

Health Scrutiny Panel

24 May 2018

Time 1.30 pm **Public Meeting?** YES **Type of meeting** Scrutiny

Venue Committee Room 3 - Civic Centre, St Peter's Square, Wolverhampton WV1 1SH

Membership

Chair Cllr Jasbir Jaspal (Lab)
Vice-chair Cllr Paul Singh (Con)

Labour

Cllr Obaida Ahmed
Cllr Milkinderpal Jaspal
Cllr Asha Mattu
Cllr Phil Page
Cllr Caroline Siarkiewicz
Cllr Martin Waite

Shelia Gill Healthwatch Wolverhampton
Dana Tooby Healthwatch Wolverhampton
Tracy Cresswell Healthwatch Wolverhampton

Quorum for this meeting is four Councillors.

Information for the Public

If you have any queries about this meeting, please contact the Democratic Services team:

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Agenda

Part 1 – items open to the press and public

Item No. *Title*

MEETING BUSINESS ITEMS

- 1 **Apologies**
- 2 **Declarations of Interest**
- 3 **Minutes of previous meeting** (Pages 3 - 10)
[To approve the minutes of the previous meeting as a correct record.]
- 4 **Matters Arising**
[To consider any matters arising from the minutes.]

DISCUSSION ITEMS

- 5 **Health Scrutiny Panel Work Programme** (Pages 11 - 14)
[Earl Piggott-Smith, Scrutiny Officer, to present the draft scrutiny panel's work programme.]
- 6 **The Royal Wolverhampton NHS Trust Quality Account 2017/18 report** (Pages 15 - 126)
[Jeremy Vanes, Chair, The Royal Wolverhampton NHS Trust, to present report]
- 7 **Wolverhampton Hot Food Takeaway Supplementary Planning Document Consultation** (Pages 127 - 180)
[Lina Martino, Consultant in Public Health, to present report]

INFORMATION ITEMS

- 8 **Black Country Partnership NHS Foundation Trust Quality Accounts 2017/18**
(Pages 181 - 182)
Health Scrutiny Panel response to Black Country Partnership NHS Foundation Trust Quality Accounts 2017/18
- 9 **West Midlands Ambulance Service Quality Accounts 2017/18** (Pages 183 - 184)
[Health Scrutiny Panel response to West Midlands Ambulance Service Trust Quality Accounts 2017/18]

Attendance

Members of the Health Scrutiny Panel

Cllr Greg Brackenridge
Cllr Jasbir Jaspal (Chair)
Cllr Peter O'Neill
Cllr Wendy Thompson (Vice-Chair)
Cllr Martin Waite

In Attendance

Johnny McMahon

Chair of Healthy Staffordshire Select
Committee

Tracey Cresswell

Wolverhampton Healthwatch

Witnesses

Jeremy Vanes
David Loughton
Dr Jonathan Odum
Andrea Smith

Chair, RWHT
Chief Executive, RWHT
Medical Director, RWHT
Wolverhampton CCG

Part 1 – items open to the press and public

Item No. *Title*

1 **Apologies**

Apologies for absence were received from the following:

Cllr Hazel Malcolm
Cllr Pat Patten
Elizabeth Learoyd
Shelia Gill
Dana Tooby
Dr Helen Hibbs
Cllr Phil Page
Lesley Writtle

2 **Declarations of Interest**

Cllr Martin Waite declared an interest in respect of agenda items five and seven.

3 **Minutes of previous meeting**

Corrections:

6.Oral Health Needs of Older People

David Watts explained that during the discussion about the oral health there was a mistake in minutes – there was no separate health survey published by the CQC that could be shared with the panel. The panel agreed to amend the minutes.

9. Patient Mortality Rates

Dr Odum commented on an error in the minutes. The panel agreed to the following change, which has been highlighted in bold.

Dr Odum explained that Wolverhampton traditionally had a Standardised Mortality Rate(SMR) of 100 – however this figure has increased to 115 since the opening of the new emergency department which may explain why there have been more deaths than expected. The death rate figure is based on the count of adults over the age of 18 years. The hospital has the lowest **expected** death rate in the West Midlands region.

Cllr Martin Waite asked for the reference to his comments on this agenda item to be corrected. The query was whether the opening of accident and emergency centre had led to more people with more serious or complicated health problems being admitted to hospital, which had resulted in a higher than expected death rates.

4 **Matters Arising** 9. Patient Mortality Rates

Dr Jonathan Odum agreed to present an update report to the panel in October 2018.

David Watts agreed to present an evaluation report on the impact of the Red Bag Scheme to a future meeting of the panel.

5 **Winter Planning 2017/18 - Update Report**

Cllr Jaspal welcomed Cllr Johnny McMahon, Chair of Healthy Staffordshire Select Committee, who accepted an invitation to attend the meeting to contribute to the discussion on effectiveness of plans for managing winter pressures.

David Watts, Director of Adult Services, gave a brief introduction to the report on winter planning preparedness from the Council viewpoint and commented on the work done with Royal Wolverhampton Hospital Trust(RWHT) to reduce the number delayed transfers of care. The Director of Adult Services commented on the table in paragraph 3.5 of the report, which compares the performance of Wolverhampton against several different measures.

Dr Jonathan Odum, Medical Director, The Royal Wolverhampton NHS Trust, gave an overview of the work done to manage the pressures during winter period when there increased pressure on the NHS and social care sector. The Medical Director commented that while there was the expected peak in demand during November and December, there was an improvement in the success of efforts to reduce the number of delays in treating patients and managing the demand.

The Medical Director commented that based on published national data for delayed transfers of care, Wolverhampton performance had placed it 52nd out of the 151 local authority areas in England reporting delays in the month of January 2018.

The Medical Director advised the panel that he chairs the delivery board responsible for preparing the winter plan. The Medical Director commented on challenges facing the hospital in managing the large cohort of frail elderly patients with complex health and social care needs. The Medical Director commented on the work done to learn from current experience and then use this information to further improve the effectiveness of plans to manage winter pressures in the future.

David Loughton, Chief Executive, RWHT, praised the performance of the hospital staff in managing the increased demand on services during the winter period.

The Chief Executive, RWHT, while welcoming the extra £2 million funding to fund social care and the opportunity to bid for a share of £350 million fund from the NHS, stressed the need for more secure long-term funding to enable health and social services to better cope with increased patient numbers. The Chief Executive praised the support of the coroner's office in offering facilities to help manage increased number of deaths in hospital during the winter period.

The panel queried if the hospital were planning to provide extra resources to support the work the Rapid Intervention Team. The Chief Executive advised the panel that an extra £900,000 would be provided by the hospital to increase the capacity and resources of the team.

The panel queried if the hospital as part of its winter planning preparation work looked outside the health sector to learn how other organisations manager increased demand during the winter period. David Loughton, Chief Executive, RWHT, commented that a meeting in April 2018 has been arranged with a software company that have developed a system to manage the peaks and flows of passenger numbers at Heathrow airport, to learn from their experience.

The Director of Adult Services added that a detailed analysis will be done to better understand the data that can help improve patient care. The panel were advised that Wolverhampton had bid for funding from a Government pilot budget of £7 million to deliver shared care schemes and learning that could help other local authorities.

The Medical Director commented on the challenges to manging the care of elderly population and supported the decision to fund the work of the Rapid Intervention Team.

The issue of the lack of nurses at the hospital with the necessary skills and experience was highlighted as a challenge to meeting the needs of frail elderly patients admitted to hospital. The panel discussed the report that an estimated 190,000 health sector staff nationally will be needed by 2020/21 and expressed concern that not enough people were being trained now across the health sector to meet the expected shortfall in the workforce.

The panel discussed the effectiveness of flu vaccination plan. John Denley, Director of Public Health, explained that type of vaccine selected is based an assessment of what will offer the greatest protection to the population. Wolverhampton has been cited by NHS England as an exemplar of good practice and its performance should be celebrated as success. The Director of Public Health added that the aim was for Wolverhampton to be among the top performing areas for achieving vaccination rates targets in the future.

Cllr Johnny McMahon queried the effectiveness of winter preparation plans for Staffordshire. The Chief Executive commented on the performance on the hospital in responding to demand and the benefits of the extra funding of £300 million capital investment announced by the Department of Health & Social Care. The extra funding will transform local hospital services to residents living in the Shropshire and Telford & Wrekin areas. The Chief Executive commented on the negative impact of recent comments made by Government about poor quality of care at Mid-Staffordshire Hospital on efforts to recruit and retain staff in maternity and accident and emergency services.

The Chief Executive advised the panel that RWHT had successfully bid for £9 million to deliver pathway services at a new site. The panel were advised that this development will require an extra 600 car parking spaces to manage demand. The Chief Executive praised the performance of staff at Cannock Hospital for the quality of the minor surgery work and advised the panel that it was only service that achieved 100% in Friends and Family Test.

The panel welcomed the report and performance of the health and social partners to manage significantly increased demand during the winter period and to maintain a high standard of service to reduce the number of delayed transfers for Wolverhampton residents.

Resolved: The panel agreed to receive a report from Dr Odum on the evaluation and review of the effectiveness of the Wolverhampton Health Economy Winter Plan 2017/18 at a future meeting.

6 Urgent and Emergency Care 7-day Services

Dr Jonathan Odum, Medical Director, The Royal Wolverhampton NHS Trust, gave an overview of the report detailing progress towards the delivery of a seven-day care provision to patients admitted to the hospital as either an emergency or urgent case.

The Medical Director explained that the seven-day provision is aimed at offering equability of patient care at the weekend and all acute trusts are expected to meet 10 national standards by 2020 as detailed in the report.

The Medical Director advised the panel of the background to the policy and how it links to others plans aimed at providing access to a range specialist clinical services throughout a patient's stay in an acute hospital bed.

The Medical Director advised the panel that RWHT was on one of the early adopters and is committed to achieving the four priority standards detailed in para 2.8 of the report.

The Medical Director advised the panel that RWHT was meeting the 90% targets for each of the standards and see it as a quality mark for the service.

The Medical Director advised the panel of the benefits to the hospital of having access to consultants who can assess and discharge patients where appropriate. The Medical Director commented on the challenges nationally to delivering seven-day service, for example, the availability of services such as hospital social work teams, who are not available at the weekend.

The panel discussed the findings detailed in the table in para 2.18 which gave a summary of progress against the six other national standards.

David Watts, Director of Adult Services, commented on the challenges to achieving the stated aims and need for further discussions about how they can be delivered – for example, the costs involved of having a senior social worker to assess and accept patients and whether the council or care home should fund the extra costs to provide standby cover at the weekend to deliver this. The Chief Executive commented on the workforce shortages across the sector and national challenge hospitals face in recruiting nursing and specialist staff needed to deliver a safe and efficient service, in addition to finding the extra consultants needed.

The panel discussed the impact of weekend discharge on the hospital as part of seven-day service had on the workload for consultants and other services on Monday. The Medical Director commented that the analysis of results suggests that the introduction on seven-day care services had not led to expected benefits such as reduced the workload on Monday because of staff working at the weekend.

The Medical Director commented that the evidence supporting the benefits of offering seven-day care for people admitted for emergency or urgent care is not convincing and that further investigation is needed to better understand the links between the factors that determine patient outcomes. This may involve analysis of patient mortality notes.

The panel agreed to receive an update on performance against the six standards detailed in para 2.18 of the report.

The panel thanked Dr Odum for the presentation.

Resolved: Dr Jonathan Odum, Medical Director, RWHT, to present a report of progress against the six national standards and lessons learnt on the effectiveness of winter planning to panel meeting on 19 July 2018.

7

Update on the work of the suicide prevention stakeholder forum

Neeraj Malhotra, Consultant in Public Health, introduced the report on the work of the suicide prevention stakeholder forum and invited panel members to comment on progress. The Consultant in Public Health commented on the desire to have more regular attendance by a representative of the RWHT at meetings of the forum. The Chief Executive agreed to have a discussion with Consultant in Public Health about the involvement of the hospital in work of the forum.

The Consultant in Public Health commented that the forum is making good progress against the targets in the suicide prevention stakeholder forum action plan and will be reporting to a future meeting of Health Wellbeing Board.

The Consultant in Public Health commented on the positive work by West Midlands Combined Authority in developing Thrive West Midlands which details plans for implementing recommendations from the mental health commission on reducing the number of suicides.

The Consultant in Public Health gave an overview of the suicide trends in Wolverhampton since 2002 and progress against the actions detailed in the suicide prevention strategy action plan. The Consultant in Public Health gave examples of the range of work being done to both promote good mental health among the whole population but also provide specialist support to people considered to be most at risk of suicide. The Consultant in Public Health commented on the importance of training for professionals and lay people who are equipped the necessary skills and knowledge.

The panel discussed the impact of media reporting of suicides. The Consultant in Public Health commented on the work of Samaritans to deliver training to help journalists prepare reports and offer guidance about the level of detail they should include about the cause and circumstances of a suspected suicide. The panel discussed the role of GPs in identifying and people who may be at risk. The Consultant in Public Health advised the panel that training had been given to GPs on suicide prevention. The response from GPs to the training was very positive.

The review group discussed the profile of suicides by gender and age. The Consultant in Public Health advised the panel the issue of suicides in this group will be on the agenda of the next meeting of group. The Consultant in Public Health commented on the plans to get more real-time data from the coroner's office about suicides - this work needs to be done across the Black Country Region.

The panel discussed research findings which highlighted evidence that some sections of the community were more vulnerable to poor mental health and risk of suicide. The panel discussed the issue of whether specific job occupations were more vulnerable and growing awareness in services of the need to offer work placed counselling.

The Consultant in Public Health advised the panel of previous published research on this issue, but added that unemployment, divorce was known risk factors but was not sure if analysis done by occupation type. The Consultant in Public Health agreed to investigate and report findings to the panel. The panel discussed a report published by Public Health England which had done an audit of suicide data. The Consultant in Public Health agreed to send a copy of the report to the panel.

The Director of Public Health commented on the issue and need to treat the findings with caution as there is a difference between causation and association. The panel discussed the issue of cluster suicides and the difficulty in understanding the causes and the need for careful investigation.

The panel thanked Neeraj Malhotra Consultant in Public Health for her presentation.

Resolved:

1. The panel agreed to note the progress of suicide prevention strategy and action plan.
2. The panel to receive information about analysis of suicide rate by occupation.
3. The panel to receive a report by Public Health England on the findings of an audit of suicide data.

8 **Public Health Transformation Public Consultation**

John Denley, Director of Public Health, introduced a presentation on the findings of the public consultation about proposed changes to the priorities of the service. The Director of Public Health advised the panel that 1200 responses were received and were a good demographic representation of the population.

The Director of Public Health gave a summary of the main findings from the public consultation and response from the service. The Director of Public Health commented on the importance of working with partner organisations to deliver public health changes that support the new priorities for the service.

The Director of Public Health commented that Public Health annual report would be presented to a future meeting of the panel and that work would be done to meet targets of the national framework.

The panel thanked John Denley, Director of Public Health, for his presentation.

Resolved:

The panel agreed to receive a further progress report on the vision of public health service in the future and against national indicators to a panel meeting on 21 March 2019.

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Health Scrutiny Panel

Agenda Item No: 5

The panel will have responsibility for scrutiny functions as they relate to:-

- All health-related issues, including liaison with NHS Trusts, Clinical Commissioning Groups, Health and Wellbeing Board and HealthWatch.
- All functions of the Council contained in the National Health Service Act 2006, to all regulations and directions made under the Health and Social Care Act 2001, the Local Authority (Overview and Scrutiny Committees Health Scrutiny Functions) Regulations 2002,
- The Health and Social Care Act 2012 and related regulations.
- Reports and recommendations to relevant NHS bodies, relevant health service providers, the Secretary of State or Regulators.
- Initiating the response to any formal consultation undertaken by relevant NHS Trusts and Clinical Commissioning Groups or other health providers or commissioners on any substantial development or variation in services.
- Participating with other relevant neighbouring local authorities in any joint scrutiny arrangements of NHS Trusts providing cross border services.
- Decisions made by or actions of the Health and Wellbeing Board.
- Public Health – Intelligence and Evidence
- Public Health – Health Protection and NHS Facing
- Public Health - Transformation
- Public Health – Commissioning
- Healthier City
- Mental Health
- Commissioning Mental Health and Disability
- HeadStart Programme

Draft Work Programme

Date of Meeting	Item Description	Lead Report Author	Resources/possible questions for scrutiny to consider
24.05.2018	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The Royal Wolverhampton NHS Trust - Quality Accounts 2017/18	Cheryl Etches, The Royal Wolverhampton NHS Trust (RWHT)	<p>Does the draft Quality Account reflect people's real experiences as told to local Healthwatch by service users and their families and carers over the past year?</p> <p>Is there evidence that any of the basic things are not being done well by the hospital?</p> <p>Is there evidence from the draft Quality Account that there is a learning culture within the</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> City of Wolverhampton Draft Hot Food Takeaway Supplementary Planning Document 	Dr Lina Martino Consultant in Public Health	<p>hospital that allows people's real experiences to be captured and used to enable decision makers to get better at what it does year on year?</p> <p>Are the priorities for improvement as set out in the draft Quality Account challenging enough to drive improvement?</p> <p>Is it clear how improvement has been measured in the past and how it will be measured in the future?</p> <p>Findings and recommendations of the public consultation of the City of Wolverhampton Council Hot Food Takeaway Supplementary Planning Document – how will the impact of the policy be monitored and reviewed, and progress reported against performance measures to control and manage new hot food takeaways?</p> <p>What changes, if any, have been made to the policy in responses to comments from the public consultation? Using the planning system to control hot food takeaways - A good practice guide</p>
19.07.2018	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Patient Safety - Never Events - The 	Cheryl Etches, The Royal	Report progress and compliance against

	<p>National Patient Safety Agency (NPSA) definition of a Never Event is: <i>A serious, largely preventable patient safety incident that should not occur if the available preventative measures have been implemented by healthcare providers.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Urgent and Emergency Care 7-day Services Evaluation of the Red Bag Scheme Black Country Partnership NHS Foundation Trust – Transforming Care Partnership – update Quality Accounts 2018/19 – progress against priorities 	<p>Wolverhampton NHS Trust (RWHT)</p> <p>Dr Odum, RWHT</p> <p>David Watts, CWC</p> <p>Lesley Writtle, BCP</p> <p>Lesley Writtle, BCP</p>	<p>revised Never Events policy and framework - January 2018</p> <p>What progress has been made against the six national performance standards? What are lessons learnt on the effectiveness of winter planning and what changes will be made to plans for delivering an urgent and emergency care 7- day service?</p> <p>Hospital Transfer Pathway (Red Bag) video</p>
20.09.2018	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Healthwatch Wolverhampton Annual Report 2017/18 – published report 	<p>Elizabeth Learoyd, Chief Officer, Healthwatch</p>	

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Patient Mortality Rates 	Dr Odum, RWHT	
15.11.2018	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Refreshed CAMHS Local Transformation Plan • Public Health Vision – Analysis of consultation responses 	<p>Margaret Courts Children's Commissioning Manager, WCCG,</p> <p>John Denley, Director of Public Health</p>	
24.01.2019	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • TBC 		
21.03.2019	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hospital Mortality Statistics – update • Public Health Vision – Review of Progress 	<p>Dr Odum, RWHT</p> <p>John Denley, Director of Public Health</p>	

Long list of possible agenda topics - dates and method of scrutiny to be agreed

1. The Royal Wolverhampton NHS Trust – Primary Care Vertical Integration
2. West Midlands Ambulance Service - Quality Accounts 2017/18
3. CAMHS – Emma Bennett to lead and Stephen Marshall (CCG)
4. Walsall CCG - Reconfiguration of hyper acute and acute stroke services
5. Wolverhampton Health Economy - Winter Plan 2017/18

Health Scrutiny Panel

24 May 2018

Report title	The Royal Wolverhampton NHS Trust - Draft Quality Account 2017/18
Report of:	Jeremy Vanes Chairman of the Board RWHT
Portfolio	Public Health and Wellbeing

Recommendation(s) for action or decision:

The Health Scrutiny Panel is recommended:

1. To comment on the draft Quality Account 2017/18 report.
2. To agree for the Chair and Vice Chair to prepare a response on behalf of Health Scrutiny Panel to be included in the final draft.

1.0 Introduction

- 1.1 The panel are invited to comment on the draft of The Royal Wolverhampton NHS Trust Quality Account 2017/18 report and if considered appropriate to make comments that they would like included in the final published report.
- 1.2 NHS providers are asked to consider three aspects of quality – patient experience, safety and clinical effectiveness. The visible product of this process – the Quality Account – is a document aimed at the public. The aim is to reinforce transparency and help persuade stakeholders that the organisation is committed to quality and improvement.
- 1.3 A copy of The Royal Wolverhampton NHS Quality Account 2017/18 report is attached at Appendix 1.

2.0 Background

- 2.1 Quality Accounts are annual reports to the public from providers of NHS healthcare services about the quality of services they provide.
- 2.2 Healthcare providers publishing Quality Accounts have a legal duty to send their Quality Account to the Health Scrutiny Panel in the local authority area in which the provider has its registered office, inviting comments on the report prior to publication
- 2.3 The Health Scrutiny Panel can review the information contained in the report and provide a statement on their view of what is reported.
- 2.4 Providers are legally obliged to publish this statement (of less than 1000 words) as part of their final Quality Account.

3.0 Impact on Health and Wellbeing Strategy Board Priorities

Which of the following top five priorities identified by the Health and Wellbeing Board will this report contribute towards achieving?

Wider Determinants of Health	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Alcohol and Drugs	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Dementia (early diagnosis)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Mental Health (Diagnosis and Early Intervention)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Urgent Care (Improving and Simplifying)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

4.0 Schedule of background papers

- 4.1 The background papers relating to this report can be inspected by contacting the report writer:

Debra Hickman
Deputy Chief Nurse
The Royal Wolverhampton NHS Trust
debrahickman@nhs.net

Quality Account 2017/18

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DRAFT

The Quality Account

Why are we producing a quality account?

All NHS Trusts are required to produce an annual Quality Account, to provide information on the quality of the services it provides to patients and their families.¹

The Royal Wolverhampton NHS Trust (RWT) welcomes the opportunity to be transparent and able to demonstrate how well we are performing, taking into account the views of service users, carers, staff and the public. We can use this information to make decisions about our services and to identify areas for improvement.

Statement on Quality from the Chief Executive

All of us working at RWT are committed to driving improvements in patient experience and a culture of excellence throughout the organisation. We want our patients to continue to have access to top quality services when they need them; we want our staff to feel valued and supported at all times, working in an environment in which they can thrive, and we want our local community and partner organisations to be confident in The Royal Wolverhampton NHS Trust as provider of excellent care and an employer of choice.

In the current financial climate, all public sector services are grappling with how to meet the increasing, and multi complex needs of the population within the limitations of available resources. We recognise that we have to make brave decisions and continue to develop innovative solutions to ensure that our patients and wider communities continue to receive the highest standards of care.

A lot of fantastic work and discussion is going on as we continue to build an 'Integrated Care System', with the aim of expanding and improving care and services for patients on this journey. We continue to engage with our local GP's, Commissioners and the Local Authority about working better together at a local level. As this new model continues to grow and develop we are starting to see the benefits of these changes for our communities.

Our greatest challenge over the last 12 months has been the continued growth in activity as well as the financial pressures within the system; this has had an impact on our ability to deliver some of our targets, for example, the 4 hour assess and discharge standard in ED. We recognise that this can adversely impact on the quality and experience some of our patients receive, and for this we apologise. We know our staff continue to work extremely hard when faced with these real pressures and we recognise their ongoing dedication during these difficult times.

¹ Quality Account (2009) Health Act

The Trust is committed to improving patient's experiences and outcomes, and we are embarking on initiatives we know are already making a difference. The Trust has participated in a number of National collaborative, which allow sharing of best and innovative practices, which have already led to a reduction in Falls and Pressure injuries sustained during inpatient stays. We were a pilot site for the Nursing Associate programme and developers of a Clinical Fellowship programme which have seen the Trust benefit from new and innovative roles supporting clinical care.

The Trust underwent an announced CQC inspection in March 2018; the Trust looks forward to receiving the detailed feedback report in late spring 2018. The Trust has been proactive regards some suggestions made at the time of the visit.

The Trust's priority remains to ensure patient safety as its overarching principle and we continue to strengthen our learning from incidents, complaints and feedback with a focus on the following priorities:

- Ensuring safer care by reducing the instances of harm caused
- Improving the experience of patients who use our service
- Maintaining Nurse staffing levels and enhancing the workforce with new roles

This report provides information on progress against the above quality priorities and key performance indicators for the past year and sets out quality improvement priorities and plans for 2018/19.

To the best of knowledge, the information contained within this Quality account is accurate.

Signed:

David Loughton CBE

Chief Executive

Date:

Vision and Values

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Looking back 2017/18

Priorities for Improvement

Safe Nurse Staffing Levels	Safer Care	Patient Experience
<p>We aim to deliver safe patient care and good patient experience. Our wards and departments need to have the right levels of staff and skill mix for the acuity of the patients for which they are caring.</p>	<p>We aim to be the safest NHS Trust by “always providing safe & effective care, being kind & caring and exceeding expectation” (Trust Vision & Values September 2015) by making safe quality care a whole-system approach for every patient that accesses the Trust and its services.</p>	<p>We are committed to providing high quality clinical care and aim to provide an excellent experience for patients, their relatives and carers.</p>

Priority 1: Safe Nurse Staffing Levels

What we set out to achieve: The focus was based on Nurse Recruitment and Retention Strategy (2016-2020) embraces the concepts of 'Enable', 'Attract' and 'Retain'. In addition the team have reviewed pipelines into registration, the development of new and existing roles and new ways of working.

How have we performed against 2017/18 plans?

How we have performed: -

Enabling Staff:-

Developed career pathways from unregistered to registered careers - In support of these pathways, education programmes have been implemented to develop staff to prepare for career progression. This supports both the retention and attraction agendas for the Trust.

As part of the skill mix review, we took the opportunity to introduce new roles e.g.

- Nursing Associates
- Assistant practitioners
- Advanced Clinical Practitioners.

The Trust took part in the national 'first wave' of the Trainee nursing associate which commenced January 2017, of whom are due to qualify in 2019.

The trust is also one of 20 Health care providers supporting curriculum delivery at the Health Futures University Technical College.

Attract Staff:-

We have updated and relaunched the internal transfer scheme, of which offers flexibility for staff to move within the organisation regarding career development or personal requirements.

Development opportunities are offered to all levels of staff, from the care certificate for unregistered staff through to preceptorship for newly qualified staff, to aspiring Senior Sisters and a 'Making the leap' programme for those new to a Senior Sister role. All programmes have been positively received and well attended with staff commenting on the benefits regarding their role.

International recruitment - NMC Pathway

The Objective Structured Clinical Examination (OSCE) programme for international recruitment has been exceptionally successful (See table below). The Nurse Education team have presented at several national conferences including the RCN conference in March 2017.

Timeframe	NMC report 1 st attempt pass rate	RWT 1 st attempt pass rate	NMC report 2 nd attempt pass rate	RWT 2 nd attempt pass rate	NMC combined 1 st and 2 nd	RWT combined 1 st and 2 nd
April 2017 – June 2017	41%	82%	71%	100%	51%	100%
July 2017 – September 2017	48%	88%	75%	33%	57%	78%
Oct 2017 – December 2017	49%	22%	65%	100%	55%	100%

The Nurse Education Department coordinated student placements, within an Educational Standards framework, in partnership with local universities. Over 50,000 placement days were accessed by students during 2017/18 with 96 students gaining employment in our trust as a registered nurse.

Recruitment processes have been reviewed and have expanded to incorporate the use of multiple social media platforms to reach out to a wider population.

Retain

As part of our framework to support excellence and recognise effective team working, the Trust has utilised the Process Communication Model (PCM) which further supports our Sign up to Safety initiative, the main benefits for staff and patients include :-

- How to manage people effectively.
- Communicate with patients more effectively.
- Provide quality care.
- Promote a positive patient experience.

- Provides motivation and effective communication
- Utilising the benefits of 'how' we communicate to ensure enhanced communication with staff, patients, relatives and visitors.
- Promotes a positive clinical and learning environment.

As part of workforce development Health Education England West Midlands provided funding for :-

Course title	Number funded
Advanced Clinical Practitioner course	10
18 Month Midwifery Course	3
Practice Nursing	2
District Nursing	4
Health Visitor	1

In addition Learning Beyond Registration (LBR) funding supported 66 mentorship courses for qualified nurses to support students.

Priority 2: Safer Care

Number and Themes of Serious Incidents

The Trust has a robust reporting mechanism communicated through policy, training and management lines. There remains timely reporting and completion of investigations

In the financial year April 2017 to March 2018 the Trust has reported 106 serious incidents and 198 reportable incidents through the serious and reportable incident system (STEIS), this does not include incidents that have since been agreed for removal. This is a reduction from previous year of 124 serious incidents and 263 reportable incidents through the serious and reportable incident system (STEIS).

Serious incidents are reported in a timely manner and robustly investigated to ensure that the organisation learns from them to reduce the likelihood of recurrence and prevent harm to patients.

There has been an overall reduction in the number of serious incidents reported in 17/18, with significant reductions in Pressure Injuries (from 208 to 175), falls with harm (from 47 to 23) and Information Governance incidents (from 41 to 12).

Progress with the serious incident process is monitored via the Divisions at their Governance meetings and also via QSIG (previously PSIG) and Trust Board.

Row Labels	Count of Type
Confidential Leak	12
Diagnostic	29
Infection	25
Maternity	5
Medical Equipment	1
Medication	1
Wrong Site Surgery	4
Retained Foreign Object	2
Pressure Ulcer	175
Slip/Trip/Fall	23

Sub Optimal Care	1
Surgical/Invasive Procedure	6
Treatment Delay	10
Unexpected Death	7
Unexpected Injury	1
VTE	2
Grand Total	304

Category	01/04/17 to 30/03/18
Confidential Breach	12
Diagnostic	30
Infection	25
(C.Diff)	(5)
(Infection)	(15)
(MRSA)	(5)
Medical Equipment	1
Medication	1
Never Event	6
(Retained Foreign Object)	(2)
(Wrong Site Surgery)	(4)
Sub Optimal Care	1
Surgical/Invasive Procedure	6
Treatment Delay	11
Unexpected Death	6
Unexpected Injury	1
VTE	2
TOTAL	102

Category	01/04/17 to 30/03/18
Maternity	5
Pressure Injuries (grade 3 and 4)	175
Slip/Trip/Fall (with serious harm)	23
TOTAL	203

* **New Overall Total = 305**, These figures are a true reflection as of this date and time. They do not include incidents that have since been agreed for removal by the CCG.

Numbers and Themes of Never Events

There have been 6 reported Never Events reported in the financial year April 2017 to March 2018.

Date	Location	Category	Level of Harm	Progress
April 2017	ED	Retained foreign object	Moderate	Investigation completed
July 2017	Radiology	Wrong Site Surgery	Low	Investigation completed
August 2017	Obstetrics	Wrong Site Surgery	Severe	Investigation completed
October 2017	Gynaecology	Retained foreign object post-procedure	None	Investigation completed
November 2017	Dental	Wrong Site Surgery	None	Investigation completed
November 2017	T&O	Wrong Site Surgery	None	Investigation completed and request made to the CCG re: de-escalation. Outcome is awaited.

During the financial year April 2017 to March 2018, 6 NE incidents have been reported. Of these incidents 3 (50%) did not cause patient harm and 1 incident has been identified to have caused low patient harm, 1 incident has been identified to have caused moderate patient harm and 1 incident caused severe harm however we acknowledge the distress that can be caused regardless of the level of harm graded.

For the 6 investigations completed the following lessons have been learnt, please view a summary below:

- Consideration given to whether procedures at the end of shift are urgent or whether they can/ should be handed over to incoming staff therefore there the area has introduced guidance on the timing and location of procedures to include human factor considerations
- NatSSIP (National Safety Standards for Invasive Procedures) to be implemented in ED for chest drains
- Introduction of a system for signing off procedural competencies for locum doctors in ED.

- The “stop before you block” check must take place immediately before the block, if delays are encountered then “stop before you block” must be re-done and the “stop before you block” checks read out loud.
- For every procedure list, the whole theatre team must focus on all elements of the WHO checks, particularly the Time-out.
- The consultant surgeon in charge of the list must see patients preoperatively by doing a preoperative ward round or by seeing the patient at the time of the WHO sign-in.
- The surgeon are to read the relevant entries in the electronic patient record and not rely on what has been printed in the “skinny” file that is the only paper record available during a patient’s admission.
- All swabs, tampons and needles to be checked and recorded even if not used.
- Consent must be in line with Trust policy in that abbreviations used must be explained in plain English.
- Staff must escalate to their line manager if they are aware that a Never Event has occurred.
- Site marking for unilateral procedures is essential and must be implemented.
- Waiting list cards must not have abbreviations to describe the surgical procedure.
- New members of theatre teams must have a Team Briefing.
- No person should work alone – the surgeon should always be accompanied by a responsible team member (even if not scrubbed).
- The WHO Safer Surgery Checklist must be filled in accurately.

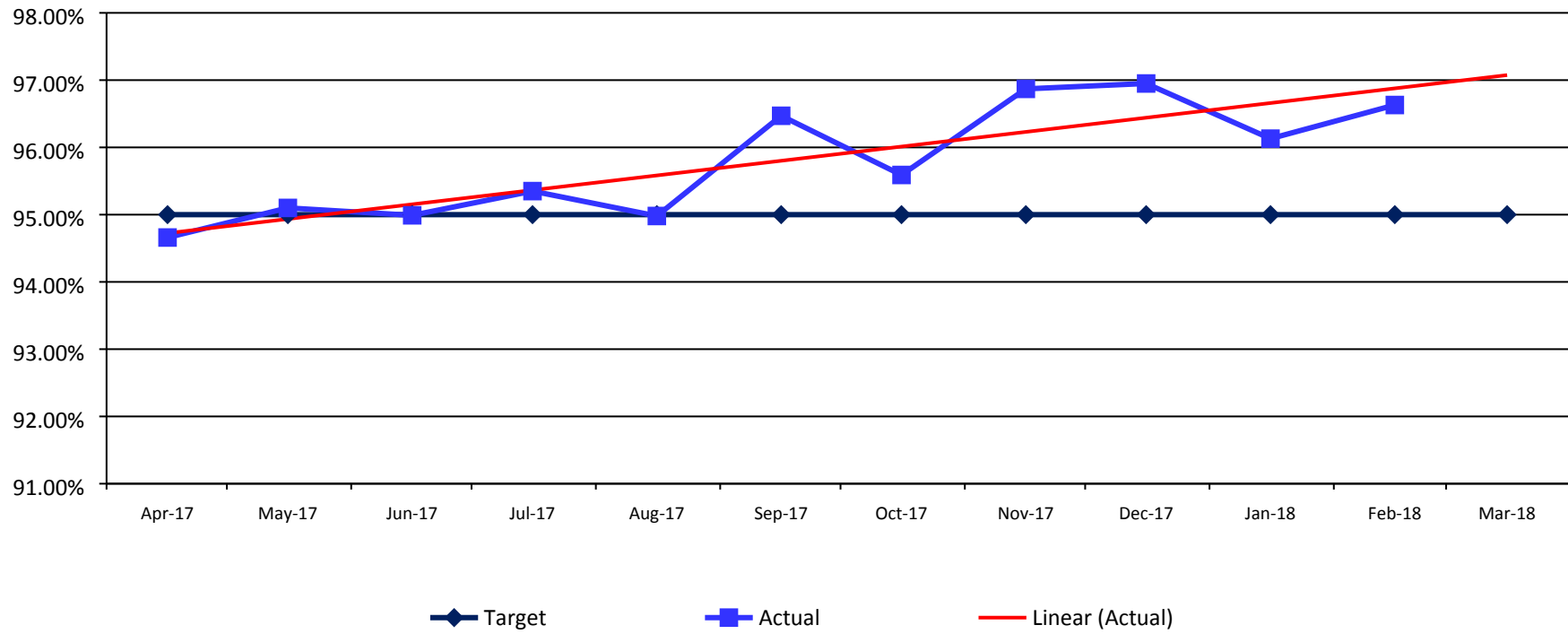
The Trust is looking to engage the national body Association for Perioperative Practitioners (AfPP) to review surgical practices across the Trust and work with disciplines and teams with regards to standardise practices with the aim of reducing potential for never events and serious incidents.

The Trust reports monthly on the national ‘Safety Thermometer’ tool, which captures point prevalence data regarding the four harms, which are:

- Falls
- Urine infections in patients with a catheter
- Venous Thromboembolism
- Pressure injuries

It is captured on a given day each month.

Safety Thermometer - Harm Free Care



How have we performed against 2017/18 plans?

Falls

The Trust joined the National Falls collaborative in January 2017, which has provided significant success in reducing the number of falls in the Trust (see table 1). The main contributory factor has been the multi-disciplinary approach to ensuring that staffs are present in the bays and that patient's identified 'at risk' of falls are observable. The Trust Falls steering group continues to review and analyse data regards falls, further interrogation regards times of falls is currently underway and this information is being considered when reviewing shift patterns to support safety of patient's at key times where possible.

The Trust participated in the National Falls audit which sampled records of patient's during February 2017, the results were extremely disappointing and a significant focus has been placed on actions to improve the results with a re-audit planned.

Indicator	Percentage
Assessed for Delirium	35%
Continence Care Plan	44%
BP (lying and standing measured)	32%
Medication (assessed to identify drugs that increase risk of falls)	20%
Vision Assessment	39%
Call bell (could see it and within reach)	61%
Mobility Aid (and could reach it)	78%

Changes that have occurred during 2017/18 are:

- Revision of Trust policy to reflect changes in practice as a result of work from the National Falls Collaborative
- Falls training for Medical staff as part of their induction programme
- Revised accountability process regards falls and lesson learnt
- Revision of the Falls Prevention team referral form to expedite contact in the community
- Launch of a new 'Delirium' standard operating procedure

- Education of Nursing staff regards safe issue and use of walking frames, visual assessment and lying standing blood pressures

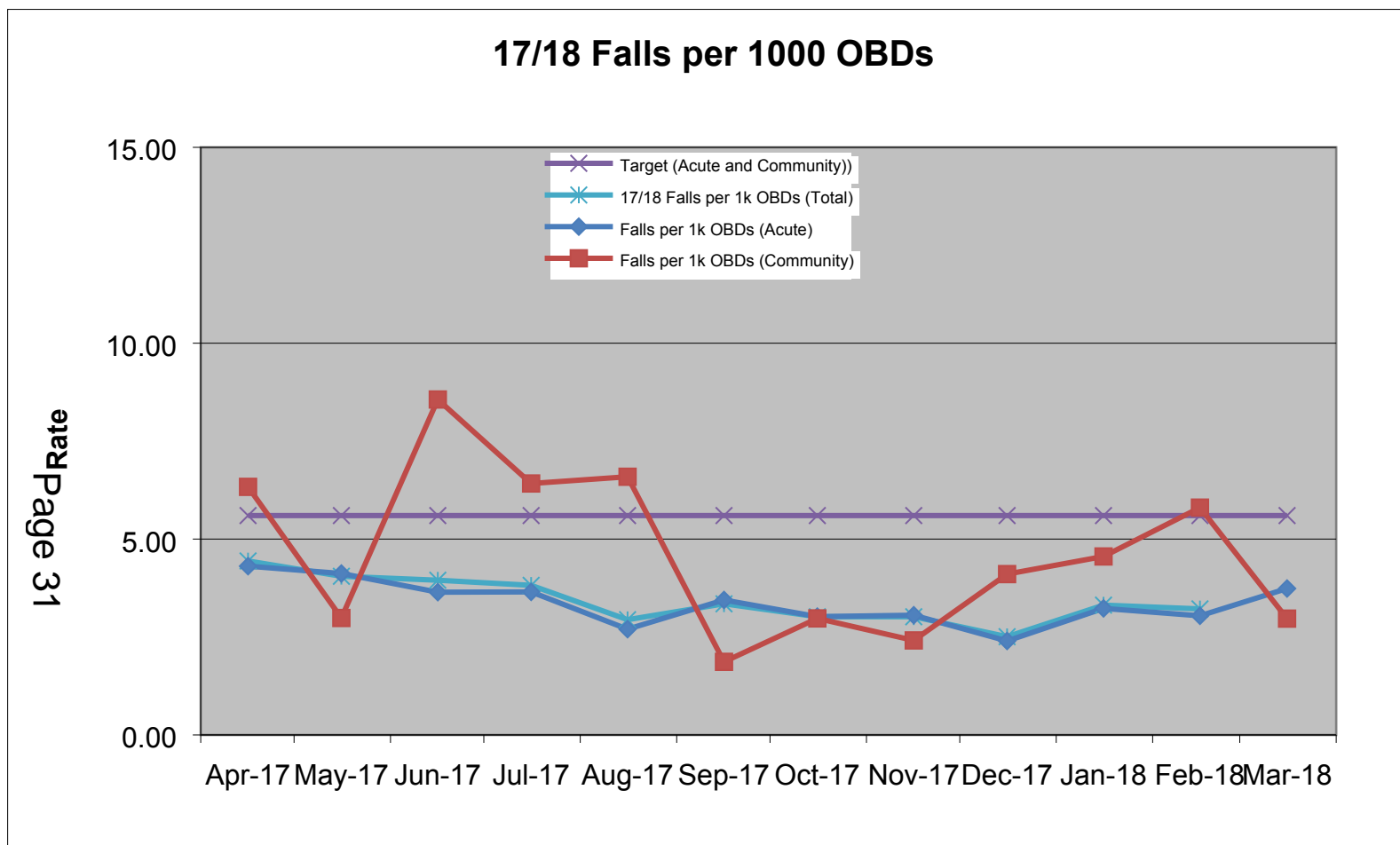


TABLE 1

(Trusts own data – actual falls per 1,000 occupied bed days)

Preventing Infection

Infection Prevention remains a high priority for the Trust; and this is echoed by Wolverhampton CCG and Wolverhampton City Council Public Health Service which is demonstrated by a continued collaborative working approach throughout 2017/18.

The work of the Infection Prevention Team includes education, research and development, standard and policy setting, establishing assurance processes and, most importantly, ensuring patient safety in the prevention of spread and acquisition of new infections across the City.

We have very proudly forged close links with care homes, very sheltered housing accommodations, local authority and independent contractors (including GP's and dentists) and we have been working on several projects within these settings to further build on the successes of previous quality improvement work undertaken.

Increased risk factors for healthcare acquired infections (HCAI) are acknowledged in the ageing population, alongside the changes in use of health services and the rising threat of highly resistant organisms, and this is recognised as part of the strategy for preventing HCAI. 2017/8 has been a productive, yet challenging year, across Wolverhampton in relation to HCAI.

The challenge of acute and community incidence of Carbapenemase Producing Enterbacteriaceae (CPE) meant that new approaches were required in order to improve patient safety. These included developing a risk assessment to ensure that we identified positive patients, isolation and standard precautions introduced in a timely manner to reduce transmission. *Clostridium difficile* has remained within trajectory this year however there have been 2 MRSA Bacteraemia which were attributed to RWT and deemed avoidable. Environmental controls have been a top priority in our approach in tackling HCAI; the deep clean schedule has been completed with great effect and there has been a good compliance with monthly environmental audits in in patient areas.

Antimicrobial stewardship, innovation in design and ensuring clinical practice such as hand hygiene is optimal has been key to the control of familiar organisms.

A care home infection prevalence project has been delivered during 17/18 regarding antimicrobial use and infection being treated in nursing and residential care, also assurance data is held on care home standards for Infection Prevention which supports CQC registration.

GP's have been supported to further improve their environments and practice, again building on improvements that have been achieved over the last 10 years of collaborative working. This will be further strengthened going into 2018/19 with further GP's joining the Vertical Integration Project; which will not only improve patient safety but patient satisfaction also.

What we set out to achieve:

The Trust acknowledges the current challenges surrounding infection prevention. By working in partnership with colleagues across the health economy to deliver nine agreed strategic objectives, delivered through a health-economy Infection Prevention 5 year Strategy. Strategic objectives focus on consistent high standards, collaborative working and innovation to sustain and further reduce avoidable infection in healthcare.

The strategic objectives underpin the health economy Annual Programme of Work and the ambition for the year was to fully deliver this programme.

Specific achievements against last year's objectives include the following:

- *Clostridium difficile* has remained within trajectory this year. At the end of month 12 RWT is 8 under an annual trajectory of 35
- An increased focus on Standard Precautions, to include splash and sharps awareness to support a reduction in associated incidents and sharps claims
- Improved liaison with TB services with the outcome of the service being managed by Infection Prevention from February 2018
- Implementation of specific risk assessment and screening protocols to detect carriage of Carbapenemase Producing Enterbacteriaceae on admission
- The Intravenous Resource Team continues to deliver a high standard of line care with increasing numbers of patients discharged on Outpatient Parenteral Antibiotic Therapy
- Surgical Site Infection (SSI) Surveillance data is shared with Consultant Surgeons via a monthly Dashboard; this will continue into 2018/19 to further support with a reduction in SSI. MSSA screening and decolonisation for patients undergoing cardiac surgery trial and was evaluated
- Device related bacteraemia in the Trust is once again at its lowest and continued communication of community acquired related device related bacteraemia cases
- Catheter usage has remained the same but more robust management and surveillance continues
- Delivery of a care home prevalence of infection and antimicrobial usage project
- Continued support to care homes and very sheltered housing establishments across the Wolverhampton health economy, ensuring a seamless service across healthcare facilities throughout the city and reducing norovirus-related hospital admissions to acute services
- The Infection Prevention Scrutiny process continues, which involves clinical areas presenting their investigations for each incidence of infection, to identify themes, risk, lessons learnt and to support with strengthening Governance processes in relation to HCAI
- Partnership working with Walsall Healthcare Trust to develop electronic sharing of infection risks
- Influenza testing now takes place on site thus reducing bed days lost with results being available within 2 – 3 hours
- Outbreak management for Influenza included dedicated bays to prevent further movement of patients and ward closures
- A process for flu outbreak management and treatment/prophylaxis in care homes was introduced in December to prevent admissions to hospital. This was joint working between the Infection Prevention team and the Rapid Interventions team (RIT)
- A gram-negative bloodstream infection action plan was devised to support RWT, CCG and PH to reduce these infections by 50% by 2021

Venous Thromboembolism (VTE)

VTE prevention and management remains a high priority for the Trust and since the last audit a significant revamp of reporting structures has been underway. There have been multiple changes to pathways and guidance and a drive to improve outcomes whilst ensuring robust reporting

process.

Through the course of the past year we have undertaken a complete overhaul of guideline CP58, revised all key VTE related patient information leaflets, conducted ongoing trust-wide audits, implemented a successful transition trust-wide switch to biosimilar enoxaparin, disseminated key learning from critical incidents and changes both trust-wide and within individual directorates and teams and general advocated for safer care in relation to VTE prevention and management. The process for conducting RCAs has been strengthened.

The VTE CNS role now is aligned to anti-coagulation services which now encompasses the whole pathway from prevention to management and makes for more streamlined governance.

What we set out to achieve:

- More local involvement in VTE pathways
- More local ownership,
- Redesign of VTE curriculum and agreement to repeat 2 yearly and retention of mandatory status
- Improved awareness of prescribing guidelines both for weight and renal based dosing and for use of NOACs in general
- Links with E-prescribing.

We have continued to perform consistently with regards to VTE related measures. Local involvement is better in many areas such as gynaecology, T&O, surgery and acute medicine. Guidelines and patient information leaflets have been revised and so has the training module for VTE mandatory training. A new VTE RCA process was devised and implemented.

Trust-wide switch over to a biosimilar enoxaparin was concluded safely with no significant incidents through leadership from the VTE group and pharmacy services. Ward pharmacists are more involved in day to day monitoring of appropriate VTE management. A PE and DVT treatment study day which was held for world thrombosis day (of which we are a partner organisation) received excellent feedback and will be part of our educational programme for 2018/19. Awareness and educational initiatives have also been conducted within specific directorates by the VTE CNS and clinical lead.

We have reviewed VTE resources and hope to have additional support for administration allowing increased support to clinical areas which will aid education, awareness, improved safety and also translate into better targets.

We have worked with the EPMA (electronic prescribing) team by the VTE lead to ensure VTE prophylaxis and treatment is carefully considered in implementation. Unfortunately full electronic integration of assessment and prescribing is not possible currently but maybe available in the future. Alternative measures for safe and effective prescribing have been mooted.

Monitoring: Minimum target >95% and aiming close to 100% (Figures based on percentage of adult patients admitted in the month who were assessed for risk of VTE on admission to hospital).

2017/18 Q1 95.59%
2017/18 Q2 95.37%
2017/18 Q3 95.72%
2017/18 Q4 95.88%

Pressure injuries

The Tissue Viability team produced a tissue viability strategy in 2016. This is a 3 year plan to develop systems and processes to prevent avoidable wounds and aid wound healing. Many pathways have been designed to help support carers, nurses, allied health care professional and doctors on recommended practices to care for patients' skin and wounds.

The Trust continues to move forward positively to prevent pressure injuries and has seen a significant reduction in incident numbers during the winter pressure time. Pressure injuries are reported if a patient is found to have them on admission or during their admission to our services. If the pressure injury is developed during their admission, the incident is investigated and processes are modified from any lessons that are learnt. Other wounds are not reported in this way but the Trust has started to monitor the number of patients with wounds managed by our Adult Community Services.

This year we have developed many pathways to help develop the wound formulary. The pathways include:

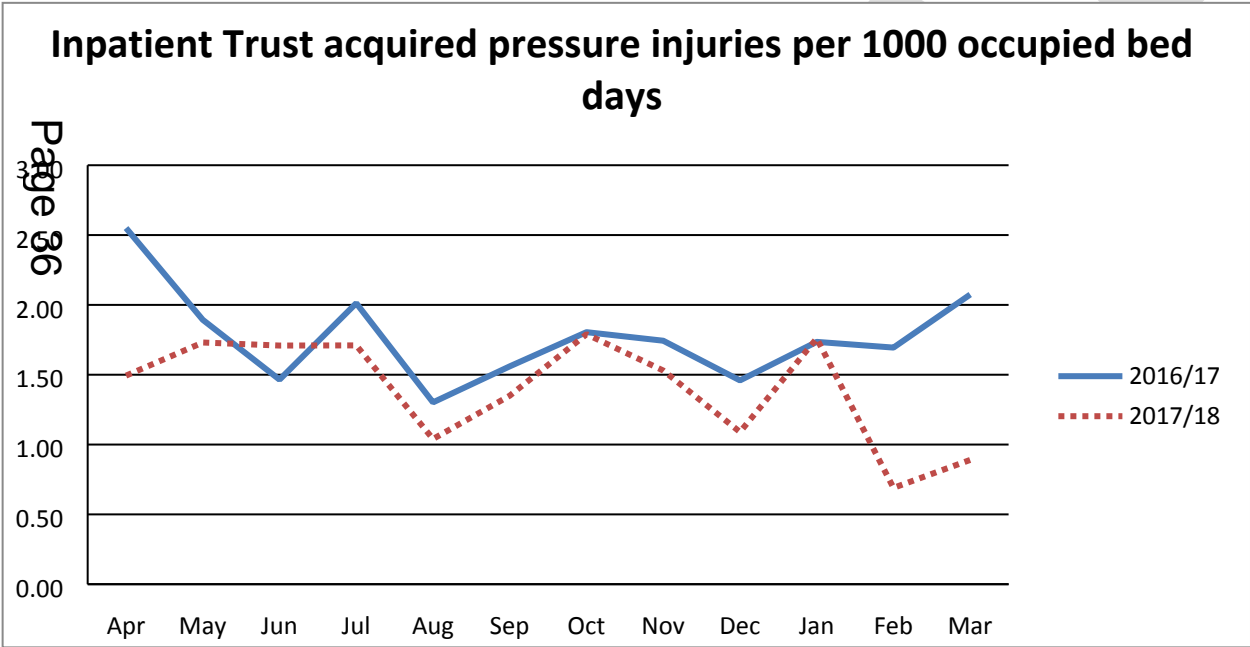
- Simple wound and exudate
- Moisture associated dermatitis prevention pathway
- Think heal pathway for leg ulcer management with compression bandaging
- Well leg pathway to prevent leg ulcers
- Honey pathway
- Skin tear
- Paediatric burns pathway.
- We have also invested in new machine called a 'Mesi', to help test patients' blood flow before planning compression therapy when they have a leg ulcer.

A new wound assessment tool has been piloted in Adult Community Services, which considers all elements required to understand the patients' health and social needs, possible barriers to healing and effects on their quality of life. These details are essential to help plan the appropriate individualised care.

The Trust took part in the NHS improvements pressure ulcer collaborative and achieved an impressive reduction of incidents on the pilot wards in the trauma and orthopaedic directorates. The ward areas revisited the basics to prevent pressure injuries and introduced additional moving and handling aids, disposable female urinals that prevent back flow of urine and applied a cream to heels to help prevent dry skin. These actions have contributed to the reduction of the wards incidents and have been shared with other areas.

The Trust continues to follow ASSKINE to prevent pressure injuries A = assessment, S = skin inspection, S = surface, K = keep moving, I = incontinence and moisture and E= escalation and communication

The Trust set out to achieve zero avoidable pressure injury incidents. We are also aiming for a reduction of patients with chronic wounds in the community.



Both Inpatient and community areas have experienced a significant reduction of pressure injury incidents. Chronic wound data has been collated for the first time as a baseline for the trust to case manage, monitor trends and monitor improvements.

Incidents are monitored by ward staff and the tissue viability team. They are validated to ensure there is as accurate reporting as possible.

All audits, quality improvement plans and incident data is reported into the Tissue Viability Steering Group and patient Safety Information Group

Sign up to Safety

The Sign up to Safety (SU2S) Project aimed at reducing harm and improving safety outcomes has continued to roll out targeted interventions that address safety culture, team effectiveness and performance and human factors including communication, relationship and interaction between healthcare staff.

The focus has been within the 3 SU2S areas (Emergency Dept. (ED), Obstetrics and Gynaecology (O&G) and Trauma and Orthopaedics (T&O)) incorporating the promotion of Process Communication Model (PCM) as a method to improve communication, self-management and relational interaction with healthcare colleagues. During 2017/18 the uptake of PCM by staff in the SU2S areas (ED, O&G and T&O) continues to steadily grow with the total number of staff from the 3 areas currently signed for PCM at the end of February 2018 is 279 and across the Trust is 1321 staff.

Date	Spaces used by SU2S			Spaces used by wider trust	Total
	ED	Maternity	T&O		
2014	3	0	1	50	54
2015	3	4	2	193	202
2016	8	56	22	364	450
2017	33	32	53	308	426
2018	10	27	25	127	189
TOTAL	57	119	103	1042	1321

During 2017/18 the Team Optimisation Model (TOM) has also been implemented, starting within O&G (May 17) and moving onto Trauma and Orthopaedic (Dec 17). The TOM is also being trialled within a non-clinical team to augment team effectiveness and to inform the model further.

The TOM is planned to be rolled out to ED in April.

The TOM is developed from research evidence on team effectiveness in healthcare and its impact on safety. The TOM programme is organised under four core headings: Goals, Roles, Processes and Relationships with a number of interventions under each section of the programme. It contains a combination of data reviews, diagnostic surveys, workshops, exercises, delivered session topics and team discussion which all seek to introduce effective team ingredients (based on research from West et al 2004²) and/or allows these to be uncovered. The programme instils and strengthens the basic foundations of team and makes links between staff and patient satisfaction and outcomes.

The project set out to improve safety culture and team performance thereby improving quality and safety, reducing adverse events and harm linked to issues relating to teamwork, communication, culture, climate, morale and staff well-being.

The model takes an individual and team approach. It uses PCM to raise awareness of self and others, recognising distress and its impact on self, colleagues and patients and how to give/receive support. Through the TOM programme workshop sessions are used to build cohesive vision and unity within team, data review, team assessments feedback and exercises are used to identify areas of strength and development at the same time facilitating communication, building trust and psychological safety across team members.

There are key outcome measures identified for the project, some are immediate and others longer term. In terms of PCM we conduct a 6 monthly evaluation around the use and impact of the model, the last report showed the training to be positive and beneficial to staff both at work and in their home lives. Further to evaluation feedback step up programmes are being developed and ongoing support for staff that aid the translation of PCM from principles to practice. Within the Tom programme, KPIs identified include reduced adverse incidents and complaints relating to communication and team work, sickness and attrition rates, staff morale, staff and wellbeing. These are too early to measure. So far from the TOM programme the initial feedback from participants is constructively positive evidenced by a culture enhancement, progressive service development and post survey results. The work continues through the collaborative efforts of local leaders and team members.

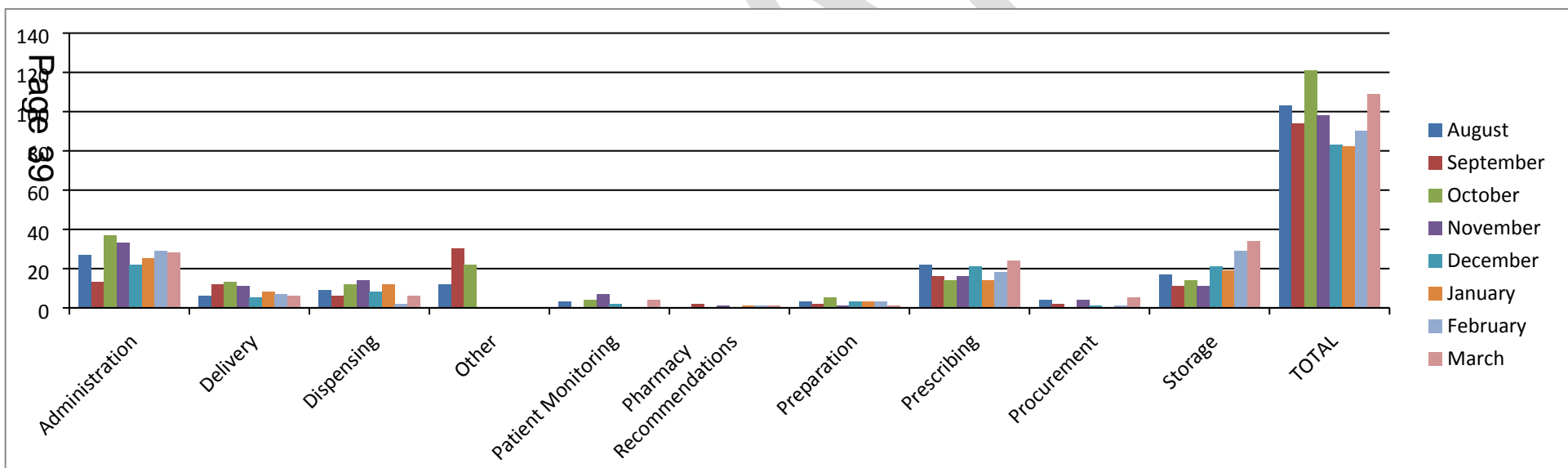
Medication errors

The Royal Wolverhampton NHS Trust dispenses more than 400,000 items per year to patients under our care. We encourage staff to report all incidents involving medication, not only those which have resulted in an error at the point of patient care. Incidents are monitored across the trust to identify learning and directorates are encouraged to share good practice through governance meetings, update sessions and regular training events. We make sure that all medicinal products bought by the Trust meet UK quality standards, are stored safely, used appropriately and disposed of properly.

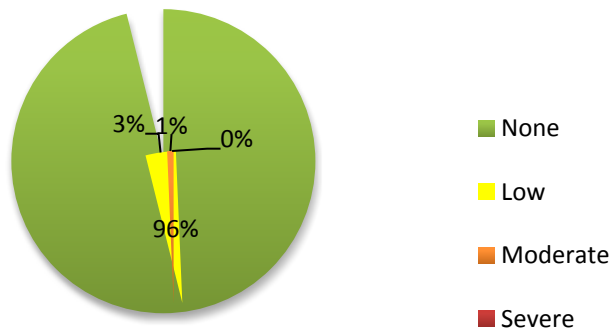
	Apr-17	May-17	Jun-17	Jul-17	Aug-17	Sep-17	Oct-17	Nov-17	Dec-17	Jan-18	Feb-18	Mar-18	Total
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² West, M.A., & Markiewicz, L. (2004). Building Team-Based Working. A practical guide to organizational transformation. Oxford: Blackwell/British Psychological Society.

Medication Incidents Reported in line with Trust Policy (i.e. within 5 days)	108	109	72	117	98	94	121	98	83	82	90	109	1181
Level of Harm Caused	101	107	69	113	93	91	116	92	79	78	89	107	1135
	7	1	2	3	4	2	5	5	4	4	0	1	38
	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	8
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Number of Admissions	12359	13875	13797	13568	13435	10930	11406	11924	10050	11247	10090	10808	143489
Rate of Medication Error (%)	0.87	0.79	0.52	0.86	0.73	0.86	1.06	0.82	0.79	0.73	0.89	1.00	0.82



Medication Incidents April 2017 - March 2018 by Reported Harm



Medication Safety Initiatives 2017-2018

Medication fields have been reviewed to allow ease and clarity of reporting, and more meaningful trend analysis.

A new 30 day treatment chart was launched on February 1st 2018 with the aim of reducing the time spent rewriting treatment charts by doctors, therefore also reducing prescribing errors made during transcription.

As part of our continuous medicines safety review process, any Patient Safety Alerts issued by NHS England (and previously the National Patient Safety Agency) more than 3 years ago are being revisited to ensure that actions are still relevant and effective.

March 2018 saw the launch of our new Electronic Prescribing and Medicines Administration system (ePMA) on an incremental plan across the Trust. It is recognised as being one of the most effective safety interventions in reducing harm and increasing effective use of medication.

Sepsis

Sepsis and severe infection are perhaps the most common reasons for admission to hospital and cause of inpatient deterioration. It is estimated by the Sepsis trust that sepsis claims at least 46,000 lives every year and may be as high as 67,000. Reducing deaths from sepsis is a priority for the NHS and the Royal Wolverhampton Hospitals NHS Trust.

As part of the new sepsis drive in 2017-18, standardised pathways for detecting, recognising and managing patients with sepsis were developed. We also set out to develop the training, educational and service needs to improve sepsis management within the first year.

In June/July 2017, there was a campaign to improve sepsis awareness across the organisation involving all staff and the public. There was a co-ordinated trust-wide introduction of three new sepsis screening tools with further educational activities to enable implement.

As part of the campaign there were several presentations at the medical grand round, shows of the Sepsis Trust supported Starfish movie, sepsis promotional campaigns and sepsis ward rounds in different clinical areas.

Sepsis management has become incorporated as part of mandatory induction for the clinical staff and Sepsis study days for nurses organised by the Education team have had a surge in attendance.

Overall there has been a positive and exciting response to this drive with measurable improvements in sepsis screening, as indicated in quarterly CQUIN audits (Commissioning for Quality and Innovation) conducted by the Emergency Department.

This is a continuing journey and future efforts are focused on building and developing the existing systems; and exploring new technological solutions to improve data gathering and real time reporting of sepsis management. Further focus is to maintain the momentum through continuing sepsis education and awareness to drive further improvement in our performance and to save more lives.

Responding to Safety Alerts

There are several types of alerts received within the Trust and the main route these come through is the MHRA CAS system. Internally the Trust has moved to Health Assure (HA) to disseminate and monitor responses and although this is in the early stages progress is being made on improving the reporting process to provide assurance to the Board of compliance with all alerts.

This year 2017/18 the Trust achieved 98% responses received within timescales, two alerts were late responses due to a delay in receiving confirmation that actions were complete by the identified leads.

The Patient Safety Alerts (NHS/PSA's) fall into 3 categories:

Stage 1 = Warning

Stage 2 = Requires Resource

Stage 3 = Directive giving instruction on implementation of protocols

In the main the alerts require an action plan for implementation of the alert actions; the Trust is then required to monitor the action plans to completion. Action plans are monitored at the relevant local Governance meeting until it is agreed all actions are complete.

The Health & Safety Steering Group monitor the alerts and response times of which report to the Clinical Oversight Group.

All NHS organisations receive safety alerts these come under several headings each described below:

MDA (medical device alerts)	These relate to equipment or sundries used in patient care.
EFN (Estates Facilities Notice)	Inform Trusts of problems highlighted following incidents relating to Plant and Equipment.
EFA (Estates Facilities Alert)	Relate to procedures undertaken regarding Estates Facilities services/equipment.
NHS/PSA/W	Stage 1 – Issued in response to a new or under-recognised patient safety issue with the potential to cause death or severe harm.
NHS/PSA/Re	Stage 2 – Issued in response to a patient safety issue that is already well-known, either because an earlier warning alert has been issued or because they address a widespread patient safety issue.
NHS/PSA/D	Stage 3 - Issued because a specific, defined action to reduce harm has been developed and tested to the point where it can be universally adopted, or when an improvement to patient safety relies on standardisation

FSN (Field Safety Notice)	Issued by suppliers/manufacturers to inform users of issues identified with their products.
SDA (Supply Disruption Alert)	Issued to inform organisations of major disruption to supply of equipment/sundries.

Table 1 provides the number and type of alerts received and responded to within the financial year 2017/18.

12 months April to March 2017/18:

YTD received (financial year)	
MDA's	43
EFN's	45
NHS/PSA/	6
EFA	5
NHSI	1
CHT	1
Total	101

YTD Closed	
MDA's	37
EFN's	45
NHS/PSA/	5
EFA	5
NHSI	1
CHT	1
Total	94

YTD Open	
MDA's	6
EFN's	0
NHS/PSA/	1
EFA	0
NHSI	0
CHT	0
Total	7

Open (YTD & Previous years still open)	
MDA's	6
EFN's	0
NHS/PSA/ /	1
EFA	0
NHSI	0
CHT	0
Total	7

Overdue Alerts x NHS PSA	0
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Priority 3: Patient Experience

The Royal Wolverhampton NHS Trust is committed to working in partnership with patients, the public and local communities to ensure that its services are both relevant and responsive to local needs. We have established a variety of ways to gain feedback and seek patient opinion.

This includes local and national surveys, Friends and Family Tests, PALS concerns, formal complaints, compliments and social media forums such as Patient Opinions and NHS Direct.

By effective analysis and use of patient and family feedback we will improve our services to ensure we meet their needs.

We know that the patients' experience is formed through every contact they have with our organisation, from the porter who helps them find the right ward, to the consultant who talks them through the next steps in their treatment. That means every member of staff has a responsibility to help us provide the kind of care that we all want to deliver and would like to receive.

We know that staff can only provide the quality of care we expect if they work in an environment where they feel respected and valued, and are supported to deliver excellent care. The Trust's visions and values should be evident in everything we do, towards each other as colleagues/employees and to the patients and public we serve.

How have we performed in 2017/18?

This year, the Trust has focused on the holistic approach to patient experience recognising that a positive patient experience is not solely reliant on a good clinical outcome.

Several initiatives have been implemented which focus on improved processes and communication not only between Trust departments but also with stakeholders and patients and their carers.

These have included:

- Increased patient and user engagement by the introduction of a patient voice through the establishment of a Council of Members, and delivering local bespoke surveys in conjunction with partnering stakeholders.
- Reviewed how the Trust supports the organisation on how it handles complaints and other forms of patient feedback effectively and efficiently by the creation of designated Patient Experience Advisors, specifically aligned to specialities.
- Progression through goal 2 of the EDS2 – Improved Patient Access and Experience.

- Publication of the Trust's Equality, Diversity and Inclusion report.³ in addition to the Trust's Patient Experience Report.
- Introduction of mandatory training on Equality, Diversity and Inclusion.
- Redesign of the Trustwide Patient Feedback Posters containing several patient experience metrics for public information.
- Refining the complaints policy further to enhance how the Trust responds to complaints and other forms of patient feedback and included a further level of scrutiny for cases where complainants remain dissatisfied and incorporated this into the complaints management process.
- The introduction of enhanced technology to support the overall patient experience feedback mechanism by the review and implementation of a new telephony system resulting improved average response time for PALS queries.
- The introduction of extended visiting hours where friends and family will be able to visit their loved ones from 12pm until 7pm, recognising that visits and support from family and friends can help aid a patient's recovery. Flexible visiting promotes family involvement in the care of patients such as mealtimes, encouraging visitors to assist the patient they are visiting. Exceptions to this are the children's ward, neonatal unit and maternity. Visiting times will also differ for surgical wards and day case surgery to ensure adequate provision of rest time for patients post-surgery.
- A new innovative menu for patients with swallowing difficulties - The Trust has developed a special 'thick pureed' and 'soft/fork-mashable' menu to improve the choices made available to patients who have problems swallowing. The menu was developed by the catering department working in partnership with speech and language therapy specialists and through sampling sessions held with patients.
- A reminiscence room at New Cross Hospital to support the rehabilitation of patients with dementia. Decorated in a 1960s-style design which harks back to days gone by, and provides memory aids to help patients recall details and happy memories from their past. It hosts weekly events such as bingo, board games and hairdressing, and features nostalgic photography and 'memory boxes' with trinkets from times gone by.
- A new 'red bag scheme' is currently being piloted in Wolverhampton to help reduce an elderly patient's stay in hospital. The red bag keeps important information about a care home resident's health in one place, easily accessible to ambulance and hospital staff. The bag includes medication, belongings, paperwork and personal and clinical information about the resident, which will assist ambulance and trust staff to speed up the transfer process. When an elderly person arrives at hospital, a nurse should receive the red bag from the ambulance crew. It could reduce an elderly patient's stay in hospital by up to four days. It could also save nursing staff up to 40 minutes per shift which would otherwise be spent chasing documents, personal items and toiletries.
- Red and Green Bed Days - The Trust has introduced Red and Green bed day methodology this year. This is a management system to assist in the identification of wasted time in a patient's journey (Emergency Care Improvement Programme). It is applicable to inpatient wards in acute hospitals; this approach is used to reduce internal and external delays as part of the SAFER patient flow bundle. A Red day is when a patient receives little or no value adding acute care. A green day is when a patient receives value adding acute care that progresses them towards their discharge. At the centre of the health care is a person receiving acute care whose experience should be one of involvement and personal control, with an expectation of what will be happening. As part of the Red and Green work staff are encouraging patients, carers and families to ask 4 questions.

³ <http://www.royalwolverhampton.nhs.uk/patients-and-visitors/patient-experience-team/equality-diversity-and-inclusion/equalities-information/>

1. Do I know what is wrong with me or what is being excluded?
2. What is going to happen now, later today and tomorrow to get me sorted out?
3. What do I need to do to get home?
4. If my recovery is ideal and there is no unnecessary waiting, when should I expect to go home?

Working in partnership with our patients our aim is to drive out the no value added experience and reduce length of stay in hospital.

Complaints' Management

As a result of amendments to the policy, the Trust has experienced a positive year in relation to its complaints' management, In particular:

- Following external review and investigations by the Parliamentary Health Service Ombudsman (PHSO) there has been no complaints upheld or partially upheld for a six month period.
- Recognising the need for thorough and consist approaches to investigations for safeguarding concerns not meeting section 42 criteria, resulting in the investigative process being undertaken in line with the Trust's formal complaint process.
- Consideration of all new complaints ensuring resolution is timely and proportionate.
- Delivery of complaints awareness training.

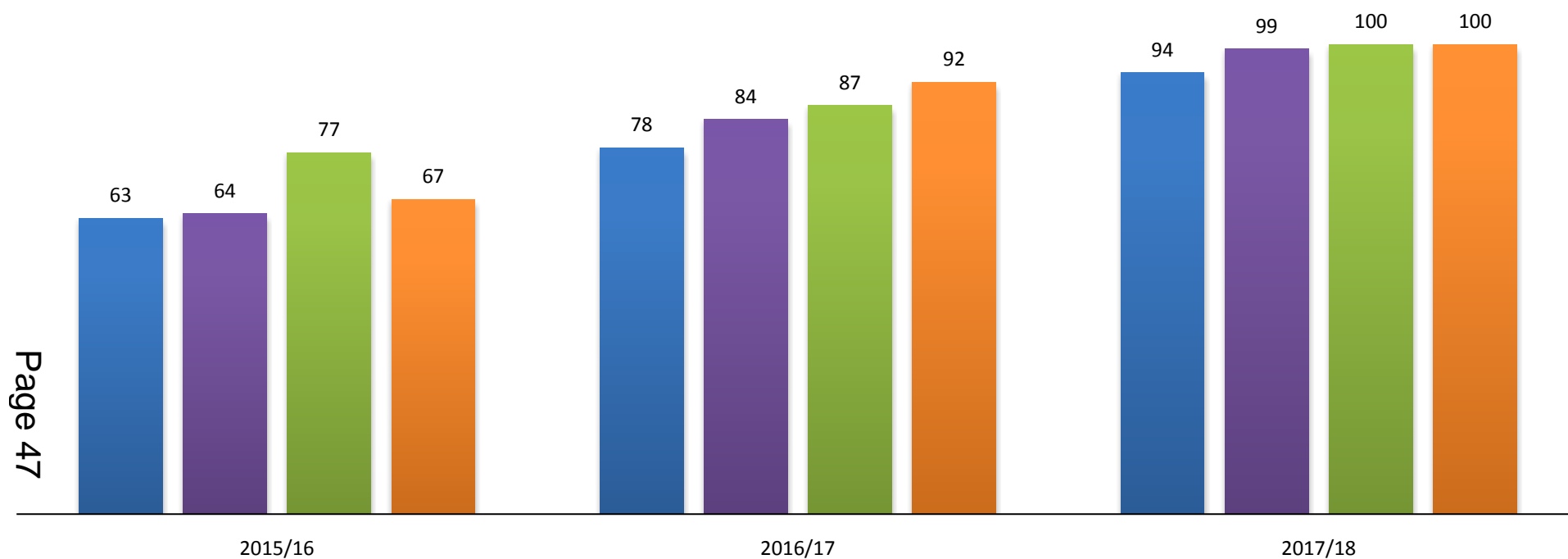
Formal complaints are managed in accordance with the relevant statutory regulations.⁴ With the amendments made to the Complaints' Management Policy in August 2017 and, and following bespoke training, we have again seen a dramatic improvement in the timeliness of complaint handling and informing the complainants of the progress of their complaint.

Over the last three years there has been continual improvement with the compliancy rising from 63% to 100%. For six months of year 2017/18, 100% of complaints were closed either within the organisational timeframe of 30 working days or were given consent to breach due to extenuating circumstances or complexity. This is reinforced by putting the complainant at the heart of the process and ensuring that they are communicated to and involved in how their complaint is handled.

In terms of volume, 2017/18 has seen a 6.5% decrease in comparison to the previous year for formal complaints made through the statutory process, and 22.53% decrease in the volume of PALS concerns raised.

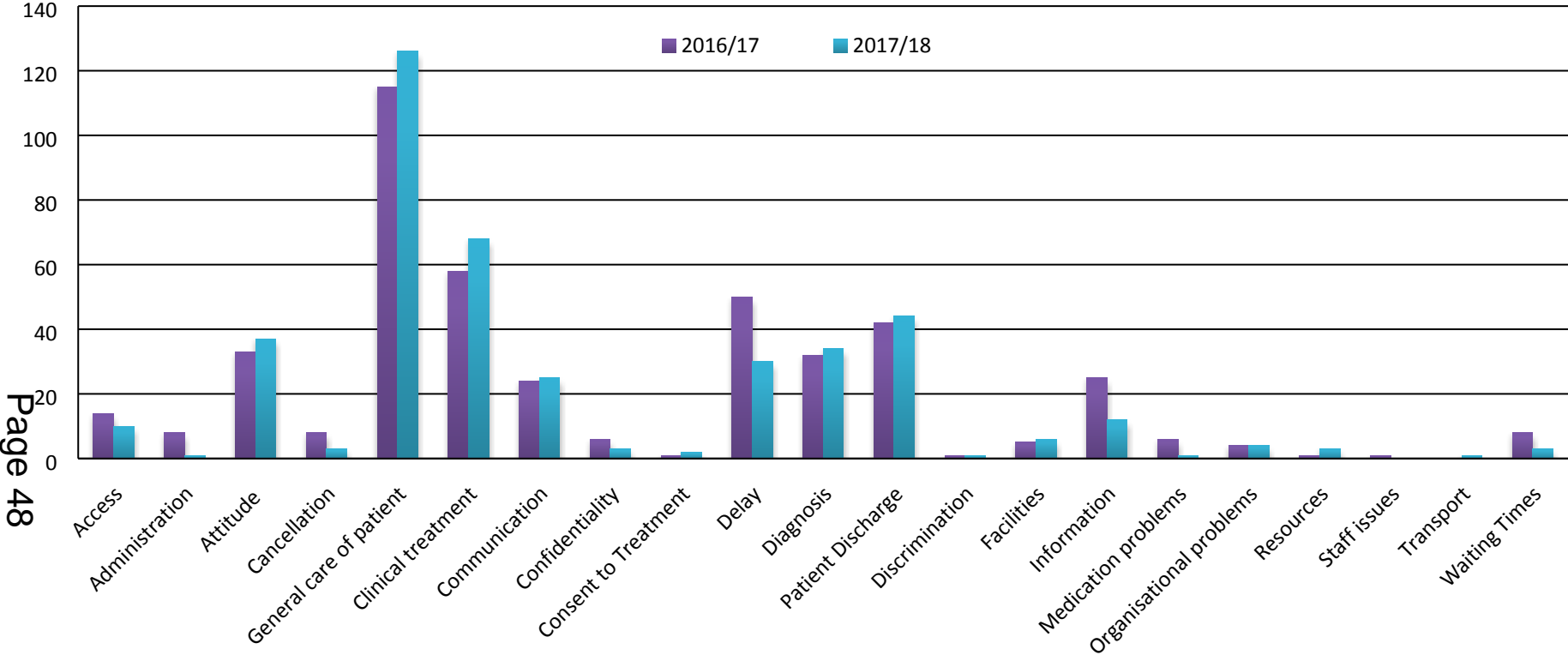
⁴ http://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2009/309/pdfs/uksi_20090309_en.pdf

Complaint Response Rate Compliancy (%) Quarter 1 - 4

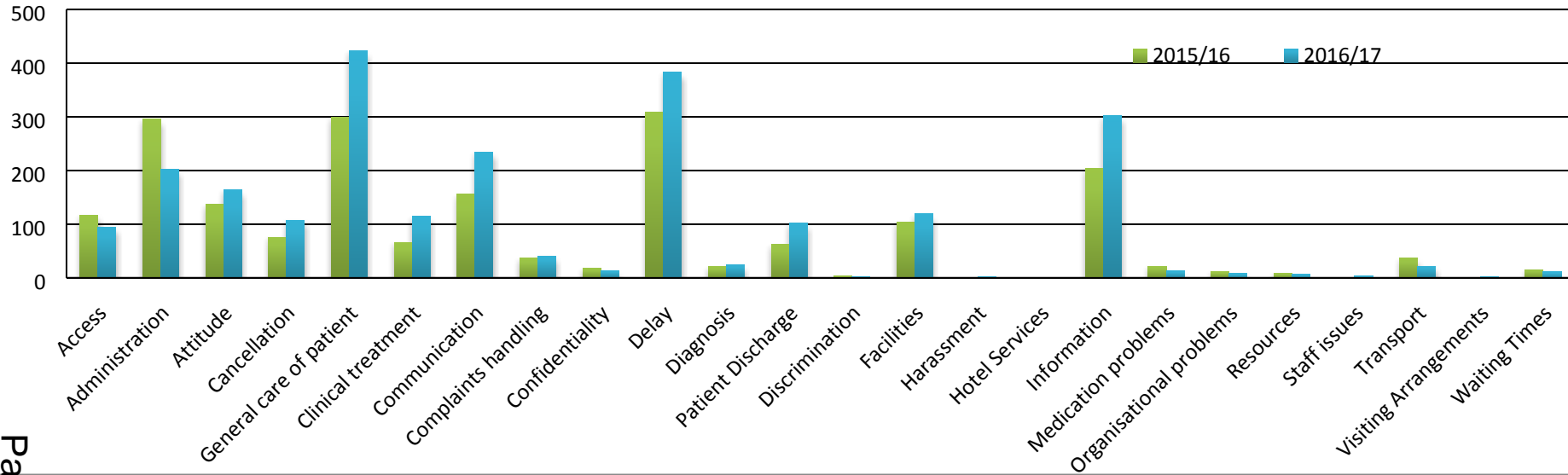


There is little variation between the key themes of complaints year on year, with the highest subjects being General Care of Patient and Clinical Treatment. However there is a strong association between the Trust's initiatives over the last year relating to information giving and delay, where it is noted that there has been decreases in these subject matters.

Formal Complaint by Primary Subject

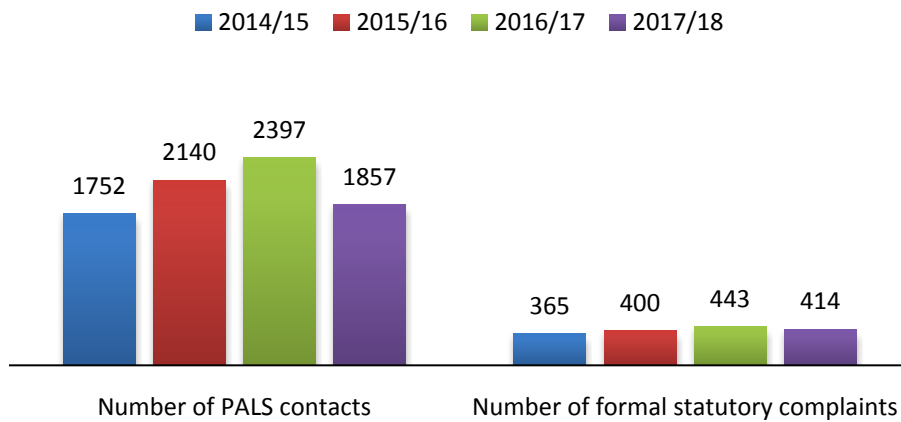


PALS Concerns by primary subject

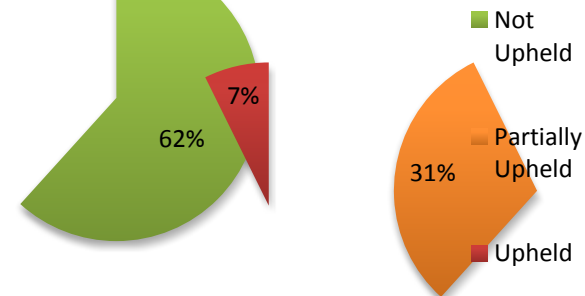


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Volume of Complaints and PALS Concerns

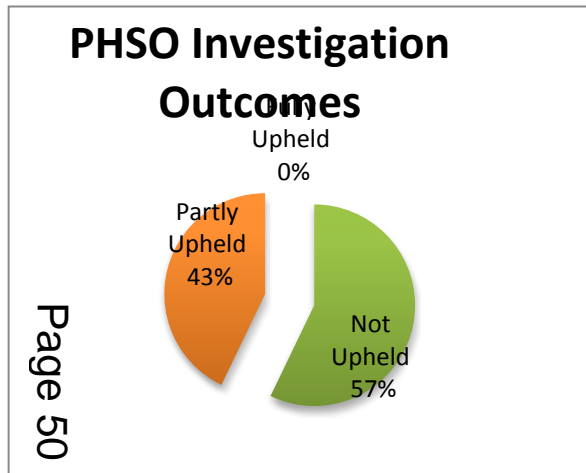


Trust Investigated and Closed Complaint Outcomes



During 2017/18, 15 complainants referred their complaints to the Parliamentary Health Service Ombudsman (PHSO) for their consideration and were subsequently accepted for investigation. This represents 3.6% of the total of complaints received. Pleasingly this is an indication of the thoroughness of the response letters provided and of the remedial work undertaken by directorates to bring complaints to a resolution satisfactory.

In terms of outcomes of PHSO investigations closed during the year, it is noted that no cases were fully upheld and 57% of cases considered were not upheld.



The volume of complaints received for the year (414) represent 0.03% of the total volume of admissions, emergency activity, outpatient attendances and community contacts for the year of £1,726, 025.

The Friends and Family Test

The Friends and Family Test (FFT) gives patients the opportunity to submit feedback to the Trust by using a simple question which asks how likely, on a scale ranging from extremely unlikely to extremely likely, they are to recommend the service to their friends and family if they needed similar care or treatment. Results of these surveys are received monthly and shared at directorate, divisional and Trust Board level in the form of divisional dashboards.

Throughout the year the Trust have considered where there are gaps in surveying patients and worked with the provider to improve the feedback for those areas.

Improvements have included:

- Timely and accurate real time feedback direct to ward level automatically, providing the ability to consider the feedback and make instant

actions to improve the patient experience.

- The ability to capture survey responses to ascertain the level of satisfaction/dissatisfaction dependent upon the day of admission, supporting the work undertaken by the Trust as an implementer of 7 day services.
- A comprehensive review of pediatrics services, including the review and amendment of bespoke surveys in a variety of formats ensuring age specific and accessibility. Ensuring the key principles given by NHS England on making the test inclusive has been adopted.⁵
- Continuation of hand held devices used to capture FFT responses in real time on wards.
- Monthly metrics are analysed and the lowest five performing areas for response and recommendation rate are targeted with direct work for improvement.

Patient and Public Engagement

Patient and public engagement (or involvement) is a continual process of working with patients, carers and other stakeholders (including relatives and advocates) to design, shape and develop services to improve services for its patients and their representatives. The Trust has a rolling 3 year strategy for Patient and Public Engagement which identifies the benefits of local engagement, and provides us with a framework to achieve our objectives.

Initiatives for the year have included:

- The creation of The Council of Members, established in 2017 and is a group of committed individuals from our local community with a wealth of different experiences to offer the Trust. All members have been recruited as they wish to support the Trust make improvements and provide a link between the work that we do and patient and public engagement, and be our 'critical friend'. A work plan has been compiled for the forthcoming six months and some has involved collaboration working with stakeholders to consider the patient views and the reviewing of performance monitoring data.
- Representatives from the Trust, including from the Patient Experience Department attends regular meetings with the Vertical Integration. (Primary Care) Patient Participation Group to extend our engagement with GP surgeries and their patients.
 - The Trust has continued to be pro-active in attending local events to seek local views on the way Trust delivers care.
 - Patients and carers are encouraged to express how it feels to receive care from RWT by the sharing of their 'Patient Stories'. Such stories provide us with an opportunity to learn as an organisation, bringing experiences to life and make them accessible to other people. They can, and do, encourage the Trust to focus on the patient as a whole person rather than just a clinical condition or as an outcome.

⁵ <https://www.england.nhs.uk/ourwork/pe/fft/fft-inclusive/>

Volunteering

The last 12 months have again shown a busy period for Volunteer Services in recruitment, widening the types of opportunities we have on offer, and working in partnership with our existing and new stakeholders. As always we hold provision of a positive patient experience at the forefront of our volunteering activity, and we aim to place volunteers into roles which complement, but do not replace, paid members of staff.

We currently have 24 different volunteer roles and opportunities within the Trust. Many of these roles are well established, however in the last 12 months we have also developed the following new opportunities in partnership with staff:

- **Ophthalmology volunteers**- volunteers who can support the uptake of patient satisfaction surveys and also support patients waiting to be admitted on to the ward
- **Reminiscence Room (Elderly Care)**- Volunteers who help provide reminiscence type activities from our patient's Reminiscence Room
- **Outpatients One- Wayfinders** who operate specifically from OPD1 to help patients be signposted on to other departments
- **Discharge Lounge**- Volunteers who support patients waiting to be discharged
- **Hairdressing (Elderly Care)** - Volunteers on placement from a local training provider, who provide hairdressing to inpatients
- **Dementia Outreach**- Volunteers who support our Dementia Outreach team with visiting patients who have dementia and offering companionship and distraction activities

Volunteer Services also supports several other charities and groups who run volunteer services throughout the Trust, with recruitment of their volunteers, and other key administrative functions. These include

- BLISS Neo Natal Charity
- Breastfeeding Peer Support Group (In collaboration with Wolverhampton Breastfeeding Network)
- Hospital Radio Stafford
- League of Friends of Stafford and Cannock Hospitals
- League of Friends of Wolverhampton Eye Infirmary
- Macmillan
- Pets as Therapy
- Radio Wulfrun
- Wolverhampton Coronary Aftercare Support Group
- Wolverhampton Hearing Services Volunteer Group

Equality, Diversity and Inclusion

The Trust has a commitment to equality, diversity and inclusion. We understand that our diverse workforce is our greatest asset, so we strive to create working environments in which people are valued, able to reach their full potential and flourish, this in turn will help us deliver high quality accessible services that are truly inclusive.

Services that treat people fairly, with respect, care, dignity, compassion and that are flexible, should improve the overall patient experience and health outcomes of the diverse population that we serve. Everyone should feel confident when accessing our services or joining our workforce that we are committed to eliminating discrimination, bullying, harassment, victimisation and that we promote equality, diversity, inclusion and fairness.

We are committed to creating a culture of openness and transparency. As a requirement of the Public Sector Equality Duty, the Trust must capture a range of equality related information and report on it. By analysing this information the Trust is able to identify possible issues of inequality and to seek to address them; specifically for people who have personal protected characteristics as defined by the Equality Act 2010.

A range of equality information is available within various reports which are published on the Trust's website and the Trust publish an Annual Equality, Diversity and Inclusion Report however key initiatives for this year include:

- The purchase and implementation of Browsealoud which gives website visitors a better experience by improving accessibility. The Trust's Accessibility page has a link to My Computer, My Way, a website which shows the user how to adjust settings on their computer to make it easier to use. The free tool explains all the accessibility features built into common desktop computers, laptops, tablets and smartphones, and how the user can enable them on their device. For further information go to: <https://mcmw.abilitynet.org.uk/>.
- Employment Data Cleanse: Information gathered from the data cleanse exercise was completed in May 2017, information has been updated within the ESR (electronic staff record). The overall response rate was 62.72%, however, if rotational doctors are excluded, the overall response rate was 64.40%.
- Equality, Diversity and Inclusion training package: This mandatory e-learning package called 'A brief introduction into Equality, Diversity and Inclusion Level 1 (including Bullying and Harassment)' was launched in November 2017. As at 31.3.2018 - 4574 employees (linked to an employee record) completed this package. NB Some people may have accessed this package more than once.
- Trust Induction: This is a mandatory session at Trust Induction and was implemented in June 2017. The session is entitled 'Brief Introduction into Equality, diversity and Inclusion (including Bullying and Harassment)'. As at 31.3.2018 - 664 Employees (linked to an employee record) have completed this training.
- Learning Disabilities (LD): The Trust's All Age LD strategy was launched in January 2018. The strategy will support staff who have contact with patients with learning disabilities, to enable them to deliver care appropriate to the individual needs of the patient. To support this, the




learning disability core care plan has been ratified and is now in use in addition to the LD Hospital Passport which is routinely offered in some areas for pre-op assessments. The Children's Health Passport is currently being piloted.

- Dispute Resolution in the Workplace Policy has been launched, pulling together an approach to deal with grievances, discrimination, bullying, harassment or victimisation complaints, with the aim of early resolution.
- Adopting and promoting NHS Personal, Fair and Diverse Champions campaign
- Every Voice Matters Campaign is being used as an 'umbrella' under which all the initiatives to encourage and support Employee Voice and Patient Voice are presented
- With the RCN, we have appointed a team of cultural ambassadors
- EDS2 - Goals 3 and 4 relate to the workforce and have been self-assessed and reported to CQC (via CQRM) - all outcomes are incorporated into the Trust Annual Equality Report . The Trust will formally submit and publish its self-assessment outcomes once Goal 2 (Patient Experience) consultation and self-assessed grading has been agreed.
- Signing of the Armed Forces Covenant
- We have a year-long programme of Equality and Raising awareness events in place to further develop a culture of inclusivity
- Collaborative working with the Trust Communications Team has led to greater visibility of RWT's EDI events and achievements, utilising more forms of media e.g. Twitter, press, Facebook.
- Engagement in local and regional networks, eg. Wolverhampton City Council Covenant Board, network events with Health Education England, Inclusion and Leadership events, presentation at regional Freedom To Speak Up event on the Trust's Every Voice Matters campaign.

Equality Delivery System (EDS) – Goal 2 Improved patient access and experience

NHS England's Equality Delivery System (EDS) main purpose is to help NHS organisations, review and improve their performance for people with protected characteristics (as defined under the Equality Act 2010).

The Trust worked on goal 2, improved patient access and experience for the financial year 2017-18. Evidence was gathered and submitted for local people and/or stakeholders to assess and grade our equality performance. This collaboration enabled the Trust to agree its final grade for each of goal 2's outcomes. The results of the assessment and grading session are shown below:

Goal 2 Outcomes : Improved Patient Access and Experience	Overall grade
2.1 : People, carers and communities can readily access hospital, community health or primary care services and should not be denied access on unreasonable grounds	 Developing
2.2 : People are informed and supported to be as involved as they wish to be in decisions about their care	 Developing
2.3 : People report positive experiences of the NHS	 Achieving



From this assessment and grading process a range of actions were identified, these will be reviewed and will form part of the Trust's equality actions and/or objectives (where relevant). This will ensure that the EDS process is embedded within current work streams, monitoring and reporting processes.

The Trust understands that it has some challenges ahead, but has started its journey towards inclusion. We are totally committed to making a difference to our workforce and to the people we serve.

PLACE Inspections

Patient Led Assessments of the Care Environment (PLACE) offer a non-technical view of buildings and non-clinical services. It is based on a visual assessment by patient assessors.

The assessment falls into 6 broad categories:

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- Cleanliness
- Condition, appearance, maintenance
- Food
- Privacy, dignity and wellbeing
- Dementia
- Disability

The details for the inspection process were as follows;

Site	Date	No. of Patient Assessors	Number of Staff	Number of Wards Inspected	Number of Outpatient Areas Inspected	Number of Food Assessments Undertaken
New Cross	5 th & 8 th May 2017	13	8	10	10	5
West Park	11 th May 2017	5	4	3	2	3
CCH	28 th February 2017	6	5	2	6	1

The inspection process was led by the patient assessors supported by a staff member acting as scribe. Each team comprised of 50% patient assessors as a minimum.

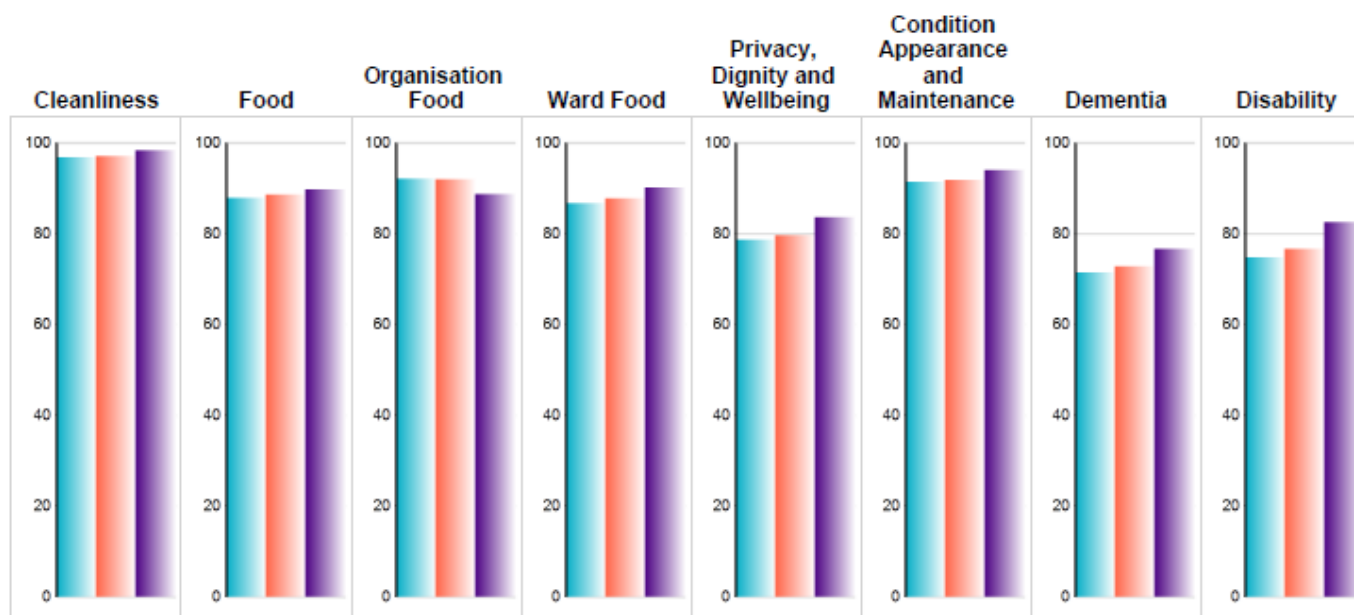
The patient assessors had received training on how to conduct the inspection and it was made clear that it was their opinion, and not the staff members, that would be documented and submitted.

The inspection process was not a technical audit; this is the patient's perception of the environment based on the training given to them.

The scoring is clear and in most cases was either a pass (2 points), a qualified pass (1 point) or a fail (no points).

The site score is in blue; National average is in purple and organisational average in red.

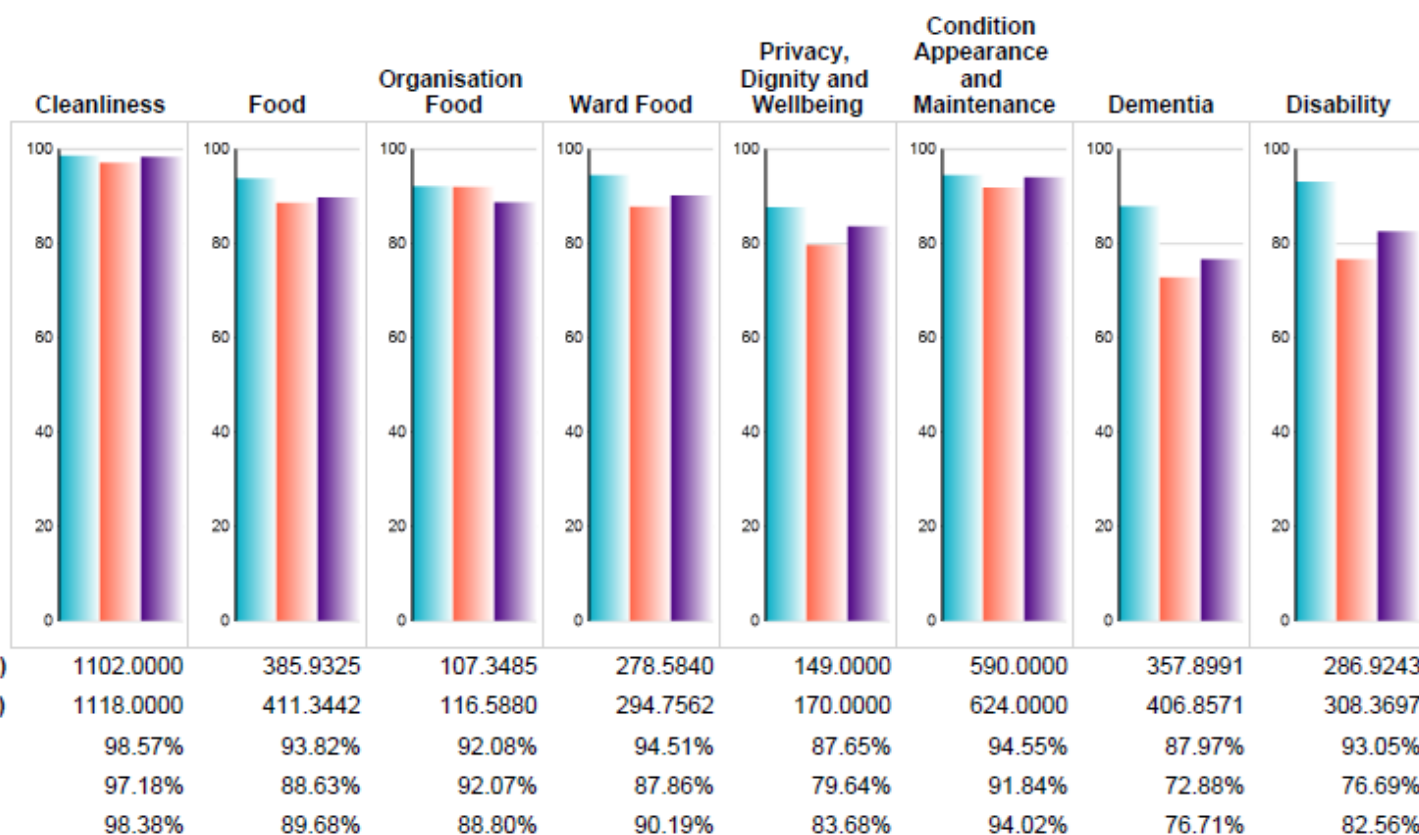
NEW CROSS HOSPITAL- Collection: 2017



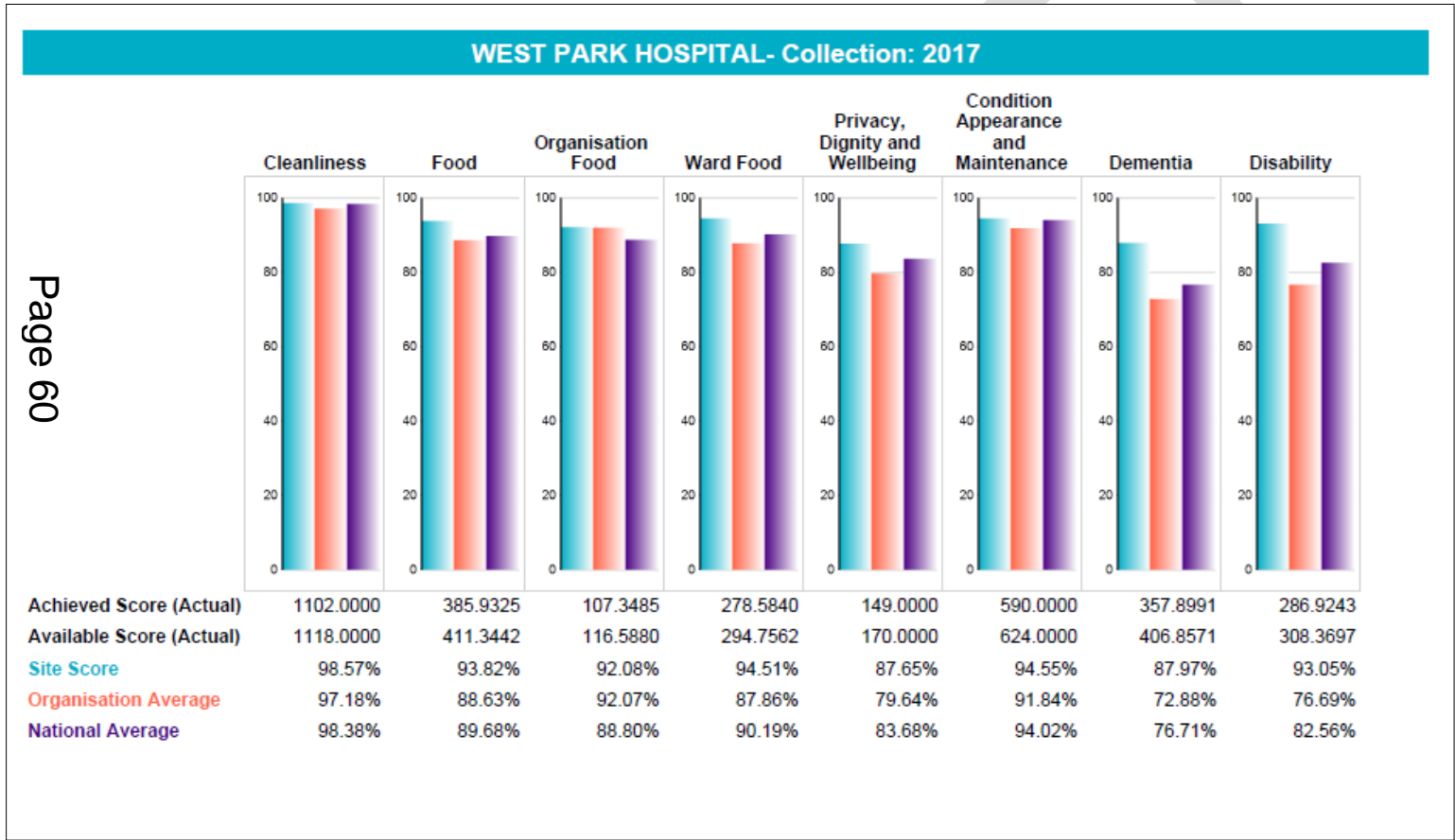
Achieved Score (Actual)	3537.0000	465.9493	107.3485	358.6008	420.4999	1779.0000	793.8991	587.9243
Available Score (Actual)	3648.0000	529.8148	116.5880	413.2268	534.0000	1946.0000	1110.8571	786.3697
Site Score	96.96%	87.95%	92.08%	86.78%	78.75%	91.42%	71.47%	74.76%
Organisation Average	97.18%	88.63%	92.07%	87.86%	79.64%	91.84%	72.88%	76.69%
National Average	98.38%	89.68%	88.80%	90.19%	83.68%	94.02%	76.71%	82.56%

DRAFT

WEST PARK HOSPITAL- Collection: 2017



RESULTS – CANNOCK CHASE HOSPITAL



Of the 24 assessment scores carried out across all three hospital sites, 17 (71%) achieved above the national average score.

On the West Park Hospital site and Cannock Chase Hospital site, all 8 areas of assessment exceeded the national average score.

All three hospital sites achieved above the national average for organisational food.

The New Cross site has improved the assessment results across 4 areas against the 2016 results.

Vertical Integration

In 2016 the Trust commenced the journey of Vertical Integration by initially integrating with three GP Practices. As of 1 April 2018, eight GP Practices are integrated with the Trust which through a subcontracting arrangement delegates the Trust to be directly responsible for the delivery of Primary Care Services. The vertical integration (VI) Programme offers a unique opportunity to redesign services from initial patient contact through on-going management and end of life care.

As a single organisation the issues of scope of responsibility, funding, differing objectives and drivers will be removed and clinicians are in a position to design effective, high quality clinical pathways which will improve appropriate access and positively impact on patient outcomes.

There have been a number of key challenges to date that have been identified across the VI practices as single entities. Whilst they remain challenging as we have integrated we have been able to develop and implement de fragmented processes and procedures and develop plans for the future to be able to provide the best care possible for our patients.

As of the 1st April 2018 Primary Care Services will be embedded as business as usual within the Trust and will be part of the newly formed Division 3. This demonstrates the Trust's commitment to the integration of Primary Care and will ensure that the service is able to flourish and build on the success to date.

From the very outset of the VI programme, the objectives were to have:

- Better Patient quality, outcomes & satisfaction
- Better access to GP services for patient services
- Better communication between GP Practices and the hospital to help enable better care
- Better use of integrated data and systems to help enable better care to be provided

It can be identified from the results of the GP Patient survey below that VI practices show an improvement in 21 out of the 23 patient questions / outcomes when comparing results from the July 17 survey to July 16. There are noticeable improvements in relation to feedback on Nurse appointment experience (e.g. Nurses involving patients in making decisions).

Figure 1 – GP Patient Survey Comparison results

	Jul-16	Jul-17	Diff
Question	Total VI	Total VI	+/-
Through to surgery phone	71.00%	76.40%	5.40%
Receptionists are helpful	86.60%	89.40%	2.80%
Speak/See preferred GP	53.60%	57.60%	4.00%
Got an appointment the last time they tried contacting the surgery	82.60%	84.20%	1.60%
Last appointment was convenient	90.20%	80.40%	-9.80%
Experience of making an appointment was good	73.80%	76.40%	2.60%
Wait 15 mins or less for an appointment	64.40%	67.80%	3.40%
Feel they do not need to wait to long to be seen	60.80%	62.80%	2.00%
Last GP saw or spoke to gave them enough time	90.80%	92.80%	2.00%
Last GP they saw was good at listening to them	92.80%	94.00%	1.20%
Last GP was good at explaining tests and treatments	86.80%	92.60%	5.80%
The last GP involved them in decisions about care	80.80%	88.40%	7.60%
Last GP was good at treating them with care	86.00%	91.00%	5.00%
Confidence in the last GP they saw	93.40%	97.20%	3.80%
The last nurse gave them enough time	81.40%	93.20%	11.80%
Last nurse was good at listening to them	81.80%	93.80%	12.00%
Last nurse was good at explaining tests	79.20%	91.60%	12.40%
Last nurse was good at involving them in discussions around care	70.80%	90.00%	19.20%
Last nurse treated them with care and concern	79.40%	91.80%	12.40%

Confidence and trust in the last nurse	85.80%	98.80%	13.00%
Satisfied with surgery's opening hours	79.00%	80.80%	1.80%
Overall experience as good	90.80%	92.20%	1.40%

In addition to increased patient satisfaction for VI practices in the latest GP patient survey, the overall performance summary of the VI programme shown in Figure 5 illustrates that:

- There has been a 11% reduction in emergency admissions for patients from VI practices
- There has been a 8% reduction in emergency readmissions within 30 days for patients from VI practices
- Better access to GP services for patient services
- Better communication with the development of integrated systems between GP practices and the hospital

In terms of measuring appointments against the national standard, the table below calculates appointments per 1,000 patients for each VI practice compared to national guideline weekly targets for GPs (45), Other (27) and all practice appointments (72). It can be seen that GP appointments pre – VI did not meet the national target of 45 per 1,000 per week, however, with additional capacity invested by the VI programme, the practices are now achieving this target.

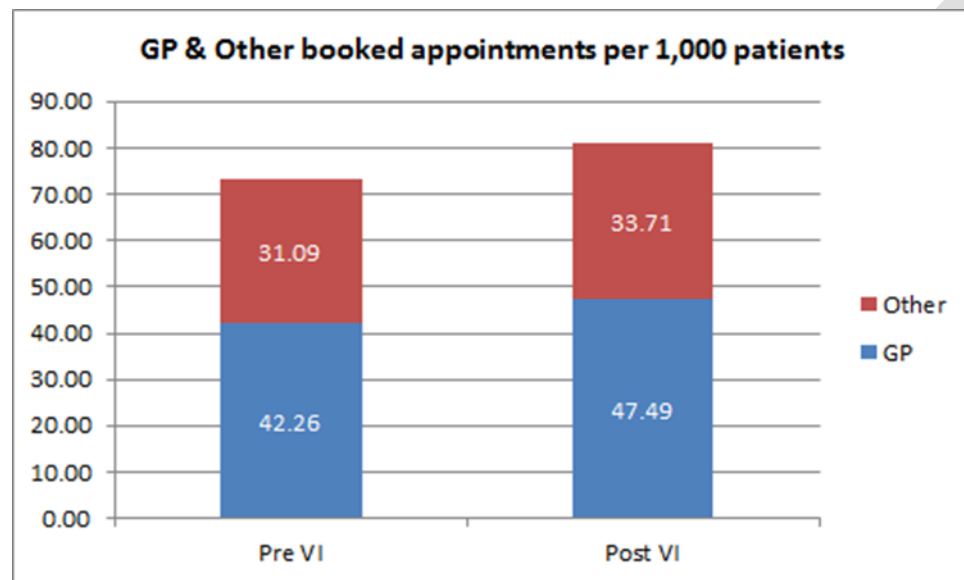
In actual terms, there has been a net increase of circa 30,000 patient appointments since the VI programme started. Additional appointment capacity has been created not only with practices increasing operational hours from 4.5 to 5 days but also the addition of Saturday and bank holiday appointments soon to include Sunday clinics from April 2018.

Figure 2 – Booked appointments per 1,000 patients

Practice	GP Appointments		Other Appointments		All Appointments		
	Pre VI	Post VI	Pre VI	Post VI	Pre VI	Post VI	Variance
	Per 1,000 Appointments per week (Target = 45)	Per 1,000 Appointments per week (Target = 45)	Per 1,000 Appointments per week (Target = 27)	Per 1,000 Appointments per week (Target = 27)	Per 1,000 Appointments per week (Target = 72)	Per 1,000 Appointments per week (Target = 72)	

Total	42.26	47.49	31.09	33.71	73.35	81.20	7.85
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Figure3 – Booked appointments graph



Following workshops with GP's and the hospital, it was recognised that we need to make better use of the many disparate systems that are used when treating patients. There is a wealth of data and information available which we need to use in a more integrated fashion which enables clinicians to utilise this data in a more timely and intelligent manner.

To help deliver this a live GP data dashboard has been developed and implemented which is accessible to GP's on a daily basis. The purpose of this dashboard is to visually highlight the stats of the population for each practice – e.g. how many patients are currently admitted, how many patients are high risk etc.

Utilisation of this dashboard and the data held within it can support GP's to make informed decisions and help introduce patient interventions earlier. This reporting system is constantly evolving in order to provide enhanced intelligence for clinicians.

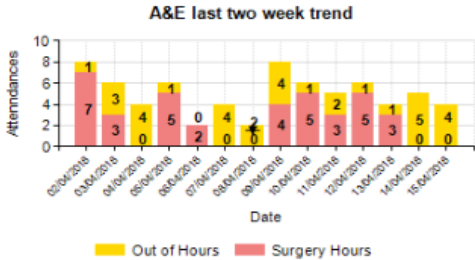
Figure 4 – Live GP Dashboard

Practice Overall Summary

Current Inpatient Status	No. of patients	3 or more emergency admissions in last 12 months	3 or more A&E attendances in last 12 months	3 or more comorbidities	Watch List	Population Health
Not Admitted	6,584	37	64	621	635	
Currently Admitted	13	2	2	5	5	
Total	6,597	39	66	626	640	

1

Yesterday's A&E Attendances: (4)

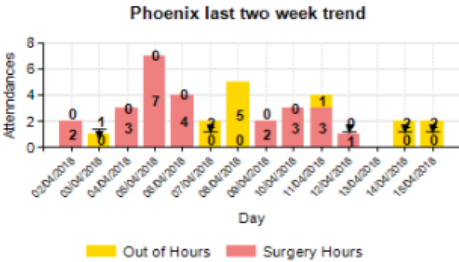


Quality & Safety Checks

Patient's with potential missing LTC coding	Child Safeguarding Differences	MDT Patient Basket	Diabetes HbA1c Check
403	6	0	2
403	6	0	2

1

Yesterday's Phoenix Walk in Centre Attendances: (2)



List of Current Inpatients: (13)

Patient Name	Ward Specialty	Age	Adm Type	NHS Number	Current inpatient ward	Current LoS	Delayed Transfer of Care?	Readmission within 30 days?	Days since Last GP Visit Date	A&E Attendances last 12 months	Emerg admissions last 12 months	Patient Journey	MDT Basket Add	Emergency Activity Trend last 3 months	PARR-30 + Score
*****	Rehab	88	NEL	*****	W1	47	No	Y	138	3	3				84%
*****	Orthopaedics	61	NEL	*****	A5W	14	No	N	167	1	1				74%
*****	Other		NEL	*****	TCUNIT	14	No	N	365						0%
*****	Other	21	NEL	*****	TCLODGE	12	No	Y	365						1%
*****	General Medicine	92	NEL	*****	C24W	11	No	N	277	3	2				68%
*****	General Medicine	60	NEL	*****	C41W	10	No	N	108	65	8				99%
*****	General Medicine	95	NEL	*****	C24W	9	No	N	108	65	8				99%

Continuous Quality Improvement 2017/18

Use of the CQUIN payment framework

A proportion of the Trust's income is conditional on achieving quality improvement and innovation goals through the CQUIN Payment Framework.

CQUINs enable the organisation to focus on the quality of the services delivered, ensuring that we continuously improve and drive transformational change with the creation of new, improved patterns of care. These will impact on reducing inequalities in access to services, improve patient experiences and the outcomes achieved. CQUIN initiatives are owned by identified service leads, with central support who develop SMART action plans to ensure the required changes are delivered.

CQUINs are agreed during the contract negotiation rounds with input from clinical leads and Executive Directors including the Chief Operating Officer and the Deputy Chief Nurse. Any areas of clarification or concern are highlighted to Commissioners during this negotiation period to ensure the CQUIN requirements are relevant and achievable to the organisation.

Review of 2017/18:

For the first time, NHS England published two year schemes which aim to provide greater certainty and stability on the CQUIN goals, leaving more time for health communities to focus on implementing the initiatives. The CQUIN schemes are intended to deliver clinical quality improvements and drive transformational change. With these objectives in mind the scheme is designed to support the ambitions of the Five Year Forward View and directly link to the NHS Mandate.

What we set out to achieve:

CQUIN schemes for 2017-2019 are detailed in the table below:

Commissioner	CQUIN Indicator Name 2017-19	Description
CCG	Introduction of health and wellbeing (Staff Survey)	<p>The NHS England Five Year Forward View made a commitment 'to ensure the NHS as an employer sets a national example in the support it offers its own staff to stay healthy'. A key part of improving health and wellbeing for staff is giving them the opportunity to access schemes and initiatives that promote physical activity, provide them with mental health support and rapid access to physiotherapy where required.</p> <p>National achievement is monitored via the NHS Staff Survey.</p>
	Healthy food for NHS Staff, visitors and patients	Providers are expected maintain the step-change in the healthy food provision required in 2016-17 and to introduce additional changes to continue the reduction in high sugar, salt and fat food content.
	Improving uptake of Flu Vaccinations for Front line clinical staff	The CQUIN aims to achieve 70% uptake of Flu Vaccinations of frontline staff.
	Timely identification and treatment for sepsis in ED and acute inpatient settings	This CQUIN assesses timely identification of patients who present with severe sepsis, red flag sepsis or septic shock and were administered intravenous antibiotics within the appropriate time-frame.
	Reduction in Antibiotic Consumption	Following on from 2016-17 the aim is a further 1% reduction in the use of antibiotics across the Trust.
	Empiric review of antibiotic prescriptions	This monitors the percentage of antibiotic prescriptions documented and reviewed by a competent clinician within 72 hours. Ensuring appropriate monitoring of antibiotics usage and supporting the reduction antibiotic usage.
	E Referrals	To support the move away from paper based referrals, providers must publish appointment slots via the E-Referral Service, for all GP referrals into Consultant led clinics by 31 March 2018

	Supporting Proactive & Safe Discharge	This CQUIN builds upon the 2016/17 A&E Plan to streamline discharge pathways, embed and strengthen the discharge to assess pathway, as well as understand capacity within community services to support improved discharge.
	Improving Assessment of Wounds	The aims to increase the number of full wound assessments undertaken in patients who have wounds which have failed to heal after 4 weeks.
	Personalised Care and Support Planning	The purpose of this CQUIN is to embed personalised care and support planning for people with long-term conditions. This will support people to develop the knowledge, skills and confidence to manage their own health and wellbeing.
	Audiology AQP (Any Qualified Provider)	The aim is to monitor uptake and patient experience of services provided.
NHSE Public Health	Secondary Dental	This required an audit of oral surgery procedures to ensure that activity undertaken in an appropriate hospital setting.
	Bowel Cancer and Bowel Scope Screening	Improve access and uptake through patient and public engagement.
NHSE Specialised Services	Haemophilia Haemtrack Patient Home Reporting	The Haemtrack system, an electronic patient-reported record of self-managed episodes and usage of blood factor products, has been demonstrated to be effective in maintaining treatment compliance, optimising home therapy and home stock control. There is high variation in the adoption of the system, and in the timeliness and accuracy of its use. The CQUIN is aimed at improving adherence, timeliness, and accuracy of patient data submissions to the system.
	Nationally standardised Dose banding for Adult Intravenous Anticancer Therapy (SACT)	It is intended that all NHS England commissioned providers of chemotherapy move to prescribing a range of drugs in accordance with a nationally approved set of dose tables.

Medicines Optimisation	This CQUIN has been designed to support Trusts and commissioners to realise benefits through a series of modules that improve productivity and performance related to medicines. The expectation is that the targets and metrics will unify hospital pharmacy transformation programme (HPTP) plans and commissioning intentions to determine national best practice and effective remedial interventions.
Paediatric Networked Care	This scheme aligns to both the national Paediatric Intensive Care Unit service review and the West Midlands review of Paediatric Critical Care services. Both work streams require delivery of robust information in order to understand the existing flows of care and meaningfully scope potential for change. In order to ensure delivery nationally it is expected that providers within a region should form a network of care, with Paediatric Intensive Care Unit providers taking on leadership.
Neonatal Community Outreach	To improve community support and to take other steps to expedite discharge, pre-empt re-admissions, and otherwise improve care such as to reduce demand for Neonatal critical care beds and to enable reduction in occupancy levels.

Progress of the CQUIN programme is monitored via the Contracting and Commissioning Forum chaired by the Director of Strategic Planning and Performance. Any areas of concern or risk are discussed at this forum and actions identified for mitigating or escalating the risks. Financial progress is also monitored via the Finance and Performance Committee.

Each of the Service Leads is required to submit a quarterly report via the Contracts Team providing relevant data and any additional evidence which provides assurance that the goals outlined within the CQUIN have been achieved.

These reports are collated and submitted to each of the three Commissioning bodies. These reports are scrutinised and where needed additional clarification is requested from the Trust before the Commissioners provide feedback as to levels of achievement.

Looking forward 2017/18

Priorities for Improvement

Workforce

Patient Safety

Patient Experience

Priority 1 – Workforce

Nationally there remains a shortage of nurses and applications to nurse training have started to decrease. With the withdrawal of bursary from September 2017 the Trust continues to work in partnership with Higher Educational Establishments to recruit the right students with the right attitude, retain students on the training programme by providing high quality placements, employ students upon completion of the course demonstrating commitment to 'home grown' and invest and offer educational opportunities and career progression to retain the skills within the Trust to provide safe and effective care to patients. However as at the end of March 2018 there has been a 20% decrease in applications.

Supplying a workforce which is capable of meeting the changing needs of the population is one of the NHS's biggest challenges. Investing in skills training and nurturing talent is central to supporting the growth of the economy. Apprenticeships at all levels can help to form part of an effective workforce supply, supporting the development of a pipeline of talent.

Our intention is to utilize the apprenticeship programme as a core nursing recruitment initiative to support our pipeline as these will provide career pathways for development, add diversity to our workforce which reflects the communities we serve and provide a further entry route into a challenged nursing profession. In line with the national agenda to increase Nursing Associates the trust has already commenced our first cohort of apprentice Nursing associate in March 2018.

Clinical supervision is a valuable learning tool for staff. The process enable's staff to reflect up on practice and promotes a 'resilience approach to their practice.

Exploring opportunities for new role development, enhancement service delivery and engagement through pre and post registration education/development to me the changing needs of our diverse population.

As part of the Trust's Nurse Recruitment and Retention Strategy (2016-2020) the following workstreams are in progress:

Enabling staff:

- The Trust's Education and Training Strategy is due for its tri-annual review will be undertaken.
- The Trust will continue to explore and develop new roles and opportunities for existing staff.

Attract staff

- A communications plan is currently being developed to support the Trust's recruitment agenda.
- A recruitment event calendar has been developed to ensure attendance at both local and national events.

- Promotion of innovative practices and service development at a range of national conferences aimed at raising the profile of nursing at the Trust.

Retain

- The Nurse Education Strategy is currently being reviewed to ensure an effective range of educational and development opportunities for staff are available.
- A greater analysis of exit data is required to inform workforce development and areas for improvement and retention.
- A commitment to review and expand the range of employee benefits.

Priority 2 – Safer Care

The Trust will continue to identify learning from incidents following robust investigation processes and disseminate this learning through tried and tested measures throughout the organisation.

The mortality review group will look to develop processes to ensure that structured judgement reviews are carried out for deaths within the organisation as part of its mortality review process and publish this data in line with national guidance recently issued.⁶

Falls

Work of the National Falls collaborative will continue to be embedded across the Trust, with continued engagement in the National Falls prevention network to share and learn. Bespoke elements of work will see:

- Revision of Medical assessment documentation in the admitting areas to reflect best practice but avoid unnecessary duplication
- Continued collaboration with the CCG regards the falls specification for community care
- Re-audit of the elements from the National Falls audit where noncompliance was found
- Further Development of the frailty pathways
- Relaunch of the upgraded reminiscence therapy software

⁶ National Quality Board (2016) National Guidance on Learning from Deaths: A Framework for NHS Trusts and NHS Foundation Trusts on Identifying, Reporting, Investigating and Learning from Deaths in Care. London: HMSO.

- Review of the current accountability meetings where all falls with harm will be scrutinised.

Preventing Infection

The Trust will continue to work effectively with colleagues in primary, secondary and social care to develop work streams and individual projects that will deliver the values of the Trust and our CCG.

A detailed annual programme of work has been developed, which includes the specific projects below:

- A strategy for reduction in gram negative bacteraemia (in particular *E.coli*) through a range of measures.
- Robust prevention and management of MRSA, MSSA and Carbapenemase Producing Enterbacteriaceae.
- Continued focus on the environment and sustaining improvements made during 2017/18
- Influenza preparedness and prevention for patients and staff.
- Development of the Surgical Site Infection Surveillance Team to include assurance of adherence to NICE guidance
- Strengthened education delivery to include forging links with the University of Wolverhampton
- Increased awareness of antimicrobial resistance through delivery of an Antimicrobial Stewardship Programme.
- Further reduction in device related bacteraemia both in the Acute and Community settings
- A strategy for reducing the use of urinary catheters
- Health and social care systems will work jointly to identify and reduce the risk of spread of tuberculosis

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Venous Thromboembolism (VTE)

Having reflected on the recommendations of the external auditors report for 2016/17 and having consulted with UNIFY (DOH), we have worked with information services to fully review our reporting processes to enable full audit trail back to source data. Monthly sample audits have been undertaken to check the accuracy of the electronic record back to the patient record. The new data extraction process will be implemented from April 2018 which will see a move to only reporting those risk assessments completed on admission (within 24 hours). This will ensure all risk assessments have been completed in a timely manner in line with trust policy and UNIFY. Full Implementation of an electronic system within Maternity services (expected completion of roll-out by end of 2nd quarter of 2018/19) will enhance these processes further.

Pressure Injuries

In the coming year, the Tissue Viability team plan to:

- Continue on the pressure ulcer collaborative, using quality improvement methods on additional clinical area to reduce incidence of pressure injuries
- A pressure ulcer consensus report is expected from NHS improvements, the Trust will analyse the recommendations and modify any processes if they need to be changed.
- Launch a new wound formulary
- Develop a post operation wound pathway
- Communicate education via social media
- Work collaboratively with the CCG to design a wound care centre of excellence
- Continue to support staff with education and training to prevent and heal wounds.
- Review the tissue Viability Strategy and plan the next steps.
- Plan a wound prevention conference.

Sign up to Safety

The work of the SU2S project will continue in 18/19 with the aim of refining the programme from evaluation feedback and observing measures and KPIs for initial change. The project will complement work that falls from the Trust People and OD Strategy and related work streams.

A formal evaluation of the TOM will commence in 18/19 to assess the individual and team experience, impact, sustainability etc. along with learning that can be applied Trust wide.

Further plans for 2018/19 are to:

- Complete roll out of TOM to priority areas
- Conduct further evaluation (s) of PCM and the impact on staff personally and professionally
- Continue sharing written quotes/staff testimonials amongst staff
- Develop the E- learning package to encourage better uptake and interest in PCM by medical staff
- Develop SU2S/PCM video testimonials to share some the benefits of attending PCM
- Share the benefits and impact of PCM training and TOM programme as a human factors/culture transformation tool
- Consider new routes to celebrate success and share learning

Medication Errors

The Trust will continue to monitor medication incidents and share learning. The electronic Prescribing and Medicines Administration (ePMA) system being implemented in 2018/19 will help us in reducing errors as well as provide more detailed information on what errors are being made by who and when.

It will also improve the recording of allergy status to prevent harm. The further rollout of automated ward storage will help in the reduction of missed doses. Development of a Medicines Management link nurse role for wards and departments will support the effective and safe administration of medicines.

Sepsis

All healthcare professionals at The Royal Wolverhampton NHS Trust have a responsibility and are accountable for ensuring patients with sepsis receive high quality and timely care.

Our aim is to reduce harm or death from sepsis through:

1. Implement actions to meet nationally recognised standards and recommendations

There has been standardisation of screening tools across the organisation for maternity, paediatrics and adults. These have replaced local sepsis screening tools. We are aware that UK Sepsis Trust and NICE are jointly working to produce a new screening tool for sepsis, based on NEWS 2 published by the RCP in 2017. Moving forward we will be implementing actions to continue to meet nationally recognised standards and recommendations.

2. Implement intelligence gathering to examine performance and outcomes

We will be working with emergency department (ED) as the main admission portal to develop robust process of screening and management of sepsis. An alert for sepsis has been put in place in ED triage to enable earlier identification of septic patients. We will be closely monitoring compliance with Quarterly sepsis screening audit in ED, trust-wide Early Warning Score; Sepsis screening and management; and antimicrobial prescribing audits.

3. Develop further actions to deliver targeted improvement in sepsis management

With sepsis, early warning score and antimicrobial audits information we are capturing data for wards across the hospital. Using this intelligence data we are able to identify areas that need targeted improvement at a trust-wide and local level.

4. Establish technological solutions to improve data gathering and real time reporting

We intent to use technology to improve the screening and reporting of sepsis. There are plans to implement sepsis screening tools as part of

the electronic observation system and to explore the use of the newly implemented electronic prescribing system to capture antimicrobial prescribing. We believe with this technological tools we would be able to establish robust solutions to improve data gathering and real time reporting.

5. Implement a structured system to ensure an ongoing programme of education and training

To increase awareness and recognition of sepsis by healthcare professionals and public, there are plans in place to strengthen the ongoing programme of education and training. Sepsis study days run by the education team over the calendar year are attended by nursing staff. It has been acknowledged that further training in addition to IP level 2 is necessary in portals of admission and higher risk areas with directorates mandating this training.

The education team will provide information concerning attendance and completion of Infection prevention level 2 training, Sepsis e-learning and Sepsis study day to provide assurance of training.

Priority 3 – Patient Experience

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1. Strengthening relationships with patient communities including Increased Patient and User Engagement.

Whilst the Trust has made some significant improvements with increasing patient and user engagement, in particular the creation of a Council of Members, ensuring that the voice of the patient is embedded throughout the organisation at a strategic level, the Trust aim to build on key relationships with the community and empower patients from every background to embrace and engage in the process.

Our aim during 2017/18 is to increase public and patient engagement, in particular to

- Have a patient voice heard at Trust Policy Group for every policy change ensuring that the patient is always at the centre of service change.
- To undertake public consultations on key issues before service delivery change. The Trust are keen to involve local people in decisions which will determine how healthcare is provided.
- Increase membership of the Council of Members ensuring that members reflect the diverse population of the patients we serve.
- To undertake a series of engagement sessions to community groups specifically to gain views of patients accessing services for protected characteristic groups.
- Continue to implement a broad range of initiatives to encourage patient involvement and utilizing various methods and platforms to ensure inclusivity.

2. To review and enhance the use of volunteers to aid a positive patient experience

This will include:

- To undertake a comprehensive audit of the volunteer base.
- Working with stakeholders, community groups and education facilities to promote the benefits of volunteering to a younger audience.
- Devise an audit tool in order to measure the effectiveness of volunteers in correlation to a positive patient experience.
- Explore different software packages to assist in the administration of recording of volunteer base

3. To be amongst the highest performing Trust's regionally and nationally in relation to the Friends and Family Test.

This will include:

- Benchmarking ourselves against our peers with aim to show continual improvements and narrowing the gap
- Robust systems in place to evidence actions and improvements for lower performing areas
- The recruitment of a data analyst to undertake more detailed analysis of the FFT metrics at divisional level

Vertical Integration

The objectives going forward are very much to build on what has been achieved so far and improve patient experience and outcomes further. To support this, the following objectives are planned within the next year:

- Collaborative working with Public health to understand our patient population and working together to improve the areas such as Obesity, teenage pregnancy, smoking status and general health inequalities in which Wolverhampton are an outlier when compared to national figures. Key to these improvements will be data analysis of primary, secondary and community care data to monitor performance and implement strategies to help improve these areas.
- Joint working with the National Gold Standards Framework Team by utilising data analytics to not only identify end of life patients earlier but also to implement policy and procedures for best practice when treating end of life patients.
- The Trust wants to work closer with patients to hear their views and learn from their experiences. Patients are encouraged to actively participate in Patient Participation Groups (PPG) meetings held at the Trust to share their ideas and experiences – this is for all VI practices. We have had excellent feedback from patients – both positive and constructive. This helps us greatly in identifying early indications of areas which may require change – an example being that patients have stated that there needs to

be better education for patients on when to use A&E and when not to.

- Active Signposting: Up skilling first point of contact staff whether face to face or on the phone, raising awareness of services available for signposting and the use of social prescribers for practices to help with social needs.
 - New Consultation types: Standardisation of appointments (face to face, home visits and telephone) across practices, implementation of 20 minute appointment slots for high risk / complex cases. Use of software to support online use, reduction of DNAs and improvement in clinics such as Flu uptake.
 - Develop the team: Introduction of physician associates, clinical pharmacists, expanding social prescribing presence in all practices. Also the development of HCAs and increasing the use and consistency of MDT meetings
 - Partnership working: Implement new innovative ways of working across primary, community and secondary care
 - Self-care: To develop self-help videos, applications and utilise the practice / RWT website.
- Productive workflows: centralised call and recall systems for long term conditions and clinical pharmacists to deal with repeat prescription issues
- Personal productivity: Pooled resource where necessary and support from central team of managers and administrative duties to be taken away from clinicians freeing up capacity.
- Improving access and Working at scale: Implementation of extended access in the form of bank holiday and regular weekend access across VI practices and working collaboratively across the healthcare to realise the 7 day access objective.

Statements of Assurance from the Board

Mandatory Quality Statements

All NHS providers must present the following statements in their quality account; this is to allow easy comparison between organisations.

Review of services

Overall 39 services are provided and/or subcontracted by the Trust. There are a significant number of sub specialties and contracts in place which deliver these overarching services.

The Royal Wolverhampton NHS Trust has reviewed all the data available to them on the quality of care 39 of these relevant health services.

The income generated by the relevant health services reviewed in 2017/18 represents 85% of the total income generated from the provision of relevant health services by The Royal Wolverhampton NHS Trust for 2017/18.

The Trust has reviewed the data against the three dimensions of quality; patient safety, clinical effectiveness and patient experience. The amount of data available for review has not impeded this objective. The data reviewed included performance against national targets and standards including those relating to the quality and safety of the services, clinical outcomes as published in local and national clinical audits including data relating to mortality and measures related to patient experience as published in local and national patient survey, complaints and compliments.

Participation in Clinical Audits

During 2017/18 there were 57 applicable national audit projects and 2 national confidential enquiries covering relevant health services that The Royal Wolverhampton NHS Trust provides.

During 2017/18 The Royal Wolverhampton NHS Trust participated in 88% (50) of these national clinical audit projects and 100% (2) of the national confidential enquiries which it was eligible to participate in.

The national clinical audits and national confidential enquiries that The Royal Wolverhampton NHS Trust were eligible to participate in, and for which data collection was completed during 2017/18 are shown in the tables below.

The Trust has submitted 100% of the required number of cases for all national audit projects. Please note that some audits do not have a set number of required cases and instead criteria must be met in order for a case to be audited and therefore submitted to the audit project.

The National Confidential Enquiries that The Royal Wolverhampton NHS Trust participated in during 2017/18 are as follows:

National Confidential Enquiries	Participated
Young People's Mental Health (3518)	Yes – In Progress

Perioperative diabetes (3610)	Yes – Awaiting Report
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The 7 national clinical audits that The Royal Wolverhampton NHS Trust did not participate in during 2017/18 are as follows, including rationale as to why the Trust did not participate:

National Clinical Audit & Enquiry Project name	Work stream	Directorate	Rationale
BAUS Urology Audits - Female Stress Urinary Incontinence Audit	N/A	Gynaecology	Not participating - the Gynaecologists will have to subscribe to BAUS and the fees are high.
Congenital Heart Disease (CHD)	Adult	Cardiology	No longer participating in this audit as RWT were only submitting data for PFO closures, which has now been stopped.
National Audit of Intermediate Care (NAIC)		Care of the Elderly	Wolverhampton CCG are not participating in this audit and so the Trust cannot participate. Both parties must be registered in order to take part.
National Cardiac Arrest Audit (NCAA)	N/A	Resuscitation Team	The data captured by this audit would be of extremely limited value to the Trust. Assurance found via local audit.
National Ophthalmology Audit	Adult Cataract surgery	Ophthalmology	Medisoft software to be available by July 2018 with subsequent 6 month bedding in period (for staff to be familiarised with the system). Participation in this audit will continue during 2019/20.
National Vascular Registry	N/A	General Surgery	Audit relates to major vascular interventions which do not take place at any of the Royal Wolverhampton NHS Trust sites.
UK Parkinson's Audit: (incorporating Occupational Therapy Speech and Language Therapy, Physiotherapy Elderly care and neurology)	N/A	Neurology	Due to the audit lead leaving the trust, the Neurology team missed their registration deadline. Audit provider has confirmed that no new trusts can be added onto this audit. In the previous audit the department scored well in most domains and the service provided was rated as good. The teams involved will use this time to further improve Parkinson's Care locally through national audit recommendations.

The national clinical audits that The Royal Wolverhampton NHS Trust did participate in during 2017/18 are shown in Appendix 1.

The national clinical audits that The Royal Wolverhampton NHS Trust continues to participate in since 2017/18 (remain in progress) are shown in Appendix 2.

The reports of 7 completed National clinical audits projects that were reviewed by the provider in 2017/18 are shown in Appendix 3 with the action the Trust intends to take to improve the quality of healthcare provided:

Clinical Audit Activity

In total 435 clinical audits were conducted across the Trust, 80% of which were completed by the end of the financial year. The adjusted completion rate for 2017/18 (excluding national audits) was 91%.

Clinical Audit Outcomes

The reports of 347 clinical audits (completed to date) were reviewed by the provider and a compliance rating against the standards audited agreed.

51 (15%) audits demonstrated **moderate or significant non-compliance** against the standards audited. The Royal Wolverhampton NHS Trust intends to take actions to improve the quality of healthcare provided and will re-audit against these standards in 2018/19. Details of these actions are shown at Appendix 4.

Participation in Clinical Research

National studies have shown that patients cared for in research active NHS Trusts have better clinical outcomes. The availability of research across clinical services at RWT provides a number of complementary additions to existing patient care and treatment.

Ensuring patients are given an option to participate in clinically appropriate research trials is a national and local target and identified by patients as an important clinical choice.

The Trusts performance in research continues to be on a par with the large acute Trusts within the West Midlands region. The research culture, enhanced through the Trust's hosting of the West Midlands Clinical Research Network, has continued to be developed during the year.

The Trust is measured against a range of national performance indicators covering recruitment into studies, increasing access to commercially sponsored research and reducing the time to set-up studies. The Trust has worked hard to improve its performance in these key areas, whilst ensuring that the high quality of care experienced by research patients is maintained.

The number of patients receiving health services provided or sub-contracted by The Royal Wolverhampton NHS Trust in 2017/18 recruited to participate in research approved by a research ethics committee was in excess of 2,300. Over 200 studies have been active during the past year. The majority of these patients (96%) were recruited into studies adopted onto the National Institute of Health Research (NIHR) Clinical Research Network (CRN) Portfolio. This exceeds the Trust target of 2000 recruits set at the beginning of the year and 75% of the stretch target set by the CRN West Midlands.

There were 19 new NIHR adopted industry-sponsored clinical research studies opened at RWT during 2017/18.

The Trusts research teams have this year received national recognition for their recruitment into studies within a number of clinical areas including Cardiology, Rheumatology, Diabetes and Antenatal. In addition, the Trust received a CRN WM award in October 17 for the best performing Trust in recruiting patients to time and target for commercial studies.

The R&D Directorate at RWT activity seeks feedback from research participants on their experiences of research activity at the Trust. The results indicate how well the research team is displaying the Trust values and behaviours of providing safe and effective care, being kind and caring and exceeding expectations.

Our most recent patient experience questionnaire, completed by 195 participants of research during 2017/18, showed that 96% of them felt research is important to improve healthcare services.



The following levels of satisfaction were reported:

- 80% would consider participating in research again.
- 78% would recommend participating in research to a friend or family member.

Clinical Practice and Innovation research highlights 2017- 2018

Professor of Clinical Practice and Innovation is a joint appointment with the Royal Wolverhampton NHS Trust and the University of Wolverhampton, Faculty of Education, Health and Wellbeing. The scope of role is to raise research awareness and activity in the caring science professions in both Trust and University, and to help the organisations to work more closely together, underpinning the Trust's professional standards for safe and effective care.

This work has involved the review and implementation of the new Trust Research Strategy *Stepping up for Research, 2017-2021* for caring science professionals.

Statements from the Care Quality Commission

The Royal Wolverhampton NHS Trust is required to register with the Care Quality Commission and its current registration status is registered with no conditions.

The Care Quality Commission has not taken enforcement action against The Royal Wolverhampton NHS Trust during 2017/18.

The Royal Wolverhampton NHS Trust has participated in an unannounced inspection of some of its core services, announced use of resources and a well led review as part of the CQC's new inspection process during Q4 2017/18. The Trust awaits the formal draft report of the inspection findings.

The Trust has had two inspections by the Health and Safety Executive, 1 in Pathology which was a planned inspection of which no contraventions were received, and 1 for a RIDDOR (Reporting of Injuries, Diseases and Dangerous Occurrences Regulations 2013) reportable

incident with no contravention notice issued.

Statement on relevance of Data Quality and your actions to improve your Data Quality

The Royal Wolverhampton NHS Trust is taking the following actions to improve data quality in accordance with the relevant information governance toolkit standards.

- Conducts regular audit cycles
- Performs monthly Completeness and Validity checks across inpatient, outpatient, ED and waiting list data sets
- Monitor activity variances
- Use external/internal data quality reports
- Use standardised and itemised data quality processes in SUS data submissions monthly
- Hold bi-monthly meetings with a set agenda to discuss data quality items
- Hold bi-monthly Trust Data Quality Meetings to manage / review practices and standards

NHS Number and General Medical Practice Code Validity

Clinical Coding Error Rate

The Royal Wolverhampton NHS Trust was not subject to the Payment by Results clinical coding audit during the reporting period by the Audit Commission.

Clinical Coding Audits were conducted and conformed to Information Governance Standards Level 3. The area Audited for this was Admitted Patient Care for All Specialties.

The error rates reported in the latest audit for that period are detailed below and were based on a small sample of 200 Finished Consultant Episodes.

Admitted Patient Care diagnoses and procedure coding (clinical coding) were:

Primary Diagnoses Incorrect 3%
Primary Procedures Incorrect 3%

The overall Healthcare Resource Group error rate for the audit was 6.2% of the total number of episodes, which is a change of 3.1% absolute and 2.5% net.

All recommendations following the audit have been completed.

NHS Number and General Medical Practice Code Validity Updated as per Month 12 2017/18.

The Royal Wolverhampton NHS Trust submitted records during 2017/18 to the Secondary Uses service for inclusion in the Hospital Episode Statistics which are included in the latest published data. The percentage of records in the published data shows an improvement in every area against the 2017/18 submission, which included the patient's valid NHS number:

99.8% for admitted patient care;
99.9% for outpatient care; and
98.8% for accident and emergency care.

Which included the patient's valid General Practitioner Registration Code was:

100% for admitted patient care;
100% for outpatient care; and
100% for accident and ED

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Information Governance Toolkit

Information Governance Toolkit Return 2017/ 2018

The annual self-assessment submission (V14.1) on the Information Governance Toolkit to the Department of Health for 2017/18, the overall scores are as follows:

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------|
| • The Royal Wolverhampton NHS Trust | RL4 - 77% Satisfactory (45 requirements) |
| • Alfred Squire | M92002 - 89% Satisfactory (13 Requirements) |

• MGS medical practice	M92654 - 71% Satisfactory (13 Requirements)
• Lea Road	M92007 - 66% Satisfactory (13 Requirements)
• West Park	M92042 - 66% Satisfactory (13 Requirements)
• Warstones	M92044 - 76% Satisfactory (13 Requirements)
• Ettingshall MC	Y02735 - 100% Satisfactory (13 Requirements)
• Thornley Street	M92028 - 82% Satisfactory (13 Requirements)
• Penn Manor	M92011 - 97% Satisfactory (13 Requirements)

Looking forward to 2017/18 for Information Governance and General Data Protection Regulation 2018

The Trust continues to monitor patterns and trends of Information Governance incidents, implementing measures to reduce these, where practically possible. The Trust's information governance strategy is currently being reviewed in light of revised general data protection regulation issued in 2016 which is currently awaiting statutory ratification.

In order to support a revised information governance strategy, a programme of work is currently underway to ensure compliance with the new General Data protection regulation 2016 (GDPR), in readiness for May 2018 when the regulation comes into force. The Trust is also working closely with GP Partnerships that have joined the organisation to align practices and share good practice.

Core Quality Indicators – Summary Hospital Level Mortality Indicator (SHMI)

The data made available to the Trust by the Information Centre with regard to-

The value and branding of the Summary Hospital-Level Mortality Indicator (“SHMI”) for the Trust for the reporting period 2017/18;

The Royal Wolverhampton NHS Trust considers that this data is as described for the following reasons:

The Royal Wolverhampton NHS Trust (RWT) has a robust, established mortality governance system and is continuously striving to improve processes to help minimise avoidable in-hospital mortality. The Trust promotes an open culture of facilitating learning from care provided to patients who die whilst in the hospital or shortly after discharge.

The Trust uses a variety of mortality monitoring measures such as unadjusted mortality rates, standardised mortality rates (Summary Hospital Level Mortality Indicator – SHMI*) and qualitative information from deceased patient case note reviews to inform the mortality review processes. The Trust has implemented a revised Learning from Deaths policy in 2017, aligned with the National Guidance on Learning from Deaths released at the beginning of the year.

SHMI data and banding are public data made available by NHS Digital.

The SHMI for RWT has increased and was published as higher than expected from April 2016 - March 2017; the values are presented in the table below.

Indicator	Reporting Period	
	April 2016 – March 2017	July 2016 - June 2017
SHMI RWT	1.15 (higher than expected)	1.16 (higher than expected)

SHMI England	1	1
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SHMI data source NHS Digital.

**The SHMI is the ratio between the actual number of patients who die following hospitalisation at the trust and the number that would be expected to die on the basis of average England figures, given the characteristics of the patients treated there. It includes deaths which occur in hospital and deaths which occur outside of hospital within 30 days (inclusive) of discharge.*

***This is an indicator designed to accompany the SHMI. The SHMI methodology does not make any adjustment for patients who are recorded as receiving palliative care. This is because there is considerable variation between trusts in the way that palliative care codes are used. Using the same spell level data as the SHMI, this indicator presents crude percentage rates of deaths reported in the SHMI with palliative care coding at either the diagnosis or specialty level.*

The Royal Wolverhampton Trust intends to take/ has taken the following actions to improve this, and so the quality of its services in 2017/18 by:

Action was taken throughout 2017 to investigate the potential causes of the increased SHMI and to provide assurance that the care deceased patients received was appropriate.

It is well known that the mortality statistics are very sensitive to data quality and variation in data between acute Trusts in England. The Royal Wolverhampton Trust commissioned a number of audits of which concluded that the higher than expected SHMI was due to a data collation issue, more specifically due to variation in data and practice across England, there was no evidence of an actual higher mortality at this Trust. The statistically calculated expected mortality rate was lower from the second half of 2015-16, which resulted in a higher SHMI. Some of the changes in data can be explained by the introduction of a new admissions model following the opening of the new Emergency Department (ED). Whilst the number of deaths has not changed significantly, the revised model aimed at admission avoidance in ED has meant that significantly fewer admissions of certain patient categories have been observed. At the same time, in England, admissions for the same patient diagnoses has also increased leading to a lower expected mortality rate. Whilst we cannot influence the variation in data across England, we have identified

areas where we can potentially improve our data, which could lead to a correction in our expected mortality; actions are implemented to address these.

In addition to the internal case note reviews the Trust commissioned two external independent clinical audits to seek further assurance in relation to the quality of care provided to deceased patients and identify aspects of care which could be improved. The conclusions of these audits correlated well with findings from internal audits. The findings were generally positive and no systemic failures in care provided to deceased patients were identified. Opportunities for improvement were identified; some of those had already been addressed with changes implemented. Further actions were agreed to drive change and support learning.

Core Quality Indicators – Summary of Patient Death with Palliative Care

The data made to the Trust by the information centre with regard to the percentage of patient deaths with palliative care coded at either diagnosis or specialty level for the Trust for the reporting period

The Royal Wolverhampton NHS Trust considers that this data is as described for the following reasons:

This contextual indicator shows the percentage of discharges and deaths reported in the SHMI dataset, where the patients received specialist palliative care as identified by the clinical coding. The Trust had seen a decline in the overall palliative care coding rate when compared to the national rate following the introduction of the new end of life care pathway. The variation could be explained by different recording and coding practices for specialist palliative care employed across England. During 2017 action was taken to improve the documentation and coding of the specialist palliative care to ensure this activity is more accurately reflected in the clinical coding.

Page 10	Indicator	Reporting Period	
		April 2016 – March 2017	July 2016 - June 2017
	Percentage of deaths reported in the SHMI with palliative care coding at either diagnosis or specialty level – RWT**	22.2	22.8
	Percentage of deaths reported in the SHMI with palliative care coding at either diagnosis or specialty level – England**	30.7	31.1

Data Source NHS Digital 2018

The Royal Wolverhampton Trust intends to take/ has taken the following actions to improve this, and so the quality of its services in 2018/19 by:

- The Trust will continue to monitor the accuracy of palliative care coding by cross referencing with the Somerset database
- The palliative care directorate are currently reviewing the skill mix in line with the levels of activity within the service
- The Trust have sighted it's interest in joining a national collaborative looking at end of life care
- The Trust will continue with its commitment to achieving gold standards framework aims

DRAFT

Core Quality Indicators – Learning from Deaths

The Trust has adopted a revised Learning from Deaths policy incorporating the national guidance released in 2017. The new policy sets out the following principles for adult deaths:

- a) All deaths will continue to have an initial consultant led mortality review (peer review within directorate) called stage 1 review
- b) The evidence-based methodology developed by the Royal College of Physicians for reviewing deaths, the Structured Judgement Review (SJR), was adopted by the Trust and implemented since June 2017 as a pilot in 9 specialties, and across the Trust since August 2017.
- c) A stage 2 review will be implemented for cases meeting a list of criteria which were determined in the policy, taking into account the national guidance. This will be a review undertaken independently by a medic and a non-medic (peer review across the division) with involvement from multidisciplinary professionals as appropriate.

The Mortality Review Group (MRG), a largely clinical group is monitoring the compliance with the new process across specialties. The work of this group is scrutinised by an executive Mortality Assurance Group and the Trust Board.

The organisation has made the decision to publish the avoidable mortality identified through agreed methodology on a quarterly basis in the Quality and Performance report presented to the Trust Board. These data are in the public domain.

Consideration is being given to the early implementation of the Medical Examiner role. It is likely that if this model is adopted the process for undertaking stage one reviews will change. It is envisaged that this model will allow specialties to undertake more in depth reviews therefore facilitating better learning opportunities.

Core Quality Indicators – Summary of Patient Reported Outcome Measures (PROMS)

The data made to the Trust by the information centre with regard to Patient Reported Outcome Measures (PROMS)

PROMS assess the quality of care delivered to NHS patients from their perspective, regarding the health gains for the following four surgical interventions using pre and post-operative survey questionnaires:

- Groin Hernia surgery
- Varicose vein surgery
- Hip replacement surgery
- Knee replacement surgery

The questionnaire doesn't differentiate between first time intervention and repeat surgery for the same procedure.

Figure 1: Adjusted average health gain on the EQ-5DTM Index by procedure

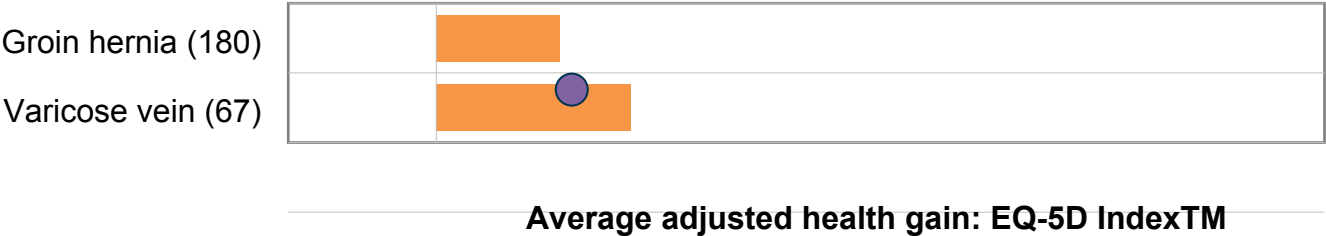


Fig 1 Data Source NHS Digital 2018

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Figure 2: Adjusted average health gain on the EQ-5DTM Index by procedure

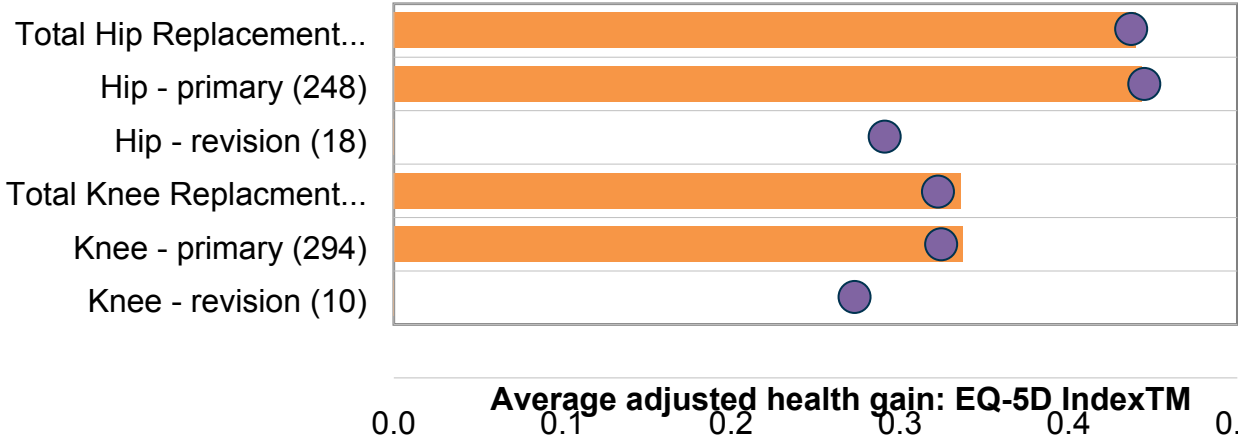


Fig 2 Data Source NHS Digital 2018 Provisional Data

	VARICOSE VEINS		GROIN HERNIA	
Post-Surgery	RWT Outcomes	National Outcomes	RWT Outcomes	National Outcomes
Patients reporting improvement	79%	55%	52%	53%
Patient reporting no change	12%	30%	36%	29%
Patient reporting worse symptoms	8%	15%	12%	18%

Page 6

The Royal Wolverhampton NHS Trust considers that this data is as described for the following reasons:

Data relating to groin hernia and varicose veins represents the period April to September 2017. With effect from October 2017, the NHS contract no longer requires PROMs collection for groin hernia or varicose vein surgery; this is potentially due to the limited clinical value of these procedures. The only mandated collections that will continue are for hip and knee surgery.

PROMS data is shared via the directorate governance meetings, data indicates that performance is in line with national average for three of the four procedures, varicose veins has exceeded health gains compared to the national average. Upon comparison with previous year's figures there has been an improvement in all of the PROM outcomes for expected health gain. The Trust do not perform revisions for hips or knees therefore there is no Trust data included.

The Royal Wolverhampton Trust intends to take/ has taken the following actions to improve this, and so the quality of its services in 2018/19 by:

PROMS data will continue to be reviewed via the relevant directorate governance meetings. With the following actions identified:

- Education for patients continues to be provided pre operatively and the PROMS questionnaire explained and provided to patients at preoperative appointments.
- The Trust will continue to audit consent compliance as part of its ongoing audit programme, any issues identified will be discussed via local governance meetings and with individual clinicians as required.

Core Quality Indicators – Readmission Rates

The data made available to the Trust from its internal PAS system with regard to Re-admission Rates

All data from PAS, using the national definition of a readmission
2015/16 - 2017/18

Page 96	Readmissions				Grand Total
	Age	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	
	Aged 4-15	440	505	423	1368
	16yrs and over	5966	5443	5165	16574
	Grand Total	6406	5948	5588	17942

Total Admissions				Grand Total
Age	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	
Aged 4-15	5288	5429	5117	15834
16yrs and over	115288	118585	117355	351228
Grand Total	120576	124014	122472	367062

Percentage Readmissions				Grand Total
Age	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	
Aged 4-15	8%	9%	8%	8%
16yrs and over	5%	5%	4%	5%
Grand Total	5%	5%	5%	5%

The Royal Wolverhampton NHS Trust considers that this data is as described for the following reasons:

HSCIC (NHS Digital) no longer publish readmission data and therefore the Trust's internal data has been used, however this does not provide opportunities to allow benchmarking.

This data forms part of the Chief Operating Officer's report to the Trust Board and Trust Management Team on a monthly basis.

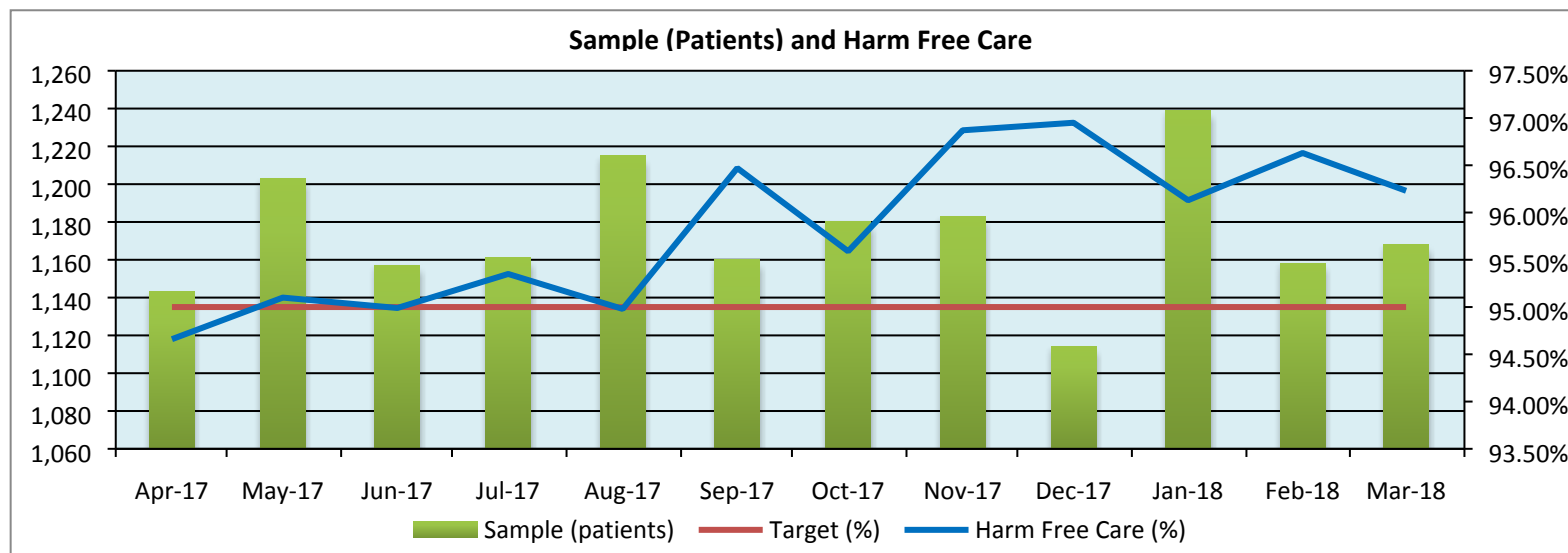
The Royal Wolverhampton Trust intends to take/ has taken the following actions to improve this, and so the quality of its services in 2018/19 by:

- Adherence to the Red to Green day protocols regards discharge
- Improved information regards discharge
- Working with local residential and nursing homes regards transfer of patients back to their care
- Discharge planning at pre-operative assessment
- Discharge planning at the point of admission

All of the above is aimed at comprehensive discharge planning at the point of admission involving patients, families and/or carers to ensure a collaborative approach and that the patient remains at the centre of decision making.

Core Quality Indicators – Safety Thermometer

The data made to the Trust by the information centre with regard to Safety Thermometer



The Royal Wolverhampton NHS Trust considers that this data is as described for the following reasons:

- The data is collected monthly by each inpatient area and verified by the Senior Sister and Matron upon submission.
- Safety Thermometer data is distributed and discussed on a monthly basis, as part of a suite of key performance metrics used by the Trust to analyse and triangulate performance.
- Data for each of the 4 harms is triangulated with that of internal incidence data reported via the Trust's datix system.

The Royal Wolverhampton Trust intends to take/ has taken the following actions to improve this, and so the quality of its services in 2018/19 by:

- The Senior Nursing Team will continue to promote the awareness of the prevalence of harm and associated learning in the Trust.
- Pressure injuries and falls are scrutinised using an accountability model, whereby root cause analyses are reviewed together with our commissioners for those with serious harm, this thereby ensures root causes are evidenced and lessons learnt explicit for communicating in to the Trust.
- Training regarding specific developments and learning for the 4 individual harms will be delivered through a range of forums and methods to ensure current evidence is used in practice
- The Trust will continue to work with its stakeholders to ensure that a city wide approach is taken.

(The NHS Safety Thermometer "Classic" allows teams to measure harm and the proportion of patients that are 'harm free' from pressure ulcers, falls, urine infections (in

patients with a catheter) and venous thromboembolism This is a point of care survey that is carried out on 100% of patient on one day each month.)

Core Quality Indicators – VTE Prevention

The data made to the Trust by the information centre with regard to VTE Prevention

	Q1 2016/17	Q2 2016/17	Q3 2016/17	Q4 2016/17	Q1 2017/18	Q2 2017/18	Q3 2017/18	Q4 2017/18
RWT	95.54%	95.29%	96.73%	96.60%	95.59%	95.37%	95.72%	
National Average	95.73%	95.51%	95.57%	95.53%	95.11%	95.25%	95.36%	
Trust with Highest Score	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	
Trust with Lowest Score	80.61%	72.14%	76.48%	63.02%	51.38%	71.88%	76.08%	

The Royal Wolverhampton NHS Trust considers that this data is as described for the following reasons:

- The numerator is the number of adult in-patients that have received a VTE assessment upon admission to the Trust using the clinical criteria of the national tool (including those risk assessed using a cohort approach in line with published guidance); and
- The denominator is the number of adult inpatients (including surgical, acute medical illness, trauma, long term rehabilitation and day case etc).

The Royal Wolverhampton Trust intends to take/ has taken the following actions to improve this, and so the quality of its services in 2018/19 by:

The VTE leads have the support of the Executive team to assist in promoting the importance of undertaking VTE assessments across the organization. The Trust is consistently meeting national targets and exceeding previous figures.

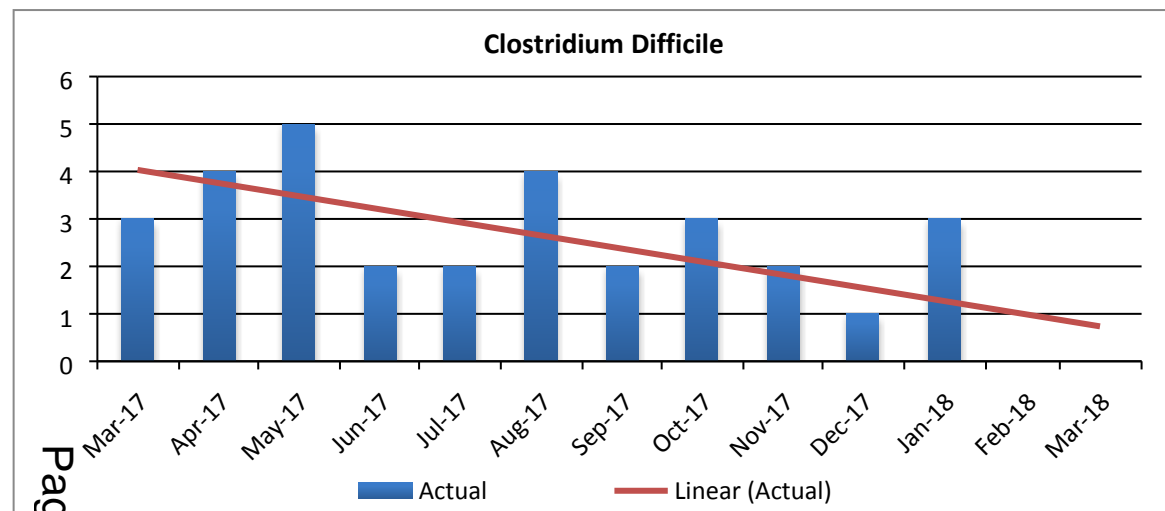
Multiple measures have been put in place to increase awareness of VTE prevention and management amongst all healthcare staff and some of the measures include:

- The new data extraction process will be implemented from April 2018 which will see a move to only reporting those risk assessments completed on admission (within 24 hours)
- Trust-wide audits for a minimum of twice a year are now in place in addition to the focused rolling monthly audits both of which serve to inform and assure the Trust regarding not only completion of VTE assessments but the actual care provided at individual patient level with respect to VTE management.
- Rolling RCA process to identify errors and disseminate the learning derived to the Trust.

The Royal Wolverhampton NHS Trust intends to continue its efforts to become a VTE exemplar site and to maintain its percentage as close to 100% and seek on-going assurance not only regarding completed VTE assessments but also appropriate prescribing and use of VTE prevention measures and to reduce patient harm. Measures are currently underway to improve clinical pathways and guidance and tighten up on other aspects of VTE prevention and anti-coagulation including the use of newer oral anti-coagulants.

Core Quality Indicators – C Difficile

The data made to the Trust by the information centre with regard to C Difficile



	Apr-17	May-17	Jun-17	Jul-17	Aug-17	Sep-17	Oct-17	Nov-17	Dec-17	Jan-18	Feb-18	Mar-18	Totals
The Royal Wolverhampton Trust	4	5	2	2	4	2	3	2	1	3	0	0	28

	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18
RWT	17.5	25.0	15.5	9.6
National Average	14.7	15.0	13.1	13.3
Trust with highest score	62.6	64.1	77.8	87.9
Trust with lowest score	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

The Royal Wolverhampton NHS Trust considers that this data is as described for the following reasons:

There are robust Governance structures for monitoring delivery of the Infection Prevention annual programme of work, and this is supported by surveillance and indicator data, to include:

- NHS 'Safety Thermometer'
- Nursing quality metrics
- Laboratory data
- Domestic monitoring
- Mortality information
- National HCAI data capture system Monitoring
- Trust Infection Prevention and Control Group
- Environment Group
- Health and Safety Steering Group
- Clinical Quality Review Meetings
- Contract Monitoring Meetings

The Infection Prevention Team feed data, assurance and risks into various reporting structures, to include but is not limited to; Patient Safety Improvement Group, Quality Standards Action Group, Environment Group, Health and Safety Steering Group, Decontamination Committee, Trust Management Committee and Trust Board.

The Trust Infection Prevention and Control Group continues to provide strategic direction, monitor performance, identify risks and ensure a culture of openness and accountability is fostered throughout the organisation in relation to infection prevention and control. This is reinforced in the community by working closely with Public Health and Commissioners to manage risks within independently contracted services and care homes.

The Royal Wolverhampton Trust intends to take/ has taken the following actions to improve this, and so the quality of its services in 2018/19 by:

The challenge of acute and community incidence of *Clostridium difficile* meant that new approaches were required in order to improve patient safety. These included:

- Environmental controls continue to be a top priority in our approach in tackling *Clostridium difficile*; the deep clean schedule has been completed with great effect, disposable mop heads have been introduced in the last year and a new wipe for decontamination of the environment and equipment was introduced within inpatient and health centre settings.

- Sustain best practice and broaden knowledge of infections through collection and analysis of good quality surveillance data
- Develop an infection prevention system in the wider healthcare community setting, to include care agencies and hospice settings
- Zero tolerance to avoidable health care associated infection
- Expand research activity of the Infection Prevention Team
- Sustain the Trusts' excellent reputation for Infection Prevention through team members' participation in national groups and projects.
- Sustain *Clostridium difficile* reduction with a lower tolerance of individual cases

Core Quality Indicators – Incident Reporting

The data made to the Trust by the information centre with regard to Incident Reporting

2016/17 (Full Year Data)			2017/18 (April - September)		
Incidents	% resulting in death	% resulting in severe harm	Incidents	% resulting in death	% resulting in severe harm
9324	0.2% (14)	0.2% (15)	4718	0.1% (5)	0.2% (10)

Data source – Trust Data at present 2018

The Trust defines severe or permanent harm as detailed below:

Severe harm: a patient safety incident that appears to have resulted in permanent harm to one or more persons receiving NHS-funded care;

Permanent harm: harm directly related to the incident and not related to the natural course of a patient's illness or underlying condition is defined as permanent lessening of bodily functions; including sensory, motor, physiological or intellectual.

The Royal Wolverhampton NHS Trust considers that this data is as described for the following reasons:

- The Trust has a well embedded and healthy reporting culture and promotes the reporting of near miss incidents to enable learning and improvement
- The Trust undertakes data quality checks to ensure that all patient safety incidents are captured and appropriately categorised in order to submit a complete data set to the National Patient Safety Agency.

The Royal Wolverhampton Trust intends to take/ has taken the following actions to improve this, and so the quality of its services in 2018/19 by:

- The Trust has reviewed its policy and training to facilitate swift reporting and management review of incidents (including serious incidents)
- Trust will continue to communicate lessons learnt via risky business newsletter
- Governance officers will continue to share Route Cause Analysis summaries across all directorate governance meetings where applicable
- The Trust Quality, Safety and Patient Experience Strategy will be reviewed to ensure it reflects current themes and shared learning

Core Quality Indicators – Patient Friends and Family Test

The data made to the Trust by the information centre with regard to Patient Friends and Family Test

The Friends and Family Test (FFT) is a nationwide initiative which is a simple, single question survey which asks patients to what extent they would recommend the service they have received at a hospital department to family or friends who need similar treatment.

The tool is used for providing a simple, headline metric, which when combined with a follow up question and triangulated with other forms of feedback, can be used across services to drive a culture of change and of recognising and sharing good practice. The overall aim of the process is to identify ways of improving the quality of care and experience of the patients and carers using NHS services in England.

The Royal Wolverhampton NHS Trust considers that this data is as described for the following reasons

- FFT data is published monthly
- FFT data is published nationally
- FFT data forms part of nursing metrics
- Analysis undertaken regards low performing areas and improvement plans implemented

Friends and Family Test Survey Response Rate

	Q1 2017/18	Q2 2017/18	Q3 2017/18	Q4 2017/18	2017/18 Average	2016/17 Average
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	T				T				T					T				T						
Emergency Department	9 %	7%	32%	0%	9 %	7%	31%	0%	11 %	8%	32%	0%					7 %	6%	24%	0%	10 %	7%	34%	0%
Inpatients	3 %	1%	18%	0%	4 %	2%	12%	0%	4 %	2%	26%	0%					3 %	1%	14%	0%	3 %	1%	9%	0%
Maternity	3 %	1%	19%	0%	5 %	2%	30%	0%	2 %	1%	10%	0%					3 %	1%	15%	0%	2 %	1%	11%	0%
Outpatients	3 %	3%	20%	0%	3 %	3%	14%	0%	3 %	3%	16%	0%					2 %	2%	13%	0%	3 %	3%	20%	0%

The Royal Wolverhampton Trust intends to take/ has taken the following actions to improve this, and so the quality of its services in 2018/19 by:

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- Benchmarking ourselves against our peers with aim to show continual improvements.
- Robust systems in place to evidence actions and improvements for under-performing areas
- The recruitment of a data analyst to undertake more detailed analysis of the FFT metrics at divisional level

Core Quality Indicators – Supporting Our Staff

The data made to the Trust by the information centre with regard to Supporting Our Staff

(Staff FFT, National NHS Survey and Chatback)

The Trust is one of the largest employers in its local community, employing over 8000 people. The detailed workforce profile is shown in section 1 of the Annual Report.

The Trust follows a number of established ways of engaging with staff in order to improve employee engagement and to support staff to continuously strive for excellence in patient care. These include the annual national NHS Staff Survey and the quarterly national Friends and Family Test.

The data below is collected nationally each quarter and shows the percentage of staff employed by, or under contract to, the Trust who would recommend the Trust as a provider of care to their family or friends. In addition the percentage of staff who would recommend the Trust as a place to work is shown for quarters Q 1 2016/17 to Q 4 2017/18.

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(a) Staff Friends and Family Test

Recommendation Rates - Work

	Q1 2016/17	Q2 2016/17	Q4 2016/17	Q1 2017/18	Q2 2017/18	Q4 2017/18
RWT	70%	72%	70%	73%	70%	
England	64%	63%	64%	64%	63%	
Highest	89%	97%	85%	97%	96%	
Lowest	30%	29%	20%	29%	25%	

Recommendation Rates - Care

	Q1 2016/17	Q2 2016/17	Q4 2016/17	Q1 2017/18	Q2 2017/18	Q4 2017/18
RWT	79%	86%	82%	82%	82%	
England	80%	80%	79%	81%	80%	
Highest	100%	100%	98%	100%	100%	
Lowest	50%	44%	44%	55%	43%	

Not Recommended - Work

	Q1 2016/17	Q2 2016/17	Q4 2016/17	Q1 2017/18	Q2 2017/18	Q4 2017/18
RWT	13%	12%	14%	10%	14%	
England	18%	18%	18%	17%	19%	
Highest	57%	57%	78%	57%	64%	
Lowest	1%	0%	4%	1%	0%	

Not Recommended - Care

	Q1 2016/17	Q2 2016/17	Q4 2016/17	Q1 2017/18	Q2 2017/18	Q4 2017/18
RWT	5%	5%	7%	4%	7%	
England	6%	6%	7%	6%	6%	
Highest	28%	41%	27%	20%	29%	

Lowest	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	
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(b) National NHS Survey

Our staff engagement rate for 2017 was 3.82 and remains above average in relation to comparator Trusts. This overall indicator of staff engagement has been calculated using the questions that make up Key Findings 1, 4 and 7.

In 2017 the Trust made a decision to carry out a census, therefore instead of the random sample of 1250 staff receiving a survey, all staff received an invitation to participate.

In addition to enabling the Trust to understand the view of staff, the national staff survey enables the Trust to benchmark performance against other combined acute and community Trusts. The response rate for the Trust in 2017 was 40%, despite this being 3% lower than comparator Trusts, the 2017 response rate was 8% higher than 2016 response rate of 32%.

Overall, the results are similar to 2016, except for Key Finding 4 – Staff motivation at work, which has seen a decrease in score, however still remains above the national average for comparator Trusts.

Top 5 ranking scores (i.e. where the Trust compares most favourably with other combined acute and community trusts in England)	KF2. Staff satisfaction with the quality of work and care they are able to deliver.
	KF27. % of staff/colleagues reporting most recent experience of harassment, bullying or abuse.
	KF14. Staff satisfaction with resourcing and support.
	KF28. % of staff witnessing potentially harmful errors, near misses or incidents in the last month.
	KF6. % of staff reporting good communication between senior management and staff.
Bottom 5 ranking scores (i.e. where the Trust compared least favourably with other combined acute and community trusts in England)	KF31. Staff confidence and security in reporting unsafe clinical practice.
	KF20. % of staff experiencing discrimination at work in the last 12 months.
	KF23. % of staff experiencing physical violence in the last 12 months.
	KF7. % of staff able to contribute towards improvements at work.
	KF9. Effective team working.
Where staff experience has deteriorated	KF4. Staff motivation at work

The Royal Wolverhampton NHS Trust considers that this data is as described for the following reasons:

- Results are communicated by the management structure to all local areas
- Results are discussed at monthly governance meetings
- Analysis of results resulting in action plans are being formulated
- The action plans are monitored through divisional governance structures

The Royal Wolverhampton Trust intends to take/ has taken the following actions to improve this, and so the quality of its services in 2018/19 by:

- Occupational health and wellbeing piloted a number of activities for staff relating to holistic therapies
- A programme of staff benefits is being developed engaging local businesses
- A range of flexible working options are available and these continue to be expanded
- Maternity workshops have been developed to allow staff to fully understand their options and entitlements
- Adopting and promoting NHS Personal, Fair and Diverse Champions campaign
- Every Voice Matters Campaign is being used as an 'umbrella' under which all the initiatives to encourage and support Employee Voice and Patient Voice are presented
- With the RCN, appointed a team of cultural ambassadors

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Our performance in 2017/18

Quality of care based on Trust performance – overview

OVERVIEW OF THE QUALITY OF CARE BASED ON TRUST PERFORMANCE

As part of the standard NHS contract, the Trust is required to monitor and report performance against a set of key metrics. These indicators are all reported to the Trust Board on a monthly basis.

Performance against the National Operational Standards:

Indicator	Target 2017/18	Performance 2017/18	Performance 2016/17	Performance 2015/16
*Cancer two week wait from referral to first seen date	93%	92.74%	93.59%	94.71%
*Cancer two week wait for breast symptomatic patients	93%	92.31%	95.39%	95.77%
*Cancer 31 day wait for first treatment	96%	97.20%	96.52%	96.75%
*Cancer 31 day for second or subsequent treatment - Surgery	94%	88.45%	86.49%	92.80%
*Cancer 31 day for second or subsequent treatment - Anti cancer drug	98%	100.00%	99.72%	99.85%
*Cancer 31 day for second or subsequent treatment - Radiotherapy	94%	97.75%	98.04%	99.76%
*Cancer 62 day wait for first treatment	85%	74.87%	77.84%	75.89%
*Cancer 62 day wait for treatment from Consultant screening service	90%	82.01%	86.97%	86.45%
*Cancer 62 day wait - Consultant upgrade (local target)	88%	90.69%	91.07%	91.50%
Emergency Department - total time in ED	95%	89.97%	90.66%	91.76%
Referral to treatment - incomplete pathways	92%	90.81%	90.89%	93.07%
Cancelled operations on the day of surgery as a % of electives	<0.8%	0.53%	0.42%	0.69%
Mixed sex accommodation breaches	0	0	1	0
Diagnostic tests longer than 6 weeks	<1%	0.8%	1.1%	0.0%

*forecast final performance as final figures are not finalised at the time of publication.

Performance against other national and local requirements

There are a number of other quality indicators that the Trust uses to monitor and measure performance. Some of these are based on the National Quality Requirements and others are more locally derived and are more relevant to the city of Wolverhampton and the wider population we serve.

Similar to the National Standards, these metrics are also reported to the Trust Board alongside a range of other organisational efficiency metrics. This gives the Board an opportunity to have a wide ranging overview of performance covering a number of areas

Performance against other National and Local Quality Requirements:

Indicator	Target 2017/18	Performance 2017/18	Performance 2016/17	Performance 2015/16
Clostridium Difficile	35	28	45	73
MRSA	0	2	0	0
Referral to treatment - no one waiting longer than 52 weeks	0	10	10	0
Trolley waits in A&E not longer than 12 hours	0	4	0	1
VTE Risk Assessment	95%	95.62%	96.00%	96.20%
Duty of Candour - failure to notify the relevant person of a suspected or actual harm	0	1	3	1
Stroke - 90% of time spent on stroke ward	80%	85.39%	89.16%	84.00%
Maternity - bookings by 12 weeks 6 days	>90%	91.50%	90.40%	89.10%
Maternity - breast feeding initiated	>64%	64.50%	65.20%	64.60%

Appendix 1 – National Clinical Audits that RWT participated during 2017/18

National Clinical Audit & Enquiry Project name	Workstream	Directorate	Status of Audit
Acute Coronary Syndrome or Acute Myocardial Infarction (MINAP)	N/A	Cardiology	Awaiting Report
Adult Cardiac Surgery	N/A	Cardiothoracic	Awaiting Report
BAUS Urology Audits - Cystectomy	N/A	Urology	Completed
BAUS Urology Audits - Radical Prostatectomy Audit	N/A	Urology	Completed
Bowel Cancer (NBOCAP)	N/A	Oncology & Haematology	Awaiting Report
Cardiac Rhythm Management (CRM)	N/A	Cardiology	Awaiting Report
Case Mix Programme (CMP)	Intensive Care Audit	Critical Care	Completed
Elective Surgery (National PROMs Programme)	N/A	T&O	Awaiting Report
Falls and Fragility Fractures Audit programme (FFFAP)	Fracture Liaison Service Database	Rheumatology	Awaiting Report
Falls and Fragility Fractures Audit programme (FFFAP)	National Hip Fracture Database	T&O	Awaiting Report
Head and Neck Cancer Audit Audit will cease to be part of NCAPOP from end of May 2017.	N/A	Oncology & Haematology	Awaiting Report
National Audit of Dementia	Dementia care in general hospitals	Care of the Elderly	Completed
National Audit of Percutaneous Coronary Interventions (PCI) (Coronary Angioplasty)	N/A	Cardiology	Awaiting Report
National Comparative Audit of Blood Transfusion programme	Re-audit of the 2016 audit of red cell and platelet transfusion in adult haematology patients	Pathology	Awaiting Report
National Diabetes Audit - Adults	National Core Diabetes Audit	Diabetes	Completed
National Diabetes Audit - Adults	National Diabetes Foot Care Audit	Diabetes	Awaiting Report
National Diabetes Audit - Adults	National Diabetes Inpatient Audit (NaDia)	Diabetes	Completed
National Heart Failure Audit	N/A	Cardiology	Awaiting Report
National Joint Registry (NJR)	Hip replacement	T&O	Awaiting Report
National Joint Registry (NJR)	Knee replacement	T&O	Awaiting Report
National Maternity and Perinatal Audit (NMPA)	N/A	Obstetrics	Awaiting Report

National Prostate Cancer Audit	N/A	Urology	Completed
Oesophago-gastric Cancer (NAOGC)	N/A	Oncology & Haematology	Awaiting Report

Appendix 2 – National clinical Audits that RWT continues to participate in and which remain in progress since 2017/18

National Clinical Audit & Enquiry Project name	Workstream	Directorate	Status of Audit
BAUS Urology Audits - Nephrectomy audit	N/A	Urology	In Progress
BAUS Urology Audits - Percutaneous Nephrolithotomy (PCNL)	N/A	Urology	In Progress
Diabetes (Paediatric) (NPDA)	N/A	Paediatrics	In Progress
Endocrine and Thyroid National Audit BAETS operate a continuous data collection model. Collection cycle runs from 1 Jan to 31 Dec	N/A	General Surgery	In Progress
Falls and Fragility Fractures Audit programme (FFAP)	Inpatient Falls	Care of the Elderly	In Progress
Fractured Neck of Femur (care in emergency departments)	N/A	ED	In Progress
Inflammatory Bowel Disease (IBD) programme / IBD Registry	N/A	Gastroenterology	In Progress
Learning Disability Mortality Review Programme (LeDeR)	N/A	Trustwide	In Progress
Major Trauma Audit	N/A	ED	In Progress
Maternal, Newborn and Infant Clinical Outcome Review Programme	Confidential enquiry into serious maternal morbidity	Obstetrics	In Progress
Maternal, Newborn and Infant Clinical Outcome Review Programme	Confidential enquiry into stillbirths, neonatal deaths and serious neonatal morbidity	Obstetrics	In Progress
Maternal, Newborn and Infant Clinical Outcome Review Programme	Maternal morbidity and mortality confidential enquiries (cardiac (plus cardiac morbidity) early pregnancy deaths and pre-eclampsia)	Obstetrics	In Progress
Maternal, Newborn and Infant Clinical Outcome Review Programme	Maternal mortality surveillance	Obstetrics	In Progress

Maternal, Newborn and Infant Clinical Outcome Review Programme	Perinatal mortality and morbidity confidential enquiries (term intrapartum related neonatal deaths)	Obstetrics	In Progress
Maternal, Newborn and Infant Clinical Outcome Review Programme	Perinatal Mortality Surveillance	Obstetrics	In Progress
National Audit of Breast Cancer in Older People (NABCOP)	N/A	General Surgery	In Progress
National Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD) Audit programme	Pulmonary rehabilitation	Respiratory	In Progress
National Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD) Audit programme	Secondary Care	Respiratory	In Progress
National Comparative Audit of Blood Transfusion programme	National Comparative Audit of Transfusion Associated Circulatory Overload (TACO)	Pathology	In Progress
National Diabetes Audit - Adults	National Pregnancy in Diabetes Audit	Obstetrics	In Progress
National Emergency Laparotomy Audit (NELA)	N/A	Critical Care	In Progress
National Lung Cancer Audit (NLCA)	Lung Cancer Clinical Outcomes Publication	Respiratory	In Progress
National Neonatal Audit Programme - Neonatal Intensive and Special Care (NNAP)	N/A	Neonates	In Progress
Pain in Children (care in emergency departments)	N/A	ED	In Progress
Procedural Sedation in Adults (care in emergency departments)	N/A	ED	In Progress
Sentinel Stroke National Audit programme (SSNAP)	N/A	Stroke	In Progress
Serious Hazards of Transfusion (SHOT): UK National haemovigilance scheme	N/A	Trustwide - Lead by Pathology	In Progress

Appendix 3 – National Clinical Audits reviewed by RWT in 2017/18 with actions intended to improve the quality of healthcare provided

Completed audits are reviewed by the provider to identify the outcomes of audits and confirm the compliance rating against the standards audited. It is crucial that where audits have identified moderate or significant non-compliance, that actions are taken to address gaps and implement changes to improve the quality of healthcare provided. All audits identified as moderate or significant non-compliance were (where appropriate) added to the 2018/19 audit plan for subsequent re-audit.

The reports of 7 completed National clinical audit projects have been reviewed by the provider to date. The Trust intends to take the following actions to improve the quality of healthcare provided:

2017/18 Audit ID	National Clinical Audit, Enquiry, Project name & Worksteam	Lead Directorate	Compliance rating	Actions identified to improve the quality of healthcare provided
3514	BAUS Urology Audits - Radical Prostatectomy Audit	Urology	All standards met	Not applicable.
3464	BAUS Urology Audits - Cystectomy	Urology	Fully compliant	Not applicable.
3214	Case Mix Programme (CMP) - Intensive Care Audit	Critical Care	Fully compliant	Not applicable.
2946	National Audit of Dementia - Dementia care in general hospitals	Care of the Elderly	Minor non- compliance	We have addressed all of the issues raised by the audit findings. In addition we have given the national team ideas on how to improve data collection and interpretation.
3440	National Diabetes Audit – Adults - National Core Diabetes Audit	Diabetes	Minor non- compliance	Continued review of all patients with diabetes to ensure all care processes are checked to improve identification of at risk patients

3438	National Diabetes Audit – Adults - National Diabetes Inpatient Audit (NaDia) - reporting data on services in England and Wales	Diabetes	Minor non-compliance	Development and implementation of foot assessment. Use of electronic prescribing will reduced wrong prescriptions of insulin type.
3466	National Prostate Cancer Audit	Urology	All standards met	Not applicable

Appendix 4 – Local clinical Audits reviewed by RWT in 2017/18 with actions intended to improve the quality of healthcare provided

The following 51 (15%) audits demonstrated **moderate or significant non-compliance** against the standards audited. The Royal Wolverhampton NHS Trust intends to take the following actions to improve the quality of healthcare provided and will re-audit against these standards in 2018/19.

Directorate	Audit Title	Compliance Rating	Actions identified to improve the quality of healthcare provided
Accident & Emergency	Local documentation audit - completion of safeguarding stamp within Paediatric documentation	Moderate Non-Compliance	Documentation to be amended to ensure that concerns can be clearly documented and audited to assess whether the 'safeguarding stamp' is an effective measure and that concerns were acted upon accordingly.
Accident & Emergency	Local prescribing of Co-amoxiclav in the Emergency Department (re-audit)	Moderate Non-Compliance	Findings discussed at Doctors local induction. Ensure other specialties are aware of the correct management of soft tissue injuries. Consider adding a pop-up window on Mediwell to advise clinicians to check if co-amoxiclav is really indicated.
Audiology	Pure Tone Audiometry (PTA) (Service Evaluation)	Moderate Non-Compliance	To enhance awareness amongst relevant staff on the importance of good and accurate record keeping.
Cardiology	An audit into maternal planning around pacemaker and advanced devices implants (service evaluation)	Moderate Non-Compliance	Clinical Director to email colleagues to highlight the importance of taking a full history from patients concerning their past pregnancies and plans for any future pregnancies. Device pathway requires review.
Cardiology	Lipid measurement and referral after admission with a myocardial infarction (NICE Audit)	Moderate Non-Compliance	Not fully compliant against the gold-standard of measuring lipids on acute admission. Lipid service provision to be implemented (pharmacy template). Following the audit a full lipid profile is now requested at admission.
Cardiology	Local audit on the safe use of NOAC's	Moderate Non-Compliance	Discussions with pharmacy to support the revision of the patient leaflet produced by pharmacy. As the safe use of NOACs encompasses several areas (risk/benefit, patient education, safe discharge), a tool in the form of a checklist could incorporate these and help improve safe prescribing Although a checklist is helpful, education in the safe prescribing of NOACs and use of the safety checklist also

			form an important aspect. (Junior doctor presentation at the start of the rotation/ Nurse + Pharmacist awareness checklist)
Cardiology	Local ECG Training and standards at RWT (re-audit)	Moderate Non-Compliance	Awareness of the E learning package and supporting documentation to be heightened. An ECG video to be devised and available to staff. A simplified ECG machine stocklist to be produced. Staff to be made aware of audit results. A SOP to be devised to assist staff who undertake ECG.
Cardiology	Pacemaker box change - local audit	Moderate Non-Compliance	A local guideline is being created as guidance for optimum replacement times of pacemaker, to be attached at the pacing clinic room. The audit was presented to the Cardiac physiologists, to inform them of discrepancy between time left on the battery of pacemaker and listing for a box change procedure. A local guideline is being created as guidance for optimum replacement times of pacemaker according to different makes.
Cardiothoracic Surgery	Implementation of a Structured Handover Form for Cardiothoracic Patients on Transfer from Theatre to Critical Care Unit: First Audit (local audit)	Significant Non-Compliance	The 'Handover Template' form should be included in the patient's folder on arrival to the operating room. The 'Handover Template' form should be filled in the operating room before patient leave the theatre and hand over to ITU team. Actions have been put in place to ensure a more effective handover is in operation.
Cardiothoracic Surgery	Local re-audit. Assessment of image quality in peri-operative TOE	Moderate Non-Compliance	Local standard / data set for targeted perioperative TOE are being developed. This audit has enabled a new local standard to be introduced and will enable further more detailed audits to be conducted to make further improvements to the service.
Care of the elderly	Communication of Do Not Attempt Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation (DNACPR) decisions to Primary Care (local audit)	Significant Non-Compliance	Approximately a quarter of our patients are having DNACPRs completed but only a quarter are being communicated to GPs. We will be working with Division to ensure that the DNACPR commencement is part of the template for Discharge Notifications.
Care of the elderly	Correct documentation on	Moderate Non-	The directorate are going to ensure that every member of

	Warfarin prescription on in patients on Care of the Elderly wards (local audit)	Compliance	clinical staff is aware of their responsibilities with this group of patients. This will be done through teaching sessions, safety huddles and changes to the e-discharge letters.
Care of the elderly	Local Antibiotics Audit	Moderate Non-Compliance	Local induction in April for new junior doctors - antibiotic stewardship and sepsis (bundle). Update in weekly departmental meeting - audit results and education. Education about antibiotics and importance of communication about type of antibiotic, review date and length of course of antibiotic. Sepsis bundle needs to be completed (when antibiotic used for sepsis).
Care of the elderly	Peri-operative analgesia in patients with fractured neck of femur (local audit)	Moderate Non-Compliance	Project to be presented at the T&O Directorate governance meeting. Audit team recommends that analgesia prescriptions should be standardised. Regular paracetamol and 5 microgram/hour buprenorphine patch. PRN oral morphine solution. This recommendation to be discussed at T&O governance meeting. Findings of project to be highlighted at the T&O junior induction to emphasise the importance of adequate analgesia especially in the cognitively impaired. Need to improve recognition of pain in cognitively impaired by ensuring it is assessed on movement as well as at rest.
Critical Care	Anaesthetic Record keeping - 2018 (local audit)	Moderate Non-Compliance	In order to encourage better documentation of the delivery of better care, there needs to be good leadership both of encouragement and of correction. This data has been presented to the department and the audit will be repeated annually. The new anaesthetic chart has prompts which will hopefully increase compliance with completing the data set.
Critical Care	Audit of the use of the central venous catheter insertion checklist and record (NICE Audit)	Moderate Non-Compliance	Education in and awareness of the CVC checklist and reasons for its implementation.
Critical Care	Audit of Theatre Controlled Drug record-keeping (local audit)	Moderate Non-Compliance	Medical staff and Theatre staff have been briefed on the results of the audit at team meetings and at our Quality Improvement Forum. We have produced an educational video to reinforce the correct process and this will be made

			available to our staff. We will ask that all relevant staff watch the video and will record compliance with this using signature sheets. Results highlighted a necessity for improvement in our record-keeping and via presentation/discussion we have raised the potential implications for not doing this correctly.
Critical Care	NELA - National Emergency Laparotomy Audit (NELA) - 2015/16 data	Moderate Non-Compliance	Modification of booking form for theatre to include P-possum score as standard. Modification of anaesthetic chart to include P-possum as standard.
Critical Care	Prevention of perioperative hypothermia; an audit of current practice against NICE CG65	Moderate Non-Compliance	Communication about use of warming devices and regular monitoring has been re-circulated. There is a new anaesthetic chart being agreed, which has on it a 'prompt' for temperature check every 30 minutes. Consider review of guidelines to include pre-op warming.
Dermatology	Local re-audit: Recommended Pre-treatment and Monitoring Investigation for Biological Treatment	Moderate Non-Compliance	New Cross to begin to using BAD proforma (UK biologics checklist). Both sites to adopt 2017 BAD guidelines. Spot audit to check compliance after three months. Cannock Chase Hospital site to undertake the same audit.
Dermatology	WHO Checklist - Local re-audit	Moderate Non-Compliance	More HCAs to be put in to clinics, so that nurses and doctors are available to carry out the WHO checklist process appropriately. We also agreed to carry out a spot audit before the next main audit to pick up changes sooner.
Dietetics	Nutrition support on the ICCU (local audit)	Moderate Non-Compliance	All patients admitted to the ICCU are MUST screened within 24 hours of admission (if not already done on the ward). All ICCU staff are aware of the ICCU NG feeding protocol (and adhere to it unless contraindicated) and dietetic referral criteria. Improve delivery of calories/protein to enterally fed critically ill patients towards gold standard of 80%. Use of micronutrient supplementation in select high risk patients ICCU patients.
Gastroenterology	Confirming correct placement of nasogastric feeding tubes (local audit)	Significant Non-Compliance	All Matrons and ward managers to be re-informed of the introduction of NG/ NJ Confirmation Sheet on the reverse of the Enteral feeding Regime. Communication to be sent to all matrons and ward managers regarding NG Feeding Tube Insertion Confirmation sticker. MUST to be completed each

			time a nasogastric tube is inserted. All Matrons and ward managers to be informed of availability of Monthly Key trainer and Introductory sessions for NG training by Nutrition Nurses. All Matrons and ward managers and ward staff to be informed of availability of E-learning package. IMTG informed of need for training to be Mandatory. IMTG to put as a Mandatory package.
General surgery	Audit of contents of consent form (local audit)	Moderate Non-Compliance	Ensure that the teaching provided at induction will highlight these issues. There is a consideration of using standardised pre-printed consent forms for the common surgical procedures conducted. Improvements required around legibility, avoid abbreviations and to ensure 'removal of tissues' section is completed.
General surgery	NICE CG174 IV Fluid Management in Acute Surgical Patients	Moderate Non-Compliance	Education in the form of tutorials has taken place. Dedicated session in the formal nursing teaching on IV fluid balance charts.
General surgery	Oxygen Administration & Prescription (local audit)	Moderate Non-Compliance	Create a leaflet highlighting audit findings to be circulated to the surgical house officers and ward sisters.
General surgery	Venous Thrombo-embolism Prophylaxis in Acute Surgical patients (local audit)	Moderate Non-Compliance	1st and 2nd VTE assessments columns added to the doctors Handover sheet. VTE assessments discussed at doctors handover (8am & 8pm). VTE rounds at 7:30 done by the on-call team - TEDS & Clexane. TEDS boxes on the drug chart for timing of prescription and application. Laminated papers in the ward about the TEDS importance. Adding TEDS application column in nursing hand-over sheets. Adding TEDS as part of the nursing safety handover. Highlight the importance of adding Wt to vital PAC on initial assessment or later by nursing staff. VTE champion (Junior doctors) to raise awareness.
Head & Neck	Re-audit Antibiotic prophylaxis in day case dentoalveolar surgery (local audit)	Significant Non-Compliance	Education of team. Poster in theatres with guidelines. Communication to all new team members. Create consensus with regard clinical care of day case dentoalveolar cases.
Head & Neck	Re-audit Seven day working : Review of acute ENT patient	Moderate Non-Compliance	Addressed at audit meeting, Consultants now provide daily ward rounds in the week. Additionally, a H&N Consultant

	admissions (service evaluation)		ward round occurs every Wednesday. On-call consultant is responsible for reviewing patients at other times.
Obstetrics	Enhanced Maternity Care Audit (local audit)	Moderate Non-Compliance	Formalise ward rounds with the Anaesthetists. Ensure Consultant review debrief on wards. Improvements to documentation.
Oncology & Haematology	An Audit on the Management of Confirmed Neutropenic Sepsis (NICE Audit)	Moderate Non-Compliance	To be presented at academic meeting with Trust Sepsis Lead. Agreed to use Sepsis 6 screening tool across the Trust. Working group set up to move project across the trust to ensure all staff aware.
Oncology & Haematology	Audit of Acute Oncology Service (AOS) Activity (local audit)	Moderate Non-Compliance	Complete AOS audits in June 2018. Educational drive to support ED over the forthcoming months – Sepsis Awareness training to be completed. Directorate Managers to acknowledge increased service activity and initiate a projection plan (systems of identifying all patients for the on-call service. Seven-day nursing service implementation).
Oncology & Haematology	CG151 Neutropenic sepsis	Moderate Non-Compliance	To share these findings with Sepsis Working group and continue to meet monthly Continue to audit data on a two monthly basis (feed back to the group). Continue to work collaboratively with ED on this issue. Audit findings need to remain on Risk Register. Consider ways to support ED where prescribing is concerned. Promote the use of Sepsis Screening Tool in all areas. Re-evaluate the current practice of blood culture taking. Train nursing staff in Durnall Unit to take blood cultures.
Paediatrics Acute	A Local Audit on Anaphylaxis and use of EpiPen	Moderate Non-Compliance	Manager for school nurses informed her team that on-going training needed to be delivered. EPIPEN packs now sent to schools by the company. GP advised about dose changes via clinic/emergency plan.
Paediatrics Community	Health Visiting Did Not Attend Appointment Documentation Audit (local audit)	Moderate Non-Compliance	The DNA Trust policy has been re-circulated to the entire health visiting team. Each team now holds a daily handover meeting, whereby practitioners discuss the visits/contacts of the previous day. The meeting is chaired by the Team Leader and promotes peer review, ensuring policy is

			followed.
Paediatrics Community	Health Visiting Domestic Violence Records Audit (Safeguarding) - 2017 (local audit)	Moderate Non-Compliance	Develop a training package for staff regarding safeguarding record keeping. Develop a form with the safeguarding team to be placed in the records evidencing discussion of the case during safeguarding supervision and any information sharing that may be required. Advise the Safeguarding Supervisor to always discuss any issues identified with the relevant professional and follow up to ensure staff have made appropriate changes as required.
Pharmacy	A re-audit assessing Warfarin prescribing in medical and surgical patients following the introduction of the new anticoagulant prescription chart (local audit)	Significant Non-Compliance	The team will raise awareness through educational support meetings and update their Standard Operating Procedures to improve their current practice.
Pharmacy	Missed and delayed doses of Parkinson's medicines at The Royal Wolverhampton Hospitals NHS Trust (local audit)	Moderate Non-Compliance	Yellow stickers from Parkinson's UK will be recommended, and it will be recommended to make rotigotine patches of formulary status. Rotigotine patches are now available in the dispensary robot.
Pharmacy	Trust Wide NHSLA Prescription Chart Audit 2017/18 (Re-audit)	Moderate Non-Compliance	The audit highlights that there is still scope for all clinical areas within the Trust to improve their prescribing practice against those standards outlined in MP01; this will in turn lead to fewer prescribing errors and an overall improvement in medication safety. The final report will be presented at specialty governance meetings. Each team is to develop action plans to address areas of non-compliance.
Radiology	Emergency Department CT Head Reporting Audit (local audit)	Moderate Non-Compliance	Recruit more Registrars. Undertake risk assessment. Delivery of training to ED Consultants (provided by Radiology Consultants).
Radiology	Justification criteria of referral of CT pulmonary angiogram requests (NICE Audit)	Significant Non-Compliance	Information to be disseminated to IRMER practitioners and referrers. Review of CTPA protocol.
Radiology	Percutaneous nephrostomy tube exchange: are we doing enough? (local audit)	Moderate Non-Compliance	Develop Interventional Radiology Department database for patients with long term nephrostomies, highlighting high risk patients. Remind Interventional radiologists to include drain

			type used for each patient in their procedure reports at the audit meeting.
Renal medicine	Quality of Documentation on E-Discharge, prescribing and follow up (local audit)	Moderate Non-Compliance	Amend the layout of the discharge summary. Suitable mechanism of training- As part of FY1 training, a CBD should be conducted on completion and summarising a patient's discharge. Encourage consultants as part of their ward round to help summarise the working/main diagnosis and potential follow ups. Incorporate as part of the junior doctor trust induction a template on writing discharge summaries. Aim to re-audit in 1 years' time following the above recommendations. Look into weekend discharges and discharge drugs.
Rheumatology	Audit of the ICE / DAWN system following implementation of the ICE Pathology results system at New Cross November 2017 (local audit)	Moderate Non-Compliance	Feedback audit findings to clinical staff re: improving registration and updating of DAWN database. Feedback to ICT team re: discrepancies in blood tests to inform DAWN development and pathology lab systems. Feedback to clinical managers re: DAWN resourcing implications and to refine the use of DAWN and proactively identify and act on problems. Re-audit by new DAWN administrator team to confirm improvement/ progress with the system.
Rheumatology	Cardiovascular risk monitoring in the rheumatology department (local audit)	Significant Non-Compliance	To educate team members on the importance of assessing cardiovascular risk factors in patients with RA. To use the QRISK2 CVD calculator yearly to assess patients (in a template form that can be attached to notes).
Rheumatology	National Fracture Liaison Service Database	Moderate Non-Compliance	Rheumatology now running a full FLS service from Cannock Chase Hospital.
Sexual Health	Audit of STI testing in HIV positive MSM within our service (local audit)	Moderate Non-Compliance	Educate staff on screening guidelines and this will encourage staff to offer screening to patients. Also, patient education will help to promote issues about HIV, sexual health screening and practicing safer sex. The team will need to develop and implement a new pro-forma to allow medics to easily access data such as high-risk behaviour and overdue screening.
Stroke	Psychology Provision on Inpatient Stroke Units within	Moderate Non-Compliance	Staff training programme is being developed and rolled out at end of May 2018. MDT proforma developed.

	Royal Wolverhampton NHS Trust (service evaluation)		
Trauma & Orthopaedics	Assessing VTE risk in a hospital setting (local audit)	Significant Non-Compliance	A more stringent approach to ensuring VTE assessments are completed will be taken by Registrar B as part of afternoon duties and by the on-call Reg for overnight admissions. The importance of VTE assessment completion will be enforced at the local junior doctor induction. Continue to discuss the compliance rating of VTE assessment completion at monthly governance meetings.
Trauma & Orthopaedics	Audit of NOF Integrated Pathway, BPT and NOF Clinical Coding (local audit)	Moderate Non-Compliance	A more stringent approach to ensuring VTE assessments are completed will be taken by Registrar B as part of afternoon duties and by the on-call Reg for overnight admissions. The importance of VTE assessment completion, NOF pathway, Surgical coding and clinical coding forms will be enforced at the local junior doctor induction. Continue to discuss the compliance rating of VTE assessment completion at monthly governance meetings. NOF pathway is being re-written and consideration will be given to include the clinical coding forms.
Urology	G&S Blood Testing during Pre-Operative Assessment for Elective Urological surgery: A retrospective local audit	Moderate Non-Compliance	New protocol designed, distributed and implemented.



Health Scrutiny Panel

24 May 2017

Report title	Adoption of Hot Food Takeaway Supplementary Planning Document (SPD)	
Cabinet member with lead responsibility		
Wards affected	All	
Accountable directors	Keren Jones, City Economy John Denley, Public Health & Wellbeing	
Originating service	Public Health and Wellbeing, Planning	
Accountable employee(s)	Lina Martino Consultant in Public Health Tel 07973 715555 Email Lina.Martino@wolverhampton.gov.uk Michele Ross Lead Planning Manager (Sub-Regional Strategy) Tel 01902 554038 Email Michele.ross@wolverhampton.gov.uk	
Report to be/has been considered by	Strategic Executive Board	10 April 2018
	Executive Team	23 April 2018
	Health Scrutiny Panel	24 May 2018
	Cabinet Member for City Economy	6 June 2018
	Cabinet Member for Health & Wellbeing	6 June 2018

Recommendations for action:

1. The report has been submitted to scrutiny panel for review and comment.

1.0 Purpose

- 1.1 The Hot Food Takeaway Supplementary Planning Document (SPD) provides guidance on appropriate locations for new hot food takeaways, considering factors such as the concentration of similar premises in the vicinity and the proximity of secondary schools. This is provided to Councillors for review prior to final sign-off.

2.0 Background

- 2.1 Following Cabinet approval on 18 October 2017, public consultation on the draft SPD took place from 30 October to 11 December 2017. During that time the document was made available at the Civic Centre and main libraries and on the Council's website, and statutory consultees and key stakeholders were notified and engaged.

- 2.2 During the consultation period four representations were received directly, whilst the Draft SPD had a high profile on social media. A number of suggested changes have been incorporated in the final SPD where appropriate:

- Table 2 has been amended to show a 2017 estimated population with the Office of National Statistics (ONS) population growth estimate (since 2011) applied (4%).
- Table 3 has been inserted to show childhood obesity rates by ward. Guidance Hot Food Takeaway(HFT) 2 is aimed at managing a factor that can contribute towards childhood obesity.
- The map on page 26 has been amended to confirm that the 400m exclusion zones are indicative distances, taking into account consideration of the urban form.

- 2.3 A Consultation Statement has been produced which summarises these representations and the City of Wolverhampton Council's responses. One objection was received, and the response to the objection is summarised below:

- The document is in line with the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) in terms of promoting healthy communities. It also accords with the Black Country Core Strategy (the Local Plan) which is in turn in accordance with the NPPF.
- Hot Food Takeaways are recognised as adding to the vitality and viability of centres but retailing should be the dominant use. As identified in policy and DCLG Guidance (2012), *"Retailing plays a major role in attracting people to the centre of cities, towns and villages, thus contributing to the overall economic vitality of those centres and supporting their role as centres of social interaction in the community"*.
- This is expanded on in Section 2 – Promoting Health Communities of the NPPF, which states that *"Crucially, Local Plans should identify areas where it may be necessary to limit freedom to change the uses of buildings, and support such restrictions with a clear explanation"*.
- Furthermore, Paragraph 6 of National Planning Practice Guidance states that *"local planning authorities can consider bringing forward, where supported by an evidence base, local plan policies and supplementary planning documents, which limit the*

proliferation of certain use classes in identified areas, where planning permission is required. In doing so, evidence and guidance produced by local public health colleagues and Health and Wellbeing Boards may be relevant”.

- Chapter 8 of the NPPF gives an overall principle of the role of the planning system in facilitating social interaction and creating healthy, inclusive communities. “*Local planning authorities should create a shared vision with communities of the residential environment and facilities they wish to see*”.
- The SPD does not require HFT’s that are already in existence with 400m of secondary schools to close. In terms of preventing new HFT’s from locating within 400m of secondary school, the SPD does not ask for money or contributions, therefore it does not create a financial burden.
- The flow diagram (Figure 2 in the Draft SPD) assists applicants to make successful applications.
- Individual matters pertaining to each planning application can be discussed at pre-application stage, which is a free service.
- In addition, each proposal for a new A5 use will be assessed on its individual merits and the guidance contained in the SPD will be applied with a degree of flexibility for each case, for instance, if an applicant wished to sell a range of healthier food instead of the typical high fat, high salt food sold in most hot food takeaways.

2.4 The Consultation Statement and the final SPD for adoption can be viewed at: www.wolverhampton.gov.uk/planningpolicy.

3.0 Consultation

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- The SPD does not require HFT's that are already in existence with 400m of secondary schools to close. In terms of preventing new HFT's from locating within 400m of secondary school, the SPD does not ask for money or contributions, therefore it does not create a financial burden.
- The Flow Diagram (Figure 2 in the Draft SPD) assists applicants to make successful applications.
- Individual matters pertaining to each planning application can be discussed at pre-application stage, which is a free service.
- In addition, each proposal for a new A5 use will be assessed on its individual merits and the guidance contained in the SPD will be applied with a degree of flexibility for each case, for instance, if an applicant wished to sell a range of healthier food instead of the typical high fat, high salt food sold in most hot food takeaways.

3.4 The Consultation Statement and the final SPD for adoption can be viewed at: www.wolverhampton.gov.uk/planningpolicy.

4.0 Questions for Scrutiny to consider

4.1 We would welcome comment and feedback from the Scrutiny Panel on the Hot Food Takeaway SPD. Subject to this feedback, the Hot Food Takeaway SPD will then be

adopted through an Individual Executive Decision Notice in accordance with the Cabinet Report of 18 October 2017.

5.0 Financial implications

- 5.1 The costs of preparing the SPD were met from Planning and Public Health revenue budgets in 2017/18. All staff time associated with responses and approval of the SPD in 2017/18 were also met from this budget.

[HM/11092017/X]

6.0 Legal implications

- 6.1 Following adoption the Hot Food Takeaway SPD will become a material consideration in the determination of planning applications. The SPD is being prepared under the provisions of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act (2004) and the Town and Country Planning (Local Development) (England) Regulations 2004 as amended.

[RB/16012018/C]

7.0 Equalities implications

- 7.1 An Equality Assessment (EA) was carried out on the contents of the SPD. The assessment states that the restriction of new takeaways within close proximity of the City's secondary schools could support other local initiatives to tackle childhood obesity, and therefore has the potential to positively benefit the health of secondary school aged children. As far as other equality themes are concerned, the SPD will have a neutral impact. There is a perception that a significant proportion of takeaways are owned, operated and provide employment for minority ethnic groups, and consequently imposing planning controls through the SPD could affect these groups. However, the SPD will be applicable and will impose planning controls for all future planning applications for any Hot Food Takeaway, regardless of the race/ethnicity of the owners/operators/employees. In determining applications, decisions will consider and balance the relevant factors as set out within the SPD Guidelines. The numbers of future planning applications which may be refused because of the SPD are likely to be relatively few and will be limited to specific geographic locations.

8.0 Environmental implications

- 8.1 A Sustainability Appraisal was carried out on the contents of the SPD. The appraisal concluded that adoption of the SPD would result in no significant change to the overall positive effects of existing policies on sustainability criteria. A Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) Screening Statement has also been produced – click [here](#) for details. It concludes that there are potential positive environmental implications from adopting this SPD, primarily concerning amenity.

9.0 Human resources implications

9.1 The report has no human resources implications.

10.0 Corporate landlord implications

10.1 The report has no specific corporate landlord implications.

11.0 Schedule of background papers

11.1 Hot Food Takeaway SPD Consultation Statement

11.2 Final Draft Hot Food Takeaway Supplementary Planning Document, February 2018



Planning Guidance on new Hot Food Takeaways
in the City of Wolverhampton



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1

Foreword

- 1.1 City of Wolverhampton Council is committed to improving the health and wellbeing of its residents, workers and visitors. This commitment is established through the City of Wolverhampton Corporate Plan, the City of Wolverhampton Health and Wellbeing Strategy, and in 2014 the Council made an Obesity Call to Action. The commitment is further articulated through this Hot Food Takeaway Supplementary Planning Document, which aims to reduce the trends towards increasing levels of obesity and poor diet in the City by tackling issues of over-concentration of Hot Food Takeaways and the exposure of particularly vulnerable groups, such as school children, to Hot Food Takeaways.

- 1.2 The rapid expansion of the fast food industry over recent decades has had a considerable influence over our eating habits, food purchasing and food production. It has affected not only our diet but also the nature and appearance of our towns and cities. Fast food outlets / Hot Food Takeaways ('A5' as a Planning Use Class classification) are now a common feature of our high streets and shopping centres and meet an increasing demand for instant food access and convenience. Fast food preparation and supply is an important element in the economy and in some urban areas makes up a considerable proportion of the retail offer. Where balanced with other types of retail this can provide a service to the public, jobs and rental income.

However, where takeaways occupy a disproportionately high percentage of the retail offer, there can be negative effects. Too many takeaways can reduce the vitality and viability of a shopping centre and discourage shoppers and future retail opportunities. Takeaways are recognised as adding to the vitality and viability of centres but retailing should be the dominant use, as identified in national guidance. There is a need to balance the protection of the retail function of our shopping centres and encouraging diversification of uses to keep them vital and viable. This balance can be difficult to achieve as takeaways have high profit margins and low operating costs and are therefore easy to establish and cheap to run.

- 1.3. Another major driver of the increase in the number of takeaways is demand. Less food is prepared from scratch using fresh ingredients, both commercially and in the home, again driven by pressures to save time, offer convenience and reduce price. More food products are mass produced, pre-cooked and pre-packaged than ever before. Market forces, demand, and the need for standardisation have resulted in greater consumption of food that is highly processed and high in saturated fat, sugar, salt and additives, often at the expense of important qualities such as fibre content and nutrition. We are also eating larger portions than ever before. This is against a backdrop of increasingly sedentary lifestyles. Greater consumption and less activity equates to more calories in and fewer calories burned, resulting inevitably in rising levels of obesity and poorer health.
- 1.4 This is a significant trend in Wolverhampton which has some of the highest levels of obesity in the country. Around two thirds of adults and nearly half of school children in Year 6 are classified as being either overweight or obese. This is significantly higher than the England average. The impacts of obesity cost the NHS £6-8 billion a year.

- 1.4 Furthermore, research by London Metropolitan University has shown that increased exposure and opportunity to buy fast food results in increased consumption. It has also been demonstrated that the prevalence of takeaways near schools can negatively impact on children's eating habits. Whilst it is recognised that takeaways can have a useful role to play in offering convenience and choice, they can contribute negatively on health due to higher amounts of salt, saturated fats and preservatives found in many of the foods served, as well as extremely large portion sizes. They also have potential to create conditions for disturbance and detract from residential amenity and environmental quality through creating litter, noise, anti-social behaviour, odour issues and elevated levels of vehicular traffic.
- 1.5 For several years, the Council has encouraged takeaways to control the ingredients and content of their fast food offer and to offer healthier options to customers. Several operators have risen to the challenge. However, the sector continues to be dominated by retailers offering food in large portion sizes that is high in fat, sugar and salt. Therefore, we cannot rely on working with retailers or appealing to the public alone. We must also use the tools offered to us through the planning system to control the proliferation of these premises.
- 1.6 This Supplementary Planning Document aims to achieve an economically viable balance between Hot Food Takeaways and other retail across the City, and to contribute towards reducing increasing levels of obesity and poor diet. It addresses issues of over-concentration of Hot Food Takeaways and exposure of particularly vulnerable groups such as school children to opportunity purchases of fast food. Choice, demand and current provision remain largely unaffected by this policy, which aims to strike a balance of interests and issues in the granting of new planning permissions for Hot Food Takeaways.



**Councillor
Paul Sweet**
Cabinet Member
for Health and
Wellbeing



**Councillor
John Reynolds**
Cabinet
Member for
City Economy



- 2.1 This Hot Food Takeaway Supplementary Planning Document (SPD) supports and provides detailed guidance on the implementation of policies in the Wolverhampton Local Plan. The SPD is in line with the National Planning Policy Framework and the Joint Strategic Needs Assessment for Wolverhampton (2017).
- 2.2 The SPD explains the overall approach to the location of Hot Food Takeaway development across Wolverhampton, including:

- The appropriate proportion of Hot Food Takeaways in centres;
- The appropriate level of clustering of Hot Food Takeaways in centres;
- Distance restrictions on the creation of new Hot Food Takeaways close to secondary schools.

- 2.3 This SPD is a material consideration in the determination of planning applications. The SPD has been issued under Regulation 17 of the Town and Country Planning (Local Development) (England) Regulations 2004 as amended by the (Local Planning) 2012 Regulations.



3

What is a Hot Food Takeaway?

- 3.1 The Town and Country Planning (Use Classes Order) (Amendment) Order 2015 draws a distinction between a shop (including sandwich shops) (Class A1), a restaurant or café (Class A3), a drinking establishment (Class A4) and a Hot Food Takeaway (Class A5). Establishments whose primary business is the sale of hot food for consumption off the premises fall within Class A5.
- 3.2 A3 restaurants often have an ancillary Takeaway element and A5 Takeaways can have ancillary eat-in facilities. If the two elements are evenly balanced then there would be a mixed A3/A5 use. Where the A5 element of a proposal is equal to or larger than the non-A5 element the guidance in this SPD will apply to that proposal. To determine the nature of a proposal, the layout of the premises will be considered, particularly:

- The proportion of space designated for food preparation and other servicing in relation to designated customer circulation space;
- The number of tables or chairs to be provided for customer use.

- 3.3 The applicant will be expected to demonstrate that the proposed use will be the primary business activity. For clarity, Table 1 below provides examples of uses which fall within Class A5, and those which do not. This list is not exhaustive:

Table 1: Examples of Class A5 Uses

Covered in Class A5	Not covered in Class A5
Fast food takeaways	Sandwich Shops
Hot Food takeaways	Restaurants
Pizza takeaways	Cafes
Fish and Chip shops	Coffee Shops
Fried chicken shops	Dessert cafes
Burger takeaways	Bakeries
Chinese takeaways	
Indian takeaways	
Drive throughs	

- 3.4 Anyone intending to submit a planning application for a Hot Food Takeaway is encouraged to read this SPD and contact the City Council's Planning Department for free pre-application advice and information.



4

Local Context

- 4.1 It is recognised that Hot Food Takeaway establishments provide convenience in the food offer, particularly in town centres. However, compared to other retail uses, they are more likely to have a detrimental impact on amenity and on the retail character and function of shopping centres.
- 4.2 They are often shuttered up during the day, leading to dead frontages. This can result in a reduction in town centre viability. Other harmful impacts include an increase in the incidence of litter, smells, anti-social behaviour, noise and general disturbance, as well as parking and traffic problems.
- 4.3 In recent years several retail units in Wolverhampton have been converted into Hot Food Takeaway establishments. Where high concentrations occur in our retail centres, they can pose a threat to retail function and local character and prevent inward investment in other retail categories.
- 4.4 Information on the concentration of Hot Food Takeaways in Wolverhampton's centres is updated on a regular basis. The current version of the 'Hot Food Takeaway Data Sheet' can be found on the Planning webpage of the City of Wolverhampton Council website.





Hot Food Takeaways in Wolverhampton

- 4.5 According to the Food Environment Assessment Tool (FEAT), as of 2017, Wolverhampton currently has 967 food outlet types, 267 of which are classified as A5 Hot Food Takeaways.
- 4.6 This means that Hot Food Takeaways currently make up 27.6% of the total food retail offer for the City.
- 4.7 It also means that there are currently 1.07 Hot Food Takeaways in Wolverhampton per 1000 people. This is higher than the England average, which is 0.86 Hot Food Takeaways per 1000 people.
- 4.8 Furthermore, several wards in Wolverhampton have a much greater number of Hot Food Takeaways per 1000 people than the average for England, as shown in Table 2.
- 4.9 St Peter's ward is omitted from Table 2 owing to its City Centre coverage. The ward has a higher concentration of Hot Food Takeaways than other wards in the City, owing to the concentration of premises along certain frontages. The City Centre area is included in the policies of this SPD.

Table 2: Concentration of Hot Food Takeaways in Wolverhampton Wards (wards which exceed the national average (0.86) are highlighted in red)

Ward	Population ¹ (2011 Census figures with 2017 ONS population projection figure applied)	Number of Hot Food Takeaways	Number of Hot Food Takeaways per 1000 people
• Bilston East	13897	21	1.51
Bilston North	12701	9	0.71
Blakenhall	12502	10	0.79
• Bushbury North	12413	16	1.28
Bushbury South and Low Hill	15582	10	0.64
• East Park	12996	11	0.86
Ettingshall	14021	11	0.78
• Fallings Park	12906	16	1.23
Graiseley	12775	10	0.78
Heath Town	14523	9	0.62
Merry Hill	12676	10	0.79
Oxley	13308	3	0.23
Park	12785	6	0.47
Penn	13226	7	0.53
• Spring Vale	12732	11	0.87
Tettenhall Regis	12387	7	0.57
Tettenhall Wightwick	11306	7	0.62
Wednesfield North	11684	7	0.60
• Wednesfield South	11867	21	1.77

¹ http://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/20160107175615/http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/dcp171778_279964.pdf



Hot Food Takeaways and Schools

- 4.10 Takeaway outlets near schools can provide an added incentive and temptation to children to over-consume fast food. Most fast food takeaways are a source of cheap, energy dense and nutrient poor foods. Research indicates that children attending schools near fast food outlets are more likely to be obese than those whose schools are more inaccessible to such outlets (Engler-Stringer et al, 2014).
- 4.11 The density of unhealthy food outlets in a neighbourhood has been linked to the prevalence of overweight and obesity in children in England (Black et al, 2014). The number of outlets near a school has also been found to significantly affect school obesity rates (Alviola et al, 2014; Currie et al, 2011). This is particularly concerning given consistent evidence that Hot Food Takeaways tend to cluster around schools (Caraher et al, 2013; Austin et al, 2005; Ellaway et al, 2012). Fast food is inexpensive and heavily marketed at children (Freudenberg et al, 2010) who often opt for adult portions (Caraher et al, 2013).
- 4.12 Having additional outlets close to schools could negate efforts by the City Council and its partners to support the healthy eating programmes offered by the Children and Young Peoples' Health Improvement (C & YP HI) service to ensure that young people have access to healthy options.
- 4.13 As shown in Table 3, several secondary schools are signed up to working with the service, including advice on healthy eating, but have several Hot Food Takeaways within easy walking distance (400m) of the school gates. Further proliferation of these premise types could run counter to efforts to promote healthy eating amongst school pupils.

Table 3: Current Secondary schools in Wolverhampton, number of pupils, number of Hot Food Takeaways within 400m of school gates and number of secondary schools signed up to the Children and Young People's Health Improvement service, which includes advice on healthy eating

Secondary School	Number of pupils (2016-2017)	Number of A5 Hot Food Takeaways within 400m of school gates	Signed up to C & YP HI service?
Aldersley High	807	1	No
Colton Hills Community SLC	916	0	No
• Coppice Performing Arts	951	1	Yes
Heath Park	1195	4	No
Highfields	1514	5	No
• Moreton	735	2	Yes
• Moseley Park	831	3	Yes
North East Wolverhampton Academy	846	6	No
• Our Lady & St Chads CSC	829	4	Yes
• Smestow School SSC	914	1	Yes
South Wolverhampton & Bilston Academy	1061	10	No
St Edmunds Catholic Academy	864	2	No
• St Matthias	512	3	Yes
St Peters Collegiate CE	1031	3	No
The British Sikh School	185	3	No
• The Kings CE	719	0	Yes
The Royal School	467	2	No
Wednesfield High School SEC	891	2	No
West Midlands Construction UTC	202	2	No
• Wolverhampton Girls' High School	859	3	Yes
Wolverhampton Secondary School Total	16329	57	8

4.14 In 2017, a study was carried out on findings of the 2015-2016 Health Related Behaviour Survey (HRBS), and the 2015-2016 National Child Measurement Programme (NCMP) in Wolverhampton. The study found the following:

- There was an increase in the percentage of those overweight and obese linked to the percentage of those who said they wanted to lose weight.
- There was an increase in the percentage of those overweight and obese linked to the percentage of those who said they had a takeaway for lunch.
- There was an increase in the percentage of those overweight and obese linked to the percentage of those who said their diet is not very healthy or very unhealthy.

4.15 These findings show that, amongst other things, those that wanted to lose weight were gaining weight, that the amount of pupils that were overweight who had a takeaway for lunch had gone up, and that the biggest cause of being overweight or obese was poor diet.

4.16 A poor food environment around schools can contribute to increasing the percentage of those children classified as being overweight and obese.



Table 4: Childhood Overweight and Obesity rates in Wolverhampton wards (wards which exceed the national average (40.6%) are highlighted in red)

Ward	% Year 6 Overweight or Obese ²	Number of A5 Hot Food Takeaways within 400m of school gates
• Bilston East	45.9	21
• Bilston North	40.8	9
• Blakenhall	44.1	10
Bushbury North	35.3	16
• Bushbury South and Low Hill	41.9	10
East Park	40	11
Ettingshall	38.7	11
Fallings Park	40.3	16
Graiseley	38.1	10
• Heath Town	41.4	9
Merry Hill	32.6	10
• Oxley	40.6	3
Park	34.5	6
Penn	30.4	7
Spring Vale	37.3	11
• St Peter's	43.4	56
Tettenhall Regis	31.4	7
Tettenhall Wightwick	26.9	7
Wednesfield North	38.6	7
Wednesfield South	34.3	21

² Wolverhampton National Child Weight Measurement Programme Data, 2016-17



Obesity in Wolverhampton

- 4.17 The Joint Strategic Needs Assessment for Wolverhampton (2017) identifies that the City experiences significant health inequalities. On average, the people who live in Wolverhampton do not live as long as people in other areas of England and spend more of their lives either suffering from ill-health or disabled. These inequalities exist within and across Wolverhampton. The most marked inequalities are between Wolverhampton and the rest of England, however there are significant inequalities in health and wellbeing between different sections of the population within Wolverhampton. These variations are related to several factors including ethnicity, age and gender.
- 4.18 The JSNA identifies that the health of people in Wolverhampton is improving, but not as fast as the England average. Obesity, low fruit and vegetable consumption, lack of exercise, inactivity, smoking and alcohol use are all significant causes of ill health in the City.
- 4.19 Obesity contributes to the onset of many diseases and premature mortality and is the sixth most important risk factor contributing to the overall burden of disease worldwide. Moderate obesity (BMI 30-35 kg/m²) can reduce life expectancy by an average of three years, while morbid obesity (BMI 40-50 kg/ kg/m²) reduces life expectancy by eight to ten years. This eight to ten-year loss of life is equivalent to the effects of lifelong smoking.
- 4.20 In Wolverhampton, obese adults made up 21.7% out of 7,583 participants in our healthy lifestyles survey in 2016. This figure is deemed representative of our population. Of the 21.7% of participants who were classified as being obese, 7.5% were classified as being morbidly obese.

- 4.21 There are also likely to be different rates of increase in obesity between different socio-economic sub-groups within the local population. The Health Survey for



England (2012) found that low-income males were 5% more likely to have a higher BMI than those in higher-income classes. For low-income women, this difference was far greater; up to 13% more likely to have a higher BMI than those in higher-income classes.

- 4.22 Geographically, obesity prevalence is closely correlated with levels on the Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) and rises with decreasing educational level among both men and women.
- 4.23 Excess weight (overweight and obese) for Reception year children in Wolverhampton has been consistently significantly worse than regional and national averages. During 2015/16 25.3% of children in Wolverhampton were overweight or obese compared to 23.3% in the West Midlands and 22.1% in England. For Year 6 children in Wolverhampton, excess weight is also consistently significantly worse than the national average. The figure in 2015/16 was 40.3%, a minor decrease, following a peak of 41.5% during 2013/14. The Wolverhampton gap to the national average is much starker than Reception year figures with Year 6 excess weight at 34.2% for England in 2015/16. West Midlands figures are similar to the national average at 36.6%. Current trends suggest that around 80% of children who are obese at ages 10–14 years will become obese adults, particularly if one of their parents is also obese.
- 4.24 The Health Survey for England suggests that by 2030, 41% to 48% of men and 35% to 43% of women could be obese if trends continue. A 2014 study by the McKinsey Global Institute revealed that the associated annual cost of obesity to the NHS could increase from between £6 billion and £8 billion in 2015 to between £10 billion and £12 billion by 2030.

5

Planning Policy

- 5.1 The requirements set out in this SPD support and provide detailed guidance on the application of planning policies at a national, sub-regional and local level.

National Policy

- 5.2 The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) endorses local policies that support the vitality and viability of town centres. It promotes healthy communities and the adoption of local plans that limit change of use where this change does not benefit the local community.

Section 2. Ensuring the Vitality of Town Centres

- 5.3 Paragraphs 23 to 27 of the NPPF require Local Plans to promote competitive retail centres that provide customer choice and a diverse retail offer and which reflect the individuality of town centres. Where town centres are in decline, local planning authorities should plan positively for their future to encourage economic activity.
- 5.4 Hot Food Takeaways fall within a retail use class and are therefore defined as a Main Town Centre Use as detailed in NPPF Annex 2 Glossary. Consequently, proposals should be directed to centres in the first instance and be subject to relevant centres policies in the Local Plan. For proposals that are not in a centre the NPPF requires a “sequential test” to be carried out:

NPPF Para 24: Local planning authorities should apply a sequential test to planning applications for main town centre uses that are not in an existing centre and are not in accordance with an up-to-date Local Plan. They should require applications for main town centre uses to be located in town centres, then in edge of centre locations and only if suitable sites are not available should out of centre sites be considered. When considering edge of centre and out of centre proposals, preference should be given to accessible sites that are well connected to the town centre. Applicants and local planning authorities should demonstrate flexibility on issues such as format and scale.

Section 8. Promoting Healthy Communities

- 5.5 To deliver the social, recreational and cultural facilities and services the community needs, planning policies and decisions should ensure that established shops, facilities and services are able to develop and modernise in a way that is sustainable, and that they are retained for the benefit of the community. In defining the plan-making process, the NPPF states that “Local Plans are the key to delivering sustainable development that reflects the vision and aspirations of local communities” and that “Crucially, Local Plans should identify areas where it may be necessary to limit freedom to change the uses of buildings, and support such restrictions with a clear explanation”.



National Planning Practice Guidance (NPPG) Health and Wellbeing

- 5.6 The following paragraph was added to NPPG in July 2017 and supports the guidance in this SPD.

NPPG Para 6. How can planning help create a healthier food environment? Planning can influence the built environment to improve health and reduce obesity and excess weight in local communities. Local planning authorities can have a role in enabling a healthier environment by supporting opportunities for communities to access a wide range of healthier food production and consumption choices.

Local planning authorities can consider bringing forward, where supported by an evidence base, local plan policies and supplementary planning documents, which limit the proliferation of certain use classes in identified areas, where planning permission is required. In doing so, evidence and guidance produced by local public health colleagues and Health and Wellbeing Boards may be relevant. Policies may also request the provision of allotments or allotment gardens, to ensure the provision of adequate spaces for food growing opportunities.

Local planning authorities and planning applicants could have regard to the following issues:

- proximity to locations where children and young people congregate such as schools, community centres and playgrounds
- evidence indicating high levels of obesity, deprivation and general poor health in specific locations
- over-concentration and clustering of certain use classes within a specified area
- odours and noise impact
- traffic impact
- refuse and litter

Sub Regional Policy

- 5.7 The Black Country Core Strategy (2011) includes a range of policies relating to the development of centres and centre uses and, although broad and not specific to Hot Food Takeaways, is supportive of the fundamental planning principles. Policy CEN6 sets several criteria relating to proposals for centre uses that provide under 200sqm (gross) floorspace and are not located in a centre.

CEN6 – Meeting Local Needs for Shopping and Services (part)

New small-scale local facilities outside defined centres of up to 200 square metres gross, or extensions to existing facilities which would create a unit of up to 200 square metres gross will be permitted if it can be shown that all of the following requirements are met:

- The proposal is of an appropriate scale and nature to meet a specific day-to-day need of a population within convenient, safe walking distance for new or improved facilities;
- Local provision could not be better met by investment in a nearby centre;
- Existing facilities that meet day-to-day needs will not be undermined.
- Access to facilities by means other than by car would be improved and, in particular, will be within convenient, safe walking distance of the community it is intended to serve;
- Where new local facilities are to meet the specific needs of new housing development, particularly food provision, then proposals need to meet the requirements of Policy HOU2.

Local Policy

- 5.8 There are a range of policies within the Wolverhampton Development Plan which control the location of Hot Food Takeaways, primarily within centres. The boundaries of centres – strategic, town, district and local – are also defined in these Plans. Appendix 1 shows the boundaries of these centres.
- 5.9 Policy SH10 of the Wolverhampton Unitary Development Plan (UDP) controls the proportion of non-A1 units within all district and local centres not covered by an Area Action Plan (AAP) or Tettenhall Neighbourhood Plan.

Policy SH10 - Protected Frontages Within district and local centres, proposals to use ground floor units for non-retail uses will be considered favourably only where all of the following criteria are met:

1. the overall retail function of the centre/group of shops would not be undermined. Permission will not be granted where non-A1 uses constitute any of the following: i. more than 30% of shop units in the centre concerned; ii. more than 30% of frontage length; iii. more than three consecutive units;
2. the use would make a positive contribution to the overall role of the centre / group of shops;
3. there would be no conflict with Policy SH9 in respect of the retention of convenience shops, post offices and pharmacies;
4. the use is compatible with other UDP policies; and
5. shop front treatment, including security measures, should harmonise with the building of which it forms a part and with neighbouring buildings in terms of design, scale, materials, colour and texture. Shopfront treatments should also maintain views into the unit in the daytime and at night. Further guidance on shopfront treatment is set out in Supplementary Planning Guidance.

For the purposes of this Policy a frontage is defined as one side of a street or parade which is not separated by a significant gap such as a road junction. Proposals to change the use of a shop to a restaurant, a hot food take-away, or an amusement centre, will also be subject to Policies SH14 and SH16 respectively.

- 5.10 Policy SH14 of the UDP specifically relates to the location and design of catering outlets, including A5 uses. In terms of design, this should be read alongside Policy EP1: Pollution Control (which relates to smells), Policy EP5: Noise Pollution and Policy AM12: Parking and Servicing Provision.

Policy SH14 – Catering Outlets (part)

Catering outlets (comprising uses within Classes A3, A4 and A5 of the Use Classes Order) should be located within defined centres, except where a proposal would comply with Policy CEN6 in meeting a local need for this type of use which cannot be met within a defined centre.

Proposals for catering outlets will not be permitted where:

1. the proposal would conflict with the frontage use policy for the centre in which it would be sited, or would otherwise harm the vitality and / or viability of the centre; or
2. significant harm would be caused to the amenities of existing or proposed residential accommodation in the vicinity, either individually or cumulatively with other Class A5 uses, including by reason of noise, smell, general disturbance or traffic impact; or
3. significant harm would be caused to the visual amenities of the area by proposed ventilation and / or fume extraction equipment incorporated in the proposal; or
4. the vehicle movements and parking generated would be harmful to highway safety or the free flow of traffic, taking into account the availability of space for parking and servicing; or
5. adequate provision would not be made for the storage and disposal of refuse.

Proposals which could affect the amenities of residential accommodation may be permitted subject to conditions to limit the permitted hours of operation, where it is considered that the effects can be satisfactorily mitigated by such a limit.

- 4.12 Policy WVC6 of the UDP controls the proportion of non-A1 units within Wednesfield Village Centre.

Policy WVC6 - Frontage Use Policy (part) Within the Primary Shopping Area planning permission will not be granted where non-A1 uses constitute more than 30% of the number of units in a retail frontage or exceed 30% of frontage length. For the purposes of this Policy a frontage is defined as one side of a street or parade which is not separated by a significant gap such as a road junction. Elsewhere no set percentage will be applied although it will be important to retain a majority element of retailing.

- 5.11 Policy CA1 of the Wolverhampton City Centre Area Action Plan (AAP) controls the proportion of non-A1 and A5 units within Wolverhampton City Centre Shopping Core (primary shopping area), with different controls for primary and secondary frontages.

Policy CA1: Shopping Core (part) (e) Retaining and improving a variety of A1 shop) uses in the Shopping Core by imposing controls over changes of use in key streets. It is recognised that other uses such as A2 (financial and professional services), A3, A4 and A5 (food and drink) uses have a key role but their location must be controlled to maintain a healthy mix of uses. For ground floor retail units that form part of a frontage, proposals for a change of use that are subject to planning control and will result in an increase in non-A1 presence where it exceeds any of the following will not be permitted:

(i) For Primary Frontages: More than 30% of the number of units being in non-A1 use More than three consecutive units being in non-A1 use More than 15% of the number of units being in A5 use More than two consecutive units being in A5 use (ii) For Secondary Frontages: More than 50% of the number of units being in non-A1 use More than four consecutive units being in non-A1 use More than 25% of the number of units being in A5 use More than three consecutive units being in A5 Where shop units are vacant for six months or longer and it can be demonstrated that they have been adequately marketed as A1 units for that period without success, a relaxation of the above criteria may be acceptable in order to maintain an active street frontage.

- 5.12 Policy CA5 of the City Centre AAP controls the proportion of non-A1 and A5 units within Chapel Ash Local Centre.

Policy CA5: Chapel Ash & West Park (part) ... (b) Strengthening the retail and service offer of Chapel Ash Local Centre ... Within the Local Centre boundary for ground floor retail units that form part of a frontage, a change of use that will result in an increase in non-A1 presence where it exceeds any of the following will not be permitted: (i) More than 50% of the number of units being in non-A1 use (ii) More than four consecutive units being in non-A1 use (iii) More than 25% of the number of units being in A5 use (iv) More than three consecutive units being in A5 use For the purposes of this Policy a frontage is defined as one side of a street or parade which is not separated by a significant gap such as a road junction.

- 5.13 Policy SRC3 of the Stafford Road Corridor AAP controls the proportion of non-A1 and A5 units within Stafford Road (Three Tuns) District Centre.

Policy SRC3: Meeting Shopping and Service Needs at Three Tuns District Centre and the Neighbourhood Centre at Goodyear (part)

Proposals for ground floor retail units that would lead to any of the following will be resisted:

- More than 40% of ground floor retail units within the centre within non-A1 Use Classes;
- More than three consecutive ground floor retail units within non-A1 Use Classes;
- More than two consecutive A5 hot food takeaways; or
- More than 10% of ground floor retail units within the Centre within Use Class A5 'hot food takeaway' Where shop units are vacant for six months or longer and it can be demonstrated that they have been adequately marketed as A1 units for that period without success, a relaxation of the above criteria may be acceptable in order to maintain active frontages within the Centre.

5.14 Policy BC10 of the Bilston Corridor AAP controls the proportion of non-A1 units within Bilston Town Centre.

Policy BC10 – Bilston Town Centre (part) Within the Primary Shopping Area planning permission will not be granted where non-A1 uses constitute more than 30% of the number of units in a retail frontage or exceed 30% of frontage length. For the purposes of this Policy a frontage is defined as one side of a street or parade which is not separated by a significant gap such as a road junction. Elsewhere in Bilston Town Centre, a majority element of retailing should be maintained. Ground floor uses must be able to attract significant numbers of customers, generate street level activity and incorporate attractive shopfronts and lively window displays.

5.15 Policy TNP3 of the Tettenhall Neighbourhood Plan controls the proportion of non-A1 and A5 units within District and Local Centres in the Neighbourhood Plan area.

Policy TNP3 - Commercial Centres and the Retail Offer (part)

2. Maintaining an appropriate balance of retail (Use Class A1) uses within the designated District and Local Centres. In order to maintain this balance:

- | | | |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proposals for ground floor retail units that would lead to any of the following will be resisted: • More than 30% of ground floor retail units in the Centre within non-A1 Use Classes; | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More than three consecutive ground floor retail units within non-A1 Use Classes; • More than two consecutive ground floor units in the A5 Use Class (hot food takeaways); | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More than 10% of ground floor retail units in the Centre within Use Class A5 'hot food takeaway'. |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

Where shop units are vacant for six months or longer and it can be demonstrated that they have been adequately marketed as A1 units for that period without success, a relaxation of the above criteria may be acceptable in order to maintain active street frontages within the Centre concerned.

6

Hot Food Takeaway Guidelines

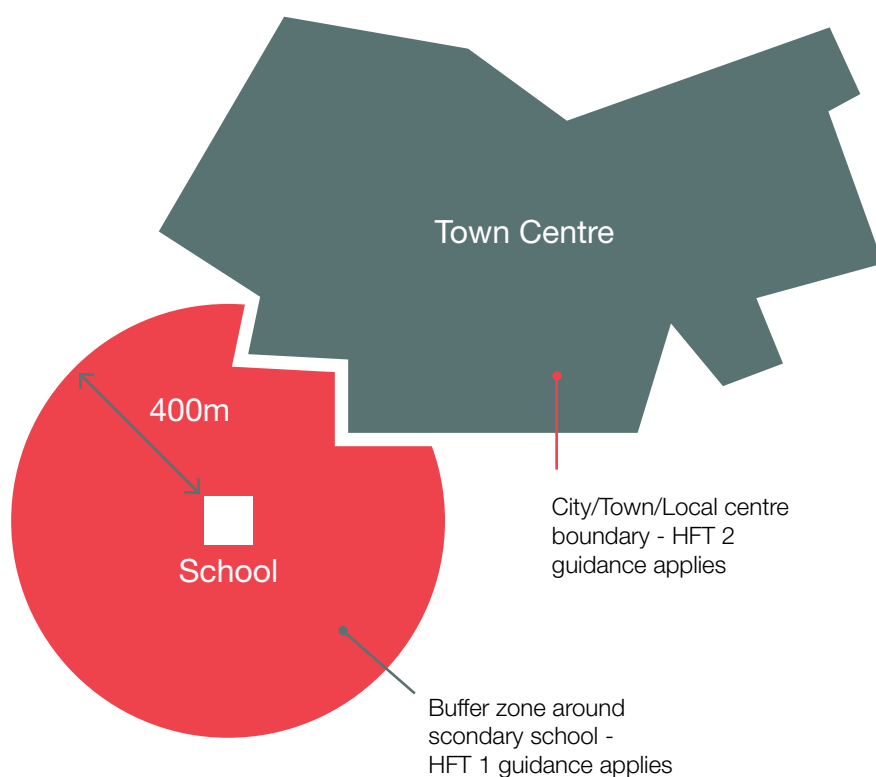
- 6.1 This document introduces two guidelines (HFT 1 and HFT 2) which are material considerations for any proposals that relate to applications for Hot Food Takeaways in Wolverhampton.

HFT1: Proximity to a Secondary School

No new Hot Food Takeaway development will be permitted within 400 metres of a secondary school, as measured in a direct line (as the crow flies) from any school entrance used by pupils.

HFT1 will not apply to proposals within a Local or District Centre, or within the primary shopping areas of Wolverhampton City, Bilston Town and Wednesfield Village Centre, where these boundaries overlap the 400m buffer zone. In these areas, relevant policies in the Wolverhampton Development Plan restricting A5 uses or HFT2 will take precedence.

- 6.2 National guidance advises Local Planning Authorities to restrict the location of Hot Food Takeaways, particularly around schools (NPPG Paragraph 6). No new Hot Food Takeaway should increase the exposure of school children to these opportunities. As explained, studies show that Hot Food Takeaway food is inherently unhealthy, and the food environment can influence diet. HFT1 aims to restrict the access of secondary school children to unhealthy foods, to encourage and support healthy lifestyle choices, by restricting Hot Food Takeaway proposals located outside a centre but within easy walking distance of a secondary school, thus supplementing Core Strategy Policy CEN6, NPPF paragraph 24 and NPPG paragraph 6. 400m is used as a proxy for a 5-minute walk, which is considered easy walking distance. Primary schools are not included in this restriction as their pupils do not have the same amount of independence and autonomy as secondary school children to access Hot Food Takeaways.



HFT2: Vitality and Viability of Centres

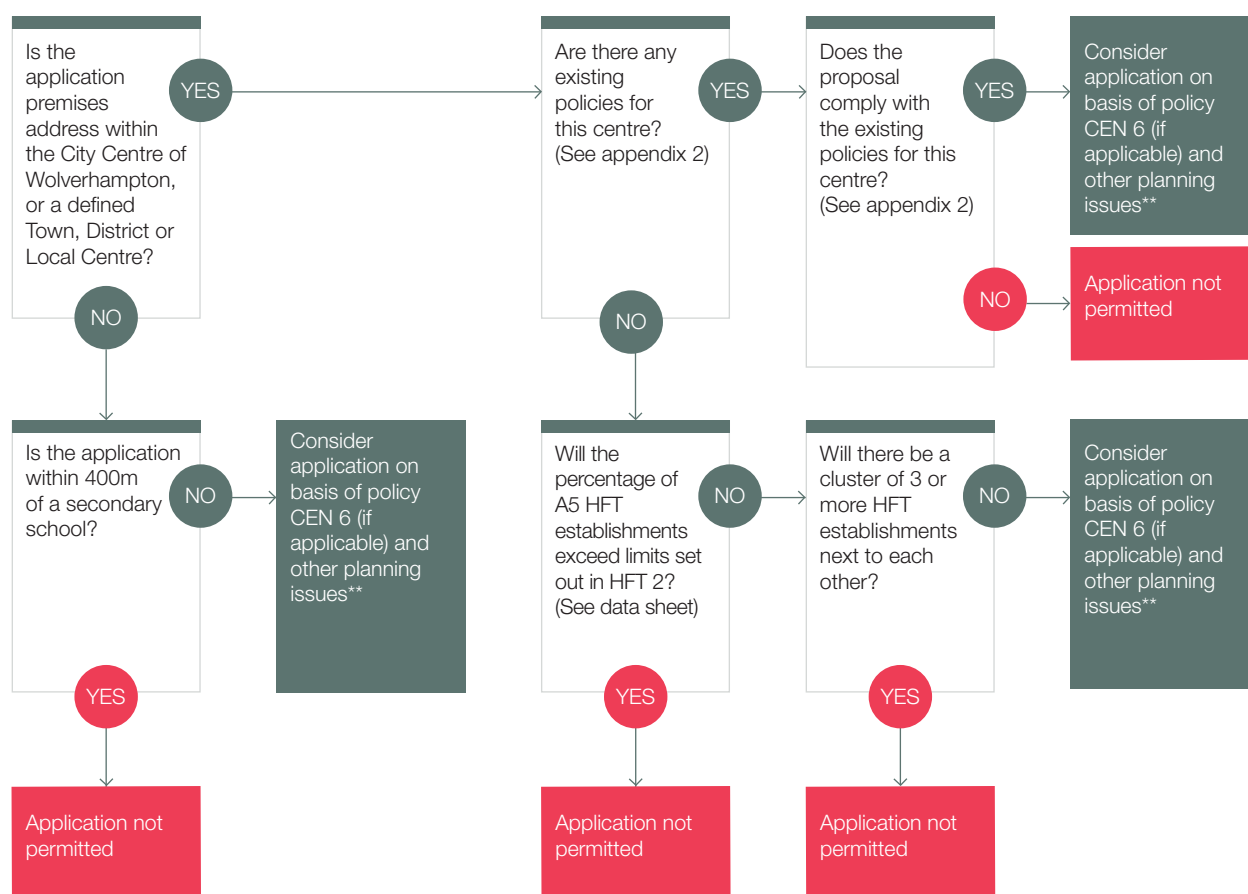
For any Centres that are not subject to a specific Hot Food Takeaway (Class A5) policy in the Wolverhampton Development Plan, the proportion of Hot Food Takeaways will be limited as follows:

- In centres with 40 units or more - no more than 10% of ground floor shop units in total and no more than 10% of ground floor shop units in any frontage should be occupied by Hot Food Takeaways;
- In centres with less than 40 units - no more than 15% of ground floor shop units in total and no more than 15% of ground floor shop units in any frontage should be occupied by Hot Food Takeaways;
- In all centres - no more than two consecutive ground floor shop units in the centre should be occupied by Hot Food Takeaways.

A frontage is defined as one side of a street or parade which is not separated by a significant gap such as a road junction.

- 6.3 Current Wolverhampton Development Plan policies relating to A5 uses cover some but not all centres in Wolverhampton. Therefore, given that new Hot Food Takeaways should not prejudice the vitality or viability of a centre, additional guidance is required to cover those centres without a bespoke policy, as set out in Appendices 1 and 2.
- 6.4 The limits set out in HFT 2 are designed to manage the concentration of Hot Food Takeaways to levels that will not affect the vitality and viability of the centre to deliver services to members of the public, in line with national, sub-regional and local policy.
- 6.5 The clustering of Hot Food Takeaway outlets together creates areas in centres that are dominated by one use and only open and active at certain times of the day. Reducing the clustering of these types of outlets will increase the variety of different types of shop fronts and therefore improve the perception and vitality of the Centre.
- 6.6 Where any of the above percentage or clustering limits has already been reached, or would be reached by permitting the proposed development, then the proposal will not be permitted.
- 6.7 Details of the address and current use of units within each Centre is provided in the most current 'Hot Food Takeaway Data Sheet' which can be found on the Planning webpage of the City of Wolverhampton Council website.
- 6.8 In addition, each proposal for a new A5 use which is submitted to the council will be assessed on its individual merits and the guidance contained in the SPD will be applied with a degree of flexibility for each case, for instance, if an applicant wished to sell a range of healthier food instead of the typical high fat, high salt food sold in most hot food takeaways.

Figure 2: Hot Food Takeaway (A5) Planning Application Flow Diagram



**Consistent with Section 38(6) of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004, the application will be judged in relation to conformity with the Development Plan and other material considerations. In addition, each proposal for a new A5 use which is submitted to the council will be assessed on its individual merits and the guidance contained in the SPD will be applied with a degree of flexibility for each case, for instance, if an applicant wished to sell a range of healthier food instead of the typical high fat, high salt food sold in most hot food takeaways.

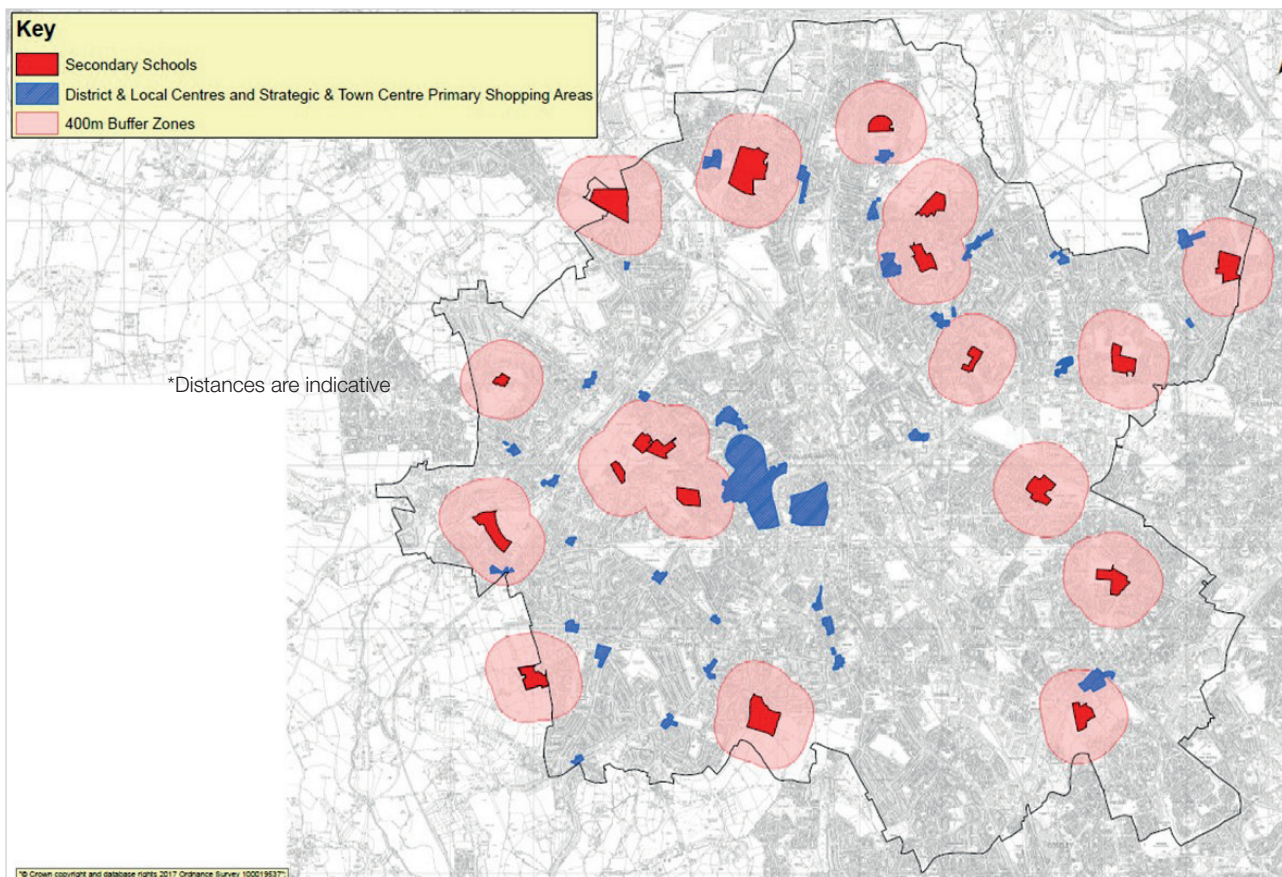
7

Monitoring

- 7.1 For each centre, details of the address and current use of each unit is provided in the 'Hot Food Takeaway Data Sheet' which can be found on the Planning webpages of the City of Wolverhampton Council website: (www.wolverhampton.gov.uk)
- 7.2 This information will be kept up to date with an annual survey of all centres and through using monitoring data.

Appendix 1

Location of Wolverhampton Centres and Secondary Schools with 400m buffer*




Appendix 2:

Hot Food Takeaway (A5) and Non-A1 Restriction Policies which apply to each Wolverhampton Centre and proposals outside a Centre

Relevant Policies / Guidelines →		Core Strategy	Saved UDP	Bilston Corridor AAP	Stafford Road Corridor AAP	Wolverhampton City Centre AAP	Tettenhall Neighbourhood Plan	Outside primary shopping area – HFT 1	Hot Food Takeaway SPD HFT 2
Proposal outside a centre		CEN 6						HFT 1	
Proposal within a centre									
Type	Map Ref / Name								
Strategic Centre	1 Wolverhampton City Centre	CEN 1, 2 & 3				CA 1		Outside primary shopping area - HFT 1	
Town Centres	2 Bilston	CEN 1, 2 & 4		BC 10					HFT 2
	3 Wednesfield		WVC 6						
District & Local Centres	4 Stafford Road (Three Tuns)	CEN 1, 2 & 5			SRC 3				
	5 Chapel Ash					CA 5			
	6 Tettenhall Village						TNP 3		
	7 Aldersley (Claregate)								
	8 Castlecroft								
	9 Compton Village								
	10 Finchfield								
	11 Tettenhall Wood								
	12 Ashmore Park		SH 10						HFT 2
	13 Broadway								

Relevant Policies / Guidelines →		Core Strategy	Saved UDP	Bilston Corridor AAP	Stafford Road Corridor AAP	Wolverhampton City Centre AAP	Tetterhall Neighbourhood Plan	Outside primary shopping area – HFT 1	Hot Food Takeaway SPD HFT 2
Proposal within a centre									
Type	Map Ref / Name								
District & Local Centres	14 Bradmore	● CEN 1, 2 & 5	● SH 10						● HFT 2
	15 Bushbury Lane								
	16 Cannock Road (Scotlands)								
	17 Dudley Road (Blakenhall)								
	18 Fallings Park								
	19 Heath Town								
	20 Merry Hill								
	21 Newbridge								
	22 Parkfield								
	23 Pendeford Park								
	24 Penn Fields								
	25 Penn Manor								
	26 Showell Circus								

Relevant Policies / Guidelines →		Core Strategy	Saved UDP	Bilston Corridor AAP	Stafford Road Corridor AAP	Wolverhampton City Centre AAP	Tetterhall Neighbourhood Plan	Outside primary shopping area – HFT 1	Hot Food Takeaway SPD HFT 2
Proposal within a centre									
Type	Map Ref / Name								
District & Local Centres	27 Spring Hill	● CEN 1, 2 & 5	● SH 10						● HFT 2
	28 Stubby Lane								
	29 Upper Penn								
	30 Whitmore Reans / Avion Centre								
	31 Warstones Road								
	32 Wood End								



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Wolverhampton WV1 1SH

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CONSULTATION STATEMENT – City of Wolverhampton Draft Hot Food Takeaway Supplementary Planning Document (2017)

This report sets out the consultation that took place during public consultation of the City of Wolverhampton Council Hot Food Takeaway Supplementary Planning Document (in this document referred to as the Draft SPD) between 30 October and 11 December 2017. It reviews the consultation responses received, the number of representations made and a summary of the main issues raised by the representations.

This document has been prepared in accordance with the Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012 which requires that Local Authorities set out the persons the local planning authority consulted when preparing the supplementary planning document, a summary of the main issues raised with the consultation responses, and how those issues have been addressed.

Public Consultation

The Council's Cabinet approved the draft SPD for public consultation on 18 October 2017 and public consultation was held between 30 October and 11 December 2017.

Press releases were placed in the Express & Star on 19 October, 2 November, and 27 November 2017.

Hard copies of the draft SPD were made available in Wolverhampton Central Library and the main reception of the Civic Centre House, Oldbury.

Comments were requested in writing to Planning Directorate, City of Wolverhampton Council, Civic Centre, 1 St Peters Square, Wolverhampton, WV1 1RT or by email to planning@wolverhampton.gov.uk.

An introduction to the Hot Food Takeaway SPD was made publicly available on the City of Wolverhampton website:

<http://www.wolverhampton.gov.uk/article/11631/Draft-Hot-Food-Takeaway-SPD---Consultation>

A statement was made on the "Wolverhampton Today" Facebook page and Wolverhampton Twitter profile welcoming comments on the Draft SPD from members of the public.

Emails were sent to Statutory Consultees and Headteachers of all Secondary Schools.

Summary of Response to the Consultation

The Council received a total of 4 responses to the consultation from the following stakeholders. The respondents are set out below:

Rep No.	Date Received	Respondent Name	Organisation	Agent
HFT/01	06/11/17	Tim Brown	Dudley MBC	
HFT/02	06/11/17	Bill Colden		
HFT/03	06/11/17	Frederick Cooke		
HFT/04	08/12/17	Benjamin Fox	McDonalds	Planware

A summary of the main issues raised by the representations is at Appendix 1 of this report.

Social Media Response to the Consultation

The Council posted a summary of the Draft SPD, details of the consultation and a link to the Draft SPD webpage. The response was as follows:

Facebook

Total Reach	45745
Likes	101
Comments	153
Link Clicks	50

Roughly 70% of all comments were positive towards the purpose of the Draft SPD.

Twitter

Total Reach	6966
Likes and Re-tweets	99
Link Clicks	59

Modifications to the Hot Food Takeaway Supplementary Planning Document

A schedule of modifications to the consultation draft SPD is set out at Appendix 2.

Appendix 1: Representations received and Council's responses

Reference	Name	Organisation	Representation	Council Response
HFT/01	Tim Brown	Dudley MBC	Comments noting the SPD and relevance to BCCS Review.	Comments Noted.
HFT/02	Bill Colden		Comments in support of measures to control proliferation of Hot Food Takeaways, especially on Stafford Road.	Comments Noted.
HFT/03	Frederick Cooke		Comments in support of measures to control proliferation of Hot Food Takeaways, especially near schools and in residential areas.	Comments Noted.
HFT/04	Benjamin Fox	McDonalds	The proposed SPD adds policy restrictions above and beyond the adopted core strategy and its supporting text. Thus, the SPD is outside the distinct area of the framework as being suitable for supplementary documents. The SPD is therefore not compliant with the Framework.	<p><i>(2) In preparing a local development document the local planning authority must have regard to (a) national policies and advice contained in guidance issued by the Secretary of State;</i></p> <p>The document is in line with the NPPF in terms of promoting healthy communities. It also accords with the BCCS which is in turn in accordance with the NPPF.</p> <p>This is expanded on in Section 2 – Promoting Health Communities of the NPPF, which states that “<i>Crucially, Local Plans should identify areas where it may be necessary to limit freedom to change the uses of buildings, and support such restrictions with a clear explanation</i>”.</p> <p>The document does not request that HFT's that are already in existence with 400m of secondary school to close. In terms of preventing new HFT's to locate within 400m of secondary school, the document does not ask for money or contributions, therefore it does not create a financial burden.</p>
HFT/04	Benjamin Fox	McDonalds	The SPD is not intended to assist applicants make successful applications (as design guidance	<i>(2) In preparing a local development document the local planning authority must have regard to (a) national</i>

			<p>would); nor will it aid in infrastructure provision. The proposed SPD will add further restrictions to the location of A5 uses above and beyond the scope of any adopted policy. The SPD is therefore not compliant with the Framework.</p>	<p><i>policies and advice contained in guidance issued by the Secretary of State;</i></p> <p>The document is in line with the NPPF in terms of promoting healthy communities. It also accords with the BCCS which is in turn in accordance with the NPPF.</p> <p><i>This is expanded on in Section 2 – Promoting Health Communities of the NPPF, which states that “Crucially, Local Plans should identify areas where it may be necessary to limit freedom to change the uses of buildings, and support such restrictions with a clear explanation”.</i></p> <p>The Flow Diagram (Figure 2) assists applicants to make successful applications.</p> <p>The document does not request that HFT’s that are already in existence with 400m of secondary school to close. In terms of preventing new HFT’s to locate within 400m of secondary school, the document does not ask for money or contributions, therefore it does not create a financial burden.</p> <p>Individual matters pertaining to each case can also be discussed at pre-application stage, which is a free service offered through the City of Wolverhampton.</p> <p>Furthermore, Paragraph 6 of National Planning Practice Guidance states that <i>“local planning authorities can consider bringing forward, where supported by an evidence base, local plan policies and supplementary planning documents, which limit the proliferation of certain use classes in identified areas, where planning permission is required. In doing so, evidence and guidance produced by local public health colleagues and Health and Wellbeing Boards may be relevant”.</i> <i>“Local planning authorities and planning applicants could have particular regard to the following issues:</i></p>
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				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •proximity to locations where children and young people congregate such as schools, community centres and playgrounds •evidence indicating high levels of obesity, deprivation and general poor health in specific locations •over-concentration and clustering of certain use classes within a specified area •odours and noise impact •traffic impact •refuse and litter”
HFT/04	Benjamin Fox	McDonalds	<p>The SPD introduction outlines that in the town centre there is a balance between hot food takeaways and retail with retail taking the majority of space. Government Guidance does not look to control the location or concentration of A5 uses because of the goods they sell. The SPD should focus on promoting healthy eating and lifestyles, not restricting A5 uses. There is no national policy justification for such a policy approach. Indeed, such an approach would be a negative one, in contradiction with the Framework.</p>	<p>HFT's are recognised as adding to the vitality and viability of centres but retailing should be the dominant use. As identified in policy and DCLG Guidance, <i>"Retailing plays a major role in attracting people to the centre of cities, towns and villages, thus contributing to the overall economic vitality of those centres and supporting their role as centres of social interaction in the community"</i> (DCLG Guidance, 2012).</p> <p>This is expanded on in Section 2 – Promoting Health Communities of the NPPF, which states that <i>"Crucially, Local Plans should identify areas where it may be necessary to limit freedom to change the uses of buildings, and support such restrictions with a clear explanation"</i>.</p> <p>In addition, each proposal for a new A5 use which is submitted to the council will be assessed on its individual merits and the guidance contained in the SPD will be applied with a degree of flexibility for each case, for instance, if an applicant wished to sell a range of healthier food instead of the typical high fat, high salt food sold in most hot food takeaways.</p>
HFT/04	Benjamin Fox	McDonalds	<p>The SPD outlines that Wolverhampton has “some of the highest levels of obesity in the country. Around two thirds of adults and nearly half of school children in Year 6 are classified as being either overweight or obese”.</p>	<p>This is not an issue for the SPD as other use classes are not dealt with here. In the main A5 uses generally offer foods high in salts, sugars and fat content somewhere on the menu. There is also the issue of undermining the retail function of a centre as well as issues surrounding smell and litter.</p>

			No consideration is given to goods sold from other A Class uses, yet it is only the A5 uses that are being restricted within the planning system.	
HFT/04	Benjamin Fox	McDonalds	In Table 2: it shows the figures from the 2011 census and the amount of hot food takeaways there are per 1000 people. With the information provided it appears to show the amount of takeaways in 2017 in contrast to the amount of people living in Wolverhampton in 2011, this therefore has not taken in to account the change of population levels per ward, which would mean that the number of hot food takeaways per 1000 people is incorrect and potentially misleading.	Noted, but to measure population in any other way would be impractical, as the Census is definitive. However, Table 2 will be amended to show an estimated population for the wards when applying ONS population growth projection figures between 2011-2017 (4%).
HFT/04	Benjamin Fox	McDonalds	It is accepted that a small chicken shop may add little to the area and only contribute to the night time economy. In comparison a McDonald's Restaurant can provide a number of benefits to the local community, including over 65 jobs to local people, whilst offering training schemes and initiatives to its staff.	<p>Noted, but the document does not seek to manage A3 restaurant applications.</p> <p>Whilst it is recognised that HFT units can add to the vitality and viability of a retail centre it is not the purpose of the document to discuss the merits of HFT's.</p> <p>HFT's are recognised as adding to the vitality and viability of centres but retailing should be the dominant use. As identified in policy and DCLG Guidance, "<i>Retailing plays a major role in attracting people to the centre of cities, towns and villages, thus contributing to the overall economic vitality of those centres and supporting their role as centres of social interaction in the community</i>" (DCLG Guidance, 2012).</p>
HFT/04	Benjamin Fox	McDonalds	Further to this no consideration has been given to range of food on offer.	<p>In the main A5 uses generally offer food high in salts, sugars and fats somewhere on the menu. There is also the issue of undermining the retail function of a centre as well as issues surrounding smell and litter.</p> <p>In addition, each proposal for a new A5 use which is submitted to the council will be assessed on its individual</p>

				merits and the guidance contained in the SPD will be applied with a degree of flexibility for each case, for instance, if an applicant wished to sell a range of healthier food instead of the typical high fat, high salt food sold in most hot food takeaways.
HFT/04	Benjamin Fox	McDonalds	General concerns over use of The School Fringe study as a reference, citation of various studies showing that newsagents were just as influential on unhealthy food choices. We therefore assert that sole inclusion of A5 premises is irrational, will not be effective, and is therefore not justified.	<p>The principle reasons behind the document have already been established and adopted. Furthermore, there is a link between consumption of HFT's and high fat, high sugar foods and health impacts. This is highlighted in the introductory text. Consumption is related to opportunity and frequency and this will be related to overall numbers.</p> <p>Food stuffs from ordinary shops are unlikely to contain the levels of sugar, salt and fats etc. as found in A5 - HFT food stuffs. Portion sizes are considerably smaller from ordinary shops, in the main.</p> <p>The 'Fringe Report' which you have attached with your response is one such piece of evidence, as although it does conclude that school children may purchase more unhealthy food from A1 convenience stores and newsagents than from A5 hot food takeaways, there is still a significant percentage of food being bought from these A5 outlets. The intention of the Exclusion Zones is that restricting even one element of where children may purchase junk food will enable us to take one more step in tackling food related health issues in our City.</p> <p>In addition, each proposal for a new A5 use which is submitted to the council will be assessed on its individual merits and the guidance contained in the SPD will be applied with a degree of flexibility for each case, for instance, if an applicant wished to sell a range of healthier food instead of the typical high fat, high salt food sold in most hot food takeaways.</p>
HFT/04	Benjamin Fox	McDonalds	Consideration needs to be given to the urban form, as 400m as the crow flies is different to walking 400m. For example a train line could separate a	Noted, but to measure this any other way would be impractical. Furthermore, 400m is a standard distance used. However the map will be amended to explain that the exclusion zones are only indicative distances.

			site from a school, meaning that the walking distance would be much further than the 400m as the crow flies.	
HFT/04	Benjamin Fox	McDonalds	This is a large restriction for A5 units, which goes directly against the National Planning Policy which states that the local plans are meant to create a positive approach to planning and outlines that A5 uses are town centre uses.	<p>HFT's are recognised as adding to the vitality and viability of centres but retailing should be the dominant use. As identified in policy and DCLG Guidance, "<i>Retailing plays a major role in attracting people to the centre of cities, towns and villages, thus contributing to the overall economic vitality of those centres and supporting their role as centres of social interaction in the community</i>" (DCLG Guidance, 2012).</p> <p>This is expanded on in Section 2 – Promoting Healthy Communities of the NPPF, which states that "<i>Crucially, Local Plans should identify areas where it may be necessary to limit freedom to change the uses of buildings, and support such restrictions with a clear explanation</i>".</p> <p>In addition, each proposal for a new A5 use which is submitted to the council will be assessed on its individual merits and the guidance contained in the SPD will be applied with a degree of flexibility for each case, for instance, if an applicant wished to sell a range of healthier food instead of the typical high fat, high salt food sold in most hot food takeaways.</p>
HFT/04	Benjamin Fox	McDonalds	Whilst the exclusion zone policy takes in to account the sequential test, the concentration policy does not. No evidence is provided to ascertain each existing centres saturation level of A5 uses as a percentage.	Other authorities as well as internal analysis have been used as a guide to determine the usage percentage limits. Furthermore, Wolverhampton has a higher level of obesity amongst its population than other centres so a lower percentage limit than that now being proposed could have been suggested. It is important to use other councils as a guide to see how effective the documents are in achieving their goals.
HFT/04	Benjamin Fox	McDonalds	This is shown in figure 2: Hot Food Takeaway (A5) Planning Application Flow Diagram, which shows how restrictive the allowances are for A5,	The Hot Food Takeaway (A5) Planning Application Flow Diagram (Figure 2) does not detail any allowances for A5, rather it shows the scenarios where an A5 application will or will not be permitted in line with the guidance. It is a tool

			and how much they must comply with before they even being able to consider the application for approval.	to help applicants make successful applications. Individual matters pertaining to each case can also be discussed at pre-application stage, which is a free service offered through the City of Wolverhampton.
HFT/04	Benjamin Fox	McDonalds	There is a lack of evidence to demonstrate the link between fast food, school proximity, and obesity.	The principle reasons behind the document have already been established and adopted. Furthermore, there is a link between consumption of HFT's and high fat, high sugar foods and health impacts. This is highlighted in the introductory text. Consumption is related to opportunity and frequency and this will be related to overall numbers.
HFT/04	Benjamin Fox	McDonalds	This lack of evidence has also been confirmed in a number of inspectors reports and planning decisions. Reference is made in the scoping report to a number of existing SPD's. Reference should be made to Inspectors comments regarding such policy considered at examinations.	As of January 2017, there were +40 Local Authorities in England with policies or draft policies designed to restrict hot food takeaways in their local areas. One of the most common policies within these was that of Exclusion Zones around schools. It is important to use other councils as a guide to see how effective the documents are in achieving their goals.
HFT/04	Benjamin Fox	McDonalds	As set out in the Framework, SPDs should only be used where they assist applicants, not provide further policy restrictions.	<p><i>(2) In preparing a local development document the local planning authority must have regard to (a) national policies and advice contained in guidance issued by the Secretary of State;</i></p> <p>The document is in line with the NPPF in terms of promoting healthy communities. It also accords with the BCCS which is in turn in accordance with the NPPF.</p> <p>This is expanded on in Section 2 – Promoting Healthy Communities of the NPPF, which states that “<i>Crucially, Local Plans should identify areas where it may be necessary to limit freedom to change the uses of buildings, and support such restrictions with a clear explanation</i>”.</p> <p>The Flow Diagram (Figure 2) assists applicants to make successful applications.</p>
HFT/04	Benjamin Fox	McDonalds	The SPD should work in conjunction with policy and “Help applicants make	The SPD provides guidance and clarity over the maximum percentage of HFT units that could be sustained within the

			<p>successful applications". It is therefore considered that the SPD, which predominantly takes a negative and restrictive policy approach, is contrary to the Framework and planning principles. No such policy exists.</p>	<p>City's centres. It adds more certainty to policies contained within the Local Plan.</p> <p>The Flow Diagram on Page 23 assists applicants to make successful applications.</p> <p>This is expanded on in Section 2 – Promoting Health Communities of the NPPF, which states that <i>"Crucially, Local Plans should identify areas where it may be necessary to limit freedom to change the uses of buildings, and support such restrictions with a clear explanation"</i>.</p> <p>Furthermore, Paragraph 6 of National Planning Practice Guidance states that <i>"local planning authorities can consider bringing forward, where supported by an evidence base, local plan policies and supplementary planning documents, which limit the proliferation of certain use classes in identified areas, where planning permission is required. In doing so, evidence and guidance produced by local public health colleagues and Health and Wellbeing Boards may be relevant"</i>.</p>
HFT/04	Benjamin Fox	McDonalds	<p>Chapter 8 of the Framework seeks to improve access to recreational facilities to encourage interaction and active lifestyles. The framework does not seek to limit people's dietary choices.</p>	<p>Chapter 8 of the Framework gives an overall principle of the role of the planning system in facilitating social interaction and creating healthy, inclusive communities. <i>"Local planning authorities should create a shared vision with communities of the residential environment and facilities they wish to see"</i>.</p> <p>This is expanded on in Section 2 – Promoting Healthy Communities of the NPPF, which states that <i>"Crucially, Local Plans should identify areas where it may be necessary to limit freedom to change the uses of buildings, and support such restrictions with a clear explanation"</i>.</p> <p>Furthermore, Paragraph 6 of National Planning Practice Guidance states that <i>"local planning authorities can consider bringing forward, where supported by an</i></p>

				<p><i>evidence base, local plan policies and supplementary planning documents, which limit the proliferation of certain use classes in identified areas, where planning permission is required. In doing so, evidence and guidance produced by local public health colleagues and Health and Wellbeing Boards may be relevant”.</i></p> <p><i>“Local planning authorities and planning applicants could have particular regard to the following issues:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>•proximity to locations where children and young people congregate such as schools, community centres and playgrounds</i> <i>•evidence indicating high levels of obesity, deprivation and general poor health in specific locations</i> <i>•over-concentration and clustering of certain use classes within a specified area</i> <i>•odours and noise impact</i> <i>•traffic impact</i> <i>•refuse and litter”</i>
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Appendix 2: City of Wolverhampton Draft Hot Food Takeaway SPD - Schedule of Proposed Changes

Page No. Draft SPD	Proposed Change	Reason for Change
9	Amend Table 2 to show an estimated population with ONS population growth estimate applied (4%).	Difference in Table 2 between 2011 Census data and 2017 data used in FEAT assessment of number of takeaways per 1000 population, owing to population change.
12	Insert table showing childhood obesity rates by ward.	HFT 2 is aimed at contributing towards addressing childhood obesity. Further information is required on childhood obesity by ward compared with number of Hot Food Takeaways.
26	Amend Page 26 to confirm that the 400m exclusion zones are indicative distances.	Consideration of the urban form.

1. Does the draft Quality Account reflect people's real experiences as reported to the Health Scrutiny Panel during the period 2017/18 by witness evidence?

The panel considers that the draft Quality Accounts report 2017/18 gives an accurate reflection of the experiences of people with a mental illness or learning disability who have been referred to the service based on reports to the panel. This view is supported by a recent report by CQC - The state of care in mental health services 2014 to 2017. The report stated that Black Country Partnership NHS Foundation Trust (BCPFT) is delivering a high-quality service and is continuing to improve.

2. From what people have told the Health Scrutiny Panel, is there evidence that any of the basic things are not being done well by the provider?

The panel has not received any evidence to suggest that the BCPFT are not providing a quality service to the residents of Wolverhampton. A councillor led review of mental health commissioning services report published in February 2018 supports this conclusion.

The panel has representatives from Royal Wolverhampton Hospital Trust, Wolverhampton CCG, Wolverhampton Public Health who attend regularly attend health scrutiny meetings. The panel have no evidence to suggest that there are any major concerns about the quality of services offered. The panel is aware of the pressure on mental services at all levels and support the work being done to respond to this challenge by a range of different organisations.

In addition, representatives of Healthwatch Wolverhampton, who regularly attend panel meetings, have not provided any evidence to suggest there were any concerns about the quality of care provided from their discussions with the public. The Healthwatch Wolverhampton Annual Report 2016/17 details the experiences of service users and it is clear from the evidence presented that the Trust responds positively when concerns about the quality of care have been highlighted.

3. Is it clear from the draft Quality Account that there is a learning culture within the provider organisation that allows people's real experiences to be captured and used to enable the provider to get better at what it does year on year?

There is good evidence presented to the panel that BCPFT is a learning organisation and making great effort to encourage service users and their carers to share their experiences. The active involvement of the public has led to improvements in the quality of the mental health services offered and helped to identify areas for improvement. The panel is satisfied that the Board and staff of BCPFT are committed to improving the deliver and quality of mental health services to the residents of Wolverhampton.

The panel welcomed the opportunity to be consulted on plans to create a partnership with two neighbouring NHS trusts with the aim of delivering better mental health services. The plan for the establishment of a partnership with two neighbouring NHS Trusts with the title Transforming Care Together. However, following a public consultation with members of the individual trust boards and other key groups it was decided not to pursue the proposal further.

4. Are the priorities for improvement as set out in the draft Quality Account challenging enough to drive improvement and it is clear how improvement has been measured in the past and how it will be measured in the future?

The panel support the areas suggested are priorities for improvement and consider the methods for measuring progress are appropriate – in particular, the improvement in the quality of provision of mental health services to children and young people receiving care. The issue of mental health provision for young people has been an important focus of the panel work programme during the year. The panel is aware of increased demand on mental health service at all levels and published evidence from the CQC highlights the issue, that many people referred for specialised mental health treatment continue to face long waits.

The panel would like a user-friendly section added to the front of the document which gives a summary of areas for improvement and details about how performance will be measured and monitored during the year.

The panel would welcome the addition in the Quality Account draft a section setting out specific actions aimed at reducing access and waiting times to mental health services for young people and also those with a dual diagnosis; with the aim of working to meet national best performance standards for providing 24-hour crisis cover.

The panel would like a commitment to achieving the vision and aims detailed in THE FIVE-YEAR FORWARD VIEW FOR MENTAL HEALTH and specifically the challenge for all providers to deliver the 7-day NHS – right care, right time, right quality by 2020/21. The panel would like to see details of how the actions below will be achieved included in the final draft of the Quality Accounts reports:

- People facing a crisis should have access to mental health care 7 days a week and 24 hours a day in the same way that they are able to get access to urgent physical health care.
- People experiencing a first episode of psychosis should have access to a NICE-approved care package within 2 weeks of referral.

Cllr Jasbir Jaspal
Chair Health Scrutiny Panel
City of Wolverhampton Council

19 April 2018

The Health Scrutiny Panel is assured that the draft WMAS Quality Account accurately reflects local priorities and the concerns voiced by their constituents and views of partner organisations about the performance of the service against national standards.

The draft gives a balanced view of the work done to maintain high performance against national quality standards and to respond to challenges of increased pressure on the ambulance service.

The Health Scrutiny Panel consider that WMAS have continued to build on the excellent work to encourage patients, staff and the wider public to support the delivery of key performance targets and the work done to promote awareness of the Quality Account process.

The Health Scrutiny Panel considers that WMAS has demonstrated their commitment to involving patients and members of the public in the drafting of the Quality Account. WMAS invited representatives of health scrutiny panels, Healthwatch and other or across the region to an engagement event for a presentation on performance against the 2017-18 Quality Account priorities.

The meeting also provided the opportunity to review the Quality Account priorities before the draft was circulated for wider comment and is further evidence of WMAS commitment to involve representatives of external organisations in the drafting of the report.

The panel supports the areas listed as priorities for improvement in the Quality Account report.

The Health Scrutiny Panel would like details of the number of cases registered of serious incidents and outcome any of investigation between April 2017 and March 2018, which was not available at the time of publication, to include data for the two previous years.

This change will allow Councillors to have a more informed judgement about the performance of the service over time. The panel consider that this is an important measure of the quality of the service and will provide a basis by which it will be easy to compare performance trends. The information should be included in the final draft report.

Cllr Jasbir Jaspal
Chair Health Scrutiny Panel
City of Wolverhampton Council

18 April 2018

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