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Aneurin Bevan
University Health Board

Pharmaceutical Needs Assessment 2026



Summary Document and Survey for Consultation



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This document is available in Welsh / Mae'r ddogfen hon ar gael yn Gymraeg

Public Consultation starts on 2 July 2026

Submit your views by midnight on 31 August 2026

This document summarises the draft Aneurin Bevan University Health Board (ABUHB) Pharmaceutical Needs Assessment. It aims to cover the key points to help you answer the questions in the public consultation.

For full details of the Draft Pharmaceutical Needs Assessment, you can access the document at; [Pharmacies - Aneurin Bevan University Health Board](#)

Introduction

The drafting and publication of a Pharmaceutical Needs Assessment (PNA) is a statutory requirement for all Health Boards in Wales. This will be the second PNA produced and must be published by 1st October 2026.

The document sets out the need for, and gaps in, pharmaceutical services within the Health Board area. The requirement to produce a PNA is directed in The National Health Service (Pharmaceutical Services) (Wales) Regulations 2020.

The purpose of the Pharmaceutical Needs Assessment is to:

- ▶ Set out pharmaceutical services currently available in the community;
- ▶ Assess the need for pharmaceutical services in the future;
- ▶ Identify any gaps in current service;
- ▶ Inform decision making about applications to provide pharmacy services.

Pharmaceutical Needs Assessment Consultation

The ABUHB PNA has reached a stage where the draft version can be consulted on. The PNA is subject to a 60-day statutory consultation period, which will run from 2 July 2026 to 31 August 2026. The Health Board is required to consult with a range of interested parties and key stakeholders (see end of document). Responses are also welcomed from members of the public.

The PNA is a large document and provides:

- ▶ Information on the regulatory framework for pharmaceutical services;
- ▶ Views gathered during a public survey conducted mid-November to mid-December 2025;
- ▶ Information obtained from pharmacy contractors and dispensing GP practices;
- ▶ The demographic characteristics of the population and their health needs;
- ▶ Current provision of pharmaceutical services within ABUHB;
- ▶ A review of pharmaceutical services provided in each of the 11 Neighbourhood Care Networks (NCN's) which the Health Board area is divided into;
- ▶ Conclusions on the evidence provided for the Pharmaceutical Needs Assessment document.

The PNA sets out the pharmaceutical services offered on a locality basis. The localities that have been used for the PNA are detailed below:

Blaenau Gwent*:

- ▶ Blaenau Gwent East
- ▶ Blaenau Gwent West

Caerphilly:

- ▶ Caerphilly East
- ▶ Caerphilly North
- ▶ Caerphilly South

Monmouthshire:

- ▶ Monmouthshire North
- ▶ Monmouthshire South

Newport:

- ▶ Newport East
- ▶ Newport West

Torfaen*:

- ▶ Torfaen North
- ▶ Torfaen South

*It should be noted that, during the preparation of this PNA there have been changes to the number of NCNs within ABUHB. Torfaen North and Torfaen South merged to become a single Torfaen NCN from 1 October 2025, and Blaenau Gwent East and Blaenau Gwent West formed a single Blaenau Gwent NCN from 1 April 2026.

For information about the pharmacy provision in each locality, you can look at Locality Chapters in the full draft PNA.

A summary of the full draft PNA document is set out in this consultation document.

Pharmaceutical Services

Pharmaceutical services are defined by reference to the NHS regulations for community pharmacies, dispensing GP practices and appliance contractors.

Community Pharmacies

Community pharmacies offer a range of different services:

- **Essential services** – services that every community pharmacy providing NHS pharmaceutical services must provide. These include; the dispensing of medicines, promotion of healthy lifestyles, support for self-care and disposal of unwanted patient medication.
- **Additional services** – Welsh Ministers set out which extra pharmacy services can be offered in Wales. Some of these services must be provided by Health Boards, while others are optional. Pharmacies can choose whether to offer them, but if they do, they must follow the rules set out in national guidance.



Dispensing GP Practices

Dispensing GP practices help to provide pharmacy services in very rural areas where it might be difficult for patients to get to a pharmacy.

Of the 67 GP practices in ABUHB, there are 13 dispensing sites that have consent to dispense medication to certain patients.

To be eligible for dispensing services, patients must meet certain criteria. Briefly, an eligible patient is one that:

- ▶ Would have serious difficulty obtaining necessary drugs or appliances due to distance or inadequacy of communication; or
- ▶ Lives in a controlled area (usually of rural character) at a distance of more than 1.6km in a straight line from a pharmacy; and
- ▶ Are registered with a practice that has historic rights or consent to dispense and premises approval for each dispensary.

Appliance Contractors

There are no appliance contractors within ABUHB.

Locations of Pharmacies and Dispensing GP Practices

There are 125 community pharmacies and 13 dispensing GP practices within the ABUHB. The number of pharmacies and dispensing practices by locality is shown in the table below:

Locality	Community Pharmacies	Dispensing GP Practices
Blaenau Gwent	16	0
Caerphilly	41	0
Monmouthshire	18	12
Newport	30	0
Torfaen	20	1

This can be further broken down into Neighbourhood Care Networks:

Neighbourhood Care Networks	Community Pharmacies	Dispensing GP Practices
Blaenau Gwent East	7	0
Blaenau Gwent West	9	0
Caerphilly East	13	0
Caerphilly North	14	0
Caerphilly South	14	0
Monmouthshire North	11	8
Monmouthshire South	7	4

Newport East	13	0
Newport West	17	0
Torfaen North	10	1
Torfaen South	10	0

The Health Board has a population of 601,686. There are 125 pharmacies serving the population, which provides a ratio of 2.02 pharmacies per 10,000 population.

Opening Hours of Pharmacies and Dispensing GP practices

Pharmacies are open at varying times, but would be expected to provide at least 40 hours of opening each week, unless a lesser number of hours had been agreed, e.g. where a pharmacy serves a branch surgery.

Appendix N within the full draft PNA provides further information on the opening times of pharmacies. However as at June 2026 and at that point in time there were:



- ▶ 8 pharmacies open seven days a week.
- ▶ 22 pharmacies open Monday to Saturday.
- ▶ 39 pharmacies open Monday to Friday, and Saturday up to 13.00.
- ▶ 64 pharmacies that open Monday to Friday.

Rotas operate to ensure access to a pharmacy on weekday evenings, Sundays and public and bank holidays and are published on the Health Board's website. Posters confirming which pharmacies will be open and when are also displayed in the pharmacies.

GP practices are contracted to provide services between 08.00 and 18.30, Monday to Friday, excluding bank and public holidays. GP dispensaries will generally be open at the same time as the GP practice and dispense prescriptions issued as part of a consultation during this time as well as dispensing repeat prescriptions.

At the time of drafting this document, 4 pharmacies offer extended opening hours after 18.30.

Should GP practice opening hours change, for example a practice opens before 08.00 or stays open after 18.30, then the Health Board has the ability to direct an existing pharmacy or pharmacies to open for longer hours as required providing certain conditions are met. It may also direct an existing pharmacy to open outside of normal opening hours in order to meet the needs of the population, for example on a public or bank holiday.

Services Provided by Pharmacies and Dispensing GP Practices - Essential Services

All the pharmacies and dispensing GP practices in ABUHB provide dispensing services. Pharmacies also provide other “essential” services including repeat dispensing, support for self-care, disposal of unwanted medication, promotion of healthy lifestyles and signposting.

- ▶ Community pharmacies in dispensed 16,4970,704 prescriptions in 2024/25.
- ▶ Dispensing GP practice dispensaries in dispensed 708,660 prescriptions in 2024/25.

Additional Clinical Services

Health Boards in Wales must commission certain additional services set out by Ministers and may commission others at their discretion. Pharmacy contractors are able to choose whether to provide any of them. Additional Clinical Services refer to either National (Wales) or local NHS services that are commissioned from pharmacies to meet the needs of the population.

Health Boards must commission:

- ▶ Discharge Medicines Review Service – to support patients who have been discharged recently from a care setting by ensuring that changes to medication are followed through into the community.
- ▶ Clinical Community Pharmacy Service – which includes the Common Ailments Service, Emergency Medicines Supply and Contraception Service, providing advice, treatment and urgent access to medicines without the need for a GP appointment.
- ▶ Pharmacy Independent Prescribing Service – enables pharmacists to assess, treat and prescribe for a range of acute conditions and contraception.

- ▶ Influenza Vaccination Service – supports delivery of seasonal flu vaccination for eligible patients.
- ▶ Stoma Customisation Service – to make sure that people's stoma appliance is comfortable based on their measurements.
- ▶ Appliance Use Review Service – to improve the patient's knowledge of any appliance they require.

In order to provide these services, the pharmacy must have a designated private consultation area where patients can sit down and speak with a pharmacist or pharmacy technician without being overheard.

Of the 125 pharmacies in ABUHB:

- ▶ 125 offer Discharge Medicines Review.
- ▶ 125 provide the Clinical Community Pharmacy Service (including Common Ailments, Emergency Medicines Supply and Contraception).
- ▶ 69 are commissioned to provide the Pharmacy Independent Prescribing Service.
- ▶ 121 were commissioned to provide the Influenza Vaccination Service in 2024/25.
- ▶ None provided Stoma Customisation in 2024/25.
- ▶ None provided Appliance Use Reviews in 2024/25.

Health Boards may commission:

The Health Board may commission a range of other local and national services including:

- ▶ Substance Use Services – there are two substance use services; a Needle Exchange Service and a Supervised Administration of Medicines service. In the Health Board, 26 pharmacies provide needle exchange and 115 undertake supervised administration of medicines.
- ▶ Smoking Cessation – there are two levels of Smoking Cessation service offered by pharmacies. Level 2 is a supply only service, which provides free nicotine replacement therapy (NRT) following assessment by a Smoking Cessation Advisor. Level 3 is a one-stop service which includes both the supply of NRT and counselling sessions via a pharmacy.

In the Health Board, 123 pharmacies offer level 2 and 96 offer Level 3.

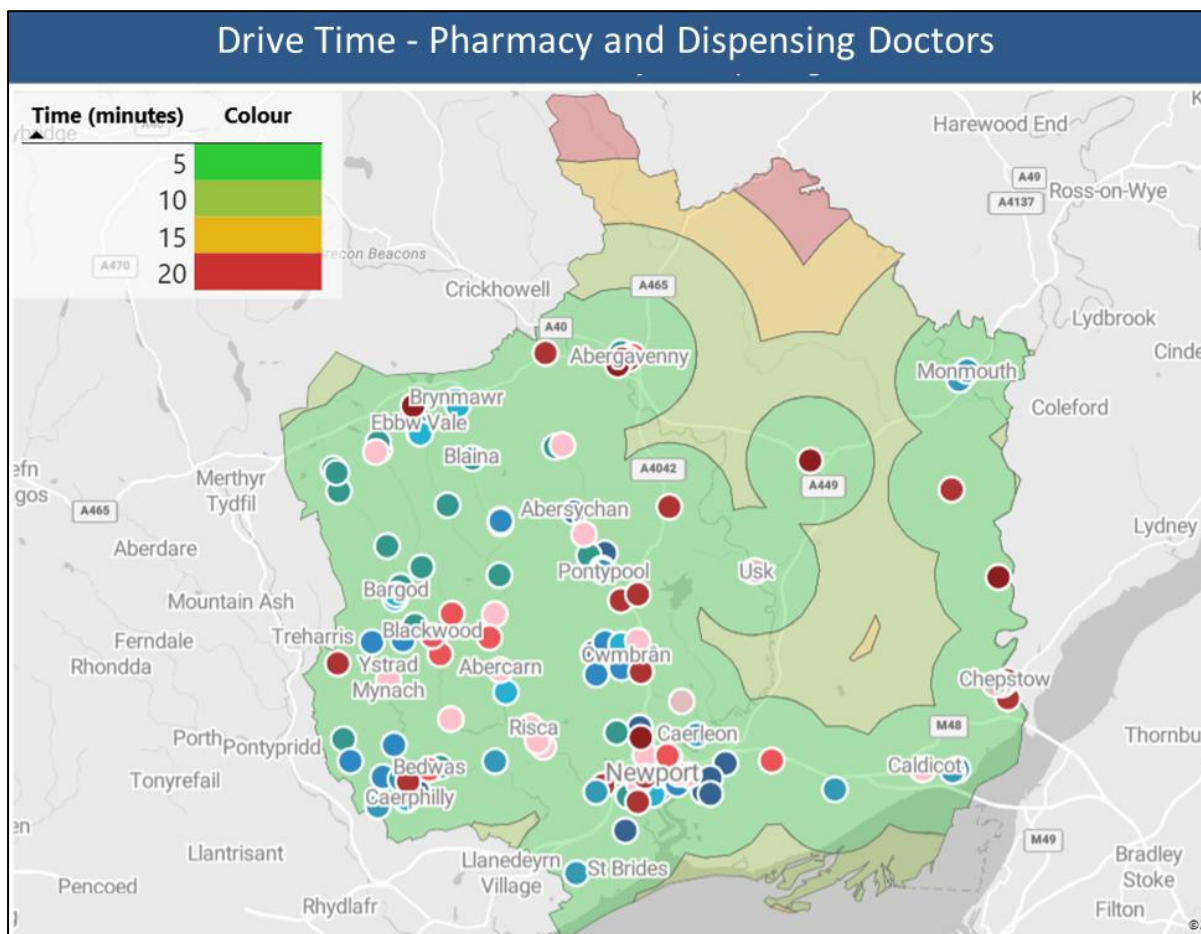
- ▶ Care Home Service – provides systematic review of all medicines management processes in the care home and working with the home on the development of protocols and procedures to facilitate the safe ordering, supply, storage and administration of medicines and appliances and reduce avoidable waste. It's commissioned on a Health Board-wide basis depending on need.
- ▶ Urgent Medicines Supply Service – maintains access to a formulary of medicines needed for time sensitive treatment, including end of life care and antivirals. 25 pharmacies provide this service across the Health Board area.
- ▶ Out of Hours Palliative Care Service – provides out of hours access to end of life medication. Nine pharmacists provide this across the Health Board area on a rota basis.
- ▶ Medicines Administration Record (MAR) Service – facilitates access to a standardised Medicines Administration Record Chart to support domiciliary carers with recording the administration of medicines. It's offered by 86 pharmacies.
- ▶ Waste Reduction Service – aims to reduce prescribing waste and over ordering of repeat medication by utilising pharmacy teams to ascertain if "when required" medicines are needed at the point of collection. 107 pharmacies provide this service.
- ▶ Inhaler Review Service – aims to assess and improve inhaler technique and symptom control - 47 pharmacies.
- ▶ Blood Borne Virus Testing Service – provides a screening service to high-risk individuals - 11 pharmacies.
- ▶ Lateral Flow Test Supply Service - provide accessible tests for eligible groups – 91 pharmacies.

Time Taken to Access a Pharmacy or Dispensing GP Practice - Drive Time

When planning the PNA, it was agreed by the Health Boards Pharmaceutical Needs Assessment Steering Group that a maximum drive time to access a pharmacy should be 20 minutes. Maps were obtained of the locations of all pharmacies and dispensing GP practices and a 20-minute drive time

from each plotted. There were very few areas that did not fall within the 20-minute drive time from a pharmacy. Those identified were either areas of very low population density or received pharmaceutical services by dispensing practices.

As can be seen from the map below, the majority of the Health Board's area is within a 20-minute drive of a pharmacy or dispensing doctor premises. Parts of Monmouthshire are not within 20 minutes and this is looked at in more detail in the relevant locality chapters with the full draft PNA.



Approximately 99% of the Health Board population live within a 20-minute drive of a pharmacy.

The 2021 census highlighted that around 19.9% of households do not have access to a car or van. It is likely that a high percentage of households that do not have access to a car will live in an urban area and walking to a pharmacy may be an option. Although not an NHS service, a majority of pharmacies offer a private delivery service to patients.

From the results of the public survey, it was noted that:

- ▶ 69% of the respondents travelled by car to the pharmacy and 28% walk;
- ▶ 97% of respondents can travel to a pharmacy within 20 minutes.

Health Needs of the Population

The Health Board area covers the five Gwent local authorities—Blaenau Gwent, Caerphilly, Monmouthshire, Newport and Torfaen—with a population of 601,686 (18.8% of Wales). Population distribution is uneven, with Caerphilly (29.4%) and Newport (27.9%) accounting for over half of residents, while Blaenau Gwent has the smallest share (11.3%). The area includes a mix of densely populated urban communities in the west and more rural areas in the east, particularly Monmouthshire.

The population is ageing, with 21% aged 65+ and projections indicating this will rise to 23.5% by 2034, alongside a 44.6% increase in those aged 85+. This shift is a key driver of demand for pharmaceutical services, particularly relating to long-term conditions, polypharmacy and medicines optimisation.

There are significant inequalities in health outcomes, strongly linked to deprivation. The Welsh Index of Multiple Deprivation (WIMD) 2025 highlights Blaenau Gwent and Newport as having the highest concentrations of areas in the most deprived 10% (20% and 18% of LSOAs respectively), while Monmouthshire has none. These inequalities are reflected in life expectancy. Average life expectancy is 77.6 years for males and 81.3 years for females, but ranges from 80.4 (males) and 83.9 (females) in Monmouthshire to 76.0 and 78.9 respectively in Blaenau Gwent. Healthy life expectancy gaps are substantial, with a difference of 12.8 years for men and 20.5 years for women between the most and least deprived areas.

The population is predominantly White, although Newport is more ethnically diverse, with minority ethnic populations increasing from 10.1% in 2011 to 14.4% in 2021. Language barriers are limited overall but more evident in Newport, where fewer households report English as their main language compared to other areas.

Long-term conditions are a major driver of need. Diabetes prevalence has been rising steadily, increasing by around 0.2 percentage points annually since 2020 (an additional 4,902 patients). Mental health conditions affect 12.1% of adults across Gwent, rising to 16.8% in Blaenau Gwent.

Respiratory conditions affect 8.2% of adults overall, with higher rates in Newport (9.0%) and Blaenau Gwent (8.6%). Cancer mortality rates are also higher in more deprived areas, particularly Blaenau Gwent and Caerphilly.

Key health behaviours further contribute to inequality. Smoking prevalence is highest in Torfaen (16.3%) and Blaenau Gwent (15.8%), compared to a Wales average of 12.6%, and lowest in Monmouthshire (7.1%). Overweight and obesity rates are above the Wales average, particularly in Blaenau Gwent and Caerphilly. Alcohol consumption above 14 units per week is highest in Monmouthshire and Torfaen, while lower in Newport and Blaenau Gwent.

Vaccination uptake varies across the area, with barriers including transport and awareness. Around 19.9% of households have no access to a car, with higher levels in more deprived areas, increasing reliance on locally accessible services.

Full details of the population health needs can be found in chapters 2 – 3 of the full draft PNA.

Engagement for Preparation of the Pharmaceutical Needs Assessment

The PNA has been prepared using data from a wide range of sources including, Public Health Wales, Local Authorities, and NHS Wales Shared Services Partnership.

As well as sourcing data on services and activity, engagement was undertaken with the public on current pharmaceutical services. Pharmacy contractors and dispensing GP practices were also invited to provide information to support development of the PNA.

A **public engagement** exercise took place from the 10 November to 22 December 2025. Engagement took the form of an on-line survey, with paper copies also available.

1,102 responses were submitted from across the Health Board area. This was evidenced by postcodes provided by respondents.

57% of respondents were female, 10% were male, 0.1 % were non-Binary, 0.1% preferred not to say and 32% chose not to answer this question.

The largest group of respondents were aged 55-64 years (25%) followed closely by 64-74 years (24%).

Full details of the questions and responses for the public engagement can be found in Appendix G & H of the full draft PNA document.

The main points highlighted from the public engagement were:

- ▶ Whilst most respondents use a pharmacy in order to have a prescription dispensed pharmacies do provide a range of clinical services. The questionnaire listed a number of services that are provided by all or the majority of pharmacies in the Health Board's area and asked if respondents were aware of them. The table below shows their responses.

Additional Service Awareness	Responses
NHS Flu Vaccination Service (for those who are in one of the at-risk groups)	899
NHS Common Ailments Service	897
NHS Help Me Quit-Stop Smoking Service	481
NHS Emergency medicines supply	479
NHS Contraception Service	413
NHS Pharmacy Independent Prescribing (IP) Service	409
NHS Discharge Medicines Review Service	226

- ▶ 65% of the respondents visited the pharmacy monthly which will reflect prescription length.
- ▶ Whilst 34% of respondents didn't have a preference as to the most convenient time, for those that did the most convenient time was 3pm to 6pm (20% of responses), followed by 8am to 12 noon (18% of responses) and then 6pm-8pm (16%).
- ▶ The most convenient day to access a pharmacy of which 43% respondents said they didn't have a preference, 22% of responders said weekdays in general, and 18% said weekends in general.
- ▶ 69% of the respondents travelled by car to a pharmacy and 28% of the respondents walk to a pharmacy.

- ▶ 68% of respondents indicated they always use the same pharmacy. 29% of respondents indicated they use different pharmacies but would prefer to visit one most often. 2% of respondents stating they rarely use a pharmacy.
- ▶ Choice of pharmacy was mainly influenced by proximity to home, location or GP practice.
- ▶ 53% felt able to discuss something privately with a pharmacist.
- ▶ Respondents noted the length of travel time to a pharmacy as being;

Length of time taken to get the pharmacy	Responses
20 minutes	80
Between 5 minutes and 15 minutes	647
Less than 5 minutes	346
More than 20 minutes	29

The survey provided an opportunity for respondents to include any other information about local pharmacy services. There were 99 positive comments about pharmacies and 1 about dispensing doctors, 176 negative comments about pharmacies, and 125 observations.

Themes from the positive comments include:

- ▶ The standard and quality of the service provided,
- ▶ Improvements associated with the introduction of electronic prescribing and dispensing technologies,
- ▶ Friendly, helpful and approachable staff.

With regard to the negative comments, the main themes were:

- ▶ Gaps in communication between GP practices and pharmacies,
- ▶ Limited or inconvenient opening hours,
- ▶ Medication stock availability issues,
- ▶ Staff attitude and behaviour,
- ▶ Charges for compliance aids (e.g., dosette boxes).

Analysis of the responses from the public engagement exercise evidenced that pharmacies are mainly used for the dispensing of prescriptions, to buy medicines or to get advice. Most people visit a pharmacy on a monthly basis and for those who have a preference as to the time at which they visit a pharmacy, 08:00 to 12:00 and 15:00 to 18:00 are the most popular times. With regard to the preferred day of the week on which to visit a pharmacy, 42% of responders didn't have a preference, 22% said weekdays in general and 18% said weekends in general.

The most common influences on the choice of which pharmacy to use are proximity to home address or GP practice, a location that is easy to get to, trust in the staff, and usually having the required items in stock. 69% of respondents drive to a pharmacy and 97% of respondents can travel to a pharmacy within 20 minutes.

Existing **pharmacy contractors** were asked to complete a questionnaire to support the development of the Pharmaceutical Needs Assessment, which asked about facilities available, the need for services not currently commissioned in the area and whether the pharmacy had sufficient capacity to meet an increased demand for pharmaceutical services.

Sixty six of the 125 pharmacies on the Health Boards pharmaceutical list at the time of the survey completed the questionnaire. The survey was conducted from 10 November to 22 December 2025.

Details of the questionnaire responses can be found in Section 3.4.2 of the full draft Pharmaceutical Needs Assessment and a copy of the pharmacy contractor questionnaire is included in Appendix I.

The key highlights from the questionnaire responses are:

- ▶ The majority of pharmacies confirmed the availability of a consultation area which meets the requirements.
- ▶ 57 pharmacies confirmed there was sufficient capacity within their existing premise and staffing levels to manage an increase in demand for pharmaceutical services in their area.
- ▶ Eight pharmacies did not have sufficient capacity at present, but could make adjustments to manage an increase in demand for pharmaceutical services.

- ▶ One pharmacy did not have sufficient capacity and would have difficulty in managing any future increase in demand for pharmaceutical services.

The responses also confirmed that the majority of pharmacies, (98%), have capacity to manage or make adjustments to manage an increase in demand for pharmaceutical services.

All 13 **dispensing GP practice dispensaries** in the Health Board were invited to complete a questionnaire and three responded. The questionnaire captured information on opening hours of the dispensaries, pharmaceutical services offered and capacity to manage any increases in demand.

Details of the questionnaire responses can be found in Section 3.4.3 of the full draft PNA and a copy of the dispensing GP practice questionnaire is included in Appendix J.

The main points from the responses are:

- ▶ Responding practices reported dispensary opening hours that generally aligned with core GP opening times, with some variation at the end of the working week.
- ▶ Most responding practices reported that they have sufficient capacity within existing premises and staffing levels to manage increases in dispensing demand, or that adjustments could be made if required.

Current Gaps in Service Provision

ABUHB has not identified any systemic gaps in the provision of core pharmaceutical services across the Health Board area.

Future Gaps in Service Provision

During the development of the draft PNA, the Health Board has taken into account the following known future developments:

- ▶ Population ageing and multimorbidity,
- ▶ Urban growth areas,
- ▶ Persistent deprivation and inequality,
- ▶ Increasing complexity of prescribing,
- ▶ Relocation of GP practices,
- ▶ Gwent 35 and other policies.

In addition, the Health Board has considered the document “Pharmacy; Delivering A Healthier Wales” which sets out the long-term goals for service transformation to ensure the most health gain from prescribed medicines.

The Health Board has identified the following future needs in relation to the provision of pharmaceutical services, which has been broken down into NCNs:

Neighbourhood Care Network	Future Developments in Service Provision
Newport East	There is a future need for a pharmacy within either the Glan Llyn local centre or the Celtic Business Park at the eastern end of the Glan Llyn development, on completion of 2,000 houses, which, as a minimum, has a minimum of 40 core opening hours. There is a future need for this pharmacy to provide the following services from the point it is included in the pharmaceutical list: • All essential services, • The Clinical Community Pharmacy Service, • Influenza vaccination service, • Supervised consumption, • Smoking Cessation.
Torfaen North	There is a future need for a pharmacy within the Mamhilad Urban Village development, once it is completed and all the construction companies have left the site, which, as a minimum, which has a minimum of 40 core opening hours. There is a future need for this pharmacy to provide the following services from the point it is included in the pharmaceutical list: • All essential services, • The Clinical Community Pharmacy Service, • Influenza vaccination service,

	• Supervised consumption, • Smoking Cessation
All	The Health Board has identified that future provision will be required where there are gaps in pharmaceutical services. This includes replacing pharmacies that close with new provision in the same locality and maintaining comparable opening hours. Where Saturday service provision falls below four hours within a Local Authority area, additional services will be required to ensure at least four hours of access between 09:00 and 17:00 in affected NCNs. If a GP practice stops dispensing in a controlled locality, provision must either continue through GP dispensing (where eligibility criteria are met) or be replaced by a community pharmacy offering essential and clinical services, open at least Monday to Friday

Conclusion

The PNA also examines changes which are anticipated within the lifetime of the document, for example, the predicted population growth. Given the current population demographics, housing projections and the distribution of service providers across the Health Board's area, the document concludes that the current service provision will be sufficient to meet the future needs of the residents during the five-year lifetime of this PNA other than in the Newport East and Torfaen North localities.

The Health Board has identified there is a future need for a pharmacy in:

- ▶ the Glan Llyn development in Newport East (see chapter 6), and
- ▶ Mamhilad Urban Village (see chapter 6).

Each of these pharmacies will be required to open for a minimum of 40 core opening hours and provide a range of pharmaceutical services.

The Health Board will also need to ensure replacement or additional pharmaceutical services where provision is lost or reduced, maintaining adequate access, opening hours, and essential and additional clinical services.

Please give us your views on the ABUHB draft PNA Pharmaceutical Needs by completing the consultation survey.

The survey can be completed on line; [Aneurin Bevan University Health Board Draft Pharmaceutical Needs Assessment- Consultation – Fill in form](#)

A paper version of the consultation survey can be requested by emailing ABB.PrimaryCareDepartment@wales.nhs.uk or by calling 01495 241260

The consultation survey will close on 31 August 2026.

The following organisations have been identified as parties that must be consulted with as set out in the National Health Service (Pharmaceutical Services) (Wales) Regulations 2020, in addition to members of the public:

- Local Pharmaceutical Committee for Wales (Community Pharmacy Wales).
- Aneurin Bevan Local Medical Committee for Health Board area.
- Pharmacy contractors listed on the ABUHB pharmaceutical list.
- Dispensing GP practices in ABUHB.
- GP Practices in ABUHB.
- Aneurin Bevan Llais or any other group representing patients, consumers or a community in this area with an interest in the provision of pharmaceutical services in its area, including Patient Participation Groups.
- Gwent Regional Partnership Board.
- Local authorities – Blaenau Gwent, Caerphilly, Monmouthshire, Newport and Torfaen County Councils.
- Neighbouring Local Health Boards – Powys Teaching HB, Cwm Taf Morgannwg UHB and Cardiff and Vale UHB.