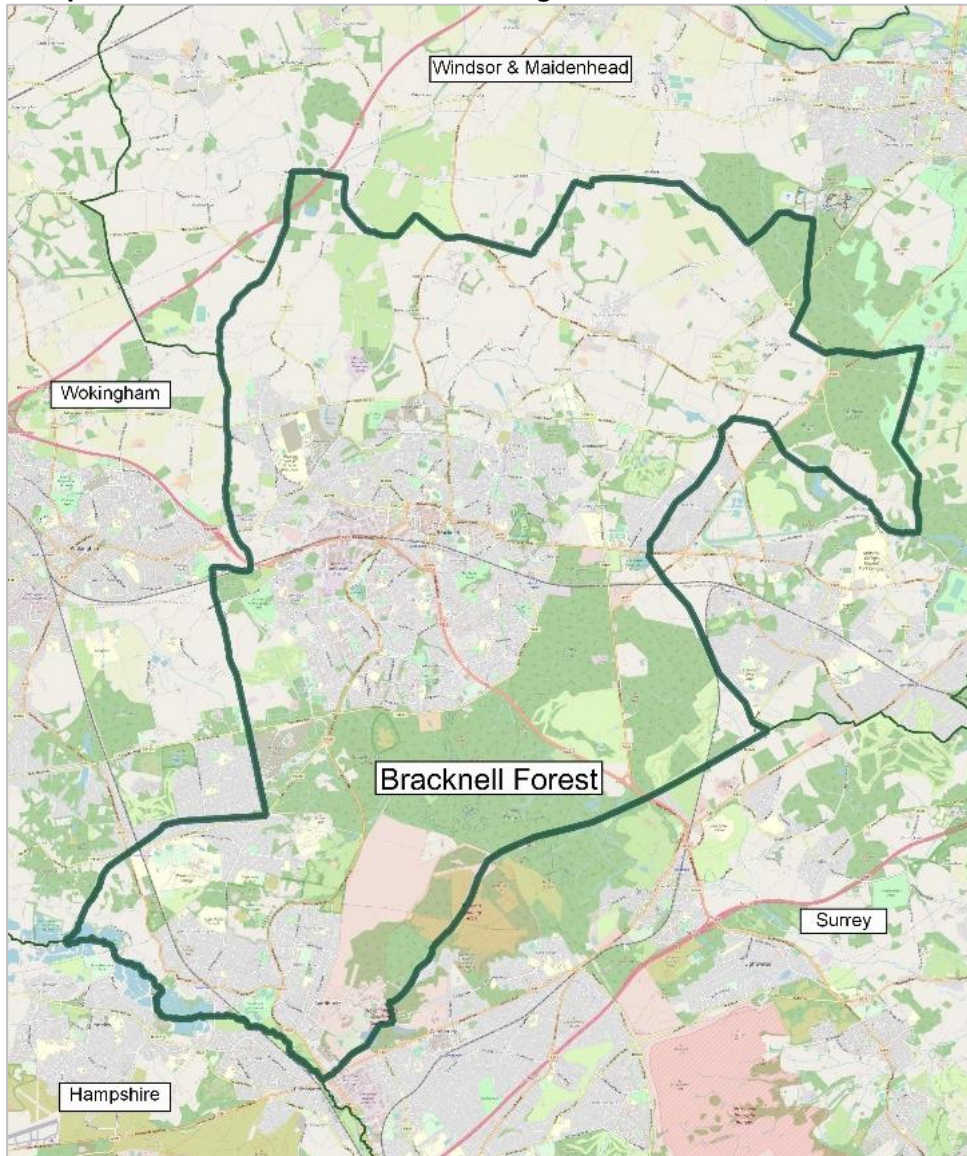
Chapter 4 : Population demographics

- 4.1** This chapter presents an overview of population demographics of Bracknell Forest, particularly the areas likely to impact on needs for community pharmacy services. It includes an overview of the area of Bracknell Forest, its population demographics and projected population. Using most recent available census data, it also identifies key factors that impact on inequalities.
- 4.2** The analysis of health needs and population changes are outlined in four sub-sections of this chapter. These are:
1. About the area
 2. About the population
 3. Population projections
 4. Inequalities

About the area

- 4.3** Bracknell Forest is a unitary authority in Berkshire, South East England, at the heart of the Thames Valley and lies 28 miles west of London. Bracknell Forest Borough contains the six parishes of Binfield, Bracknell, Crowthorne, Sandhurst, Warfield and Winkfield, covering some 110 sq. km (10,981 hectares). The borough is centred on the main town of Bracknell, a former new town which contains most of the borough's commercial and industrial areas, with the outlying centres of Crowthorne and Sandhurst to the south, and a range of smaller settlements and villages such as Binfield, Winkfield and Warfield to the north.
- 4.4** The area has easy access to the national motorway network (M3, M4, M40 and M25), is 30 minutes by road from Heathrow Airport and 60 minutes by road from Gatwick Airport. It also has good rail links to Central London and Reading.
- 4.5** The borough includes Wokingham Borough Council and the Royal Borough of Windsor and Maidenhead as neighbours. The south of the borough also borders parts of the Upper Tier Local Authority areas of Surrey and Hampshire.
- 4.6** Figure 4.1 provides a context map showing the main settlements in the borough, main transport routes, and the location of the borough in relation to main centres of population.

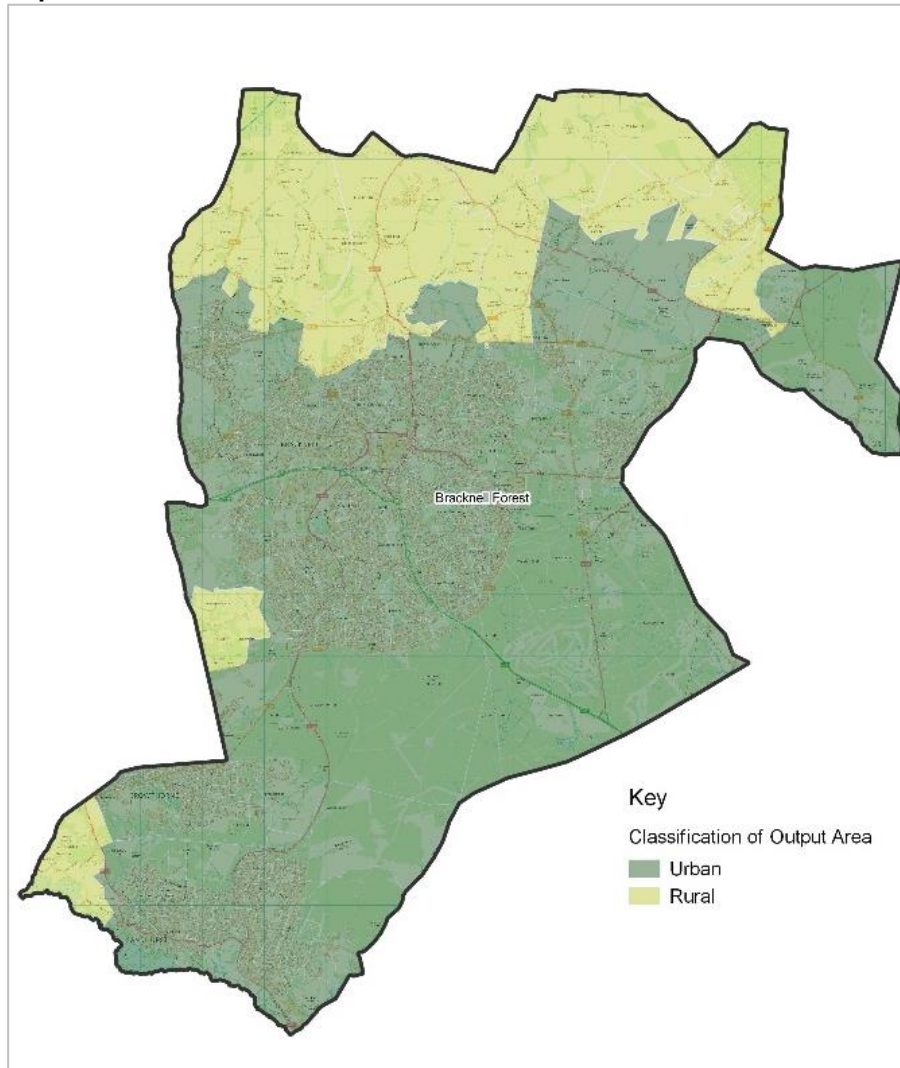
Figure 4.1: Map of Bracknell Forest and surrounding local authorities, 2022



4.7 According to the 2011 census Urban-Rural Classification¹⁶, 97% of the borough's population live in urban city and town areas, and 3% of the borough's population live in rural areas (villages, hamlets and isolated dwellings). Figure 4.2 shows the main urban and rural areas within the borough.

¹⁶ Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (Defra), 2011 Urban Rural Classification (2013)

Figure 4.2: Map of Bracknell Forest urban-rural classification



Source: 2011 Census

Geodemographic classification

4.8 The 2011 Output Area Classification¹⁷ enables us to explore the rural-urban divide in more detail by providing a geodemographic classification for each of Bracknell Forest's Output Areas (an Output Area covers approximately 100 households). According to the classification:

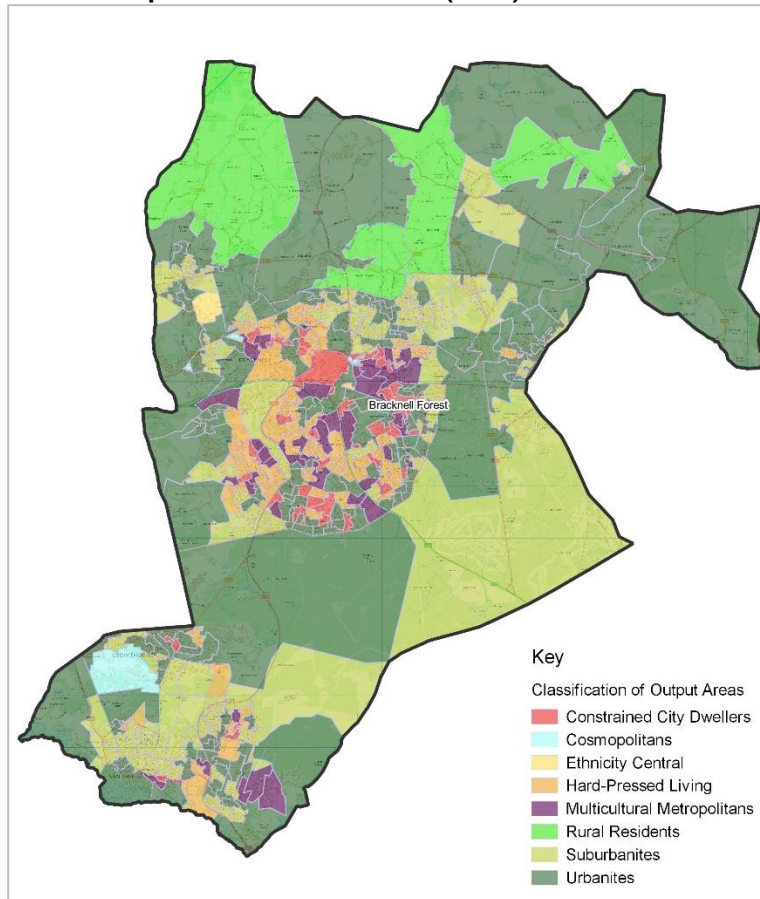
- 39% of the population live in areas classified as 'urban'
- 22% of the population live in areas classified as 'suburban'
- 24% of the population live in areas classified as 'hard pressed living'
- 8% of the population live in areas classified as 'constrained city dwellers'.

¹⁷ ONS, 2011 residential-based area classifications, 2011

- 1% of the population live in areas where there are high concentrations of Ethnic groups ('ethnicity central' cluster).

4.9 These are presented for Bracknell Forest in figure 4.3.

Figure 4.3: 2011 Census Output Area Classification (OAC)



Source: 2011 Census OAC, ONS

About the population

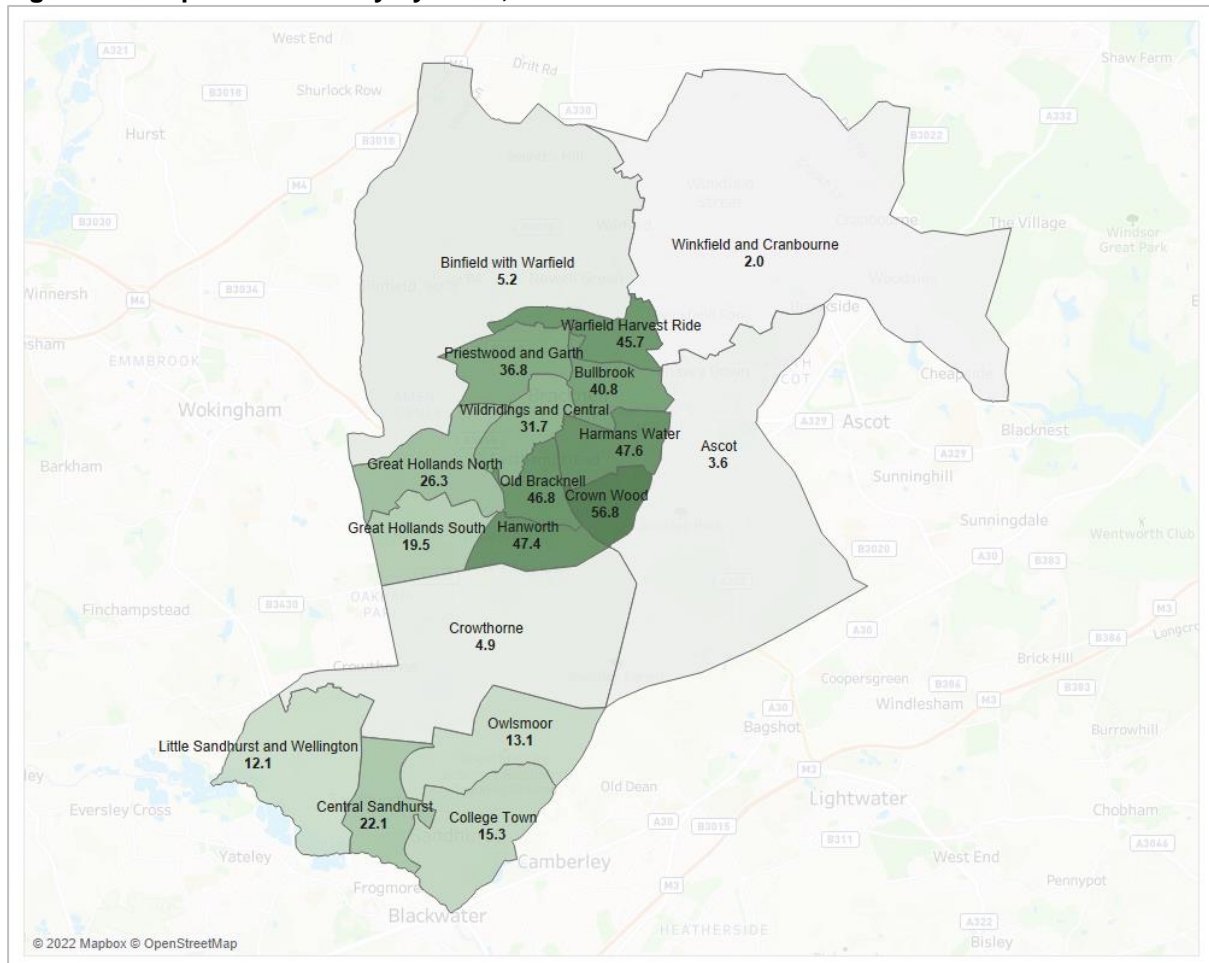
Population size and density

4.10 Bracknell Forest is a densely populated borough. Its population is 124,165 people at mid-2020. The current (mid 2020) population density of the borough is 11.4 persons per hectare. This compares to a figure of 4.83 persons per hectare for the South East region, and 4.3 persons per hectare for England as a whole.

4.11 The wards with the highest population density are Crown wood, Harmans Water and Hansworth wards. The wards with lowest population density are generally located in the rural

areas of the borough, more specifically Winkfield & Cranbourne, Ascot, Crowthorne ward and Binfield with Warfield (Figure 4.4).

Figure 4.4: Population Density by Ward, Mid-2020 Estimates

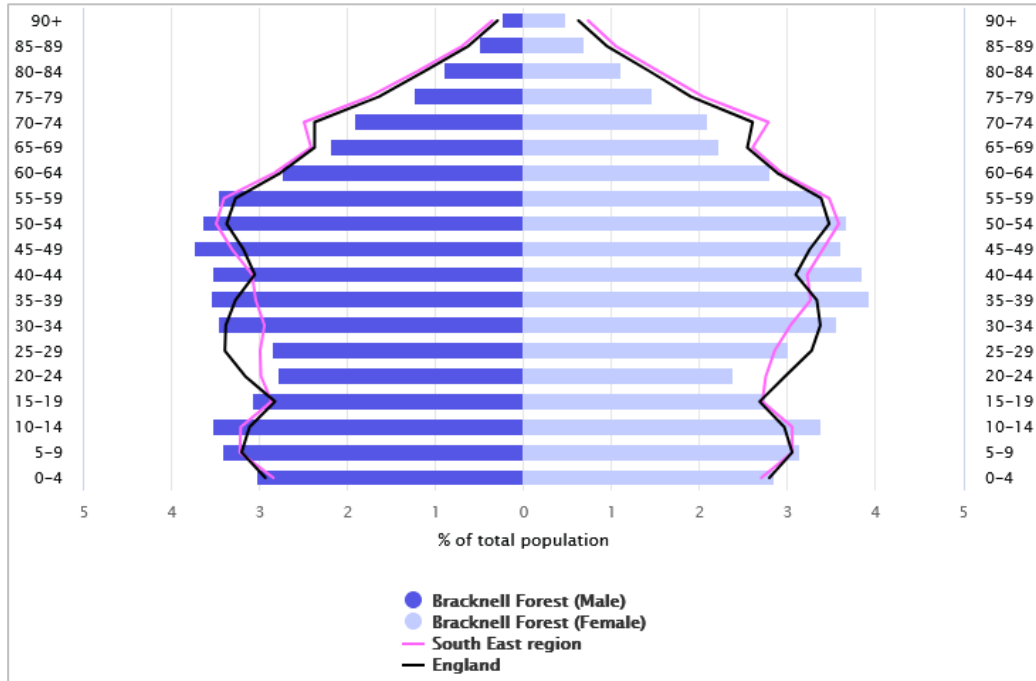


Source: ONS Mid-Year Estimates, 2020

Age structure

- 4.12** The population is relatively young with a median age of 39.6 years, compared to 41.9 years for the South East region and 40.2 years for England as a whole (ONS 2020 mid-year population estimates).
- 4.13** 21% of the borough's population are aged 0-15 years, 64% are of working age aged 16-64 years and 15% are aged over 65. Figure 4.5 shows a population pyramid which compares the proportion of males and females by five-year age bands with the line over the bars giving the equivalent percentages for England.

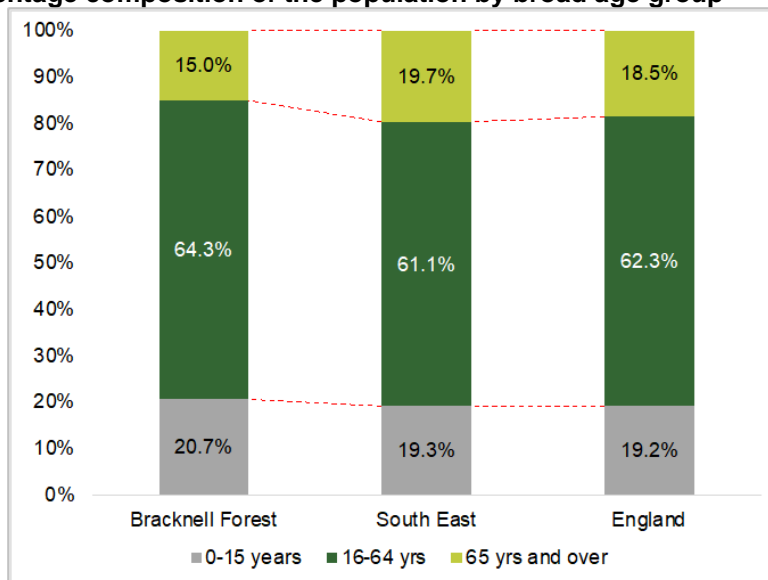
Figure 4.5: Population estimates by 5-year age band



Source: OHID, Public Health Outcomes Framework - ONS Mid-Year Estimates, 2020

4.14 The stacked bar chart in figure 4.6 below shows the age breakdown of the population in Bracknell Forest and comparator areas (South East England and England) by broad age band. The age profile for the local authority is similar to the national picture across many of the age groups. The largest difference is the smaller proportion of people in their 20's in Bracknell Forest and a larger proportion of people aged 30 to 54. There are also a smaller proportion of people aged 65 and over within Bracknell Forest compared to England and South East England.

Figure 4.6: Percentage composition of the population by broad age group

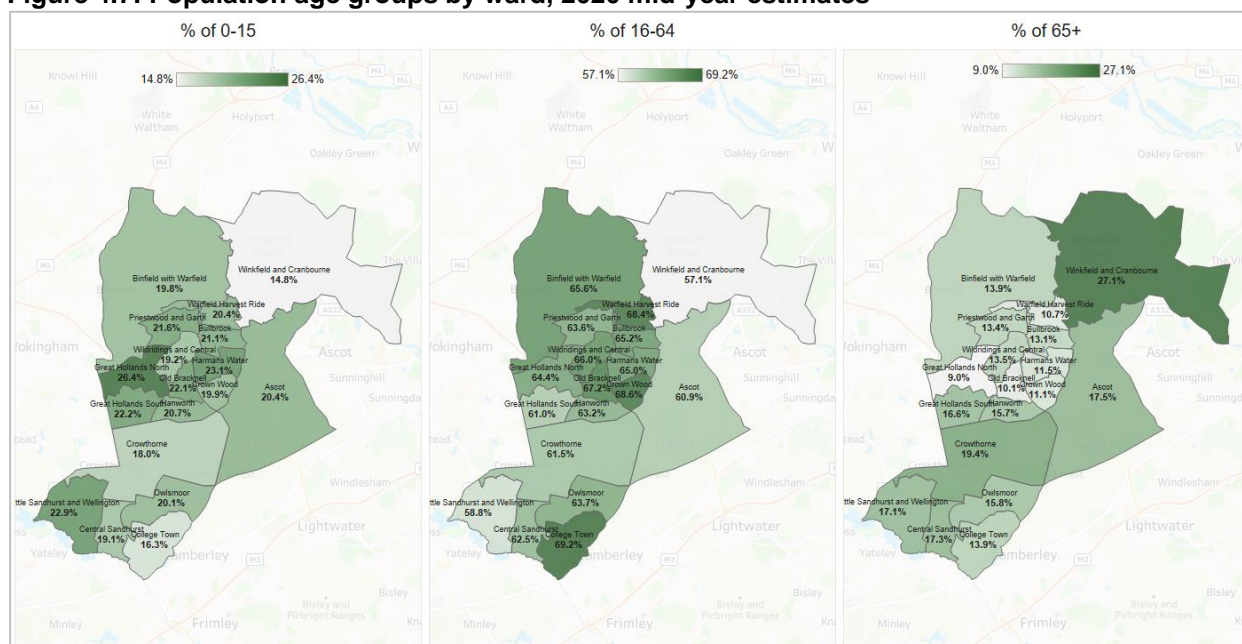


Source: ONS Mid-Year Estimates, 2020

4.15 Figure 4.7 is a map showing the percentage of population aged over 65 in each census ward in the borough. It can be seen that the proportion of the population aged over 65 is greater in the Winkfield and Cranbourne ward.

4.16 Great Hollands North and Harmans Water have the highest representation of 0–15-year-olds. Winkfield and Cranbourne ward has the highest proportion of older adults (Figure 4.7).

Figure 4.7: Population age groups by ward, 2020 mid-year estimates



Source: ONS Mid-Year Estimates, 2020

Ethnicity and diversity

4.17 Cultural and language barriers can create inequalities in access to healthcare, which can negatively affect the quality of care a patient receives and reduce patient safety and patients' satisfaction with the care they receive¹⁸. However, pharmacy staff often reflect the social and ethnic backgrounds of the community they serve, making them approachable to those who may not choose to access other healthcare services.

4.18 NICE Guidance¹⁹ recommends that community pharmacists take into consideration how a patient's personal factors may impact on the service they receive. Personal factors would include, but not limited to, gender, identity, ethnicity, faith, culture or any disability. It also

¹⁸ Al Shamsi, H., Almutairi, A. G., Al Mashrafi, S., & Al Kalbani, T. (2020). Implications of Language Barriers for Healthcare: A Systematic Review. *Oman medical journal*, 35(2), e122. <https://doi.org/10.5001/omj.2020.40>

¹⁹ NICE Guidance (2018), Community Pharmacies, Promoting Health and Wellbeing (NG102)

recommends that community pharmacists make use of any language skills staff members may have.

Ethnicity

4.19 There is a slightly lower black, Asian and minority ethnic population in Bracknell Forest than England as a whole. Table 4.1 below gives an indication of the ethnicity of the borough from the 2011 census.

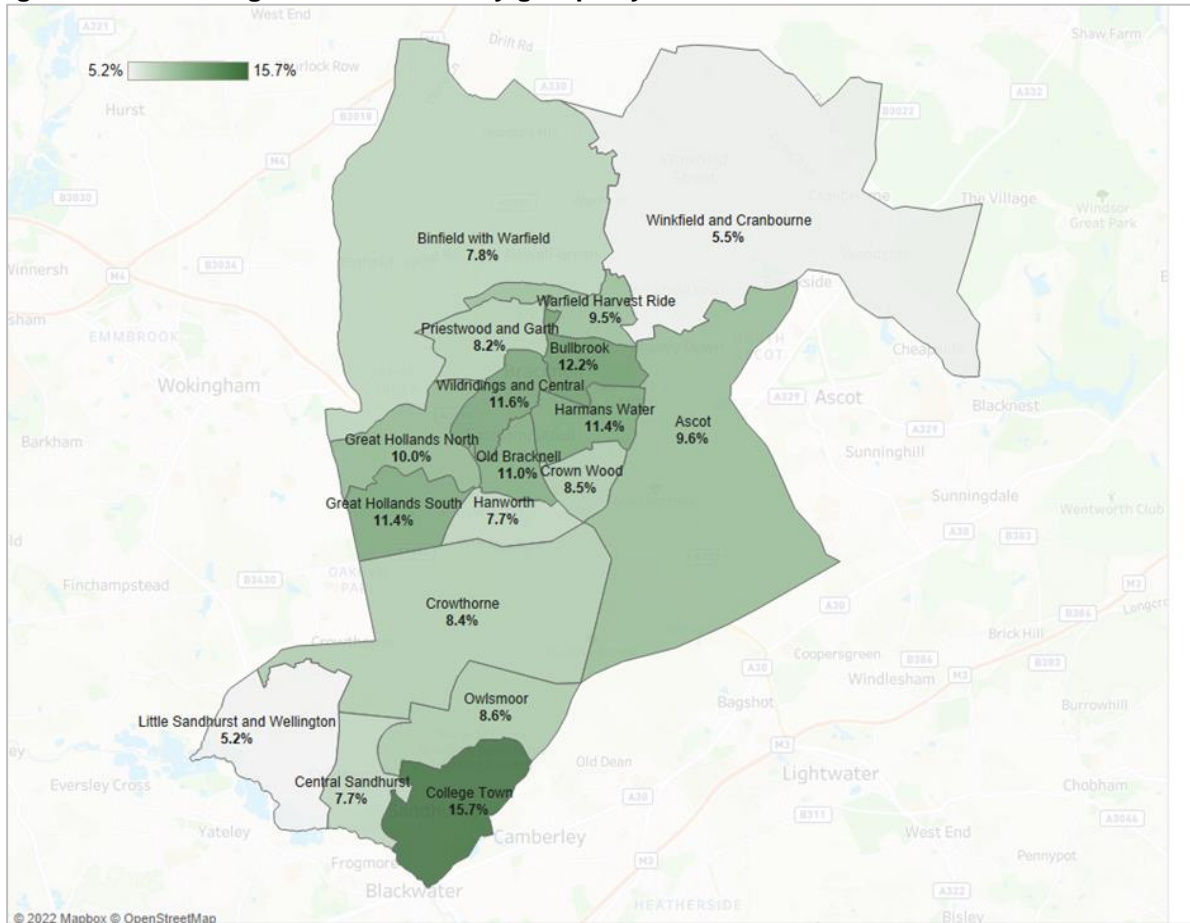
Table 4.1: Ethnicity of the population of Bracknell Forest

White	Mixed/multiple ethnic groups	Asian/Asian British	Black/African/Caribbean/Black British	Other ethnic group
102,554 (90.6%)	2,303 (2%)	5,664 (5%)	2,189 (1.9%)	495 (0.4%)
England: 85.4% South East: 90.7%	England: 2.3% South East: 1.9%	England: 7.8% South East: 5.2%	England: 3.5% South East: 1.6%	England: 1.0% South East: 0.6%

Source: ONS Census, 2011

4.20 Figure 4.8 presents the ethnicity breakdown of Bracknell Forest by ward, showing the proportion of the population from Black, Asian and Minority Ethnic groups. The highest proportions of Black, Asian and Minority Ethnic groups reside in College Town ward (15.7%) and Bullbrook ward (12.2%).

Figure 4.8: Percentage of ethnic minority groups by wards in Bracknell



Source: ONS census, 2011

Culture and language

4.21 Most households speak English as their first language in Bracknell Forest. Table 4.2 below shows the language breakdown of households, identifying the number of households in Bracknell Forest with one or more members who cannot speak English.

Table 4.2: Language breakdown of households

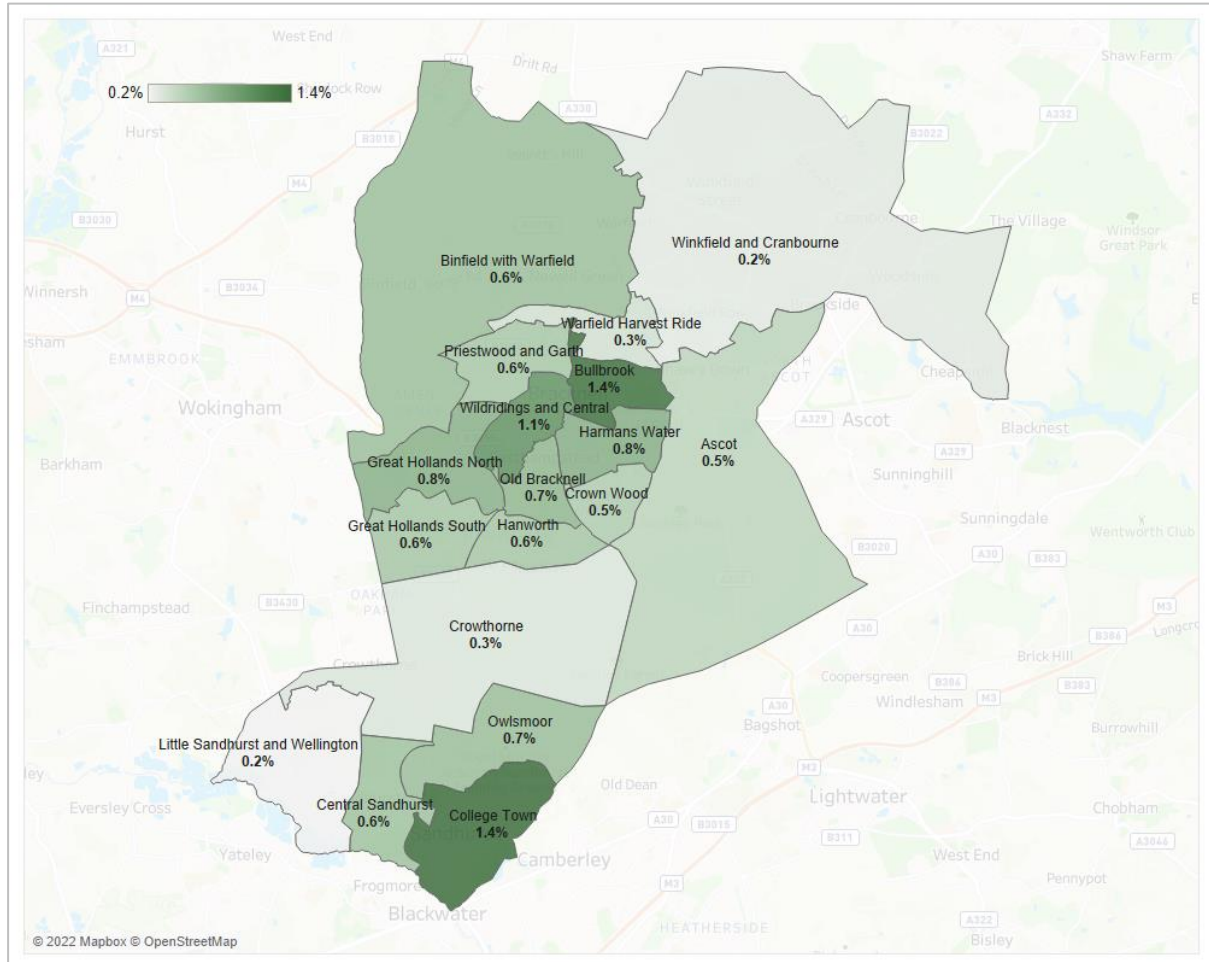
Households with all people aged 16 and over having English as a main language	At least one but not all people aged 16 and over in the household have English as a main language	No adults but some children have English as main language	No household members have English as main language
45,878 (94%)	1,460 (3.2%)	320 (0.7%)	1,434 (3.1%)
England: 90.9% South East: 93.2%	England: 3.9% South East: 3.2%	England: 0.8% South East: 0.5%	England: 4.4% South East: 3.1%

Source: ONS census, 2011

4.22 Figure 4.9 presents the percentage of people who cannot speak English well or at all by ward. It shows that the highest concentrations where there are people that cannot speak English

well or at all are in College Town, Bullbrook and Wildridings & Central wards, but the percentages are low.

Figure 4.9: Percentage of people that cannot speak English well or at all by ward in Bracknell Forest



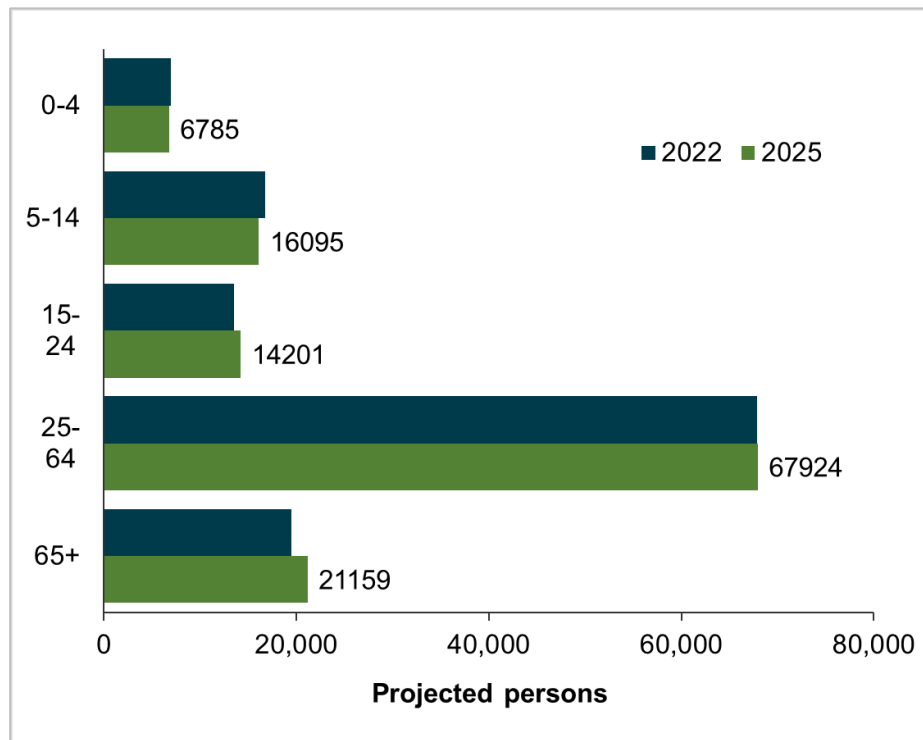
Source: ONS, 2011 Census

4.23 The top five languages spoken in Bracknell Forest (other than English) are Nepalese, Polish, Filipino, Spanish and French (source: ONS, 2011 census).

Population projections

4.24 The population of Bracknell Forest is expected to increase by 1.13% (1,575 persons) from 2022 to 2025 (the lifetime of this PNA). The total population of Bracknell Forest anticipated to be 126,165 in 2025. Figure 4.10 below shows the increases/decreases in population for Bracknell Forest Borough for key age groups from 2022 to 2025.

Figure 4.10: 2018-based population projections for Bracknell Forest Borough from 2022 to 2025



Source: ONS mid-2018 population projections

4.25 The chart shows that the majority of the population increase is in the over 65s which is expected to increase by 8.4%, an additional 1,648 persons.

Future residential development and housing requirements in the borough

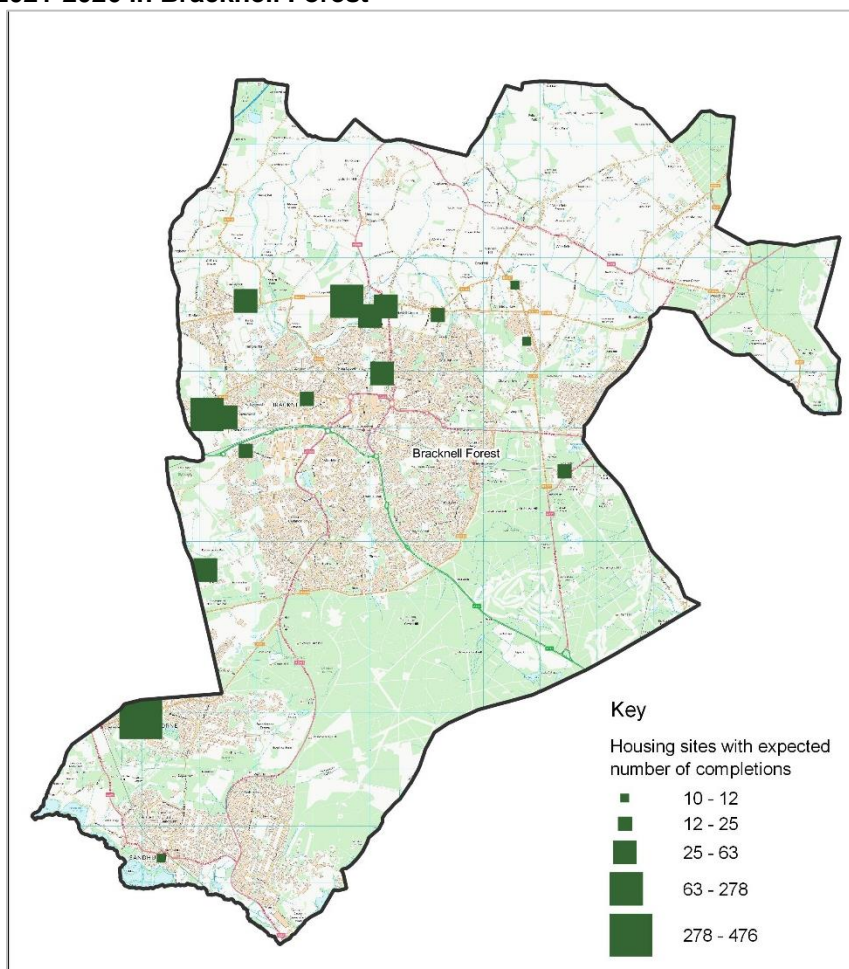
4.26 A number of major housing developments are underway in Bracknell Forest. The latest Annual Monitoring Report²⁰ for the authority anticipates that an additional 1,958 dwellings are expected to be completed over the period 2021-2026. The map in Figure 4.11 shows the strategic development locations within the borough where greater than 20 dwellings are expected to be built over the period 2021-2026. The majority of housing developments will be in Binfield with Warfield Ward, Crowthorne Ward and Wildridings and Central Ward (Table 4.3).

4.27 The largest development is the former Transport Research Laboratory site at Buckler’s Park in Crowthorne for which 476 new dwellings are planned. Other major new dwelling

²⁰ Bracknell Forest Council, Authority Monitoring Report 2020-2021 - Housing, February 2022

developments include 278 in Blue Mountain Golf Club in Binfield, 242 in the bus depot and offices in Bracknell and 225 for north of Harvest Ride in Bracknell.

Figure 4.11: Location of major residential housing development sites expected to be completed over the period 2021-2026 in Bracknell Forest



Source: Bracknell Forest Council, Annual Monitoring Report, 2022

Table 4.3. Number of planned new dwellings by ward in Bracknell Forest, 2021-2026

Ward	Number of new dwellings
Ascot Ward	19
Binfield with Warfield Ward	767
Crowthorne Ward	476
Great Hollands South Ward	50
Little Sandhurst and Wellington Ward	10
Priestwood and Garth Ward	119
Winkfield and Cranbourne Ward	22
Wildridings and Central Ward	435
Bullbrook Ward	60
Total	1,958

Source: Bracknell Forest Council, Annual Monitoring Report ,2022

Visitors to the borough

- 4.28** Bracknell Forest receives a relatively low number of visits in comparison to its neighbouring boroughs. Based on 2016-18 data it receives an average of 1.22 million Tourism Day Visits (TDVs) a year. This compares to around 4.9 million TDVs for nearby Reading, and 0.94 million TDVs for nearby Slough (GBDVS, 2022)²¹.

Deprivation and inequalities

- 4.29** There are a range of social, economic and environmental factors that impact on an individual's health behaviours, choices, goals and ultimately health outcomes. These are outlined in *Fair Society, Healthy Lives: (The Marmot Review)*²² and later the *Marmot Review 10 Years On*²³. They include factors such as deprivation, education, employment and fuel poverty. The Bracknell Forest Health and Wellbeing Strategy 2019-2023 sets out a commitment to address crucial wider determinants of health that impact on Bracknell Forest residents.²⁴ Ensuring there are accessible pharmacies within areas of deprivation is one way to do this.
- 4.30** The Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) is a well-established combined measure of deprivation based on a total of 37 separate indicators that encompass the wider determinants of health and reflect the different aspects of deprivation experienced by individuals living in an area. The 37 indicators fall under the following domains: Income Deprivation, Employment Deprivation, Health Deprivation and Disability, Education, Skills and Training Deprivation, Barriers to Housing and services, Living Environment Deprivation and Crime.
- 4.31** Bracknell Forest has 75 neighbourhoods (LSOAs). The borough's overall average IMD decile figure is 8.0 compared to the national one of 5.5. This means that Bracknell Forest is markedly less deprived than England as a whole.
- 4.32** Figure 4.12 shows deprivation deciles at LSOA level, highlighting that there are no identifiable pockets of deprivation in the borough, with none of the borough's 75 LSOAs among the most deprived 20% in all of England (deprivation deciles of 1 or 2). However, there are pockets of relative deprivation in Bracknell Forest. There is one neighbourhood in Wildings and Central

²¹ VisitEngland, VisitScotland, Visit Wales, The Great Britain Day Visitor Annual Report, 2021.

<https://gbtsenglandlightviewer.kantar.com/ViewTable.aspx>

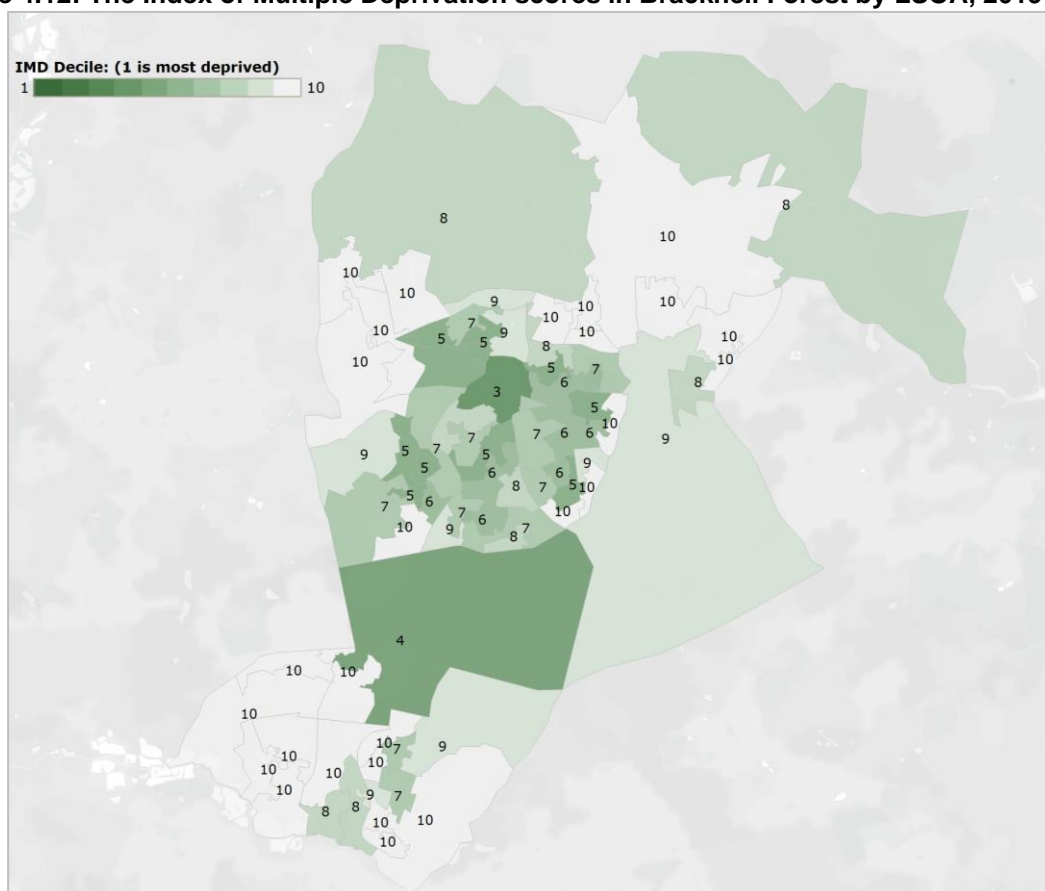
²² Fair Society Healthy Lives (The Marmot Review): <http://www.instituteofhealthequity.org/resources-reports/fair-society-healthy-lives-the-marmot-review>

²³ Marmot Review 10 Years On (February 2020): <http://www.instituteofhealthequity.org/resources-reports/marmot-review-10-years-on>

²⁴ Bracknell Forest Health and Wellbeing Strategy 2019 to 2023. The London Borough of Bracknell Forest and Bracknell Forest CCG.

ward which is in the 20%-30% most deprived neighbourhoods nationally and another in Crowthorne which is in the 30%-40% most deprived neighbourhoods.

Figure 4.12: The Index of Multiple Deprivation scores in Bracknell Forest by LSOA, 2019



Source: Ministry of Housing, Communities & Local Government

Homelessness

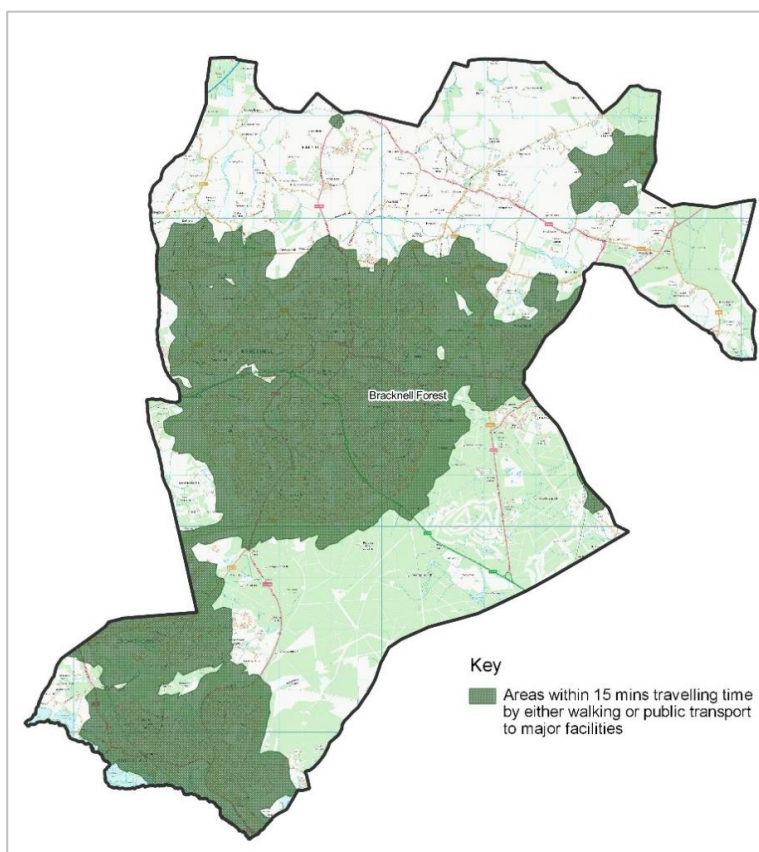
- 4.33** The rate of homelessness in Bracknell Forest is relatively low in comparison to the national rate. As at 30th September 2021, 153 households in Bracknell Forest were identified as statutory homeless. This means that they are unintentionally homeless, in priority need and the local authority accepts responsibility for securing accommodation with them. This equates to a rate of 0.85 per 1,000 households, which is lower than the England rate of 1.54 per 1,000 households and the South East rate of 1.18.
- 4.34** On 31st March 2019, 179 households were living in temporary accommodation provided under homelessness legislation in Bracknell Forest. This was a rate of 3.54 per 1,000 households, and was significantly lower than the England figure of 4.06 per 1,000 households, but higher than the rate for South East England (2.82 per 1,000 households).
- 4.35** Pharmacists can play a role in helping improve the health and wellbeing of people who are homeless. Pharmacies are an accessible service that are often located in areas of high

deprivation and need. They can help people who are homeless with support in areas such as medicines management and can provide signposting to other health and wellbeing services. 'Underserved' communities, such as those who are homeless or sleeping rough, people who misuse drugs or alcohol may be more likely to go to a community pharmacy than a GP or another primary care service²⁵.

Access to services and facilities

4.36 Data giving the location of areas within 15 mins travel time by public transport to main centres of population has been obtained from the Place-based carbon calculator website (<https://www.carbon.place/http://carbon/>).²⁶ It shows that 90% of the population in Slough live within 15 mins travel time by public transport of major centres of population. Those who are further from major centres of population are live within rural areas where population density is low. The travel time contours are presented in Figure 4.13 below.

Figure 4.13: Areas within 15 minutes travelling time by either walking or public transport of major facilities.



Source: Place-based carbon calculator website, 2022

²⁵ NICE guideline (2018) Community pharmacies: promoting health and wellbeing [NG102]

²⁶ CREDS, Place-based Carbon Calculator, July 2021

Patient groups with specific needs

Armed forces

- 4.37** The Royal Military Academy Sandhurst (RMAS or RMA Sandhurst), commonly known simply as Sandhurst, is located in the southeast of the borough. It is one of several military academies of the United Kingdom and is the British Army's initial officer training centre. Large groups of young people living in communal accommodation have specific health needs associated with living in close quarters such as increased risk of communicable infections.

Summary of population demographics

Bracknell Forest is a densely populated urban unitary authority in Berkshire. It has a relatively young population with an average of 39.6 years.

There is a low black, Asian and minority ethnic population in Bracknell Forest as a whole, however there is higher representation of black, Asian and minority ethnic population within College Town and Bullbrook wards. These wards also have a higher proportion of people who cannot speak English well or at all.

The population is only expected to increase by 1.1% in the lifetime of this PNA, likely within Binfield with Warfield, and Crowthorne wards where major housing developments are underway.

Deprivation is low in Bracknell Forest, as are levels of homelessness.

Chapter 5 - Health needs

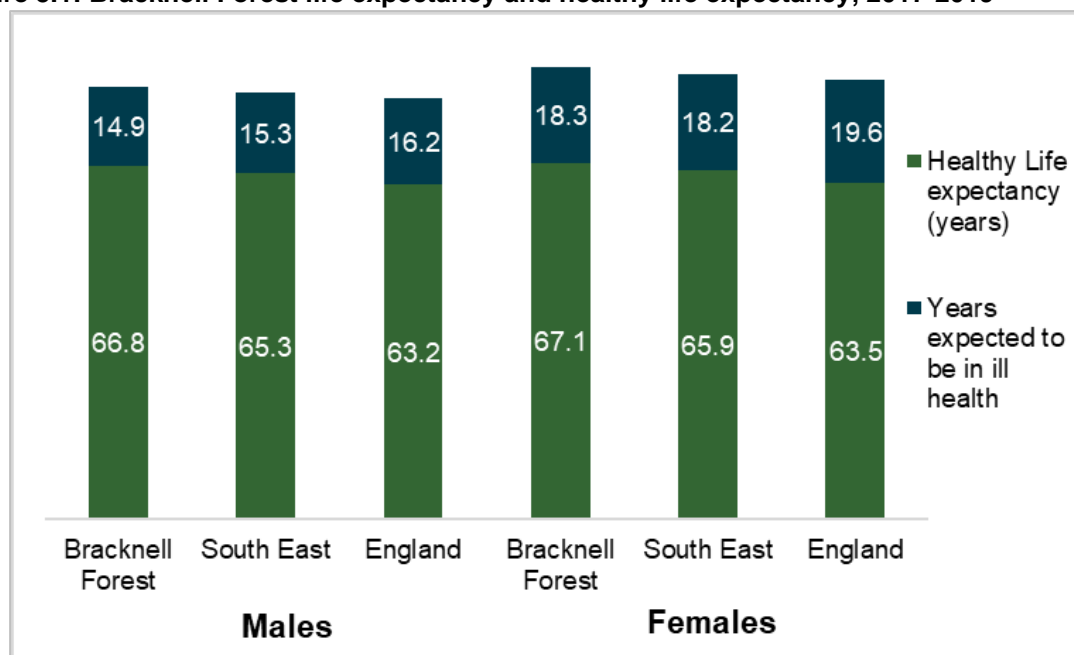
5.1 This chapter presents an overview of health and wellbeing in Bracknell Forest, particularly the areas likely to impact on needs for community pharmacy services. It looks at life expectancy and healthy life expectancy in Bracknell Forest and includes an exploration of health and behaviours and major health conditions.

Life expectancy and healthy life expectancy

5.2 Life expectancy is a statistical measure of how long a person is expected to live. Healthy life expectancy at birth is the average number of years an individual should expect to live in good health considering age-specific mortality rates and prevalence for good health for their area.

5.3 The Bracknell Forest residents generally enjoy a good level of health and wellbeing, with a higher life expectancy and healthy life expectancy compared to England as a whole. Bracknell Forest 2018-20 life expectancy figures are 81.7 for males and 84.1 for males, significantly higher than national life expectancy figures. Figure 5.1 shows levels of life expectancy and healthy life expectancy in numbers of years for both men and women for Bracknell Forest, South East England and England as a whole (2017-2019 figures, OHID, Public Health Outcomes Framework, 2022).

Figure 5.1: Bracknell Forest life expectancy and healthy life expectancy, 2017-2019

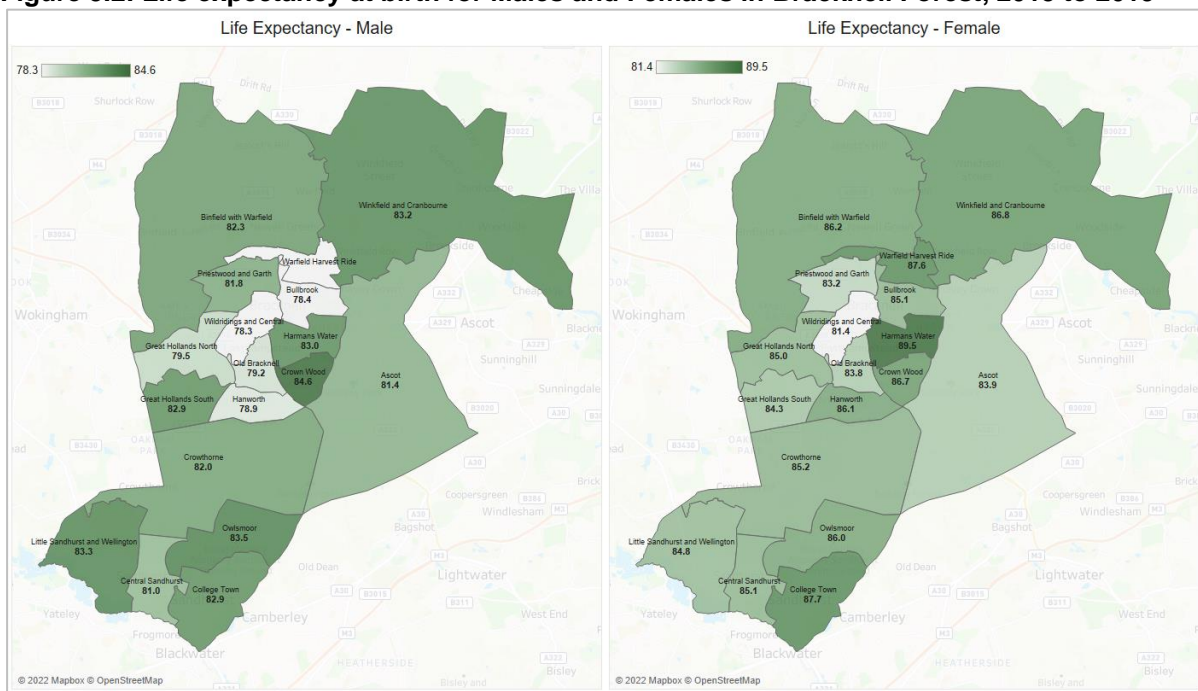


Source: OHID, Public Health Outcomes Framework, 2022

5.4 However, despite Bracknell Forest being one of the least deprived local authorities in England, there are still inequalities in life expectancy within the borough. Men living in the most deprived parts of Bracknell Forest are expected to live 6.1 years less than those living in least deprived areas. This compares to 7.9 years for South East England and 9.7 years for England as a whole. The gap for women is lower at 2.3 years, compared to 6.0 years for South East England and 7.9 years for England as a whole. These figures are derived from the 2018-2020 slope index of inequality for life expectancy in years (OHID, Public Health Outcomes Framework, 2020).

5.5 Figure 5.2 presents the latest figures for ward-level life expectancy (2015-2019 data). It shows that life expectancy is lowest in Wildridings and Central for both males and females. Crown Wood residents have the highest life expectancy for males, with Harmans Water the equivalent for females (figure 5.2). Note that at a ward level the latest available data is for the period 2015 to 2019 (the borough level data is more recent).

Figure 5.2: Life expectancy at birth for Males and Females in Bracknell Forest, 2015 to 2019



Source: OHID, Local Authority Health Profiles, 2022²⁷

5.6 The Bracknell Forest Health and Wellbeing Board aims to close the gap between the least and most deprived areas. It is also working to improve healthy life expectancy in its area by at least five years.²⁴

²⁷ NB: The Warfield Harvest Ride ward figure for males is not provided as there was insufficient data/sample size for the ward

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- 5.7** The life expectancy gap between Bracknell Forest's most and least deprived areas is attributable to different causes of death for men and women, and these issues are explored in the section below on long term health conditions.

Our Health and Behaviours

- 5.8** Lifestyle and the personal choices that people make can significantly impact on their health. Behavioural patterns contribute to approximately 40% of premature deaths in England (Global Burden of Disease 2015), which is a greater contributor than genetics (30%), social circumstances (15%) and healthcare (10%).²⁸ While there are a large number of causes of death and ill-health, many of the risk factors for these are the same. Just under half of all years of life lost to ill health, disability or premature death in England are attributable to smoking, diet, being overweight, alcohol and drug use.
- 5.9** Community Pharmacy teams support the delivery of community health programmes promoting interventions by, for example, engaging local public health campaigns and rolling out locally commissioned initiatives such as campaigns to encourage people to stop smoking, sexual health services and dementia friends.
- 5.10** In addition, pharmacies are required to signpost people to other health and social care providers and provide brief advice where appropriate.
- 5.11** This section of the chapter explores different health behaviours and lifestyles that pharmacies can offer support, to improve the overall health of the population of Bracknell Forest borough.

Smoking

- 5.12** Smoking is the single biggest cause of premature death and preventable morbidity in England, as well as the primary reason for the gap in healthy life expectancy between rich and poor. It is estimated that smoking is attributable for over 16% of all premature deaths in England and over 9% of years of life lost due to ill health, disability or premature death²⁸. A wide range of

²⁸ Global Burden of Disease Collaborative Network. Global Burden of Disease Study 2015 (GBD 2015) Reference Life Table. Seattle, United States of America: Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation (IHME), 2016.

diseases and conditions are caused by smoking such as cancers, respiratory diseases and cardiovascular diseases.

- 5.13** Smoking prevalence is low in Bracknell Forest. 11.9% of Bracknell Forest's adult population aged 18+ smoke (2019 data), which is slightly lower than the percentage for England (13.9%) and lower than the percentage for South East England of 12.2%. Smoking among those employed in routine and manual occupations is higher. In 2019, 17.6% of routine and manual workers in Bracknell Forest smoke, lower than the figure for England of 23.2%, but comparable to the figure for South East England of 23.7%.
- 5.14** Smoking prevalence rates are also monitored for pregnant women, due to the detrimental effects of smoking on the growth and development of the baby and health of the mother. The proportion of mothers who smoke in early pregnancy in Bracknell Forest was at 8.3% in 2018/19, compared to 12.8% for England and 11.3% for South East England (OHID, Local Authority Health profiles, 2022).

Alcohol

- 5.15** Harmful drinking is a significant public health problem in the UK and is associated with a wide range of health problems, including brain damage, alcohol poisoning, chronic liver disease, breast cancer, skeletal muscle damage and poor mental health. Alcohol can also play a role in accidents, acts of violence, criminal behaviour and other social problems.
- 5.16** In 2019/20 there were 398 alcohol-related hospital admissions for Bracknell Forest population, which equates to a rate of 352 per 100,000 population. The borough's rate has remained significantly lower than the national average since 2008/09, although it has slightly increased over this time. The rate for England in 2019/20 was 519 per 100,000 population. There are significant differences between the admission rates for men and women in Bracknell Forest, at 463 and 253 per 100,000 population respectively. This is in line with the rates for England (659 and 359 per 100,000 population respectively).
- 5.17** Of people attending treatment for alcohol misuse in Bracknell Forest in 2020, 39% of these people left treatment free of alcohol dependence and did not represent again within a 6-month period. This was similar to the England success rate of 37.8% (OHID, Local Authority Health Profiles, 2022).

Drug misuse

- 5.18** In 2018/19 9.4% of adults aged 16 to 59 had taken an illicit drug in the previous year, which would equate to around 6,800 people in Bracknell Forest. The prevalence of drug use in

younger people is higher, with approximately 21% of people aged 16-24 having taken an illicit drug. This would equate to over 2,900 young people in Bracknell Forest (Crime Survey for England, 2020).

5.19 In Bracknell Forest in 2019 there were five deaths from drug misuse. The comparable rate for England is five deaths per 100,000 people. In 2019, 10 people had successful treatment for opiate drug use in Bracknell Forest, which equates to 8.3% of those people receiving treatment and left treatment free of drug dependence and did not represent again within a 6-month period. The comparable figure for England was 5.6%.

5.20 For non-opiate drug use, 43 people in Bracknell Forest in 2019 successfully completed treatment free of drug dependence and did not represent again within a 6-month period. The rate is 25.6%, which is lower than the comparable figure for England, indicating that Bracknell Forest performs poorly with respect to England on this indicator (OHID, Local Authority Health Profiles, 2022).

Obesity

5.21 Obesity is recognised as a major determinant of premature mortality and avoidable ill health. It increases the risk of a range of diseases including certain cancers, high blood pressure and type 2 diabetes²⁹ and increases the risk of death from COVID-19 by 40- 90%³⁰. Obesity is indicated when an individual's Body Mass Index (BMI) is over 30.

5.22 Data collected in 2019/2020 through Public Health England based on the Active Lives Survey suggests that 65.6% of adults living in the borough are classified as being obese or overweight. These figures are worse than those for England (62.8%) (OHID, Local Authority Health Profiles, 2022).

5.23 Childhood obesity is on the rise and can have significant impact on health outcomes. A child who is overweight or obese can have increased blood lipids, glucose intolerance, Type 2 diabetes, hypertension, increases in liver enzymes associated with fatty liver, exacerbation of conditions such as asthma and psychological problems such as social isolation, low self-esteem, teasing and bullying.

²⁹ Public Health England (2017). Guidance: Health matters: obesity and the food environment.

³⁰ Public Health England. Excess weight and covid-19. Jul 2020.

https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/903770/PHE_insight_Excess_weight_and_COVID-19.pdf.

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- 5.24** The COVID-19 pandemic is likely to have increased the number of children who are overweight or obese. The impact of the pandemic and lockdowns meant that routines of the children and their families were disrupted, thus hindering opportunities to maintain healthy lifestyle behaviours.
- 5.25** The National Child Measurement Programme (NCMP) is delivered in schools, and measures the height and weight of children in their first and last year of primary school (Reception Year and Year 6). 19.4% of children in Reception Class in Bracknell Forest in 2019/20 were overweight and obese, and 32.7% of Children in Year 6 were overweight or obese. These figures compare favourably to those for England (23% for children in reception, 35.2% for children in year 6) (OHID, NCMP, 2022).
- 5.26** As part of the Pharmacy Quality Scheme (PQS) 2021/22³¹ pharmacies are now expected to help identify people who would benefit from weight management advice and provide an onward referral to local weight management support or the NHS Digital Weight Management Programme.

Physical activity

- 5.27** People who have a physically active lifestyle have a 20-35% lower risk of cardiovascular disease, coronary heart disease and stroke compared to those who lead a sedentary lifestyle. Physical activity is also associated with improved mental health and wellbeing. The Global Burden of diseases²⁸ found that physical inactivity is directly accountable for 5% of deaths in England and is the fourth leading risk factor for global mortality.
- 5.28** Bracknell Forest residents are slightly more active than the national comparator. Data from Public Health England shows that in 2019/20 71.1% of adults in Bracknell Forest were considered 'physically active', and this compares to the England figure of 66.4%. 17.2% of adults in the borough were considered 'physically inactive', and this compares to the England figure of 22.9% (OHID, Local Authority Health Profiles, 2022).

Sexual health

- 5.29** Sexual health covers the provision of advice and services around contraception, relationships, sexually transmitted infections (STIs) and abortion. Public Health England states that the success of sexual and reproductive health services 'depends on the whole system working

³¹ Pharmacy Quality Scheme (2021/22): <https://www.nhsbsa.nhs.uk/provider-assurance-pharmaceutical-services/pharmacy-quality-scheme-pqs>

together to make these services as responsive, relevant and easy to use as possible and ultimately to improve the public's health'.³²

- 5.30** The rate of new STI diagnoses in Bracknell Forest is slightly lower than the national rate. In 2020, the all new STI diagnosis rate per 100,000 population (excluding chlamydia for those aged under 25) per 100,000 population for Bracknell Forest was 375.2, which is better than the rate for South East England (460.8) and for the rate for England (619).
- 5.31** The STI testing rate (excluding Chlamydia for those aged under 25) in 2020 was 4083.2 per 100,000 population in Bracknell Forest. This figure, while similar to the South East (4,007 per 100,000 population) is lower than that for England (4549 per 100,000 population).
- 5.32** Chlamydia is the most commonly diagnosed STI in England, with rates substantially higher in young adults than any other age group. The chlamydia detection rate in 2020 per 100,000 population young people aged 15-24 for Bracknell Forest is 1166 - this is lower than the rate for England (1408) and for South East England (1222) (OHID, Local Authority Health Profiles, 2022).
- 5.33** The incidence of sexually transmitted infections can rise where there are large groups of young people living in communal accommodation such as University campuses, Halls of Residence, areas where there are large numbers of students living in private rented accommodation such as terraced houses, flats and bedsits, and in private colleges with their own campuses. In Bracknell Forest Borough, there are two such private colleges. The Royal Military Academy Sandhurst (RMAS or RMA Sandhurst), commonly known simply as Sandhurst, is one of several military academies of the United Kingdom and is the British Army's initial officer training centre. The second major campus is at Newbold College, a small Seven-day Adventist college for girls.

HIV

- 5.34** The rates of HIV are comparatively low in Bracknell Forest. The latest figures show that there were 112 residents aged 15-59 years in Bracknell Forest in 2020 diagnosed with HIV. This equates to 1.5 per 100,000 population (HIV diagnosed prevalence rate per 1,000 population, 15-59 years). This is lower than the national rates at 2.31 per 1,000 population, and lower than the regional figure at 1.85 per 1,000 population. 83.3% of those newly diagnosed in 2018-20

³² PHE (2015) Making it work - A guide to whole system commissioning for sexual health, reproductive health and HIV

received prompt antiretroviral therapy (ART) initiation, similar to the figures for England (83%) and for the South East Region (84%) (OHID, Local Authority Public Health Profiles, 2022).

COVID-19

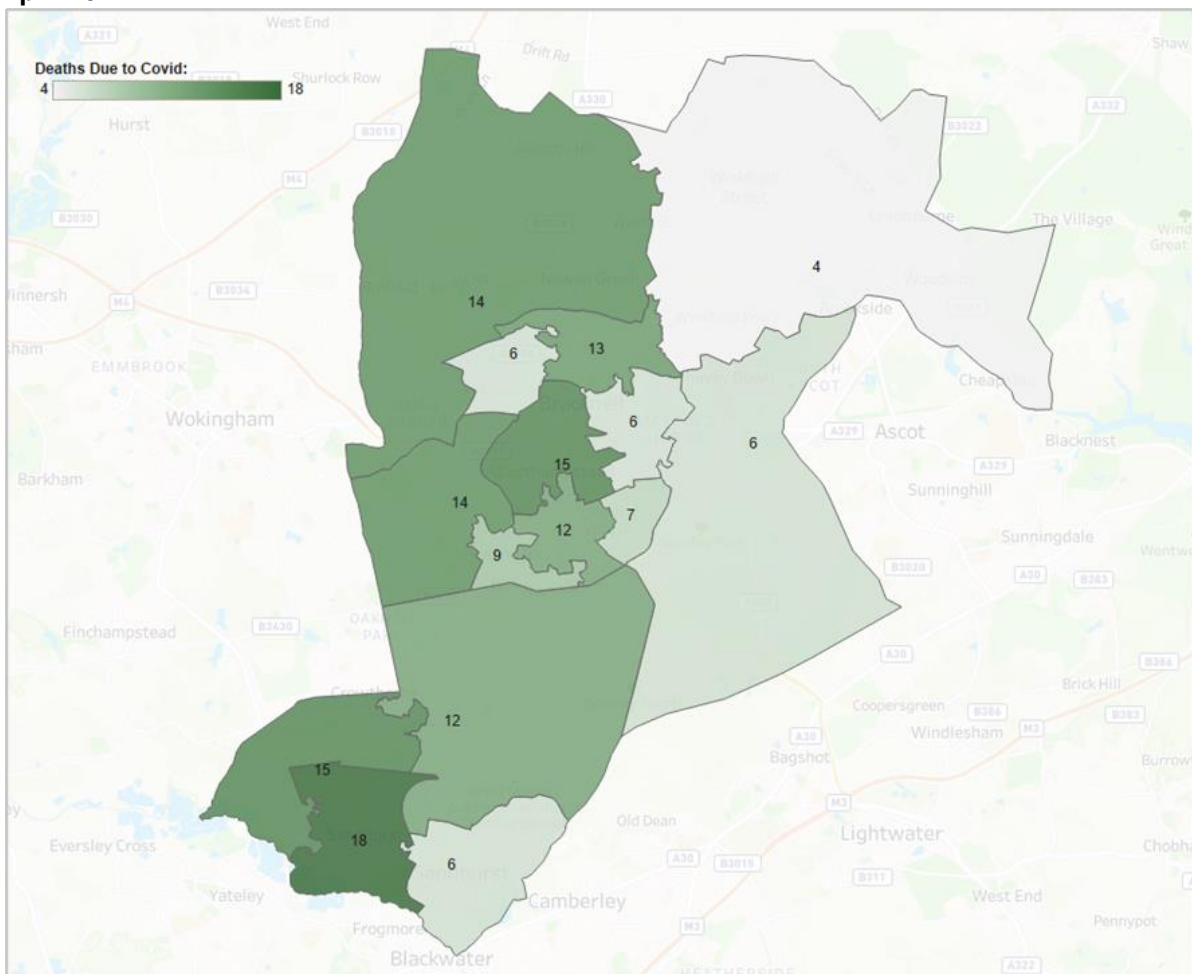
- 5.35** Keep residents safe from COVID-19 and other infectious diseases is a priority of the Bracknell Forest Health and Wellbeing Strategy.³³ The COVID-19 pandemic has highlighted the impact of deprivation on health risks and health outcomes. COVID-19 morbidity and mortality has been more pronounced in more deprived areas and in those from ethnic minority groups who experience more social inequalities such as income, housing, education, employment, and conditions of work. Nationally, the people who have suffered the worst outcomes from COVID-19 have been older, of black or Asian heritage and have underlying health conditions such as obesity or diabetes³⁴.
- 5.36** Locally, the pandemic has been found to have impacted on health behaviours. 16% of people who responded to a COVID-19 resident survey reported doing less exercise, whilst 48% reported an increase. 24% reported an increase in alcohol consumption, and 25% reported that the pandemic had a negative effect on their mental health.²⁴
- 5.37** The rate of deaths by COVID-19 in Bracknell Forest was 141.3 per 100,000 population from March 2020 to April 2021. This compares favourably with the rate for the South East Region of 160.8 per 1,000 population, and also with England (rate of 181.7 per 1,000 population) (ONS, 2022³⁵). Figure 5.3 presents the total number of deaths due to COVID-19 at MSOA level for Bracknell Forest.

³³ Bracknell Forest Health and Wellbeing Strategy (2022-2026). https://consult.bracknell-forest.gov.uk/public/ph/health_wellbeing_strategy_consultation_1

³⁴ PHE (2020). Beyond the data: Understanding the impact of COVID-19 on BAME groups.

³⁵ ONS (2020) Deaths due to COVID-19 by local area and deprivation <https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/birthsdeathsandmarriages/deaths/datasets/deathsduetocovid19bylocalareaanddeprivation>

Figure 5.3: Total number of deaths due to COVID-19 by MSOA in Bracknell Forest, March 2020 April 2021



Source: ONS, deaths due to COVID-19 by local area and deprivation, 2021

Flu vaccination

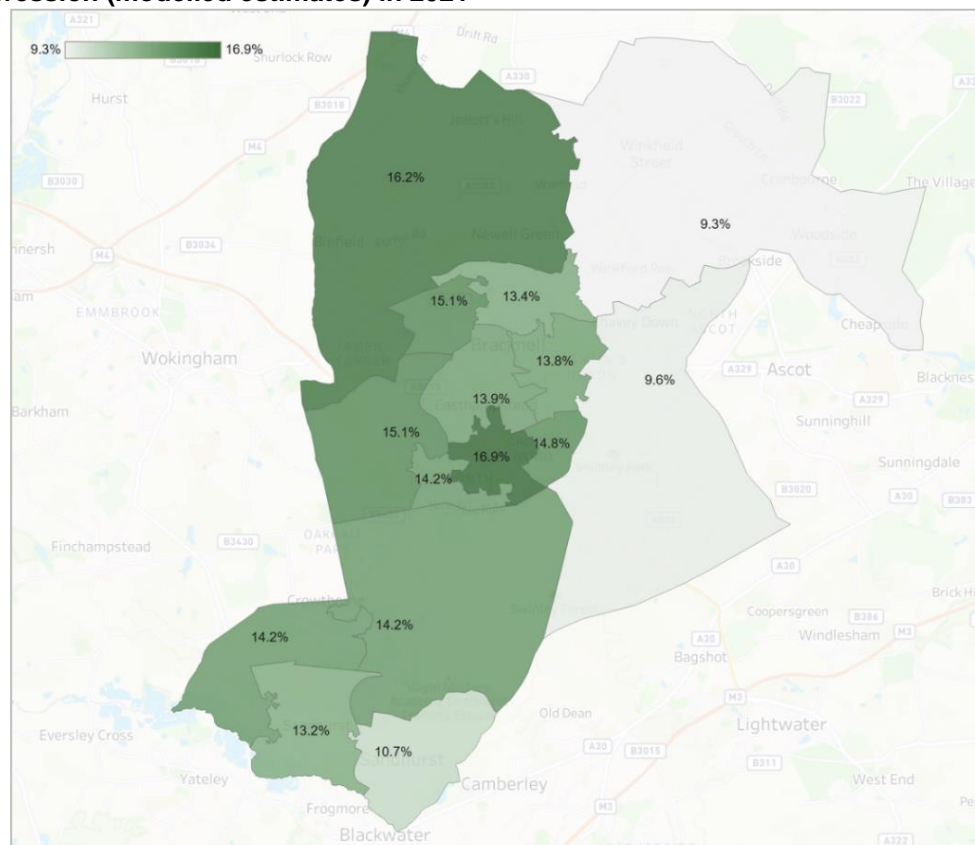
- 5.38** The flu vaccination is offered to people who are at greater risk of developing serious complications if they catch flu. 82.2% of the over 65 population in Bracknell Forest received their flu vaccination in 2020/21. This compares favourably to the England percentage of 80.9% and the percentage for South East England of 81.8%. It also meets the national population vaccination coverage target of 75%. The recent trend for Bracknell Forest is increasing and getting better.
- 5.39** Just over half (58.6%) of the at 'risk' population of Bracknell Forest were vaccinated against the flu in 2020/21. This is slightly higher than regional and national rates of 56.4% and 53% respectively (OHID, Local Authority Public Health profiles, 2022). It also meets the national population vaccination coverage target of 55%.

Mental health and wellbeing

5.40 Promoting mental health and improve the lives and health of people with mental ill-health is a priority of the Bracknell Forest HWB strategy.³⁶ Mental illness is the single largest cause of disability in the UK. At least one in four people will experience a mental health problem at some point in their life and one in six adults have a mental health problem at any one time.

5.41 Modelled estimates from the House of Commons Library dataset indicate that 13.8% of GP patients aged over 18 in Bracknell Parliamentary Constituency have depression. This is higher than the figure of 11.5% for England and 12% for the South East Region. Constituency areas in Bracknell Forest with above average rates for GP patients diagnosed with depression include Hanworth West (16.9%), Birch Hill and Hanwell East (16.2%), Central Bracknell and Wildridings (15.1%), and Great Hollands (15.1%) (Figure 5.4).

Figure 5.4: Percentage of GP registered patients in constituencies in Bracknell Forest diagnosed with depression (modelled estimates) in 2021



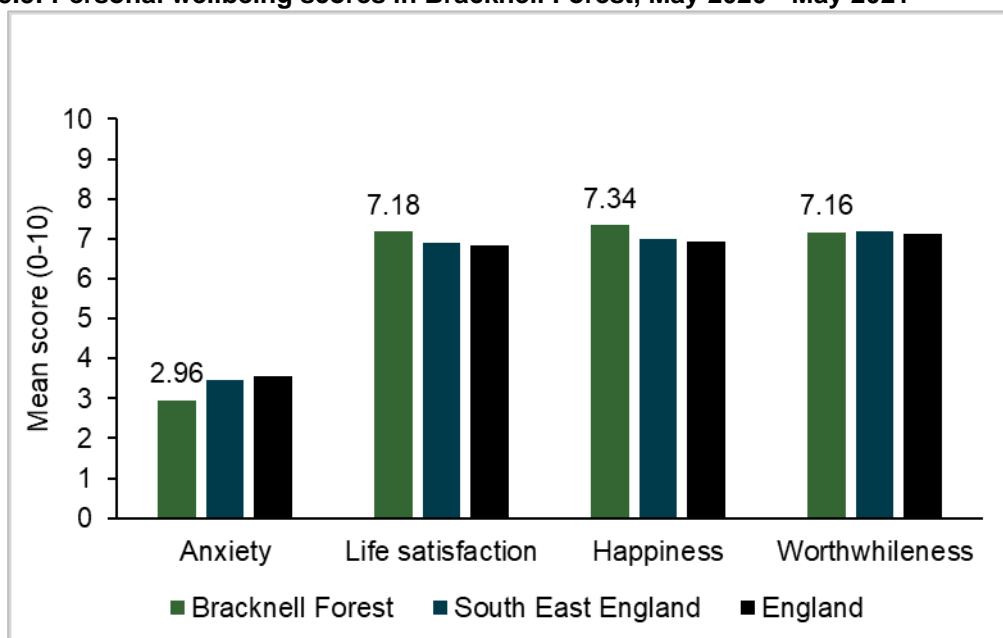
Source: House of Commons Library, Constituency data: health conditions, 2021

³⁶ Bracknell Forest Health and Wellbeing Strategy (2022-2026). https://consult.bracknell-forest.gov.uk/public/ph/health_wellbeing_strategy_consultation_1

5.42 An estimated 0.6% of GP patients of all ages have dementia in Bracknell. This compares to an England percentage of 0.8% and a South East percentage of 0.8%. An estimated 0.6% of GP Patients in Bracknell have schizophrenia, bipolar disorder and psychosis, which compares to a figure for England of 0.9% and for the South East of England of 0.8% (House of Commons Library, Constituency data: health conditions, April 2021).

5.43 The ONS dataset ‘Personal well-being estimates by Local Authority’³⁷ uses four measures to assess personal well-being: life satisfaction, feeling the things done in life are worthwhile, happiness, and anxiety. Figure 5.5 below presents the results from the latest survey wave (2020-21), showing the mean score (0-10) for each of the variables. It shows that Bracknell Forest borough has lower anxiety than England and South East England and higher life satisfaction, happiness and worthwhileness than South East England and England on Life

Figure 5.5: Personal wellbeing scores in Bracknell Forest, May 2020 - May 2021



Source: ONS, Personal Wellbeing in the UK, 2021

5.44 Creating opportunities for individuals and community connections is another priority of the Bracknell Forest HWB strategy.²⁴

Social Isolation and Loneliness

5.45 Another priority of the Bracknell Forest Health and Wellbeing Strategy is to create opportunities for individuals and community connections as a protector for good mental

³⁷ ONS, Personal Wellbeing in the UK, 2020-2021, October 2021. <https://www.ons.gov.uk/datasets/wellbeing-local-authority/editions/time-series/versions/2>

health.²⁴ Social isolation and loneliness can impact people of all ages but is more prominent in older adults. It is linked to increased behavioural risk factors, poor mental health as well as morbidity and mortality from acute myocardial infarction and stroke³⁸.

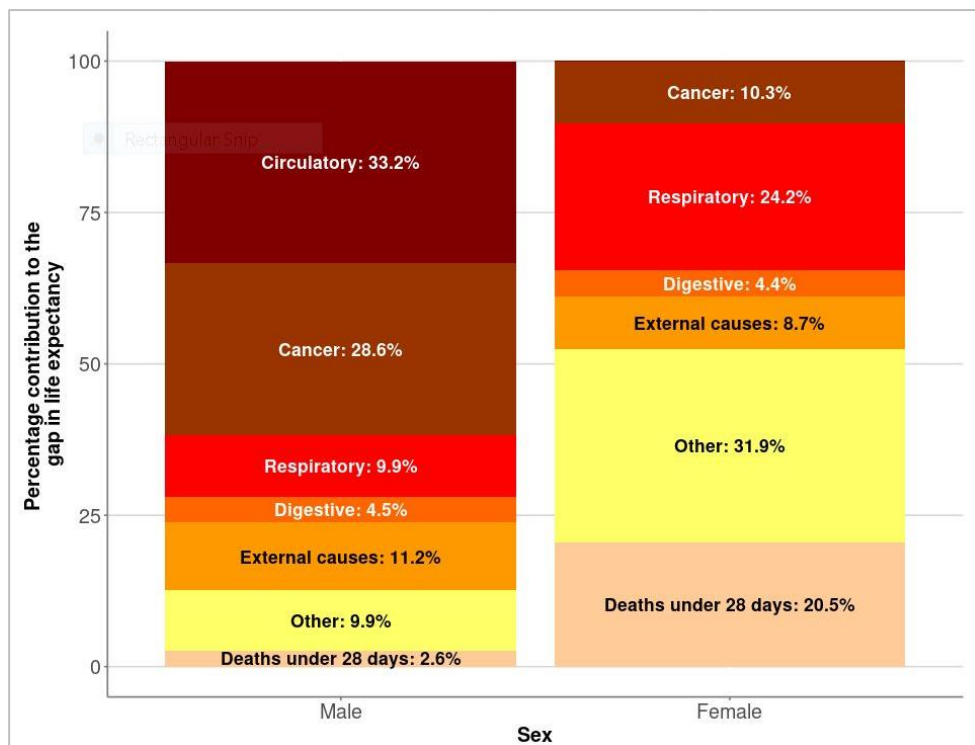
- 5.46** 31.4% of Bracknell Forest over 65s live alone (ONS 2011 Census). This is similar to the England rate of 31.5%.
- 5.47** The Adult social care survey explores isolation and loneliness in its analysis. Findings show that in Bracknell Forest, 44.8% users who responded to a survey have as much social contact as they would like. This is similar than national figures of 45.9%. It highlights that more than half of older adults in receipt of social care do not have as much social contact as they would like and are likely feeling isolated and lonely (Adult Social Care Survey, 2021).
- 5.48** Pharmacies have a role in supporting population mental health and wellbeing. They can help with early identification of new or worsening symptoms in their patients, they can signpost make a referral to existing offers of support and they can work with patients to ensure their safe and effective use of medications.

Major health conditions

- 5.49** The Bracknell Forest Health and wellbeing strategy²⁴ recognises that chronic and long-term conditions are the main cause of living in ill health in the adult population. The causes of life expectancy gap between the most deprived and least deprived populations within a borough provides a good indicator on what health conditions have a bigger impact on local populations and where a targeted approach is needed.
- 5.50** The stacked bar chart in Figure 5.6 below, show, for each broad cause of death the percentage contribution that it makes to the overall life expectancy gap in Bracknell Forest. It highlights Circulatory Diseases as the biggest cause of the differences in life expectancy between deprivation quintiles for males (accounting for 33.2%) and Respiratory as the biggest cause for Females. Cancer is also a major cause of life expectancy gap accounting for 28.6% in males and 10.3% of the gap in females in Bracknell Forest.

³⁸ Hakulinen C, Pulkki-Råback L, Virtanen M, et al (2018). Social isolation and loneliness as risk factors for myocardial infarction, stroke and mortality: UK Biobank cohort study of 479 054 men and women. *Heart*, 104:1536-1542.

Figure 5.6: Scarf chart showing the breakdown of the life expectancy gap between the most deprived quintile and least deprived quintile of Bracknell Forest, by broad cause of death, 2015-17



Source: OHID, Breakdown of the Life Expectancy Gap Segment tool, January 2022

5.51 We will take a closer look at circulatory diseases, cancer and respiratory diseases and their impact in Bracknell Forest.

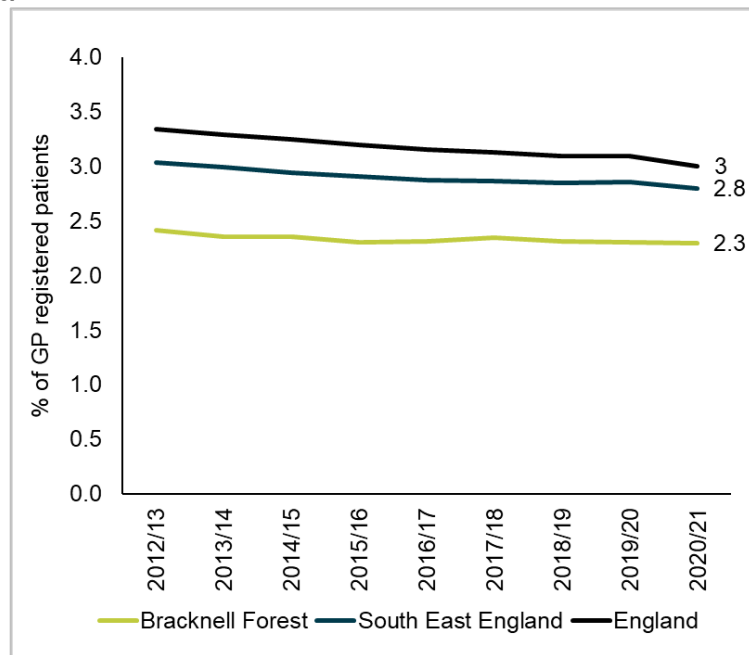
Circulatory diseases

5.52 Circulatory diseases include heart disease and stroke. While it is the second biggest cause of the differences in life expectancy in Bracknell Forest for Males, it does not impact on the differences in life expectancy for females.

5.53 The percentage of GP registered patients Bracknell Forest with coronary heart disease in 2020/2021 was 2.3%. This is better than the England percentage of 3% and the percentage for the South East of 2.8%. Bracknell Forest is in second lowest quintile in England for this indicator (OHID, Local Authority Health Profiles, 2022).

5.54 The trendline shows that the prevalence of coronary heart disease has remained relatively unchanged since 2012/13 but has been consistently below regional and national comparators (Figure 5.7).

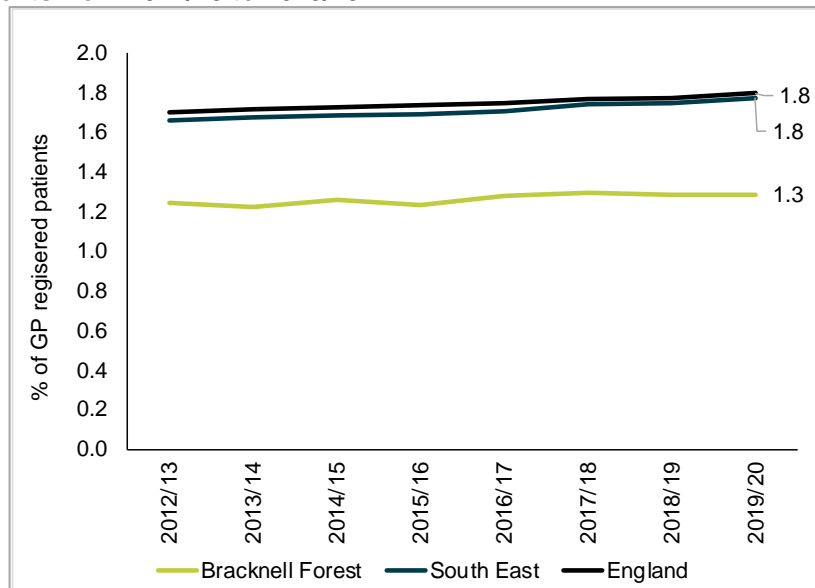
Figure 5.7: Prevalence of coronary heart disease in Bracknell Forest GP registered patients from 2012/13 to 2020/21.



Source: Local Authority Public Health Profiles, 2022

- 5.55** 1.3% of Bracknell Forest GP registered patients have had a stroke or transient ischaemic attack in (2019/20 data). This is lower than the percentage for England of 1.8%, and for the South East England of 1.8%. Bracknell Forest is in the second lowest quintile in England for this indicator (OHID, Local Authority Public Health Profiles, 2022).
- 5.56** Figure 5.8 presents the stroke or transient ischaemic attack trend from 2012/13, and it can be seen that the percentages for England and South East England have been slowly rising over years, but the percentage for Bracknell Forest has remained constant.

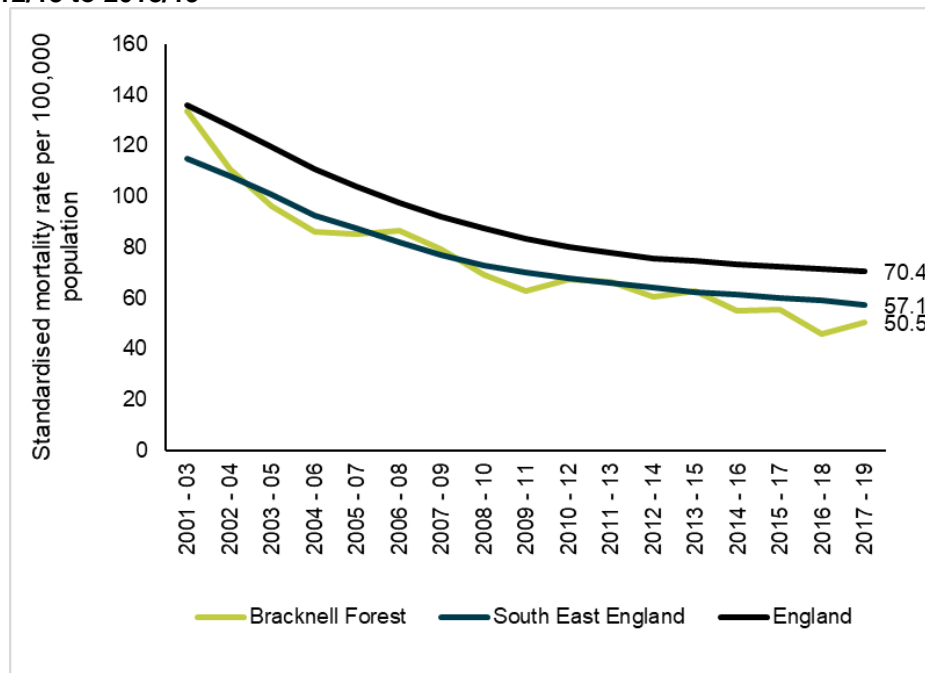
Figure 5.8: Prevalence of stroke or transient ischaemic attack in Bracknell Forest GP registered patients from 2012/13 to 2019/20.



Source: OHID, Local Authority Public Health Profiles, 2022

5.57 The under-75 mortality rate for cardiovascular disease is 50.5 per 100,000 population, lower than to England and similar to South England figures (Figure 5.9).

Figure 5.9: Trendline of under 75 mortality rate from all cardiovascular diseases for Bracknell Forest, 2012/13 to 2018/19

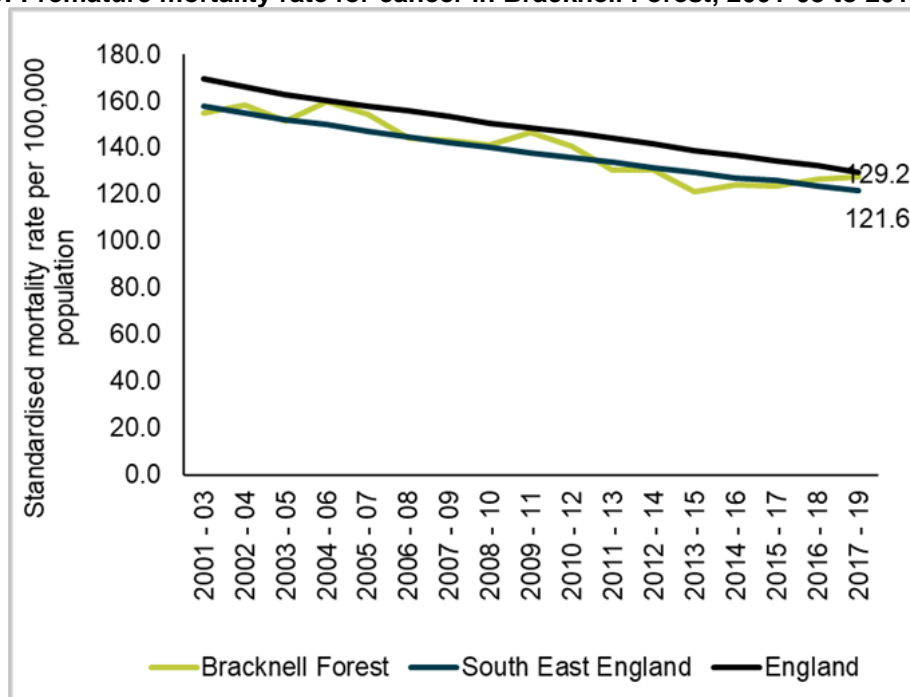


Source: OHID, Local Authority Public Health Profiles, 2022

Cancer

- 5.58** Pharmacists can play in an important role in the early detection and diagnosis of cancer. Raising awareness through public health campaigns and talking to patients about signs and symptoms of different cancers can result in earlier diagnosis and therefore better treatment options for patients.
- 5.59** The incidence of all cancers (standardised incidence ratio) for Bracknell Forest during the period 2014-2018 was 103.3, which is similar to an England standardised rate of 100.
- 5.60** The incidence ratios (standardised incidence ratio, England = 100) of colorectal cancer and prostate cancer are similar to those for England, and the incidence ratio for lung cancer for Bracknell Forest is better compared to the ratio for England. However, the incidence ratio for Breast cancer (111.5) is worse than that for England during this period.
- 5.61** Screening coverage for breast cancer, bowel cancer and cervical cancer for females aged 25-49 and aged 50-64 years) in Bracknell Forest are better than the percentages for England for each type of cancer, however the trend for cervical screening coverage for females aged 50-64 years in Bracknell Forest has been getting worse over the past few years (OHID, Local Authority Health Profiles, 2022).
- 5.62** The premature mortality rate from cancer (i.e. under 75 years) in Bracknell Forest in 2017 - 2019 was 127.7 per 100,000 population, which compares to a rate for England of 129.2, and is higher than the rate of 121.6 for South East England (OHID, Local Authority Public Health Profiles, 2022). Figure 5.10 shows the trend for this indicator from 2001-2003, and it can be seen that the rate for Bracknell Forest has been increasing since 2013-15 over the years, although remaining below the rate for England.

Figure 5.10: Premature mortality rate for cancer in Bracknell Forest, 2001-03 to 2017

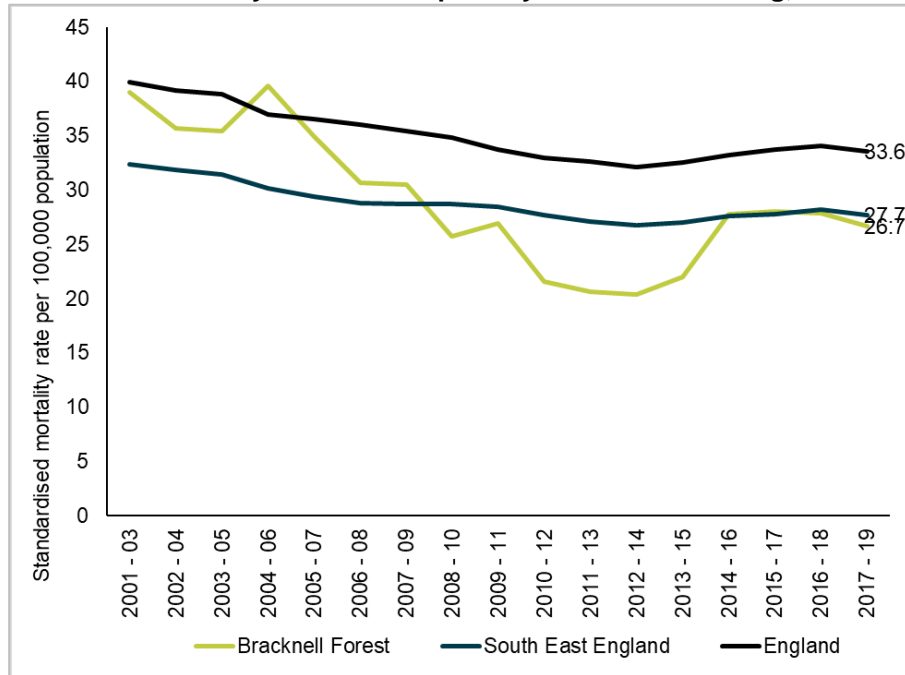


Source: OHID, Local Authority Public Health Profiles, 2022

Respiratory diseases

- 5.63** Respiratory disease is one of the top causes of death in England in under 75s. Respiratory diseases encompass flu, pneumonia and chronic lower respiratory disease such as chronic obstructive pulmonary disease.
- 5.64** The under-75 mortality rate by respiratory disease for Bracknell Forest in 2017-2019 was 26.7 per 100,000 population, which is lower than the rate for England of 33.6 and similar to South East England with a rate of 27.7 (OHID, Local Authority Public Health Profiles, 2022). Figure 5.11 presents the recent trend for this indicator.

Figure 5.11: Premature mortality rate from respiratory disease in Reading, 2001-03 to 2017-19



Source: OHID, Local Authority Public Health Profiles, 2022

5.65 One of the major respiratory diseases is chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD). The rate for Emergency hospital admissions for COPD for persons over 35 years for Bracknell Forest in 2019/20 was 277.1 per 100,000 population, which is better than the rate for England of 415.1 and the rate for South East England of 295.1 (OHID, Local Authority Public Health Profiles, 2022). Helping people to stop smoking is key to reducing COPD and other respiratory diseases.

Summary of health needs

Overall, the people of Bracknell Forest enjoy a good level of health and wellbeing. Life expectancy and healthy life expectancy are higher than regional and national figures for both males and females. There is a gap in life expectancy figures between the least and most deprived residents of Bracknell Forest, however this gap is lower than regional and national figures.

In general, the health and behaviours of Bracknell Forest residents are better than regional and national comparators. The levels of smoking, harmful drinking, drug misuse, excess weight in children, STIs and HIV and is lower than England and South East England. However excess weight in adults is higher.

Bracknell Forest residents are more physically active than the rest of England and a greater proportion of the population are vaccinated against the flu than comparators.

While wellbeing is better than national and regional comparators, the estimated levels of depression in Bracknell Forest are higher. The highest estimated levels of depression are shown in Hanworth West and Birch Hill and Hanwell East.

Circulator diseases, respiratory diseases and cancer are the biggest causes in the differences in the life expectancy gap in Bracknell Forest. Premature mortality for cardiovascular disease, cancer and respiratory disease, are lower than national figures.

Chapter 6 – Patient and public engagement survey

- 6.1** This chapter discusses the results of the patient and public engagement survey that was carried out in Berkshire between the period of 13th January 2022 until 4th March 2022. It will also provide an overview of the results specifically from Bracknell Forest. We will examine the health needs specific to protected characteristics and vulnerable groups that we have engaged with during this process, and the implications this may have on the PNA.
- 6.2** A “protected characteristic” means a characteristic listed in section 149(7) of the Equality Act 2010. There are also certain vulnerable groups that experience a higher risk of poverty and social exclusion than the general population. These groups often face difficulties that can lead to further social exclusion, such as low levels of education and unemployment or underemployment.
- 6.3** A community questionnaire was used to engage with residents to understand their use and experience of local pharmacies. This questionnaire was approved for use with the local population by the PNA Steering Group and the communication teams of Berkshire.
- 6.4** The community questionnaire was disseminated via online platforms, social media and in person for Berkshire. We engaged with 1789 residents across Berkshire, including 353 residents from Bracknell Forest.

Bracknell Forest communications engagement strategy

- 6.5** Working with the Berkshire local authority communications teams, the survey was shared on social media platforms such as Facebook and Twitter, and on local resident e-newsletters. The survey was also published on the Public Health Berkshire webpage.
- 6.6** The survey was also shared by the Frimley Health and Care CCG via their website, social media and via their GP-bulletin. and was shared under the Frimley Health & Care website.
- 6.7** The Bracknell Forest communications team shared the survey on social media, and the residents e-newsletter.

6.8 Working with a community engagement lead, the survey was circulated to community leads working with groups where English was of second language. The survey was also shared on Facebook groups.

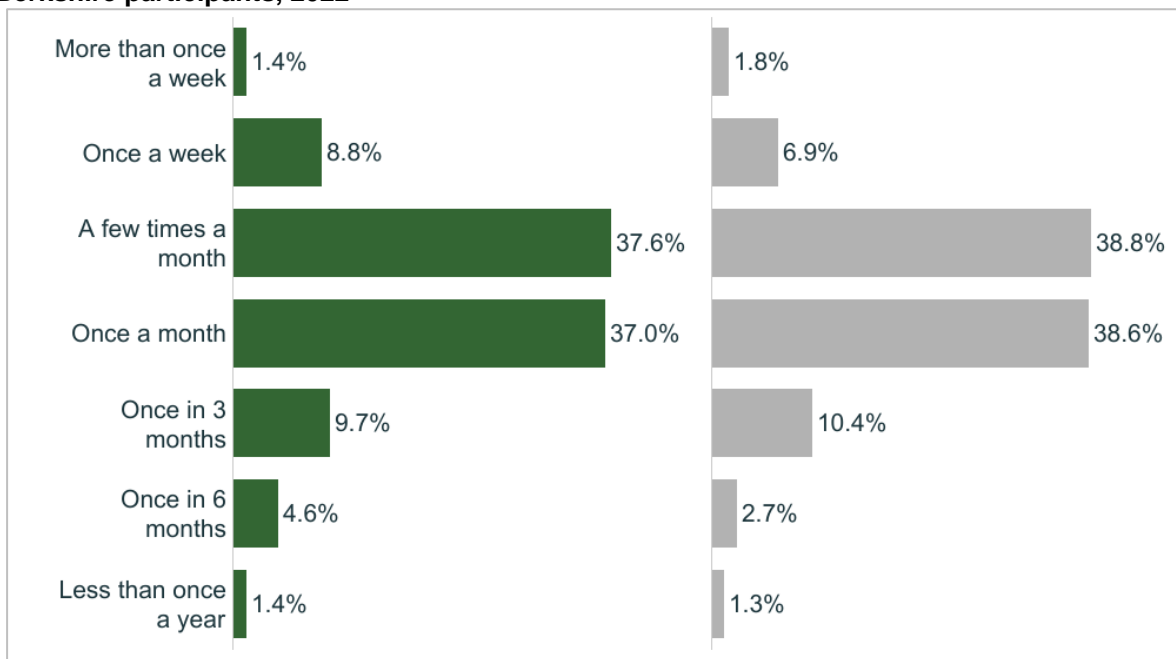
6.9 Bracknell College were also asked to share the survey among staff and colleagues.

Results of the patient and public engagement survey

6.10 The survey results are shown below, comparing Bracknell Forest responses (353 in total, shown in green) with Berkshire overall responses (1789 in total, shown in grey).

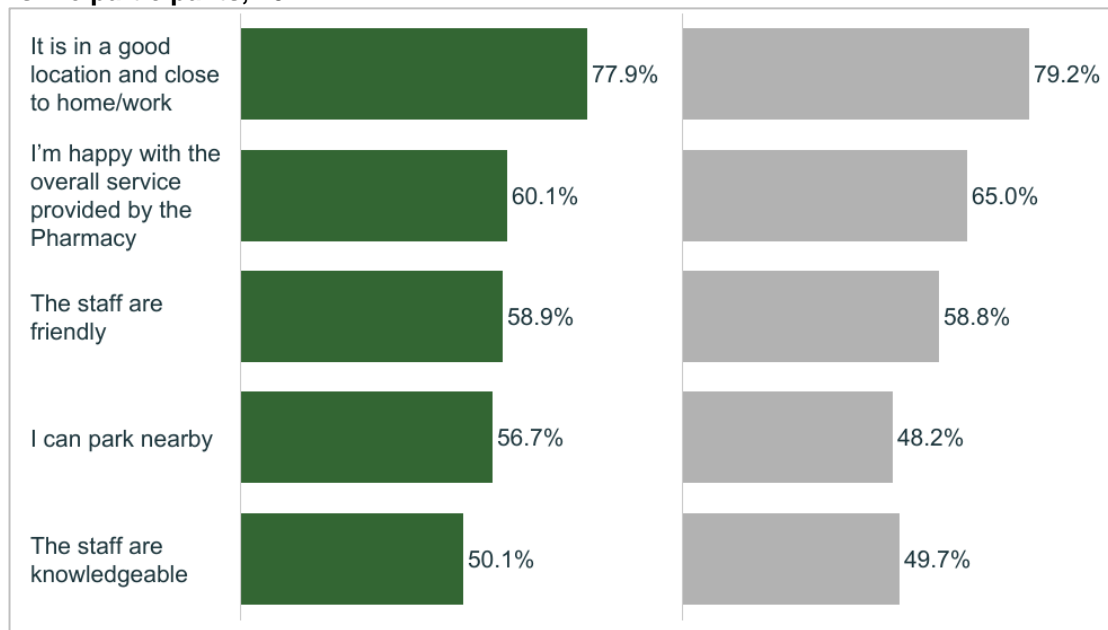
6.11 Across Berkshire, they showed that 38.8% (691) respondents used the pharmacy between a few times a month, and once a month 38.6% (687). Similarly, Bracknell Forest respondents used the pharmacy mostly at least once a month (37%), followed by few times a month (37.6%). (Figure 6.1).

Figure 6.1: Survey responses on frequency of pharmacy use by Bracknell Forest and Berkshire participants, 2022



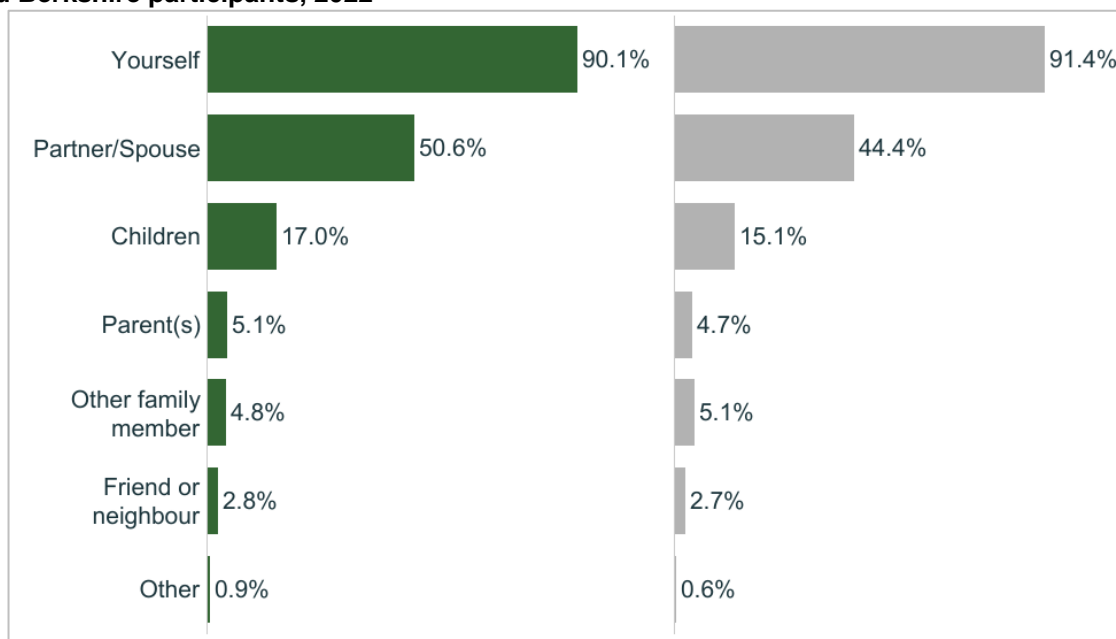
6.12 The majority of respondents across Berkshire, (79.2%) and Bracknell Forest, (77.9%) stated their main reason for their choice of pharmacy is due to the good location and its proximity to their work/home, followed by the fact they were happy with the overall service provided by their pharmacy, 65% and 60.1% respectively (Figure 6.2).

Figure 6.2: Survey responses on reasons for pharmacy choice by Bracknell Forest and Berkshire participants, 2022



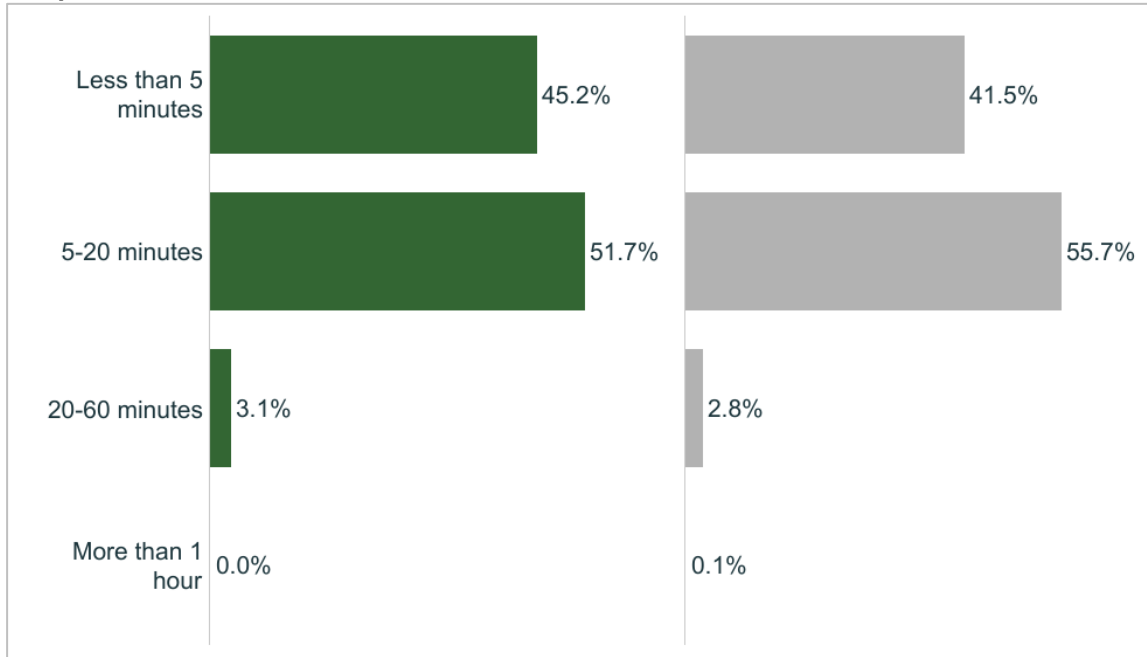
6.13 When asked who are were using the pharmacy for, 90.1% and 91.4% of resident's respondents use the pharmacy for themselves, across Bracknell Forest and Berkshire respectively. Furthermore, 50.6% Bracknell Forest and 44.4% Berkshire respondents used their pharmacy mainly for their partner/spouse (Figure 6.3).

Figure 6.3: Survey responses on who they are using their pharmacy for by Bracknell Forest and Berkshire participants, 2022



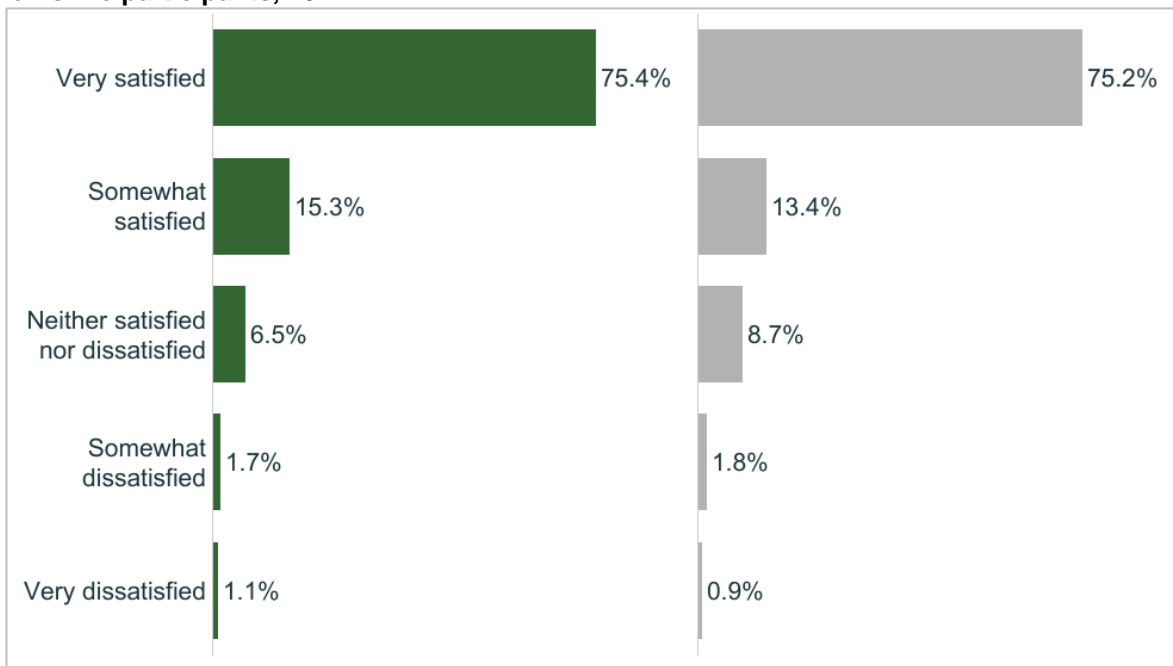
6.14 Across Berkshire, 41.5 % of respondents stated that it takes less than 5 minutes to travel to their pharmacy, and 55.7% stated it takes 5-20 minutes. Similarly, 45.2% of Bracknell Forest respondents answered that that it takes less than 5 minutes to travel to their pharmacy and 51.7% stated 5-20 minutes (Figure 6.4).

Figure 6.4: Survey responses on travel time to pharmacy by Bracknell Forest and Berkshire participants, 2022



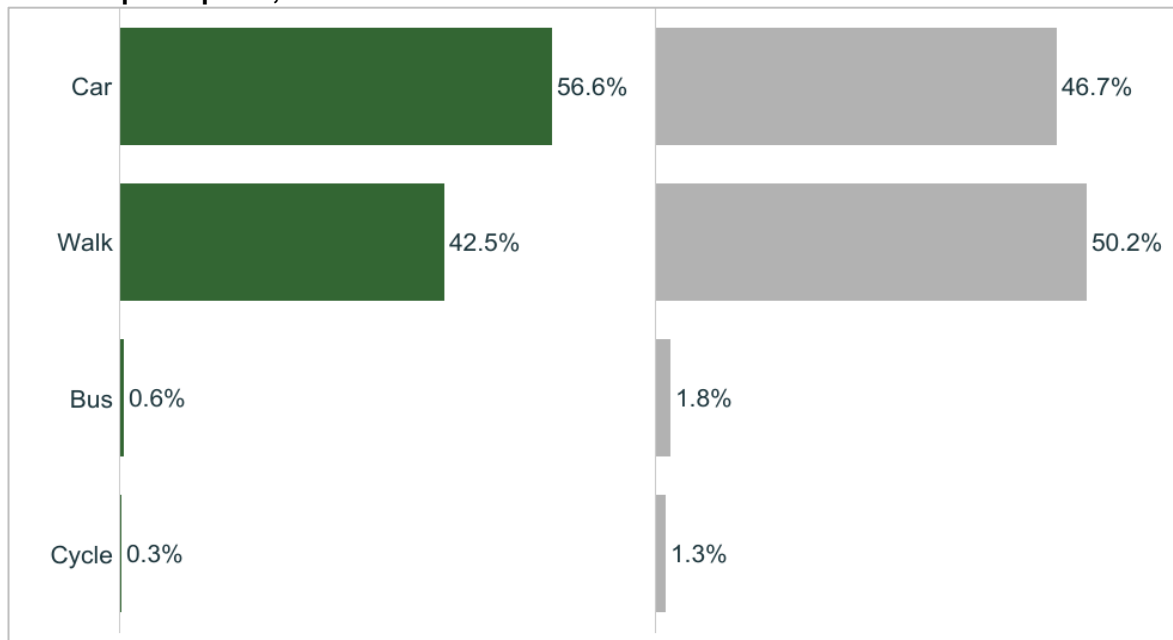
6.15 Majority of respondents across Berkshire and Bracknell Forest, were very satisfied with their journey to their pharmacy, 75.2% and 75.4% respectively. (Figure 6.5).

Figure 6.5: Survey responses on satisfaction of journey to pharmacy by Bracknell Forest and Berkshire participants, 2022



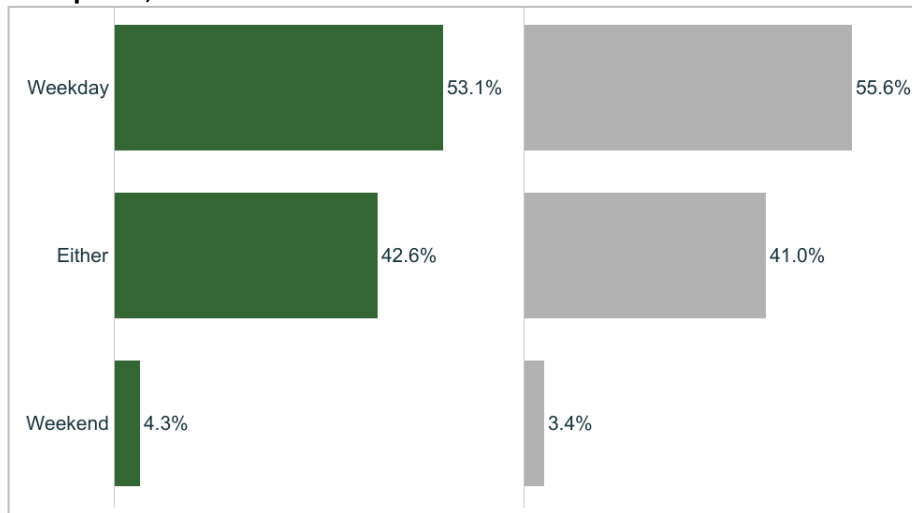
6.16 When asked around how they usually travel to their pharmacy, across Berkshire 50.2% walk to their pharmacy, and 46.7% used their car and to travel to their pharmacy. Similarly, in Bracknell Forest, 42.5% walk to their pharmacy and 56.6% use their car (Figure 6.6).

Figure 6.6: Survey responses on how they travel to their pharmacy by Bracknell Forest and Berkshire participants, 2022



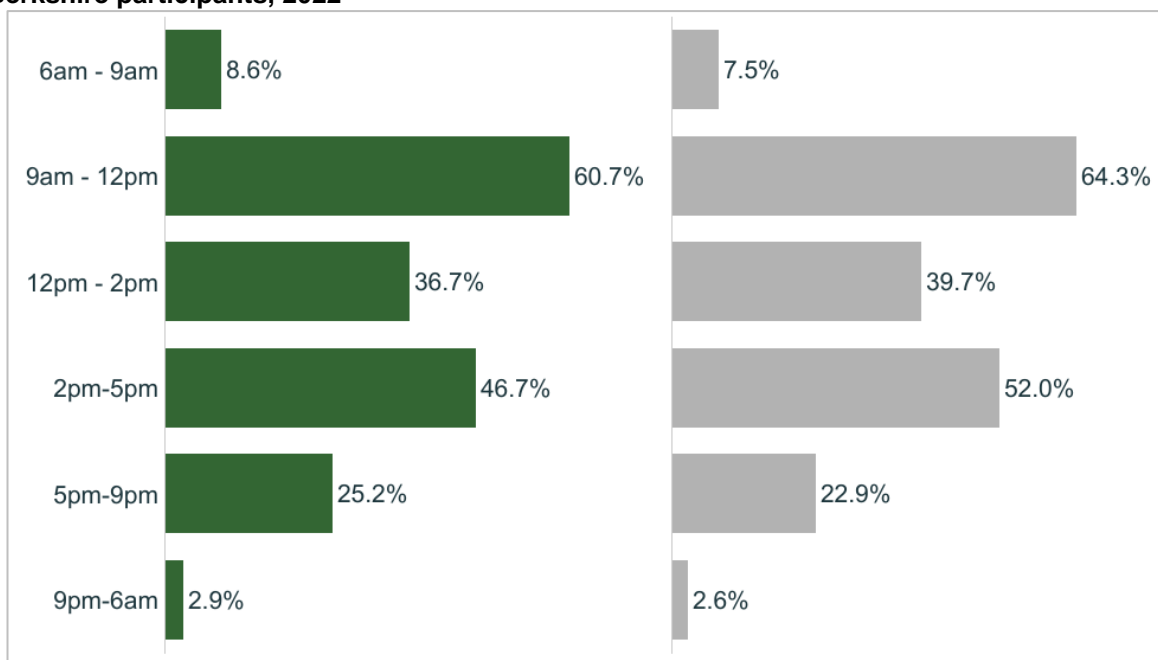
6.17 When asked when they preferred to go to the pharmacy, respondents across Berkshire 55.6% (975) stated they preferred weekdays, 53.1% (187) of Bracknell Forest respondents also preferred weekdays. 42.6% (150) Berkshire and 41% (720) were happy with a choice of either weekday or weekend (Figure 6.7).

Figure 6.7: Survey responses on preferred day to visit pharmacy by Bracknell Forest and Berkshire participants, 2022



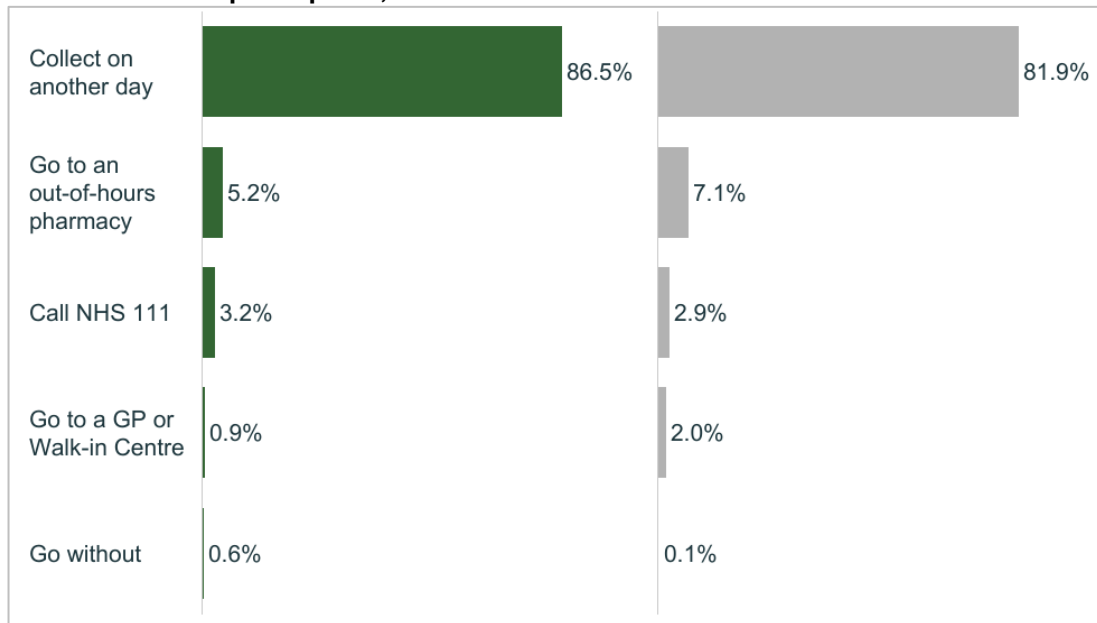
6.18 In terms of preferred visiting times, the most popular times among Berkshire respondents were between 9am- 12pm, followed by 2pm- 5pm (see figure 6.8). Bracknell Forest respondents preferred 9am - 12pm and 2-pm - 9pm. Note: respondents could select multiple responses for this survey question (Figure 6.8).

Figure 6.8: Survey responses on time to visit their pharmacy by Bracknell Forest and Berkshire participants, 2022



6.19 When asked what you do if you can't access the pharmacy, 81.9% of respondents across Berkshire answered that they collect on another day, followed by 7.1% stating they would go to an out-of-hours pharmacy. Alike, across Bracknell Forest, 86.5% respondents would collect another day and 5.2% go to an out-of-hours pharmacy (Figure 6.9).

Figure 6.9: Survey responses on what they do if they can't access the pharmacy by Bracknell Forest and Berkshire participants, 2022



6.20 Of the 352 respondents in Bracknell Forest, 44 left a comment on how what services they would like to see available in their pharmacy. The top services the public would like to see within their pharmacy were:

- Minor ailments, independent prescribing, diabetes checks, cholesterol and blood checks (blood pressure checks, testing) (67%)
- Longer opening hours (32%)
- Vaccines including travel vaccines (21%)

Equality and Impact Assessment

6.30 This next section explores the West Berkshire survey responses by different groups representing protected characteristics, looking at where there are similarities and differences between groups.

6.31 It is acknowledged that survey data is often biased in terms of how representative it is at a whole population level as certain population groups and individuals are more likely to respond than others and therefore do not usually offer a representative view but are one of several

indicators used to identify need. This applies to the PNA too and the engagement strategy was used to target protected characteristics groups that were considered a priority by local stakeholders in terms of their use of pharmaceutical services. The response rate for some of the protected characteristics groups is still low but has been included to summarise the response received; conclusions cannot be drawn from this data as the findings may not represent the overall view of that segment of Bracknell Forest's population.

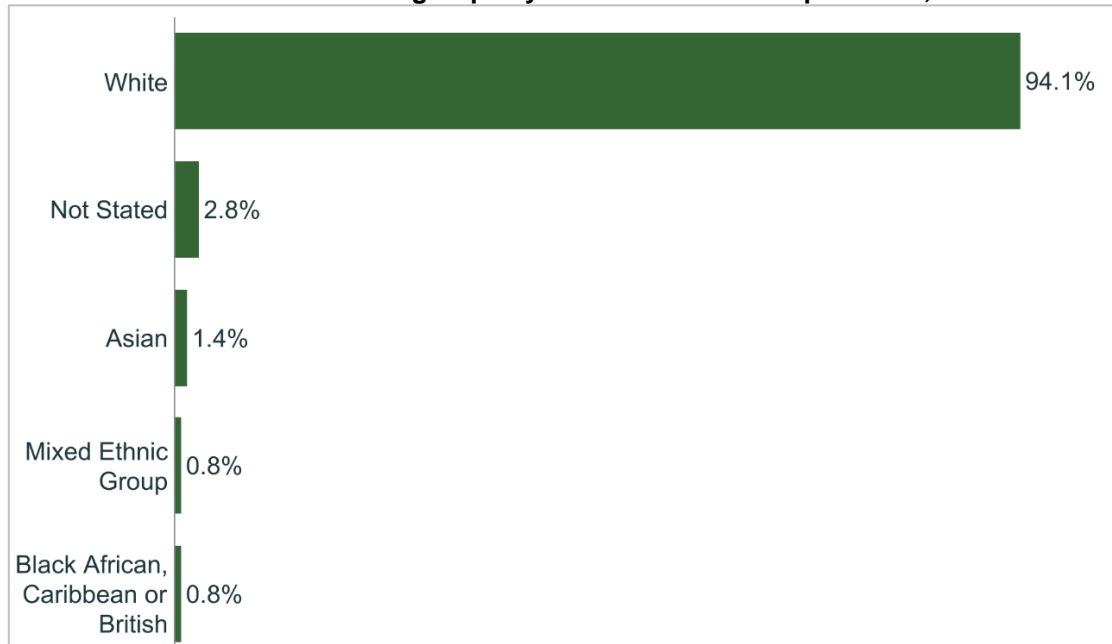
Age

- 6.21** Pharmacies provide essential services to all age groups such as dispensing, promotion of healthy lifestyles and signposting patients to other healthcare providers. Pharmacies providing services to vulnerable adults and children are required to be aware of the safeguarding guidance and local safeguarding arrangements.
- 6.22** To understand any differences between groups, we carried out analysis by grouping together age groups. We compared differences between those aged over 65 (n=167), and individuals aged 65 and under (n=185). One respondent did not state their age.
- 6.23** No differences were found between the two groups in terms of their frequency of visiting the pharmacy reasons for chosen pharmacy, who the pharmacy was used for, and travel time to the pharmacy. Although aged 65 and under were also more likely to use the pharmacy for their children (31.9%), compared to those over 65 (0.6%).

Ethnicity

- 6.24** A small number of Bracknell Forest respondents were from an ethnic minority background. (Figure 6.10).

Figure 6.10: A breakdown of ethnic groups by Bracknell Forest respondents, 2022



6.25 No significant differences between groups were found on frequency of visiting pharmacy, who they were using their pharmacy for, reasons for choice of pharmacy and preferred times to visit the pharmacy.

Gender

6.26 248 (70.3%) respondents were female, 93 (26.3%) were male, 10 (2.8%) did not state, and two (0.6%) were non-binary.

6.27 No differences were found across genders in terms of frequency of visits, reasons for choosing their pharmacy, time taken to travel to the pharmacy and preferred time to visit the pharmacy.

6.28 Generally, respondents used their pharmacy for themselves, or their spouse/ partner, but female respondents were also more likely to use their pharmacy for their children too (20.2%), compared to their male counterparts (8.6%).

Pregnancy

6.29 Three (0.9%) respondents were pregnant at the time this survey was live.

-
- 6.30** There were no differences between groups in terms of frequency of visiting the pharmacy or travel time.
- 6.31** Those who were pregnant were more likely to choose their pharmacy as parking was nearby (66.7%), but those who were not pregnant were more likely to choose their pharmacy based on it being within a good location (78.5%).
- 6.32** Most respondents used their pharmacy for themselves or for their partner/ spouse, and those who were pregnant were also more likely to use the pharmacy for their children (66.7%), compared to those who were not (17.2%).
- 6.33** The most popular time to visit pharmacy amongst those who were pregnant was between the times of 6am - 9am (66.7%), and 12pm – 2pm (66.7%), and those who were not pregnant tended to visit the pharmacy during the hours of 9am-12pm.

Breastfeeding

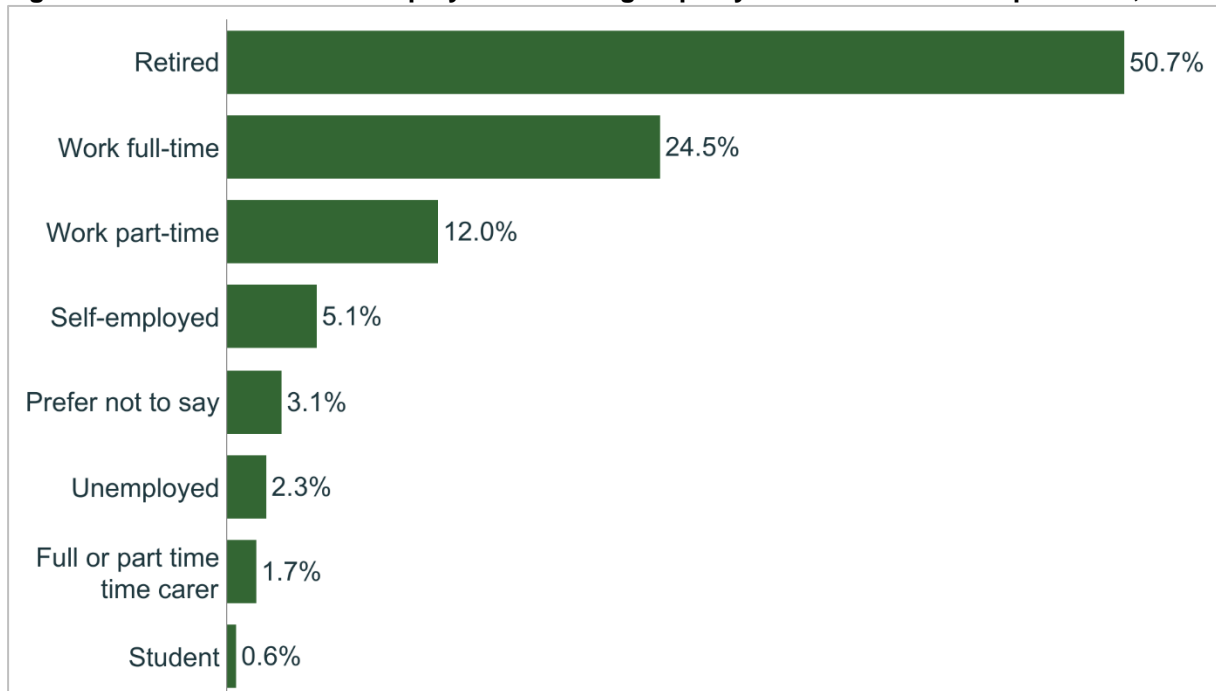
- 6.34** Three (0.9%) people were breastfeeding at the time of this survey was live.
- 6.35** No differences were found groups in terms of frequency of visiting pharmacy with most respondents going a few times a month.
- 6.36** Most respondents selected their pharmacy as it was within a good location. Those who were breastfeeding were also more likely to choose their pharmacy based on the fact parking was also close by (100%).
- 6.37** Most respondents used the pharmacy for themselves or for their partner/spouse, but those who were breastfeeding were also more likely to use the pharmacy for their children (66.7%), compared to those who were not pregnant (17.5%).
- 6.38** There were no differences between groups in terms of time taken to travel to the pharmacy or preferred time to visit the pharmacy.

Employment status

- 6.39** A breakdown of employment status showed that over half (50.7%) of the respondents were retired, 41.6% were in employment (this included, full-time, part-time, and self-employment),

1.7% respondents were carers, 2.3% were unemployed, and 3.1% preferred not to state. (Figure 6.11).

Figure 6.11: A breakdown of employment status groups by Bracknell Forest respondents, 2022



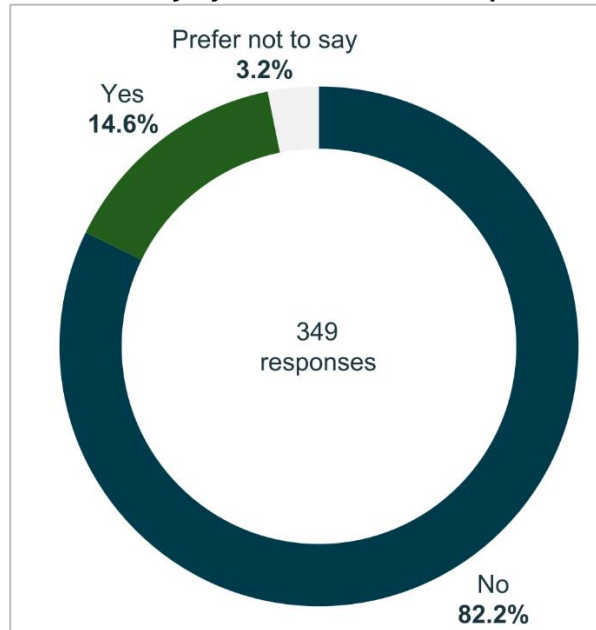
6.40 No differences were found amongst employment status groups in terms of their frequency of pharmacy use, who they used their pharmacy for and travel time and frequency of pharmacy use.

6.41 Those who were carers were more likely than any other group to choose their pharmacy based on finding the staff to be friendly (83.3%), and knowledgeable (83.3%).

Disability or impairment

6.42 349 respondents responded to whether they had a disability or not, of whom 51 (14.6%) said that they do, 287 stated that they did not (82.2%), and 11 (3.2%) preferred not to state (Figure 6.12).

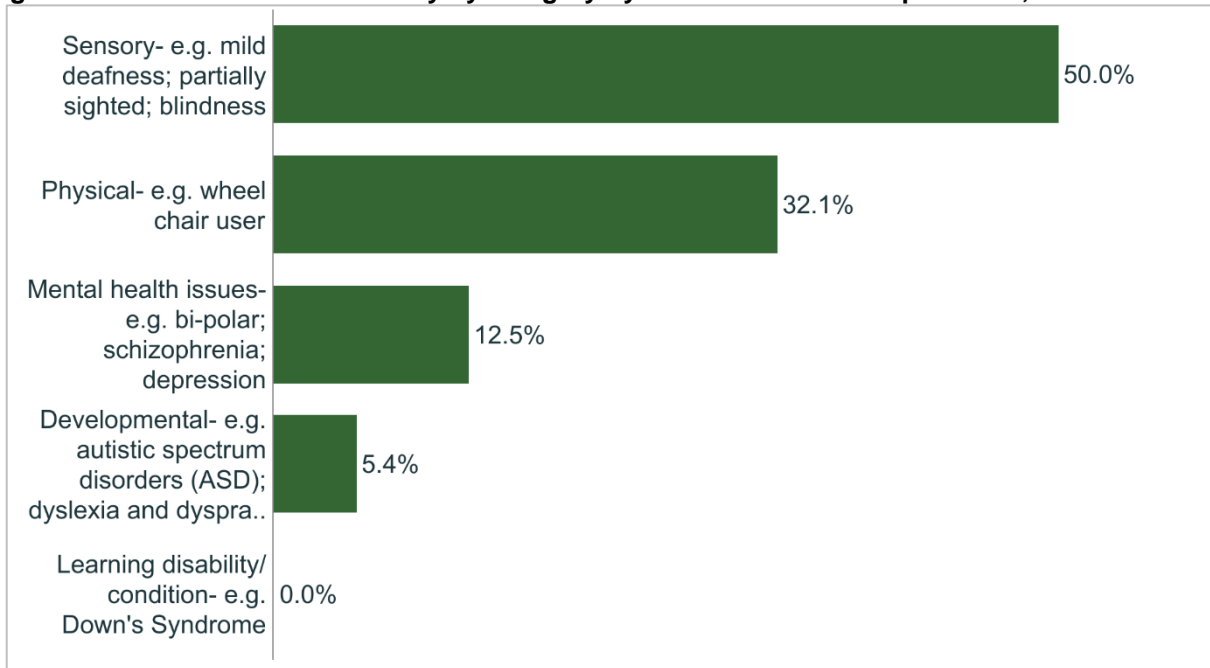
Figure 6.12: A breakdown of disability by Bracknell Forest respondents, 2022



6.43 The survey categorised disabilities into six main groups (Figure 6.13):

1. Physical e.g., wheelchair user
2. Mental health e.g., bipolar disorder, schizophrenia, depression
3. Sensory e.g., mild deafness, partially sighted, blindness
4. Learning disabilities e.g., Down Syndrome
5. Developmental e.g., Autistic spectrum disorder, dyslexia, dyspraxia
6. Other

Figure 6.13: Breakdown of disability by category by Bracknell Forest respondents, 2022



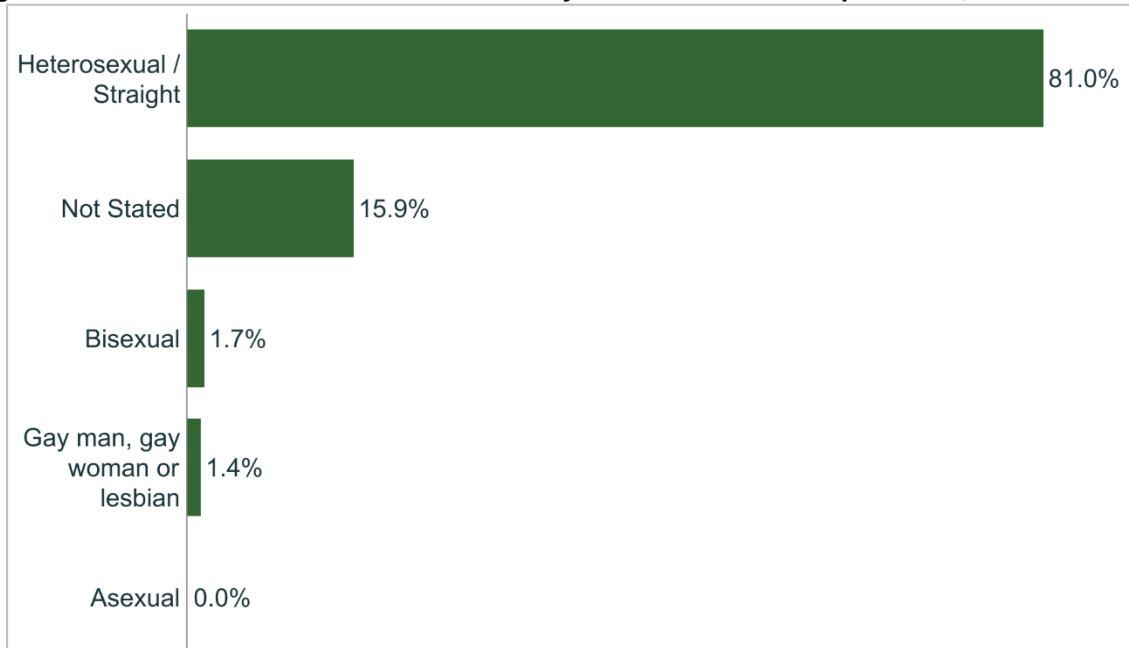
6.44 No significant differences were found between groups of this protected characteristic in terms of frequency of pharmacy use, and the primary reason for chosen pharmacy.

6.45 Respondents who had a disability were more likely to use their pharmacy because staff were friendly (72.5%) and knowledgeable (64.7%). They also mainly used the pharmacy for themselves, with a preference for the weekday, and a preference for times between 9am – 12pm, and 2pm- 5pm.

Sexual orientation

6.46 286 (81%) of respondents were heterosexual, 56 (15.9%) did not state, five respondents (1.4%) were gay man or gay/ lesbian woman, and six (1.7%) stated they were bisexual (Figure 6.14).

Figure 6.14: Breakdown of sexual orientation by Bracknell Forest respondents, 2022

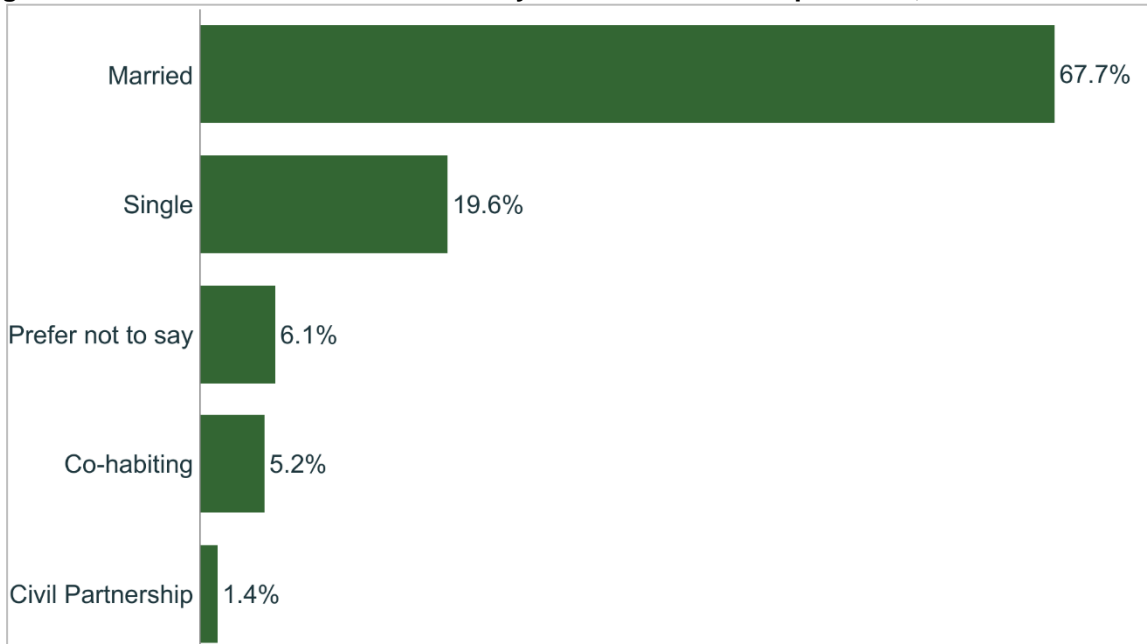


6.47 No differences were found in terms of frequency of visiting pharmacy, who they used their pharmacy for, travel time and mode and preferred time to visit their pharmacy.

Relationship status

6.48 235 (67.7%) of respondents were married, 68 (19.6%) were single, 21 (6.1%) preferred not to state, 18 (5.2%) were co-habiting, and five (1.4%) were in a civil partnership. (Figure 6.15).

Figure 6.15: Breakdown of marital status by Bracknell Forest respondents, 2022



6.49 No differences were found between this protected characteristic and pharmacy usage.

Summary of the patient and public engagement and protected characteristics

Patient and public engagement in the form of a survey was undertaken to understand how people use their pharmacies, what they use them for and their views of the pharmacy provision. It included an exploration of the health needs specific to protected characteristics and vulnerable groups.

353 residents and workers of Bracknell Forest responded to this survey, and overall, residents were satisfied with the services their pharmacy provided.

The findings of Bracknell Forest were similar to the overall results of Berkshire. Within Bracknell Forest, respondents visited their pharmacy a few times a month, or at least once a month and reasons for chosen pharmacy was primarily that it was in a good location within a 5 – 20-minute walk or drive away. Those who were carers or who had a disability were also more likely to choose their pharmacy based on staff being friendly and knowledgeable, and those who were pregnant were more likely to choose their pharmacy based on parking being close by. Respondents preferred to use their pharmacy on a weekday, during the hours of 9am – 12pm, and 2pm – 5pm, for themselves, spouse/partner or children. Female respondents were more likely to use the pharmacy for their children.

A small number of respondents left comments around services they would like to see within their pharmacy. This included minor ailment checks including blood checks (pressure and testing), diabetes and cholesterol checks, longer opening hours and vaccines (including travel vaccines).

No different needs for people who share a protected characteristic in Bracknell Forest were found.

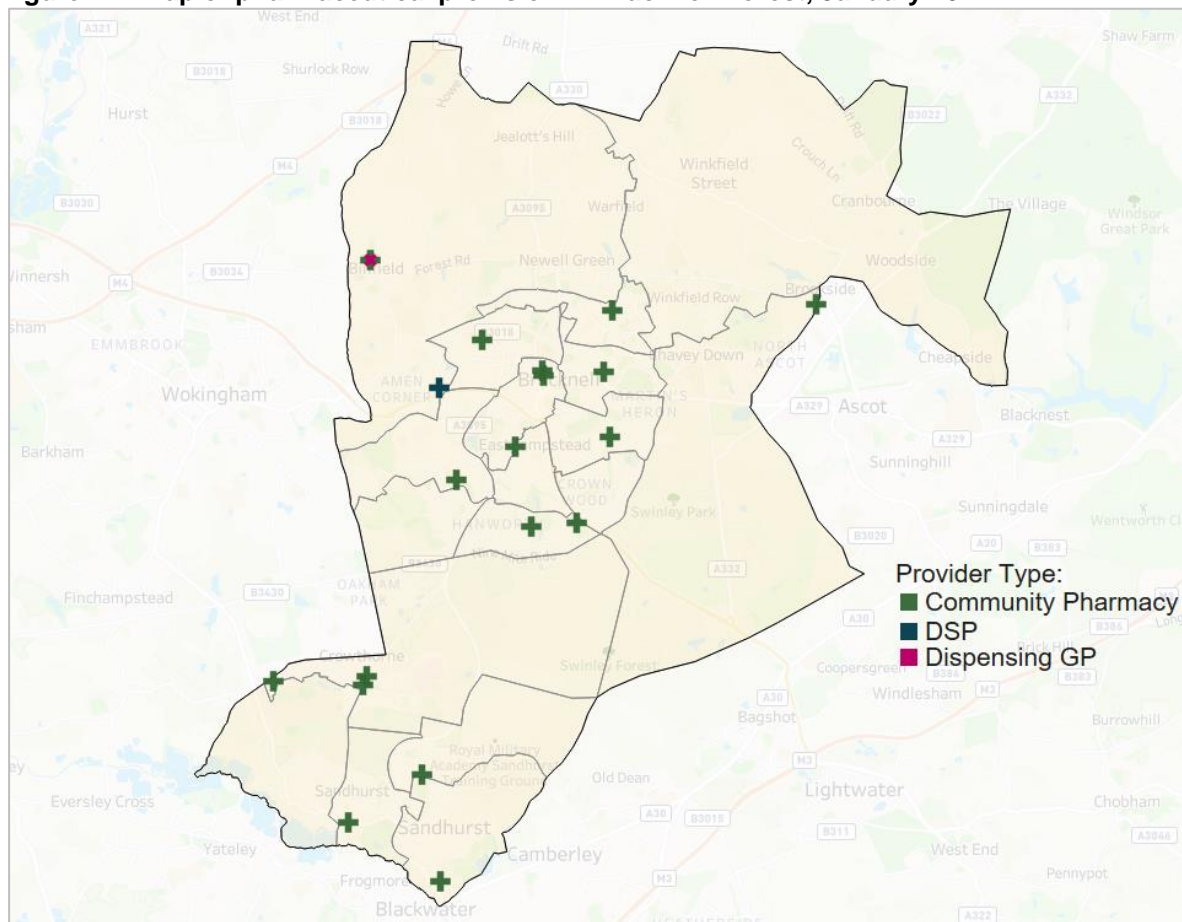
Chapter 7 – Provision of pharmaceutical services

- 7.1** This chapter identifies and maps the current provision of pharmaceutical services in order to assess the adequacy of provision of such services. Information was collected up until January 2022.
- 7.2** It assesses of the adequacy of the current provision of necessary services by considering:
- Different types of pharmaceutical service providers
 - Geographical distribution and choice of pharmacies, within and outside the borough
 - Opening hours
 - Dispensing
 - Pharmacies that provide essential, advanced and other NHS services
- 7.3** In addition, this chapter also summarises pharmaceutical contractors' capacity to fulfil identified current and future needs in Bracknell Forest.

Pharmaceutical service providers

- 7.4** As of January 2022, there are currently 19 pharmacies in Bracknell Forest that hold NHS contracts, all but one of which are community pharmacies. They are presented in the map in Figure 7.1 below which also includes other pharmaceutical service providers. All the pharmacy providers in the borough as well as those within 1 mile of its border are also listed in Appendix A.

Figure 7.1: Map of pharmaceutical provision in Bracknell Forest, January 2022



Source: Contractor Survey and NHS England, 2022

Community pharmacies

7.5 The 18 community pharmacies in Bracknell Forest equates to 1.4 community pharmacies per 10,000 residents (based on a 2022 population estimate of 124,165). This ratio is below the London and England averages, both of which stand at 2.2 based on 2014 data (LGA, 2022³⁹).

Dispensing appliance contractor (DAC)

7.6 There are no DACs on Bracknell Forest’s pharmaceutical list. A DAC is a contractor that specialises in dispensing prescriptions for appliances, including customisation. They cannot dispense prescriptions for drugs.

³⁹ Local Government Association: LG Inform. Ratio of pharmacies per 10,000 population (Snapshot: 29 November 2014) https://lginform.local.gov.uk/reports/lgastandard?mod-area=E92000001&mod-group=DEFRA2009_OtherUrbanList&mod-metric=3707&mod-type=namedComparisonGroup (Accessed in December 2022).

GP dispensing practices

- 7.7** Dispensing practices provide services to patients where there are no community pharmacies or access is restricted, mainly in rural areas. One of the requirements for the service is that patients live in a controlled locality. Controlled localities are defined by HWBs in line with regulations and after consideration of a wide range of factors, including being more than 1 mile from pharmacy premises.
- 7.8** There is one GP dispensing practice in Bracknell Forest, Binfield Surgery, which has a dispensing list size of 223 patients. It is shown in the map of pharmaceutical service providers in Figure 7.1.
- 7.9** GP dispensing practices delivery services are outside the scope of this PNA; however, dispensing doctors can choose to provide delivery services in areas where community pharmacy provision is low.

Distance selling pharmacies

- 7.10** A distance Selling Pharmacy works exclusively at a distance from patients. They include mail order and internet pharmacies that remotely manage patients medicine logistics and distribution. DSPs collect prescriptions and provide them to patients at their homes, care homes or nursing homes. They can also provide a 'click and collect' service.
- 7.11** There is one distance selling pharmacies in Bracknell Forest, Evercaring Pharmacy on Longshot Lane.

Local pharmaceutical services

- 7.12** There are no Local Pharmaceutical Service (LPS) contracts within Bracknell Forest. A local pharmaceutical services contract allows NHS England and NHS Improvement to commission services that are tailored to meet specific local requirements.

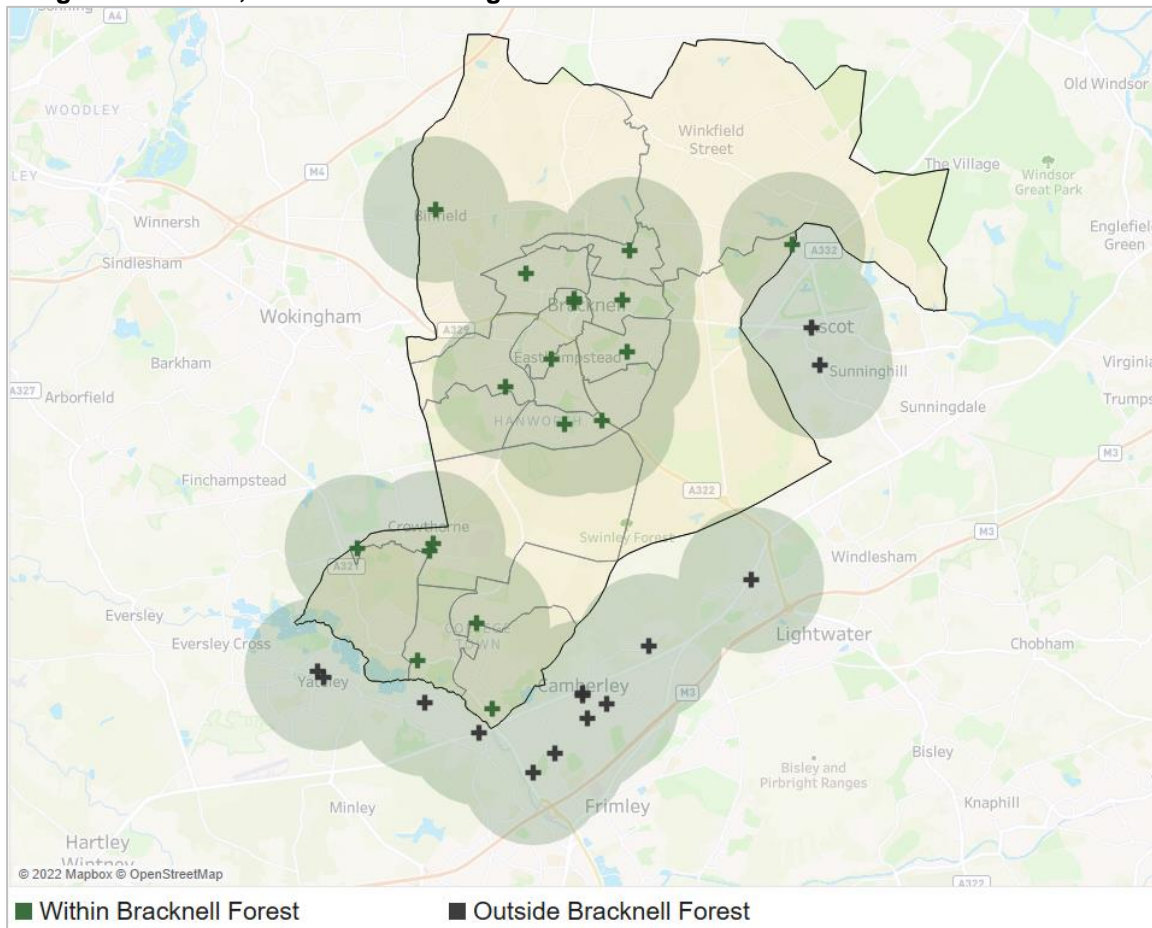
Accessibility

Distribution and choice

- 7.13** The PNA Steering Group agreed that the maximum distance for residents in Bracknell Forest to access pharmaceutical services, should be no more than 1 mile. This distance equates to about a 20-minute walk. If residents live within a rural area, 20 minutes by car is considered accessible.

7.14 Figure 7.2 shows the 18 community pharmacies located in Bracknell Forest. In addition to the pharmacies within Bracknell Forest, there are another 14 pharmacies located within 1 mile of the borough's border that are considered to serve Bracknell Forest's residents. These have been included in the pharmacies shown in Figure 7.2 as well as in Appendix A.

Figure 7.2: Distribution of community pharmacies in Bracknell Forest and within 1 mile of the borough boundaries, with 1-mile coverage



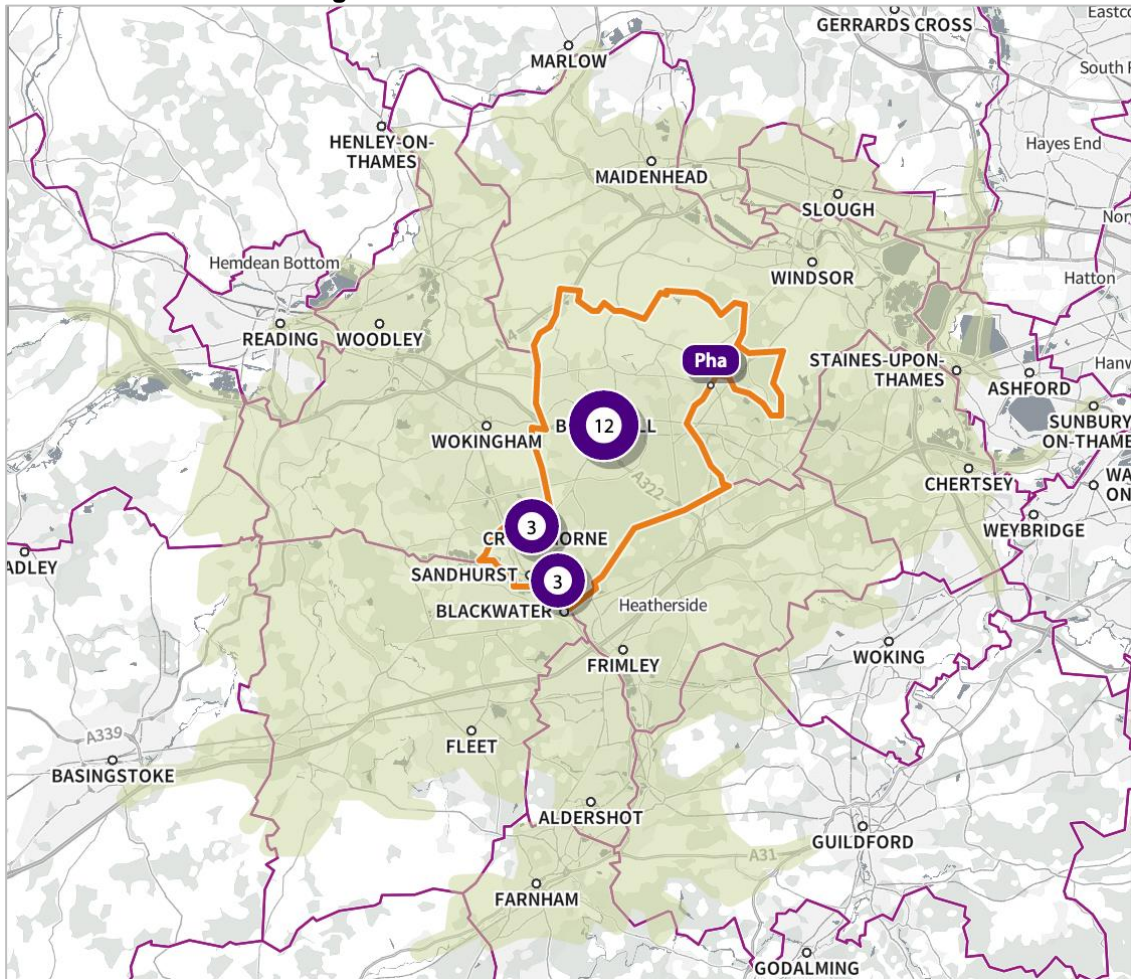
Source: Contractor Survey and NHS England, 2022

7.15 This shows that a large proportion of the borough is within 1 mile of a pharmacy. Wards with low pharmacy coverage include Ascot, Winkfield and Cranbourne, Crowthorne and Binfield and Warfield where population density is low. In total, 5,917 Bracknell Forest residents are not within one mile of a pharmacy (OHID, Strategic Health Asset Planning and Evaluation Atlas Tool, 2022).

7.16 Despite some residents not being within a mile of a pharmacy, all residents in Bracknell Forest can reach a pharmacy by car within 20 minutes, attesting to the accessibility of the pharmacy provision in the borough. Figure 7.3 presents the coverage of the Bracknell Forest pharmacies and the 20-minute travel time by car to reach them. Coverage of the pharmacies is presented in green; Bracknell Forest is highlighted by an orange border. A total of 637,425 people in and

outside the borough can reach a Bracknell Forest pharmacy by car within 20 minutes (OHID, SHAPE Atlas Tool, 2022).

Figure 7.3: Areas covered by 20-minute travel time by car to a Bracknell Forest pharmacy from within and outside the borough



Source: OVID, Strategic Health Asset Planning and Evaluation Atlas Tool, 2022

7.17 The geographical distribution of the pharmacies by electoral ward and the pharmacy to population ratio is shown in Figure 7.4 and Table 7.1.

Table 7.1: Distribution of community pharmacies by ward

Ward	Number of Community Pharmacies	Population Size	Community Pharmacies per 10,000 residents
Crowthorne	3	5,880	5.1
Wildridings and Central	2	5,781	3.5
Hanworth	2	8,175	2.4
Warfield Harvest Ride	1	8,150	1.2
Priestwood and Garth	1	8,238	1.2
Owlsmoor	1	5,179	1.9
Old Bracknell	1	6,151	1.6

Harmans Water	1	9,543	1.0
Great Hollands North	1	8,079	1.2
College Town	1	6,207	1.6
Central Sandhurst	1	5,030	2.0
Bullbrook	1	6,819	1.5
Binfield with Warfield	1	10,948	0.9
Ascot	1	6,025	1.7
Winkfield and Cranbourne	0	4,853	0.0
Little Sandhurst and Wellington	0	6,268	0.0
Great Hollands South	0	5,015	0.0
Crown Wood	0	7,824	0.0
Borough Total	18	124,165	1.4

Sources: ONS (2020 mid-year estimates) and NHSE

7.18 Residents tend to fill their prescriptions at local pharmacies. NHSE data shows that in 2020-21, 87.9% (1,267,330) of items prescribed by GPs in Bracknell Forest were dispensed by community pharmacies in the borough. The next largest boroughs where prescriptions from Bracknell Forest were dispensed was Leeds (3.8%) and Ealing (1.9%).

Pharmacy distribution in relation to population density

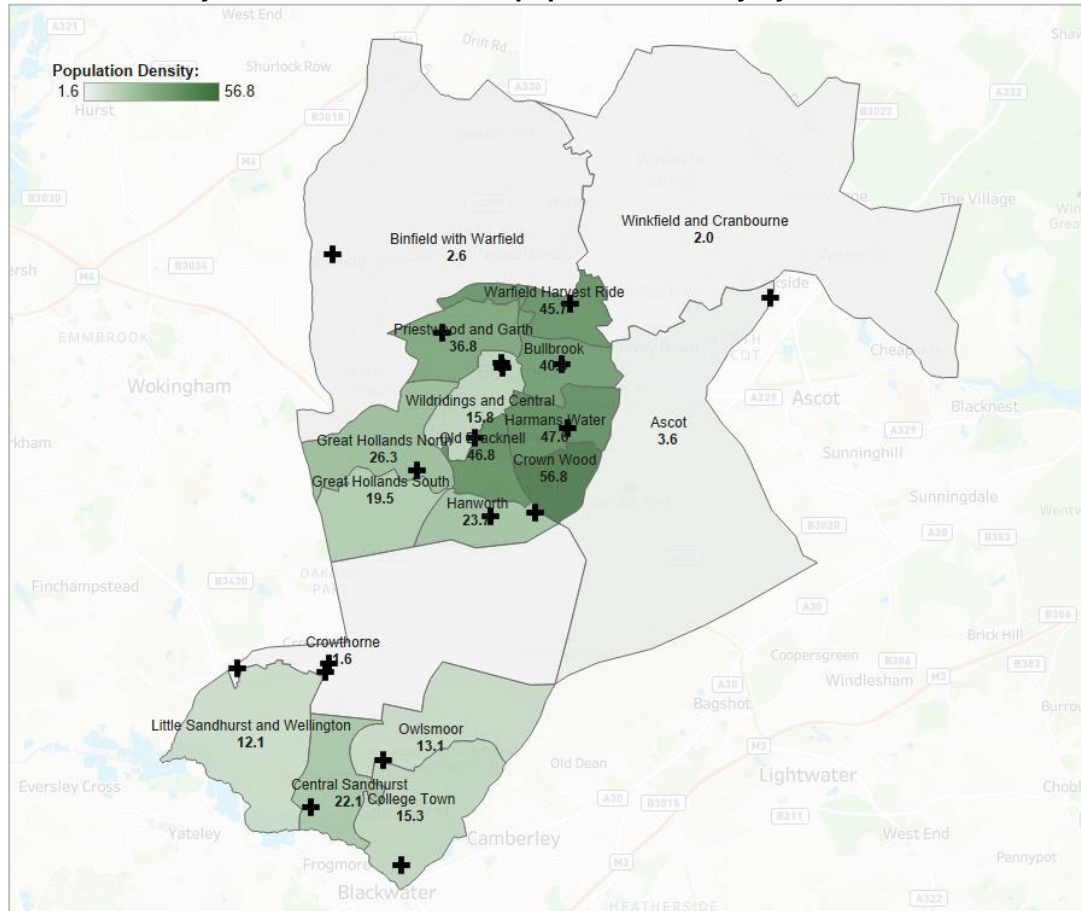
7.19 The population density map (Figure 7.4) below indicates that the community pharmacy premises are predominantly located in areas of highest population density although a small number of pharmacies were identified in areas with the lower population densities.

7.20 The largest planned new dwellings developments include:

- The former Transport Research Laboratory site at Buckler's Park in Crowthorne with 476 new dwellings.
- Blue Mountain Golf Club in Binfield with 278 new dwellings
- the bus depot and offices in Bracknell with 242 new dwellings
- north of Harvest Ride in Bracknell with 225 new dwellings.

7.21 Each of these new developments are within accessible reach of a Bracknell Forest pharmacy.

Figure 7.4: Pharmacy locations in relation to population density by ward in Bracknell Forest



Sources: ONS (2020 mid-year estimates) and NHSE

Pharmacy distribution in relation to GP surgeries

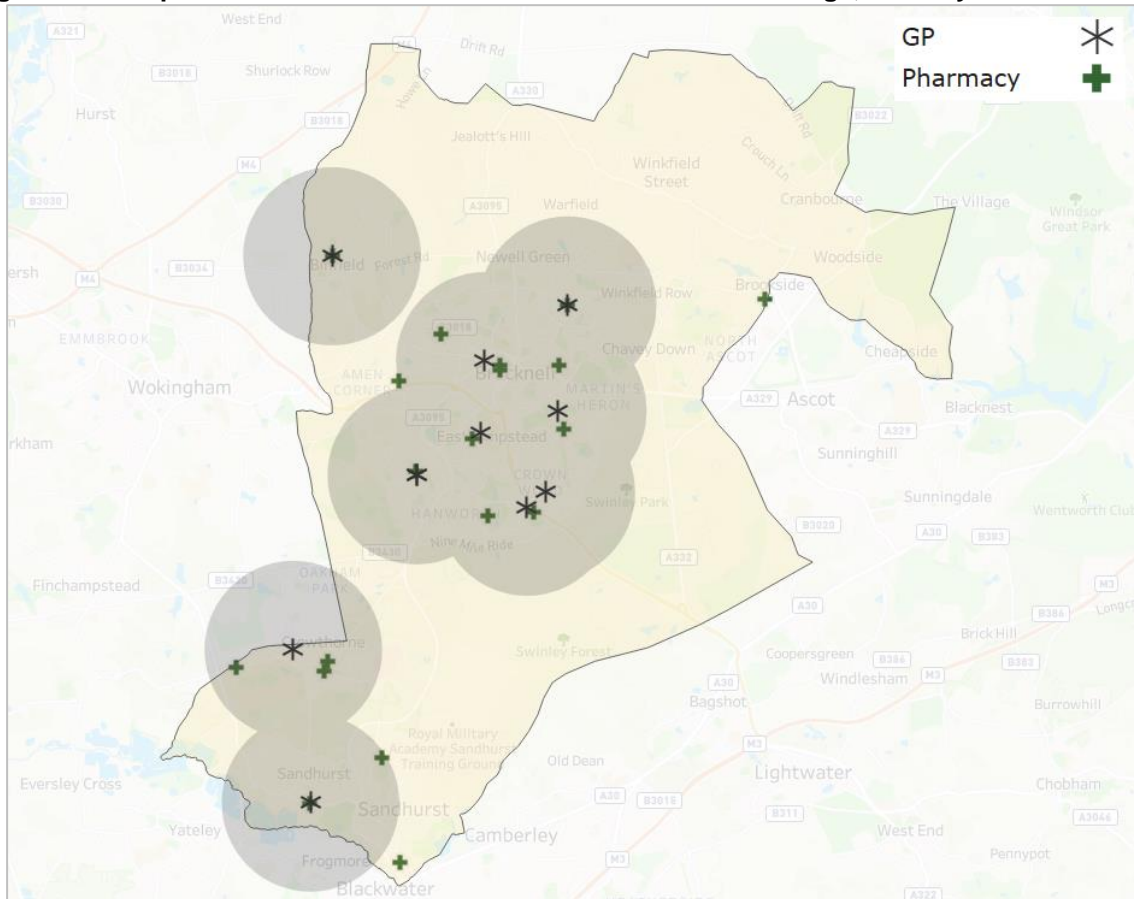
- 7.22** As part of the NHS Long Term Plan⁴⁰ all general practices were required to be in a primary care network (PCN) by June 2019. Since January 2019 Bracknell Forest GPs organised themselves into eight PCNs within Bracknell Forest.
- 7.23** Each of these networks have expanded neighbourhood teams which will comprise of range of healthcare professionals including GPs, district nurses, community geriatricians, Allied Health Professionals, and pharmacists. It is essential that community pharmacies are able to fully

⁴⁰ NHS England (2019). *The NHS long term plan*. London, England

engage with the PCNs to maximise service provision for their patients and residents. Altogether there are 47 GP member practices across these eight PCNs.

7.24 There is a pharmacy within accessible distance of all GP practices in Bracknell Forest. As seen in Figure 7.5, there is a pharmacy within half a mile of all GP practices in the borough.

Figure 7.5: GP practices in Bracknell Forest and their 1-mile coverage, January 2022



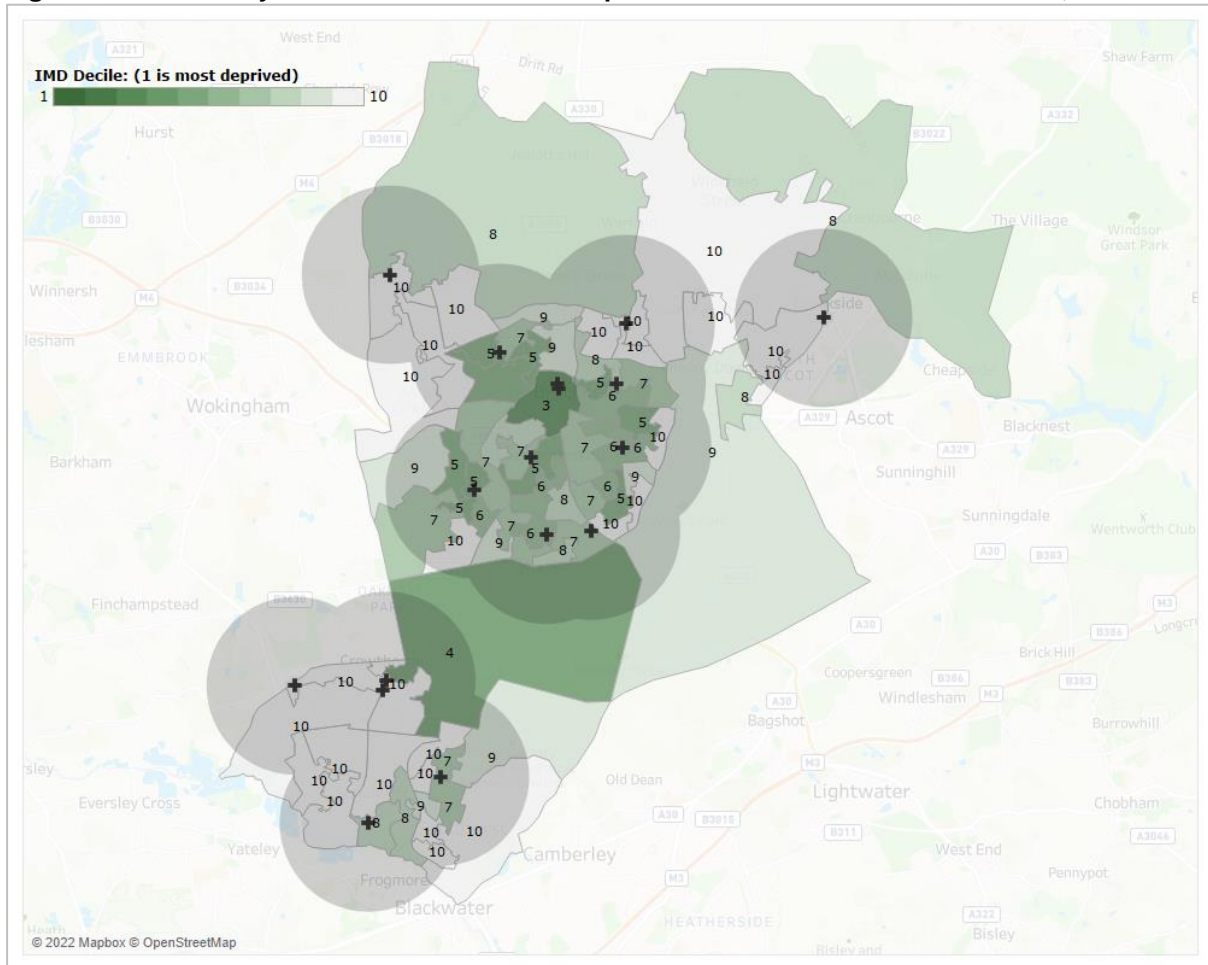
Source: NHS England, 2022

7.25 This PNA is not aware of any firm plans for changes in the provision of Health and Social Care services within the lifetime of this PNA.

Pharmacy distribution in relation to index of multiple deprivation

7.26 Figure 7.6 presents pharmacy locations in relation to deprivation deciles. Deprivation is low in Bracknell and Forest, with just one neighbourhood in the 3rd and 4th deciles of deprivation (Wildings and Central ward and Crowthorne ward respectively). These neighbourhoods are well served in terms of pharmacy coverage.

Figure 7.6: Pharmacy locations in relation to deprivation deciles in Bracknell Forest, 2022



Source: MHCLG & NHSE

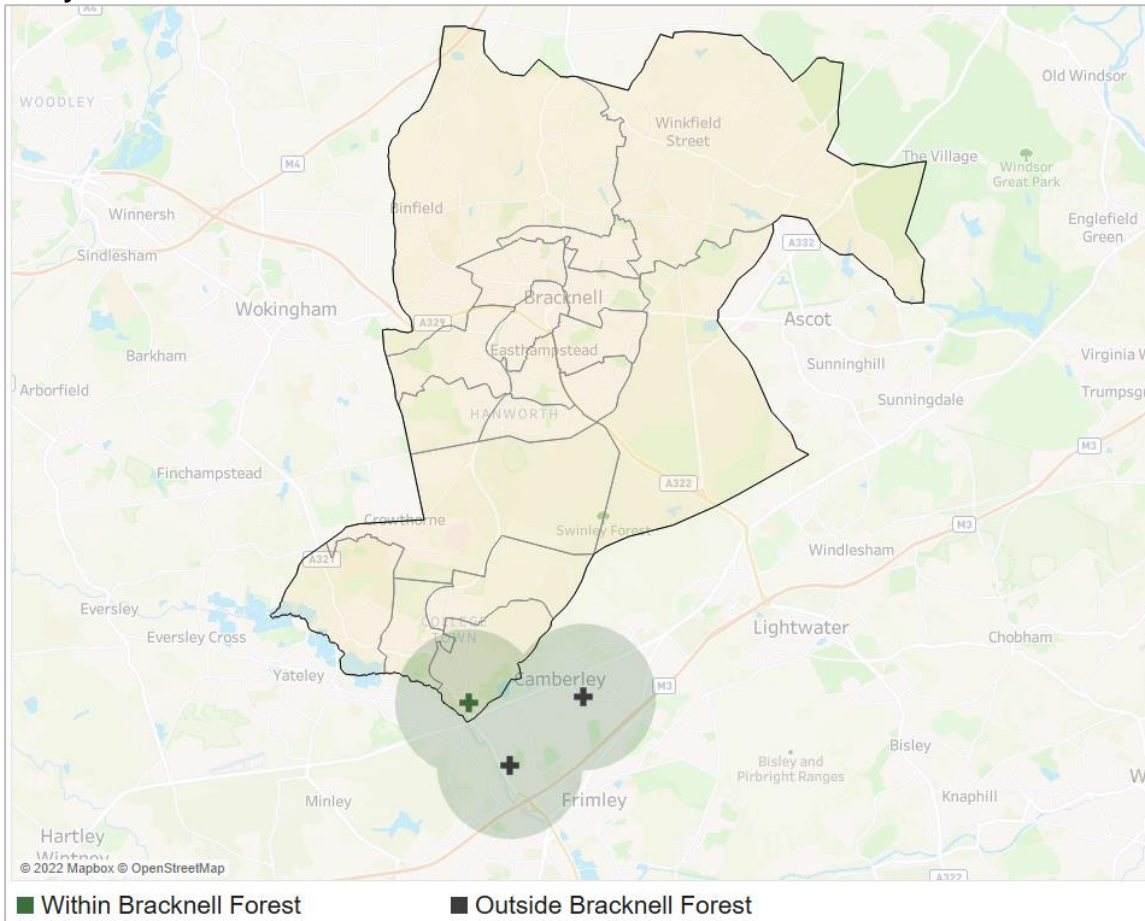
Opening hours

- 7.27** Pharmacy contracts with NHS England stipulate the core hours during which each pharmacy must remain open. Historically these have been 40-hour contracts (and some recent 100-hour contracts). A pharmacy may stay open longer than the stipulated core opening hours; these are called supplementary hours.
- 7.28** The PNA will not assess access to necessary services on the basis of supplementary hours as these can be changed with three months' notice. Access has been considered on the basis of geographic distance and as part of that, core operating hours.
- 7.29** Opening times were obtained from NHS England in January 2022. Additionally, marketing entry updates to the NHS England pharmaceutical list were reflected on the original list.

100-hour pharmacies

7.30 NHS England has one 100-hour pharmacies (core hours) on their list for Bracknell Forest. There are two other 100-hour pharmacies which are outside the borough but within 1 mile of its border (Figure 7.7). All these pharmacies are presented in Figure 7.7.

Figure 7.7: 100-hour community pharmacies in Bracknell Forest and their 1-mile coverage January 2022



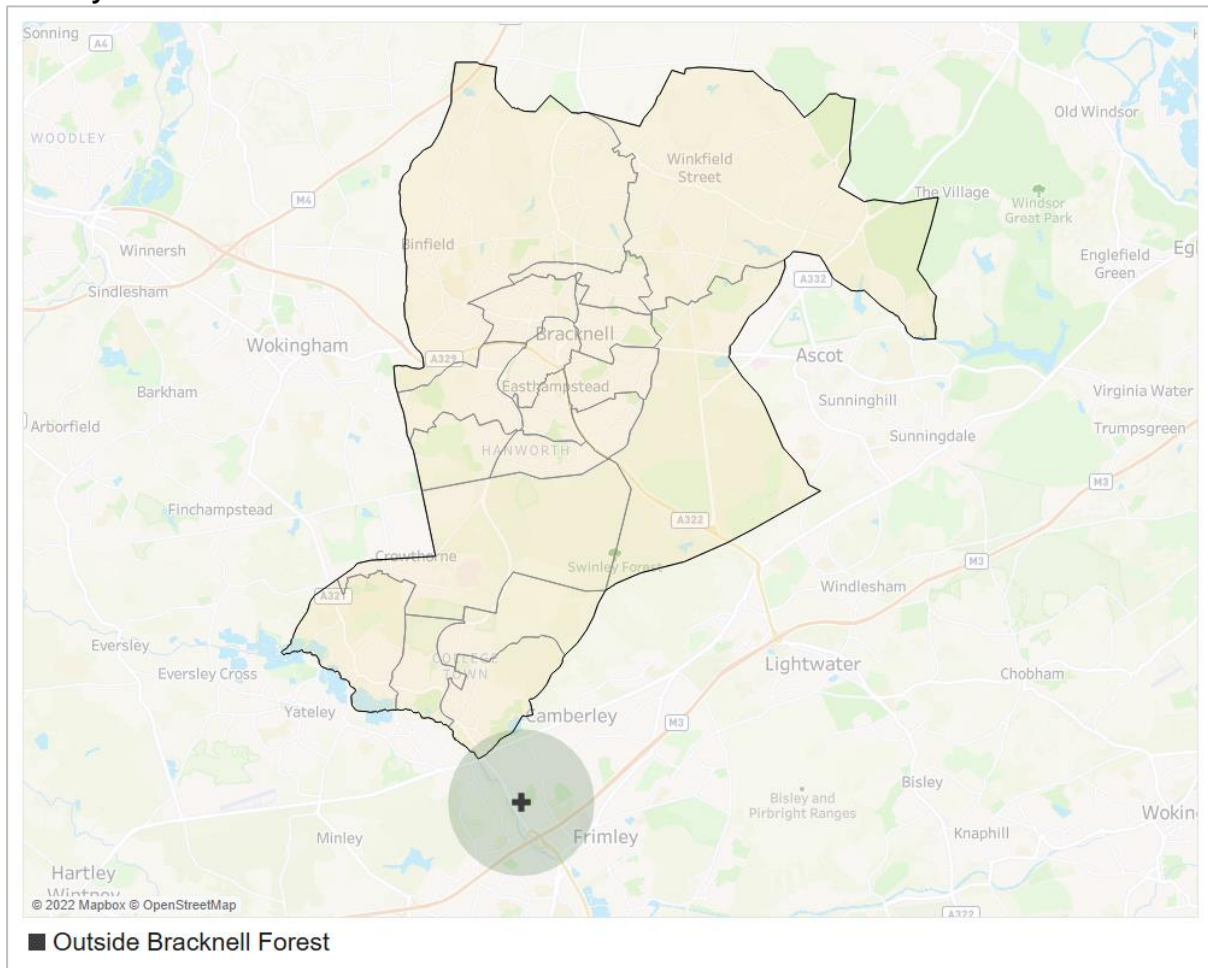
Source: Contractor Survey and NHS England, 2022

Early morning opening

7.31 The PNA steering group has considered 8am to 6pm as normal working hours, so any pharmacy open before 8am was deemed to have early morning opening.

7.32 There are no pharmacies are open before 8am on weekdays within the borough, but there is one that is within 1 mile of the borough's border. It is shown in Figure 7.8.

Figure 7.8: Pharmacies that are open before 8am on a weekday and their 1-mile coverage, January 2022

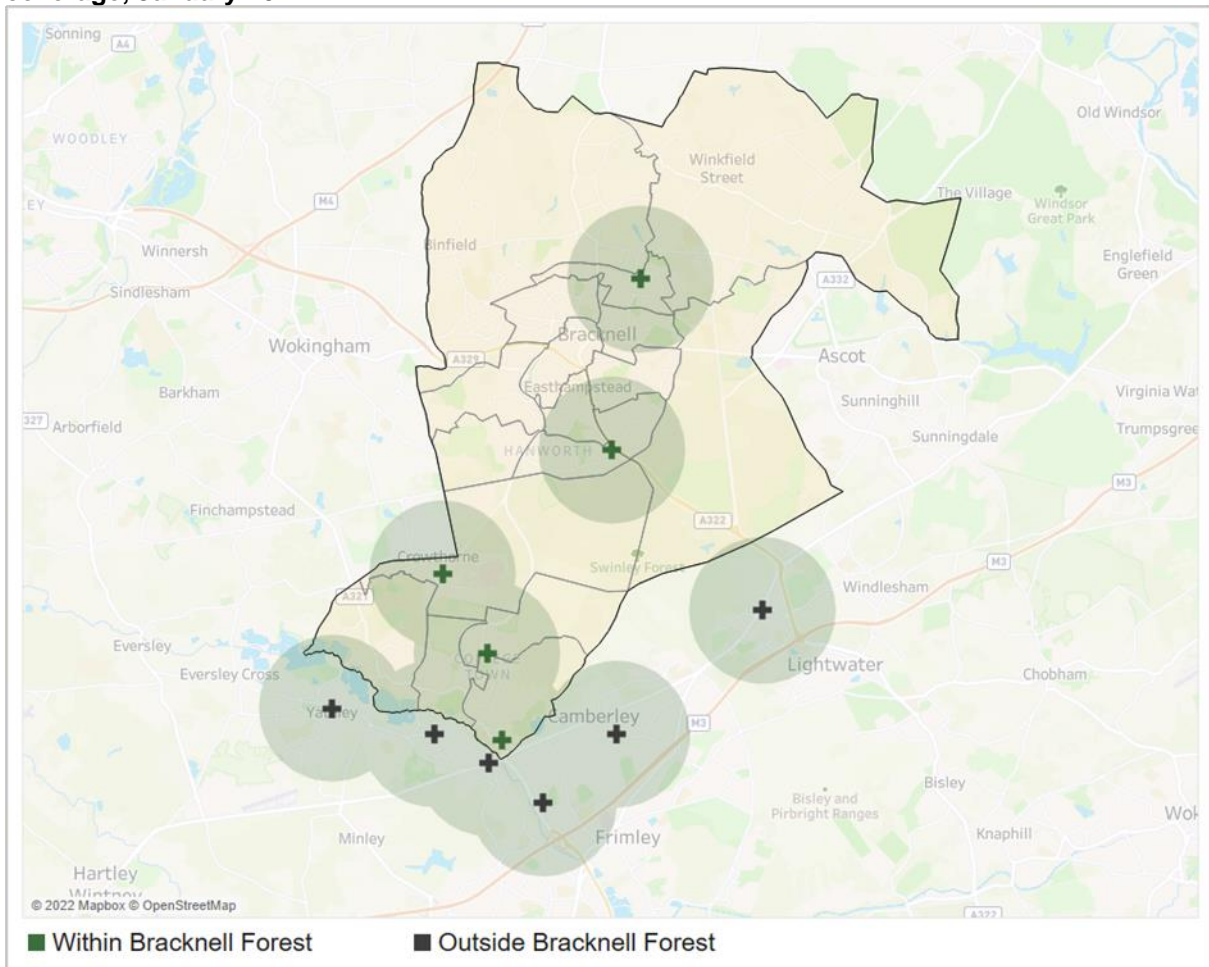


Source: Contractor Survey and NHS England, 2022

Late evening closure

- 7.33** The PNA steering group deemed pharmacies open after 6pm to be late-evening opening.
- 7.34** There are five pharmacies in the borough that still open after 6pm on weekdays, with six other pharmacies within 1 mile of Bracknell Forest (see Figure 7.9 and Table 7.3).

Figure 7.9: Community Pharmacies that are open after 6pm on weekdays and their 1-mile coverage, January 2022



Source: Contractor Survey and NHS England, 2022

Table 7.2: Community Pharmacies closing after 6pm on weekdays in Bracknell Forest

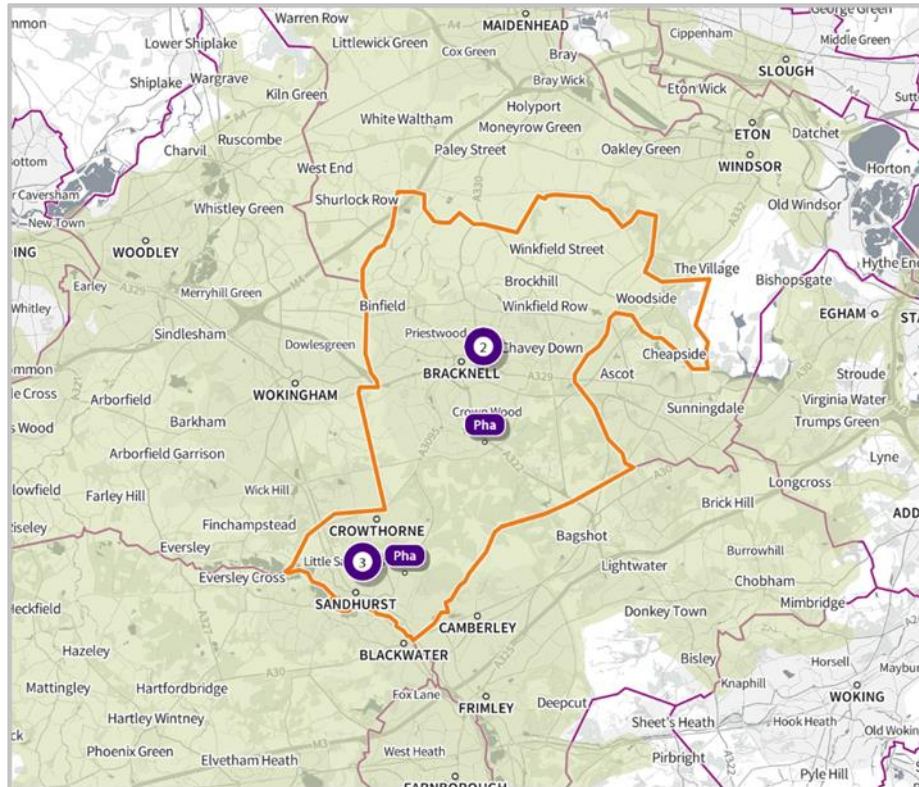
Pharmacy	Address	Ward
Lloydspharmacy (in Sainsbury)	Ringmead, Bagshot Road, Bracknell, Berkshire	Hanworth
Tesco Pharmacy	Tesco Extra, The Meadows, Marshall Road, Sandhurst, Berkshire	College Town
H A Mcparland Ltd	27 Yeovil Road, Owlsmoor, Sandhurst, Berkshire	Owlsmoor
Tesco Pharmacy	Jigs Lane, Warfield, Berkshire	Warfield Harvest Ride
LloydsPharmacy	Manhattan House, 140 High Street, Crowthorne, Berkshire	Crowthorne

Source: Contractor Survey and NHS England, 2022

7.35 All but 37,029 residents live within a mile of a Bracknell Forest pharmacy with late evening opening hours (OHID, SHAPE Atlas Tool, 2022). All residents can reach a late opening

Bracknell Forest pharmacy that is 20 minutes travel distance by car. The areas that can reach a Bracknell Pharmacy after 6pm on a weekday is shown in green in Figure 7.10.

Figure 7.10: Areas covered by 20-minute travel time by car to a late closing Bracknell Forest pharmacy from within and outside the borough



Source: OVID, Strategic Health Asset Planning and Evaluation Atlas Tool, 2022

Saturday opening

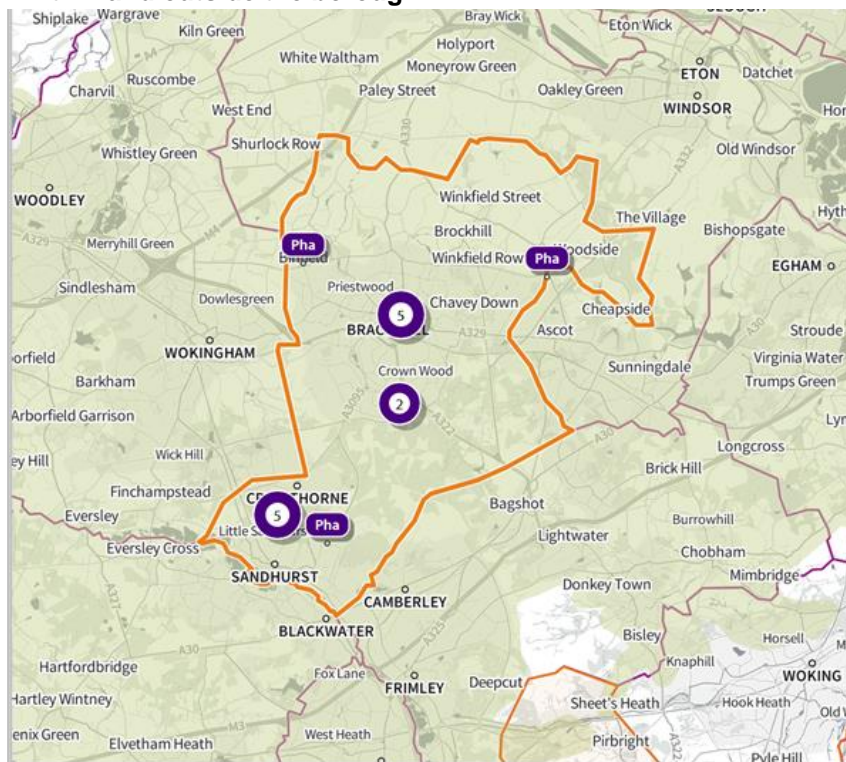
- 7.36** A vast majority of the pharmacies in Bracknell Forest (16/18) are open on Saturday. There are additional 14 pharmacies near the borough's border that are also open on Saturday (Figure 7.11).
- 7.37** While most residents live within 1 mile of a Saturday opening Bracknell Forest pharmacy, 12,422 residents do not. However, all residents can reach a Saturday opening pharmacy within 20 minutes if travelling by car (Figure 7.12).

Table 7.3: Community Pharmacies open on Saturday in Bracknell Forest, January 2022

Pharmacy	Address	Ward
Superdrug Pharmacy	Unit D, 13 Charles Square, Bracknell, Berkshire	Wildridings and Central
Lloydspharmacy (in Sainsbury)	Ringmead, Bagshot Road, Bracknell, Berkshire	Hanworth
Your Local Boots Pharmacy	5 The Square, Harmanswater, Bracknell, Berkshire	Harmans Water
Tesco Pharmacy	Tesco Extra, The Meadows, Marshall Road, Sandhurst, Berkshire	College Town
Boots the Chemists	The Lexicon Shopping Ctr, 19-23 Braccan Walk, Bracknell, Berkshire	Wildridings and Central
H A Mcparland Ltd	27 Yeovil Road, Owlsmoor, Sandhurst, Berkshire	Owlsmoor
Tesco Pharmacy	Jigs Lane, Warfield, Berkshire	Warfield Harvest Ride
Kamsons Pharmacy	97 Liscombe, Birch Hill, Bracknell, Berkshire	Hanworth
David Pharmacy	24 New Road, Ascot, Berkshire	Ascot
H A Mcparland Ltd	182 High Street, Crowthorne, Berkshire	Crowthorne
Your Local Boots Pharmacy	70 Yorktown Road, Sandhurst, Berkshire	Central Sandhurst
LloydsPharmacy	Terrace Road North, Binfield, Berkshire	Binfield with Warfield
Priestwood Pharmacy	7 Priestwood Square, Windlesham Road, Bracknell, Berkshire	Priestwood and Garth
LloydsPharmacy	Manhattan House, 140 High Street, Crowthorne, Berkshire	Crowthorne
Dukes Pharmacy	196 Dukes Ride, Crowthorne, Berkshire	Crowthorne
Bullbrook Pharmacy	3 Bullbrook Row, Bracknell, Berkshire	Bullbrook

Source: Contractor Survey and NHS England, 2021

Figure 7.12: Areas covered by 20-minute travel time by car to a Saturday opening Bracknell Forest pharmacy from within and outside the borough

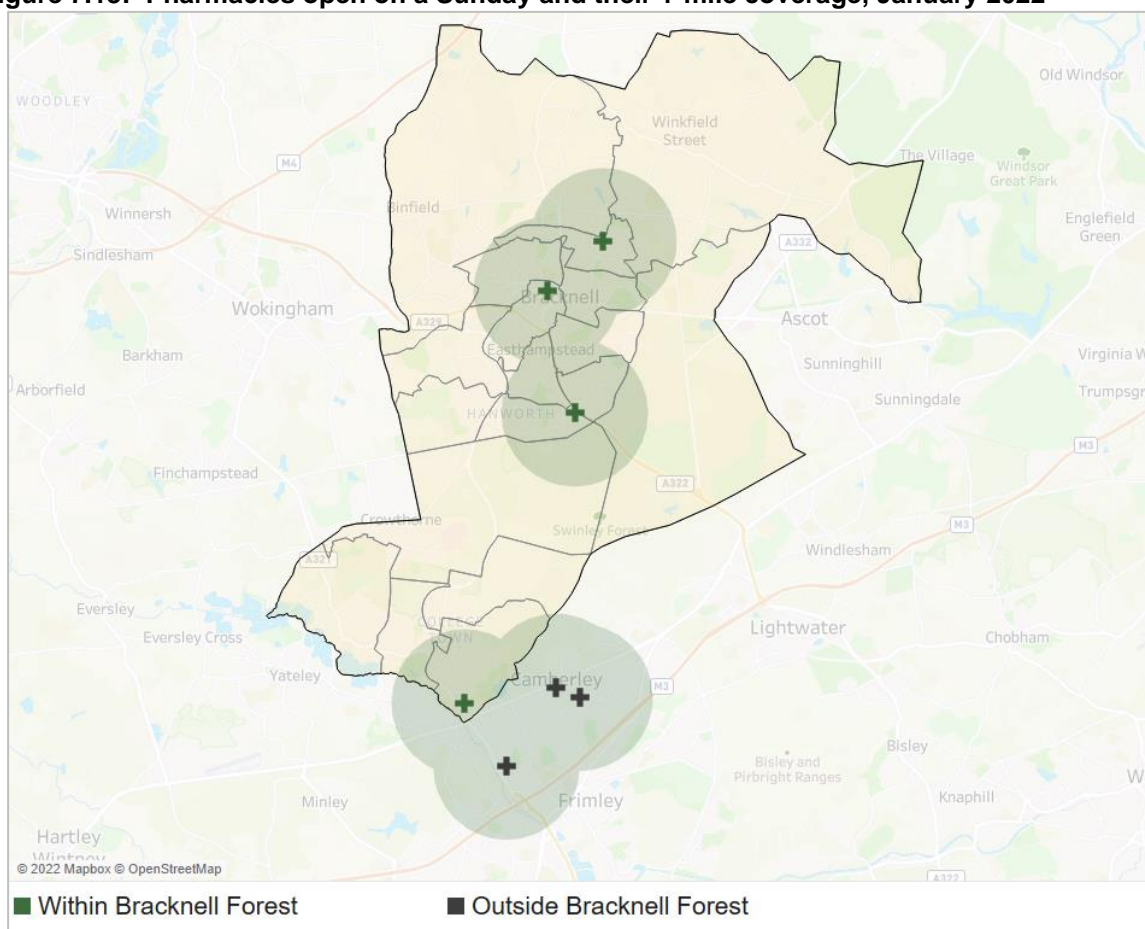


Source: OVID, Strategic Health Asset Planning and Evaluation Atlas Tool, 2022

Sunday opening

7.38 Four pharmacies are open on a Sunday within the borough, with 3 open in boroughs around Bracknell Forest within 1 mile of its borders (Figure 7.13, Table 7.4).

Figure 7.13: Pharmacies open on a Sunday and their 1-mile coverage, January 2022



Source: Contractor Survey and NHS England, 2022

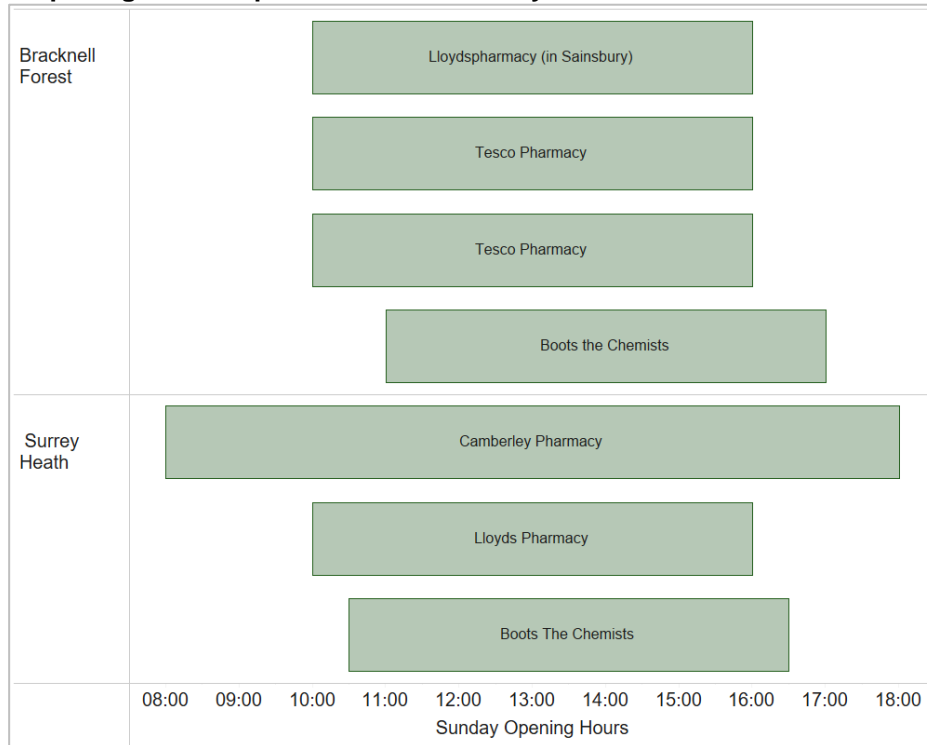
Table 7.4: Community Pharmacies open on Sunday in Bracknell Forest, January 2022

Pharmacy	Address	Ward
Lloydspharmacy (in Sainsbury)	Ringmead, Bagshot Road, Bracknell, Berkshire	Hanworth
Tesco Pharmacy	Tesco Extra, The Meadows, Marshall Road, Sandhurst, Berkshire	College Town
Boots the Chemists	The Lexicon Shopping Ctr, 19-23 Braccan Walk, Bracknell, Berkshire	Wildridings and Central
Tesco Pharmacy	Jigs Lane, Warfield, Berkshire	Warfield Harvest Ride

Source: Contractor Survey and NHS England, 2022

7.39 Overall, as shown in Figure 7.14, residents in the Black Forrest have access to several pharmacies within a 20 minute drive on Sundays and a choice of locations.

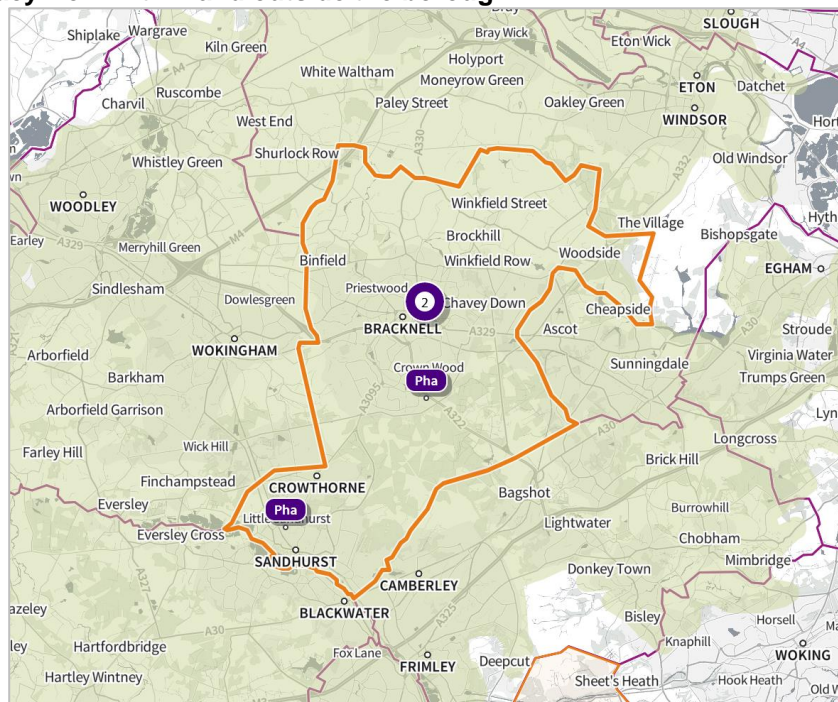
Figure 7.14: Opening times of pharmacies on Sundays



Source: Contractor Survey and NHS England, 2022

7.40 Figure 7.15 presents in green the areas from which a Bracknell Forest pharmacy can be reached within 20 minutes if travelling by car. It shows that all of Bracknell Forest is within a 20-minute drive to a pharmacy on a Sunday.

Figure 7.15: Areas covered by 20-minute travel time by car to a Sunday opening Bracknell Forest pharmacy from within and outside the borough



Source: OVID, Strategic Health Asset Planning and Evaluation Atlas Tool, 2022

Essential Services

7.41 Essential services are offered by all pharmacy contractors as part of the NHS Community Pharmacy Contractual Framework. All pharmacy contractors are required to deliver and comply with the specifications for all essential services. These are:

- Dispensing Medicines
- Dispensing Appliances
- Repeat Dispensing
- Clinical governance
- Discharge Medicines Service
- Promotion of Healthy Lifestyles
- Signposting
- Support for self-care
- Disposal of Unwanted Medicines

Dispensing

7.42 Bracknell Forest pharmacies dispense an average of 6,476 items per month (based on NHS Business Services Authority, 2020/21 financial year data). This is slightly lower than the London average of 5,295 per month and also below the England average of 6,675 per month, indicating there is good distribution and capacity amongst Bracknell Forest pharmacies to fulfil current and anticipated need in the lifetime of this PNA.

Summary of the accessibility pharmacy services and of essential services

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

Advanced pharmacy services

7.43 Advanced services are NHS England commissioned services that community pharmacy contractors and dispensing appliance contractors can provide subject to accreditation as necessary.

As at October 2021, the following services may be provided by pharmacies:

- new medicine service

-
- community pharmacy seasonal influenza vaccination
 - community pharmacist consultation service
 - hypertension case-finding service
 - community pharmacy hepatitis C antibody testing service (currently until 31 March 2022).

7.44 In early 2022 a stop-smoking service in pharmacies will be introduced for patients who started their stop-smoking journey in hospital.

7.45 There are two appliance advanced services that pharmacies and dispensing appliance contractors may choose to provide:

1. appliance use reviews, and
2. stoma appliance customisation.

New medicines services

7.46 The New Medicine Service (NMS) supports patients with long-term conditions, who are taking a newly prescribed medicine, to help improve medicines adherence.

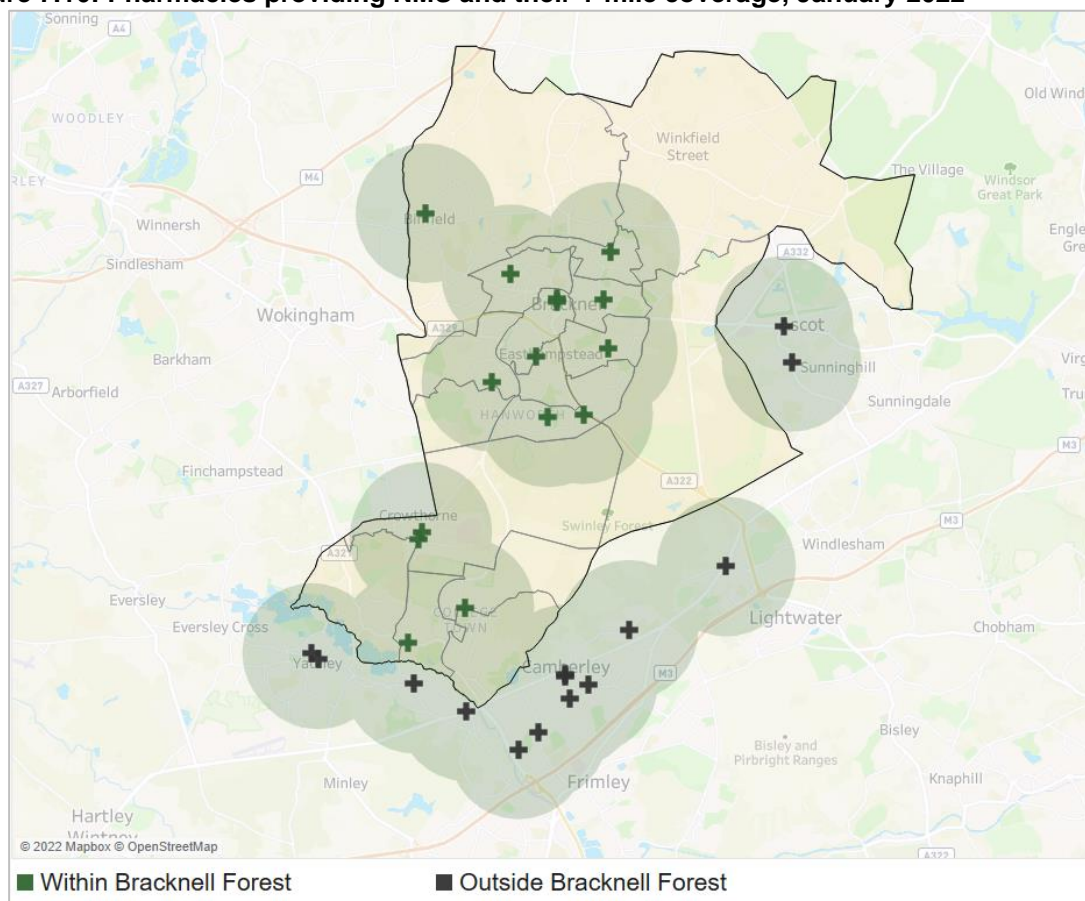
7.47 This service is designed to improve patients' understanding of a newly prescribed medicine for their long-term condition, and to help them get the most from the medicine. It aims to improve adherence to new medication, focusing on people with specific conditions, namely:

- Asthma and COPD
- Type 2 diabetes
- Antiplatelet or anticoagulation therapy
- Hypertension

7.48 New Medicines Service can only be provided by pharmacies and is conducted in a private consultation area to ensure patient confidentiality.

7.49 Sixteen pharmacies in Bracknell Forest provided NMS in 2020/21. There are an additional 14 pharmacies in bordering boroughs that provided NMS. All these pharmacies are shown in Figure 7.16.

Figure 7.16: Pharmacies providing NMS and their 1-mile coverage, January 2022



Source: NHS England, 2022

7.50 Table 7.5 shows NMS provision by Bracknell Forest wards.

Table 7.5: Number of NMS provided by Bracknell Forest pharmacies by ward, 2020/21

Ward	Number of Pharmacies	Total Number of NMSs provided	Average Number per Pharmacy
Wildridings and Central	2	74	37
Hanworth	2	84	42
Crowthorne	2	44	22
Warfield Harvest Ride	1	56	56
Priestwood and Garth	1	135	135
Owlsmoor	1	140	140
Old Bracknell	1	20	20
Harmans Water	1	48	48
Great Hollands North	1	39	39
College Town	1	38	38
Central Sandhurst	1	24	24
Bullbrook	1	40	40
Binfield with Warfield	1	44	44
Total	16	786	49

Source: NHS England, 2022

7.51 NMS are supplied widely across the borough within areas of high density and need, therefore there is sufficient NMS provision to meet the needs of this borough.

Community pharmacy seasonal influenza vaccination

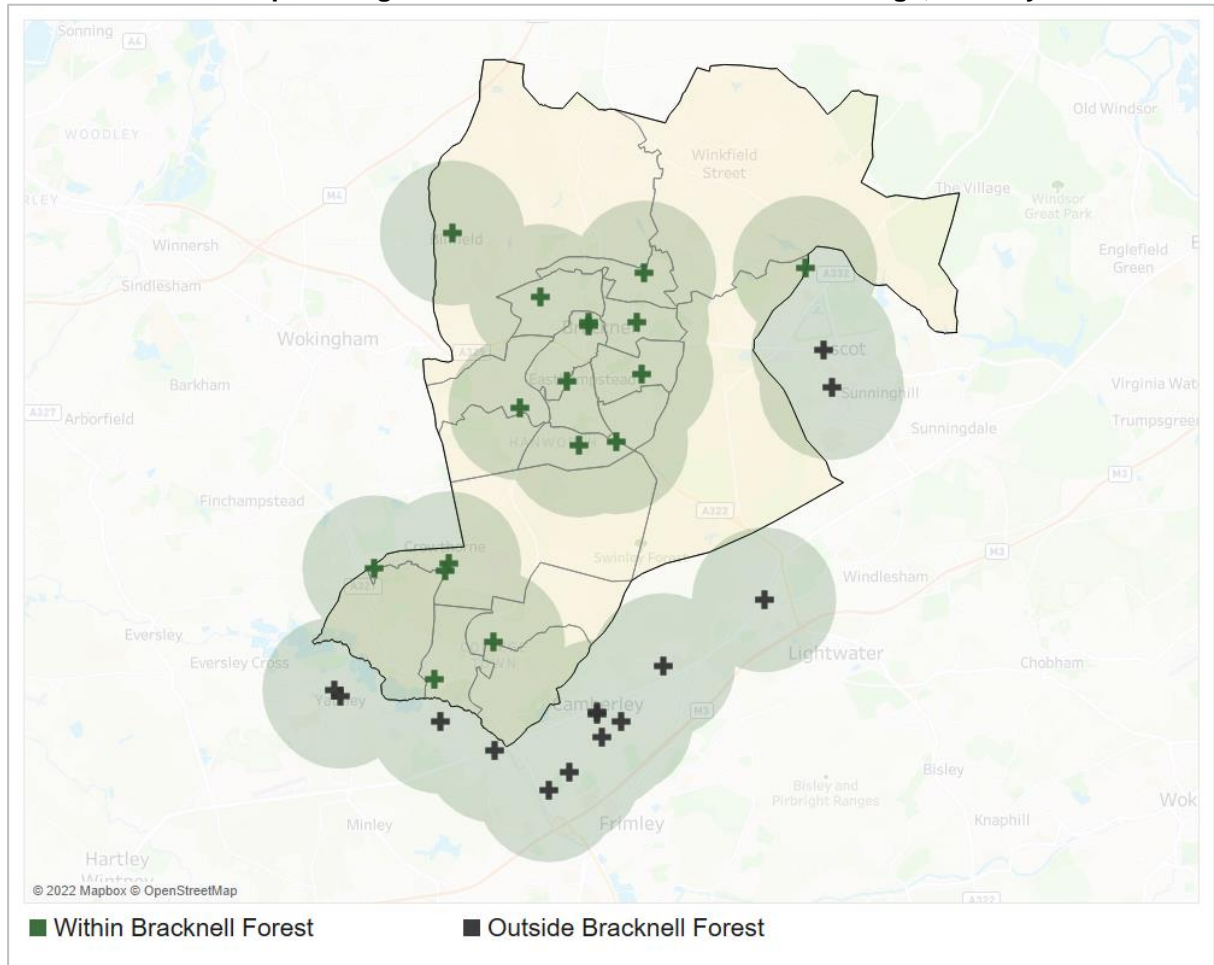
7.52 Flu vaccination by injection, commonly known as the "flu jab" is available every year on the NHS to protect certain groups who are at risk of developing potentially serious complications, such as:

- anyone over the age of 65
- pregnant women
- children and adults with an underlying health condition (particularly long-term heart or respiratory disease)
- children and adults with weakened immune systems

7.53 GPs currently provide majority of the flu vaccinations and pharmacies can help improve access to this service given their convenient locations, extended opening hours and walk-in service. The National Advanced Flu Service is an advanced service commissioned by NHS England to maximise the uptake of the flu vaccine by those who are 'at-risk' due to ill-health or long terms condition.

7.54 All of community pharmacies in the borough provided flu vaccines in Bracknell Forest in 2020/21. Another 14 outside but bordering the borough provided the service. The distribution of these pharmacies is shown in Figure 7.17.

Figure 7.17: Pharmacies providing Flu vaccination and their 1-mile coverage, January 2022



Source: NHS England, 2022

7.55 Overall, there is strong coverage of this service across Bracknell Forest. As identified in Chapter 5, there is also strong flu vaccination uptake in the borough. Therefore, there is sufficient provision of Advanced Flu Service to meet the needs of this borough.

Community pharmacist consultation service (CPCS)

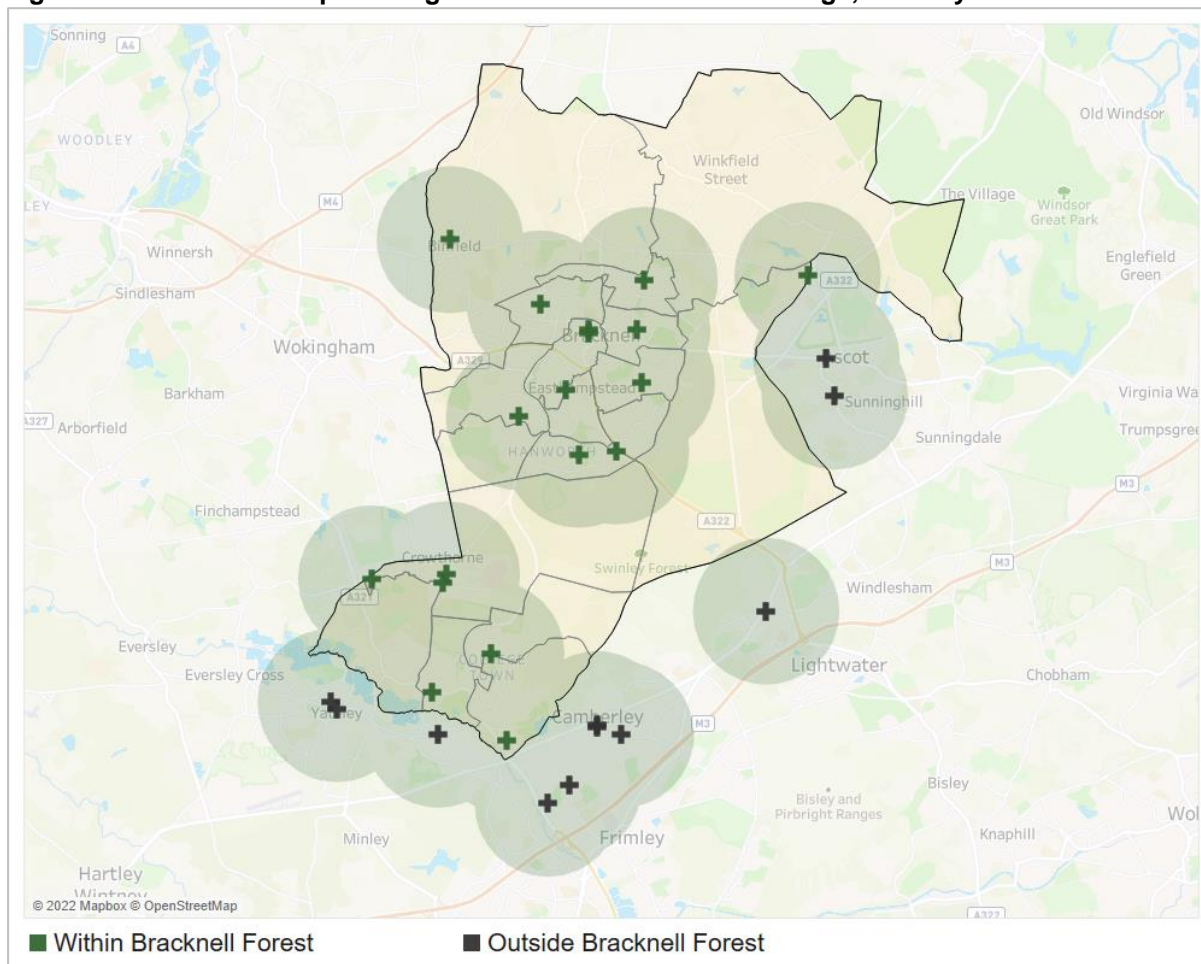
7.56 The community pharmacist consultation service (CPCS) is a new service provided by pharmacies, launched in October 2019. The aims of the service are to support the integration of community pharmacy into the urgent care system, and to divert patients with lower acuity conditions or who require urgent prescriptions from the urgent care system and to community pharmacies.

7.57 It also offers patients who contact NHS 111 the opportunity to access appropriate urgent care services in a convenient and easily accessible community pharmacy setting, on referral from an NHS 111 call advisor and via the NHS 111 Online service.

7.58 There is strong coverage of CPCS in Bracknell Forest. All of the community pharmacies in the borough provided CPCS in 2020/21. There are an additional 11 pharmacies in neighbouring boroughs that provided the service (Figure 7.18).

7.59 Therefore, there is sufficient CPCS provision to meet the needs of this borough.

Figure 7.18: Pharmacies providing CPCS and their 1-mile coverage, January 2022



Source: NHS England, 2022

Hypertension case-finding service

7.60 Hypertension case-finding service is a relatively new service and at the time of publication NHSE does not report any pharmacy in Bracknell Forest offering this service.

7.61 Four respondents to the contractor survey indicated being willing to provide the service if commissioned.

Community pharmacy hepatitis C antibody testing service

7.62 NHSE data does not show any pharmacy offering Community pharmacy hepatitis C antibody testing service as of the time of publication.

7.63 Three respondents to the contractor survey indicated being willing to provide the service if commissioned.

Appliance use reviews (AURs)

7.64 Appliance Use Review (AUR) is another advanced service that community pharmacy and appliance contractors can choose to provide so long as they fulfil certain criteria.

7.65 AURs can be carried out by, a pharmacist, or a specialist nurse either at the contractor's premises (typically within a DAC) or at the patient's home. AURs help patients to better understand and use their prescribed appliances by:

- Establishing the way the patient uses the appliance and the patient's experience of such use
- Identifying, discussing and assisting in the resolution of poor or ineffective use of the appliance by the patient
- Advising the patient on the safe and appropriate storage of the appliance
- Advising the patient on the safe and proper disposal of the appliances that are used or unwanted.

7.66 No pharmacies within or bordering the borough provided this service in 2020/21. However AURs can also be provided by prescribing health and social care providers. Therefore, there is sufficient provision of the AUR service to meet the current needs of this borough.

Stoma appliance customisation service (SAC)

7.67 The SAC 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.

7.68 Three pharmacies provided SACs within Bracknell Forest in 2020/21 (Table 7.6).

Table 7.6: Pharmacies that provide SAC in Bracknell Forest, January 2022

Pharmacy	Address	Ward
Lloyds Pharmacy	36 High Street, Bagshot, Surrey	Bagshot
Lloyds Pharmacy	6 Great Hollands Square, Great Hollands, Bracknell, Berkshire	Great Hollands North
Lloyds Pharmacy	8 Rectory Row, Easthampstead, Bracknell, Berkshire	Old Bracknell

Source: NHS England, 2022

7.69 Residents can also access the SAC service either from non-pharmacy providers within the borough (e.g., community health services) or from dispensing appliance contractors outside of the borough. Therefore, there is sufficient provision of the SAC service to meet the needs of this borough.

Summary of the Advanced Pharmacy Services

It is concluded that there is currently sufficient provision for the following advanced services to meet the likely needs of residents in Bracknell Forest:

- New medicine service
- Community pharmacy seasonal influenza vaccination
- Community pharmacist consultation service
- Hypertension case-finding service
- Community pharmacy hepatitis C antibody testing service (currently until 31 March 2022).
- Appliance use reviews
- Stoma Appliance Customisation service

At the time of data collection for this PNA, no data was available on the following newly commissioned service:

- Stop-smoking service in pharmacies for patients who started their stop-smoking journey in hospital

Bracknell Forest pharmacies have indicated their willingness to provide these services, therefore no gap is evident for future access to these advanced services.

Other NHS services

7.70 Other NHS services are services commissioned by the Bracknell Forest Council and Frimley CCG to fulfil a local population health and wellbeing need. These are listed below:

- Local authority commissioned services:
 - Supervised consumption
 - Needle exchange services
 - Emergency hormonal contraception
- Frimley CCG commissioned services:

-
- Access to palliative care
 - On demand availability of drugs for Childhood Gastroenteritis

The provision of these services is explored.

Supervised consumption

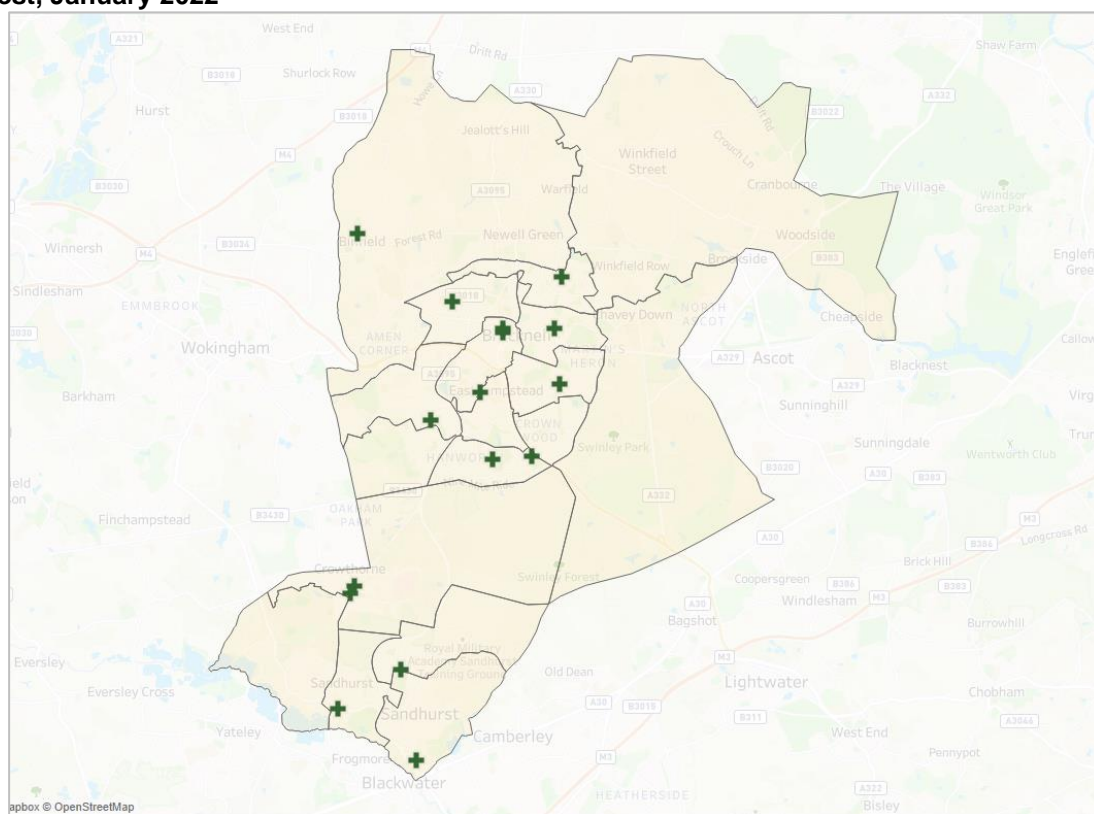
7.71 Community pharmacies to provide supervised consumption as part of treatment services for opioid dependency. Supervised consumption of opioid substitution treatment forms a critical element of safe and effective treatment in the community. It reduces risk of overdose and non-compliance with treatment, minimises diversion and enables people being treated for opioid dependency to utilise the benefits of pharmacy intervention around health choices. It is typically used for people who are new to treatment and/or have complex needs.

7.72 Pharmacies that provide this service:

- ensure each supervised dose is correctly administered to the service user for whom it was intended
- liaise with the prescriber, named key worker and others directly involved in the care of the service user
- monitor service users' response to the prescribed treatment
- help service users access treatment by offering referral to specialist drug and alcohol treatment centres and health and social care professionals where appropriate.

7.73 Sixteen pharmacies in Bracknell Forest offer supervised consumption services (Figure 7.20 and Table 7.7)

Figure 7.20: Location of pharmacies that provide supervised consumption services in Bracknell Forest, January 2022



Source: Bracknell Forest Council, 2022

Table 7.7: Pharmacies that provide supervised consumption services in Bracknell Forest, January 2022

Pharmacy	Address	Ward
Superdrug Pharmacy	Unit D, 13 Charles Square, Bracknell, Berkshire	Wildridings and Central
Lloydspharmacy (in Sainsbury)	Ringmead, Bagshot Road, Bracknell, Berkshire	Hanworth
Your Local Boots Pharmacy	5 The Square, Harmanswater, Bracknell, Berkshire	Harmans Water
LloydsPharmacy	6 Great Hollands Square, Great Hollands, Bracknell, Berkshire	Great Hollands North
Tesco Pharmacy	Tesco Extra, The Meadows, Marshall Road, Sandhurst, Berkshire	College Town
Boots the Chemists	The Lexicon Shopping Ctr, 19-23 Braccan Walk, Bracknell, Berkshire	Wildridings and Central
H A Mcparland Ltd	27 Yeovil Road, Owlsmoor, Sandhurst, Berkshire	Owlsmoor
Tesco Pharmacy	Jigs Lane, Warfield, Berkshire	Warfield Harvest Ride
Kamsons Pharmacy	97 Liscombe, Birch Hill, Bracknell, Berkshire	Hanworth
H A Mcparland Ltd	182 High Street, Crowthorne, Berkshire	Crowthorne
Your Local Boots Pharmacy	70 Yorktown Road, Sandhurst, Berkshire	Central Sandhurst
LloydsPharmacy	Terrace Road North, Binfield, Berkshire	Binfield with Warfield
Priestwood Pharmacy	7 Priestwood Square, Windlesham Road, Bracknell, Berkshire	Priestwood and Garth
LloydsPharmacy	8 Rectory Row, Easthampstead, Bracknell, Berkshire	Old Bracknell
LloydsPharmacy	Manhattan House, 140 High Street, Crowthorne, Berkshire	Crowthorne

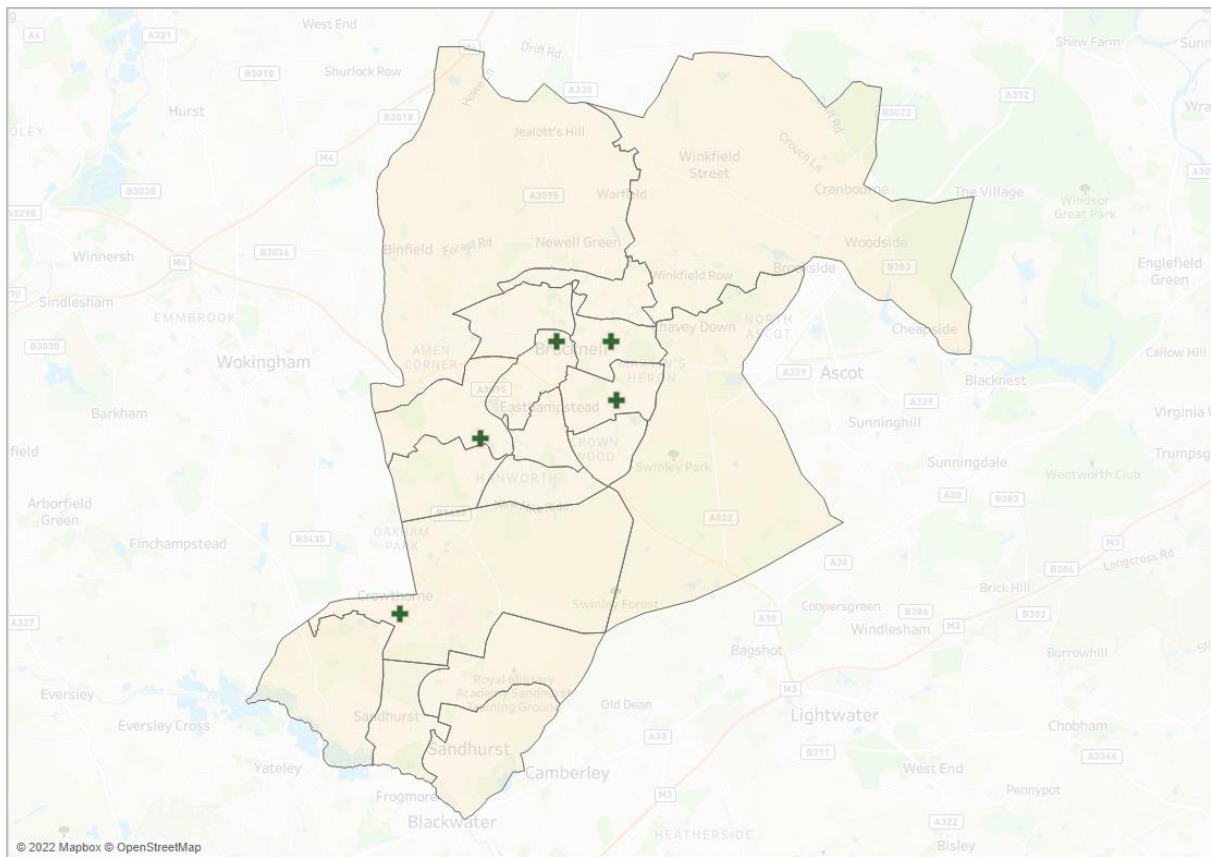
Bullbrook Pharmacy	3 Bullbrook Row, Bracknell, Berkshire	Bullbrook
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Source: Bracknell Forest Council, 2022

Needle exchange services

- 7.74** The needle exchange service in Bracknell Forest supplies needles, syringes and other equipment used to prepare and take illicit drugs. The purpose of this services is to reduce the transmission of blood-borne viruses such as hepatitis B and C, and other infections caused by sharing injecting equipment.
- 7.75** Needle exchange services also aim to reduce the harm caused by injecting drugs through providing information and advice and acting as a gateway to other services, including drug treatment centres.
- 7.76** Five pharmacies in Bracknell Forest offer needle exchange (Figure 7.21 and Table 7.8).

Figure 7.21: Location of pharmacies that provide Needle Exchange in Bracknell Forest, January 2022



Source: Bracknell Forest Council, 2022

Table 7.8: Pharmacies that provide Needle Exchange in Bracknell Forest, January 2022

Pharmacy	Address	Ward
Your Local Boots Pharmacy	5 The Square, Harmanswater, Bracknell, Berkshire	Harmans Water
LloydsPharmacy	6 Great Hollands Square, Great Hollands, Bracknell, Berkshire	Great Hollands North
Boots the Chemists	The Lexicon Shopping Ctr, 19-23 Braccan Walk, Bracknell, Berkshire	Wildridings and Central
LloydsPharmacy	Manhattan House, 140 High Street, Crowthorne, Berkshire	Crowthorne
Bullbrook Pharmacy	3 Bullbrook Row, Bracknell, Berkshire	Bullbrook

Source: Bracknell Forest Council, 2022

Pharmacy emergency hormonal contraception service

7.77 This is a Patient Group Direction service that increases access to emergency hormonal contraception for young people. The service applies ‘Making Every Contact Count’ (MECC) principles to deliver a holistic sexual health intervention to young women seeking emergency hormonal contraception. The service also actively supports young women and men to access

online services for sexual health information and advice and for online STI testing where available by signposting to the SafeSexBerkshire⁴¹ website.

7.78 The service aims to:

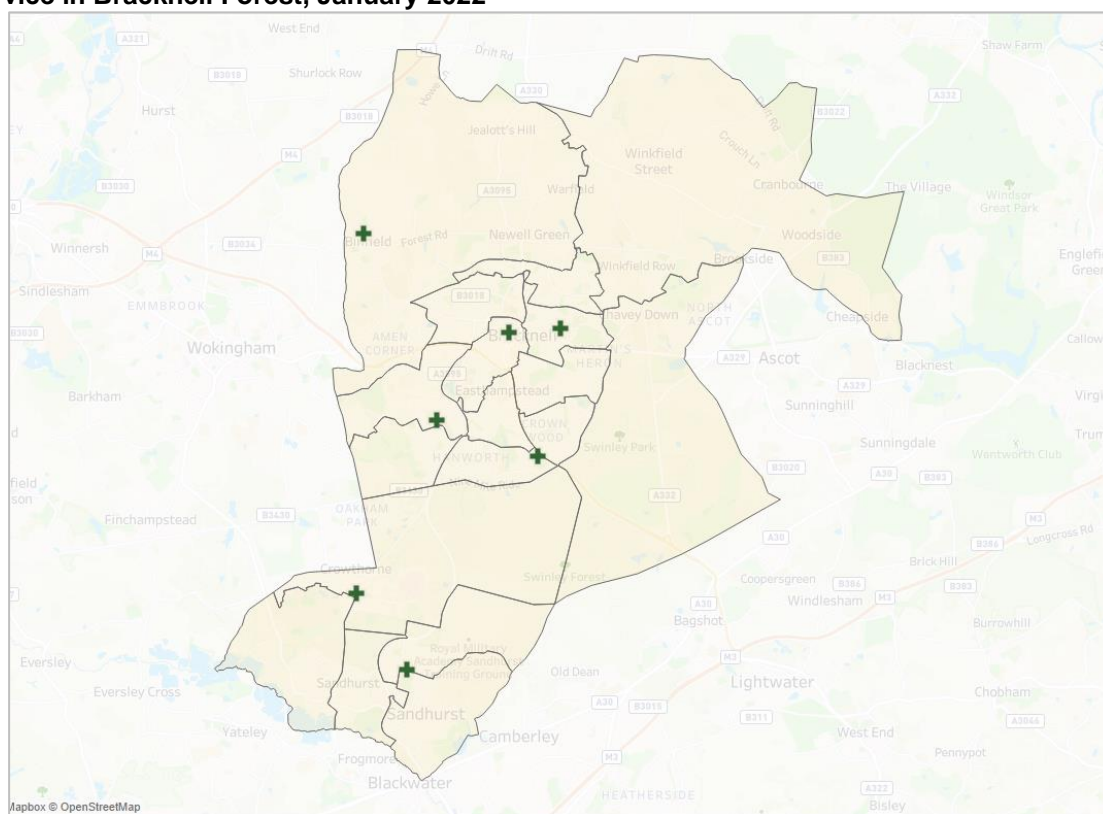
- prevent unplanned pregnancies in young people through the provision of free emergency hormonal contraception (Levonelle1500® or EllaOne® Emergency Hormonal Contraception)
- young people to access sexual health information and advice through local online and face to face services
- provide condoms to young women and their partners accessing EHC
- support young people to access free online STI testing where available.

7.79 All pharmacists providing this service will have completed the Centre for Pharmacy Postgraduate Education (CPPE) Declaration of Competence for EHC and register this on PharmOutcomes.

7.80 Seven pharmacies offer this service in Bracknell Forest. Their locations are showing in Figure 7.21 and Table 7.8 below.

⁴¹ <https://www.safesexberkshire.nhs.uk/>

Figure 7.22: Location of pharmacies that provide the Emergency Hormonal Contraception Service in Bracknell Forest, January 2022



Source: Bracknell Forest Council, 2022

Table 7.9: Pharmacies that provide the Emergency Hormonal Contraception Service in Bracknell Forest, January 2022

Pharmacy	Address	Ward
Superdrug Pharmacy	Unit D, 13 Charles Square, Bracknell, Berkshire	Wildridings and Central
Lloydspharmacy (in Sainsbury)	Ringmead, Bagshot Road, Bracknell, Berkshire	Hanworth
LloydsPharmacy	6 Great Hollands Square, Great Hollands, Bracknell, Berkshire	Great Hollands North
H A Mcparland Ltd	27 Yeovil Road, Owlsmoor, Sandhurst, Berkshire	Owlsmoor
H A Mcparland Ltd	182 High Street, Crowthorne, Berkshire	Crowthorne
LloydsPharmacy	Terrace Road North, Binfield, Berkshire	Binfield with Warfield
Bullbrook Pharmacy	3 Bullbrook Row, Bracknell, Berkshire	Bullbrook

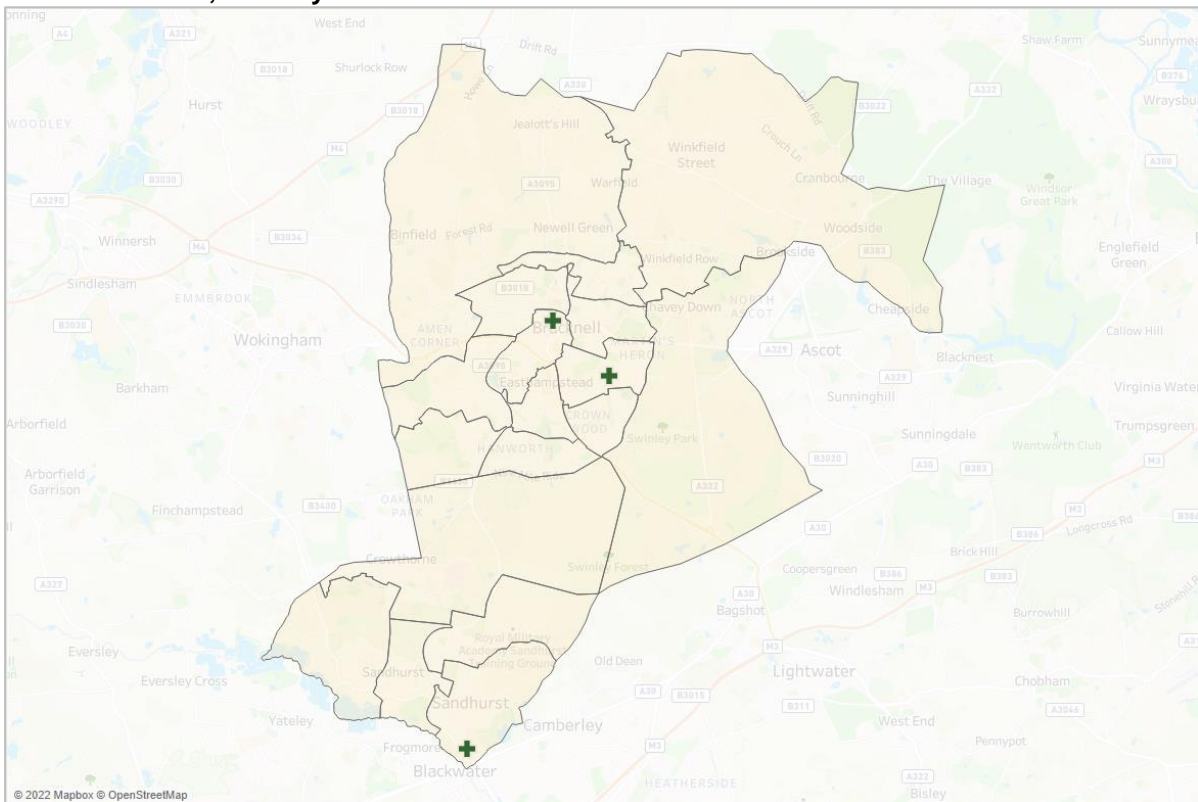
Source: Bracknell Forest Council, 2022

Access to palliative care

7.81 This service is commissioned by Frimley CCG to ensure that their community teams have guaranteed provision of routine palliative care drugs. This is to prevent any difficulties they may experience in obtaining emergency drugs for their patients.

- 7.82** The aim of the service is to improve access for people to these specialist medicines when they are required by ensuring prompt access and continuity of supply. Community teams will be able to access these drugs during the pharmacies' normal opening hours. It does not cover access to medicines outside of contracted hours.
- 7.83** Pharmacies have duty to ensure that pharmacists and staff involved in the provision of the service have relevant knowledge and are appropriately trained in the operation of the service.
- 7.84** Three pharmacies provide the Access to Palliative Care service in Bracknell Forest. They are shown in Figure 7.22 and Table 7.9.

Figure 7.23: Location of pharmacies that provide the Access to Palliative Care Services in Bracknell Forest, January 2022



Source: Frimley CCG, 2022

Table 7.10: Pharmacies that provide the access to palliative care service in Bracknell Forest, January 2022

Pharmacy	Address	Ward
Your Local Boots Pharmacy	5 The Square, Harmanswater, Bracknell, Berkshire	Harmans Water
Tesco Pharmacy	Tesco Extra, The Meadows, Marshall Road, Sandhurst, Berkshire	College Town
Boots the Chemists	The Lexicon Shopping Ctr, 19-23 Braccan Walk, Bracknell, Berkshire	Wildridings and Central

Source: Frimley CCG, 2022

On demand availability of drugs for childhood gastroenteritis

7.85 This service is commissioned by Frimley CCG to support clinicians to keep children with gastroenteritis out of hospital. It is to support the timely supply of specialist medicines for childhood gastroenteritis, the demand for which is urgent and unpredictable, to prevent the need for hospitalization in many cases.

7.86 It aims to provide a service available to all patients in all locations and to reduce the need for out of hours treatment and/ or hospitalisation, and to provide the best level of care for the patient. The pharmacy will also provide information and advice to the parent or carer of the child.

7.87 The pharmacy holds the specified medicines required to deliver this service and will dispense (and re-order) these in response to an NHS prescription presented.

7.88 Pharmacies must keep one full pack of each of the following in stock:

- Ondansetron 4mg/5ml solution x 50ml bottle
- Ondasetron 4mg lyophilisates (Zofran Melts) x 10 tablets (If Zofran Melts not available Ondansetron films may be used)

Two pharmacies provide this service in Bracknell Forest as shown below.

Table 7.11: Pharmacies that provide the on demand availability of drugs for childhood gastroenteritis in Bracknell Forest, January 2022

Pharmacy	Address	Ward
Your Local Boots Pharmacy	5 The Square, Harmanswater, Bracknell, Berkshire	Harmans Water
Your Local Boots Pharmacy	70 Yorktown Road, Sandhurst, Berkshire	Central Sandhurst

Source: Frimley CCG, 2022

Summary of other NHS pharmacy services

It is concluded that there is currently sufficient provision for the following locally commissioned services to meet the likely needs of residents in Bracknell Forest:

- Supervised consumption
- Needle exchange services
- Emergency hormonal contraception
- Access to palliative care
- On demand availability of drugs for childhood gastroenteritis in community pharmacies

Additional considerations from contractor survey responses

Languages spoken in pharmacies

7.89 Most people who live in Bracknell Forest speak English as a main language. The most common additional languages spoken are Nepalese, Polish and Filipino. The languages spoken in Bracknell Forest Pharmacies (in addition to English) according to the contractor survey responses are listed in Table 7.11 below. No pharmacies report having staff that speak Nepalese or Polish. Given the low number of non-English speakers in the borough, this is unlikely to adversely impact access of residents to pharmaceutical services.

Table 7.8: Top 10 languages spoken by a member of staff at the pharmacies in Bracknell Forest

Language	Number of Pharmacies
Hindi	3
Punjabi	3
Urdu	2
Filipino	1
Gujarati	1

Source: Bracknell Forest Contractor Survey, 2022

Chapter 8 - Conclusions

- 8.1** This PNA has considered the current provision of pharmaceutical services across Bracknell Forest in alongside the health needs and demographics of its population. It has assessed whether current provision meets the needs of the population and whether there are any gaps in the provision of pharmaceutical services either now or within the lifetime of this document, 1st October 2022 to 30th September 2025.
- 8.2** There are a number of factors that can affect pharmacy needs, including deprivation and protected characteristics. Bracknell Forest has one neighbourhood in Wildings and Central ward which is in the 20%-30% most deprived neighbourhoods nationally and another in Crowthorne which is in the 30%-40% most deprived neighbourhoods.
- 8.3** Bracknell Forest has a relatively young population. Overall, the Black, Asian and Minority Ethnic population is low in comparison to the rest of England. Although there is a higher representation of Black, Asian and Minority Ethnic population within College Town and Bullbrook wards where there is also a higher representation of people who do not speak English well or at all in the borough.
- 8.4** The proportions of people who share protected characteristics are explored and mapped in chapter 5 of this PNA. However, there are limits in assessing the pharmacy needs of people who share protected characteristics using nationally available data and mapping. Therefore, an engagement strategy and public survey was developed collaboration with the local authority communications team to engage the population as a whole, as well as those representing people who share protected characteristics and those who are seldom heard. Their purpose was to further identify and engage with people who share protected characteristics and to explore their pharmacy needs.
- 8.5** 353 patients and public responded to the survey on their use and views on 'necessary' pharmacy services in Bracknell Forest. In general, participants were happy with the services their pharmacy provided and no different needs for people who share a protected characteristic in Bracknell Forest were found.
- 8.6** This chapter will summarise the provision of these services in Bracknell Forest and its surrounding local authorities.

Current provision

8.7 This PNA has identified the following services as necessary to this PNA to meet the need for pharmaceutical services:

- Essential services provided at all premises included in the pharmaceutical lists.

8.8 Other Relevant Services are services provided which are not necessary to meet the need for pharmaceutical services in the area, but which nonetheless have secured improvements or better access to medicines. The PNA steering group has identified the following as Other Relevant Services:

- Adequate provision of advanced and other NHS services to meet the need of the local population.

Current access to essential services

8.9 In assessing the provision of essential services against the needs of the population, this PNA has considered access as the most important factor in determining the extent to which the current provision of essential services meets the needs of the population. Accessibility of essential services was determined by whether the Bracknell Forest population resided within 1-mile of a pharmacy, or within 20 minutes' drive to a pharmacy.

8.10 Other factors taken into consideration included:

- The ratio of community pharmacies per 10,000 population
- Proximity of pharmacies to areas of high deprivation
- Opening hours of pharmacies
- Proximity of pharmacies to GP practices
- Location of dispensing GPs

8.11 There are 1.4 community pharmacies per 10,000 residents in Bracknell Forest. Though this ratio is lower than the national average of 2.2, as indicated by the contractor survey, the pharmacies have capacity to offer more services.

8.12 Most of the borough's population is within 1 mile of a pharmacy. There are 5,917 residents who live within rural areas of Bracknell Forest that are not within a mile of a pharmacy, however all residents are within a 20-minute commute of a pharmacy if travelling by car. All GP practices are within 1 mile of a pharmacy.

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- 8.13** Considering all this, the residents of the borough are well served in terms of the number and location of pharmacies.

Current access to essential services during normal working hours

- 8.14** All pharmacies are open for at least 40 hours each week. There are 18 community pharmacies in the borough, providing good access as determined in Chapter 7.

The results of the PNA conclude that there are no current gaps in the provision of essential services during normal working hours for the lifetime of this PNA.

Current access to essential services outside normal working hours

- 8.15** On weekdays, six Bracknell Forest pharmacies are open before 9am and four are open after 7pm. These pharmacies are located within areas of high population density. All of the Bracknell Forest population can reach a pharmacy within 20-minutes if traveling by car. These pharmacy locations are mapped out on Chapter 7.

- 8.16** Sixteen of the borough's 18 community pharmacies are open on Saturday. Four pharmacies in the borough are open on Sunday. Considering these pharmacies and those in neighbouring local authorities, as shown in the maps in Chapter 7, there is good accessibility of pharmacies to residents on weekends.

The results of the PNA conclude that there are no current gaps in the provision of essential services outside normal working hours in the lifetime of this PNA.

Current access to advanced services

- 8.17** The following advanced services are currently available for provision by community pharmacies: new medicine service, community pharmacy seasonal influenza vaccination, community pharmacist consultation service, hypertension case-finding service, community pharmacy hepatitis C antibody testing service, appliance use reviews and stoma appliance customisation.

- 8.18** NMS is widely available with 16 pharmacies in the borough providing it.

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- 8.19** Flu vaccinations are also widely, all 18 pharmacies in the borough provide this service.
- 8.20** All of the borough's 18 community pharmacies offer the Community Pharmacy Consultation Service.
- 8.21** The hypertension case-finding service and the hepatitis C antibody testing service are relatively new services for which no data is available yet, however pharmacies have indicated their willingness to provide this service.
- 8.22** No Bracknell Forest pharmacy provided AURS in the last recorded year. However, pharmacies are able to provide these if there is a need. Advice on the use of appliances may also be offered by the hospital or clinic prescribing appliances.
- 8.23** Stoma Appliance Customisation service is offered by three pharmacies.
- 8.24** It is therefore concluded that there is sufficient provision of advanced services to meet the needs of the residents of Bracknell Forest.

The results of the PNA conclude that there are no current gaps in the provision of advanced services for the lifetime of this PNA.

Current access to other NHS services

- 8.25** These are services locally commissioned by Bracknell Forest Council and Frimley CCG. These services include:
- Substance misuse and needle exchange services
 - Emergency hormonal contraception
 - Access to palliative care
 - On demand availability of drugs for Childhood Gastroenteritis
- 8.26** Sixteen pharmacies provide the substance misuse of which 5 offer needle exchange services, seven provide emergency hormonal contraception, three provide access to palliative care and two provide on demand availability of drugs for childhood gastroenteritis.
- 8.27** Overall, there is very good availability of the other NHS pharmacy services in the borough.

The results of the PNA conclude that there are no current gaps in the provision of other NHS pharmacy services for the lifetime of this PNA.

Future Provision

8.28 This PNA has considered the following future developments:

- Forecasted population growth
- Housing Development information
- Regeneration projects
- Changes in the provision of health and social care services
- Other changes to the demand for services

Future access to essential services

Future access to essential services during normal working hours

8.29 There are no firm plans for changes in the provision of Health and Social Care services within the lifetime of this PNA.

8.30 This PNA has considered the proposed new housing developments within Bracknell Forest, particularly the former Transport Research Laboratory site at Buckler's Park, Blue Mountain Golf Club in Binfield, the bus depot and offices in Bracknell and north of Harvest Ride in Bracknell. The analysis has considered these developments, and other causes of population increases, and concluded that pharmacy provision is well placed within Bracknell Forest during the within the lifetime of this PNA.

The results of the PNA conclude that there are no gaps in the future provision of essential services during normal working hours in the lifetime of this PNA.

Future access to essential services outside normal working hours

8.31 There are no notifications to change the supplementary opening hours for pharmacies at the time of publication.

The results of the PNA conclude that there are no gaps in the future provision of essential services outside of normal working hours in the lifetime of this PNA.

Future access to advanced services

- 8.32** Through the contractor survey local pharmacies have indicated that they have capacity for future increases in demand for advanced services.

The results of the PNA conclude that there are no gaps in the future provision of advanced services in the lifetime of this PNA.

Future access to other NHS pharmacy services

- 8.33** Through the contractor survey local pharmacies have indicated that they have capacity and future increases in demand for other NHS pharmacy services.

The results of the PNA conclude that there are no gaps in the future provision of other NHS pharmacy services in the lifetime of this PNA.

Improvements and better access

Current and future access to essential services

- 8.34** The PNA did not identify any services, that if provided either now or in future specified circumstances, would secure improvements or better access to essential services. Further, there is sufficient capacity to meet any increased future demand.

The results of the PNA conclude that there are no gaps in essential services that if provided, either now or in the future, would secure improvements or better access to essential services in the lifetime of this PNA.

Current and future access to advanced services

- 8.35** NMS, CPCS and flu vaccination services are all widely available throughout Bracknell Forest.
- 8.36** Though there is no data available publicly for the relatively new services, namely Hypertension case-finding and hepatitis C antibody testing services, there is sufficient capacity for the pharmacies to provide them.
- 8.37** There is SAC provision within the unitary authority. Additionally, both SAC and AUR advice is offered by hospital and other health providers, and additionally, pharmacies have indicated they are willing, and have capacity to provide these services.
- 8.38** The PNA analysis has concluded that there is sufficient capacity to meet any increased demand of advanced services.

The results of the PNA conclude that there are no gaps in the provision of advanced services at present or in the future, that would secure improvements or better access to advanced services in the lifetime of this PNA.

Appendix A: Berkshire Pharmaceutical Needs Assessment Steering Group

Terms of reference

Background

The provision of NHS Pharmaceutical Services is a controlled market. Any pharmacist or dispensing appliance contractor who wishes to provide NHS Pharmaceutical services, must apply to be on the Pharmaceutical List.

The National Health Service (Pharmaceutical and Local Pharmaceutical Services) Regulations 2013 (SI 2013 No. 349) and subsequent amendments set out the system for market entry. Under the Regulations, Health and Wellbeing Boards are responsible for publishing a Pharmaceutical Needs Assessment (PNA); and NHS England is responsible for considering applications.

A PNA is a document which records the assessment of the need for pharmaceutical services within a specific area. As such, it sets out a statement of the pharmaceutical services which are currently provided, together with when and where these are available to a given population. The PNA is used by NHS England to consider applications to open a new pharmacy, move an existing pharmacy or to provide additional services. In addition, it will provide an evidence base for future local commissioning intentions.

The Bracknell Forest, Reading, Slough, Windsor and Maidenhead, West Berkshire and Wokingham Health and Wellbeing Boards have now initiated the process to refresh the PNAs by October 2022.

Role

The primary role of the group is to advise and develop structures and processes to support the preparation of a comprehensive, well researched, well considered and robust PNA, building on expertise from across the local healthcare community; and managed by Healthy Dialogues Ltd. In addition, the group is responsible for:

- Responding to formal PNA consultations from neighbouring HWBs on behalf of the Health and Wellbeing boards.

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- Establishing arrangements to ensure the appropriate maintenance of the PNA, following publication, in accordance with the Regulations.

Objectives

- Ensure the new PNA meets the requirements of the NHS (Pharmaceutical and Local Pharmaceutical Services) Regulations 2013 and its amendments.
- Develop the PNA so that it documents all locally commissioned services, including public health services commissioned; and services commissioned by the CCG/ICS and other NHS organisations as applicable; and provides the evidence base for future local commissioning.
- Agree a project plan and ensure representation of the full range of stakeholders.
- Ensure a stakeholder and communications plan is developed to inform pre-consultation engagement and to ensure that the formal consultation meets the requirements of the Regulations.
- Ensure that the PNA, although it is a separate document, integrates, and aligns with, with both the joint strategic needs assessment and the health and wellbeing strategies of each of the boroughs as well as other key regional and national strategies.
- Ensure that the requirements for the development and content of PNAs are followed, and that the appropriate assessments are undertaken, in accordance with the Regulations. This includes documenting current and future needs for, or improvements and better access to, pharmaceutical services as will be required by the local populations.
- Approve the framework for the PNA document, including determining the maps which will be included.
- Ensure that the PNA contains sufficient information to inform commissioning of enhanced services, by NHS England; and commissioning of locally commissioned services by the CCG and other local health and social care organisations.
- Ensure a robust, and timely consultation is undertaken in accordance with the Regulations; including formally considering and acting upon consultation responses and overseeing the development of the consultation report for inclusion in the final PNA.
- Consider and document the processes by which the HWB will discharge its responsibilities for maintaining the PNA.
- Comment, on behalf of the Bracknell Forest, Reading, Slough, Windsor and Maidenhead, West Berkshire and Wokingham Health and Wellbeing boards, on formal PNA consultations undertaken by neighbouring HWBs.

- Advise the HWB, if required, when consulted by NHS England in relation to consolidated applications.
- Document and manage potential and actual conflicts of interest.

Accountability and reporting

The Bracknell Forest, Reading, Slough, Windsor and Maidenhead, West Berkshire and Wokingham Health and Wellbeing boards have delegated responsibility for the development and maintenance of the PNA; and for formally responding to consultations from neighbouring HWBs to the PNA Steering Group.

The PNA steering group will be accountable to the Bracknell Forest, Reading, Slough, Windsor and Maidenhead, West Berkshire and Wokingham and Wellbeing boards and will report on progress as required by the Health and Wellbeing Board.

Membership

Chair: Rebecca Willans, Public Health Berkshire, Bracknell Forest Council

Name	Organisation
Becky Campbell	Public Health Berkshire
David Dean	Local Pharmaceutical Committee Pharmacy Thames Valley
Sanjay Desai	Buckinghamshire, Oxfordshire, and Berkshire West (BOB), Integrated Care System
Dawn Best	Frimley Health and Care
Marian Basra/Beth Lacey	NHS England Pharmacy Team
Tessa Lush	Communications, Bracknell Forest (representing all Berkshire local authorities)
Helen Delaitre	Berkshire, Buckinghamshire and Oxfordshire LMCs
Representative	Healthwatch Bracknell Forest
Representative	Healthwatch Slough
Joanna Dixon	Healthwatch Wokingham
Andrew Sharp	Healthwatch West Berkshire
Mandeep Kaur Sira	Healthwatch Reading
Representative	Healthwatch Windsor and Maidenhead
Roger Kemp	Patient Representative

An agreed deputy may be used where the named member of the group is unable to attend.

Other staff members / stakeholders may be invited to attend meetings for the purpose of providing advice and/or clarification to the group.

Quorum

A meeting of the group shall be regarded as quorate where there is one representative from each of the following organisations / professions:

- Chair (or nominated deputy)
- Representative from Public Health for Berkshire
- Representative from Healthwatch
- LPC
- Healthy Dialogues

Declaration of Interests

It is important that potential, and actual, conflicts of interest are managed:

- Declaration of interests will be a standing item on each PNA Steering Group agenda.
- A register of interests will be maintained and will be kept under review by the HWB.
- Where a member has a potential or actual conflict of interest for any given agenda item, they will be entitled to participate in the discussion but will not be permitted to be involved in final decision making.

Frequency of meetings

The group will meet as required for the lifetime of this project. Meetings will be held virtually on MS teams every six weeks.

Following publication of the final PNA, the Steering Group will be convened on an 'as required' basis to:

- Fulfil its role in timely maintenance of the PNA
- Advise the HWB, when consulted by NHS England, in relation to consolidated applications

Appendix B: Pharmacy provision within Bracknell Forest and 1 mile of its border

HWB	ODS Code	Pharmacy	Contract Type	Address	Post Code	Early Opening	Late Closing	Open on Saturday	Open on Sunday
Bracknell Forest	FEK22	Boots the Chemists	Community Pharmacy	The Lexicon Shopping Ctr, 19-23 Braccan Walk, Bracknell, Berkshire	RG12 1BE	No	No	Yes	Yes
	FWJ29	Bullbrook Pharmacy	Community Pharmacy	3 Bullbrook Row, Bracknell, Berkshire	RG12 2NL	No	No	Yes	No
	FK742	David Pharmacy	Community Pharmacy	24 New Road, Ascot, Berkshire	SL5 8QQ	No	No	Yes	No
	FWC78	Dukes Pharmacy	Community Pharmacy	196 Dukes Ride, Crowthorne, Berkshire	RG45 6DS	No	No	Yes	No
	FGC28	Evercaring Pharmacy	DSP	Unit 4, Acorn House, Longshot Lane, Bracknell, Berkshire	RG12 1RL	No	No	No	No
	FG167	H A Mcparland Ltd	Community Pharmacy	27 Yeovil Road, Owlsmoor, Sandhurst, Berkshire	GU47 0TF	No	Yes	Yes	No
	FKY97	H A Mcparland Ltd	Community Pharmacy	182 High Street, Crowthorne, Berkshire	RG45 7AP	No	No	Yes	No
	FJX48	Kamsons Pharmacy	Community Pharmacy	97 Liscombe, Birch Hill, Bracknell, Berkshire	RG12 7DE	No	No	Yes	No
	FDN98	LloydsPharmacy	Community Pharmacy	6 Great Hollands Square, Great Hollands, Bracknell, Berkshire	RG12 8UX	No	No	No	No
	FMA31	LloydsPharmacy	Community Pharmacy	Terrace Road North, Binfield, Berkshire	RG42 5JG	No	No	Yes	No

HWB	ODS Code	Pharmacy	Contract Type	Address	Post Code	Early Opening	Late Closing	Open on Saturday	Open on Sunday
	FNJ55	LloydsPharmacy	Community Pharmacy	8 Rectory Row, Easthampstead, Bracknell, Berkshire	RG12 7BN	No	No	No	No
	FV988	LloydsPharmacy	Community Pharmacy	Manhattan House, 140 High Street, Crowthorne, Berkshire	RG45 7AY	No	Yes	Yes	No
	FAA26	Lloydspharmacy (in Sainsbury)	Community Pharmacy	Ringmead, Bagshot Road, Bracknell, Berkshire	RG12 7SS	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
	FN569	Priestwood Pharmacy	Community Pharmacy	7 Priestwood Square, Windlesham Road, Bracknell, Berkshire	RG42 1UD	No	No	Yes	No
	FA677	Superdrug Pharmacy	Community Pharmacy	Unit D, 13 Charles Square, Bracknell, Berkshire	RG12 1DF	No	No	Yes	No
	FE003	Tesco Pharmacy	100 Hours	Tesco Extra, The Meadows, Marshall Road, Sandhurst, Berkshire	GU47 0FD	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
	FJ783	Tesco Pharmacy	Community Pharmacy	Jigs Lane, Warfield, Berkshire	RG42 3JP	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
	FDL72	Your Local Boots Pharmacy	Community Pharmacy	5 The Square, Harmanswater, Bracknell, Berkshire	RG12 9LP	No	No	Yes	No
	FM294	Your Local Boots Pharmacy	Community Pharmacy	70 Yorktown Road, Sandhurst, Berkshire	GU47 9BT	No	No	Yes	No
Hart	FJ127	Blackwater Pharmacy	Community Pharmacy	40 London Road, Blackwater, Camberley	GU17 9AA	No	Yes	Yes	No
	FNL03	Darby Green Pharmacy	Community Pharmacy	3 Kingfisher Parade,, Rosemary Lane, Blackwater, Nr Camberley	GU17 0LL	No	Yes	Yes	No

HWB	ODS Code	Pharmacy	Contract Type	Address	Post Code	Early Opening	Late Closing	Open on Saturday	Open on Sunday
	FMP54	Lloyds Pharmacy	Community Pharmacy	111 Reading Road, Yateley, Hampshire	GU46 7LR	No	Yes	Yes	No
	FMR86	Your Local Boots Pharmacy	Community Pharmacy	1 Harpton Parade, Yateley, Hampshire	GU46 7SB	No	No	Yes	No
Surrey Heath	FNC00	Boots The Chemists	Community Pharmacy	26-30 Obelisk Way, Camberley, Surrey	GU15 3SD	No	No	Yes	Yes
	FRE39	Camberley Pharmacy	Community Pharmacy	Upper Gordon Rd Surgery, 37 Upper Gordon Road, Camberley	GU15 2HJ	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
	FKT02	Lloyds Pharmacy	Community Pharmacy	36 High Street, Bagshot, Surrey	GU19 5AZ	No	Yes	Yes	No
	FRC28	Lloyds Pharmacy	Community Pharmacy	J. Sainsbury Store, Watchmoor Park, Blackwater Valley Road	GU15 3YN	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	FD573	Park Road Pharmacy	Community Pharmacy	143 Park Road, Camberley	GU15 2NN	No	No	Yes	
	FC693	Superdrug Stores	Community Pharmacy	6/12 Prince Of Wales Walk, Camberley, Surrey	GU15 3SJ	No	No	Yes	No
	FNL26	Touchwood Pharmacy	Community Pharmacy	199 Upper College Ride, Camberley	GU15 4HE	No	No	Yes	No
	FMG78	Vsm Pharmacy	Community Pharmacy	124 Frimley Road, Camberley	GU15 2QN	No	No	Yes	No
Windsor And Maiden	FQD61	Ascot Pharmacy	Community Pharmacy	17 Brockenhurst Road, South Ascot, Berkshire	SL5 9DJ	No	No	Yes	No
	FW236	Your Local Boots Pharmacy	Community Pharmacy	23 High Street, Ascot, Berkshire	SL5 7HG	No	No	Yes	No

Appendix C: Consultation report

This report presents the findings of the consultation for the Bracknell Forest PNA for 2022 to 2025.

For the consultation, the draft PNA was sent to a list of statutory consultees, participants who responded to the patient and public engagement and promoted on the Bracknell Forest consultation website. In total 10 people responded to the consultation survey. Seven of whom were members of the public, two represented Bracknell Forest Council and one represented NHS England.

The responses to the survey are presented in the table below. One organisation left a comment which is presented in the table that follows.

Consultation survey question	Yes	No	Maybe/ unsure
Has the purpose of the pharmaceutical needs assessment been explained?	9	1	
Does the pharmaceutical needs assessment reflect the current provision of pharmaceutical services within your area?	7	1	2
Does the draft pharmaceutical needs assessment reflect the needs of your area's population?	7	1	2
Has the pharmaceutical needs assessment provided information to inform market entry decisions i.e., decisions on applications for new pharmacies and dispensing appliance contractor premises?	7	1	2
Has the pharmaceutical needs assessment provided information to inform how pharmaceutical services may be commissioned in the future?	7	1	2
Has the pharmaceutical needs assessment provided enough information to inform future pharmaceutical services provision and plans for pharmacies and dispensing appliance contractors?	6	1	3

Are there any pharmaceutical services that could be provided in the community pharmacy setting in the future that have not been highlighted?	7	1	2
Do you agree with the conclusions of the pharmaceutical needs assessment?	7	1	2

Comments	Response
<p>Bracknell Forest Council</p> <p>The needs assessment says that 16 pharmacies provide needle exchange - this is incorrect - there are 5.</p>	<p>This has been corrected.</p>