1. Purpose of this document:

1.1 This document has been written to provide best practice guidance for Health Visitors (HV) and School Nurses (SN) when covering vacant caseloads.

1.2 The definition of a vacant caseload is taken from (UNITE Community Practitioners Health Visitor Association CPHVA 2008/2016) *There is no substantive HV or SN allocated because of staff turnover, maternity leave, planned sickness, planned annual leave, long term sickness, repeated sick leave or vacant post for secondment for a period of 4 weeks or more.*

1.3 The team leader (T/L) will assess the impact of vacancies and absences in a corporate skill mixed HV or SN team by calculating the percentage of vacant hours by: The WTE hours vacant divided by the whole time equivalent (WTE) establishment for the team. For example: 6 WTE staff in the team, 1 WTE

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### MANAGING VACANT CASELOADS IN SPECIALIST COMMUNITY PUBLIC HEALTH NURSING (SCPHN) HEALTH VISITING /SCHOOL NURSING (HV/SN) SERVICE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SCPHN Standard Operating Procedure No. 21</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ref No:</td>
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<tr>
<td>Version: 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prepared by: Christine Timmon (Service Manager Professional Lead SCPHN)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sarah Reddington-Bowes (Left TSDFT) Lisa Brace &amp; Caroline Hall.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Presented to: Care &amp; Clinical Policy Group</td>
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<td>Ratified by: Date: 21/12/2016</td>
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<td>Review date: 21/12/2018</td>
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### Relating to policies: Torbay and South Devon NHS Foundation Trust (TSDFT)

- Special Leave H9: V1.1. April 16.
- Annual leave H31: April 15.
- Career break policy H20. Feb 2016
- Exclusion from work guidance. V1. Oct 15
- Wellbeing at Work Policy WB1 V1.1 Dec 15
staff member off sick = 1/6th of caseload not covered therefore vacant (adjust for part time hours as appropriate)

2. Scope of the Standard Operating Procedure (SOP):
   2.1 The scope of this SOP must be followed by all the Torbay and South Devon NHS Foundation Trust (TSDFT) Specialist Community Public Health Nurse (SCPHN) staff, both Health Visitors, School Nurses and teams.
   2.2 This SOP is applicable to:
      - All children aged 0-5 years (and children aged 5-19 who are home educated) who are residents, permanently or temporary in the Borough of Torbay.
      - All children aged 5-19 attending a school in the Borough of Torbay.

3. Competencies required:
   3.1 Practitioners will have developed skills during their SCPHN HV or SN training in corporate caseload management.
   3.2 Practitioners will consolidate their learning on caseload management in the first year of practice as part of a preceptorship programme.
   3.3 Practitioners will have the skills and ability to prioritise the work load and manage risk by delegating work within their team, recognise risk and be competent in raising concerns with a team leader.
   3.4 The Team Leader will have skills in assessment and risk management using the listed relevant TSDFT policies.

4. Procedure / Steps:
   4.1 The absent practitioner or a team member will inform the HV or SN team leader that the staff member is absent; the team leader will establish whether it is a planned or unplanned absence and follow the vacant caseload flow chart. (Appendix 1)
   4.2 A practitioner will inform their line manager as soon as possible if planned leave is required. Short periods of leave will be covered by the team with individual practitioners covering the work including the named professional role where appropriate. If the planned leave is over a longer periods (4 weeks or it results in a significant reduction in WTE establishment) follow the guidance in the vacant case load flow chart for unplanned leave.
   4.3 The HV or SN team leader will arrange to meet the team affected to review the team’s capacity to cover the workload, notes will be taken of the meeting.
   4.4 The HV or SN team leader where possible will attend allocation meetings to monitor the capacity of the team to cover the workload.
   4.5 The HV or SN team leader will monitor the caseload management process at allocation meetings by helping the team pay due regard to the following priorities:
      - The universal work that is reported monthly to the commissioner as Key Performance Indicator’s (KPI’s).
      - Children & young people (C&YP) in receipt of a Universal Plus (UP) episode of care.
- Children, young people and families in receipt of Universal Partnership Plus care (UPP). Identifying a named professional for children and young people on a child protection plan, who are looked after, on a Child In Need (CIN) plan or Team Around the Family plan (TAF).
- The team will consider other vulnerable children and young people who may have additional health and developmental needs in receipt of support from the Child Development Centre or under the Special Educational Needs & Disability (SEND) process in school.
- Children, young people and families new to the HV SN team will be discussed and allocated at the team meeting where possible or the team leader will draw on resources across the other teams they are responsible for.
- The team will review all other commitments including child health clinics, primary and secondary school drop in clinics and other planned work the National Child Measurement Programme (NCMP) and school based immunisation programmes.
- The team will review training commitments and annual leave to increase capacity.

4.6 The SCPHN team leader will monitor the stress levels of the HV or SN team members at 1 to 1 monthly management supervision (pro rata) and capture information on the other grades who received supervision from the band 6 team members. Guidance is available in the Wellbeing at Work Policy which includes an individual stress assessment tool.

4.7 The HV or SN team leader can ask the other teams they manage to support the workload in the HV or SN vacant team. Any children or young people transferred to another team should have a tracer card added to the filing system and amendments made to the electronic birth book or other electronic record keeping system.

4.8 The HV or SN team will inform the Named Nurse for Safeguarding Children of all children who have been taken to Child Protection (CP) supervision when transferred to a new named practitioner.

4.9 The newly allocated HV or SN will make contact with key workers and exchange contact details.

4.10 The SN team leader will inform schools of any long term reductions in school nursing service provision.

4.11 The HV or SN team leader will discuss absence and vacancies monthly at management supervision reporting on the impact and actions taken.

4.12 The HV or SN team leader will inform the Service Manager as soon as possible if a team cannot cover the workload and require additional resources to manage the workload or reduce the activities undertaken.

4.13 The Service Manager will call a meeting with all the HV & SN team leaders to plan a whole service response and the availability of Torbay bank staff.

4.14 The Service Manager will call a meeting with the General Manager for Public Health Services and the Commissioners of HV & SN in Torbay to obtain an agreement on a reduction in activities when there is a significant reduction in establishment.
4.15 The Service Manager will escalate the risk by placing the service on the corporate risk register on Datix.

4.16 The HV SN team leaders should ensure that at the end of the vacant caseload period that team members are able to hand back the children and families to their named SCPHN HV/SN or their appointed replacement.

5. Monitoring Tool:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Standards:</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Item</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Safety</strong>: this document serves as a summary/checklist/reminder of the main points for the health visiting/school nursing team to manage a vacant caseload safely providing an equitable service to clients</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Governance</strong>: the health visiting/school nursing team should ensure they follow this procedure when a vacant caseload becomes apparent.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Patient Focus</strong>: the health visiting/school nursing team is able to respond to clients' requirements in an appropriate and timely manner.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Accessible and Responsive Care</strong>: the health visiting/school nursing team is able to respond to clients' requirements in an appropriate and timely manner.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Public Health</strong>: provides a framework for the timely and appropriate response when a vacant caseload is identified.</td>
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</table>

**HOW WILL MONITORING BE CARRIED OUT?**

By reviewing a record of the 4-6 weekly review meetings

**WHEN WILL MONITORING BE CARRIED OUT?**

At monthly management supervisor

**WHO WILL MONITOR COMPLIANCE WITH THE GUIDELINES?**

Team Leader and Service Manager

**Equality Statement**

The Trust is committed to preventing discrimination, valuing diversity and achieving equality of opportunity. No person (staff, patient or public) will receive less favourable treatment on the grounds of the nine protected characteristics (as governed by the Equality Act 2010): Sexual Orientation; Gender; Age; Gender Reassignment; Pregnancy and Maternity; Disability; Religion or Belief; Race; Marriage and Civil Partnership. In addition to these nine, the Trust will not discriminate on the grounds of domestic circumstances, social-economic status, political affiliation or trade union membership.

The Trust is committed to ensuring all services, policies, projects and strategies undergo equality analysis. For more information about equality analysis and Equality Impact Assessments please refer to the Equality and Diversity Policy

**References, Bibliography and Internet Links:**

- Healthy Child Programme 5-19 publication date 27/10/2009 Author DH/DCSF
Appendices:

Appendix 1- The vacant caseload flow chart

Amendment History:

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Version</th>
<th>Status</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Reason for Change</th>
<th>Authorised</th>
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<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Draft</td>
<td>November 16</td>
<td>New SOP Sarah Reddington-Bowes</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>2 - 6</td>
<td>Draft</td>
<td>December 16</td>
<td>Reviewed and agreed with HV SM TL's</td>
<td>C Timmon</td>
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</table>

Last updated: 21.12.16
**Appendix 1: The vacant caseload flowchart**

### Unplanned

Any unplanned absence lasting over 4 weeks or a significant reduction in establishment

- Team to notify TL of unplanned vacancy

### Planned

Any planned absence to be discussed with TL and agreed where possible

- Where possible a handover of clients should occur prior to leave

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**The TL will organise a team meeting and attend the team’s allocation meeting where possible. To oversee the work commitments helping the team prioritise the workload including:**

- Universal work linked to KPI’s
- C&YP on UP care plan
- C&YP and families on UPP care plan
- Consider other vulnerable young children in need of support
- Transfers In
- Review of commitments
- Review planned annual leave and training

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**Work covered in team**

- Review 4/6 weekly with TL

**Work NOT covered in team**

- Share identified UP and UPP C&YP across the whole team
- Escalate to Service Manager

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**Service Manager considers:**

- Bank staff
- Whole service response
- Realignment of services
- Register on Trusts “At Risk” register

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Review weekly
The Mental Capacity Act 2005

The Mental Capacity Act provides a statutory framework for people who lack capacity to make decisions for themselves, or who have capacity and want to make preparations for a time when they lack capacity in the future. It sets out who can take decisions, in which situations, and how they should go about this. It covers a wide range of decision making from health and welfare decisions to finance and property decisions.

Enshrined in the Mental Capacity Act is the principle that people must be assumed to have capacity unless it is established that they do not. This is an important aspect of law that all health and social care practitioners must implement when proposing to undertake any act in connection with care and treatment that requires consent. In circumstances where there is an element of doubt about a person’s ability to make a decision due to ‘an impairment of or disturbance in the functioning of the mind or brain’ the practitioner must implement the Mental Capacity Act.

The legal framework provided by the Mental Capacity Act 2005 is supported by a Code of Practice, which provides guidance and information about how the Act works in practice. The Code of Practice has statutory force which means that health and social care practitioners have a legal duty to have regard to it when working with or caring for adults who may lack capacity to make decisions for themselves.

"The Act is intended to assist and support people who may lack capacity and to discourage anyone who is involved in caring for someone who lacks capacity from being overly restrictive or controlling. It aims to balance an individual’s right to make decisions for themselves with their right to be protected from harm if they lack the capacity to make decisions to protect themselves”. (3)

All Trust workers can access the Code of Practice, Mental Capacity Act 2005 Policy, Mental Capacity Act 2005 Practice Guidance, information booklets and all assessment, checklists and Independent Mental Capacity Advocate referral forms on iCare

http://icare/Operations/mental_capacity_act/Pages/default.aspx

Infection Control

All staff will have access to Infection Control Policies and comply with the standards within them in the work place. All staff will attend Infection Control Training annually as part of their mandatory training programme.
# Quality Impact Assessment (QIA)

### Who may be affected by this document?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Patient / Service Users</th>
<th>Visitors / Relatives</th>
<th>General Public</th>
<th>Voluntary / Community Groups</th>
<th>Trade Unions</th>
<th>GPs</th>
<th>NHS Organisations</th>
<th>Police</th>
<th>Councils</th>
<th>Carers</th>
<th>Staff</th>
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<td>Others (please state):</td>
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### Does this document require a service redesign, or substantial amendments to an existing process?

If you answer yes to this question, please complete a full Quality Impact Assessment.

### Are there concerns that the document could adversely impact on people and aspects of the Trust under one of the nine strands of diversity?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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<th>Disability</th>
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<tr>
<td>Marriage and Civil Partnership</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pregnancy and maternity</td>
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<tr>
<td>Race, including nationality and ethnicity</td>
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<td>Religion or Belief</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sex</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sexual orientation</td>
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If you answer yes to any of these strands, please complete a full Quality Impact Assessment.

### If applicable, what action has been taken to mitigate any concerns?

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### Who have you consulted with in the creation of this document?

Note - It may not be sufficient to just speak to other health & social care professionals.

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Rapid Equality Impact Assessment (for use when writing policies and procedures)

Policy Title (and number) | Managing Vacant Caseloads in SCPHN Service | Version and Date | Version 6 - November 2016
---|---|---|---

Policy Author
An equality impact assessment (EIA) is a process designed to ensure that a policy, project or scheme does not discriminate or disadvantage people. EIAs also improve and promote equality. Consider the nature and extent of the impact, not the number of people affected.

EQUALITY ANALYSIS: How well do people from protected groups fare in relation to the general population?  
PLEASE NOTE: Any ‘Yes’ answers may trigger a full EIA and must be referred to the equality leads below

Is it likely that the policy/procedure could treat people from protected groups less favorably than the general population? (see below)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age</th>
<th>Disability</th>
<th>Sexual Orientation</th>
<th>Race</th>
<th>Gender Reassignment</th>
<th>Pregnancy/ Maternity</th>
<th>Religion/Belief (non)</th>
<th>Marriage/ Civil Partnership</th>
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Is it likely that the policy/procedure could affect particular ‘Inclusion Health’ groups less favorably than the general population? (substance misuse; teenage mums; carers; travellers; homeless; convictions; social isolation; refugees)

Yes ☒ No ☐

Please provide details for each protected group where you have indicated ‘Yes’.

VISION AND VALUES: Policies must aim to remove unintentional barriers and promote inclusion

Is inclusive language used throughout? Yes ☒ No ☐

Are the services outlined in the policy/procedure fully accessible? Yes ☒ No ☐

Does the policy/procedure encourage individualised and person-centered care? Yes ☒ No ☐

Could there be an adverse impact on an individual’s independence or autonomy? Yes ☐ No ☒

If ‘Yes’, how will you mitigate this risk to ensure fair and equal access?

EXTERNAL FACTORS

Is the policy/procedure a result of national legislation which cannot be modified in any way? Yes ☐ No ☒

What is the reason for writing this policy? (Is it a result in a change of legislation/ national research?)

There is no current SOP in this area of practice management for the SCPHN HV/SN Service

Who was consulted when drafting this policy/procedure? What were the recommendations/suggestions?
Staff, Management

ACTION PLAN: Please list all actions identified to address any impacts

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Action N/A</th>
<th>Person responsible</th>
<th>Completion date</th>
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</thead>
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AUTHORISATION:
By signing below, I confirm that the named person responsible above is aware of the actions assigned to them

Name of person completing the form: S.Reddington-Bowes  Signature: SRB
Validated by (line manager): C.Timmon  Signature: CT

Last updated: 21.12.16
Please contact the Equalities team for guidance:

For South Devon & Torbay CCG, please call 01803 652476 or email marisa.cockfield@nhs.net

For Torbay and South Devon NHS Trusts, please call 01803 656676 or email pfd.sdhct@nhs.net

This form should be published with the policy and a signed copy sent to your relevant organisation.

1 Consider any additional needs of carers/parents/advocates etc., in addition to the service user
2 Travellers may not be registered with a GP - consider how they may access/be aware of services available to them
3 Consider any provisions for those with no fixed abode, particularly relating to impact on discharge
4 Consider how someone will be aware of (or access) a service if socially or geographically isolated
5 Language must be relevant and appropriate, for example referring to partners, not husbands or wives
6 Consider both physical access to services and how information/communication is available in an accessible format
7 Example: a telephone-based service may discriminate against people who are d/Deaf. Whilst someone may be able to act on their behalf, this does not promote independence or autonomy