



# Pharmaceutical Needs Assessment 2022

Birmingham and Solihull  
Health and Wellbeing  
Boards

This Pharmaceutical Needs Assessment (PNA) has been produced by Soar Beyond, contracted by Birmingham City Council and Solihull Metropolitan Borough Council. The production has been overseen by the PNA Steering Group for Birmingham and Solihull (BSOL) Health and Wellbeing Boards with authoring support from Soar Beyond Ltd. As such, when referring to both geographical areas as a whole, the name BSOL will be used. All information is correct at the time of writing in August 2022.

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## Executive summary

### 1. Introduction

Every Health and Wellbeing Board (HWB) has a statutory duty to carry out a Pharmaceutical Needs Assessment (PNA) every three years. A PNA was last published for Birmingham and Solihull in 2018 and updated with supplementary statements reflecting changes in needs as required, with the next PNA due to be published in April 2021. Due to the COVID-19 pandemic the Department of Health and Social Care (DHSC) postponed the requirement for all HWBs to publish until 1 October 2022. This joint PNA for Birmingham and Solihull (BSOL) HWBs fulfils the regulatory requirement.

#### 1.1. Aim, objectives and methodology

The aim of the BSOL PNA is to enable local pharmacy service providers and commissioners to:

- Understand the pharmaceutical needs of the population
- Gain a clearer picture of pharmaceutical services currently provided
- Make appropriate decisions on applications for NHS pharmacy contracts
- Commission appropriate and accessible services from community pharmacies
- Clearly identify and address any local gaps in pharmaceutical services
- Target services to reduce health inequalities within local health communities

This was achieved by gathering the views on the adequacy of pharmaceutical services from a wide range of stakeholders, including the public, through the distribution of surveys, one aimed at members of the public and one at pharmacy contractors. These were co-produced by a steering group that included representation from NHS England (NHSE), the Local Medical Committee, the Local Pharmaceutical Committee, the Integrated Care Board (ICB), Healthwatch, and Public Health. The surveys addressed five key themes:

1. Necessary Services:<sup>1</sup> current provision
2. Necessary Services: gaps in provision
3. Other relevant services:<sup>2</sup> current provision
4. Improvements and better access: gaps in provision
5. Other services

The survey received 533 responses from members of the public; 84 responses were received from pharmacy contractors (out of a total of 317 pharmacies in BSOL). The relatively low response rate has been noted.

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<sup>1</sup> This includes Essential Services

<sup>2</sup> This includes Advanced, Enhanced and Locally Commissioned Services.

## 2. NHS pharmaceutical services in England

NHS pharmaceutical services are provided by contractors on the pharmaceutical list held by NHSE. The types of providers are:

- Pharmacy contractors
  - Community pharmacies
  - Local Pharmaceutical Service (LPS) providers
  - Distance-Selling Pharmacies (DSPs)
- Dispensing Appliance Contractors (DACs)
- Dispensing GP practices

NHS pharmaceutical services refers to services commissioned through NHSE. The three main categories, as identified in the Community Pharmacy Contractual Framework (CPCF)<sup>3</sup> are as follows:

- **Essential Services:** These are services that every community pharmacy providing NHS pharmaceutical services must provide and are set out in their terms of service. These include the dispensing of medicines and appliances, disposal of unwanted medicines, clinical governance and promotion of healthy lifestyles.
- **Advanced Services:** These are services community pharmacy contractors and DACs can choose to provide, subject to accreditation as set out in the Secretary of State Directions.
- **Enhanced Services:** These are services commissioned directly by NHSE, introduced to assist the NHS in improving and delivering a better level of care in the community. Pharmacy contractors can choose to provide any of these services.

However, in the absence of a particular service being commissioned by NHSE, it is in some cases addressed by **Locally Commissioned Services**, funded by the local authorities or Integrated Care Boards (ICBs). These are services community pharmacy contractors could choose to provide and are therefore included in the PNA.

## 3. Birmingham and Solihull population

The BSOL areas are in the West Midlands region, with a combined population of 1,358,012. Birmingham is the second largest city in the UK, with an estimated population of 1,144,900 in 2021, whilst Solihull is a metropolitan district with an estimated the total population of 216,200 in 2021.

For the purpose of this PNA, BSOL has been divided into six localities: North, East, South, West, Central and Solihull.

Birmingham has a relatively large working-age population, with nearly 66% of the total population aged 15–64, which is higher than for England (64%). Solihull has a larger proportion of over-65s, at 21%, which is also higher than for England (19%).

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<sup>3</sup> The CPCF was last agreed in 2019.

Deprivation varies significantly across BSOL. Birmingham suffers from high levels of deprivation and is ranked the seventh most deprived local authority in England. While there are pockets of deprivation in all parts of the city, deprivation is most heavily clustered in the area surrounding the city centre. However, there is a positive correlation between the number of community pharmacies and the level of deprivation in BSOL (i.e. a greater number of pharmacies in the more deprived areas).

Solihull is the 32nd (of 151) least deprived of the upper tier local authorities in England. However, there is significant variation in deprivation, with large parts of the borough ranking among the least deprived areas of England and a concentration of neighbourhoods among the most deprived.

Life expectancy at birth for Birmingham residents was 77.1 years for males and 81.8 years for females (2018-20), significantly lower than the England life expectancy, which was 79.4 for males and 83.1 for females. By comparison, life expectancy at birth for Solihull residents was 80.4 years for males and 84 years for females (2018-20), significantly higher than the England life expectancy, which was 79.4 for males and 83.1 for females.

Ethnicity across BSOL also varies significantly. The localities with the largest groups of people of Asian ethnicity are West (39.7%), East (37.6%) and Central (31.9%), which have significantly higher proportions than England (7.8%). West locality has the largest percentage of people with Black ethnicity (19.3%), which is significantly higher than England (3.0%). The areas with the largest groups of people of White British ethnicity are Solihull (88%), South (77.5%) and North (80.8%) localities, similar to England (85.8%).<sup>4</sup>

#### **4. Lifestyle and burden of disease**

Adult obesity rates across BSOL (Birmingham 63.5% and Solihull 62.8%) are similar to the England average (63.5%). Whilst not statistically different from England, this level of obesity represents nearly two-thirds of the adult population and presents a significant health burden.

Smoking prevalence in Birmingham is 16.9%, which is significantly higher than for England (12.8%). There are inequalities in smoking prevalence between certain groups, with higher prevalence amongst those living in areas of higher deprivation, and those in routine and manual occupations. In Solihull, smoking prevalence is 10.3%, and among at-risk groups it is 20.2%, both similar to England (12.8% and 21.4%, respectively).

The rate of under-18 conceptions per 1,000 girls aged 15–17 in Birmingham was significantly higher to the rest of England. In Solihull, these figures were lower than England.

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<sup>4</sup> Birmingham City Council. Birmingham locality ethnicity profiles. [Accessed July 2022.] [www.birmingham.gov.uk/info/50268/joint\\_strategic\\_needs\\_assessment\\_jsna/1332/local\\_area\\_health\\_profiles](http://www.birmingham.gov.uk/info/50268/joint_strategic_needs_assessment_jsna/1332/local_area_health_profiles)

The prevalence of hypertension across BSOL localities is lower than the England average (13.9%), other than in North (13.8%), which is similar to the England average. Solihull (14.7%) has a higher prevalence of hypertension than England.

Diabetes prevalence is higher in BSOL than the England average.

Birmingham localities have a similar or lower prevalence of COPD than the England average but Solihull has a higher prevalence (2.2% v 1.9%).

Advanced, Enhanced and Locally Commissioned Services are provided by many community pharmacies to contribute to addressing lifestyle issues relating to long-term conditions, although this is varied and would benefit from additional communication between professionals and the public.

## **5. Pharmaceutical service providers in BSOL**

BSOL has 302 pharmacy contractors for a population of around 1,358,012, of which 317 are community pharmacies, including 15 DSPs and 0 LPS providers (273 in Birmingham and 44 in Solihull), and 2 DACs. This equates to an average of 23.3 pharmacies per 100,000 population (including DSPs), compared with 20.6 per 100,000 in England.

Whilst the number of community pharmacies has decreased from 345 since the 2018 PNA, the average of 23.3 pharmacies per 100,000 is higher than both the West Midlands and national ratios. BSOL has a transient population with generally good transport links, and populations may therefore find community pharmacies in neighbouring HWB areas more accessible and/or more convenient, as well as providing further choice. Neighbouring areas include Warwickshire, Coventry, Staffordshire, Walsall, Sandwell, Dudley and Worcestershire.

Across BSOL, independent pharmacies represent 72% of all pharmacy providers, which is higher than the England average (40%). No one provider has a monopoly in any locality, allowing for a greater choice of pharmacy type for BSOL residents.

## **6. Adequacy of pharmaceutical services in BSOL**

The Pharmaceutical Regulations 2013 detail the information required to be contained within a PNA. A PNA is required to measure the adequacy of pharmaceutical services in the HWB area under five key themes:

- Necessary Services: current provision
- Necessary Services: gaps in provision
- Other relevant services: current provision
- Improvements and better access: gaps in provision
- Other services

In addition, the PNA details how the assessment was carried out. This includes:

- How the localities were determined
- The different needs of the different localities
- The different needs of people who share a particular characteristic

- A report on the PNA consultation

**Necessary Services** – The Pharmaceutical Regulations 2013 require the HWB to include a statement of those pharmaceutical services that it identifies as being necessary to meet the need for pharmaceutical services within the PNA. There is no definition of Necessary Services within the regulations and the HWB therefore has complete freedom in the matter.

In BSOL, once the provision of all pharmaceutical service were identified the HWBs via the PNA steering group decided upon those service which were necessary to meet the pharmaceutical service for BSOL. This decision was made by service type.

BSOL HWBs via the PNA steering group have decided that all Essential Services are Necessary Services in BSOL.

**Other relevant services** – These are services that the HWB is satisfied are not necessary to meet the need for pharmaceutical services but their provision has secured improvements or better access to pharmaceutical services. Once the HWB has decided which services are Necessary then the remaining services will be ‘other relevant services’ and include Advanced, Enhanced and Locally Commissioned Services.

#### **6.1. Current and further provision of Necessary Services**

BSOL HWBs (through the PNA steering group) have decided that all Essential Services are Necessary Services in BSOL.

Access to a community pharmacy within a 20-minute walk is better in BSOL than in England (97.8% compared with 89%), and 87% can reach a community pharmacy within 10 minutes by public transport. 100% of the population can drive to a pharmacy within 10 minutes regardless of time of day.

All community pharmacies provide all Essential Services as per the current CPCF. No gaps have been identified either now or in the future of Necessary Services.

#### **6.2. Current and future provision of other relevant services that provide improvement or better access in BSOL (Advanced, Enhanced, Locally Commissioned Services)**

These are services that the HWBs (through the PNA steering group) are satisfied are not necessary to meet the need for pharmaceutical services, but their provision has secured improvements or better access to pharmaceutical services. Once the HWBs had decided which services are Necessary, the remaining services were classed as ‘other relevant services’ and include Advanced, Enhanced and Locally Commissioned Services.

No gaps have been identified either now or in the future of other Relevant Services.

#### **Advanced Services**

There is currently provision of seven Advanced Services in BSOL, these include:

- Stoma Appliance Customisation (SAC)
- Community Pharmacist Consultation Service (CPCS)
- Flu vaccination service
- Hypertension case-finding service
- New Medicine Service (NMS)
- Smoking cessation Advanced Service
- Community pharmacy hepatitis C antibody-testing service

There is good access to the Advanced Services, i.e. NMS and CPCS, with 100% and 82% of community pharmacies, respectively, providing these services across BSOL. This is higher than the England figures of 91% and 81%.

The hypertension case-finding service commenced on 1 October 2021. Activity data is still low nationally, regionally and in BSOL.

The smoking cessation Advanced Service<sup>5</sup> commenced on 10 March 2022 and has been put into place in 83 pharmacies across BSOL.

Provision for both the hypertension case-finding and the smoking cessation Advanced Service is therefore likely to increase from the time of writing, as more providers become accredited to provide the service.

The hepatitis C service also has a low sign-up rate, which is similar to the national position.

### **Enhanced Services**

There are currently three Enhanced Services commissioned in BSOL:

- COVID-19 vaccination service available through 27 pharmacies
- Extended care service – Tier 1 available through 164 pharmacies
- Extended care service – Tier 2 available through 124 pharmacies

These services from community pharmacy promote health and wellbeing, address health inequalities and reduce pressures elsewhere in the health system.

### **Locally Commissioned Services**

The following services are commissioned in BSOL by the local authority or ICB:

- Local authority commissioned services:
  - Sexual health service
  - Smoking cessation service
  - Supervised consumption
  - Needle exchange
- ICB commissioned services:
  - COVID-19 Urgent Eyecare Service Medicines Supply (CUES-MS) service
  - Minor Ailment Service (MAS)

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<sup>5</sup> Smoking cessation Advanced Service: NHS trusts can refer patients to a community pharmacy of their choice for continuation of smoking cessation support on discharge.

- Specialist palliative care drugs supply service

At present it is not clear what shape services locally commissioned by the ICB will take in the long-term future. The development of the Integrated Care System (ICS) across BSOL (and the wider area) will conceivably lead to an alignment of these Locally Commissioned Services across the ICS area.

Descriptions of the services listed above can be found in section 4.1 of the PNA.

### **6.3. Public survey feedback**

From the responses (533) received from the public questionnaire:

- 92% have a regular or preferred pharmacy
- 73% rated the pharmacy service as '8', '9' or '10' out of 10; 7% (38) identified the service from their pharmacy as '1', '2' or '3'. (1 = Poorly and 10 = Extremely well)
- 63% have visited a pharmacy once a month or more frequently for themselves in the past six months
- 84% take up to 15 minutes to travel to a pharmacy
- 92% state that their preferred pharmacy is open on the most convenient day

It should be noted the public responses are based on a small sample size and reflects the views of respondents only.

## **7. Conclusions**

The PNA steering group provides the following conclusions and recommendations on the basis that funding is at least maintained at current levels and or reflects future population changes a documented above and in the PNA.

There are a wide range of pharmaceutical services provided across BSOL to meet the health needs of the population. The provision of current pharmaceutical services and Locally Commissioned Services is distributed across localities, providing good access throughout BSOL.

As part of this assessment, no gaps have been identified in provision either now or in the future (over the next three years) for pharmaceutical services deemed necessary. The PNA is a snapshot in time and is undertaken every three years, therefore factors such as population growth and pharmacy closures may result in a reduction of the number of pharmacies per population in the area. With future housing growth in BSOL, it is imperative that accessibility to pharmacy services is monitored, and the recommendations actioned to ensure services remain appropriate to the needs of the population.

## **8. Recommendations: opportunities to enhance local community pharmacy services in BSOL**

Whilst no gaps have been identified in the current provision of pharmaceutical services across BSOL or in the future (over the next three years) there are opportunities to enhance provision and support improvement in the health of BSOL residents in the following areas:

- Highlight to the public the services that are currently available from community pharmacies to support the improved utilisation of these existing services.
- Identify and promote the best way to deliver the new and current Advanced Services and Locally Commissioned Services.
- Consider the provision of new Locally Commissioned Services to meet specific health needs in BSOL.

These recommendations are expanded further in the BSOL PNA consultation comments report document.



## Abbreviations

AUR – Appliance Use Review

A&E – Accident and Emergency

BSOL – Birmingham and Solihull

C-19 – COVID-19

CCG – Clinical Commissioning Group

CHD – Coronary Heart Disease

CLA – Children Looked After

CMHT – Community Mental Health Team

COA – Census Output Area

COPD – Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease

CPCF – Community Pharmacy Contractual Framework

CPCS – Community Pharmacist Consultation Service

CUES-MS – COVID-19 Urgent Eyecare Service Medicines Supply

CVD – Cardiovascular Disease

DAC – Dispensing Appliance Contractor

DfE – Department for Education

DHSC – Department of Health and Social Care

DLUHC – Department for Levelling Up, Housing and Communities

DMIRS – Digital Minor Illness Referral Service

DMS – Discharge Medicines Service

DSP – Distance-Selling Pharmacy

EHC – Emergency Hormonal Contraception

EnS – Enhanced Services

eRD – Electronic Repeat Dispensing

ES – Essential Services

GP – General Practitioner

Hep C – Hepatitis C

HIV – Human Immunodeficiency Virus

HLE – Healthy Life Expectancy

HLP – Healthy Living Pharmacy

HRA – Homelessness Reduction Act 2017

HWB – Health and Wellbeing Board  
HWS – Health and Wellbeing Strategy  
ICB – Integrated Care Board  
ICS – Integrated Care Systems  
IMD – Index of Multiple Deprivation  
JSNA – Joint Strategic Needs Assessment  
LA – Local Authority  
LARC – Long-Acting Reversible Contraception  
LCS – Locally Commissioned Services  
LFD – Lateral Flow Device  
LPC – Local Pharmaceutical Committee  
LPS – Local Pharmaceutical Service  
LSOA – Lower Layer Super Output Area  
LTC – Long-Term Condition  
LTP – Long Term Plan  
MAS – Minor Ailment Service  
MSOA – Middle Layer Super Output Areas  
MUR – Medicines Use Review  
NCMP – National Child Measurement Programme  
NHS – National Health Service  
NHSE – NHS England  
NMS – New Medicine Service  
NRT – Nicotine Replacement Therapy  
NUMSAS – NHS Urgent Medicine Supply Advanced Service  
OHID – Office for Health Improvement and Disparities  
ONS – Office for National Statistics  
PGD – Patient Group Direction  
PhAS – Pharmacy Access Scheme  
PHE – Public Health England  
PNA – Pharmaceutical Needs Assessment  
POCT – Point-of-Care Testing  
PQS – Pharmacy Quality Scheme

PSNC – Pharmaceutical Services Negotiating Committee

PWID – People Who Inject Drugs

QOF – Quality and Outcomes Framework

SAC – Stoma Appliance Customisation

SEN – Special Education Needs

SPCD – Special Palliative Care Drugs

STI – Sexually Transmitted Infection

UCC – Urgent Care Centre

UTI – Urinary Tract Infection

## Section 1: Introduction

### 1.1 Background

The NHS (Pharmaceutical and Local Pharmaceutical Services) Regulations 2013 (SI 2013/349),<sup>1</sup> hereafter referred to as the Pharmaceutical Regulations 2013, came into force on 1 April 2013. The Pharmaceutical Regulations 2013 require each Health and Wellbeing Board (HWB) to assess the needs for pharmaceutical services in its area and publish a statement of its assessment. This document is called a Pharmaceutical Needs Assessment (PNA). This document should be revised within three years of its previous publication. The last PNAs for Birmingham HWB and Solihull HWB were published in June 2018 and April 2018 respectively.

Due to the COVID-19 (C-19) pandemic, the Department of Health and Social Care (DHSC) postponed the requirement for all HWBs to publish until 1 October 2022. This PNA for Birmingham and Solihull (BSOL) fulfils this regulatory requirement.

**Table 1: Timeline for PNAs**

2009	2011	2013	2015	Ongoing
Health Act 2009 introduces statutory framework requiring primary care trusts to prepare and publish PNAs	PNAs to be published by 1 February 2011	The Pharmaceutical Regulations 2013 outline PNA requirements for HWB	HWB required to publish own PNAs by 1 April 2015	PNAs reviewed every 3 years*  *publication of PNAs was delayed during C-19 pandemic

Since the 2018 PNA there have been several significant changes to the Community Pharmacy Contractual Framework (CPCF), national directives and environmental factors, which need to be considered as part of this PNA.

### 1.2 National changes since the last PNA

- **NHS Long Term Plan (LTP):**<sup>2</sup> The NHS LTP was published in January 2019, and it set out the priorities for healthcare for the next ten years. It is wide-ranging and includes chapters on new service models, action on prevention and health inequalities, and progress on care quality and outcomes. A more detailed description is available in [Section 2.1](#).
- Clinical Commissioning Groups (CCGs) are now replaced by **Integrated Care Boards** (ICBs) as part of Integrated Care Systems (ICS). In an ICS, NHS organisations, in partnership with local councils and others, take collective responsibility for managing resources, delivering NHS standards and improving the health of the population they serve.

<sup>1</sup> The NHS (Pharmaceutical and Local Pharmaceutical Services) Regulations 2013. [Accessed August 2022.] [www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2013/349/contents/made](http://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2013/349/contents/made)

<sup>2</sup> NHS Long Term Plan. [Accessed August 2022.] [www.longtermplan.nhs.uk/](http://www.longtermplan.nhs.uk/)

- From 1 January 2021, being a **Healthy Living Pharmacy (HLP)** is an essential requirement for all community pharmacy contractors in England. The HLP framework is aimed at achieving consistent provision of a broad range of health promotion interventions through community pharmacies to meet local needs, improving the health and wellbeing of the local population and helping to reduce health inequalities.<sup>3</sup>
- **Coronavirus pandemic:** The C-19 pandemic placed greater demands on health systems and community pharmacies. Community pharmacists had to adapt and adopt changes to healthcare services provided and remain open during the pandemic to provide for the pharmaceutical needs of the population.<sup>4</sup> During the pandemic, there was a national net loss of 215 pharmacies, with 236 opening while 451 closed during 2020-21, which resulted in the lowest number of pharmacies in England since 2015-16.<sup>5</sup> In response to the pandemic, two Advanced Services were also created: pandemic delivery service and the C-19 Lateral Flow Device (LFD) provision. Due to the easing of C-19 restrictions by the government, the pandemic delivery service was decommissioned on 5 March 2022 at 23:59. From 1 April, the government also stopped providing free universal symptomatic and asymptomatic testing for the general public in England.<sup>6</sup> The C-19 vaccination service was added as an Enhanced Service provided by community pharmacies and commissioned by NHS England (NHSE).
- **Community Pharmacist Consultation Service (CPCS):**<sup>7</sup> An Advanced Service introduced on 29 October 2019 to enable community pharmacies to play a greater role in urgent care provision. The service replaces the NHS Urgent Medicine Supply Advanced Service (NUMSAS) and local pilots of the Digital Minor Illness Referral Service (DMIRS). The first phase was to offer patients a consultation with a pharmacist on referral from NHS 111, integrated urgent clinical assessment services and, in some cases, 999. GP CPCS was launched on 1 November 2020, where GPs can refer patients for minor illness consultation but not for urgent supply of medicine or appliances, with a locally agreed referral pathway. The CPCS and GP CPCS aim to relieve pressure on the wider NHS by connecting patients with community pharmacies that are integrated with primary care-level services, part of the NHS LTP.

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<sup>3</sup> PSNC. Healthy Living Pharmacies. [Accessed August 2022.] <https://psnc.org.uk/services-commissioning/essential-services/healthy-living-pharmacies/>

<sup>4</sup> Hayden JC and Parkin R. The Challenges of COVID-19 for community pharmacists and opportunities for the future. *Irish J Psych Med* 2020; 37(3), 198-203. [Accessed August 2022.] <https://doi.org/10.1017/ipm.2020.52>

<sup>5</sup> Wickware C. Lowest number of community pharmacies in six years, official figures show. *Pharmaceutical J.* 28 October 2021. [Accessed August 2022.] <https://pharmaceutical-journal.com/article/news/lowest-number-of-community-pharmacies-in-six-years-official-figures-show>

<sup>6</sup> Cabinet Office. COVID-19 Response: Living with COVID-19. 6 May 2022. [Accessed August 2022.] [www.gov.uk/government/publications/covid-19-response-living-with-covid-19/covid-19-response-living-with-covid-19](http://www.gov.uk/government/publications/covid-19-response-living-with-covid-19/covid-19-response-living-with-covid-19)

<sup>7</sup> PSNC. Community Pharmacist Consultation Service (CPCS). [Accessed August 2022.] <https://psnc.org.uk/services-commissioning/advanced-services/community-pharmacist-consultation-service/>

- **Remote access:** Since November 2020, community pharmacies have had to facilitate remote access to pharmaceutical services at or from the pharmacy premises.
- **Discharge Medicines Service (DMS):** A new Essential Service from 15 February 2021. NHS trusts are now able to refer patients who would benefit from extra guidance around newly prescribed medicines for provision of the DMS at their community pharmacy. The service has been identified by NHSE Medicines Safety Improvement Programme to be a significant contributor to the safety of patients at transitions of care, by reducing readmissions to hospital.<sup>8</sup>
- **Smoking Cessation Advanced Service:** This was commissioned as an Advanced Service from 10 March 2022. The aim of the service is to reduce morbidity and mortality from smoking, and to reduce health inequalities associated with higher rates of smoking by ensuring that any patients referred by NHS trusts to community pharmacy receive a consistent and effective service.<sup>9</sup>
- **Medicines Use Reviews (MURs)** were decommissioned on 31 March 2021. A number of additional services have been introduced including additional eligible patients for the New Medicine Service (NMS).
- **Pharmacy Quality Scheme (PQS):** The PQS is a voluntary scheme that forms part of the CPCF.<sup>10</sup> It supports the delivery of the NHS LTP and rewards community pharmacy contractors that deliver quality criteria in three quality dimensions: clinical effectiveness, patient safety and patient experience. The PQS has been developed to incentivise quality improvement in specific areas yearly. Initial details of the PQS 2022-23 were released on 22 September 2022, as part of the arrangements for the CPCF in 2022-23 and 2023-24. Details of this can be found at: [PSNC Pharmacy Quality Scheme](#).

### 1.3 Purpose of the PNA

NHSE is required to publish and maintain pharmaceutical lists for each HWB area. Any person wishing to provide NHS pharmaceutical services is required to be included on the pharmaceutical list. NHSE must consider any applications for entry to the pharmaceutical list. The Pharmaceutical Regulations 2013 require NHSE to consider applications to fulfil unmet needs determined within the PNA of that area or applications for benefits unforeseen within the PNA. Such applications could be for the provision of NHS pharmaceutical services from new premises or to extend the range or duration of current NHS pharmaceutical services offered from existing premises.

<sup>8</sup> Discharge Medicines Service. [Accessed August 2022.] <https://psnc.org.uk/services-commissioning/essential-services/discharge-medicines-service/>

<sup>9</sup> PSNC. Smoking Cessation Service. [Accessed October 2022] <https://psnc.org.uk/national-pharmacy-services/advanced-services/smoking-cessation-service/>

<sup>10</sup> NHSE. Pharmacy Quality Scheme: Guidance 2022/23. October 2022. [Accessed January 2023] <https://www.england.nhs.uk/publication/pharmacy-quality-scheme-guidance/>

As the PNA will become the basis for NHSE to make determinations on such applications, it is therefore prudent that the PNA is compiled in line with the regulations and with due process, and that the PNA is accurately maintained and up to date. Although decisions made by NHSE regarding applications to the pharmaceutical list may be appealed to the NHS Primary Care Appeals Unit, the final published PNA cannot be appealed. It is likely the only challenge to a published PNA will be through an application for a judicial review of the process undertaken to conclude the PNA.

The PNA should be read alongside other Joint Strategic Need Assessment (JSNA) products. Information and JSNA products will be updated on the Birmingham and Solihull Data Hubs, which are kept live and inform their Health and Wellbeing Strategies (HWS), which take into account the findings of their JSNA products.

The PNA will identify where pharmaceutical services address public health needs identified in the JSNA as a current or future need. Through decisions made by the local authority, NHSE and the ICBs (the successor organisations to CCGs), these documents jointly aim to improve the health and wellbeing of the local population and reduce inequalities.

It is anticipated that ICBs will take on the delegated responsibility for pharmaceutical services from NHSE and therefore some services currently commissioned from pharmacies by the newly formed ICBs may fall under the definition of Enhanced Services. For the purpose of this PNA, at the time of writing, only services commissioned by NHSE as per the regulations have been considered as 'pharmaceutical services'.

#### **1.4 Scope of the PNA**

The Pharmaceutical Regulations 2013 detail the information required to be contained within a PNA. A PNA is required to measure the adequacy of pharmaceutical services in the HWB area under five key themes:

- Necessary Services: current provision
- Necessary Services: gaps in provision
- Other relevant services: current provision
- Improvements and better access: gaps in provision
- Other services

In addition, the PNA details how the assessment was carried out. This includes:

- How the localities were determined
- The different needs of the different localities
- The different needs of people who share a particular characteristic
- A report on the PNA consultation

**Necessary Services** – The Pharmaceutical Regulations 2013 require the HWB to include a statement of those pharmaceutical services that it identifies as being necessary to meet the need for pharmaceutical services within the PNA. There is no definition of Necessary Services within the regulations and the HWB therefore has complete freedom in the matter.

In BSOL, once the provision of all pharmaceutical service were identified the HWBs via the PNA steering group decided upon those service which were necessary to meet the pharmaceutical service for BSOL. This decision was made by service type.

BSOL HWBs through the PNA steering group have decided that all Essential Services are Necessary Services in BSOL.

**Other relevant services** – These are services that the HWB is satisfied are not necessary to meet the need for pharmaceutical services but their provision has secured improvements or better access to pharmaceutical services. Once the HWB has decided which services are Necessary then the remaining services will be ‘other relevant services’ and include Advanced, Enhanced and Locally Commissioned Services.

To appreciate the definition of ‘pharmaceutical services’ as used in this PNA, it is important to understand the types of NHS pharmaceutical providers comprised in the pharmaceutical list maintained by NHSE. They are:

- Pharmacy contractors
  - Community pharmacies
  - Local Pharmaceutical Service (LPS) providers
  - Distance-Selling Pharmacies (DSPs)
- Dispensing Appliance Contractors (DACs)
- Dispensing GP practices

For the purposes of this PNA, ‘pharmaceutical services’ has been defined as those services that are/may be commissioned under the provider’s contract with NHSE. A detailed description of each provider type, and the pharmaceutical services as defined in their contract with NHSE, is set out below.

#### **1.4.1 Pharmacy contractors**

Pharmacy contractors comprise both those located within the BSOL HWB areas as listed in Appendix A, those in neighbouring HWB areas and remote suppliers, such as DSPs.

##### **1.4.1.1 Community pharmacies**

Community pharmacies are the most common type of pharmacy that allows the public to access their medications and advice about their health. Traditionally these were known as a chemist.



NHSE is responsible for administering opening hours for pharmacies, which is handled locally by its regional offices. A pharmacy normally has 40 core contractual hours (or 100 for those that opened under the former exemption from the control of entry test), which cannot be amended without the consent of NHSE, together with supplementary hours, which are all the additional opening hours, and which can be amended by the pharmacy subject to giving three months' notice (or less if NHSE consents). A pharmacy may also have more than 40 core hours where it has made an application based on that higher number and NHSE has agreed to that application, and in this case, the pharmacy cannot amend these hours without the consent of NHSE.<sup>11</sup>

#### **1.4.1.2 Distance-Selling Pharmacies (DSPs)**

A DSP is a pharmacy contractor that works exclusively at a distance from patients. This includes mail order and internet pharmacies that remotely manage medicine logistics and distribution. The Pharmaceutical Regulations 2013 state that DSPs must not provide Essential Services face to face, but they may provide Advanced and Enhanced Services on the premises, as long as any Essential Service that forms part of the Advanced or Enhanced Service is not provided in person on the premises.

As part of the terms of service for DSPs, provision of all services offered must be offered throughout England. It is therefore possible that patients within BSOL will receive pharmaceutical services from a DSP outside BSOL.

Figures for 2020-21 show that in England there were 372 DSPs, accounting for 3.2% of the total number of pharmacies. This has increased significantly from 2015-16, when there were 266 DSPs, accounting for 2.3% of all pharmacy contractors.

#### **1.4.1.3 Local Pharmaceutical Service (LPS) providers**

A pharmacy provider may be contracted to perform specified services to their local population or a specific population group.

This contract is locally commissioned by NHSE and provision for such contracts is made in the Pharmaceutical Regulations 2013 in Part 13 and Schedule 7. Such contracts are agreed outside the national framework although may be over and above what is required from national contract. Payment for service delivery is locally agreed and funded.

#### **1.4.1.4 Pharmaceutical services**

The CPCF, last agreed in 2019,<sup>12</sup> is made up of three types of services:

- Essential Services
- Advanced Services
- Enhanced Services

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<sup>11</sup> PSNC. Opening hours. [Accessed August 2022.] <https://psnc.org.uk/contract-it/pharmacy-regulation/opening-hours/>

<sup>12</sup> DHSC. Community Pharmacy Contractual Framework: 2019 to 2024. 22 July 2019. [Accessed August 2022.] [www.gov.uk/government/publications/community-pharmacy-contractual-framework-2019-to-2024](http://www.gov.uk/government/publications/community-pharmacy-contractual-framework-2019-to-2024)

Underpinning all the services is a governance structure for the delivery of pharmacy services. This structure is set out within the Pharmaceutical Regulations 2013 and includes:

- A patient and public involvement programme
- A clinical audit programme
- A risk management programme
- A clinical effectiveness programme
- A staffing and staff programme
- An information governance programme

It provides an opportunity to audit pharmacy services and to influence the evidence base for the best practice and contribution of pharmacy services, especially to meeting local health priorities within BSOL.

#### 1.4.1.4.1 Essential Services (ES)<sup>13</sup>

BSOL has designated that all Essential Services are to be regarded as Necessary Services.

The Essential Services of the community pharmacy contract **must** be provided by all contractors:

- **ES 1: Dispensing medicines** – The supply of medicines and appliances ordered on NHS prescriptions, together with information and advice, to enable safe and effective use by patients and carers, and maintenance of appropriate records.
- **ES 2: Repeat dispensing/electronic repeat dispensing (eRD)** – The management and dispensing of repeatable NHS prescriptions for medicines and appliances, in partnership with the patient and the prescriber.
- **ES 3: Disposal of unwanted medicines** – Acceptance, by community pharmacies, of unwanted medicines from households and individuals which require safe disposal.
- **ES 4: Public health (promotion of healthy lifestyles)** – The provision of opportunistic healthy lifestyle advice and public health advice to patients receiving prescriptions who:
  - Have diabetes
  - Are at risk of Coronary Heart Disease (CHD), especially those with high blood pressure
  - Smoke
  - Are overweight

Also, the provision of proactive participation in national/local campaigns, and promoting public health messages to general pharmacy visitors during specific targeted campaign periods.

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<sup>13</sup> PSNC. Essential Services. [Accessed August 2022.] <https://psnc.org.uk/national-pharmacy-services/essential-services/>

- **ES 5: Signposting** – The provision of information to people visiting the pharmacy who require further support, advice or treatment that cannot be provided by the pharmacy, on other health and social care providers or support organisations who may be able to assist them. Where appropriate, this may take the form of a referral.
- **ES 6: Support for self-care** – The provision of advice and support by pharmacy staff to enable people to derive maximum benefit from caring for themselves or their families.
- **ES 7: Discharge Medicines Service (DMS)** – From 15 February 2021, NHS trusts are able to refer patients who would benefit from extra guidance around new prescribed medicines for provision of the DMS at their community pharmacy. The service has been identified by NHSE’s Medicines Safety Improvement Programme to be a significant contributor to the safety of patients at transitions of care, by reducing readmissions to hospital.

Both Essential and Advanced Services provide an opportunity to identify issues with side effects or changes in dosage, confirmation that the patient understands the role of the medicine or appliance in their care, and opportunities for medicine optimisation. Appropriate referrals can be made to GPs or other care settings, resulting in patients receiving a better outcome from their medicines and, in some cases, cost-saving for the commissioner.

#### 1.4.1.4.2 Advanced Services (A)<sup>14</sup>

Advanced Services are all considered relevant for the purpose of this PNA.

There are eight Advanced Services within the CPCF. Advanced Services are not mandatory for providers to provide and therefore community pharmacies can choose to provide any of these services as long as they meet the requirements set out in the Secretary of State Directions. The Advanced Services are listed below and the number of pharmacy participants for each service in BSOL can be seen in [Section 3.2.4](#) and in [Section 6.3](#) by locality.

- **A.1: Appliance Use Review (AUR)** – To improve the patient’s knowledge and use of any ‘specified appliance’ 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; and
  - Advising the patient on the safe and proper disposal of appliances that are used or unwanted.

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<sup>14</sup> PSNC. Advanced Services. [Accessed August 2022.] <https://psnc.org.uk/national-pharmacy-services/advanced-services/>

- **A.2: Stoma Appliance Customisation (SAC)** – This service involves the customisation of a quantity of more than one stoma appliance, based on the patient's measurements or a template. The aim of the service is to ensure proper use and comfortable fitting of the stoma appliance and to improve the duration of usage, thereby reducing waste.
- **A.3: Community Pharmacist Consultation Service (CPCS)** – Since 1 November 2020, general practices have been able to refer patients for a minor illness consultation via CPCS, once a local referral pathway has been agreed. As well as referrals from GPs, CPCS takes referrals from NHS 111 (and NHS 111 online for requests for urgent supply), Integrated Urgent Care Clinical Assessment Services and, in some cases, the 999 service, and the service has been available since 29 October 2019.
- **A.4: Flu vaccination service** – A service to sustain and maximise uptake of flu vaccine in at-risk groups by providing more opportunities for access and improve convenience for eligible patients to access flu vaccinations. This service is commissioned annually.
- **A.5: Hepatitis C testing service** – The service is focused on provision of Point-of-Care Testing (POCT) for Hepatitis C (Hep C) antibodies to People Who Inject Drugs (PWIDs), i.e. individuals who inject illicit drugs such as steroids or heroin, but who haven't yet moved to the point of accepting treatment for their substance use. Where people test positive for Hep C antibodies, they will be referred for a confirmatory test and treatment, where appropriate. Recent developments in the treatment options for Hep C make the early identification of patients an important part of the management of the condition.
- **A.6: Hypertension case-finding service** – This service was introduced in October 2021. The service has two stages – the first is identifying people at risk of hypertension and offering them blood pressure measurement (a 'clinic check'). The second stage, where clinically indicated, is offering 24-hour ambulatory blood pressure monitoring. The blood pressure test results will then be shared with the patient's GP to inform a potential diagnosis of hypertension.
- **A.7: New Medicine Service (NMS)** – The service provides support to people who are prescribed a new medicine to manage a Long-Term Condition (LTC), which will generally help them to appropriately improve their medication adherence and enhance self-management of the LTC. Specific conditions/medicines are covered by the service.
- **A.8 Smoking Cessation Advanced Service** – This service was introduced in March 2022. It enables NHS trusts to refer patients discharged from hospital to a community pharmacy of their choice to continue their smoking cessation care pathway, including providing medication and behavioural support as required, in line with the NHS LTP care model for tobacco addiction.

Although the Steering Group has determined that Advanced Services are relevant but not Necessary Services, BSOL would wish to support all existing pharmaceutical service providers to make available all Advanced Services where a need exists.

Evidence shows that up to half of medicines may not be taken as prescribed or simply not taken at all.<sup>15</sup> Advanced Services have a role in highlighting issues with medicines or appliance adherence and in reducing waste through inappropriate or unnecessary use of medicines or appliances. Polypharmacy is highly prevalent in LTC management.

#### 1.4.1.4.3 Enhanced Services (EnS)

Enhanced Services are all considered relevant for the purpose of this PNA.

Under the pharmacy contract, Enhanced Services are those directly commissioned by NHSE.

There are currently two Enhanced Services commissioned in BSOL.

- **EnS.1: C-19 vaccination service** – This service is provided from community pharmacies and commissioned by NHSE. The number of pharmacies currently providing the C-19 vaccination service under the terms of an Enhanced Service has doubled from October 2021 to January 2022, and latest reports are that over 22 million doses have been provided by community pharmacies in the past 12 months (to 14 January 2022).
- **EnS.2: Extended care services** – The overall aim of the service is to ensure that patients can access self-care advice for the treatment of a range of conditions, and, where appropriate, to be supplied with antibiotics or other prescription-only medicines to treat their condition. This provides an alternative location from which patients can seek advice and treatment, rather than seeking treatment via a prescription from their GP, out-of-hours provider, walk-in centre or A&E.
  - The service can be provided to any eligible patient who is registered with a GP practice contracted to NHSE Midlands Region (East Midlands, Central Midlands and West Midlands areas) via selected community pharmacies.
  - Tier 1 services include the treatment of simple Urinary Tract Infections (UTIs) in females (aged 16–65) and the treatment of acute bacterial conjunctivitis (for children aged 3 months to 2 years).
  - Tier 2 services include the treatment of impetigo, infected insect bites and infected eczema.

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<sup>15</sup> NICE. Medicines optimisation: the safe and effective use of medicines to enable the best possible outcomes. 04 March 2015 [Accessed Oct 2022] [www.nice.org.uk/guidance/NG5/chapter/introduction](http://www.nice.org.uk/guidance/NG5/chapter/introduction)

#### 1.4.1.5 Pharmacy Access Scheme (PhAS) providers<sup>16</sup>

The PhAS has been designed to capture the pharmacies that are most important for patient access, specifically those pharmacies where patient and public access would be materially affected should they close. The PhAS takes isolation and need levels into account.

Pharmacies in areas with dense provision of pharmacies remain excluded from the scheme. In areas with high numbers of pharmacies, public access to NHS pharmaceutical services is not at risk. The scheme is focused on areas that may be at risk of reduced access, for example, where a local population relies on a single pharmacy.

DSPs, DACs, LPS contractors and dispensing GP practices are ineligible for the scheme.

From 1 January 2022, the revised PhAS is to continue to support patient access to isolated, eligible pharmacies and ensure patient access to NHS community pharmaceutical services is protected.

#### 1.4.1.6 Other services

As stated in [Section 1.4](#), for the purpose of this PNA ‘pharmaceutical services’ have been defined as those which are or may be commissioned under the provider’s contract with NHSE.

[Section 4](#) outlines services provided by NHS pharmaceutical providers in BSOL commissioned by organisations other than NHSE or provided privately, and therefore out of scope of the PNA. At the time of writing the commissioning organisations primarily discussed are the local authority and ICBs.

### 1.4.2 Dispensing Appliance Contractors (DACs)

DACs operate under the Terms of Service for Appliance Contractors as set out in Schedule 5 of the Pharmaceutical Regulations 2013. They can supply appliances against an NHS prescription such as stoma and incontinence aids, dressings, bandages etc. They are not required to have a pharmacist, do not have a regulatory body and their premises do not have to be registered with the General Pharmaceutical Council.

DACs must provide a range of Essential Services such as dispensing of appliances, advice on appliances, signposting, clinical governance and home delivery of appliances. In addition, DACs may provide the Advanced Services of AUR and SAC.

Pharmacy contractors, dispensing GP practices and LPS providers may supply appliances, but DACs are unable to supply medicines.

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<sup>16</sup> DHSC. 2022 Pharmacy Access Scheme: guidance. 4 July 2022. [Accessed August 2022.] [www.gov.uk/government/publications/community-pharmacy-contractual-framework-2019-to-2024/2021-to-2022-pharmacy-access-scheme-guidance](http://www.gov.uk/government/publications/community-pharmacy-contractual-framework-2019-to-2024/2021-to-2022-pharmacy-access-scheme-guidance)

### **1.4.3 Dispensing GP practices**

The Pharmaceutical Regulations 2013, as set out in Part 8 and Schedule 6, permit GPs in certain areas to dispense NHS prescriptions for defined populations.

These provisions are to allow patients in rural communities, who do not have reasonable access to a community pharmacy, to have access to dispensing services from their GP practice. Dispensing GP practices therefore make a valuable contribution to dispensing services although they do not offer the full range of pharmaceutical services offered at community pharmacies. Dispensing GP practices can provide such services to communities within areas known as 'controlled localities'.

GP premises for dispensing must be listed within the pharmaceutical list held by NHSE and patients retain the right of choice to have their prescription dispensed from a community pharmacy if they wish.

### **1.4.4 Other providers of pharmaceutical services in neighbouring areas**

There are seven other HWBs that border BSOL:

- Staffordshire HWB
- Coventry HWB
- Warwickshire HWB
- Walsall HWB
- Sandwell HWB
- Dudley HWB
- Worcestershire HWB

In determining the needs for pharmaceutical service provision to the population of the BSOL, consideration has been made to the pharmaceutical service provision from the neighbouring HWB areas.

## **1.5 Process for developing the PNA**

BSOL HWBs have statutory responsibilities under the Health and Social Care Act to produce and publicise a revised PNA at least every three years. The last PNAs for Birmingham and Solihull were published in June 2018 and April 2018 respectively and are therefore due to be reassessed in line with the extended timetable of October 2022.

Although section 128A of the NHS Act 2006 requires that each HWB must publish a PNA, section 198 of the Health and Social Care Act allows two or more HWBs to make joint arrangements in how they discharge their functions to develop a single PNA. This is the case for BSOL. The Birmingham and Solihull HWBs agreed, on 27 September 2022 and 14 June 2022 respectively, that the 2022 PNA would be developed and published as a single document.

Due to local challenges and pressures the process for the PNA development was delayed and subsequently the timelines were aligned to publish as close as possible to the publication date of 1 October 2022.

Public Health in BSOL has a duty to complete this document on behalf of the BSOL HWBs. Soar Beyond Ltd was subsequently commissioned to undertake the BSOL PNA.

Soar Beyond Ltd was chosen from a selection of potential candidates due to its significant experience of providing services to assist pharmaceutical commissioning, including the production and publication of PNAs.

- **Step 1: Steering Group** – On 14 June 2022 BSOL PNA Steering Group was established. The terms of reference and membership of the group can be found in Appendix B.
- **Step 2: Project management** – At this first meeting, Soar Beyond Ltd and the local authority presented and agreed the project plan and ongoing maintenance of the project plan. Appendix C shows an approved timeline for the project.
- **Step 3: Review of existing PNA and JSNA** – Through the project manager, the PNA Steering Group reviewed the existing PNA and JSNA.
- **Step 4a: Public questionnaire on pharmacy provision** – A public questionnaire to establish views about pharmacy services was co-produced by the Steering Group and circulated to residents via various channels. A total of 533 responses were received. A copy of the public questionnaire can be found in Appendix D with detailed responses.
- **Step 4b: Pharmacy contractor questionnaire** – The Steering Group agreed a questionnaire to be distributed to the local community pharmacies to collate information for the PNA. A total of 87 responses were received. A copy of the pharmacy questionnaire can be found in Appendix E with detailed responses.
- **Step 5: Mapping of services** – Details of services and service providers were collated and triangulated to ensure the information that the assessment was based on was the most robust and accurate. NHSE, as the commissioner of service providers and services classed as necessary and relevant, was predominantly used as a base for information due to its contractual obligation to hold and maintain pharmaceutical lists. Information was collated, ratified and shared with the Steering Group before the assessment was commenced. The pharmaceutical list from NHSE dated June 2022 was used for this assessment.
- **Step 6: Preparing the draft PNA for consultation** – The Steering Group reviewed and revised the content and detail of the existing PNA. The process took into account the JSNA and other relevant strategies in order to ensure the priorities were identified correctly. As the PNA is an assessment taken at defined moment in time, the Steering Group agreed to monitor any changes and, if necessary, to update the PNA before finalising or publish with accompanying supplementary statements as per the regulations, unless the changes had a significant impact on the conclusions. In the case of the latter the group were fully aware of the need to reassess.



- **Step 7: Consultation** – In line with the Pharmaceutical Regulations 2013, a consultation on the draft PNA was undertaken between 31 October and 30 December 2022. The draft PNA and consultation response form was issued to all identified stakeholders. These are listed in the final PNA in Appendix F.
- **Step 8: Collation and analysis of consultation responses** – The consultation responses were collated and analysed by Soar Beyond Ltd. A summary of the responses received, and analysis is noted in Appendix G. Full comments are included in the BSOL PNA consultation comments report document.
- **Step 9: Production of final PNA - future stage** – The collation and analysis of consultation responses was used by the project manager to revise the draft PNA, and the final PNA was presented to the PNA Steering Group. The final PNA was signed off by the respective Director of Public Health and subsequently published on the councils' websites.

## 1.6 Localities for the purpose of the PNA

The PNA Steering Group, at its first meeting, considered how the localities within BSOL geography would be defined.

The majority of health and social care data is available at borough level and at this level provides reasonable statistical rigour.

The localities used for the PNA for BSOL are:

- North
- East
- South
- West
- Central
- Solihull

A list of providers of pharmaceutical services is found in Appendix A.

The information contained in Appendix A has been provided by NHSE (who is legally responsible for maintaining the pharmaceutical list of providers of pharmaceutical services in each HWB area), BSOL councils and BSOL ICB.

## Section 2: Context for the PNA

The PNA is undertaken in the context of the health, care and wellbeing needs of the local population. These are usually laid out in the JSNA of the local area. The strategies for meeting the needs identified in JSNAs are contained in the HWSs.

### 2.1 NHS Long Term Plan (LTP)<sup>22</sup>

NHS LTP was published in January 2019, and it set out the priorities for healthcare for the next ten years. It is wide-ranging and includes chapters on new service models, action on prevention and health inequalities, and progress on care quality and outcomes.

Priority clinical areas in the LTP include:

- Prevention
  - Smoking
  - Obesity
  - Alcohol
  - Antimicrobial resistance
  - Stronger NHS action on health inequalities
  - Hypertension
- Better care for major health conditions
  - Cancer
  - Cardiovascular Disease (CVD)
  - Stroke care
  - Diabetes
  - Respiratory disease
  - Adult mental health services

There are specific aspects of the LTP that include community pharmacy and pharmacists:

- **Section 4.21** states that ‘Pharmacists have an essential role to play in delivering the Long Term Plan’ and goes on to state: ‘In community pharmacy, we will work with government to make greater use of community pharmacists’ skills and opportunities to engage patients, while also exploring further efficiencies through reform of reimbursement and wider supply arrangements.’
- **Section 1.10** refers to the creation of fully integrated community-based healthcare. This will be supported through the ongoing training and development of multidisciplinary teams in primary and community hubs. From 2019, NHS 111 started to directly book into GP practices across the country, as well as referring on to **community pharmacies** who support urgent care and promote patient self-care and self-management. The CPCS has been developed, and has been available since 31 October 2019 as an Advanced Service.

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<sup>22</sup> NHS Long Term Plan. [www.longtermplan.nhs.uk/](http://www.longtermplan.nhs.uk/)

- **Section 1.12** identifies ‘pharmacist review’ of medication as a method to reduce avoidable A&E attendances, admissions and delayed discharge, streamlining patient pathways to reduce avoidable outpatient visits and over-medication.
- **Section 3.68** identifies **community pharmacists** as part of the process of improving the effectiveness of approaches such as the NHS Health Check, rapidly treating those identified with high-risk conditions, including high blood pressure. The hypertension case-finding service has been developed as an Advanced Service from community pharmacy.
- **Section 3.86** states: ‘We will do more to support those with respiratory disease to receive and use the right medication.’ Of NHS spend on asthma, 90% goes on medicines, but incorrect use of medication can also contribute to poorer health outcomes and increased risk of exacerbations or even admission. The NMS is an Advanced Service that provides support for people with LTCs prescribed a new medicine, to help improve medicines adherence.
- **Section 6.17** identifies ten priority areas. Section 6.17(v) identifies pharmacists as key in delivering value for the £16 billion spent on medicines annually. It states: ‘Research shows as many as 50% of patients do not take their medicines as intended and pharmacists will support patients to take their medicines to get the best from them, reduce waste and promote self-care.’

## 2.2 Core20PLUS<sup>23</sup>

Core20PLUS5 is a national NHSE approach to support the reduction of health inequalities at both national and ICS level. The targeted population approach focuses on the most deprived 20% of the national population (CORE20) as identified by the Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) and those within an ICS who are not identified within the core 20% but who experience lower than average outcomes, experience or access. Additionally there are five key clinical areas:

- Maternity
- Severe mental illness
- Chronic respiratory disease
- Early cancer diagnosis
- Hypertension case-finding

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<sup>23</sup> NHSE. Core20PLUS5. [www.england.nhs.uk/about/equality/equality-hub/core20plus5/](http://www.england.nhs.uk/about/equality/equality-hub/core20plus5/)

## 2.3 Joint Strategic Needs Assessment (JSNA)

The purpose of JSNAs and related HWSs (see below) is to improve the health and wellbeing of the local community and reduce inequalities for all ages. They are not an end in themselves, but a continuous process of strategic assessment and planning – the core aim is to develop local evidence-based priorities for commissioning that will improve the public's health and reduce inequalities. Their outputs, in the form of evidence and the analysis of needs, and agreed priorities, will be used to help to determine what actions local authorities, the local NHS and other partners need to take to meet health and social care needs, and to address the wider determinants that affect health and wellbeing.<sup>24</sup> The PNA should therefore be read alongside the JSNAs.

The BSOL JSNAs<sup>25,26</sup> were last published in 2019 and a plan to refresh them was disrupted by the C-19 pandemic. The Birmingham JSNA will be updated in October 2022, whereas the Solihull JSNA will be updated following the publication of the 2021 census data, and therefore there will be no update before the completion of the PNA.

## 2.4 BSOL Health and Wellbeing Strategy (HWS)

Building on the evidence provided by the JSNA, the BSOL HWSs outline the key priorities and the actions being taken to meet BSOL's health and wellbeing needs.

### Birmingham<sup>27</sup>

The Health and Wellbeing Strategy 2022-2030, Creating a Bolder, Healthier City, details a high-level plan for reducing health inequalities and improving health and wellbeing in Birmingham. Led by the Birmingham HWB, the vision is to create a city where everyone can make choices that empower them to be happy and healthy.

The five core themes within the HWS set out the local priorities:

1. Healthy and Affordable Food
2. Mental Wellness and Balance
3. Active at Every Age and Ability
4. Contributing to a Green and Sustainable Future
5. Protect and Detect

There are three encompassing life-course themes:

- Getting the Best Start in Life
- Living, Working and Learning Well
- Ageing Well and Dying Well

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<sup>24</sup> Department of Health. Statutory Guidance on Joint Strategic Needs Assessments and Joint Health and Wellbeing Strategies. 20 March 2013. [www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment\\_data/file/277012/Statutory-Guidance-on-Joint-Strategic-Needs-Assessments-and-Joint-Health-and-Wellbeing-Strategies-March-20131.pdf](http://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/277012/Statutory-Guidance-on-Joint-Strategic-Needs-Assessments-and-Joint-Health-and-Wellbeing-Strategies-March-20131.pdf)

<sup>25</sup> Birmingham JSNA. [www.birmingham.gov.uk/info/50268/joint\\_strategic\\_needs\\_assessment\\_jsna/1337/jsna\\_themes](http://www.birmingham.gov.uk/info/50268/joint_strategic_needs_assessment_jsna/1337/jsna_themes)

<sup>26</sup> Solihull JSNA. [www.solihull.gov.uk/About-Solihull/JSNA](http://www.solihull.gov.uk/About-Solihull/JSNA)

<sup>27</sup> Birmingham HWB, Birmingham Joint Health and Wellbeing Strategy, Creating a Bolder, Healthier City 2022-2030. [www.birmingham.gov.uk/info/50119/health\\_and\\_wellbeing\\_board/1300/health\\_and\\_wellbeing\\_strategy](http://www.birmingham.gov.uk/info/50119/health_and_wellbeing_board/1300/health_and_wellbeing_strategy)

## Solihull<sup>28</sup>

The Solihull HWS 2019-2022 has been developed using findings from the JSNA, local intelligence and engagement with key stakeholders interested in health and wellbeing. It very much builds on the wealth of experience accumulated over the years across Solihull as well as considering successes from elsewhere.

The HWS is consistent with the approach taken across the BSOL Sustainability and Transformation Plan to use a life-course approach. This means that priorities are focused around the stage people are at in their life rather than around organisations, sectors or disease areas. The different stages start with conception and move through childhood, adulthood, older age through to end of life. The four identified priorities are:

1. Maternity, Childhood and Adolescence: A healthy start in life
2. Adulthood and Work: Promoting health and wellbeing
3. Ageing and Later Life: ageing well and improving health and care services for older people
4. All ages: Social connectedness

## 2.5 BSOL population

An understanding of the size and characteristics of BSOL population, including how it can be expected to change over time, is fundamental to assessing population needs and for the planning of local services. This section provides a summary of the demographics of BSOL residents, how healthy they are, and what changes can be expected in the future.

Full details of the demographics and health needs can be found in [Appendix H](#).

### 2.5.1 Population overview<sup>29</sup>

BSOL areas are in the West Midland region, with a combined population of 1,358,012. The total geographical area covers 337 square kilometres. The population is diverse and classified as 'urban with major conurbation' under the Rural Urban Classification 2011.<sup>30</sup>

Birmingham is the second largest city in the UK, located in the West Midlands region with an area of 268 square kilometres. The 2021 population estimate for Birmingham is 1,144,900, which is a 6.7% increase from 2011. Birmingham is ranked 1 (out of 7 metropolitan districts in the West Midlands region) in terms of total population (with 1 being the largest).

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<sup>28</sup> Solihull HWS 2019-2022. [www.solihull.gov.uk/sites/default/files/migrated/InfoandIntelligence\\_Health-and-Wellbeing-Strategy.pdf](http://www.solihull.gov.uk/sites/default/files/migrated/InfoandIntelligence_Health-and-Wellbeing-Strategy.pdf)

<sup>29</sup> ONS Population projections. [Accessed July 2022.]

[www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/populationandmigration/populationestimates/bulletins/populationandhouseholdestimatesenglandandwales/census2021](http://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/populationandmigration/populationestimates/bulletins/populationandhouseholdestimatesenglandandwales/census2021)

<sup>30</sup> Rural Urban Classification (2011) map of the Local Authority Districts in England. [Accessed July 2022.]

<https://geoportal.statistics.gov.uk/documents/ons::rural-urban-classification-2011-map-of-the-local-authority-districts-in-england/explore>

Solihull is a metropolitan district in the West Midlands region with an area of 69 square kilometres. The 2021 census estimated the total population of Solihull as 216,200, which is a 4.6% increase from 2011. Solihull is ranked 7 (out of 7 metropolitan districts in the West Midlands region) in terms of total population (with 1 being the largest).

North, East, South, West and Central localities are all in Birmingham. The Solihull geography fits into the one locality for this PNA.

Table 2 shows both the total population and registered population by locality for BSOL using the most recent mid-year estimates for 2020.

**Table 2: Total population by locality**

Locality	Parliamentary constituency	Resident population all ages (MYE mid-2020)
North	Sutton Coldfield	93,486
North	Erdington	103,788
<b>North Total</b>		<b>200,274</b>
East	Hodge Hill	128,694
East	Yardley	113,048
<b>East Total</b>		<b>241,737</b>
South	Edgbaston	106,340
South	Northfield	102,951
<b>South Total</b>		<b>209,291</b>
West	Ladywood	151,748
West	Perry Barr	111,398
<b>West Total</b>		<b>263,146</b>
Central	Hall Green	118,904
Central	Selly Oak	110,168
<b>Central Total</b>		<b>229,072</b>
Solihull	Solihull	103,317
Solihull	Meriden	114,170
<b>Solihull Total</b>		<b>217,487</b>
<b>Total</b>		<b>1,358,012</b>

Source: Office for National Statistics (ONS). Mid-Year Estimates 2020

The population density and distribution in BSOL vary considerably from low density in the more rural areas to high density in the urban areas. [Map A](#) shows the distribution of population across all the Middle Layer Super Output Areas (MSOA) areas.<sup>31</sup>

<sup>31</sup> Office for Health Improvement and Disparities (OHID). Population Density maps. [Accessed July 2022.] <https://localhealth.org.uk/#c=indicator&i=t1.popden&view=map8>

### 2.5.2 Age

The age structure of Birmingham's population differs from that of England. The proportion under 15 years old is 20.9% (England 17.4%). Those aged 15–64 represent over half of the population (65.9%, England 64.1%). Those aged 65 and over represent 13.1% of the population (England 18.6%).

In Solihull, the proportion under 15 years old is 18.1% (England 17.4%). Those aged 15–64 represent over half of the population (60.8%, England 64.1%). Those aged 65 and over represent 21.1% of the population, which is significantly higher than the England figure (18.6%).

### 2.5.3 Predicted population growth

#### Birmingham

Between 2018 and 2043, the overall population of Birmingham is projected to grow by 110,315 (9.7%), which is similar to the projected growth for England (10.3%). The largest growth is expected to be in those aged 90 and over, at 4,831 (31.8%), lower than for England (107.8%). Population growth for children aged 5–14 is expected to fall.

There is expected to be a 12.5% increase in the number of households from 2021 to 2043 in Birmingham, compared with a 15.7% increase in the West Midlands.

#### Solihull

Between 2018 and 2043, the overall population of Solihull is projected to grow by 30,433 (14.2%) which is higher than the projected growth for England (10.3%). The largest growth is expected to be in those aged 90 and over, at 2,089 (82.6%), lower than for England (107.8%). Population growth for those aged 55–59 is expected to fall.

There is a 13.8% increase in the number of households from 2021 to 2043 in Solihull, compared with a 15.7% increase in the West Midlands.

### 2.5.4 Housing projections

#### Birmingham

The housing requirement for Birmingham will be delivered in accordance with the following indicative average annual rates:

- 1,650 dwellings per annum (2011/12-2014/15)
- 2,500 dwellings per annum (2015/16-2017/18)
- 2,850 dwellings per annum (2018/19-2030/31)

#### Solihull

The ambition is to deliver 15,017 additional homes in the period 2020-36. The allocations will be part of the overall housing land supply detailed in Table 3. The average annual housing land provision target is 938 net additional homes per year (2020-36).

**Table 3: Net additional housing for Solihull, 2020-36**

Delivery phase	Stepped requirement	Annualised requirement
I – 2020-26	5,106	851
II and III – 2026-36	9,911	991
Total	15,017	938

Source: Solihull Draft Local Plan 2021

### 2.5.5 Car or van ownership

Census 2011 data shows that the overall percentage of households who have access to a car or van is 64% in Birmingham and 80% in Solihull.<sup>32</sup>

### 2.5.6 Ethnicity

Ethnicity across BSOL varies significantly by locality, and this can be seen in [Map C](#).

The localities with the largest groups of people of Asian ethnicity are West (39.7%), East (37.6%) and Central (31.9%), and these proportions are significantly higher than England (7.8%). West locality has the largest percentage of people with Black ethnicity (19.3%), which is significantly higher than England (3.0%). The areas with the largest groups of people of White British ethnicity are Solihull (88%), South (77.5%) and North (80.8%) localities, which are similar to England (85.8%).

## Birmingham

Table 4 shows the proportions of the population in each ethnic group in 2011, the most recent year for which census data is currently available by ethnic group.<sup>33</sup> In ascending order, the table shows how the population identified themselves:

**Table 4: Birmingham ethnicity comparison with West Midlands and England, 2011**

Ethnicity	Birmingham	West Midlands	England
White	57.9%	82.7%	85.4%
Asian or Asian British	26.6%	10.8%	7.8%
Black or Black British	9.0%	3.3%	3.5%
Mixed race	4.4%	2.4%	2.3%
Other ethnic group	2.0%	0.9%	1.0%

Source: ONS Population estimates 2011

## Solihull

Table 5 shows the proportions of the population in each ethnic group in 2011, the most recent year for which census data is currently available by ethnic group.<sup>34</sup> In ascending order, the table shows how the population identified themselves.

<sup>32</sup> ONS. 2011 census, accessed through Nomis Web [Accessed October 2022]

<https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/census/2011/qs416ew>

<sup>33</sup> ONS. 2011 census, accessed through LG Inform. [Accessed July 2022.] <https://lginform.local.gov.uk/>

<sup>34</sup> ONS. 2011 census, accessed through LG Inform. [Accessed July 2022.] <https://lginform.local.gov.uk/>



**Table 5: Solihull ethnicity comparison with West Midlands and England, 2011**

<b>Ethnicity</b>	<b>Solihull</b>	<b>West Midlands</b>	<b>England</b>
White	89.1%	82.7%	85.4%
Asian or Asian British	6.6%	10.8%	7.8%
Black or Black British	1.6%	3.3%	3.5%
Mixed race	2.1%	2.4%	2.3%
Another ethnic group	0.6%	0.9%	1.0%

Source: ONS Population estimates 2011

## 2.6 Deprivation

The socioeconomic status of an individual or population is determined by characteristics including income, education and occupation, and lower socioeconomic status. These are associated with poorer health outcomes, including low birthweight, CVD, diabetes and cancer.

IMD 2019 combines socioeconomic indicators to produce a relative socioeconomic deprivation score and include the domains of:

- Income
- Employment
- Health deprivation and disability
- Education, skills and training
- Barriers to housing and services
- Crime
- Living environment

Income and employment domains carry the most weight in the overall IMD rank. Deprivation varies significantly across BSOL and this can be seen in [Map B](#).

Table 6 shows the deprivation ranks by constituency.<sup>35</sup> The deprivation rank only shows how deprived an area is relative to other areas in England and does not measure the depth of deprivation. The ranks are based on data released in 2019 and are mostly based on data from 2015/16.

Table 6 shows how Birmingham and Solihull rank across the deprivation sub-domain compared with all constituencies in the England.

<sup>35</sup> UK Parliament, House of Commons Library. Constituency data: Indices of deprivation. [Accessed October 2022.] <https://commonslibrary.parliament.uk/constituency-data-indices-of-deprivation/>

**Table 6: Locality deprivation, IMD rank, 2019**

Locality	Parliamentary constituency	IMD decile	IMD rank*
East	Birmingham, Hodge Hill	1	2
East	Birmingham, Yardley	1	19
South	Birmingham, Edgbaston	2	83
South	Birmingham, Northfield	1	26
West	Birmingham, Ladywood	1	7
West	Birmingham, Perry Barr	1	36
Central	Birmingham, Hall Green	1	24
Central	Birmingham, Selly Oak	2	89
North	Sutton Coldfield	8	416
North	Birmingham, Erdington	1	5
Solihull	Solihull, Meriden	5	238
Solihull	Solihull, Solihull	9	441

\* Rank 1 = most deprived constituency, 533 = least deprived

Source: Constituency data: Indices of deprivation, UK Parliament

**Table 7: Birmingham and Solihull deprivation sub-domains, 2019**

Locality	Parliamentary constituency	A*	B*	C*	D*	E*	F*	G*
East	Birmingham, Hodge Hill	4	63	99	24	5	4	1
East	Birmingham, Yardley	48	93	62	23	49	25	30
South	Birmingham, Edgbaston	292	160	133	81	144	24	109
South	Birmingham, Northfield	84	86	69	136	40	38	35
West	Birmingham, Ladywood	40	66	38	12	23	1	3
West	Birmingham, Perry Barr	113	143	142	33	65	21	45
Central	Birmingham, Hall Green	122	128	125	28	39	17	18
Central	Birmingham, Selly Oak	252	125	126	64	186	39	130
North	Birmingham, Sutton Coldfield	514	338	379	240	415	178	447

Locality	Parliamentary constituency	A*	B*	C*	D*	E*	F*	G*
North	Birmingham, Erdington	30	35	87	15	13	28	9
Solihull	Solihull, Meriden	202	365	196	437	184	190	206
Solihull	Solihull, Solihull	490	428	273	375	430	343	428

A – Education, skills, and training

B – Health deprivation and disability

C – Crime

D – Living Environment

E – Employment

F – Barriers to housing and services

G – Income

\* Rank 1 = most deprived constituency, 533 = least deprived

Source: Constituency data: Indices of deprivation, UK Parliament

### Birmingham<sup>36</sup>

Birmingham is ranked the seventh most deprived local authority in England, and the third most deprived English City after Liverpool and Manchester. The city is the most deprived in the West Midlands region. Birmingham suffers from high levels of deprivation, with 43% of the population living in Lower Layer Super Output Areas (LSOAs) in the 10% most deprived in England, and 51% of children (under-16s) living in the 10% most deprived areas.

Table 6 shows deprivation for Birmingham localities. While there are pockets of deprivation in all parts of the city, deprivation is most heavily clustered in the area surrounding the city centre. It is important to note that Hodge Hill is the second most deprived area in England, Erdington is fifth, and Ladywood is seventh. Those living in the most deprived areas of England face the worst healthcare inequalities in relation to healthcare access, experience and outcomes.

Table 7 shows how the Birmingham localities rank across the deprivation sub-domain compared with all constituencies in England. Hodge Hill, Erdington and Ladywood are ranked as the most deprived across all domains. Hodge Hill is ranked the most income deprived constituency in England. It is important to note that those areas of high income deprivation are more likely to have a range of health conditions including serious mental illness, obesity, diabetes and learning disabilities.<sup>37</sup>

<sup>36</sup> DLUHC. English Indices of Deprivation 2019: mapping resources. [Accessed July 2022.] [www.gov.uk/guidance/english-indices-of-deprivation-2019-mapping-resources](http://www.gov.uk/guidance/english-indices-of-deprivation-2019-mapping-resources)

<sup>37</sup> UK Parliament, House of Commons Library. Health inequalities: Income deprivation and north/south divides. 22 January 2019. <https://commonslibrary.parliament.uk/health-inequalities-income-deprivation-and-north-south-divides/#:~:text=It%E2%80%99s%20widely%20recognised%20that%20social%20and%20economic%20factors,serious%20mental%20illness%2C%20obesity%2C%20diabetes%2C%20and%20learning%20disabilities.>

## Solihull<sup>38</sup>

Solihull is the 32nd (of 151) least deprived of the upper tier local authorities in England and sits in the second least deprived quintile nationally. There is significant variation in deprivation, with large parts of the borough ranking among the least deprived areas of England and a concentration of neighbourhoods among the most deprived. When ranked based on the proportion of LSOAs in the most deprived decile, the IMD ranking drops to 98th.<sup>39</sup>

Table 7 shows how Solihull ranks across the deprivation sub-domain compared with all local authorities in England and, overall, Solihull ranks highly across all the deprivation sub-domains.

## 2.7 Health of the population

Population health indicators provide a high-level overview of the collective health of populations at a national, regional and local level. These indicators allow comparisons to be made regarding the health of different populations and can highlight issues or trends in time that require a more detailed investigation.

- **Life expectancy**

- Birmingham
  - Life expectancy at birth for Birmingham residents was 77.1 years for males and 81.8 years for females (2018-20), significantly lower than the England life expectancy, which was 79.4 for males and 83.1 for females
  - Healthy Life Expectancy (HLE) in Birmingham (2017-19) is 59.2 years for men and 60.2 for women, which is statistically significantly different from the national average (male 63.2 years; female 63.5 years)
- Solihull
  - Life expectancy at birth for Solihull residents was 80.4 years for males and 84 years for females (2018-20), significantly higher than the England average life expectancy, which was 79.4 for males and 83.1 for females
  - HLE in 2017-19 was 67.4 years for men and 65.7 for women, which is higher but statistically similar to the national average (male 63.2; female 63.5). Life expectancy has increased across the country. Over the period 2018-20, life expectancy at birth in Solihull was 83.2 years for women and 79.3 years for men, in both cases slightly lower than the average for England

- **Obesity**

- Adult obesity in Birmingham was at 63.5% and Solihull was 62.8%; both are similar to England (63.5%)

<sup>38</sup> Solihull deprivation profile. [Accessed July 2022.] [www.solihull.gov.uk/About-Solihull/JSNA](http://www.solihull.gov.uk/About-Solihull/JSNA)

<sup>39</sup> Solihull Metropolitan Council. Deprivation in Solihull, The Index of Multiple Deprivation 2019. [Accessed August 2022.] [www.solihull.gov.uk/sites/default/files/migrated/InfoandIntelligence\\_Index-of-Multiple-Deprivation-Summary.pdf](http://www.solihull.gov.uk/sites/default/files/migrated/InfoandIntelligence_Index-of-Multiple-Deprivation-Summary.pdf)

- **Smoking**
  - Smoking prevalence in Birmingham was 16.9%, which is significantly higher than England (12.8%); smoking prevalence in Solihull was 10.3%
- **Alcohol misuse**
  - Local alcohol profiles (2020-21) indicate that Birmingham had a higher alcohol-related mortality of 44 per 100,000 population compared with England (37.8)
  - Solihull had a similar alcohol-related mortality to England, at 38 per 100,000
- **Sexual health**
  - Birmingham
    - The chlamydia detection rate (aged 15–24) and new STI diagnoses (excluding chlamydia, under 25 years) in Birmingham were similar to England but higher than West Midlands
    - The under-18 conception rate was significantly higher than England and the West Midlands figures, however the proportion of these leading to abortion was significantly lower than England and West Midlands figures
    - The rate of total prescribed Long-Acting Reversible Contraception (LARC) (excluding injections) was lower than England and West Midlands
    - The new HIV rate is significantly higher than England and West Midlands
  - Solihull
    - The chlamydia detection rate (aged 15–24) and new STI diagnoses (excluding chlamydia, under 25 years) in Solihull were significantly below England and West Midlands
    - The under-18 conception rate was significantly lower than England and the West Midlands figures, however the proportion of these leading to abortion was significantly higher than England and West Midlands figures
    - The rate of total prescribed LARC (excluding injections) was similar to West Midlands but lower than England
    - The new HIV rate is significantly lower than England and West Midlands

### 2.7.1 Burden of disease

Long-term conditions are more prevalent in people over the age of 60 (58%) compared with people under the age of 40 (14%), and in people in more deprived groups, with those in the poorest social class having a 60% higher prevalence than those in the richest social class and 30% more severity of disease.<sup>40</sup>

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<sup>40</sup> The King's Fund. Long-term conditions and multi-morbidity. 2012-2013. [www.kingsfund.org.uk/projects/time-think-differently/trends-disease-and-disability-long-term-conditions-multi-morbidity](http://www.kingsfund.org.uk/projects/time-think-differently/trends-disease-and-disability-long-term-conditions-multi-morbidity)

Please note that the locality figures below show the Quality and Outcomes Framework (QOF) prevalence for BSOL. QOF data shows recorded prevalence, therefore the anticipated prevalence may be higher with unmet need for the conditions which contribute to premature mortality.

- **Stroke** – All localities are similar to England (1.8%), however, Solihull (1.9%) is the only locality that is above the England figure.
- **Hypertension** – Prevalence of hypertension across the BSOL localities is lower than England (13.9%), other than in North (13.8%), which is similar. Solihull (14.7%) has a higher prevalence of hypertension than England.
- **CHD** – CHD prevalence across all Birmingham localities is lower than the England figure (3.1%). East locality has the highest (2.8%) and West (2.2%) the lowest rates. Solihull prevalence is the same as across England (3.1%).
- **Diabetes** – Only South and Solihull localities (7.3% and 7.5%, respectively) have a similar prevalence to the England figure (7.1%). All the other localities have a prevalence that is significantly higher than England (East 11.1%, West 9.8%, Central 8.9% and North 8.3%).
- **Cancer** – Birmingham localities all have prevalences that are lower than the England figure (3.2%). The highest prevalence is in East locality (2.6%) and lowest in South (1.2%). Solihull (3.3%) is similar to England (3.2%).
- **Asthma** – All localities in BSOL had a higher rate than the England average (5.4%), other than West (5.4%), which is same as England
- **COPD** – In BSOL COPD (Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease) prevalence varies. Prevalence in Central and East (each 1.9%) is the same as in England (1.9%), and North and South (each 1.1%) and West (1.0%) are all lower than England. Solihull prevalence is (2.2%), which is higher than England.
- **Mental health** (schizophrenia, bipolar affective disorder and other psychoses) – For mental health, all localities in Birmingham have a higher or similar prevalence to the England average (1.0%); Central (1.3%) has the highest prevalence and South has the lowest prevalence (1.0%); Solihull (0.8%) is the only locality that has a lower prevalence than the England average (1.0%).
- **Dementia** – Of the BSOL localities, South (0.3%) has the lowest prevalence and Solihull (0.6%) has the highest prevalence of dementia, however all localities are still lower than the England average (0.7%).
- **Accidental injury** – The rate of emergency hospital admissions for falls in the population aged 65+ is 2,266 per 100,000 for Birmingham and 2,274 per 100,000 for Solihull, both are higher than the England average (2,023 per 100,000).
- **Influenza** – Birmingham has lower flu vaccine uptake for those 65+ (74.4%) when compared with England (80.1%) and for at-risk individuals (44.6%) compared with England (52.1%); Solihull has higher flu vaccine uptake for those aged 65+ (83.3%) when compared with England (80.1%) and for at-risk individuals (55.4%) compared with England (52.1%).

- **Hepatitis C** – The hepatitis C detection rate per 100,000 in Birmingham was 35.2, which is significantly higher than England (18.4), whereas the Solihull rate was 6.5, which is significantly lower than England.
- **COVID-19 impact** – Both Birmingham (346.1 per 100,000) and Solihull (358.2 per 100,000) have a significantly higher rate of C-19 mortality when compared with the England average of 305.7 per 100,000.

## Section 3: NHS pharmaceutical services provision, currently commissioned

### 3.1 Overview

There are a total of 320 contractors in BSOL (275 in Birmingham and 45 in Solihull).

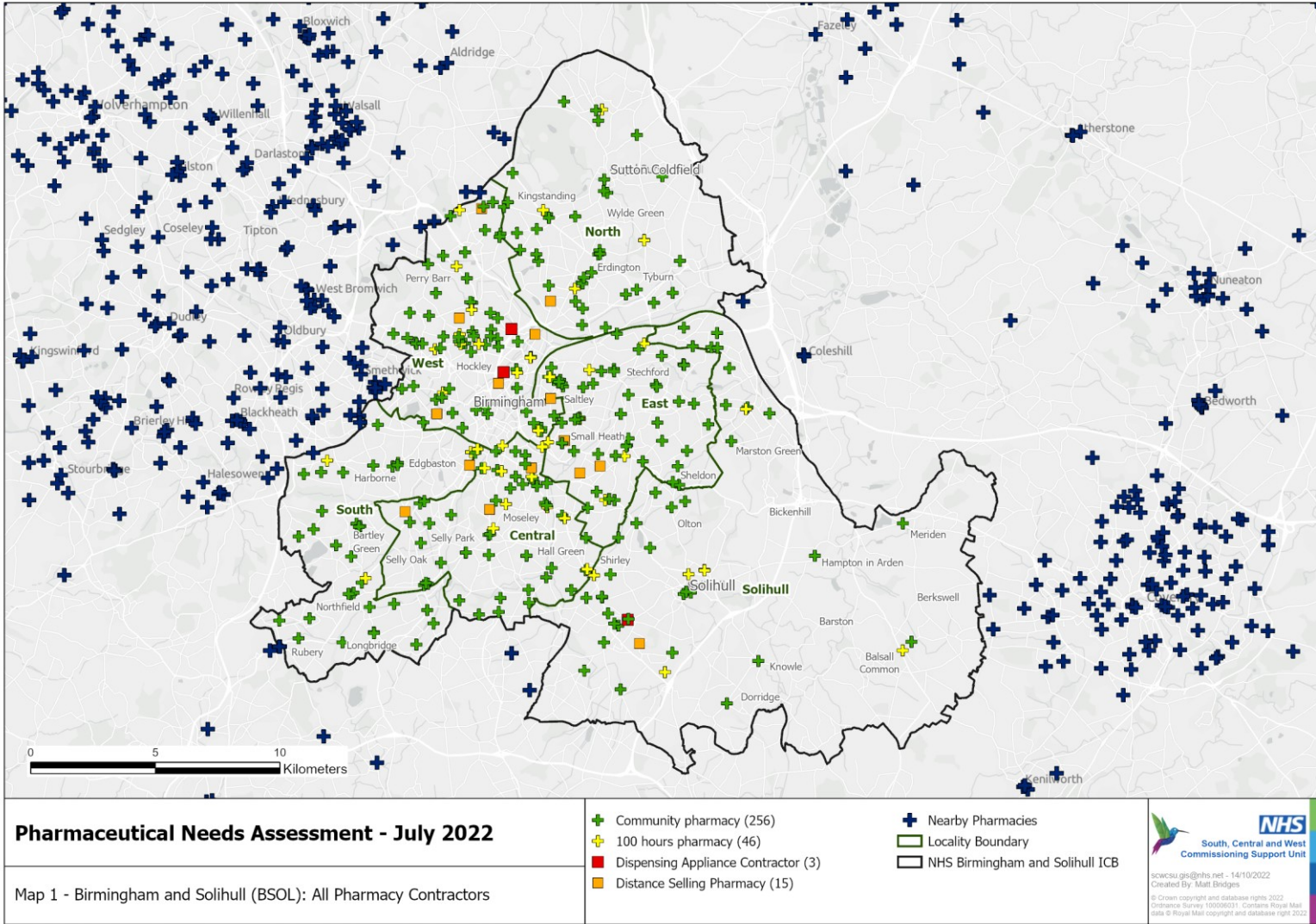
**Table 8: Contractor type and number in BSOL**

Type of contractor	Number
40-hour community pharmacies (including the PhAS)	256
100-hour community pharmacies	46
LPS providers	0
DSP	15
DAC	3
Total	320

A list of all contractors in BSOL and their opening hours can be found in Appendix A. Figure 1 shows all contractor locations within BSOL.



Figure 1: All contractors in BSOL



## 3.2 Community pharmacies

**Table 9: Number of community pharmacies in BSOL**

Number of community pharmacies	Population of BSOL	Ratio of pharmacies per 100,000 population*
317	1,358,012	23.3

\*Correct as of June 2022

There are 317 community pharmacies (including 15 DSPs and 0 LPS providers) in BSOL (273 in Birmingham and 44 in Solihull), which has decreased from 345 (299 in Birmingham and 46 in Solihull) in the last PNA. The England average is 20.6 community pharmacies per 100,000 population, which has decreased slightly from 2018, when the average number was 21.2. The West Midlands average has also decreased since 2018, to 21.3 from the previous 22.9 community pharmacies per 100,000 population. The BSOL average of 23.3 pharmacies per 100,000 is higher than both the West Midlands and national averages.

BSOL has a transient population with generally good transport links. Populations may therefore find community pharmacies in neighbouring HWB areas more accessible and/or more convenient. Neighbouring areas include Warwickshire, Coventry, Staffordshire, Walsall, Sandwell, Dudley and Worcestershire.

Table 10 shows the change in the numbers of pharmacies over recent years compared with regional and national averages.

**Table 10: Number of community pharmacies per 100,000 population**

	England	West Midlands	BSOL
2022	20.6	21.3	23.3
2020-21	20.6	22.1	24.7
2019-20	21.0	22.3	24.8
2018-19	21.2	22.9	25.2

Source: ONS 2020 mid-year population estimates and NHSE for number of pharmacies

[Section 1.4.1.4.1](#) lists the Essential Services of the pharmacy contract. It is assumed that provision of all these services is available from all contractors. Further analysis of the pharmaceutical service provision and health needs for each locality is explored in [Section 6](#).

### 3.2.1 Choice of community pharmacies

Table 11 shows the breakdown of community pharmacy ownership in BSOL. The data shows that BSOL has a similar percentage of independent pharmacies and multiples to England, with no one provider having a monopoly in any locality. People in BSOL therefore have a good choice of pharmacy providers.

**Table 11: Community pharmacy ownership**

Area	Multiples (%)	Independent (%)*
Birmingham	26%	74%
Solihull	43%	57%
BSOL	28%	72%
West Midlands	36%	64%
England	26%	74%

Source: NHSE, January 2022

\*Includes the pharmacies on Association of Independent Multiple Pharmacies list

### 3.2.2 Weekend and evening provision

There are 1,096 (9.6%) community pharmacies in England open for 100 hours or more per week. This has decreased slightly since 2017, where there were 1,161 100-hour pharmacies.

Table 12 shows that the percentage of BSOL pharmacies open for 100 hours is higher than the regional and national numbers. Most 100-hour pharmacies are open late and at the weekends.

**Table 12: Number of 100-hour community pharmacies (and percentage of total)**

Area	Number (%) of 100-hour pharmacies
Birmingham	40 (14.8%)
Solihull	6 (13.6%)
BSOL	46 (14.5%)
West Midlands	141 (11.2%)
England (2020-21 data)	1,096 (9.6%)

Source: NHSE, January 2022

### 3.2.3 Access to community pharmacies

Community pharmacies in BSOL are particularly located around areas with a higher density of population and higher levels of deprivation, as seen in [Maps A](#) and [B](#) respectively.

A previously published article<sup>41</sup> suggests:

- 89% of the population in England has access to a community pharmacy within a 20-minute walk
- This falls to 14% in rural areas
- Over 99% of those in areas of highest deprivation are within a 20-minute walk of a community pharmacy

<sup>41</sup> Todd A, Copeland A, Husband A. The positive pharmacy care law: an area-level analysis of the relationship between community pharmacy distribution, urbanity and social deprivation in England. *BMJ Open* 2014, Vol. 4, Issue 8. <http://bmjopen.bmj.com/content/4/8/e005764.full.pdf%20html>

The same study found that access is greater in areas of high deprivation. Higher levels of deprivation are linked with increased premature mortality rates and therefore greater health needs.

### 3.2.3.1 Routine daytime access to community pharmacies

[Maps E–I](#) show travel times to community pharmacies using a variety of options. How this has been analysed is contained in [Appendix I](#).

In summary:

- Walking: 90% of the population can walk to a pharmacy within 15 minutes (97.8% within 20 minutes)
- Public transport: Approximately 87% of the population can reach a community pharmacy within 10 minutes (afternoon is faster than morning); up to 99% of people can reach a pharmacy by public transport within 20 minutes
- Driving: 100% of the population can drive to a pharmacy within 10 minutes regardless of time of day

It is important to note that the Birmingham localities are more densely populated than Solihull. This will mean the travel time to the nearest pharmacy will be shorter in the Birmingham localities than in Solihull.

### 3.2.3.2 Routine weekday evening access to community pharmacies

The number, location and opening hours of community pharmacy providers open beyond 6.30 pm, Monday to Friday (excluding bank holidays), vary within each locality; they are listed in the table below and seen in [Map D](#). Full details of all pharmacies' opening hours can be found in Appendix A. 'Average' access is difficult, given the variety of opening hours and locations. Access is therefore considered at locality level and can be found in Table 13, which shows that 38% of pharmacies are open beyond 6.30 pm across BSOL.

**Table 13: Percentage of community pharmacy providers open Monday to Friday (excluding bank holidays) beyond 6.30 pm, and on Saturday and Sunday**

Locality	Percentage of pharmacies open beyond 6.30 pm	Percentage of pharmacies open on Saturday	Percentage of pharmacies open on a Sunday
BSOL	38% (120)	69% (220)	22% (71)
North	31% (13)	71% (30)	26% (11)
East	33% (21)	63% (40)	17% (11)
South	26% (10)	76% (29)	21% (8)
West	50% (37)	58% (43)	26% (19)
Central	44% (24)	73% (40)	22% (12)
Solihull	34% (15)	86% (38)	23% (10)

### **3.2.3.3 Routine Saturday daytime access to community pharmacies**

The number, location and opening hours of community pharmacy providers open on Saturdays vary within each locality. Of the pharmacies in BSOL, 69% are open on Saturdays, the majority of which are open into the late afternoon. 'Average' access is difficult given the variety of opening hours and locations. Access is therefore considered at locality level. Full details of all pharmacies open on a Saturday can be found in Appendix A and in [Map D](#).

### **3.2.3.4 Routine Sunday daytime access to community pharmacies**

The number, location and opening hours of community pharmacy providers open on Sundays vary within each locality. Fewer pharmacies (22%) are open on Sundays than any other day in BSOL, which typically mirrors availability of other healthcare providers open on a Sunday. Full details of all pharmacies open on a Sunday can be found in Appendix A and in [Map D](#).

### **3.2.3.5 Routine bank holiday access to community pharmacies**

Community pharmacy contractors do not have to open on days which are specifically mentioned in the regulations (namely Christmas Day, Good Friday and Easter Sunday) or a day that has been specifically designated as a 'bank holiday', unless directed to open by NHSE.

Contractors also do not have to give formal notice of closures on these public and bank holidays but must ensure that their Directory of Services (DoS) and NHS website entries are accurate (this is now a terms of service requirement, with verification carried out quarterly).

As community pharmacies are not obliged to open on nominated bank holidays, many opt to close, however a number of pharmacies (often those in regional shopping centres, retail parks, supermarkets and major high streets) opt to open – often for limited hours. NHSE does not currently commission this as an Enhanced Service, however, it does remunerate community pharmacy contractors for the hours they are open.

Bank holiday coverage across BSOL varies, and the details of which pharmacies are open can be found on the NHSE website: [www.england.nhs.uk/midlands/nhs-england-and-nhs-improvement-midlands-work/bank-holiday-pharmacy-opening-times/#birmingham-and-solihull](http://www.england.nhs.uk/midlands/nhs-england-and-nhs-improvement-midlands-work/bank-holiday-pharmacy-opening-times/#birmingham-and-solihull).

## **3.2.4 Advanced Service provision from community pharmacies**

Data supplied from NHSE has been used in Table 14 to demonstrate how many community pharmacies per locality have signed up to provide the Advanced Services. Details of individual pharmacy providers can be seen in Appendix A.

**Table 14: Percentage of providers (not including LPS) of Advanced Services in BSOL**

<b>Advanced Service<sup>#</sup></b>	<b>North (42)</b>	<b>East (64)</b>	<b>South (38)</b>	<b>West (74)</b>	<b>Central (55)</b>	<b>Solihull (44)</b>	<b>BSOL</b>
NMS*	100% (42)	100% (64)	100% (38)	100% (74)	100% (55)	100% (44)	100% (317)
AUR*	0% 0	0% 0	0% 0	0% 0	0% 0	0% 0	0% 0
SAC*	12% (5)	11% (7)	11% (4)	8% (6)	5% (3)	14% (6)	10% (31)
Community pharmacy seasonal influenza vaccination*	88% (37)	69% (44)	82% (31)	64% (47)	67% (37)	86% (38)	74% (234)
CPCS (includes GP CPCS)^	98% (41)	91% (58)	100% (38)	35% (26)	96% (53)	98% (43)	82% (259)
Hypertension case-finding service^	76% (32)	52% (33)	82% (31)	30% (22)	75% (41)	64% (28)	59% (187)
Smoking cessation Advanced Service^	33% (14)	25% (16)	29% (11)	15% (11)	44% (24)	16% (7)	26% (83)
Community pharmacy hepatitis C antibody-testing service^	19% (8)	8% (5)	11% (4)	8% (6)	16% (9)	0% 0	10% (32)

<sup>#</sup> Data includes DSPs in BSOL, which provide NMS, CPCS, influenza vaccinations and the hypertension case-finding service

\* NHSE data as of April 2022

^ NHSE data as of June 2022



[Section 1.4.1.4.2](#) lists all Advanced Services that may be provided under the pharmacy contract. As these services are discretionary, not all providers will provide them all of the time.

Based on the information provided, none of the community pharmacies in BSOL have signed up to provide AUR, however there are two DACs that provide the service. The number of providers of the AUR service is also very low regionally and nationally. There are only seven (0.06%) community pharmacies or DAC providers in the West Midlands, and 53 (0.5%) nationally, that provide this service.<sup>42</sup>

The hepatitis C service also has a low sign-up rate, which is similar to the national position. It should be noted that for some of these services, such as AUR, not signing up does not preclude providers from providing the service.

It must be stressed that the impact of the C-19 pandemic will have affected this activity data in several ways:

- Face-to-face services needed to be adjusted to enable telephone consultations
- Some Advanced Services had delayed implementation dates
- Referral pathways from NHS 111 and GP practices were focused on the pandemic
- The increased workload and provision of pandemic-specific services will have affected the ability to provide other Advanced Services
- The effect of the extra workload on community pharmacies may have affected the timeliness of claims, which are used to measure activity.

The provision of the smoking cessation Advanced Service is relatively low across BSOL, as this service started on 10 March 2022. Provision is therefore likely to increase from the time of writing this PNA as more providers become accredited to provide the service.

### **3.2.5 Enhanced Service provision from community pharmacy**

There are currently two Enhanced Services commissioned through community pharmacies from NHSE in BSOL and details of these services are discussed in [Section 1.4.1.4.3](#).

Any Locally Commissioned Services (LCS) commissioned by the ICB or the local authority are not considered here. They are outside the scope of the PNA but are considered in [Section 4](#).

Data supplied from NHSE has been used in Table 15 to demonstrate how many community pharmacies per locality have signed up to provide the Enhanced Services. Details of individual pharmacy providers can be seen in Appendix A.

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<sup>42</sup> NHSE data as of April 2022.

**Table 15: Percentage of providers (not including LPS) of Enhanced Services in BSOL**

<b>Enhanced Service*</b>	<b>North (42)</b>	<b>East (64)</b>	<b>South (38)</b>	<b>West (74)</b>	<b>Central (55)</b>	<b>Solihull (44)</b>	<b>BSOL</b>
C-19 vaccination service	2% (1)	8% (5)	0% (0)	20% (15)	9% (5)	2% (1)	9% (27)
Extended care service – Tier 1	69% (29)	52% (33)	63% (24)	34% (25)	47% (26)	61% (27)	52% (164)
Extended care service – Tier 2	45% (19)	42% (29)	50% (19)	24% (18)	36% (20)	43% (19)	39% (124)

\* NHSE data as of June 2022

### 3.3 Dispensing Appliance Contractors (DACs)

There are three DACs in BSOL:

West:

- Salts Medilink, Apollo Building, Aston Hall Road, Aston, Birmingham B6 6BQ
- Salts Medilink, Unit 1, Richard Street, Birmingham B7 4AA

Solihull:

- Salts Medilink, 226 Longmore Road, Shirley, Solihull B90 3ES

There are currently no identified plans for new strategies by social care/occupational health to provide aids/equipment through pharmacies or DACs.

The community pharmacy contractor questionnaire received 84 responses to the appliance dispensing question and 83% of them reported that they provide all appliances.

As part of the Essential Services of appliance contractors, a free delivery service is available to all patients. It is therefore likely that patients will obtain appliances delivered from DACs outside BSOL.

There were 111 DACs in England as of May 2022.<sup>43</sup>

### 3.4 Dispensing GP practices

There are no dispensing GP practices in BSOL.

### 3.5 PhAS pharmacies

There are 18 PhAS providers in BSOL and details of these can be found in Appendix A.

### 3.6 Pharmaceutical service provision provided from outside BSOL

BSOL is bordered by seven other HWB areas. As previously mentioned, BSOL has good transport links and, as a result, it is anticipated that many residents in BSOL will have reasonable access to pharmaceutical service providers in neighbouring HWB areas and beyond.

<sup>43</sup> NHS Business Services Authority (BSA). Dispensing Data. [Accessed August 2022.] [www.nhsbsa.nhs.uk/prescription-data/dispensing-data](http://www.nhsbsa.nhs.uk/prescription-data/dispensing-data)



It is not practical to list here all those pharmacies outside BSOL area by which BSOL residents will access pharmaceutical services. A number of providers lie within close proximity to the borders of BSOL area boundaries and listed below:

- Lloyds Pharmacy, 518 Hagley Road West, Oldbury, Warley B68 0BZ
- Lloyds Pharmacy, 581 Bearwood Road, Smethwick, Warley B66 4BH
- DR Dalvair Pharmacy, 79 Bearwood Road, Smethwick B66 4DH
- Boots, 48 Three Shires Oak Road, Smethwick, Warley B67 5BS
- Bearwood Pharmacy, 348a Bearwood Road, Smethwick B66 4ES
- Al-Shafa, 93 Shireland Road, Smethwick, Birmingham B66 4QJ
- Asda Pharmacy, Off Windmill Lane, Smethwick B66 3EN
- Boots, 2 Windmill Shopping Park, Cape Hill, Smethwick B66 3PR
- Lloyds Pharmacy, Cape Hill Medical Centre, Raglan Road, Smethwick B66 3NR
- DP Forrest Ltd, 145 Hamstead Road, Great Barr, Birmingham B43 5BB
- Well, 938-940 Walsall Road, Scott Arms Shopping Centre, Great Barr, Birmingham B42 1TQ
- Jhoots Pharmacy, Scott Arms Medical Centre, Whitecrest, Great Barr, Birmingham B43 6EE
- MW Phillips Chemists, 526 Queslett Road, Pheasey Estate, Great Barr, Birmingham, B43 7DY
- Beacon Pharmacy, 81 Collingwood Drive, Great Barr, Birmingham B43 7JW
- Lloyds Pharmacy, 6 Stockland Court, 121 Chester Road, Streetly, Sutton Coldfield B74 2HE
- Lloyds Pharmacy, 9 Birmingham Road, Water Orton, Birmingham B46 1SP
- Bannerbrook Pharmacy, 5-7 Gramercy Park, Bannerbrook Park Local Centre, Coventry CV4 9AE
- KK Mistry Pharmacy, 34 Station Avenue, Tile Hill Village, Coventry CV4 9HS
- Wythall Pharmacy, 221 Station Road, Wythall, Birmingham B47 6ET
- Lloyds Pharmacy, 202 New Road, Rubery, Rednal, Birmingham B45 9JA
- Knights Rubery Pharmacy, 102 New Road, Rubery, Birmingham B45 9HY

Further analysis of cross-border provision is undertaken in [Section 6](#).

## Section 4: Other services that may impact on pharmaceutical services provision

Community pharmacies and GP practices provide a range of other services. These are not considered 'pharmaceutical services' under the Pharmaceutical Regulations 2013 and may be either free of charge, privately funded or commissioned by the Local Authority (LA) or ICB.

Examples of such services include delivery services, allergy testing, care home services and sexual health services, although this is not an exhaustive list.

Table 16 details the services provided across BSOL. A list of all contractors and commissioned services can be found in Appendix A.

**Table 16: Commissioned services from community pharmacies in BSOL**

<b>Commissioned service</b>	<b>ICB-commissioned service</b>	<b>LA-commissioned service</b>
Sexual health services*		Y
Smoking cessation service*		Y
Supervised consumption*		Y
Needle exchange*		Y
COVID-19 Urgent Eyecare Service Medicines Supply (CUES-MS) service	Y	
Minor Ailment Service (MAS)^	Y	
Specialist Palliative Care Drugs (SPCD) supply	Y	

\* Different service specifications for BCC and SMBC

^ Only commissioned in West Birmingham and North Solihull

See section 4.1 for further details on the services listed above.

**Table 17: Percentage of providers of LCS in BSOL**

LCS#	North (42)	East (64)	South (38)	West (74)	Central (55)	Solihull (44)	BSOL
Sexual health services*	38% (16)	48% (31)	53% (20)	51% (38)	51% (28)	55% (24)	53% (167)
Smoking cessation service*	29% (12)	44% (28)	39% (15)	43% (32)	47% (26)	0% (0)	36% (112)
Nicotine-Replacement Therapy (NRT) voucher scheme**	52% (22)	53% (34)	68% (26)	57% (42)	56% (31)	0% (0)	49% (155)
Supervised consumption*	38% (16)	50% (32)	50% (19)	45% (33)	49% (27)	45% (20)	46% (147)
Needle exchange*	26% (11)	28% (18)	34% (13)	35% (26)	31% (17)	23% (10)	30% (95)
CUES-MS	7% (3)	23% (15)	5% (2)	11% (8)	9% (5)	9% (4)	12% (37)
MAS <sup>^</sup>	0% (0)	5% (3)	0% (0)	26% (19)	0% (0)	18% (8)	9% (30)
SPCD supply	5% (2)	5% (3)	5% (2)	7% (5)	4% (2)	9% (4)	6% (18)

# Data includes DSPs in BSOL, which provide NMS, CPCS, influenza vaccinations and hypertension case-finding service

\* Different service specifications for BSOL

\*\* Only commissioned in Birmingham

<sup>^</sup> Only commissioned in West Birmingham and Solihull (North)

#### **4.1 Local authority-commissioned services provided by community pharmacies in BSOL**

Birmingham City Council commissions five services from community pharmacies in Birmingham.

Solihull Metropolitan Borough commissions four services from community pharmacies in Solihull.

These services may also be provided from other providers, e.g. GP practices and community health services. A full list of services and community pharmacy providers can be found in Appendix A.

In Solihull, there are commissioning plans for both sexual health service and changes to the smoking cessation service. Timelines for these have not been confirmed at time of writing.

In Birmingham, there will be a procurement of NHS Health Checks and smoking cessation services as reported to Cabinet in July 2022. This will impact primary care but the authority cannot report on the outcome in terms of changes to providers until the process has completed in 2023.

#### 4.1.1 Sexual health service

The Birmingham and Solihull integrated sexual health service is jointly commissioned and aims to:

- Provide an integrated open access sexual health system consistent with national and local strategic priorities and guidance
- Provide a mandatory sexual health service that is clinically effective and accessible to all on the basis of clinical need, and effective in accessing and providing services to national and locally determined priority groups
- Reduce the incidence and prevalence of STIs and improve reproductive sexual health
- Improve the service response to those at risk or victims of sexual coercion, violence and exploitation, including female genital mutilation
- Provide a cost-effective service that focuses on providing high quality clinical care and value for money
- Deliver services that reduce stigma associated with sexual health
- Provide a single city-wide sexual health system, which operates across a range of settings, providing for system-wide data reconciliation

BSOL commissioners have consulted with HWBs on a newly developed Sexual Health Strategy (2023-2030) and needs assessment that will inform the future commissioning model of the Birmingham & Solihull Integrated Sexual Health Service. Commissioning strategies will consider all elements of local sexual health offering, including services provided through community pharmacy. Commissioners are required to complete this commissioning cycle by 1 April 2024.

#### **Birmingham**

The commissioned community pharmacy services provide by Umbrella includes:

- Emergency Hormonal Contraception (EHC) – supply of levonorgestrel or ulipristal acetate to females aged 13 and over at risk of unplanned pregnancy
- Advance provision of EHC – supply of levonorgestrel or ulipristal acetate to females aged 13–25 and at risk of unplanned pregnancy
- Condom distribution – for men and women, included advice on correct use of condoms as well as an assessment of ongoing contraceptive needs
- Chlamydia and gonorrhoea screening kits – men and women aged 15–25 who are sexually active and have requested EHC
- Dispense STI testing kits – men and women aged 16 and over at risk of STIs
- Initiate STI testing and provide STI testing kits – asymptomatic men and women aged 16 and over at risk of STIs
- Hepatitis B vaccination – men and women at risk of hepatitis B
- Initiate combined oral contraception, progesterone-only oral contraception and contraception injections – women aged 13 and over at risk of unplanned pregnancy
- Dispense and administer ongoing contraception injections – women currently receiving the hormone contraceptive injection and wishing to continue with this method

- Dispense treatment for chlamydia – men and women who have tested positive for chlamydia, aged 13 and over

## **Solihull**

The commissioned service in Solihull:

- EHC: supply of levonorgestrel or ulipristal acetate to females over the age of 13
- Chlamydia screening is not a commissioned service in Solihull, however it is recommended to signpost patients to local chlamydia screening services from other provider to make every contact count

### **4.1.2 Smoking cessation**

## **Birmingham**

There are two types of stop smoking services commissioned from community pharmacy in Birmingham:

- Stop smoking service – This service provides 12 weeks of support and advice to help patients stop smoking by providing information on coping with triggers, habits and stress. The service supports patients to choose the right products to support their quit attempt and provide treatment, i.e.:
  - NRT/electronic cigarette
  - Supply of Champix via a Patient Group Direction (PGD) to patients aged 18 and over as a component of a smoking cessation support programme to smokers who have expressed a desire to quit smoking and for whom Champix has been assessed as a suitable treatment option
- NRT voucher scheme
  - The aim of the voucher scheme is to enable clients to easily access NRT when attending a stop smoking programme.
  - Under the scheme, the stop smoking practitioner recommends the supply of NRT using a voucher that is taken to the participating pharmacy of the client's choice. Product selection is based on a discussion between the client and the practitioner, the range available and consideration of potential contraindications. The pharmacist makes the final decision as to whether NRT can be dispensed to the client (or in rare circumstances can recommend an alternative form after discussing it with the client and the practitioner who made the initial recommendation).
  - Vouchers for NRT can be accepted at any participating pharmacy within Birmingham.

## **Solihull**

The Solihull stop smoking service provides time-limited interventions to support people who smoke to successfully and permanently stop smoking. The core elements of the service are the provision of behavioural support and pharmacotherapy where success is assessed after 4 weeks and 12 weeks.

Solihull have recently extended treatment choices for those who wish to quit smoking, with the introduction of e-cigarettes as part of their service. Those who wish to access smoking cessation support and use e-cigarettes as a quit aid will be provided with these via a voucher scheme. The service went live in October 2022: pharmacies that sign up to provide the Solihull local authority smoking cessation service are able to offer e-cigarettes as part of the pharmacotherapy options.

In addition to the introduction of e-cigarettes, Solihull has also commissioned the 'Quit with Bella' app to provide greater support to residents who wish to quit smoking. The app is free and provides 24/7 support via a virtual coach to its users. The Quit with Bella app is available in Birmingham and aligns service offers across BSOL.

Pharmacotherapy includes the supply of a least one of:

- NRT product
- Combination therapy (NRT)

Although the service has been live for some time, there are currently no pharmacies signed up to the service. The local authority is working with the Local Pharmaceutical Committee (LPC) and pharmacy contractors in resolving the issue as a matter of priority.

#### **4.1.3 Substance misuse service**

##### **Birmingham**

The substance misuse services in Birmingham are subcontracted through Change, Live, Grow:

- Supervised consumption
  - This service requires the pharmacist to supervise the consumption of prescribed medicines at the point of dispensing in the pharmacy, ensuring that the dose has been administered to the patient
  - The pharmacy will provide support and advice to the patient, including referral to primary care or specialist centres where appropriate
  - The medicines that may be supervised are methadone and buprenorphine, used for the management of opiate dependence
  - The service includes the provision of take-home naloxone for the reversal of opioid overdose
- Needle exchange
  - Pharmacies provide access to sterile needles and syringes, sharps containers for return of used equipment, and associated paraphernalia such as vitamin C powder and swabs to promote safe injecting practice and reduce transmission of infections by substance misusers will be provided
  - Used equipment is normally returned by the service-user for safe disposal
  - The service-user is be provided with appropriate health promotion materials
  - The pharmacy provides support and advice to the user, including referral to other health and social care professionals and specialist drug treatment services where appropriate

- The pharmacy promotes safe practice to the user, including advice on sexual health and STIs, HIV and hepatitis C transmission, and hepatitis B immunisation
- The service includes provision for users of steroids and image-enhancing drugs
- The service includes the provision of take-home naloxone for the reversal of opioid overdose

## **Solihull**

The substance misuse services in Solihull are subcontracted through Solihull Integrated Addiction Service (SIAS).

- Supervised consumption
  - The aim of supervised consumption as part of a comprehensive treatment service for people with drug dependence is to reduce drug-related harm and accidental death
  - Pharmacies ensure compliance of the service-user with the agreed drug treatment plan by:
    - Dispensing in specified instalments (doses may be dispensed for the patient to take away to cover days when the pharmacy is closed)
    - Ensuring each supervised dose is correctly consumed by the patient for whom it was intended
  - Pharmacies provide service-users with regular contact with healthcare professionals, and advice and support to assist them in accessing further intervention
  - The service will assist the service-user to remain healthy, reduce drug-related harm and work towards recovery
  - This service requires the pharmacy to provide supervised consumption of prescribed opioid agonist therapy to service-users living in Solihull; this will involve the dispensing and supervised consumption of either methadone or buprenorphine
- Needle exchange
  - To assist service-users to remain healthy until they are ready and willing to cease injecting and ultimately achieve a drug-free life with appropriate support.
    - The pharmacy promotes safe practice and access to other health and social care and other services, including key-working, prescribing, hepatitis B immunisation, hepatitis and HIV screening, primary care services etc)
    - Pharmacies provide access to new needle exchange equipment, accompanied with advice and encouragement to make use of the local drug advice service
  - Used equipment is normally returned by the service-user for safe disposal, but supply is not refused if used equipment is not returned.

## **4.2 ICB-commissioned services**

The ICB commissions three services across BSOL.

### **4.2.1 COVID-19 Urgent Eyecare Service Medicines Supply (CUES-MS) service**

The CUES-MS service aims to redefine and improve the way eyecare services are delivered in BSOL. The CUES-MS service augments the MEC-MS (Minor Eye Conditions Medicines Supply) service and recognises the changes that were needed to be made due to the C-19 pandemic. This further reduces the burden on patients to physically visit their GP surgery, pharmacies, and secondary care facilities.

Under the CUES-MS service, a pharmacist may dispense or supply medication directly to a service-user under the care of a participating BSOL ICB optometrist, presenting with a signed order on the agreed form. Service-users may self-refer or be referred by GPs, pharmacists, NHS 111 or other optometrists to this service.

To access the CUES-MS service, the patient must be registered with a BSOL ICB GP surgery. Service-users will only be able to access medicines needed from the CUES-MS service from a local BSOL ICB pharmacy only.

The pharmacist will supply the CUES-MS formulary medicine as diagnosed and recommended by an optometrist working within the service pathway. The supply of medicine will be in response to the diagnosis by the optometrist. The optometrist will refer the service-user to a community pharmacy with a written or electronic signed order. The pharmacist will ensure that the medication is appropriate and provide counselling on how to use the medicine and what to do if the condition deteriorates or fails to improve. The optometrist will not direct the service-user to a specific pharmacy. The choice of pharmacy provider will be selected by the service-user.

### **4.2.2 Minor Ailment Service (MAS)**

#### **Birmingham**

This service in Birmingham is called Pharmacy First Service. The service is primarily designed as a walk-in service so that patients exempt from prescription charges of all ages can access self-care advice for the treatment of minor ailments and, where appropriate, be supplied with over-the-counter medicines, without the requirement to attend their GP practice for an appointment and prescription.

This service is available to patients exempt from prescription charges who are registered with a participating GP practice in the Black Country area (includes some pharmacies in the West locality). This service is also available to patients exempt from prescription charges who are registered with a participating GP practice in West Birmingham until March 2023.

The Pharmacy First Service aims to:

- Support patients to self-manage their condition and recover quickly from episodes of ill health that are suitable for management in a community pharmacy setting
- Ensure that patients have a positive experience of care in a community pharmacy setting



- Enable more patients to access advice and medicines where appropriate from the NHS without requiring a GP appointment or A&E/urgent care visit to provide a prescription
- Release capacity in other healthcare settings by providing convenient access to advice and treatment in community pharmacy
- Divert patients with specified minor ailments from general practice and other urgent care settings into community pharmacy, where the patient can be seen and treated in a single episode of care

This service is only available for patients presenting with identified symptoms as per the following minor ailment conditions:

- |   |                         |
|---|-------------------------|
| • Acute cough                                 | • Hay fever             |
| • Acute fever                                 | • Heartburn/indigestion |
| • Acute bacterial conjunctivitis              | • Head lice             |
| • Acute pain/earache/headache/<br>temperature | • Haemorrhoids          |
| • Athlete's foot                              | • Infant congestion     |
| • Bites and stings                            | • Mouth ulcers          |
| • Cold sores                                  | • Teething              |
| • Cold and flu                                | • Nappy rash            |
| • Constipation                                | • Oral thrush           |
| • Cystitis                                    | • Scabies               |
| • Dermatitis/allergic-type skin rash          | • Sore throat           |
| • Diarrhoea                                   | • Sprains/strains       |
| • Dry skin/simple eczema                      | • Sunburn               |
| • Earache                                     | • Threadworms           |
| • Earwax                                      | • Vaginal thrush        |
|   | • Warts and verrucas    |

## Solihull

This service is currently only commissioned in North Solihull. This service is available to all patients exempt from prescription charges, including those with prepayment certificates, registered with the surgeries participating in the scheme. Patients are at liberty to refuse this service. Patients who pay for their prescriptions should be referred to a pharmacy to purchase medicines in the usual way.

Only community pharmacies who are committed to making staff available to provide the service and who have successfully completed the appropriate training provided by Birmingham Black Country and Solihull Commissioning Support Unit on behalf of Solihull CCG will be included in the scheme.

Patients with symptoms of the following conditions may be referred into the service:

- |                     |                            |
|---------------------|----------------------------|
| • Athlete's foot    | • Cough                    |
| • Cold sores        | • Diarrhoea                |
| • Colds/flu/earache | • Hay fever/allergy relief |
| • Constipation      | • Head lice                |

- Nappy rash
- Nasal congestions
- Sore throat
- Temperature
- Threadworms
- Vaginal thrush
- Verruca and warts

#### **4.2.3 Specialist Palliative Care Drug (SPCD) service**

The key aim of the SPCD service is to provide a network of community pharmacies across Birmingham, Dudley, Sandwell, Solihull and Wolverhampton (and wider areas where commissioned), which are commissioned to improve access to specialist end-of-life drugs for patients, carers and their representatives, to ensure there is no delay in treatment. Pharmacies, as per the service specification, agree to hold stocks of SPCDs to ensure these are immediately available to patients, their carers or representatives during pharmacy opening hours.

#### **4.3 Other services provided from community pharmacies**

There were 37 respondents to the community pharmacy contractor questionnaire, found in Appendix E. Of respondents, 48% stated that there was a need for more LCS, and 51% stated they would like to provide more services in BSOL.

A summary of the community pharmacy contractor questionnaire responses is detailed in Appendix E.

#### **4.4 Collection and delivery services**

The delivery services offered by pharmacy contractors are not commissioned services.

From the pharmacy contractor questionnaire, up to 75% (59) of community pharmacies provide home delivery services free of charge on request. It should be noted that 87% (71) of community pharmacies collect prescriptions from GP practices.

Free delivery is required to be offered without restriction by all DSPs to patients who request it throughout England. There are 15 DSPs based in BSOL, and there 372 throughout England. Free delivery of appliances is also offered by DACs, and there are 111 DACs throughout England.

#### **4.5 Services for less-abled people**

Under the Equality Act 2010,<sup>44</sup> community pharmacies are required to make 'reasonable adjustments' to their services to ensure they are accessible by all groups, including less-abled persons.

Details may be found in Appendix A.

#### **4.6 Other providers**

The following are providers of pharmacy services in BSOL but are not defined as pharmaceutical services under the Pharmaceutical Regulations 2013.

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<sup>44</sup> Equality Act 2010. [www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2010/15/contents](http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2010/15/contents)

#### 4.6.1 NHS hospitals

Pharmaceutical services are provided to patients by the hospitals:

- Birmingham Children's Hospital, Steelhouse Lane, Birmingham B4 6NH
- Birmingham Women's Hospital, Mindelsohn Way, Birmingham B15 2TG
- City Hospital, Dudley Road, Birmingham B18 7QH
- Good Hope Hospital, Rectory Road, Sutton Coldfield B75 7RR
- Heartlands Hospital, Bordesley Green East, Birmingham B9 5SS
- Queen Elizabeth Hospital, Queen Elizabeth Medical Centre, Birmingham B15 2WB
- Royal Orthopaedic Hospital, Bristol Road South, Birmingham B31 2AP
- West Heath Hospital, West Heath Hospital Rednal Road, Birmingham B38 8HR
- Solihull Hospital, Lode Lane, Solihull B91 2JL
- Moseley Hall Hospital, Alcester Road, Birmingham B13 8JL

#### 4.6.2 Urgent Care Centres (UCCs)

Residents of BSOL have access to urgent care at:

- Warren Farm UCC, Warren Farm Road, Birmingham B44 0PU
- Edington UTC, Stockland Green Primary Care Centre, 192 Reservoir Road, Erdington B23 6DJ
- Washwood Heath UCC, Clodeshall Road, Washwood Heath Birmingham B8 3SN
- Solihull UTC, Lode Lane, Solihull B91 2JL
- Summerfield UCC, Summerfield Primary Care Centre, 134 Heath Street, Winson Green B18 7AL

#### 4.6.3 Walk-in centres

Residents of BSOL have access to walk-in centres at:

- Birmingham NHS Walk-in Centre, Boots, 66 High Street, Birmingham B4 7TA
- Erdington GP Walk-in Centre, Erdington GP Health and Wellbeing Centre, 196 High Street, Erdington, Birmingham B23 5SJ
- Katie Road Walk-in Centre, 15 Katie Road, Selly Oak, Birmingham B29 6JG.

#### 4.6.4 Health centres

The following health centres are in BSOL:

- Balsall Common Development, 1 Ashley Drive, Solihull CV7 7RW
- Chelmsley Wood Primary Care Centre, Crabtree Drive B37 5BU
- Downing Close Clinic, 3 Downing Close, Solihull B93 0QA
- Grove Road Clinic, 51 Grove Road, Solihull B91 2AQ
- Haslucks Green Surgery, 287 Haslucks Green Road B90 2LW
- Hurst Lane Health Centre, Hurst Lane, Castle Bromwich B36 0EY
- Land Lane Clinic, Land Lane, Marston Green B37 7DQ
- Northbrook Health Centre, 93 Northbrook Road, Shirley B90 3LX
- Shirley Clinic, 276 Stratford Road, Shirley B90 3AD

#### 4.6.5 Other

The following are services provided by NHS pharmaceutical providers in BSOL, commissioned by organisations other than NHSE or provided privately, and therefore out of scope of the PNA.

**Privately provided services** – most pharmacy contractors and DACs will provide services by private arrangement between the pharmacy/DAC and the customer/patient.

The following are examples of services and may fall within the definition of an Enhanced Service. However, as the service has not been commissioned by the NHS and is funded and provided privately, it is not a pharmaceutical service:

- Care home service, e.g. direct supply of medicines/appliances and support medicines management services to privately run care homes
- Home delivery service, e.g. direct supply of medicines/appliances to the home
- PGD service, e.g. hair loss therapy, travel clinics
- Screening service, e.g. skin cancer

Services will vary between provider and are occasionally provided free of charge, e.g. home delivery.

## Section 5: Findings from the public questionnaire

A public questionnaire about pharmacy provision was developed (Appendix D) and compiled by BSOL PNA Steering Group. This included equality questions. The questionnaire was translated into six languages:

- Arabic
- Bengali
- Punjabi
- Polish
- Somali
- Urdu

This was circulated to a range of stakeholders listed below:

- PNA Steering Group
- BSOL Councils' PNA website page
- Community and faith leaders
- Healthwatch BSOL
- Voluntary, community and third sector organisations in Birmingham and Solihull] including: Service Councils including: Birmingham Mind, British Heart Foundation, Carers Trust and Centre, community centres, support workers, Mental Health Matters, faith groups, Age UK Birmingham, African Community Heritage Hub Ltd, Bentley Heath Community Association, Birmingham Citizens Advice Bureau Service Ltd, British Epilepsy Association – Solihull, Hindu Council of Birmingham, Patient Participation Group (GPS Healthcare surgeries), Mental Health Matters, Solihull Churches Action on Homelessness, Stroke Association etc.

Various routes were used to engage stakeholders:

- Distributed to internal staff
- Social media channels: Facebook, Twitter and Instagram
- Paper copies of questionnaire available on request and promoted via Birmingham and Solihull Council PNA webpages, posters and e-bulletins
- Posters and paper copies distributed to pharmacies, GP practices, community hubs, faith leaders and libraries.
- E-newsletters: Solihull Health Protection Bulletin, Birmingham City Council weekly news round-up
- Emailed to GPs, pharmacies, community and faith leaders, community development team and libraries
- Internal channels – members briefing bulletin, intranet news article, internal newsletter (July edition), directorate e-bulletin

From the **533 responses (97 paper copies (18% of total responses))** received from the public questionnaire and it has been noted this is a relatively small sample size:

### 5.1 Visiting a pharmacy

- 92% have a regular or preferred pharmacy (2% use a combination of traditional or internet pharmacy)
- 63% have visited/contacted a pharmacy once a month or more frequently for themselves in the past six months

## 5.2 Choosing a pharmacy

The following table shows the percentage of respondents who consider the reasons in the table as very important or importance when choosing a pharmacy.

Reason for choosing pharmacy	% Respondents (extremely/very important)
Quality of service	94%
Location of pharmacy	91%
Opening times	89%
Parking	56%
Public transport	31%
Accessibility (wheelchair/buggy access)	40%
Communication (languages/interpreting service)	38%
Space to have a private consultation	63%
Availability of medication/services	95%

## 5.3 Time to get to a pharmacy

The following table shows the travel time to the respondent's pharmacy.

≤30 mins	≤15 mins
99%	84%

## 5.4 Preference for when to visit a pharmacy

- 92% of respondents suggest that the pharmacy is open on the most convenient day and 91% at the most convenient time
- 7% of respondents indicated that their preferred pharmacy needs to be open weekends
- 4% of respondents indicated that their preferred pharmacy needs to be open longer hours

## 5.5 Service provision from community pharmacies

There was generally good awareness of Essential Services provided from community pharmacies (average at 84% across Essential Services listed), with the exception of the emergency supply of prescriptions (55%).

Table 18 shows the awareness of respondents for each other services (non-Essential Services) and a second column that identifies the percentage that would wish to see the service provided.

**Table 18: Awareness of services**

Service	% of respondents who were aware	% of respondents who would wish to see provided	% of respondents with 'No opinion'
C-19 vaccination services*	93%	72%	5%
Flu vaccination services*	81%	79%	14%
Home delivery and prescription collection services*	80%	81%	15%
Stopping smoking/NRT*	60%	49%	44%
Sexual health services (chlamydia testing/treating, condom distribution, EHC)*	48%	49%	41%
Blood tests	14%	65%	22%
Health tests e.g. cholesterol, blood pressure check	38%	77%	16%
Substance misuse (including advice on alcohol consumption)*	30%	40%	48%
MAS*	57%	84%	11%
Child immunisation	15%	40%	43%
End-of-life care*	12%	38%	38%

\* Service currently provided in BSOL

It can be seen that there is awareness of many of the services that are currently provided, with the exception of end-of-life and substance misuse services. Respondents did indicate that they wished to see the provision of many of these services from community pharmacy although specific need may vary within the community, e.g. not everyone would require a stop smoking service, hence the large number of 'no opinion' responses.

There were 533 responses from a population of 1,358,012 (0.04%), so the findings should be interpreted with some care regarding the representation of the community as a whole. 406 response provided a postcode and from these we can see there was a good spread across all BSOL localities. It should also be noted that the demographics of respondents do not fully reflect population demographics with certain groups not adequately represented limiting how generalisable the findings are. Due to small numbers, responses are not broken down by local authority.

A full copy of the results can be found in Appendix D.

## 5.6 Demographic analysis

Table 19 provides some demographic analysis of respondents.

**Table 19: Demographic analysis of community pharmacy user questionnaire respondents**

<b>Sex</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Male</b>
Percentage	74%	26%

<b>Age range</b>	<b>Under 18</b>	<b>18–24</b>	<b>25–39</b>	<b>40–49</b>	<b>50–59</b>	<b>60–64</b>	<b>65–74</b>	<b>75+</b>
Percentage	0%	2%	12%	12%	26%	13%	23%	13%

<b>Ethnicity</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>Total</b>
White English, Welsh, Scottish, Northern Irish or British	80%	409
Indian	6%	31
Pakistani	4%	21
White Irish	2%	12
Any other white background:	2%	8
White & Black Caribbean	2%	8
White & Asian	1%	3
Caribbean	1%	6
African background:	1%	5
Any other Black, Black British or Caribbean background:	1%	6
Gypsy or Irish Traveller	0%	1
Kashmiri	0%	1
Bangladeshi	0%	1
Any other ethnic group (please write below)	0%	1

<b>Other responses</b>	<b>Total</b>
Not relevant	2
Portuguese Goan	1
Hispanic Latin American	1

<b>Illness or disability?</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>
Percentage	44%	56%



## Section 6: Analysis of health needs and pharmaceutical service provision

The purpose of the analysis of health needs and pharmaceutical service provision is to establish if there is a gap or potential future gap in the provision of pharmaceutical services in BSOL.

### 6.1 Pharmaceutical services and health needs

The health needs and pharmaceutical service provision for BSOL have been analysed, taking into consideration the priorities outlined in the NHS LTP, JSNA, HWS, other local policies, strategies and health needs ([Section 2](#) and [Appendix H](#)).

Several of the priorities in these strategies and policies can be supported by the provision of pharmaceutical services within BSOL. Some of these services are Essential Services and already provided, and some will be Advanced or Enhanced Services that are new.

### 6.2 Role of community pharmacies during the COVID-19 pandemic

It is important to note the role that community pharmacy has played in preventing and containing the C-19 pandemic.<sup>45</sup> The Pharmaceutical Services Negotiating Committee (PSNC) agreed changes with NHSE and the DHSC to allow pharmacy contractors and their teams to prioritise the provision of key services to patients during periods of time when capacity in pharmacies and the wider NHS became very stretched.<sup>46</sup> Pandemic-specific services introduced were temporary, with the Advanced Services now stopped, but it should be acknowledged how community pharmacy has contributed as a system provider and has been able to step up to national priorities to meet the needs of the population.

It should also be recognised that there was a significant increase in the demand for self-care, minor ailment treatment and advice during the pandemic. An audit conducted by the PSNC enabled them to measure the reliance that the public has had on pharmacies through the pandemic and the additional pressure that this had put on teams.<sup>47</sup>

At present it is not clear what shape services locally commissioned by ICB will take in the long-term future. The development of the ICS across Birmingham and Solihull will conceivably lead to an alignment of these LCS across the ICS area.

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<sup>45</sup> Itani R et al. Community pharmacists' preparedness and responses to COVID-19 pandemic: A multinational study. *Int J Clin Pract.* 2021. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1111/ijcp.14421>

<sup>46</sup> To note: there have been temporary changes to the service requirements within the NHS CPCF that were introduced during the pandemic.

<sup>47</sup> PSNC Pharmacy Advice Audit: 2022 audit. <https://psnc.org.uk/contract-it/essential-service-clinical-governance/clinical-audit/psnc-pharmacy-advice-audit/>

## 6.3 PNA localities

There are 320 contractors in BSOL, of which 317 are community pharmacies (including 15 DSPs (DSPs must not provide Essential Services face-to-face and therefore provision is by mail order and/or wholly internet)) and three DACs. Table 8 in [Section 3.1](#) provides a breakdown by contractor type and Table 13 in [Section 3.2.3.2](#) provides a breakdown of the number and percentage of community pharmacies open beyond 6.30 pm and weekends. Individual community pharmacy opening times are listed in Appendix A.

The health needs of the BSOL population influence pharmaceutical service provision in BSOL. Health and population information was not always provided on a locality basis; where it was provided it has been discussed in the relevant locality section. Where data was only provided at Birmingham/Solihull level it will be discussed in [Sections 6.4](#) and [6.5](#).

For the purpose of the PNA, all Essential Services are Necessary Services in BSOL.

All remaining services are 'other relevant services' and include Advanced, Enhanced and Locally Commissioned Services. These are also those pharmaceutical services that secure improvements or better access or that have contributed towards meeting the need for pharmaceutical services in the HWB areas.

The breakdown of Advanced, Enhanced and Locally Commissioned Service provision by locality can be found in [Section 3.2.4](#), [Section 3.2.5](#) and [Section 4](#) respectively.

For the purpose of the PNA, the BSOL geography has six localities:

- North
- East
- South
- West
- Central
- Solihull

North, East, South, West and Central are all in Birmingham. Solihull geography fits into the Solihull for this PNA.

### 6.3.1 North

#### 6.3.1.1 Necessary Services: current provision

North has a population of 200,274.

There are 42 community pharmacies (including one DSP) in this locality. The estimated average number of community pharmacies per 100,000 population is 21.0, similar to the England average of 20.6 and slightly lower than the BSOL average of 23.3 ([Section 3.2](#)). There are 37 pharmacies (excluding the DSP) that hold a standard 40-core hour contract and four 100-hour pharmacies.

Other than Essential Services, the DSP in North locality provides the Advanced NMS service and does not provide any other Advanced, Enhanced or Locally Commissioned Services.

Of the 42 community pharmacies:

- 13 pharmacies (31%) are open after 6.30 pm on weekdays
- 30 pharmacies (71%) are open on Saturdays
- 11 pharmacies (26%) are open on Sundays

There are also a number of accessible providers open in neighbouring localities and HWB areas.

100% of the population can travel to their pharmacy by car within 10 minutes, irrespective of day.

### 6.3.1.2 Necessary Services: gaps in provision

When assessing the provision of pharmaceutical services in BSOL, the HWB has considered the following:

- Population growth is discussed for the whole of BSOL in [Section 6.4](#), as this information is not broken down by locality
- Housing projections are discussed in [Section 2.5.4](#) and there are due to be 2,850 new dwellings built per annum across Birmingham; there are currently 175 new dwellings under construction in this locality
- There are pharmacies open beyond what may be regarded as normal hours in that they provide pharmaceutical services during supplementary hours in the evening during the week and are open on Saturday and Sunday.

Generally, there is adequate pharmaceutical service provision across the whole locality to ensure continuity of provision to the new developments.

Birmingham HWB will continue to monitor pharmaceutical service provision in specific areas within the locality where major housing developments are planned, to ensure there is the capacity to meet potential increases in service demand.

**No gaps in the provision of Necessary Services have been identified for North locality.**

### 6.3.1.3 Other relevant services: current provision

Tables 14 and 15 show the pharmacies providing Advanced and Enhanced services in North locality. The DSP provides the NMS.

It can be seen that there is good availability of NMS (100%), CPCS (98%), flu vaccination service (88%) and hypertension case-finding (76%) in the locality. There is currently a lower number of providers of the smoking cessation (33%) Advanced Service, however, at the time of writing, this was a recently introduced service and more pharmacies may sign up.

Regarding access to **Enhanced** Services:

- 1 pharmacy provides the C-19 vaccination service
- 29 pharmacies (69%) provide the extended care – tier 1 service

- 19 pharmacies (45%) provide the extended care – tier 2 service

Regarding access to **Locally Commissioned Services** in the 42 community pharmacies:

- 20 pharmacies (48%) provide sexual health services
- 12 pharmacies (29%) provide the smoking cessation LCS
- 22 pharmacies (52%) provide the NRT voucher scheme
- 16 pharmacies (38%) provide supervised consumption services
- 11 pharmacies (26%) provide a needle exchange service
- 3 pharmacies (7%) provide CUES-MS
- Two pharmacies (5%) provide SPCD supply
- No pharmacy provides the MAS

#### **6.3.1.4 Improvements and better access: gaps in provision**

North locality has the largest population of those of White British ethnicity in the five Birmingham localities (80.8%). Deprivation varies within the locality, with Sutton Coldfield being the least deprived area in North locality and Edrington being one the most deprived areas.

Some variations in the health of the population of North locality are:

- Diabetes prevalence is higher than the England average (8.3% v 7.1%)
- Asthma prevalence is higher than the England average (6.1% v 5.4%)
- Mental health prevalence is higher than the England average (1.2% v 1.0)

With the exception of the MAS (which is not commissioned in all areas) all of the Advanced, Enhanced and Locally Commissioned Services are available in North locality and have varying opening times.

Lifestyle factors such as smoking prevalence and sexual health indicators are not available by locality but are discussed for Birmingham as a whole in [Section 2.7](#) and [Appendix H](#), and are expanded upon in [Section 6.4.4](#).

Consideration should be given to incentives for further uptake from current providers and extending provision through community pharmacies including plans for the implementation of the recently introduced Advanced Service – the hypertension case-finding service – and the smoking cessation Advanced Service.

**No gaps have been identified that if provided either now or in the future would secure improvements or better access to services across North locality.**

### **6.3.2 East**

#### **6.3.2.1 Necessary Services: current provision**

East has a population of 241,737.

There are 64 community pharmacies (including four DSPs) in this locality. The estimated average number of community pharmacies per 100,000 population is 26.5, above the England average of 20.6 and the BSOL average of 23.3 ([Section 3.2](#)). There are 51 pharmacies (excluding the DSPs) that hold a standard 40-core hour contract, and there are nine 100-hour pharmacies.

Other than Essential Services, all DSPs in East locality provide the Advanced NMS service and one provides the CPCS and flu vaccination service. They do not provide any Advanced, Enhanced or Locally Commissioned Services.

Of the 64 community pharmacies:

- 21 pharmacies (33%) are open after 6.30 pm on weekdays
- 40 pharmacies (63%) are open on Saturdays
- 11 pharmacies (17%) are open on Sundays

There are also a number of accessible providers open in neighbouring localities and HWB areas.

100% of the population can travel to their pharmacy by car within 10 minutes, irrespective of day.

#### **6.3.2.2 Necessary Services: gaps in provision**

When assessing the provision of pharmaceutical services in BSOL, the HWB has considered the following:

- Population growth is discussed for the whole of BSOL in [Section 6.4](#), as this information is not broken down by locality
- Housing projections are discussed in [Section 2.5.4](#) and there are due to be 2,850 new dwellings built per annum across Birmingham; there are currently about 70 new dwellings under construction and 385 due to begin construction in this locality
- There are pharmacies open beyond what may be regarded as normal hours in that they provide pharmaceutical services during supplementary hours in the evening during the week and are open on Saturday and Sunday

Generally, there is good pharmaceutical service provision across the whole locality to ensure continuity of provision to the new developments.

Birmingham HWB will continue to monitor pharmaceutical service provision in specific areas within the locality where major housing developments are planned, to ensure there is capacity to meet potential increases in service demand.

**No gaps in the provision of Necessary Services have been identified for East locality**

### 6.3.2.3 Other relevant services: current provision

Tables 14 and 15 show the pharmacies providing Advanced and Enhanced Services in East locality. All DSPs provide the NMS and one provides the flu vaccination and CPCS service.

It can be seen that there is good availability of NMS (100%), CPCS (91%), flu vaccination (69%) and hypertension case-finding (52%) in the locality. There is currently a lower number of providers of the smoking cessation (25%) Advanced Service, however, at the time of writing, this was a recently introduced service and more pharmacies may sign up.

Regarding access to **Enhanced Services**:

- 5 pharmacies (8%) provide the C-19 vaccination service
- 33 pharmacies (52%) provide the extended care – tier 1 service
- 29 pharmacies (42%) provide the extended care – tier 2 service

Regarding access to **Locally Commissioned Services** in the 64 community pharmacies:

- 32 pharmacies (50%) provide sexual health services
- 28 pharmacies (44%) provide the smoking cessation LCS
- 34 pharmacies (53%) provide the NRT voucher scheme
- 32 pharmacies (50%) provide supervised consumption services
- 18 pharmacies (28%) provide a needle exchange service
- 15 pharmacies (23%) provide CUES-MS
- 3 pharmacies (5%) provide SPCD supply
- 3 pharmacies (5%) provide the MAS

### 6.3.2.4 Improvements and better access: gaps in provision

East locality has a higher percentage of the population identifying as being of Asian ethnicity, at 37.6% compared with the England average of 7.8%. This is of note in terms of the correlation between ethnicity and health in areas such as diabetes and heart disease.

East locality is the most deprived locality, with Hodge Hill being the most deprived constituency in Birmingham. The ratio of pharmacies per 100,000 population is well above the national average, which is important in terms of access in areas of higher deprivation.

Some variations in the health of the population of East locality are:

- Diabetes prevalence is higher than the England average (11.1% v 7.1%)
- Asthma prevalence is higher than the England average (6.0% v 5.4%)
- Mental health prevalence is higher than the England average (1.2% v 1.0%)

[Section 7.1.5](#) identifies some services that may be provided from community pharmacies in future regarding these areas.

Many areas of ill health have not been broken down by locality and are discussed on a Birmingham-wide basis in [Section 2.7](#) and [Appendix H](#), and are expanded upon in [Section 6.4.4](#).

All of the available Advanced, Enhanced and Locally Commissioned Services are provided in East locality.

Consideration should be given to incentives for further uptake from current providers and extending provision through current community pharmacies, including plans for the implementation of the recently introduced Advanced Service – the hypertension case-finding service – and the smoking cessation Advanced Service, and of current locally commissioned services, to further support those areas of higher deprivation within this locality.

**No gaps have been identified that if provided either now or in the future would secure improvements or better access to services across East locality.**

### 6.3.3 South

#### 6.3.3.1 Necessary Services: current provision

South locality has a population of 209,291.

There are 38 community pharmacies (including one DSP) in this locality. The estimated average number of community pharmacies per 100,000 population is 18.2, below the England average of 20.6 and the BSOL average of 23.3 ([Section 3.2](#)). There are 33 pharmacies (excluding the DSP) that hold a standard 40-core hour contract and there are four 100-hour pharmacies.

Other than Essential Services, the DSP in South locality provides the Advanced NMS service and the CPCS. It does not provide any Advanced, Enhanced or Locally Commissioned Services.

Of the 38 community pharmacies:

- 10 pharmacies (26%) are open after 6.30 pm on weekdays
- 29 pharmacies (76%) are open on Saturdays
- 8 pharmacies (21%) are open on Sundays

There are also a number of accessible providers open in neighbouring localities and HWB areas.

#### 6.3.3.2 Necessary Services: gaps in provision

When assessing the provision of pharmaceutical services in BSOL, the HWB has considered the following:

- Population growth is discussed for the whole of BSOL in [Section 6.4](#) as this information is not broken down by locality.
- Housing projections are discussed in [Section 2.5.4](#) and there are due to be 2,850 new dwellings built per annum across Birmingham; there are currently about 360 new dwellings under construction and over 500 due to begin construction in this locality
- There are pharmacies open beyond what may be regarded as normal hours in that they provide pharmaceutical services during supplementary hours in the evening during the week and are open on Saturday and Sunday



While the ratio of community pharmacies to population is lower than the national and BSOL averages, access to community pharmacies remains good:

- There are a significant number of community pharmacies (over 20) either on or within 400 m of the locality border in West and Central localities and in other HWB areas to the northwest and southwest
- 100% of the population can reach a community pharmacy in less than 15 minutes by driving at peak times ([Map F](#))
- 99.8% of the population can reach a community pharmacy by public transport in less than 25 minutes ([Maps G](#) and [H](#))
- 99.5% of the population can reach a community pharmacy by walking in less than 30 minutes ([Map I](#))

Generally, there is adequate pharmaceutical service provision across the whole locality to ensure continuity of provision to the new developments.

Birmingham HWBs will continue to monitor pharmaceutical service provision in specific areas within the locality where major housing developments are planned, to ensure there is capacity to meet potential increases in service demand.

**No gaps in the provision of Necessary Services have been identified for South locality.**

### 6.3.3.3 Other relevant services: current provision

Tables 14 and 15 show the pharmacies providing Advanced and Enhanced Services in South locality. The DSP provides the NMS and CPCS service.

It can be seen that there is good availability of NMS (100%), CPCS (100%), flu vaccination (82%) and the hypertension case-finding service (82%) in the locality. There is currently a lower number of providers of the smoking cessation (29%) Advanced Service, however, at the time of writing this was a recently introduced service and more pharmacies may sign up.

Regarding access to **Enhanced Services**:

- No pharmacy provides the C-19 vaccination service (this service is available from other providers)
- 24 pharmacies (63%) provide the extended care – tier 1 service
- 19 pharmacies (50%) provide the extended care – tier 2 service

Regarding access to **Locally Commissioned Services** in the 38 community pharmacies:

- 23 pharmacies (61%) provide sexual health services
- 15 pharmacies (39%) provide the smoking cessation LCS
- 26 pharmacies (68%) provide the NRT voucher scheme
- 19 pharmacies (50%) provide supervised consumption services
- 13 pharmacies (34%) provide a needle exchange service
- 2 pharmacies (5%) provide CUES-MS



- 2 pharmacies (5%) provide SPCD supply
- No pharmacies provide the MAS, but this service is not commissioned in all geographical areas

#### **6.3.3.4 Improvements and better access: gaps in provision**

South locality has a majority White population (77.5%), compared with the Birmingham average of 57.9%.

South locality has significant amounts of deprivation, with most areas being in the second or third worst decile, although it is not the most deprived locality in Birmingham. The ratio of pharmacies per 100,000 population is below the national average.

Some variations in the health of the population of South locality are:

- Asthma prevalence is higher than the England average (6.1% v 5.4%)
- Mental health prevalence is higher than the England average (1.1% v 1.0%)

Many areas of ill health have not been broken down by locality and are discussed on a Birmingham-wide basis in [Section 2.7](#) and [Appendix H](#), and are expanded upon in [Section 6.4.4](#).

Most of the available Advanced, Enhanced and Locally Commissioned Services are provided in South locality except C-19 vaccinations and the MAS.

**No gaps have been identified that if provided either now or in the future would secure improvements or better access to services across South locality.**

### **6.3.4 West**

#### **6.3.4.1 Necessary Services: current provision**

West has a population of 263,146.

There are 74 community pharmacies (including five DSPs) in this locality. The estimated average number of community pharmacies per 100,000 population is 28.1, significantly above the England average of 20.6 and the BSOL average of 23.3 ([Section 3.2](#)). 56 pharmacies (excluding the DSP) hold a standard 40-core hour contract and there are 13 100-hour pharmacies.

In addition, there are two DACs in West locality.

Of the 74 community pharmacies:

- 37 pharmacies (50%) are open after 6.30 pm on weekdays
- 43 pharmacies (58%) are open on Saturdays
- 19 pharmacies (26%) are open on Sundays

There are also a number of accessible providers open in neighbouring localities and HWB areas.

100% of the population can travel to their pharmacy by car within 10 minutes, irrespective of day.

#### 6.3.4.2 Necessary Services: gaps in provision

When assessing the provision of pharmaceutical services in BSOL, the HWB has considered the following:

- Population growth is discussed for the whole of BSOL in [Section 6.4](#) as this information is not broken down by locality
- Housing projections is discussed in [Section 2.5.4](#) and there are due to be 2,850 new dwellings built per annum across Birmingham; there appears to be very little construction in this locality
- There are pharmacies open beyond what may be regarded as normal hours in that they provide pharmaceutical services during supplementary hours in the evening during the week and are open on Saturday and Sunday

Generally, there is good pharmaceutical service provision across the whole locality to ensure continuity of provision to the population.

**No gaps in the provision of Necessary Services have been identified for West locality.**

#### 6.3.4.3 Other relevant services: current provision

Tables 14 and 15 show the pharmacies providing Advanced and Enhanced Services in West locality. It can be seen that there is good availability of NMS (100%) and flu vaccination (64%) in the locality. There is currently a lower number of providers of the smoking cessation (15%) Advanced Service, however, at the time of writing this was a recently introduced services and more pharmacies may sign up.

There are relatively low numbers of pharmacies signed up to provide the CPCS (35%) and hypertension case-finding services (30%) when compared with other localities in Birmingham.

All of the DSPs in West locality provide the NMS Advanced Service, three provide the CPCS and two the flu vaccination, stop smoking and hypertension case-finding services. One DSP also provides several Enhanced Services (C-19 vaccination and both extended care services). One DSP provides several LCS (sexual health, smoking cessation and NRT).

Regarding access to **Enhanced Services**:

- 15 pharmacies (20%) provide the C-19 vaccination service
- 25 pharmacies (34%) provide the extended care – tier 1 service
- 18 pharmacies (24%) provide the extended care – tier 2 service

Regarding access to **Locally Commissioned Services** in the 74 community pharmacies:

- 44 pharmacies (59%) provide sexual health services

- 32 pharmacies (43%) provide the smoking cessation LCS
- 42 pharmacies (57%) provide the NRT voucher scheme
- 33 pharmacies (45%) provide supervised consumption services
- 26 pharmacies (35%) provide a needle exchange service
- 8 pharmacies (11%) provide CUES-MS
- 5 pharmacies (7%) provide SPCD supply
- 19 pharmacies (26%) provide the MAS

#### **6.3.4.4 Improvements and better access: gaps in provision**

West locality has the highest percentage of population of Asian ethnicity, at 39.7% compared with the England average of 7.8%. West locality also has the largest percentage of population of Black ethnicity (19.3%) which is significantly higher than England (3.0%) averages. This is of note in terms of the correlation between ethnicity and health in areas such as diabetes, heart disease and dementia. It is of note that West locality has relatively low prevalence of stroke, hypertension and CHD, which may be more reflective of the age of the population rather than the overall risk.

West locality has high levels of deprivation, with Ladywood constituency being the second most deprived area in Birmingham. The ratio of pharmacies per 100,000 population is well above the national average, which is important in terms of access in areas of higher deprivation.

Some variations in the health of the population of West locality are:

- Diabetes prevalence is higher than the England average (9.8% v 7.1%)
- Mental health prevalence is higher than the England average (1.3% v 1.0%)

Although the prevalence of hypertension in the West locality is relatively low (10.8% v England rate of 13.9%), having a greater proportion of community pharmacies providing the hypertension case-finding services than the current 30% could be beneficial, based on the population risks.

Many areas of ill health have not been broken down by locality and are discussed on a Birmingham-wide basis in [Section 2.7](#) and [Appendix H](#), and are expanded upon in [Section 6.4.4](#).

All of the available Advanced, Enhanced and Locally Commissioned Services are provided in West locality.

Consideration should be given to incentives for further uptake from current providers and extending provision through current community pharmacies including plans for the implementation of the recently introduced Advanced Service – the hypertension case-finding service – and the smoking cessation Advanced Service, and of current LCS to further support those areas of higher deprivation within this locality.

**No gaps have been identified that if provided either now or in the future would secure improvements or better access to services across West locality.**

### 6.3.5 Central

#### 6.3.5.1 Necessary Services: current provision

Central has a population of 229,072.

There are 55 community pharmacies (including three DSPs) in this locality. The estimated average number of community pharmacies per 100,000 population is 24.0, above the England average of 20.6 and the BSOL average of 23.3 ([Section 3.2](#)). There are 42 pharmacies (excluding the DSPs) that hold a standard 40-core hour contract, and there are ten 100-hour pharmacies.

Of the 55 community pharmacies:

- 24 pharmacies (44%) are open after 6.30 pm on weekdays
- 40 pharmacies (73%) are open on Saturdays
- 12 pharmacies (22%) are open on Sundays

There are also a number of accessible providers open in neighbouring localities and HWB areas.

100% of the population can travel to their pharmacy by car within 10 minutes, irrespective of day.

#### 6.3.5.2 Necessary Services: gaps in provision

When assessing the provision of pharmaceutical services in BSOL, the HWB has considered the following:

- Population growth is discussed for the whole of BSOL in [Section 6.4](#) as this information is not broken down by locality
- Housing projections are discussed in [Section 2.5.4](#), and there are due to be 2,850 new dwellings built per annum across Birmingham; there is very little construction in this locality
- There are pharmacies open beyond what may be regarded as normal hours in that they provide pharmaceutical services during supplementary hours in the evening during the week and are open on Saturday and Sunday.

Generally, there is good pharmaceutical service provision across the whole locality to ensure continuity of provision to the new developments.

Birmingham HWBs will continue to monitor pharmaceutical service provision in specific areas within the locality where major housing developments are planned, to ensure there is capacity to meet potential increases in service demand.

**No gaps in the provision of Necessary Services have been identified for Central locality.**

### 6.3.5.3 Other relevant services: current provision

Tables 14 and 15 show the pharmacies providing Advanced and Enhanced Services in Central locality. All of the DSPs in Central locality provide the NMS Advanced Service and one provides the CPCS and flu vaccination. The DSPs do not provide any Enhanced or Locally Commissioned Services and cannot provide Essential Services face-to-face, and so they are only included in the discussion in the Advanced Service provision section.

It can be seen that there is good availability of NMS (100%), CPCS (96%), flu vaccination (67%) and hypertension case-finding (75%) in the locality. There is currently a lower number of providers of the smoking cessation (44%) Advanced Service, however, at the time of writing this was a recently introduced service and more pharmacies may sign up.

Regarding access to **Enhanced Services**:

- 5 pharmacies (9%) provide the C-19 vaccination service
- 26 pharmacies (47%) provide the extended care – tier 1 service
- 20 pharmacies (36%) provide the extended care – tier 2 service

Regarding access to **Locally Commissioned Services** in the 52 community pharmacies:

- 31 pharmacies (56%) provide sexual health services
- 26 pharmacies (47%) provide the smoking cessation LCS
- 31 pharmacies (56%) provide the NRT voucher scheme
- 27 pharmacies (49%) provide supervised consumption services
- 17 pharmacies (31%) provide a needle exchange service
- 5 pharmacies (9%) provide CUES-MS
- 2 pharmacies (4%) provide SPCD supply
- No pharmacies provide the MAS (this scheme is only commissioned in the west of Birmingham)

### 6.3.5.4 Improvements and better access: gaps in provision

The proportion of the population of Central locality that is of Asian ethnicity is 31.9%, compared with the England average of 7.8%. This is of note in terms of the correlation between ethnicity and health in areas such as diabetes and heart disease.

Central locality has high levels of deprivation with both constituencies being in the second or third worst deciles; compared with the other localities in Birmingham it is relatively less deprived. The ratio of pharmacies per 100,000 population is above the national average, which is important in terms of access in areas of higher deprivation.

Some variations in the health of the population of Central locality are:

- Diabetes prevalence is higher than the England average (8.9% v 7.1%)
- Asthma prevalence is higher than the England average (6.2% v 5.4%)

- Mental health prevalence is higher than the England average (1.3% v 1.0%)

Many areas of ill health have not been broken down by locality and are discussed on a Birmingham-wide basis in [Section 2.7](#) and [Appendix H](#), and are expanded upon in [Section 6.4.4](#).

All of the available Advanced, Enhanced and Locally Commissioned Services are provided in Central locality.

**No gaps have been identified that if provided either now or in the future, would secure improvements, or better access to services across the Central locality.**

### 6.3.6 Solihull

#### 6.3.6.1 Necessary Services: current provision

Solihull has a population of 217,487.

There are 44 community pharmacies (including one DSP) in this locality. The estimated average number of community pharmacies per 100,000 population is 20.2, similar to the England average of 20.6 and slightly below the BSOL average of 23.3 ([Section 3.2](#)). There are 37 pharmacies (excluding the DSP) that hold a standard 40-core hour contract, and there are six 100-hour pharmacies.

Of the 44 community pharmacies:

- 15 pharmacies (34%) are open after 6.30 pm on weekdays
- 38 pharmacies (86%) are open on Saturdays
- 10 pharmacies (23%) are open on Sundays

There are also a number of accessible providers open in neighbouring localities and HWB areas.

Although the geography of Solihull is relatively larger than the other localities, 100% of the population can travel to their pharmacy by car within 10 minutes, irrespective of day.

#### 6.3.6.2 Necessary Services: gaps in provision

When assessing the provision of pharmaceutical services in BSOL, the HWB has considered the following:

- Population growth in Solihull is projected to increase by approximately 1,150 per annum, i.e. 3,450 people over the lifespan of the PNA, which should not have a significant impact on access to pharmacy services
- Housing projections are discussed in [Section 2.5.4](#), and there are due to be 851 new dwellings built per annum across Solihull
- There are pharmacies open beyond what may be regarded as normal hours in that they provide pharmaceutical services during supplementary hours in the evening during the week and are open on Saturday and Sunday

Generally, there is good pharmaceutical service provision across the whole locality to ensure continuity of provision to the new developments.

Solihull HWB will continue to monitor pharmaceutical service provision in specific areas within the locality where major housing developments are planned, to ensure there is capacity to meet potential increases in service demand.

**No gaps in the provision of Necessary Services have been identified for Solihull.**

### 6.3.6.3 Other relevant services: current provision

Tables 14 and 15 show the pharmacies providing Advanced and Enhanced Services in Solihull.

The DSP in Solihull provides the NMS Advanced Service and the CPCS. The DSP does not provide any Enhanced or Locally Commissioned Services and cannot provide Essential Services face-to-face, and so it is only included in the discussion in the Advanced Service provision section.

It can be seen that there is good availability of NMS (100%), CPCS (98%), flu vaccination (86%) and hypertension case-finding (64%) in the locality. There is currently a lower number of providers of the smoking cessation service (16%) Advanced Service, however, at the time of writing this was a recently introduced service and more pharmacies may sign up.

Regarding access to **Enhanced Services**:

- 1 pharmacy (2%) provides the C-19 vaccination service
- 27 pharmacies (61%) provide the extended care – tier 1 service
- 19 pharmacies (43%) provide the extended care – tier 2 service

Regarding access to **Locally Commissioned Services** in the 44 community pharmacies:

- 24 pharmacies (55%) provide sexual health services
  - Note: the sexual health service in Solihull only provides EHC and not the more comprehensive screening and administration service available in Birmingham
- No pharmacies provide the smoking cessation LCS
- 20 pharmacies (45%) provide supervised consumption services
- 10 pharmacies (23%) provide a needle exchange service
- 4 pharmacies (9%) provide CUES-MS
- 4 pharmacies (9%) provide SPCD supply
- 8 pharmacies (18%) provide the MAS

### 6.3.6.4 Improvements and better access: gaps in provision

The Solihull has a predominantly White population (89%) and has a greater portion of over-65s than the England average (21.1% v 18.6%).



Solihull is the least deprived locality within BSOL. There is significant variation in deprivation, with large parts of the borough ranking among the least deprived areas of England and a concentration of neighbourhoods among the most deprived. When ranked based on the proportion of LSOAs in the most deprived decile, the IMD ranking drops to 98th.

The mortality rate for Solihull for under-75s overall saw a rate of 296.7 per 100,000 for the year 2018-20, which is lower than the England average (336.5 per 100,000).

The HLE in (2017-19) is 67.4 years for men and 65.7 for women, which is higher than but statistically similar to the national average (male, 63.2 years; female, 63.5 years).

Some variations in the health of the population of Solihull are:

- Stroke prevalence is slightly higher than the England average at 1.9% (v 1.8%), as is hypertension prevalence 14.7% (v 13.9%); CHD prevalence is the same as for England, at 3.1%
- Asthma prevalence is higher than the England average (6.7% v 5.4%)
- Solihull QOF prevalence for COPD is (2.2%), which is higher than the England average (1.9%)
- Mental health prevalence is lower than the England average (0.8% v 1.0%)
- The chlamydia detection rate in Solihull of 77 diagnoses per 100,000 population aged 15–24 was significantly below the Public Health England (PHE) target; the proportion of this age group being screened for chlamydia (8%) was also significantly below the England average (14.3%)
- The rate of new STI diagnoses (excluding chlamydia) in Solihull was significantly lower than the national average
- Smoking prevalence in Solihull is 10.3%, which is lower than England (12.8%), however there may be higher pockets of prevalence within Solihull.

Should these areas of health need be a priority target area for commissioners, they may want to give consideration to incentives for further uptake of existing services from current providers and extending provision through community pharmacies including:

- Inclusion of chlamydia screening within the sexual health service, as seen in Birmingham. Current providers of the sexual health services should be encouraged to signpost to other sexual health providers for chlamydia screening.
- Encourage the further uptake of the hypertension case-finding service through more community pharmacies.
- Existing community pharmacies may wish to consider participating in the locally commissioned smoking cessation service, which would contribute to reducing a major risk factor in cancer, stroke, respiratory conditions and CVD.

**No gaps have been identified that if provided either now or in the future would secure improvements or better access to services across Solihull.**



## 6.4 Necessary Services provision across BSOL

Much of the health information was only available on a Birmingham-wide and Solihull basis; this section looks at this amalgamated information in relation to pharmacy services.

When assessing the provision of pharmaceutical services in BSOL the HWB has considered the following:

- The health needs of the population of BSOL from the JNSAs and HWSs, and nationally from the NHS LTP
- The map showing the location of pharmacies within BSOL ([Section 3](#), Figure 1)
- Population information ([Section 2.5](#)), including specific populations
- Health needs of specific populations and vulnerable groups
- Projected population growth
- Housing developments
- Access to community pharmacies via various types of transport ([Section 3.2.3](#)).
- The number, distribution and opening times of pharmacies across the whole of BSOL (Appendix A)
- Service provision from community pharmacies and DSPs (Appendix A)
- The choice of pharmacies in BSOL (Appendix A)
- Results of the public questionnaire ([Section 5](#) and Appendix D)
- Results of the contractor questionnaire (Appendix E)

### 6.4.1 Pharmaceutical service provision

There are 317 community pharmacies, including 15 DSPs, in BSOL. There are 23.3 community pharmacies per 100,000 population in BSOL, compared with 20.6 per 100,000 in England.

There are 46 100-hour pharmacies in BSOL and there are many pharmacies open on weekday evenings and weekends. The majority of community pharmacies (73%) are open on Saturdays and 40% of community pharmacies open after 6.30 pm on weekdays. There are 71 pharmacies (24%) open on Sundays in BSOL.

Access to pharmaceutical services on bank holidays is available in BSOL, although NHSE does not currently commission this as an Enhanced Service, it does remunerate community pharmacy contractors for the hours they are open. Details can be found on the NHSE website.

Although the public questionnaire showed that 92% have a regular or preferred pharmacy, there is good choice of community pharmacies within and outside BSOL. These are located within town centres, on high streets, next to GP practices or within supermarkets. Internet pharmacy services provided by DSPs are also available to BSOL residents. There are also a significant number of community pharmacies on or near the border of BSOL HWB area, which further improves the access to pharmaceutical services for the population and increases choice.

Birmingham's population is predicted to grow by about 4,500 (less than 0.5%) each year for the next ten years; over the duration of the PNA to 2025 the estimated expected population would grow by about 14,000. This growth should not make a material difference in terms of overall access to services; the ratio of community pharmacies per 100,000 population would be 23.6 with this anticipated population growth. Population growth in Solihull was discussed in [Section 6.3.6](#). No gaps have been identified in the need for pharmaceutical services in specified future circumstances across BSOL.

#### 6.4.2 Access

Community pharmacies are well positioned to promote health and wellbeing to their local community, including those from under-served groups, because 90% of people in England (including more than 99% of people in the most deprived communities) live within a 20-minute walk of one. The location of community pharmacies, unlike other healthcare outlets, does not comply with the usual 'inverse care law' in that there is a greater concentration of community pharmacies in areas of deprivation.<sup>48</sup>

In [Maps A](#) and [B](#) it can be seen that all high population density areas and those with higher levels of deprivation (West, East and parts of North) are particularly well supplied with access to community pharmacies.

In [Section 2.5.5](#) it is noted that 80% of Solihull households and 64% of households in Birmingham have access to a car or van. The lower percentage in Birmingham would mean access to a pharmacy would be by walking or public transport.

There is good access to pharmaceutical services in BSOL, where 100% of the population can drive to a pharmacy within 10 minutes regardless of time of day, and 90% of the population can walk to a pharmacy within 15 minutes (97.8% within 20 minutes), including those living in the most deprived areas. Furthermore, access via public transport is within 20 minutes for 98.7% of the population in Birmingham and Solihull.

However, there are rural areas within Solihull and North localities with a low population density, and therefore will mean the travel time to the nearest pharmacy is longer within these localities. These residents are able to access their nearest pharmacist within 20 minutes by car (see [Maps E](#) and [F](#)).

Opening hours are detailed within each PNA locality in [Section 6.3](#). Pharmaceutical services out of hours are supported by evening opening and the 46 100-hour pharmacies in BSOL. Together, the current 100-hour contract pharmacies offer the local population good access to pharmaceutical services during evenings, weekends and bank holidays. Each locality is also well served with 100-hour pharmacies and evening-opening pharmacies.

All localities within BSOL have good provision inside and outside of normal working hours.

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<sup>48</sup> NICE. Community pharmacies: promoting health and wellbeing [NG102], 2 August 2018. (Accessed October 2022.) [www.nice.org.uk/guidance/ng102/chapter/Context](http://www.nice.org.uk/guidance/ng102/chapter/Context)

### 6.4.3 Population and housing growth

To understand any increases in demand for services over the next three years, population growth and housing developments have been analysed.

Birmingham's population is predicted to grow by 9.7% from 2018 to 2043, and Solihull's population is predicted grow by 14.2% from the same time period.

Birmingham has a projected growth of 2,850 new dwellings per annum. Solihull has a projected growth of 851 new dwellings per annum.

Predicted population and these new-build plans suggest that population growth and all new housing areas in BSOL over the next three years would meet the needs to the BSOL residents, and as such no gaps have been identified.

### 6.4.4 Needs of specific population groups

In England, there are health inequalities between ethnic minority and white groups, and between different ethnic minority groups. Access to primary care health services is generally equitable for ethnic minority groups, but this is less consistently so across other health services. However, people from ethnic minority groups are more likely to report being in poorer health and to report poorer experiences of using health services than their white counterparts.<sup>49</sup>

Birmingham has a very diverse population, and a large proportion of the population are from an ethnic minority (see [Section 2.5.6](#)). Consequently, for many, English will not be their first language and this therefore creates a barrier to accessing pharmaceutical services. Resident may use apps, such as Google Translate, or a member of pharmacy staff to translate, however a commissioned translation and interpretation service would be beneficial for current pharmacy contractors (see [Section 7.1.5](#)).

There is no evidence to suggest there is a gap in service that would equate to the need for additional access to Necessary Services inside or outside normal hours anywhere in BSOL.

BSOL HWBs, through its local ICS partners, will continue to monitor pharmaceutical service provision to ensure there is capacity to meet potential increases in service demand.

**No gaps in the provision of Necessary Services have been identified for BSOL.**

## 6.5 Improvements and better access: gaps in provision across BSOL

The Steering Group considers that it is those services provided in addition to those considered Necessary for the purpose of this PNA that should reasonably be regarded as providing either an improvement or better access to pharmaceutical provision. This includes Advanced, Enhanced and Locally Commissioned Services.

<sup>49</sup> The Kings Fund. The health of people from ethnic minority groups in England. 17 September 2021. [Accessed October 2022.] [www.kingsfund.org.uk/publications/health-people-ethnic-minority-groups-england](http://www.kingsfund.org.uk/publications/health-people-ethnic-minority-groups-england)

The PNA recognises that any addition of pharmaceutical services by location, provider, hours or services should be considered, however, a principle of proportionate consideration should apply.

There have been a number of changes in the services available from community pharmacies since the previous PNA, many of which support the health needs of the population, although the impact of these services may not have been fully realised at this stage. Most of these services are outlined below and earlier in this section and include the NMS and CPCS Advanced Services. It is worth noting that the CPCS is a 'push' service, i.e. it relies on referrals from other healthcare professionals and therefore the process for referral needs to be effective for the service to fully realise benefits. There is a good range of Enhanced and Locally Commissioned Services in BSOL, including minor ailments and extended care services that support the health needs of the local community, however, some can be extended further for current pharmacy contractors (see below and [Section 7.1.5](#)).

There are significant differences in deprivation scores and health between the Birmingham localities and Solihull, which are discussed in [Section 6.3](#).

Causes of ill health in BSOL are discussed in detail in [Section 2](#) and [Appendix H](#), and more information can be found on the JSNA websites.<sup>50,51</sup>

Factors or areas of ill health for BSOL include:

- Obesity
- Smoking
- Alcohol misuse
- Sexual health
- CVD
- Diabetes
- Mental health
- Hepatitis C

Should these areas of health need be a priority target area for commissioners, they may want to give consideration to incentives for further uptake of existing services from current providers and extending provision through community pharmacies secured improvements or better access to pharmaceutical services.

The contractors in BSOL who responded to the questionnaire have mentioned various services which may need these needs (see Appendix E).

There is good access to the Advanced, Enhanced and Locally Commissioned Services across the localities (see [Section 6.3](#)).

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<sup>50</sup> Birmingham JSNA. [www.birmingham.gov.uk/info/50268/joint\\_strategic\\_needs\\_assessment\\_jsna/1337/jsna\\_themes](http://www.birmingham.gov.uk/info/50268/joint_strategic_needs_assessment_jsna/1337/jsna_themes)

<sup>51</sup> Solihull JSNA. [www.solihull.gov.uk/About-Solihull/JSNA](http://www.solihull.gov.uk/About-Solihull/JSNA)

While the uptake of existing services (e.g. NMS, CPCS) has been difficult to assess completely, methods to enhance the uptake should be considered, including awareness campaigns (for healthcare professionals and the public, where possible when service level agreements allow) and gaining a clear understanding of the pandemic impact. The public questionnaire does indicate a lack of awareness of some of these services from community pharmacies.

Consideration should be given to incentivise further uptake from current providers and extend provision through community pharmacies. Delivery of the stop smoking Advanced Service and smoking cessation LCS would seem appropriate. Where applicable, all pharmacies and pharmacists should be encouraged to become eligible to deliver existing services in all pharmacies across BSOL. This will mean that more eligible patients are able to access and benefit from these services.

The same conclusion is reached in considering whether there is any future specified circumstance that would result in creating a gap in pharmaceutical provision at certain times based upon the current information and evidence available.

It is anticipated that, in all cases, pharmaceutical service providers will make reasonable adjustments under the Equality Act 2010 to ensure that services are accessible to all populations. The HWBs were not provided with any evidence to identify a gap in service provision for any specific population.

The impact of the C-19 pandemic on service provision from community pharmacies has been significant during the life of the previous PNA:

- New Advanced Services have had their implementation delayed
- Community pharmacy priorities have been centred on pandemic service delivery, e.g. LFD distribution and C-19 vaccination
- Significantly increased demand for existing services, e.g. repeat dispensing

The successful implementation of new Advanced and Enhanced Services to support the pandemic response should be an indication that further implementation of new services from community pharmacies in the future is possible.

The PNA Steering Group recognises that there are potential opportunities to commission services from community pharmacy or other healthcare providers, which would promote health and wellbeing, address health inequalities and reduce pressures elsewhere in the health system. The Enhanced Services – extended care are good local examples of this approach with over half of community pharmacies providing tier 1 services and a third providing tier 2 services.

Where the potential exists for community pharmacies to contribute to the health and wellbeing of the population of BSOL, this has been included within the PNA. [Section 7.1.5](#) discusses opportunities that may be available for services provision through community pharmacies, that could improve the health of the population of BSOL but are not part of the PNA process (examples include diabetes, respiratory disease and dementia).

While no gaps in pharmaceutical service provision have been identified, the Steering Group recognises that the burden of health needs in BSOL will increase as the population grows and ages, and would welcome proactive proposals from commissioners, including NHSE and all ICBs, to commission pharmacy services that meet local needs but are beyond the scope of the PNA.

## Section 7: Conclusions

The Steering Group provides the following conclusions and recommendations on the basis that funding is at least maintained at current levels and or reflects future population changes.

There is a wide range of pharmaceutical services provided in BSOL to meet the health needs of the population. The provision of current pharmaceutical services and LCS are distributed across localities, providing good access throughout BSOL.

As part of this assessment, no gaps have been identified in provision either now or in the future (over the next three years) for pharmaceutical services deemed Necessary. Factors such as population growth and pharmacy closures have resulted, and will result, in a reduction of the number of pharmacies per population in the area. With future housing growth in BSOL, it is imperative that accessibility to pharmacy services is monitored, and the recommendations actioned to ensure that services remain appropriate to the needs. Any required amendments should be made through the three-year life cycle of this PNA.

### 7.1 Statements of the PNA

The PNA is required to clearly state what is considered to constitute Necessary Services as required by paragraphs 1 and 3 of Schedule 1 to the Pharmaceutical Regulations 2013.

For the purposes of this PNA, Necessary Services for BSOL HWBs are defined as Essential Services.

Other Advanced, Enhanced and Locally Commissioned Services are considered relevant as they contribute toward improvement in provision and access to pharmaceutical services.

LCS are those services that secure improvements or better access to, or which have contributed towards meeting the need for, pharmaceutical services in BSOL HWB areas, and are commissioned by the ICB or local authority, rather than NHSE.

#### 7.1.1 Current provision of Necessary Services

##### **Necessary Services – gaps in provision**

Necessary Services are Essential Services, which are described in [Section 1.4.1.4.1](#). Access to Necessary Service provision by locality in BSOL is provided [Section 6.3](#).

In reference to [Section 6](#), and required by paragraph 2 of schedule 1 to the Pharmaceutical Regulations 2013:

##### **Necessary Services – normal working hours**

**There is no gap in the provision of Necessary Services during normal working hours across BSOL to meet the needs of the population.**

## Necessary Services – outside normal working hours

**There are no gaps in the provision of Necessary Services outside normal working hours across BSOL to meet the needs of the population.**

### 7.1.2 Future provision of Necessary Services

**No gaps have been identified in the need for pharmaceutical services in specified future circumstances across BSOL.**

### 7.1.3 Other relevant services – gaps in provision

Advanced, Enhanced and Locally Commissioned Services are considered relevant as they contribute toward improvement in provision and access to pharmaceutical services.

#### 7.1.3.1 Current and future access to Advanced Services

Details of the Advanced Services are outlined in [Section 1.4.1.4.2](#) and the provision by locality in BSOL discussed in [Section 6.3](#).

[Section 6.5](#) discusses improvements and better access to services in relation to the health needs of BSOL.

Based on the information available at the time of developing this PNA, no gaps in the current provision of Advanced Services or in specified future circumstances have been identified in any of the localities across BSOL.

[Section 7.1.5](#) discusses the opportunities that may be available for expansion of existing services or delivery of new services from community pharmacies that may benefit the population of BSOL.

**There are no gaps in the provision of Advanced Services at present or in the future that would secure improvements or better access to services in BSOL.**

#### 7.1.3.2 Current and future access to Enhanced Services

Details of the Enhanced Services are outlined in [Section 1.4.1.4.3](#) and the provision in BSOL discussed in [Section 3.2.5](#) and by locality in [Section 6.3](#).

[Section 6.5](#) discusses improvements and better access to services in relation to the health needs of BSOL.



Based on the information available at the time of developing this PNA, no gaps in the current provision of Enhanced Services or in specified future circumstances have been identified in any of the localities across BSOL.

**No gaps have been identified that if provided either now or in the future would secure improvements or better access to Enhanced Services across BSOL.**

### 7.1.3.3 Current and future access to Locally Commissioned Services (LCS)

With regard to LCS, the PNA is mindful that only those commissioned by NHSE are regarded as pharmaceutical services. The absence of a particular service being commissioned by NHSE is in some cases addressed by a service being commissioned through the council or local authority; these services are described in [Section 4.1](#) and [Section 4.2](#).

[Section 6.5](#) discusses improvements and better access to LCS in relation to the health needs of BSOL.

Based on the information available at the time of developing this PNA no gaps have been identified in LCS that if provided either now or in the future would secure improvements, or better access, in any of the localities. Future improvements and better access are best managed through working with existing contractors and improving integration with other services and within Primary Care Networks, rather than through the opening of additional pharmacies.

Based on current information, the Steering Group has not considered that any of these LCS should be decommissioned, however the HWBs and commissioning organisations may want to consider incentivising community pharmacies to encourage further uptake of services.

[Section 7.1.5](#) discusses the opportunities that may be available for expansion of existing services or delivery of new services from community pharmacies that may have benefit to the population of BSOL.

A full analysis has not been conducted on which LCS might be of benefit as this is out of the scope of the PNA.

**No gaps have been identified that if provided either now or in the future would secure improvements or better access to Locally Commissioned Services across BSOL.**

### 7.1.4 Improvements and better access – gaps in provision

LCS are those services that secure improvements or better access to or that have contributed towards meeting the need for pharmaceutical services in BSOL HWB areas, and are commissioned by the ICB or local authority, rather than NHSE.

**Based on current information, no gaps have been identified in respect of securing improvements or better access to Locally Commissioned Services, either now or in specific future circumstances across BSOL to meet the needs of the population.**

## **7.1.5 Future opportunities for possible community pharmacy services in BSOL**

### **7.1.5.1 Introduction**

Any local commissioning of services for delivery by community pharmacy lies outside the requirements of a PNA; it is considered as being additional to any **Necessary Services** required under the Pharmaceutical Regulations 2013.

In reviewing the provision of **Necessary Services** and considering Advanced, Enhanced and Locally Commissioned Services for BSOL as part of the PNA process, it was possible to identify opportunities for service delivery via the community pharmacy infrastructure that could positively affect the population.

Not every service can be provided from every pharmacy and service development and delivery must be planned carefully. However, many of the health priorities either at a national or local level can be positively affected by services provided from community pharmacies, albeit being out of the scope of the PNA process.

National and BSOL health needs priorities have been considered when outlining opportunities for further community pharmacy provision below. The highest risk factors for causing death and disease for the BSOL population are listed in [Section 2.7](#) and [Appendix H](#) and are considered when looking at opportunities for further community pharmacy provision.

### **7.1.5.2 Opportunities for pharmaceutical service provision**

Health needs and highest risk factors for causing death and disease for the BSOL population are stated in [Section 6](#). Should these be priority target areas for commissioners, they may want to consider the current and future service provision from community pharmacies, in particular the screening services they are able to offer.

Based on these priorities and health needs community pharmacy can be commissioned to provide services that can help and support the reduction of the variances seen in health outcomes across BSOL.

### **7.1.5.3 Existing services**

#### **Essential Services**

- Signposting for issues such weight management and health checks
- Promote a self-referral route to the National Diabetes Prevention Programme (NDPP)

## Advanced Services

Some of the existing Advanced Services could be used in a targeted way within BSOL, e.g. NMS, including a focus on particular health needs in the population for these services, e.g. diabetes, Coronary Heart Disease (CHD).

There are several new or recently introduced Advanced Services being implemented that could be beneficial to the population of BSOL based on the identified health needs, including:

- **Hypertension case-finding service**

This is a recently introduced Advanced Service. The service has two stages – the first is identifying people at risk of hypertension and offering them blood pressure measurement (a ‘clinic check’). The second stage, where clinically indicated, is offering 24-hour ambulatory blood pressure monitoring. The blood pressure test results will then be shared with the patient’s GP to inform a potential diagnosis of hypertension.

The ethnicity of the Birmingham population where CHD is a higher risk would benefit from full implementation of the service. Over half the community pharmacies in BSOL have signed up to the service.

- **Hepatitis C testing service**

The service is focused on provision of Point-of-Care Testing (POCT) for hepatitis C (Hep C) antibodies to People Who Inject Drugs (PWIDs), i.e. individuals who inject illicit drugs such as steroids or heroin, but who haven’t yet moved to the point of accepting treatment for their substance use. Where people test positive for Hep C antibodies, they will be referred for a confirmatory test and treatment, where appropriate.

The Hep C detection rate in Birmingham is significantly higher than England. However, only 10% of community pharmacies have signed up to provide this service, whereas 30% currently provide a needle exchange service. The Hep C testing service has seen low uptake nationally as well as regionally. Existing pharmacy contractors would benefit from a re-launch or re-implementation of the service to encourage further sign up.

Furthermore, SMBC and BCC have signed up to support the Public Health England UK commitment to the elimination of Hep C as a major public health threat by 2030.

- **Smoking cessation Advanced Service**

There is a new smoking cessation Advanced Service for people referred to pharmacies by a hospital, which has been commissioned from March 2022. The service is aimed at stop smoking support for those beginning a programme of smoking cessation in secondary care and referred for completion in community pharmacy. The Department of Health and Social Care (DHSC) and NHSE proposed the commissioning of this service as an Advanced Service.

Smoking is the highest cause of preventable ill health and premature mortality in the UK. Smoking is a major risk factor for many diseases, such as lung cancer, Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD) and heart disease. It is also associated with cancers in other organs, including lip, mouth, throat, bladder, kidney, stomach, liver and cervix. Levels of smoking in BSOL are above the England average, especially in Birmingham.

In Birmingham it is estimated that nearly 17% of the population are smokers, and 10% in Solihull. It is known that smoking levels in more deprived populations are higher and therefore existing pharmacy contractors across BSOL (especially in the deprived areas) may wish to sign up to the service to encourage uptake from those residents where there is a need.

This is a priority area for both Birmingham and Solihull Public Health.

### **Locally Commissioned Services**

- **Sexual health services**

The chlamydia detection rate in Solihull of those aged 15–24 was significantly below the figures for England and West Midlands. The proportion of this age group being screened for chlamydia was also significantly below the England figure. The rate of new STI diagnoses (excluding chlamydia) in Solihull was significantly lower than the national average.

The Birmingham and Solihull sexual health services are different. The sexual health service in Solihull only provides Emergency Hormonal Contraception (EHC) and not the more comprehensive screening and administration service available in Birmingham, which could be beneficial based on the health issues identified.

In Birmingham, the chlamydia detection rate (for those aged 15–24), under-18 conception and new HIV rates were all higher than the England figures. Based on this, the promotion and future provision of these services may be beneficial to improve these rates. In addition, coupling such services with the Advanced Service of Hep C testing could be advantageous.

- **Smoking cessation services**

As mentioned earlier in this section, smoking cessation is a priority area for both Birmingham and Solihull Public Health. Smoking prevalence in Birmingham is significantly higher than England, whereas the prevalence is slightly lower in Solihull than in England, though usually higher within deprived populations.

The Birmingham and Solihull smoking cessation services are different. The smoking cessation service in Solihull only provides provision and supply of nicotine replacement therapy, whereas Birmingham also provides provision and supply of e-cigarettes and Champix via a PGD. An extended service provision, such as the Birmingham service, could be beneficial based on the health issues identified.

Currently there are no pharmacy contractors signed up to the smoking cessation service in Solihull, and therefore it would be recommended for existing pharmacy contractors to sign up to the service, especially those in more deprived areas.

## New services

Based on the local and national health needs identified throughout this document, there are opportunities for community pharmacy to positively impact outcomes. The services detailed below are currently not commissioned within BSOL, however commissioners may wish to consider these to meet the health needs of BSOL.

- **NHS Health Check**

This is a national programme for people aged 40–74 that assesses a person's risk of developing **diabetes, heart disease, kidney disease** and **stroke**. It then provides the person with tailored support to help prevent the condition, advising on lifestyle changes to reduce their risk. Nationally, there are over 15 million people in this age group who should be offered an NHS Health Check once every five years, and local authorities are responsible for commissioning NHS Health Checks. Health Checks are available from other providers in BSOL, e.g. GP practices.

Diabetes prevalence is higher in BSOL than the England averages, although the prevalences of many of these other areas of ill health are not currently above the national averages. The BSOL population is at significantly higher risk of these diseases and they continue to have a significant impact on the health of the population.

- **Healthy Start**

Pregnant women, women with a child under 12 months and children aged up to 4 years who are receiving Healthy Start vouchers are entitled to free Healthy Start vitamins. Healthy Start vitamins contain vitamins A, C and D for children aged from birth to 4 years, and folic acid and vitamins C and D for pregnant and breastfeeding women.

Healthy Start vitamins are important because:

- 8% of children under 5 in the UK do not have enough vitamin A in their diet
- Families in lower-income groups tend to have less vitamin C in their diet
- All pregnant and breastfeeding women and young children are at risk of vitamin D deficiency (teenagers, younger women and those from ethnic minorities are particularly at risk)
- Folic acid taken before pregnancy and in early pregnancy reduced the risk of a neural tube defect

Healthcare professionals play a key role in signposting to the Healthy Start online application and promoting the free Healthy Start vitamins. Research shows that women who are introduced to the scheme by a health professional, who takes the time to explain its public health context and health benefits, are more likely to understand the benefits and make better use of the scheme.

The infant mortality rate in Birmingham is higher than England with an estimated 112 infants dying before age 1 each year. The Birmingham rate is 7.0 per 1,000 population compared with the England rate of 3.0 per 1,000 population.

It is important to state that infant mortality is significantly more complex than the use of vitamins, however there are demonstrable benefits in their use.

Healthy Start vitamins are available from a number of health providers; having them available from community pharmacies where there is good access and often extended opening hours could be of benefit. The uptake of Healthy Start vitamins for eligible beneficiaries in Birmingham as of March 2022 was 73% (approximately 13,000 of 18,000).<sup>52</sup>

- **Interpretation and translation services**

Birmingham has a very diverse population, and a large proportion of the population are from an ethnic minority (see [Section 2.5.6](#)). Consequently, for many, English will not be their first language and this creates a barrier to accessing pharmaceutical services. Residents may use apps such as Google Translate, or a member of pharmacy staff to translate, however a commissioned translation and interpretation service would be beneficial for current pharmacy contractors.

An example of such service exists in the South West Region: NHSE have commissioned an interpretation and translation service, which is available for pharmacy, optometry and dental practices when treating NHS patients. These services are commissioned and paid for by NHSE South West. Services include:

- Spoken face-to-face interpreting
- Telephone interpreting
- Translation/transcription services
- BSL interpreting

#### **Possible disease-specific services**

The following are examples of disease-specific services that have been commissioned in some areas of England either by NHSE or CCGs (replaced by ICBs). These would be seen as add-on services to Advanced Services or could be commissioned separately. There are many examples of different service types on the PSNC website, those below are described to give an idea of the type of service available. The conditions listed have been identified as health priorities either as causes of ill health in BSOL or in the NHS Long Term Plan.

- **Weight management**

There are many different examples of weight management services already provided from a number of community pharmacies in England. These may be targeted to localities, e.g. areas of higher deprivation, or coupled with programmes for other ill health, e.g. CVD or diabetes.

In 2019-20 the prevalence of overweight children in Year 6 (age 10–11) in Birmingham was at 39.6% (England average 35.2%). Whilst not statistically different from England, this level of obesity represents nearly two-thirds of the adult population and presents a significant health burden.

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<sup>52</sup> NHS. Get help to buy food and milk (Healthy Start). [Accessed August 2022.] [www.healthystart.nhs.uk/healthcare-professionals/](http://www.healthystart.nhs.uk/healthcare-professionals/)

- **Diabetes**

Diabetes-focused pharmacy (Wessex LPN). The framework is categorised into six elements: 1. The pharmacy team, 2. Prevention and lifestyle, 3. Complications of diabetes, 4. Education programmes, 5. Medicines adherence; 6. Signposting.

Diabetes prevalence in BSOL is significantly higher than the England figure, and both the Black and Asian populations are at higher risk.

- **Mental health**

Mental Health Support Scheme (NHSE – South (Wessex)). Commissioned as a community pharmacy enhanced service pilot within Dorset. The aim of the pilot is to test a model of community pharmacy support for suitable clients who are under the care of the Dorset Healthcare University Foundation Trust Community Mental Health Team (CMHT). The pilot will assess whether community pharmacy support improves medicines optimisation in this group of clients and reduces the number of readmissions to the service.

Patient eligibility for the service is:

- Under care of CMHT;
- Recently discharged from in-patient services;
- Aged 18–65;
- No diagnosis of dementia; and
- Willing to use a regular pharmacy.

During the first appointment, the pharmacist, key worker and patient will discuss the referral and agree the support that will be given and the review period. The pharmacist will:

- Provide the service as agreed at the first appointment.
- Discuss with the patient at each interaction if there any issues with managing or taking their medicines.
- Contact the patient's CMHT and/or GP, if appropriate.
- Signpost to other services, if appropriate.

The BSOL population has a higher prevalence of severe mental health disorders (the percentage of patients with schizophrenia, bipolar affective disorder and other psychoses) than the England average and a service such as the above will better support these patients.

- **Respiratory**

Asthma inhaler technique (Greater Manchester) The purpose of the Improving Inhaler Technique through Community Pharmacy service is to provide a brief intervention service to patients receiving inhaled medication for respiratory disease. The service is available to patients registered with a GP practice in Greater Manchester presenting a prescription for inhaled respiratory medication for the treatment of asthma or COPD to a participating pharmacy.

BSOL has a higher prevalence of asthma than the England average and Solihull has a higher prevalence of COPD.

#### 7.1.5.4 Recommendations

Whilst no gaps have been identified in the current provision of pharmaceutical services across BSOL or in the future (over the next three years) there are opportunities to enhance provision and support improvement in the health of BSOL residents in the following areas:

- a. Given the future housing growth anticipated in BSOL, the provision of pharmaceutical services should be monitored and reviewed to ensure the demands of the population are met.
- b. Community pharmacy teams should promote healthy lifestyle messages and participate in national and local health campaigns.
- c. Methods to enhance the awareness and uptake of all services on offer by community pharmacies should be considered. This could be through the adoption of a range of communication methods appropriate to professionals and the local community, especially those in the more deprived localities.

This will help to manage the following issues:

- The existing services can have improved utilisation
  - The public questionnaire made it clear that members of the public were not aware of all the available services
  - Members of the public wish to see many of these services provided ([Section 5](#))
- d. All pharmacies and pharmacists should be encouraged to sign up to deliver Advanced Services, particularly where there is identified need, i.e. smoking cessation Advanced Service and hypertension case-finding, which can meet the health needs of the BSOL population.
  - e. Incentives should be considered for existing providers to deliver all services within the localities where deprivation is higher.
  - f. Pharmacies, especially those in more deprived areas, should consider working to increase the offer and the uptake of smoking cessation services (Essential, Advanced, and Locally Commissioned).
  - g. Commissioners should consider the provision of new Locally Commissioned Services to help meet the health need in BSOL.
  - h. Additional approaches to improve stakeholder and public engagement should be adopted for future PNAs to increase response rates and better understand the needs of the community.



## Appendix A.1: List of pharmaceutical service providers in BSOL HWB areas by locality

### Central

Pharmacy name	ODS number	Pharmacy Type	Address	Postcode	Opening hours			100 hrs	PhAS	NMS	CPCS	NHSE Advanced								NHSE Enhanced			ICB			LA							
					Mon-Fri	Sat	Sun					Flu vaccination	Hypertension case-finding	AUR	SAC	Hep C testing	Stop smoking	C-19 vaccination	Extended care tier 1	Extended care tier 2	CUES	MAS	SPCD	Sexual health	Stop smoking (main)	Stop smoking (voucher)	Supervised consumption	Needle exchange					
Masters Pharmacy	FCL95	Community	741A Stratford Road, Sparkhill, Birmingham	B11 4DG	09:00-19:00	09:00-18:00	Closed	-	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	-	Y	Y	-	Y	Y	-	-	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Newborough Pharmacy	FCP42	Community	284 Baldwins Lane, Hall Green, Birmingham	B28 0XB	09:00-13:00, 14:00-18:00	09:00-13:00	Closed	-	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	-	-	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Twilight Pharmacy	FD827	Community	56 Poplar Road, Kings Heath, Birmingham	B14 7AG	08:00-23:00	08:00-23:00	10:00-20:00	Y	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	-	-	-	-	Y	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Shire Pharmacy	FDG75	Community	214 Edward Road, Balsall Heath, Birmingham	B12 9LY	09:00-18:30	09:00-13:00	Closed	-	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Y	Y	-	-
Medipharma Chemist	FDQ04	Community	29 Oak Tree Lane, Selly Oak, Birmingham	B29 6JE	09:00-19:00	09:00-18:00	Closed	-	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	-	-	-	-	Y	Y	-	-	-	Y	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kings Pharmacy & Opticians	FDX63	Community	1-3 Pershore Road, Cotteridge, Birmingham	B30 3EE	09:00-19:00 (Wed 09:30-19:00; Thu 09:00-18:30)	09:00-15:00	Closed	-	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	-	-	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	Y	Y	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sparkbrook Health Centre Pharmacy	FEH43	Community	Grantham Road, Sparkbrook, Birmingham	B11 1LU	09:15-18:15 (Wed 09:15-13:15)	Closed	Closed	-	-	Y	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Y	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	Y	-	-	-	-	-
Sirpal Chemist	FEX08	Community	274-276 Ladypool Road, Sparkbrook, Birmingham	B12 8JU	09:00-19:00	09:00-18:00	Closed	-	-	Y	Y	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	Y	-	-	-	-	-	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lloyds Pharmacy	FF754	Community	280 Vicarage Road, Kings Heath, Birmingham	B14 7NH	09:00-19:00	09:00-18:00	Closed	-	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	Y	-	-	-	Y	Y	-	-	-	Y	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
The Pharmacy Practice	FFA63	Community	282 Stratford Road, Sparkhill, Birmingham	B11 1AA	09:30-19:00	09:30-18:00	Closed	-	-	Y	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kings Heath Pharmacy	FFK75	Community	294 Vicarage Road, Kings Heath, Birmingham	B14 7NH	08:00-23:00	08:00-23:00	09:00-19:00	Y	-	Y	Y	-	Y	-	-	-	-	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	-

Pharmacy name	ODS number	Pharmacy Type	Address	Postcode	Opening hours			100 hrs	PhAS	NHSE Advanced								NHSE Enhanced			ICB			LA				
					Mon-Fri	Sat	Sun			NMS	CPCS	Flu vaccination	Hypertension case-finding	AUR	SAC	Hep C testing	Stop smoking	C-19 vaccination	Extended care - tier 1	Extended care - tier 2	CUES	MAS	SPCD	Sexual health	Stop smoking (main)	Stop smoking (voucher)	Supervised consumption	Needle exchange
Boots	FFY02	Community	145-147 High Street, Kings Heath, Birmingham	B14 7DG	09:00-13:30, 14:30-17:00	09:00-15:00	Closed	-	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Y	-	-	-	-	
Barkat Pharmacy	FG295	Community	775 Stratford Road, Sparkhill, Birmingham	B11 4DG	08:00-21:00	08:00-23:59	00:00-19:00	Y	-	Y	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Sparkhill Pharmacy	FG482	Community	805-807 Stratford Road, Sparkhill, Birmingham	B11 4DA	07:00-22:00	07:00-22:00	09:00-19:00	Y	-	Y	Y	-	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	Y	-	-	-	-	-	Y	-	
Askers Chemist	FHX90	Community	Kingsfield Medical Centre, 146 Alcester Road, Kings Heath, Birmingham	B14 6AA	09:00-18:30 (Thu 09:00-16:00)	Closed	Closed	-	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	-	Y	Y	-	Y	Y	-	-	-	Y	-	Y	-	-
Shah Pharmacy	FJ079	Community	491 Stratford Road, Sparkhill, Birmingham	B11 4LE	09:00-13:00, 14:00-18:00	09:00-13:00	Closed	-	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	-	-	Y	Y	-	-	-	-	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Jhoots Pharmacy	FJ701	Community	Unit 2 (Adjacent to 480 Bristol Road), 480 Bristol Road, Selly Oak, Birmingham	B29 6BD	09:00-18:00	Closed	Closed	-	-	Y	Y	-	Y	-	-	Y	Y	-	Y	Y	-	-	-	Y	Y	-	-	-
Stag Chemist	FJF91	Community	230 Stoney Lane, Sparkbrook, Birmingham	B12 8AN	09:00-21:00	10:00-21:00	10:00-21:00	-	-	Y	Y	-	Y	-	-	-	Y	-	-	-	Y	-	Y	-	Y	Y	Y	-
Jhoots Pharmacy	FK423	Community	1533 Stratford Road, Hall Green, Birmingham	B28 9JA	09:00-18:00	Closed	Closed	-	-	Y	Y	-	Y	-	-	-	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	-
Express Pharmacy Services	FK636	DSP	4 Poplar Road, Sparkhill, Birmingham	B11 1UW	10:00-18:00	Closed	Closed	-	-	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Well Pharmacy	FKA19	Community	979 Stratford Road, Hall Green, Birmingham	B28 8BG	08:15-18:45 (Wed 08:15-18:15)	Closed	Closed	-	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	-	-	Y	-	Y	-	-	-	-	-	Y	-	-	-
Bournville Pharmacy	FKR26	Community	45 Sycamore Road, Bournville, Birmingham	B30 2AA	09:00-13:00, 14:00-18:00	Closed	Closed	-	-	Y	Y	-	Y	-	-	-	Y	-	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lloyds Pharmacy	FL799	Community	128-130 High Street, Kings Heath, Birmingham	B14 7LG	08:30-20:00	08:30-18:00	10:00-18:00	-	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	Y	-	-	-	Y	Y	Y	-	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Evergreen Pharmacy	FLL07	Community	24 Watford Road, Cotteridge, Birmingham	B30 1JA	09:00-17:30	09:00-17:30	Closed	-	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	-	-	Y	-	Y	Y	-	-	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y

Pharmacy name	ODS number	Pharmacy Type	Address	Postcode	Opening hours			100 hrs	PhAS	NMS	NHSE Advanced							NHSE Enhanced			ICB			LA						
					Mon-Fri	Sat	Sun				CPCS	Flu vaccination	Hypertension case-finding	AUR	SAC	Hep C testing	Stop smoking	C-19 vaccination	Extended care - tier 1	Extended care - tier 2	CUES	MA S	SPCD	Sexual health	Stop smoking (main)	Stop smoking (voucher)	Supervised consumption	Needle exchange		
Balsall Heath Pharmacy	FLV62	Community	43 Edward Road, Balsall Heath, Birmingham	B12 9LP	09:00-19:00	09:00-13:00	Closed	-	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	
Boots	FM748	Community	137 Monymhull Hall Road, Kings Norton, Birmingham	B30 3QG	09:00-12:00, 13:00-18:00	09:00-13:00	Closed	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	-	-	-	-	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Browns Pharmacy	FME55	Community	1054 Yardley Wood Road, Warstock, Birmingham	B14 4BW	09:00-18:00	09:00-13:00	Closed	-	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Y	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	
ARK Healthcare Ltd	FMK17	Community	566-568 Stratford Road, Sparkhill, Birmingham	B11 4AN	08:45-19:00	08:45-13:00	Closed	-	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	-	-	-	Y	-	-	-	-	-	Y	-	-	-	-	-	
Cotteridge Pharmacy	FMK97	Community	1889 Pershore Road, Cotteridge, Birmingham	B30 3DJ	09:00-18:00	09:00-13:00	Closed	-	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	-	-	Y	-	Y	Y	-	-	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	-
Jhoots Pharmacy	FML46	Community	65 Raddlebarn Road, Selly Oak, Birmingham	B29 6HQ	09:00-13:00, 14:00-18:00	Closed	Closed	-	-	Y	Y	-	Y	-	-	-	Y	-	-	-	Y	-	-	Y	-	Y	Y	Y	-	
Lloyds Pharmacy	FP600	Community	401 Highfield Road, Yardley Wood, Birmingham	B14 4DU	08:30-18:30	Closed	Closed	-	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	Y	-	-	-	Y	Y	-	-	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	-	
Maverick Pharmacy	FP872	DSP	Office 11, The Old Bus Garage, Harborne Lane, Birmingham	B29 6SN	09:00-18:00	09:00-12:00	Closed	-	-	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Olive Tree Pharmacy	FPP39	Community	463 Stratford Road, Sparkhill, Birmingham	B11 4LD	07:00-23:00	07:00-23:00	08:00-12:00	Y	-	Y	Y	-	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Hall Green Pharmacy	FQ644	Community	1096 Stratford Road, Hall Green, Birmingham	B28 8AD	08:00-23:00	08:00-23:00	09:00-19:00	Y	-	Y	Y	Y	-	-	-	Y	-	-	Y	-	-	-	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	
Shifa Pharmacy	FQK52	Community	512-514 Moseley Road, Balsall Heath, Birmingham	B12 9AH	Mon 08:00-20:30; Tue 08:00 non-stop until Thu 20:30; Fri 08:00-20:30	08:00-22:30	Closed	Y	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	-	-	Y	-	Y	Y	-	-	-	Y	Y	-	Y	-	-	
Highfield Road Pharmacy	FR246	Community	307 Highfield Road, Hall Green, Birmingham	B28 0BX	09:00-18:00	Closed	Closed	-	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	-	-	Y	-	Y	Y	-	-	-	-	Y	Y	-	-	-	

Pharmacy name	ODS number	Pharmacy Type	Address	Postcode	Opening hours			100 hrs	PhAS	NMS	CPCS	NHSE Advanced							NHSE Enhanced			ICB			LA											
					Mon-Fri	Sat	Sun					Flu vaccination	Hypertension case-finding	AUR	SAC	Hep C testing	Stop smoking	C-19 vaccination	Extended care tier 1	Extended care tier 2	CUES	MAS	SPCD	Sexual health	Stop smoking (main)	Stop smoking (voucher)	Supervised consumption	Needle exchange								
Prince of Wales Pharmacy	FRE79	Community	161 Prince of Wales Lane, Warstock, Birmingham	B14 4LR	09:00-13:00, 14:00-18:00	09:00-13:00, 14:00-17:30	Closed	-	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	-	-	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chemycare Pharmacy	FRX47	Community	2D Wake Green Road, Moseley, Birmingham	B13 9EZ	08:00-22:30	08:30-22:30	09:00-22:30	Y	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	-	-	Y	-	Y	Y	-	-	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
Evergreen Pharmacy Ltd	FRX85	Community	694 Yardley Wood Road, Kings Heath, Birmingham	B13 0HY	09:00-18:00	09:00-13:00	Closed	-	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	-	-	Y	-	Y	Y	-	-	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
Jhoots Pharmacy	FT127	Community	808-810 Pershore Road, Selly Park, Birmingham	B29 7LS	09:00-13:00, 14:00-18:00	Closed	Closed	-	-	Y	Y	-	Y	-	-	Y	Y	-	Y	Y	-	-	-	Y	-	Y	-	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Baggaley Chemist	FT623	Community	131 Alcester Road, Moseley, Birmingham	B13 8JP	09:00-18:00	09:00-17:00	Closed	-	-	Y	Y	Y	-	-	-	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Greet Pharmacy	FTN75	Community	Synergy House, 109-113 Percy Road, Sparkhill, Birmingham	B11 3NQ	09:30-18:30	Closed	Closed	-	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	-	-	-	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Laser Pharmacy	FTP87	Community	854 Stratford Road, Sparkhill, Birmingham	B11 4BS	08:30-20:00	08:30-18:00	10:00-17:00	-	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	-	Y	Y	-	Y	Y	-	-	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
Fakir Chemist	FTQ26	Community	2A Church Road, Moseley, Birmingham	B13 9AG	09:00-19:00 (Thu 09:00-18:00)	09:00-13:00	Closed	-	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	-	Y	Y	-	Y	Y	-	-	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
Lloyds Pharmacy	FVM46	Community	698 Yardley Wood Road, Billesley, Birmingham	B13 0HY	08:30-18:30	09:00-17:30	Closed	-	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	-	-	-	-	Y	Y	-	-	-	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Sparkbrook Pharmacy	FVR41	Community	153A Stratford Road, Sparkbrook, Birmingham	B11 1RD	09:00-18:00	10:00-13:00, 14:15-17:00	Closed	-	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	-	Y	-	Y	-	-	-	-	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
Boots	FW137	Community	553-555 Stratford Road, Sparkhill, Birmingham	B11 4LP	09:00-19:00 (Fri 09:00-18:00)	11:00-17:00	Closed	-	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Y	-	-	
Whites Pharmacy	FWG01	Community	788 Alcester Road South, Kings Heath, Birmingham	B14 5EZ	09:00-13:00, 14:00-18:15	Closed	Closed	-	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	-	-	Y	-	Y	-	-	-	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
Fakir Pharmacy Cannon Hill	FWL16	Community	200 Edward Road, Cannon Hill, Balsall Heath, Birmingham	B12 9LY	07:30-22:30	07:30-22:30	09:00-19:00	Y	-	Y	Y	-	Y	-	-	-	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	

Pharmacy name	ODS number	Pharmacy Type	Address	Postcode	Opening hours			100 hrs	PhAS	NHSE Advanced								NHSE Enhanced			ICB			LA												
					Mon-Fri	Sat	Sun			NMS	CPCS	Flu vaccination	Hypertension case-finding	AUR	SAC	Hep C testing	Stop smoking	C-19 vaccination	Extended care - tier 1	Extended care - tier 2	CUES	MAS	SPCD	Sexual health	Stop smoking (main)	Stop smoking (voucher)	Supervised consumption	Needle exchange								
Pharmacy Care Matters	FWM83	DSP	197 Alcester Road, Moseley, Birmingham	B13 8PX	09:00-17:00	Closed	Closed	-	-	Y	Y	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Boots	FWP20	Community	1005 Alcester Road South, Maypole, Birmingham	B14 5JA	09:00-12:00, 13:00-18:00	09:00-17:00	Closed	-	-	Y	Y	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Oaks Pharmacy	FVV41	Community	564-566 Bristol Road, Bournbrook, Birmingham	B29 6BE	09:00-18:00	09:00-17:00	Closed	-	-	Y	Y	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	Y	Y	-	-	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
Robin Hood Pharmacy	FX123	Community	1518 Stratford Road, Hall Green, Birmingham	B28 9ET	08:00-22:00 (Fri 08:00-23:59)	00:00-22:00	10:00-16:00	Y	-	Y	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Y	-	-	-	
Ashtree Pharmacy	FXR61	Community	1534 Pershore Road, Stirchley, Birmingham	B30 2NW	09:00-18:00 (Wed 09:00-17:00, Thu 09:00-15:00)	09:00-12:00	Closed	-	-	Y	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Y	-	-	-	
Druids Heath Pharmacy	FYY02	Community	17 Pound Road, Druids Heath, Birmingham	B14 5SB	09:00-18:00 (Wed 09:00-13:00)	Closed	Closed	-	-	Y	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	

## East

Pharmacy name	ODS number	Pharmacy Type	Address	Postcode	Opening hours			100 hrs	PhAS	NHSE Advanced								NHSE Enhanced			ICB			LA														
					Mon-Fri	Sat	Sun			NMS	CPCS	Flu vaccination	Hypertension case-finding	AUR	SAC	Hep C testing	Stop smoking	C-19 vaccination	Extended care - tier 1	Extended care - tier 2	CUES	MAS	SPCD	Sexual health	Stop smoking (main)	Stop smoking (voucher)	Supervised consumption	Needle exchange										
Supernet Pharmacy	FCL15	DSP	219 Mansel Road, Small Heath, Birmingham	B10 9NW	09:00-17:00	Closed	Closed	-	-	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Wellbeing Pharmacy	FCX02	Community	Washwood Heath Health & Wellbeing Centre, Clodeshall Road, Saltley, Birmingham	B8 3SW	09:15-18:30 (Fri 09:15-13:00, 14:00-18:30)	Closed	Closed	-	-	Y	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Y	-	-	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Yardley Pharmacy	FD274	Community	2 Willard Road, South Yardley, Birmingham	B25 8AA	08:30-18:30 (Wed 08:30-17:00)	Closed	Closed	-	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Y	Y	-	-	-			
A+ Pharmacy	FDG60	Community	311 Bordesley Green East, Stechford, Birmingham	B33 8QF	09:00-20:00	09:00-14:00	Closed	-	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	Y	Y	Y	-	Y	Y	Y	-	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	-		
Al-Shafa Pharmacy	FDW81	Community	674 Coventry Road, Small Heath, Birmingham	B10 0UU	08:00-23:00	08:00-23:00	08:00-18:00	Y	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	-	-	Y	-	-	-	Y	-	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	-		
Hingley Pharmacy	FE187	Community	195-197 Alum Rock Road, Saltley, Birmingham	B8 1NJ	09:00-19:00	09:00-17:30	Closed	-	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	Y	-	-	Y	-	-	Y	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
Lloyds Pharmacy	FEG12	Community	Units 5-6, 1160 Warwick Road, Acocks Green, Birmingham	B27 6BP	09:00-18:00	09:00-17:30	Closed	-	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	Y	-	-	-	Y	Y	-	-	-	Y	-	-	-	Y	-	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
Lloyds Pharmacy	FEG78	Community	2154A-2156 Coventry Road, Sheldon, Birmingham	B26 3JB	08:30-17:30	09:00-17:30	Closed	-	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Y	-	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
Saltley Pharmacy	FEL00	Community	118 Washwood Heath Road, Saltley, Birmingham	B8 1RE	09:00-18:30	09:00-12:00	Closed	-	-	Y	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Hingley Pharmacy	FEN09	Community	48-52 Yardley Green Road, Bodesley Green, Birmingham	B9 5QE	09:00-19:00	Closed	Closed	-	-	Y	Y	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
Mohammedi Pharmacy	FEQ38	Community	545-547 Green Lane, Small Heath, Birmingham	B9 5PT	09:30-18:30	09:30-14:00	Closed	-	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	-	-	Y	-	Y	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y

Pharmacy name	ODS number	Pharmacy Type	Address	Postcode	Opening hours			100 hrs	PhAS	NHSE Advanced								NHSE Enhanced			ICB			LA					
					Mon-Fri	Sat	Sun			NMS	CPCS	Flu vaccination	Hypertension case-finding	AUR	SAC	Hep C testing	Stop smoking	C-19 vaccination	Extended care - tier 1	Extended care - tier 2	CUES	MAS	SPCD	Sexual health	Stop smoking (main)	Stop smoking (voucher)	Supervised consumption	Needle exchange	
Boots	FF210	Community	Yew Tree Retail Park, Unit 4, Stoney Lane, Yardley, Birmingham	B25 8RE	09:00-18:00	09:00-18:00	Closed	-	-	Y	Y	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Y	-
Hingley Pharmacy	FF991	Community	Yardley Green Medical Centre, 77 Yardley Green Road, Bordesley Green, Birmingham	B9 5PU	09:00-19:00	Closed	Closed	-	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	-	-	-	-	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Y	-	-
Nationwide Care Pharmacy	FFW82	DSP	Amington House, 95 Amington Road, Birmingham	B25 8EP	09:00-17:00	Closed	Closed	-	-	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pak Pharmacy	FGC41	Community	38E Alum Rock Road, Alum Rock, Birmingham	B8 1JA	08:00-23:00	08:00-23:00	10:00-20:00	Y	-	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jhoots Pharmacy	FGF98	Community	184 School Road, Hall Green, Birmingham	B28 8PA	09:00-13:00, 14:00-18:00	Closed	Closed	-	-	Y	Y	-	Y	-	-	Y	-	-	Y	Y	-	-	-	Y	Y	Y	-	-	-
Village Green Pharmacy	FGG94	Community	1095 Warwick Road, Acocks Green, Birmingham	B27 6QT	08:00-23:00	08:00-23:00	10:00-20:00	Y	-	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lloyds Pharmacy	FGX41	Community	82-84 Lea Village, Kitts Green, Birmingham	B33 9SD	08:30-18:30	09:00-13:00	Closed	-	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	-	-	-	-	Y	Y	-	-	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Ward End Pharmacy	FHF48	Community	617 Washwood Heath Road, Ward End, Birmingham	B8 2HB	08:00-23:00	09:00-23:00	09:00-20:00	Y	-	Y	Y	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Y	-	-	Y	-	-
G Goulding Ltd	FHL53	Community	119 Church Lane, Stechford, Birmingham	B33 9EJ	09:00-18:00 (Wed 09:00-13:00)	Closed	Closed	-	-	Y	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Y	-
Stag Chemist	FJQ52	Community	682 Coventry Road, Small Heath, Birmingham	B10 0UU	09:00-18:00	Closed	Closed	-	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	-
Hustans Pharmacy	FJV46	Community	366 Green Lane, Small Heath, Birmingham	B9 5DT	09:00-19:00	09:00-14:00	Closed	-	-	Y	Y	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	Y	Y	Y	-	-	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Quantum Pharmacy	FKF57	DSP	Fairgate House Suite G14, 205 Kings Road, Tyseley, Birmingham	B11 2AA	09:30-17:30 (Fri 09:30-13:15, 14:15-18:30)	Closed	Closed	-	-	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Pharmacy name	ODS number	Pharmacy Type	Address	Postcode	Opening hours			100 hrs	PhAS	NHSE Advanced								NHSE Enhanced			ICB			LA									
					Mon-Fri	Sat	Sun			NMS	CPCS	Flu vaccination	Hypertension case-finding	AUR	SAC	Hep C testing	Stop smoking	C-19 vaccination	Extended care - tier 1	Extended care - tier 2	CUES	MAS	SPCD	Sexual health	Stop smoking (main)	Stop smoking (voucher)	Supervised consumption	Needle exchange					
Solomans Dispensing Chemist	FKL45	Community	188 Alum Rock Road, Saltley, Birmingham	B8 1HU	09:00-18:30	09:00-17:00	Closed	-	-	Y	Y	-	Y	-	-	-	-	-	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lloyds Pharmacy	FKP49	Community	794 Washwood Heath Road, Ward End, Birmingham	B8 2JL	08:30-18:30	Closed	Closed	-	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	Y	-	-	-	Y	Y	-	-	-	Y	Y	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Heathway Pharmacy	FKW87	Community	207 Heathway, Shard End, Birmingham	B34 6QU	09:00-18:00 (Wed 09:00-13:00)	09:00-13:00	Closed	-	-	Y	Y	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	Y	Y	-	-	-	Y	-	-	-	Y	-	-	-	-	
Well Pharmacy	FL174	Community	9 Olton Boulevard East, Acocks Green, Birmingham	B27 7RR	09:00-18:00	Closed	Closed	-	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	-	-	Y	Y	Y	-	-	-	-	-	Y	-	Y	-	-	-	-	-	
Jhoots Pharmacy	FM776	Community	Acocks Green Medical Centre, 999 Warwick Road, Acocks Green, Birmingham	B27 6QJ	09:00-13:00, 14:00-18:00	Closed	Closed	-	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	-	-	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Y	Y	Y	-	-	-	-	-	
Pan Pharmacy	FMP50	Community	160-160a Church Lane, Sheldon, Birmingham	B26 3DN	08:30-18:30	09:00-17:30	Closed	-	-	Y	Y	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	Y	Y	-	-	-	-	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	-	-	
Pal Pharmacy	FN034	Community	508 Alum Rock Road, Ward End, Birmingham	B8 3HX	09:00-19:00 (Wed 09:00-14:00)	Closed	Closed	-	-	Y	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Well Pharmacy	FNH35	Community	The Health Centre, 162 Shard End Crescent, Shard End, Birmingham	B34 7BP	08:30-18:30	09:00-13:00	Closed	-	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	-	-	Y	-	Y	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Care Pharmacy	FP007	Community	742-744 Alum Rock Road, Ward End, Birmingham	B8 3PP	09:00-18:30	Closed	Closed	-	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	Y	-	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Boots	FP394	Community	1104 Warwick Road, Acocks Green, Birmingham	B27 6BH	08:30-14:00, 15:00-17:30	08:30-14:00, 15:00-17:30	Closed	-	-	Y	Y	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manor Pharmacy	FPE34	Community	1756-1758 Coventry Road	B26 1PB	09:00-18:00	09:00-17:30	Closed	-	-	Y	Y	-	Y	-	-	-	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Y	Y	Y	Y
Chesters Pharmacy	FPX85	Community	Unit 1, 123 Shard End Crescent, Shard End, Birmingham	B34 7AZ	08:30-18:30	09:00-17:00	Closed	-	-	Y	Y	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	-



Pharmacy name	ODS number	Pharmacy Type	Address	Postcode	Opening hours			100 hrs	PhAS	NHSE Advanced								NHSE Enhanced			ICB			LA				
					Mon-Fri	Sat	Sun			NMS	CPCS	Flu vaccination	Hypertension case-finding	AUR	SAC	Hep C testing	Stop smoking	C-19 vaccination	Extended care - tier 1	Extended care - tier 2	CUES	MAS	SPCD	Sexual health	Stop smoking (main)	Stop smoking (voucher)	Supervised consumption	Needle exchange
Medicare Chemist	FQ288	Community	676 Coventry Road, Small Heath, Birmingham	B10 0UU	09:00-19:00	09:00-18:00	Closed	-	-	Y	Y	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Y	-	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Dispharma Chemist	FQ688	Community	183 Alum Rock Road, Salfley, Birmingham	B8 1NJ	09:00-19:00	10:00-17:00	Closed	-	-	Y	Y	Y	-	-	-	-	-	Y	-	-	Y	-	-	-	Y	Y	Y	Y
Saini Pharmacy	FQH93	Community	38 East Meadway, Tilecross, Birmingham	B33 0AP	09:00-18:00	09:00-13:00	Closed	-	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	-	-	Y	-	Y	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	Y	Y
Jhoots Pharmacy	FQH94	Community	Fox & Goose Shopping Centre, 898-902 Washwood Heath Road, Ward End, Birmingham	B8 2NB	09:00-18:00	Closed	Closed	-	-	Y	Y	-	Y	-	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Lloyds Pharmacy	FR870	Community	10 Glebe Farm Road, Stechford, Birmingham	B33 9LZ	08:30-18:30	09:00-17:30	Closed	-	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	Y	-	-	Y	Y	-	-	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	-
Pal Pharmacy	FRC67	Community	117 Alum Rock Road, Salfley, Birmingham	B8 1ND	09:00-13:00, 14:00-18:00	Closed	Closed	-	-	Y	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Shawsdale Pharmacy	FRE36	Community	Hodge Hill Primary Care Centre, Roughlea Avenue, Hodge Hill, Birmingham	B36 8ND	08:00-23:59	09:00-19:00	09:00-19:00	Y	-	Y	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Shareef Pharmacy	FTK23	Community	149 Church Road, Yardley, Birmingham	B25 8UP	09:00-17:30	09:00-13:00	Closed	-	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Y	Y	-	-
Asif's Pharmacy	FTK44	Community	29 Alum Rock Road, Alum Rock, Birmingham	B8 1LR	09:00-18:30 (Wed 09:00-17:00, Thu, Fri 09:00-19:00)	09:00-12:00	Closed	-	-	Y	Y	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Y	Y
Lloyds Pharmacy	FTM06	Community	Yardley Green Medical Centre, Yardley Green Road, Bordesley Green, Birmingham	B9 5PU	08:30-23:00	08:30-23:00	10:00-23:00	Y	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	-	-	-	-	Y	Y	-	-	-	Y	Y	Y	-	-



Pharmacy name	ODS number	Pharmacy Type	Address	Postcode	Opening hours			100 hrs	PhAS	NHSE Advanced								NHSE Enhanced			ICB			LA				
					Mon-Fri	Sat	Sun			NMS	CPCS	Flu vaccination	Hypertension case-finding	AUR	SAC	Hep C testing	Stop smoking	C-19 vaccination	Extended care - tier 1	Extended care - tier 2	CUES	MAS	SPCD	Sexual health	Stop smoking (main)	Stop smoking (voucher)	Supervised consumption	Needle exchange
Highfield Chemist - MG Fazal	FX593	Community	25 Highfield Road, Alum Rock, Birmingham	B8 3QD	09:15-13:45, 16:30-19:45 (Thu 09:15-18:30)	Closed	Closed	-	-	Y	Y	Y	-	-	Y	-	-	-	Y	-	-	-	-	-	Y	Y	-	-
Shelleys Pharmacy	FX651	Community	47 Yardley Green Road, Bordesley Green, Birmingham	B9 5PU	09:00-17:00	Closed	Closed	-	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	-	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Asda Pharmacy	FXQ03	Community	Asda Superstore, Coventry Road, Small Heath, Birmingham	B10 0HH	09:00-22:00	09:00-22:00	11:00-17:00	-	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	-	-	-	Y	Y	-	-	-	Y	Y	Y	-	-	
Pan Pharmacy	FXR74	Community	299 Church Road, Sheldon, Birmingham	B26 3YH	08:30-13:00, 14:00-19:00	09:00-13:00, 14:00-17:00	Closed	-	-	Y	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	Y	Y	-	-	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
Washwood Heath Pharmacy	FXV00	Community	881 Washwood Heath Road, Washwood Heath, Birmingham	B8 2NA	09:00-18:00 (Wed 09:00-17:30)	09:00-13:00	Closed	-	-	Y	Y	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Y	-	-	-	-	
Lloyds Pharmacy	FYL76	Community	3 Bell Lane, Tile Cross, Birmingham	B33 0HS	09:00-18:00	09:00-17:30	Closed	-	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	-	-	-	Y	Y	-	-	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	

## North

Pharmacy name	ODS number	Pharmacy Type	Address	Postcode	Opening hours			100 hrs	PhAS	NHSE Advanced								NHSE Enhanced			ICB			LA					
					Mon-Fri	Sat	Sun			NMS	CPCS	Flu vaccination	Hypertension case-finding	AUR	SAC	Hep C testing	Stop smoking	C-19 vaccination	Extended care - tier 1	Extended care - tier 2	CUES	MAS	SPCD	Sexual health	Stop smoking (main)	Stop smoking (voucher)	Supervised consumption	Needle exchange	
Prinja Pharmacy	FA760	Community	1128 Tyburn Road, Erdington, Birmingham	B24 0SY	08:30-18:30	Closed	Closed	-	-	Y	Y	-	Y	-	-	-	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Y	Y	-	-
ND Chemist Ltd	FAF31	Community	452 College Road, Kingstanding, Birmingham	B44 0HL	08:30-13:00, 14:00-19:00	09:00-17:00	Closed	-	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Y	Y	-	-
K & K Pharmacy (1982) Ltd	FAL49	Community	2 High Street, Castle Vale, Birmingham	B35 7PR	09:00-19:00 (Wed 09:00-17:00)	09:00-14:00	Closed	-	-	Y	Y	-	Y	-	Y	-	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Y	Y	Y	-	-
Walmley Pharmacy	FCM22	Community	5 Walmley Close, Walmley, Sutton Coldfield	B76 1NQ	08:00-23:00	08:00-23:00	09:00-19:00	Y	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	-	-	Y	-	Y	Y	Y	-	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Lloyds Pharmacy	FDX77	Community	3 Tangmere Drive, Castle Vale, Birmingham	B35 7QX	08:30-18:30	09:00-17:30	Closed	-	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	Y	-	-	-	Y	Y	-	-	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Prinja Pharmacy	FFH58	Community	1097 Chester Road, Pye Hayes, Erdington, Birmingham	B24 0PP	09:00-18:00	Closed	Closed	-	-	Y	Y	-	Y	-	-	-	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Boots	FG001	Community	44-46 Gracechurch Shopping Centre, The Parade, Sutton Coldfield	B72 1PD	09:00-12:00, 13:00-18:00	10:00-14:00	10:30-16:30	-	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	-	-	-	Y	-	-	-	-	-	Y	-	-	-	-	-
Lloyds Pharmacy	FGD12	Community	Ley Hill Surgery, 228 Lichfield Road, Sutton Coldfield, West Midlands	B74 2UE	08:30-18:30	09:00-17:30	Closed	-	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	Y	-	-	-	Y	Y	-	-	-	Y	-	-	-	-	-
Lloyds Pharmacy	FGH46	Community	416 Birmingham Road, Wylde Green, Sutton Coldfield	B72 1YJ	09:00-18:30	09:00-13:00	Closed	-	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	-	Y	-	-	Y	Y	Y	-	-	Y	-	-	Y	Y	-
Buchan's Chemist	FHF15	Community	7 Perry Common Road, Erdington, Birmingham	B23 7AB	09:00-13:00, 14:00-18:00	Closed	Closed	-	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Y	-	-	-
MW Phillips	FHP80	Community	Aylesbury Surgery, Warren Farm Road, Kingstanding	B42 0AJ	09:00-18:00 (Wed 09:00-13:00)	Closed	Closed	-	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	-	Y	Y	-	Y	Y	-	-	-	Y	-	Y	-	-	-

Pharmacy name	ODS number	Pharmacy Type	Address	Postcode	Opening hours			100 hrs	PhAS	NMS	CPCS	NHSE Advanced							NHSE Enhanced			ICB			LA				
					Mon-Fri	Sat	Sun					Flu vaccination	Hypertension case-finding	AUR	SAC	Hep C testing	Stop smoking	C-19 vaccination	Extended care - tier 1	Extended care - tier 2	CUES	MAS	SPCD	Sexual health	Stop smoking (main)	Stop smoking (voucher)	Supervised consumption	Needle exchange	
MW Phillips	FHR24	Community	Sutton Park Surgery, 34 Chester Road North, Sutton Coldfield	B73 6SP	09:00-13:00, 14:00-18:00	09:00-12:00	Closed	-	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	-	Y	Y	-	Y	Y	-	-	-	Y	-	Y	-	-
Lloyds Pharmacy	FHV62	Community	9 Walmley Close, Sutton Coldfield	B76 1NQ	08:30-20:00 (Thu-Fri 08:30-19:00)	09:00-17:00	Closed	-	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	Y	-	-	-	Y	Y	Y	-	-	Y	Y	Y	-	-	
Wylde Green Chemist	FHV66	Community	441A Birmingham Road, Wylde Green, Sutton Coldfield	B72 1AX	09:00-19:30	09:00-18:00	11:00-13:00	-	-	Y	Y	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	Y	Y	-	-	-	-	Y	Y	-	-	
Boots	FK024	Community	84 Walsall Road, Four Oaks, Sutton Coldfield	B74 4QY	09:30-17:30	09:30-17:30	Closed	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Wood End Pharmacy	FKD45	Community	103 Wood End Road, Erdington, Birmingham	B24 8NT	09:00-18:00 (Wed 09:00-13:00)	Closed	Closed	-	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	-	-	-	-	Y	Y	-	-	-	-	-	Y	-	-	
MW Phillips	FKM17	Community	9 Twickenham Road, Kingstanding, Birmingham	B44 0NN	09:00-13:00, 14:00-18:00	Closed	Closed	-	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	-	Y	Y	-	Y	Y	-	-	-	Y	-	Y	Y	Y	
Boots	FKR57	Community	16 Mere Green Road, Sutton Coldfield, West Midlands	B75 5BP	08:30-14:00, 15:00-18:00	09:00-14:00, 15:00-17:30	Closed	-	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	-	-	-	-	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Asda Pharmacy	FKX92	Community	Walmley Ash Road, Minworth, Sutton Coldfield	B76 1XL	08:30-13:00, 13:30-22:30	08:00-13:00, 13:30-22:00	10:00-13:00, 14:00-16:00	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	-	-	-	-	Y	Y	-	-	Y	-	Y	Y	-	-	
Lloyds Pharmacy	FM501	Community	Stockland Green Health Centre, 192 Reservoir Road, Erdington, Birmingham	B23 6DJ	08:00-20:00 (Thu, Fri 08:00-19:00)	09:00-13:00	Closed	-	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	Y	-	-	-	Y	Y	-	-	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
Boots	FM661	Community	80-82 Boldmere Road, Boldmere, Sutton Coldfield	B73 5TJ	09:00-17:00	09:00-17:30	Closed	-	-	Y	Y	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Tesco Pharmacy	FMF18	Community	11 Princess Alice Drive, Sutton Coldfield	B73 6RB	08:00-21:00	08:00-21:00	10:00-16:00	-	-	Y	Y	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Y	Y	-	-	
Boots	FMJ42	Community	352-354 Birmingham Road, Wylde Green, Sutton Coldfield	B72 1YH	09:00-17:30	09:00-17:30	11:00-17:00	-	-	Y	Y	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	

Pharmacy name	ODS number	Pharmacy Type	Address	Postcode	Opening hours			100 hrs	PhAS	NHSE Advanced								NHSE Enhanced			ICB			LA			
					Mon-Fri	Sat	Sun			NMS	CPCS	Flu vaccination	Hypertension case-finding	AUR	SAC	Hep C testing	Stop smoking	C-19 vaccination	Extended care - tier 1	Extended care - tier 2	CUES	MAS	SPCD	Sexual health	Stop smoking (main)	Stop smoking (voucher)	Supervised consumption
Jhoots Pharmacy	FMT83	Community	Poplars Surgery Site, 17 Holly Lane, Erdington, Birmingham	B24 9JN	08:15-18:30	Closed	Closed	-	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	-	-	Y	-	-	-	-	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	-
Boots	FNE59	Community	87 High Street, Erdington, Birmingham	B23 6SA	09:00-17:30	09:00-17:30	Closed	-	-	Y	Y	Y	-	-	-	-	-	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Boots	FNW35	Community	31 While Road, Sutton Coldfield	B72 1ND	09:00-13:00, 14:00-18:00	Closed	Closed	-	-	Y	Y	Y	-	-	-	-	-	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Peak Pharmacy (Sutton Coldfield)	FP882	Community	7 Churchill Parade, Falcon Lodge, Sutton Coldfield	B75 7LD	09:00-13:00, 13:30-18:00	09:00-13:00	Closed	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Y	Y	-
MW Phillips	FQF94	Community	26 Rough Road, Kingstanding, Birmingham	B44 0UY	08:45-18:15 (Thu 08:45-16:00)	Closed	Closed	-	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	-	Y	Y	-	Y	Y	-	-	Y	-	Y	-	-
Your Local Pharmacy	FQR36	Community	238 Wheelwright Road, Erdington, Birmingham	B24 8EH	09:00-17:30	Closed	Closed	-	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	-	-	Y	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Y	Y
MW Phillips	FR571	Community	273 Kingsbury Road, Erdington, Birmingham	B24 8RD	08:30-13:30, 14:00-18:15 (Thu 08:30-13:00, 14:00-18:15)	Closed	Closed	-	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	-	Y	Y	-	Y	Y	-	-	Y	-	Y	-	-
Boots	FRC69	Community	Unit 4-5 Princess Alice Retail Park, Sutton Coldfield	B73 6RB	08:00-00:00	09:00-00:00	11:00-16:00	Y	-	Y	Y	Y	-	-	-	-	-	Y	-	-	-	Y	Y	-	-	Y	Y
MW Phillips Chemists	FRN17	Community	517 Jockey Road, New Oscott, Sutton Coldfield	B73 5DF	08:30-13:00, 14:00-18:30	09:00-13:00	Closed	-	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	-	Y	Y	-	Y	Y	-	-	Y	-	Y	Y	-
Superdrug Pharmacy	FRN48	Community	Unit 1, 94-100 High Street, Erdington, Birmingham	B23 6RS	08:30-17:30	08:30-17:30	Closed	-	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	-	-	-	Y	Y	-	-	-	-	-	Y	-	-
Ashfurlong Pharmacy	FRV61	Community	Ashfurlong Medical Centre, 233 Tamworth Road, Sutton Coldfield	B75 6DX	08:30-18:30	08:30-12:00	Closed	-	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	-	-	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Boots	FTD45	Community	631-633 Kingstanding Road, Kingstanding, Birmingham	B44 9SU	09:00-17:30	09:00-17:00	Closed	-	-	Y	Y	Y	-	-	-	-	-	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Y	Y

Pharmacy name	ODS number	Pharmacy Type	Address	Postcode	Opening hours			100 hrs	PhAS	NMS	CPCS	NHSE Advanced								NHSE Enhanced			ICB			LA								
					Mon-Fri	Sat	Sun					Flu vaccination	Hypertension case-finding	AUR	SAC	Hep C testing	Stop smoking	C-19 vaccination	Extended care – tier 1	Extended care – tier 2	CUES	MAS	SPCD	Sexual health	Stop smoking (main)	Stop smoking (voucher)	Supervised consumption	Needle exchange						
Vesey Pharmacy	FTD59	Community	2 Coles Lane, Sutton Coldfield	B72 1NE	09:00-18:00	09:00-13:00	Closed	-	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	-	-	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lloyds Pharmacy	FTN49	Community	32-32A High Street, Erdington, Birmingham	B23 6RH	09:00-22:00	09:00-17:30	10:00-17:00	-	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	-	-	-	-	Y	Y	-	-	-	Y	-	-	-	Y	-	-	Y	Y		
Lloyds Pharmacy	FVN07	Community	30 Mere Green Road, Sutton Coldfield	B75 5BT	07:00-23:00	07:00-22:00	10:00-16:00	Y	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	-	-	-	-	Y	Y	-	-	-	Y	-	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Boots	FVY09	Community	Fort Parkway, Erdington, Birmingham	B24 9FP	09:00-18:00	09:00-18:00	11:00-15:00	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Lodge Pharmacy	FXT87	Community	Dove Primary Care Centre, 60 Dovedale Road, Erdington, Birmingham	B23 5DD	09:00-19:00	09:00-18:00	Closed	-	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	-	Y	-	-	Y	Y	-	-	-	Y	Y	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		
Erdington Day Night Chemist	FXV89	Community	213 High Street, Erdington, Birmingham	B23 6SS	07:30-20:00	07:30-20:00	06:30-20:00	Y	-	Y	Y	-	Y	-	-	-	-	-	Y	Y	-	-	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	-		
Summerhill Pharmacy	FXW77	DSP	Venture House, Slade Road, Erdington	B23 7JX	09:00-17:00	Closed	Closed	-	-	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		

## Solihull

Pharmacy name	ODS number	Pharmacy Type	Address	Postcode	Opening hours			100 hrs	PhAS	NMS	CPCS	NHSE Advanced							NHSE Enhanced			ICB			LA				
					Mon-Fri	Sat	Sun					Flu vaccination	Hypertension case-finding	AUR	SAC	Hep C testing	Stop smoking	C-19 vaccination	Extended care - tier 1	Extended care - tier 2	CUES	MAS	SPCD	Sexual health	Stop smoking (main)	Stop smoking (voucher)	Supervised consumption	Needle exchange	
Lloyds Pharmacy	FA558	Community	545 Stratford Road, Shirley, Solihull	B90 4AJ	08:00-21:00	08:00-20:00	10:30-16:30	-	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	-	-	-	-	Y	Y	-	-	-	Y	-	-	Y	-	
Salts Medilink	FC714	DAC	226 Longmore Road, Shirley, Solihull	B90 3ES	08:00-13:00, 14:00-17:00	Closed	Closed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Lloyds Pharmacy	FC877	Community	57-59 Yew Tree Lane, Solihull	B91 2NX	08:00-19:00	08:30-17:30	Closed	-	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	Y	-	-	-	Y	Y	-	-	-	Y	-	-	Y	-	
Konnect Pharmacy	FCV52	DSP	Unit 13, Radway Industrial Estate, Radway Road, Shirley, Solihull	B90 4NR	09:00-13:00, 14:00-18:00	Closed	Closed	-	-	Y	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Boots	FDC65	Community	Unit 4, Sears Retail Park, Oakenshaw Road, Solihull	B90 4QY	09:00-18:00 (Fri 09:00-00:00)	09:00-18:00	10:30-16:30	-	-	Y	Y	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	Y	-	-	-	-	Y	-	-	-	-	
Buzz Doctor Pharmacy	FDP02	Community	229 Stratford Road, Shirley, Solihull	B90 3AH	09:00-17:30	Closed	Closed	-	-	Y	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Buchans Chemist	FDY44	Community	Castle Practice, 2 Hawthorne Road, Castle Bromwich, Birmingham	B36 0HH	09:00-19:00	09:00-13:00	Closed	-	-	Y	Y	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Boots	FEF49	Community	3 Hatchford Brook Road, Solihull	B92 9AG	09:00-17:00	09:00-17:00	Closed	-	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	-	-	-	-	Y	-	-	-	-	Y	-	-	-	-	
Asterwell Pharmacy	FG081	Community	275 Longmore Road, Shirley, Solihull	B90 3ER	09:00-19:00 (Tue 09:00-20:00)	09:00-13:00	Closed	-	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	-	-	-	-	Y	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Boots	FG519	Community	7 Mell Square, Solihull, West Midlands	B91 3AZ	09:00-13:00, 14:00-18:00 (Thurs 09:00-13:00, 14:00-19:00)	09:00-18:00	Closed	-	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	-	-	-	-	Y	-	-	-	-	Y	-	-	-	-	
Tanworth Lane Pharmacy	FG636	Community	198 Tanworth Lane, Shirley, Solihull	B90 4DD	08:30-19:00 (Wed 08:30-17:30)	Closed	Closed	-	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	-	-	Y	-	Y	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	Y	-	
Northbrook Pharmacy	FGF28	Community	Northbrook Health Centre, 93 Northbrook Road, Shirley, Solihull	B90 3LX	08:30-18:30	Closed	Closed	-	-	Y	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Y	-	-	-	-	



Pharmacy name	ODS number	Pharmacy Type	Address	Postcode	Opening hours			100 hrs	PhAS	NHSE Advanced								NHSE Enhanced		ICB			LA						
					Mon-Fri	Sat	Sun			NMS	CPCS	Flu vaccination	Hypertension case-finding	AUR	SAC	Hep C testing	Stop smoking	C-19 vaccination	Extended care - tier 1	Extended care - tier 2	CUES	MAS	SPCD	Sexual health	Stop smoking (main)	Stop smoking (voucher)	Supervised consumption	Needle exchange	
Gospel Lane Pharmacy	FGJ80	Community	368 Gospel Lane, Olton, Solihull	B27 7AJ	09:00-13:00, 14:00-18:30	09:00-13:00	Closed	-	-	Y	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Y	-	
Boots	FHQ44	Community	29-31 Greenwood Way, Chelmsley Wood, Birmingham	B37 5TL	08:30-14:00, 15:00-17:30	08:30-16:00	Closed	-	-	Y	Y	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Y	Y	
Dorridge Pharmacy	FJH05	Community	Unit 5 Forest Court, Dorridge, Solihull	B93 8JA	08:30-19:00	09:00-17:00	Closed	-	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	-	-	-	-	Y	Y	-	-	-	Y	-	-	-	-	
Windridge Pharmacy	FJX45	Community	1709 High Street, Knowle, Solihull	B93 0LN	09:00-18:00	09:00-15:00	Closed	-	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Y	-	-	-	-	-	
The Olton Pharmacy Ltd	FK666	Community	159 Warwick Road, Olton, Solihull	B92 7AR	08:30-17:30	08:30-13:00	Closed	-	-	Y	Y	Y	-	-	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Y	-	-	-	-	-	
Tesco Pharmacy	FKH80	Community	21-35 Stratford Road, Shirley, Solihull	B90 3LU	06:30-22:30 (Mon 08:00-22:30)	06:30-22:00	11:00-17:00	Y	-	Y	Y	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Lloyds Pharmacy	FL821	Community	335 Chester Road, Castle Bromwich, Birmingham	B36 0JG	09:00-19:00	09:00-17:30	Closed	-	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	Y	-	-	-	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	-	-	Y	-	
Browns Pharmacy	FLE09	Community	12-14 The Parade, Kingshurst, Birmingham	B37 6BA	09:00-18:00	09:00-13:00	Closed	-	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	-	-	Y	Y	
Saydon Pharmacy	FMC23	Community	156 Green Lane, Castle Bromwich, Birmingham	B36 0BU	09:00-18:30 (Fri 08:30-18:30)	09:00-14:00	Closed	-	-	Y	Y	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Y	Y	-	-	-	-	-	Y	-	
Balsall Common Pharmacy	FN505	Community	192-196-198 Station Road, Balsall Common, Coventry	CV7 7FD	06:00-21:00	06:00-21:00	07:00-17:00	Y	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	-	-	Y	-	Y	-	-	-	Y	-	-	-	-	-	
Boots	FN527	Community	Chelmsley Wood Primary Care Centre, Crabtree Drive, Birmingham	B37 5BU	09:00-18:00 (Wed 08:30-18:00)	09:00-13:00	Closed	-	-	Y	Y	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Y	-	-	-	Y	Y	
MR Pharmacy	FN833	Community	Unit 6, Farmhouse Way, Monkspath, Solihull	B90 4EH	09:00-18:15	09:00-13:00	Closed	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	Y	-	-	-	Y	-	-	-	-	
Lloyds Pharmacy	FNM33	Community	5 Union Road, Shirley, Solihull	B90 3BT	09:00-18:30	09:00-17:30	Closed	-	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	Y	-	-	-	-	Y	Y	-	-	-	Y	-	-	Y	Y

Pharmacy name	ODS number	Pharmacy Type	Address	Postcode	Opening hours			100 hrs	PhAS	NHSE Advanced								NHSE Enhanced			ICB			LA					
					Mon-Fri	Sat	Sun			NMS	CPCS	Flu vaccination	Hypertension case-finding	AUR	SAC	Hep C testing	Stop smoking	C-19 vaccination	Extended care - tier 1	Extended care - tier 2	CUES	MAS	SPCD	Sexual health	Stop smoking (main)	Stop smoking (voucher)	Supervised consumption	Needle exchange	
Lloyds Pharmacy	FP749	Community	Balsall Common Health Centre, 1 Ashley Drive, Balsall Common, Coventry	CV7 7RW	09:00-18:00	09:00-13:00	Closed	-	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	Y	-	-	-	Y	Y	-	-	-	Y	-	-	-	-	
Hingleys Chemist	FP847	Community	101B Hobs Moat Road, Solihull	B92 8JL	09:00-18:00	09:00-17:00	Closed	-	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	-	-	Y	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	-	-	-	Y	Y	
Boots	FPF87	Community	239 Stafford Road, Shirley, Solihull	B90 3AH	09:00-14:00, 15:00-17:30	09:00-14:00, 15:00-17:30	Closed	-	-	Y	Y	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	Y	-	-	-	-	Y	-	-	-	-	
Morrisons Pharmacy	FPP87	Community	George Road, Solihull	B91 3BQ	08:30-13:00, 14:00-20:00	08:30-13:00, 14:00-20:00	10:00-16:00	-	-	Y	Y	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	Y	Y	Y	-	-	-	Y	-	-	Y	Y
Jhoots Pharmacy	FQ117	Community	Unit 1, Beechcroft Road, Castle Bromwich, Parkfield	B36 9EJ	09:00-18:30	Closed	Closed	-	Y	Y	Y	-	Y	-	-	-	Y	-	-	-	-	Y	-	-	-	-	Y	Y	
Knights Marston Green Pharmacy	FQD59	Community	60 Station Road, Marston Green, Birmingham	B37 7BA	09:00-13:00, 14:00-18:00	09:00-13:00	Closed	-	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Y	-	
Tesco Pharmacy	FQF48	Community	1505 Stratford Road, Shirley, Solihull	B90 4EN	06:30-22:30 (Mon 08:00-22:30)	06:30-22:00	10:00-16:00	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Y	-	-	-	-	
Haslucks Green Pharmacy	FR827	Community	130 Haslucks Green Road, Shirley, Solihull	B90 2EH	09:00-18:30	09:00-13:00	Closed	-	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	-	-	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	Y	-	-	Y	-	
Superdrug Pharmacy	FTT72	Community	34 Mill Lane Arcade, Touchwood Court Shopping Centre, Solihull	B91 3GS	08:30-18:00	08:30-18:00	11:00-17:00	-	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	-	-	-	-	Y	Y	-	-	-	Y	-	-	-	-	
St Mary's Pharmacy	FVC24	Community	48 Fentham Road, Hampton In Arden, Solihull	B92 0AY	09:00-18:00 (Thu 09:00-13:00)	Closed	Closed	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	-	-	Y	-	-	-	-	-	Y	-	-	-	-	-	
Browns Pharmacy	FVH75	Community	351 Warwick Road, Solihull	B91 1BQ	08:00-20:00	09:00-17:30	Closed	-	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	-	-	-	-	Y	Y	-	-	-	Y	-	-	-	-	
Late Night Yew Tree Pharmacy	FVX05	Community	49 Yew Tree Lane, Elmdon Heath, Birmingham	B91 2NX	07:00-22:00	07:00-22:00	09:00-19:00	Y	-	Y	Y	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Y	Y	-	-	-	-	

Pharmacy name	ODS number	Pharmacy Type	Address	Postcode	Opening hours			100 hrs	PhAS	NHSE Advanced								NHSE Enhanced			ICB			LA					
					Mon-Fri	Sat	Sun			NMS	CPCS	Flu vaccination	Hypertension case-finding	AUR	SAC	Hep C testing	Stop smoking	C-19 vaccination	Extended care - tier 1	Extended care - tier 2	CUES	MAS	SPCD	Sexual health	Stop smoking (main)	Stop smoking (voucher)	Supervised consumption	Needle exchange	
Croft Pharmacy	FW353	Community	Hedingham Grove, Solihull	B37 7TW	09:00-13:30, 14:00-18:00	09:00-13:00	Closed	-	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	-	-	-	-	Y	Y	-	Y	-	-	-	-	-	Y	Y
Cheswick Green Pharmacy	FW577	Community	12 Cheswick Way, Cheswick Green, Shirley, Solihull	B90 4JA	09:00-13:00, 14:00-18:15 (Wed 09:00-13:00)	09:00-13:00	Closed	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	-	-	-	-	Y	Y	-	-	Y	Y	-	-	-	-	-
Dickens Heath Pharmacy	FW675	Community	114 Main Street, Dickens Heath, Shirley, Solihull	B90 1UA	09:00-13:00, 14:00-18:00	09:00-13:00	Closed	-	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	-	-	Y	-	Y	Y	-	-	-	Y	-	-	-	-	-
Knights Pharmacy	FX239	Community	3 Grove Road, Solihull	B91 2AG	08:00-22:30	08:00-22:00	08:00-21:30	Y	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	-	-	-	-	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Y	-
Asda Pharmacy	FXH78	Community	Bosworth Drive, Birmingham	B37 5EX	07:00-23:00 (Mon 07:00-22:00)	07:00-22:00	10:00-16:00	Y	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	-	-	-	-	Y	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Y	Y
Lloyds Pharmacy	FXJ50	Community	1 The Green, Meriden, Coventry	CV7 7LN	09:00-18:00	09:00-17:00	Closed	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	Y	-	-	-	Y	Y	-	-	-	Y	-	-	Y	-	-
Boots	FXV40	Community	255 Lyndon Road, Olton, Solihull	B92 7QP	08:30-18:30	09:00-13:00	Closed	-	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Y	-	-	Y	Y	
Boots	FYQ71	Community	352 Bradford Road, Castle Bromwich, Birmingham	B36 9AD	09:00-12:00, 13:00-17:00	09:00-15:00	Closed	-	-	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

## South

Pharmacy name	ODS number	Pharmacy Type	Address	Postcode	Opening hours			100 hrs	PhAS	NHSE Advanced								NHSE Enhanced			ICB			LA				
					Mon-Fri	Sat	Sun			NMS	CPCS	Flu vaccination	Hypertension case-finding	AUR	SAC	Hep C testing	Stop smoking	C-19 vaccination	Extended care - tier 1	Extended care - tier 2	CUES	MAS	SPCD	Sexual health	Stop smoking (main)	Stop smoking (voucher)	Supervised consumption	Needle exchange
Bellevue Pharmacy	FA360	Community	69 Pershore Road, Edgbaston, Birmingham	B5 7NX	08:00-23:00	09:00-23:00	12:00-23:00	Y	-	Y	Y	-	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Y	-	-
Noor Pharmacy	FAD47	Community	Waterworks Road, Edgbaston, Birmingham	B16 9AL	09:00-13:00, 14:00-18:00	Closed	Closed	-	-	Y	Y	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Clock Pharmacy	FAW10	Community	891 Bristol Road South, Northfield, Birmingham	B31 2PA	09:00-17:00	09:00-13:00	Closed	-	-	Y	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Pershore Road Pharmacy	FCC38	Community	71 Pershore Road, Edgbaston, Birmingham	B5 7NX	09:00-12:00, 13:00-18:00	09:00-14:00	Closed	-	-	Y	Y	-	Y	-	-	-	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Boots	FCG18	Community	87-87A High Street, Harborne, Birmingham	B17 9NR	08:30-17:30	08:30-17:30	10:00-16:00	-	-	Y	Y	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Y	Y	-	-	-	-	Y
Knights Pharmacy	FCH29	Community	5 Alvechurch Road, West Heath, Birmingham	B31 3JW	09:00-20:00	09:00-13:00, 13:30-16:00	10:30-13:00	-	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	-	-	-	-	Y	-	-	-	Y	-	Y	-	-	
Lloyds Pharmacy	FCN40	Community	Hollyhill Centre, 18 Arden Road, Rednal, Rubery, Birmingham	B45 0JA	09:00-18:00	Closed	Closed	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	Y	-	-	-	Y	Y	-	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
Boots	FCX95	Community	Woodgate Valley One Stop Primary Care Centre, 61 Stevens Avenue, Bartley Green, Birmingham	B32 3SD	09:00-14:00, 15:00-18:00	Closed	Closed	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Y	-	-	-	-	-	
Selcroft Pharmacy	FD522	Community	Selcroft Avenue, Quinton, Birmingham	B32 2BX	09:00-18:00 (Wed 09:00-13:00)	Closed	Closed	-	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	-	Y	Y	-	Y	Y	-	-	Y	-	Y	Y	Y	
Lloyds Pharmacy	FD538	Community	Frankley Beeches Road, Northfield, Birmingham	B31 5AA	08:00-21:00	08:00-21:00	10:00-16:00	-	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	-	-	-	-	Y	Y	-	-	Y	-	Y	-	-	
GR Pharmacy	FDG00	Community	44-46 Hillwood Road, Northfield, Birmingham	B31 1DJ	09:00-18:00 (Wed 09:00-17:00)	09:00-13:00	Closed	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	-	-	Y	-	Y	Y	Y	-	-	Y	Y	Y	-	
Zain the Chemist	FDL87	DSP	181a Pershore Road, Edgbaston, Birmingham	B5 7PF	09:00-13:00, 14:00-18:00	Closed	Closed	-	-	Y	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	

Pharmacy name	ODS number	Pharmacy Type	Address	Postcode	Opening hours			100 hrs	PhAS	NHSE Advanced										NHSE Enhanced			ICB			LA			
					Mon-Fri	Sat	Sun			NMS	CPCS	Flu vaccination	Hypertension case-finding	AUR	SAC	Hep C testing	Stop smoking	C-19 vaccination	Extended care tier 1	Extended care tier 2	CUES	MAS	SPCD	Sexual health	Stop smoking (main)	Stop smoking (voucher)	Supervised consumption	Needle exchange	
Aston Chemist Ltd	FDX11	Community	4 Shenley Green, Shenley Lane, Selly Oak, Birmingham	B29 4HH	09:00-13:00, 14:00-18:00	09:00-13:00	Closed	-	Y	Y	Y	-	Y	-	-	-	Y	-	Y	Y	-	-	-	-	Y	Y	-	-	
Lloyds Pharmacy	FEM51	Community	228-230 Wychall Road, Northfield, Birmingham	B31 3AU	09:00-18:00	09:00-13:00	Closed	-	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	Y	-	-	-	Y	Y	-	-	-	Y	-	-	Y	Y	
Knights Bartley Green Pharmacy	FF431	Community	1 Curdale Road, Bartley Green, Birmingham	B32 4HD	09:00-18:00	09:00-15:30	Closed	-	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	-	-	-	-	Y	Y	-	-	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
Boots	FHK79	Community	1 Middlemore Road, Northfield, Birmingham	B31 3UD	09:00-13:00, 14:00-18:00	09:00-13:00	Closed	-	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Y	-	
KD Pharmacy	FHV47	Community	2 The Fold, Kings Norton, Birmingham	B38 9BL	09:00-18:00 (Thu 09:00-13:00)	Closed	Closed	-	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	-	-	Y	-	Y	Y	-	-	-	-	Y	Y	Y	-	
Knights Jiggins Lane Pharmacy	FJ513	Community	17 Jiggins Lane, Bartley Green, Birmingham	B32 3LA	08:30-18:30	09:00-12:00	Closed	-	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	-	-	-	-	Y	-	-	-	-	Y	-	Y	Y	Y	
Lloyds Pharmacy	FK138	Community	Sherwood House Medical Practice, 9 Sandon Road, Edgbaston, Birmingham	B17 8DP	08:45-13:00, 14:00-18:30	Closed	Closed	-	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	Y	-	-	-	Y	Y	-	-	-	Y	-	-	Y	-	
Morrisons Pharmacy	FLD52	Community	Birmingham Great Park, Bristol Road South, Rubery	B45 9NY	08:30-13:30, 14:00-20:00 (Thu, Fri 08:30-13:30, 14:00-21:00)	08:00-13:30, 14:00-19:00	10:00-13:30, 14:00-16:00	-	-	Y	Y	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	Y	Y	-	-	-	Y	Y	Y	-	-	
Lloyds Pharmacy	FMQ25	Community	17 Faraday Avenue, Quinton, Birmingham	B32 1JP	09:00-19:00	09:00-17:30	Closed	-	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	
Lloyds Pharmacy	FNA47	Community	175 Weoley Castle Road, Selly Oak, Birmingham	B29 5QH	09:00-19:00	09:00-17:30	Closed	-	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	Y	-	-	-	Y	Y	-	-	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
Jhoots Pharmacy	FNF93	Community	157 High Street, Harborne, Birmingham	B17 9QE	09:00-17:00	09:00-13:00	Closed	-	-	Y	Y	-	Y	-	-	Y	Y	-	Y	Y	-	-	-	Y	Y	Y	-	-	
Boots	FPF33	Community	11 Alvechurch Road, West Heath, Birmingham	B31 3JP	09:00-13:00, 14:00-18:00	10:00-16:00	Closed	-	-	Y	Y	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Y	-	

Pharmacy name	ODS number	Pharmacy Type	Address	Postcode	Opening hours			100 hrs	PhAS	NHSE Advanced										NHSE Enhanced			ICB			LA			
					Mon-Fri	Sat	Sun			NMS	CPCS	Flu vaccination	Hypertension case-finding	AUR	SAC	Hep C testing	Stop smoking	C-19 vaccination	Extended care - tier 1	Extended care - tier 2	CUES	MAS	SPCD	Sexual health	Stop smoking (main)	Stop smoking (voucher)	Supervised consumption	Needle exchange	
Castle Chemist	FQ534	Community	104 Weoley Castle Square, Selly Oak, Birmingham	B29 5PT	09:00-18:00	09:00-17:30	Closed	-	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	-	-	-	-	Y	Y	-	-	-	-	Y	Y	-	-	
Kings Pharmacy	FRF17	Community	118-120 Weoley Castle Road, Weoley Castle, Birmingham	B29 5PT	09:00-18:00 (Mon 09:00-13:00, 13:30-18:00)	09:00-16:00	Closed	-	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	-	-	Y	-	Y	Y	Y	-	-	Y	Y	Y	-	-	
Browns Pharmacy	FRF45	Community	16-18 Hawkesley Square, Hawkesley, Birmingham	B38 9TU	09:00-18:00 (Mon 09:00-19:00)	09:00-13:00	Closed	-	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	-	-	Y	-	Y	Y	-	-	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
Hyatt Pharmacy	FTD62	Community	49 Bristol Road, Edgbaston, Birmingham	B5 7TU	07:00-22:00	07:00-22:00	10:00-20:00	Y	-	Y	Y	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	-	
Browns Pharmacy	FTL22	Community	5 The Green, Kings Norton, Birmingham	B38 8SD	09:00-18:00	09:00-14:30	Closed	-	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	-	-	-	-	Y	Y	-	-	-	-	-	Y	Y	Y	
Knights Royston Hall Pharmacy	FVX64	Community	15 St Heliers Road, Northfield, Birmingham	B31 1QT	08:30-18:30	Closed	Closed	-	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	-	-	-	-	Y	-	-	-	-	Y	-	Y	Y	Y	
Superdrug Pharmacy	FW167	Community	24-28 Grosvenor Shopping Centre, Bristol Road South, Northfield, Birmingham	B31 2JU	08:30-14:30, 15:00-17:30	09:00-14:30, 15:00-17:30	Closed	-	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	-	-	-	-	Y	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	Y	Y	
Superdrug Pharmacy	FW465	Community	124-140 High Street, Harborne, Birmingham	B17 9NN	09:00-18:00	09:00-17:30	Closed	-	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	-	-	-	-	Y	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Lordswood Pharmacy	FWF13	Community	54 Lordswood Road, Harborne, Birmingham	B17 9DB	08:30-19:00	09:00-16:00	Closed	-	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Y	-	Y	-	-	
Ridgeacre House Pharmacy	FWG91	Community	Ridgeacre House Medical Centre, Ridgeacre House Surgery, Ridgeacre Road, Quinton, Birmingham	B32 2AD	07:30-22:15	07:30-22:15	10:00-21:30	Y	-	Y	Y	-	Y	-	-	Y	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	Y	-	-	-	-	
Knights Pharmacy	FX156	Community	4 Sunbury Road, Longbridge, Birmingham	B31 4LJ	09:00-18:00	09:00-15:00	Closed	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	-	-	-	-	Y	-	-	-	-	Y	-	Y	Y	Y	
Pitman Pharmacy	FXD49	Community	622 Bristol Road South, Northfield, Birmingham	B31 2JR	08:00-23:00	08:00-23:00	10:00-20:00	Y	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	-	-	Y	-	Y	-	-	-	-	-	Y	Y	-	-	

Pharmacy name	ODS number	Pharmacy Type	Address	Postcode	Opening hours			100 hrs	PhAS	NHSE Advanced								NHSE Enhanced			ICB			LA					
					Mon-Fri	Sat	Sun			NMS	CPCS	Flu vaccination	Hypertension case-finding	AUR	SAC	Hep C testing	Stop smoking	C-19 vaccination	Extended care - tier 1	Extended care - tier 2	CUES	MAS	SPCD	Sexual health	Stop smoking (main)	Stop smoking (voucher)	Supervised consumption	Needle exchange	
MEJ Hingley & Co Ltd	FXR57	Community	Hollymoor Medical Centre, Manor Park Grove, Northfield, Birmingham	B31 5ER	09:00-18:00 (Wed 09:00-13:00)	Closed	Closed	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Y	-	-
Rajja Chemists	FYA78	Community	5 Dwellings Lane, Quinton, Birmingham	B32 1RJ	09:00-13:00, 15:00-18:30 (Fri 09:00-13:00, 14:00-18:30)	09:00-13:00	Closed	-	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	-	Y	Y	-	Y	Y	-	-	-	Y	-	Y	Y	-	

## West

Pharmacy name	ODS number	Pharmacy Type	Address	Postcode	Opening hours			100 hrs	PhAS	NHSE Advanced										NHSE Enhanced			ICB			LA			
					Mon-Fri	Sat	Sun			NMS	CPCS	Flu vaccination	Hypertension case-finding	AUR	SAC	Hep C testing	Stop smoking	C-19 vaccination	Extended care - tier 1	Extended care - tier 2	CUES	MAS	SPCD	Sexual health	Stop smoking (main)	Stop smoking (voucher)	Supervised consumption	Needle exchange	
Hurcomb Pharmacy	FA297	Community	Newtown Health Centre, 241 Wheeler Street, Newtown, Birmingham	B19 2ET	09:00-18:30 (Wed 09:00-13:00, 14:30-17:00)	09:30-11:30	Closed	-	-	Y	-	-	-	-	Y	-	-	-	-	Y	-	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
Health Plus Pharmacy	FAM20	Community	221 Aston Lane, Perry Barr, Birmingham	B20 3HY	09:00-18:00	Closed	Closed	-	-	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Y	-	-	Y	Y		
Dudley Road Late Night Pharmacy	FAQ95	Community	328-330 Dudley Road, Winson Green, Birmingham	B18 4HJ	09:00-18:00	Closed	Closed	-	-	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	Y	Y	-	-	Y	Y		
Villa Pharmacy	FC133	Community	66 Victoria Road, Aston, Birmingham	B6 5HA	09:00-19:00	Closed	Closed	-	-	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Attwood Green Pharmacy	FD732	Community	Attwood Green Health Centre, 30 Bath Row, Attwood Green, Birmingham	B15 1LZ	Mon 09:00-13:00, 14:00-18:30; Tue, Thu 09:00-18:30; Wed 09:00-13:00; Fri 09:00-13:15, 14:15-18:30	Closed	Closed	-	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	-	-	-	Y	Y	-	-	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		
Adams Pharmacy	FE315	Community	50-51 Nechells Park Road, Nechells, Birmingham	B7 5PR	08:00-23:59	08:00-23:59	10:00-14:00	Y	-	Y	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	Y	-	-	-	Y	-	-	-	-	-		
Well Pharmacy	FEF01	Community	604 Walsall Road, Great Barr, Birmingham	B42 1EZ	09:00-18:00	09:00-13:00	Closed	-	-	Y	-	Y	-	-	-	-	Y	Y	-	-	Y	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		
Lloyds Pharmacy	FEF58	Community	The Medical Centre, Terrace Road, Handsworth, Birmingham	B19 1BP	09:00-17:30	09:00-15:30	Closed	-	-	Y	-	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Y	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		
Nishkam Pharmacy	FEG72	Community	21 Soho Road, Handsworth, Birmingham	B21 9SN	08:00-22:30	08:00-22:30	08:00-21:00	Y	-	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	Y	-	-	-	Y	Y	Y	-	-	Y	Y		



Pharmacy name	ODS number	Pharmacy Type	Address	Postcode	Opening hours			100 hrs	PhAS	NHSE Advanced								NHSE Enhanced			ICB			LA				
					Mon-Fri	Sat	Sun			NMS	CPCS	Flu vaccination	Hypertension case-finding	AUR	SAC	Hep C testing	Stop smoking	C-19 vaccination	Extended care - tier 1	Extended care - tier 2	CUES	MAS	SPCD	Sexual health	Stop smoking (main)	Stop smoking (voucher)	Supervised consumption	Needle exchange
Boots	FEK11	Community	Msu10, Middle Mall West, The Bull Ring Shopping Centre, Birmingham	B5 4BE	09:00-20:00	09:00-20:00	11:00-17:00	-	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	-	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	Y	-	-	Y	Y	
Nechells Pharmacy	FEK70	Community	55 Nechells Park Road, Nechells, Birmingham	B7 5PR	09:00-19:00 (Thurs 09:00-17:30)	09:00-13:00	Closed	-	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	Y	Y	Y	-	-	-	-	-	Y	-	Y	Y	Y	
Well Pharmacy	FEQ05	Community	110 Church Lane, Handsworth Wood, Birmingham	B20 2ES	08:15-18:30	Closed	Closed	-	-	Y	-	Y	-	-	-	-	-	Y	-	-	-	-	Y	-	-	-	-	
Al-Shifa Pharmacy	FEQ40	Community	164 Lozells Road, Lozells, Birmingham	B19 2SX	08:00-23:00	09:00-23:00	12:00-23:00	Y	-	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Y	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
MW Phillips Chemists	FFR62	Community	6 Dyas Road, Kingstanding, Birmingham	B44 8SF	08:45-13:00, 14:00-18:15 (Wed 08:45-13:00, 14:00-16:00)	Closed	Closed	-	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	-	Y	Y	-	Y	Y	-	-	-	Y	-	Y	-	-
Calstar Pharmacy	FFT69	Community	151 Lozells Road, Lozells, Birmingham	B19 2TP	10:00-14:00, 14:30-19:00 (Thurs 10:00-14:00, 14:30-18:00)	10:00-14:00	Closed	-	-	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Y	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Y	Y
Tesco Pharmacy	FFT99	Community	Camden Street, Hockley, Birmingham	B18 7NZ	06:30-22:30 (Mon 08:00-22:30)	06:30-22:00	11:00-17:00	Y	-	Y	-	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Y	Y	-	-
Co-Chem Pharmacy	FG666	Community	136 Heathfield Road, Handsworth, Birmingham	B19 1HJ	09:00-18:30 (Thurs 09:00-17:30)	Closed	Closed	-	-	Y	-	Y	-	-	-	-	-	Y	-	-	-	Y	-	Y	-	-	-	-
Evergreen Dispensing Chemist	FGD46	Community	147 Bordesley Green, Bordesley Green, Birmingham	B9 5EP	09:00-19:00 (Mon 09:00-19:30)	Closed	Closed	-	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	-	-	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Y	Y	Y	Y
Ipharm (UK) Ltd	FGJ17	DSP	Unit 4A, 11 Jameson Road, Aston, Birmingham	B6 7SJ	09:00-17:00	Closed	Closed	-	-	Y	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Pharmacy name	ODS number	Pharmacy Type	Address	Postcode	Opening hours			100 hrs	PhAS	NHSE Advanced								NHSE Enhanced			ICB			LA				
					Mon-Fri	Sat	Sun			NMS	CPCS	Flu vaccination	Hypertension case-finding	AUR	SAC	Hep C testing	Stop smoking	C-19 vaccination	Extended care - tier 1	Extended care - tier 2	CUES	MAS	SPCD	Sexual health	Stop smoking (main)	Stop smoking (voucher)	Supervised consumption	Needle exchange
Bloomsbury Pharmacy	FGX88	Community	Oliver Street, Nechells, Birmingham	B7 4NY	Mon 07:30-20:00, Tue-Wed 08:00-20:30, Thu 08:00-23:59, Fri 00:00-23:59	00:00-22:30	Closed	Y	-	Y	Y	-	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Y	-	Y	-	-
Deu-Chem Ltd	FH800	Community	269 Soho Road, Handsworth, Birmingham	B21 9SA	09:00-19:00	10:00-13:00	Closed	-	-	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nucare Pharmacy	FHA34	Community	229-233 Victoria Road, Aston, Birmingham	B6 5HP	09:00-14:00, 15:00-19:00 (Thurs 09:00-13:30)	Closed	Closed	-	-	Y	-	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Y	-	-	-	Y	Y	Y	-	-
MW Phillips Chemists	FJ047	Community	434 Kingstanding Road, Kingstanding, Birmingham	B44 9SA	08:30-18:30	09:00-13:00	Closed	-	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	-	Y	Y	-	Y	Y	-	-	-	Y	-	Y	Y	Y
Soho Pharmacy	FJ811	Community	249 Soho Road, Handsworth, Birmingham	B21 9RY	09:00-19:00	11:00-14:00	Closed	-	-	Y	-	Y	-	-	-	-	-	Y	Y	-	Y	Y	-	Y	Y	Y	-	-
Hockley Medical Practice Pharmacy	FJ852	Community	100 Warstone Lane, Hockley, Birmingham	B18 6NZ	09:00-18:30 (Wed 09:00-17:00, Fri 09:00-18:00)	09:00-13:00	Closed	-	-	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Y	-	Y	-	-
MW Phillips	FJM76	Community	158 Old Oscott Lane, Kingstanding, Birmingham	B44 8TS	08:45-13:00, 14:00-18:15 (Wed 08:45-13:00, 14:00-15:45)	Closed	Closed	-	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	-	Y	Y	-	Y	Y	-	-	-	Y	-	Y	-	-
Boots Pharmacy	FJV53	Community	2A Brindley Place, Birmingham	B1 2JF	09:00-18:00	Closed	Closed	-	-	Y	-	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lloyds Pharmacy	FK284	Community	Summerfield Health Centre, Winson Green Road, Winson Green, Birmingham	B18 7AL	09:00-18:00	Closed	Closed	-	-	Y	-	Y	-	-	Y	-	-	-	-	Y	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	-

Pharmacy name	ODS number	Pharmacy Type	Address	Postcode	Opening hours			100 hrs	PhAS	NHSE Advanced								NHSE Enhanced			ICB			LA				
					Mon-Fri	Sat	Sun			NMS	CPCS	Flu vaccination	Hypertension case-finding	AUR	SAC	Hep C testing	Stop smoking	C-19 vaccination	Extended care - tier 1	Extended care - tier 2	CUES	MAS	SPCD	Sexual health	Stop smoking (main)	Stop smoking (voucher)	Supervised consumption	Needle exchange
Healthstop Pharmacy	FK725	Community	168 Hamstead Road, Handsworth, Birmingham	B20 2QR	09:00-13:00, 13:30-18:30 (Wed 09:00-13:00)	Closed	Closed	-	-	Y	-	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Phlo – Digital Pharmacy	FKE36	DSP	Office 002M, Jennens Road, Birmingham	B7 4EJ	09:00-18:00	Closed	Closed	-	-	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ladywood Pharmacy	FKE60	Community	16 King Edwards Road, Ladywood, Birmingham	B1 2PZ	09:00-19:00 (Wed 09:00-18:00)	09:00-13:00	Closed	-	-	Y	-	Y	-	-	-	-	-	Y	-	-	-	Y	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Asda Pharmacy	FKK81	Community	Old Horns Crescent, Great Barr, Birmingham	B43 7HA	07:00-23:00 (Mon 08:00-23:00)	07:00-22:00	10:00-16:00	Y	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	-	-	-	-	Y	Y	-	-	-	-	Y	Y	-	-
MW Phillips	FL227	DSP	121a Shady Lane, Great Barr	B44 9ET	09:00-17:00	Closed	Closed	-	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	-	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
RX Pharmacy	FLH09	Community	256 Wellington Road, Handsworth, Birmingham	B20 2QL	08:00-23:59	08:00-23:59	10:00-14:00	Y	-	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Y	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Heartlands Pharmacy	FLQ98	Community	2 Towpath Close, Bordesley Village Centre, Bordesley, Birmingham	B9 4QA	09:00-18:30	Closed	Closed	-	-	Y	Y	-	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Y	Y	Y	-	-
BSB Pharmacy	FLR22	Community	Bell House, Shady Lane, Great Barr, Birmingham	B44 9ER	08:30-18:30	09:00-13:00	Closed	-	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	-	-	-	Y	-	-	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Click4 Prescriptions	FM213	Community	2 Trafalgar Road, Handsworth, Birmingham	B21 9HN	09:00-19:00	09:00-14:00	Closed	-	-	Y	-	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Y	-	-	Y	-	-	-
Horton Pharmacy	FM311	Community	8A Frank Street, Highgate, Birmingham	B12 0UF	09:00-19:00	Closed	Closed	-	-	Y	Y	Y	-	-	-	-	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	Y	-	Y	Y	Y
Lloyds Pharmacy	FM674	Community	87 Holyhead Road, Handsworth, Birmingham	B21 0HH	09:00-19:00	09:00-17:30	Closed	-	-	Y	-	Y	-	-	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	Y	-	Y	-	-	Y	Y
Quick Meds	FM828	DSP	153a Stamford Road, Handsworth, Birmingham	B20 3PS	09:00-13:00, 14:00-18:00	Closed	Closed	-	-	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Pharmacy name	ODS number	Pharmacy Type	Address	Postcode	Opening hours			100 hrs	PhAS	NHSE Advanced										NHSE Enhanced			ICB			LA			
					Mon-Fri	Sat	Sun			NMS	CPCS	Flu vaccination	Hypertension case-finding	AUR	SAC	Hep C testing	Stop smoking	C-19 vaccination	Extended care - tier 1	Extended care - tier 2	CUES	MAS	SPCD	Sexual health	Stop smoking (main)	Stop smoking (voucher)	Supervised consumption	Needle exchange	
Saydon Pharmacy	FMA33	Community	408 Coventry Road, Small Heath, Birmingham	B10 0UF	09:00-19:00	09:00-17:00	Closed	-	-	Y	Y	-	Y	-	-	-	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	-	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	
Madeenah Pharmacy	FML48	Community	373 Coventry Road, Small Heath, Birmingham	B10 0SW	Mon-Tue 08:00-23:30; Wed-Thu 08:00-23:00; Fri 08:00-12:30, 14:30-23:59	09:00-23:59	09:30-19:30	Y	-	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Medisina Pharmacy	FMN19	Community	11 Canford Close, Highgate, Birmingham	B12 0YU	08:00-23:00	08:00-23:00	09:00-19:00	Y	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	-	-	-	Y	Y	Y	-	-	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	
MW Phillips	FMP63	Community	599 Kings Road, Kingstanding, Birmingham	B44 9HN	09:00-13:00, 14:00-19:00 (Wed, Fri 09:00-13:00, 14:00-18:00)	Closed	Closed	-	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	-	Y	Y	-	Y	Y	-	-	-	Y	-	Y	-	-	
R & R Pharmacy	FMQ34	Community	Broadway Health Centre, Cope Street, Ladywood, Birmingham	B18 7BA	09:00-18:00 (Mon 09:00-19:00)	Closed	Closed	-	-	Y	-	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Y	-	-	Y	Y	-	-	
Rana Dispensing Chemist	FN006	Community	Finch Road Primary Care Centre, 2 Finch Road, Lozells, Birmingham	B19 1HS	09:00-14:00, 16:00-19:00 (Thu 09:00-14:00)	10:00-13:00	Closed	-	-	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Boots	FNM58	Community	66 High Street, Birmingham	B4 7TA	08:00-19:00	08:00-19:00	11:00-17:00	-	-	Y	-	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	Y	-	-	-	-	Y	-	-	Y	Y	
Zenith Pharmacy	FP234	Community	Ground Floor, 7 Birchfield Road, Birchfield, Birmingham	B19 1SU	07:00-22:00	07:00-22:00	12:00-22:00	Y	-	Y	-	Y	-	-	Y	-	-	-	Y	Y	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
Star Pharmacy	FP335	Community	295 Walsall Road, Perry Barr, Birmingham	B42 1TY	09:00-19:00 (Thu 09:00-13:00)	09:00-13:00	Closed	-	Y	Y	-	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Y	-	
Salts Medilink	FPE43	DAC	Apollo Building, Aston Hall Road, Aston, Birmingham	B6 6BQ	09:00-17:00	Closed	Closed	-	-	-	-	-	-	Y	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Buckingham Chemist	FPG17	Community	408 Aston Lane, Aston, Birmingham	B6 6QN	09:00-18:00	Closed	Closed	-	-	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Y	Y	Y	-	-	



Pharmacy name	ODS number	Pharmacy Type	Address	Postcode	Opening hours			100 hrs	PhAS	NHSE Advanced								NHSE Enhanced			ICB			LA				
					Mon-Fri	Sat	Sun			NMS	CPCS	Flu vaccination	Hypertension case-finding	AUR	SAC	Hep C testing	Stop smoking	C-19 vaccination	Extended care - tier 1	Extended care - tier 2	CUES	MAS	SPCD	Sexual health	Stop smoking (main)	Stop smoking (voucher)	Supervised consumption	Needle exchange
Boots	FVJ51	Community	102 New Street, Birmingham	B2 4HQ	09:00-18:00 (Fri 09:00-19:00)	08:30-17:00	11:00-17:00	-	-	Y	-	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Y	-	-	Y	Y	
Vantage Chemist	FW679	Community	24 Church Road, Aston, Birmingham	B6 5UP	09:00-18:30 (Thu 09:00-16:45)	Closed	Closed	-	-	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Y	-	-	-	-	Y	Y	-	
Medichem	FWG95	Community	51 Prestbury Road, Aston, Birmingham	B6 6EH	09:00-14:00, 15:00-19:00	11:00-13:00	Closed	-	-	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Y	Y		
Heathfield Pharmacy	FWH99	Community	147A Heathfield Road, Handsworth, Birmingham	B19 1HL	08:00-23:00	09:00-23:00	12:00-23:00	Y	-	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Y	Y	Y	-	-	-	Y	-	Y	-	
Morrisons Pharmacy	FWM18	Community	280 Coventry Road, Small Heath, Birmingham	B10 0XA	09:00-13:00, 14:00-20:00	09:00-13:00, 14:00-18:00	10:00-16:00	-	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	-	-	-	Y	Y	Y	-	-	-	Y	Y	Y	-	
Tower Hill Pharmacy	FWT77	Community	435 Walsall Road, Perry Barr, Birmingham	B42 1BT	07:00-21:30	07:00-21:30	08:00-21:00	Y	-	Y	-	Y	-	-	-	-	-	Y	-	-	Y	Y	-	Y	Y	Y	-	
Roots Chemist	FWX61	Community	168 Trinity Road, Aston, Birmingham	B6 6HZ	09:00-19:00	09:00-19:00	Closed	-	-	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Twilight Pharmacy	FX767	Community	The Memorial Health Centre, 309 Bolton Road, Small Heath, Birmingham	B10 0AU	08:00-23:00	08:00-23:00	10:00-20:00	Y	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	-	-	-	-	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Y	Y
Hamstead Pharmacy	FXE08	Community	409 Rocky Lane, Great Barr, Birmingham	B42 1NL	09:00-18:00	Closed	Closed	-	-	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Salts Medilink	FXF13	DAC	Unit 1, Richard Street, Birmingham	B7 4AA	09:00-17:00	Closed	Closed	-	-	-	-	-	-	Y	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Pauls Pharmacy	FXK80	Community	31 Revesby Walk, Vauxhall Road, Nechells, Birmingham	B7 4LG	09:00-17:00	Closed	Closed	-	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	-	-	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	-
J Docter	FY954	Community	67 Rupert Street, Nechells, Birmingham	B7 5DT	09:00-18:30	Closed	Closed	-	-	Y	Y	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Y	Y	Y	-	
Hallmark Chemists	FYX05	Community	245A Bevington Road, Aston, Birmingham	B6 6HT	09:00-19:00 (Fri 09:00-13:00)	Closed	Closed	-	-	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	

## Appendix A.2: Alphabetical list of pharmaceutical service providers in BSOL HWB areas

Pharmacy name	ODS number	Pharmacy Type	Address	Postcode	Opening hours			100 hrs	PhAS	NMS	CPCS	NHSE Advanced								NHSE Enhanced			ICB			LA				
					Mon–Fri	Sat	Sun					Flu vaccination	Hypertension case-finding	AUR	SAC	Hep C testing	Stop smoking	C-19 vaccination	Extended care – tier 1	Extended care – tier 2	CUES	MAS	SPCD	Sexual Health	Stop smoking (main)	Stop smoking (voucher)	Supervised consumption	Needle exchange		
ARK Healthcare Ltd	FMK17	Community	566-568 Stratford Road, Sparkhill, Birmingham	B11 4AN	08:45-19:00	08:45-13:00	Closed	-	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	-	-	-	Y	-	-	-	-	-	Y	-	-	-	-		
A+ Pharmacy	FDG60	Community	311 Bordesley Green East, Stechford, Birmingham	B33 8QF	09:00-20:00	09:00-14:00	Closed	-	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	Y	Y	Y	-	Y	Y	Y	-	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	-		
Adams Pharmacy	FE315	Community	50-51 Nechells Park Road, Nechells, Birmingham	B7 5PR	08:00-23:59	08:00-23:59	10:00-14:00	Y	-	Y	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	Y	-	-	-	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Al-Shafa Pharmacy	FDW81	Community	674 Coventry Road, Small Heath, Birmingham	B10 0UU	08:00-23:00	08:00-23:00	08:00-18:00	Y	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	-	-	Y	-	-	Y	-	-	Y	Y	Y	-	-			
Al-Shifa Pharmacy	FEQ40	Community	164 Lozells Road, Lozells, Birmingham	B19 2SX	08:00-23:00	09:00-23:00	12:00-23:00	Y	-	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Y	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Asda Pharmacy	FXQ03	Community	Asda Superstore, Coventry Road, Small Heath, Birmingham	B10 0HH	09:00-22:00	09:00-22:00	11:00-17:00	-	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	-	-	-	Y	Y	-	-	-	Y	Y	Y	-	-			
Asda Pharmacy	FXH78	Community	Bosworth Drive, Birmingham	B37 5EX	07:00-23:00 (Mon 07:00-22:00)	07:00-22:00	10:00-16:00	Y	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	-	-	-	Y	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Y	Y		
Asda Pharmacy	FQD64	Community	Walsall Road, Perry Barr, Birmingham	B42 1AA	09:00-20:00	09:00-20:00	11:00-17:00	-	-	Y	-	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Y	-	-	Y	Y	Y	-	-			
Asda Pharmacy	FKK81	Community	Old Horns Crescent, Great Barr, Birmingham	B43 7HA	07:00-23:00 (Mon 08:00-23:00)	07:00-22:00	10:00-16:00	Y	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	-	-	-	Y	Y	-	-	-	-	Y	Y	-	-			
Asda Pharmacy	FKX92	Community	Walmley Ash Road, Minworth, Sutton Coldfield	B76 1XL	08:30-13:00, 13:30-22:30	08:00-13:00, 13:30-22:00	10:00-13:00, 14:00-16:00	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	-	-	-	Y	Y	-	-	Y	-	Y	Y	-	-			
Ashfurlong Pharmacy	FRV61	Community	Ashfurlong Medical Centre, 233 Tamworth Road, Sutton Coldfield	B75 6DX	08:30-18:30	08:30-12:00	Closed	-	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	-	-	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			

Pharmacy name	ODS number	Pharmacy Type	Address	Postcode	Opening hours			100 hrs	PhAS	NHSE Advanced										NHSE Enhanced			ICB			LA				
					Mon-Fri	Sat	Sun			NMS	CPCS	Flu vaccination	Hypertension case-finding	AUR	SAC	Hep C testing	Stop smoking	C-19 vaccination	Extended care - tier 1	Extended care - tier 2	CUES	MAS	SPCD	Sexual Health	Stop smoking (main)	Stop smoking (voucher)	Supervised consumption	Needle exchange		
Ashtree Pharmacy	FXR61	Community	1534 Pershore Road, Stirchley, Birmingham	B30 2NW	09:00-18:00 (Wed 09:00-17:00, Thu 09:00-15:00)	09:00-12:00	Closed	-	-	Y	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Y	-	-
Asif's Pharmacy	FTK44	Community	29 Alum Rock Road, Alum Rock, Birmingham	B8 1LR	09:00-18:30 (Wed 09:00-17:00, Thu, Fri 09:00-19:00)	09:00-12:00	Closed	-	-	Y	Y	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Y	Y	
Askers Chemist	FHX90	Community	Kingsfield Medical Centre, 146 Alcester Road, Kings Heath, Birmingham	B14 6AA	09:00-18:30 (Thu 09:00-16:00)	Closed	Closed	-	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	-	Y	Y	-	Y	Y	-	-	-	Y	-	Y	-	-		
Asterwell Pharmacy	FG081	Community	275 Longmore Road, Shirley, Solihull	B90 3ER	09:00-19:00 (Tue 09:00-20:00)	09:00-13:00	Closed	-	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	-	-	-	-	Y	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Aston Chemist Ltd	FDX11	Community	4 Shenley Green, Shenley Lane, Selly Oak, Birmingham	B29 4HH	09:00-13:00, 14:00-18:00	09:00-13:00	Closed	-	Y	Y	Y	-	Y	-	-	-	Y	-	Y	Y	-	-	-	-	Y	Y	-	-		
Attwood Green Pharmacy	FD732	Community	Attwood Green Health Centre, 30 Bath Row, Attwood Green, Birmingham	B15 1LZ	Mon 09:00-13:00, 14:00-18:30; Tue, Thu 09:00-18:30; Wed 09:00-13:00; Fri 09:00-13:15, 14:15-18:30	Closed	Closed	-	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	-	-	-	-	Y	Y	-	-	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
Baggaley Chemist	FT623	Community	131 Alcester Road, Moseley, Birmingham	B13 8JP	09:00-18:00	09:00-17:00	Closed	-	-	Y	Y	Y	-	-	-	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Y	Y	Y	-	-	
Balsall Common Pharmacy	FN505	Community	192-196-198 Station Road, Balsall Common, Coventry	CV7 7FD	06:00-21:00	06:00-21:00	07:00-17:00	Y	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	-	-	Y	-	Y	-	-	-	Y	-	-	-	-	-		
Balsall Heath Pharmacy	FLV62	Community	43 Edward Road, Balsall Heath, Birmingham	B12 9LP	09:00-19:00	09:00-13:00	Closed	-	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Y	Y	Y	Y		



Pharmacy name	ODS number	Pharmacy Type	Address	Postcode	Opening hours			100 hrs	PhAS	NHSE Advanced										NHSE Enhanced			ICB			LA										
					Mon-Fri	Sat	Sun			NMS	CPCS	Flu vaccination	Hypertension case-finding	AUR	SAC	Hep C testing	Stop smoking	C-19 vaccination	Extended care - tier 1	Extended care - tier 2	CUES	MAS	SPCD	Sexual Health	Stop smoking (main)	Stop smoking (voucher)	Supervised consumption	Needle exchange								
Barkat Pharmacy	FG295	Community	775 Stratford Road, Sparkhill, Birmingham	B11 4DG	08:00-21:00	08:00-23:59	00:00-19:00	Y	-	Y	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Bellevue Pharmacy	FA360	Community	69 Pershore Road, Edgbaston, Birmingham	B5 7NX	08:00-23:00	09:00-23:00	12:00-23:00	Y	-	Y	Y	-	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Y	-	-	
Bloomsbury Pharmacy	FGX88	Community	Oliver Street, Nechells, Birmingham	B7 4NY	Mon 07:30-20:00, Tue-Wed 08:00-20:30, Thu 08:00-23:59, Fri 00:00-23:59	00:00-22:30	Closed	Y	-	Y	Y	-	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Y	-	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Boots	FW137	Community	553-555 Stratford Road, Sparkhill, Birmingham	B11 4LP	09:00-19:00 (Fri 09:00-18:00)	11:00-17:00	Closed	-	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Y	-	-		
Boots	FWP20	Community	1005 Alcester Road South, Maypole, Birmingham	B14 5JA	09:00-12:00, 13:00-18:00	09:00-17:00	Closed	-	-	Y	Y	Y	-	-	-	-	-	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Boots	FFY02	Community	145-147 High Street, Kings Heath, Birmingham	B14 7DG	09:00-13:30, 14:30-17:00	09:00-15:00	Closed	-	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Boots	FCG18	Community	87-87A High Street, Harborne, Birmingham	B17 9NR	08:30-17:30	08:30-17:30	10:00-16:00	-	-	Y	Y	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Y	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Y	-	
Boots	FVJ51	Community	102 New Street, Birmingham	B2 4HQ	09:00-18:00 (Fri 09:00-19:00)	08:30-17:00	11:00-17:00	-	-	Y	-	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Y	-	-	-	Y	Y	-	-	-	-	-	
Boots	FNE59	Community	87 High Street, Erdington, Birmingham	B23 6SA	09:00-17:30	09:00-17:30	Closed	-	-	Y	Y	Y	-	-	-	-	-	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Boots	FVY09	Community	Fort Parkway, Erdington, Birmingham	B24 9FP	09:00-18:00	09:00-18:00	11:00-15:00	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Boots	FF210	Community	Yew Tree Retail Park, Unit 4, Stoney Lane, Yardley, Birmingham	B25 8RE	09:00-18:00	09:00-18:00	Closed	-	-	Y	Y	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Y	-	-	-	
Boots	FP394	Community	1104 Warwick Road, Acocks Green, Birmingham	B27 6BH	08:30-14:00, 15:00-17:30	08:30-14:00, 15:00-17:30	Closed	-	-	Y	Y	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Pharmacy name	ODS number	Pharmacy Type	Address	Postcode	Opening hours			100 hrs	PhAS	NHSE Advanced										NHSE Enhanced			ICB			LA											
					Mon-Fri	Sat	Sun			NMS	CPCS	Flu vaccination	Hypertension case-finding	AUR	SAC	Hep C testing	Stop smoking	C-19 vaccination	Extended care - tier 1	Extended care - tier 2	CUES	MAS	SPCD	Sexual Health	Stop smoking (main)	Stop smoking (voucher)	Supervised consumption	Needle exchange									
Boots	FM748	Community	137 Monyhull Hall Road, Kings Norton, Birmingham	B30 3QG	09:00-12:00, 13:00-18:00	09:00-13:00	Closed	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Boots	FPF33	Community	11 Alvechurch Road, West Heath, Birmingham	B31 3JP	09:00-13:00, 14:00-18:00	10:00-16:00	Closed	-	-	Y	Y	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Y	-	
Boots	FHK79	Community	1 Middlemore Road, Northfield, Birmingham	B31 3UD	09:00-13:00, 14:00-18:00	09:00-13:00	Closed	-	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Y	-	-	
Boots	FCX95	Community	Woodgate Valley One Stop Primary Care Centre, 61 Stevens Avenue, Bartley Green, Birmingham	B32 3SD	09:00-14:00, 15:00-18:00	Closed	Closed	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Boots	FYQ71	Community	352 Bradford Road, Castle Bromwich, Birmingham	B36 9AD	09:00-12:00, 13:00-17:00	09:00-15:00	Closed	-	-	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Boots	FN527	Community	Chelmsley Wood Primary Care Centre, Crabtree Drive, Birmingham	B37 5BU	09:00-18:00 (Wed 08:30-18:00)	09:00-13:00	Closed	-	-	Y	Y	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	Y	Y	-	-	
Boots	FHQ44	Community	29-31 Greenwood Way, Chelmsley Wood, Birmingham	B37 5TL	08:30-14:00, 15:00-17:30	08:30-16:00	Closed	-	-	Y	Y	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Y	Y	-	-	
Boots	FNM58	Community	66 High Street, Birmingham	B4 7TA	08:00-19:00	08:00-19:00	11:00-17:00	-	-	Y	-	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Y	-	-	-	-	-	Y	-	-	-	-	Y	Y	-	-	
Boots	FRV46	Community	Units 28-29, The One Stop Shopping Centre, 2 Walsall Road, Perry Barr, Birmingham	B42 1AA	09:00-17:30	09:00-17:30	10:30-16:00	-	-	Y	-	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Y	-	-	-	-	-	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Boots	FTD45	Community	631-633 Kingstanding Road, Kingstanding, Birmingham	B44 9SU	09:00-17:30	09:00-17:00	Closed	-	-	Y	Y	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Y	Y	-	-	

Pharmacy name	ODS number	Pharmacy Type	Address	Postcode	Opening hours			100 hrs	PhAS	NHSE Advanced										NHSE Enhanced		ICB			LA			
					Mon-Fri	Sat	Sun			NMS	CPCS	Flu vaccination	Hypertension case-finding	AUR	SAC	Hep C testing	Stop smoking	C-19 vaccination	Extended care - tier 1	Extended care - tier 2	CUES	MAS	SPCD	Sexual Health	Stop smoking (main)	Stop smoking (voucher)	Supervised consumption	Needle exchange
Boots	FEK11	Community	Msu10, Middle Mall West, The Bull Ring Shopping Centre, Birmingham	B5 4BE	09:00-20:00	09:00-20:00	11:00-17:00	-	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	-	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Y	-	-	Y	Y
Boots	FNW35	Community	31 White Road, Sutton Coldfield	B72 1ND	09:00-13:00, 14:00-18:00	Closed	Closed	-	-	Y	Y	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Boots	FG001	Community	44-46 Gracechurch Shopping Centre, The Parade, Sutton Coldfield	B72 1PD	09:00-12:00, 13:00-18:00	10:00-14:00	10:30-16:30	-	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	-	-	-	-	Y	-	-	-	Y	-	-	-	-	-
Boots	FMJ42	Community	352-354 Birmingham Road, Wylde Green, Sutton Coldfield	B72 1YH	09:00-17:30	09:00-17:30	11:00-17:00	-	-	Y	Y	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Boots	FM661	Community	80-82 Boldmere Road, Boldmere, Sutton Coldfield	B73 5TJ	09:00-17:00	09:00-17:30	Closed	-	-	Y	Y	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Boots	FRC69	Community	Unit 4-5 Princess Alice Retail Park, Sutton Coldfield	B73 6RB	08:00-00:00	09:00-00:00	11:00-16:00	Y	-	Y	Y	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	Y	-	-	Y	Y	-	-	Y	Y	
Boots	FK024	Community	84 Walsall Road, Four Oaks, Sutton Coldfield	B74 4QY	09:30-17:30	09:30-17:30	Closed	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Boots	FKR57	Community	16 Mere Green Road, Sutton Coldfield, West Midlands	B75 5BP	08:30-14:00, 15:00-18:00	09:00-14:00, 15:00-17:30	Closed	-	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	-	-	-	-	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Boots	FPF87	Community	239 Stafford Road, Shirley, Solihull	B90 3AH	09:00-14:00, 15:00-17:30	09:00-14:00, 15:00-17:30	Closed	-	-	Y	Y	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	Y	-	-	-	Y	-	-	-	-	-
Boots	FDC65	Community	Unit 4, Sears Retail Park, Oakenshaw Road, Solihull	B90 4QY	09:00-18:00 (Fri 09:00-00:00)	09:00-18:00	10:30-16:30	-	-	Y	Y	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	Y	-	-	-	Y	-	-	-	-	-
Boots	FG519	Community	7 Mell Square, Solihull, West Midlands	B91 3AZ	09:00-13:00, 14:00-18:00 (Thurs 09:00-13:00, 14:00-19:00)	09:00-18:00	Closed	-	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	-	-	-	-	Y	-	-	-	Y	-	-	-	-	-
Boots	FXV40	Community	255 Lyndon Road, Olton, Solihull	B92 7QP	08:30-18:30	09:00-13:00	Closed	-	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Y	-	-	Y	Y	
Boots	FEF49	Community	3 Hatchford Brook Road, Solihull	B92 9AG	09:00-17:00	09:00-17:00	Closed	-	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	-	-	-	-	Y	-	-	-	Y	-	-	-	-	-



Pharmacy name	ODS number	Pharmacy Type	Address	Postcode	Opening hours			100 hrs	PhAS	NHSE Advanced										NHSE Enhanced			ICB			LA									
					Mon-Fri	Sat	Sun			NMS	CPCS	Flu vaccination	Hypertension case-finding	AUR	SAC	Hep C testing	Stop smoking	C-19 vaccination	Extended care - tier 1	Extended care - tier 2	CUES	MAS	SPCD	Sexual Health	Stop smoking (main)	Stop smoking (voucher)	Supervised consumption	Needle exchange							
Care Services Pharmacy	FTQ71	DSP	Unit 1A, 154 Bordesley Green Road, Bordesley Green, Birmingham	B8 1BY	09:00-13:00, 14:00-18:00	Closed	Closed	-	-	Y	Y	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Castle Chemist	FQ534	Community	104 Weoley Castle Square, Selly Oak, Birmingham	B29 5PT	09:00-18:00	09:00-17:30	Closed	-	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	-	-	-	-	Y	Y	-	-	-	-	-	Y	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Chemipharm	FRW73	Community	113 Lozells Road, Lozells, Birmingham	B19 2TR	09:00-14:00, 16:00-19:00	09:00-14:00, 16:00-19:00	11:00-13:00	-	-	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chemycare Pharmacy	FRX47	Community	2D Wake Green Road, Moseley, Birmingham	B13 9EZ	08:00-22:30	08:30-22:30	09:00-22:30	Y	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	-	-	Y	-	Y	Y	-	-	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Chemycare Pharmacy	FVK08	Community	159 Church Road	B25 8UP	09:00-18:00	09:00-13:00	Closed	-	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	-	-	Y	-	Y	Y	-	-	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Chemycare Pharmacy	FV301	Community	153 Station Road, Stechford, Birmingham	B33 8BA	09:00-18:00	09:00-17:30	Closed	-	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	-	-	Y	-	Y	Y	-	-	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	-
Chesters Pharmacy	FPX85	Community	Unit 1, 123 Shard End Crescent, Shard End, Birmingham	B34 7AZ	08:30-18:30	09:00-17:00	Closed	-	-	Y	Y	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	-
Cheswick Green Pharmacy	FW577	Community	12 Cheswick Way, Cheswick Green, Shirley, Solihull	B90 4JA	09:00-13:00, 14:00-18:15 (Wed 09:00-13:00)	09:00-13:00	Closed	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	-	-	-	-	Y	Y	-	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Click4Prescriptions	FM213	Community	2 Trafalgar Road, Handsworth, Birmingham	B21 9HN	09:00-19:00	09:00-14:00	Closed	-	-	Y	-	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Y	-	-	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Clock Pharmacy	FAW10	Community	891 Bristol Road South, Northfield, Birmingham	B31 2PA	09:00-17:00	09:00-13:00	Closed	-	-	Y	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Co-Chem Pharmacy	FG666	Community	136 Heathfield Road, Handsworth, Birmingham	B19 1HJ	09:00-18:30 (Thurs 09:00-17:30)	Closed	Closed	-	-	Y	-	Y	-	-	-	-	-	Y	-	-	-	Y	-	Y	-	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cotteridge Pharmacy	FMK97	Community	1889 Pershore Road, Cotteridge, Birmingham	B30 3DJ	09:00-18:00	09:00-13:00	Closed	-	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	-	-	Y	-	Y	Y	-	-	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	-
Croft Pharmacy	FW353	Community	Hedingham Grove, Solihull	B37 7TW	09:00-13:30, 14:00-18:00	09:00-13:00	Closed	-	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	-	-	-	-	Y	Y	-	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Y	Y	Y	Y
Deu-Chem Ltd	FH800	Community	269 Soho Road, Handsworth, Birmingham	B21 9SA	09:00-19:00	10:00-13:00	Closed	-	-	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Pharmacy name	ODS number	Pharmacy Type	Address	Postcode	Opening hours			100 hrs	PhAS	NHSE Advanced										NHSE Enhanced			ICB			LA				
					Mon-Fri	Sat	Sun			NMS	CPCS	Flu vaccination	Hypertension case-finding	AUR	SAC	Hep C testing	Stop smoking	C-19 vaccination	Extended care - tier 1	Extended care - tier 2	CUES	MAS	SPCD	Sexual Health	Stop smoking (main)	Stop smoking (voucher)	Supervised consumption	Needle exchange		
Dickens Heath Pharmacy	FW675	Community	114 Main Street, Dickens Heath, Shirley, Solihull	B90 1UA	09:00-13:00, 14:00-18:00	09:00-13:00	Closed	-	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	-	-	-	Y	-	Y	Y	-	-	-	Y	-	-	-	-	-
Dispharma Chemist	FQ688	Community	183 Alum Rock Road, Saltley, Birmingham	B8 1NJ	09:00-19:00	10:00-17:00	Closed	-	-	Y	Y	Y	-	-	-	-	-	Y	-	-	Y	-	-	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
Dorridge Pharmacy	FJH05	Community	Unit 5 Forest Court, Dorridge, Solihull	B93 8JA	08:30-19:00	09:00-17:00	Closed	-	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	-	-	-	-	Y	Y	-	-	-	Y	-	-	-	-	-	
Druids Heath Pharmacy	FYY02	Community	17 Pound Road, Druids Heath, Birmingham	B14 5SB	09:00-18:00 (Wed 09:00-13:00)	Closed	Closed	-	-	Y	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Y	Y	Y		
Dudley Road Late Night Pharmacy	FAQ95	Community	328-330 Dudley Road, Winson Green, Birmingham	B18 4HJ	09:00-18:00	Closed	Closed	-	-	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	Y	Y	-	-	Y	Y		
Erdington Day Night Chemist	FXV89	Community	213 High Street, Erdington, Birmingham	B23 6SS	07:30-20:00	07:30-20:00	06:30-20:00	Y	-	Y	Y	-	Y	-	-	-	-	-	Y	Y	-	-	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	
Evergreen Dispensing Chemist	FGD46	Community	147 Bordesley Green, Bordesley Green, Birmingham	B9 5EP	09:00-19:00 (Mon 09:00-19:30)	Closed	Closed	-	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	-	-	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Y	Y	Y	Y		
Evergreen Pharmacy	FLL07	Community	24 Watford Road, Cotteridge, Birmingham	B30 1JA	09:00-17:30	09:00-17:30	Closed	-	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	-	-	Y	-	Y	Y	-	-	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		
Evergreen Pharmacy Ltd	FRX85	Community	694 Yardley Wood Road, Kings Heath, Birmingham	B13 0HY	09:00-18:00	09:00-13:00	Closed	-	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	-	-	Y	-	Y	Y	-	-	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		
Express Pharmacy Services	FK636	DSP	4 Poplar Road, Sparkhill, Birmingham	B11 1UW	10:00-18:00	Closed	Closed	-	-	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Fakir Chemist	FTQ26	Community	2A Church Road, Moseley, Birmingham	B13 9AG	09:00-19:00 (Thu 09:00-18:00)	09:00-13:00	Closed	-	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	-	Y	Y	-	Y	Y	-	-	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		
Fakir Pharmacy Cannon Hill	FWL16	Community	200 Edward Road, Cannon Hill, Balsall Heath, Birmingham	B12 9LY	07:30-22:30	07:30-22:30	09:00-19:00	Y	-	Y	Y	-	Y	-	-	-	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Y	Y	Y	Y		
Five Ways Pharmacy	FRK99	DSP	192A Saint Vincent Street West, Ladywood, Birmingham	B16 8RP	09:00-17:00	Closed	Closed	-	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	-	-	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	Y	Y	Y	-	-		

Pharmacy name	ODS number	Pharmacy Type	Address	Postcode	Opening hours			100 hrs	PhAS	NHSE Advanced										NHSE Enhanced			ICB			LA				
					Mon-Fri	Sat	Sun			NMS	CPCS	Flu vaccination	Hypertension case-finding	AUR	SAC	Hep C testing	Stop smoking	C-19 vaccination	Extended care - tier 1	Extended care - tier 2	CUES	MAS	SPCD	Sexual Health	Stop smoking (main)	Stop smoking (voucher)	Supervised consumption	Needle exchange		
G Goulding Ltd	FHL53	Community	119 Church Lane, Stechford, Birmingham	B33 9EJ	09:00-18:00 (Wed 09:00-13:00)	Closed	Closed	-	-	Y	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Y	-
GR Pharmacy	FDG00	Community	44-46 Hillwood Road, Northfield, Birmingham	B31 1DJ	09:00-18:00 (Wed 09:00-17:00)	09:00-13:00	Closed	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	-	-	Y	-	Y	Y	Y	-	-	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	-
Gill Pharmacy	FT325	Community	341 Rookery Road, Handsworth, Birmingham	B21 9PP	09:00-18:00	09:00-14:00	Closed	-	-	Y	-	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	Y	Y	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Gospel Lane Pharmacy	FGJ80	Community	368 Gospel Lane, Olton, Solihull	B27 7AJ	09:00-13:00, 14:00-18:30	09:00-13:00	Closed	-	-	Y	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	Y	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Y	-	
Greet Pharmacy	FTN75	Community	Synergy House, 109-113 Percy Road, Sparkhill, Birmingham	B11 3NQ	09:30-18:30	Closed	Closed	-	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	-	-	-	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Y	-	-	-	-
Hall Green Pharmacy	FQ644	Community	1096 Stratford Road, Hall Green, Birmingham	B28 8AD	08:00-23:00	08:00-23:00	09:00-19:00	Y	-	Y	Y	Y	-	-	-	Y	-	Y	-	-	-	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	-
Hallmark Chemists	FYX05	Community	245A Bevington Road, Aston, Birmingham	B6 6HT	09:00-19:00 (Fri 09:00-13:00)	Closed	Closed	-	-	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hamstead Pharmacy	FXE08	Community	409 Rocky Lane, Great Barr, Birmingham	B42 1NL	09:00-18:00	Closed	Closed	-	-	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Haslucks Green Pharmacy	FR827	Community	130 Haslucks Green Road, Shirley, Solihull	B90 2EH	09:00-18:30	09:00-13:00	Closed	-	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	-	-	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	Y	-	-	Y	-	-	
Hay Mills Pharmacy	FWT64	Community	1222 Coventry Road, Hay Mills, Birmingham	B25 8BY	09:00-17:30 (Wed 09:00-13:00)	Closed	Closed	-	-	Y	Y	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Y	Y	-	-	-	
Health Plus Pharmacy	FAM20	Community	221 Aston Lane, Perry Barr, Birmingham	B20 3HY	09:00-18:00	Closed	Closed	-	-	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Y	-	-	Y	Y	Y	
Healthstop Pharmacy	FK725	Community	168 Hamstead Road, Handsworth, Birmingham	B20 2QR	09:00-13:00, 13:30-18:30 (Wed 09:00-13:00)	Closed	Closed	-	-	Y	-	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Heartlands Pharmacy	FLQ98	Community	2 Towpath Close, Bordesley Village Centre, Bordesley, Birmingham	B9 4QA	09:00-18:30	Closed	Closed	-	-	Y	Y	-	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Y	Y	Y	-	-	

Pharmacy name	ODS number	Pharmacy Type	Address	Postcode	Opening hours			100 hrs	PhAS	NHSE Advanced										NHSE Enhanced			ICB			LA			
					Mon-Fri	Sat	Sun			NMS	CPCS	Flu vaccination	Hypertension case-finding	AUR	SAC	Hep C testing	Stop smoking	C-19 vaccination	Extended care - tier 1	Extended care - tier 2	CUES	MAS	SPCD	Sexual Health	Stop smoking (main)	Stop smoking (voucher)	Supervised consumption	Needle exchange	
Heathfield Pharmacy	FWH99	Community	147A Heathfield Road, Handsworth, Birmingham	B19 1HL	08:00-23:00	09:00-23:00	12:00-23:00	Y	-	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Y	Y	Y	-	-	-	Y	-	Y	-	-
Heathway Pharmacy	FKW87	Community	207 Heathway, Shard End, Birmingham	B34 6QU	09:00-18:00 (Wed 09:00-13:00)	09:00-13:00	Closed	-	-	Y	Y	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	Y	Y	-	-	-	Y	-	-	Y	-	-
Highfield Chemist - MG Fazal	FX593	Community	25 Highfield Road, Alum Rock, Birmingham	B8 3QD	09:15-13:45, 16:30-19:45 (Thu 09:15-18:30)	Closed	Closed	-	-	Y	Y	Y	-	-	Y	-	-	-	Y	-	-	-	-	-	Y	Y	-	-	
Highfield Road Pharmacy	FR246	Community	307 Highfield Road, Hall Green, Birmingham	B28 0BX	09:00-18:00	Closed	Closed	-	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	-	-	Y	-	Y	Y	-	-	-	-	Y	Y	-	-	
Hingley Pharmacy	FE187	Community	195-197 Alum Rock Road, Saltley, Birmingham	B8 1NJ	09:00-19:00	09:00-17:30	Closed	-	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Y	-	-	Y	-	Y	Y	Y	
Hingley Pharmacy	FF991	Community	Yardley Green Medical Centre, 77 Yardley Green Road, Bordesley Green, Birmingham	B9 5PU	09:00-19:00	Closed	Closed	-	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	-	-	-	-	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	Y	-	-	
Hingley Pharmacy	FEN09	Community	48-52 Yardley Green Road, Bordesley Green, Birmingham	B9 5QE	09:00-19:00	Closed	Closed	-	-	Y	Y	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Y	Y	-	
Hingleys Chemist	FP847	Community	101B Hobs Moat Road, Solihull	B92 8JL	09:00-18:00	09:00-17:00	Closed	-	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	-	-	Y	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	-	-	-	Y	Y	
Hockley Medical Practice Pharmacy	FJ852	Community	100 Warstone Lane, Hockley, Birmingham	B18 6NZ	09:00-18:30 (Wed 09:00-17:00, Fri 09:00-18:00)	09:00-13:00	Closed	-	-	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Y	-	Y	-	-	
Horton Pharmacy	FM311	Community	8A Frank Street, Highgate, Birmingham	B12 0UF	09:00-19:00	Closed	Closed	-	-	Y	Y	Y	-	-	-	-	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	Y	-	Y	Y	Y	
Hurcomb Pharmacy	FA297	Community	Newtown Health Centre, 241 Wheeler Street, Newtown, Birmingham	B19 2ET	09:00-18:30 (Wed 09:00-13:00, 14:30-17:00)	09:30-11:30	Closed	-	-	Y	-	-	-	-	Y	-	-	-	-	-	Y	-	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
Hustans Pharmacy	FJV46	Community	366 Green Lane, Small Heath, Birmingham	B9 5DT	09:00-19:00	09:00-14:00	Closed	-	-	Y	Y	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	Y	Y	Y	-	-	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	



Pharmacy name	ODS number	Pharmacy Type	Address	Postcode	Opening hours			100 hrs	PhAS	NHSE Advanced										NHSE Enhanced		ICB			LA			
					Mon-Fri	Sat	Sun			NMS	CPCS	Flu vaccination	Hypertension case-finding	AUR	SAC	Hep C testing	Stop smoking	C-19 vaccination	Extended care - tier 1	Extended care - tier 2	CUES	MAS	SPCD	Sexual Health	Stop smoking (main)	Stop smoking (voucher)	Supervised consumption	Needle exchange
Hyatt Pharmacy	FTD62	Community	49 Bristol Road, Edgbaston, Birmingham	B5 7TU	07:00-22:00	07:00-22:00	10:00-20:00	Y	-	Y	Y	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	-		
lpharm (UK) Ltd	FGJ17	DSP	Unit 4A, 11 Jameson Road, Aston, Birmingham	B6 7SJ	09:00-17:00	Closed	Closed	-	-	Y	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
J Docter	FY954	Community	67 Rupert Street, Nechells, Birmingham	B7 5DT	09:00-18:30	Closed	Closed	-	-	Y	Y	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Y	Y	Y	-		
Jhoots Pharmacy	FNF93	Community	157 High Street, Harborne, Birmingham	B17 9QE	09:00-17:00	09:00-13:00	Closed	-	-	Y	Y	-	Y	-	-	Y	Y	-	Y	Y	-	-	Y	Y	Y	-		
Jhoots Pharmacy	FMT83	Community	Poplars Surgery Site, 17 Holly Lane, Erdington, Birmingham	B24 9JN	08:15-18:30	Closed	Closed	-	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	-	-	Y	-	-	-	-	-	Y	Y	Y	Y		
Jhoots Pharmacy	FM776	Community	Acocks Green Medical Centre, 999 Warwick Road, Acocks Green, Birmingham	B27 6QJ	09:00-13:00, 14:00-18:00	Closed	Closed	-	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	-	-	Y	-	-	-	-	-	Y	Y	Y	-		
Jhoots Pharmacy	FGF98	Community	184 School Road, Hall Green, Birmingham	B28 8PA	09:00-13:00, 14:00-18:00	Closed	Closed	-	-	Y	Y	-	Y	-	-	Y	-	-	Y	Y	-	-	Y	Y	Y	-		
Jhoots Pharmacy	FK423	Community	1533 Stratford Road, Hall Green, Birmingham	B28 9JA	09:00-18:00	Closed	Closed	-	-	Y	Y	-	Y	-	-	-	Y	-	-	-	-	-	Y	Y	Y	Y		
Jhoots Pharmacy	FJ701	Community	Unit 2 (Adjacent to 480 Bristol Road), 480 Bristol Road, Selly Oak, Birmingham	B29 6BD	09:00-18:00	Closed	Closed	-	-	Y	Y	-	Y	-	-	Y	Y	-	Y	Y	-	-	Y	Y	-	-		
Jhoots Pharmacy	FML46	Community	65 Raddlebarn Road, Selly Oak, Birmingham	B29 6HQ	09:00-13:00, 14:00-18:00	Closed	Closed	-	-	Y	Y	-	Y	-	-	-	Y	-	-	Y	-	-	Y	-	Y	Y		
Jhoots Pharmacy	FT127	Community	808-810 Pershore Road, Selly Park, Birmingham	B29 7LS	09:00-13:00, 14:00-18:00	Closed	Closed	-	-	Y	Y	-	Y	-	-	Y	Y	-	Y	Y	-	-	Y	-	Y	-		
Jhoots Pharmacy	FW343	Community	6 Errington Crescent, Hodge Hill, Birmingham	B36 8AP	09:00-18:00	Closed	Closed	-	-	Y	Y	-	Y	-	-	Y	Y	-	Y	Y	-	-	Y	Y	Y	Y		
Jhoots Pharmacy	FVN72	Community	150 Bromford Drive, Bromford Bridge, Birmingham	B36 8TY	09:00-18:00	Closed	Closed	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	-	-	Y	-	Y	Y	-	-	Y	Y	Y	Y		
Jhoots Pharmacy	FQ117	Community	Unit 1, Beechcroft Road, Castle Bromwich, Parkfield	B36 9EJ	09:00-18:30	Closed	Closed	-	Y	Y	Y	-	Y	-	-	-	Y	-	-	-	-	Y	-	-	-	Y		

Pharmacy name	ODS number	Pharmacy Type	Address	Postcode	Opening hours			100 hrs	PhAS	NHSE Advanced										NHSE Enhanced		ICB			LA										
					Mon-Fri	Sat	Sun			NMS	CPCS	Flu vaccination	Hypertension case-finding	AUR	SAC	Hep C testing	Stop smoking	C-19 vaccination	Extended care - tier 1	Extended care - tier 2	CUES	MAS	SPCD	Sexual Health	Stop smoking (main)	Stop smoking (voucher)	Supervised consumption	Needle exchange							
Jhoots Pharmacy	FQH94	Community	Fox & Goose Shopping Centre, 898-902 Washwood Heath Road, Ward End, Birmingham	B8 2NB	09:00-18:00	Closed	Closed	-	-	Y	Y	-	Y	-	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
K & K Pharmacy (1982) Ltd	FAL49	Community	2 High Street, Castle Vale, Birmingham	B35 7PR	09:00-19:00 (Wed 09:00-17:00)	09:00-14:00	Closed	-	-	Y	Y	-	Y	-	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
KD Pharmacy	FHV47	Community	2 The Fold, Kings Norton, Birmingham	B38 9BL	09:00-18:00 (Thu 09:00-13:00)	Closed	Closed	-	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	-	-	Y	-	Y	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kings Heath Pharmacy	FFK75	Community	294 Vicarage Road, Kings Heath, Birmingham	B14 7NH	08:00-23:00	08:00-23:00	09:00-19:00	Y	-	Y	Y	-	Y	-	-	-	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kings Pharmacy	FRF17	Community	118-120 Weoley Castle Road, Weoley Castle, Birmingham	B29 5PT	09:00-18:00 (Mon 09:00-13:00, 13:30-18:00)	09:00-16:00	Closed	-	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	-	-	Y	-	Y	Y	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kings Pharmacy & Opticians	FDX63	Community	1-3 Pershore Road, Cotteridge, Birmingham	B30 3EE	09:00-19:00 (Wed 09:30-19:00; Thu 09:00-18:30)	09:00-15:00	Closed	-	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	-	-	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Knights Bartley Green Pharmacy	FF431	Community	1 Curdale Road, Bartley Green, Birmingham	B32 4HD	09:00-18:00	09:00-15:30	Closed	-	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Knights Jiggins Lane Pharmacy	FJ513	Community	17 Jiggins Lane, Bartley Green, Birmingham	B32 3LA	08:30-18:30	09:00-12:00	Closed	-	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Knights Marston Green Pharmacy	FQD59	Community	60 Station Road, Marston Green, Birmingham	B37 7BA	09:00-13:00, 14:00-18:00	09:00-13:00	Closed	-	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Knights Pharmacy	FCH29	Community	5 Alvechurch Road, West Heath, Birmingham	B31 3JW	09:00-20:00	09:00-13:00, 13:30-16:00	10:30-13:00	-	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Knights Pharmacy	FX156	Community	4 Sunbury Road, Longbridge, Birmingham	B31 4LJ	09:00-18:00	09:00-15:00	Closed	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Pharmacy name	ODS number	Pharmacy Type	Address	Postcode	Opening hours			100 hrs	PhAS	NHSE Advanced										NHSE Enhanced			ICB			LA			
					Mon-Fri	Sat	Sun			NMS	CPCS	Flu vaccination	Hypertension case-finding	AUR	SAC	Hep C testing	Stop smoking	C-19 vaccination	Extended care - tier 1	Extended care - tier 2	CUES	MAS	SPCD	Sexual Health	Stop smoking (main)	Stop smoking (voucher)	Supervised consumption	Needle exchange	
Knights Pharmacy	FX239	Community	3 Grove Road, Solihull	B91 2AG	08:00-22:30	08:00-22:00	08:00-21:30	Y	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Y	-	
Knights Royston Hall Pharmacy	FVX64	Community	15 St Heliers Road, Northfield, Birmingham	B31 1QT	08:30-18:30	Closed	Closed	-	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Y	-	Y	Y	Y	
Konnect Pharmacy	FCV52	DSP	Unit 13, Radway Industrial Estate, Radway Road, Shirley, Solihull	B90 4NR	09:00-13:00, 14:00-18:00	Closed	Closed	-	-	Y	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Ladywood Pharmacy	FKE60	Community	16 King Edwards Road, Ladywood, Birmingham	B1 2PZ	09:00-19:00 (Wed 09:00-18:00)	09:00-13:00	Closed	-	-	Y	-	Y	-	-	-	-	-	Y	-	-	-	Y	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
Laser Pharmacy	FTP87	Community	854 Stratford Road, Sparkhill, Birmingham	B11 4BS	08:30-20:00	08:30-18:00	10:00-17:00	-	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	-	Y	Y	-	Y	Y	-	-	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
Late Night Yew Tree Pharmacy	FVX05	Community	49 Yew Tree Lane, Elmdon Heath, Birmingham	B91 2NX	07:00-22:00	07:00-22:00	09:00-19:00	Y	-	Y	Y	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Y	Y	-	-	-	-	-	
Lloyds Pharmacy	FVM46	Community	698 Yardley Wood Road, Billesley, Birmingham	B13 0HY	08:30-18:30	09:00-17:30	Closed	-	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	-	-	-	-	Y	Y	-	-	-	Y	-	-	-	-	
Lloyds Pharmacy	FP600	Community	401 Highfield Road, Yardley Wood, Birmingham	B14 4DU	08:30-18:30	Closed	Closed	-	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	Y	-	-	-	Y	Y	-	-	-	Y	Y	Y	-	-	
Lloyds Pharmacy	FL799	Community	128-130 High Street, Kings Heath, Birmingham	B14 7LG	08:30-20:00	08:30-18:00	10:00-18:00	-	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	Y	-	-	-	Y	Y	Y	-	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
Lloyds Pharmacy	FK138	Community	Sherwood House Medical Practice, 9 Sandon Road, Edgbaston, Birmingham	B17 8DP	08:45-13:00, 14:00-18:30	Closed	Closed	-	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	Y	-	-	-	Y	Y	-	-	-	Y	-	-	Y	-	
Lloyds Pharmacy	FK284	Community	Summerfield Health Centre, Winson Green Road, Winson Green, Birmingham	B18 7AL	09:00-18:00	Closed	Closed	-	-	Y	-	Y	-	-	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	Y	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	
Lloyds Pharmacy	FM674	Community	87 Holyhead Road, Handsworth, Birmingham	B21 0HH	09:00-19:00	09:00-17:30	Closed	-	-	Y	-	Y	-	-	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	Y	-	Y	-	-	Y	Y	

Pharmacy name	ODS number	Pharmacy Type	Address	Postcode	Opening hours			100 hrs	PhAS	NHSE Advanced										NHSE Enhanced			ICB			LA			
					Mon-Fri	Sat	Sun			NMS	CPCS	Flu vaccination	Hypertension case-finding	AUR	SAC	Hep C testing	Stop smoking	C-19 vaccination	Extended care - tier 1	Extended care - tier 2	CUES	MAS	SPCD	Sexual Health	Stop smoking (main)	Stop smoking (voucher)	Supervised consumption	Needle exchange	
Lloyds Pharmacy	FM501	Community	Stockland Green Health Centre, 192 Reservoir Road, Erdington, Birmingham	B23 6DJ	08:00-20:00 (Thu, Fri 08:00-19:00)	09:00-13:00	Closed	-	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	Y	-	-	-	Y	Y	-	-	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
Lloyds Pharmacy	FTN49	Community	32-32A High Street, Erdington, Birmingham	B23 6RH	09:00-22:00	09:00-17:30	10:00-17:00	-	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	-	-	-	-	Y	Y	-	-	-	Y	-	-	Y	Y	
Lloyds Pharmacy	FEG78	Community	2154A-2156 Coventry Road, Sheldon, Birmingham	B26 3JB	08:30-17:30	09:00-17:30	Closed	-	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Y	-	-	Y	Y	
Lloyds Pharmacy	FVK42	Community	2222 Coventry Road, Sheldon, Birmingham	B26 3JH	09:00-22:00	09:00-22:00	10:00-17:00	-	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	Y	-	-	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	
Lloyds Pharmacy	FNA47	Community	175 Weoley Castle Road, Selly Oak, Birmingham	B29 5QH	09:00-19:00	09:00-17:30	Closed	-	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	Y	-	-	-	Y	Y	-	-	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
Lloyds Pharmacy	FD538	Community	Frankley Beeches Road, Northfield, Birmingham	B31 5AA	08:00-21:00	08:00-21:00	10:00-16:00	-	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	-	-	-	-	Y	Y	-	-	-	Y	-	Y	-	-	
Lloyds Pharmacy	FMQ25	Community	17 Faraday Avenue, Quinton, Birmingham	B32 1JP	09:00-19:00	09:00-17:30	Closed	-	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	
Lloyds Pharmacy	FR870	Community	10 Glebe Farm Road, Stechford, Birmingham	B33 9LZ	08:30-18:30	09:00-17:30	Closed	-	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	Y	-	-	-	Y	Y	-	-	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	
Lloyds Pharmacy	FGX41	Community	82-84 Lea Village, Kitts Green, Birmingham	B33 9SD	08:30-18:30	09:00-13:00	Closed	-	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	-	-	-	-	Y	Y	-	-	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
Lloyds Pharmacy	FL821	Community	335 Chester Road, Castle Bromwich, Birmingham	B36 0JG	09:00-19:00	09:00-17:30	Closed	-	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	Y	-	-	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	-	-	-	Y	-	
Lloyds Pharmacy	FRA53	Community	81 Thornbridge Avenue, Great Barr, Birmingham	B42 2PW	09:00-18:00	09:00-13:00	Closed	-	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Y	Y	Y	-	-	
Lloyds Pharmacy	FCN40	Community	Hollyhill Centre, 18 Arden Road, Rednal, Rubery, Birmingham	B45 0JA	09:00-18:00	Closed	Closed	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	Y	-	-	-	Y	Y	-	-	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
Lloyds Pharmacy	FGH46	Community	416 Birmingham Road, Wylde Green, Sutton Coldfield	B72 1YJ	09:00-18:30	09:00-13:00	Closed	-	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	-	Y	-	-	Y	Y	Y	-	-	Y	-	-	Y	Y	

Pharmacy name	ODS number	Pharmacy Type	Address	Postcode	Opening hours			100 hrs	PhAS	NHSE Advanced								NHSE Enhanced			ICB			LA				
					Mon-Fri	Sat	Sun			NMS	CPCS	Flu vaccination	Hypertension case-finding	AUR	SAC	Hep C testing	Stop smoking	C-19 vaccination	Extended care - tier 1	Extended care - tier 2	CUES	MAS	SPCD	Sexual Health	Stop smoking (main)	Stop smoking (voucher)	Supervised consumption	Needle exchange
Lloyds Pharmacy	FGD12	Community	Ley Hill Surgery, 228 Lichfield Road, Sutton Coldfield, West Midlands	B74 2UE	08:30-18:30	09:00-17:30	Closed	-	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	Y	-	-	-	Y	Y	-	-	-	Y	-	-	-	-
Lloyds Pharmacy	FVN07	Community	30 Mere Green Road, Sutton Coldfield	B75 5BT	07:00-23:00	07:00-22:00	10:00-16:00	Y	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	-	-	-	-	Y	Y	-	-	-	Y	-	Y	-	-
Lloyds Pharmacy	FHV62	Community	9 Walmley Close, Sutton Coldfield	B76 1NQ	08:30-20:00 (Thu-Fri 08:30-19:00)	09:00-17:00	Closed	-	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	Y	-	-	-	Y	Y	Y	-	-	Y	Y	Y	-	-
Lloyds Pharmacy	FKP49	Community	794 Washwood Heath Road, Ward End, Birmingham	B8 2JL	08:30-18:30	Closed	Closed	-	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	Y	-	-	-	Y	Y	-	-	-	Y	Y	Y	-	-
Lloyds Pharmacy	FTM06	Community	Yardley Green Medical Centre, Yardley Green Road, Bordesley Green, Birmingham	B9 5PU	08:30-23:00	08:30-23:00	10:00-23:00	Y	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	-	-	-	-	Y	Y	-	-	-	Y	Y	Y	-	-
Lloyds Pharmacy	FNM33	Community	5 Union Road, Shirley, Solihull	B90 3BT	09:00-18:30	09:00-17:30	Closed	-	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	Y	-	-	-	Y	Y	-	-	-	Y	-	-	Y	Y
Lloyds Pharmacy	FA558	Community	545 Stratford Road, Shirley, Solihull	B90 4AJ	08:00-21:00	08:00-20:00	10:30-16:30	-	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	-	-	-	-	Y	Y	-	-	-	Y	-	-	Y	-
Lloyds Pharmacy	FC877	Community	57-59 Yew Tree Lane, Solihull	B91 2NX	08:00-19:00	08:30-17:30	Closed	-	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	Y	-	-	-	Y	Y	-	-	-	Y	-	-	Y	-
Lloyds Pharmacy	FXJ50	Community	1 The Green, Meriden, Coventry	CV7 7LN	09:00-18:00	09:00-17:00	Closed	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	Y	-	-	-	Y	Y	-	-	-	Y	-	-	Y	-
Lloyds Pharmacy	FP749	Community	Balsall Common Health Centre, 1 Ashley Drive, Balsall Common, Coventry	CV7 7RW	09:00-18:00	09:00-13:00	Closed	-	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	Y	-	-	-	Y	Y	-	-	-	Y	-	-	-	-
Lloyds Pharmacy	FF754	Community	280 Vicarage Road, Kings Heath, Birmingham	B14 7NH	09:00-19:00	09:00-18:00	Closed	-	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	Y	-	-	-	Y	Y	-	-	-	Y	-	Y	Y	Y
Lloyds Pharmacy	FEF58	Community	The Medical Centre, Terrace Road, Handsworth, Birmingham	B19 1BP	09:00-17:30	09:00-15:30	Closed	-	-	Y	-	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Y	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y

Pharmacy name	ODS number	Pharmacy Type	Address	Postcode	Opening hours			100 hrs	PhAS	NHSE Advanced								NHSE Enhanced			ICB			LA				
					Mon-Fri	Sat	Sun			NMS	CPCS	Flu vaccination	Hypertension case-finding	AUR	SAC	Hep C testing	Stop smoking	C-19 vaccination	Extended care - tier 1	Extended care - tier 2	CUES	MAS	SPCD	Sexual Health	Stop smoking (main)	Stop smoking (voucher)	Supervised consumption	Needle exchange
Lloyds Pharmacy	FEG12	Community	Units 5-6, 1160 Warwick Road, Acocks Green, Birmingham	B27 6BP	09:00-18:00	09:00-17:30	Closed	-	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	Y	-	-	-	Y	Y	-	-	-	Y	-	-	Y	Y
Lloyds Pharmacy	FEM51	Community	228-230 Wychall Road, Northfield, Birmingham	B31 3AU	09:00-18:00	09:00-13:00	Closed	-	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	Y	-	-	-	Y	Y	-	-	-	Y	-	-	Y	Y
Lloyds Pharmacy	FDX77	Community	3 Tangmere Drive, Castle Vale, Birmingham	B35 7QX	08:30-18:30	09:00-17:30	Closed	-	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	Y	-	-	-	Y	Y	-	-	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Lloyds Pharmacy	FYL76	Community	3 Bell Lane, Tile Cross, Birmingham	B33 0HS	09:00-18:00	09:00-17:30	Closed	-	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	-	-	-	-	Y	Y	-	-	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	-
Lodge Pharmacy	FXT87	Community	Dove Primary Care Centre, 60 Dovedale Road, Erdington, Birmingham	B23 5DD	09:00-19:00	09:00-18:00	Closed	-	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	-	Y	-	-	Y	Y	-	-	-	Y	Y	-	Y	Y
Lordswood Pharmacy	FWF13	Community	54 Lordswood Road, Harborne, Birmingham	B17 9DB	08:30-19:00	09:00-16:00	Closed	-	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Y	-	Y	-	-
MEJ Hingley & Co Ltd	FXR57	Community	Hollymoor Medical Centre, Manor Park Grove, Northfield, Birmingham	B31 5ER	09:00-18:00 (Wed 09:00-13:00)	Closed	Closed	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Y	-	-
MR Pharmacy	FN833	Community	Unit 6, Farmhouse Way, Monkspath, Solihull	B90 4EH	09:00-18:15	09:00-13:00	Closed	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	-	-	-	-	Y	-	-	-	-	Y	-	-	-	-
MW Phillips	FR571	Community	273 Kingsbury Road, Erdington, Birmingham	B24 8RD	08:30-13:30, 14:00-18:15 (Thu 08:30-13:00, 14:00-18:15)	Closed	Closed	-	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	-	Y	Y	-	Y	Y	-	-	-	Y	-	Y	-	-
MW Phillips	FHP80	Community	Aylesbury Surgery, Warren Farm Road, Kingstanding	B42 0AJ	09:00-18:00 (Wed 09:00-13:00)	Closed	Closed	-	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	-	Y	Y	-	Y	Y	-	-	-	Y	-	Y	-	-
MW Phillips	FKM17	Community	9 Twickenham Road, Kingstanding, Birmingham	B44 0NN	09:00-13:00, 14:00-18:00	Closed	Closed	-	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	-	Y	Y	-	Y	Y	-	-	-	Y	-	Y	Y	Y
MW Phillips	FQF94	Community	26 Rough Road, Kingstanding, Birmingham	B44 0UY	08:45-18:15 (Thu 08:45-16:00)	Closed	Closed	-	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	-	Y	Y	-	Y	Y	-	-	-	Y	-	Y	-	-

Pharmacy name	ODS number	Pharmacy Type	Address	Postcode	Opening hours			100 hrs	PhAS	NHSE Advanced								NHSE Enhanced			ICB			LA				
					Mon-Fri	Sat	Sun			NMS	CPCS	Flu vaccination	Hypertension case-finding	AUR	SAC	Hep C testing	Stop smoking	C-19 vaccination	Extended care - tier 1	Extended care - tier 2	CUES	MAS	SPCD	Sexual Health	Stop smoking (main)	Stop smoking (voucher)	Supervised consumption	Needle exchange
MW Phillips	FJM76	Community	158 Old Oscott Lane, Kingstanding, Birmingham	B44 8TS	08:45-13:00, 14:00-18:15 (Wed 08:45-13:00, 14:00-15:45)	Closed	Closed	-	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	-	Y	Y	-	Y	Y	-	-	-	Y	-	Y	-	-
MW Phillips	FL227	DSP	121a Shady Lane, Great Barr	B44 9ET	09:00-17:00	Closed	Closed	-	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	-	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MW Phillips	FMP63	Community	599 Kings Road, Kingstanding, Birmingham	B44 9HN	09:00-13:00, 14:00-19:00 (Wed, Fri 09:00-13:00, 14:00-18:00)	Closed	Closed	-	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	-	Y	Y	-	Y	Y	-	-	-	Y	-	Y	-	-
MW Phillips	FHR24	Community	Sutton Park Surgery, 34 Chester Road North, Sutton Coldfield	B73 6SP	09:00-13:00, 14:00-18:00	09:00-12:00	Closed	-	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	-	Y	Y	-	Y	Y	-	-	-	Y	-	Y	-	-
MW Phillips Chemists	FFR62	Community	6 Dyas Road, Kingstanding, Birmingham	B44 8SF	08:45-13:00, 14:00-18:15 (Wed 08:45-13:00, 14:00-16:00)	Closed	Closed	-	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	-	Y	Y	-	Y	Y	-	-	-	Y	-	Y	-	-
MW Phillips Chemists	FJ047	Community	434 Kingstanding Road, Kingstanding, Birmingham	B44 9SA	08:30-18:30	09:00-13:00	Closed	-	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	-	Y	Y	-	Y	Y	-	-	-	Y	-	Y	Y	Y
MW Phillips Chemists	FRN17	Community	517 Jockey Road, New Oscott, Sutton Coldfield	B73 5DF	08:30-13:00, 14:00-18:30	09:00-13:00	Closed	-	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	-	Y	Y	-	Y	Y	-	-	-	Y	-	Y	Y	-
Madeenah Pharmacy	FML48	Community	373 Coventry Road, Small Heath, Birmingham	B10 0SW	Mon-Tue 08:00-23:30; Wed-Thu 08:00-23:00; Fri 08:00-12:30, 14:30-23:59	09:00-23:59	09:30-19:30	Y	-	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manor Pharmacy	FPE34	Community	1756-1758 Coventry Road	B26 1PB	09:00-18:00	09:00-17:30	Closed	-	-	Y	Y	-	Y	-	-	-	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Y	Y
Marks Chemist	FPL21	Community	144 Soho Road, Handsworth, Birmingham	B21 9LN	09:00-19:00	09:00-19:00	Closed	-	-	Y	-	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Y	Y	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y

Pharmacy name	ODS number	Pharmacy Type	Address	Postcode	Opening hours			100 hrs	PhAS	NHSE Advanced								NHSE Enhanced			ICB			LA				
					Mon-Fri	Sat	Sun			NMS	CPCS	Flu vaccination	Hypertension case-finding	AUR	SAC	Hep C testing	Stop smoking	C-19 vaccination	Extended care tier 1	Extended care tier 2	CUES	MAS	SPCD	Sexual Health	Stop smoking (main)	Stop smoking (voucher)	Supervised consumption	Needle exchange
Masters Pharmacy	FCL95	Community	741A Stratford Road, Sparkhill, Birmingham	B11 4DG	09:00-19:00	09:00-18:00	Closed	-	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	-	Y	Y	-	Y	Y	-	-	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Maverick Pharmacy	FP872	DSP	Office 11, The Old Bus Garage, Harborne Lane, Birmingham	B29 6SN	09:00-18:00	09:00-12:00	Closed	-	-	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Medicare Chemist	FQ288	Community	676 Coventry Road, Small Heath, Birmingham	B10 0UU	09:00-19:00	09:00-18:00	Closed	-	-	Y	Y	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	Y	-	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
Medichem	FWG95	Community	51 Prestbury Road, Aston, Birmingham	B6 6EH	09:00-14:00, 15:00-19:00	11:00-13:00	Closed	-	-	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Y	Y	
Medipharma Chemist	FDQ04	Community	29 Oak Tree Lane, Selly Oak, Birmingham	B29 6JE	09:00-19:00	09:00-18:00	Closed	-	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	-	-	-	-	Y	Y	-	-	Y	Y	-	-	-	
Medisina Pharmacy	FMN19	Community	11 Canford Close, Highgate, Birmingham	B12 0YU	08:00-23:00	08:00-23:00	09:00-19:00	Y	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	-	-	-	Y	Y	Y	-	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	-
Mohammedi Pharmacy	FEQ38	Community	545-547 Green Lane, Small Heath, Birmingham	B9 5PT	09:30-18:30	09:30-14:00	Closed	-	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	-	-	Y	-	Y	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	Y	-
Morrisons Pharmacy	FWM18	Community	280 Coventry Road, Small Heath, Birmingham	B10 0XA	09:00-13:00, 14:00-20:00	09:00-13:00, 14:00-18:00	10:00-16:00	-	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	-	-	-	Y	Y	Y	-	-	-	Y	Y	Y	-	-
Morrisons Pharmacy	FLD52	Community	Birmingham Great Park, Bristol Road South, Rubery	B45 9NY	08:30-13:30, 14:00-20:00 (Thu, Fri 08:30-13:30, 14:00-21:00)	08:00-13:30, 14:00-19:00	10:00-13:30, 14:00-16:00	-	-	Y	Y	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	Y	Y	-	-	-	Y	Y	Y	-	-
Morrisons Pharmacy	FPP87	Community	George Road, Solihull	B91 3BQ	08:30-13:00, 14:00-20:00	08:30-13:00, 14:00-20:00	10:00-16:00	-	-	Y	Y	Y	-	-	-	-	-	Y	Y	Y	-	-	-	Y	-	-	Y	Y
My Local Chemist	FT012	Community	Small Heath Medical Centre, 2 Great Wood Road, Small Heath, Birmingham	B10 9QE	09:00-18:30	Closed	Closed	-	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	-	-	-	-	Y	Y	-	-	-	Y	Y	-	-	
ND Chemist Ltd	FAF31	Community	452 College Road, Kingstanding, Birmingham	B44 0HL	08:30-13:00, 14:00-19:00	09:00-17:00	Closed	-	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Y	Y	-
Nationwide Care Pharmacy	FFW82	DSP	Amington House, 95 Amington Road, Birmingham	B25 8EP	09:00-17:00	Closed	Closed	-	-	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-



Pharmacy name	ODS number	Pharmacy Type	Address	Postcode	Opening hours			100 hrs	PhAS	NHSE Advanced										NHSE Enhanced			ICB			LA			
					Mon-Fri	Sat	Sun			NMS	CPCS	Flu vaccination	Hypertension case-finding	AUR	SAC	Hep C testing	Stop smoking	C-19 vaccination	Extended care - tier 1	Extended care - tier 2	CUES	MAS	SPCD	Sexual Health	Stop smoking (main)	Stop smoking (voucher)	Supervised consumption	Needle exchange	
Nechells Pharmacy	FEK70	Community	55 Nechells Park Road, Nechells, Birmingham	B7 5PR	09:00-19:00 (Thurs 09:00-17:30)	09:00-13:00	Closed	-	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	Y	Y	Y	-	-	-	-	-	Y	-	Y	Y	Y	Y
Newborough Pharmacy	FCP42	Community	284 Baldwins Lane, Hall Green, Birmingham	B28 0XB	09:00-13:00, 14:00-18:00	09:00-13:00	Closed	-	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	-	-	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	Y	-	-	-	-	-
Nishkam Pharmacy	FEG72	Community	21 Soho Road, Handsworth, Birmingham	B21 9SN	08:00-22:30	08:00-22:30	08:00-21:00	Y	-	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Y	-	-	-	Y	Y	Y	-	-	Y	Y	
Noor Pharmacy	FWP74	Community	72 Golden Hillock Road, Small Heath, Birmingham	B10 0LG	08:00-23:00	08:00-23:00	13:00-23:00	Y	-	Y	-	-	Y	-	-	-	-	-	Y	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Noor Pharmacy	FAD47	Community	Waterworks Road, Edgbaston, Birmingham	B16 9AL	09:00-13:00, 14:00-18:00	Closed	Closed	-	-	Y	Y	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
Northbrook Pharmacy	FGF28	Community	Northbrook Health Centre, 93 Northbrook Road, Shirley, Solihull	B90 3LX	08:30-18:30	Closed	Closed	-	-	Y	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Y	-	-	-	-	-	
Nucare Pharmacy	FHA34	Community	229-233 Victoria Road, Aston, Birmingham	B6 5HP	09:00-14:00, 15:00-19:00 (Thurs 09:00-13:30)	Closed	Closed	-	-	Y	-	Y	-	-	-	-	-	Y	-	-	-	-	Y	Y	Y	-	-	-	
Oaks Pharmacy	FVV41	Community	564-566 Bristol Road, Bournbrook, Birmingham	B29 6BE	09:00-18:00	09:00-17:00	Closed	-	-	Y	Y	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	Y	Y	-	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
Olive Tree Pharmacy	FPP39	Community	463 Stratford Road, Sparkhill, Birmingham	B11 4LD	07:00-23:00	07:00-23:00	08:00-12:00	Y	-	Y	Y	-	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pak Pharmacy	FGC41	Community	38E Alum Rock Road, Alum Rock, Birmingham	B8 1JA	08:00-23:00	08:00-23:00	10:00-20:00	Y	-	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Pal Pharmacy	FRC67	Community	117 Alum Rock Road, Saltley, Birmingham	B8 1ND	09:00-13:00, 14:00-18:00	Closed	Closed	-	-	Y	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Pal Pharmacy	FN034	Community	508 Alum Rock Road, Ward End, Birmingham	B8 3HX	09:00-19:00 (Wed 09:00-14:00)	Closed	Closed	-	-	Y	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Pan Pharmacy	FVV90	Community	91-93 Partridge Road, Kitts Green, Birmingham	B26 2DD	09:00-18:00 (Wed 09:00-17:30)	09:00-13:00	Closed	-	-	Y	Y	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	Y	Y	-	-	Y	-	-	-	-	Y	



Pharmacy name	ODS number	Pharmacy Type	Address	Postcode	Opening hours			100 hrs	PhAS	NHSE Advanced								NHSE Enhanced			ICB			LA													
					Mon-Fri	Sat	Sun			NMS	CPCS	Flu vaccination	Hypertension case-finding	AUR	SAC	Hep C testing	Stop smoking	C-19 vaccination	Extended care tier 1	Extended care tier 2	CUES	MAS	SPCD	Sexual Health	Stop smoking (main)	Stop smoking (voucher)	Supervised consumption	Needle exchange									
Quantum Pharmacy	FKF57	DSP	Fairgate House Suite G14, 205 Kings Road, Tyseley, Birmingham	B11 2AA	09:30-17:30 (Fri 09:30-13:15, 14:15-18:30)	Closed	Closed	-	-	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Quick Meds	FM828	DSP	153a Stamford Road, Handsworth, Birmingham	B20 3PS	09:00-13:00, 14:00-18:00	Closed	Closed	-	-	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
R & R Pharmacy	FMQ34	Community	Broadway Health Centre, Cope Street, Ladywood, Birmingham	B18 7BA	09:00-18:00 (Mon 09:00-19:00)	Closed	Closed	-	-	Y	-	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Y	-	-	Y	-	-	Y	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Rajja Chemists	FYA78	Community	5 Dwellings Lane, Quinton, Birmingham	B32 1RJ	09:00-13:00, 15:00-18:30 (Fri 09:00-13:00, 14:00-18:30)	09:00-13:00	Closed	-	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	-	Y	Y	-	Y	Y	-	-	Y	-	-	Y	-	Y	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Rana Dispensing Chemist	FN006	Community	Finch Road Primary Care Centre, 2 Finch Road, Lozells, Birmingham	B19 1HS	09:00-14:00, 16:00-19:00 (Thu 09:00-14:00)	10:00-13:00	Closed	-	-	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Richmond Pharmacy	FW084	Community	57 Richmond Road, Stechford, Birmingham	B33 8TL	08:00-23:00	08:00-23:00	10:00-20:00	Y	-	Y	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	Y	Y	-	-	Y	Y	-	-	Y	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Richyal Chemist	FTW08	Community	229-231 Alum Rock Road, Alum Rock, Birmingham	B8 3BH	09:00-18:00	09:00-15:00	Closed	-	-	Y	Y	-	Y	-	-	Y	-	Y	Y	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Ridgeacre House Pharmacy	FWG91	Community	Ridgeacre House Medical Centre, Ridgeacre House Surgery, Ridgeacre Road, Quinton, Birmingham	B32 2AD	07:30-22:15	07:30-22:15	10:00-21:30	Y	-	Y	Y	-	Y	-	-	Y	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Robin Hood Pharmacy	FX123	Community	1518 Stratford Road, Hall Green, Birmingham	B28 9ET	08:00-22:00 (Fri 08:00-23:59)	00:00-22:00	10:00-16:00	Y	-	Y	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Y	-	-	-	
Roots Chemist	FWX61	Community	168 Trinity Road, Aston, Birmingham	B6 6HZ	09:00-19:00	09:00-19:00	Closed	-	-	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	

Pharmacy name	ODS number	Pharmacy Type	Address	Postcode	Opening hours			100 hrs	PhAS	NHSE Advanced										NHSE Enhanced			ICB			LA				
					Mon-Fri	Sat	Sun			NMS	CPCS	Flu vaccination	Hypertension case-finding	AUR	SAC	Hep C testing	Stop smoking	C-19 vaccination	Extended care - tier 1	Extended care - tier 2	CUES	MAS	SPCD	Sexual Health	Stop smoking (main)	Stop smoking (voucher)	Supervised consumption	Needle exchange		
RX Pharmacy	FLH09	Community	256 Wellington Road, Handsworth, Birmingham	B20 2QL	08:00-23:59	08:00-23:59	10:00-14:00	Y	-	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Y	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Saini Pharmacy	FQH93	Community	38 East Meadway, Tilecross, Birmingham	B33 0AP	09:00-18:00	09:00-13:00	Closed	-	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	-	-	Y	-	Y	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Y	Y
Saltley Pharmacy	FEL00	Community	118 Washwood Heath Road, Saltley, Birmingham	B8 1RE	09:00-18:30	09:00-12:00	Closed	-	-	Y	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Salts Medilink	FPE43	DAC	Apollo Building, Aston Hall Road, Aston, Birmingham	B6 6BQ	09:00-17:00	Closed	Closed	-	-	-	-	-	-	Y	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Salts Medilink	FXF13	DAC	Unit 1, Richard Street, Birmingham	B7 4AA	09:00-17:00	Closed	Closed	-	-	-	-	-	-	Y	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Salts Medilink	FC714	DAC	226 Longmore Road, Shirley, Solihull	B90 3ES	08:00-13:00, 14:00-17:00	Closed	Closed	-	-	-	-	-	-	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Saydon Pharmacy	FMA33	Community	408 Coventry Road, Small Heath, Birmingham	B10 0UF	09:00-19:00	09:00-17:00	Closed	-	-	Y	Y	-	Y	-	-	-	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	-	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Saydon Pharmacy	FMC23	Community	156 Green Lane, Castle Bromwich, Birmingham	B36 0BU	09:00-18:30 (Fri 08:30-18:30)	09:00-14:00	Closed	-	-	Y	Y	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Y	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	Y	-	-
Selcroft Pharmacy	FD522	Community	Selcroft Avenue, Quinton, Birmingham	B32 2BX	09:00-18:00 (Wed 09:00-13:00)	Closed	Closed	-	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	-	Y	Y	-	Y	Y	-	-	-	Y	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Shah Pharmacy	FJ079	Community	491 Stratford Road, Sparkhill, Birmingham	B11 4LE	09:00-13:00, 14:00-18:00	09:00-13:00	Closed	-	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	-	-	Y	Y	-	-	-	-	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Shareef Pharmacy	FTK23	Community	149 Church Road, Yardley, Birmingham	B25 8UP	09:00-17:30	09:00-13:00	Closed	-	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Y	Y	-	-	-	-
Shawsdale Pharmacy	FRE36	Community	Hodge Hill Primary Care Centre, Roughlea Avenue, Hodge Hill, Birmingham	B36 8ND	08:00-23:59	09:00-19:00	09:00-19:00	Y	-	Y	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Pharmacy name	ODS number	Pharmacy Type	Address	Postcode	Opening hours			100 hrs	PhAS	NHSE Advanced										NHSE Enhanced			ICB			LA								
					Mon-Fri	Sat	Sun			NMS	CPCS	Flu vaccination	Hypertension case-finding	AUR	SAC	Hep C testing	Stop smoking	C-19 vaccination	Extended care - tier 1	Extended care - tier 2	CUES	MAS	SPCD	Sexual Health	Stop smoking (main)	Stop smoking (voucher)	Supervised consumption	Needle exchange						
Shelleys Pharmacy	FX651	Community	47 Yardley Green Road, Bordesley Green, Birmingham	B9 5PU	09:00-17:00	Closed	Closed	-	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	-	-	Y	Y	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Shifa Pharmacy	FQK52	Community	512-514 Moseley Road, Balsall Heath, Birmingham	B12 9AH	Mon 08:00-20:30; Tue 08:00 non-stop until Thu 20:30; Fri 08:00-20:30	08:00-22:30	Closed	Y	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	-	-	Y	-	Y	Y	-	-	-	Y	Y	-	Y	-	Y	-	Y	-		
Shire Pharmacy	FDG75	Community	214 Edward Road, Balsall Heath, Birmingham	B12 9LY	09:00-18:30	09:00-13:00	Closed	-	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Y	Y	-		
Sirpal Chemist	FEX08	Community	274-276 Ladypool Road, Sparkbrook, Birmingham	B12 8JU	09:00-19:00	09:00-18:00	Closed	-	-	Y	Y	Y	-	-	-	-	-	Y	-	-	-	-	-	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Soho Pharmacy	FJ811	Community	249 Soho Road, Handsworth, Birmingham	B21 9RY	09:00-19:00	11:00-14:00	Closed	-	-	Y	-	Y	-	-	-	-	-	Y	-	-	Y	Y	-	Y	Y	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Solomans Dispensing Chemist	FKL45	Community	188 Alum Rock Road, Saltley, Birmingham	B8 1HU	09:00-18:30	09:00-17:00	Closed	-	-	Y	Y	-	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Sparkbrook Health Centre Pharmacy	FEH43	Community	Grantham Road, Sparkbrook, Birmingham	B11 1LU	09:15-18:15 (Wed 09:15-13:15)	Closed	Closed	-	-	Y	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Y	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	Y	-	-	-	-	-		
Sparkbrook Pharmacy	FVR41	Community	153A Stratford Road, Sparkbrook, Birmingham	B11 1RD	09:00-18:00	10:00-13:00, 14:15-17:00	Closed	-	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	-	Y	-	Y	-	-	-	-	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		
Sparkhill Pharmacy	FG482	Community	805-807 Stratford Road, Sparkhill, Birmingham	B11 4DA	07:00-22:00	07:00-22:00	09:00-19:00	Y	-	Y	Y	-	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Y	-	-	-		
St Mary's Pharmacy	FVC24	Community	48 Fentham Road, Hampton In Arden, Solihull	B92 0AY	09:00-18:00 (Thu 09:00-13:00)	Closed	Closed	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	-	-	Y	-	-	-	-	-	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Stag Chemist	FJQ52	Community	682 Coventry Road, Small Heath, Birmingham	B10 0UU	09:00-18:00	Closed	Closed	-	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	-		

Pharmacy name	ODS number	Pharmacy Type	Address	Postcode	Opening hours			100 hrs	PhAS	NHSE Advanced								NHSE Enhanced			ICB			LA			
					Mon-Fri	Sat	Sun			NMS	CPCS	Flu vaccination	Hypertension case-finding	AUR	SAC	Hep C testing	Stop smoking	C-19 vaccination	Extended care - tier 1	Extended care - tier 2	CUES	MAS	SPCD	Sexual Health	Stop smoking (main)	Stop smoking (voucher)	Supervised consumption
Stag Chemist	FJF91	Community	230 Stoney Lane, Sparkbrook, Birmingham	B12 8AN	09:00-21:00	10:00-21:00	10:00-21:00	-	-	Y	Y	-	Y	-	-	-	Y	-	-	Y	-	Y	-	Y	Y	Y	-
Star Pharmacy	FP335	Community	295 Walsall Road, Perry Barr, Birmingham	B42 1TY	09:00-19:00 (Thu 09:00-13:00)	09:00-13:00	Closed	-	Y	Y	-	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Y	-
Summerhill Pharmacy	FXW77	DSP	Venture House, Slade Road, Erdington	B23 7JX	09:00-17:00	Closed	Closed	-	-	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Superdrug Pharmacy	FW465	Community	124-140 High Street, Harborne, Birmingham	B17 9NN	09:00-18:00	09:00-17:30	Closed	-	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	-	-	-	Y	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Superdrug Pharmacy	FRN48	Community	Unit 1, 94-100 High Street, Erdington, Birmingham	B23 6RS	08:30-17:30	08:30-17:30	Closed	-	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	-	-	-	Y	Y	-	-	-	-	Y	-	-	
Superdrug Pharmacy	FW167	Community	24-28 Grosvenor Shopping Centre, Bristol Road South, Northfield, Birmingham	B31 2JU	08:30-14:30, 15:00-17:30	09:00-14:30, 15:00-17:30	Closed	-	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	-	-	-	Y	Y	-	-	-	-	-	Y	Y	
Superdrug Pharmacy	FTT72	Community	34 Mill Lane Arcade, Touchwood Court Shopping Centre, Solihull	B91 3GS	08:30-18:00	08:30-18:00	11:00-17:00	-	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	-	-	-	Y	Y	-	-	Y	-	-	-	-	
Supernet Pharmacy	FCL15	DSP	219 Mansel Road, Small Heath, Birmingham	B10 9NW	09:00-17:00	Closed	Closed	-	-	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Tanworth Lane Pharmacy	FG636	Community	198 Tanworth Lane, Shirley, Solihull	B90 4DD	08:30-19:00 (Wed 08:30-17:30)	Closed	Closed	-	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	-	-	Y	-	Y	Y	-	-	-	-	Y	-	
Tesco Pharmacy	FFT99	Community	Camden Street, Hockley, Birmingham	B18 7NZ	06:30-22:30 (Mon 08:00-22:30)	06:30-22:00	11:00-17:00	Y	-	Y	-	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Y	Y	-	-
Tesco Pharmacy	FTT74	Community	Swan Shopping Centre, Coventry Road, Yardley, Birmingham	B26 1AD	07:00-23:00 (Mon 08:00-23:00)	07:00-22:00	11:00-17:00	Y	-	Y	Y	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Y	Y	-	-
Tesco Pharmacy	FMF18	Community	11 Princess Alice Drive, Sutton Coldfield	B73 6RB	08:00-21:00	08:00-21:00	10:00-16:00	-	-	Y	Y	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Y	Y	-	-
Tesco Pharmacy	FKH80	Community	21-35 Stratford Road, Shirley, Solihull	B90 3LU	06:30-22:30 (Mon 08:00-22:30)	06:30-22:00	11:00-17:00	Y	-	Y	Y	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	

Pharmacy name	ODS number	Pharmacy Type	Address	Postcode	Opening hours			100 hrs	PhAS	NHSE Advanced								NHSE Enhanced			ICB			LA				
					Mon-Fri	Sat	Sun			NMS	CPCS	Flu vaccination	Hypertension case-finding	AUR	SAC	Hep C testing	Stop smoking	C-19 vaccination	Extended care tier 1	Extended care tier 2	CUES	MAS	SPCD	Sexual Health	Stop smoking (main)	Stop smoking (voucher)	Supervised consumption	Needle exchange
Tesco Pharmacy	FQF48	Community	1505 Stratford Road, Shirley, Solihull	B90 4EN	06:30-22:30 (Mon 08:00-22:30)	06:30-22:00	10:00-16:00	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Y	-	-	-	-
The Olton Pharmacy Ltd	FK666	Community	159 Warwick Road, Olton, Solihull	B92 7AR	08:30-17:30	08:30-13:00	Closed	-	-	Y	Y	Y	-	-	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Y	-	-	-	-	-
The Pharmacy Practice	FFA63	Community	282 Stratford Road, Sparkhill, Birmingham	B11 1AA	09:30-19:00	09:30-18:00	Closed	-	-	Y	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tower Hill Pharmacy	FWT77	Community	435 Walsall Road, Perry Barr, Birmingham	B42 1BT	07:00-21:30	07:00-21:30	08:00-21:00	Y	-	Y	-	Y	-	-	-	-	-	Y	-	-	Y	Y	-	Y	Y	Y	-	-
Twilight Pharmacy	FX767	Community	The Memorial Health Centre, 309 Bolton Road, Small Heath, Birmingham	B10 0AU	08:00-23:00	08:00-23:00	10:00-20:00	Y	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	-	-	-	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Y	Y
Twilight Pharmacy	FD827	Community	56 Poplar Road, Kings Heath, Birmingham	B14 7AG	08:00-23:00	08:00-23:00	10:00-20:00	Y	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	-	-	-	Y	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vantage Chemist	FW679	Community	24 Church Road, Aston, Birmingham	B6 5UP	09:00-18:30 (Thu 09:00-16:45)	Closed	Closed	-	-	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Y	-	-	-	-	-	Y	Y	-
Vesey Pharmacy	FTD59	Community	2 Coles Lane, Sutton Coldfield	B72 1NE	09:00-18:00	09:00-13:00	Closed	-	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	-	-	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Villa Pharmacy	FC133	Community	66 Victoria Road, Aston, Birmingham	B6 5HA	09:00-19:00	Closed	Closed	-	-	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Village Green Pharmacy	FGG94	Community	1095 Warwick Road, Acocks Green, Birmingham	B27 6QT	08:00-23:00	08:00-23:00	10:00-20:00	Y	-	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Walkers Pharmacy	FRD28	Community	James Pearce House, 377 Queslett Road, Great Barr, Birmingham	B43 7HB	09:00-18:30	09:00-13:00	Closed	-	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	-	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	-	-	Y	Y	Y	-	-
Walmley Pharmacy	FCM22	Community	5 Walmley Close, Walmley, Sutton Coldfield	B76 1NQ	08:00-23:00	08:00-23:00	09:00-19:00	Y	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	-	-	Y	-	Y	Y	Y	-	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Ward End Pharmacy	FHF48	Community	617 Washwood Heath Road, Ward End, Birmingham	B8 2HB	08:00-23:00	09:00-23:00	09:00-20:00	Y	-	Y	Y	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Y	-	-	Y	-

Pharmacy name	ODS number	Pharmacy Type	Address	Postcode	Opening hours			100 hrs	PhAS	NHSE Advanced										NHSE Enhanced			ICB			LA									
					Mon-Fri	Sat	Sun			NMS	CPCS	Flu vaccination	Hypertension case-finding	AUR	SAC	Hep C testing	Stop smoking	C-19 vaccination	Extended care - tier 1	Extended care - tier 2	CUES	MAS	SPCD	Sexual Health	Stop smoking (main)	Stop smoking (voucher)	Supervised consumption	Needle exchange							
Wards Chemist Ltd	FT515	Community	49 Coopers Road, Handsworth Wood, Birmingham	B20 2JU	08:00-18:00	09:00-13:00	Closed	-	-	Y	-	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Washwood Heath Pharmacy	FXV00	Community	881 Washwood Heath Road, Washwood Heath, Birmingham	B8 2NA	09:00-18:00 (Wed 09:00-17:30)	09:00-13:00	Closed	-	-	Y	Y	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Well Pharmacy	FEQ05	Community	110 Church Lane, Handsworth Wood, Birmingham	B20 2ES	08:15-18:30	Closed	Closed	-	-	Y	-	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Well Pharmacy	FL174	Community	9 Olton Boulevard East, Acocks Green, Birmingham	B27 7RR	09:00-18:00	Closed	Closed	-	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	-	-	Y	Y	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	Y	-	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Well Pharmacy	FKA19	Community	979 Stratford Road, Hall Green, Birmingham	B28 8BG	08:15-18:45 (Wed 08:15-18:15)	Closed	Closed	-	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	-	-	Y	-	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Well Pharmacy	FNH35	Community	The Health Centre, 162 Shard End Crescent, Shard End, Birmingham	B34 7BP	08:30-18:30	09:00-13:00	Closed	-	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	-	-	Y	-	Y	-	Y	Y	-	-	-	-	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
Well Pharmacy	FEF01	Community	604 Walsall Road, Great Barr, Birmingham	B42 1EZ	09:00-18:00	09:00-13:00	Closed	-	-	Y	-	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	Y	Y	-	-	Y	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
Wellbeing Pharmacy	FCX02	Community	Washwood Heath Health & Wellbeing Centre, Clodeshall Road, Saltley, Birmingham	B8 3SW	09:15-18:30 (Fri 09:15-13:00, 14:00-18:30)	Closed	Closed	-	-	Y	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Y	-	-	Y	-	-	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Whites Pharmacy	FWG01	Community	788 Alcester Road South, Kings Heath, Birmingham	B14 5EZ	09:00-13:00, 14:00-18:15	Closed	Closed	-	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	-	-	Y	-	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
Windridge Pharmacy	FJX45	Community	1709 High Street, Knowle, Solihull	B93 0LN	09:00-18:00	09:00-15:00	Closed	-	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Wood End Pharmacy	FKD45	Community	103 Wood End Road, Erdington, Birmingham	B24 8NT	09:00-18:00 (Wed 09:00-13:00)	Closed	Closed	-	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	-	-	-	-	Y	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Y	-	-	-	-	-	
Wylde Green Chemist	FHV66	Community	441A Birmingham Road, Wylde Green, Sutton Coldfield	B72 1AX	09:00-19:30	09:00-18:00	11:00-13:00	-	-	Y	Y	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	Y	Y	-	-	-	-	-	Y	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	



Pharmacy name	ODS number	Pharmacy Type	Address	Postcode	Opening hours			100 hrs	PhAS	NHSE Advanced										NHSE Enhanced			ICB			LA				
					Mon-Fri	Sat	Sun			NMS	CPCS	Flu vaccination	Hypertension case-finding	AUR	SAC	Hep C testing	Stop smoking	C-19 vaccination	Extended care tier 1	Extended care tier 2	CUES	MAS	SPCD	Sexual Health	Stop smoking (main)	Stop smoking (voucher)	Supervised consumption	Needle exchange		
Xtreme Pharmacy	FVA95	Community	199 Birchfield Road, Perry Barr, Birmingham	B19 1LL	09:00-18:00	Closed	Closed	-	-	Y	-	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Y	-	
Yardley Pharmacy	FD274	Community	2 Willard Road, South Yardley, Birmingham	B25 8AA	08:30-18:30 (Wed 08:30-17:00)	Closed	Closed	-	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Y	Y		
Your Local Pharmacy	FQR36	Community	238 Wheelwright Road, Erdington, Birmingham	B24 8EH	09:00-17:30	Closed	Closed	-	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	-	-	Y	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Y	Y		
Zain the Chemist	FDL87	DSP	181a Pershore Road, Edgbaston, Birmingham	B5 7PF	09:00-13:00, 14:00-18:00	Closed	Closed	-	-	Y	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Zenith Pharmacy	FP234	Community	Ground Floor, 7 Birchfield Road, Birchfield, Birmingham	B19 1SU	07:00-22:00	07:00-22:00	12:00-22:00	Y	-	Y	-	Y	-	-	Y	-	-	-	Y	Y	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	

## Appendix B: PNA Steering Group terms of reference

### Objective / Purpose

To support the production of the Pharmaceutical Needs Assessment (PNA) on behalf of the BSOL Health and Wellbeing Board (HWB), to ensure that it satisfies the relevant regulations including consultation requirements.

### Delegated responsibility

Solihull and Birmingham HWBs have delegated the authority to sign off the PNA to their respective Director of Public Health.

### Accountability

The Steering Group is to report to the Head of Public Health Integration.

### Membership

Core members:

- Head of Public Health Integration
- Local Medical Committee representative
- Local Pharmaceutical Committee (LPC) representative
- ICB representative
- Healthwatch representative (lay member)

Soar Beyond is not to be a core member but will chair the meetings. Each core member has one vote. The Head of Public Health Integration will have the casting vote, if required. Core members may provide a deputy to meetings in their absence. The Steering Group shall be quorate with representation from three different organisations in attendance, one of which must be an LPC member. Non-attending members are unable to cast a vote – that vote may otherwise sway the casting decision.

Additional members (if required):

- ICB commissioning managers
- NHS Trust chief pharmacists

In attendance at meetings will be representatives of Soar Beyond Ltd who have been commissioned by BSOL councils to support the development of the PNA. Other additional members may be co-opted if required.

### Frequency of meetings

Four Steering Group meetings will be arranged at key stages of the project plan. The Steering Group will meet in 12 January 2023 to sign off the PNA for submission to the HWB.

### Responsibilities

- Provide a clear and concise PNA process
- Review and validate information and data on population, demographics, pharmaceutical provision, and health needs

- To consult with the bodies stated in Regulation 8 of the Pharmaceutical Regulations 2013:
  - Any LPC for its area
  - Any local medical committee for its area
  - Any persons on the pharmaceutical lists and any dispensing GP practices list for its area
  - Any LPS chemist in its area
  - Any local Healthwatch organisation for its area
  - Any NHS trust or NHS foundation trust in its area
  - NHSE
  - Any neighbouring HWB
- Ensure that due process is followed
- Report to HWB on both the draft and final PNA
- Publish the final PNA as soon as practically possible

## Appendix C: PNA project plan

	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb
Stage 1: Project planning and governance <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Stakeholders identified</li> <li>First Steering Group meeting conducted</li> <li>Project plan, communications plan and terms of reference agreed</li> <li>PNA localities agreed</li> <li>Questionnaire templates shared and agreed</li> </ul>										
Stage 2: Research and analysis <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Collation of data from NHSE, Public Health, LPC and other providers of services</li> <li>Listing and mapping of services and facilities with the borough</li> <li>Collation of information regarding housing and new care home developments</li> <li>Equalities Impact Assessment</li> <li>Electronic, distribution and collation</li> <li>Analysis of questionnaire responses</li> <li>Steering Group meeting two</li> <li>Draft update for HWB</li> </ul>										
Stage 3: PNA development <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Triangulation, review and analysis of all data and information collated to identify gaps in services based on current and future population needs</li> <li>Develop consultation plan</li> <li>Draft PNA</li> <li>Engagement for consultation</li> <li>Steering Group meeting three</li> <li>Draft update for HWB</li> </ul>										
Stage 4: Consultation and final draft production <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Coordination and management of consultation</li> <li>Analysis of consultation responses</li> <li>Production of consultation findings report</li> <li>Draft final PNA for approval</li> <li>Steering Group meeting four</li> <li>Minutes to meetings</li> <li>Edit and finalise final PNA 2022</li> <li>Update for HWB</li> </ul>										

## Appendix D: Public questionnaire

Total responses received:<sup>1</sup> 533

**1) Do you have a regular or preferred local community pharmacy?** (Please select one answer)

Answered – 530; skipped – 3

Response options	%	Total
Yes	92%	486
No	4%	23
I prefer to use an internet / online pharmacy*	2%	11
I use a combination of traditional and internet pharmacy	2%	10

\*An internet pharmacy is one which is operated partially or totally online where prescriptions are sent electronically and dispensed medication is sent via a courier to your home.

**2) On a scale of 1 to 10 how well does your local community pharmacy meet your needs?** (Please select one answer) (1 = Poorly and 10 = Extremely well)

Answered – 528; skipped – 5

Response options	%	Total
1	3%	15
2	2%	12
3	2%	11
4	2%	13
5	6%	31
6	4%	23
7	8%	40
8	15%	77
9	16%	87
10	42%	219

**3–4) How often have you visited/contacted (spoken to, emailed or visited in person) a pharmacy in the last six months?** (Please select one answer for yourself and one for someone else)

For yourself: Answered – 524; skipped – 9

Response options	%	Total
Once a week or more	6%	33
A few times a month	24%	124
Once a month	33%	172
Once every few months	25%	133
Once in six months	7%	38
I haven't visited / contacted a pharmacy in the last six months	5%	24

<sup>1</sup> Please note that some percentage figures will add up to more or less than 100%. This is either due to respondents being able to give more than one response to a question, or figures have been rounded up to the nearest whole percent.

For someone else: Answered – 420; skipped – 113

<b>Response options</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>Total</b>
Once a week or more	5%	20
A few times a month	18%	76
Once a month	24%	102
Once every few months	20%	84
Once in six months	8%	35
I haven't visited/contacted a pharmacy in the last six months	25%	103

**5) How important are each of the following aspects to you when choosing a pharmacy?** (Please select one answer for each factor)

Answered – 532; skipped – 1

<b>Quality of service (friendly staff, expertise)</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>Total</b>
Extremely important	69%	365
Very important	25%	133
Moderately important	4%	23
Fairly important	2%	8
Not at all important	1%	3

<b>Location of pharmacy</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>Total</b>
Extremely important	59%	312
Very important	32%	171
Moderately important	8%	43
Fairly important	0%	2
Not at all important	0%	2

<b>Opening times</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>Total</b>
Extremely important	54%	284
Very important	35%	183
Moderately important	11%	56
Fairly important	1%	4
Not at all important	0%	2

<b>Parking</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>Total</b>
Extremely important	33%	172
Very important	23%	122
Moderately important	20%	105
Fairly important	5%	28
Not at all important	19%	101

<b>Public transport</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>Total</b>
Extremely important	16%	82
Very important	15%	76
Moderately important	17%	88
Fairly important	6%	33
Not at all important	46%	241

<b>Accessibility (wheelchair/buggy access)</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>Total</b>
Extremely important	24%	126
Very important	16%	80
Moderately important	14%	74
Fairly important	7%	35
Not at all important	39%	201

<b>Communication (languages/interpreting service)</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>Total</b>
Extremely important	23%	119
Very important	15%	79
Moderately important	13%	68
Fairly important	6%	31
Not at all important	42%	218

<b>Space to have a private consultation</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>Total</b>
Extremely important	35%	183
Very important	28%	146
Moderately important	20%	104
Fairly important	10%	53
Not at all important	8%	42

<b>Availability of medication/services (stocks, specific services)</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>Total</b>
Extremely important	73%	383
Very important	22%	116
Moderately important	4%	19
Fairly important	0%	2
Not at all important	1%	5

<b>Other responses</b>	<b>Total</b>
Speed of service	12
Pharmacist knowledge and flexibility	11
Stock levels	7
Staff attitude and behaviour	6
Delivery service	5
Waiting times	3
Confidentiality	2
Open on weekends	2
Prescriptions dispensed prior to arrival	2
Reliability	2
Vaccine services	2
Able to help those with hearing issues	1
Alerts when prescription is ready	1
Blister pack availability	1
Boots Longbridge needs to have a pharmacy	1
Children prescriptions	1
Cleanliness	1
Close ties with GP	1

<b>Other responses</b>	<b>Total</b>
Having a prescribing pharmacist	1
Interviews and correcting errors	1
Medical tests check for diabetes, blood pressure, referral for health screening	1
Not closing suddenly	1
Only one pharmacy	1
Range of products	1
Sourcing non-standard medicines	1
This is a poorly designed scale	1
Weight management	1
Within walking distance	1

**6) On average, how long does it take you to travel to a pharmacy? (Please select one answer)**

Answered – 528; skipped – 5

<b>Response options</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>Total</b>
0 to 15 minutes	84%	443
16 to 30 minutes	15%	78
Over 30 minutes	1%	7

**7) Is your preferred pharmacy open on the most convenient day for you? (Please select one answer)**

Answered – 527; skipped – 6

<b>Response options</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>Total</b>
Yes	92%	483
No	8%	44

**8) Is your preferred pharmacy open at a time convenient for you? (Please select one answer)**

Answered – 523; skipped – 10

<b>Response options</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>Total</b>
Yes	91%	477
No	9%	46

**9) If you answered no to questions 7 or 8, what alternate arrangement would you find useful?**

<b>Responses</b>	<b>Total</b>
Needs to be open weekends	38
Needs to be open longer hours	23
Boots Longbridge needs to have a pharmacy	1
Long wait times	1
Medication never in stock	1
Needs to be more accessible	1
Pharmacy changed opening hours	1



**10) Which of the following pharmacy services are you aware that a pharmacy may provide?** (Please select Yes or No for each service – even if you do not use the service)

Service	Yes (Total)	Yes (%)	No (Total)	No (%)	Answered
Advice from your pharmacist	512	96%	19	4%	531
Discuss your prescription medicines	478	90%	52	10%	530
COVID-19 vaccination services	330	63%	194	37%	524
Flu vaccination services	424	81%	101	19%	525
Buying over-the-counter (non-prescription) medicines	515	98%	13	2%	528
Home delivery and prescription collection services	419	80%	104	20%	523
Emergency supply of prescription medicines	287	55%	234	45%	521
Disposal of unwanted medicines	426	81%	101	19%	527
Dispensing prescription medicines	503	95%	26	5%	529
Advice on healthy living, self-care advice and treatment for common ailments	391	75%	131	25%	522
Stopping smoking/nicotine replacement therapy	311	60%	206	40%	517
Sexual health services (chlamydia testing/treating, condom distribution, emergency contraception)	248	48%	268	52%	516
Blood tests	71	14%	448	86%	519
Health tests e.g. cholesterol, blood pressure check	197	38%	322	62%	519
Substance misuse (including advice on alcohol consumption)	155	30%	358	70%	513
Advice on mental health	114	22%	400	78%	514
Minor ailment service	298	57%	223	43%	521
Child immunisation	76	15%	434	85%	510
End of life care	63	12%	448	88%	511
Other (please specify below)	14	11%	111	89%	125

Other responses	Total
Consultation and advice on minor health problems	1
Not aware of end of life care	1
Health care advices	1
N/A	1
Needs an 'I don't know' options	1
No knowledge	1
Signposting	1
I could give advice on how to improve things for medicines	1

**10) And which of the following pharmacy services would you like to see always provided by your pharmacy? (Please select one of the three options for each service)**

Service	Yes (%)	Yes (total)	No (%)	No (total)	No opinion (%)	No opinion (total)	Answered
Advice from your pharmacist	94%	493	1%	6	5%	24	523
Discuss your prescription medicines	89%	466	3%	18	8%	41	525
COVID-19 vaccination services	72%	371	7%	37	21%	108	516
Flu vaccination services	79%	414	7%	36	14%	71	521
Buying over-the-counter (non-prescription) medicines	95%	492	1%	4	4%	22	518
Home delivery and prescription collection services	81%	424	4%	20	15%	78	522
Emergency supply of prescription medicines	89%	465	2%	10	9%	48	523
Disposal of unwanted medicines	86%	451	3%	14	11%	57	522
Dispensing prescription medicines	95%	491	1%	4	4%	22	517
Advice on healthy living, self-care advice and treatment for common ailments	74%	382	6%	33	20%	103	518
Stopping smoking/nicotine replacement therapy	47%	241	9%	48	44%	224	513
Sexual health services (chlamydia testing/treating, condom distribution, emergency contraception)	49%	252	9%	47	41%	211	510
Blood tests	65%	335	13%	67	22%	111	513
Health tests e.g. cholesterol, blood pressure check	77%	397	8%	39	16%	81	517
Substance misuse (including advice on alcohol consumption)	40%	205	12%	64	48%	244	513
Advice on mental health	51%	260	15%	76	35%	177	513
Minor ailment service	84%	437	5%	25	11%	56	518
Child immunisation	40%	203	18%	90	43%	218	511
End of life care	38%	194	24%	122	38%	195	511
Other (please specify below)	24%	34	15%	22	61%	88	144

Other responses	Total
Stick to core jobs	3
Immediate dispensation	2

<b>Other responses</b>	<b>Total</b>
Medication advice	2
Advice and consultation on medicines and minor ailments	1
As many services as possible to reduce GP pressure	1
Blood Pressure checking	1
Feet support	1
Free delivery service	1
Health scares	1
HRT Support	1
Immunisation clinic	1
Knowledge of non-statutory services	1
Referrals for health screening	1
Signposting for homelessness	1
Text service	1
Urine testing	1

### 11) Do you have any other comments you would like to make about your pharmacy?

<b>Comments</b>	<b>Total</b>
Pharmacy offers a good service	136
Long wait times	24
Pharmacy is understaffed	23
Poor service from staff	14
No / N/A	13
Needs to be open longer hours	12
Stock levels are often too low to fulfil prescriptions	7
Repeat prescriptions are unreliable	6
Delivery service is unreliable/non-existent	5
Shop is too small physically	5
Needs to have close links with GP	3
Parking issues	3
Doctors should always be first treatment source	2
Pharmacy picked up where GP failed	2
Prescribing service is very useful	2
Bring back more walk in centres	1
Can be disorganised but a good service overall	1
Cannot dispose of used medicine	1
GPs are overstretched and should charge £10 for visit	1
I do not visit often	1
Needle provision service would be helpful	1
Not willing to give advice	1
Pharmacy closed and now there is a gap in service	1
Pharmacy has recently become more wheelchair accessible	1
Pharmacy is overloaded taking work from GPs	1
Prescriptions are often inaccurate, and can be double dosed	1
Sourcing non-standard medicines would be useful	1
Text notifications would be much appreciated	1

**12) What is your age?**

Answered – 528; skipped – 5

Response options	%	Total
Under 18	0%	1
18–24	2%	10
25–39	12%	62
40–49	12%	65
50–59	26%	135
60–64	13%	68
65–74	23%	120
75+	13%	67

**13) Gender/sex: What is/was your sex at birth?**

Answered – 527; skipped – 6

Response options	%	Total
Female	74%	391
Male	26%	136

**14) Gender identity: Is the gender you identify with the same as your sex registered at birth?**

Answered – 519; skipped – 14

Response options	%	Total
Yes	99%	514
No	1%	5

**15) Sexual orientation: Which of the following best describes your sexual orientation?**

Answered – 518; skipped – 15

Response options	%	Total
Straight/Heterosexual	93%	483
Gay or Lesbian	4%	20
Bisexual	1%	5
Other (please write below)	2%	10

Other responses	Total
Not relevant / N/A / Prefer not to say	10
Experimenting	1

**16) Disability: Do you have any physical or mental health conditions or illnesses lasting or expected to 12 months or more?**

Answered – 522; skipped – 11

Response options	%	Total
Yes (please write below)	44%	228
No	56%	294

<b>Other responses</b>	<b>Total</b>
Arthritis	30
Diabetic/diabetes	31
Depression	25
HBP	18
Asthma	12
Anxiety	11
Thyroid	11
Heart condition	9
Cancer	7
Fibromyalgia	7
Hypertension	7
COPD	6
High cholesterol	6
Back pain	4
Hearing loss	4
Replacement hip/knee	4
Bipolar disorder	3
Epilepsy	3
Mobility issues with wheelchair	3
Atrial fibrillation	2
Cerebral palsy	2
Chronic fatigue	2
Deafness	2
Dyslexia	2
Dyspraxia	2
Hiatal hernia	2
Menière's disease	2
Menopause	2
Mental health	2
Parkinson's disease	4
Sleep apnoea	2
Ulcerative colitis	2
Allergies	1
Autism	1
BAM	1
Bile acid malabsorption	1
Blood cancer	1
Bronchiectasis	1
Bronchitis	1
Chronic back problems	1
Chronic pain	1
Collagenous colitis	1
CRPS	1
Drug misuse	1
Emphysema	1
Gastric reflux	1

<b>Other responses</b>	<b>Total</b>
GERD	1
Gravis	1
Haemochromatosis	1
Hearing impairment	1
ITP	1
Kidney disease	1
Kidney failure	1
Learning difficulties	1
Leukaemia	1
Lymphoedema	1
Lymphoma	1
Macular degeneration	1
Multiple sclerosis	1
Multiple system atrophy	1
Myasthenia	1
Nerve deafness	1
Neurological disorder	1
Osteoporosis	1
Paralysis	1
PCOS	1
Physical disabilities	1
Polychondritis	1
Psoriasis	1
PTSD	1
Radiation enteritis	1
Scoliosis	1
Skin condition	1
Spinal injury	1
TMJ	1

**17) Disability continued: Do your conditions or illnesses have an impact on the way SMBC/Birmingham City Council deliver services to you?**

Answered – 480; skipped – 53

<b>Response options</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>Total</b>
Yes (please write below)	8%	39
No	92%	441

<b>Other responses</b>	<b>Total</b>
Better provision for hard-of-hearing customers	3
No	3
Already given support I need	2
Collection of bins	2
Physical disability support	2
Advice on medication	1
Back and stomach problems	1

<b>Other responses</b>	<b>Total</b>
Delivery service	1
Door to door	1
End of life care	1
Eyesight testing and support	1
Free prescriptions / sharps collection service	1
Hand rail	1
Information needs to be available for visually impaired	1
Money should be allocated more appropriately	1
Need access to doctors	1
Not sure what they offer	1
Pressure me with correct allowance	1
Private consultation area needed	1
Sharps collection is overly complicated	1
Sourcing of non-standard medicines	1
Supply levels need to be kept up	1
Waiting lists are too long	1

### 18) National identity: What is your national identity?

Answered – 517; skipped – 16

<b>Response options</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>Total</b>
British	69%	356
English	25%	131
Welsh	1%	3
Scottish	2%	9
Northern Irish	0%	0
Other (please write below)	3%	18

<b>Other responses</b>	<b>Total</b>
European	3
Irish	3
Polish	2
Black African	1
Black	1
Italian	1
Indian	1
Peruvian	1
South Asian	1

**19) Ethnic origin: What is your ethnic origin?**

Answered – 513; skipped – 20

<b>Response options</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>Total</b>
White English, Welsh, Scottish, Northern Irish or British	80%	409
White Irish	2%	12
Gypsy or Irish Traveller	0%	1
Roma	0%	0
Any other white background	2%	8
White & Black Caribbean	2%	8
White & Black African	0%	0
White & Asian	1%	3
Any other mixed or multiple ethnic background	0%	1
Indian	6%	30
Pakistani	4%	21
Kashmiri	0%	1
Bangladeshi	0%	1
Chinese	0%	0
Any other Asian background	0%	0
Caribbean	1%	6
African background	1%	5
Any other Black, Black British or Caribbean background	1%	6
Arab	0%	0
Any other ethnic group (please write below)	0%	1

<b>Other responses</b>	<b>Total</b>
Not relevant	2
Portuguese Goan	1
Sikh	1
Hispanic Latin American	1

**20) Religion: What is your religion?**

Answered – 515; skipped – 18

<b>Response options</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>Total</b>
No religion	31%	157
Christian (including Church of England, Catholic, Protestant and all other Christian denominations)	55%	285
Buddhist	1%	3
Hindu	3%	16
Muslim	6%	29
Sikh	2%	11
Judaism	0%	2
Any other (please write below)	2%	12



<b>Other responses</b>	<b>Total</b>
Not relevant	3
Jehovah's Witness	2
Pagan	2
Christadelphian	1
Islam	1
Spiritualism	1
Quaker	1
Methodist	1

**21) Marital/legal partnership status: What is your legal marital or registered civil partnership status?**

Answered – 487; skipped – 46

<b>Response options</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>Total</b>
Never married or never registered a civil partnership	19%	94
Married	66%	323
In a registered civil partnership	1%	3
Separated but still legally married	1%	6
Separated but still legally in a civil partnership	0%	2
Formally in a civil partnership which is now legally dissolved	3%	15
Widowed	8%	41
Surviving partner from a registered civil partnership	1%	3

## Appendix E: Pharmacy contractor questionnaire

Total responses received:<sup>1</sup> **84 responses**

### 1) Premises and contact details

76 unique pharmacies provided their ODS code, pharmacy name and address

### 2) Does the pharmacy dispense appliances?

Answered – 84; skipped – 0

Response options	%	Total
None	4%	3
Yes – All types	83%	70
Yes, excluding stoma appliances, or	1%	1
Yes, excluding incontinence appliances, or	1%	1
Yes, excluding stoma and incontinence appliances, or	2%	2
Yes, just dressings, or	8%	7
Other (please specify)	0%	0

### 3) Is there a particular need for a locally commissioned service in your area?

Answered – 83; skipped – 1

Response options	%	Total
Yes	48%	40
No	52%	43

If so, what is the service requirement and why?	Total
Minor ailments service	8
MDS	6
Weight management	5
EHC	4
Supervised consumption and needle exchange	4
Diabetes check	3
Umbrella, Phlebotomy	3
Stop smoking	2
Antibiotics for sore throat	1
Due to local demographics and deprivation levels in Birmingham (which is ranked 7th in the top 10 deprived LAs in the UK), there is a need for various locally commissioned services as mentioned in Q7 to improve the health inequality and outcomes in Birmingham.	1
Ear syringing service	1
A fee for deliveries	1
Sexual health services	1

<sup>1</sup> Please note that some percentage figures will add up to more or less than 100%. This is either due to respondents being able to give more than one response to a question, or figures have been rounded up to the nearest whole percent.

#### 4) Are you facing any barriers in providing services currently commissioned by NHSE&I, local authority or CCG?

Answered – 84; skipped – 0

Response options	%	Total
Yes	35%	29
No	65%	55

If so, what are the barriers?	Total
Very few are being commissioned, communication about any that are is poor & we receive very few referrals for them. Prescription direction to other pharmacies	7
Comms issues with surgery	2
Commission of advanced services	1
Commissioning	1
Company not agreeing to PGD for EHC	1
Delay in payment from Birmingham City Council for stop smoking service	1
Easier referral into CPCS for GP teams, feedback is that set up on Emis prevents engagement of practices currently interested. Lack of coordination e.g. ooh still rx uti for patients with no existing conditions. I have communicated but perhaps a better system of triage implemented not just reliant on pharmacy contractors conversation (these conversations will of course continue). Just demand pressures on UHB for STI kits meaning supply issues. Pharmacy service ready for DMS and smoking cessation but no/very few Secondary care engaged to make these referral so we are chasing discharges to ensure best patient care.	1
Extremely small consultation room and low staff numbers	1
Funding constraints for staffing	1
GP CPCS. Surgeries are not ready and trained for it	1
Lack of training for non-registered staff. This hampers their engagement into the service.	1
Locum pharmacist is not accredited and staffing challenges	1
No consultation room	1
Not all services are open to all the pharmacies in Birmingham, creating inequality	1
Reduced GP services mean increased pressure on pharmacies for telephone and walk in queries.	1
Repeat prescription requests from pharmacies, collection of prescriptions	1
Staff issues	1
The surgeries in the area not very cooperative in sending patients GP CPCS referrals or UTI or any other clinic	1
Timely and accurate payment of smoking cessation; Referral into Umbrella (this is improving, via website, public awareness, etc.), Extended care services not supported e.g. UTI consultations and prescriptions from Katie Road where patient could have been referred into pharmacy. Often awareness of all locally commissioned services has been from conversations by our pharmacy team with local practices and patients, there is no co-ordinated approach by commissioners include pharmacies into triage	1

<b>If so, what are the barriers?</b>	<b>Total</b>
Umbrella service revoked from store by local authority	1
Umbrella services, hard to get hold of STI kits	1
Very few are being commissioned	1

### 5) Non-commissioned services: Does the pharmacy provide any of the following?

Answered – 84; skipped – 0

<b>Services</b>	<b>Yes (%)</b>	<b>Yes (total)</b>	<b>No (%)</b>	<b>No (total)</b>	<b>Total</b>
Collection of prescriptions from GP practices	87%	71	13%	11	82
Delivery of dispensed medicines – Selected patient groups (please list patient groups below)	73%	57	27%	21	78
Delivery of dispensed medicines – Selected areas (please list areas below)	78%	56	22%	16	72
Delivery of dispensed medicines – Free of charge on request	75%	59	25%	20	79
Delivery of dispensed medicines – With charge	35%	26	65%	48	74

<b>Please list your criteria for selected patient groups</b>	<b>Total</b>
Elderly/housebound/disable or vulnerable patients	27
All patients	12
End of life care	2
All paying customers	2
Care home patients	1

<b>Please list your criteria for selected areas</b>	<b>Total</b>
Local area	16
5 mile radius	7
3 mile radius	5
2 mile radius	2
5-6 mile radius	2
1 mile radius	1

### 6) Do you dispense medicines into compliance aids?

Answered – 84; skipped – 0

<b>Response options</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>Total</b>
Yes – free of charge	81%	68
Yes – with charge	0%	0
No	19%	16

### 7) Are there any services you would like to provide that are not currently commissioned in your area?

Answered – 84; skipped – 0

Response options	%	Total
Yes	51%	43
No	49%	41

What are the services?	Total
Minor ailments scheme	5
Minor ailments, MDS, shingles, insect bites, ear syringing, acne, eczema	5
Umbrella, phlebotomy	3
Weight loss/management	3
COVID-19 vaccination	2
Diabetes testing	2
EHC	2
All services	1
Antibiotics for various illnesses	1
Care home service	1
Commissioned prescribing	1
Compliance aids	1
Ear Infection	1
Ear services	1
Health checks	1
MAS	1
Medication reviews	1
Minor ailments, phlebotomy, NHS health checks, pneumonia and shingles vaccination and travel vaccination	1
Minor ailments, shingles, insect bites, ear syringing, acne, eczema	1
Needle exchange	1
NHS Vaccination services	1
Stop smoking clinic	1
Substance misuse, supervised consumption service	1
Supervised consumption of methadone	1
Throat infection	1
UTI clinic	1
We have trained people to provide phlebotomy services, vaccination services e.g. shingles, hep b, pneumonia, whooping cough. Needs assessed minor ailments service. We have trained pharmacist who can provide instant HIV tests as advocated by HIV charities. Ear services (listed in extended care 3). Medium (6–12 months) is to train pharmacist as IP this in in place. Longer term (2–3 years) is to have 2 IP to cover all contracted hours but this is dependent on national/ local community pharmacy framework supporting community pharmacy within the NHS framework and innovation to ensure NHS able to meet future needs.	1

### 8) Are there any other services you are providing that are not commissioned currently?

Answered – 84; skipped – 0

Response options	%	Total
Yes	31%	26
No	69%	58

What are the services?	Total
Emergency supplies of medication when surgeries fail to supply prescriptions in a timely manner (we are not supposed to refer patients to NHS 111 for this service)	4
Travel vaccinations	4
Ear syringing services	2
Minor ailments, MDS, shingles, insect bites, ear syringing, acne, eczema	2
Substance misuse supervised	2
Dispensing into compliance aids	1
Free delivery of prescriptions and free compliance aid service	1
PGD – travel	1
Prescription management service specifically for those who are unable to manage this themselves and have nobody else to manage it for them	1
Private hair loss, weight loss, period delay etc	1
Private travel clinic, private blood immunity testing services and other vaccination services, fit to fly	1
Private travel health vaccination, private occupational health vaccination and immunity blood testing services. Nail care services. Private sexual health testing services. Fit to travel PCR/antigen testing services. We are looking into other private phlebotomy services e.g. well women checks or blood groups but currently service partners have paused this	1
Private weight loss, hair loss, travel vaccination, period delay, malaria prophylaxis, erectile dysfunction. Free smoking cessation, EHC via Umbrella services	1
Travel vaccines, sexual health screening, children's vaccination	1
Travel vaccs, COVID testing, HPV, hepatitis, malaria, chicken pox, shingles, hair retention, shin scanning, mole scanning.	1
Weight management – free weigh-ins	1
Yellow fever vaccinations, all other travel and occupational health vaccinations	1
Yes, I have just completed ear health service including ear micro suction	1

### 9) Details of the person completing this form

Answered – 82; skipped – 2

## Appendix F: Consultation plan and list of stakeholders

### Consultee as required by Pharmaceutical Regulations 2013 Part 2 (8)

Stakeholder role	PNA briefing letter sent	Steering Group representation	Questionnaire (pharmacy contractor/public)	Draft PNA link sent
LPC – Birmingham and Solihull	Y	Y	All	Y
LMC – Birmingham and Solihull	Y	Y	All	Y
Any person on pharmaceutical list (Community Pharmacies)	-	-	Contractor	Y
Healthwatch – Birmingham and Solihull	Y	Y	All	Y
Hosted on Birmingham and Solihull websites	-	-	Public	Y
Council social media (Facebook, Twitter, Instagram, E-Newsletters, internal channels)	-	-	Public	Y
Local groups (pharmacies, GP practices, community hubs, faith leaders, libraries, and community development team)	-	-	Public	Y
Birmingham Women's and Children's NHS Foundation Trust – Chief Pharmacist and Deputy Chief Pharmacist	-	-	-	Y
City Hospital - Chief Pharmacist	-	-	-	Y
Good Hope Hospital – Clinical Director of Pharmacy	-	-	-	Y
Heartlands Hospital - Clinical Director of Pharmacy	-	-	-	Y
Queen Elizabeth Hospital - Chief Pharmacist	-	-	-	Y
Royal Orthopaedic Hospital - Chief Pharmacist	-	-	-	Y
West Heath Hospital - Chief Pharmacist	-	-	-	Y
Solihull Hospital - Clinical Director of Pharmacy	-	-	-	Y
Birmingham and Solihull Mental Health Foundation Trust	-	-	-	Y

NHS England	Y	Y	All	Y
Worcestershire HWB	-	-	-	Y
Warwickshire HWB	-	-	-	Y
Coventry HWB	-	-	-	Y
Staffordshire HWB	-	-	-	Y
Walsall HWB	-	-	-	Y
Sandwell HWB	-	-	-	Y
Dudley HWB	-	-	-	Y

### Other consultees

Stakeholder role	PNA briefing letter sent	Steering Group representation	Questionnaire (pharmacy contractor/public)	Draft PNA link sent
CCG	Y	Y	All	Y
Bromsgrove LMC	-	-	-	Y
Stratford-Upon-Avon LMC	-	-	-	Y
Warwick LMC	-	-	-	Y
Coventry LMC	-	-	-	Y
North Warwickshire LMC	-	-	-	Y
Lichfield LMC	-	-	-	Y
Walsall LMC	-	-	-	Y
Sandwell LMC	-	-	-	Y
Dudley LMC	-	-	-	Y



Bromsgrove LPC	-	-	-	Y
Stratford-Upon-Avon LPC	-	-	-	Y
Warwick LPC	-	-	-	Y
Coventry LPC	-	-	-	Y
North Warwickshire LPC	-	-	-	Y
Lichfield LPC	-	-	-	Y
Walsall LPC	-	-	-	Y
Sandwell LPC	-	-	-	Y
Dudley LPC	-	-	-	Y
Head of Commissioning and Performance, Solihull MBC PH	Y	Y	All	Y
Assistant Director of Public Health, Birmingham CC PH	Y	Y	All	Y
Senior Public Health Analyst, Solihull MBC PH	Y	Y	All	Y
Public Health Analyst, Birmingham CC PH	-	-	Public	Y
Knowledge, Evidence and Governance Team, Birmingham PH	Y	Y	All	Y
Public Health Commissioning Support Officer, Solihull MBC PH	Y	Y	All	Y
Commissioning & Contract Manager for Domestic Abuse, Sexual Abuse and Sexual Health, Solihull MBC PH	Y	Y	All	Y
Public Health Service Lead, Birmingham CC PH	Y	Y	All	Y
Senior Programme Officer Governance, Birmingham CC PH	Y	Y	All	Y
Communications Officer, Solihull MBC PH	Y	Y	All	Y
Portfolio Support Officer, Solihull MBC PH	-	-	Public	Y
Senior Analyst, Business Intelligence & Improvement, Solihull MBC PH	-	-	Public	Y

## Appendix G: Summary of consultation responses

As required by the Pharmaceutical Regulations 2013, Birmingham and Solihull HWBs held a 60-day consultation on the draft PNA from 31 October to 30 December 2022.

The draft PNA was hosted on the Birmingham City Council and the Solihull Metropolitan Borough Council websites and invitations to review the assessment, and comment, were sent to a wide range of stakeholders including all community pharmacies in Birmingham and Solihull. A number of members of the public had expressed an interest in the PNA and were invited to participate in the consultation as well as a range of public engagement groups in Birmingham and Solihull as identified by the councils and Healthwatch. Responses to the consultation were possible via an online survey.

There were in total 51 responses. Responses received:

- 38 (75%) from a member of the public
- 3 (6%) from a business/organisation
- 2 (4%) from a pharmacist
- 2 (4%) from a healthcare or social care professional
- 2 (4%) who described themselves as other
- 1 (2%) from a carer
- 1 (2%) from a GP
- 1 (2%) from an elected member (Councillor/ MP)
- 1 (2%) from an employee of the Council

The following are the main themes, and PNA Steering Group's response, to feedback received during the consultation on the draft PNA:

- Information provided in the PNA
- Issues over access to services
- Correction of data in the PNA

All responses were considered by the PNA Steering Group at its meeting on 12 January 2023 for the final report.

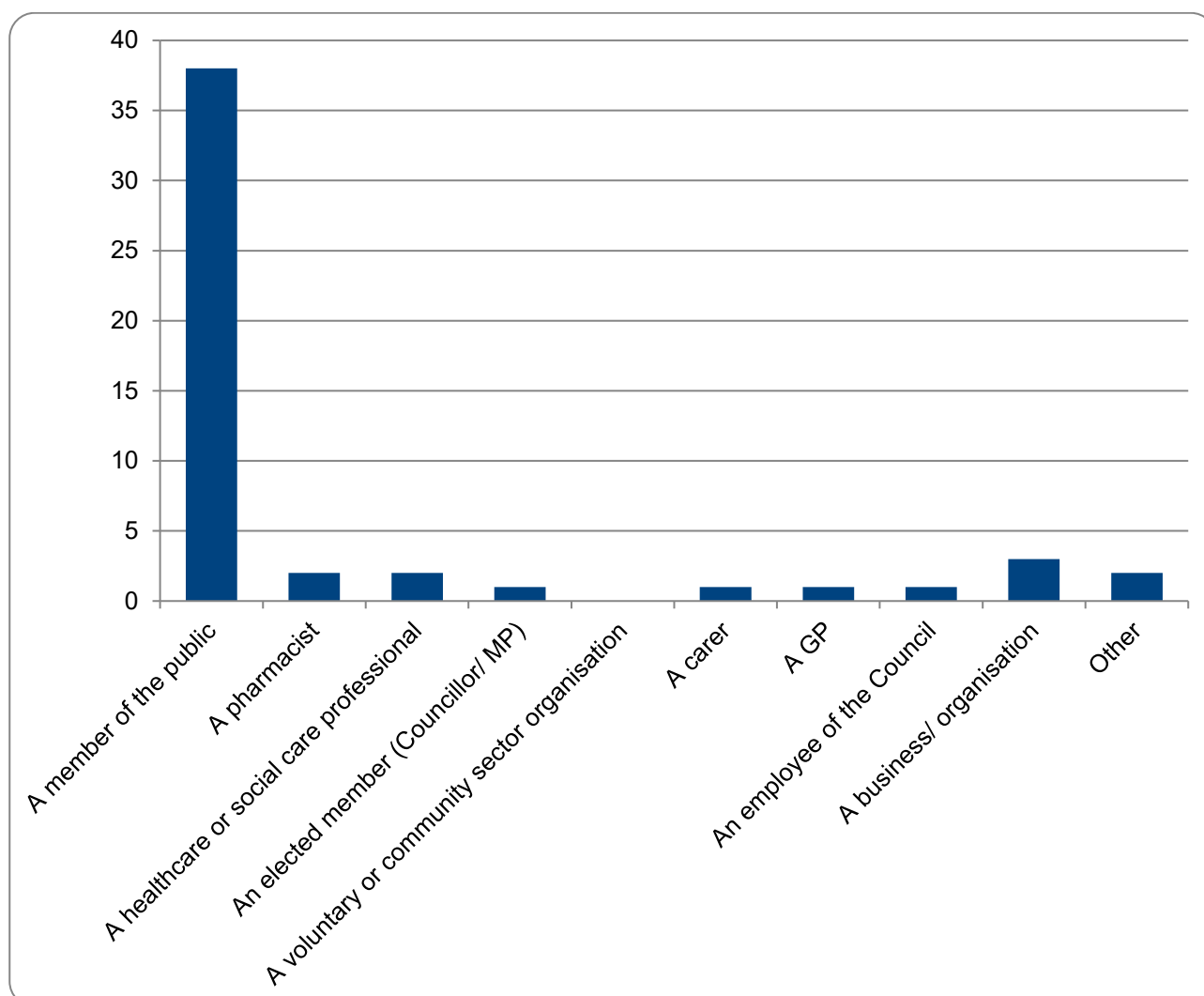
Below is a summary of responses to the specific questions, asked during the consultation. In addition, all consultation comments received can be found in the BSOL PNA consultation comments report which can be found via the below links:

[BSOL PNA consultation comments report – Birmingham](#)

[BSOL PNA consultation comments report - Solihull](#)

## Consultation questions and responses:

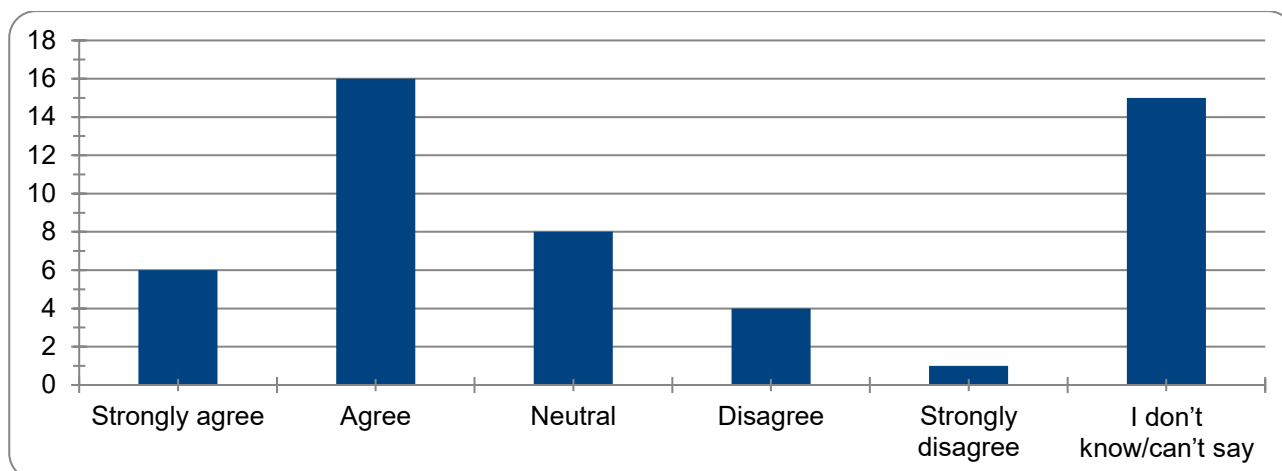
**Q1- Are you mainly responding as? (Please select one option)**



Response options	%	Total
A member of the public	75%	38
A pharmacist	4%	2
A healthcare or social care professional	4%	2
An elected member (Councillor/ MP)	2%	1
A voluntary or community sector organisation	0%	0
A carer	2%	1
A GP	2%	1
An employee of the Council	2%	1
A business/ organisation	6%	3
Other	4%	2

Answered – 51; skipped – 0

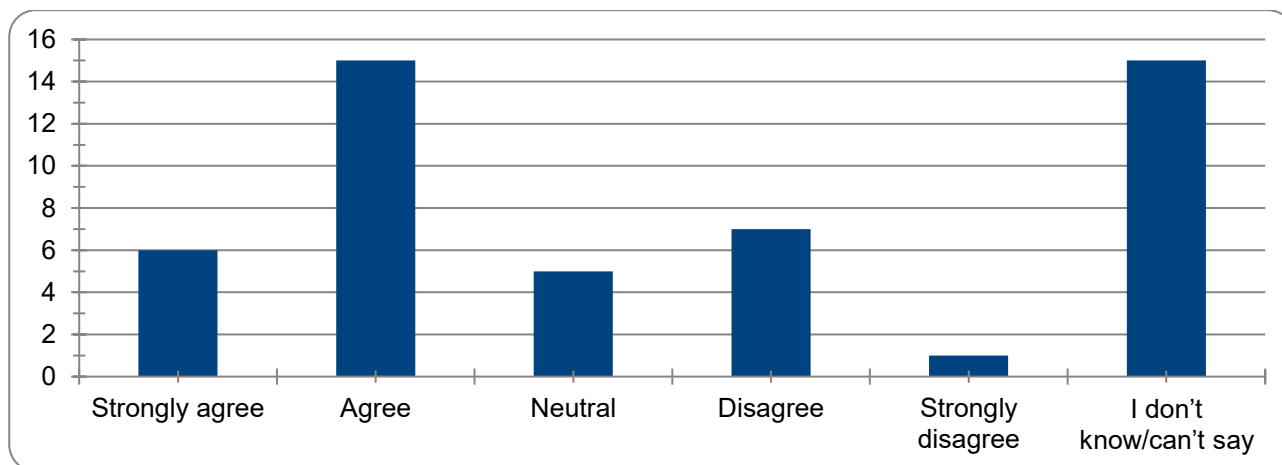
**Q2- The Draft Birmingham and Solihull PNA reflects the current supply of pharmaceutical services within Birmingham and Solihull. (See Sections 3, 4 & 6 of the Draft PNA)**



Response options	%	Total
Strongly agree	12%	6
Agree	32%	16
Neutral	16%	8
Disagree	8%	4
Strongly disagree	2%	1
I don't know/can't say	30%	15

Answered – 50; skipped – 1

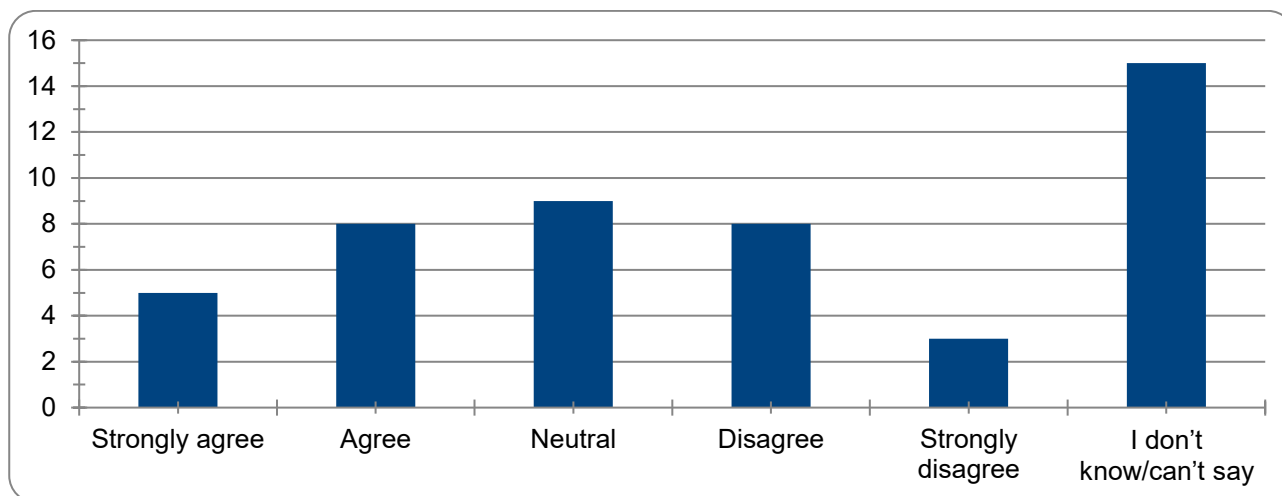
**Q3- The Draft PNA reflects the current pharmaceutical needs of Birmingham and Solihull residents. (See Section 7 of the Draft PNA)**



Response options	%	Total
Strongly agree	12%	6
Agree	31%	15
Neutral	10%	5
Disagree	14%	7
Strongly disagree	2%	1
I don't know/can't say	31%	15

Answered – 49; skipped – 2

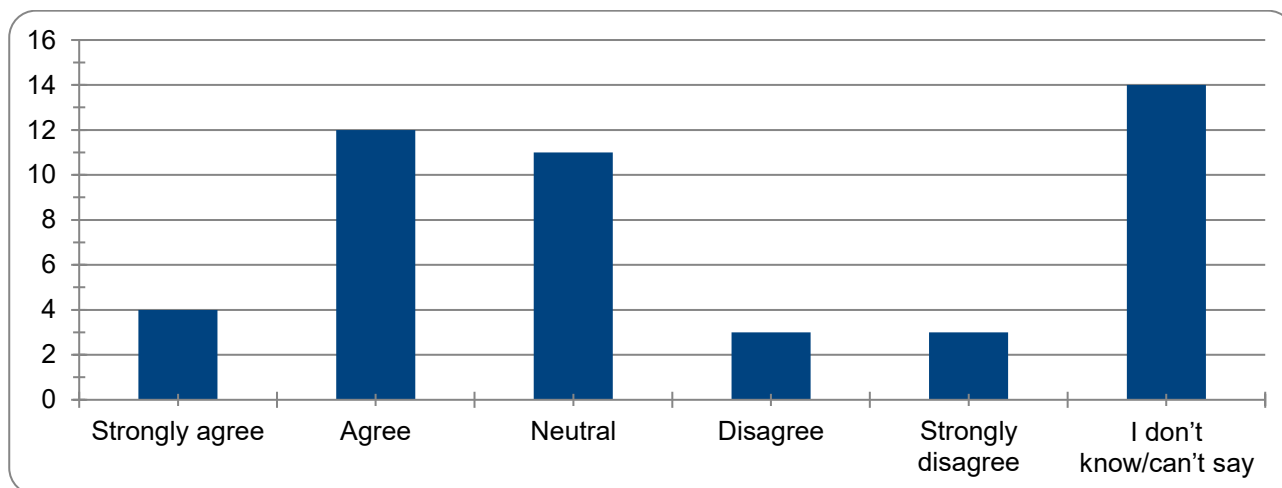
**Q4- There are no gaps identified in the provision of pharmaceutical services in the Draft PNA.**



Response options	%	Total
Strongly agree	10%	5
Agree	17%	8
Neutral	19%	9
Disagree	17%	8
Strongly disagree	6%	3
I don't know/can't say	31%	15

Answered – 48; skipped – 3

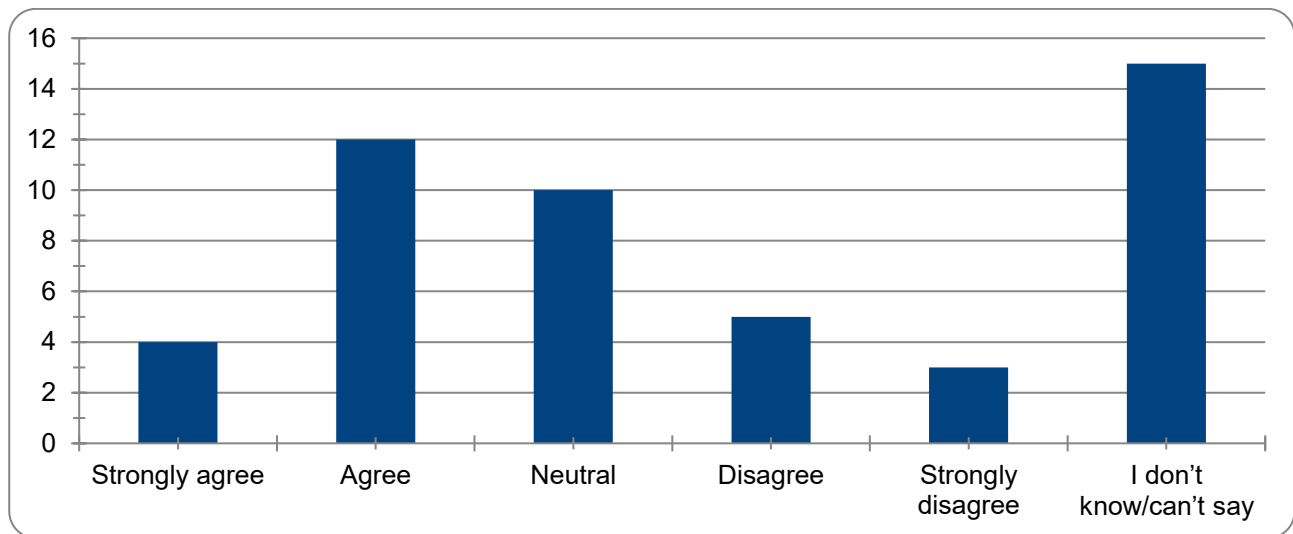
**Q5- The Draft PNA reflects the future (over the next three years) pharmaceutical needs of Birmingham and Solihull residents. (See Section 7 of the Draft PNA)**



Response options	%	Total
Strongly agree	9%	4
Agree	26%	12
Neutral	23%	11
Disagree	6%	3
Strongly disagree	6%	3
I don't know/can't say	30%	14

Answered – 47; skipped – 4

**Q6- How strongly do you agree with the conclusions found in the Draft PNA? (See the Executive Summary and Section 7 of the Draft PNA)**



<b>Response options</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>Total</b>
Strongly agree	8%	4
Agree	24%	12
Neutral	20%	10
Disagree	10%	5
Strongly disagree	6%	3
I don't know/can't say	31%	15

Answered – 49; skipped – 2

## Appendix H: BSOL demographics and health needs

### Overview<sup>1</sup>

The BSOL areas are in the West Midland region, with a combined population of 1,358,012. The total geographical area covers 337 square kilometres. The population is diverse and classified as ‘urban with major conurbation’ under the Rural Urban Classification 2011.<sup>2</sup>

The most recent mid-year 2021 estimates show that the total population decreased for Birmingham by 1,291 since 2020. This was caused by an increased number of deaths. Solihull’s population increased by 1,113, which was primarily due to net international immigration. Therefore, the population of BSOL decreased by 178.

Birmingham is the second-largest city in the UK, located in the West Midlands region with an area of 268 square kilometres. The 2021 population estimate for Birmingham is 1,144,900, which is a 6.7% increase from 2011. Birmingham is ranked 1 (out of 7 metropolitan districts in the West Midlands region) in terms of total population (with 1 being the largest).

Solihull is a metropolitan district in the West Midlands region with an area of 69 square kilometres. The 2021 census estimated the total population of Solihull as 216,200, which is a 4.6% increase from 2011. Solihull is ranked 7 (out of 7 metropolitan districts in the West Midlands region) in terms of total population (with 1 being the largest).

For the purpose of the PNA, the BSOL geography has six localities:

- North
- East
- South
- West
- Central
- Solihull

North, East, South, West and Central are all in Birmingham. The Solihull geography fits into one locality for this PNA.

**Note: At the time of writing, 2021 census figures for local authorities are available at local authority geography level only.**

Table F1 shows both the total population and registered population by locality for BSOL using the most recent mid-year estimates for 2020.

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<sup>1</sup> ONS Population projections. [Accessed July 2022.]

[www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/populationandmigration/populationestimates/bulletins/populationandhouseholdestimatesenglandandwales/census2021](https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/populationandmigration/populationestimates/bulletins/populationandhouseholdestimatesenglandandwales/census2021)

<sup>2</sup> Rural Urban Classification (2011) map of the Local Authority Districts in England. [Accessed July 2022.]

<https://geoportal.statistics.gov.uk/documents/ons::rural-urban-classification-2011-map-of-the-local-authority-districts-in-england/explore>

**Table F1: Total population by locality**

Locality	Parliamentary constituency	Resident population all ages (MYE mid-2020)
North	Sutton Coldfield	93,486
North	Erdington	103,788
<b>North Total</b>		<b>200,274</b>
East	Hodge Hill	128,694
East	Yardley	113,048
<b>East Total</b>		<b>241,737</b>
South	Edgbaston	106,340
South	Northfield	102,951
<b>South Total</b>		<b>209,291</b>
West	Ladywood	151,748
West	Perry Barr	111,398
<b>West Total</b>		<b>263,146</b>
Central	Hall Green	118,904
Central	Selly Oak	110,168
<b>Central Total</b>		<b>229,072</b>
Solihull	Solihull	103,317
Solihull	Meriden	114,170
<b>Solihull Total</b>		<b>217,487</b>
<b>Total</b>		<b>1,358,012</b>

Source: Office for National Statistics (ONS). Mid-Year Estimates 2020

The population density and distribution in BSOL vary considerably from low density in the more rural areas to high density in the urban areas. [Map A](#) shows the distribution of population across all the Middle Layer Super Output Areas (MSOA) areas.<sup>3</sup>

### Age

Table F2 shows the 2021 census age structure estimates for BSOL. Birmingham has a relatively large working-age population, with nearly 87% of the total population being under the age of 65, which is above the England average (81.5%). Solihull has up to 78% of the population under the age of 65, which is below the England average.

<sup>3</sup> OHID. Population Density maps. [Accessed July 2022.] <https://localhealth.org.uk/#c=indicator&i=t1.popden&view=map8>



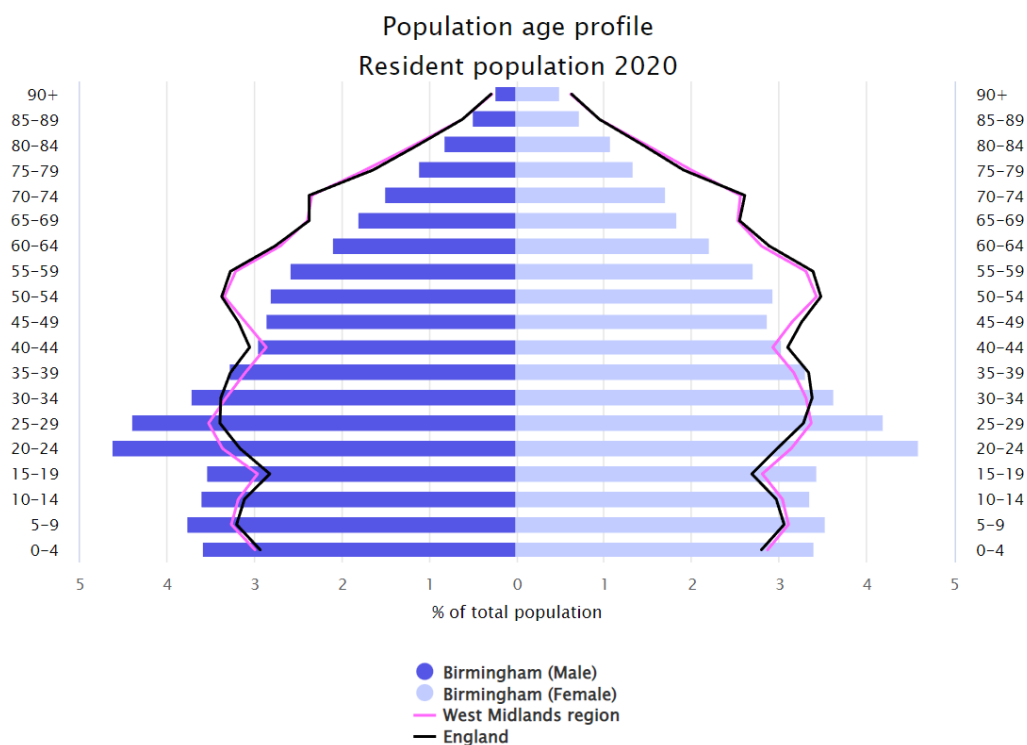
**Table F2: Age structure of the population, 2021**

	<b>Under 15</b>	<b>15–64</b>	<b>65+</b>
Birmingham	20.9%	65.9%	13.1%
Solihull	18.1%	60.8%	21.1%
England	17.4%	64.1%	18.6%

Source: ONS. 2021 Census

**Birmingham**

Figure F1 shows a 2021 population pyramid depicting the age structure of Birmingham in five-year age brackets.<sup>4</sup> The pyramid compares Birmingham with England and the West Midlands. Birmingham has an old-age dependency ratio (working-age population: over-65 population) of 20.4 per 100 working-age population, which is the second lowest out of seven metropolitan districts in the West Midlands region.

**Figure F1: Birmingham population age profile, 2020**

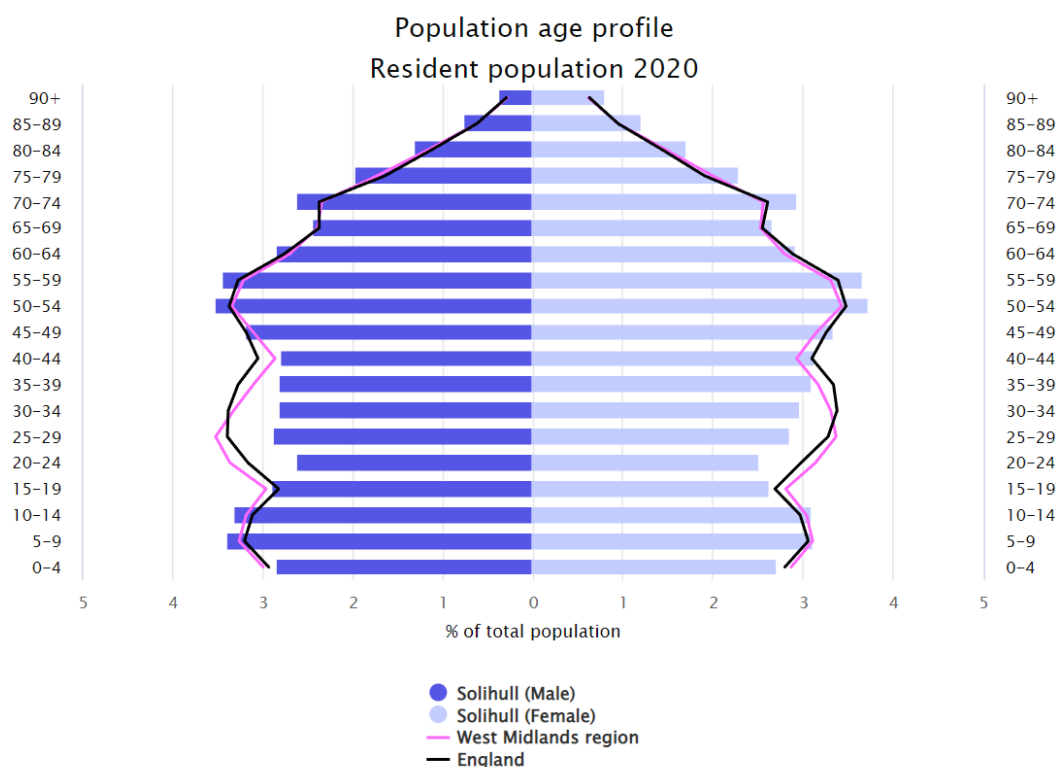
Source: ONS. Mid-Year Estimates 2020

**Solihull**

Figure F2 shows a 2021 population pyramid depicting the age structure of Solihull in five-year age brackets.<sup>5</sup> The pyramid compares Solihull with England and West Midlands. Solihull has an old-age dependency ratio (working-age population: over-65 population) of 35.3 per 100 working-age population, which is the highest out of seven metropolitan districts in the West Midlands region.

<sup>4</sup> ONS. 2011 census, accessed through LG Inform. [Accessed July 2022.] <https://lginform.local.gov.uk/>

<sup>5</sup> ONS. 2011 census, accessed through LG Inform. [Accessed July 2022.] <https://lginform.local.gov.uk/>

**Figure F2: Solihull population age profile, 2020**

Source: ONS. Mid-Year Estimates 2020

### Ethnicity

Ethnicity across BSOL varies significantly by locality, and this can be seen in [Map C](#).

### Birmingham

Table F3 shows the proportions of the population in each ethnic group in 2011, the most recent year for which census data is currently available by ethnic group.<sup>6</sup> In ascending order, the table shows how the population identified themselves:

**Table F3: Birmingham ethnicity comparison with West Midlands and England, 2011**

Ethnicity	Birmingham	West Midlands	England
White	57.9%	82.7%	85.4%
Asian or Asian British	26.6%	10.8%	7.8%
Black or Black British	9.0%	3.3%	3.5%
Mixed race	4.4%	2.4%	2.3%
Other ethnic group	2.0%	0.9%	1.0%

Source: ONS Population estimates 2011

<sup>6</sup> ONS. 2011 census, accessed through LG Inform. [Accessed July 2022.] <https://lginform.local.gov.uk/>

## Birmingham community health profiles

Birmingham City Council community health profiles<sup>7</sup> provide short evidence summaries focusing on specific communities of interest. These are based on religion, ethnicity, disability and sexual orientation, and provide an insight into the inequalities (health needs) within the community.

### Solihull

Table F4 shows the proportions of the population in each ethnic group in 2011, the most recent year for which census data is currently available by ethnic group.<sup>8</sup> In ascending order, the table shows how the population identified themselves.

**Table F4: Solihull ethnicity comparison with West Midlands and England, 2011**

Ethnicity	Solihull	West Midlands	England
White	89.1%	82.7%	85.4%
Asian or Asian British	6.6%	10.8%	7.8%
Black or Black British	1.6%	3.3%	3.5%
Mixed race	2.1%	2.4%	2.3%
Another ethnic group	0.6%	0.9%	1.0%

Source: ONS Population estimates 2011

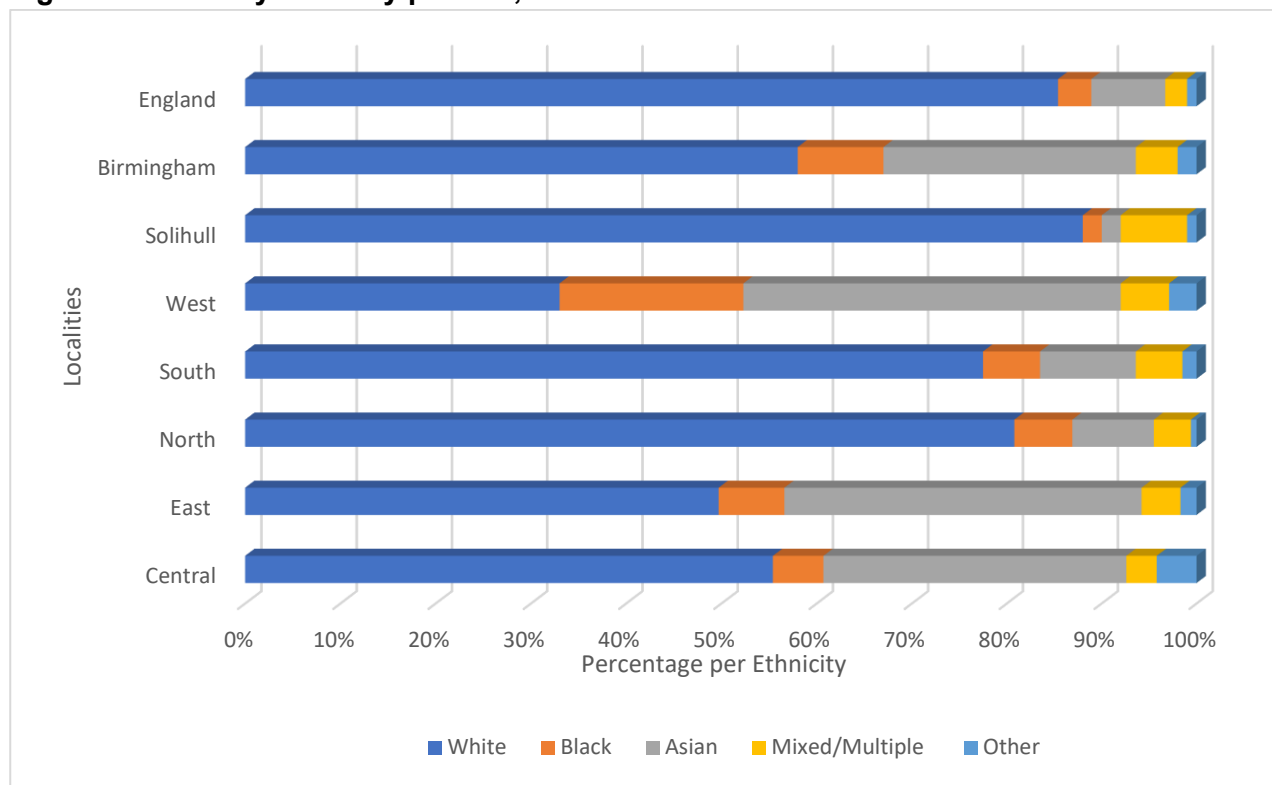
### Locality ethnicity profiles

Figure F3 shows ethnicity by locality in 2011. The localities with the largest groups of people of Asian ethnicity are West (39.7%), East (37.6%) and Central (31.9%), and these proportions are significantly higher than England (7.8%). West locality has the largest percentage of people with Black ethnicity (19.3%), which is significantly higher than England (3.0%). The areas with the largest groups of people of White British ethnicity are Solihull (88%), South (77.5%) and North (80.8%) localities, which are similar to England (85.8%).<sup>9</sup>

<sup>7</sup> Birmingham City Council. Community health profiles. [Accessed August 2022.] [www.birmingham.gov.uk/info/50265/supporting\\_healthier\\_communities/2463/community\\_health\\_profiles](http://www.birmingham.gov.uk/info/50265/supporting_healthier_communities/2463/community_health_profiles)

<sup>8</sup> ONS. 2011 census, accessed through LG Inform. [Accessed July 2022.] <https://lginform.local.gov.uk/>

<sup>9</sup> Birmingham locality ethnicity profiles. [Accessed July 2022.] [www.birmingham.gov.uk/info/50268/joint\\_strategic\\_needs\\_assessment\\_jsna/1332/local\\_area\\_health\\_profiles](http://www.birmingham.gov.uk/info/50268/joint_strategic_needs_assessment_jsna/1332/local_area_health_profiles)

**Figure F3: Locality ethnicity profiles, 2011**

Source: ONS. 2011/Birmingham locality profiles

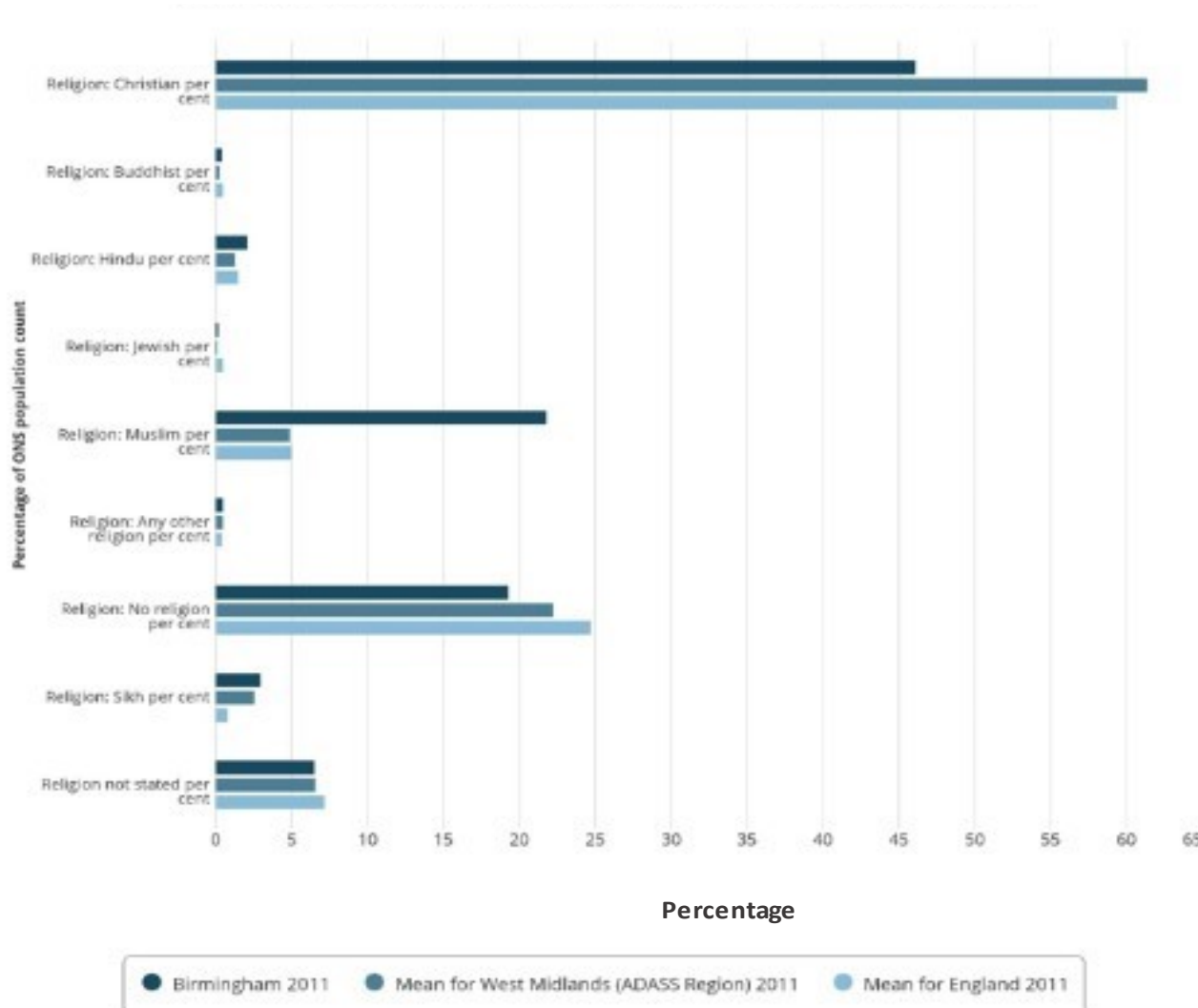
## Religion

### Birmingham

Religious affiliations for Birmingham, as at the 2011 Census, are shown in the bar chart in Figure F4.<sup>10</sup> The chart shows the percentage of people who identified with a particular religious group, as defined by a set of census categories. The three largest religious groups in ascending order for Birmingham compared with the England averages are:

- Christian – percentage of ONS population count 46.1% (England 64.3%)
- Muslim – percentage of ONS population count 21.8% (England 5%)
- No religion – percentage of ONS population count 19.3% (England 31.9%)

<sup>10</sup> ONS. 2011 census, accessed through LG Inform. [Accessed July 2022.] <https://lginform.local.gov.uk/>

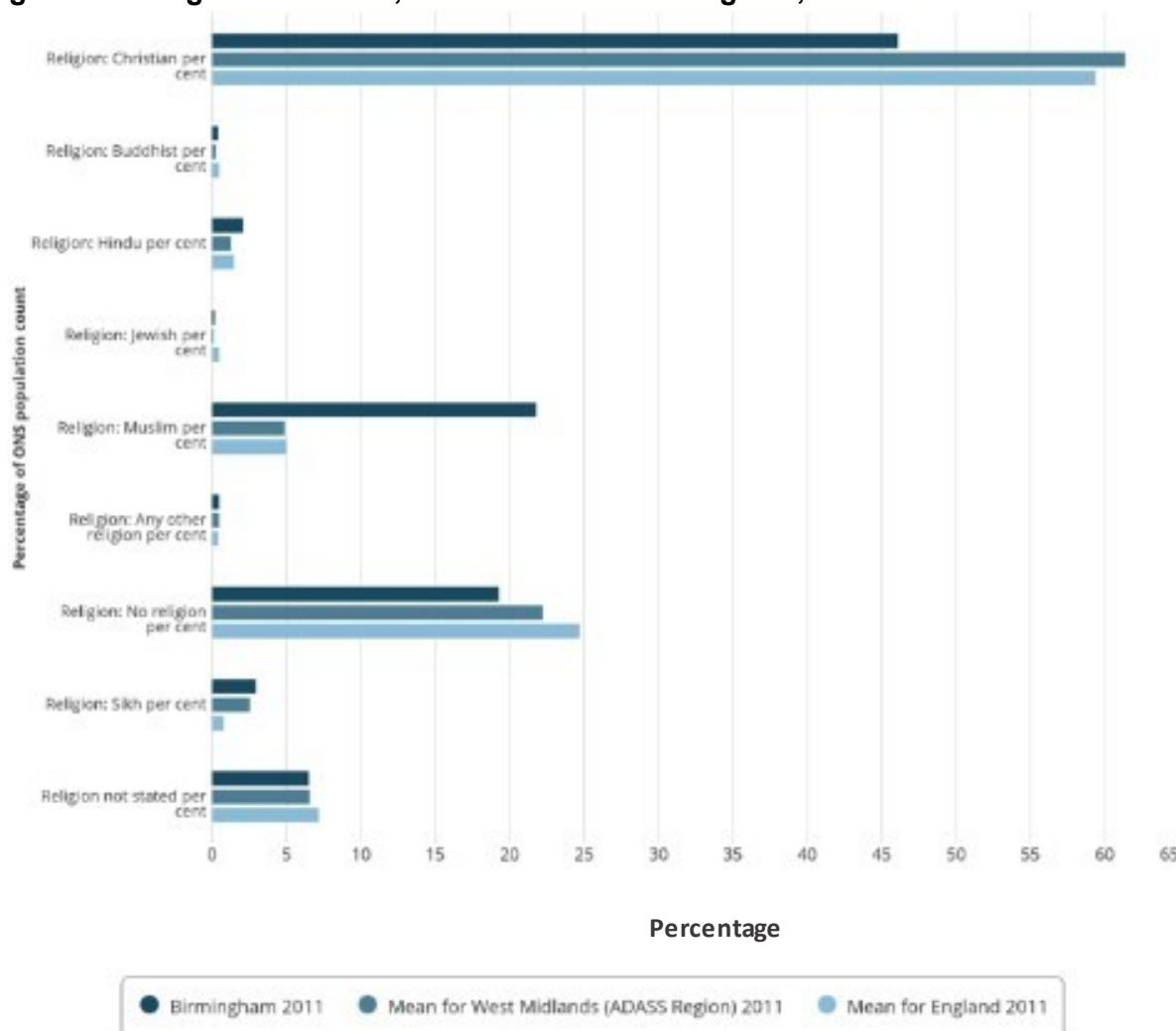
**Figure F4: Religion in Birmingham, West Midlands and England, 2011**

Source: ONS. Population estimates 2011

### Solihull

Religious affiliations for Solihull, as at the 2011 census, are shown in Figure F5. This shows the percentage of people who identified with a particular religious group, as defined by a set of census categories. The three largest religious groups in ascending order for Solihull compared with the England averages are:

- Christian – percentage of ONS population count 65.6% (England 64.3%)
- No religion – percentage of ONS population count 21.4% (England 31.9%)
- Religion not stated – percentage of ONS population count 6.4% (England 6.8%)

**Figure F5: Religion in Solihull, West Midlands and England, 2011**

Source: ONS. Population estimates 2011

### Predicted population growth

Table F5 shows the prediction population change from ONA 2018-subnational population projections, 2020<sup>11</sup>.

<sup>11</sup> ONS. 2018 ONS 2018-subnational population projections, 2020. [www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/populationandmigration/populationprojections/datasets/localauthoritiesnenglandtable2](http://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/populationandmigration/populationprojections/datasets/localauthoritiesnenglandtable2) [Accessed October 2022]

**Table F5: Prediction population change by age, 2018-43**

Age group	Birmingham 2018	Birmingham 2043	Birmingham % growth	Solihull 2018	Solihull 2043	Solihull % growth	England 2018	England 2043	England % growth
0–4	83,536	89,211	6.8%	12,393	14,201	14.6%	3,346,727	3,382,106	1.1%
5–9	83,354	82,904	-0.5%	13,695	15,028	9.7%	3,523,866	3,325,016	-5.6%
10–14	78,407	78,264	-0.2%	13,419	15,451	15.1%	3,274,119	3,282,891	0.3%
15–19	79,682	84,907	6.6%	11,932	13,975	17.1%	3,096,575	3,346,708	8.1%
20–24	104,627	109,046	4.2%	10,903	11,146	2.2%	3,512,654	3,557,592	1.3%
25–29	96,630	103,139	6.7%	12,405	13,839	11.6%	3,815,924	3,912,677	2.5%
30–34	83,027	95,696	15.3%	12,039	14,855	23.4%	3,787,597	4,036,971	6.6%
35–39	77,134	81,491	5.6%	12,685	14,768	16.4%	3,717,483	3,728,328	0.3%
40–44	66,599	71,071	6.7%	12,410	14,708	18.5%	3,390,584	3,482,451	2.7%
45–49	68,260	71,010	4.0%	15,323	16,044	4.7%	3,799,242	3,720,774	-2.1%
50–54	65,745	69,115	5.1%	15,813	16,260	2.8%	3,915,451	3,870,476	-1.1%
55–59	58,417	61,937	6.0%	14,778	14,598	-1.2%	3,573,329	3,757,048	5.1%
60–64	48,012	56,813	18.3%	11,888	13,456	13.2%	3,044,374	3,614,092	18.7%
65–69	41,140	47,474	15.4%	11,665	11,731	0.6%	2,822,593	3,201,433	13.4%
70–74	36,104	46,025	27.5%	12,054	12,727	5.6%	2,724,800	3,372,728	23.8%
75–79	27,271	40,774	49.5%	8,340	11,915	42.9%	1,863,126	3,153,288	69.2%
80–84	21,729	31,106	43.2%	6,429	9,832	52.9%	1,403,756	2,442,069	74.0%
85–89	13,879	19,053	37.3%	4,209	6,192	47.1%	865,702	1,519,953	75.6%
90+	7,821	12,652	61.8%	2,529	4,618	82.6%	499,276	1,037,497	107.8%
All ages	1,141,374	1,251,689	9.7%	214,909	245,342	14.2%	55,977,178	61,744,098	10.3%

Source: ONA 2018-subnational population projections, 2020

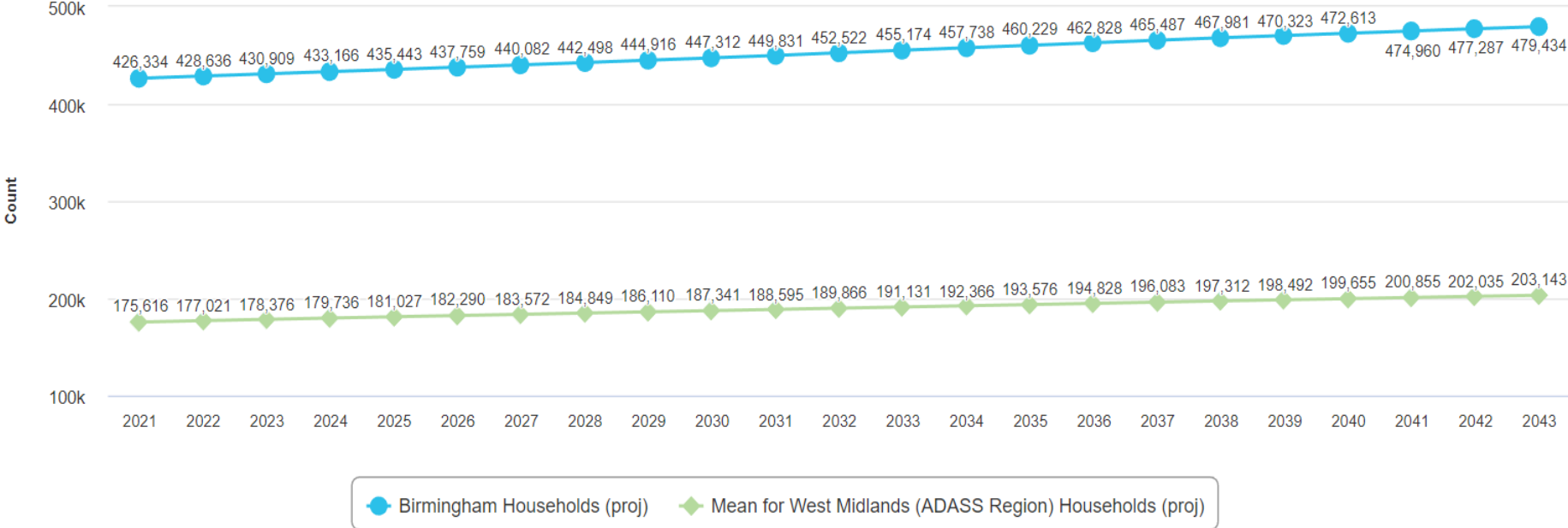
### Birmingham

Based on the ONS 2018-subnational population projections, 2020, the largest increase is projected among those aged 90 years and older, with the next largest is amongst those aged 75–84. Populations of those aged 5–14 are expected to fall.

Figure F6 shows the total projected number of households (all ages) based on figures from 2016. There is expected to be a 12.5% increase in the number of households from 2021 to 2043 in Birmingham, compared with a 15.7% increase in the West Midlands.<sup>12</sup>

<sup>12</sup> ONS. 2011 census, accessed through LG Inform [Accessed July 2022.] <https://lginform.local.gov.uk/>

Figure F6: Birmingham number of households (projections) (from 2021 to 2043)



Source: ONS. Number of households projections



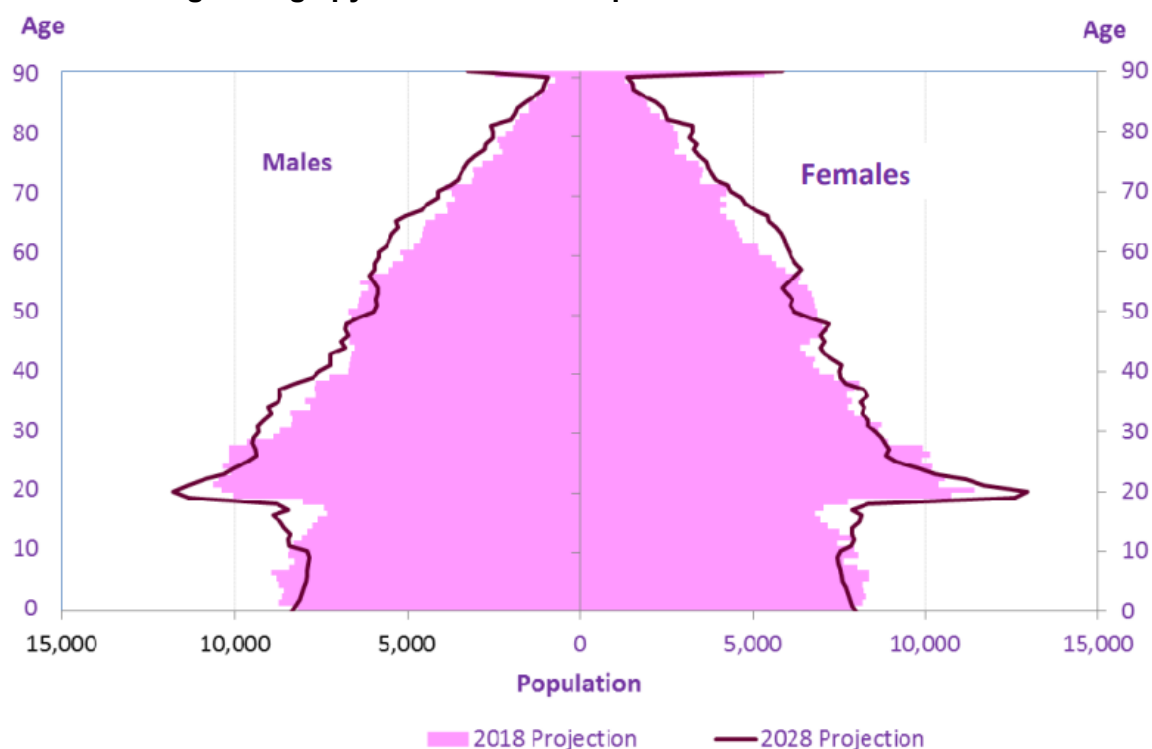
If recent trends continue, the population of Birmingham is projected to grow from 1,141,400 in 2018 to 1,186,000 (3.9%) in 2028 and to 1,230,000 (7.8%) in 2038. Figure F7 shows the comparison of the age structure between 2018 and 2028. Birmingham has a young age structure with relatively high proportions of young people and lower proportions of older people. The large student population is reflected in the bulge around the early 20s. The spike at the top right side of the pyramid in Figure F7 illustrates greater female life expectancy.<sup>79</sup>

The 2028 pyramid base shows the impact of declining birth rates. The increase of those in their 60s can be attributed to the high birth rates in the 1960s. Similarly, the decrease of those in their 50s can be attributed to a decline in birth rates in the 1970s.<sup>80</sup>

Note: These estimates do not incorporate planned housing and regeneration development within the borough as accurate numbers and timelines are not yet known. The true rate of growth could be even higher once these are accounted for.

Those aged 65+ are the highest users of adult social care and wider health services, and are also more likely to develop multiple long-term conditions, which results in increased demand for health and social care services with fewer working-age people that can be taxed to pay for this increased demand.

**Figure F7: Birmingham age pyramid – 2018 compared with 2028**



Source: ONS population projections

<sup>79</sup> ONS. 2011 census, accessed through LG Inform. [Accessed July 2022.] <https://lginform.local.gov.uk/>

<sup>80</sup> ONS. Population projections [Accessed July 2022.]

[www.birmingham.gov.uk/info/20057/about\\_birmingham/1294/population\\_and\\_census/7](http://www.birmingham.gov.uk/info/20057/about_birmingham/1294/population_and_census/7)

**Solihull**

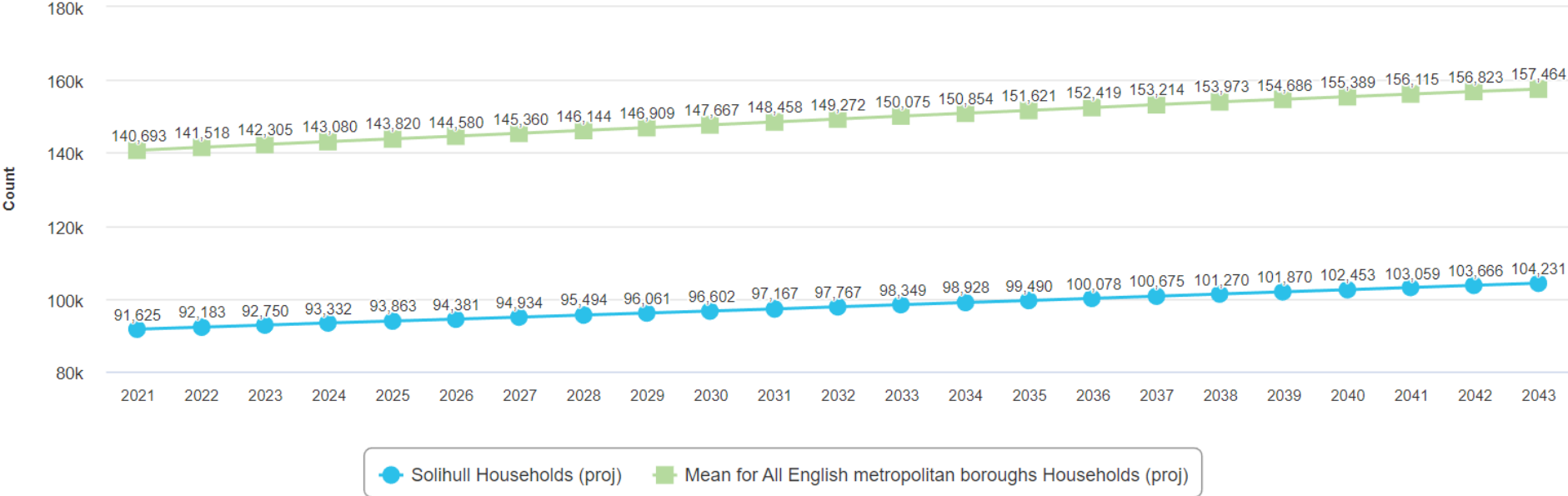
The largest increase is projected among those aged 90 years and older, with the next largest is among those aged 75–84. Populations of those aged 55–59 are expected to fall.

Figure F8 shows the total projected number of households (all ages) based on figures from 2016. There is a 13.8% increase in the number of households from 2021 to 2043 in Solihull, compared with a 15.7% increase in the West Midlands.<sup>81</sup>

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<sup>81</sup> ONS. 2011 census, accessed through LG Inform. [Accessed July 2022.] <https://lginform.local.gov.uk>

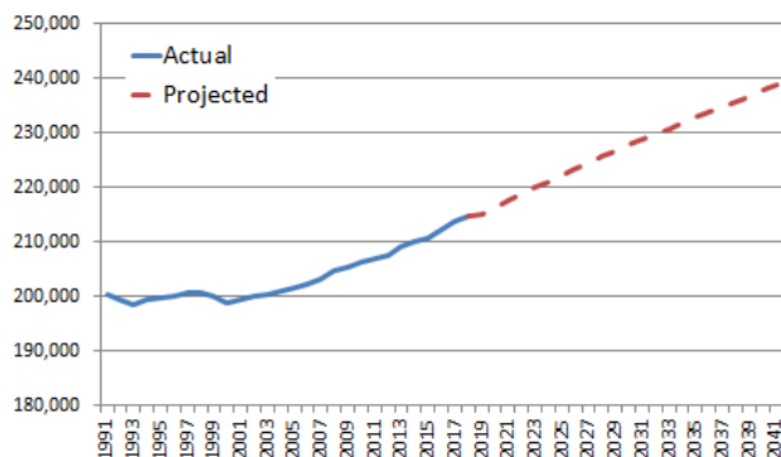
Figure F8: Solihull number of households (projections) (from 2021 to 2043)



Source: ONS. Number of households projections

Figure F9 shows the Solihull population projection to 2038. The Solihull population is projected to increase by 11,523 people (5.4%) between 2018 and 2028 and by a further 10,145 (4.5%) between 2028 and 2038. The total increase is 9.9% between 2018 and 2028.<sup>70</sup>

**Figure F9: Solihull population projection 2018–2038**



Source: ONS. Mid-year population estimates

Figure F9 shows that between 2018 and 2038 the number of children aged 0–15 is projected to increase by 7.2%, although growth is expected to be much higher in the first ten years of this projection than between 2028 and 2038 (+5.5% compared with +1.6%). The largest growth in Solihull population in both numbers and percentage over the 20 years is in the 65+ range (+5,174, +77%). By 2038 it is likely that the 85+ population will increase by 2% from 3% to 5%.<sup>71</sup>

## Population change

Population change is calculated using three statistics: natural change (number of live births and number of deaths), migration (internal and international inflows and outflows) and other adjustments.<sup>72</sup>

## Birmingham

Figure F10 shows that the change in Birmingham for the year 2020 was -1,291 people. Natural change was less than in previous years (from 7,479 down to 5,325 in 2019) caused by an increase in deaths (up by 1,656 in 2020), linked to the continuing decrease in births (down 498 in 2020).

An increase in immigration and a decrease in emigration have both contributed to the increase in net international migration by 2,442 in 2020 from previous year.

<sup>70</sup> ONS. Population projections. [Accessed July 2022.]

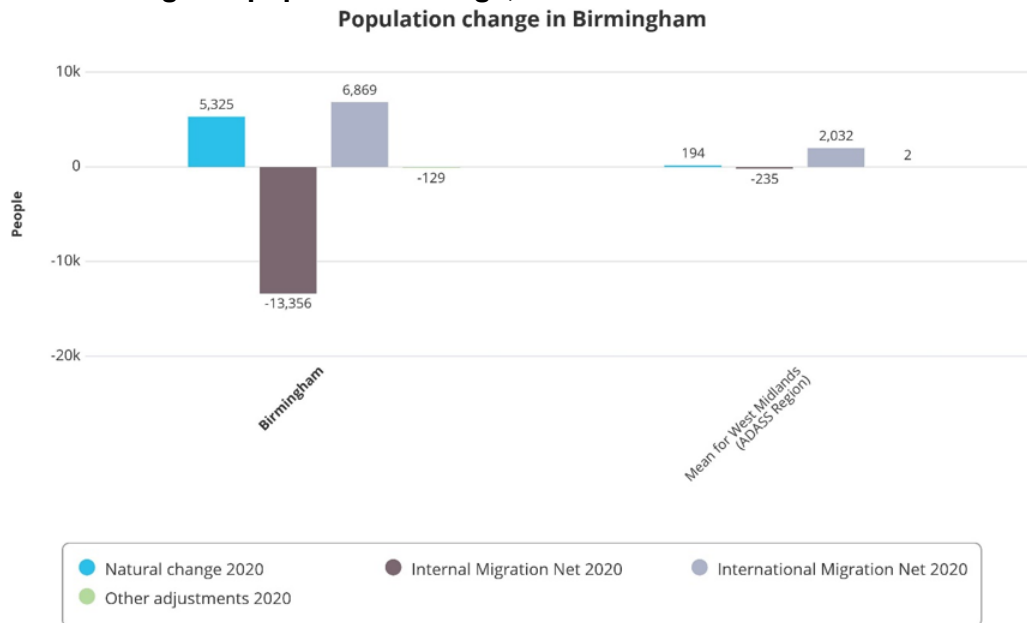
[www.solihull.gov.uk/sites/default/files/migrated/InfoandIntelligence\\_Solihull-People-Place.pdf](http://www.solihull.gov.uk/sites/default/files/migrated/InfoandIntelligence_Solihull-People-Place.pdf)

<sup>71</sup> ONS. Population projections. [Accessed July 2022.]

[www.solihull.gov.uk/sites/default/files/migrated/InfoandIntelligence\\_Solihull-People-Place.pdf](http://www.solihull.gov.uk/sites/default/files/migrated/InfoandIntelligence_Solihull-People-Place.pdf)

<sup>72</sup> ONS. 2011 census, accessed through LG Inform. [Accessed July 2022.] <https://lginform.local.gov.uk/>

**Figure F10: Birmingham population change, 2019-20**

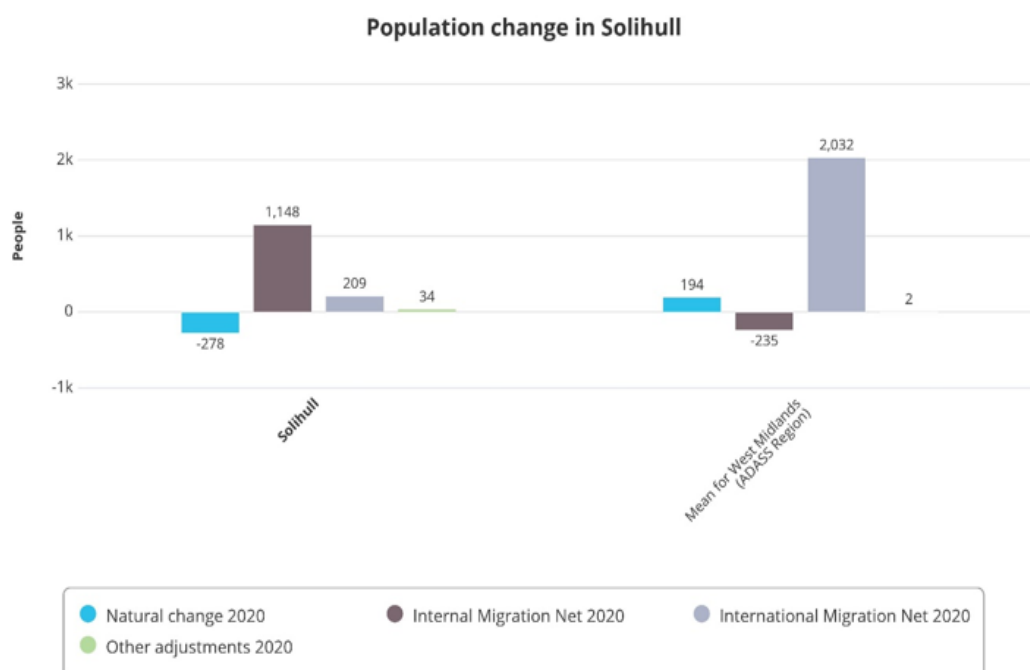


Source: ONS. Population change 2019-20

**Solihull**

The total population change in Solihull for the year to 2020 was 1,113 people. Natural change was lower than in previous years (down to -278 people from 234 people in 2019) caused by an increase in the number of deaths (up by 471 in 2020), linked to the continuing decrease in the number of births (down by 41 in 2020). A decrease in immigration and emigration both added to a small increase in net international migration by 22 in 2020 from previous year.

**Figure F11: Solihull population change, 2019-20**



Source: ONS. Population change 2019-20

## Housing projections

### Birmingham

The Birmingham development plan<sup>73</sup> sets the following ambitions with regard to housing: ‘At the heart of the City’s growth agenda will be the promotion of sustainable neighbourhoods as a means of supporting the City’s increasing and diverse population in the most sustainable way possible. For sustainable neighbourhoods to flourish they will be supported by high quality local infrastructure and services, including a thriving network of local centres that provide for the local population and are accessible by a range of sustainable travel options.’

The housing requirement will be delivered in accordance with the following indicative average annual rates:

- 1,650 dwellings per annum (2011/12-2014/15)
- 2,500 dwellings per annum (2015/16-2017/18)
- 2,850 dwellings per annum (2018/19-2030/31)

As of July 2022, Birmingham has the following housing developments under construction or due to start:

**Table F6: Dwellings under construction and due, June 2022**

Locality	Dwellings under construction	Dwellings not yet started
North	Farnborough Road – 123 Abbey Fields 4 – 19 Gladstone Street, Aston – 32	
East	Ward End Park Road – 14 Lowden Croft – 3 Bromford – Stonecroft/Bailey – 53	Yardley Brook – 298 Gressel Lane – 36 Dawberry Fields Road – 48 Clements Road – 4
South	Kings Norton (phase I near complete) – 292 Monmouth – 68 Highfield Lane – 9 properties	Highgate Road – 60 Beech and Alfred – 31 Kings Norton extension – 82 Pool Farm – 267 Long Nuke Road – 65 Trescott Road – 10 Boleyn Road, Frankley – 70
West	Birchfield phase II – 18	
Central	Hollybank Road – 5	

Source: Birmingham City Council

<sup>73</sup> Birmingham Council. Adopted Birmingham development plan. [Accessed July 2022.] [www.birmingham.gov.uk/info/20054/planning\\_strategies\\_and\\_policies/78/birmingham\\_development\\_plan](http://www.birmingham.gov.uk/info/20054/planning_strategies_and_policies/78/birmingham_development_plan)

## Solihull

The Solihull Local Plan<sup>74</sup> review sets the following ambitions for housing supply: ‘To ensure that an adequate supply of housing will be available throughout the plan period consideration has been given to the likely delivery rates of both existing commitments and the proposed allocations over the plan period. A number of small–medium sites will gain permission and commence development within the first five years of adoption of the plan from 2021. However, some of the larger sites will not make a significant contribution to completions until the mid-delivery phase.’

The council will allocate sufficient land for at least 5,270 net additional homes, to ensure sufficient housing land supply to deliver 15,017 additional homes in the period 2020-36. The allocations will be part of the overall housing land supply detailed in Table F7. The average annual housing land provision target is 938 net additional homes per year (2020-36).

**Table F7: Net additional housing for Solihull, 2021**

Delivery phase	Stepped requirement	Annualised requirement
I – 2020-26	5,106	851
II and III – 2026-36	9,911	991
Total	15,017	938

Source: Solihull Draft Local Plan 2021

## GP-registered population

Table F8 shows the registered GP population for BSOL is 1,535,563,<sup>75</sup> as of December 2021. This is slightly higher than the ONS mid-2020 resident population estimate (1,358,018) and due to including people living outside BSOL.

<sup>74</sup> Solihull Housing projections – Solihull draft local plan. [Accessed July 2022.] [www.solihull.gov.uk/Planning-and-building-control/Local-Plan-Review](http://www.solihull.gov.uk/Planning-and-building-control/Local-Plan-Review)

<sup>75</sup> NHS Digital. Patients registered at a GP Practice. [Accessed July 2022.] <https://digital.nhs.uk/data-and-information/publications/statistical/patients-registered-at-a-gp-practice/july-2020>

**Table F8: Total GP-registered population by locality, June 2020**

Locality	Parliamentary constituency	GP-registered population
North	Sutton Coldfield	81,093
North	Erdington	142,293
North Total		223,386
East	Hodge Hill	189,464
East	Yardley	95,912
East Total		282,376
South	Edgbaston	169,648
South	Northfield	118,616
South Total		288,264
West	Ladywood	151,696
West	Perry Barr	99,247
West Total		250,943
Central	Hall Green	188,918
Central	Selly Oak	43,432
Central Total		232,350
Solihull	Solihull	107,437
Solihull	Meriden	121,184
Solihull Total		229,221
<b>Total</b>		<b>1,535,563</b>

Source: ONS. Mid-Year Estimates 2020

Source: NHS Digital, patients registered at a GP practice – July 2020: LSOA

## Working-age population

### Birmingham<sup>76</sup>

The working-age population (15–64) for Birmingham is 65.9% of the population.

The top three industries for residents in Birmingham are in:

- Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles (13.8%)
- Human, health and social work activities (15.9%)
- Education (10.5%)

Birmingham's economic activity (28.3%) is higher than England's (21.5%). The top two economic segments are the student population, which accounts for 41.5%, followed by looking after the family home, at 24%.

<sup>76</sup> Nomis Web Labour Market Profile. [Accessed July 2022.] [www.nomisweb.co.uk/reports/lmp/la/1946157186/report.aspx](http://www.nomisweb.co.uk/reports/lmp/la/1946157186/report.aspx)



The percentage of unemployed people in Birmingham is 8%; this figure is significantly higher than both the West Midlands (5%) and England (4.4%).

### Solihull<sup>77</sup>

The working age population (15–64) for Solihull is 60.8% of the population.

The top three industries for residents in Solihull are:

- Administrative and supply services activities (27.5%)
- Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles (9.9%)
- Jointly manufacturing, professional, scientific and technical activities (8.5%.)

Solihull's economic activity (28.3%) is lower than England (19%). The student population accounts for 37.1% of economic activity, followed by the retired population at 20.8%.

The percentage of unemployed in Solihull is 4.3%: this figure is lower than both the West Midlands (5%) and England (4.4%).

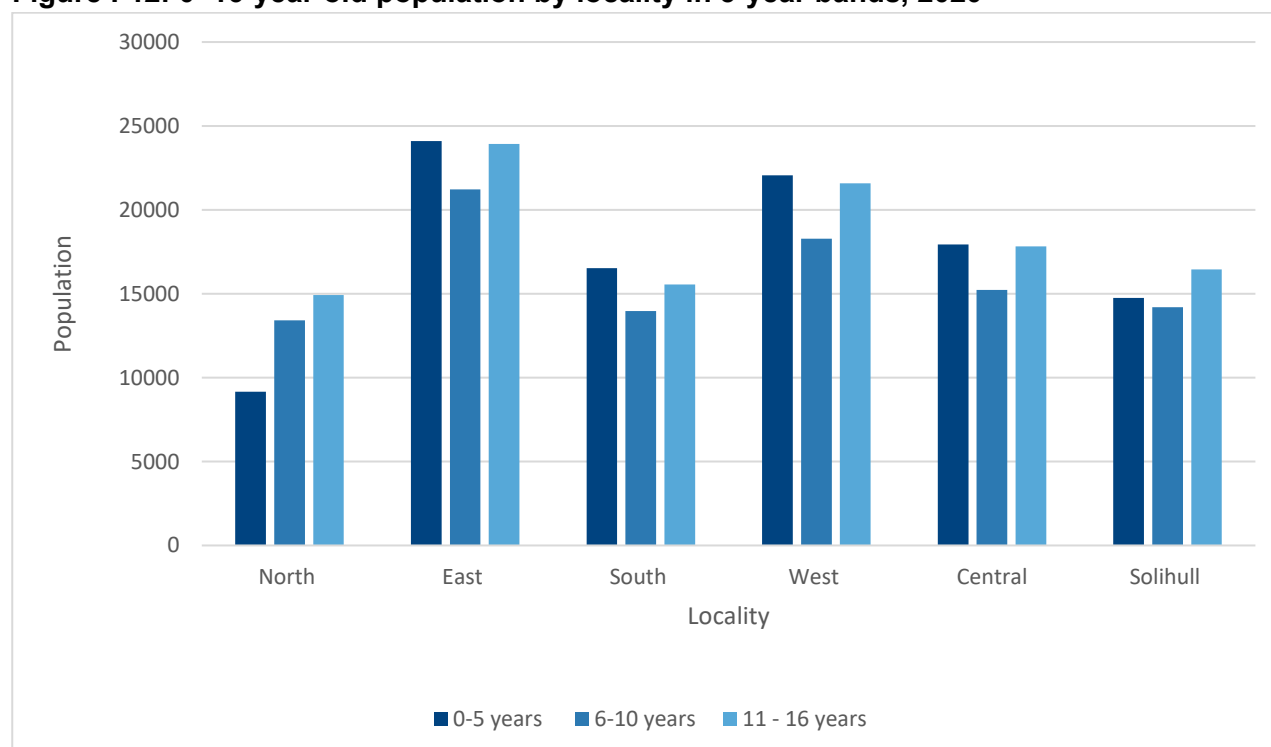
### Specific populations

#### Children and young people

In 2019 there were 15,483 live births in Birmingham and 2,221 in Solihull.<sup>78</sup>

The figure below shows the 0–16 population by locality in five-year bands.

**Figure F12: 0–16-year-old population by locality in 5-year bands, 2020**



Source: ONS. Mid-Year Estimates 2020

<sup>77</sup> Nomis Web Labour Market Profile. [Accessed July 2022.] [www.nomisweb.co.uk/reports/lmp/la/1946157190/report.aspx](http://www.nomisweb.co.uk/reports/lmp/la/1946157190/report.aspx)

<sup>78</sup> OHID. Child Health profiles – Birmingham. [Accessed June 2022.] <https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/profile/child-health-profiles>

## Birmingham

Figure F13 shows a summary of the Birmingham child health profile (2020-21) produced by the Office for Health Improvement and Disparities (OHID). Overall, comparing Birmingham's indicators with England, the health and wellbeing of children in Birmingham is worse than for England.

- The infant mortality rate per 1,000 is higher in Birmingham (6.6) than England (3.9)
- The under-18 conception rate per 1,000 in Birmingham is higher (16.1) than the England rate (13.0)
- In Birmingham the percentage of newborns that received breast milk as their first feed is similar (68.2%) to England (67.4%)
- The population coverage of the MMR vaccination in Birmingham (83.7%) is lower than England (90.3%)
- Birmingham has a higher prevalence of obesity at reception (10.9%) and Year 6 (25.5%) than England (9.9% and 21% respectively)
- The rate of hospital admissions as a result to self-harm (10–24 years), at 320.8 per 100,000, is better than England (421.9 per 100,000)

Figure F13: Birmingham child health profile, 2020-21



Solihull

Figure F14 shows a summary of the Solihull child health profile (2020-21) produced by the OHID.<sup>79</sup>

- The infant mortality rate per 1,000 in Solihull (4.7) is similar to England (3.9)

<sup>79</sup> OHID. Child Health Profiles – Solihull. [Accessed June 2022.] <https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/profile/child-health-profiles>

- The under-18 conception rate per 1,000 in Solihull is lower (5.4) than in England (13.0)
- In Solihull the percentage of newborns that received breast milk as their first feed is lower (63%) than for England (67.4%); breastfeeding prevalence at 6–8 weeks after birth is similar in Solihull (46.4%) to England (47.6%)
- The population coverage of the MMR vaccination in Solihull (90.2%) is similar to England (90.3%)
- Solihull has a lower prevalence of obesity at reception (8.8%) and Year 6 (19.2%) than England (9.9% and 21% respectively)
- The rate of hospital admissions as a result to self-harm (10–24 years), at 304.2 per 100,000, is better than England (421.9 per 100,000)

Figure F14: Solihull child health profile, 2020-21



### Children Looked After (CLA)

Table F9 shows the rate of Children Looked After (CLA) per 10,000 population according to the Local Authority Interactive Tool.<sup>80</sup>

<sup>80</sup> DfE. Local Authority Interactive Tool (LAIT). December 2021. [Accessed July 2022.] [www.gov.uk/government/publications/local-authority-interactive-tool-lait](http://www.gov.uk/government/publications/local-authority-interactive-tool-lait)

## Birmingham

The 2021 rate for CLA for under-18s in Birmingham is 67 CLA per 10,000 children. By comparison, the rate of CLA in the West Midlands was 83 CLA per 10,000 children, and in England it was 67 CLA per 10,000 children.

Out of the CLA who had been looked after continuously for at least 12 months in Birmingham, 88% had received a health check (lower than England, 91%), 76% had their immunisations up to date (lower than England, 86%) and 3% had substance misuse (same as England, 3%).

## Solihull

The 2021 rate for CLA for under-18s in Solihull is 111 CLA per 10,000 children. By comparison, the rate of CLA in the West Midlands was 83 CLA per 10,000 children, and in England it was 67 CLA per 10,000 children.

Out of the CLA who had been looked after continuously for at least 12 months in Solihull, 98% had received a health check (higher than England, 91%), 89% had their immunisations up to date (higher than England, 86%) and 2% had substance misuse (lower than England, 3%).

**Table F9: BSOL Children Looked After (CLA), 2021**

	<b>Birmingham</b>	<b>Solihull</b>	<b>West Midlands</b>	<b>England</b>
CLA (rate per 10,000)	67	111	85	67
Percentage of CLA having Health Checks	88%	98%	89%	91%
Percentage having immunisation up to date	76%	89%	85%	86%
Percentage of CLA substance misuse	3%	2%	3%	3%

Source: Department for Education (DfE), Children looked after in England

## People with physical and learning disabilities

The number of people in the population with a physical or learning disability increases as the population grows. Rates of physical, visual and hearing disability tend to increase with age. People with learning disabilities may have complex care needs and are at increased risk of mental illness, epilepsy, cardiovascular and respiratory diseases, and poor dental care. People with learning disabilities may also be more likely to be either under- or overweight. Regular health screening of adults with learning disabilities enables their unmet needs to be assessed. The needs of children with learning disabilities in the area can be assessed from the data reported on Special Educational Needs (SEN).

**Birmingham**<sup>81</sup>

Table F10 indicates the proportion of children and adults in GP and local authority records who are recorded as having learning disabilities. In Birmingham, the rate of children whom the school identify as having a moderate learning difficulty is 55.7 per 1,000 children, which is significantly higher than England (29.1 per 1,000). Children with autism known to schools is 24 per 1,000, and also significantly higher than England (18 per 1,000). The number of eligible adults with a learning disability who receive their annual GP Health Check is 46 per 1,000, lower than England (52.3 per 1,000).

**Solihull**<sup>82</sup>

Table F10 indicates the proportion of children and adults in GP and local authority records who are recorded as having learning disabilities. In Solihull, the rate of children whom the school identify as having a moderate learning difficulty is 26.6 per 1,000 children, which is significantly lower than England (29.1 per 1,000). Children with autism known to schools is 33.6 per 1,000, and also significantly higher than England (18 per 1,000). The number of eligible adults with a learning disability who receive their annual GP Health Check is 55.2 per 1,000, similar to England (52.3 per 1,000).

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<sup>81</sup> OHID Learning difficulty profiles. [Accessed July 2022.] <https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/profile/learning-disabilities/data#page/1/gid/1938132702/pat/6/ati/302/are/E08000025/iid/92127/age/217/sex/4/cat/-1/ctp/-1/yr/1/cid/4/tbm/1>

<sup>82</sup> OHID Learning difficulty profiles. [Accessed July 2022.] <https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/profile/learning-disabilities/data#page/1/gid/1938132702/pat/6/par/E12000005/ati/302/are/E08000029/yr/1/cid/4/tbm/1>

**Table F10: BSOL learning difficulty indicators, 2020-21**

Indicator	Period	Solihull Count	Solihull Value*	Region Count	Region Value*	England Count	England Value*	England Lowest
Children with moderate learning difficulties known to schools	2020	11,284	55.7	1,060	26.6	43.6	29.1	7.9
Children with severe learning difficulties known to schools	2020	681	3.4	80	2.0	4.4	4.0	0.7
Children with profound & multiple learning difficulty known to schools	2020	286	1.41	19	0.48	1.28	1.29	0.00
Children with autism known to schools	2020	4,865	24.0	1,338	33.6	17.2	18.0	5.8
Children with learning difficulties known to schools	2020	12,251	60.5	11,159	29.1	49.3	34.4	11.3
Adults (18+) with learning disability receiving long-term support from local authorities (per 1000 population)	2019/20	2,510	2.94	605	3.58	3.14	3.46	2.00
Learning disability: QOF prevalence	2019/20	8,365	0.6%	1,167	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%	0.2%
Proportion of eligible adults with a learning disability having a GP Health Check %	2018/19	3,869	46.4%	574	52.2	46.1	52.3	3.4

\* per 1,000

Source QOF/local authority profiles

**Homeless populations<sup>83</sup>**

Homelessness is associated with severe poverty and is a social determinant of health. It often results from a combination of events such as relationship breakdown, debt, adverse experiences in childhood and through ill health.

Homelessness is associated with poor health, education and social outcomes, particularly for children.

The Homelessness Reduction Act (HRA) introduced new homelessness duties which meant significantly more households are being provided with a statutory service by local housing authorities than before the HRA came into force in April 2018. The HRA introduced new prevention and relief duties, that are owed to all eligible households who are homeless or threatened with becoming homeless, including those single adult households who do not have 'priority need' under the legislation

<sup>83</sup> OHID Homelessness indicators. [Accessed July 2022.] <https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/search/homeless>



Homelessness covers those known to services (rough sleepers, and those without a permanent address living in hostels, temporary accommodation and supported housing) as well as individuals and families in inadequate or insecure housing that may be unknown to services.

Support is defined in this data in terms of a 'prevention duty', where there is a threat of homelessness within 56 days, and a 'relief duty', where an individual is already homeless.

It is impossible to project the future numbers of homeless in BSOL households or future service demand due to the impact of welfare reforms, cost of living increases and the impact of COVID-19.

### **Birmingham**

Table F11 shows the number of rough sleepers figures for Birmingham for 2020-21.

Households owed a duty under the HRA figure (Households owed a prevention or relief duty under the HRA, crude rate per 1,000 estimated total households) of 11.2 per 1,000 is similar to England (11.3 per 1,000).

Birmingham is significantly better (at 1.7 per 1,000) for households owed a duty under the HRA (main applicant aged 16–24) compared with England (2.6 per 1,000).

Birmingham is worse for households with dependent children owed a duty under the HRA with 15.7 per 1,000, compared with England (11.6 per 1,000).

**Table F11: Birmingham rough sleeper count, by year, 2020-21**

<b>Year</b>	<b>2011</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>2013</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>2019</b>
Rough sleeper count	7	8	14	20	36	55	57	91	52

### **Solihull**

Table F12 shows the homelessness figures for Solihull for 2020-21.

Households owed a duty under the HRA figure of 9.7 per 1,000 is better than England (11.3 per 1,000).

Solihull is significantly worse (at 3.5 per 1,000), for households owed a duty under the HRA (main applicant aged 16–24) compared with England (2.6 per 1,000).

Solihull is similar for households with dependent children owed a duty under the HRA with 12.0 per 1,000, compared with England (11.6 per 1,000).

**Table F12: BSOL Homelessness, 2020-21**

Indicator	Period	Birmingham Count	Birmingham Value*	Solihull Count	Solihull Value*	Region Value*	England Value*	England Lowest
Homelessness – Households in temporary accommodation	2020-21	–	–	149	1.6	2.1	4.0	48.6
Homelessness – Households owed a duty under the HRA	2020-21	4,784	11.2	886	9.7	10.2	11.3	31.0
Homelessness – Households owed a duty under the HRA (main applicant 16–24)	2020-21	729	1.7	325	3.5	2.4	2.6	8.7
Homelessness – Households owed a duty under the HRA (main applicant 55+)	2020-21	333	2.0	51	1.1	1.8	2.3	10.7
Homelessness – Households with dependent children owed a duty under the HRA	2020-21	2,211	15.7	309	12.0	11.8	11.6	32.2

\*per 1,000

Source: OHID. Homelessness indicators

## Deprivation

IMD 2019 is a combined measure of deprivation in the domains of:

- Income
- Employment
- Health deprivation and disability
- Education, skills and training
- Barriers to housing and services
- Crime
- Living environment

Income and employment domains carry the most weight in the overall IMD rank. Deprivation varies significantly across BSOL and this can be seen in [Map B](#).

The 32,844 small areas (LSOAs) in England are split into ten equally sized deciles, with the most deprived (10%) areas grouped into decile 1, up to the least deprived (10%) in decile 10.

Table F13<sup>84</sup> shows the deprivation ranks by constituency. The deprivation rank only shows how deprived an area is relative to other areas in England and does not measure the depth of deprivation. The ranks are based on data released in 2019 and are mostly based on data from 2015-16.

Table F14 shows how Birmingham and Solihull rank across the deprivation sub-domain compared with all constituencies in the England.

**Table F13: Locality deprivation, IMD rank, 2019**

Locality	Parliamentary constituency	IMD decile	IMD rank*
East	Birmingham, Hodge Hill	1	2
East	Birmingham, Yardley	1	19
South	Birmingham, Edgbaston	2	83
South	Birmingham, Northfield	1	26
West	Birmingham, Ladywood	1	7
West	Birmingham, Perry Barr	1	36
Central	Birmingham, Hall Green	1	24
Central	Birmingham, Selly Oak	2	89
North	Sutton Coldfield	8	416
North	Birmingham, Erdington	1	5
Solihull	Solihull, Meriden	5	238
Solihull	Solihull, Solihull	9	441

\* Rank 1 = most deprived constituency, 533 = least deprived

Source: Constituency data: Indices of deprivation, UK Parliament

**Table F14: Birmingham and Solihull deprivation sub-domains, 2019**

Locality	Parliamentary constituency	A*	B*	C*	D*	E*	F*	G*
East	Birmingham, Hodge Hill	4	63	99	24	5	4	1
East	Birmingham, Yardley	48	93	62	23	49	25	30
South	Birmingham, Edgbaston	292	160	133	81	144	24	109
South	Birmingham, Northfield	84	86	69	136	40	38	35
West	Birmingham, Ladywood	40	66	38	12	23	1	3
West	Birmingham, Perry Barr	113	143	142	33	65	21	45
Central	Birmingham, Hall Green	122	128	125	28	39	17	18
Central	Birmingham, Selly Oak	252	125	126	64	186	39	130

<sup>84</sup> UK Parliament, House of Commons Library. Constituency data: Indices of deprivation. <https://commonslibrary.parliament.uk/constituency-data-indices-of-deprivation/> [Accessed October 2022]

Locality	Parliamentary constituency	A*	B*	C*	D*	E*	F*	G*
North	Birmingham, Sutton Coldfield	514	338	379	240	415	178	447
North	Birmingham, Erdington	30	35	87	15	13	28	9
Solihull	Solihull, Meriden	202	365	196	437	184	190	206
Solihull	Solihull, Solihull	490	428	273	375	430	343	428

A – Education, skills, and training

B – Health deprivation and disability

C – Crime

D – Living Environment

E – Employment

F – Barriers to housing and services

G – Income

\* Rank 1 = most deprived constituency, 533 = least deprived

Source: Constituency data: Indices of deprivation, UK Parliament

### Birmingham<sup>85</sup>

Birmingham is ranked the seventh most deprived local authority in England, and the third most deprived English City after Liverpool and Manchester. The city is the most deprived in the West Midlands region. Birmingham suffers from high levels of deprivation, with 43% of the population living in LSOAs in the 10% most deprived in England, and 51% of children (under-16s) living in the 10% most deprived areas.

Table F13 shows deprivation for Birmingham localities. While there are pockets of deprivation in all parts of the city, deprivation is most heavily clustered in the area surrounding the city centre. It is important to note that Hodge Hill is the second most deprived area in England, Erdington is fifth, and Ladywood is seventh. Those living in the most deprived areas of England face the worst healthcare inequalities in relation to healthcare access, experience and outcomes.

Overall, 41% of Birmingham's LSOAs are among the 1st decile or 10% most deprived LSOAs in England, and 1.3% of Birmingham's LSOAs are among the 10th decile or 10% least deprived LSOAs in England. Seven of Birmingham's LSOAs are ranked among the top 1% of deprived areas nationally.

<sup>85</sup> DLUHC. Local authority Indices of Deprivation. [Accessed July 2022.] [www.gov.uk/guidance/english-indices-of-deprivation-2019-mapping-resources](http://www.gov.uk/guidance/english-indices-of-deprivation-2019-mapping-resources)

Table F14 shows how the Birmingham localities rank across the deprivation sub-domains compared with all constituencies in England. Hodge Hill, Erdington and Ladywood are ranked as the most deprived across all domains. Hodge Hill is ranked the most income deprived constituency in England. It is important to note that those areas of high income deprivation are more likely to have a range of health conditions including serious mental illness, obesity, diabetes and learning disabilities.<sup>86</sup>

### **Solihull<sup>87</sup>**

Solihull is the 32nd (of 151) least deprived of the upper tier local authorities in England and sits in the second least deprived quintile nationally. There is significant variation in deprivation, with large parts of the borough ranking among the least deprived areas of England and a concentration of neighbourhoods among the most deprived. When ranked based on the proportion of LSOAs in the most deprived decile, the IMD ranking drops to 98th.<sup>88</sup>

Over half of the north Solihull population live in the most deprived (10%) neighbourhoods in England, including one in five living in the most deprived (5%) LSOAs. Deprivation in north Solihull is consistent with that found in neighbouring east Birmingham. Green Hill (Shirley East ward, 14th percentile) and Hobs Moat North (Lyndon, 13th percentile) are the only LSOAs outside the regeneration area in the most deprived (20%) of neighbourhoods in England.

Table F14 shows how Solihull ranks across the deprivation sub-domain compared with all local authorities in England and overall, Solihull ranks highly across all the deprivation sub-domains.

[Map B](#) shows the deprivation across Birmingham and Solihull by LSOA.

### **High-level health and wellbeing**

#### **Life expectancy**

#### **Birmingham<sup>89</sup>**

Life expectancy at birth for Birmingham residents was 77.1 years for males and 81.8 years for females (2018-20), which is significantly lower than England's life expectancy, which was 79.4 years for males and 83.1 years for females.

<sup>86</sup> UK Parliament, House of Commons Library. Health inequalities: Income deprivation and north/south divides. 29 January 2019. <https://commonslibrary.parliament.uk/health-inequalities-income-deprivation-and-north-south-divides/#:~:text=It%E2%80%99s%20widely%20recognised%20that%20social%20and%20economic%20factors,serious%20mental%20illness%2C%20obesity%2C%20diabetes%2C%20and%20learning%20disabilities.>

<sup>87</sup> Solihull deprivation profile. [Accessed July 2022.] [www.solihull.gov.uk/About-Solihull/JSNA](http://www.solihull.gov.uk/About-Solihull/JSNA)

<sup>88</sup> Solihull Metropolitan Council. Deprivation in Solihull: The Index of Multiple Deprivation 2019. [Accessed August 2022.] [www.solihull.gov.uk/sites/default/files/migrated/InfoandIntelligence\\_Index-of-Multiple-Deprivation-Summary.pdf](http://www.solihull.gov.uk/sites/default/files/migrated/InfoandIntelligence_Index-of-Multiple-Deprivation-Summary.pdf)

<sup>89</sup> ONS. Life expectancy estimates, all ages, UK (via PHE fingertips). [Accessed July 2022.] [www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/healthandsocialcare/healthandlifeexpectancies/datasets/lifeexpectancyestimatesallagesuk](http://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/healthandsocialcare/healthandlifeexpectancies/datasets/lifeexpectancyestimatesallagesuk)

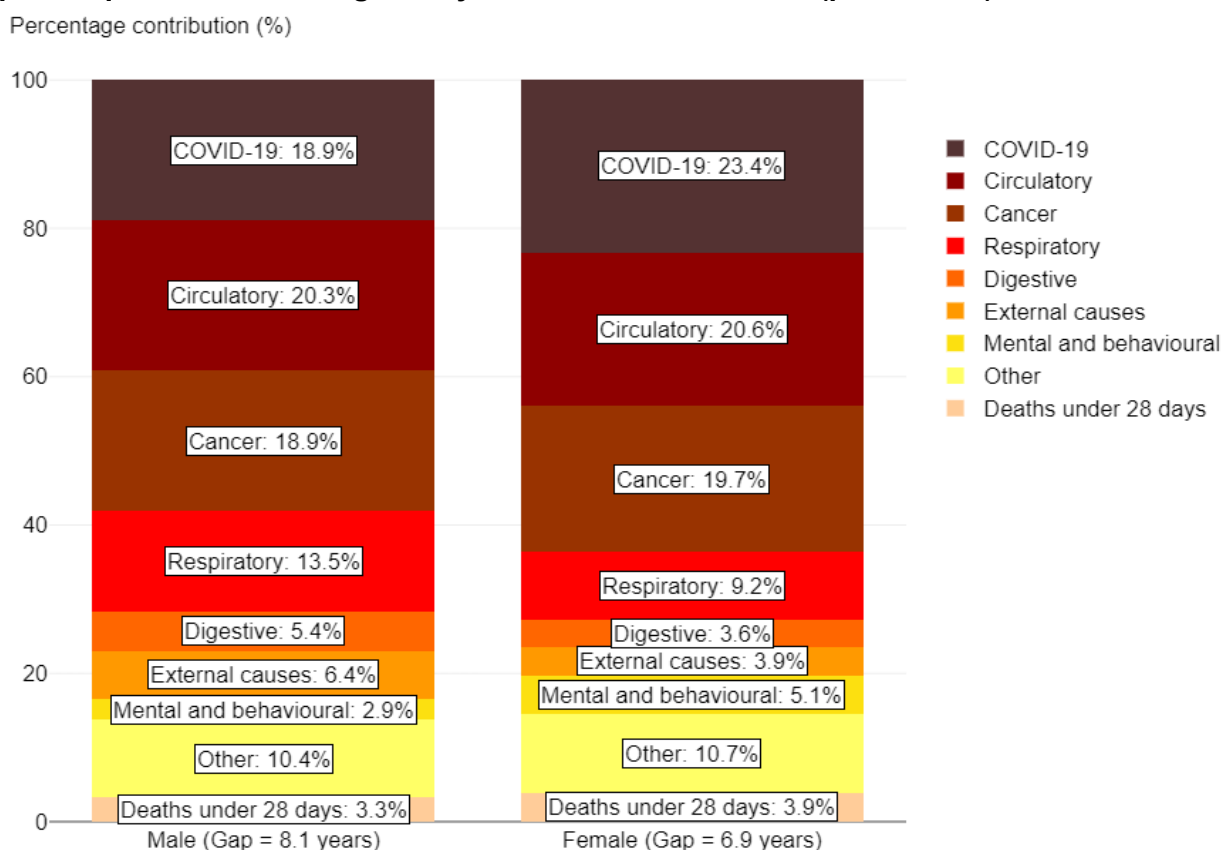
Table F15 shows a range of life expectancy indicators. Healthy Life Expectancy (HLE) in Birmingham (2017-19) is 59.2 years for men and 60.2 years for women, which is statistically significantly different from the national figures (male 63.2 years; female 63.5 years). The same pattern is also evident for HLE at 65 years for men at 8.1 years and for women at 9.1 years, when compared with England figures (male 10.6 years; female 11.1 years).

The disability-free life expectancy in Birmingham is significantly lower at 65 years for men at 8.0 years, and similar for women at 8.5 years.

The gap in life expectancy for Birmingham residents is almost 10 years for men and 8 years for women. Figure F15 shows the breakdown of the life expectancy gap between the most and least deprived quintiles for Birmingham by cause of death, 2020-21 (provisional). The top three main causes for this gap are:<sup>90</sup>

- COVID-19 (18.9% males; 23.4% females)
- Circulatory (20.3% males; 20.6% females)
- Cancer (18.9% males; 19.7% females)

**Figure F15: Birmingham breakdown of the life expectancy gap between the most and least deprived quintiles of Birmingham by cause of death, 2020-21 (provisional)**



Source: OHID, based on ONS death registration data (provisional for 2021) and 2020 mid-year population estimates; Department for Levelling Up, Housing and Communities (DLUHC). IMD 2019

<sup>90</sup> OHID. Gap in life expectancy, cause of death. [Accessed July 2022.] <https://analytics.phe.gov.uk/apps/segment-tool/>

**Solihull<sup>91</sup>**

Life expectancy at birth for Solihull residents was 80.4 years for males and 84 years for females (2018-20), which is significantly higher than England life expectancy, which was 79.4 years for males and 83.1 years for females.

Table F15 shows a range of life expectancy indicators. The HLE in 2017-19 was 67.4 years for men and 65.7 for women, which is statistically similar to England (male 63.2 years; female 63.5 years). The same pattern is also evident for HLE at 65 years for men (12.3 years) and women (11.1 years), when compared with England (male 10.6 years; female 11.1 years).

The disability-free life expectancy in Solihull is similar to England, with disability-free life expectancy at 65 for men at 9.8 years, and similar for women at 9.9 years.

**Table F15: BSOL Healthy Life Expectancy (HLE) and disability-free life expectancy, 2018-20**

Indicator	Period	Birmingham Value*	Solihull Value*	England Value	England Lowest
HLE at birth (male)	2018-20	59.2	67.4	63.1	53.5
HLE at birth (female)	2018-20	60.2	65.7	63.9	54.3
Inequality in HLE at birth LA (male)	2020	16.5	17.8	–	–
Inequality in HLE at birth LA (female)	2020	18.8	17.7	–	–
HLE at 65 (male)	2018-20	8.1	12.3	10.5	5.9
HLE at 65 (female)	2018-20	9.1	11.1	11.3	6.9
Disability-free life expectancy at 65 (male)	2018-20	8.0	9.8	9.8	6.2
Disability-free life expectancy at 65 (female)	2018-20	8.5	9.9	9.9	6.4

\* years

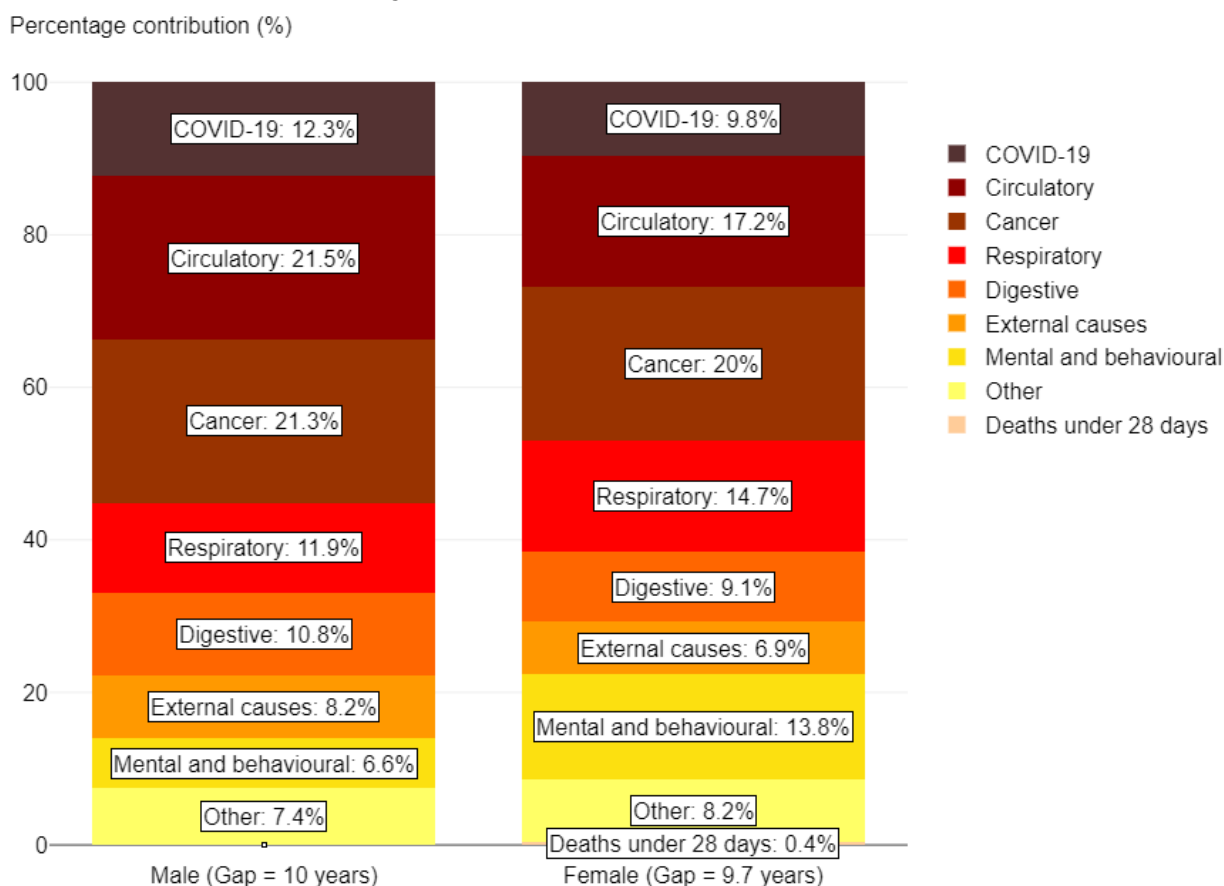
The gap in life expectancy for Solihull residents is almost 2 years for men and 1 year for women. Figure F16 shows the breakdown of the life expectancy gap between the most and least deprived quintiles of Solihull by cause of death, 2020 to 2021 (provisional). The top three main causes for this gap are:<sup>92</sup>

- COVID-19 (20.3% males; 20.6% females)
- Circulatory (18.9% males; 19.7% females)
- Cancer (21.3% males; 20% females)

<sup>91</sup> ONS. Life expectancy estimates, all ages, UK (via PHE fingertips). [Accessed July 2022.] [www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/healthandsocialcare/healthandlifeexpectancies/datasets/lifeexpectancyestimatesallagesuk](http://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/healthandsocialcare/healthandlifeexpectancies/datasets/lifeexpectancyestimatesallagesuk)

<sup>92</sup> OHID. Gap in life expectancy, cause of death. [Accessed July 2022.] <https://analytics.phe.gov.uk/apps/segment-tool/>

**Figure F16: Solihull breakdown of the life expectancy gap between the most and least deprived quintiles of Solihull by cause of death, 2020 to 2021 (provisional)**



Source: OHID, based on ONS death registration data (provisional for 2021) and 2020 mid-year population estimates; DLUHC. IMD 2019

## Wellbeing indicators

### Birmingham

In Birmingham, the self-reported wellbeing indicators for the year 2020-21 show that all the indicators for self-reported wellbeing are higher than the regional and England averages (see Table F16).

### Solihull

In Solihull, the self-reported wellbeing indicators for the year 2020-21 show that all the indicators for self-reported wellbeing are lower than the regional and England figures (see Table F16).



**Table F16: BSOL self-reported wellbeing indicators, 2020-21**

Indicator	Period	Birmingham	Solihull	West Midlands	England
Self-reported wellbeing – people with a low satisfaction score	2020-21	10.4%	*	6.5%	6.1%
Self-reported wellbeing – people with a low worthwhile score	2020-21	*	*	4.7%	4.4%
Self-reported wellbeing – people with a low happiness score	2020-21	11.6%	7.5%	9.9%	9.2%
Self-reported wellbeing – people with a high anxiety score	2020-21	26.8%	21.5%	24.5%	24.2*

\* Value missing due to small sample size

Source: OHID. Public Health Profiles. 2021

### **Inequalities in health (place/people)<sup>93</sup>**

Wider determinants, also known as social determinants, are a diverse range of social, economic and environmental factors that affect people's health. Such factors are influenced by the local, national and international distribution of power and resources, which shape the conditions of daily life. They determine the extent to which different individuals have the physical, social and personal resources to identify and achieve goals, meet their needs, and deal with changes to their circumstances.

The Marmot review, published in 2010, raised the profile of wider determinants of health by emphasising the strong and persistent link between social inequalities and disparities in health outcomes. Variation in the experience of wider determinants (i.e. social inequalities) is considered the fundamental cause (the 'causes of the causes') of health outcomes, and, as such, health inequalities are likely to persist through changes in disease patterns and behavioural risks, so long as social inequalities persist. Addressing the wider determinants of health has a key role to play in reducing health inequalities.

### **Birmingham**

The Birmingham natural and built environment indicators show those determinants related to people and place. Birmingham is significantly lower than the England average for several indicators, which can be seen in Figure F17. Some examples are:

- Percentage of adults walking for travel at least three days per week in Birmingham (16.8%) is similar to England
- Air pollution for Birmingham (8.4µg/m<sup>3</sup> of fine particle matter) is higher than for England (7.5µg/m<sup>3</sup> of fine particle matter)

<sup>93</sup> OHID. Place and people wider determinants indicators. [Accessed July 2022.] <https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/profile/wider-determinants/data#page/1>

- Fuel poverty for Birmingham (14.2%) is higher than in England (10.3%)

**Figure F17: Birmingham natural and built environment wider determinant indicators, 2019-20**

Indicator	Period	Birmingham			Region England	
		Recent Trend	Count	Value	Value	Value
<b>Transport</b>						
Percentage of adults walking for travel at least three days per week	2019/20	–	-	16.8%	12.6%	15.1%
Percentage of adults cycling for travel at least three days per week	2019/20	–	-	2.0%	1.4%	2.3%
<b>Neighbourhood design</b>						
Killed and seriously injured (KSI) casualties on England's roads (historic data)	2016 - 18	–	1,388	40.7	38.4	42.6*
The rate of complaints about noise	2019/20	–	5,314	4.6*	4.5*	6.4*
Number of premises licensed to sell alcohol per square kilometre	2017/18	–	2,766	10.3	1.3*	1.3*
Density of fast food outlets	2014	–	1,058	96.1	83.2	88.2
<b>Natural and sustainable environments</b>						
Access to Healthy Assets & Hazards Index	2017	–	91,505	8.0%	11.8%	21.1%
Air pollution: fine particulate matter (new method - concentrations of total PM2.5)	2020	–	-	8.4	7.3	7.5
Air pollution: fine particulate matter (historic indicator)	2020	–	-	7.9	6.7	6.9
<b>Housing</b>						
Overcrowded households	2011	–	37,205	9.1%	4.6%	4.8%
Affordability of home ownership	2021	–	207,000	7.1	7.6	9.1
Fuel poverty (low income, high cost methodology)	2018	➔	61,560	14.2%	11.4%	10.3%
Fuel poverty (low income, low energy efficiency methodology)	2019	–	92,990	21.2%	17.5%	13.4%
Excess winter deaths index	Aug 2019 - Jul 2020	–	590	22.2%	18.0%	17.4%
Emergency hospital admissions due to falls in people aged 65 and over	2020/21	➔	3,575	2,266	1935	2023

## Solihull

The Solihull natural and built environment indicators show those determinants related to people and place. Solihull is similar to the England averages for the majority of the indicators. Solihull's indicators that are significantly different are:

- The number of emergency admissions due to falls in people aged 65 and over Solihull (2,275 per 100,000 population) is higher than in England (2,023 per 100,000 population)

**Figure F18: Solihull natural and built environment wider determinant indicators, 2019-20**

Indicator	Period	Solihull			Region England	
		Recent Trend	Count	Value	Value	Value
<b>Transport</b>						
Percentage of adults walking for travel at least three days per week	2019/20	–	-	14.0%	12.6%	15.1%
Percentage of adults cycling for travel at least three days per week	2019/20	–	-	1.3%	1.4%	2.3%
<b>Neighbourhood design</b>						
Killed and seriously injured (KSI) casualties on England's roads (historic data)	2016 - 18	–	162	25.2	38.4	42.6*
The rate of complaints about noise	2019/20	–	564	2.6*	4.5*	6.4*
Number of premises licensed to sell alcohol per square kilometre	2017/18	–	633	3.6	1.3*	1.3*
Density of fast food outlets	2014	–	114	54.3	83.2	88.2
<b>Natural and sustainable environments</b>						
Access to Healthy Assets & Hazards Index	2017	–	23,559	11.0%	11.8%	21.1%
Air pollution: fine particulate matter (new method - concentrations of total PM2.5)	2020	–	-	7.6	7.3	7.5
Air pollution: fine particulate matter (historic indicator)	2020	–	-	7.1	6.7	6.9
<b>Housing</b>						
Overcrowded households	2011	–	2,366	2.7%	4.6%	4.8%
Affordability of home ownership	2021	–	325,000	9.2	7.6	9.1
Fuel poverty (low income, high cost methodology)	2018	➔	7,428	8.2%	11.4%	10.3%
Fuel poverty (low income, low energy efficiency methodology)	2019	–	11,483	12.5%	17.5%	13.4%
Excess winter deaths index	Aug 2019 - Jul 2020	–	80	12.2%	18.0%	17.4%
Emergency hospital admissions due to falls in people aged 65 and over	2020/21	➔	1,125	2,275	1935	2023

## Lifestyle

### Physical activity and diet<sup>94</sup>

#### Birmingham

Only 47.9% of adults in Birmingham ate the recommended five-a-day intake of fruit and vegetables in 2020-21. This was significantly lower than in England (55.4%).

Table F17 shows that, in 2019-20, 58.3% of adults met the recommended physical activity levels per week in Birmingham, which is lower than England (66.4%). Meanwhile, 28.8% of adults were classified as physically inactive, which is higher than England (22.9%). In 2020-21, only 32% of reported children aged 5–16 were meeting the UK Chief Medical Officer's recommendations for physical activity (an average of at least 60 minutes moderate–vigorous intensity activity per day across the week).

<sup>94</sup> OHID, based on Sport England Active Lives Adult Survey (via PHE fingertips). [Accessed July 2022.] <https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/search/physical%20activity>

## Solihull

In 2020-21, 58.3% of adults in Solihull ate the recommended five-a-day intake of fruit and vegetables. This was significantly higher than in England (55.4%).

Table F17 shows that in 2020-21, 68.8% of adults met recommended physical activity levels per week in Solihull, which is higher than England (66.4%). Meanwhile, 24.3% of adults were classified as physically inactive, which is higher than England (22.9%).

**Table F17: BSOL physical activity, 2019-20**

Indicator	Period	Birmingham Count	Birmingham Value %	Solihull Count	Solihull Value %	Region Value %	England Value %	England Lowest %
Percentage physically active for at least one hour per day, seven days a week at age 15	2014-15	–	12.3	–	12.6	13.8	13.9	Insufficient values
Percentage of physically active adults	2020-21	–	58.3	–	68.8	63.0	65.9	48.8
Percentage of physically inactive adults	2020-21	–	28.8	–	24.3	25.6	23.4	38.1
Percentage of physically active children and young people	2020-21	–	32.0	–	–	42.0	44.6	Insufficient values

## Obesity

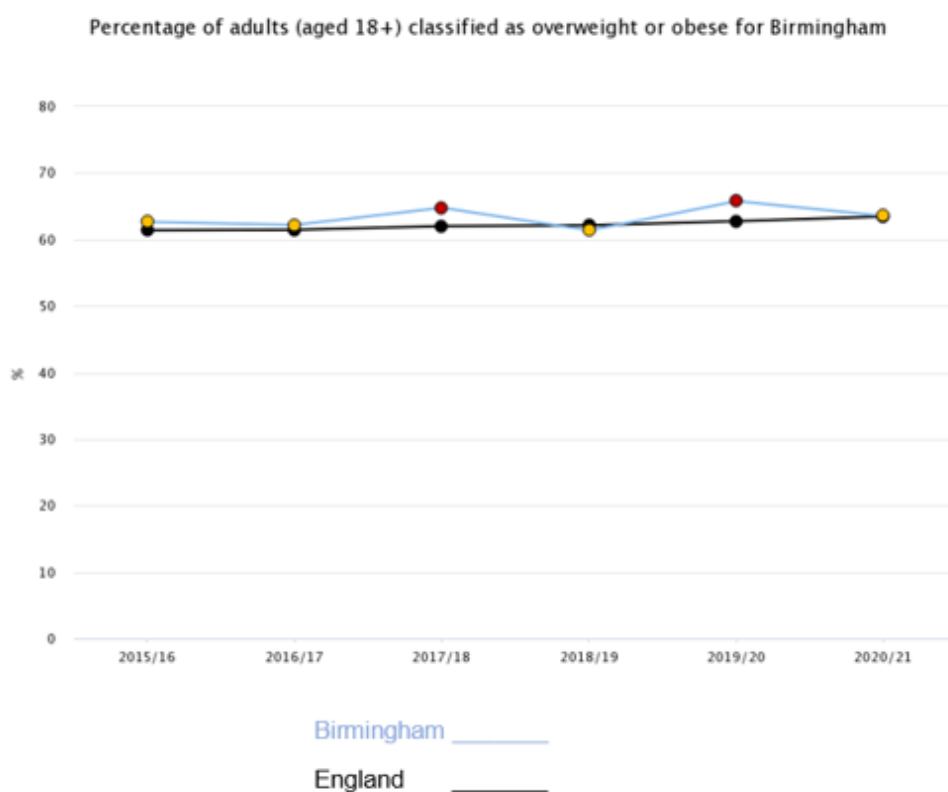
### Birmingham

In 2019-20 the prevalence of overweight children in Year 6 of school (age 10–11) in Birmingham was 39.6%, significantly above the figures for England (35.2%). Furthermore, the prevalence of obesity (including severe obesity) in the same age group was 25.5%, which was above England (21%).<sup>95</sup>

Figure F19 shows the trends for adult obesity in Birmingham. The percentage of obesity in adults is 63.5%, which is similar to England (63.5%) and has remained above the England average since 2015-16.<sup>96</sup>

<sup>95</sup> OHID. National Child Measurement Programme (NCMP) Indicators (via PHE fingertips). [Accessed July 2022.] <https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/search/obesity>

<sup>96</sup> OHID. Obesity profiles: Obesity profile. [Accessed July 2022.] <https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/search/obesity#page/1/gid/1/pat/6/ati/402/are/E08000029/iid/20601/age/200/sex/4/cat/-1/ctp/-1/yrr/1/cid/4/tbm/1>

**Figure F19: Trends in adult obesity in Birmingham compared with England average, 2020-21**

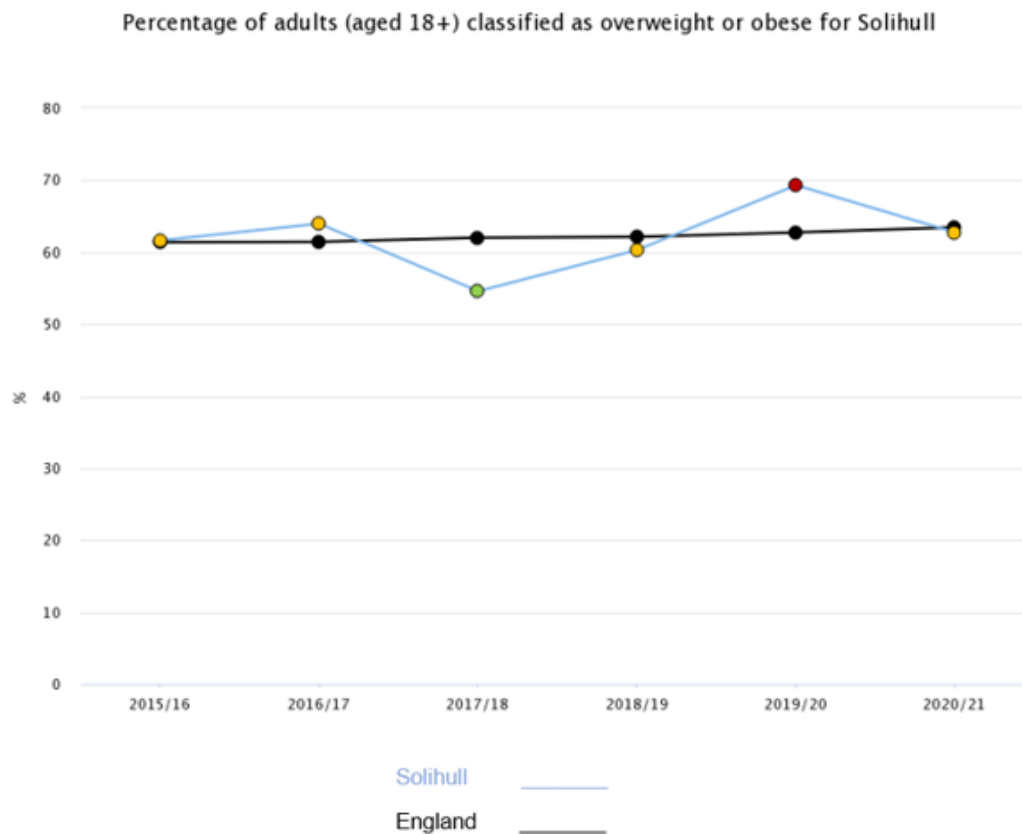
### Solihull

In 2019-20 the prevalence of overweight children in Year 6 of school (age 10–11) in Solihull was 20.9%, significantly better than England (35.2%). Furthermore, the prevalence of obesity (including severe obesity) in the same age group was 19.2%, which is below England (21%).<sup>97</sup>

Figure F20 shows the trends for adult obesity in Solihull. The percentage of obesity in adults is 62.8%, which is similar to England (63.5%).<sup>98</sup>

<sup>97</sup> OHID. NCMP Indicators (via PHE fingertips). [Accessed July 2022.] <https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/search/obesity>

<sup>98</sup> OHID. Obesity profiles: Obesity profile. [Accessed July 2022.] <https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/search/obesity#page/1/gid/1/pat/6/ati/402/are/E08000029/iid/20601/age/200/sex/4/cat/-1/ctp/-1/yr/1/cid/4/tbm/1>

**Figure F20: Trends in adult obesity in Solihull compared with England average, 2020-21**

## Smoking<sup>99</sup>

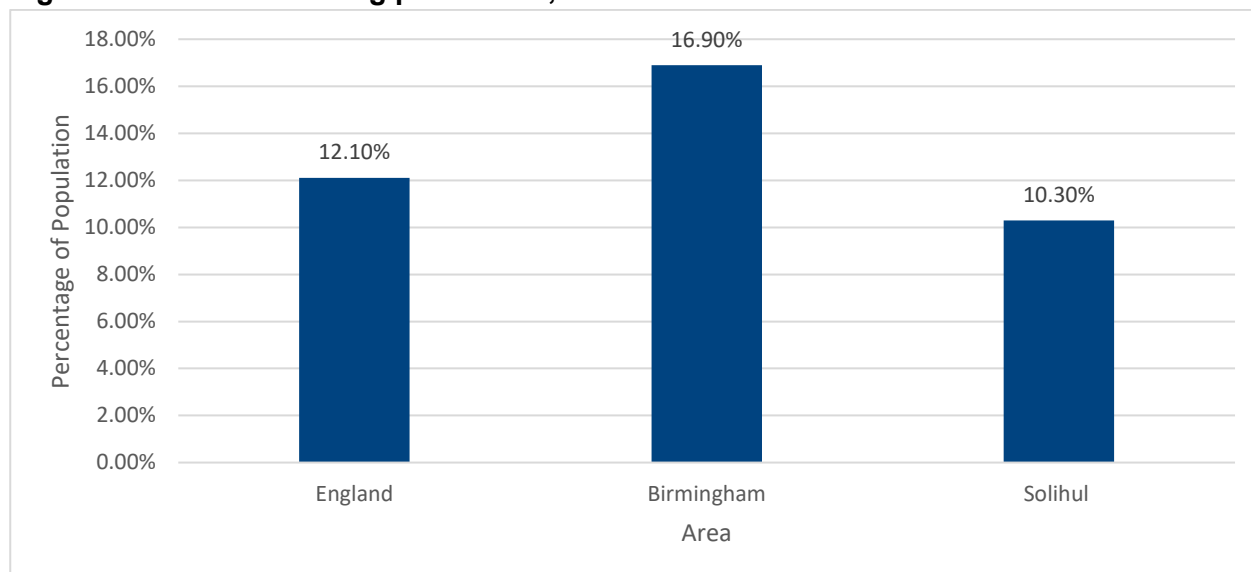
### Birmingham

Figure F21 shows that the smoking prevalence in Birmingham is 16.9%, which is significantly higher than England (12.1%) and the West Midlands (12.8%). The smoking prevalence in at-risk groups (e.g. routine and manual workers) is also higher, at 28.2%, than England (21.4%) and the West Midlands (22.0%). Smoking status at time of delivery for pregnant women is, at 9.3%, similar to England (9.6%) and the West Midlands (10.6%).

### Solihull

Figure F21 shows that the smoking prevalence in Solihull is 10.3%, which is similar to England (12.1%) and West Midlands (12.8%) averages. The smoking prevalence in at-risk groups (e.g. routine and manual workers) is, at 20.2%, also similar to England (21.4%) and the West Midlands (22.0 %). Smoking status at time of delivery is, at 9.3%, similar to England (9.6%) and the West Midlands (10.6%).

<sup>99</sup> OHID. Local Tobacco Control profiles. [Accessed July 2022.] <https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/profile/tobacco-control/data#page/0/gid/1938132885/pat/6/par/E12000005/ati/402/are/E08000025/iid/93798/age/168/sex/4/cat/-1/ctp/-1/yrr/1/cid/4/tbm/1>

**Figure F21: BSOL smoking prevalence, 2020**

### Alcohol and drug misuse

#### Birmingham<sup>100</sup>

Local alcohol profiles for 2020-21 indicates that Birmingham, with a rate of 44 per 100,000, had a higher alcohol-related mortality than England (37.8 per 100,000).

In 2020-21, admission episodes for alcohol-specific conditions for Birmingham were above England, at 769 per 100,000 compared with 581 per 100,000.

<sup>100</sup> OHID. Local Alcohol Profiles. [Accessed July 2022.] <https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/profile/local-alcohol-profiles/data#page/1>

**Figure F22: Birmingham successful completion of drug treatment, 2020-21**

Source: Calculated by OHID using data from the National Drug Treatment Monitoring System

### **Solihull<sup>101</sup>**

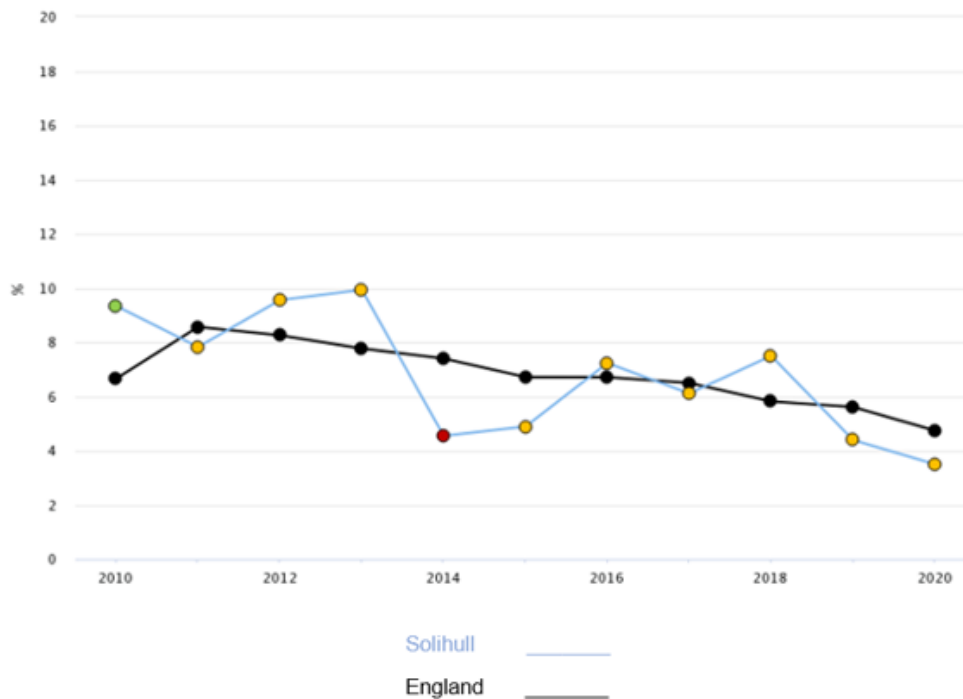
Local alcohol profiles for 2020-21 indicate that Solihull's alcohol mortality of 38 per 100,000 population was similar to England (37.8 per 100,000 population).

In 2020-21, admission episodes for alcohol-specific conditions for Solihull in 2020-21 were lower than England, at 491 per 100,000 compared with 581 per 100,000.

Figure F23 shows the successful completion of drug treatment, the trend data shows that there is a decline in completions since 2017 for Solihull.

<sup>101</sup> OHID. Local Alcohol Profiles. [Accessed July 2022.] <https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/profile/local-alcohol-profiles/data#page/1>



**Figure F23: Solihull successful completion of drug treatment, 2020-21**

Source: Calculated by OHID using data from the National Drug Treatment Monitoring System

## Sexual health

### Birmingham<sup>102</sup>

Table F18 provides a summary of the key indicators for sexual health and teenage pregnancy for 2020-21:

- The chlamydia detection rate (for those aged 15–24) and new STI diagnoses (excluding chlamydia, under 25 years) in Birmingham was similar to England, but higher than West Midlands
- The under-18 conception rate was significantly higher than England and the West Midlands figures, however the proportion of these leading to abortion was significantly lower than in England and West Midlands
- The rate of total prescribed LARC (excluding injections) was lower than England and West Midlands.
- The new HIV rate is significantly higher than England and West Midlands

<sup>102</sup> OHID. Sexual and Reproductive Health Profiles. [Accessed October 2022.]

[https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/profile/sexualhealth/data#page/1/gid/8000057/pat/6/ati/401/are/E08000025/iid/90742/age/1/sx/4/cat/-1/ctp/-1/yr/1/cid/4/tbm/1/page-options/tre-do-1\\_car-do-0](https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/profile/sexualhealth/data#page/1/gid/8000057/pat/6/ati/401/are/E08000025/iid/90742/age/1/sx/4/cat/-1/ctp/-1/yr/1/cid/4/tbm/1/page-options/tre-do-1_car-do-0)

**Solihull**<sup>103</sup>

Table F18 provides a summary of the key indicators for sexual health and teenage pregnancy for 2020-21:

- The chlamydia detection rate (15–24) and new STI diagnoses (excluding chlamydia, under 25 years) in Solihull was significantly below England and West Midlands
- The under-18 conception rate was significantly lower than England and the West Midlands figures, however the proportion of these leading to abortion was significantly higher than England and West Midlands figures
- The rate of total prescribed LARC (excluding injections) was similar to West Midlands but lower than England.
- The new HIV rate is significantly lower than England and West Midlands

**Table F18: Key sexual and reproductive indicators, BSOL, 2020-21**

	Period	Birmingham	Solihull	West Midlands	England
Chlamydia detection rate per 100,000 aged 15–24	2021	1,334	735	1,121	1,302
New STI diagnoses (ex chlamydia aged <25)/100,000	2021	387	201	291	394
Total prescribed LARC excluding injections rate/1,000	2020	26.5	28.9	27.3	34.6
Under-18 conception rate/1,000	2020	16.1	8.1	15.1	13.0
Under-18 conceptions leading to abortion (%)	2020	45.4%	66.7%	49.6%	53.0%
New HIV diagnosis rate per 100,000	2021	6.6	2.3	4.2	4.8

**Burden of disease**

The mortality rate for Birmingham for under-75s overall saw a rate of 431.3 per 100,000 for 2018-20, which is significantly higher than the England average (336.5 per 100,000). The mortality rate for Solihull for under-75s overall saw a rate of 296.7 per 100,000 for 2018-20, which is lower than the England average.<sup>104</sup>

Please note that the locality figures below show the QOF prevalence for BSOL.<sup>105</sup> QOF data shows recorded prevalence, therefore the anticipated prevalence may be higher with unmet need for the conditions which contribute to premature mortality.

<sup>103</sup> OHID. Sexual and Reproductive Health Profiles. [Accessed October 2022.] [https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/profile/sexualhealth/data#page/1/gid/8000057/pat/6/ati/401/are/E08000029/iid/90742/age/1/s/ex/4/cat/-1/ctp/-1/yrr/1/cid/4/tbm/1/page-options/tre-do-1\\_car-do-0](https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/profile/sexualhealth/data#page/1/gid/8000057/pat/6/ati/401/are/E08000029/iid/90742/age/1/s/ex/4/cat/-1/ctp/-1/yrr/1/cid/4/tbm/1/page-options/tre-do-1_car-do-0)

<sup>104</sup> OHID. Mortality Profile. [Accessed July 2022.] <https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/profile/mortality-profile/data#page/1/gid/1938133009/pat/6/ati/401/are/E08000025/iid/108/age/163/sex/4/cat/-1/ctp/-1/yrr/3/cid/4/tbm/1>

<sup>105</sup> NHS Digital. QOF 2020-21. [Accessed July 2022.] <https://app.powerbi.com/view?r=eyJrljoiMzhjYmE3YjEtMDJjNS00MTBhLTlTYWUzZTE1MjE4ODMxNzU1IiwidCI6IjUwZjYwNzFmLWJiZmUtNDAxYS04ODAzLTY3Mzc0OGU2MjllMiIsImMiOjIj>

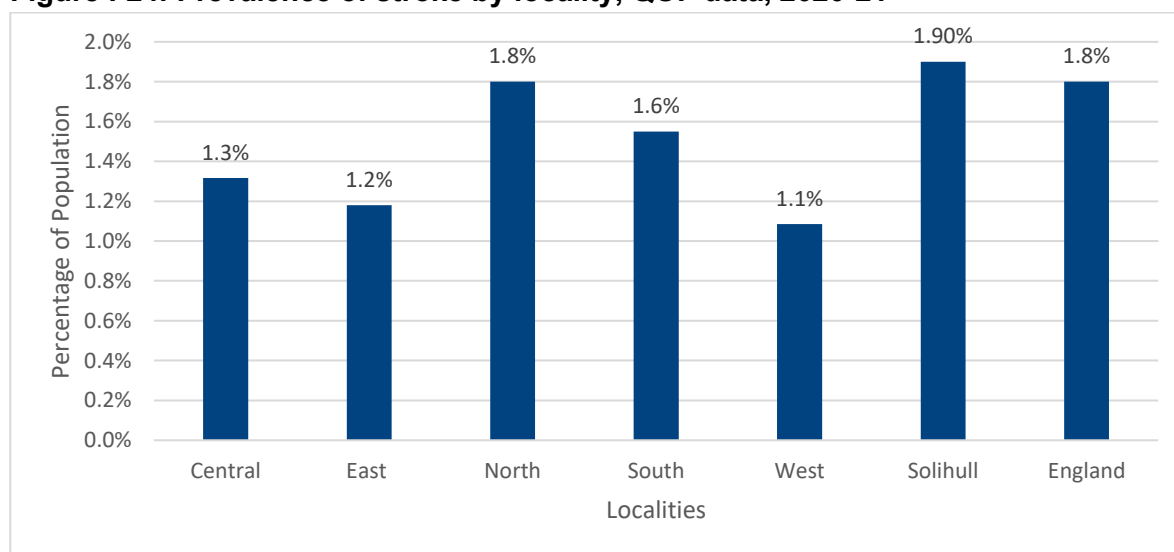
Birmingham has been divided into localities (North, South, East, West and Central) using a local method to calculate the QOF profiles for each locality. This is so comparisons can be made at a locality level, including Solihull as one of the localities.

### Cardiovascular Diseases (CVD) – CHD, stroke, hypertension

#### Stroke

Figure F24 shows the 2020-21 stroke QOF prevalence rate in the six BSOL localities. All localities are similar to England (1.80%); however, Solihull (1.9%) is the only locality that is above the England figure.

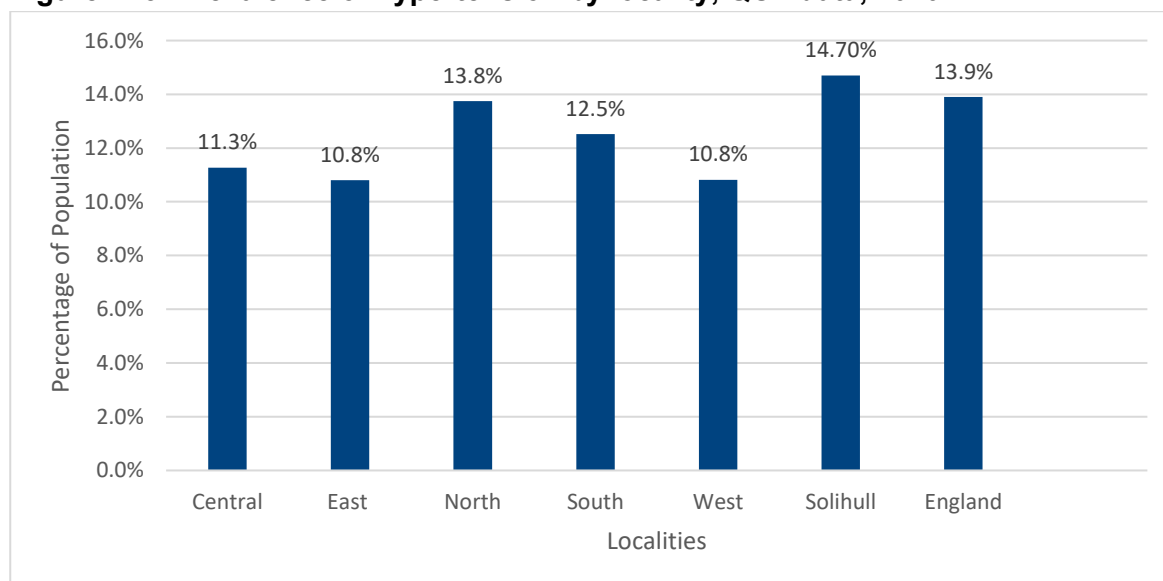
**Figure F24: Prevalence of stroke by locality, QOF data, 2020-21**



#### Hypertension

The QOF prevalence of hypertension across the BSOL localities is lower than England (13.9%), other than in North locality (13.8%), which is similar to the England figure of 13.9%. Solihull (14.7%) has a higher prevalence of hypertension than England.

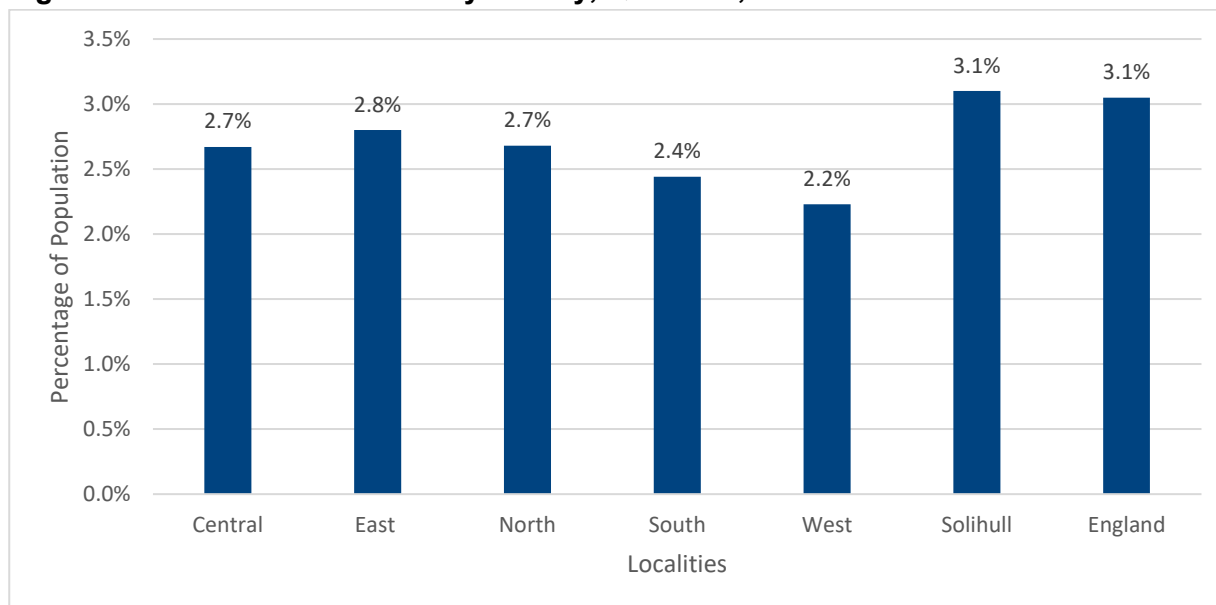
**Figure F25: Prevalence of hypertension by locality, QOF data, 2020-21**



### Coronary Heart Disease (CHD)

The current QOF 2020-21 prevalence for CHD across all Birmingham localities is lower than the England figure (3.1%). East locality has the highest (2.8%) and West (2.2%) the lowest rates. Solihull prevalence is the same as across England (3.1%).

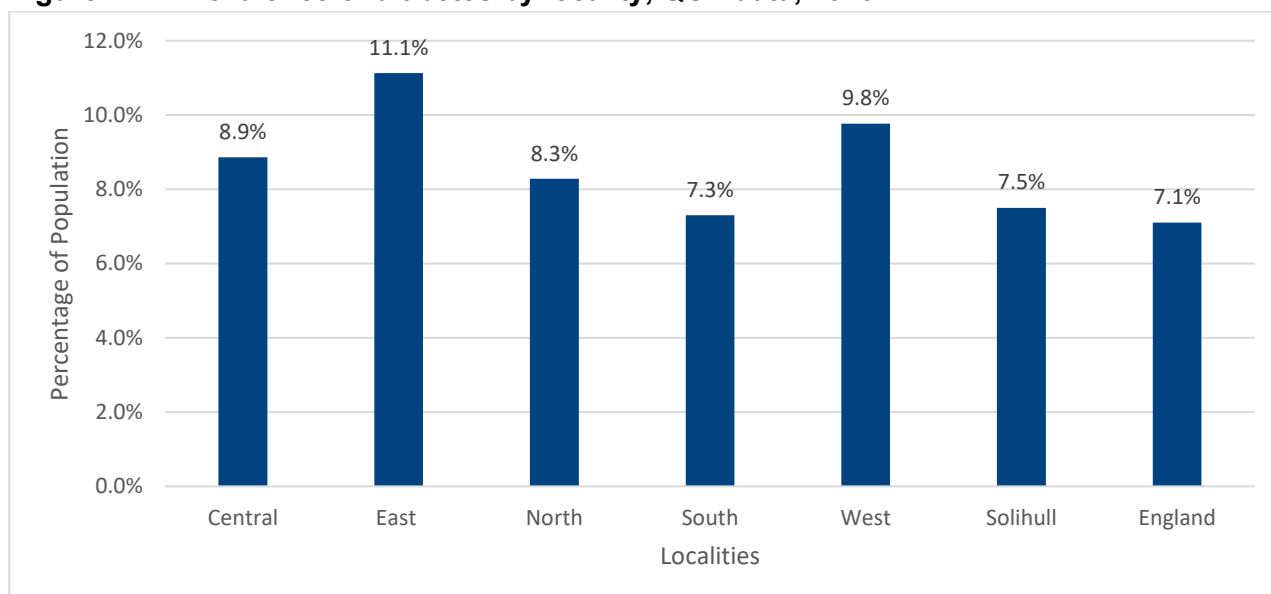
**Figure F26: Prevalence of CHD by locality, QOF data, 2020-21**



### Diabetes and hyperglycaemia

Figure F27 shows the 2020-21 diabetes mellitus QOF of the localities in BSOL. Only South and Solihull (7.3% and 7.5%, respectively) have a similar prevalence to the England figure (7.1%). All the other localities have a prevalence that is significantly higher than England (East 11.1%, West 9.8%, Central 8.9% and North 8.3%).

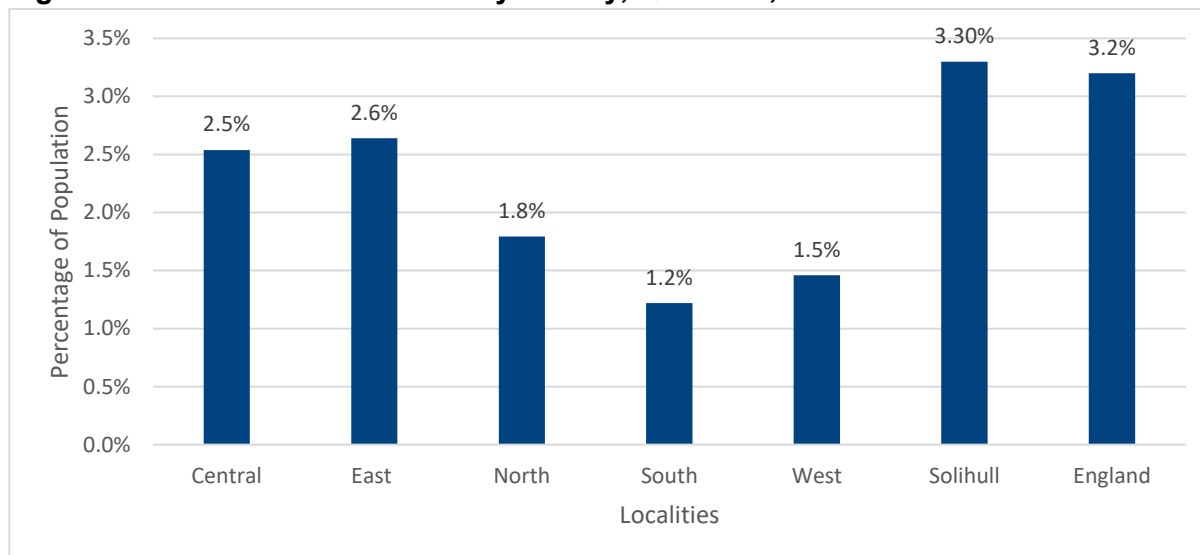
**Figure F27: Prevalence of diabetes by locality, QOF data, 2020-21**



## Cancers

Figure F28 shows the 2020-21 QOF prevalence of all cancers in the BSOL localities in Birmingham. Birmingham localities all have prevalences that are lower than the England figure (3.2%). The highest prevalence is in East (2.6%) and lowest in South (1.2%). Solihull (3.3%) is similar to England (3.2%).

**Figure F28: Prevalence of cancer by locality, QOF data, 2020-21**

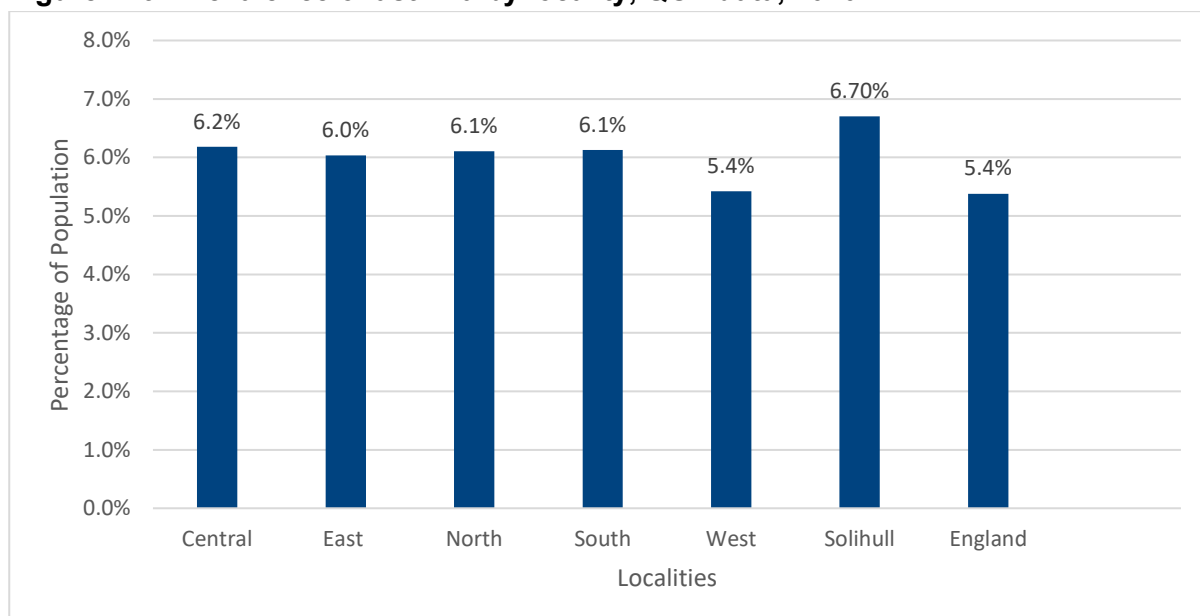


## Respiratory diseases

### Asthma

Figure F29 shows the 2020-21 QOF prevalence of asthma. All the localities in BSOL have a prevalence higher than England (5.4%), other than West (5.4%), which is same as England.

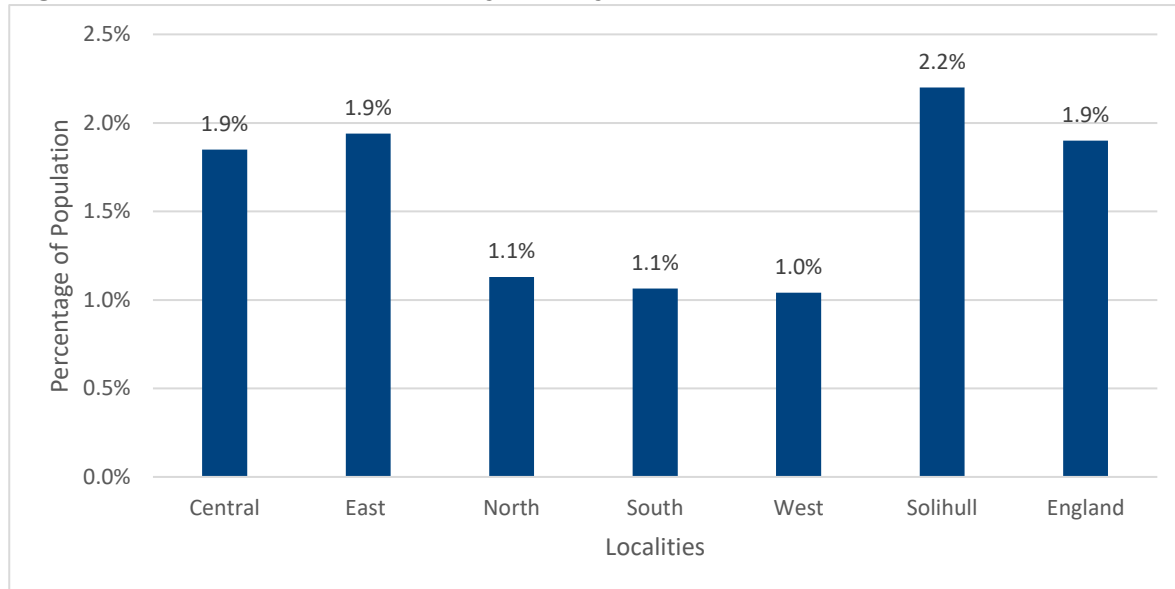
**Figure F29: Prevalence of asthma by locality, QOF data, 2020-21**



### Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD)

Figure F30 shows the 2020-21 QOF prevalence of COPD. In BSOL, Central and East (each 1.9%) are same as the England figure (1.9%), and North and South (each 1.1%) and West (1.0%) are all lower than England. Solihull QOF prevalence is (2.2%), which is higher than England (1.9%).

**Figure F30: Prevalence of COPD by locality, QOF data, 2020-21**



### Mental health

Figure F31 shows the 2020-21 QOF prevalence of mental health conditions (the percentage of patients with schizophrenia, bipolar affective disorder and other psychoses) in BSOL. All localities in Birmingham have a higher or similar prevalence to England (1.0%). Central (1.3%) has the highest prevalence and South has the lowest prevalence (1.0%). Solihull (0.8%) is the only locality that has a lower prevalence than England (1.0%).

**Figure F31: Prevalence of mental health conditions by locality, QOF data, 2020-21**

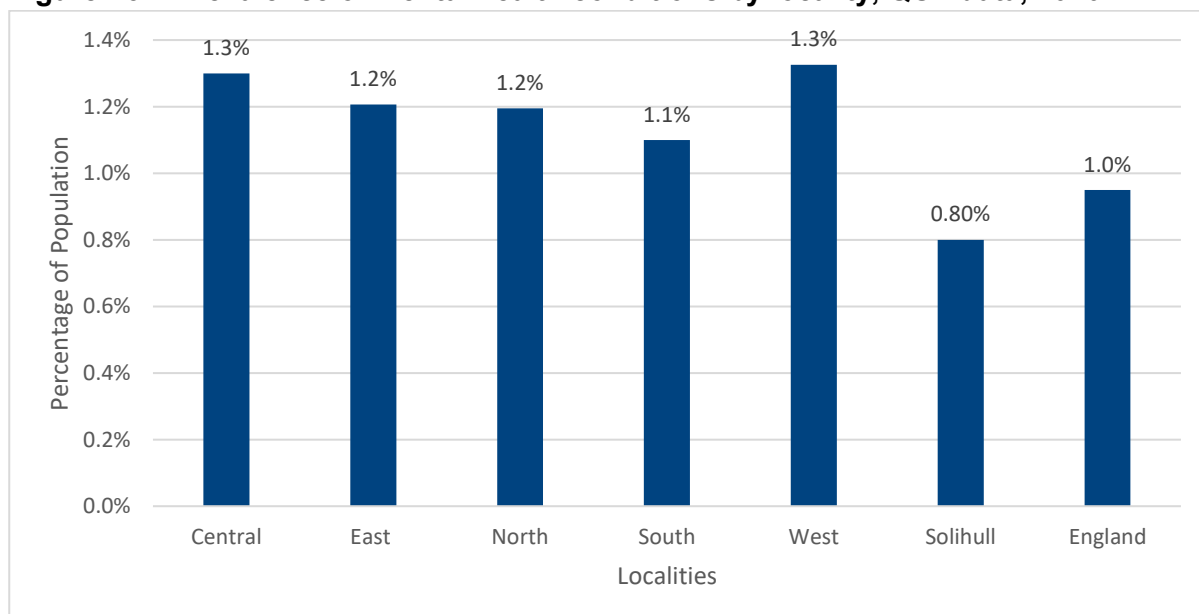
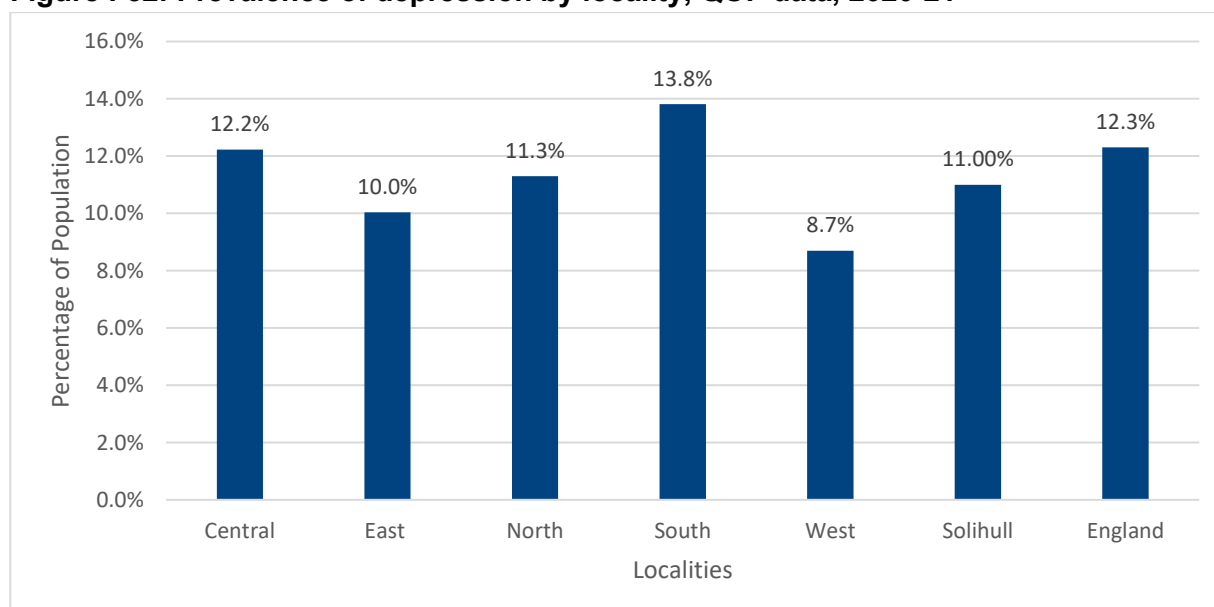


Figure F32 shows the 2020-21 QOF prevalence of depression. In BSOL, South (13.8%) has the highest prevalence and West has the lowest prevalence (8.7%) compared with the England average (12.3%).

**Table F19: Mental health and depression indicators, BSOL**

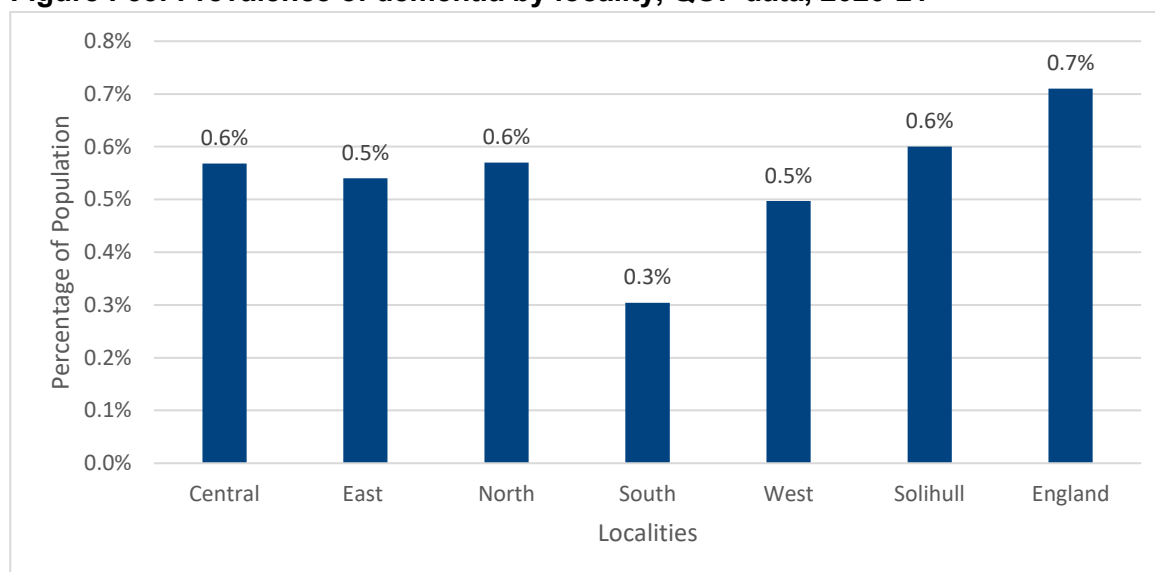
Indicator	Birmingham Count	Birmingham Value	Solihull Count	Solihull Value	West Midlands	England
Estimated prevalence of common mental disorders: % of population aged 16 & over, 2017	184,879	21.1%	25,369	14.7%	17.7%	16.9%
Depression: recorded prevalence (aged 18+), 2020-21	113,071	11.1%	20,238	11.0%	13.0	12.3
Suicide rate (persons), 2019-21	-	8.7 rate per 100,000	-	10.3 rate per 100,000	10.7 rate per 100,000	10.4 rate per 100,000

**Figure F32: Prevalence of depression by locality, QOF data, 2020-21**



## Dementia

Figure F33 shows the 2020-21 QOF prevalence of dementia in BSOL, South (0.3%) has the lowest prevalence and Solihull (0.6%) has the highest prevalence, however all localities are still lower than England (0.7%).

**Figure F33: Prevalence of dementia by locality, QOF data, 2020-21****Accidental injuries<sup>106</sup>****Birmingham**

In Birmingham, the rate of emergency hospital admissions for falls in the population aged 65+ has a rate of 2,266 per 100,000 for the year 2020-21. This is statistically significantly higher than the England average (2,023 per 100,000).

**Solihull**

In Solihull, the rate of emergency hospital admissions for falls in the population aged 65+ has a rate of 2,274 per 100,000 for the year 2020-21. This is statistically significantly higher than the England average (2,023 per 100,000).

**Palliative care**

For 2020-21, Birmingham palliative care QOF prevalence was the same as England (0.5%). Solihull also had the same QOF prevalence of 0.5%.

**Infectious diseases<sup>107</sup>****Influenza**

Morbidity and mortality attributed to flu is also a key factor in the NHS winter pressures and can cause major harm to individuals in the population, especially vulnerable people. The annual flu immunisation programme can help to reduce GP consultations, unplanned hospital admissions and pressure on A&E. Therefore, it is important that flu immunisation programmes aim to vaccinate all those who are in at-risk groups.

<sup>106</sup> OHID. Hospital admission for falls (via PHE fingertips). [Accessed July 2022.] <https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/search/falls#page/1/qid/1/pat/6/ati/402/are/E08000025/iid/22401/age/27/sex/4/cat/-1/ctp/-1/yr/1/cid/4/tbm/1>

<sup>107</sup> Flu coverage and uptake (via PHE fingertips). [Accessed July 2022.] <https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/search/flu>



## Birmingham

Figure F34 shows that Birmingham has lower vaccine uptake for those aged 65+ (74.4%) than in England (80.1%), and for at-risk individuals (44.6%) compared with England (52.1%).

## Solihull

Figure F34 shows that Solihull has higher vaccine uptake for those aged 65+ (83.3%) than England (80.1%), and for at-risk individuals (55.4%) compared with England (52.1%).

**Figure F34: Flu vaccination uptake for West Midlands region**

Indicator	Period	England	West Midlands region	Birmingham	Coventry	Dudley	Herefordshire	Sandwell	Shropshire	Solihull	Staffordshire	Stoke-on-Trent	Telford and Wrekin	Walsall	Warwickshire	Wolverhampton	Worcestershire
Population vaccination coverage - Flu (aged 65+)	2020/21	80.9*	80.1*	74.7	78.0	79.5	82.7	73.3	83.7	83.3	81.6	79.6	80.3	78.8	82.9	75.4	83.7
		<75% ≥75%															
Population vaccination coverage - Flu (at risk individuals)	2020/21	53.0*	52.1*	44.6	50.0	53.1	60.6	43.8	62.7	55.4	54.2	50.9	54.8	52.0	59.5	47.0	60.6
		<55% ≥55%															
Mortality rate from a range of specified communicable diseases, including influenza (1 year range)	2020	8.3	9.6	12.4	13.6	12.0	11.3	13.6	5.9	8.2	6.6	16.4	10.3	8.7	7.6	11.3	7.5
Mortality rate from a range of specified communicable diseases, including influenza (3 year range)	2017 - 19	9.4	10.3	12.1	10.9	10.5	9.9	14.5	8.3	7.4	9.2	12.6	11.1	13.4	8.8	16.1	7.3
Emergency hospital admissions due to burns from food and hot fluids (aged 0-4 years)	2016/17 - 20/21	44.4	47.4	62.5	73.8	42.1	32.3	71.5	26.7	32.5	29.3	40.8	27.3	46.3	37.9	44.8	38.2
Population vaccination coverage - Flu (2-3 years old)	2020/21	56.7*	53.9*	39.8	54.3	57.3	61.6	48.1	70.4	61.0	61.9	51.6	56.6	50.6	64.8	47.7	64.9
		<40% 40% to 65% ≥65%															
Population vaccination coverage - Flu (primary school aged children)	2020	62.5*	58.8*	44.9	54.5	56.0	78.6	48.8	78.4	72.2	66.4	48.7	67.9	50.7	66.1	54.6	72.3
		<65% ≥65%															

## Hepatitis C<sup>108</sup>

Hepatitis C is a virus that can infect the liver. If left untreated, it can sometimes cause serious and potentially life-threatening damage to the liver over many years. The hepatitis C detection rate is an indicator designed to measure the detection of chronic hepatitis C, which reflects both the local burden of chronic hepatitis C and testing practice. Hepatitis C is an important health protection issue that increases people's risk of developing serious long-term disease.

<sup>108</sup> OHID. Hepatitis C detection rate (via PHE fingertips). [Accessed October 2022.] <https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/search/hepatitis#page/1/qid/1/pat/6/ati/401/are/E08000029/iid/93177/age/300/sex/4/cat/-1/ctp/-1/yr/1/cid/4/tbm/1/page-options/car-do-0>

Hepatitis C is difficult to diagnose. Variation in detection rates may reflect differences in local testing activity for a given population as well as the underlying population (e.g. larger proportion of risk groups, such as people who inject drugs).

### **Birmingham**

In 2017, the hepatitis C detection rate per 100,000 in Birmingham was 35.2, which is significantly higher than England (18.4).

### **Solihull**

In 2017, the hepatitis C detection rate per 100,000 in Solihull was 6.5, which is significantly lower than England (18.4).

### **COVID-19 impact**

The C-19 pandemic has had significant impact on the daily lives of many, it has widened existing inequalities and resulted in a widening the life expectancy gap. Table F20 shows the total number of people whose death certificate mentioned COVID-19 as one of the causes since the start of the pandemic. The data are published weekly. There is a lag in reporting of at least 11 days because the data are based on death registrations. These figures were extracted on 14th October 2022. Both Birmingham (346.1 per 100,000) and Solihull (358.2 per 100,000) have a significantly higher rate of C-19 mortality when compared with the England average of 305.7 per 100,000.

**Table F20: Mortality for COVID-19 since start of pandemic to September 2022**

<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Birmingham Count</b>	<b>Birmingham Rate*</b>	<b>Solihull Count</b>	<b>Solihull Rate*</b>	<b>West Midlands Count</b>	<b>West Midlands Rate*</b>	<b>England Count</b>	<b>England Rate*</b>
Total number of COVID deaths**	3,947	346.1	779	358.2	20,177	338.4	172,874	305.7

\* Per 100,000

\*\*Total number of COVID deaths since start of pandemic to 7 days before 14.10.2022, with COVID on death certificate  
Source: Gov.uk. Coronavirus (COVID-19) in the UK.

## Appendix I: Travel-time analysis

Travel-time analysis has been used to derive the areas from within which it is possible to access pharmacies within specified time limits. This analysis was based on the pharmacies within the study area and also included pharmacies that are outside of the area but could potentially be accessed by residents within the study area. This analysis incorporated community pharmacies (including 100-hour pharmacies) and excluded dispensing GP practices, Dispensing Appliance Contractors (DACs) and Distance-Selling Pharmacies (DSPs).

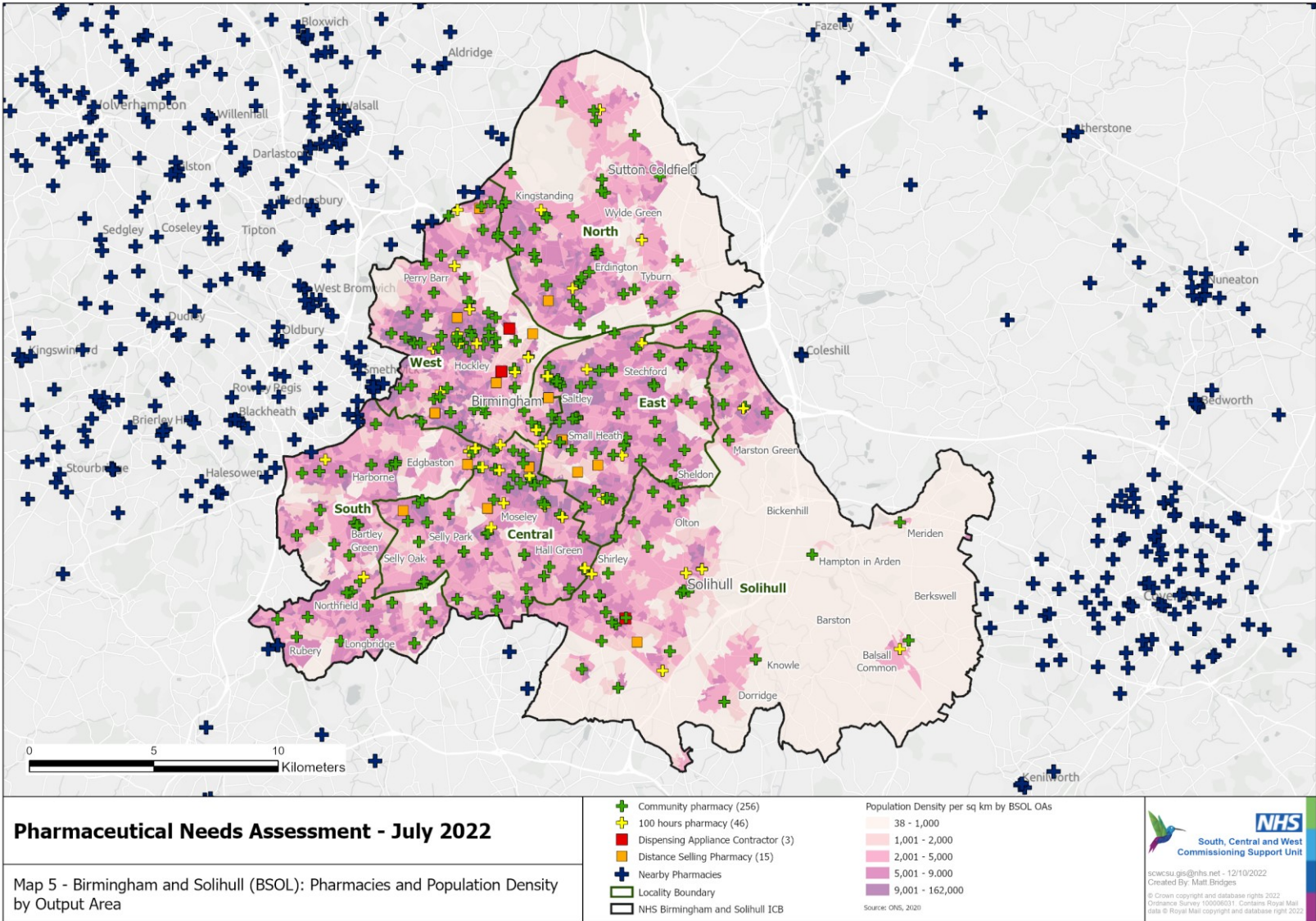
The travel analysis incorporates the road network, public transport schedules and prevailing traffic conditions and was carried out to model pharmacy accessibility based on driving by car (during peak and off-peak hours) and by public transport (AM and PM) and also by walking.

The areas from where a pharmacy can be reached within the stated conditions are presented as shaded zones in the maps. The colour used in the shading on the map corresponds to the time required to travel to a pharmacy from within that area. If an area is not shaded within the map it would take greater than the allocated upper time limit to access any of the pharmacies included in the analysis (or is inaccessible using the travel mode in question).

A point dataset containing the ONS mid-term population estimate (2020) at Census Output Area (COA) level was then overlaid against the pharmacy access zones. The population points that fall within the pharmacy access zones were identified and used to calculate the numbers and percentages of the resident population within the study area who are able to access a pharmacy within the stated times. These calculations are also presented in the following maps.

Please note that the COA population dataset represents the location of approximately 125 households as a single point (located on a population-weighted basis) and is therefore an approximation of the population distribution. Also, the travel-time analysis is modelled on the prevailing travel conditions and actual journey times may vary. The population coverage should therefore be viewed as modelling rather than absolutely accurate.

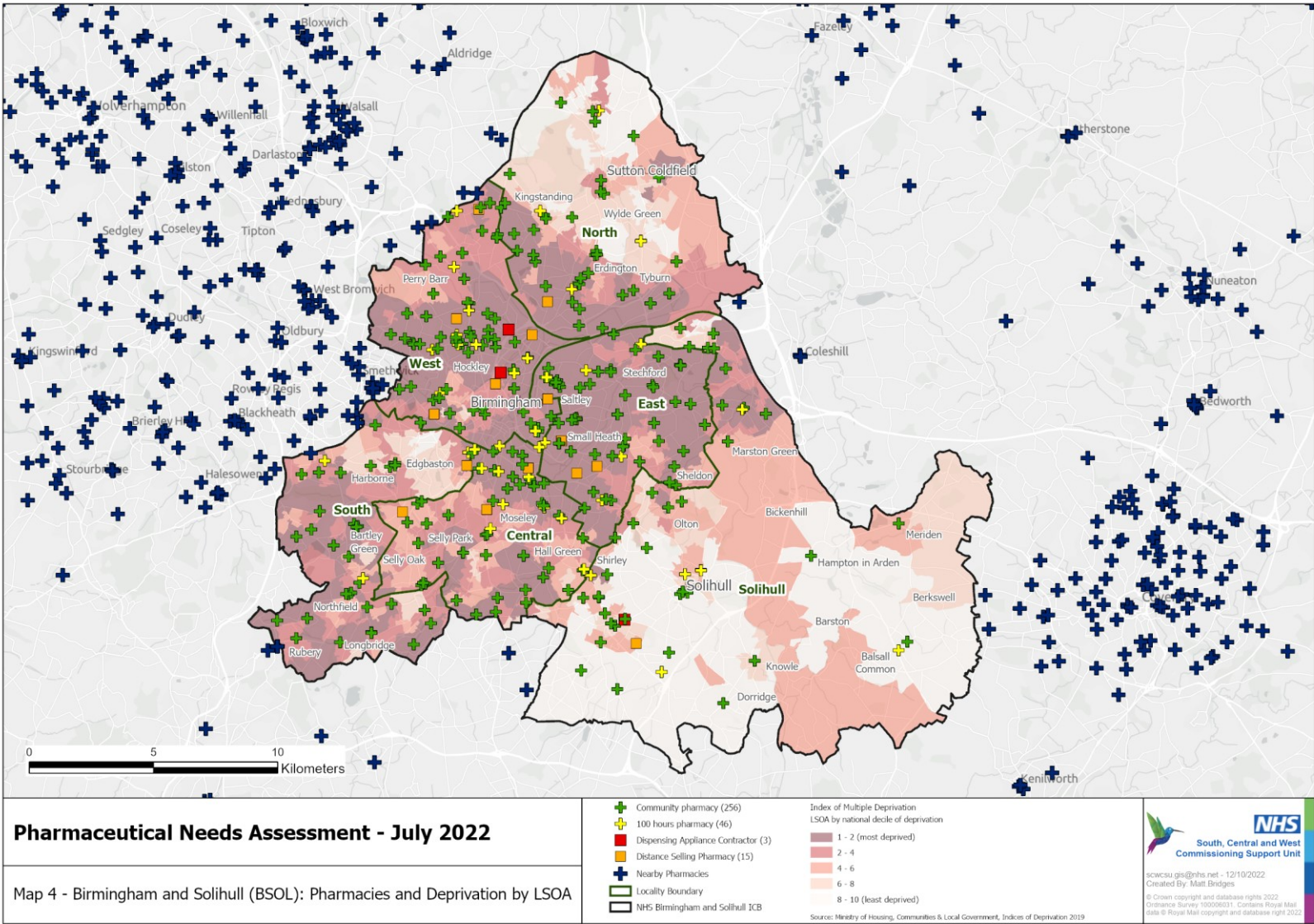
# Map A: BSOL pharmacies and population density by output area



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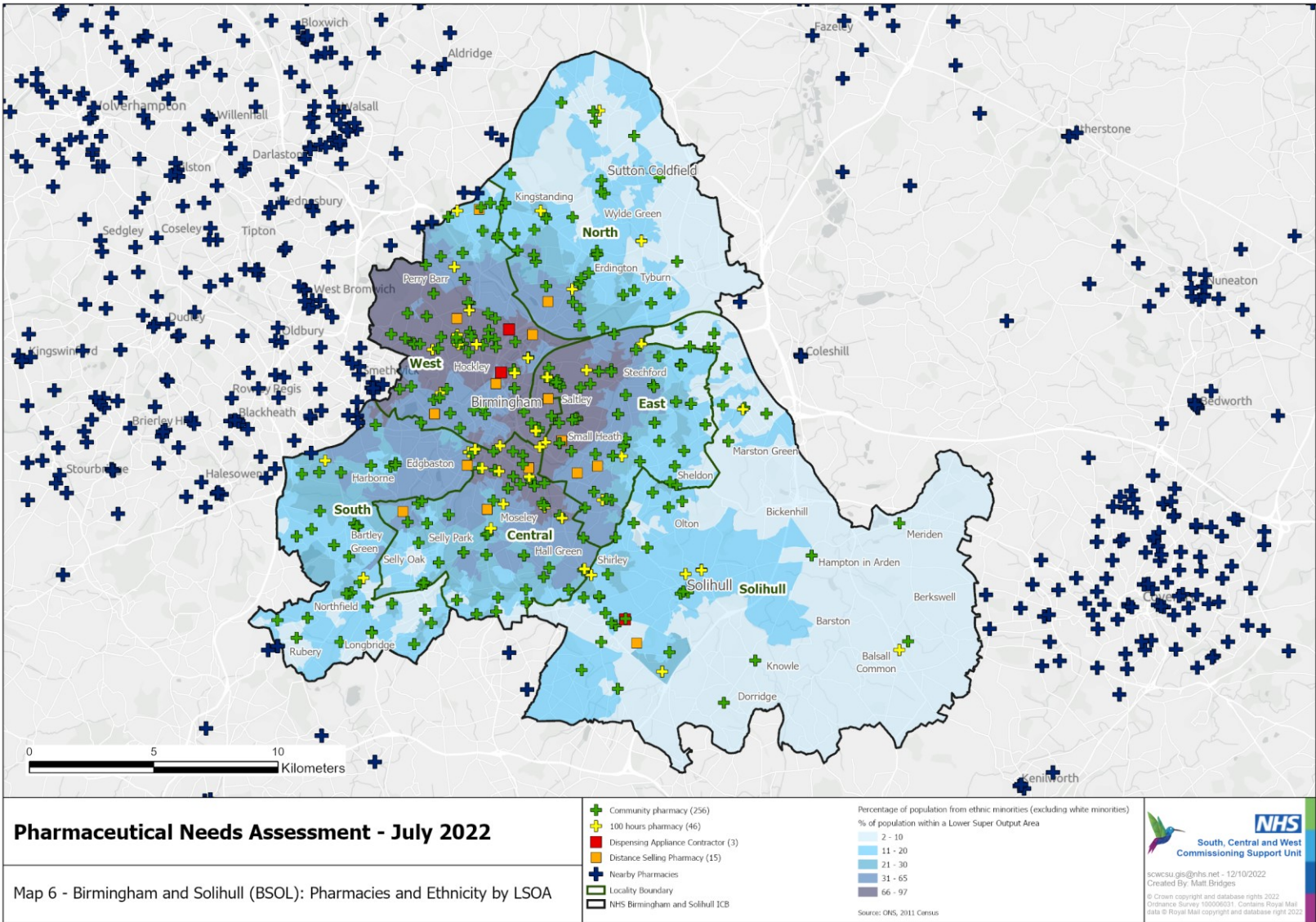


# Map B: Pharmacies in BSOL and deprivation by LSOA



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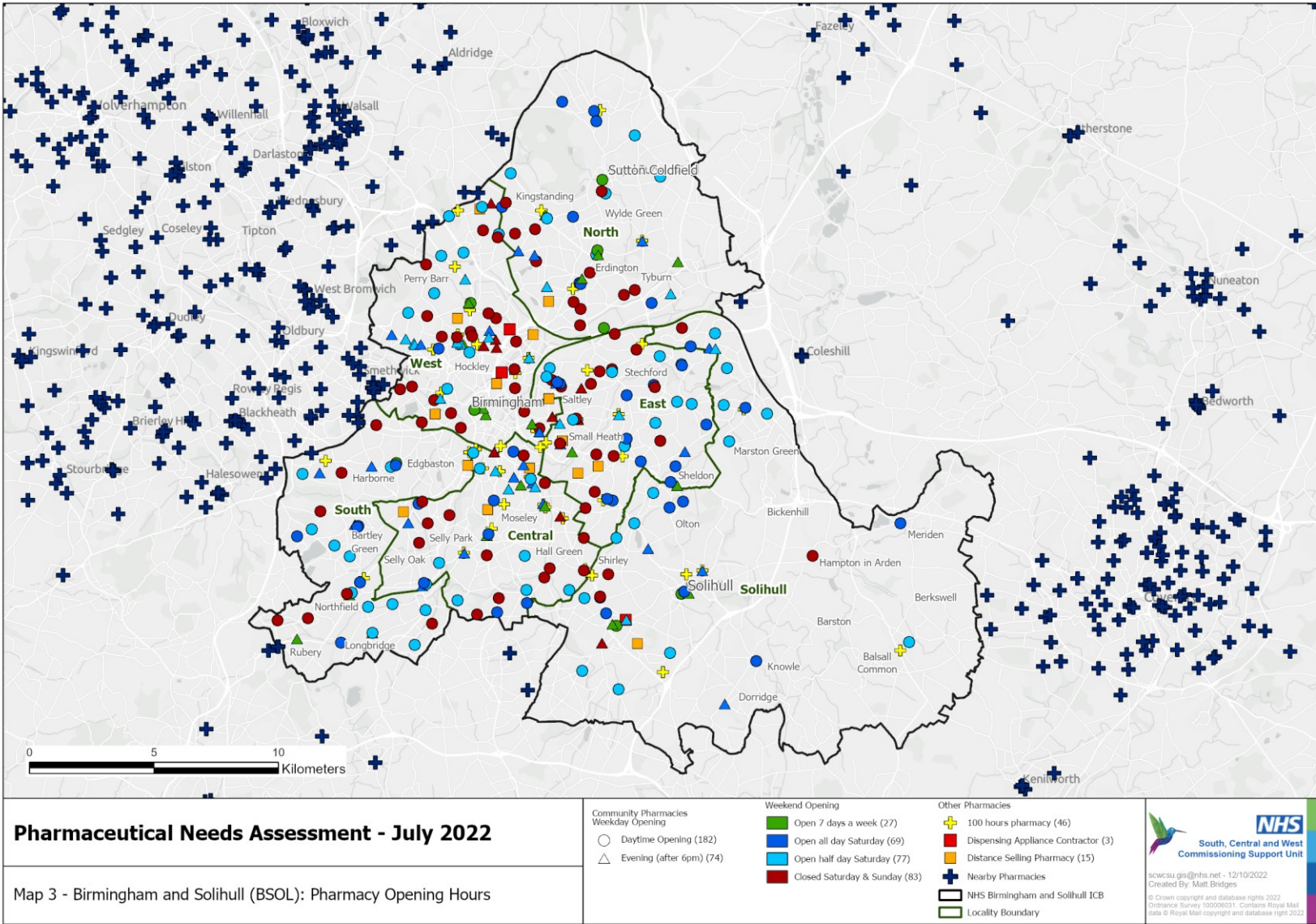
# Map C: Pharmacies in BSOL and ethnicity by LSOA



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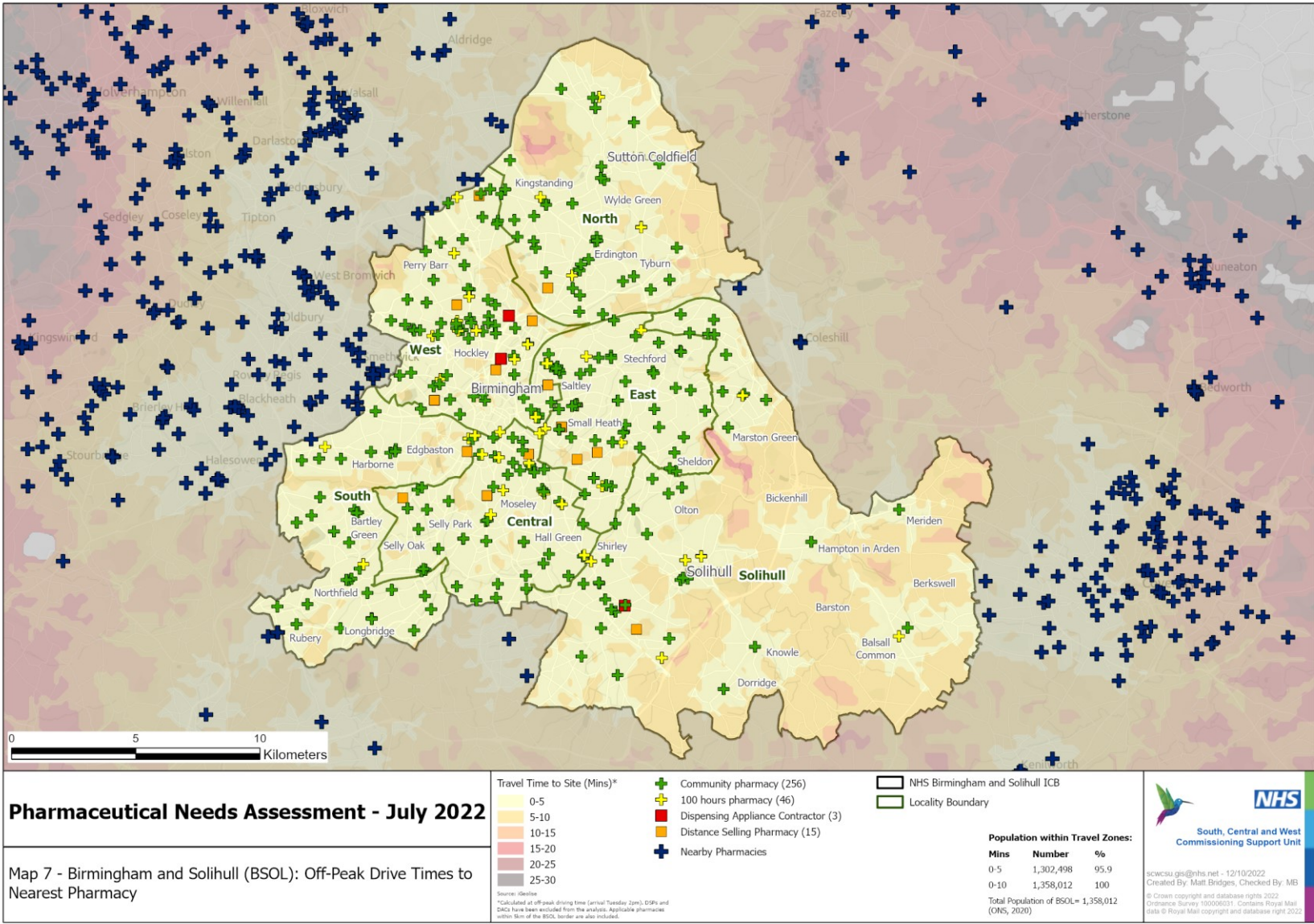


# Map D: Pharmacies in BSOL and opening hours



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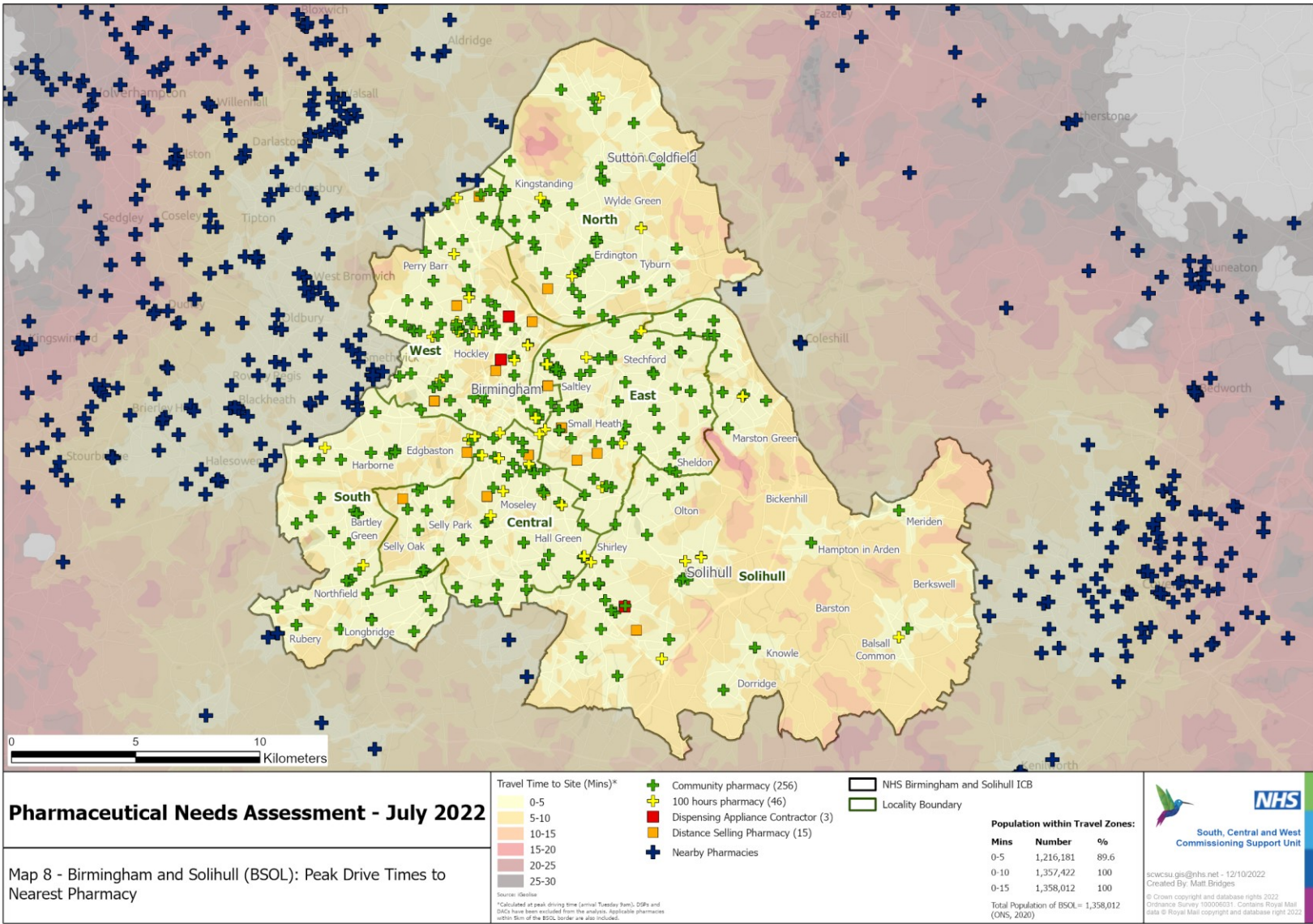
# Map E: Off-peak drive times to nearest pharmacy in BSOL



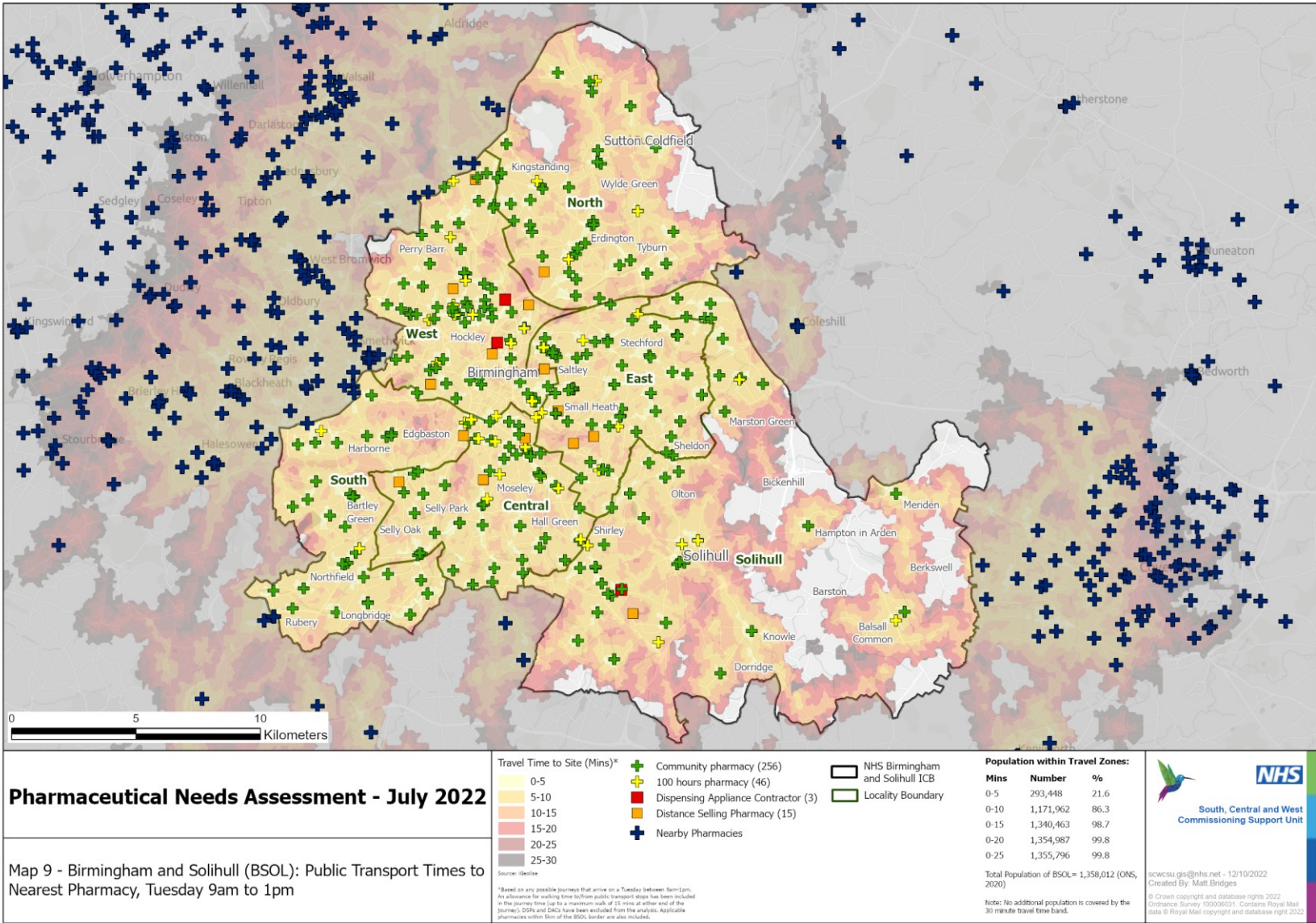
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# Map F: Peak drive time to nearest pharmacy in BSOL



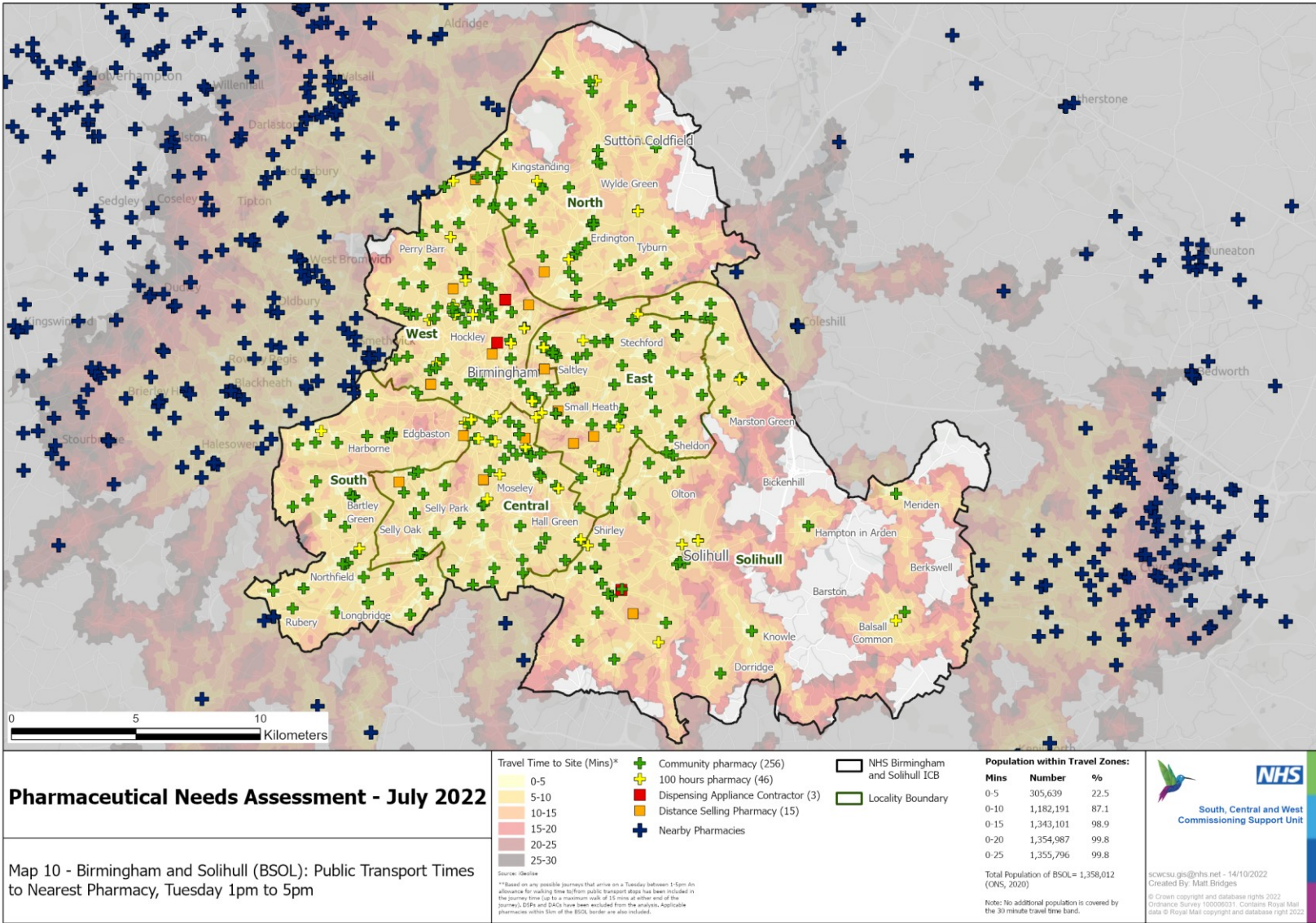
# Map G: Public transport times to nearest pharmacy (morning) in BSOL



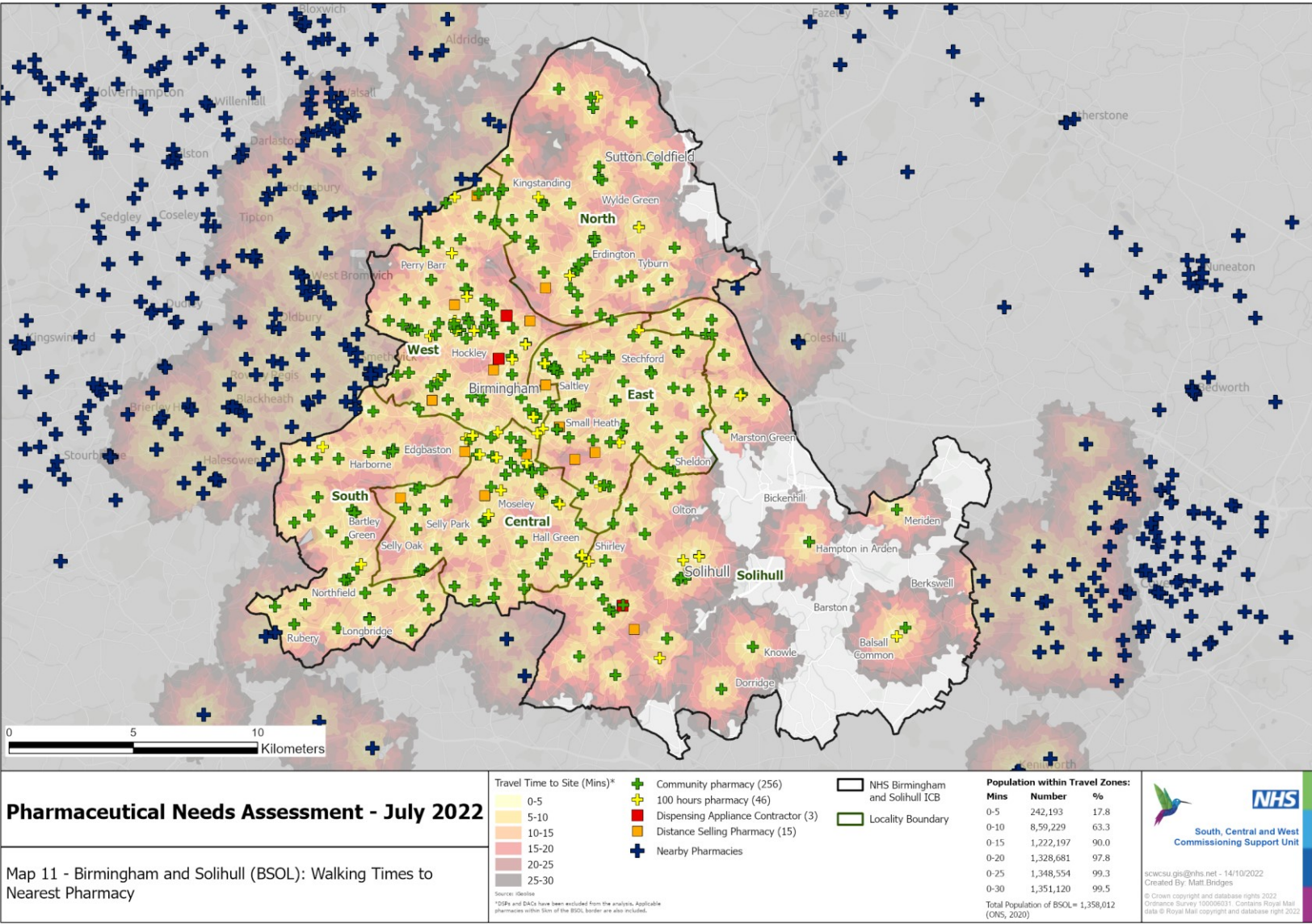
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# Map H: Public transport times to nearest pharmacy (afternoon) in BSOL



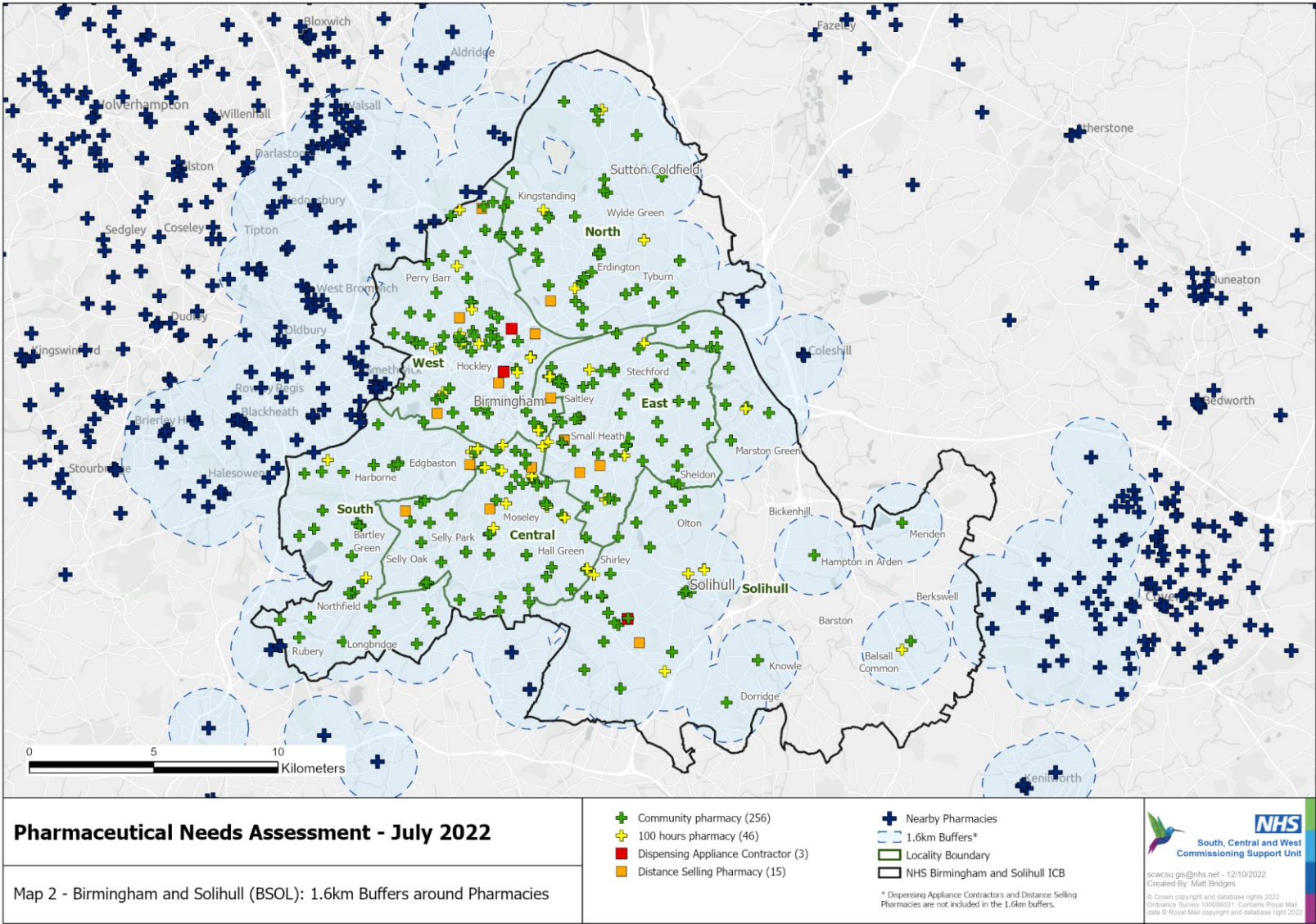
# Map I: Walking times to nearest pharmacy in BSOL



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# Map J: 1.6 km Buffer around pharmacies in BSOL



Path: X:\PROJECTS\Pharmacy\PNA\_2021\_22\Soar Beyond\GI2631\_PNA\_BSOL\Workspaces\GI2631\_PNA\_BSOL\_PNA\_v2.aprx