

Isle of Wight Council

PHARMACEUTICAL NEEDS ASSESSMENT (PNA)

2018 to 2020



1 Document information

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Version history

Version	Date	Description
1	02/11/2017	Initial draft for steering group
1.1	8/12/2017	Final draft for consultation
1.2	23/03/2018	Final

Supplementary statements will be added as additional appendices when there are material changes to pharmaceutical services (ie, when pharmacies open close or relocate). Public Health Isle of Wight is best placed for keeping the PNA and supplementary statements up to date on behalf of the Health and Wellbeing board. The work may be delegated as appropriate.

Contents

1	Document information	2
3	Executive summary	4
4	Introduction	6
5	Pharmaceutical services	8
6	Accountability, locality and consultation	11
7	Background and criteria for the assessment of need	12
8	Current provision	20
9	Public engagement	26
10	Consultation	29
11	Gaps in provision	30
12	Related documents	31
13	Glossary	32
14	References	33
15	Useful websites	34
	Appendix A	35
	Appendix B	36
	Appendix C	39
	Appendix D	40
	Appendix E	41
	Appendix F	42
	Appendix G	44
	Appendix H	45
	Appendix I	46
	Appendix J	47
	Appendix K	48
	Appendix L	49
	Appendix M	52
	Appendix N	53
	Appendix O	54
	Appendix P	55

3 Executive summary

The Pharmaceutical Needs Assessment (PNA) for the Isle of Wight was produced in accordance with statutory requirements set out in the National Health Service (Pharmaceutical and Local Pharmaceutical Services) Regulations 2013¹.

The PNA is a statement of the needs of the Isle of Wight's population in relation to pharmaceutical services and since April 2013, health and wellbeing boards (HWBs) have been responsible for publishing and updating their local PNA.

The PNA takes account of the strategic context of the Joint Strategic Needs Assessment (JSNA). This is an assessment of the population's health and wellbeing needs based on demographic, health and care data as well as current service provision.

The JSNA also provides the basis for the Joint Health and Wellbeing Strategy (JHWS) which in 2017 set out the Isle of Wight's HWB key priorities as:

- **START WELL** – Children are supported to get the best start in life that will lead to good health and wellbeing this will provide the foundation to ensure they are able to make the best of opportunities throughout life.
- **LIVE WELL** – Families, individuals and communities are thriving and resilient with access to good jobs, affordable housing, leisure activities, lifelong training, education and learning, health and care services and are able to enjoy the place that they live.
- **AGE WELL** – People are able to live independently in their own homes with appropriate care support. Older residents are supported to play an active role in their communities and supported to maintain and develop their social and community networks.

Alongside the three main themes we have agreed to two 'place-based' initiatives in Newport (Pan) and Ryde (St John) taking an Asset Based Community approach.

The Isle of Wight is largely rural with a population of just over 139,000. The area has a relatively large proportion of older people compared to England and Wales. There are 30 community pharmacies and one dispensing GP practice operating from three surgeries, there are no Dispensing Appliance Contractors (DAC). However, services are provided to residents via DACs from neighbouring areas.

The PNA is a key tool for identifying what is needed at a local level to support commissioning decisions for pharmaceutical services. It will enable NHS England to undertake a number of commissioning and regulatory functions, to ensure high quality pharmaceutical services for the Isle of Wight's population. Community pharmacies provide an opportunity to engage with local communities by providing healthy lifestyle advice and services in a professional and accessible way. By delivering health improvement and preventative interventions community pharmacy is able to build capacity in the healthcare workforce.

In order to conduct the needs assessment the Isle of Wight has been considered as a whole this is due to the relatively small geographical area covered.

Conclusion

The PNA concludes that the number and distribution of community pharmacies and dispensing doctors on the Isle of Wight is adequate to provide pharmaceutical services for the local population. There is the potential for maximising service provision of advanced (and enhanced) community pharmacy services which are commissioned by NHS England (Wessex). Also the transition to locally commissioned services by Public Health Isle of Wight provides scope for optimising provision. In some areas increased pharmacy opening hours would be an improvement for the population (this could be considered by the CCG, but would need funding to cover the increase in hours above those stipulated in the core hours) for example only six pharmacies across the Isle of Wight are open on a Sunday. Pharmacy opening times are detailed in Appendix F.

There were 417 new residential units completed on the Isle of Wight in 2015/16, with a further 661 dwellings granted permission in 2015/16. This may not result in an increase of the population, but could mean a change in the population distribution. The key regeneration areas of Newport, Cowes and Shanklin experienced the highest levels of planning permissions related to new housing units with 128, 103 and 56 dwellings permitted respectively. The development at Pennyfeathers (Ryde) has the potential to create further demand with up to 904 dwellings being built there. However the existing pharmacy provision can meet this additional demand.

The Office for National Statistics (ONS) 2014-based projections suggest that the population of the Isle of Wight will raise by an estimated 2.2 per cent between 2014 and 2020 (from 139,100 to 142,300)². There is no robust evidence to suggest a specific population level that each pharmacy can cater for, particularly in light of changes in pharmaceutical supply models. Therefore although this increase may require pharmacies to work more efficiently it does not necessarily mean that additional pharmacies are required.

The Isle of Wight is moving towards a more integrated health and social care system; this will include the involvement of community pharmacies. Community pharmacy plays a vital role as a health asset in the community and is in a position to support the shift in focus of health and social care into the community, it has the potential to better empower individuals and communities to self-help and self-manage their health needs, thus reducing acute crisis and avoidable hospital admissions. Currently seven pharmacies have been accredited with Healthy Living Pharmacy (HLP) status and eight are working towards accreditation.

The PNA recommends that there are no current pharmaceutical needs that cannot be met by existing contractors, and that improvements and better access should also be addressed through working with existing contractors.

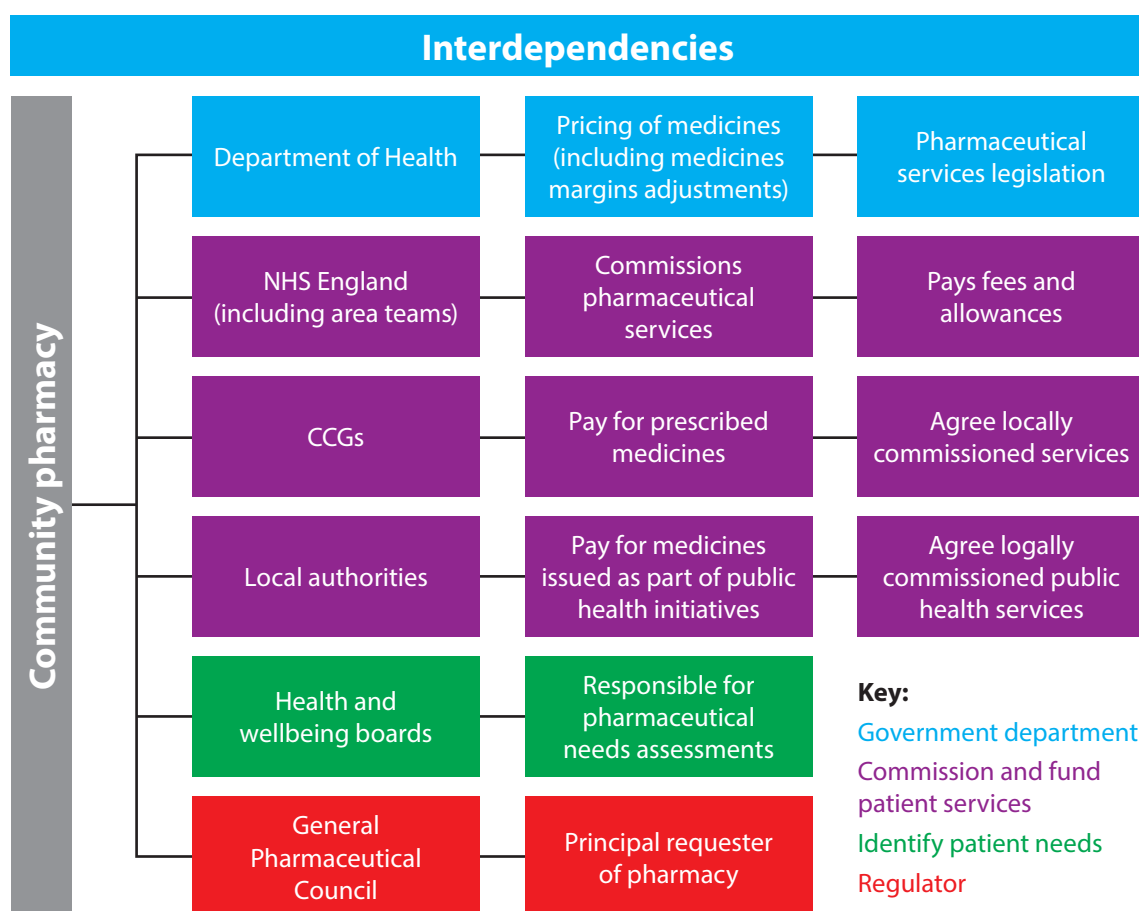
4 Introduction

- 4.1 A pharmaceutical needs assessment (PNA) is a statement of the pharmaceutical needs of the population within the local area. The National Health Service (Pharmaceutical and Local Pharmaceutical Services) Regulations 2013 ('the 2013 regulations') sets out the requirement for each health and wellbeing board to publish a PNA¹.
- 4.2 Under the 2013 Regulations NHS, a person who wishes to provide NHS pharmaceutical services must generally apply to NHS England (NHSE) to be included on a relevant list by proving they are able to meet a pharmaceutical need as set out in the relevant PNA. There are exceptions to this, such as applications for needs not foreseen in the PNA or to provide pharmaceutical services on a distance-selling (internet or mail order only) basis. The first PNAs were published by NHS primary care trusts (PCTs) and were required to be published by 1 February 2011.
- 4.3 As well as identifying if there is a need for additional premises, the PNA will also identify whether there is a need for an additional service or services, or whether improvements or better access to existing services are required. Identified needs, improvements or better access could either be current or will arise within the lifetime of the PNA.

While the PNA is primarily a document for NHS England to use to make commissioning decisions, it may also be used by local authorities and clinical commissioning groups (CCGs). A robust PNA will ensure those who commission services from pharmacies and dispensing appliance contractors (DACs) are able to ensure services are targeted to areas of health need, and reduce the risk of overprovision in areas of less need. NB there are no DACs on the Isle of Wight and appliances that may typically be supplied by a DAC elsewhere are all supplied by the existing pharmacies. As such DACs do not form part of this needs assessment.

- 4.4 Since April 2013, health and wellbeing boards (HWBs) have had the duty to develop and publish PNAs for the first time. In summary the HWB must:
- produce its first PNA which complies with the regulatory requirements;
 - publish its first PNA by 1 April 2015;
 - publish subsequent PNAs on a three yearly basis;
 - publish a subsequent PNA sooner when it identifies changes to the need for pharmaceutical services which are of a significant extent, unless to do so would be a disproportionate response to those changes; and
 - produce supplementary statements in certain circumstances.

- 4.5 The PNA will be used to form the basis for decisions to:
- grant applications for new pharmacies;
 - grant applications to change the premises from which a listed pharmacy business is allowed to provide pharmaceutical services;
 - change the pharmaceutical services that a listed pharmacy business provides.
- 4.6 Furthermore the PNA may be referred to by a range of agencies concerned with pharmacy services on the Isle of Wight, as summarised below.



- 4.7 The PNA has been developed in accordance with the NHS (Pharmaceutical Services and Local Pharmaceutical Services) (Amendment) Regulations 2013.

Pharmaceutical services may be provided by:

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

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

5 Pharmaceutical services

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

5.1 Essential services

All pharmacies must provide these services;

- Dispensing of prescriptions (both electronic and non-electronic), including urgent supply of a drug or appliance without a prescription.
- Dispensing of repeatable prescriptions.
- Disposal of unwanted drugs.
- Promotion of healthy lifestyles.
- Signposting.
- Support for self-care.

5.2 NHS prescriptions

The Isle of Wight has 100 GPs and 17 GP practices; in 2016/17 804,083 items prescribed by Isle of Wight GPs, the majority (98.7 per cent) were dispensed on the Isle of Wight. The distribution within the localities is as follows:

Locality	No. of items prescribed	Population	No. of prescriptions per resident
West and Central	294,563 (37.1 per cent)	53,662	5.5
North East	265,200 (33.4 per cent)	47,758	5.5
South	233,583 (29.4 per cent)	38,378	6

Most of the prescribing is in West and Central due to its larger population. However, there is a higher rate of prescriptions per resident in the South locality, this could be due to an older age profile .

Patient online is designed to support GP practices to offer and promote online services to patients. These services include;

- Booking and cancelling appointments.
- Ordering repeat prescription.
- Viewing their GP record (which includes coded information about allergies, immunisations, diagnosis, medication and test results).

The results from the most recent GP survey (Jan-Mar 2017) suggest that 40 per cent of Isle of Wight residents are aware of online services, however only 9 per cent use the service. The ordering of repeat prescriptions online is most beneficial for those with long term conditions.

5.3 Advanced services

Pharmacies may choose whether to provide these services or not. If they choose to provide one or more of the advanced services they must meet certain requirements and must be fully compliant with the essential services and clinical governance requirements:

- Medicine use review and prescription intervention services (more commonly referred to as the medicine use review or MUR service).
- New medicine service (NMS), this service commenced on the 1 October 2011. The service provides support for people with long-term conditions newly prescribed a medicine to help improve medicines adherence; it is initially focused on particular patient groups and conditions.
- Stoma appliance customisation.
- Appliance use review.
- NHS flu vaccination service.
- New Urgent Medicine Supply Advanced Service (NUMSAS).

5.4 Enhanced services

Service specifications for this type of service can be developed by NHS England and then commissioned to meet specific health needs, they include the following:

- Anticoagulation monitoring
- Care home service
- Disease specific medicines management service
- Gluten free food supply service
- Independent prescribing service
- Home delivery service
- Language access service
- Medication review service
- Medicines assessment and compliance support service
- Minor ailment scheme
- Needle and syringe exchange
- On demand availability of specialist drugs service
- Out of hours service
- Patient group direction service
- Prescriber support service
- Schools service
- Screening service
- Stop smoking service
- Supervised administration service
- Supplementary prescribing service

5.5 Locally commissioned services

Isle of Wight Council and Isle of Wight CCG may also commission services from pharmacies, however these services fall outside the definition of pharmaceutical services. For the purposes of this document they are referred to as locally commissioned services and include the following:

- Chlamydia treatment.
- Emergency hormonal contraception (the 'morning after pill').
- Needle exchange.
- Collection of sharps (including diabetic sharps.)
- Supervised consumption of methadone and buprenorphine.
- Dry blood spot testing.
- Hepatitis B vaccine.
- Minor Ailments Service.
- Returned to stock.
- Not dispensed.
- Trimethoprim.
- Pharmacy First.
- Just in case box.
- Nicotine Replacement Therapy (NRT).

The following services are commissioned by Isle of Wight Council and delivered via GP surgeries:

- NHS Health Checks

Locally commissioned services are included within this assessment where they affect the need for pharmaceutical services, or where the further provision of these services would secure improvements or better access to pharmaceutical services.

A full list of enhanced and locally commissioned services and their providers can be found in appendix A.

5.6 Pharmaceutical services provided by doctors

The 2013 regulations allow doctors to dispense to eligible patients in certain circumstances. On the Isle of Wight there is one dispensing GP operating from three premises (see sections 7.12 and 8.1 for further details).

5.7 Local pharmaceutical services

Local pharmaceutical services (LPS) contracts allow NHS England to commission services, from a pharmacy, which are tailored to specific local requirements. LPS complements the national contractual arrangements but is an important local commissioning tool in its own right. LPS provides flexibility to include within a contract a broader or narrower range of services (including services not traditionally associated with pharmacy) than is possible under national contractual arrangements. For the purposes of the PNA the definition of pharmaceutical services includes LPS. There are, however, no LPS contracts within the Isle of Wight and NHS England does not have any current plans to commission such contracts within the lifetime of this PNA.

6 Accountability, locality and consultation

6.1 The PNA has been developed, with input from a steering group according to the regulations. The steering group included:

- contracts manager – Pharmacy Isle of Wight CCG;
- contracts manager – Pharmacy from NHS England (Wessex);
- Local Pharmaceutical Committee representative;
- public health lead, Isle of Wight;
- public health analyst Isle of Wight.

See appendix B for terms of reference.

This board agreed the development of the draft for consultation and will agree the final draft following consultation prior to submission to the HWB.

The health and wellbeing board will agree the PNA prior to publication.

6.2 Due to the relatively small population size and the fact that health needs data is held at an Island wide level we have not divided the Isle of Wight into localities.

6.3 The regulations stipulate that a consultation on a draft PNA should be undertaken at least once during its development and lists the persons that must be consulted with (see Appendix B for details), namely professionals and agencies with an interest in pharmaceutical services. Whilst not intended specifically for public consultation, their views are welcomed and will be taken into consideration if received. To this end the draft PNA will be available on the council's website for the duration of the 60 day consultation.

6.4 The consultation is for a statutory minimum period of 60 days.

6.5 Other sources of Information

- Services provided to residents of the Isle of Wight.
- Changes to current service provision.
- Future commissioning intentions.
- Known housing developments which may affect the needs for pharmaceutical services.
- Any other developments which may affect the need for pharmaceutical services.

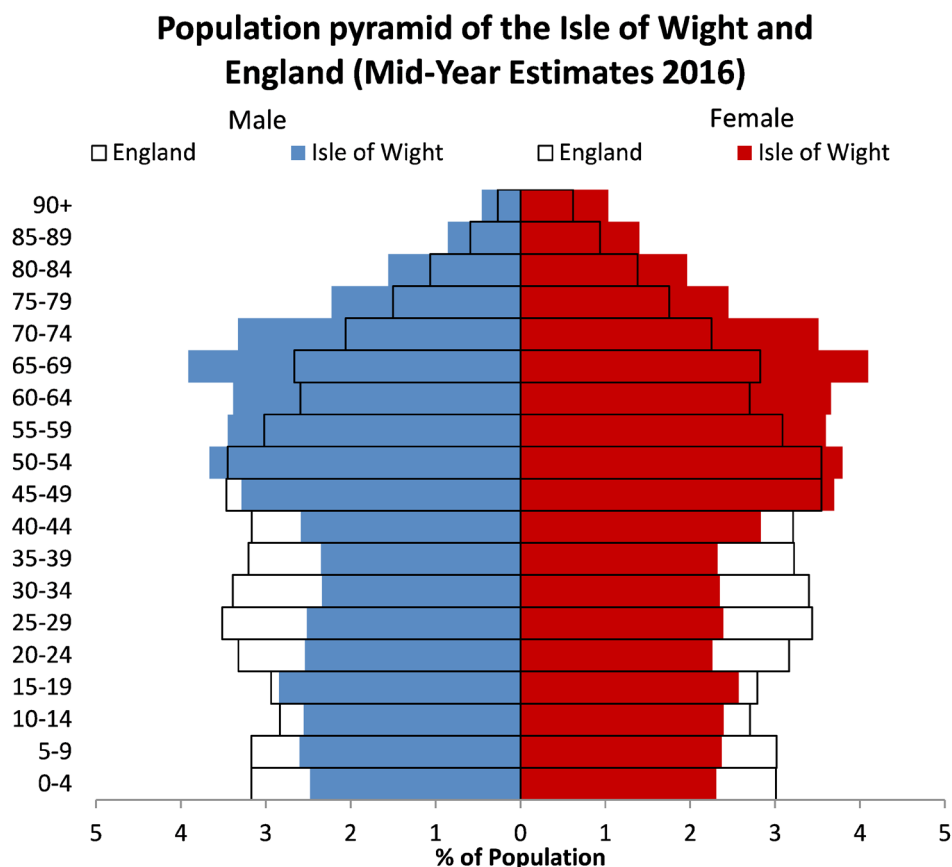
The JSNA provided background information on the health needs of the population; this is a comprehensive online resource which aims to identify the 'big picture' for health and wellbeing through analysis of a wide range of data sets and through stakeholder and public engagement.

7 Background and criteria for the assessment of need

- 7.1 The Department of Health pharmaceutical needs assessment information³ sets out criteria for the needs assessment. Each assessment must have regard, in so far as it is practicable to do so, to the following matters:
- a) The demography of its area.
 - b) Whether in its area there is sufficient choice with regard to obtaining pharmaceutical services.
 - c) Any different needs of different localities within its area.
 - d) The pharmaceutical services provided in the area of any neighbouring HWB which affects the area.
 - e) Any other NHS services provided in or outside its area which affect:
 - a – the need for pharmaceutical services in its area; or
 - b – whether further provision of pharmaceutical services in its area would secure improvements, or better access, to pharmaceutical services, or pharmaceutical services of a specified type, in its area.
- 7.2 When making an assessment for the purposes of publishing a pharmaceutical needs assessment, each HWB must take account of likely future needs having regard to likely changes to the:
- a) number of people in its area who require pharmaceutical services;
 - b) demography of its area;
 - c) risks to the health or well-being of people.
- 7.3 This information is taken from the Isle of Wight's Joint Strategic needs assessment (JSNA)⁶. The Isle of Wight covers approximately 148 square miles, with one unitary authority and one clinical commissioning group (CCG). Based on the mid-2016 ONS calculations the resident population estimate is 139,798 people².
- 7.4 Some people will have more use of pharmacy services than others; these will include those on long term medicines, older people and families with young children. However the main consideration of need is service location and availability.
- 7.5 **Age of the population**
- Figure 1 shows the Isle of Wight has a greater proportion of older residents (aged 65 plus) and fewer younger people (those aged 0 to 14 years) than the England average. As people live longer the age structure will have a higher proportion of older people leading to an increasing demand on services. According to the latest ONS mid-year population estimates (2016) 27 per cent of the Isle of Wight population is aged 65 and over compared to 19 per cent regionally and 18 per cent nationally. An estimated 30.2 per cent of the population of Isle of Wight will be aged 65 or older in 2025, higher than regional (21.3 per cent) and national averages (20 per cent)⁴. Population projections

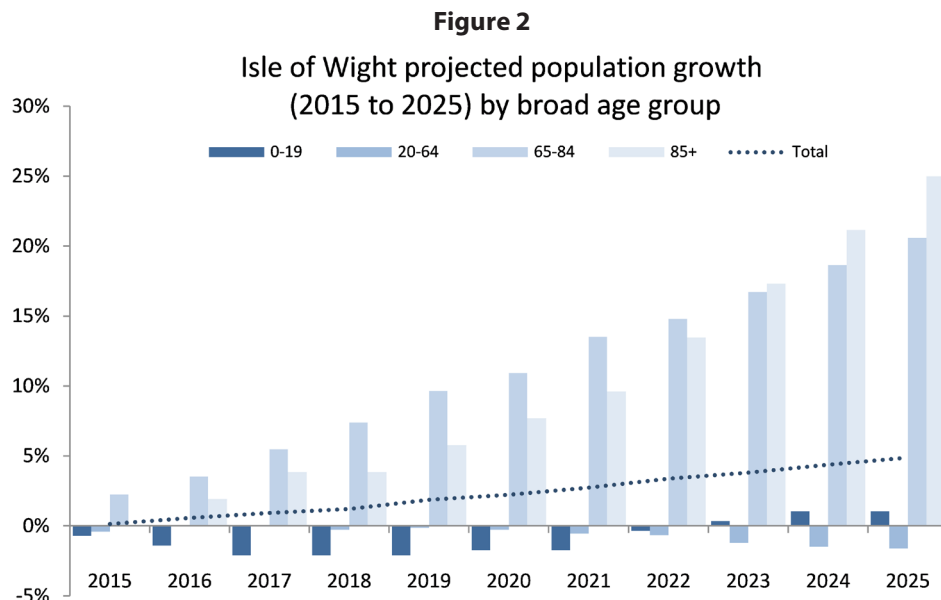
(figure 2) indicate that the majority of the population growth is projected to be in the 65 years and older age groups over this time period. The 85 years and over population group is likely to be where the largest proportionate change will be seen.

Figure 1: Population Pyramid of the Isle of Wight and England (2013)



7.6 Population projections

It is forecast that between 2015 and 2025 the population on the Isle of Wight will grow by 4.9 per cent as shown in figure 2.

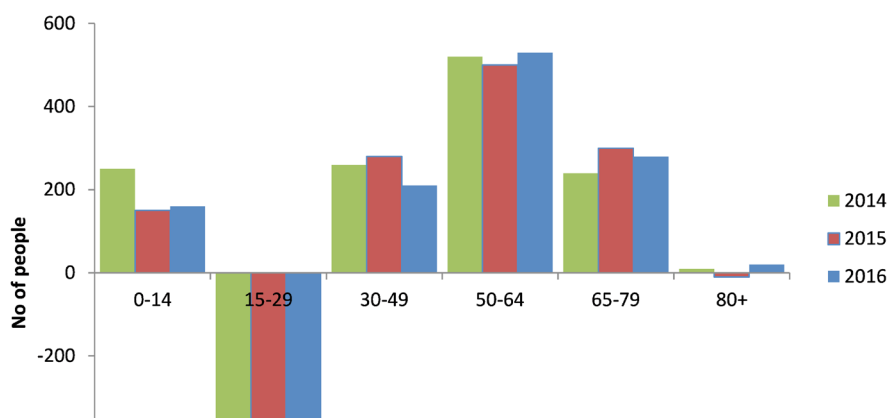


7.7 Migration

Migration can have an impact on population change and even relatively small numbers can impact on the need for public services in an area. The ONS measures net internal migration to the Isle of Wight each year. In 2016 4,640 people moved here and 3,840 moved away leaving a net inflow of 750. The majority of these are in the 50 to 64 year old age group

In the 65 plus age group 850 moved to the Isle of Wight and 530 moved away leaving a net migration of 300 in the older people age group, this alongside a net decrease of 450 in the 15 to 29 age group. Although migration has an impact on pharmacy provision, this impact is not expected to be significant.

Net Migration to the Isle of Wight by age group (2014 to 2016)



7.8 Seasonality

The Isle of Wight is a popular holiday destination and as such experiences fluctuations in population levels, especially during school holiday. Visit Isle of Wight figures show that there are as many as 2.3 million visitors each year, and almost two thirds of these stay overnight. However existing pharmacy provision is able to support these population fluctuations.

Source: <https://visitwightpro.files.wordpress.com/2016/05/island-tourism-monitor-2016-q1.pdf>

7.9 Ethnicity

ONS 2011 census identified 97.3 per cent of the population as a white ethnic group (94.8 per cent of which were categorised as 'White British') – a higher proportion than regionally (90.7 per cent of which 85.2 per cent were 'White British') or nationally (85.4 per cent of whom 79.8 per cent were 'White British')². However, this proportion has dropped since the 2001 census when the 'white' ethnic group stood at 98.7 per cent of the population of the Isle of Wight. Asian ethnic groups make up the largest non-white categories across Isle of Wight, the South East and across England. The diversity of the population does not have any significant impact on the provision of pharmaceutical services, but may impact on the need for linguistic services (both translational and educational). The Isle of Wight non-white groups tend to live in the urban areas of Cowes, Newport, Ryde and Ventnor. The highest percentage is in Parkhurst ward due to the prison population reflecting national trend and not following the local picture.

7.10 Deprivation

Deprivation is lower than the England average and there are two areas categorised in the top 10 most deprived in England (Ryde North East and Pan). A further 11 areas of the Isle of Wight fell within 20 per cent of the most deprived of England. In 2014 (most recent data) there were 4,545 children under 16 in poverty on the Isle of Wight. This is a slight decrease from the 2011 figure, but is still equivalent to around two of the Isle of Wight's average sized primary schools. Local child poverty figures are in line with national figures with one in five (20.7 per cent) of all children on the Isle of Wight classed as being in relative poverty. There are some areas of the Isle of Wight where almost half of all children under 16 are living in poverty, this is closely correlated with the areas of deprivation, although there are some exceptions, for example Freshwater Afton, which has seen a huge increase in child poverty compared with previous years. A map of the indices of deprivation can be seen in Appendix C.

7.11 Urban/rural split

The urban/rural split of the Isle of Wight is an important consideration for assessing pharmaceutical needs. ONS identifies built up areas as those with populations between 10,000 and 30,000 people. ONS mid-2016 estimates show that 29.0 per cent of people (40,479) live in rural areas and 71.0 per cent (99,319) live in urban areas on the Isle of Wight. In the 65 plus age group 31.1 per cent (11,746) live in rural areas and 68.9 per cent (26,074) live in urban areas. A map showing the rural /urban split can be found in Appendix D.

7.12 Controlled Localities and reserved locations

In addition to community pharmacies, there are dispensing doctors, these are pharmaceutical contractors who are medical practitioners authorised to provide drugs and appliances in designated rural areas known as “controlled localities”.

A controlled locality is an area which has been formally determined by the NHS to be “rural in character”. It should be noted that areas that have not been formally determined as rural in character are not controlled localities unless until NHS England determines them to be.

Large areas of the Isle of Wight have been formally determined as controlled localities (see map in appendix E). There are three dispensing doctor surgeries in Niton, Brighstone and Godshill all operating under the South Wight Practice umbrella. They can provide dispensing services to patients on their “dispensing list” who reside in a controlled locality unless they live within 1.6 kilometres of a pharmacy. The exception to this rule is where a village is determined as a “reserved location”; however, this exception is not a matter for the PNA to consider as it forms part of the Market Entry Regulations if a pharmacy applies to open in that reserved location. The services offered by dispensing doctors under the Pharmaceutical Services Regulations are limited to dispensing only, with the other essential services and advanced offered by community pharmacies not included.

Currently there are no reserved locations on the Isle of Wight.

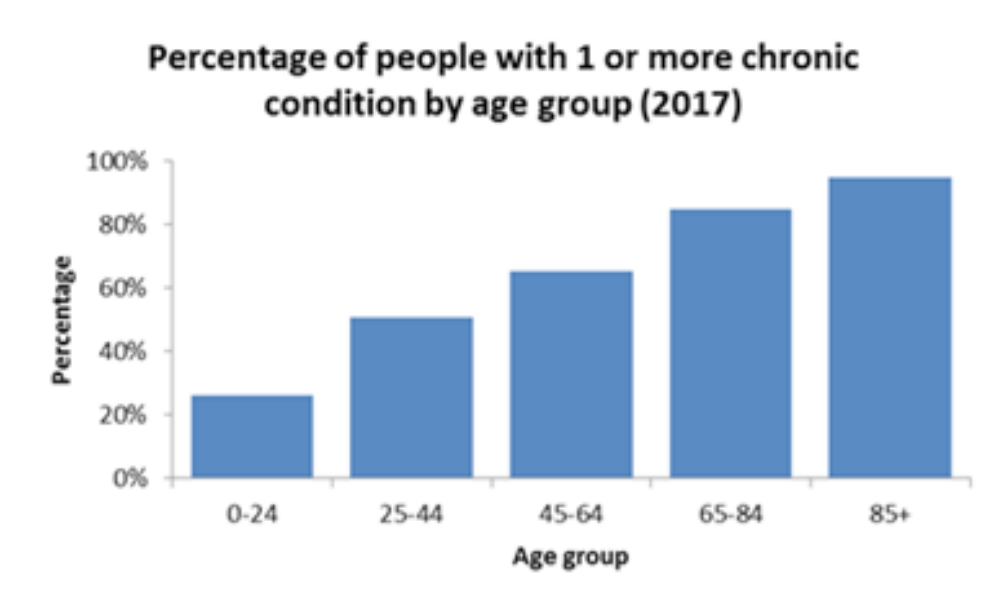
7.13 General health and life expectancy

The health of the people on the Isle of Wight is generally better than the England average. Life expectancy on the Isle of Wight is also better; a male living on the Isle of Wight on average lives to 79.6 years (79.5 for England) whilst female life expectancy is 83.8 years (83.1 for England). Smoking prevalence is worse than the England average with 18.6 per cent of adults smoking in 2015/16. It is estimated 858 Isle of Wight deaths each year are attributable to smoking⁷. Binge drinking is similar to the England average, healthy eating and physical activity levels are also similar to England. The levels of excess weight in adults are statistically significantly higher than the England average. Census 2011 data shows that the Isle of Wight has a statistically significantly higher percentage (23 per cent) of people who consider their long term condition or disability limits their daily activities (this data includes problems that are related to old age). For England the average is 18 per cent and the South East region average is 16 per cent. Figures for 2015/16 show the Isle of Wight has the highest recorded dementia rates in the UK with almost 2,000 people recorded as having dementia. This is in part due to the higher than average population aged 65 plus and due to work undertaken to improve levels of diagnoses.

GP practice data on the Isle of Wight has been analysed to investigate how the percentage of those suffering from one or more chronic conditions increases with age.

As figure 3 shows 85 per cent (26,710) of people aged between 65 and 84 have at least one chronic condition with that figure increasing in the 85 and over age group to 95 per cent (4,939). Figures for people with more than four chronic conditions are 20 per cent (6,291) and 38 per cent (1,982) in those age groups respectively.

Figure 3

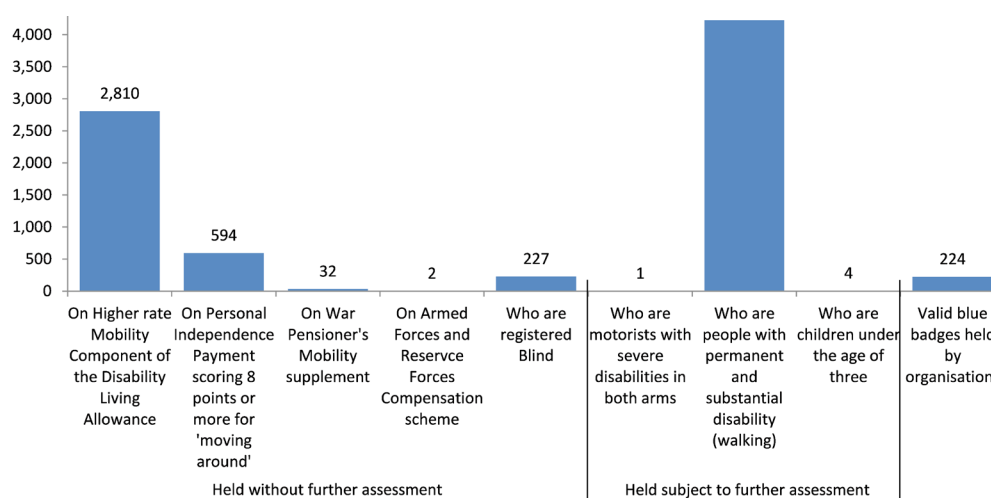


Source: ACG Risk Stratification Tool via NHS South, Central and West Commissioning Support Unit

7.14 Disability

Figure 4 shows the number of Blue Badges held on the Isle of Wight as at March 2017. The majority of Blue Badges are issued to those who have a permanent and substantial walking disability or those on the higher rate of Disability Living Allowance (DLA).

Figure 4



Source: Isle of Wight Council Blue Badges department

7.15 Sexual orientation

Currently there is no best source of information on the numbers of Lesbian, Gay or Bisexual (LGB) people living in the local population.

The 2011 Census offered a picture of the number of couples living in same sex civil partnerships households, but this is an incomplete picture with only 65 households.

Public Health England published updated modelling estimates for LGB population estimates based on age, gender and ethnicity in February 2017. Using those estimates based on age (as that is the characteristic which shows the greatest variation on the Isle of Wight) then the estimated population of LGB in over 18s is just over 3,100.

Stonewall, a leading equal rights charity recognise that LGB levels are under-reported and therefore a more likely figure is around 5-7 per cent of the population. Stonewall estimate there are around 3.7 million gay people in Britain. On this basis, figures for the Isle of Wight would be nearer 8,000.

7.16 Gender reassignment

There are no official statistics nationally or regionally regarding transgender populations, however, the Gender Identity Research and Education Society (GIREs) estimate 1 per cent (650,000) of the UK population experience some degree of gender non-conformity. On the Isle of Wight this would approximate to 1,394 individuals.

7.17 Religion

At the time of the 2011 Census, approximately 138,000 Isle of Wight residents gave an indication of their religious faith. There was a drop in the population reporting as 'Christian' from 73.7 per cent in 2001 to 60.5 per cent in 2011, which represents a reduction of 13.2 percentage points. This was mainly due to a decline in religious affiliation as those residents responding with 'no religion' rose by 12.3 percentage points to 29.6 per cent.

7.18 Household composition

The average household size has dropped slightly from around 2.1 people (2001 Census) to current levels of around 2.0. These figures are based on the population usually resident in households (128,647 in 2001; 133,713 in 2011) divided by the number of household spaces (61,609 in 2001; 67,676 in 2011).

The fall in average household size reflects changes in the size of the family unit and increasing numbers of single person households, many of them older people, which is likely to add pressure on the demand for housing units.

Comparing the Isle of Wight to England, the national average is 2.3 people for both 2001 and 2011. This could be linked to the number of second homes on the Isle of Wight compared to the rest of the country.

7.19 Homelessness

In 2015-16 there were 412 homeless applications of which 90 (22%) were duty accepted. There were 1,485 approaches to homeless prevention (including provision of general advice), and 700 of these were referred to prevention and case work undertaken. Homelessness was prevented in almost half of these cases (334). Homelessness continues to be a major problem and is attributable to many factors, mainly the lack of affordable housing. Other factors such as cuts to welfare and in particular housing benefit levels not keeping pace with private rental market levels mean it is increasingly difficult for clients whose main income is benefit related or low earned income to afford private rent as a housing option. The number of households in temporary accommodation has also increased over the 2015-16 year, to the current average of approximately 175 at any one time.

Source: IWC Housing Department May 2017

7.20 Housing

The Isle of Wight has significantly high levels of home ownership, with 70 per cent of households being owned, either outright (41 per cent) or with a mortgage or loan (29 per cent). By comparison in the South East 68 per cent of homes were owned (33 per cent outright) and in England this was 63 per cent (31 per cent outright). The high number of houses owned outright is due to the Isle of Wight having a large number of older retired people, many of whom will have already paid off their mortgage.

Although the Isle of Wight has higher levels of home ownership than the South East or England, since the 2001 Census, levels have dropped by around 6 per cent in all three areas. The difference has been made up in all areas by similar increases in private renting.

The Isle of Wight has a rate of 47 per 1,000 of people with a second address in the area that are usually resident in another area compared to 34 per 1,000 in the South East and 28 per 1,000 in England. The main reason for a second address on the Isle of Wight was 'Holiday' (23 per 1,000 residents), closely followed by 'Other' (22 per 1,000 residents), with 'Working' the least common reason (2 per 1,000 residents).

The Isle of Wight has a rate of 30 residents per 1,000 usual residents with a second home elsewhere, compared to 91 per 1,000 in the South East and 44 per 1,000 in England.

7.21 Offenders

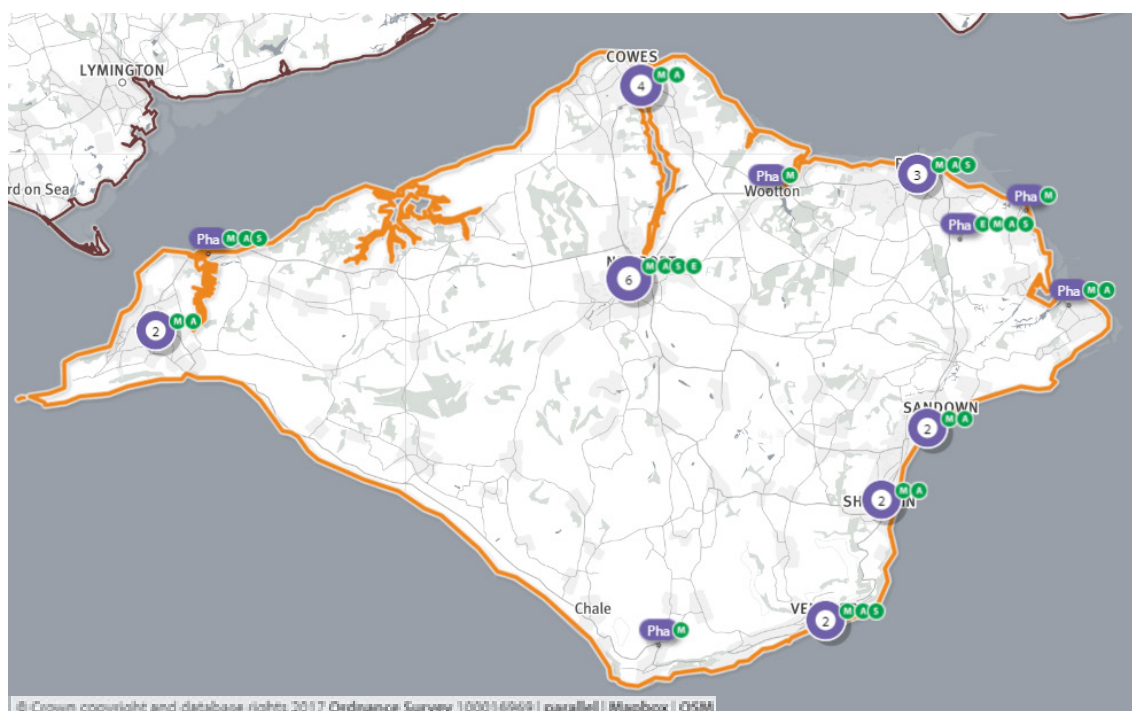
Her Majesties Prison Isle of Wight is located just outside Newport which provides both primary and in-patient care within a secure environment. These services are commissioned and performance managed by NHS England, therefore they have not been included within this needs assessment.

8 Current provision

8.1 Pharmacies are required to open for 40 hours per week; these are referred to as core opening hours. Many choose to open for longer and these hours are referred to as supplementary opening hours. In England between April 2005 and August 2012, some contractors successfully applied to open new premises on the basis of being open for 100 core opening hours per week (referred to as 100 hour pharmacies). This means they are required to be open for 100 hours per week, all year (with the exception of weeks which contain a bank or public holiday, or Easter Sunday). In addition these pharmacies may open for longer hours. On the Isle of Wight one pharmacy (Sainsbury's) provides a 100 hour service, in Newport.

The proposed opening hours for each pharmacy are set out in the initial application, and if the application is granted and the pharmacy subsequently opens then these form the pharmacy's contracted opening hours. The contractor can subsequently apply to change their core opening hours. NHS England will assess the application against the needs of the population of the HWB area as set out in the PNA to determine whether to agree to the change in core hours or not. If a contractor wishes to change their supplementary opening hours they simply notify NHS England of the change, giving at least three months' notice.

The Isle of Wight has 30 pharmacies; 27 pharmacies are open on Saturday, six are open on a Sunday, two open in the evenings and six close at lunchtime. Details of all opening times can be found in Appendix F. A map showing the location of out of hours pharmacies is below.



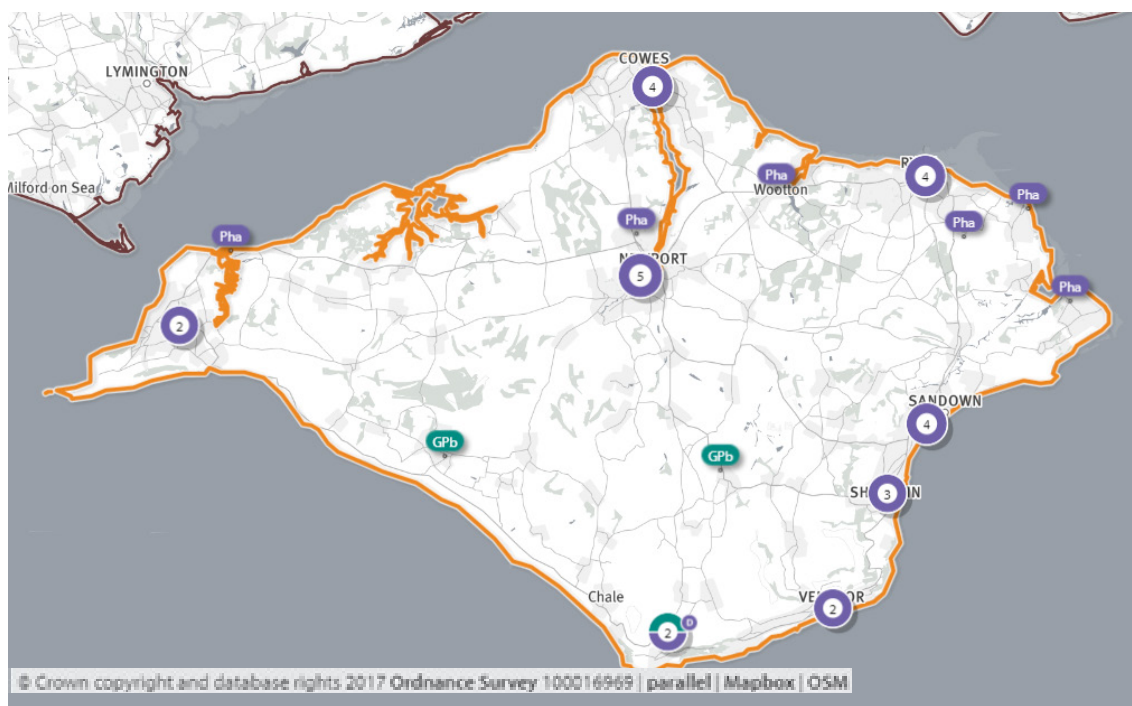
There is one dispensing GP practice, South Wight Medical Practice, which is based in three different locations Brighthelm, Niton and Godshill. These are open until 6pm alternating the weekday opening time between them, but do not open on Saturday or Sunday. See Appendix G for a table showing the services provided by GPs.

A hospital pharmacy is operated from St. Mary's Hospital and provides a prescription collection service for patients and an over the counter medicine service for the general public. It does not provide any other services and does not form part of this needs assessment.

- 8.2 Figure 5 shows a map of the Isle of Wight highlighting current pharmacy provision and will be considered 'the map' for the pharmaceutical needs assessment. There are 23 pharmacies/GP dispensing practice per 100,000 population, this compares to 19 and 21 for Wessex and England respectively. For detailed maps of each area see Appendix P.

Figure 5

The map of the Isle of Wight showing current pharmacy provision.



Pharmacy addresses

Name	Address
Boots	1 High Street, Shanklin, PO37 6LA
Boots	1 Moa Place School Green Road, Freshwater, PO40 9DS
Boots	107 High Street, Sandown, PO36 8AF
Boots	122-126 High Street, Newport, PO30 1TP
Boots	15 High Street, Sandown, PO36 8DA
Boots	170-172 High Street, Ryde, PO33 2HW
Boots	200 Newport Road, Cowes, PO31 7ER
Boots	25 High Street, Bembridge, PO35 5SD
Boots	3 High Street, Ventnor, PO38 1RY
Boots	Rink Road, Ryde, PO33 1LP
Day Lewis Pharmacy	43 High Street, Wootton Bridge, PO33 4LU
Day Lewis Pharmacy	22 Carisbrooke High Street, Carisbrooke, PO30 1NR
Day Lewis Pharmacy	51 Regent Street, Shanklin, PO37 7AE
Day Lewis Pharmacy	7 High Street, Cowes, PO31 7SA
Day Lewis Pharmacy	86-88 High Street, Newport, PO30 1BH
Day Lewis Plc	23 Sandown Road, Lake, PO36 9JL
Gibbs and Gurnell	34 Union Street, Ryde, PO33 2LE
Kemkay Chemist	3 Clifton Buildings, Avenue Road, Freshwater, PO40 9UT
Lloyds Pharmacy	1 Albert Street, Ventnor, PO38 1EX
Lloyds Pharmacy	18 The Esplanade, Ryde, PO33 2EH
Lloyds Pharmacy	41-42 Pyle Street, Newport, PO30 1XB
Lloyds Pharmacy	Church Path, East Cowes, PO32 6RP
Lloyds Pharmacy	Sandown Medical Centre, The Broadway, Sandown, PO36 9ET
Lloyds Pharmacy inside Sainsbury's	Foxes Road, Newport, PO30 5ZB
Niton Pharmacy	High Street, Niton, PO38 2AZ
Regent Pharmacy	59 Regent Street, Shanklin, PO37 7AE
Regent Pharmacy	Well Road, East Cowes, PO32 6SP
Seaview Pharmacy	Pier Road, Seaview, PO34 5BL
Tesco (In Store) Pharmacy	Tesco Pharmacy, Brading Road, Ryde, PO33 1QS
Yarmouth Pharmacy	4 Quay Street, Yarmouth, PO41 0PB

8.3 Access to services

The travel map (appendix H) highlights those areas which are 1.6km (1 mile) from a pharmacy. All Isle of Wight residents are within 20 minutes' drive of a pharmacy. The areas with higher population density and highest deprivation are close to pharmacy provision.

The walking map (appendix J) shows the areas that are within a 20 minute walk of a pharmacy. Looking at the data behind this, 75 per cent of the population are living within these areas.

8.4 Medicines use review (MUR)

This is a review in which the pharmacist assesses a patient's use of medicines and attempts to identify and address any problems they may be experiencing. Where necessary, a referral is made to the patient's GP.

The aim is to increase the patient's knowledge of their medication and improve their adherence to the regimen. The MUR can be conducted on a regular basis, eg, every 12 months, or on an ad hoc basis, when a significant problem with a patient's medication is highlighted during the dispensing process.

From 1 April 2015 community pharmacies must carry out at least 70 per cent of their MURs within any given financial year on patients in one or more of the agreed target groups;

- Patients with respiratory disease (e.g. asthma and chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD)).
- Patients recently discharged from hospital.
- Patients taking a 'high risk' medicine (non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs), anticoagulants, antiplatelet drugs and diuretics).
- Patients at risk of or diagnosed with cardiovascular disease and regularly being prescribed at least four medicines.

In the 12 months up to June 2017 a total of 8,804 MURs were provided by 29 pharmacies, this is a 61 per cent increase from the previous PNA. This equates to an average of 303 per pharmacy per year.

8.5 New Medicine Service (NMS)

This service is designed to improve patients' understanding of newly prescribed medicine for specified long term conditions and help them get the most from the medicine. This service can be accessed by patients who are prescribed an anticoagulant (a blood thinning medicine) or a medicine to treat asthma, COPD, type two diabetes or high blood pressure for the first time.

Research has shown that after 10 days, two thirds of patients prescribed a new medicine reported problems including side effects, difficulties taking the medicine and a need for further information⁵. The NMS has been designed to fill this identified gap in patient need.

On the Isle of Wight in the 12 months up to June 2017 3,250 NMS interventions were provided by 29 pharmacies. This equates to an average of 112 per pharmacy per year.

Unlike for MURs there is no nationally set maximum number of NMS interventions that may be provided in a year. However as the service is limited to a specific range of drugs and can only be provided in certain circumstances this therefore limits the total numbers of eligible patients.

8.6 Sexual health services

Community pharmacies are playing an increasing role in the delivery of sexual health services building on the success of pharmacy-based emergency hormonal contraception (EHC) programmes.

On the Isle of Wight community pharmacists provide EHC, commonly known as the 'morning after pill', which is effective up to 72 hours after unprotected sex. The EHC service is free at the point of delivery, to women over the age of 13 through a patient group direction (PGD) which has been in place on the Isle of Wight since 1998. Between September 2016 and August 2017 this service was used 1,303 times. With extended opening hours in evenings and weekends, community pharmacies offer service users' timely access to EHC which meets their needs and deflects the demand away from general practice, out of hour centres and walk-in centres. The EHC service also offers an opportunity to provide a supply of condoms to clients, opportunity for online testing for Sexually Transmitted Infections – including chlamydia, promote the local sexual health website www.wish-net.co.uk and onward referral to the Young People's Sexual Health Nurse, integrated sexual health clinic and the Isle of Wight's four under-25 drop-in clinics.

8.7 NHS Health Check Service

The NHS Health Check programme (which is in its 6th year) aims to help prevent heart disease, stroke, diabetes, kidney disease and certain types of dementia. Everyone between the ages of 40 and 74, who have not already been diagnosed with one of these conditions or have certain risk factors, will be invited (once every five years) to have a check to assess their risk of these conditions. They will be given support and advice to help them reduce or manage any risks. On the Isle of Wight the health check service is provided by GP practices, with Isle of Wight Chamber Health providing the service within workplaces. It is expected that the service will lead to the early detection and treatment of the conditions named above. The service has the potential to increase the impact on pharmaceutical services through increased prescriptions and MUR. However the impact at this stage is not thought to be significant, therefore current pharmacy provision is sufficient. In other localities this service is also provided by community pharmacies in order to improve the screening rate. There is therefore potential for this service to be introduced into community pharmacy (particularly when an increase in opportunistic testing is achievable) but to do so would not lead to a need for more pharmacies.

8.8 Flu vaccination service

NHS England has commissioned an advanced service for community pharmacies to provide flu vaccinations. The main aims of this initiative are to maximise uptake of flu vaccine in at risk groups, provide opportunity/convenience to eligible patients and to provide consistent levels of population coverage. Since 2015/16 all community pharmacists may provide flu vaccination through the Community Pharmacy Contractual Framework, if they satisfy the requirements of the advanced service, to eligible adult patients. As this service is commissioned by NHS England as an advanced service,

contractors have the choice as to whether they provide it. The service can be provided by a community pharmacist that satisfies the requirements of the advanced service including having a consultation room, can procure the vaccine and meet the data recording requirements, and has appropriately trained staff. There is no limit on the number of vaccinations community pharmacies can claim for as long as they are given to eligible patients.

On the Isle of Wight during the 2016/17 flu season 5,137 flu vaccinations were delivered by accredited pharmacies. This is an increase of 59 per cent from the 2015/16 season (3,231).

8.9 Public Holiday provision

The need for pharmacy services on public and bank holidays when pharmacies are not required to open is assessed on an annual basis in accordance with the intentions of pharmacies that choose to open. Where there are gaps arrangements are made with pharmacy contractors to open for one or two hours. Generally the need only arises on Christmas Day and Easter Sunday. The arrangements are either to direct a pharmacy to open or put in place an enhanced service agreement. On the Isle of Wight opening hours for Christmas, Easter and bank holidays are commissioned by NHSE (Wessex) sub-region by way of an Enhanced Service or directions. Opening times of pharmacies are advertised in the local newspaper and on the internet.

8.9 Healthy Living Pharmacy

Healthy Living Pharmacy (HLP) is a national initiative enabling pharmacies to help reduce health inequalities in local communities by delivering high quality health and wellbeing services, promoting health and providing proactive health advice. An HLP will deliver these support services reliably and consistently via an informed pharmacy team who are not only aware of all services offered by their pharmacy but of other support services offered in their locality and wider geography. HLP teams offer advice and support patients with signposting and referrals as appropriate. The team deliver important health messages and advice as part of their normal day to day activity. The focus is on the interests of the person is at the centre of all that is offered at the pharmacy. HLP display a badge of excellence that gives members of the public this assurance.

Key elements of the HLP service include:

- tailoring HLP services to your local community;
- a team that proactively promotes health and wellbeing and offers advice on a range of health issues;
- having a healthy living champion – Qualified to Royal Society of Public Health (RSPH) level 2 – Understanding Health Improvement.

See appendix K for a list of pharmacies that have HLP status.

8.11 NHS Electronic Prescription Service

The NHS Electronic Prescription Service is part of the NHS National Programme for IT. It enables the electronic transfer of medical prescriptions from doctors (or other prescribers) to pharmacies and other dispensers and electronic notification to the reimbursement agency. This is fully deployed across the Isle of Wight.

9 Public engagement

A survey asked for the views of local residents about pharmaceutical services offered on the Isle of Wight. The survey was delivered through Survey Monkey, paper copies were not distributed. In total there were 242 responses; one response was removed because none of the questions were answered. Some respondents had skipped questions.

Respondents were from all areas of the Isle of Wight; this has been represented by locality as shown below:

Locality	Percentage of respondents
South	36
North East	43
West and Central	21

Most frequently used location of pharmacies:

Locality	Percentage of respondents
South	42
North East	36
West and Central	22

Age profile of respondents who answered this question:

Age group	Number
Under 16	0
16 - 24	1
25 - 34	7
35 - 44	19
45 - 54	32
55 - 64	55
65 - 74	65
75 and over	20
Prefer not to say	2

General respondent profile

- The majority of the respondents were female (68 per cent).
- Of those that declared their ethnicity 185 (93 per cent) said they were White British.
- Just over 26 per cent live alone.
- 97 (47 per cent) were retired.
- 1 per cent were unemployed.
- 137 (67 per cent) did not pay for prescription charges.
- 57 (28 per cent) considered they had a disability or long term illness.
- No one considered they were housebound.
- Only 2 had difficulty accessing the internet.
- Just over 7 per cent (15) declared themselves as a full time carer and 16 per cent (32) as an informal carer.
- 50 respondents would like to be able to access a pharmacy before 9am and 33 after 8pm.
- All respondents understood, spoke and could read English.

Health advice and service provision

Regarding health advice provided by pharmacy, 18 respondents said they had received advice and it was helpful. A further 53 had not been offered health advice, but would like it. Over 63 per cent were aware that their pharmacy provided leaflets and posters on healthy living, but 86 per cent did not know if their pharmacy was an accredited HLP. Out of an average of 180 respondents 149 had utilised one of the free NHS services, in particular 30 had received a MUR, 24 had used the minor ailments service, 33 received a flu vaccination and 14 had used home delivery. There were a number of services provided by pharmacy that a high percentage of respondents were unaware of. Over 80 per cent felt able to have a private discussion with a pharmacist.

Accessibility

The reasons most cited by respondents for using a particular pharmacy were that the pharmacy was 'close to their doctor' (113) and 'close to home' (100) followed by 'the people know me and look after me' (85) and 'they provide good advice and information' (82). From the respondents who walked to their pharmacy 77 (95 per cent) took 15 minutes or less, 10 respondents travelled by bus of these 5 took longer than 15 minutes. Only 6 per cent (7) of car drivers took more than 15 minutes to reach their pharmacy. Overall 8 per cent (19) travelled for more than 15 minutes to reach a pharmacy. If a pharmacy was closed 55 per cent either went to another pharmacy or waited for the pharmacy to open and only 1 respondent called 111, 92 respondents (42 per cent) had not found the pharmacy closed. Over 80 per cent of respondents use a digital solution to find out information about a pharmacy. From respondents (72) who did not use their nearest pharmacy 15 cited difficulty in parking as the reason and 6 said it was not open when needed. Respondents (173) cited between 9am and noon to be the most convenient time to visit a pharmacy across the 7 days of a week, with 50 respondents wanting access to a pharmacy before 9am and 33 after 8pm.

	Normal Weekday	Saturday	Sunday	Total respondents
Before 9am	40 (80%)	31 (62%)	19 (38%)	50
Between 9am and noon	121 (70%)	136 (78.6%)	76 (44%)	173
Between noon and 2pm	96 (75.6%)	93 (73.2%)	63 (49.6%)	127
Between 2pm and 5pm	107 (78%)	100 (73%)	58 (42.3%)	137
Between 5pm and 8pm	90 (94.7%)	48 (50.5%)	36 (37.9%)	95
After 8pm	31 (94%)	22 (66.7%)	19 (57.6%)	33

Additional comments

The majority of respondents made additional comments about local pharmacy services, in general respondents felt that the pharmacy was part of the community and the service was normally helpful and friendly. There was concern from 13 respondents that there was not a pharmacy in Brading, the majority use Tesco pharmacy, it was generally commented that elderly, disabled and other disadvantaged groups were underserved by having to travel by car or bus to Tesco. Further comments were that it would be helpful if services provided by pharmacy were better signposted in the pharmacies and in some pharmacies respondents commented they had to wait a long time to be served.

10 Consultation

The following parties must be and were consulted as part of this process:

- The Local Pharmaceutical Committee (Hampshire and IOW Wight LPC).
- Local medical committee for its area.
- Any persons on the pharmaceutical lists and any dispensing doctors list for its area.
- Any local Pharmaceutical Service chemist in its area with whom the NHSCB has made arrangements for the provision of any local pharmaceutical services.
- Any local Healthwatch organisation (Healthwatch IOW).
- Any NHS trust or NHS foundation trust in the area (St. Mary's Hospital and CCG Isle of Wight).
- NHS England (Wessex area team).
- Neighbouring health and wellbeing boards (Portsmouth and Southampton).

This consultation process also gives the opportunity for members of the public to comment. The statutory 60 day consultation period will run from 4 December 2017 to 1 February 2018.

Consultation report

The consultation was publicised on the Isle of Wight Council (IWC) website, the County Press, through Healthwatch, Age UK, Community Action Isle of Wight, Isle Help and CAB. There was an opportunity to receive a paper copy of the draft report, two paper copies were requested during the consultation period. Respondents were given the opportunity to respond via the IWC website, by post, by email and by telephone. There were a total of 22 responses details are in the table 1 and 2.

Table 1: Responses were received by the following methods:

Method	Number	Per cent
Through Isle of Wight Council website	16	72.7
By post	3	13.6
By email	2	9.1
By telephone	1	4.5

Table 2: Responses by location

Location	Number	Per cent
Brading	17	77.2
Freshwater	1	4.5
Newport	1	4.5
Ryde	1	4.5
Sandown	2	9.1

Responses received are summarised below:

The majority of the responses were from residents living in Brading, all responses were centred on the perceived need for a pharmacy to be located in Brading. It should be noted there was a joint response on this matter from the Brading Residents Association (BRAG). In 2015 Day Lewis made an application to NHS England to open a pharmacy in Brading; this application was turned down. The key points concluded from the responses of Brading residents are that the nearest pharmacies to Brading are located at Tesco and Sandown 2.4 and 1.6 miles away respectively. It was commented that if a resident is not a car driver/owner these pharmacies become hard to reach especially on foot for the elderly, disabled and young families, it was mentioned that there is no footpath to Tesco. It was also commented that not having a pharmacy to ask for advice could result in more visits to the GP surgery. It was suggested that this runs against current advice from the NHS which is to think about using local pharmacy services for minor and common conditions before booking an appointment with a GP.

In addition to the responses from the Brading community, one response considered the Day Lewis pharmacy (Carisbrooke) should open at lunch time and for longer hours; four responses concerned the slow service, no seating and availability of prescribed medication at Tesco Ryde. There were a small number of concerns of the efficiency of the Electronic Prescription Service (EPS).

The Local Pharmaceutical Committee (LPC) commented that the LPC website contained helpful information about pharmacy provision with an opportunity to comment on local pharmacy services, please see chapter 15 –Useful Websites.

With regards to the consultation process it was commented that *“that in the main, residents, mainly 60 plus, are not confident, nor have the facilities, to enter into electronic surveys/ consultations”*.

11 Gaps in provision

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

- Those services provided by pharmacies and GP dispensing surgeries in line with their terms of service as set out in the National Health Service (Pharmaceutical and Local Pharmaceutical Services Regulations 2013 No.349, and
- Advanced services

The HWB consider 'necessary services' as those provided in the standard pharmacy open for 40 'core' hours. There are 30 such pharmacies and 1 dispensing GP covering 3 locations that should be regarded as necessary. The opening times, including the core hours are provided in a table accompanying the mapped locations see Appendix F.

The HWB are mindful of the national picture as expressed in the '2008 White Paper Pharmacy in England: Building on strengths – delivering the future' which states that it is strength of the current system that community pharmacies are easily accessible. The HWB consider that the population of the Isle of Wight currently benefit from easily accessible pharmacy services.

In particular, the HWB considered the following:

- The map showing the 1.6km (1 mile) buffers around pharmacies indicate that the majority of Isle of Wight population is within 1.6km (1 mile) of a pharmacy (see appendix H).
- The population density per square kilometre by Census 2011 Output Area and the relative location of pharmacy premises (see appendix M).
- The Index of Multiple Deprivation and deprivation ranges compared to the relative location of pharmacy premises (see appendix C).
- The walking times to pharmacies indicate 75 per cent of Isle of Wight residents are within 20 minutes walking time of a pharmacy (appendix J).
- The results of the public survey show that from the respondents who walked to their pharmacy 77 (95 per cent) took 15 minutes or less.
- The average drive times to pharmacies (private vehicle) indicate that all Isle of Wight residents are within 15 minutes average drive time of a pharmacy (appendix I).
- The results of the public survey show that from the respondents who drove their cars to the pharmacy 94 per cent took 15 minutes or less.
- Using public transport, all pharmacies are within a short distance from a bus stop. And are on regular bus routes. (see appendix L bus routes).
- Suitable opening hours.

11.1 Future need

If completed and populated proposed housing growth will place additional demand on pharmacy services. Current provision is expected to meet the increased demands through working with existing contractors. However, if the demands are significant it may be a requirement that the PNA is reviewed.

12 Related documents

HWBS	http://www.iwight.com/documentlibrary/view/health-wellbeing-strategy-2013-16
Corporate Plan	https://www.iwight.com/Meetings/committees/cabinet/12-10-17/PAPER%20B%20-%20APPENDIX%20A.pdf
Children's Plan	http://www.iwight.com/azservices/documents/2757-IW-CT-Action-Plan-2014-15-Version-4-16-06-14.pdf
Transport plan	http://www.iwight.com/azservices/documents/1190-ity-strategy-v1.pdf

13 Glossary

BME	Black and Minority Ethnic
CAMHS	Child and Adolescent Mental Health Service
CCG	Clinical Commissioning Group
CHD	Coronary heart disease
CVD	Cardiovascular disease
CMHT	Community Mental Health Team
DAAT	Drug and Alcohol Action Team
DAC	Dispensing Appliance Contractor
HWB	Health and Wellbeing Board
IMD	Index of Multiple Deprivation
IWC	Isle of Wight Council
JSNA	Joint Strategic Needs Assessment
JHWS	Joint Health and Wellbeing Strategy
LPS	Local pharmaceutical services
MUR	Medicine use review
NHSE	NHS England
NMS	New medicines service
ONS	Office for National Statistics
PNA	Pharmaceutical Needs Assessment
LPC	Local Pharmaceutical Committee
PSNC	Pharmaceutical Services Negotiating Committee

14 References

¹National Health Service (Pharmaceutical and Local Pharmaceutical Services) Regulations 2013 <http://www.dh.gov.uk/health/2013/02/pharmaceutical-services-regulations/> accessed on 1 October 2014.

²Office for National Statistics 2017 <http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/datasets-and-tables/index.html> accessed on various dates throughout 2017.

³Pharmaceutical Needs Assessment: Information Pack for Health and Wellbeing Boards. 2014. https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/197634/Pharmaceutical_Needs_Assessment_Information_Pack.pdf accessed on 2 September 2014.

⁴Projecting Older People Population Information system (POPPI) online, 2017 <http://www.poppi.org.uk/index.php?pageNo=315&arealD=8651&loc=8651>

⁵Pharmaceutical Services Negotiating Committee PSCC. 2013. <http://psnc.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2013/08/CPCF-summary-July-2013.pdf> accessed on January 6 2015.

⁶Isle of Wight Joint Strategic Needs Assessment. Isle of Wight Council. 2017. <https://www.iwight.com/factsandfigures> accessed on various dates throughout 2017.

⁷PHE Fingertips Public Health Profiles <https://fingertips.phe.org.uk> accessed on various dates throughout 2017.

15 Useful websites

Independent Review of Community Pharmacy Clinical Services

<https://www.england.nhs.uk/commissioning/primary-care/pharmacy/ind-review-cpcs/>

Pharmacy Integration Fund

<https://www.england.nhs.uk/commissioning/primary-care/pharmacy/integration-fund/>

Pharmaceutical Needs Assessment Background

<https://psnc.org.uk/contract-it/market-entry-regulations/pharmaceutical-needs-assessment/>

Pharmacy: A way Forward for Public House Public Health England

https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/642644/Pharmacy_a_way_forward_for_public_health.pdf

Community Pharmacy South Central

<https://www.cpssc.org.uk/>

Appendix A

Table of locally commissioned services for each pharmacy

Locally commissioned services													
Pharmacy	Minor Ailments Scheme	Not Dispensed Scheme	Palliative Care Drugs	Emergency Hormonal Contraception	Emergency Supply	Supervised Consumption	Needle Exchange	Sharps Bin Disposal	Trimethoprim PGD	Return to Stock	Chlamydia Treatment - Stage 1 - Treatment	Chlamydia Treatment - Stage 2 - Contact Tracing	Nicotine Replacement Therapy
Boots The Chemists Newport)	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Boots The Chemists (Ventnor)	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Boots The Chemists (Ryde)	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•			•
Boots The Chemists (Sandown)	•	•	•	•	•	•		•	•	•	•	•	•
Boots The Chemists (Shanklin)	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Day Lewis Pharmacy (Lake)	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•			•
Day Lewis Pharmacy (Niton)	•	•	•	•	•	•		•	•	•			•
Day Lewis Pharmacy (Wootton)	•	•	•	•	•	•		•	•	•	•	•	•
Day Lewis Pharmacy (Shanklin)	•	•	•	•	•	•		•	•	•	•	•	•
Day Lewis Pharmacy (Carisbrooke)	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Day Lewis Pharmacy (Cowes)	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Day Lewis Pharmacy (Newport)	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Gibbs and Gurnell (Ryde)	•	•	•	•	•	•		•	•	•			•
Kemkay Chemist (Freshwater)	•	•	•		•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Lloyds Pharmacy (Ryde)	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Lloyds Pharmacy (East Cowes)	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Lloyds Pharmacy (Sandown)	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Lloyds Pharmacy (Newport)	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•			•
Lloyds Pharmacy (Ventnor)		•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Lloyds Pharmacy in Sainsburys (Newport)	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Regent Pharmacy (Shanklin)	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Regent Pharmacy (East Cowes)	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Seaview Pharmacy	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Tesco Pharmacy	•	•	•	•	•	•		•	•	•	•	•	•
Yarmouth Pharmacy	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•			•
Your Local Boots Pharmacy (Sandown)	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Your Local Boots Pharmacy (Bembridge)	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•			•
Your Local Boots Pharmacy (Freshwater)	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Your Local Boots Pharmacy (Cowes)	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Your Local Boots Pharmacy (Ryde)	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•

Appendix B

Terms of reference

1. Background

From 1 April 2013, statutory responsibility for publishing and updating a statement of the need for pharmaceutical services passed to health and wellbeing boards (HWBs). Pharmaceutical Needs Assessments (PNAs) are used when considering applications for new pharmacies in an area and by commissioners to identify local health needs that could be addressed by pharmacy services. HWBs have a duty to ensure revised PNAs are in place by April 2018. The coordination and production of the Isle of Wight PNA has been delegated to a steering group of partners. This collaborative approach aims to encourage the widest range of stakeholders and those with an interest in the PNA to participate in its development. Following local discussions, it has been agreed to establish an Isle of Wight steering group to oversee the development of a Pharmaceutical Needs Assessment.

2. Membership

Membership of the group shall include:

- Public Health Local Authority lead- Frances Tilley
- Public Health Specialist / Intelligence – Danika Barber
- Local Pharmaceutical Committee representative - Debby Crockford
- CCG representative – Tracy Savage
- NHS England Pharmacy Contracting representative (person and contact number only required for advice and information) – Leslie Riggs
- Communications Lead - Andy Newman/Helen Wheller IWC (not required to attend, for information and guidance)
- Healthwatch representative – Joanna Smith
- Other representatives as required

A deputy from public health may be used where the named member of the Group is unable to attend.

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

3. Quoracy

A meeting of the group shall be regarded as quorate provided that a representative from the Local Authority, pharmacy and a community representative are present.

4. Remit and functions of the group

The primary role of the group is to advise and develop structures and processes to support the preparation of a comprehensive, well researched, considered and up to date Pharmaceutical Needs Assessment, building on expertise from across the local healthcare community.

In particular, the group will:

- Develop an action plan and ensure representation of the full range of stakeholders.
- Ensure that the PNA integrates with the Joint Strategic Needs Assessment and supplements commissioning plans.
- Ensure that the PNA becomes an integral part of the commissioning process.
- Ensure a communications plan is developed to keep members of the public and other stakeholders updated on progress.
- Ensure that the PNA links with both national and local priorities.
- Ensure that the PNA reflects future needs of the Isle of Wight's population .
- Ensure that the PNA informs the nature, location and duration of additional services that community pharmacies and other providers might be commissioned to deliver.
- Ensure the PNA complies with relevant legislation.
- Review the requirement for Supplementary Statements if there are major changes to pharmacy provision e.g. pharmacy closure, change of hours.

5. Frequency of meetings

The group will meet monthly as a minimum during the lead up to publication then as required thereafter.

6. Authority

Oversee the development of the Pharmaceutical Needs Assessment.

7. Links with other committees / groups

Health and Well Being Board
 Corporate Management Team (CMT)
 Commissioning Leadership Group (CLG)
 Local care board
 Pharmaceutical Services Regulations Committee
 Local Pharmaceutical Committee
 NHS England
 CCG Executive
 Primary Care leads

8. Accountability and reporting

The group will be accountable to and the final approval of the Pharmaceutical Needs Assessment residing with Health and Well Being Board.

Should there be a need for an exception report then the group will report this to the Director of Public Health (DpH) and or CMT.

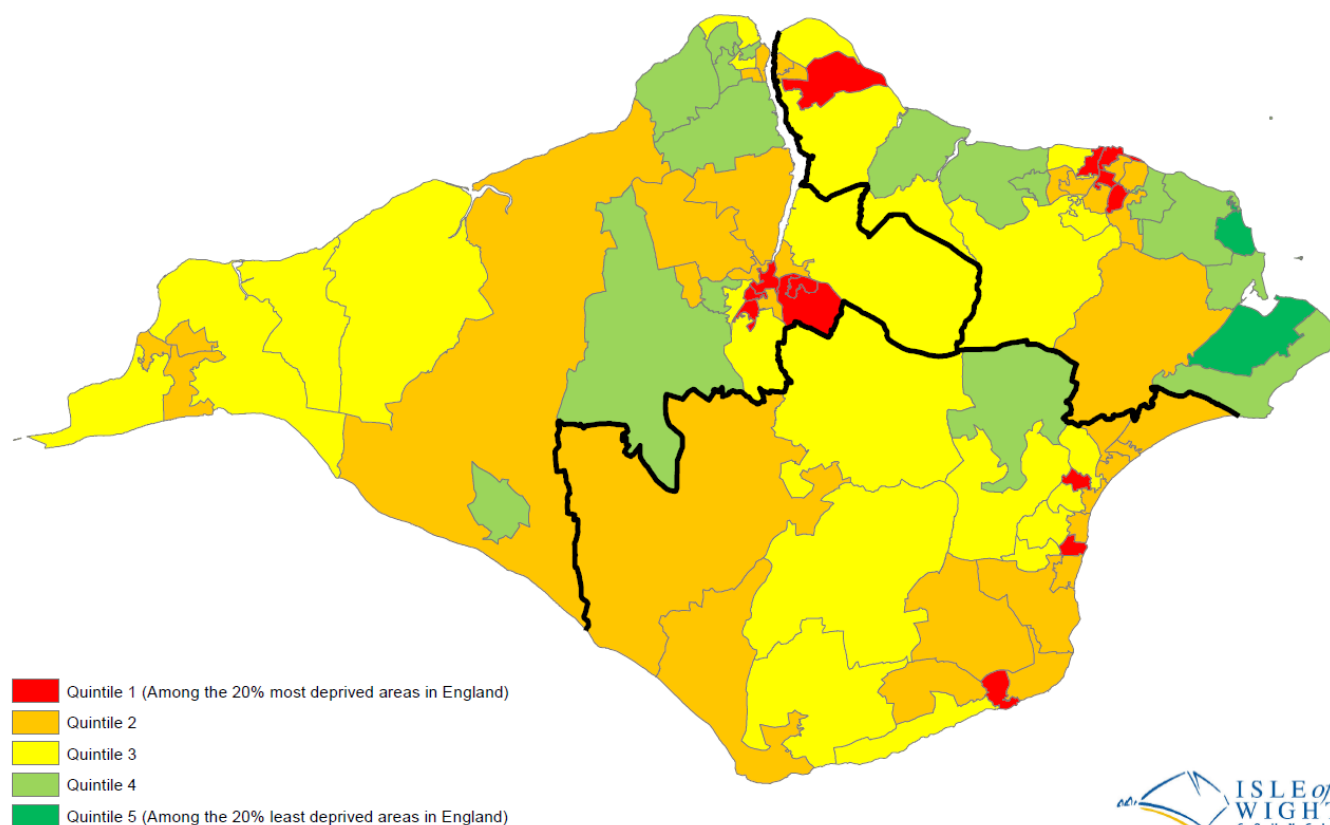
9. Members

Name	Organisation	Job Role
Frances Tilley (Lead)	Public Health	Public Health Practitioner
Bryan Hurley	Public Health	Public Health Principal
Danika Barber	Public Health Research & Intelligence Team	Senior Public Health Analyst
Debby Crockford	Local Pharmaceutical Committee	Chief Pharmaceutical Officer for Hampshire and Isle of Wight LPC
Gary Warner	Pinnacle Health Partnership (Pharmoutcomes)	
Councillor Gill Kennett	IWALC - Isle of Wight Association of Local Councils	Chair
Dr Ben Browne	Public Health	Public Health GP
Claire Tillman	Health Watch	
Dr Ian Keith or Dr Andrew Paterson	Local Medical Committee	
Fran Alvarez	Sandown Medical Practice	Practice Prescribing Officer
Tracy Savage	Isle of Wight CCG	Assistant Director, Medicines Management
Richard Buxton	Local Pharmaceutical Committee	
Cheryl Soutar	My Life A Full Life / Community Action Isle of Wight	Communications and Engagement Officer
Nik Attfield	Age UK	
Joanna Smith	Healthwatch	
Councillor Clare Mosdell	Isle of Wight Council	Councillor
Leslie Riggs	NHS England	
Vicky Paris	Public Health	Public Health Associate

Appendix C

Overall deprivation compared to England

IMD 2015 - Overall deprivation by national quintile



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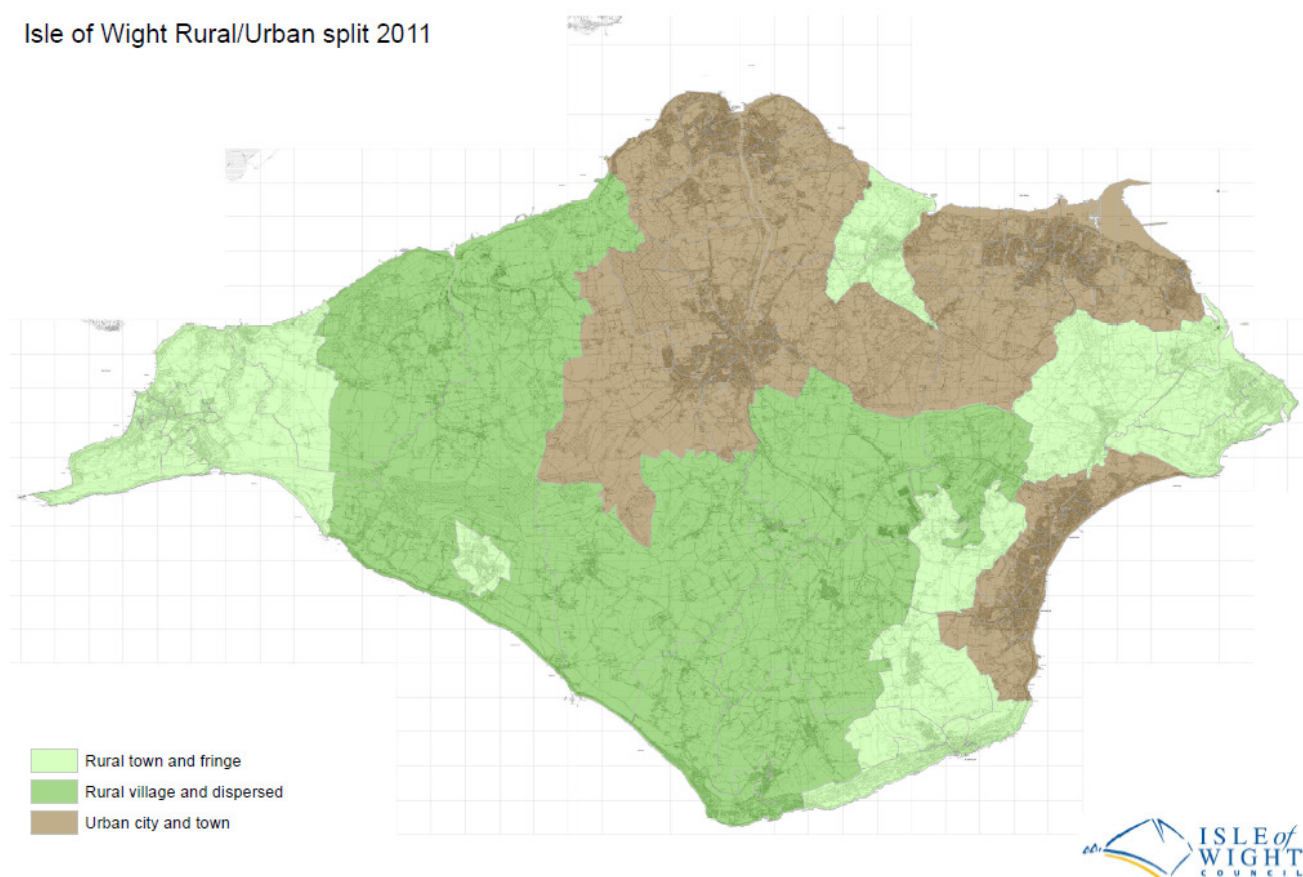


Produced by Isle of Wight Council Public Health Information Team

Appendix D

Rural/Urban Split

Isle of Wight Rural/Urban split 2011



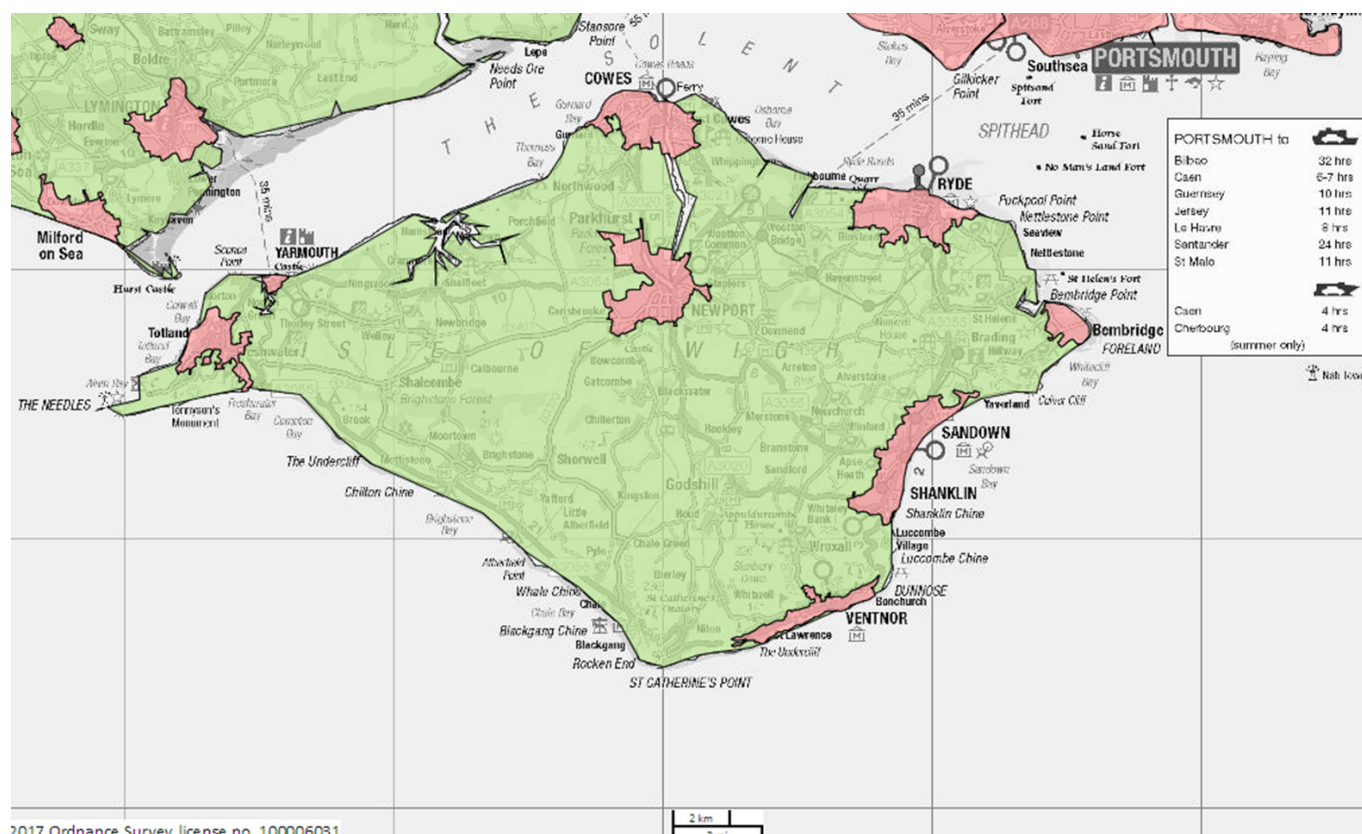
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Produced by Isle of Wight Council Public Health Information Team



Appendix E

Controlled localities



Source: NHS England, South Region Team

Appendix F

Pharmacy Opening Times

Pharmacy	Address	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
Boots	1 High St, Shanklin, PO37 6LA	Closed	09:00 - 17:30	09:00 - 17:30	09:00 - 17:30	09:00 - 17:30	09:00 - 17:30	09:00 - 17:30
Boots	1 Moa Place School Green Road, Freshwater, PO40 9DS	Closed	09:00 - 18:00	09:00 - 18:00	09:00 - 18:00	09:00 - 18:00	09:00 - 18:00	09:00 - 17:00
Boots	107 High St, Sandown, PO36 8AF	Closed	09:00 - 17:30	09:00 - 17:30	09:00 - 17:30	09:00 - 17:30	09:00 - 17:30	09:00 - 17:30
Boots	122-126 High St, Newport, PO30 1TP	10:00-16:00	08:00 - 18:00	08:00 - 18:00	08:00 - 18:00	08:00 - 18:00	08:00 - 18:00	08:00 - 18:00
Boots	15 High St, Sandown, PO36 8DA	Closed	09:00 - 17:30	09:00 - 17:30	09:00 - 17:30	09:00 - 17:30	09:00 - 17:30	09:00 - 17:30
Boots	170-172 High St, Ryde, PO33 2HW	10:00-16:00	09:00 - 18:00	09:00 - 18:00	09:00 - 18:00	09:00 - 18:00	09:00 - 18:00	09:00 - 18:00
Boots	200 Newport Rd, Cowes, PO31 7ER	Closed	08:45 - 18:30	08:45 - 18:30	08:45 - 18:30	08:45 - 18:30	08:45 - 18:30	09:00 - 17:00
Boots	25 High St, Bembridge, PO35 5SD	Closed	09:00 - 17:30	09:00 - 17:30	09:00 - 17:30	09:00 - 17:30	09:00 - 17:30	09:00 - 17:00
Boots	3 High St, Ventnor, PO38 1RY	10:00 - 16:00	09:00 - 18:30	09:00 - 18:30	09:00 - 18:30	09:00 - 18:30	09:00 - 18:30	09:00 - 17:30
Boots	Rink Rd, Ryde, PO33 1LP	Closed	08:30 - 18:00	08:30 - 18:00	08:30 - 18:00	08:30 - 18:00	08:30 - 18:00	Closed
Day Lewis Pharmacy	High Street, Niton, Ventnor, PO38 2AZ	Closed	09:00 - 13:00 13:30 - 17:30	09:00 - 13:00 13:30 - 17:30	09:00 - 13:00 13:30 - 17:30	09:00 - 13:00 13:30 - 17:30	09:00 - 13:00 13:30 - 17:30	09:00 - 12:00
Day Lewis Pharmacy	22 Carisbrooke High St, Carisbrooke, PO30 1NR	Closed	09:00 - 13:00 14:00 - 18:00	09:00 - 13:00 14:00 - 18:00	09:00 - 13:00 14:00 - 18:00	09:00 - 13:00 14:00 - 18:00	09:00 - 13:00 14:00 - 18:00	Closed
Day Lewis Pharmacy	43, High Street, Wootton Bridge, PO33 4LU	Closed	09:00 - 13:00 14:00 - 17:30	09:00 - 13:00 14:00 - 17:30	09:00 - 13:00 14:00 - 17:30	09:00 - 13:00 14:00 - 17:30	09:00 - 13:00 14:00 - 17:30	09:00 - 13:00
Day Lewis Pharmacy	51, Regent Street, Shanklin, PO37 7AE	Closed	08:45 - 18:00	08:45 - 18:00	08:45 - 18:00	08:45 - 18:00	08:45 - 18:00	09:00 - 13:00
Day Lewis Pharmacy	7, High Street, Cowes, PO31 7SA	Closed	09:00 - 17:30	09:00 - 17:30	09:00 - 17:30	09:00 - 17:30	09:00 - 17:30	09:00 - 17:30
Day Lewis Pharmacy	86-88, High Street, Newport, PO30 1BH	Closed	09:00 - 17:30	09:00 - 17:30	09:00 - 17:30	09:00 - 17:30	09:00 - 17:30	09:00 - 17:00
Day Lewis Plc	23, Sandown Road, Lake, PO36 9JL	Closed	09:00 - 13:00 14:00 - 18:00	09:00 - 13:00 14:00 - 18:00	09:00 - 13:00 14:00 - 18:00	09:00 - 13:00 14:00 - 18:00	09:00 - 13:00 14:00 - 18:00	Closed
Gibbs and Gurnell	34 Union Street, Ryde, PO33 2LE	Closed	09:00 - 17:30	09:00 - 17:30	09:00 - 17:30	09:00 - 17:30	09:00 - 17:30	09:00 - 17:30
Kemkay Chemist	3 Clifton Buildings, Avenue Road, Freshwater, PO40 9UT	Closed	09:00 - 13:00 14:00 - 18:00	09:00 - 13:00 14:00 - 18:00	09:00 - 13:00 14:00 - 18:00	09:00 - 13:00 14:00 - 18:00	09:00 - 13:00 14:00 - 18:00	09:00 - 12:30 13:00 - 15:00
Lloyds pharmacy	1 Albert Street, Ventnor, PO38 1EX	Closed	09:00 - 18:30	09:00 - 18:30	09:00 - 18:30	09:00 - 18:30	09:00 - 18:30	09:00 - 14:00

Lloyds pharmacy	18 The Esplanade, Ryde, PO33 2EH	Closed	08:45 - 18:30	08:45 - 18:30	08:45 - 18:30	08:45 - 18:30	08:45 - 18:30	09:00 - 12:00
Lloyds pharmacy	41-42 Pyle Street, Newport, PO30 1XB	Closed	08:30 - 18:15	08:30 - 18:15	08:30 - 18:15	08:30 - 18:15	08:30 - 18:15	08:45 - 17:30
Lloyds pharmacy	Church Path, East Cowes, PO32 6RP	Closed	08:30 - 18:30	08:30 - 18:30	08:30 - 18:30	08:30 - 18:30	08:30 - 18:30	09:00 - 17:00
Lloyds pharmacy	Sandown Medical Centre, The Broadway, Sandown, PO36 9ET	Closed	08:30 - 18:30	08:30 - 18:30	08:30 - 18:30	08:30 - 18:30	08:30 - 18:30	09:00 - 13:00
Lloyds Pharmacy Inside Sainsbury's	Foxes Road, Newport, PO30 5ZB	10:00 - 16:00	07:00 - 23:00	07:00 - 23:00	07:00 - 23:00	07:00 - 23:00	07:00 - 23:00	07:00 - 22:00
Regent Pharmacy	59 Regent Street, Shanklin, PO37 7AE	Closed	09:00 - 13:00 14:00 - 18:00	09:00 - 13:00 14:00 - 18:00	09:00 - 13:00 14:00 - 18:00	09:00 - 13:00 14:00 - 18:00	09:00 - 13:00 14:00 - 18:00	09:00 - 13:00 14:00 - 17:30
Regent Pharmacy	Well Road, East Cowes, PO32 6SP	Closed	09:00 - 20:00	09:00 - 18:00	09:00 - 18:00	09:00 - 18:00	09:00 - 18:00	09:00 - 17:30
Seaview Pharmacy	Pier Road, Seaview, PO34 5BL	Closed	09:00 - 13:00 14:15 - 17:30	09:00 - 13:00 14:15 - 17:30	09:00 - 13:00 14:15 - 17:30	09:00 - 13:00 14:15 - 17:30	09:00 - 13:00 14:15 - 17:30	09:00 - 12:45
Tesco (In Store) Pharmacy	Tesco Pharmacy, Brading Road, Ryde, PO33 1QS	10:00-16:00	08:00 - 19:45	08:00 - 19:45	08:00 - 19:45	08:00 - 19:45	08:00 - 19:45	08:00 - 19:30
Yarmouth Pharmacy	4 Quay Street, Yarmouth, PO41 0PB	10:00-14:00 14:30-16:00	08:30 - 14:00 14:30 - 18:00	08:30 - 14:00 14:30 - 18:00	08:30 - 14:00 14:30 - 18:00	08:30 - 14:00 14:30 - 18:00	08:30 - 14:00 14:30 - 18:00	08:30 - 14:00 14:30 - 18:00

Appendix G

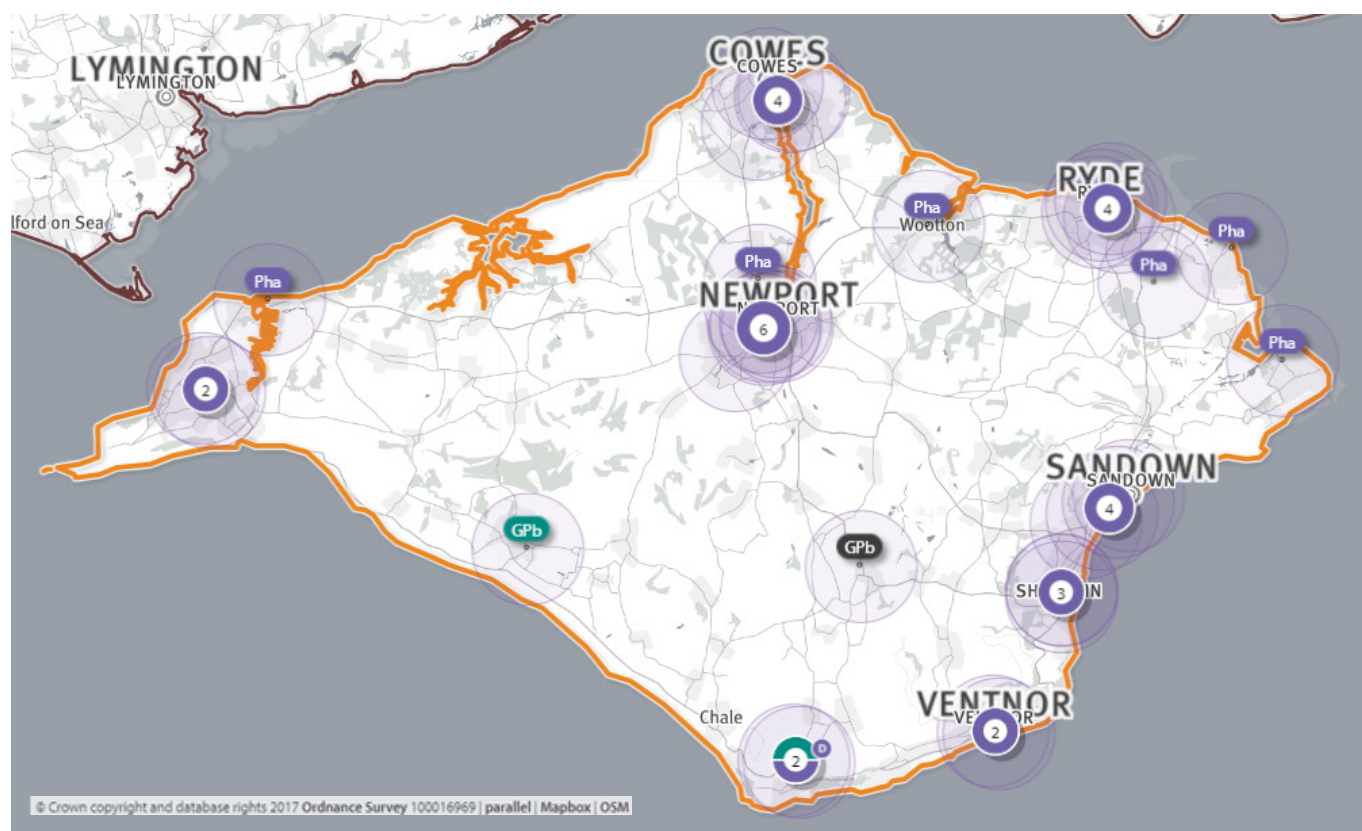
Pharmaceutical services provided by the dispensing GP practices

Pharmacy services	Niton	Godshill	Brighstone
1 Emergency Hormonal Contraception	*	*	*
2 Trimethoprim for Uncomplicated UTI	*	*	*
3 Out of Hours			
4 Chlamydia Screening	*	*	*
5 Azithromycin for Chlamydia Treatment	*	*	*
6 Condom Distribution	*	*	*
7 Needle & Syringe Programme			
8 Supervised Consumption			
9 Hepatitis B Vaccine	*	*	*
10 Dry Blood Spot Testing			
11 Seasonal Flu Vaccination	*	*	*
12 Seasonal Flu Antiviral Medication	*	*	*
13 Paediatric H1N1 Flu Vaccine	*	*	*
14 Stop Smoking	Under public health		
15 COPD Check	*	*	*
16 Osteoporosis Referral	*	*	*
17 Pandemic Antiviral Collection Point	*	*	*
18 Anaphylaxis	*	*	*
19 Diabetic Sharps Disposal	*	*	*
20 Platinum Points	QPSS yes across practice		
21 Return to Stock	*	*	*
22 Not Dispensed	N/A		
23 Tandem Scheme			
24 Specialist Palliative Care Drugs	*	*	*
25 MUR Accreditation Completed	DRUM reviews		
26 MUR Targeted at Synchronisation	In-house Medicine Reviews		
27 MUR Targeted at Asthma	Inhaler technique and peak flow		
28 MUR Targeted at Glucometer	Training and new meters provided		
29 Concordance support	*	*	*
30 Provision of MAR	N/A		
31 Provision of MDS	*	*	*
32 Prescription Collection	*	*	*
33 Minor Ailments	*	*	*
34 Proteus Support	N/A		
35 NMS			
36 Medicine Use Review	*	*	*
37 Re-ablement			
38 Wightbren coeliac Scheme	No longer on Isle of Wight		
39 Palliative care service	*	*	*
40 Omnitrope Support Service			
41 Pharmacy First CCG	N/A		

Appendix H

Information from the 2011 census shows that 22 per cent of the 61,085 households on the Isle of Wight do not own a car, 46 per cent own one car, 23 per cent own two and 8 per cent own three plus cars, car ownership is higher than the national average. For members of the public using public transport there is also a bus stop within a short distance of every pharmacy on the Isle of Wight.

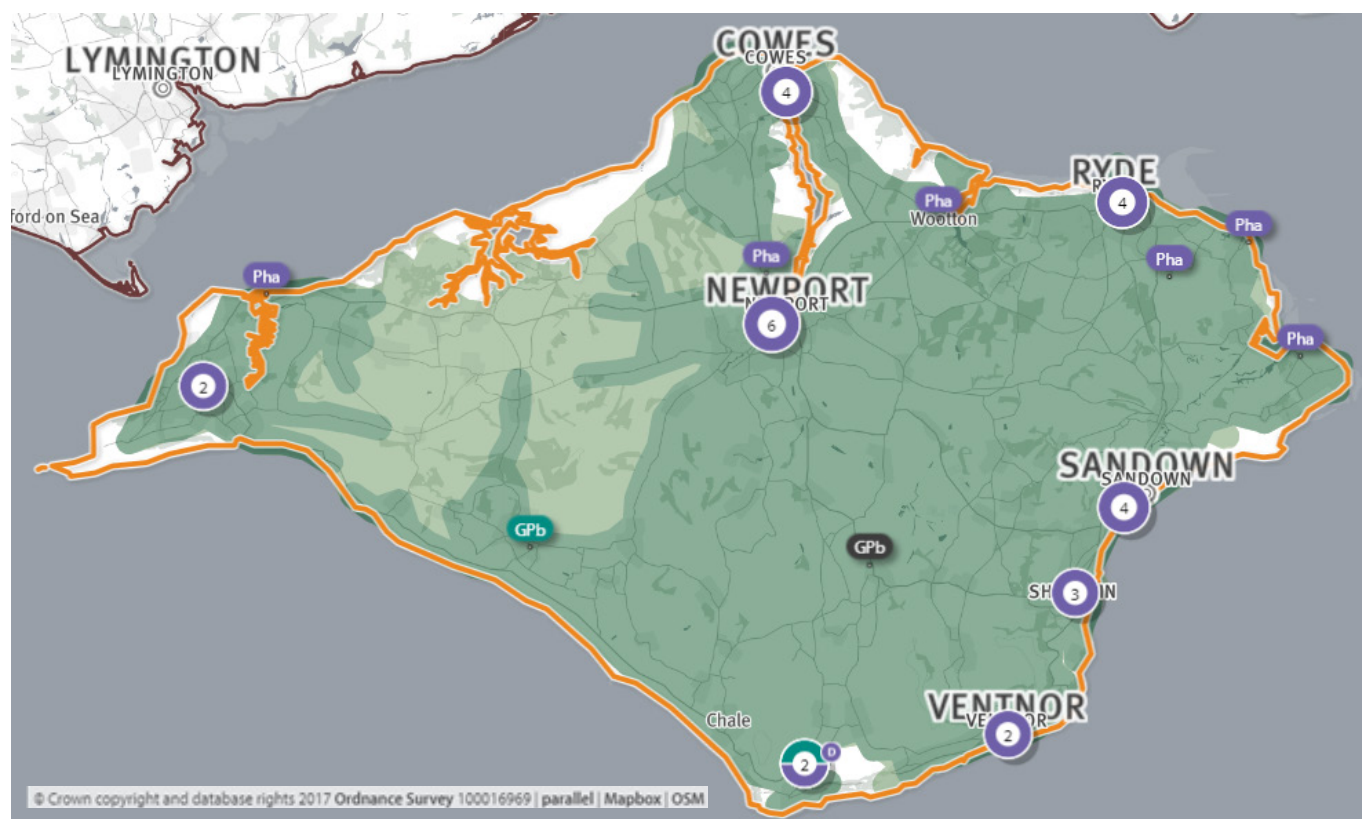
Map from Shape showing 1.6km (1 mile) travelling distance to pharmacies



Appendix I

The dark green areas are 5 minutes drive and lighter green is 10 minutes drive.

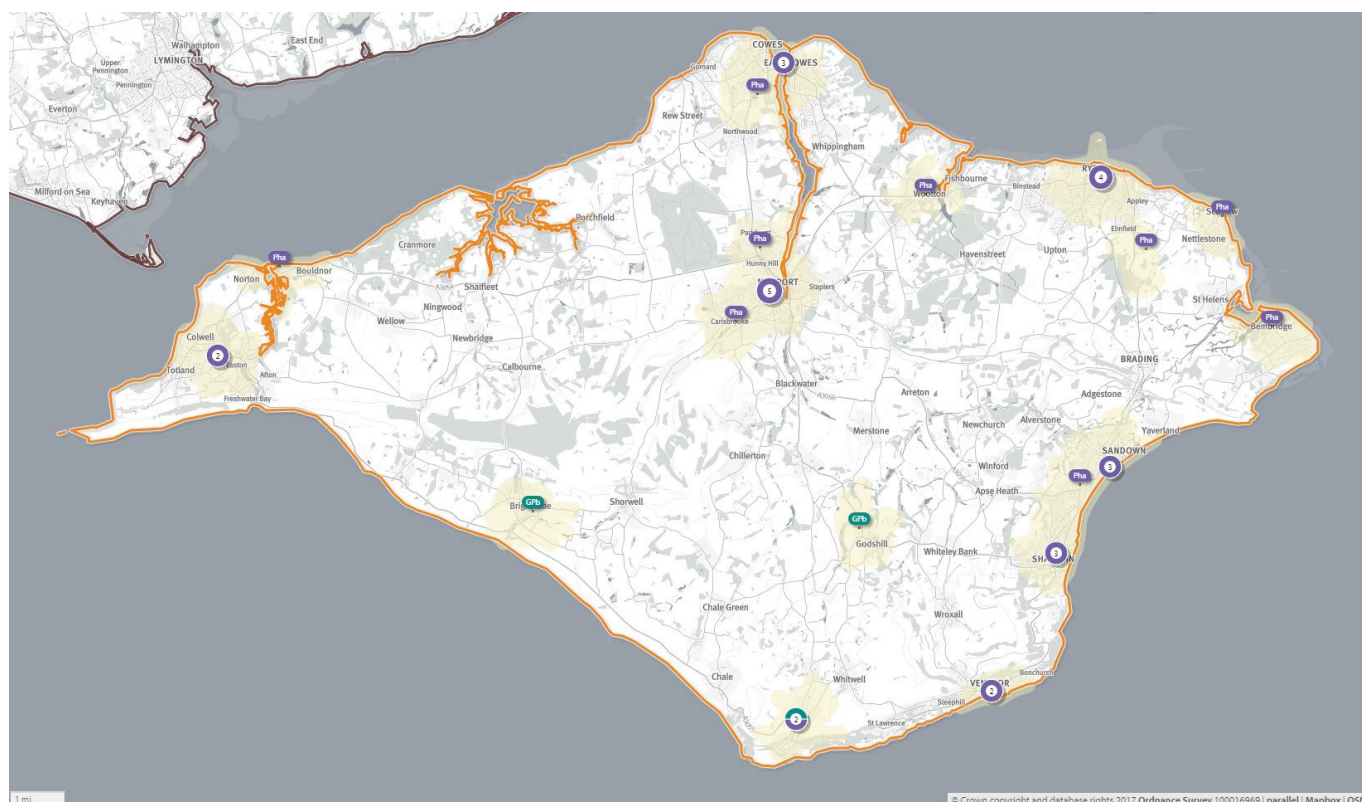
Map showing travel time to pharmacies by car



Appendix J

The cream circles show areas within a 20 minute walking time of pharmacies. 75 per cent of the population live within these areas.

Map showing walking time to pharmacies



Appendix K

There are currently have 7 pharmacies on the Isle of Wight accredited to HLP status, 6 are soon to receive accreditation and 2 are working towards accreditation.

HLP status

Pharmacy	HLP status
Boots The Chemist, Newport	Not accredited
Boots The Chemist, Ventnor	Not accredited
Boots The Chemist, Ryde	Working towards accreditation
Boots The Chemist, Sandown	Not accredited
Boots The Chemist, Shanklin	Not accredited
Day Lewis Pharmacy, Lake	Soon to receive accreditation
Day Lewis Pharmacy, Niton	Soon to receive accreditation
Day Lewis Pharmacy, Wootton	Accredited
Day Lewis Pharmacy, Shanklin	Soon to receive accreditation
Day Lewis Pharmacy, Carisbrooke	Soon to receive accreditation
Day Lewis Pharmacy, Cowes	Soon to receive accreditation
Day Lewis Pharmacy, Newport	Soon to receive accreditation
Gibbs and Gurnell, Ryde	Accredited
Kemkay Chemist, Freshwater	Not accredited
Lloyds Pharmacy, Ryde	Accredited
Lloyds Pharmacy, East Cowes	Accredited
Lloyds Pharmacy, Sandown	Not accredited
Lloyds Pharmacy, Pyle Street	Not accredited
Lloyds Pharmacy, Ventnor	Not accredited
Lloyds Pharmacy in Sainsbury's	Not accredited
Regent Pharmacy, Shanklin	Accredited
Regent Pharmacy, East Cowes	Accredited
Seaview Pharmacy	Not accredited
Tesco Pharmacy, Ryde	Not accredited
Yarmouth Pharmacy	Not accredited
Your Local Boots Pharmacy, Sandown	Not accredited
Your Local Boots Pharmacy, Bembridge	Not accredited
Your Local Boots Pharmacy, Freshwater	Accredited
Your Local Boots Pharmacy, Cowes	Not accredited
Your Local Boots Pharmacy, Ryde (Tower House)	Working towards accreditation

Appendix L

Bus routes and parking

The table opposite demonstrates that there is adequate parking to meet the needs of people accessing pharmacies and GP pharmacies.

However, there is limited parking at Brighstone GP dispensing surgery and parking becomes most difficult at school pick up times.

The majority of pharmacies have provision for disabled parking within 10m and have good disability access to the pharmacy and consulting areas.

Bus route details correct as at 11 October 2017.

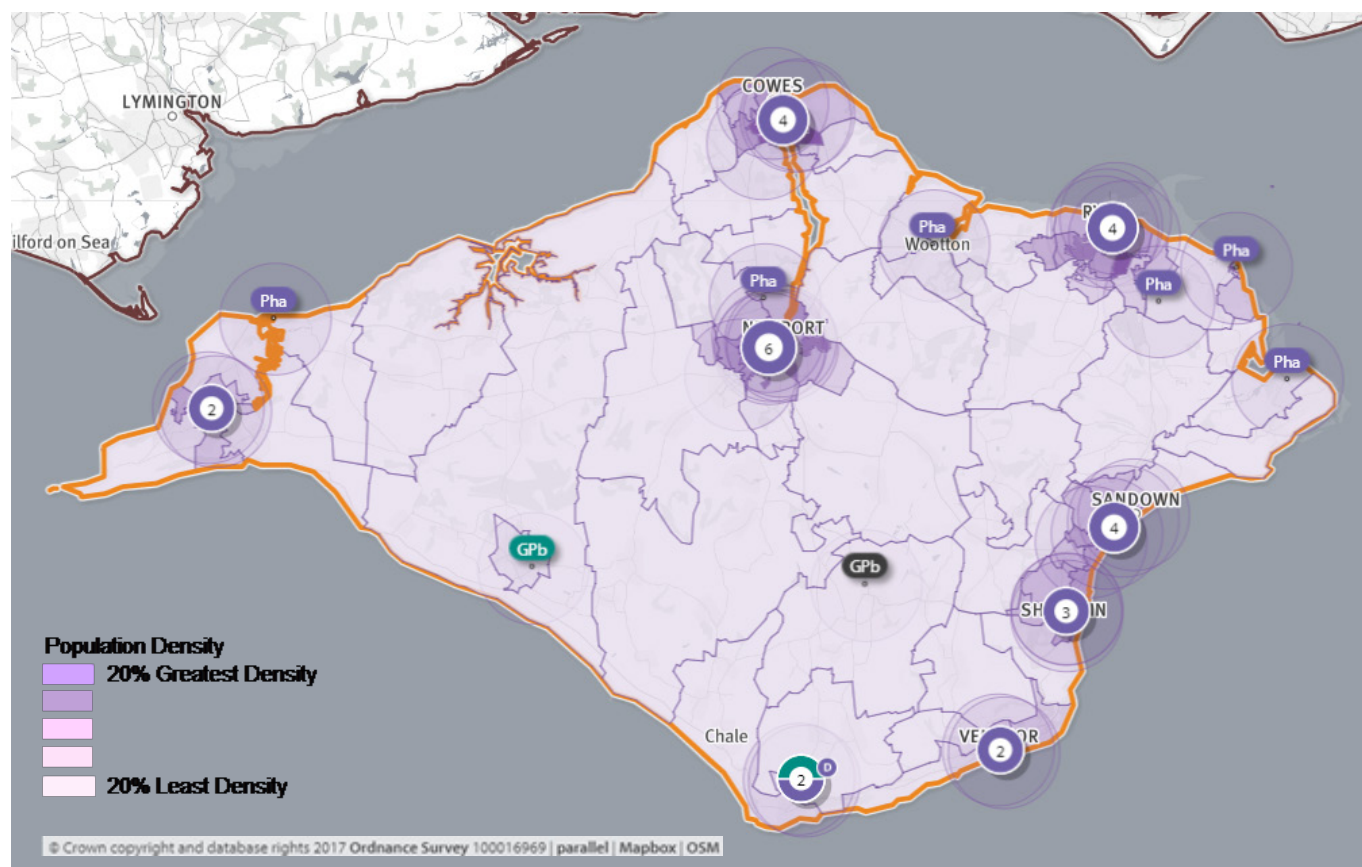
				Car parks nearby?	On street parking nearby?	Bus stop nearby?	Bus route	Frequency
Boots	1 High Street	Shanklin	PO37 6LA	Y	Y	Y	2, 3	2: M-Su up to every 30 mins 3: M-Su up to every 30 mins
Boots	1 Moa Place	Freshwater	PO40 9DS	Y	Y	Y	7, 12	7: M-Su up to every 30 mins 12: M-F 5 journeys, Sa 4 journeys
Boots	107 High Street	Sandown	PO36 8AF	Y	Y	Y	2, 3, 8	2: M-Su up to every 30 mins 3: M-Su up to every 30 mins 8: M-Su up to every 60 mins
Boots	122-126 High Street	Newport	PO30 1TP	Y	Y	Y	1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 12, 38, 39	1: M-Sa up to every 7 mins, Su up to every 10 mins 2: M-Su up to every 30 mins 3: M-Su up to every 30 mins 5: M-Sa up to every 20 mins, Su up to every 30 mins 6: M-Sa 5 journeys, Su 3 journeys 7: M-Su up to every 30 mins 8: M-Su up to every 60 mins 9: M-Sa up to every 10 mins, Su up to every 15 mins 12: M-F 5 journeys, Sa 4 journeys 38: M-Su up to every 30 mins 39: M-F hourly from 0930 to 1330
Boots	15 High Street	Sandown	PO36 8DA	Y	Y	Y	2, 3, 8	2: M-Su up to every 30 mins 3: M-Su up to every 30 mins 8: M-Su up to every 60 mins
Boots	170-172 High Street	Ryde	PO33 2HW	Y	Y	Y	4, 9, 37	4: M-Su up to every 60 mins 9: M-Sa up to every 10 mins, Su up to every 15 mins 37: M-Sa up to every 60 mins
Boots	200 Newport Road	Cowes	PO31 7ER	Y	Y	Y	1	1: M-Sa up to every 7 mins, Su up to every 10 mins
Boots	25 High Street	Bembridge	PO35 5SD	N	Y	Y	8	8: M-Su up to every 60 mins
Boots	3 High Street	Ventnor	PO38 1RY	Y	Y	Y	3, 6	3: M-Su up to every 30 mins 6: M-Sa 5 journeys, Su 3 journeys
Boots	Rink Road	Ryde	PO33 1LP	Y	Y	Y	2, 3, 8	2: M-Su up to every 30 mins 3: M-Su up to every 30 mins 8: M-Su up to every 60 mins
Day Lewis Pharmacy	22 Carisbrooke High Street	Newport	PO30 1NR	Y	N	Y	7, 12, 38	7: M-Su up to every 30 mins 12: M-F 5 journeys, Sa 4 journeys 38: M-Su up to every 30 mins
Day Lewis Pharmacy	43 High Street	Wootton	PO33 4LU	Y	Y	Y	4, 9	4: M-Su up to every 60 mins 9: M-Sa up to every 10 mins, Su up to every 15 mins
Day Lewis Pharmacy	51 Regent Street	Shanklin	PO37 7AE	Y	Y	Y	2, 3	2: M-Su up to every 30 mins 3: M-Su up to every 30 mins
Day Lewis Pharmacy	7 High Street	Cowes	PO31 7SA	Y	Y	Y	1	1: M-Sa up to every 7 mins, Su up to every 10 mins
Day Lewis Pharmacy	86-88 High Street	Newport	PO30 1BH	Y	Y	Y	6, 7, 12, 38, 39	6: M-Sa 5 journeys, Su 3 journeys 7: M-Su up to every 30 mins 12: M-F 5 journeys, Sa 4 journeys 38: M-Su up to every 30 mins 39: M-F hourly from 0930 to 1330
Day Lewis Pharmacy	23 Sandown Road	Lake	PO36 9JL	Y	Y	Y	2, 3, 8	2: M-Su up to every 30 mins 3: M-Su up to every 30 mins 8: M-Su up to every 60 mins
Gibbs & Gurnell	34 Union Street	Ryde	PO33 2LE	Y	Y	Y	4, 9, 37	4: M-Su up to every 60 mins 9: M-Sa up to every 10 mins, Su up to every 15 mins 37: M-Sa up to every 60 mins
Kemkay Chemist	3 Clifton Buildings, Avenue Road	Freshwater	PO40 9UT	Y	Y	Y	7, 12	7: M-Su up to every 30 mins 12: M-F 5 journeys, Sa 4 journeys
Lloyds Pharmacy	1 Albert Street	Ventnor	PO38 1EX	Y	Y	Y	3, 6	3: M-Su up to every 30 mins 6: M-Sa 5 journeys, Su 3 journeys

				Car parks nearby?	On street parking nearby?	Bus stop nearby?	Bus route	Frequency
Lloyds Pharmacy	18 The Esplanade	Ryde	PO33 2EH	Y	Y	Y	2, 3, 4, 8, 9, 37	2: M-Su up to every 30 mins 3: M-Su up to every 30 mins 4: M-Su up to every 60 mins 8: M-Su up to every 60 mins 9: M-Sa up to every 10 mins, Su up to every 15 mins 37: M-Sa up to every 60 mins
Lloyds Pharmacy	41-42 Pyle Street	Newport	PO30 1XB	Y	Y	Y	1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 12, 38, 39	1: M-Sa up to every 7 mins, Su up to every 10 mins 2: M-Su up to every 30 mins 3: M-Su up to every 30 mins 5: M-Sa up to every 20 mins, Su up to every 30 mins 6: M-Sa 5 journeys, Su 3 journeys 7: M-Su up to every 30 mins 8: M-Su up to every 60 mins 9: M-Sa up to every 10 mins, Su up to every 15 mins 12: M-F 5 journeys, Sa 4 journeys 38: M-Su up to every 30 mins 39: M-F hourly from 0930 to 1330
Lloyds Pharmacy	Church Path	East Cowes	PO32 6RP	Y	Y	Y	4, 5	4: M-Su up to every 60 mins 5: M-Sa up to every 20 mins, Su up to every 30 mins
Lloyds Pharmacy	The Broadway	Sandown	PO36 9ET	Y	N	Y	2, 3, 8	2: M-Su up to every 30 mins 3: M-Su up to every 30 mins 8: M-Su up to every 60 mins
Lloyds Pharmacy in Sainsburys	Foxes Road	Newport	PO30 5ZB	Y	Y	Y	1, 39	1: M-Sa up to every 7 mins, Su up to every 10 mins 39: M-F hourly from 0930 to 1330
Niton Pharmacy	High Street	Niton	PO38 2AZ	N	Y	Y	6	6: M-Sa 5 journeys, Su 3 journeys
Regent Pharmacy	59 Regent Street	Shanklin	PO37 7AE	Y	Y	Y	2, 3	2: M-Su up to every 30 mins 3: M-Su up to every 30 mins
Regent Pharmacy	Well Road	East Cowes	PO32 6SP	Y	Y	Y	4, 5	4: M-Su up to every 60 mins 5: M-Sa up to every 20 mins, Su up to every 30 mins
Seaview Pharmacy	Pier Road	Seaview	PO34 5BL	Y	Y	Y	8	8: M-Su up to every 60 mins
Tesco Pharmacy	Brading Road	Ryde	PO33 1QS	Y	N	Y	2, 3	2: M-Su up to every 30 mins 3: M-Su up to every 30 mins
Yarmouth Pharmacy	4 Quay Street	Yarmouth	PO41 0PB	Y	Y	Y	7, 12	7: M-Su up to every 30 mins 12: M-F 5 journeys, Sa 4 journeys
Niton Surgery	Blackgang Road	Niton	PO38 2BN	Y	Y	Y	6	6: M-Sa 5 journeys, Su 3 journeys
Brighstone Surgery	New Road	Brighstone	PO30 4BB	N	Y	Y	12	12: M-F 5 journeys, Sa 4 journeys
Godshill Surgery	2 Yarborough Close	Godshill	PO38 3HS	N	Y	Y	2, 3	2: M-Su up to every 30 mins 3: M-Su up to every 30 mins

Appendix M

The population density map shows that all the most densely populated areas are within 1.6 km (1 mile) of a pharmacy, except for a small part of the outskirts of Ryde.

Map showing population density

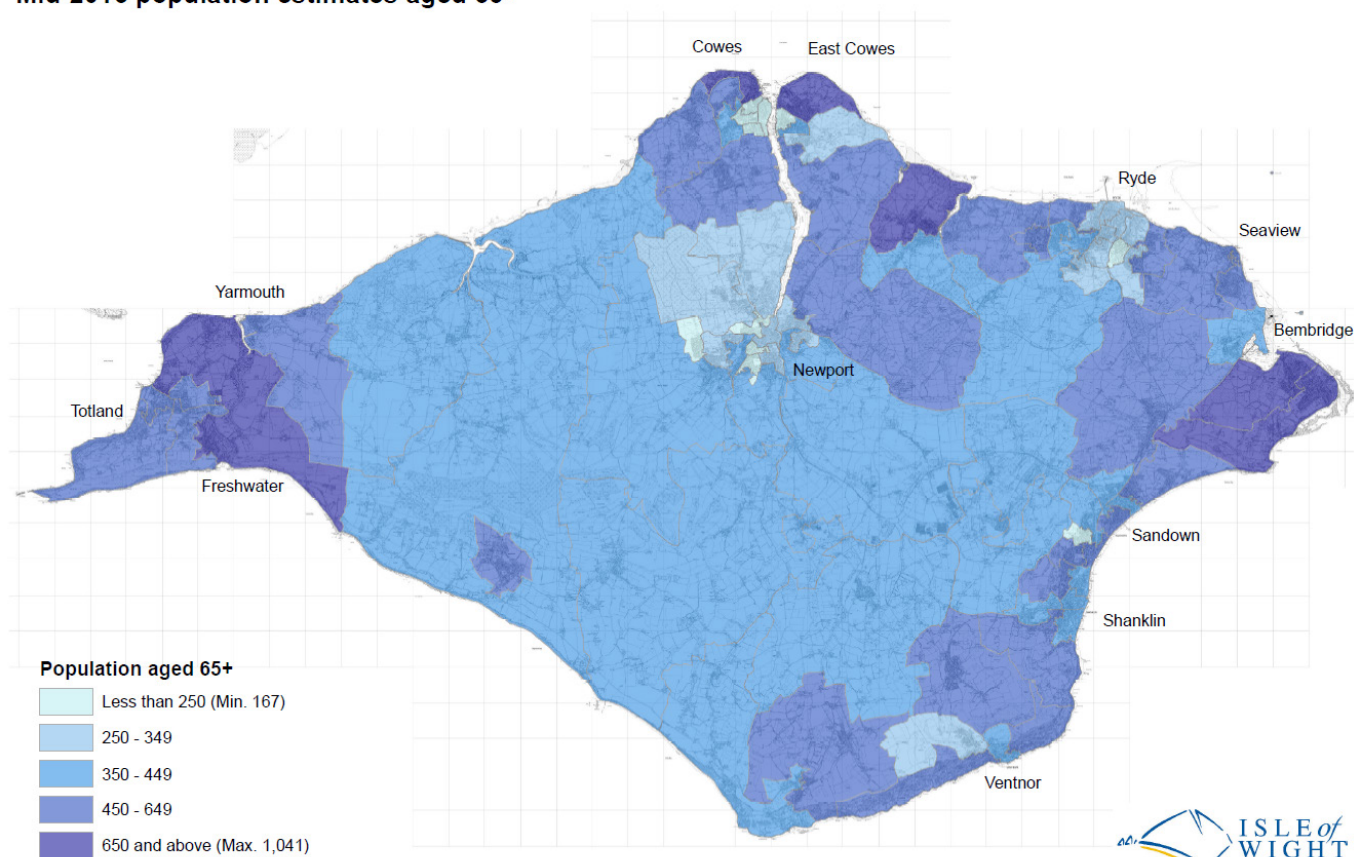


Appendix N

The darker blue areas each have more than 650 people aged 65 or over living in them, while the paler blue areas have less than 250 people aged 65 or over living in them. The largest concentrations of older people are found on the coastlines and rural areas, rather than in the town centres.

Map showing estimated population of 65 plus

Mid-2016 population estimates aged 65+



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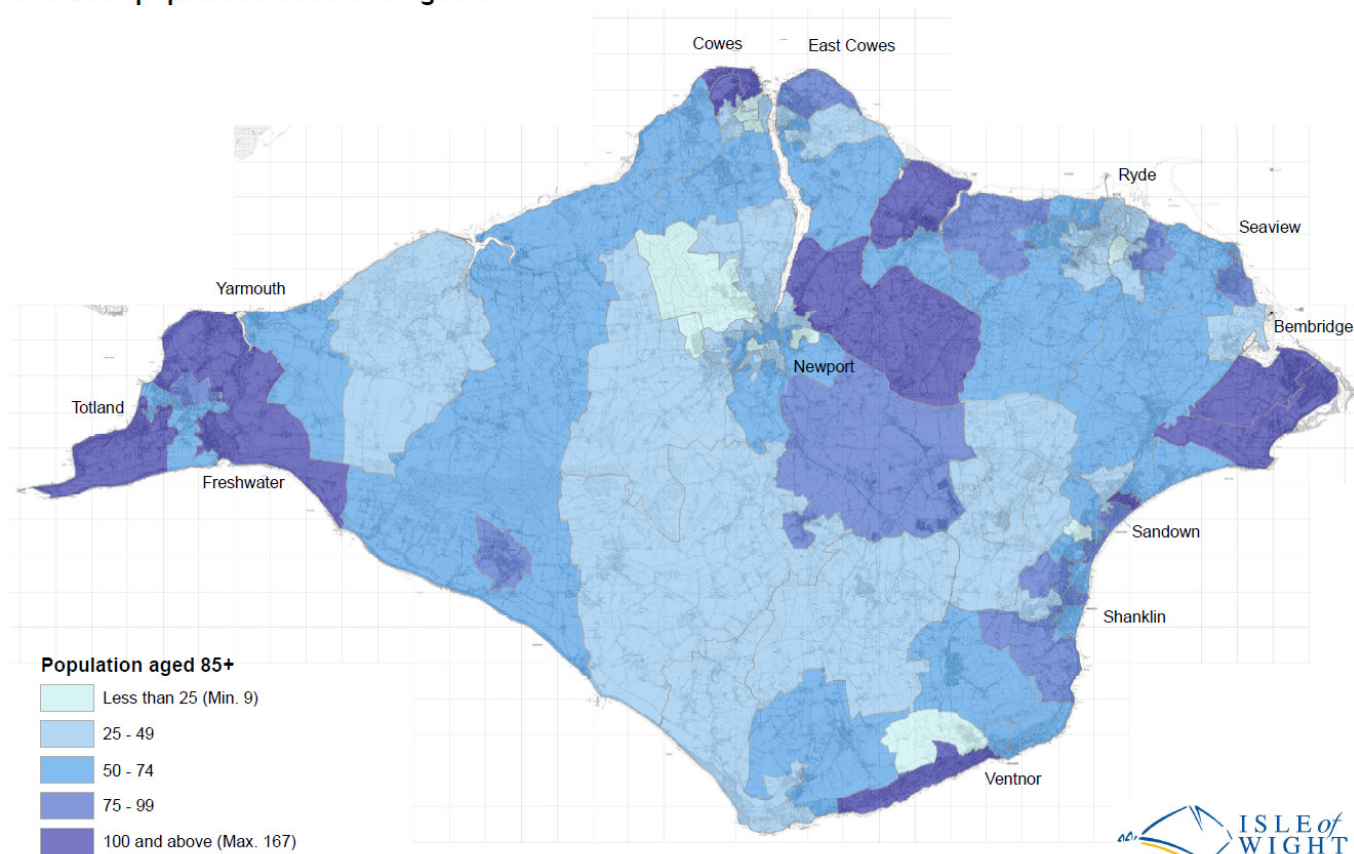
Produced by Isle of Wight Council Organisational Intelligence Team



Appendix 0

Map showing estimated population of 85 plus

Mid-2016 population estimates aged 85+



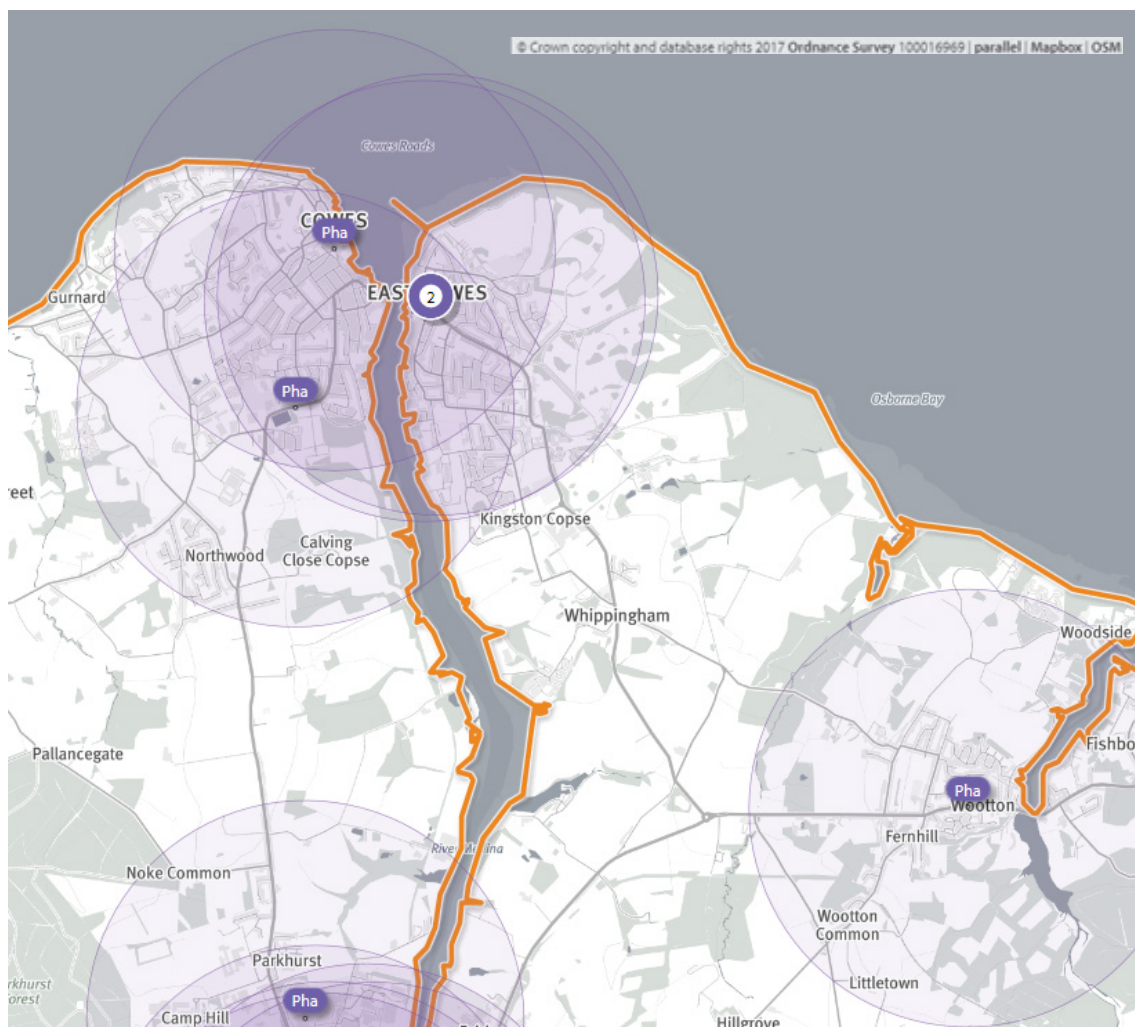
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Produced by Isle of Wight Council Organisational Intelligence Team

Appendix P

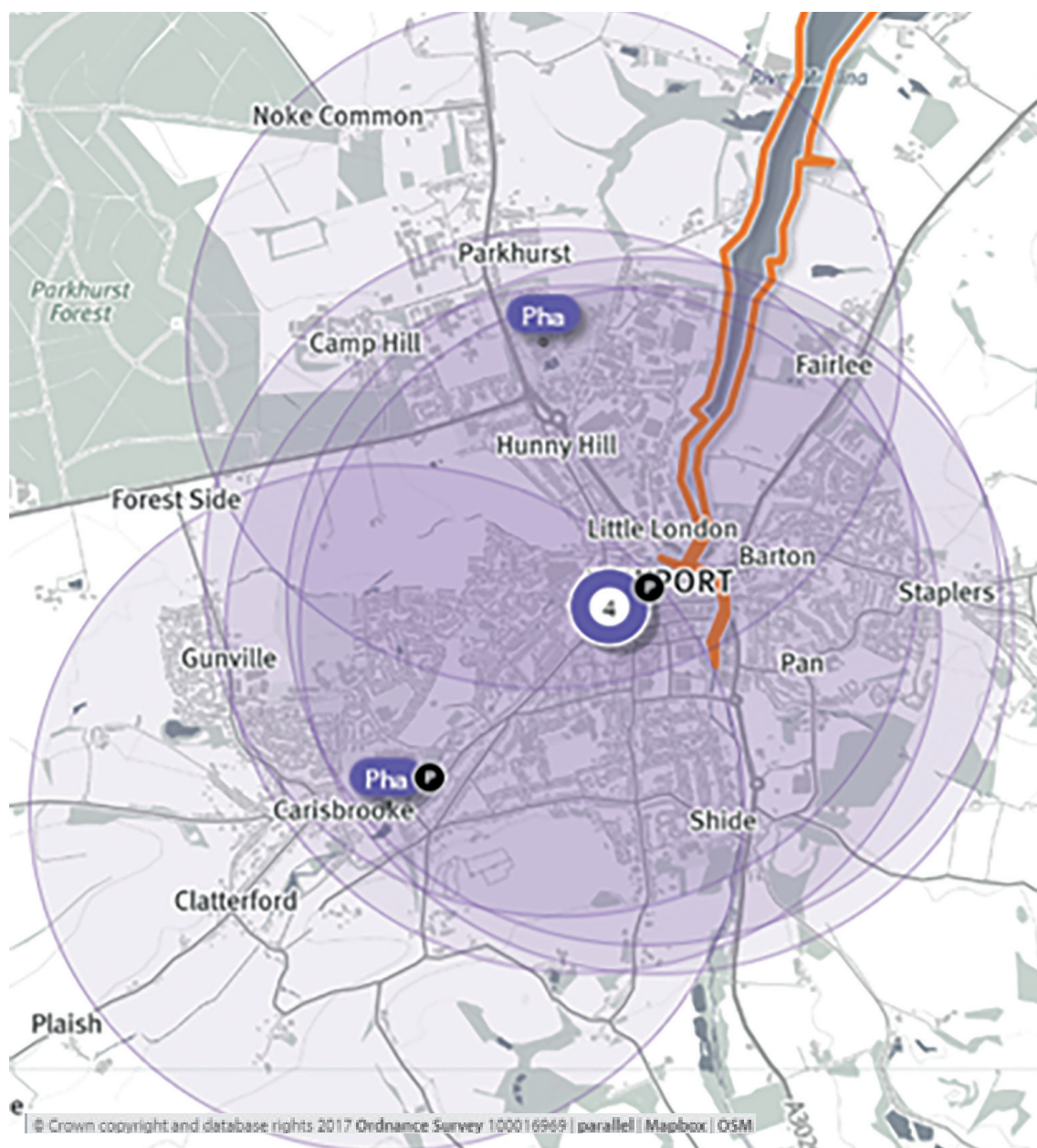
Detailed pharmacy provision maps showing a 1.6km (1 mile) radius

Cowes, East Cowes and Wootton



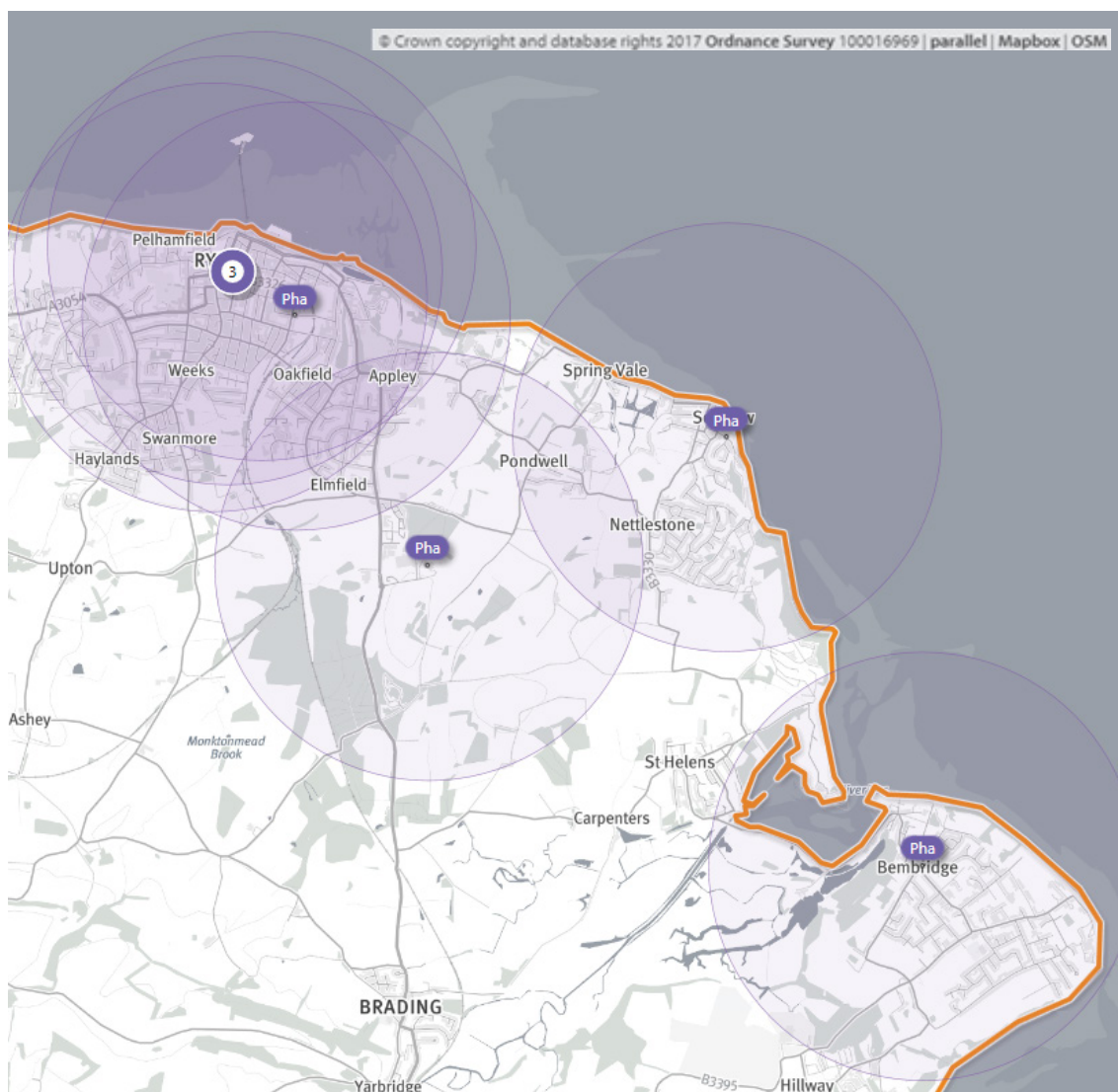
Source: Public Health England SHAPE place tool <https://shapeatlas.net/place> 2017

Newport



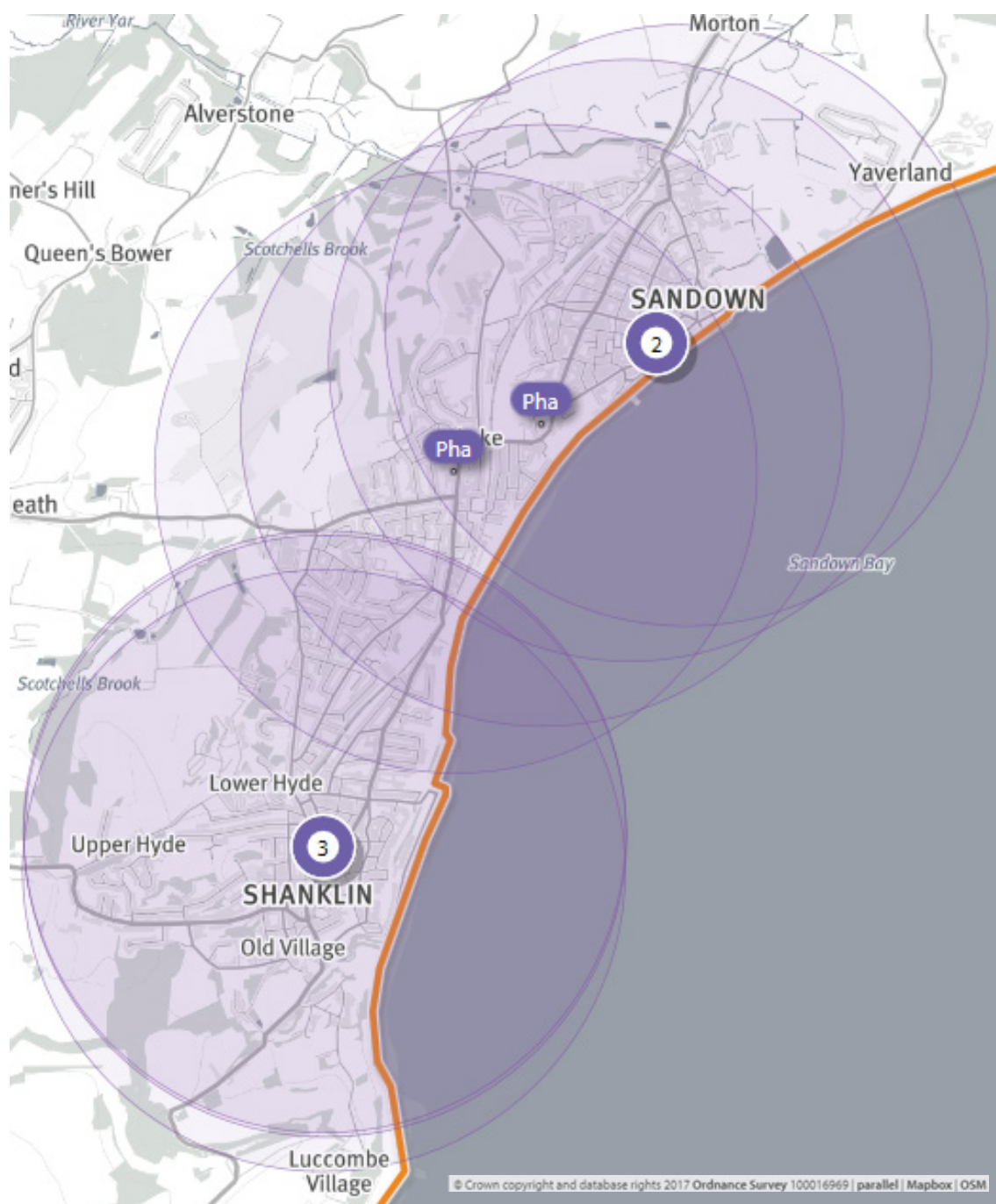
Source: Public Health England SHAPE place tool <https://shapeatlas.net/place> 2017

Ryde, Seaview and Bembridge



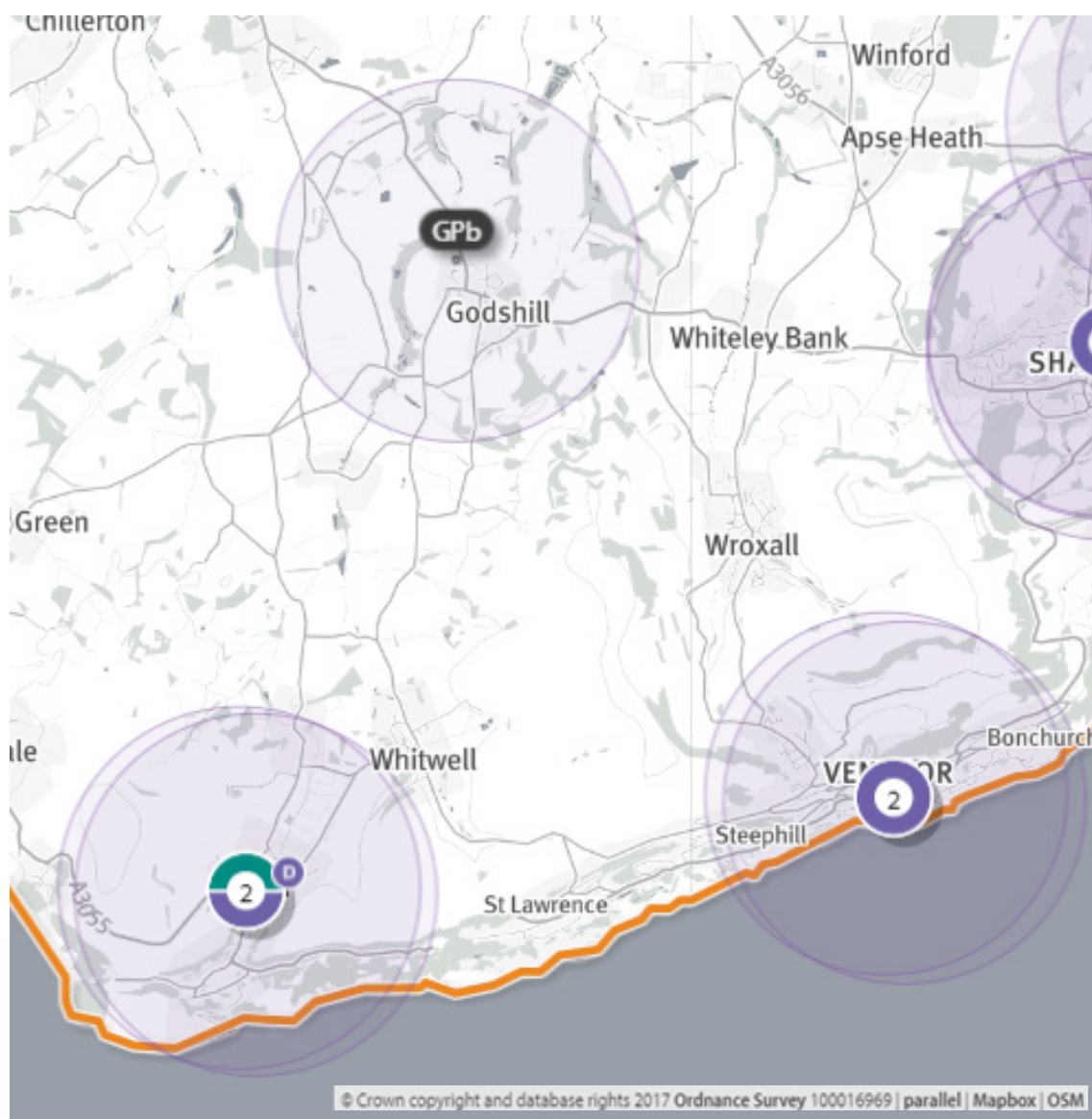
Source: Public Health England SHAPE place tool <https://shapeatlas.net/place> 2017

Sandown, Lake and Shanklin



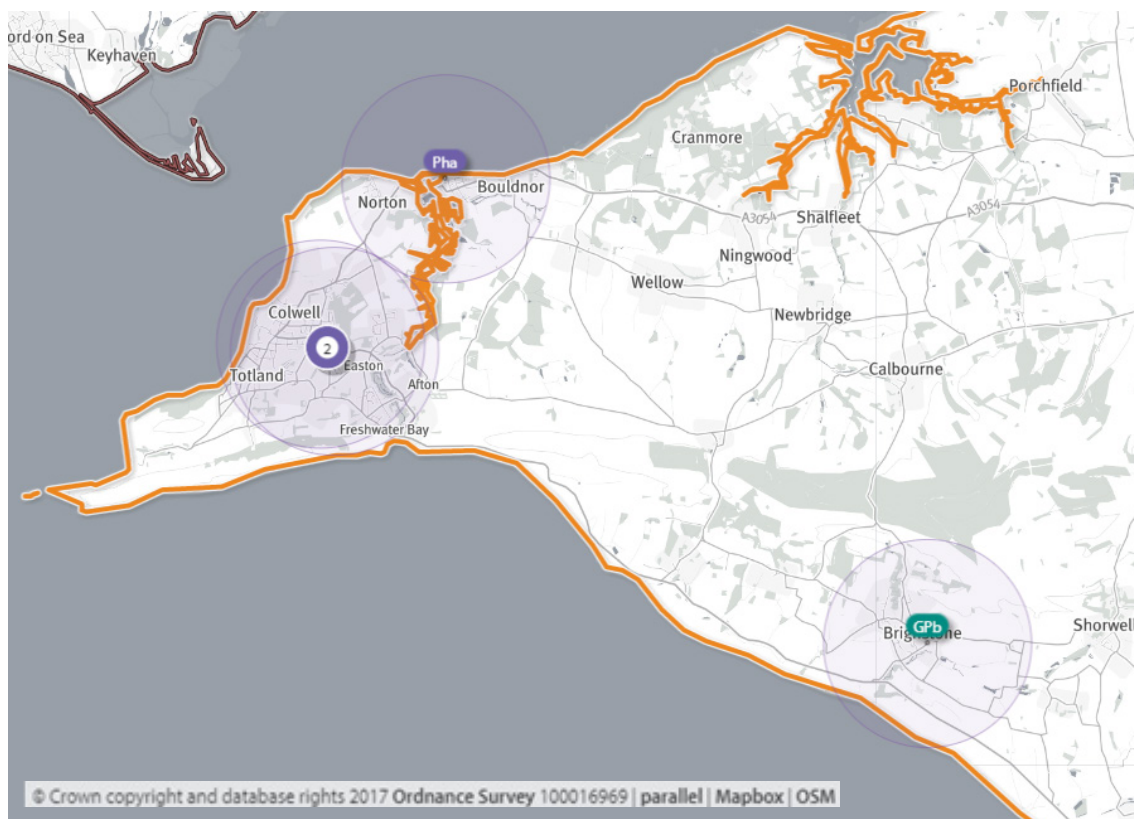
Source: Public Health England SHAPE place tool <https://shapeatlas.net/place> 2017

Godshill, Ventnor and Niton



Source: Public Health England SHAPE place tool <https://shapeatlas.net/place> 2017

Freshwater, Yarmouth and Brighstone



Source: Public Health England SHAPE place tool <https://shapeatlas.net/place> 2017

PHARMACEUTICAL NEEDS ASSESSMENT (PNA)

2018 to 2020

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